

UK

# CARE GUIDE

## Prolong the life of your furniture



Min. 20-30 cm distance from heat sources



Do not place in direct sunlight



Most furniture requires regular maintenance

# Congratulations on your new furniture!

Please read this guide before you start using it. It explains everything you need to know to get the most out of your new purchase.

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## 1. Care instructions

**Over the years, you can do several things to extend the life of your furniture:**

1. Protect the furniture from sunlight and strong heat. Make sure to position the furniture well away from radiators, stoves, heating systems and direct sunlight which can fade and dry out the fabric.
2. Keep pets off the furniture as grease, dirt and claws may damage the covering.
3. Rotate the cushions and pillows regularly to ensure even wear and tear. It is also a good idea to change where you sit on the sofa, so wear and tear is evenly distributed.
4. Shake pillows with loose filling (down/feathers) regularly.
5. Pay attention to your clothing. Excess colour from new clothes can rub off, and zips and studs can create holes or pull threads.
6. Only sit on the parts of the piece of furniture that are designed for it. This does not apply to armrests, backrests and headrests.
7. Do not use the furniture for more people or more weight than it is designed for (120 kg per seat). Do not expose the furniture to overly heavy loads, such as jumping on it.
8. Lift your furniture rather than dragging it to avoid damaging it and the floor. We also recommend using felt pads on the legs to protect the floor.

### **A safe arrival**

On its way from the factory to your home, your furniture needs to be well-wrapped to keep it as protected as possible. When the wrapping has been removed, we recommend that you shake and fluff the cushions so they achieve their correct shape. If the packaging has left marks on your new furniture, they will disappear when the furniture is unpacked.

## 2. Textiles and properties

All our fabrics are certified at the highest EU standards. This means that they are free from harmful chemicals. They also meet the requirements for high intensity of use in the home and are tested for pilling, colour and lightfastness as well as tear and abrasion resistance.

Every piece of furniture has a number of properties that determine its appearance and comfort and may vary from model to model. These are important to know about, so you know what to expect.

### **Lightfastness**

All upholstery should be protected from direct sunlight. Regardless of the how high the level of the covering's lightfastness is, it cannot stand being placed directly in the sun.

### **Durability**

When evaluating the quality and durability of upholstery fabric, you may want to familiarise yourself with the Martindale rub test, which describes the durability of upholstery fabrics. For sofas in private homes, it is recommended that you have a minimum rub count of between 20,000 and 25,000 Martindale. All our furniture fabrics are at least 25,000 Martindale and thus meet the requirements for high intensity use.

### **Pilling**

Sometimes the surface of a fabric can form little balls of entangled textile fibres. This is called pilling and can happen for several reasons.

Some fabrics have an excess of loose fibres, which may result in pilling. It usually decreases with use over a period of time. Pilling can also arise from extraneous fibres from clothing, blankets and dust which get stuck on the fabric surface. This can give the furniture fabric a used appearance, but it has nothing to do with the quality of the furniture.

If pilling has started to occur, it can usually be removed easily with an electric fabric-pill remover.

### **Minimising pilling**

Good preventive treatment can minimise the degree of pilling. Humidity, static electricity and vacuuming play a major role here.

### **Think about the temperature**

All new fabrics contain added moisture in the form of grease, wax or other types of humectant. These will dry out and disappear gradually over time. When textile fibres lose grease and moisture, they become static and will therefore attract dust and dirt, which increases the risk of pilling. This happens especially in winter, when we turn up the radiator or turn on the heating system, as this creates very dry air. We therefore recommend that you maintain a steady indoor temperature of 20-22 degrees in the winter months.

### **Vacuum frequently but gently**

Friction and vacuuming too hard can also increase the risk of pilling. It is therefore important to vacuum with low suction using a soft brush attachment. In some cases, waterproofing may also increase the risk of pilling. When the moisture-repellent film from the waterproofing disappears, dirt can easily get stuck and increase the risk of pilling. It is therefore important to vacuum frequently.

