



FABRIC

Handling & Information

- + Fabrics used in QMotion shades are selected from the world of suppliers. This information here will help our clients understand more about the materials used and how we handle them, along with some field issues with possible solutions.

Each QMotion shading fabric has composition information listed on the sample card where the fabrics are shown. Not all fabric compositions are the same. Many, but not all, are made with coated thread and some of the threads are either polyester or fiberglass. Refer to the individual sample cards to understand more about the materials used in milling the fabric.



CONCERNS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Impressions

Shades may receive an impression during shipping or after. Often caused by being left in contact with a rigid object, these impressions are almost always temporary, if proper steps are taken to remove them. Once the shades are properly installed, leaving them in the down position to be exposed to the warm sunlight will help the impressions to fall out on their own. Leaving shades in this down position will work for most issues in a few days.

Telescoping

The tendency for a shade fabric to not roll up perfectly square with the shade tube is called **Telescoping**. The fabric will telescope to the right or left and hang over the side of the tube. All shades are adjusted at the factory to ensure proper tracking. The levelness of the mounting surface is the most common cause of telescoping.

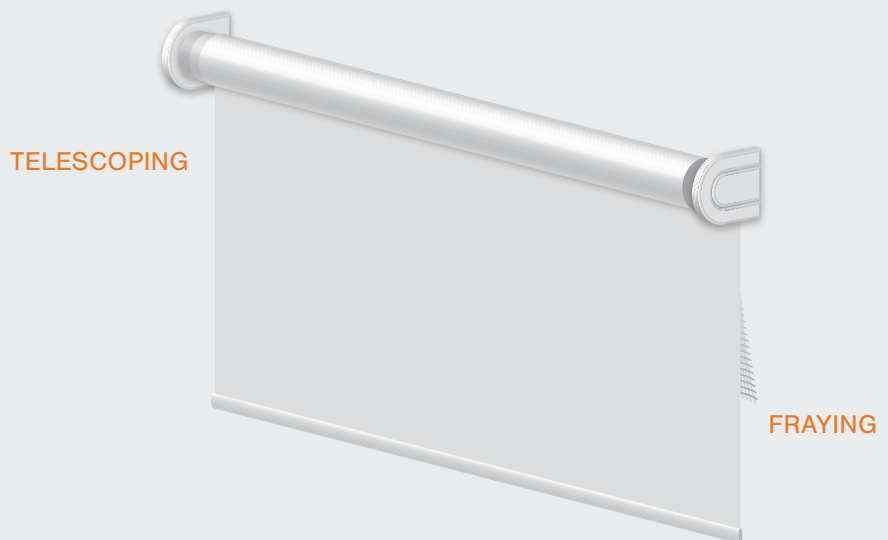
While installers may address some telescoping, it is **IMPERATIVE** to not operate shades that are telescoping, except as needed to rectify the situation. Operating a shade in this state can cause permanent damage to the fabric, or the system.

For information on adjusting telescoping, please review the Manufacturer installation instructions.

Edge Fraying

Having a minimal amount of fraying on shade edges is not uncommon. All frays are trimmed when shades are shipped, but often a few may return when a shade is unpacked. Using sharp scissors, an installer may remove fray edges by trimming the thread close to the fabric panel.

If the fraying reappears, the shade may be rubbing on something during travel. Ensure that brackets are properly mounted, that the shades are fully settled in the brackets, that the shades are levelled and that there is no telescoping.



