

Bretz

Fabric Manual

Bretz fabric collection information catalog

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Fabric information



Velours, the high art and a real diva

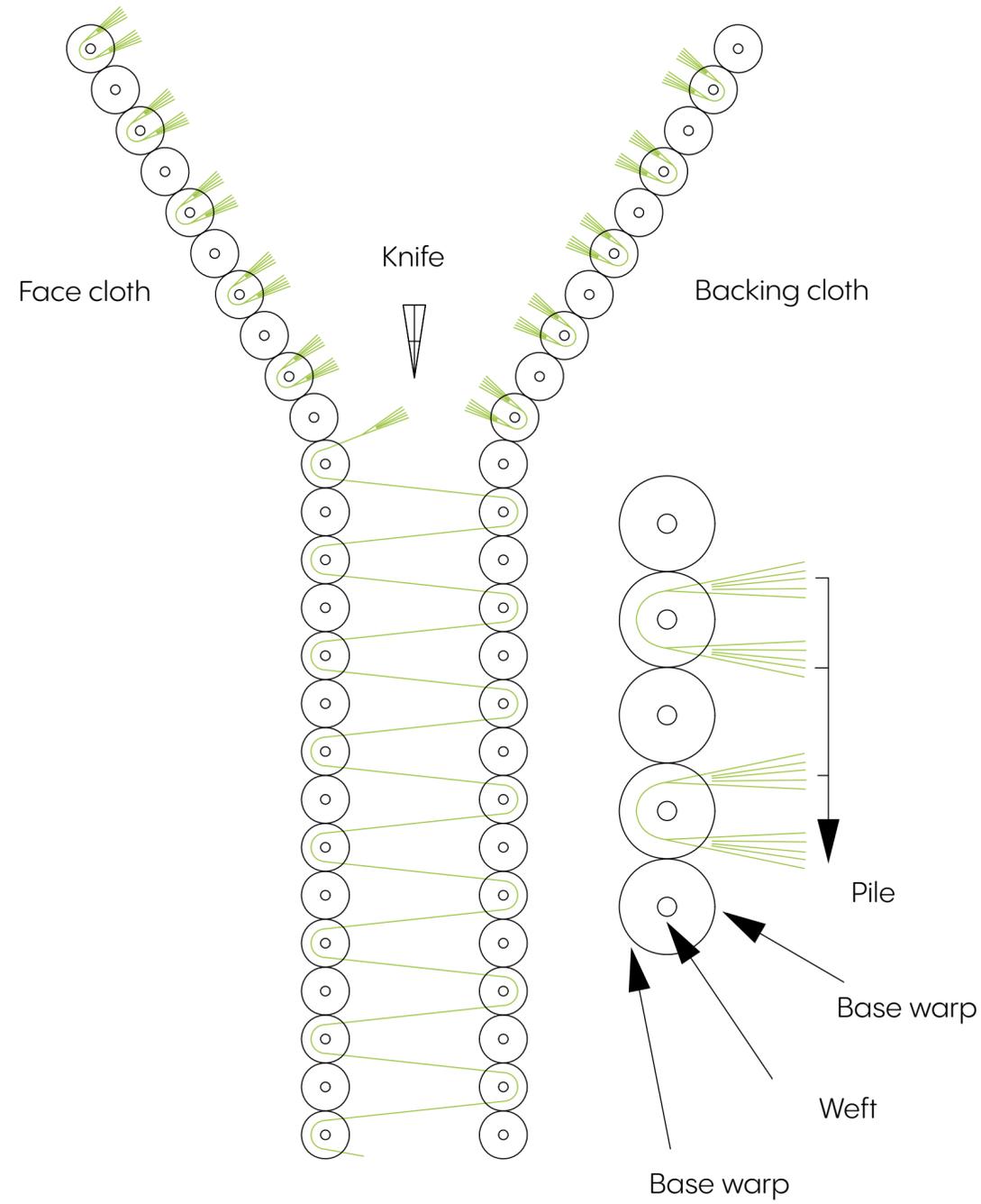
Velours is a general term for velvets and velvet-like fabrics with a short, erect fiber cover. Velours comes from the French and translated into English means velvet, but is not to be confused with it. But what does velvet mean and how does it differ from velours?

The decisive factor is the length of the pile: this is shortest in velvet and causes the fabric to shimmer differently depending on the direction in which you stroke it. Velours refers to a textile fabric whose appearance and properties vary depending on the manufacturing process. Velours has a roughened, soft, velvety or plush surface.

There are only a few upholstery manufacturers who dare to work with these divas, with their incomparable feel and difficult processing due to the thickness of the fabrics, in sewing and upholstery.

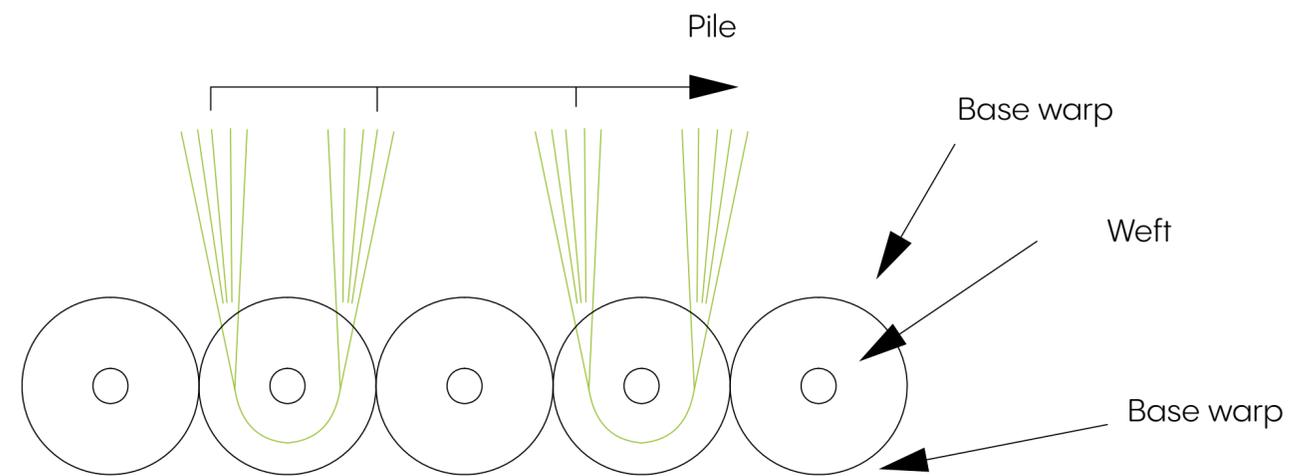
Where do our fabrics come from?

