

Your Textile Consultant

Most widely used textile terms in Hospitality Industry

(Click to navigate)

1. Section - Differences between Bed Linen and Bed Sheets

1.1 Bed Linen: The All-Encompassing Term

1.1.1 Types of Bed Linen

1.1.2 Materials and Thread Count

1.1.3 Tips for Choosing Bed Linens

1.2 Bed Sheets: The Foundation of Comfort

1.2.1 Fabric Choices for Bed Sheets

1.2.2 Weave Patterns

1.2.3 Types of Bed Sheets for Every Sleeping Type

1.2.4 What to Look for When Choosing Bed Sheets

1.2.5 Sheet Thread Count

1.2.6 Ply

2. Section - Definitions of Various Bed Products

2.1 What is a Flat Sheet ?

2.2 What is a Duvet Cover ?

2.3 What is the difference between a Pillow Case and a Sham ?

2.3.1 What is Pillow case ?

2.3.2 What is Sham ?

2.4 What is a Coverlet or Blanket Cover ?

2.5 What is Mattress & Pillow Protectors ?

3. Section - Definitions of Other Commonly Used Terms

3.1 What is Egyptian Cotton ?

3.2 What is Hemstitching ?

3.3 What is a Matelassé ?

3.4 What is the difference between in Feather & Down ?

3.4.1 What is Feather ?

3.4.2 What is Down ?

3.5 Factors that affect quality of linen?

3.6 Everything you always wanted to know about Thread Count

3.6.1 What is thread count for sheets?

3.6.2 Is a higher thread count better? The truth explained

3.6.3 How Highest Thread Count Bed Sheets Are Made?

3.6.4 What is a good thread count for sheets?

3.6.5 When does bed sheets' high thread count matter?

4. Section - Product Care

4.1 How to make a luxurious bed like one you see in a hotel?

4.2 How to remove wrinkles from your Bedsheets without an iron?

4.3 Expert tips on washing luxury Linen.

1. Section - Differences between Bed Linen and Bed Sheets

When it comes to achieving a good night's sleep, the importance of high-quality bedding cannot be overstressed. We understand that navigating the world of bed linen can be confusing, especially when terms like 'bed linen' and 'bed sheets' are often used interchangeably. Are you also confused about the difference between bed linen and bed sheets?

Don't worry, you're not alone. Many people use these terms interchangeably, but the truth is that they refer to two different types of bedding that serve different purposes. Let's get down to the nitty-gritty of these two distinct terms so that you can make well informed decisions about your bedding choices.

1.1 Bed Linen: The All-Encompassing Term

Bed linen is a broad term that refers to all the textiles used to dress a bed. This includes not only bed sheets, but also pillowcases, duvet covers, bedspreads, and other decorative elements like throw pillows and blankets. These textiles play an important role in enhancing the comfort, functionality, and aesthetics of your sleep space.

1.1.1 Types of Bed Linen

- **Flat Sheets:** These are large, rectangular sheets that are typically placed between the sleeper and the duvet, blanket, or bedspread. Flat sheets can also be used as a light cover during warmer months.
- **Fitted Sheets:** Designed with elastic corners, fitted sheets snugly fit around the mattress, providing a smooth, wrinkle-free surface to sleep on.
- **Pillowcases:** These enclose and protect pillows, ensuring that they remain clean and free from allergens. Pillowcases come in various styles, such as housewife, oxford, and envelope, each offering a unique aesthetic.
- **Duvet Covers:** A protective and decorative layer that encases a duvet, the duvet cover can be easily removed and laundered, prolonging the life of your duvet.
- **Bedspreads/Comforters:** These are thicker, decorative layers that provide warmth and can be placed on top of a bed for added style and insulation.

1.1.2 Materials and Thread Count

Bed linen can be made from a variety of materials, including cotton, linen, silk, and synthetic blends. The thread count, which refers to the number of threads per square inch of fabric, is a crucial factor in determining the quality and feel of the material. Higher thread counts generally indicate softer, more durable bed linen, with 300-600 thread count being a benchmark for quality.

