SoftWalls™ PRODUCT SELECTION CHART

	½" SYSTEM	¾" SYSTEM	1" SYSTEM	2" SYSTEM
SYSTEM EDGE DETAIL	SQUARE / BEVEL / RADIUS	SQUARE	SQUARE / BEVEL / RADIUS	SQUARE
FLAMMABILITY	CLASS A	CLASS A	CLASS A	CLASS A
FABRICS	A/B/C	A/B/C	A/B/C	A/B/C
CORE MATERIALS				
<u>Standard Acoustical Fiberglass</u> Medium to High sound absorption				
Johns Manville Tuf-Glass	0.40 NRC - 1.60# Density	0.55 NRC 1.60# Density	0.65 NRC 1.60# Density	—
JM Whispertone Wallboard	0.35 NRC - 5# Density	0.55 NRC - 6# Density	0.80 NRC - 6# Density	1.00 NRC - 6# Density
Knauf Smooth Board	-	-	0.80 NRC - 6# Density	1.00 NRC - 6# Density
MAP - MA-Board	0.45 NRC - 6# Density	0.70 NRC - 6# Density	0.85 NRC - 6# Density	1.00 NRC - 6# Density
<u>Formaldehyde Free Fiberglass</u> Medium to high sound absorption				
Knauf Ecose Fiberglass	—	—	0.80 NRC - 6# Density	1.00 NRC - 6# Density
MAP - MA-Ecose Board	0.45 NRC - 6# Density		0.85 NRC - 6# Density	1.00 NRC - 6# Density
<u>Tackable Mineral Fiber Board</u> High tackability low sound absorption				
USG Micore	0.25 NRC	0.30 NRC	—	—
<u>Acoustic Polyester Board</u> Medium to high sound absorption	.40 NRC - 4.5# Density	–	0.60 NRC - 3# Density	0.85 NRC - 3# Density
<u>Tackable Polyester Board</u> Medium tackability, Medium sound absorption	.50 NRC - 9.4# Density	–	0.75 NRC - 6# Density	0.90 NRC - 6# Density

White & Black – Polyester Fiber Insulation core boards for use in acoustical sound panels. Available in 1/2", 1" and 2" thicknesses. 1" and 2" is available in 6# density and the 1/2" is available in the 9# range for tackable applications. Formaldehyde free, no VOC's and made from 100% polyester. ASTM E84 Flame Spread less than 25.

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SoftWalls™ FABRIC SELECTION

TYPES OF FABRIC:

Group A Recommended

- Polyester
- Sustainable Polyester Fabrics
- Standard Panel Fabrics
- Thick or Heavy Fabrics
- Stable Non-directional
- Balanced Construction: Plain weave fabrics in which the warp and weft are made of threads of the same weight (size) and the same number of ends per inch as picks per inch.

Group B Fibers that work but may require further stabilization by adding a backing

- Polyolefin
- Silk/Cotton/Rayon Blends
- Thin or Sheer Silks
- Unbalanced Silks
- 100% Wool
- Unbalanced Construction Fabrics: Plain weave that uses heavier yarn in one direction than the other.

Group C - Not Recommended

- 100% Filament Nylon
- Paper Backed Fabrics
- Vinyl (non-stretch, canvas backed)
- High Rayon Content
- 100% Viscose Rayon Content

FIRE RATING: Confirm Class A rating in accordance with ASTM-E84 Unadhered (Steiner Tunnel Test). All Fabrics must be certified by their manufacturer as meeting national and local fire codes.

TRANSPARENCY: Some light-colored fabrics - especially white - must be checked to insure that the wall construction will not read through the fabric and change its hue. In these cases, the fabric may have to be lined for an additional charge, and the color of the lining may change the hue of a fabric. White will also soil easily. Take a fabric, and place it over one light and one dark colored sur face. A difference in the fabric color will indicate read-through. If you see no difference in fabric color, there is no read-through.

ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE: Panels being used to absorb unwanted noise should be faced with fabrics that have an open weave and freely allow air to pass through them. Fabrics that cannot be blown through with ease should be avoided.

YARN CONTENT: Fabrics used in Stretched fabric systems are subject to sagging when indoor temperature or humidity varies significantly. If a room is subjected to unconditioned air either directly or indirectly the risk of sagging is increased. Also in geographical areas where high humidity is experienced during certain times of the year or when building ventilation systems are periodically turned off, the risk of sagging increases.

Fabrics that are 100% or a high percentage of polyester are almost immune to sagging.
Fabrics with at least 60% polyester are good performers as long as the remainder of the fabric content is not rayon or nylon.

Polyolefin's and many natural fabrics, i.e. silk, wool, cotton are good performers but will usually require treatment with acrylic backing to stabilize the yarns and counteract sagging. Blended fabrics that contain more that 20% nylon or rayon should be avoided.

TACKABLE: Panels being used as a tackable surface should be faced with fabrics constructed with a plain weave from durable fibers like polyester. The material should have self-healing characteristics. Satin weaves are not recommended.