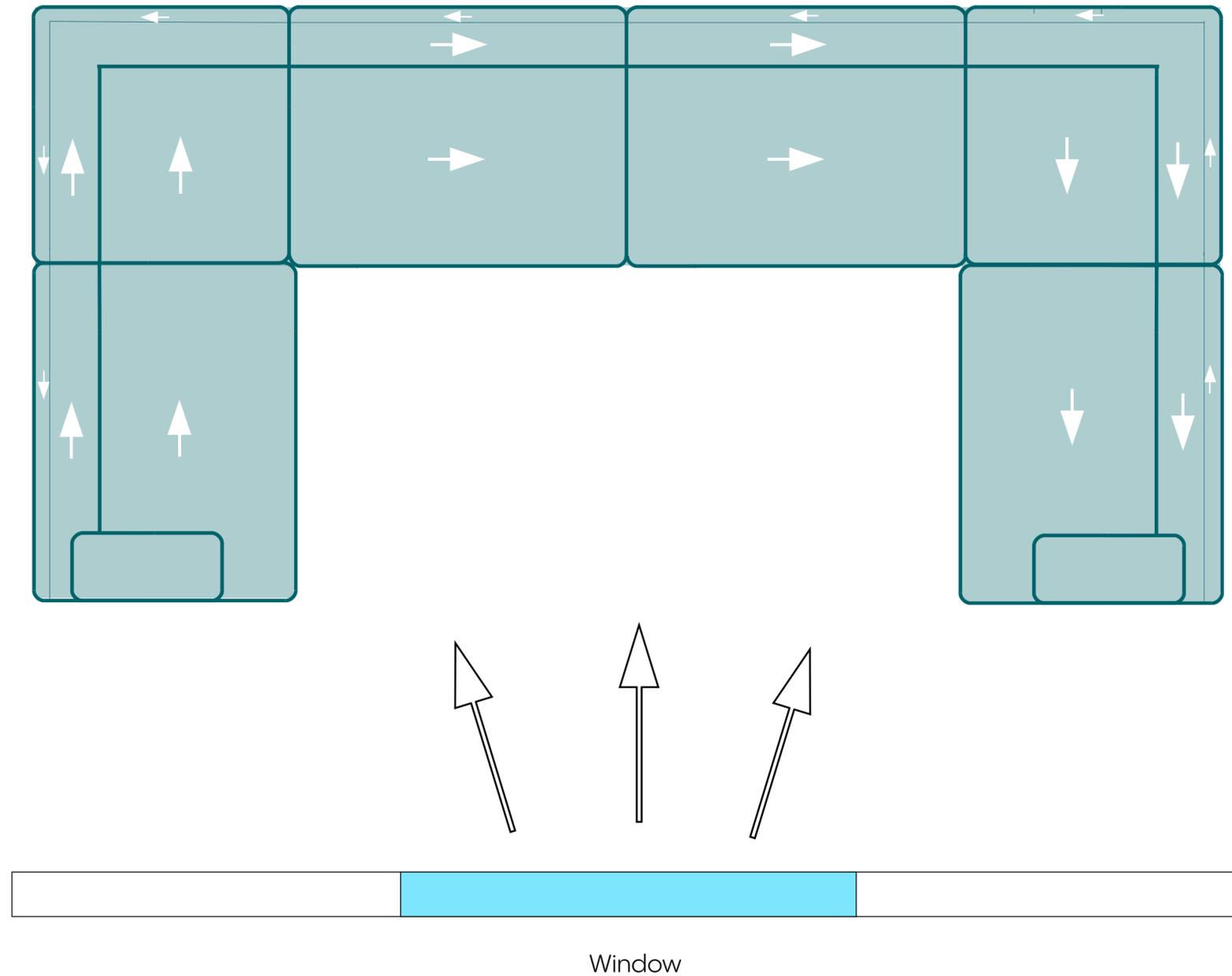
Mainly from Italy, Belgium and Germany.



Manufacturing

- The most rational production of a velours is done by double looms. The upper and lower fabric are woven in one pass. The connecting pile warp is cut by a knife running back and forth during weaving, so that two fabrics are produced.
- This method of production results in a very durable fabric.
- Flat fabrics have about 10,000-15,000 abrasion cycles, our velours start at abrasion cycles of 20,000 Martindale (unit for determining abrasion cycles).

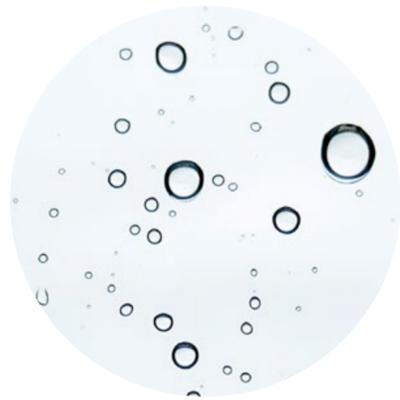




Iridescent Shimmer

- The appearance of velours includes oscillation . Depending on the direction of the pile, the fabric can appear lighter or darker.
- Due to the pile layer (pile direction) the fabric appears lighter or darker depending on the incidence of light. This can give the impression that the cover has colour differences. The reason for this oscillation is that the velours is generally processed in a line direction. In a corner group for example, the light will be reflected differently depending on the location of the individual elements.

Finishing



Washing

The fabric is washed again after dyeing to remove dye residue.



Fixing

After washing, the pile side (pile) is fixed, i.e. stabilized by steam and a precisely specified temperature. If this temperature is not maintained correctly and constantly, faults will occur, such as lack of stability of the pile, uneven oscillation within the bale or cloudy appearance.



Napping

The subsequent process of napping brings about a decisive change in the fabric appearance. The raising of the fiber ends results in a fine, pile-like hair cover, which gives the fabric greater softness.



Shearing

In this process, an uneven pile height is sheared smooth to obtain a clean and uniform surface.



Stain protection

With natural fibers, additional stain protection can be applied, but this is unnecessary with synthetic fibers. Stain protection is achieved by hydrophobols, which significantly reduce water absorbency, or by oleophobols, which greatly reduce oil absorbency. [Bretz: 6429 Vintage-Velvet, 65 Bohème, 6684 Theater-Velours].



Flame retardant

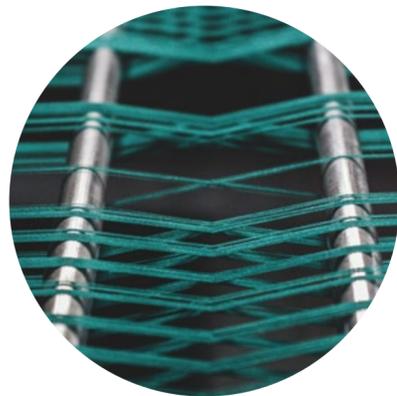
Application of certain chemicals reduces the flammability of the furniture fabric. It is not required for residential use. Flame retardants are controversial because of possible adverse health effects and from an environmental point of view (disposal). Note: The effectiveness of the finishes decreases over time.

Types of fibers and fabrics



Polyester

Polyester is a fiber with synthetic origin. It is tear resistant, has high abrasion resistance, absorbs no moisture and is stain resistant. Polyester is temperature sensitive, you should only steam it with very low heat.



Polyacryl

Polyacrylic is a fiber with synthetic origin. It is puffy and has a wool-like character. Polyacrylic keeps warmth well, but is also sensitive to temperature, so do not steam it or put hot water bottles on it.



Viscose

Viscose is made from natural cellulose (plant cells). It is mostly obtained from beech wood (also from spruce, eucalyptus, pine, and recently more from bamboo) and is chemically processed into fibers. The feel is about like cotton, but a little cooler.



Cotton

Cotton is absorbent, it can absorb up to 65% of its own weight in water. It is sensitive to stains.



Mohair

Mohair is a traditional, natural, very tough, durable, easy-care fabric. It is made from the hair of the mohair goat, also called angora goat.

Kürzel

VI	Viscose
CO	Cotton
PES	Polyester
PA	Polyacryl
WM	Mohair
WO	Wolle
PRT/PL	Synthetic Fiber
PAN/PC	Synthetic Fiber

Fabrics by base material



Natural fiber (animal origin)

- wool, silk

Chemical fiber (natural origin)

- viscose, modal

Chemical fiber (synthetic origin)

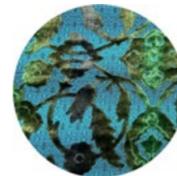
- polyester, polyacryl, elasthane

Mixed fibers

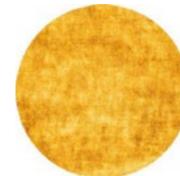
- Our fabrics made from blended fibers combine the advantages of each of the fibers used in them.



mohair



velours de gêne
„arabesk“



vintage-velvet



happy velvet



brilliant shimmering
glamour velvet



microfibre
fake fur



jacquard-
bouclé



fiffy



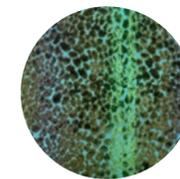
velours-
melange



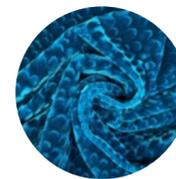
bicolor twisted
theater-velours



velours de gêne
„gobelin“



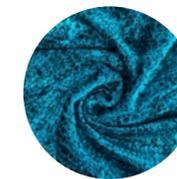
velours de gêne
„boa“



shadow
velours „rain-
drops“



compact high
pile velours



jacquard-Velours
„Moss“



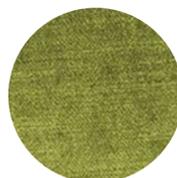
shaggy-
chenille



luxurious, soft
woven fur



high-pile
shimmering velours



bohème
vintage-velvet

Material differences



Synthetic fiber (here: Polyester)

- insensitive
- warm feeling
- cuddly
- shiny look
- pile re-positions itself (higher stability and resilience than natural fiber)
- less susceptible to pressure marks
- electrostatics
- higher abrasion resistance
- long durability
- dampening at low temperature



Natural fiber (here: Viscose)

- susceptible to stains
- feels rather cool
- natural
- duller look
- pile lays down
- surface impressions
- better room temperature due to water absorption
- lower abrasion
- lower durability
- steaming at medium temperature



Mixed fibers

- With blended fabrics for example of polyester and viscose, the sensitivity is higher than with pure polyester due to the added natural fiber.
- With blended fabrics like 6684, polyester achieves more stability and the viscose content is responsible for the good feel and natural feel.