1.1.3 Tips for Choosing Bed Linens

Thread Count

Thread count isn't an indication of quality anymore. Unless it's an amazing and very expensive fabric, a high thread count is just a numbers game: many companies cheat the numbers with double twist yarns in a cheaper fabric.

Material

The type of material you choose for your sheets has everything to do with personal preference. Think about it: it's what you're wearing eight hours a day.

- Cotton: The best quality (and most expensive) is 100% Egyptian, which has extra-long-staple fibers that produce sumptuous, yet extremely durable sheets.
- Pima or Supima cotton: A medium-to-extra-long staple fibers material, is known for its softness and sheen and is a little more affordable than Egyptian cotton.
- Linen: Ideal for hot climates, linen sheets are some of the most expensive out there, but will last for decades. For an already worn-in look and feel.

Weave

The way sheets are woven have a direct impact on how they feel. Percale is lightweight and tightly woven, which results in crisp, cool, bedding, while microfiber's super-tight, dense weave makes it wrinkle-resistant, extra-soft, and resistant to water. Some other weaves to consider: ultra-soft and lustrous sateen, and flannel, with a nappy texture perfect for cooler climates.

Pattern

Like any other element in the bedroom, sheets play a part in the overall design. "I always advise a small, medium, and large-scale mix of patterns in the same color family.

Seasonality

How many sheets sets you need is totally up to you and how often you like to change things up. But remember, sheets that may seem summery can work all year. Just add a coverlet, blanket, and throw to make your bed cozier for the fall and winter months.

1.2 Bed Sheets: The Foundation of Comfort

Bed sheets are a specific type of bed linen that directly come into contact with your skin. Consisting of fitted and flat sheets, they provide a barrier between you and your mattress or duvet, ensuring a comfortable, hygienic sleep environment.

1.2.1 Fabric Choices for Bed Sheets

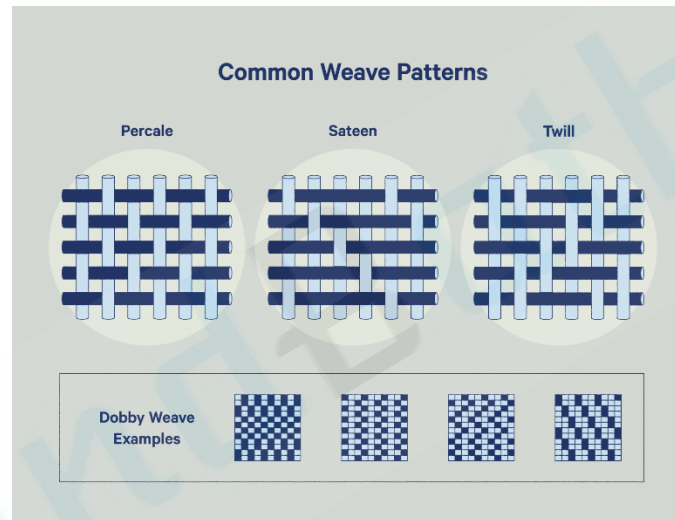
- **Cotton:** A popular choice for its softness, breathability, and durability. High-quality cotton options include Egyptian, Pima, and Supima, each with unique characteristics.
- **Linens:** Made from the flax plant, linen sheets are known for their temperature-regulating properties, making them suitable for both hot and cold sleepers.
- **Silk:** Luxurious and smooth, silk sheets provide a gentle, frictionless surface that is beneficial for sensitive skin and hair.
- **Synthetic Blends:** Often more affordable, synthetic blend sheets (like polyester and microfiber) can mimic the feel of natural fibers but may lack breathability.

1.2.2 Weave Patterns:

The weave pattern of bed sheets can also impact their texture and appearance. Common weave patterns include percale (crisp and cool), sateen (soft and silky).

Different Sheet Weaves

Materials play a large role in the feel of your sheets, but how the material is woven can change how sturdy, soft, or thick it is. While you may pay close attention to thread count and material, you should also consider the type of weave.



