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ENGLISH

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English

Upholstered furniture in the home



No two families use upholstered furniture in the same way so it is important to take note of how the furniture is being used. For example, does the house have a lot of visitors? Are there children, dogs, cats etc. in the home? In which case, foam and covers will wear faster than in the home of someone living by themselves and who rarely uses the upholstered furniture. All furniture is affected by sunlight and even the most colour-fast material can fade. Therefore, all furniture should be protected from direct sunlight. Curtains and suchlike are especially required at wintertime when the sun is low in the sky and shines directly into the house.

When we sit or lie on furniture, our bodies come in close contact with the cover. Sweat can affect leather and fabric, and some medicines can increase the secretion of sweat and change the sweat's chemistry. A lot of families eat their meals in the living room on the settee. Spills on the settee cover should be avoided since even small quantities of fat can start a breakdown process. Choose a cover which is hard-wearing, light-fast and which doesn't chafe, and give the best possible care to leather and fabric.

Keep the above in mind and always make sure your upholstered furniture is properly cleaned.

Padding material

Nozag springs and steel springs are used, with padding made from polyether foam or polyurethane and fibre wadding. Cushions can be padded with foam, granulate, fibre wadding, feathers, down or combinations of these. Polydown, which is a combination, can if used in seat cushions have a slightly shorter life than other types of cushion padding. The padding need not be maintained, but it can be vacuumed if so required. All padding changes with use, so move cushions around if possible and don't always sit in the same place which will allow the padding to "settle" more evenly over the seat area, and it will




become less "out of shape" with use. If the padding is to be exposed to hard wear, e.g. due to heavy people, or continuous use throughout the day, a harder padding should be chosen with good reshaping ability. Ask your furniture stockist for advice. A lot of loose cushions should be plumped up to prevent them from collapsing, this applies in particular to down which doesn't have any bearing capacity. Ask your furniture stockist about correct handling.


Pay attention to furniture with fixed upholstery rather than loose cushions as small creases in the leather or fabric can occur with use.

Furniture fabric in general

Take care when spot-cleaning furniture covers. Spot-cleaning agents should only be used after first testing on a less visible area of the fabric. Blotching can be avoided by carefully rubbing the fabric using circular movements working inwards towards the stain. Never use spot-cleaning agents if there is latex foam (foam rubber) directly under the cover. Warning! Never use solvents as these may dissolve the furniture material underneath.



Initially, dark colours can contaminate white fabrics, if they rub against each other. Avoid, for example new leather trousers against a white fabric settee or a dark woollen settee against white clothes. Please consider protecting the fabric with textil protector in order to make the fabric more resistant to stains and dirt.





Furniture fabric

Wool clothing, for example Joy

Thanks to its elasticity, durable and dirt-repelling properties, wool is one of the best materials for making furniture textiles. For example an ember from a cigarette removed immediately will as a rule leave only a small mark which can be rubbed or brushed off. Initially, wool clothing can produce a small amount of excess fibre on its surface called "pilling". This does not lessen its quality.

Linen, for example Estell

On hard padding, linen is extremely hard-wearing, but on soft seat padding creasing can occur which may cause the cover to tear since linen cannot




withstand being uneven. Linen is prone to dirt and is easily discoloured. An ember from a cigarette removed immediately will tend to leave a small hole.

Cotton


Cotton is fairly hard-wearing, but printed patterns are not very resistant to wear or sunlight. Rough fabrics such as denim are particularly wearing on cotton. Cotton is not ideal for furniture exposed to a lot of sunlight or a lot of daily wear. Brushed cotton especially should only be used on furniture exposed to very little wear. Cotton is susceptible to dirt and should therefore be protected against staining (dirt-repellent). Take care when cleaning cotton as the colours may change.

Read the care instructions before washing removable covers. If there are no instructions, the fabric cannot be washed. Very few furniture fabrics can withstand washing.

Synthetic fibres, for example Dawson, Gaia, Gibbs and Hunter



Polyester, nylon, polypropylene and polyamide are generally hard-wearing and easy to maintain. An ember from a cigarette removed immediately will tend to leave a small hole.



Furniture covers with a nap, for example velour, appears to change colour when light shines on it from different directions. The same can happen if the nap is pressed down. This is natural for the fabric and is not a defect. Woollen velour has greater reshaping ability than most synthetic velour fabrics. Changes in colour are tricks of the light and do not affect durability.

Microfibre fabric, for example Melange, Alcantara, Jasminn and Alfatex

Microfibre is sold under a variety of names, for example Melange, Alcantara, Jasminn and Alfatex. Take care not to weaken the microfibre by exposing it to damp conditions and avoid rubbing or brushing it when spot-cleaning.

