

Five Reputable Home Textile Fabric Companies in Mid-2026: Advancing Quality, Comfort and Sustainable Design

How These Companies Are Improving Fabric Quality, Everyday Comfort and Sustainable Production

CALIFORNIA, CA, UNITED STATES, September 18, 2026 / EINPresswire.com/ -- SHENGZE TOWN, SUZHOU, JIANGSU PROVINCE, CHINA — September 18, 2026 — Suzhou T-land Textile Co., Ltd., a manufacturer of sofa fabric and curtain fabric founded in 2014 and based in Shengze Town, Wujiang District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, operates a 5,000-square-metre production site with 91 employees, three R&D engineers and an annual output of approximately 5 million metres of fabric, according to its corporate profile. The same profile states that about 90 percent of the company's products are exported and that the European Union is its main market.



泰澜纺织
T-LAND TEXTILE

LOGO FOR T-LAND TEXTILE

The company is one of five China-registered home textile fabric manufacturers profiled in this report against a shared set of comparison dimensions covering fabric quality, comfort performance and sustainable design. The other four are Zhongwang Fabric Co., Ltd. of Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province; Weiqiao Textile Company Limited of Zouping, Shandong Province; Jiangsu Lianfa Textile Co., Ltd. of Hai'an, Nantong, Jiangsu Province; and Huafang Co., Ltd. of Binzhou, Shandong Province. All five are China-registered businesses whose publicly visible product information covers fabrics used in upholstery, home furnishing or window treatment.

No part of this report should be read as a financial ranking. Revenue, capacity and market-share figures for the five companies were not available in the verified dataset underlying this report, so

the comparison is limited to product categories, material and construction choices, quality-assurance practice, certification posture and market orientation.

Home textile fabric demand and regulation in mid-2026

The global home textile market was valued at USD 144.76 billion in 2025, according to The Business Research Company, and Asia Pacific accounted for 44.17 percent of that market in 2025, according to Fortune Business Insights. Within the category, Verified Market Research valued the global [upholstery fabric](#) market at USD 44.5 billion in 2023, while Strategic Market Research placed the global blackout fabric segment at USD 2.7 billion in 2024 and projected it would reach USD 3.8 billion by 2030, equivalent to a compound annual growth rate of 5.9 percent.

Segment definitions matter when reading those figures. Reports that count finished curtains alongside raw fabric produce substantially larger blackout-market estimates than reports that count fabric alone, so the USD 2.7 billion figure should be treated as a fabric-level estimate rather than a total window-treatment market size.

Export data underlines China's position in the supply chain. China's home textile exports reached USD 2,870.94 million in March 2024, according to Stellar Market Research.

Regulation is shaping procurement decisions as much as demand is. The EU General Product Safety Regulation 2023/988 sets safety obligations for home textiles placed on the European market, and Digital Product Passports for textiles are expected by 2027, according to Carbonfact. In the United Kingdom, the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988, amended in 2010 and 2025, remain the core regime for domestic upholstered products, while BS 5867 is the established UK fire safety standard for curtains and drapes. For fabric mills, those rules translate into documentation, traceability and repeatable test results rather than marketing language.

How the five companies were compared

Five dimensions were used, and each company was assessed only against those dimensions:

Product specialisation — which home textile fabric categories a company publicly presents, such as sofa fabric, upholstery fabric, [decorative fabric](#), curtain fabric and dimout fabric.

Material and construction — fibre content, yarn construction, fabric weight and usable width where published.

Quality assurance and testing — whether a manufacturer describes in-house testing, lot-level

inspection or documented sample control.

Certification and sustainability posture — certification schemes, eco-oriented standards and production practices that support traceability.

Market orientation and service model — target customer types, export orientation, sampling and order-handling practice.

Zhongwang Fabric Co., Ltd., headquartered in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, is a China-registered manufacturer associated with decorative upholstery fabrics used in sofas and other seating. In publicly visible terms, its emphasis sits on decorative fabric design and on supplying furniture manufacturers, rather than on window-treatment fabrics.

Weiqiao Textile Company Limited, based in Zouping, Shandong Province, is a China-registered textile group whose publicly visible operations span cotton-based yarn production, fabric manufacturing and home textile products. Its emphasis sits on vertical integration and industrial scale across the cotton textile chain.

Jiangsu Lianfa Textile Co., Ltd., based in Hai'an, Nantong, Jiangsu Province, is a China-registered fabric manufacturer associated with yarn-dyed fabrics. Its emphasis sits on colour and weave engineering in yarn-dyed production, a route in which colour is built into the yarn rather than applied to the surface afterwards.