Percale

Percale sheets (pronounced “per-kail”) are made with cotton. These have a plain weave — one yarn over, one yarn under — that creates a matte, crisp finish. These sheets get softer with each wash and are best for hot sleepers and warm weather. They aren’t wrinkle-resistant, so it’s best to remove them from the dryer immediately following the end of the cycle.



Sateen

While sateen sheets are similar to satin sheets, they aren't to be confused with one another. The satin weave structure (one under, three over) creates sateen sheets, but yarn is used rather than filament fibers. Despite the differences in material, sateen sheets are just as elegant and silky smooth as satin. They are less durable than percale sheets but also better for cold sleepers and cooler weather.



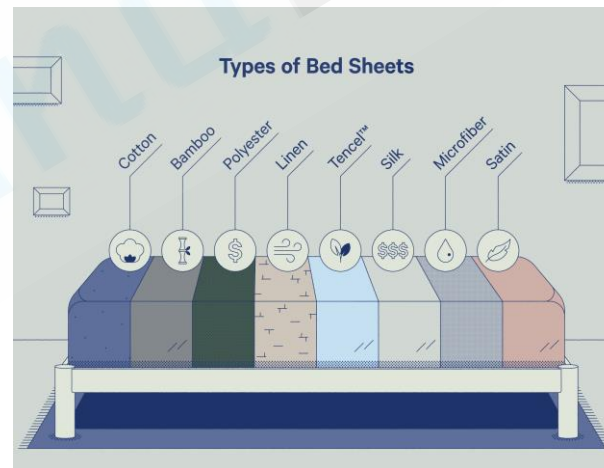
Twill

The twill weave is characterized by an over two, under two patterns. It leaves behind a distinctly diagonal design and is typically wrinkle-resistant due to the thickness. Twill woven sheets are prone to shrink more than those with a sateen weave but are also often times more affordable.

Dobby

Dobby weaves are produced on a dobby loom and contain small geometric or stripe patterns throughout. This weave creates more texture than others, as the shapes (be it squares, diamonds, dots, or the like), have a slightly raised feel. The most common design for bed sheets is thick stripes.

1.2.3 Types of Bed Sheets for Every Sleeping Type



Cotton

Your t-shirts are made out of it, cotton candy is named after it, and it's the most common material used to make bed sheets. It's breathable, forgiving when removing stains (adios blood stains), and stays cool. Cotton sheets also soften up with time and washes while maintaining their durability.

When choosing these types of sheets, however, be aware that the type of cotton matters, as some outperform others.

Egyptian

With its smooth finish, incredible durability, and resistance to pilling, Egyptian cotton is the highest quality cotton you can find. It's typically made with an extra-long staple — the longest cotton fiber available — and can be fairly pricey for the real stuff.

Supima®

The trademarked name for American Pima cotton, is a close second to Egyptian cotton. Made with long-staple as well, this cotton is durable, high quality, and still luxuriously soft without as high of a price tag as Egyptian cotton.

Upland

With a lower quality than both Pima and Egyptian, this short-staple cotton is the most common variety you'll find. Labels that read "100% cotton" are typically Upland, and while still fairly durable, aren't nearly as soft as other types.

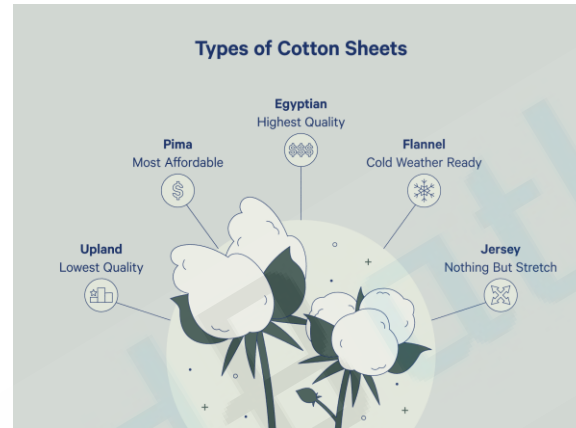
Flannel

Much like a lumberjack's staple flannel button-up, the cotton in these bed sheets has been shredded and the individual yarns have been shaved to release fibers for a thicker, fuzzier feel.

