



Nonza

Fabrics MISIA

<i>Collection</i>	ÉCHAPPÉE
<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/m²</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 continous confection with visual aspect change



1 variation

1. The first variation is a simple change in the number of units produced. This can be achieved by increasing or decreasing the quantity of raw materials used in the production process. For example, if a company produces 100 units of a product and decides to produce 110 units, this represents a 10% increase in production volume. This variation can be used to meet customer demand, take advantage of economies of scale, or respond to market changes.

2. The second variation is a change in the quality of the raw materials used. This can be achieved by sourcing higher quality materials or using different suppliers. For example, a company that produces high-quality furniture might decide to use premium-grade wood instead of standard-grade wood. This variation can result in a higher quality product, which can command a higher price and attract more customers.

3. The third variation is a change in the production process itself. This can be achieved by introducing new machinery, equipment, or technology. For example, a company that produces clothing might decide to invest in a new sewing machine that is faster and more efficient than the one currently in use. This variation can result in a more efficient production process, which can reduce costs and increase productivity.

4. The fourth variation is a change in the location of the production facility. This can be achieved by moving the factory to a new location, such as a different country or region. For example, a company that produces electronics might decide to move its factory to a country with lower labor costs. This variation can result in a significant cost reduction, which can be passed on to customers in the form of lower prices.

5. The fifth variation is a change in the marketing strategy. This can be achieved by using different advertising channels, targeting different customer segments, or offering different promotions. For example, a company that sells software might decide to offer a free trial period to attract new customers. This variation can result in increased sales and market penetration.