

# 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.



## Collection

Name	Composition	Pricegr.	Abrasion Resistance	Pilling Resistance	Colorfastnes to light		
Dream	0002 Beige 0016 Coffee 0025 Dark Beige 0040 Hazelnut 0069 Dark Red 0078 Latte 0086 Yellow 0998 Anthracite/Black	100% Polyester Backing: 65% Polyester 35% Bomull	F1	Heavy wear	46 000	5	4
Campa	260 Sand 270 Dark Beige 870 Chocolate 930 Stone 990 Black	51% Polyester 49% Akryl	F1	Heavy wear	30 000	5	6
Como	9204 Dark Red 9207 Dark Beige 9213 Olive 9276 Grey 9800 Brown 9802 Chocolate	100% Polyester	F1	Heavy wear	130 000	4-5	5
Etna	5002 Ecrú 5010 Red 5018 Mole 5020 Latte 5040 Chocolate 5050 Antrazit	45% Polyester 35% Viscose 20% Bomull	F2	Heavy wear	52 000	4	5
Denia	212 Beige 520 Dark Grey 801 Chestnut 804 Mocha	85% Polyester 15% lin	F2	Heavy wear	40 000	4	5
Metzo	6002 Offwhite 6031 Brown 6960 Grey 6980 Anthracite	53% Polyester 47% Rayon	F2	Heavy wear	27 000	4-5	6
Nova	N01 Chocholate N03 Ebony N04 Lavender N05 Linen N06 Mink N07 Olive N09 Steel N10 Stone N13 Postbox N14 Teal N15 Cream N16 Plum N17 Aqua	100% Polyester	F2	Heavy wear	>40 000	3-4	4-5
Sicilia	S260 Sand S350 Red S850 Brown S960 Grey S980 Anthracite	100% Polyester	F1	Heavy wear	>30 000	4-5	4

Fabrics and micro fibers will stay brighter and wear much better with a minimum of regular attention. A simple brushing and vacuuming once a month will reduce wear and tear. Sunlight, heat, and body oils will cause certain color changes, so avoid them where possible. 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 as a result of normal daily wear and should not be considered as a fault. Fiber pills can be removed by the use of a battery operated pilling tool, available from many hardware stores.

## Please follow the following fabric care advice:

### Prevent UV Damage

The harmful effects of the sunlight, as well as some household lighting may cause fading and fiber damage. So it is important to keep drapes closed whenever possible, use sensible window treatments, rotate and reverse cushions to protect your investment. Some dyeing methods make certain fabrics more susceptible to fabric/ color fading.

### Pilling

Can be expected on some fabrics and is not considered a fabric fault. Fiber pills can be removed using an electronic pilling machine. Lightly rotate pilling machine over affected area; repeated use may be required.

### Professional Cleaning

Furniture needs professional cleaning. Always refer to the Manufacturers care labels and instructions. Also, if your furniture has been fabric protected, please refer to the cleaning instructions provided by the protection company.

### Vacuum Regularly

Dust accumulates on furniture daily and may become abrasive, causing accelerated wear and tear. Vacuum weekly to fortnightly using an appropriate upholstery attachment on low suction.

### Rotate/ Reverse Cushions Regularly

This evens out usage and wear to minimize "favorite chair syndrome".

### Keep Pets and Sharp Objects Away from Fabric

Fur is particularly oily and can cause permanent discoloration. Claws, belt buckles, heels, keys, etc can cut and/or pull fibers.

### Do not Sit on Edges of Cushions or Arms

This can cause premature wearing of fabric and inner componentry (ie, foams) and also undue stress on seams and/or zips.

### Consider Fabric Protection

Approved IMG fabric cleaning and protection systems is an excellent safeguard for your fabric upholstered furniture.

### Stain Removal

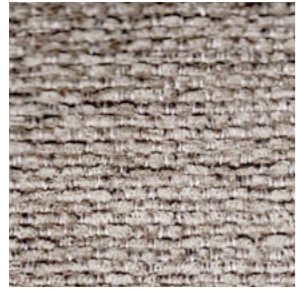
It is important to remove dirt and stains as quickly as possible. Carefully and quickly blot the affected area with an absorbent cloth. DO NOT SCRUB.

Always use a clean white cloth. It is important to avoid rubbing the micro fibers, especially when they are wet. Rubbing creates friction and scrapes away the characteristic soft surface of the micro fiber. 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. Do not rub! We do not recommend use of any detergents.

