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HANG TAGS & SPECIAL ORDER HANGERS ARE COLOR-CODED

- Upholstery
- Prints Multipurpose
- Solids Multipurpose
- Sheers & Lace



Home Decor Fabric
Upholstery
 Abrasion Grade:
 Residential
 General Contract
 Heavy Duty
See guide for more information on grades

Sequence Number: 17036
 Article Number: 6036313
 Article Description: MS729-5386 Sachet
 Best use: Indoor
 Fabric Width: 55"
 Repeat: V: 3.375"
 H: 3.375"
 Railroaded: Yes
 Fabric Contents: 53% Cotton, 47% Polyester
 Country of Origin: China
 Abrasion - Wyz: 15,000 Double Rubs
 Finish: None
 UV Hours: NA
 Fabric Care: S
 Category: Upholstery
 (General Contract 15,000 - 29,000 Double Rubs-Wyz.)
 Retail Price \$24.99
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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, both vertical & horizontal, between the beginning of one complete motif & the next.
- RAILROADED: Yes or No. Railroaded fabrics run sideways on the roll so they can be cut and sewn on furniture without seams.
- FABRIC CONTENTS: The fibers used to create the cloth.
- 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.
- UV HOURS: Specific hours the fabric has been tested to resist Ultraviolet rays.
- FABRIC CLEANING CODE: Refer to following page for details.
- CATEGORY: Fabric group — Prints Multipurpose, Solids Multipurpose, Upholstery, Performance, Linings.

FABRIC SAMPLE CATEGORIES

MULTIPURPOSE FABRICS are suitable for very light upholstery, draperies, slipcovers, bedspreads and tablecloths. Prints are fabrics with printed or woven designs or two colors or more. Solids are fabrics that are or 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 for abrasion resistance with a device that measures long-term wear. 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 Fabric and Sunbrella® to add beauty, durability and cleanability 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 residential and commercial uses. Residential linings are cotton, polyester or a blend of both. They are uncoated with differing levels of water-repellence, insulation value and stain- or UV-resistance. Commercial lining must meet NFPA 701 standards for flame retardance. Blackout lining blocks external light. Interlining reduces noise and drafts. Thermal lining is designed for climate control and increases the effectiveness of your home heating and cooling units.

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 well-ventilated room; 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 the 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 soap-and-water solution.
4. When spills occur, gently blot them with a clean, dry & 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 know-how to clean your upholstery safely.



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Please read and follow all manufacturers' instructions for all tools and materials used. Provide adult supervision if children participate in this project. ©2011 Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.

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FABRIC FIRST

Fabric provides the first impression of the style and quality of your upholstered furniture, decor and window treatments. 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.

WHEN CHOOSING UPHOLSTERY FABRIC

Remember to select fabrics that provide durability. Thin, loosely woven cottons or blends, which are appropriate for curtains, 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 pattern 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 more tightly woven the fabric, the better it will wear. Fabrics with tightly woven patterns are more durable than printed fabrics, making them a good choice for furniture subjected to heavy daily use.

- Consider fade resistance — will your furniture be exposed to constant direct sunlight? To reduce fading, choose sunlight-resistant fabrics or close your draperies during the brightest hours of the day.



BASIC FABRIC TYPES

NATURAL FIBERS:

- Cotton takes color well and provides good resistance to wear and pilling, but is less resistant to soiling and fading. Damask weaves are suited to formal rooms. Durable, tightly woven duck and canvas are better choices for casual furniture. Blending cotton with synthetic fibers increases fabric durability, as does applying a protective fabric finish, like Dupont Teflon®.
- Linen adds a wonderful texture and strength to a fabric. It is best suited for formal rooms and decorative pillows because it wrinkles and soils easily. Professionally dry clean to avoid shrinkage.

- Silk is beautiful, yet fragile. Strong sunlight will discolor and disintegrate the fiber. Professionally dry clean.

- Wool is naturally resilient. Wool is often blended for easier cleaning. Wool and wool blends are fine choices for upholstered furniture.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS:

- Acetate is imitation silk. It resists mildew, pilling and shrinking but can wear and fade in the sun. Not the appropriate choice for furniture with tough, everyday use.

