

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

- 1.** Do not use sharp tools when unpacking, as this may damage the fabric.
- 2.** When moving furniture or components of the set, categorically do not grip the cover or loose furniture elements (cushions), as this may cause irreversible deformation or tearing of the upholstery material.
- 3.** Avoid exposing the upholstery to strong point tension (e.g. jumping over furniture), which may result in parting, tearing or ripping seams and any mechanical damage.
- 4.** Do not place the furniture closer than 1.5 m from active heat sources, such as radiators, stoves, etc.
- 5.** Furniture should be protected from the harmful effects of weather conditions (e.g. rain, frost) and direct sunlight, as this may damage the upholstery fabric (e.g. durable, discoloration, cracking, etc.).
- 6.** In utility rooms it is absolutely necessary to maintain proper operating conditions, i.e. the temperature from 19 to 23 degrees C and air humidity within 50-70%, and regularly ventilate rooms. Other values they cause, among others, permanent color change, indelible spots, increased dust attraction (under the influence of electrifying), mold on upholstery fabrics, etc.
- 7.** Do not place hot dishes on the surface of upholstered furniture. In case of flooding the upholstered surface with a lot of liquid it should be immediately removed (unless the fabric has special waterproof properties), then thoroughly dry, avoid contact of furniture with solvents, gasoline, alcohol.

In addition, avoid direct contact of the fabric with food. Caution not mentioned range may cause irreversible changes in the structure, color and properties of the fabric, e.g. by permanent discoloration, permanent dirt, cracking. Upholstered furniture undergoes natural wear in progress operation. As a result of operation, it can be stated, among others: color discoloration, stretching and wrinkling of the material.

- 8.** Upholstery fabrics should be protected against excessive and rapid friction, especially in one place (e.g. when cleaning, setting in a narrow passage). Upholstered furniture (especially with sleeping function) should have adequate storage space so they are not exposed to permanent damage.
- 9.** All upholstered furniture should be used evenly to allow natural upholstery deformation occurred to the same extent throughout the entire furniture. It is advisable to smooth the surfaces of the seats and backs immediately after use to reduce the natural tendency to folds and creases upholstery under the influence of prolonged load, body heat and humidity (corrugations and wrinkling of upholstery fabric is not a defect, but a natural behavior, the larger the surface upholstery, the greater the tendency to wrinkles and folds).
- 10.** All bedspreads, blankets, etc., used to cover upholstery fabrics on the side where they come into contact with upholstery surfaces, they must not have any bristles (surfaces should be smooth), as this may occur joining the bedspread fibers with the upholstery fabric fibers and creating heavy to remove fibrous "balls" (pilling).
- 11.** It is absolutely necessary to avoid contact of upholstery fabrics in bright colors with fabrics that can "release" dye (e.g. jeans, clothes, blankets and pillows in intense colors) because it threatens permanent dyeing upholstery (this is not a defect in upholstery fabrics). At the same time, remember that furniture made of fabrics in intense colors (among others red, navy blue, brown), under the influence of factors activating dyeing, they can also release dye in the early stages of use, which is natural feature of fully dyed fabrics and you should avoid sitting on them in light clothes.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF FURNITURE

1. Upholstery fabrics should be regularly cleaned and maintained according to the attached instructions.
2. The upholstery fabric should be kept clean. To protect against soiling, the fabric should be vacuum with a vacuum cleaner or by hand using a soft cloth.
3. Liquids should be wiped off the surface of the fabric with a well absorbent material without exerting pressure. Wipe off any remaining liquid with a clean and dry material (cotton cloth, paper towel, etc.) by applying light pressure.
4. If the liquid leaves a stain, wipe it off with a soapy cotton cloth non-spreading stains. Transfer the soapy cloth to the other side each time contact with the fabric so as not to spread and rub the stain. Then rinse the soap with water.
5. Dry dirt (mud, ash, dust, cosmetics, etc.) should be vacuumed from the fabric before the substance penetrates inside the fabric. For residues, shake off the dirt and brush gently using brush. If the stain is left, wipe it in a circular motion with soapy cotton cloth.
6. For other stains, soak a cotton cloth and soap with hypoallergenic soap. Then wipe the stains with light pressure so as not to spread the stain. The movements should be gentle and circular.
7. Spilled liquid should be cleaned immediately by wiping the stains from the inside without excessive friction.
8. After cleaning, wipe the area around the stain with a damp cloth to keep it the same moisture level. Drying should be done in a circular motion with the hair dryer set at low heat level.
9. Use hypoallergenic soap to clean the product. It is not recommended to use dishwashing liquid. liquid soaps, alkaline and petroleum based solvents, and detergents used in the household, i.e. bleaches etc.
10. Never use an iron to dry.
11. Do not use carpet cleaners.
12. Regular cleaning and maintenance of upholstery fabrics prevents dirt and significantly extends their service life.
13. All products for cleaning and maintaining upholstery fabrics should be checked first in an invisible place. We always use agents on surfaces, applying them from seam to seam. No rub the stained surfaces as this may damage the material. In the case of stains, that have penetrated the surface, it is best to seek expert advice. Do not attempt to remove stains solvents (bleaches, turpentine, gasoline, etc.). This way, the spots can get bigger and remain permanently.

IMPORTANT CLEANING INFORMATION

- Follow the cleaning instructions step by step.
- Clean the stain immediately. If it is not possible to clean the stain immediately, spray some water with soap and stain using a soft cloth.
- To remove soap residue in a fabric, sprinkle it with water and drain until completely remove soap.
- Use a paper towel only for the purpose of draining, not wiping.
- Microfiber cloths are recommended for cleaning.
- Spray water on vertical surfaces (do not pour).
- When cleaning, always use a clean part of a paper towel or microfiber cloth.
- When washing fabrics, first clean the fabric as described above, and then wash in at 30 C manually or using washing machine with the "delicate washing" program.
- If necessary, use a sponge, not a brush. Rinse the fabric until the soap is completely removed. Dry flat.
- After cleaning / washing the fabric, iron it on the right side with an additional white, cotton fabric. Ironing is very important so that the fabric retains its easy cleaning properties. Do not use steam during ironing.
- Long periods of stain leaving on the fabric or inappropriate cleaning methods may have an adverse effect influence on cleaning properties.
- It is not recommended to use a tumble dryer to completely dry the fabric. After putting the cover on the furniture, to restore the fabric to its original appearance, wipe it with a clean, soft cloth made of microfiber.
- Do not use cleaning agents other than gray soap/ hypoallergenic soap.
- Do not put a lot of pressure on the fabric during cleaning.
- Do not use sharp cleaning tools such as brushes.