FABRIC HANGER & TAG TERMS
• SEQUENCE NUMBER, ARTICLE NUMBER and ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: for Jo-Ann store use only.
• BEST USE: Indoor or Indoor/Outdoor.
• FABRIC WIDTH: Measurement of fabric from selvage to selvage.
• REPEAT: The distance between a complete motif and the next.
• RAILROADED: Yes or No. “Railroaded” fabric runs sideways on the roll, so it can be cut and sewn on furniture without seams.
• FABRIC CONTENTS: The fibers used to create the fabric.
• COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Where the fabric was manufactured.
• ABRASION-WYZ: Number of double rubs. (See explanation in Upholstery Fabrics in Fabric Sample Categories).
• FINISH: If applicable, a protective coating on the surface of the fabric.
• FABRIC CLEANING CODE: Refer to following page for details.
• CATEGORY: Fabrics grouped by Prints Multipurpose, Solids Multipurpose, Upholstery, Performance, Linings.

FABRIC SAMPLE CATEGORIES
MULTIPURPOSE FABRICS are suitable for very light upholstery, draperies, discoveries, backgrounds and tablecloths. Prints are fabrics with printed or woven designs or two colors or more. Solids are fabrics that appear to be only one color overall.

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS are durable enough to use on furniture and, in many cases, light enough to use as drapery and bedding. The proper level of application is determined through Wyzenbeek testing to measure resistance with a device that measures wear resistance. Double Rubs refer to the number of abrasions the fabric can endure before it shows noticeable wear.

- Residential 9,000-14,000 Dbl Rubs
- General Contract 15,000-29,000 Dbl Rubs
- Heavy Duty 30,000 + Dbl Rubs

PERFORMANCE FABRICS can be engineered to resist moisture, bacteria and stains. Consider Crypton® Super Fabrics and Sunbrella® to add beauty, durability and cleaning ease to every area of your home. Some performance fabrics are for marine and RV applications. Marine Vinyls are built to withstand moisture, hot sun and exposure to the elements.

SHEERS are very light fabrics best suited to window treatments.

LININGS have lined-back and commercial uses. Residential linings are cotton, poly or a blend of both. They can be coated with different levels of waterrepellence, sold alone or in pairs or Ultrashield. Commercial lining meets NFPA 701 standards for flame retardance. Blackout lining blocks outdoor light. Insulating reduces room heat loss. Thermal lining is designed for climate control and increases the effectiveness of your home heating and cooling units.

FABRIC HANGERS & TAGS
- COMPARE TO HANGERS & TAGS FOR COMPARISON OF PRIVATE LABEL.
- HANGERS ARE COLOR-CODED
  - Upholstery
  - Prints Multipurpose
  - Solids Multipurpose
  - Sheers & Lace

FABRIC CLEANING CODES
S   – Vacuum; spot clean with water-free agent; professional cleaning recommended
W  – Vacuum; spot clean with a water-based agent; professional cleaning recommended
WS – Depending on stain, use a water-based solution, dry-cleaning solvent or upholstery shampoo
X   – Vacuum; cleaning agents should not be used; professional cleaning recommended
SW – Spot clean with the foam only of a water-based cleaning agent or with a pure solvent in a wellventilated area; professional furniture cleaning service only is recommended.

FABRIC CARE AND CLEANING TIPS
1. Vacuum upholstered furniture and draperies regularly with the small brush attachment to remove surface dust. Dust creates friction over time and wears down the fibers.
2. Turn and rotate seat and back cushions periodically to evenly distribute wear.
3. To prolong the life of your outdoor fabrics, remove cushions from direct sunlight and other elements when not in use. Some fabrics, like Sunbrella® indoor/outdoor fabric, can be cleaned with a mild soapandwater solution.
4. When spills occur, gently blot them with a clean, dry and absorbent 100% cotton cloth. Do not rub! Color from one fabric could rub onto another fabric.
5. Home decor fabrics and trims can be damaged by improper cleaning. Check the Cleaning Code of your fabric to determine whether to use a water-based or solvent-based solution. NEVER apply cleaning solutions to visible areas of your upholstery before testing on an area that is not visible. Better yet, leave it to the professionals. They have the products and knowhow to clean your upholstery safely.

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WHEN CHOOSING UPHOLSTERY FABRIC

Remember to select fabrics that provide durability. This, loosely woven cottons or blends, which are appropriate for cushions, bedspreads and tablecloths, are typically not the best choice for upholstery.

- The fabric should be complementary to the style and character of the furniture. The scale of the patterns should be appropriate to the room size.
- Certain color fabrics are more durable or stain resistant than others. If your furniture is in an active space, like a family room, select colors or patterns that help disguise spills and stains.

- The fabric should be durable. Thin, loosely woven cottons or blends, which are appropriate for cushions, bedspreads and tablecloths, are typically not the best choice for upholstery.

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WHEN CHOOSING DRAPERY FABRIC

It is also the first area to show soil and wear. When selecting home decor fabric, think about where and how it will be used.

- Choose the best fabric for your room. Fabrics like velvet. It doesn’t soil or wrinkle easily, but can fade and pill.

-Successful blends combine two or more different fibers to bring out the qualities of each. For example, a cotton/linen blend will soften the crisp texture and casual look of linen along with the improved strength and reduced shrinkage of cotton.

- Polyester, acrylic and rayon are removable, made from natural raw materials such as cellulose, bamboo or plant fibers. Natural fibers tend to wrinkle after washing so they should be removed promptly from the washer and dryer. Natural fibers may clay, so always follow the manufacturer’s cleaning recommendations.

- Wool, linen, cotton, and silk, and wool are non woven fabrics made from natural materials such as bamboo, cotton, or plant fiber. Natural fibers tend to wrinkle after washing so they should be removed promptly from the washer and dryer. Natural fibers may clay, so always follow the manufacturer’s cleaning recommendations.

- Upholstery fabric is more tightly woven, generally heavier and fabric-backed. Drapery fabric tends to be softer and fall in folds. Upholstery fabric can be used for loose window treatments, like cornices, drapes and taffeta draperies, but it is less bulky and less favorably trimmed.

- Note the cleaning instructions for the window treatment fabrics, especially those for bathrooms or kitchens, which is not required with a coated fabric. Coated fabrics or linings are strongly recommended for draperies.

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