

KIRI – PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

PROPERTY	STANDARD	SPECIFICATION ACHIEVED
Composition	N/A	74% PVC, 22% Cotton. 4%PU
Weight (g/m2)	(+/- 5%)	540gsm
Width (cm)	Flat measure	140cm
Fabric Type	N/A	Vinyl
Tear Strength (N)	BS EN ISO 13937-3	Warp > 15N Weft > 15N
Seam Slippage (mm)	BS EN ISO 13936-2	Warp < 3.5mm Weft < 2.5mm
Martindale Abrasion (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12947-2	>80,000 rubs
Colour Fastness to Rubbing (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 X12	Dry – 4/5 Wet – 4/5
Colour Fastness to Light (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 B02	Grade 5
Hydrostatic Head	ISO 811 2018 60mbar Pressure	>1m
Flammability	BS5852 Crib 5 IMO A652 Part8 (Upholstery)	
End Uses	Upholstery	
Cleaning instructions	<p>UPHOLSTERY Regular light brushing and vacuuming will help maintain fabric appearance Remove spillages promptly Wipe clean with warm water using a micro-fibre cloth Never use polish, stain remover, solvent or abrasive cleaning cloths Regular cleaning will help the fabric appearance and prolong its useful life.</p>	
Installation Instructions	<p><u>Sunlight Degradation to fabrics</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Use of glue with Upholstery Fabrics</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-</p>	

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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.

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