Bag Maker's Thread Cheat Sheet

Understanding Thread Types

Thread Type	Description	Best For	Machine Type
Standard Polyester (120s / Tex 25–30)	Fine, smooth, soft thread used in dressmaking and light projects.	Light fabrics, linings, small cotton bags.	Domestic.
Bonded Polyester (Tex 45–70 / 60s–40s)	Coated for strength and smooth feeding. Less fraying, great for multiple layers.	Vinyl, canvas, structured cotton bags.	Domestic or semi-industrial.
Bonded Nylon (Tex 45–90 / 60s–30s)	Strongest thread with a slight stretch. Great for leather and heavy-duty bags.	Heavy leather, outdoor gear.	Industrial.

The Two Thread Measurement Systems

1. The Ticket (S) System

Used mostly in the UK and Europe for domestic threads.

- Higher number = finer thread.
- Lower number = thicker thread.

🧵 Example:

- 120s → fine, light-duty sewing (dressmaking)
- 60s → medium, for most bags
- 40s → heavy, topstitching and leatherwork

This system is based on *length per gram* — the more thread you get per gram, the finer it is.

2. The Tex System

Used internationally and by most industrial thread manufacturers.

• Higher number = thicker thread.

• Lower number = finer thread.

Tex measures the weight in grams of 1,000 meters of thread.

- Tex 35 → fine
- Tex 45 → medium (most common for bag making)
- Tex 70 → heavy duty (topstitching or industrial machines)

Conversion (rough guide):

Ticket (S)	Approx. Tex	
120s	Tex 25-30	
60s	Tex 45	
40s	Tex 70	

Matching Needle to Thread

Thread Size	Needle Size	Example Use
120s / Tex 25–30	70–90	Light fabrics, linings
60s / Tex 45	100–110	Medium bags, cotton canvas
40s / Tex 70+	110–120	Heavy vinyl, leather, topstitching

Tip: Always test tension and stitch quality when changing thread or needle size. Thicker thread = larger needle eye and lower top tension.

Quick Takeaways

- Poly = smooth & flexible.
- Bonded = strong & coated (less fray).
- Nylon = strongest, slightly stretchy.
- Domestic machines love Tex 30–45 (120s–60s).
- Industrial machines can handle Tex 70+.