skopos fabrics LTD.

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**Company Reg. No. 9702865**

# URSA – PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

| PROPERTY | STANDARD | SPECIFICATION ACHIEVED |
|---|---|---|
| Composition | N/A | 75% Polyester/25% Cotton |
| Weight ( g/m2 ) | ( +/- 5% ) | 690gsm |
| Width ( cm ) | Flat measure | 140cm |
| Fabric Type | N/A | Pile upholstery fabric |
| 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 | 100,000 Rubs |
| Martindale Pilling (cycles) | BS EN ISO 12945-2 | Grade 4/5 |
| Colour Fastness to Water (grade) | BS EN ISO 105 E01 | Grade 4 |
| Colour Fastness to Rubbing (grade) | BS EN ISO 105 X12 | Grade 4/5 |
| Colour Fastness to Light (grade) | BS EN ISO 105 B02 | Grade 4/5 |
| | | |
| Flammability | BS5852 Crib 5<br>IMO FTPC Part 8 | |
| | | |
| End Uses | Upholstery | |
| | | |
| Cleaning instructions | Regularly vacuum to remove surface dust and marks.<br>For spills – dab gently removing the excess material with an absorbent paper towel<br>For more stubborn dirt use a microfibre cloth moistened with a solution of water and mild soap, working in a circular motion.<br>Do not rub vigorously as this may damage the surface. Do NOT machine wash.<br>Do not use any chemical cleaning agents. 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><br><br>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. | |

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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.

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.

For window coverings, lining curtains is also an effective way to reduce the sunlight exposure onto face-fabrics, although it should be noted that the linings themselves will then absorb all light and are therefore likely to need replacing over time. Similarly, installing sheers will reflect an element of sunlight and allow occupants privacy in the room. Allowing extra width on tracks or poles allows the fabric to be pulled clear of the windows when curtains are open, preventing excessive sunlight exposure.

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