

BASE CLOTH: Capa – PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

PROPERTY	STANDARD	SPECIFICATION ACHIEVED
Composition	N/A	100% Polyester + micro-porous and flame retardant coating
Weight (g/m2)	(+/- 5%)	360gsm
Width (cm)	Flat measure	145cm (137cm useable width when printed)
Fabric Type	N/A	Waterproof Upholstery PFP
Tear Strength (N)	BS EN ISO 13937	25N
Seam Slippage (mm)	BS EN ISO 13936	<6mm
Martindale Abrasion (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12947	50,000
Martindale Pilling (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12945	Grade 4+
Wash Shrinkage	BS EN ISO 6330	N/A
Colour Fastness to Water (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 E01	Grade 4+ (when printed)
Colour Fastness to Rubbing (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 X12	Grade 4 (when printed)
Colour Fastness to Light (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 B02	Grade 5+ (when printed)
Colour Fastness to Washing to care instructions (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 CO6	N/A
Colour Fastness to Dry Cleaning (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 D01	N/A
Flammability		BS5852 Crib 5 EN1021.1 & 2
End Uses		Fixed Upholstery
Cleaning instructions		Wipe clean with water. Remove spillages as quickly as possible. A mild soap can be used for more stubborn stains. A half cup of household bleach for 5 liters of water can also be used as a disinfectant. Do not rub vigorously. Wipe clean with water and ensure all cleaning products / bleach have been removed from the surface. Do not fully immerse, machine wash or dry clean. Avoid any contact with bleach based cleaning agents as this can cause significant damage to the fabric
Features		Soil resistant, waterproof, flame retardant, breathable, anti-microbial – ASTM 2149-01 will not support growth including MRSA, Aspergillus Niger, E-coli, Salmonella, Cladosporium Herbarism
Application		Transfer Print Base Cloth
Installation Instructions		<u>Sunlight Degradation to fabrics</u> 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.

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