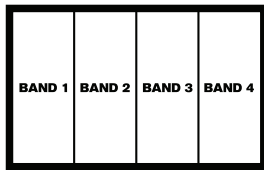
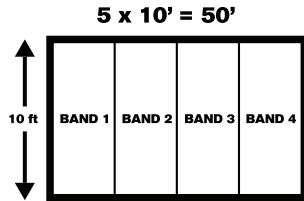


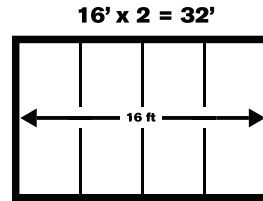
## HOW TO FIGURE LINEAR FEET FOR FRAME (VERTICAL)



TAKE THE NUMBER OF VERTICAL BANDS YOUR LAYOUT WILL HAVE AND ADD ONE. THIS LAYOUT WOULD BE A 5 BAND.



MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF BANDS (5) BY THE HEIGHT (10ft) OF YOUR COVERAGE AREA.



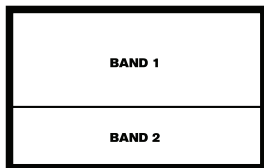
MEASURE THE WIDTH OF YOUR COVERAGE AREA (16ft) AND MULTIPLY BY 2.

$$50' + 32' = 82 \approx 85'$$

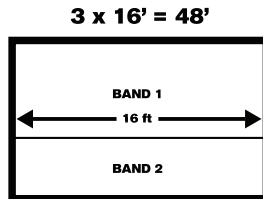
**85**  
LINEAR FT

ADD THE TWO NUMBERS TOGETHER AND ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST 5 TO GET THE LINEAR FEET NEEDED FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.

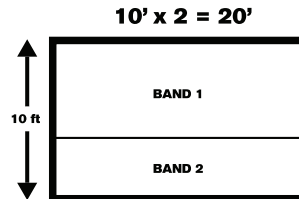
## HOW TO FIGURE LINEAR FEET FOR FRAME (HORIZONTAL)



TAKE THE NUMBER OF HORIZONTAL BANDS YOUR LAYOUT WILL HAVE AND ADD ONE. THIS LAYOUT WOULD BE A 3 BAND.



MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF BANDS (3) BY THE WIDTH (16ft) OF YOUR COVERAGE AREA.



MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF YOUR COVERAGE AREA (10ft) AND MULTIPLY BY 2.

$$48' + 20' = 68 \approx 70'$$

**70**  
LINEAR FT

ADD THE TWO NUMBERS TOGETHER AND ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST 5 TO GET THE LINEAR FEET NEEDED FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.

To calculate the amount of Frame that you will need, you will first need to know your "layout" - basically, the width of the Fabric to be used, where Seams are located, Vertical or Horizontal Layout, and the lengths of all items to be tracked around (running length of the room, windows, doors, and other fixtures).

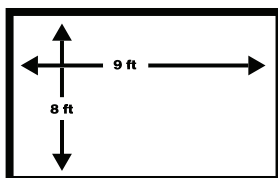
After determining your layout and Fabric widths, measure the perimeters (length of the panels and lengths around any fixtures such as windows, doors, marker boards, etc). This will be your perimeter Frame (where there will be an exposed edge) requirement.

*\*Note: When panels on adjacent surfaces meet such as a corner, the panels will share the Frame so don't count it twice. Use FS100 Frame for 1/2" installations and FS150 for 1" installations\**

The final step in calculating your Frame requirements is to account for your "intermediate" or "seam" locations. Only count these Seam lengths once.

