

IMG FABRIC GUIDE

At IMG, we pride ourselves on offering customers maximum flexibility by providing a large variety of choices.

With this in mind, we are proud to offer a suitable range of fabrics specifically selected for use on quality furniture, to complement our leather selection.

FABRIC

NAME		COMPOSITION	PRICE	TEST	PILLING	LIGHT FASTNESS
CAMPA	250 Beige 260 Sand 270 Dark Beige 870 Chocolate 930 Stone 990 Black	51% Polyester 49% Acrylic *930 Stone 76% Polyester 24% Viscose	F1	38.000	4-5	5
CAPRICE	101 Khaki 102 Cashmere 104 Granite 107 Charcoal 112 Petrol 115 Midnight 116 Clay 117 Mulberry 118 Grey 119 Dolphin	100% Polyester	F1	>50.000	4-5	5
HABITAT	701 Pumice 703 Grey 705 Teal 707 Graphite 709 Ebony 711 Steel 713 Almond	100% Polyester	F1	>50.000	4-5	5
SICILIA	S260 Sand S300 Olive S350 Red S850 Brown S870 Dark Brown S960 Grey S970 Blue S980 Anthracite	100% Polyester	F1	>50.000	4-5	5
ULTRA SMARTFABRIC	501 Stone 502 Cognac 504 Grey 506 Azure 508 Charcoal 510 Truffle 511 Khaki 512 Baltic 513 Ruby 514 Yellow 515 Beige	95% Polyester 5% Nylon	F2	>50.000	4	4-5

FABRIC CARE & STAIN REMOVAL

General care and cleaning advice

Fabrics and micro fibers will stay brighter and wear much better with a minimum of regular attention. We strongly recommend you to protect your new furniture with a fabric protection. This will provide lasting protection against spills and stains. We also recommend you to clean your furniture 2 times a year by using a fabric cleaner and thereafter apply a protection. A simple brushing and vacuuming once a week or at least once a month will reduce wear and tear. Dust also your furniture regularly by using a soft damp cloth.

Avoid sunlight, heat and cold fluctuation and high humidity. Sunlight, heat and body oils will cause certain color changes. If you notice a loose thread, cut it off and tuck the exposed end back into the fabric. Never pull it! Fabric cover pilling can occur occasionally and should not be considered as a fault. Fiber pills can be removed by the use of a battery operated pilling tool. Take care to prevent sharp objects such as rings, buckles and pets claws from coming into contact with your furniture. Rotate reversible cushions regularly.

Stain and dirt removal advice

Act immediately. Use a special spot cleaner or fabric cleaner or use the advice below.

Reduce the stain by working from the edge towards the center, in order to avoid spreading. Gently remove most of the dirt using a knife or a spoon, and blot immediately with a clean white cloth. It is important to avoid rubbing the micro fibers, especially when they are wet. For wet stains, absorb as much of the liquid as possible with paper towels or a soft cloth before starting the cleaning process. Brush with a soft brush when the fabric is dry. Water-soluble stains can be removed by applying a lukewarm, water-soaked non-abrasive cloth with a very mild soap. If needed, act in accordance with the instructions in the table below. If using a solvent, never apply directly to the stained part, but on a clean cloth. After applying the stain remover, remove with a clean, dry cloth, then brush in opposite direction to pile lay. Leave to dry and do not lean or sit on the damp part. When dry, use a vacuum cleaner with the soft brush to restore pile.

IMPORTANT:

If spills or stains are excessive, we advise contacting your retailer or professional upholstery cleaner, or use a specialized fabric cleaning agent. When cleaning it is essential to pre-test any cleaning method on an inconspicuous area to ensure that your cleaning agent and upholstery dyes are compatible.

The following treatments are recommended for localized stains:

Cosmetics, ink Milk, cream Beer, egg Blood, chocolate	Generally use water and neutral, mild soap only. Rub the stain with a clean white cotton cloth dipped into a solution of water and neutral very mild soap until the stain disappears.
Coffee, tea	Use a clean, white cotton cloth dipped into a solution of water and neutral very mild soap.
Lipstick, shoepolish, oil, fat	Immediately sprinkle talcum powder on the stain, then gently rub with a clean, white cotton cloth dipped into a solution of water and neutral very mild soap.
Chewing gum	Freeze the gum hard using ice cubes in a plastic bag. When it is hard and brittle, use a blunt edge to remove the gum. Clean any residue with upholstery clearer.
Wine, liquor	Rub the stain with a clean, white cotton cloth dipped into a solution of water and neutral soap until the stain disappears. Alternatively; try with a cloth dipped into ethyl alcohol.