The plain or twill weave of flannel sheets also makes them soft and pliant — all the more reason to use them in colder weather.

Jersey

Imagine your favourite stretchy t-shirt as a sheet and you'll be picturing jersey sheets perfectly. This type of cotton comes soft and ready to be used. While these sheets are easy to clean, they pill with age and aren't very lavish, and due to their pliable nature, they tend to easily stretch out with time and are less durable than other cotton sheets.



Bamboo

As an environmentally friendly material, bamboo grows quickly and is commonly used to make other household goods aside from bed sheets. The process of making bamboo sheets entails extracting bamboo cellulose and weaving the fibers into what's called bamboo rayon. These jungle plant sheets are softer than polyester or linen and are known to be wrinkle-resistant. Aside from this, bamboo sheets are durable, hypoallergenic, and breathable.

Polyester

Most pure polyester sheets are rough, while polyester blends tend to be much softer and provide a higher level of comfort. These sheets are easy to wash, wrinkle-resistant, and often quite affordable. If you're looking for sheets you don't need to steam or iron, polyester will be your best friend.

However, despite its pros — including the inherent water-resistance — polyester absorbs oil and grease and will leave you with the nightmare of trying to remove stains, particularly with white sheets.

Linen

These airy sheets will give your home all the country feels in no time. Hot sleepers and those with allergies greatly benefit from them as linen is a naturally cooling, hypoallergenic material.

While these sheets may seem ideal, their stiffness is sometimes a downfall. This does lighten up with time and washes, but they never quite reach cotton's dreamy softness.

Tencel™

Tencel™ is a branded material for Lyocell, a product of wood pulp found in certain trees — particularly fast-growing eucalyptus. This environmentally friendly material is wrinkle-resistant and is produced using a closed-loop process, so any waste created while making. Soft, smooth, and hypoallergenic, Tencel™ is a great choice for eco-conscious consumers. However, keep in mind that it's not quite as breathable as cotton or linen.

Silk

Silk is a natural fiber produced by silkworms and because it needs such delicate care in the production process, it tends to be a pricier option. Aside from the price, silk sheets are naturally hypoallergenic, but care and maintenance tend to be laborious.

Despite the cons, silk sheets are cool, rich, and perfect for adding more romance to a room.

Microfiber

In its most basic form, microfiber is polyester woven extremely fine. Because microfiber doesn't stain, they make great sheets for kids, if you're eating in bed, and for those who sleep with their dog. It's softer than polyester but less breathable than cotton making it good for cold weather.

1.2.4 What to Look for When Choosing Bed Sheets

The last thing you want to do is order new sheets and, upon realizing your distaste for them, have to send them back. To avoid any painful sheet purchasing scenarios, keep the following in mind:

- Do you know how to wash them?
- Will it serve its purpose?
- Are they the right size?
- Will I like the texture and softness?
- Are they sturdy enough to withstand what I'll use them for?

1.2.5 Sheet Thread Count

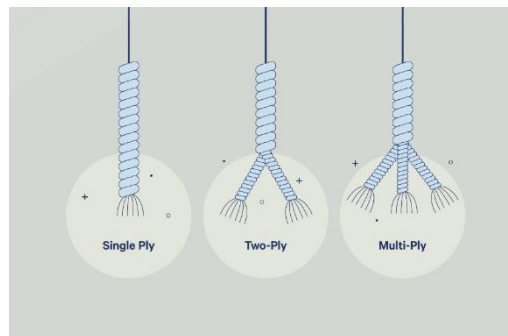
Thread count refers to the number of threads (both horizontal and vertical) in one square inch of material. Generally speaking, the greater the number, the smoother, more durable the sheet. At one-point thread count played a large part in what type of sheets sleepers bought, but it's becoming more important to focus on the overall quality instead.

