skopos fabrics LTD.

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LAON – PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

PROPERTY	STANDARD	SPECIFICATION ACHIEVED
Composition	N/A	100% Polyester with 4 Pass FR Flock
Weight (g/m2)	(+/- 5%)	410g/m^2
Width (cm)	Flat measure	320 cm
Fabric Type	N/A	Blackout
Tensile Strength (N)	BS EN ISO 13934-1	>300N
Seam Slippage (mm)	BS EN ISO 13936-2	<4 mm
Martindale Abrasion (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12947-2	N/A
Martindale Pilling (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12945-2	Grade 4/5 @2000 Cycles
Dimensional Stability to Washing	BS EN ISO 6330:2012	<3%
Colour Fastness to Water (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 E01	Grade 4/5
Colour Fastness to Rubbing (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 X12	Grade 4/5
Colour Fastness to Light (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 B02	Grade 5
Colour Fastness to Washing to care instructions (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 C06	Grade 5
Colour Fastness to Dry Cleaning (grade)	BS EN ISO 105 D01	Grade 4/5
Flammability	BS5867 Part 2 Type B IMO Part 7 (Drapes)	
End Uses	Drapes	
Cleaning instructions	30 Degree Sensitive Wash, Drip Dry, Do Not Bleach, Do Not Dry Clean, Do Not Tumble Dry Avoid any contact with bleach-based cleaning agents as this can cause significant damage to the fabric.	

SPECIALIST IN THE SUPPLY AND DESIGN
OF FR FABRICS AND FURNISHINGS FOR
THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT MARKET

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Installation Instructions	

Usable width of fabric

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.

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.

Degradation of blackout fabrics

Blackout fabrics and linings are created by running a fine layer of foam across the back of a fabric. A three pass lining means that a layer of white foam is applied to the back of the curtain fabric, then a black one, followed by another layer of white. The white layers mean that the black colour doesn't disrupt the decorative finish of the fabric while the black layer blocks light and retains heat. Blackout fabrics make for a cost-effective choice of fabric, as blackout lining is not necessary.

The foam addition changes the handle of the face fabric. As such it is likely that creases in the fabric have a memory, as the foam holds the shape distortion. Whilst these creases will generally fall out with fabric movement and room temperature and humidity changes, this affect is more pronounced on the face of blackout fabrics than on fabrics without such a foam backing.

Care should also be taken when choosing blackout fabrics as to the intended location of the finished curtains. High or prolonged friction against the front or rear of the fabric will accelerate degradation, for example against windowsills, tie back hooks, adjacent furniture items or sharp corners of fixtures and fittings.

It should also be noted that sunlight degradation (explained elsewhere in this document) can further accelerate the friction caused degradation effect of blackout fabrics.

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