Colours

- Many colors of our fabrics are dyed exclusively for us. To have your own colors dyed, you always need at least 4 bales or about 200 meters. Therefore, a simple re-dyeing of piece-dyed discontinued fabrics is not so easy (except for silvershimmer, all our fabrics are piece-dyed).
- Piece-dyed fabric requires a certain preparation time. The removal of weaving residues, washing, and if required bleaching, are necessary to achieve a uniform base color. It is therefore necessary to dose and prepare a dye bath (vats) exactly according to the respective recipes. Despite exact adherence to the formulations, tolerances from one batch to another are unavoidable or customary. Therefore, it is advisable to order all desired parts at the same time (UV radiation also causes color changes in existing sofas).
- A special feature is when different yarns with different properties are woven and then dyed. Depending on the material properties, the color is absorbed and a tone on tone dyeing is created, see example below (Bicolor twisted theater-velours).
- In contrast, there are also yarn-dyed fabrics. Here, the yarn is first dyed and then woven.

When reordering sofa elements, there will inevitably be color variations.

- A fabric exposed to UV light and use / dust etc. will never have the same shade as a newly woven fabric from the bale. See also fabric explanations at the beginning of the script. We can only try to match it as best as possible, by selecting the available bales.



- Bicolor twisted theater-Velours examples (deep purple, rainforest, midsummer oliv)

Our fabrics

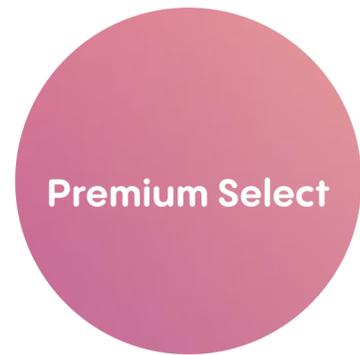
Ranked by customer satisfaction, experience, recommendation



Ultimate

- insensitiv (synthetic fiber)
- stains are easy to remove

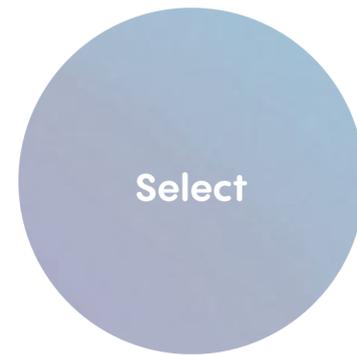
61 94 silky velvet	
63 15 raindrops	
65 96 high pile	
64 19 happy velvet	
65 03 moss	



Premium Select

- insensitive against stains & pressure marks

68 1035 gobelin	
67 38 arabesk	
67 39 boa	
68 3115 mikado	
66 2428 blue hour	



Select

- easy to maintain
- stains have to be removed manually

66 2085 silberschimmer	
66 8430 rainforest	
61 6542 snowflake	
65 72 jacquard-bouclé	
66 75 shaggy-chenille	



For connoisseurs

- natural fiber with stain protection [except eisbär]

64 29 vintage-velvet	
65 BOH bohème	
70 4042 eisbär	

Microfiber Fake Fur

Item 61 6542 - 100% polyester

Polyester is a synthetic fibre and, therefore, especially sturdy and easy to clean. Dirt cannot get into the fibre; thus, most of the times it may actually be removed relatively easy. Polyestervelours are suitable for those who want a sturdy and durable sofa cover.

The microfibre fake fur of fabric group 61 65 is particularly characterised by its fluffy, plush texture and its subtle sheen. At the same time, it is very easy to care for, robust and has good cleaning properties.

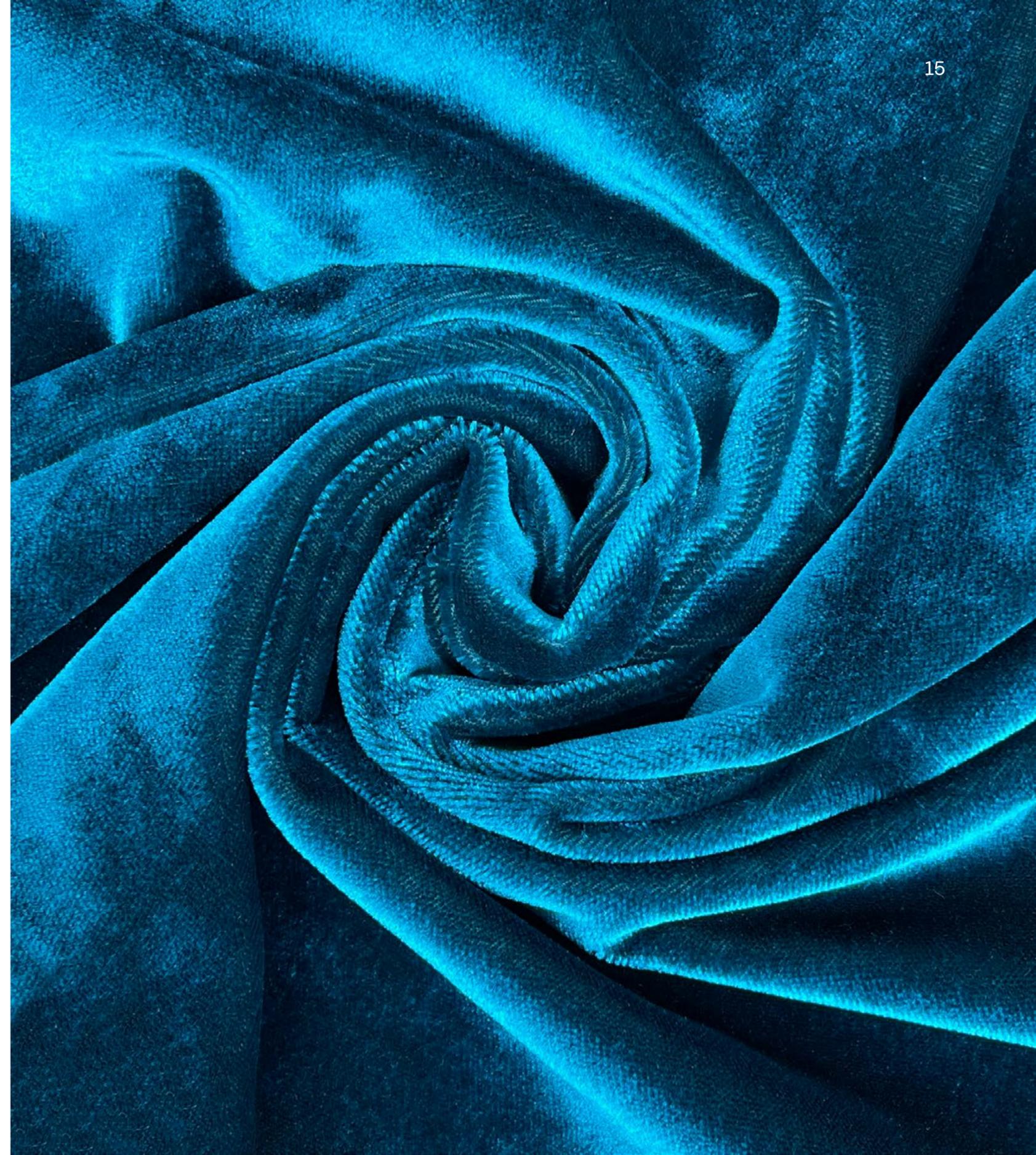


Polyestervelours

Item 61 - 100% polyester

The all-rounder. Polyester is a synthetic fiber and is particularly robust and easy to care for. As dirt cannot penetrate the synthetic fiber, it can almost always be removed. Polyester velours are suitable for all those who want a robust and durable sofa cover.

