



# Nonza

Fabrics MISIA

<i>Collection</i>	<a href="#">ÉCHAPPÉE</a>
<i>Reference</i>	M416201
<i>Composition</i>	55 % pes tcs outdoor ; 45 % pes fr
<i>Useful width</i>	330 cm / 130 Inches
<i>Shrinkage</i>	<2%
<i>Match</i>	Free match
<i>Pattern direction</i>	Non-railroaded
<i>Weight in g/m<sup>2</sup></i>	208
<i>Performance Accoustique</i>	aw - 0.15
<i>Use</i>	
<i>Care</i>	
<i>Country of origin</i>	Italy
<i>Features</i>	Breathable Fastness to chlorinated and sea water >4-5 (Scale : 5)
<i>Confection tips</i>	Colour fastness to light >7-8 (Scale : 8) Fabrics can be turned for continious confection with visual aspect change



# 1 variation

1. The first variation is a simple change in the number of units produced. This can be due to a change in demand or a change in the production process. For example, if a company produces 100 units of a product and then produces 110 units, the first variation is 10 units.

2. The second variation is a change in the price of the units produced. This can be due to a change in the cost of materials or a change in the selling price. For example, if a company produces 100 units of a product and the price of each unit increases from \$10 to \$11, the second variation is \$100.

3. The third variation is a change in the quality of the units produced. This can be due to a change in the production process or a change in the materials used. For example, if a company produces 100 units of a product and the quality of each unit improves from 90% to 95%, the third variation is 5%.