










3.2.5 Needle Types Used In Overlock Machine and Needle Numbers

Standart ball pin	R	General sewing purposes	
Billet	STU	For button sewing	
Pointed	SPI	For thinner sew (polyester, silk)	
Thin ball tip pin	SIN / NYR / SES	For thick materials to sew	
Medium ball pin	SI / LAC / SUK		
Thickened ball pin	G / CAL / SKF	Bump needle	
Extra ball tip	TR / BIL	Embroidery and lace	
Special ball tip	SKL	For elastic fabric	
Triangular and rounded tip	TRI-TIP / TRI-FACET / SD1	For synthetic and knitted fabrics	

Picture 3.2.5. Needle Shapes Table

Needles used in the overlock machine are divided into two groups as pointed or ball pointed. The needle number should be adjusted according to the thickness of the fabric, as is the case with flat industrial sewing machines. Nm 90 (14) needles in sewing of normal thickness fabrics, needles Nm 75 (11) are used for sewing light fabrics.

Overlock machine needles wear out quickly; Because overlock machines are very fast. As long as the machine is used for a long time, it may be necessary to replace the needle with needle control, as blind, curved or rough needles will cause sewing problems.

Needle Insertion: Select the appropriate needle for the thickness of the fabric to be sewn. The needle clamp is brought to the highest point to loosen the screw of the needle clamp. The needle body is inserted into the needle bar hole and pushed into contact with the bottom of the hole. The needle clamp screw is tightened by placing the needle so that the flat part of the needle body is facing back and the long channel of the needle is facing the user.