The velours in fabric group 61 94 is characterized in particular by its strong sheen and striking shades. Flame retardant in accordance with BS-EN 1021-1-2.



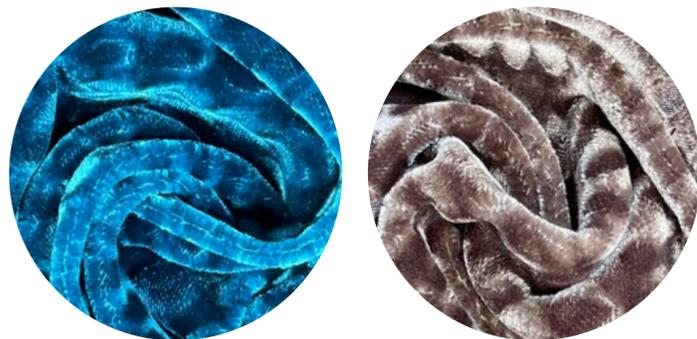
Available in 9 colours: enzianbau, smaragdgrün, silvernugget, austernpilz, anthrazit, twilight, brombeere, tomato, vanilla

Shadow Velours

Item 63 15 - 100% polyester

Polyester is a synthetic fibre and, therefore, especially sturdy and easy to clean. Dirt cannot get into the fibre; thus, most of the times it may actually be removed easily. Polyestervelours are suitable for those who want a sturdy and durable sofa cover.

The velours of fabric group 63 is a classic shadow velours with a strongly shading pattern. This is created by the oblique position of the pile threads during the weaving process. These are woven in two different directions (rotated by 90°). This creates light and shadow effects that give the impression of different colorways.



Happy Velvet

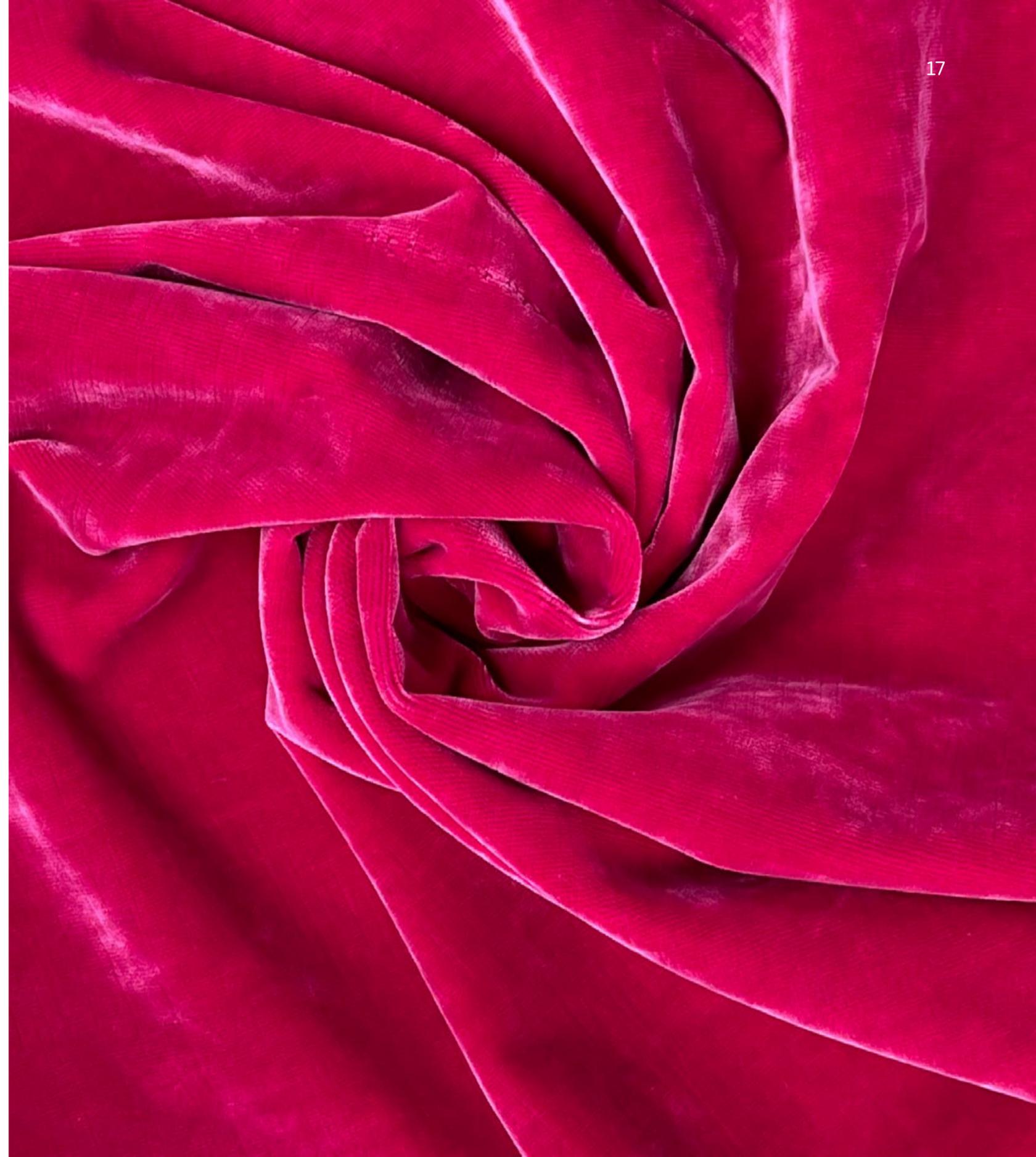
Item 64 19 - 100% polyester

Polyester is a synthetic fibre and, therefore, especially sturdy and easy to clean. Dirt cannot get into the fibre; thus, most of the times it may actually be removed easily. Polyestervelours are suitable for those who want a sturdy and durable sofa cover.

The velours of fabric group 64 19 is characterized by its soft touch and powdery sheen. At first glance and to the touch, it is reminiscent of a viscose velours. It has less iridescence than the 61 velours and is more matte.



Available in 7 colours: amalfi, dark cyan, cashmere, powder grey, gold green, terra cotta, pink



Vintage-Velvet Viscose

Item 64 29 - 100 % viscose

Rayon, just like cotton, is a natural fibre and, therefore, naturally pleasant to the skin and breathable. In regards to humidity and water, rayon is very sensitive – if the pile is damp and is exposed to body weight, it is subject to change visibly. Over time, this fabric will apparently get a “used” look (shimmering effect). But that will make it even more interesting!

The velours of fabric group 64 29 highlights, depending on the incidence of light, the strong shades in the fabric for a noble vintage character. The fabric tends to change its pile and is equipped with a stain protection finish.