*\*Note: If the Seams are square, use FS100 for 1/2" installations and FS150 for 1" installations. If the Seams are beveled, use FS230 for 1/2" installations and FS280 for 1" installations\**

## HOW TO FIGURE SQUARE FEET FOR CORE/SUBSTRATES



MEASURE THE AREA TO BE COVERED (ISOLATED AREA OR FULL-WALL)

$$9' \times 8' =$$

**72**  
SQ FT

MULTIPLY WIDTH x HEIGHT (THIS WILL BE YOUR SQUARE FOOTAGE)

Substrate

ReCore

- 72 +

ADD TO CART

CHOOSE YOUR SUBSTRATE TYPE, SELECT SQ FOOTAGE NEEDED, AND ADD TO CART



FMSALES@FABRICMATE.COM

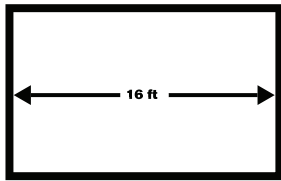
EMAIL US YOUR ORDER # AND A PHOTO OR TWO OF THE AREA TO BE COVERED

This is the easiest part of the figuring out your material requirements. Simply calculate the square footage of your

panels/installation. Decide whether the substrate will be best applied with 4'x8' sheets or 2'x4' sheets (for smaller areas).

When installing the substrate, try to keep the areas where two pieces of substrate meet where they are not as visible. For example, it's better to try and keep these areas lower than eye level if possible. Make straight cuts and try not to leave gaps where pieces of substrate meet. Try and keep extra material on hand.

## HOW TO FIGURE LINEAR YARDAGE FOR FABRICS



TAKE THE WIDTH OF THE AREA TO BE COVERED (16ft)

$$16' \div 3' = 5.33' \approx 6 \text{ lin yards}$$

# 6

LINEAR YARDS

DIVIDE THE WIDTH BY 3. ROUND YOUR ANSWER UP TO THE NEAREST NUMBER DIVISIBLE BY 3.

Fabric Color  
Angora

- 6 +

ADD TO CART

CHOOSE YOUR FABRIC COLOR, SELECT LINEAR YARDAGE NEEDED, AND ADD TO CART



FMSALES@FABRICMATE.COM

EMAIL US YOUR ORDER # AND A PHOTO OR TWO OF THE AREA TO BE COVERED

Measure panel lengths of full width panels. For example, if you know the Fabric is 66" wide, take the length of the panels in feet and divide by 3. Fabric is always figured in linear yards - not feet. If your wall is 20' long, you will need 8 yards of Fabric.

Example:  $20' \times 12" \div 36"$  (yard) = 6.66 Round up and add 10% = 8 yards.

Using "cutoffs" is important to maximize the use of materials. If panels are less than half the width of your Fabric type (less than 32" for 66" material), you will be able to use the "cutoff" on another panel of similar or less width. Be sure when ordering your Fabric to account for areas where you can use the cutoffs. This can significantly reduce your Fabric costs.

Always add at least 2" to the length of every panel to allow for Fabric insertion into the Frame jaws and for adjustments that may be necessary. For example, if the panel is 20 feet long, a 8 yard piece (21 feet) would allow an extra 6" per side. When calculating Fabric requirements, make sure to account for extra material - don't run short!

Make sure if your Fabric is "directional" that you do not turn it from vertical to horizontal (or vice versa) when using cutoffs or smaller sized panels. Similarly, pay attention to any pattern or "repeat" that the Fabric may have. There are Fabrics that both have patterns and are directional. This information is generally on the Fabric's specification sheet and can often be found on the corresponding color card or memo sample.

## TIPS FOR FIGURING INSTALLATION TIME

Use total linear feet of Frame multiplied by a given formula. 5 minutes being the baseline is the best case scenario. You can add that number based on the complexity of the project. Divide your total number by 60 (# of mins in an hour) to get the amount of man hours to install. Be sure to add an additional five minutes for each electrical outlet, light switch, and inside corner.

Example:  $1,000 \text{ linear feet of Frame} \times 5 = 5,000 \div 60(\text{min}) = 83.3 \text{ hours}$ . Then divide by day or persons (based on your needs). Multiply the hours by current labor rate to get cost of labor.

*Note: This is just a guide to calculate the time it will take to do an installation. Any given variable will impact overall calculation.*

### Examples that will save you time:

- Pre-cut your Track and Material
- Tool preparation (the right tools for the job)
- Plan your work and work your plan
- Sample as you go - find less visible areas to test/try out if possible

### Examples that will increase the amount of time & labor:

- Highly panelized layout
- Attaching Panels to CMU or Plaster (Anchors & Screws)
- Ceiling Installations (working above head or scaffolding)
- Difficult Fabrics or patterns
- Mobilization or job conditions (multiple story building)