

Microfiber Advantages:

Non-abrasive,
Hygienic,
Durable,
Soft to the touch,
Can be treated with anti-bacterial chemicals
Lightweight, Water-absorbing, Long lasting if cared for properly.

Microfiber Disadvantages:

Requires special laundering, Higher upfront cost.

What is micro fibre made from:

The most common type of synthetic material that micro fibre is made from is polyester, but nylon and other types of polyamides can also be used depending on what the fabrics use will be. Our **BUFF olos**, are 95% Polyester + 5% Spandex for additional elasticity and comfort. On face value, this may not seem as eco-friendly as natural fabrics but it's worth noting that during the production process of polyester microfibres, absolutely no pesticides are used, and the dyeing methods don't require any water which results in less wastage. Comparatively, a huge amount of water is needed in the dyeing process of cotton.

Manufacturers alter and combine various types, sizes, lengths and shapes of fibres to utilise specific characteristics of micro fibre, depending on what they're producing. For example, by using specific types of fibres they can make the fabric water absorbent or extra soft.....

Micro fibre origins:

Although micro fibre is used every day, no one is 100% sure where it was first developed. One of the most interesting origin stories is that it was invented by the Japanese to create lightweight and flattering swimwear for women in the 1970's. Although this was a spectacular fail as the swimsuits absorbed the water and became very heavy, Europeans re-developed micro fibre 10 years later and marketed it as an extremely absorbent fabric. What is the best way to wash Microfiber fabric?

As stated, Microfiber fabrics demonstrate unique absorption qualities, and is extremely durable if cared for properly. Microfiber can be washed up to 1,000 times with little loss of efficiency. However, the fabric's unique qualities can be reduced and compromised if the cloth is laundered inappropriately.

Caring for your Microfiber: Ideally, microfiber should be laundered and dried separately from other fabrics as the lint from cotton and other materials can embed within the fiber slits, reducing it's unique properties. Microfibers are heat sensitive and their properties can degrade when exposed to high temperatures. Therefore, do not iron, and avoid washing or drying them in heats above or 40°C.

Air drying is best. The garment can be wrung out to 90% dry and the remaining moisture will evaporate quickly if hung out in a low humidity environment in temperatures above 10°C.

Microfiber can either be hand or machine washed in temperatures below 100°F or 40°C.

Use a liquid detergent as opposed to powder. Do not use any bleach or other alkali chemicals. Do not use any fabric softener as the oils and self-softening detergents will clog up the fibers and make them less effective until washed out.