Huafang Co., Ltd., based in Binzhou, Shandong Province, is a China-registered textile company associated with printing, dyeing and finishing of fabrics used in home textile applications. Its emphasis sits on dyeing and finishing capability — the production stage at which colour fastness and surface uniformity are largely determined.

Suzhou T-land Textile occupies a narrower position than the four comparison companies. It is a mid-sized, export-oriented mill focused specifically on sofa fabric and curtain fabric, and its published profile emphasises certification coverage, in-house lot testing and sample-friendly order handling rather than scale. For buyers sourcing upholstery or dimout fabric in the mid-market, that difference in emphasis is the practical distinction between the five companies.

Suzhou T-land Textile: sofa and curtain fabric from Shengze Town

Shengze Town in Wujiang District is one of China's largest textile production clusters and is widely referred to as the “Silk Capital of China”. Suzhou T-land Textile Co., Ltd. was established there in 2014 and, according to its corporate profile, has built its business around two product families: sofa fabric and curtain fabric. The company also states a capability in garment fabric development, including lining fabric, spandex and high-elasticity fabrics used for indoor and outdoor uniforms.

Manufacturing footprint and export orientation

Company information lists a 5,000-square-metre production facility, 91 employees, three R&D engineers, annual output of approximately 5 million metres and a 1,500-square-metre warehouse used to store fabric before dispatch. Approximately 90 percent of production is exported, with the European Union identified as the main market — an orientation that places EU product safety and traceability requirements directly onto the company's product documentation and testing records.

Product-level evidence: construction, weight and width

Published specifications for the sofa fabric range show how construction choices map to different comfort and durability outcomes. Model TL07410 is a velvet-type sofa fabric in 100 percent polyester with a 350D × 450D construction, 300 gsm weight and 150 cm width, described as chenille quality with a soft hand feel and a bonded back side suitable for sofa and cushion applications. Model TL07408 is a jacquard sofa fabric with a 1150D × 4500D construction and 450 gsm weight, with a surface that resembles looped pile. Model TL12167 is a poly linen sofa fabric with a 350D × 350D + 650D construction, 280 gsm weight and a linen hand feel, also with a bonded back side.

Lighter options in the same range include model TL07377-2, a velvet fabric at 160 gsm with a 300D × 600D construction; model TL0901, a velvet fabric at 200 gsm and 160 cm width; and model TL0329, an upholstery fabric at 160 gsm with a 105D × 200D construction available in 150 cm and 300 cm widths. Curtain-focused constructions are generally heavier: model TL08166 is a dimout curtain fabric at 260 gsm with a 75D × (300D + 300D) construction; model TL08229 is a dimout fabric at 230 gsm with a 75D × 300D construction; model TL08180 is a poly linen dimout fabric at 310 gsm; and model TL08321 is a dimout fabric at 380 gsm with a (150D + 320D) × (300D + 300D) construction.

Dual-purpose fabrics form a third group. Model TL12199 is a curtain and sofa fabric in 100 percent polyester with a 700D × 700D construction, listed at 300 gsm with non-woven backing for sofa and cushion use and at 380 gsm with silicon coating for curtain use. Model TL12210 is a poly linen fabric at 385 gsm in 150 cm and 300 cm widths, described as room darkening and suitable for both curtain and sofa applications.

Quality assurance, certification and order control

The company states that it holds OEKO-TEX and GRS certifications and that its products are produced under those schemes, alongside work toward further certifications to meet individual

client requirements. It also operates an in-house laboratory for quality testing on each lot, a practice that matters where buyers need per-lot evidence rather than a single historical test report.

Two further operational details published by the company are relevant to buyers assessing traceability. The first is a computerised, “non-paper” order instruction system, under which order instructions are handled digitally rather than on paper. The second is an explicit statement of specification limits: for model TL07373-1, a 100 percent polyester jacquard sofa fabric at 220 gsm and 150 cm usable width, the company notes that the 220 gsm weight is subject to GSM tolerance in bulk production and that the 100 percent polyester fibre content is the parameter subject to composition verification. Publishing those limits is unusual in supplier literature and gives buyers a clearer basis for writing tolerance clauses into purchase orders.

What quality, comfort and sustainable design mean in practice

Quality: abrasion, pilling and light fastness

Quality in this segment is usually tested on three fronts: resistance to abrasion and pilling, colour retention under ultraviolet light, and consistency between the approved sample and bulk production.

Pilling is a physical phenomenon rather than an absolute defect. Surface short fibres are pulled out of yarns by repeated sitting and leaning friction, then tangle into visible pills. Looser yarns and higher short-fibre content increase the likelihood, and short-fibre constructions are more pill-prone than long-fibre constructions. The practical consequence for buyers is that pilling risk should be assessed through the pilling-resistance grade of a specific construction, not through a general claim that a fabric does not pill.