CAMPA

Composition	51% Polyester, 49% Acrylic
Abrasion resistance	38.000
Color fastness to light	4-5
Pilling resistance	5
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E



250
BEIGE



260
SAND



270
DARK BEIGE



870
CHOCOLATE



930
STONE
*76% Polyester, 24% Viscose



990
BLACK

CAPRICE

Composition	100% Polyester
Abrasion resistance	>50.000
Color fastness to light	5
Pilling resistance	4-5
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E



101
KHAKI



102
CASHMERE



104
GRANITE



107
CHARCOAL



112
PETROL



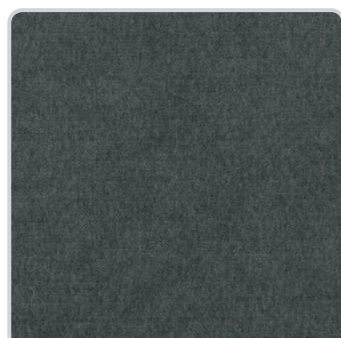
115
MIDNIGHT



116
CLAY



117
MULBERRY



118
GREY



119
DOLPHIN

HABITAT

Composition	100% Polyester
Abrasion resistance	>50.000
Color fastness to light	5
Pilling resistance	4-5
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning/Wash 40°
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E



701
PUMICE



703
GREY



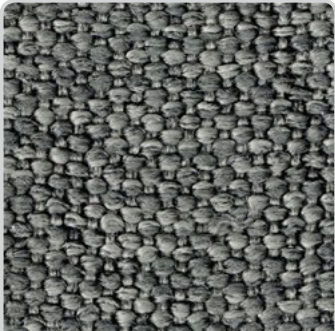
705
TEAL



707
GRAPHITE



709
EBONY



711
STEEL



713
ALMOND

SICILIA

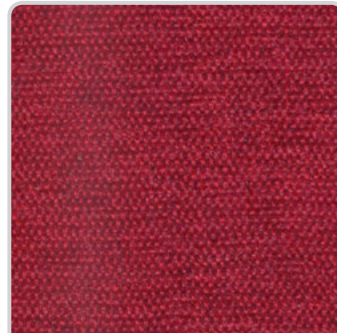
Composition	100% Polyester
Abrasion resistance	>50.000
Color fastness to light	5
Pilling resistance	4-5
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E



S260
SAND



S300
OLIVE



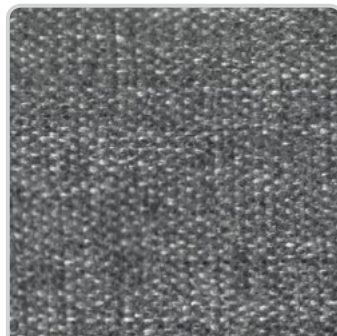
S350
RED



S850
BROWN



S870
DARK BROWN



S960
GREY



S970
BLUE



S980
ANTHRACITE

*ULTRA SMARTFABRIC

Composition	95% Polyester, 5% Nylon
Abrasion resistance	>50.000
Color fastness to light	4-5
Pilling resistance	4
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E



*SMARTFABRIC technology combines a performance fibre with a performance finish to give our fabrics inherent durability and longevity. Spills bead, sitting on top of the fabric until they are gently blotted with a cloth for cleanup.

SMARTFABRIC



501
STONE



502
COGNAC



504
GREY



506
AZURE



508
CHARCOAL



510
TRUFFLE



511
KHAKI



512
BALTIC



513
RUBY



514
YELLOW



515
BEIGE

FABRIC GLOSSARY

A broad range of tests are carried out throughout the textile industry which measure the performance and specification of the raw materials used and finished goods produced. This section looks at some of the main tests undertaken on finished fabrics, which evaluate how the fabric performs across different areas. The British Standard 2543: 1995 is a broad based standard defined as "The specification for woven and knitted fabrics for upholstery" which sets performance limits for abrasion, colour fastness and strength (tear and tensile). These and some of the other main tests for fabrics are described below. Please note that flammability testing forms a separate section.

Abrasion resistance-

Martindale (BS5690:1991 (1997))

In this test, undertaken on a Martindale machine, the fabric is rubbed against a worsted fabric to simulate wear and tear.

The apparatus records the number of cycles - or rubs - to which the fabric has been exposed until a physically significant end point is reached. The end point is when three threads on the fabric have worn to the extent of actually breaking and the abrasion value is the number of cycles completed at the time of breaking. The fabric is abraded at a pressure of 800g/12 Kilo Pascals and abradants are changed every 50,000 cycles.

Within BS 2543, five classifications and associated fabric performance levels are specified for various types of end usage.



Colour fastness

Colour fastness is a measure of how permanent a colour is on fabric. Colour can be adversely affected by a number of factors including exposure to light, to water and to normal wear and tear. Various tests assess how the colour is affected by these different parameters and a numerical value is then established to indicate the degree of colour change.

