

The encyclopedia of materials.

Questions about shortcuts or properties?
Here you get the appropriate statement.

To get the answers you need and to make your decision easier - We have summarized the most important information in our encyclopedia of materials. We try here to explain the terminology in simple words - However, if you still have a question, please contact us any time

What are Martindale Rubs?

The durability of a substance is tested according to the Martindal process. The results are supplemented by the experiences of the wear, the one piece of fabric is normally exposed to different uses.

An overview of the durability of furniture fabric for soft upholstery thus looks like this:

min. 10,000 Rubs households with little use
min. 15,000 Rubs households with regular use
min. 20,000 Rubs public environments with regular use
more than 30,000 Rubs public environments with intensive use

However, mounted on a soft padding upholstery fabric has a greater resistance to wear than the same substance, if it is based on a hard padding.

What are chenille fabrics?

This velvety and soft Flatweaves chenille yarns are used as weft. These yarns consist of two mutually twisted threads with inserted piles that give this Flatweaves its durability.

Because of its appearance and its pleasant feel chenille products are highly valued. Like all textiles also arise these substances in use certain top changes. The softer and more pleasant a chenille fabric is, the easier it is individual fibers work out.

Because of this special weaving technique can not necessarily indicative of the durability of the price of the goods. A higher price may refer to exclusivity of the yarns or for example in the weaving technique! As with suede, shades or the seat area are to be regarded as normal signs of symptoms in the chenille. A slight loss of piles on the use surfaces also were typical. The stability of the material is thereby not affected.

What are microfibre materials?

These materials consist of microscopically fine fibers of which weigh 10,000 meters between 0.8 and 1.2 grams. For these purely synthetic fibers both woven, glued materials, as well as swirl tile can be produced.

Since these payments are all made in a suede-like style, you are virtually indistinguishable from each other. Microfiber fabrics achieve a high toughness level. Rubs 30,000 Martindale are therefore not uncommon.

What are flatweaves?

Two perpendicularly intersecting and alternately overlying thread groups called tissues. The longitudinal thread chain, the cross stitch shot. Within the three basic weaves (plain weave, twill weave, satin weave) can warp and weft yarns interlace with each other almost unlimited. For the very hard-wearing warp yarns are flat yarns such as polyester used.

When the weft yarns textile designers are no limits. It can achieve the multifarious effects by corresponding yarn selection.

For example, in chenille fabrics: by twisting two threads soft, fluffy filaments are incorporated and obtained by a the suede-like fabric.

The price usually says little about durability and robustness of a substance. Exclusive natural materials make substances very expensive, but also incomparably beautiful.

What are velours fabrics?

This is a collective term for all substances for which yarns are woven as a so-called pile in the backing fabric. a very high durability achieved - This production type is - with good Polfestigkeit. Therefore, this reference type is suitable for upholstered furniture that are exposed to heavy use.

Double plush two base fabric (upper and lower commodity) are initially connected by pile threads, and then separated again by a knife. Repeat orders is to be noted that the screening by the top and bottom fabrics are mirror images.

The suede fabrics are available with different bindings. In the W-bond the pile yarn W-shaped to three wefts, wrapped for V binding only one. The W-bond is stronger integrated into the base fabric, the V-binding, however, is more dense. By retrofitting the V binding both tissues are qualitatively equal.

Raschelvelours Unlike woven suede any tissue but knitwear is used as a basis. Knitwear is produced in single-thread system, thereby significantly cheaper than woven goods but extensible and elastic. but unlike the pile can be only a few patterns - achieve - as high, low and striped patterns. This, however, can be printed diverse.

The different elastic properties of suede and Raschelvelours affect processing and design of the furniture. A casual processing my woven suede better achieved than with a Raschelvelours.

What are flocking substances?

On a base fabric (think cotton linen weave) an adhesive is applied. On this thus-coated base fabric are electrostatically charged 2.3mm short synthetic fibers such as polyester, shot up and then fixed and printed.

Flock materials do not provide the diverse structures of other types of material arising from fiber combinations, spinning or weaving or bonding methods. New printing process, developed specifically for Flock materials, but offer some interesting design options.

What are combination products?

What is the composition?

The Textile Labelling Act prescribes how the fibers making up textiles, must be declared to the end use. According to textile labeling law is a fabric product, which is made at least 80% of its weight of textile raw materials. The Textile Labelling Act also regulates that must be reported to the fiber type and its proportion in the textile raw material. Care instructions are not required.

Man-made fibers (abbreviation)	Description	Natural fibers (abbreviation)	Description
CV	viscose	CO	cotton
CMD	modal	LI	flax linen
CA	acetate	JU	jute
CTA	tracetat	RA	ramie
PES	polyester	SI	sisal
PA	polyamide	CC	cocos
PE	polyethylen	WO	wool
PP	polypropylen	WV	new wool
PAN (PC)	polyacrylic	WP	alpaca
MAC	,odacylic	WM	mohair
CLF	polyvinylchloride	HR	cattle hair
EL	elastane	SE	silk
GF	textilglas	ST	tussahsilk

CF	carbon	HA	hemp
MTF	metal		
TRV	TREVIRA CS(c) brand fiber		

How do i clean my fabric?