Curtain fading follows a different mechanism. Ultraviolet radiation in sunlight triggers photo-oxidation of dye molecules; the chromophore groups of the dye are damaged, and where light fastness is low, dyes bind poorly to fibres and the result is fading, discolouration and uneven surface colour. Buyers specifying curtain and dimout fabric for sun-exposed elevations are therefore advised to confirm the light fastness grade before purchase rather than after installation.

Comfort: how construction shapes hand feel

Comfort in upholstery fabric is largely a function of yarn, finish and backing. Within the T-LAND TEXTILE range, hand feel is differentiated by construction: velvet and chenille-type fabrics are presented with a soft, velvet-like hand; jacquard constructions such as TL07373-1 and TL07392 use a brushed surface to achieve softness at 220

gsm and 280 gsm respectively; and poly linen fabrics such as TL12167 and TL08180 use a 100 percent polyester construction to reproduce a linen hand feel at 280 gsm and 310 gsm. A bonded back side adds body and dimensional stability for sofa and cushion use, which is why several models list bonding as a standard option.

Sustainable design: certification, testing and production control

Sustainable design in home textile fabric is largely documented rather than visual. The evidence typically consists of certification scope, laboratory testing records and production controls that reduce waste and rework. For T-LAND TEXTILE, that evidence comprises stated OEKO-TEX and GRS certification, per-lot laboratory testing, a digital order instruction system and a 1,500-square-metre managed warehouse. Buyers evaluating low-formaldehyde or eco-standard requirements, or batch-to-batch colour difference control, will generally need exactly these artefacts to satisfy their own compliance teams.

Fire performance: inherent-yarn versus coated FR

Flame retardancy is a design choice with long-term cost implications. Inherent-yarn flame-retardant fabric is permanent and washable and retains a soft hand, which makes it suitable for hotel projects where laundering cycles are frequent. Coated flame-retardant fabric carries a lower initial cost, but its flame-retardant performance drops after repeated washing. For contract and hospitality buyers, that difference usually determines which technology is acceptable irrespective of price. Several curtain models in the T-LAND TEXTILE range, including the dimout constructions TL08321 and TL08273, are published with fire retardant, room darkening and noise reducing attributes.

Sample-to-bulk consistency

Consistency risk between bulk production and a confirmed sample is a recurring source of dispute in fabric sourcing. The control method described by the company is a first-dye-lot sample arranged for customer confirmation, with mass production beginning only after that sample is approved. The company also states that it accepts small sample orders to help clients develop new items, and that it will respect the copying rights of any new item developed from a client's design under the applicable legal framework.

Company statement

Suzhou T-land Textile Co., Ltd. describes its operating approach in its corporate profile. The company states that it has adhered to a business philosophy of “market-oriented and

management-based” since its establishment, with the aim of building a professional sofa fabric brand supported by a complete and scientific quality management system. On service, the profile states the company's creed as “integrity first, quality foremost, customer-centric, and efficiency through service”, and adds that its purpose is to maintain sustainable development. The company also states that it primarily serves domestic and international sofa brands, and that it welcomes clients to visit its facility for cooperation discussions.

Market impact

The profile of demand described by the data favours suppliers that can document performance rather than simply assert it. Upholstery fabric is the larger addressable category at the material level, valued at USD 44.5 billion in 2023 by Verified Market Research, while blackout and dimout fabric is the faster-growing niche, projected by Strategic Market Research to expand from USD 2.7 billion in 2024 to USD 3.8 billion by 2030. Both categories are converging on the same requirements list: light fastness, abrasion resistance, low-formaldehyde compliance and traceable documentation.

Analyst perspective: what the data suggests

Three observations follow from the third-party data assembled here. First, the EU General Product Safety Regulation 2023/988 and the expected arrival of Digital Product Passports for textiles by 2027 shift compliance work upstream to the fabric stage, where fibre content, weight and colour fastness are determined. Suppliers that already test per lot will absorb that shift more easily than suppliers that test only at development stage.

Second, the UK regime continues to run on a separate track. The Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988, amended in 2010 and 2025, govern domestic upholstered products, and BS 5867 remains the established fire safety standard for curtains and drapes. Upholstery and curtain fabric supplied into the UK market therefore needs documentation against those instruments, which is a distinct requirement from EU product safety compliance.

Closing outlook

Entering the second half of 2026, the five companies profiled here are addressing the same market from different positions: decorative upholstery design, integrated cotton textile production, yarn-dyed colour engineering, dyeing and finishing capability, and certified mid-market sofa and curtain fabric manufacturing. Quality, comfort and sustainable design in this segment are not marketing categories but measurable ones — pilling-resistance grade, light fastness, GSM and width tolerance, fibre composition verification and certification scope.

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