When choosing sheets based on the thread count, keep in mind there are a few materials that can have a smaller number of threads and still be very durable. For example, linen sheets generally have a low thread count, so a good quality linen sheet can have a thread count of 120, but a cotton sheet would need upwards of 500 to be good quality.

1.2.6 Ply

Refers to the number of fibers used to create one thread. One-ply sheets have one fiber, while two-ply sheets have two fibers wrapped together to create a single thread.

While it may seem that a two-ply bed sheet would be a better choice with the greater number of fibers it contains, this isn't usually the case. Two-ply sheets are often rougher and less durable, as cheaper materials are typically used. Focus more of your efforts on finding the right material and weave, but do try to stick with one-ply sheets.



2. Section - Definitions of Various Bed Products

2.1 What is a Flat Sheet?

- The flat sheet normally is supposed to go on top of the fitted sheet and is tucked between the mattress and the top of the bed.
- In India, most hotels use a flat sheet directly on the mattress, instead of a flat sheet above the fitted sheet. It is recommended to use both, as the flat sheet then provides a layer of protection for the duvet cover or blanket.
- The flat sheet prevents body oil as well as other forms of oils from getting on the mattress (in case is used on fitted sheet) or the duvet cover (in case both are used).
- Although cotton duvet covers are easily washed, a flat sheet is easier to wash and place on the bed than a duvet cover.
- Using a flat sheet reduces the frequency that you would clean a duvet cover.



2.2 What is a Duvet Cover?

- Duvet - translates to the actual comforter in French. In the United States, many call the duvet cover a duvet.
- Regardless, it is the covering that goes over your comforter to protect it from body oil, dirt, make-up and other things that might soil it.
- Think of a duvet cover (comforter cover) as a large pillowcase for your comforter.
- When selecting a duvet, ensure that you look for a sheet weight fabric.
- Some people select heavy upholstery grade textiles to achieve texture for the top of the bed, the duvet may look great, but it will likely weigh too much.
- The weight of these heavy textiles compresses the air out a down comforter, lessening the insulating properties. This defeats the benefits of using a soft fiber or down comforter – that being a wonderful light, warm non-constricting bed cover.
- Few people enjoy sleeping under a lot of weight, which makes the comforter the most popular choice for the top of the bed.
- Additional attributes to look for when purchasing a duvet cover are;
- A soft textile that is washable.
- Detailed finishing such as hidden button closure, generous sizing, and flanges to provide
- Sufficient coverage of today's thicker mattresses.



2.3 What is the difference between a Pillow Case and a Sham?

2.3.1 What is Pillow case?

A pillow case is used to keep your pillow clean as you sleep while a pillow sham is used to hide your pillows behind a more decorative façade.

Pillowcases are:

- Open at one end.
- Usually contain a flange at the opening for some decorative finish.
- Inexpensive pillowcases may just have a folded sewn hem at the opening.



2.3.2 What is Sham?

A sham is an ornamental cover laid over a bed pillow. Although this definition isn't wrong, it only scratches the surface of what a sham truly is.



Pillow Shams generally have the following criteria:

- The opening often has a tuck (flap) found on the back of the sham.
- Most often, all four edges are finished with flange or cording.
- Pillow shams typically are a little more decorative.

2.4 What is a Coverlet or Blanket Cover?

Coverlets or blanket covers are traditionally used as a decorative cover over a blanket on a bed. They are thinner than a comforter or duvet cover arrangement and provide a more tailored look.

- Coverlets may be a single layer or multiple (quilted) layers of fabric.
- They can be tucked in if one is looking for a more finished contemporary look.
- Manufacturers of these types of products typically produce matching shams in the same textile as the coverlet or blanket cover.
- A coverlet is a smaller version of a bedspread.
- Bedspreads are not as popular today as they once were because the mattress industry has no standard thickness, resulting in no standard as far as the height of beds.
- The “drop to the floor” traditional bedspread are custom made depending on the mattress thickness and bed frame heights.