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

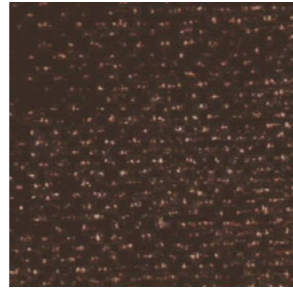
# Campa



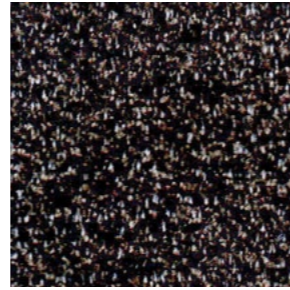
CAMPA 260 SAND



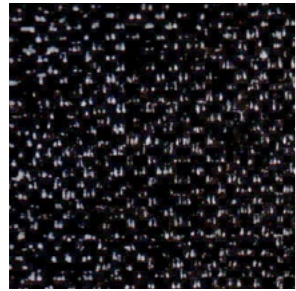
CAMPA 270  
DARK BEIGE



CAMPA 870  
CHOCOLATE



CAMPA 930 STONE



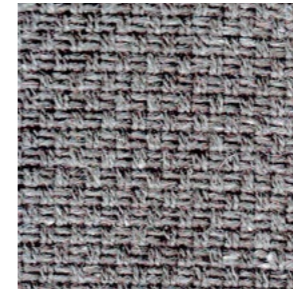
CAMPA 990 BLACK

Composition	51% Polyester 49% Acrylic
Abrasion Resistance	30 000
Color Fastness to Light	6
Pilling Resistance	5
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E

# Denia



DENIA 212 BEIGE



DENIA 520  
DARK GREY



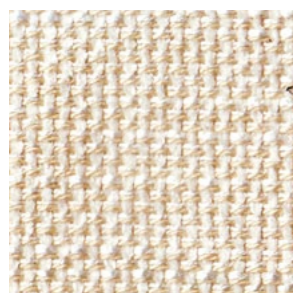
DENIA 801 CHESTNUT



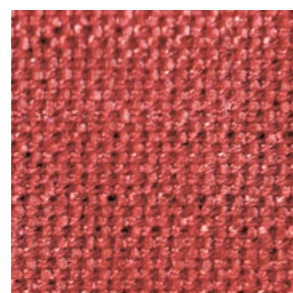
DENIA 804 MOCHA

Composition	85% Polyester 15% Linen
Abrasion Resistance	40 000
Color Fastness to Light	5
Pilling Resistance	4
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E

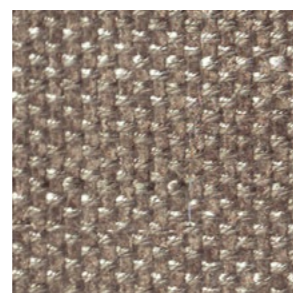
# Etna



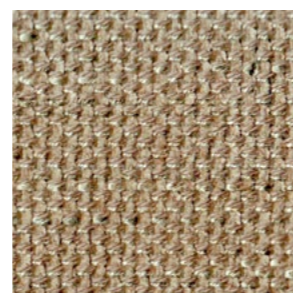
ETNA 5002 ECRU



ETNA 5010 RED



ETNA 5018 MOLE



ETNA 5020 LATTE



ETNA 5040  
CHOCOLATE



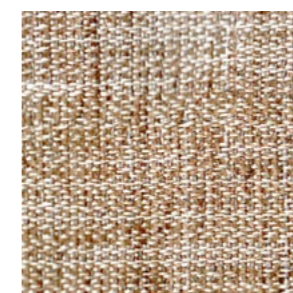
ETNA 5050 ANTRAZIT

Composition	45% Polyester 35% Viscose 20% Cotton
Abrasion Resistance	52 000
Color Fastness to Light	5
Pilling Resistance	4
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E