### **Creases**

When you begin using your new furniture, it is inevitable that creases will appear in the covering. But by smoothing out the fabric, turning pillows/cushions whenever possible, and swapping them regularly so that they wear and tear evenly, you can minimise the extent of the creasing. It is also a good idea to change where you sit on the sofa, so wear and tear is evenly distributed.

### **Colour variations**

When velvet pile is pressed down and the light falls from various angles, the colour of the fabric may vary. This is one of the characteristics that make velvet special and is not a defect in quality. The pile can easily be brushed back into place.

### **Colours and patterns**

If a piece of furniture is upholstered with striped or patterned fabric, the pattern will not always look uniform on all surfaces. Slight colour variations can also be experienced between pieces of the same furniture, even within the same model, because the fabric design itself may cause colour variation; for instance, in the sofa's corner module.

**Indentations/flattening**

Indentations/flattening of the fabric can be caused by pressure, heat and moisture, thereby making indentations in the covering. By spraying the indentation with a fine mist of warm water and then brushing it into place with a clothing brush, the fibres will stand properly again.

### 3. Comfort

All of our furniture is constructed on a solid wood frame with five springs under every sofa seat. This provides both excellent durability and comfort. For technical reasons, the location of springs can vary in each module. This also means that sitting comfort can vary from module to module. Cushion filling, covering, module type (for example, corner modules) and module/seat size can also affect comfort.

**Cushion filling**

There are several types of cushion filling, mainly foam and down.

**Foam filling**

We use cold foam in all of our furniture, since it retains its elasticity and strength much better than regular polyether foam. During the first months of use, it is normal for the foam to become softer, but after that it will not change much. Since foam manufacturers can only guarantee a certain hardness with a variation of plus/minus 10%, there may be a little variation from cushion to cushion.

Depending on how much the cushion/pillow is used, the foam will sooner or later become less firm and you may experience creases in the covering. Since both creases and variations in the foam are inevitable for all furniture, this is not considered a valid reason for complaint.

**Down filling**

To improve comfort, it is important to fluff the cushions before and during use so that the filling is distributed as evenly as possible.

### **Differences in seating comfort**

When making a piece of furniture composed of various elements, the construction of a piece such as a corner sofa or chaise longue can differ from that of an ordinary sofa. The different shapes or sizes may provide different levels of comfort. This is not considered a valid reason for complaint.

### **Covering**

The covering can also affect the seating comfort. When a new piece of furniture is taken into use, the covering is relatively stiff and hard. Depending on its elasticity, it will become more flexible as the piece of furniture is used. This helps make the furniture softer and more comfortable, but can also cause creases.

The extent of the creases will vary according to the type of material (fabric or leather), and may also depend on the type of leather and seat width. The softer the filling and the larger the cushion, the greater the tendency to crease. However, this is quite natural and does not represent flaws in the quality of your furniture.

Creases and folds typically occur during the first month of use, depending on how much the piece of furniture is used and how elastic the material is. After the first month or so, the fabric will only stretch to a lesser degree. When this happens, you can smooth out excess fabric by hand to redistribute it evenly on the cushion.

## **4. Care of upholstered furniture**

Your furniture's care requirements depend on how much you use it. As with every object we use daily, efforts should be made to look after it and give it regular care. This also applies to furniture. For this reason, we recommend that you clean your furniture regularly in order to enjoy it best.

### **Maintenance**

All kinds of upholstered furniture benefit from proper maintenance. This means that you should vacuum your furniture once a week to pick up any loose dirt and dust. We also recommend that you occasionally wipe the fabric with a damp cloth, so that the fibres retain elasticity and the fabric maintains its attractive appearance for longer. It is also important that you remove any stains and dirt as soon as possible.



### **Fabric treatment**

If the furniture is cared for and maintained according to the instructions above, fabric treatment is not necessary. If you decide to perform fabric treatment, we recommend that you only use certified products without silicone and that you are extra careful with the weekly vacuuming. This is because when the moisture-repellent film from the fabric treatment disappears, dirt can easily get stuck and increase the risk of pilling.

