

FABRIC INFORMATION 1/2

FABRIC	Width	Weight	Compo 1	Compo 2	Compo 3	Compo 4	Compo 5	Light	International Standards colour fastness	Color fastness to dry cleaning	International Standards colour fastness to dry cleaning	Shrinkage in warp to dry cleaning	Shrinkage in weft to dry cleaning	Shrinkage in warp to washing	Shrinkage in weft to washing	Color fastness to dry rubbing	Color fastness to wet rubbing	International standards colour fastness to rubbing
AGATHA	140	400	100% VI	-	-	-	-	3-4/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	3,0%	1,5%	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
ALESSIA	140	200	63% VI	37% LI	-	-	-	3-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	2,0%	2,0%	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
AMANDA	140	820	90% VI	10% PL	-	-	-	5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	4-5/5	UNI EN ISO 105-D01	1,0%	1,0%	-	-	4/5	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
ANNA	140	411	39% VI	25% PL	17% LI	15% CO	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	4/5	UNI EN ISO 105-D01	0,0%	0,0%	-	-	4-5/5	3/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
BAIA	140	620	30% VI	24% CO	24% LI	22% PL	-	4/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,5%	1,5%	1,8%	1,8%	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
BERENICE	140	670	85% PES	15% CO	-	-	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	-1,0%	-1,5%	-	-	-	-	-
BIANCA	140	860	42% PP	42% PL	16% CO	-	-	5-6/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,0%	1,5%	-	-	-	-	-
BORA	140	600	50% CO	40% PL	10% PC	-	-	6/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,5%	2%	-	-	-	-	-
BRUNA	138	650	37% VI	34% VI	16% LI	13% PL	-	4/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,0%	1,7%	1,8%	2,2%	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CALIXA	140	440	100% VI	-	-	-	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	UNI EN ISO 105-D01	-	-	-	-	4-5/5	4-5/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CAMBRIA	140	975	59% VI	33% CO	8% LI	-	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CAMILIA	140	1022	42% VI	38% CO	14% PC	6% PL	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/5	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CAMILIA B.	140	965	32% PC	20% VI	20% LI	18% CO	12% PL	5-6/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	2,0%	2,0%	-	-	4-5/5	4/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CANDELA	150	900	57% VI	36% LI	7% CO	-	-	3-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/5	5/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CECILIA	140	580	50% VI	35% CO	15% LI	-	-	3-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	3%	-1,0%	-	-	4-5/5	3/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CLARA	140	550	44% VI	41% LI	12% PC	3% AF	-	3-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CLOE	140	850	69% VI	14% PL	9% LI	8% CO	-	5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	2,5%	2,5%	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
CLOTILDE	138	825	56% VI	18% CO	16% PL	10% LI	-	4/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,4%	1,8%	1,8%	2,0%	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
COLETTE	140	510	100% VI	-	-	-	-	4/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,7%	1,5%	2,0%	2,2%	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
DACCA	140	560	57% VI	28% PL	15% LI	-	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	-	1,8%	-	-	3-4/5	3/5	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
DAFNE	138	940	50% VI	30% CO	20% PL	-	-	4/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	0,5%	3,5%	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
DALMA	140	880	60% VI	18% CO	12% LI	10% LI	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	1,7%	1,9%	1,8%	2,2%	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
DANI	140	622	46% VI	45% VI	9% LI	-	-	3-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	2,0%	2,0%	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12
EDITH	140	808	90% VI	10% PA	-	-	-	4-5/8	UNI EN ISO 105-B02	-	-	2,0%	0,0%	-	-	-	-	UNI EN ISO 105-X12

FABRIC INFORMATION 2/2

FABRIC	Abrasion fastness	International Standards abrasion fastness	Pilling resistance	International Standards pilling resistance	Cleaning
	MARTINDALE	MARTINDALE	MARTINDALE	MARTINDALE	
AGATHA	25.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	(P)
ALESSIA	30.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	(P)
AMANDA	20.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
ANNA	20.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	2-3/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
BAIA	24.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
BERENICE	40.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4-5/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
BIANCA	85.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4-5/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
BORA	30.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
BRUNA	25.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CALIXA	60.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CAMBRIA	35.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CAMILIA	30.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CAMILIA B.	39.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CANDELA	25.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CECILIA	18.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CLARA	20.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	2-3/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	(P)
CLOE	16.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
CLOTHILDE	18.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
COLETTE	14.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
DACCA	18.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
DAFNE	25.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4-5/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
DALMA	25.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3-4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	
DANI	18.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	4/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	(P)
EDITH	25.000	UNI EN ISO 12947-2	3/5	UNI EN ISO 12945-2	(P)

All TRISS fabrics are subject to rigorous tests in order to ensure quality.

An appropriate and regular maintenance is needed.

These tests, which meet international standards, measure fastness to light, washing, abrasion and pilling.

The results of these tests can help you to make the right choice of your sofa fabric, in harmony with your environment and considering all the constraints.

Carefully follow the maintenance information.

Light fastness is measured on a scale from 1 to 8; 8 indicates the highest light exposure value.

Every 1 point increase, you have double resistance, it means that a fabric 3/8 is twice more resistant to light than 2/8. For upholstery, an index of 3/8 is considered the minimum level. This index indicates the exposure precautions to be taken.

The test for **color fastness** to washing measures fastness of pigments brightness, their mixture and their adhesion to the fabric, after different types of washes.

The test for color fastness to rubbing is done by frictioning with a white dry or damp cloth. Discoloration is measured with reference to the standard gray scale.

The test for **shrinkage** to dry or wet cleaning indicates dimensional changes after washing and drying. The measurement is performed in comparison with a template.

Martindale test - abrasion resistance.

The fabric is rubbed against an abrasive paper under a specific pressure, until failure of the first thread.

Commonly accepted values:

Light domestic use	from 6.000 to 10.000 cycles
Normal domestic use	from 10.000 to 15.000 cycles
Intensive domestic use	from 15.000 to 20.000 cycles
Office or collectivity use	20.000 cycles

Martindale pilling resistance test.

Fabric pilling is the formation of small fuzzy balls on the surface of fabric fibers. Pilling is an aesthetic characteristic, especially regarding those parts which are particularly exposed. This test is done by rubbing two pieces of the same cloth, one against the other.

The **care symbols** show the most severe processing supported by a fabric. Washing and ironing at lower temperatures preserve the environment through a lower electricity consumption.