2.5 What is Mattress & Pillow Protectors?

- Protectors add life and enhance the cleanliness of your mattresses & pillows.
- As the name suggests they protect and keep your sleeping pillows & bed mattresses cleaner & hygienic.
- Most of the protectors come with a water resistant non-woven interlining in them, which prevents any kind of liquid or dust from seeping in, thereby adding on to their life & durability.

Luxury linens are an investment. And just like any other investment, you should take the necessary measures to protect it.



3. Section - Definitions of Other Commonly Used Terms

3.1 What is Egyptian Cotton?

Egyptian cotton at one time was considered to be one of the finest overall cottons for bed linens in the world. Things have changed in the last several years. Crop yields, crop quality and availability have greatly diminished.

Bed sheets can contain as little as 10% Egyptian cotton (and be a poor grade) and still be labelled Egyptian cotton.

- All cotton is graded by length and diameter of individual fibers (called staple). Egyptian cotton comes in many grades.
- The finer grades of cotton fiber are called 'els' or extra-long staple cotton.
- These fibers create a finer yarn yielding a softer, more lustrous fabric.
- It is the ideal material for bed linens and duvet covers because it is absorbent, cool, smooth and strong.

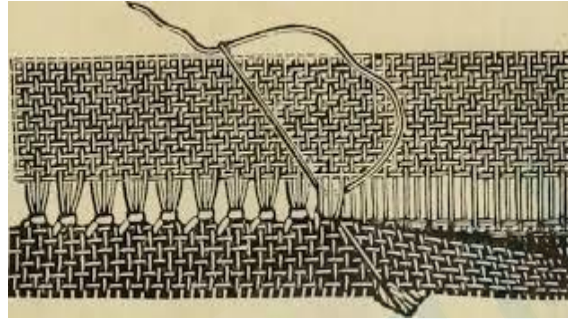


3.2 What is Hemstitching?

- Hemstitching is a finishing technique performed on textiles that results in a decorative detail on garments, table linens, and bedding.



- Historically, hemstitching was done by hand; a few strands of either the warp threads or weft threads were pulled out of a piece of fabric, creating a small void in the fabric's weave.



- These loose threads were then cinched up creating an ornate decorative hole.
- This was a tedious task, but all of that changed in the late 1800s when a gentleman by the name of Karl Gagauz invented the 1st hemstitching machine.
- Hemstitching adds an interesting look and finish to any textile. It is often seen as a sign of quality and has become a classic look for many garments and bedsheets.

3.3 What is a Matelassé?

- Matelassé (mat-la-zay) is a single-ply fabric that typically is woven with a pattern.
- Matelassé fabrics are generally used as coverlets or decorative shams in any size.
- Matelassé fabric is thicker than a sheet grade fabric and is quite durable offering a more tailored look to the top of the bed.
- Blankets are frequently used underneath a matelassé to provide additional warmth.



As a helpful tip, matelassé fabric will shrink as much as 5% to 7%, which is more than the typical flat or fitted sheet (which typically shrink 3% to 5%).

As a result, consider having it professionally laundered where the cleaner can block the fabric to minimize shrinking during the drying process or insure that if you wash it yourself, use warm water (vs. Hot) and if possible, air dry the matelassé.

3.4 What is the difference between Feather & Down?

3.4.1 What is Feather ?

Unlike most feathers that are long and stiff, down feathers are rounder, fuzzier, and form clumps that can be used to fill pillows, sleeping bags, and puffer jackets.

3.4.2 What is Down ?

Down comes from the fluffiest layer of feathers on duck and geese and is the most effective natural insulator in the textiles industry.

Down and feather are sometimes mentioned in the same breath, although they are not the same.

Both down or feather sleeping pillows are long-lasting and offer years of comfort. However, there

Are differences between the two and here's a closer look at what differentiates down and feather:



- The location of feathers on a bird are obvious, but down is more concealed. Down is found under A bird's breast feathers, and is actually a cluster that is unstructured.
- Down is similar to some of the fibers you might notice floating around in the spring, which come from cottonwood trees.
- Down is a wonderful filler used in down comforters, coats and sleeping pillows.
- Feather is not well suited for comforters but does make an excellent firm sleeping pillow.
- Down has a quill, but that quill is pretty much undetectable. Meanwhile, feather quills are much more noticeable.
- Down is considered to be among nature's best insulators. It provides excellent warmth to weight. Ratio, which has yet to be replicated by bedding suitable synthetic materials.
- Both down and feather will not bunch up or develop knots the way some other pillow fillings do. Down and feather both hold their shape extremely well.