Jacquard-Bouclé

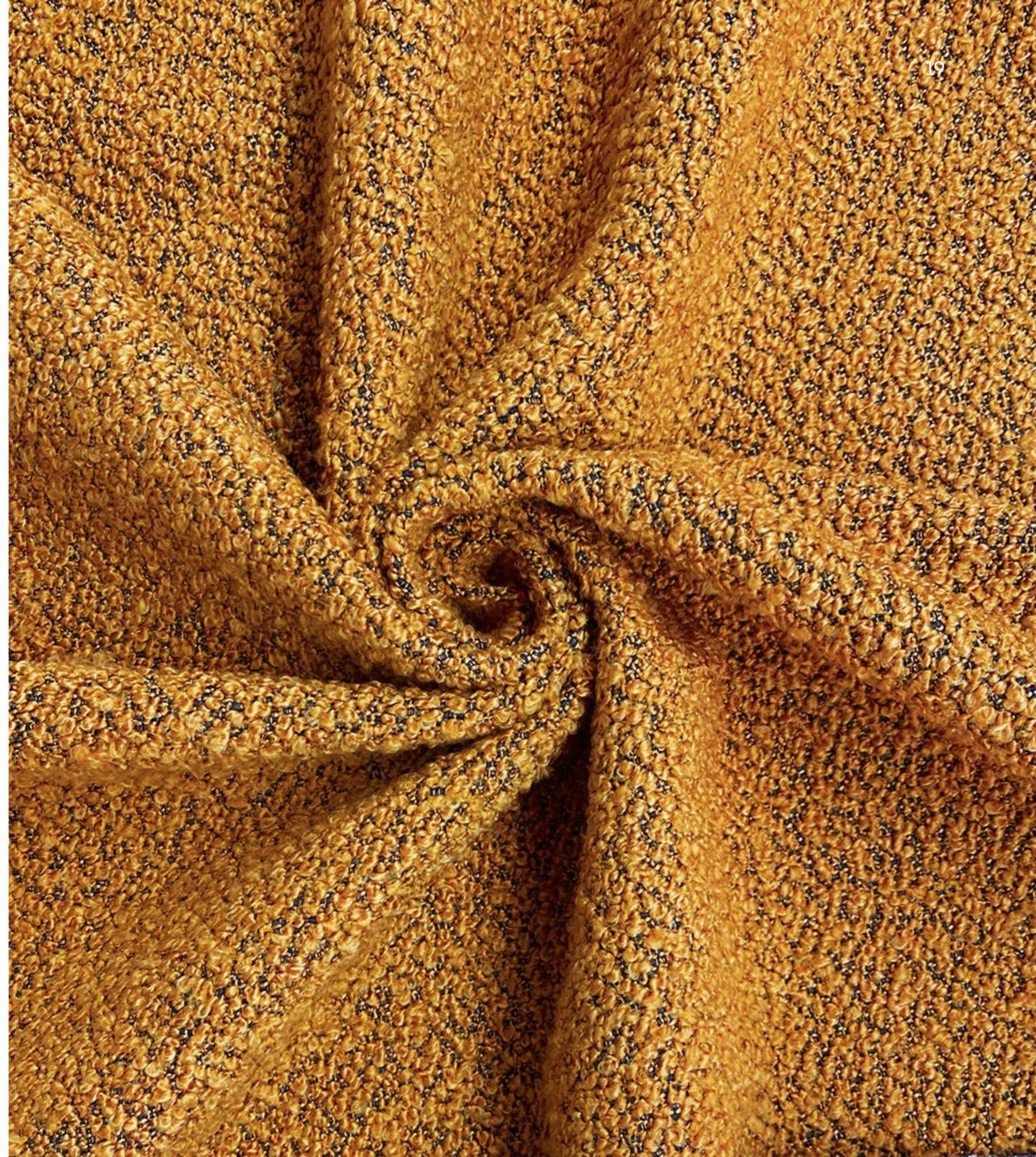
Item 65 72 - 66% polyacryl / 34% polyester

This eye-catching polyester fabric with its voluminous, looped bouclé yarn is woven into a soft and cuddly textile with a 3D effect. In general, these polyester fabrics are robust, highly resistant to light- and abrasion, and are easy to care for with good stain removability.

The jacquard-bouclé is particularly characterized by its finely textured surface. Due to its structure and the strong contrast between the lower and upper fabric, it gives the upholstered furniture additional volume and minor soiling is hardly noticeable. This is a rather matte upholstery fabric.



Available in 3 colours: wild ocean, salt and pepper, caramel

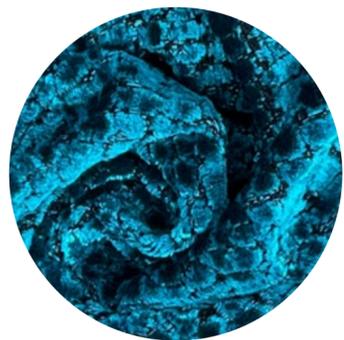


Jacquard-Velours "Moss"

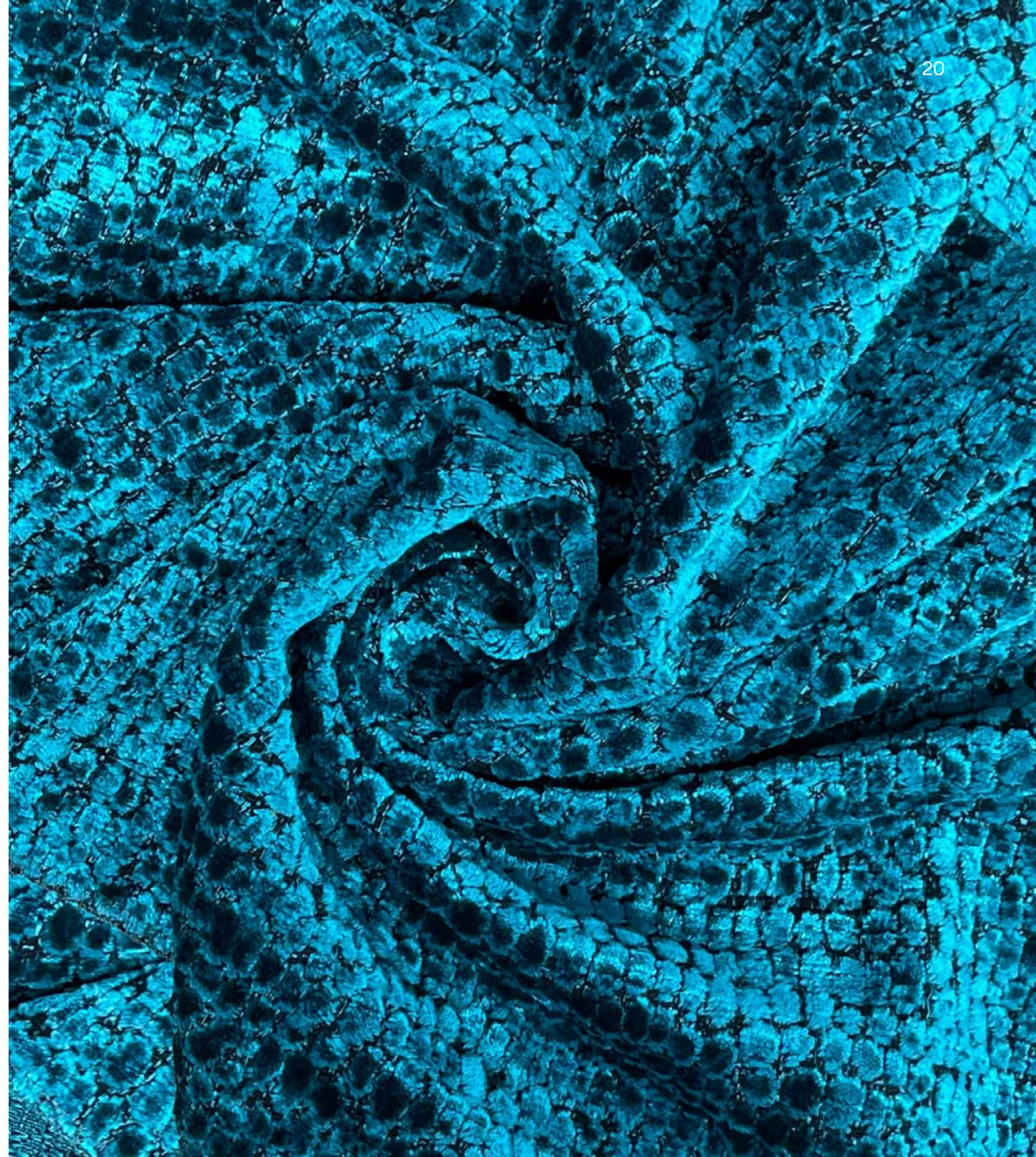
Item 65 0322 - 100% polyester

Polyester is a synthetic fibre and, therefore, especially sturdy and easy to clean. Dirt cannot get into the fibre; thus, most of the time it may actually be removed easily. The jacquard-velours are suitable for those who want a sturdy and durable sofa cover.

The velours of fabric group 65 0322 is characterized by its delicate sheen and fine structure. It represents the different color shades of the sea.



Available in 1 colour: blue moss



Fifty

Item 65 7949 - 85% polyacryl / 15% polyester

This fabric is rather for decoration than for furniture. It does not conform to any upholstery norms. Due to the extremely high pile, it is not suitable as a complete upholstery fabric. The fur will knot. Thus, we only offer these fabrics for plaids, coverlets, and cushions. Important: If exposed to body heat, body weight and moisture at the same time, the pile of these fabrics may irrevocably curl and cause the fibres to "stick" to each other.