### **Spot cleaning**

If the covering becomes stained, it can be tempting to try to remove the stains yourself. But be careful, because you can often do more harm than good, and cleaning often requires professional assistance. If staining does take place, you must always take action immediately. Never use ordinary cleaning products, as the acid destroys the fibres of the fabric. There are various methods you can use for spot cleaning depending on what the stain contains:

#### **Non-greasy stains**

Carefully remove the spilled substance (such as food) with a spoon or the back of a knife. Absorb as much of the stain as possible using a white cloth or a paper towel.

Place a cloth dampened in clean, lukewarm water and wrung out over the stain - preferably over the entire surface in order to avoid creating a new spot - and leave it in place until the stain is absorbed. Avoid rubbing, as this causes the spilled substance to penetrate further into the fabric, and can also abrade the fabric surface.

#### **Grease stains**

Grease stains can be removed with a stain remover. Use of stain removers is at your own risk. If you choose to use a stain remover, we recommend that you:

- Use a soft white cloth
- Test it on a non-visible area first to see if the colour disappears
- Treat the stain from the outer edges inward, order to avoid streaks
- Wipe the entire area with a damp cloth when the stain has been removed

Always use professional furniture cleaner for removing difficult stains.

## 5. Leather furniture

With the purchase of a piece of leather furniture, you become the owner of an amazing natural product. Leather has character, a beautiful appearance and is both durable, stylish and easy to maintain. Because leather is a natural product, textural variations can be seen in even the most beautiful skins, each with its own characteristics. These may be insect bites, scratches, different textures and elasticities depending on which part of the hide has been used. Such irregularities are not flaws, but represent the characteristics of genuine leather.

### Creases

When you begin using your new leather furniture, the leather will be relatively tight. But as you use the furniture, the leather will stretch a bit and creasing may occur. This typically happens within the first month or so, depending on how much the furniture is used. After the first month or so, any further stretching of the leather will be minimal. These creases are natural and not a defect in the quality of your furniture.

### Types of leather

We use three different types of leather: Aniline, semi-aniline and pigmented leather.

**Aniline leather** is an unprotected and living material that feels very soft and comfortable and looks natural. For this reason, there will always be variations in texture and colour, as well as irregularities in the leather itself. Its breathability also makes aniline leather very susceptible to dirt, grease and moisture. However, any such damage will disappear relatively quickly and be absorbed into the leather.

The more the leather is used, the more patina it will develop. This is noticeable as a more glossy or matte finish on the surfaces that are used most. These changes are a natural process in a living material like aniline leather, and are not considered a valid reason for complaint.

**Semi-aniline leather** features a light surface treatment and is therefore more robust than aniline leather. It makes the leather very user-friendly and it lends it a more uniform appearance without sacrificing the leather's soft and comfortable properties.

**Pigmented leather** (also called grain leather) has been given a somewhat stronger surface protection treatment, making natural irregularities less visible and creating a material with a high level of durability.

### **Care of leather furniture**

When you receive your leather furniture from us it is ready for use, as the leather is fully processed when it leaves the tannery. From here, you only need to make a little effort to be able to enjoy it for many years to come. Vacuum regularly with a soft brush attachment and wipe surfaces with a dry or slightly damp cloth when cleaning is required. If the leather is more soiled, wipe with a cloth moistened in demineralised water to avoid limescale stains. For more extreme cases, wipe the entire piece of furniture with leather cleaner. Use of leather care products on aniline leather will cause the leather to look darker until the moisture is absorbed.

All leather furniture should also be protected from sunlight and heat. Make sure to position the furniture well away from radiators, stoves and direct sunlight which can fade and dry out the leather. The dry air that is created when we turn up the heating also causes the leather wear and tear. It is therefore a good idea to maintain a steady indoor temperature of 20-22 degrees in the winter months. Aniline leather is especially vulnerable to sun and heat.