

Screenplay™/Screenplay™ ET

Summary of Test Results

KnollTextiles

FLAME RETARDANCY

1. ASTM E 84 Adhered (Tunnel Test) – Direct Glue Application (Backed)

The ASTM E 84 Tunnel Test is the most widely accepted procedure to determine the surface burning behavior of building materials used for exposed surfaces, such as ceilings or walls. The results developed for flame spread and smoke are stated relative to red oak, which is given an arbitrary rating of 100 and GRC board, given a rating of 0.

However, building and fire codes may vary from state to state and even from one municipality to another within a state. These codes generally assign a Class designation to different areas within a building, determined by proximity to a fire exit or by density of occupancy. It is therefore the

responsibility of the specifier to determine whether the material selected meets the code requirements of the location in which it is to be installed.

Results: Class A

2. ASTM E 84 Unadhered (Tunnel Test) – Wrapped Wallpanel Application (Unbacked)

Results: Class A

3. NFPA 701 – Drapery, Solar Shades and Screen Dividers (Unbacked)

This vertical test is generally required for fabrics that hang freely such as window draperies and solar shades. It is considered more stringent than the Tunnel Test because the tested fabric is surrounded by air during the procedure.

Results: Pass

4. California Technical Bulletin 117 Section E – Upholstery

Ignition test which an open flame is exposed to the face and then the back of the fabric for 1 second.

Results: Pass

5. NFPA 260 (UFAC) – Upholstery

The upholstery textile test which requires that (3) non-filter tip cigarettes, 3mm long be placed in a fold of the fabric to burn. Resulting char is measured to determine success.

Results: Class A

DURABILITY AND STRENGTH

1. Abrasion Resistance ASTM D4157-02

According to the standards established by the trade organization A.C.T. (Association for Contract Textiles), an upholstery fabric is classified “Heavy Duty” if it meets or exceeds 30,000 double rubs on the Wyzenbeek abrasion test. Screenplay & Screenplay ET fabrics far exceed 100,000 double rubs in the Wyzenbeek method with no yarn breaks in either the warp or the weft, qualifying the fabrics for extreme wear upholstery situations and 24/7 use.

Results: Exceeds 100,000 double rubs Wyzenbeek Method

2. Tensile Strength ASTM D5034-02

3. Seam Slippage ASTM D4034

4. Brush Pill ASTM D3511-02

Results: Screenplay & Screenplay ET fabrics exceed all other A.C.T. upholstery requirements.

COLORFASTNESS

1. Light – AATCC 16

The colorfastness to light test is performed in a device called a fadometer that directs accelerated intense light at a fabric sample. The fading of the sample's exposed area is compared to an unexposed control sample and assigned a rating. Results are stated on a scale of 1 to 5.

Class 5, No Fading • Class 4, Slight Fading • Class 3, Noticeable Fading • Class 2, Considerable Fading • Class 1, Excessive Fading

Under ACT standards, upholstery, direct glue wallcoverings, panels and upholstered wall fabrics must attain a minimum rating of Class 4 at 40 hours. Drapery (including Solar Shade) fabrics must attain a Class 4 rating at 60 hours.

Results: Class 5 at 60 hours

2. Light (Extended Exposure) – ASTM G153

Earthtex fabrics are tested in accordance with the ASTM guidelines in a QUV machine for up to 1200 hours with no sign of discoloration. Bollywood yarns contain a UV inhibitor. QUV is weathering test equipment replicating months and years of outdoor UV exposure in an accelerated manner.

Results: Bollywood, Box Office & Genre qualify for outdoor upholstery use

3. Crocking – AATCC 8 Dry and Wet Procedure

This procedure measures the transfer of color from rubbing the test fabric onto a dry and wet white fabric standard for a predetermined number of cycles.

Grade 5, No transfer • Grade 1, High degree of transfer

Results: Class 4.5 - 5

ACOUSTICS

ASTM C 423

This acoustical test determines how much the sound absorption properties of a highly absorbent fiberglass batting is diminished (or increased) by covering it with a Screenplay or Screenplay ET fabric. The result is expressed in the noise reduction coefficient (NRC) of the fiberglass alone versus the fiberglass with the fabric overlay.

Results: Average rating of .05

HOSPITAL USE

ASTM G-21-70

This common test is conducted in a high humidity chamber where spores are seeded on the test fabric and a control sample and incubated for 4 weeks. Spore evaluations are made at intervals over the 4 weeks.

Results: Screenplay ET fabrics will not support the growth of fungi (Screenplay results pending)

STAIN RESISTANCE

In tests conducted at intervals of one hour, one day and seven days, 21 common stains were removed by cleaning procedures specified by KnollTextiles. These procedures are outlined in a special informational document entitled Screenplay/Screenplay ET Maintenance found in this binder.