Compact High-Pile Velours

Item 65 96 - 100% polyester

Polyester is a synthetic fibre and, therefore, especially sturdy and easy to clean. Dirt cannot get into the fibre; thus, most of the times it may actually be removed easily. Polyester velours are suitable for those who want a sturdy and durable sofa cover.

The velours of the fabric group 65 96 is incredibly soft to the touch due to its pile height. It is characterized by its cloudy shades and powdery sheen. Depending on the incidence of light, new nuances and a slight shimmer on the surface appear again and again.



Erhältlich in 7 Farben: curacao, lagoon blue, marigold, moon dust, feather grey, frappé, platin

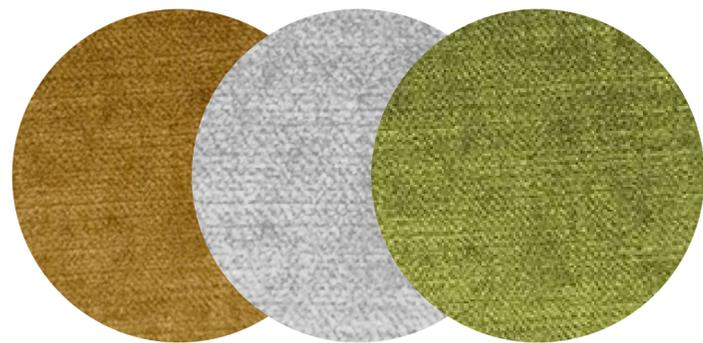


Bohème Vintage-Velvet

Item 65 - 100 % viscose

Rayon, just like cotton, is a natural fibre and, therefore, naturally pleasant to the skin and breathable. In regards to humidity and water, rayon is very sensitive – if the pile is damp and is exposed to body weight, it is subject to change visibly. Over time, this fabric will apparently get a “used” look (shimmering effect). But that will make it even more interesting!

The velvet of the fabric group 65 BOH is characterized by its subtle sheen and, depending on the incidence of light, highlights the strong shades in the fabric and gives the Vintage Velvet velvet a noble vintage character. A fabric for connoisseurs and aficionados. It is high-maintenance and clearly susceptible to pressure marks. It has an anti-stain finish.



Bohème Vintage-Velvet

Available in 59 colours

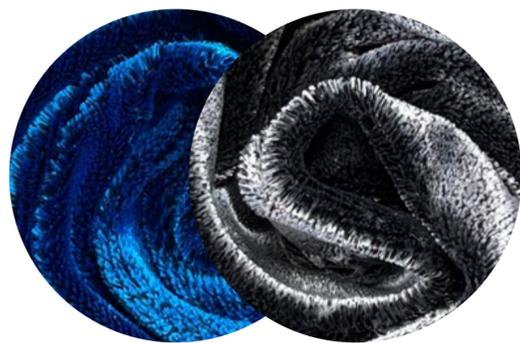


High-Pile Shimmering Velours

Item 66 20 - 60% viskose / 40% polyacryl

Viscose blended fabrics are often a great alternative to pure viscose velours. By blending other yarns, the viscose yarn is „supported“ and therefore less prone to bruising.

Our high-pile velours of the fabric group 66 20 are characterized by their pile height and the special shine and eye-catching shades. These properties come from the composition, as two different colored yarns are woven from different materials. This velours has an anti-stain finish.



Velours-Melange

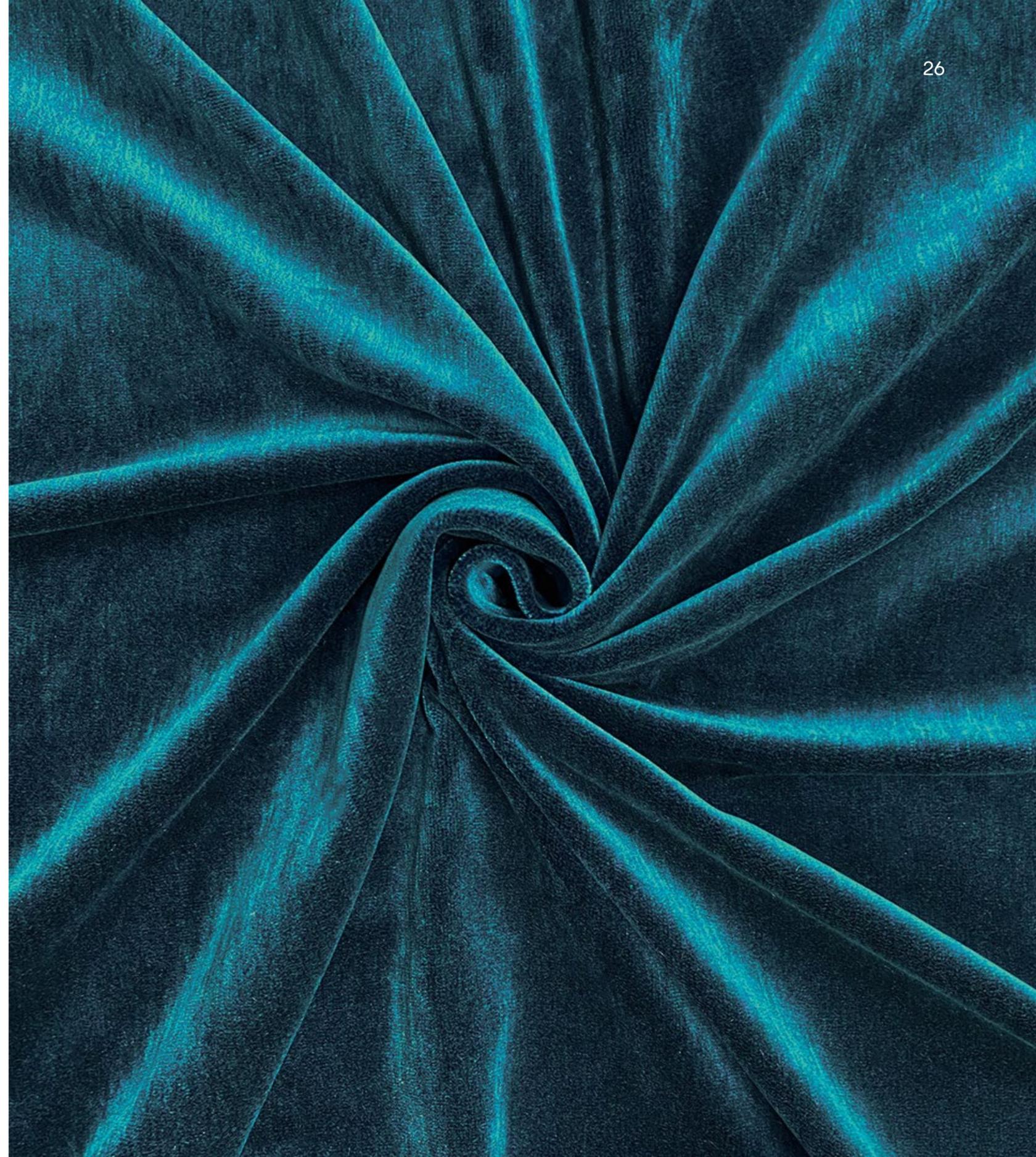
Item 66 24 - 50% polyester / 50% viscose

Fabrics made from a viscose blend are often a great alternative to pure viscose velours. By blending other yarns, the viscose yarn is „supported“ and therefore less prone to pressure marks. Group 66 includes the so-called bicolor velours / melange-velours, in which two colored yarns that harmonize with each other are woven together.

The velours of fabric group 66 24 is characterized by its high natural fiber content and its correspondingly soft feel. At first glance, it resembles a viscose velours. It is more matte than the 61 velours and has a slightly powdery sheen. Its colour is reminiscent of the short time between sunset and night - where the world becomes silent and slow.