- Acrylic is imitation wool. It is soil-, fade- and wrinkle-resistant. Good-quality acrylics resist pilling, even with heavy use.

- Microfiber fabrics have a durable, easy-to-maintain suede-like texture and are an excellent value.

- Nylon blends are durable upholstery fabrics. Nylon is very resilient; in a blend, it helps eliminate the crushing of napped fabrics like velvet. It doesn't soil or wrinkle easily, but can fade and pill.

- Olefin is stylish, durable and can stand up to heavy wear. Good choice for the family room.

- Polyester is often blended with other fibers to create fabric that resists wrinkling, crushing and fading.

- Rayon can imitate silk, linen or cotton. High-quality rayon is a practical choice for upholstery.

- Vinyl is a smart, easy-care choice for busy family rooms and children's furniture.



WHEN CHOOSING DRAPERY FABRIC

- Consider your furniture style and colors, as well as the color and style of your carpets, floors, walls and room decor.

- Consider form and function. Form is what the fabric will look like and function is how the fabric will be used. There are two main categories of drapery fabrics: multipurpose — for light upholstery like cushions as well as draperies; and sheers for window treatments only. The differences between a drapery fabric and an upholstery fabric are weight & durability.

- Upholstery fabric is more tightly woven, generally heavy and fabric-backed. Drapery fabric tends to be softer and to fall in folds. Upholstery fabric can be used for some window treatments, like cornices, drapes and Roman shades; but they're too heavy for most window treatments.

- Note the cleaning instructions for the window treatment fabrics, especially those for bathrooms or kitchens, which usually require more frequent cleaning.

- Choose a lining with a similar construction as the face cloth so they will hang together better. Both lining and face fabric should have the same cleaning requirements.

TYPES OF DRAPERY FABRICS

- COTTON SATEEN is woven with most of the sheen in the yarn displayed for luxuriously subtle shine and softness.

- COTTON is woven with less sheen and has an organic, earthy, natural appearance.

- POLYESTER/COTTON BLENDS weave natural fibers like cotton, with synthetic fibers, like polyester for a fabric that is more durable, colorfast & wrinkle-resistant than an all-natural fabric.

- SHEER: filmy, translucent fabrics, often with a soft sheen. Can be used alone as a decorative option, but will not ensure privacy when a room is lit from the inside.

- VOILE: light, semitransparent fabrics. Usually a plain-weave, sheer fabric of cotton, rayon, silk, or wool, voiles are also used for decorative purposes and teamed with drapes to provide privacy and light control.

- COATED FABRIC: a backing is applied to block out light. Usually a lining is not required with a coated fabric. Coated fabrics or linings are strongly recommended for draperies.

- LINING: if you are using an uncoated fabric, use a lining to provide protection for your drapery fabric, block out more light and increase the insulation effect of your draperies. Good quality lining extends the life of your draperies.



WHEN CHOOSING BEDDING FABRIC

- Cotton, silk, flax, and wool enhance the natural beauty of bedding. Their absorbency and porosity makes natural fiber bed linens respond to changes in temperature and humidity, for comfort in every sleeping environment. Natural fiber fabrics tend to wrinkle after washing so they should be removed promptly from the washer and dryer. Natural fibers may shrink, so always follow the manufacturer's cleaning recommendations.

- Viscose, Tencel®, Modal® and rayon are man-made from natural raw materials such as cellulose, bamboo or plant protein. Bed linens made from artificial fibers often have many of the same qualities of natural fiber linens and are generally more durable. They are extremely absorbent, have a soft, silky hand, can be dyed to vibrant colors, and some even have inherent antibacterial properties. Artificial fiber fabrics can shrink when washed so follow care instructions.

- Polyester, acrylic and nylon are man-made, produced from petrochemicals. Fabric woven from these fibers can be dyed with colors more vibrant than those used on natural fiber fabric, and bedding made from synthetic fibers will resist wrinkling. Due to their low porosity and absorbency these synthetic fabrics can be uncomfortable in warm or humid climates.

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

