



# MILOS

Grammatura m2 / Mass per unit area m <sup>2</sup>	300 g/m <sup>2</sup> +/-5%
Composizione / Composition	100% Polyester
Larghezza utile / Usable width of roll	min. 140cm
Tipo di tessuto / Type of fabric	Knitted fabric

FULL TESTS ACCORDING TO DIN EN 14465:2006	Good ←————→ Poor				RESULTS					
	CAT. A	CAT. B	CAT. C	CAT. D						
Resistenza alla rottura Tensile Strength	EN ISO 13934-1:2013	528-584 N WARP 657-727 N WEFT	>600	≥400	≥350	≥250	B/A			
Test Martindale Abrasion resistance	EN ISO 12947-1:2007; EN ISO12947-2:2017	45000-50000	≥35000	12000-30000	4000-10000	-	A			
Resistenza allo strappo Tear growth resistance	EN ISO 13937-3:2002	73-81 N WARP 83-91 N WEFT	≥40	≥30	≥25	≥20	A/A			
Resistenza allo scorrimento dei fili Resistance to seam slippage	EN ISO13936-2:2004 180 N LOAD	2,8-3,2 mm WARP 2,8-3,2 mm WEFT	≤4	≤6	≤8	-	A/A			
Tendenza all'infeltrimento e creazione dei pallini Pilling resistance	EN ISO 12945-2:2021 2000cycles	4-5	≥4-5	4	3-4	3	A-B			
Resistenza allo scolorimento: luce artificiale Colour fastness to light	EN ISO 105 B02:2014-11	4-5	≥6	5	4	-	B-C			
Resistenza all'attrito secco Rubbing solvents	EN ISO 105-X12:2016	4-5	≥4-5	4	3-4	-	A-B			
Resistenza all'attrito umido Rubbing fastness in humid state	EN ISO 105-X12:2016	4	≥3-4	3	2-3	-	A			
Infiammabilità Ignitability	EN1021 -1 BS5852: Part 1:1979 Ignition source 0 (Cigarette) CAL TB 117						Passed - no burning identified			
Fire Protection	BS 5852: Part 1: 1979, Ignition source 1 EN1021 - 2 (Match)	Superato - nessuna bruciatura identificata Additional service								
Modalità di conservazione Care labeling										



1. Fabric is covered with a special protective coating, forming a water repellent layer which prevents rapid fluid seepage. The liquid condenses on the surface of the material, preventing the fluid from being absorbed immediately by the fabric. This allows quick cleaning of the spilled liquid with a soft cloth or paper towel.
2. The pilling of fabrics is a natural process and may not be completely eliminated.
3. In case of fabric catching on sharp objects, the yarn may come out.
4. Pigments migration from fabrics of intensive and dark colours into light-coloured fabrics is unavoidable and is a natural phenomenon.
5. The operation of uv light and sources of heat may cause fabric discolouration (this refers mainly to intensive colours).
6. A fabric which has just been taken off a roll may be creased and wavy, which is a typical phenomenon.
7. 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.
8. The shimmering and shading effect is a natural phenomenon, particularly for velvet.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The terms and conditions of complaints may be found on the website: [www.davis.pl](http://www.davis.pl).
12. The figures used in the fabrics descriptions refer to average values calculated from the test results of several fabric samples, unless otherwise specified.
13. 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.
14. The fabrics fulfil the requirements of the eu regulation concerning hazardous chemicals (reach) no 1907/2006, annex xvii.