

# Mariposa Bistro Stripe Napkins

We offer durable and economic spun poly bistro napkins (as well as solid colors) that test better than many brand name napkin companies. Line the test results below against industry leaders and you'll find that we match in color-fastness and exceed in durability. Contact us for a side-by-side comparison.

## Details

Size: 18" x 22"  
 Packing: 25 Doz/Case  
 Case Dimensions: 20" x 12" x 8"  
 Case Weight: 47.5lbs



Color Matching Shade Card!  
 SCAN TO LEARN MORE



## Technical Specifications

Pass Acceptable Fail

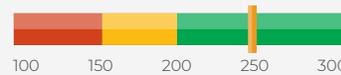
Dimensional Stability to Commercial Laundering  
 Warp -1.4%



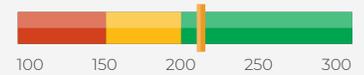
Dimensional Stability to Commercial Laundering  
 Wept -0.7%



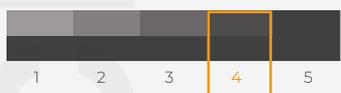
Tensile Strength  
 Warp 249.8



Tensile Strength  
 Weft 216.9



Color Fastness to Laundering  
 4



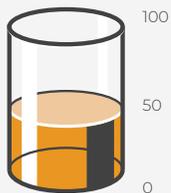
Color Fastness to Light  
 4.5



Color Fastness to Crocking  
 4.5



Absorbency  
 40%



# The standards that we are measured by are globally-recognized. The standards that we hold ourselves to are higher.

## Size & Weight Tolerance

Since cotton towels are natural woven products, there will be a variation in size and weight when coming off the loom. We use ASTM D5433 to measure our towels against industry-standard tolerance levels.

## Dimensional Stability to Washing

As cotton is a natural fiber, it will shrink and tighten when first washed. Dimensional Stability is measured against ASTM D5433 and provides a shrinkage value after three laundry cycles (washing & drying).

## Skew & Bow

Skewing is the condition in which the filling yarns in fabric do not lie perpendicular to the warp yarns throughout the width of the towel. Bowing is the curvature of warp or weft, in which yarns make the shape of an arc. Both are measured against ASTM D5433.

## Differential Shrinkage

Differential shrinkage means that some fibers shrink more than others when you wash them. Practically, this means that shrinking fibers may pull at non-shrinking fibers, causing them to buckle and create puffs of cotton.

The ASTM D5433 measurement is taken to find the difference of width between the dobby/cam border area and center of the towel after three laundering cycles.

## Absorbency

ASTM D4772 tests the absorbency rate of surface water into a towel or fabric. The faster the time, the higher the rate (or percentage). Buyer beware! Many manufacturers use fabric softener to make their towels seem softer. This reduces the absorbency rate of a towel. Water beads on the surface as the softener clogs the fabric with an impermeable chemical.

## Color Shade Standard AATCCB

The color change scale consists of nine pairs of grey colored chips, from grades 1 to 5 (with four half steps). Specimens of a given hue match against grey chips. They equate differences in lightness with differences in color. One sample is a control, the other is washed. Grade 5 represents no change, and grade 1 depicts a severe change in some standards.

## Staining Standard AATCC<sup>c</sup>

Staining uses a similar set of chips as the color shade standard, except a chip in each pair is white (not grey). Contrasting pairs of chips are given numerical values from class 5 to class 1 (5 being the best). The test is to determine if a colored fabric will stain an adjacent undyed fabric.

## Dry Crocking

Dry Crocking is done using AATCC<sup>p</sup> Crock Meter that rubs a dry piece of sample against a white fabric for a specific time. Then the white piece of fabric was measured against AATCC<sup>c</sup> Grayscale for staining to see how much color was migrated.

## Wet Crocking

Wet Crocking is done using AATCC<sup>p</sup> Crock Meter that rubs a wet piece of sample against a white fabric for a specific time. Then the white piece of fabric was measured against AATCC<sup>c</sup> Grayscale for staining to see how much color was migrated.

## Color Fastness to Light

This AATCC<sup>n</sup> whiteness test is done using the Spectrophotometer to find out the degree of whiteness. The higher the index is, the more optically white the fabric is.

## Breaking Strength

Fabric breaking strength is also can be called tensile strength, which refers to as the maximum tensile force when the specimen is stretched to break. It is one of the main standards to assess the intrinsic quality of textiles. The unit of fabric breaking strength is "Newton (N)" and it is used to evaluate the capability of the fabric to resist to tensile damage.

## Lint

This test is to measure the total amount of lint collected after five laundering cycles. Lint is collected, weighed, and converted in to a percentage of the weight of the actual towel. Often a minuscule measurement, the percentage of lint is critical to commercial plant operations. Also at stake is the perception of quality to consumers. Full lint trap = unhappy customer.



ASTM International is an international standards organization that develops and publishes voluntary consensus technical standards for a wide range of materials, products, systems, and services.

ASTM D5433: Standard Performance Specification for Towel Products for Institutional and Household Use



AATCC—the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists—provides test method development, quality control materials, educational development, and networking for textile and apparel professionals throughout the world.

AATCC<sup>B</sup>: AATCC Gray Scale for Color Change  
AATCC<sup>c</sup>: AATCC Gray Scale for Staining  
AATCC<sup>p</sup>: AATCC - 9 Step Chromatic Transference Scale  
20 AATCC AFU: After 20 Fading (Hours) Units



The International Commission on Illumination is devoted to worldwide cooperation and the exchange of information on all matters relating to the science and art of light and lighting, colour and vision, photobiology and image technology.

CIE Index<sup>E</sup>: Measured through Spectrophotometer (Data Color Machine)