A few minutes about **| Textile materials**

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Textile materials for use in motorcycle clothing are mainly polyamide (nylon) or polyester.

The smallest component is the filament, spun to a thread and then used in the weaving process.

The melting point for these materials lies around 240^0- 260^0 C. Frictional heat after a fall will, in some cases, exceed these temperatures, depending on the underlying surface.

The seam design and thread have less importance in textile garments because the material is worn down before the thread.

Denim (cotton) is often used in MC garments. Cotton is more heat resistant than Polyester and Polyamide. This in combination with the general thickness gives benefits for some kinds of MC garments.

The weave usually has no stretch. Lycra, a stretch fibre, can be mixed into the weave, but the fibre influences the strength.

Aramid fibres (Kevlar) are very heat resistant and should be used in a high concentration content to be effective.

Textile materials are mostly dyed in a bath. The thread can also be dyed. Polyesters are normally chosen when an embossed pattern is chosen.
Aramid fibres cannot be dyed and will remain yellow.

It is important to have the right size clothing to allow the protectors to sit in their correct position. The customer should try the riding equipment together with what he/she would normally wear underneath. Most textile clothes can be washed at 40 degrees. Remember to remove the protectors. No rinsing products should be used with functional membranes. The garments can be ironed after washing on a cool setting to activate the impregnation. Washing temperature should be checked against the information on the label.

Textile garments should be impregnated after every third wash to keep moisture out and dry more quickly.

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Thank you for taking the time to read about Jofama's products and our view on textile clothes!

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