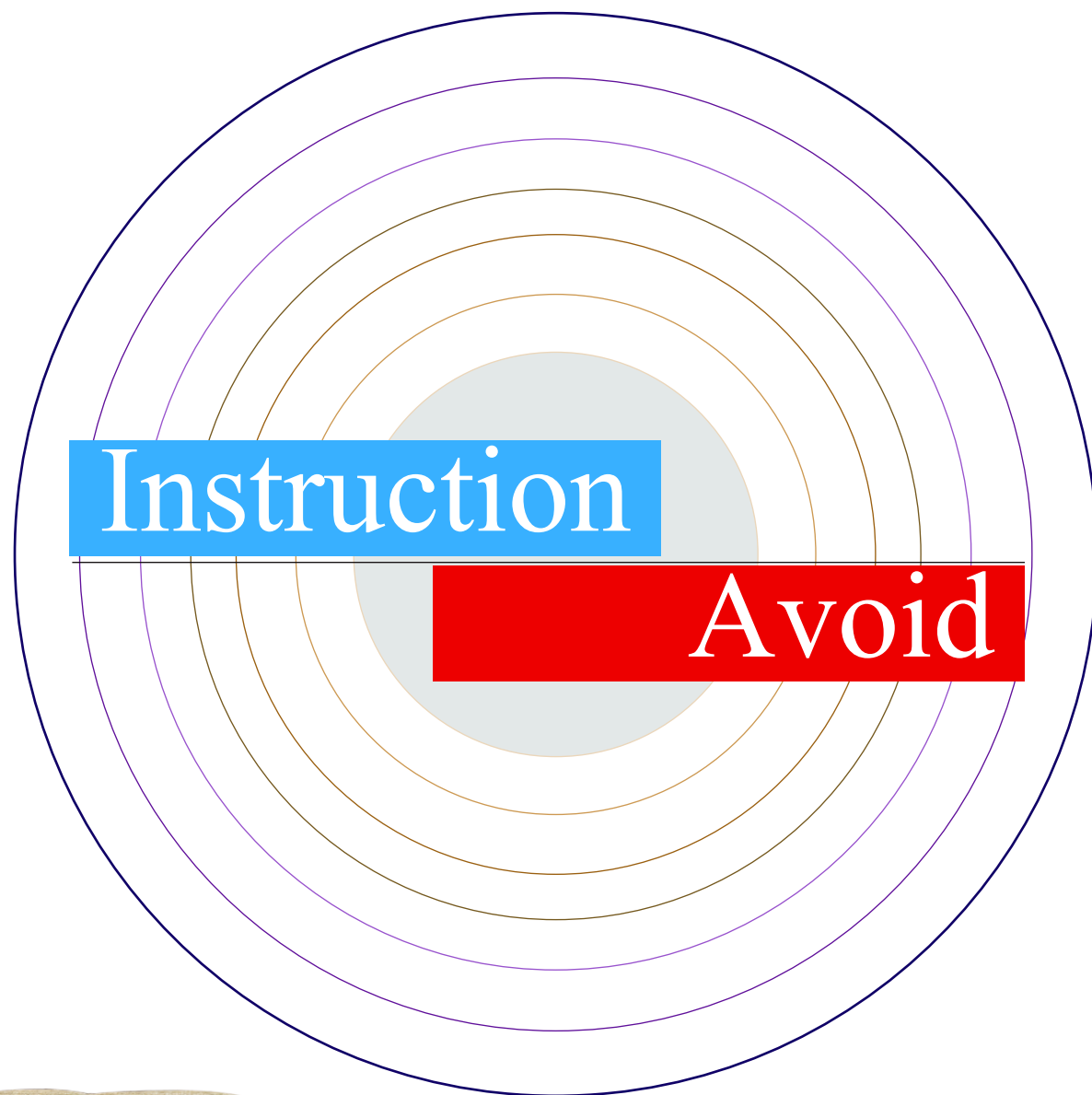


How to care for FABRIC SOFA



As with all materials of daily use, upholstery fabric requires care. To avoid premature wear and staining, fabric covered furniture should be regularly vacuumed with an upholstery nozzle at low power and then brushed with a soft brush in stroke direction. You should clean your upholstered furniture with a damp cloth several times per year. After a wet cleaning, it is recommended to gently brush the dried cover with a soft brush to give it its original look again.

