

Product specification house range Mediatex®

Element	Standard / Target	Tolerance	Remark
1) Piece length	According to data sheet	According to data sheet	The piece length is article-specific and noted in the articles' data sheet - Proportion of delivered rolls with shorter piece length shall not exceed 10% of the order*
2) Fabric width	According to data sheet	+0cm / - 2cm	The fabric width is article-specific and noted in the articles' data sheet
3) Degree of whiteness (within a production lot)	According to data sheet	+/- 10 (acc to Berger)	The fabric whiteness is article-specific and noted in the articles' data sheet
4) Degree of whiteness (production lot compared to master)	According to data sheet	+/- 20 (acc to Berger)	The fabric whiteness is article-specific and noted in the articles' data sheet
5) Fabric weight	According to data sheet (DIN EN ISO 2286-2)	+/- 25g/m ²	The fabric weight is article-specific and noted in the articles' data sheet
6) Fabric thickness	According to data sheet (DIN EN ISO 2286-3)	BlockOut = +/- 0,10mm Others = +/- 0,05mm	The fabric thickness is article-specific and noted in the articles' data sheet
7) Cuts / Joints	No joint	-	-
8) Defect definition	Please see the detailed information in the general processing recommendations (page 2-4 of this specification)		
8a) Number of defects	0	-	-
9) Complaints / Rejects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complaints without the accompanying bar code label cannot be accepted - We cannot accept any rejection of apparent (obvious) defects after assembly or any processing of the delivered fabric. - Unavoidable or material specific variations are no reason for rejection - Please also note the additional information in the general processing recommendations on page 2-4 of this specification. 		
10) Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deviations of single articles to the standard / target or tolerances are clearly specified in the fabric's data sheet. - Please note the article-specific information in the articles' data sheet in addition to this specification. 		

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General processing recommendations

1. Tolerances

Basic textile materials tend to production-related variations. This concerns for example thickness, weight, color and the surface of the material. For this reason it is strongly recommended to only process materials from one production batch together.

2. Influence of environmental factors on textile fiber materials and visual deviations

2.1. Storage

Compared to synthetic fibers, natural fibers naturally change, for example when being exposed to different air humidity. This leads to waviness, moisture expansion and consequently to varying surfaces on textile fabrics (woven, knitted, non-woven and felt) that are produced with natural fibers. Generally, we recommend storing our fabrics in moderate temperature and average air humidity condition. A too high or too low humidity may influence the printing result. The rolled fabric shall be stored lying flat over the complete roll width to avoid the occurrence of pressure marks.

2.2. Defect tolerances

In addition to the above mentioned factors, tolerances occur in each particular production step of the „textile production chain“ (origin of the fiber material, spinning, yarn production, weaving, finishing, coating), that influence the surface of the textile product.

These natural circumstances are referred to as immutable variations and therefore no reason for complaint.

Slight weaving defects as naps, slubs, yarn breakages, thick and thin places that do not exceed 5cm and do not lead to a damage of the printer head are no reason for complaint

Natural fibers like cotton and synthetic fibers like polyester may show a rough or smooth surface, depending on the manufacturing process. These natural inhomogeneous surfaces reflect incoming light diffuse and lead to different visual effects, depending on the incoming light.

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3. Degree of whiteness

Tolerances in the delivery of textile materials due to varying fiber compositions are unavoidable according to the Standard Conditions of the German Textile Industry.

Variations in the fabrics degree of whiteness result from these tolerances. Therefore it is strongly recommended to process and assemble only fabrics of the same production batch together. We also recommend to process and assemble the fabric always in the same running direction.

4. Dimensional change (shrinkage & elongation)

The shrinking values of textile fabrics differ, depending on the fiber material, fabric construction (woven or knitted fabric) and conditions (washing shrinkage, contact heat, ambient temperature).

The shrinking values are being kept as low as possible and with small variations by defined production parameters and a fixation temperature between 200 and 210°C.

The fixation can be influenced due to the processing conditions at the customer (calendar temperature, contact time). Therefore it is necessary for each customer to test the shrinkage according to their own process conditions.

Shrinkage after calendar process can be excluded.

It must be noted in principal that flexible materials (textiles) tend to elongation when being printed or fixated in the calendar (to avoid creases) under tension. This is especially the case with flexible and light materials and is enhanced when the tension changes in the printing or calendar process.

5. Migration and staining

Disperse resp. sublimation dyestuff is being bound to the fiber by temperature (fixation). Non bounded dyestuff is being removed with a reductive washing process.

This unbound dyestuff tends to migrate or to stain (dye transfers during assembly and contact with other surfaces) if a reductive washing is not possible.

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Depending on the type of ink, printing method (transfer or direct printing), fixing conditions and condition of the printing material, the migration and / or staining can be minimized or favored. These effects are caused by the chemical nature of the dispersion dyes and cannot be prevented or influenced by the delivered fabric from Junkers & Müllers.

6. Fastness

Color, light and rubbing fastness are strongly influenced by the selected ink type and the processing conditions (fixing temperature, fixing time, storage, humidity, etc.). Thus, these features cannot be generally guaranteed and should be tested by the user under their production conditions.

The use, application and processing of the products takes place outside our control possibilities and are therefore exclusively within the responsibility of the customer.

7. Curling

In the case of the assembly out of the transverse direction, a so-called curling effect is unavoidable. For this reason, we strongly recommend the assembly out of the longitudinal direction.

8. Subsequent cuts

If fabric in root width is cut to a smaller width at the request of the customer, this is done at extra cost and at the risk of the customer. A complaint of cut (cut down) material is excluded.