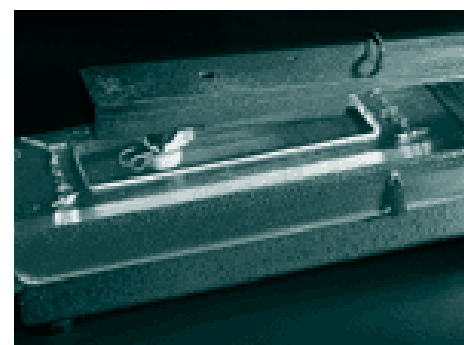
Resistance to pilling

This test establishes the fabric's tendency to form pills (bobbles) using the Martindale abrasion machine. Two samples of fabric are tested, one being removed from the machine after 2000 cycles and the other after 6000 cycles. Both samples are then graded on a scale of 1 - 5 (using BS5811: 1986), "1" indicating severe change and "5" no change. The worst grade of the two samples is taken as the result.

Colour fastness to light (BS 1006: 1990)

In this test, a prepared specimen of fabric is half covered and exposed to artificial ultraviolet light along with a scale of light sensitive blue dyed wool standards designed to fade after different time periods. Only the uncovered part of the test sample will be subject to any fading. Typical exposure time is 100 hours which represents approximately four years' daylight.

The light fastness is evaluated on a scale of 1 - 8 using the blue dyed wool standards, where "1" indicates very low light fastness (maximum colour change) and "8" indicates very high light fastness (minimum colour change). According to BS 2543, upholstery fabrics should display a minimum rating of "5" regardless of end usage.



Colour fastness to rubbing (BS 1006: 1990)

This test is undertaken on a crock meter, whereby the fabric specimen is subjected to rubbing with a sample of standard undyed cotton fabric in order to check for colour transfer.

Two tests are involved, one using the rubbing cloth dry, the other with the cloth wetted. The rubbing cloth is placed on the finger of the crock meter and moved back and forth across the fabric sample ten times at a steady speed. The rubbing cloth is then evaluated using standard "Grey Scales" for staining, on which "1" signifies maximum staining and "5" no staining.

According to BS 2543, for all grades of end use, fabrics must show a maximum staining of "3 - 4" for dry rubbing and "3" for wet rubbing.

Colour fastness to water

This test, carried out using a perspirometer, is used to determine if any colour transfer occurs when wet fabrics come into contact. The fabric sample is fully immersed in deionised water together with strip of multi-fibre fabric (as its name suggests, this is a strip containing materials of different compositions). Each item is then placed in the perspirometer and left for four hours in a pre-heated oven at 37°C. The multi-fibre strip is then assessed for colour staining using the standard Grey Scales.

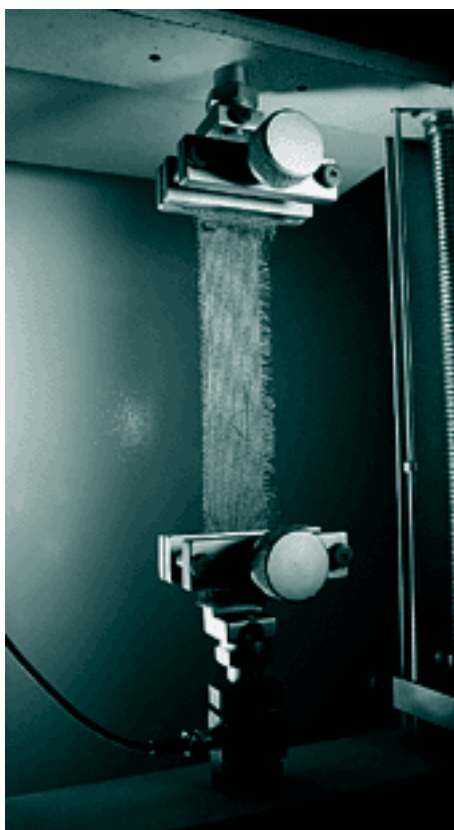
Tensile (breaking) strength (BS 2576: 1986)

Fabric samples are clamped in the jaws of a tensile tester and pulled apart until they break. Three samples are tested across the warp and three across the weft and the average breaking strength established is expressed in Newtons. BS 2543 states that tensile strength should be as follows for the different grades of intended duty:

Occasional domestic = 300N

Light domestic/General domestic = 350N

Severe domestic/Severe contract = 400N



Tear strength (BS 4303: 1968)

This test measures the force required to continue a tear which has already been started in the fabric. A cut is made in a rectangular sample to form two "tongues" and reference lines are marked to indicate the point the tear is to be continued to. One tongue is then placed in the upper jaw of a tensile tester, the other tongue in the lower jaw, and the two jaws opened to continue the tear to the reference line. The average tear strength is then calculated.

Again, BS 2543 specifies minimum tear strength for different uses:

Occasional domestic/Light domestic = 15N

General domestic/Severe domestic = 20N

Severe contract = 25N



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