

Sewing Repair Solutions

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Cleaning and Maintaining Your Machine

- 1) Use a New Needle on each new project – It's the cheapest part of the entire project.
- 2) Use a Soft Brush or Vacuum to keep lint out of your bobbin area.
- 3) Never use "Canned Air" - It only pushes the lint further into the machine.
- 4) Oil your machine – ONLY 1 DROP where metal touches metal – Too much oil is as bad as no oil.
- 5) Have your machine serviced At Least Yearly – More Often if you are a heavy user.

Mark Your Calendar

Dallas Quilt Show

Dallas Market Hall
2200 N. Stemmons Freeway
Dallas, 75207

Friday - March 14th – 10am - 5pm

Saturday - March 15th – 10am – 5pm

Sunday - March 16th – 11am – 4pm

Understanding Sewing Thread

All Thread types follow the concept
The Bigger the Number – The Finer the Thread
60 wt. Thread is Finer than 40wt.

Polyester Thread is used in most home sewing and quilting projects. It's strong so it reduces breakage, won't fade in the wash and is Great for stretch fabrics and clothing.

Rayon Thread has a high sheen but is not very strong, so it's mostly used in Embroidery.

Cotton Thread does not have any "Give" so it's mostly used in quilting and decorative work.

Needle Points

Ball Point Needles are designed to avoid making holes in Knits or Loosely woven fabric. They "Push Aside" the fabric strands to form the stitch

Sharp Needles are designed for tight weave fabrics where the individual cut fibers will not pull away & make holes. Sharp Needles are used on all woven fabric as well as dense fabrics like Leather, Vinyl & Canvas.

There are several other needle styles:

Denim – Embroidery – Leather – Metallic –
Microtex – Quilting – Topstitch – Universal

I typically suggest Size 80/12 or 80/14

Universal Needles

For most regular sewing projects.

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