The fabric may be vacuumed and, if necessary, spot-cleaned. Liquid such as alcohol, wine, beer, coffee, milk and tea should be removed using a piece of absorbent kitchen roll and cleaned with mild soapy water. Chocolate and suchlike can be removed by dabbing the stain with a sponge dipped in mild



soapy water (water and non-coloured washing-up liquid). Jam or syrups should be removed with a spoon and then cleaned with warm water. Grass and vegetable stains are removed using a sponge and warm water to absorb the stain and then cleaning with mild soapy water. There are laundry services which offer specialist cleaning of furniture covers, but first make sure that the fabric won't shrink.

Furniture leather in general

Leather is a natural product. It's therefore quite natural that the effects on the skin over the lifetime of the animal appear as "marks" on the prepared furniture leather. The appearance of the skin and its characteristics also vary depending on what part of the animal the skin has come from and what conditions it has been exposed to. Cutting the skin to avoid the worst of the irregularities can make the leather very expensive, or the leather can be coated and coloured, but this makes the leather slightly stiffer and more plastic-like, but at the same time less delicate. Usually, the manufacturer tries to position the most obvious irregularities at the back or on the outside of the furniture. Irregularities are therefore natural and not defects and include:

Wounds from gashes or scratches caused by branches, thorns or barbed wire. If the wound has closed up there won't be any weakness in the leather. Wrinkles can vary in nature from animal to animal. These wrinkles can be made out in the finished leather and accentuated as a sign of a natural product. Irritation from for example fertilisers plus fungi and ringworm can be found on a lot of animals.

These marks in a piece of prepared leather are the sign of genuine leather as opposed to artificial leather (plastic) which has an even structure.

Leather can come from ox or buffalo. Buffalo has a rougher structure and greater variations in appearance.

All leather should be protected against sunlight and strong heat. Keep the furniture a good distance from south and west-facing windows, stoves, radiators etc. Leather tends to be less resistant to sun than fabric, with soft anilin leather being the most prone to the affect of sunlight.

Fat breaks down leather in the same way as it breaks down fabric. Avoid spilling or dropping crumbs of food with a fat content, snacks etc.



By-cast leather, for example Royal leather

By-cast leather is a leather with a laminate/film on the surface (polyurethane). Lamination gives the leather an exclusive appearance and also makes the leather a lot stronger than the regular leather types. Other advantages include a high resistance to sunlight and an excellent dirt-repelling surface. Be aware, however, that the surface is prone to heavy scratching from for example sharp nails, dogs/cats, knives and suchlike. Such scratches can be removed with gentle heat treatment, for example using a hairdryer.

These days, this leather type is used widely in the furniture and clothes industries – for the production of shoes, bags and belts etc. Care for the leather with leather conditioner or complete leather kit for By-cast.

Pull-up leather, for example Luna leather

Luna is a "pull-up" leather with a very fine grain and elegant, old-fashioned look.


Luna leather is made from top-quality hide and with a natural tanning agent such as real anilin leather. To protect Luna leather and to make it more user-friendly, the material undergoes a light wax surface treatment. The leather's character gives it an unbelievably smart appearance and its heterogeneity and natural colour play have created a new experience when it comes to home furnishing.

Over time, Luna leather changes its appearance like wood, carpets and wallpaper, also made from natural materials. However, this does not affect the leather's qualities. The leather's unsurpassed resistance and durability will ensure that the customer will be extremely satisfied with furniture made from Luna leather.

Care for the leather with leather conditioner with extra wax.

Corrected leather, for example Montana leather

Leather with surface protection – corrected leather – is well-protected against the external environment thanks to the protective qualities of the surface. It has greater resilience to sunlight than anilin-coloured leather and the surface protection helps prevent water, dirt, etc. from penetrating the surface, which can be ground and embossed with a pattern (called graining) to conceal defects.




Care for the leather with leather conditioner. We recommend applying leather conditioner before using the furniture for the first time.

Semi-anilin, for example Quattro leather


Semi-anilin has a thinner surface protection than corrected leather. The surface has certain level of protection against external influences. Semi-anilin is a 100% natural product with a natural grain which can breathe and become slightly darker with use.

Care for the leather with leather conditioner. We recommend applying leather conditioner before using the furniture for the first time.

Anilin, for example Opal leather

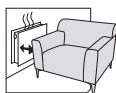


Leather without surface protection – pure aniline leather with natural grain – is soft, exquisite and supple. It is not very resistant to sunlight, which is why it should be protected against direct sunlight. It absorbs liquid and grease for example from hair and normally takes on a patina (becomes slightly darker with use).



Care for the leather with leather conditioner. For Opal leather, we recommend applying leather spray before using the furniture for the first time. Once the furniture has a patina, use leather conditioner.

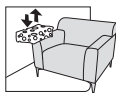
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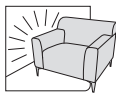
Min. distance 20-30 cm



No direct sunlight



Must be maintained



Must be treated before use