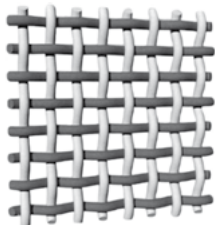


It is important to understand the confection of knitted fabrics to ensure the quality of the end product and optimize the production process.



Woven fabric



Knitted fabric

Woven fabrics

- Woven fabrics are generally rigid.
- Woven fabrics are made using a warp (vertical yarn) and a weft (horizontal yarn).

Knitted fabrics

- Knitted fabrics are elastic. This elasticity is due to their structure.
- Knitted fabrics are made by interlocking a series of loops allowing for free movement of the yarn. The loops give elasticity to the fabric and provide an easy and moldable upholstery that easily adapts to organic shapes.

It is very important to sew and confect knitted fabrics properly to guarantee the quality of the upholstery. For this reason, the following recommendations should be taken into account.

1) Patterns

The patterns are made with the fabric at rest. In the case of quilted fabrics, we recommend adding an extra 1 cm in case there is any loss of filling.

2) Cut

Cutting the pattern well is vital to ensure even seams.

3) Cut pieces

In the case of quilted fabrics, it is advisable to move the cut pieces as little as possible to keep the filling from coming loose from the inside of the fabric.

4) Overlocking

Always overlock after cutting. In the case of quilted fabrics, it will prevent the filling from coming out of the fabric and make it easier to handle.

5) Workspace

Before starting the sewing process, make sure that the workplace is free of any sharp objects that could damage the fabric.

6) Needle

Use a needle with rounded tip, or SUK. This type of needle goes through the fabric without damaging the yarn.

✓ Suk



✗ Regular



An inappropriate needle, such as the type of sharp needles used for woven fabrics, can damage a yarn and cause a hole, which may lead to greater damage.

The needle should be checked and changed regularly as the slightest irregularity could irreversibly damage the fabric. A needle should be changed when it leaves a scratch on a finger nail.

The recommended needle size is NM100 / NM110. The thicker the needle the more likely it will damage the yarn.

Do not use staples or nails in the external and visible areas of the furniture. This can cause holes or a ladder.

7) Sewing

All types of seams are possible. Double stitched seams are stronger than single seams.

8) Stitching

The correct stitch number is 2.5 to 3 stitches per centimetre. The higher the stitch density the stronger the seam, however, too many stitches may have a weakening effect. Make sure the stitch size is not too tight or too small when upholstering quilted knits.

9) Thread size

The correct thickness of the thread depends on the thickness of the needle. Nylon and polyester threads are commonly used. The recommended thread size is 40Nm – 60Nm.

10) Machine

Dual-feed machines will help to achieve high-quality seams.