1 CLEANING THE FABRIC

Principally, upholstery furniture cleaning and stain removal is best left to an expert. If you want to do this yourself, please note the following suggestions. In any case, it is advisable to test the compatibility and success of a measure taken on a hidden area of the upholstered furniture to avoid surprises. The general cleaning of fixed or removable fabric covers is usually possible with conventional cleaning foams. All removable upholstery fabrics are also suitable for chemical dry cleaning.

Fabric covers may be washed according to instructions where it is expressly permitted only if removable covers are not connected to other materials (e.g. with upholstery padding). Please use the delicate wash cycle at 30°C or hand wash. Please avoid other non-gentle washing procedures at higher temperatures. Fill the washing machine no more than one third full and do not spin. This could result in unsightly wrinkles. A trip to the cleaners is recommended based on the volume, however.

Please do not use the furniture again until the cover has dried completely.

2 BASICS FOR STAIN REMOVAL

Important: If you remove a stain, test stain removers, including water, on a hidden area of the cover to ensure that fabric and colors are not affected. It is advisable to consult a professional for large areas or heavy soiling. We recommend the use of pH-neutral cleaning products. Acid cleaners will damage cotton and cellulose fabrics, alkaline cleaners are not suitable for wool fabrics.

a. Remove detergent residue with clean water as these residues (surfactants) will cause faster re-soiling otherwise. Pat dry with a dry cloth, drying the cover at normal room temperature.

b. Always treat stains immediately. Exercise caution, however, with covers made of cotton, linen, silk and viscose: Consult professional cleaning companies.

c. Use an absorbent cloth and dab the spot - never rub!

d. Dried, caked or sticky stains should be softened first.

e. Never pluck, as the velvet pile or chenille could then be damaged.

f. In any case, do not use upholstered furniture until it has completely dried.



WATER SOLUBLE STAINS

Blood, egg, feces, urine

Rinse with cold water, possibly with a shampoo and water solution, do not use hot water as protein will then coagulate.

Vomit, coffee with milk, cocoa, indelible pencil, pen, lipstick, mayonnaise, milk, perfume, soot, cream, shoe polish, sauces and gravies, soups, ink

Treat with a lukewarm shampoo and water solution. If the stain cannot be removed in this manner, alcohol, mineral spirits or stain remover can then be used after drying.

Beer, colas, fruit juices, coffee, soft drinks, liquor, tea

Do not allow to dry, treat immediately with lukewarm shampoo and water solution.

Red Wine

Remove solid residues completely with a spoon as soon as possible. Then wet a bath towel with cold water, wring out and lay it on the stain. Be patient and wait. Repeat the process with a clean, damp towel once the stain rubs off on the first towel. Follow the steps until the stain no longer rubs off. Leave the towel where it is until it is completely dry.

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NON WATER-SOLUBLE STAINS

Floor polish, butter, colors, grease, resin, coal, indelible pencil, paint, oil, shoe polish (oil products), tar

Treat with solvents such as benzene or ethyl alcohol, or a commercial stain remover.

Candle wax

Do not use an iron! If possible, crumble and remove carefully as there is a risk of surface damage with suede, follow up with treatment using benzene.

Chewing gum, modeling clay

Use a commercial icing spray according to instructions and pull off carefully. Surface damage may result with suede.

Old blood, Rust

Dampen a white cloth with a citric acid solution (1 level tablespoon per 100 ml of cold water) and apply. Remove the spot working from the edge to the middle.

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STAINS UNKNOWN ORIGIN

For stains of unknown origin, first follow the "water-soluble stains" procedure; should this prove unsuccessful, follow the "non water-soluble stains" procedure.

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