

BONITA – PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

PROPERTY	STANDARD	SPECIFICATION ACHIEVED
Composition	N/A	100% Polyester with Anti-Microbial, Waterproof Film, FR Backcoating, Soil Resist
Weight (g/m2)	(+/- 5%)	555gsm
Width (cm)	Flat measure	137cm
Fabric Type	N/A	Velvet
Tensile Strength (N)	BS EN ISO 13934-1	>600N
Tear Strength (N)	BS EN ISO 13937-3	>25N
Seam Slippage (mm)	BS EN ISO 13936-2	<6mm
Martindale Abrasion (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12947-2	40,000 rubs
Martindale Pilling (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12945-2	Grade 4/5
Colour Fastness to Rubbing (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 X12	Dry – 4/5 Wet – 3/4
Colour Fastness to Light (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 B02	Grade 4/5
Flammability	BS5852 Crib 5	
End Uses	Upholstery	
Cleaning instructions	UPHOLSTERY Vacuum the surface regularly to remove dust and dirt Regular cleaning will help to keep the fabric appearance and prolong its useful life. Remove Spillages promptly Wipe clean with a damp microfibre cloth for most spillages. Body fluids and extreme soiling should be removed immediately with cold water, then appropriate infection control protocol should be applied. Via extensive trials, Skopos have found enzyme-based cleaners such as Bio Hygiene offer the best results. Never use polish, stain remover, solvent or abrasive cleaning cloths. Do not machine wash, dry clean or tumble dry. Avoid any contact with bleach-based cleaning agents as this can cause significant damage to the fabric.	
Installation Instructions	<u>Usable width of fabric</u> Our fabric widths are quoted as the usable width only. The supplied fabric will be wider, incorporating the selvedge. This selvedge on either side of the fabric is finished to prevent unravelling and is often made of different and/or heavier threads than the woven fabric and sometimes in a different weave. The selvedge should be cut off and discarded and not used in the construction of your item.	

Incorporating the selvedge, even if only slightly, can lead to seam slippage over time.

Sunlight Degradation to fabrics

The process of sunlight fading fabrics is called photodegradation. This photodegradation breaks down the chemical bonds of dyes in fabrics fading them over time and, in turn, degrades the fabric itself. Prolonged exposure to sunlight will, in the long-term, make fabric brittle and accelerate disintegration. Bold colours are more prone to fading than lighter colours and fading will appear faster.

It is widely recommended that for windows orientated such that they have a high exposure to sunlight (for example South facing windows, in the UK), UV reflective glazing is installed, or UV reflecting window film is installed where this is not practical.

Use of glue with Upholstery Fabrics

Spray adhesives should be tested on a cutting of fabric prior to use. Spray adhesives have varying time to allow movement before setting. Once set, movement may damage the flame retardant backing. Hot glue should also be tested on a cutting of fabric prior to use. Hot glues have varying temperature thresholds and have been known, in some cases, to damage fabric fibres and/or fabric backing.

The weave structure is also an important factor in whether glue is an appropriate method for fixing upholstery fabric. Some fabrics are inherently flame retardant and therefore do not require an additional flame-resistant backing and some flame-retardant backings are made from natural, absorbent fibres; as such these fabrics may have an open weave, which could allow some types of glue to penetrate to the surface of the fabric and/or effect the handle of the finished fabric. Always test a cutting of fabric to ensure that the glue chosen does not penetrate or alter the handle of the fabric to an unacceptable degree.

Use of Upholstery fabric on loosely supported or large expanses of foam

Some fabrics are flexible in weave; the benefit of this is that the fabric is easier to work around tight angles and corners, however for such fabrics care should be taken to judge their suitability for large expanses of foam or for use in loosely supported cushions. Fabric with higher stretch will naturally do so under high loads. When used on un-sprung bases and/or over larger expanses of foam, the pressure and load of weight at the centre of the fabrics is high, and as a result, flexible fabrics may 'bag' or deform over time, this is especially so when cushions are sewn or otherwise fixed into position, as the fabric has less chance to re-gain it's structure. It is always advisable to test the flexibility and re-gain of the fabric chosen for the use to which it is being put to assess suitability. Samples of fabrics are available free of charge, upon request.

Velvets

Velvets are delicate fabrics. The pile can easily be disturbed, altering the angle of the pile, which may result in areas of the pile appearing lighter or darker in shade. This is often described as pressure marking, which can easily be mistaken for uneven dyeing. For persistent pressure marking, a light steaming or gentle brushing in the direction of the pile will be beneficial. Direction of pile can be determined by brushing a hand upwards: If the pile feels smooth, the velvet is pile up – brushing in this direction gives the colour a richer and deeper appearance and any pile disturbance will disappear more quickly as the pile relaxes and blooms. If the pile feels harsher, and the pile is disturbed as a result, the velvet is pile down – brushing in this direction allows more light to be reflected from the velvet, so the shade will stay lighter and the pile will stay quite flat, with more of a sheen, and any pile disturbance will show more readily and take longer to fall out.

Due to these characteristics, we do Not recommend for use on headboards.

	It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure all cleaning and installation instructions are passed onto the end user.
--	--