Available in 1 colour: blue hour

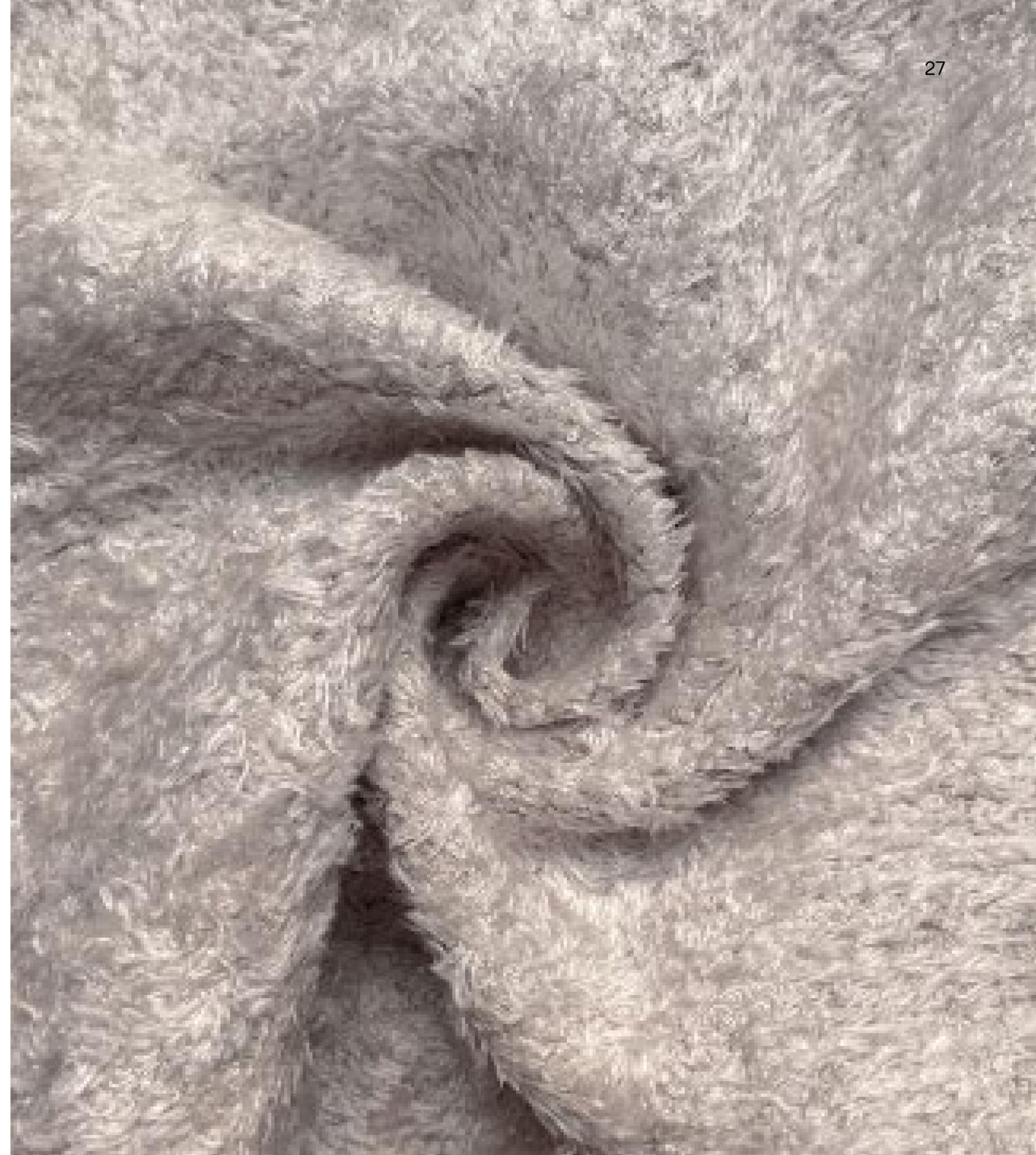


Shaggy-Chenille

Item 66 75 - 59% polyacryl / 41% polyester

Chenille yarn consists of two different threads. An inner thread, the core, and various short threads, the pile threads. These are twisted on a special machine so that the resulting yarn has a fluffy, shaggy texture.

This velour-like fabric from fabric group 66 75 is characterised by its subtle sheen and fluffy, feathery surface. The use of a chenille yarn creates a slight 3D effect.



Bicolor Twisted Theater-Velours

Item 66 84 - 70% viskose / 30% polyester

Viscose blended fabrics are often a great alternative to the pure viscose velours. By blending other yarns, the viscose yarn is „supported“ and therefore less prone to bruising.

The velours of fabric group 66 84 captivates with its distinctive shimmer and a unique play of colors. The result is a vibrancy and a wonderful sheen which, depending on the incidence of light, quilting or pleating, different colors appear in the velours. Two yarns with different properties are woven and then dyed twice. Depending on the material properties the color is absorbed and a two-tone coloration is created. This velour has a stain protection finish.



Available in 6 colours: deep purple, rainforest, midsummer oliv, salvia, goldfish, eisgrau

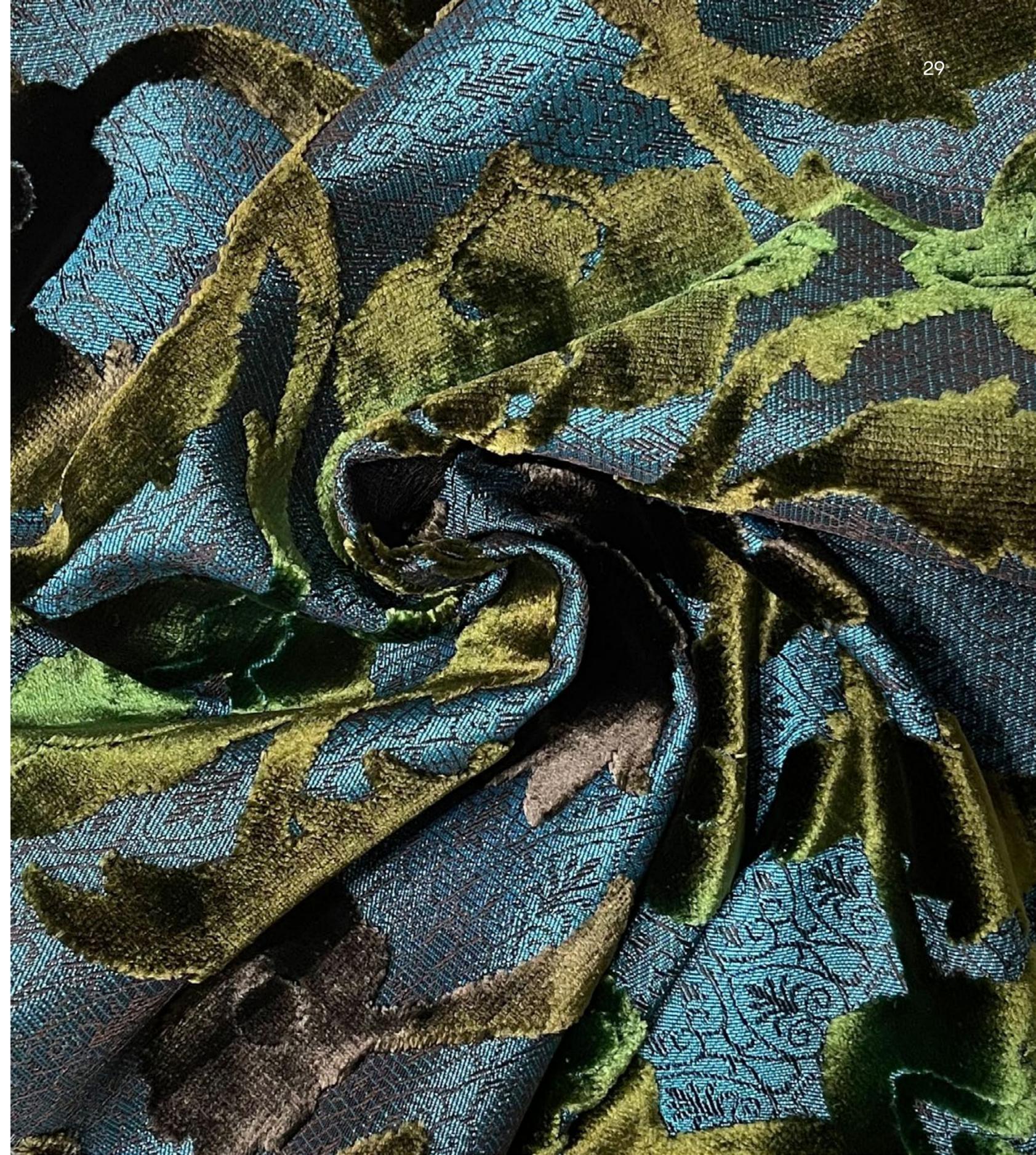


Velours de Gène

Item 67 38/39 - 54% polyester, 44% viscose, 2% cotton /
50% viscose, 48% polyester, 2% cotton

Jacquard is a weaving process developed in 1805 to weave patterns in velours for the first time. Velours de Gène is a velours that has high and low zones. The base fabric is visible as a flat, patterned weave, the motifs are surrounded by velours. These velours can then be digitally printed. All in all, a very elaborate process.

