

white, ivory, cappuccino, nature grey

Pile: 88% polyester, 12% polyamide

Base fabric: 100% polyester

• Brightened patches are created in areas subjected to regular wear. • Shiny areas and patina are to be expected with use. • The formation of slightly shiny areas as a result of sitting is unavoidable. • Light colours are more sensitive to dirt and show signs of soiling more quickly and clearly than dark colours. They consequently require greater care and maintenance. • Staining by other fabrics such as denims or leather jackets can frequently be permanent. As this is due to lack of colour fastness in the textiles concerned, this type of staining does not constitute grounds for complaint.

	Outstanding test result	Meets test requirements	Limited hardwearness
Abrasion resistance	●		
Pilling behaviour			●
Fastness to light			●
Fastness to rubbing (colour abrasion)			●

Consideration of pattern repeat	yes
	● no

Fabric width: 140,00 cm

Selvedge, processing parallel to front edge of seat

ABRASION RESISTANCE

RUBBED UP THE WRONG WAY. OR MAYBE NOT.

It's not two worlds that collide here, but textiles: a test fabric and one of our textile cover materials are rubbed against each other until three fibres of our cover are damaged. In this way, we can examine how quickly the fibres wear out.

LIGHT FASTNESS

SPOT ON! WHAT IS REAL LIGHT?

Fabrics are more sensitive to light than us humans. Whilst we usually flourish in direct sunlight, all textile fabrics suffer from its effects. Dark colours are changed by light more quickly than lighter ones. White and ecru covers have a tendency to take on a yellowish tinge in strong, direct light. Please remember that halogen spotlights also contain UV rays and thus contribute towards changes in colour.

SEAT SHEEN

LEAVE AN IMPRESSION ON SOME COVERS – SOMETIMES A LASTING ONE.

Some people call it a shiny area, others talk about the wonderful shimmer of a natural pattern. Professionally, it's known as seat sheen. This appearance is typical of fabrics such as velour and chenille as well as those with a rough, fluffy surface. However, it can also appear with other fabrics when they are affected by body weight and warmth. A lustrous sheen on the sofa can actually look rather attractive. Nevertheless, you can help to raise the nap again by leaving a damp cloth on it overnight and brushing it with a soft brush.

PILLING BEHAVIOUR

WHAT IS PILLING?

Small knots are a reminder that a fabric is somewhat loose and fluffy. When other materials rub against it, the fibres that have become detached from the threads become entangled and form a knot or ball. The fabric is just as durable as one without “pills”. In any case, the appearance contributes to the furniture’s character. These small knots can be removed easily with a fabric shaver. Here we are referring to the cover’s internal pilling, but external pilling also exists. External pilling is where fibres from other textiles attach themselves to the furniture’s cover. These fibres can come off clothing, blankets or cushions and attach themselves to the cover in the form of little knots – it is not a defect in the furniture’s fabric and this external pilling can also be removed with a fabric shaver.

FRICITION RESISTANCE

“YOU’RE IN FOR A ROUGH TIME,” SAID THE JEANS TO THE SOFA.

Measuring friction resistance is a bit like an action film. That’s how you determine how resistant a fabric’s colour is when it is rubbed against other textiles: whether or not there is severe discolouration, in both dry and damp conditions. Incidentally, our fabrics valiantly pass the stress test. It should be noted that brilliant colours such as red, dark blue etc. are more intense so their colour abrasion may be more significant as a result. Even so, even heroes have their weak points: a light-coloured fabric might not be able to cope with a pair of dark jeans, for example, so discolouration should be expected.

SHIMMERING

THE CHAMELEONS OF COVERS – COLOUR CHANGES ARE WELCOME.

With pile fabrics such as velour, or cover materials with a roughened surface structure, varying light conditions and the position of the fibres on the fabric’s surface can create a shading effect (where the colours of the cover look different), known as shimmering.