# Metzo



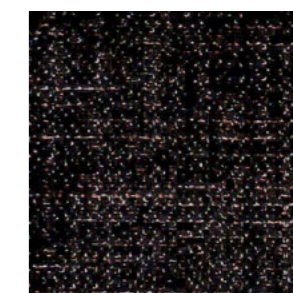
METZO 6002  
OFFWHITE



METZO 6031 BROWN



METZO 6960 GREY



METZO 6980  
ANTRAZIT

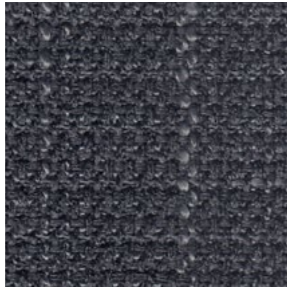
Composition	53% Polyester 47% Rayon
Abrasion Resistance	27 000
Color Fastness to Light	6
Pilling Resistance	4-5
Cleaning	Foam Cleaning
Ignitability	EN 1021-1 (Cigarette) BS 5821 P.1 source 0 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E

# Nova

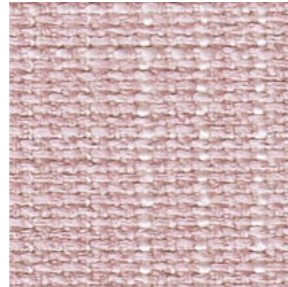
# Sicilia



N01 CHOCOLATE



N03 EBONY



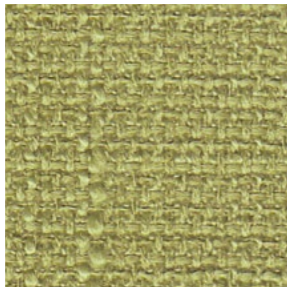
N04 LAVENDER



N05 LINEN



N06 MINK



N07 OLIVE



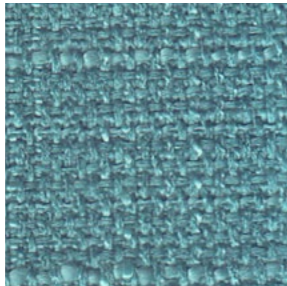
N09 STEEL



N10 STONE



N13 POSTBOX



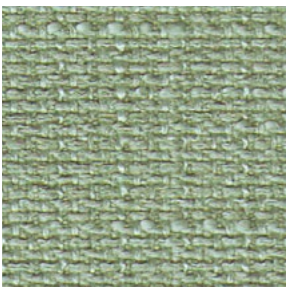
N14 TEAL



N15 CREAM



N16 PLUM



N17 AQUA

Composition 100% Polyester  
 Abrasion Resistance >40 000  
 Color Fastness to Light 4-5  
 Pilling Resistance 3-4  
 Cleaning Foam Cleaning  
 Ignitability EN 1021-1 (Cigarette)  
 BS 5821 P.1 source 0  
 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E



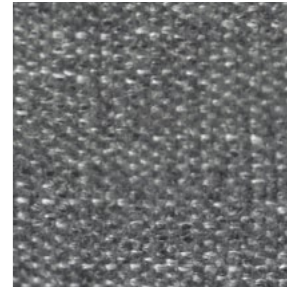
S260 SAND



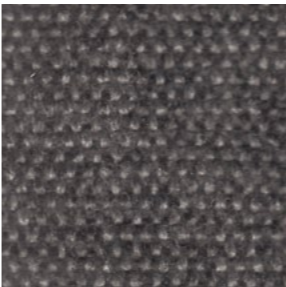
S350 RED



S850 BROWN



S960 GREY



S980 ANTRAZIT

Composition 100% Polyester  
 Abrasion Resistance >30 000  
 Color Fastness to Light 4  
 Pilling Resistance 4-5  
 Cleaning Foam Cleaning  
 Ignitability EN 1021-1 (Cigarette)  
 BS 5821 P.1 source 0  
 Calif. Bul 117 Sec. E

# 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

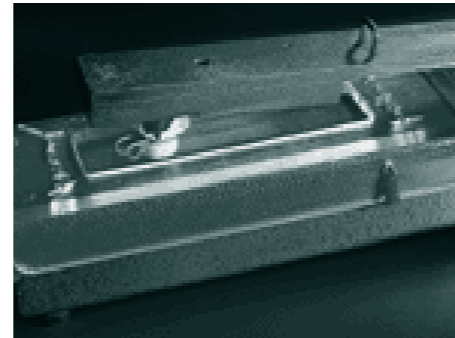
Colour fastness is a measure of how permanent a colour is on fabric. Colour can be adversely affected by a number of factors including exposure to light, to water and to normal wear and tear. Various tests assess how the colour is affected by these different parameters and a numerical value is then established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



# Fabric Glossary

## 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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