EXPLANATION OF ACT ICONS FOR UPHOLSTERY

Fire Retardancy
Flammability testing determined as fabric’s resistance to burning.

PASSES California 117 2013

Colorfastness to Wet and Dry Crocking
Colorfastness to wet & dry crocking refers to the rubbing off of color from the fabric onto clothing, hands or other materials and can occur under wet or dry conditions.

PASSES AATCC B-1974 Dry Crocking: Class 4 minimum; Wet Crocking: Class 3 minimum

Colorfastness to Light
Colorfastness to light is the degree to which fabric will retain its color when exposed to light.

PASSES AATCC 16A-1974 or AATCC 16E-1976; Class 4 minimum at 40 hours

NOTE: Class 4 minimum at 60 hours is recommended for direct sunlight exposure situations.

Physical Properties
3 physical property tests include: brush pill test to determine a fabric’s pilling. Breaking/tensile strength is the ability of a fabric to withstand tension without breaking or tearing. Seam slippage is the pulling apart of fabrics at the seams.

PASSES Brush Pill ASTM D3511, 3–4 minimum

Breaking Strength ASTM D3597-D1682-64 (1975) 50 lbs. minimum in warp & weft

Abrasion
Abrasion is the ability of a fabric to withstand damage from wear and rubbing. There is a general contract specification as well as heavy duty specification.

PASSES (Heavy Duty) ASTM 3597 modified (#10 cotton duck); 30,000 double rubs Wyzenbeek Method or ASTM D4966 (with 21 oz. weight); 40,000 rubs Martindale Method

Cleaning Code Definitions
WS Water-based stains use water-based cleaners.

For oil-based stains use solvent-based cleaners.

We recommend using a professional cleaning service.

S Clean with mild, water-free solvent-based cleaners only.

Do not use water.

Please visit manufacturer’s website for cleaning guide at www.cfstinson.com