3.5 Factors that affect quality of Linen

Thread count is just one of the many factors that affect the way a fabric feels and performs. What matters more are the fiber quality and raw materials. We share with you things that make a great set of quality, long-lasting cotton sheets:

- **Staple Length:** Long or extra-long staple (ELS) cotton for luxurious softness and smoothness
- **Ply:** Single-ply for durability and breathability
- **Weave Method:** Cotton sateen for smooth and lustrous sheen and cotton percale for a breathable, crisp feel
- **Thread Count:** Any above 400 TC is good but beyond 600 bed thread count for bed sheets might be questionable. However, note that the best thread count may vary according to the fabric type
- **Yarn count:** Higher yarn count range from 80s to 100s for finer threads and a lightweight, softer, and smoother fabric. Please refer to our Glossary Section for more detailed information on these.

3.6 Everything you always wanted to know about Thread Count

Fine Hotel Linen in India is available in different thread counts? Numbers range from 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, and even 600 TC!

Most of the times you might also notice that, as the count increases, so does the price.

For a very long time, hoteliers have been mistakenly made to focus on the thread count of bedsheets to determine the luxury of sheets. The higher the number, the better it is, right? Unfortunately, this does not always hold true!

Let's break down this common bedding myth about high thread count sheets.

3.6.1 What is thread count for sheets?

Thread count (TC) is a sum of the total number of threads woven vertically (the warp) and horizontally (the weft) into one square inch of

fabric. It is a unit of textile measurement for bed sheets and other types of fabrics such as shirts.

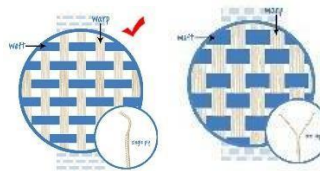
When more threads are packed tightly together, the resulting fabric is softer and smoother.

3.6.2 Is a higher thread count better? The truth explained

- Think about this: only that many pieces of thread can fit into a specific space. With cotton bedding, the maximum number of threads is around 600. How then do various brands achieve those huge numbers?
- Knowing that thread count has a huge influence on the consumer's decision, many manufacturers employ some creative math to manipulate their numbers as a promotional strategy.

3.6.3 How highest thread count Bed Sheets are made? *Using weaker, multi-ply threads.*

To better understand thread, count sheets' meaning, let us look at a key variable - the fabric's ply. When working with strong and long cotton fibers, they can be twisted around to form a single-ply. On the other hand, multi-ply threads (such as two-ply or 3-ply) are formed when multiple strands of thread are twisted together. These strands are often weaker, cheaper and short-staple cotton threads twisted together in an attempt to increase their strength and durability before being woven.



- The strands in each ply are then counted to give its high number. Here's a simple example.
- By condition, an honest 600 thread count single-ply bed sheet has 300 vertical threads and 300 horizontal threads. $300 + 300 \text{ threads} = 600 \text{ thread count}$

- Take another bed sheet made using double-ply cotton - it still has 300 threads each way, but because each thread has two strands, marketers include that in their calculation:
 $(301 + 300 \text{ threads}) \times 2 \text{ ply} = 1200 \text{ thread count}$
- Compared to single-ply thread sheets, bedding made with multi-ply threads are less breathable, denser, and scratchier on the skin. They also have a higher tendency of pilling due to the shorter threads used.

3.6.4 What is a good thread count for sheets?

Generally, the maximum thread counts a square inch area can pack is around 600. Look for sheets with a minimum thread count of 400. While anything above 500 thread count is excellent, do also be wary of excessively high numbers.