You may from time to time clean with a brush or a vacuum cleaner to your upholstery. Stains you should always remove immediately.

A cleaning test on a hidden locations but recommended because it can cause color changes in circumstances. Check the upholstery of your furniture as foam rubber or foam may swell with generous use of detergents. Always clean the entire optical surface belong together.

do not wash, chlorinate or iron, if that is not expressly permitted upholstery fabrics. View this in our product information or product data sheets!

For upholstery, there are the following cleaning methods:

- Dry cleaning with perchlorethylene. This is the standard cleaning for any loose seat covers
- Dry foam cleaning. Use this cleaning in the removal of stains, bruises or color restoration.
- Total cleaning. A total cleaning is only recommended when the posters are very dirty or to compensate for spot edges.

After cleaning, the fabric can be dry for 48 hours otherwise might arise bruising when used. Dried foam residue thoroughly brush.

Fatty stains can not be cleaned with dry shop in the rules! Apply solvent on a clean, white woolen or cotton cloth and gently wipe the stain in the line direction. The cloth always apply, so only the clean side and the seat. To prevent edge formation, always rub over the stain out. If, however, an edge is created clean with dry foam!

Benzine, turpentine, alcohol, gasoline, benzene, pure alcohol, acetone, methanol are flammable and may only be used in small quantities!

Klee salt and ammonium chloride solutions are poisonous! Use only in small amounts and store under lock!

Here are a few tips on cleaning upholstery fabrics: Please note that these are not generally applicable to all substances. Note the individual cleaning tips of the substances.

For damage caused by incorrect handling, we accept no liability.

Beer	Apply lukewarm mild detergent solution with a white cloth and rub.
Blood	Rub cold water soak. Warm mild detergent solution applied with a white cloth
Floor wax, butter	White cloth with benzine or stain remover soak and rub.
Colas	Apply lukewarm mild detergent solution with a white cloth and rub.
Protein	Rub and soft with cold water. Warm mild detergent solution applied with a white cloth.
Paint, oil pigment	White cloth with turpentine soak. Color stain, rub and rub with stain remover or gasoline
Fruit juices	Apply Lukewarm mild detergent solution with a white cloth and rub.
Ribbon	White cloth with alcohol and benzene soak and clean place.
Fat	White cloth with benzine or stain remover soak and body rub.
Cocoa	Lukewarm mild detergent solution applied with a white cloth.
Coffee	White cloth with little gasoline soap soak, rub with warm water.
Gum	Spray and remove with cold spray.
Candle Wax	White cloth with little soap gasoline soak and clean place.
Stywus	Pure alcohol with a water bath, soak cloth, rub and remove with alcohol.
Pens	Absorbent cloth / paper with petrol or benzene soak, dab stain gently.
Paint	White cloth with turpentine soak and rub point.

Liqueur	Soak a white cloth with pure alcohol and rub, rub with mild detergent.
Lipstick	Cloth with stain remover or mineral spirits soak and rub. Polish with a mild detergent.
Milk	Remove milk, cream fat substance with benzine, wipe with warm mild detergent solution.
Nail polish	Cloth with acetone soak, body rub. Before catching color fastness.
Fruit	Apply lukewarm mild detergent solution with a white cloth and rub.
Oil	White cloth with benzine or stain remover soak and rub the spot.
Paraffin	White cloth with gasoline soak, body rub.
Rust	Klee salt dissolve in warm water, soak cloth and rub. subsequent treatment with warm water.
Red Wine	Lukewarm mild detergent solution applied with a white cloth and rub.
Sauce	Lukewarm apply mild detergent solution with a white cloth and rub.
Shoe polish	Cloth with benzine or stain remover soak and rub. Post-treated with a mild detergent
Sweat	Brush with vinegar or alcohol water.
Soup	Cloth with benzine or stain, rub and treat with a mild detergent.
Tea	White cloth with little gasoline soap soak. Stains rub, rub with warm water.
Tar	Cloth with methanol or warm alcohol soak, body rub.
Ink	Apply lukewarm mild detergent solution with a white cloth and rub.
Urine	Soda in lukewarm water, soak cloth and rub. Then treat with fresh water.
White Wine	White wine Lukewarm mild detergent solution applied with a white cloth and rub.

Which fabric is the right one?

Thus the joy holds your new upholstery fabric long, you should already consider these tips when buying: Furniture and upholstery fabric should match. The fabric should be in accordance with the pad shape. Tight upholstery need more durable material than casual pillow. Color fastness and durability depend on the environment in which the upholstered furniture are and how much the reference is claimed. Look for quality properties such as high abrasion resistance and / or a pleasant and soft feel.

Decisive for the durability are weaving and textile raw materials. Particularly durable are polyester and Polyacrylvelours. Cotton and viscose wear faster and are therefore more suitable for loose cushions or casual padded models suitable.

Their pile velor fabrics are generally more durable than Flachgewebe or jacquards, whose lower fabric direct effect scrubbing means are exposed. Rough materials and hard seams (for example jeans) claim your upholstery fabric strong.

Flatweaves prone to pilling. Fibers while working out of the tissue and concatenate with foreign fibers and thus form small nodules. This does not diminish the quality of the substance and can be easily usually remove.