Creasing

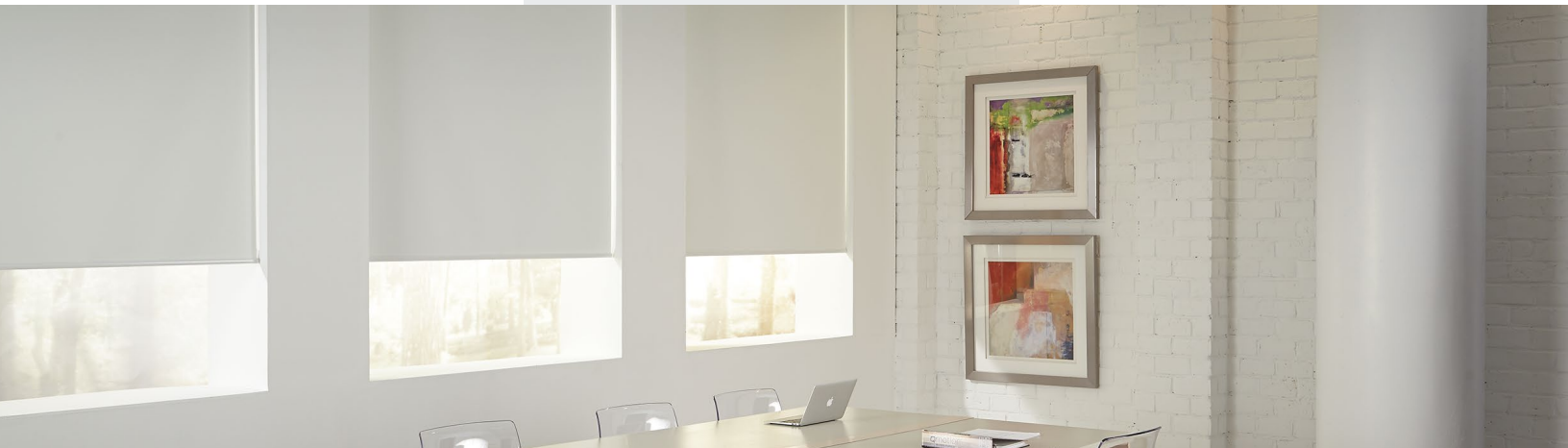
Shade mishandling will often cause fabric creasing which can be very difficult to remove, if at all possible. Shades rolling incorrectly on the tube can lead to such creasing, and the best solution from there is to try to rub it flat. This works best when the fabric is warmed from the sun. Creases, though, may never come out and may require a new fabric panel to be ordered.

Veeing or Smiling

When significant deflection is present in the tube, the fabric may sag and produce a “V” shape, typically in the center of the shade. Our manufacturing rules minimize sagging. However, on wide shades it's possible that a small amount of veeing may be present.

Cleaning

All QMotion fabrics should be cleaned as per manufacturer instructions. Such cleaning includes periodic dusting. Each fabric card indicates the proper cleaning methods for each material. **No** harsh chemicals should be used with any element of QMotion shades.



VEEING

TERMINOLOGY

Hand

One common question relates to how the fabrics feel. This fabric feel is called the **hand**. The hand of a fabric refers to how it feels when physically touched. In fact, many fabrics are intentionally stiffened to make them more rigid when used in a roller shade. It's important that the fabric hang as flat as possible and roll up/down properly.

Warp and Weft

In the weaving of fabric there are two common threads that run through the roll. The first is the **warp yarn** which is the thread that runs through the length of the roll from the beginning of the roll to the end of the roll. The **weft** is thread that runs transverse in the roll.

Railroading

Sometimes the fabric roll may not be wide enough to achieve the window width the client desires. **Railroading** is when the fabric changes its portrait orientation to landscape. This can be more noticeable in patterned material and not all fabrics are acceptable for this process. If a shade in a room must be railroaded, we recommend railroading all the shades in the same room.

Shade Production

At QMotion, we use several different types of cutting systems for handling our fabrics. Not all fabric can be cut on the same table so we are careful to select the right system to handle each material. This careful selection of the right tool helps to minimize fabric issues in shades.

We have several different types of machines to seam our fabrics. Many of our fabrics can be **welded**. The welding process heats the material and seams it. Some fabrics may not be welded and must be **sewn**.

Handling

Once the fabrics are cut, we are careful to maintain the fabrics rolled evenly and moved through production to protect the panel completely. It is important to us to produce the shade with clean materials with the edges properly prepared.

This same care must be used by installers. Keep the shades in their package until the last moment when they are ready to install; do not stack anything on the shades or put them on irregular surfaces.

Do not pull on the fabric panels and minimize touching the edges. Pulling on the edges can cause fabric deformation or fraying.



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