3.6.5 When does bed sheets' high thread count matter?

Only when the material is 100% long or extra-long staple cotton with singly-ply threads does a higher number imply higher quality. Smoother and finer yarns are used in high thread count cotton bed sheets. Cheap cotton sheets, on the other hand, might irritate delicate skin owing to itching and restricted air movement.

4. Section - Product Care

4.1 How to make a luxurious bed like one you see in a hotel?

- Decades ago, a popular hotel chain discovered that bedding was an important attribute to a guest's comfort while staying at their property. After all, why do most people stay in a hotel? To sleep of course.
- Hotels also discovered that many enjoy a simple, uncomplicated bed. So, they began creating beds that were uncluttered and clean looking.
- Most hotels that have embraced this concept, dress the bed as follows:
- White sheets, some may use bedsheets with a little decoration such as embroidery on the duvet cover, flat sheets, pillowcases, and shams.

- Hotels also discovered that traditional bedspreads were heavy and difficult to clean and were not cleaned frequently.
- As a result, they embraced the use of down comforters, as a down comforter is enjoyable to sleep.

4.2 How to remove wrinkles from your Bedsheets without an iron ?

- Water is a wrinkle release, which is why there is a steam setting on irons.
- To remove wrinkles from bed sheets or duvet covers, all that is needed is a spray bottle of water and a little bit of tension applied to the fabric.
- A fitted sheet, when placed over the mattress is already under some degree of tension. Simply spray, spritz, or mist the fitted sheets with your water bottle.
- With a flat sheet, place it on the bed, tuck the foot. Then grab a corner of the flat sheet at the top of the bed and gently pull on the fabric until it is a little taut. Then mist the sheet with the spray bottle of water.
- With the pillowcases, stuff them with your pillows. Then suspend the pillowcase by the cuff with one hand and lightly spray both sides. Now hold the pillowcase at the cuff with both hands, lightly shake the pillowcase up and down. This will create tension on the pillowcase.
- With a duvet cover, go to one corner, grab the cover at the corner and lightly pull on the fabric to apply tension to it, then spritz the top side, repeat on the other three corners.
- Following these steps will make your entire bed look as if it has just been ironed. The best part is this process should take less than a minute to accomplish and can be done mid-week when your bed may begin to look a little frumpy.

4.3 Expert tips on washing luxury Linen.

- Before washing linen always separate dark, colored linens from white or off-white linens for soaking. However, if you are washing a linen fabric item for the first time, you can soak it briefly in lukewarm water before the wash to avoid creasing.
- Wash linen articles separately from other materials, especially during the first wash, as natural fibres tend to lose lint (or 'nap'), which you don't want to end up on your other items.
- Use a mild detergent that does not contain any bleaching agents such as chlorine or peroxide.
- Chlorine bleach can weaken natural fibers and may cause them to yellow. If necessary, use an oxygen-based bleach.
- Never pour the detergent directly onto fabric. Instead, add your fully unfolded linens to the tub after it fills and the detergent has already been diluted in the water. Fine linens only require half the recommended amount of detergent, but you can add more in future washing if the fabric is very soiled.
- White pure linen items without special finishes, such as hemstitched borders, can be laundered in hot water at temperatures of up to 95°C.
- 60°C setting is normally recommended, as higher temperatures tend to wear out the linen faster.
- Wash matching linens (like sheets and pillowcases) together. Each piece should be cared for similarly, regardless of whether or not it is soiled to help maintain color consistency and brightness.
- Vintage or heavily embroidered linens should be hand washed in cold water with a gentle detergent suitable for delicate items.
- Fine hand-hemstitched items, require extra care. If washed in a washing machine, we recommend using a low temperature and low-spin setting.
- Always avoid overloading the washer to prevent fibre breakdown from excessive abrasion and agitation. It helps to wash one queen or king sheet at a time with smaller items, such as pillowcases.
- To reduce creasing, load your washing machine only to half capacity. This will also ensure linens get plenty of water while rinsing.
- Try to rinse or soak any stains immediately, when still fresh, and use natural stain soaps if needed.