Velours de Gène are high end jacquard woven style velours. Exactly like our gobelin velours, arabesque and boa are jacquard velours with a robust base and a pile mixed with natural fibres. A special attribute of the velours de Gène is its unique play of light. Because of its minimal slant position of the pile, unbelievable gloss and light effects are possible depending on how the light hits the fabric.



Available in 6 colours: arabesk bordeaux, arabesk türkis, arabesk greige, boa bordeaux, boa türkis, boa greige

Velours de Gène

Item 67 8055 - 67 % viscose, 33 % polyacrylic

Velours de Gène from fabric group 67 is a high-quality, jacquard-woven stylish velours. Jacquard is a weaving technique that was developed in 1805 to weave patterns in velour for the first time.

For the 130th anniversary, this fabric is a reminiscence of the beginning of our incomparable Bretz collection. Deep dark brown patches on a glowing, vibrant background that once again clearly reveals our wild at heart true character. A velour that creates a special, tactile three-dimensionality thanks to the high-low effect technique.

Equipped with stain protection, it will accompany you for a long time.



Bicolor High-Pile Velours

Item 67 71 - 60 % polyester, 40 % polyacrylic

These soft velours, from earthy caramel to fiery red and deep burgundy, capture the vibrant colors of Africa. From the glowing sunsets to the earthy tones of the savannah. Here, two types of yarn are treated in different dye baths. The color is absorbed depending on the type of fiber. This creates a lively, multi-layered and incomparable interplay of colors between the tones. It is a two-tone velvet in the best sense of the word with easy-care properties.



Available in 1 colour: margaux, ruby, savanna



Velours de Gène With Digital Print

Item 68 1035 / 68 3115 / 68 5135 - blended fabric

The velours of fabric group 67/68 are high quality jacquard woven style velours. Jacquard is a weaving process developed in 1805 to weave patterns in velours for the first time. Velours de Gène is a velours that has high and low zones. The base fabric is visible as a flat, patterned weave, the motifs are surrounded by velours. These velours can then be digitally printed. All in all, a very elaborate process.

A special attribute of the Velours de Gène is its unique play of light. Because of its minimal slant position of the pile, unbelievable gloss and light effects are possible depending on how the light hits the fabric. A true eye-catcher is our gobelin, which has become one of our signature features. And this special, elaborate and precious velours has a wonderful history: arising from a mural from the year 1800, this patterned textile unites original baroque designs with a modern floral digital-print. Tradition meets modernity!



Available in 3 colours: gobelin, mikado, paradise



Luxurious Soft Woven Fur

Item 68 4085 - 100% polyacryl

Polyacrylic is a soft and fine synthetic fiber that is characterized by its special shape retention. Due to its lightness and cuddliness, it scores with a very pleasant feeling on the skin and can store heat excellently.

Our velours polarfuchs of fabric group 66 40 is arguably the fluffiest of our fluffy velours. It stands true to its name, shines like the winter coat of the white fox and is at least as warm! But careful: as smooth as our polarfuchs might be, it's as hard to let go of it; so long, snuggly hours on the sofa are a given. It is only suitable for quilts, plaids and simple pillows without zippers, tucks and quilting.



Mohair-Velours

Fabric group 70 4042 - 100% mohair

The crème de la crème. Mohair velours is a high quality, pure natural product and is considered very durable and long lasting. It is the wool fiber of the mohair goat. The long pile mohair cuddly fur is, as the name suggests, made of 100% mohair. Mohair has relatively good cleaning properties, because the raw material (wool thread) already has a moisture repellent protective layer by nature.

The velours is characterized by its soft fineness and lightness. Mohair is one of the most precious fibers in the world and impresses with its silky cuddliness.



Available in 1 colour: eisbär



Care & Cleaning

You can find detailed care tips **online** on our Bretz Care Brochure at:

<https://bretz.media/en/download/bretz-care-brochure/>

Care & Cleaning

Special attention must be paid to the regular care of the cover, as it is constantly exposed to contact and dust soiling. The more often and longer you own and caress it, the more there is to clean afterwards. Don't take pity, take action! We have therefore compiled all the important care instructions on the following pages.



Important: Cleaning again and again

The sofa cushions should be shaken regularly to maintain their fluffiness and shape. In addition, vacuuming with a vacuum cleaner (with low suction power) and an upholstery nozzle to carefully remove dust, sand, etc. from the sofa.



Off-and-on cleaning

[Only if the sofa looks dirty!]

It is usually sufficient to wipe the cover with a damp microfiber cloth without applying pressure.

Stain Removal



- Remove stains as quickly as possible.
- Dried-in stains should never be scraped off or pulled out.
- Dab off liquids immediately with a clean, white cotton cloth, never rub.
- Do not use cleaners containing solvents or acids.
- Upholstered furniture must never be loaded when damp.

Stains can quickly appear in everyday life, and there are a few things to bear in mind when cleaning and caring for velours. It is important to act quickly and not let the stains on the velours cover dry for too long. Otherwise, they may no longer be removable. Stains that have already dried should never be scraped off or pulled out. Doing so will damage the velours irreparably.

Liquids that have landed on a Bretz velours cover should always be dabbed off immediately with a clean white cotton cloth (do not rub). Always work from the edge to the center, so the stain is not enlarged. Do not use force! On the next page you will find some tips on how to care for certain types of dirt on velours.

How to clean...



water-based substances:

If water / coffee / wine / lemonade has landed on the cover, it is important to act quickly: first dab off any liquid immediately with a damp white cotton or microfiber cloth. If necessary, moisten the cloth with a solution of mild detergent. Then rub the detergent out again with a clean damp cloth to avoid stains when the detergent dries. Never soak the upholstery fabric. Dab off the remaining moisture with a dry cloth and finally brush the pile with a soft brush. Repeat brushing after drying.



greasy stains

In the case of greasy stains such as gravy, spread or cake, dab the stain carefully with a white cloth with bile soap (do not rub). It is best to test beforehand on a fabric sample or a less visible area. Never dab over several color areas. Dab off residual moisture with a dry cloth and finally brush the pile with a soft brush. Repeat brushing after drying.



food residues

Carefully remove food residues with the back of a knife or spoon to avoid plucking out the pile. Never scrape / pull out dried stains! Once the coarse food residues have been removed and a stain remains, proceed as for the previously mentioned contaminations (water-soluble substances OR greasy stains). Dab off residual moisture with a dry cloth and finally brush the pile with a soft brush. Repeat brushing after drying.



candle wax

Crumble the wax as much as possible and lift it off, taking care not to pull out the velours threads. If necessary, treat carefully several times with benzine. Then carefully dab the cover from seam to seam with a damp microfiber cloth (clear water). Dab off the remaining moisture with a dry cloth and finally brush the pile with a soft brush. Repeat brushing after drying.



chewing gum and others

In the case of chewing gum, play dough or long dried-up stains you really have to look for an expert for help!

Special Care After Delivery



Synthetic fiber

In the case of synthetic velours, apply a damp white cotton cloth for 2 hours or carefully spray the relevant areas with a water spray bottle (e.g. for laundry or plants) until damp and then gently brush the pile with a clothes brush against the grain. Make sure to let the cover dry overnight before use and then brush the pile again with a clothes brush in the direction of the line. If necessary, repeat the process 2-3 times.

If the water contains chalk, use distilled water.



Natural fiber

For natural fibers (cotton, viscose or mohair-velours), as well as for synthetic velours, place a damp white cotton cloth for 2 hours, allow the cover to dry and gently brush it. If this is not sufficient, place another damp tea towel on the affected area and iron carefully with a steam iron at the appropriate temperature setting (not for synthetic velours). Then blow-dry the cover at medium heat while brushing it gently with a clothes brush.

If the water contains a lot of chalk, use distilled water.



Thanks!



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