RIVIERA

Masa powierzchniowa m² EN 12127:2017 / Mass per unit area m²	300 g/m² +/-10%
Skład / Composition	100% Polyester
Szerokość użytkowa / Usable width of roll	min. 140cm
Rodzaj tkaniny / Type of fabric	Velvet / Velvet

				Good ⟷ Poor			
FULL TESTS ACCORDING TO DIN EN 14465:2006				**CAT. A**	**CAT. B**	**CAT. C**	**CAT. D**	**RESULTS**
Wytrzymałość na rozciąganie Tensile Strength	EN ISO 13934-1:2013	487-539 N WARP 511-565 N WEFT		>600	≥400	≥350	≥250	**B/B**
Test Martindale Abrasion resistance	EN ISO12947-2:2017 yarn breakage	120000		≥35000	12000-30000	4000-10000	-	**A**
Wytrzymałość na rozdarcie Tear growth resistance	EN ISO 13937-3:2002	41-46 N WARP 30-33 N WEFT		≥40	≥30	≥25	≥20	**A/B**
Przesuwalność nitek Resistance to seam slippage	EN ISO13936-2:2004 180 N LOAD	1.9-2.1 mm WARP 1.9-2.1 mm WEFT		≤4	≤6	≤8	-	**A/A**
Skłonność do mechacenia i pillingu Pilling resistance	EN ISO 12945-2:2002 2000cycles	5		≥4-5	4	3-4	3	**A**
Skłonność do mechacenia i pillingu Pilling resistance	EN ISO 12945-2:2021 5000cycles	4-5		-	-	-	-	**-**
Odporność wybarwień: światło sztuczne Colour fastness to light	EN ISO 105 B02:2014-11	4		≥6	5	4	-	**C**
Odporność na tarcie suche Fastness to rubbing dry	EN ISO 105- X12:2016	3-4		≥4-5	4	3-4	-	**B**
Odporność na tarcie mokre Fastness to rubbing wet	EN ISO 105- X12:2016	4		≥3-4	3	2-3	-	**A**
Odporność na zaciąganie Snagging	BS8479:2008	5 X		-	-	-	-	**-**
Klasa pochłaniania dźwięku Sound absorption class	PN-EN ISO 11654	aw-0,25*		-	-	-	-	**E**
Zapalność Ignitability	EN1021 -1 BS5852: Part 1:1979 Ignition source 0 (Cigarette) CAL TB 117							**Passed - no burning identified**
Tkanina trudnopalna Fire Protection	BS 5852: Part 1: 1979, Ignition source 1 EN1021 - 2 (Match) BS 5852:2006, Clause 11, CRIB 5							Usługa dodatkowa Additional service
Sposób konserwacji Care labeling								

OEKO TEX®

REACH

1. The pilling of fabrics is a natural process and may not be completely eliminated.
2. In case of fabric catching on sharp objects, the yarn may come out.
3. Pigments migration from fabrics of intensive and dark colours into light-coloured fabrics is unavoidable and is a natural phenomenon.
4. The operation of uv light and sources of heat may cause fabric discolouration (this refers mainly to intensive colours).
5. A fabric which has just been taken off a roll may be creased and wavy, which is a typical phenomenon.
6. In order to avoid creasing and waving, a fabric must be stored lying horizontally, facing one direction. Long-term fabric storage under pressure may result in its irreversible creasing, particularly in the case of cut-thread fabric, such as velvet.
7. The shimmering and shading effect is a natural phenomenon, particularly for velvet.
8. It is recommended to avoid local pressure on the surface of a fabric, as it may result in the fabric splitting apart, irreversible stretching or tearing.
9. Owing to technological reasons, the hue of a fabric may differ from the sample presented in the catalogue by one tone. The catalogue is not a commercial offer.
10. The terms and conditions of complaints may be found on the website: www.cordivida.com
11. The figures used in the fabrics descriptions refer to average values calculated from the test results of several fabric samples, unless otherwise specified.
12. The furniture manufacturer is responsible for adequate seam and needle selection for the respective fabric and furniture shape, as well as for the consequences of their decisions.
13. The fabrics fulfil the requirements of the eu regulation concerning hazardous chemicals (REACH) no 1907/2006, annex XVII.