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1) **WOOD**

We mainly use European and American solid wood which ensures strength, durability and cosyness. Wood is a natural product and one of its characteristics is that one can experience differences in the shade (because of the grain).

As solid wood tends to shrink and expand, the internal frame consists of beech and high quality chipboard which guarantees the stability of the furniture.

Maintenance :

Dust off using a soft dry cloth. Avoid direct sunlight and do not place too near to central heating (esp.tables and solid oak frames).

2) **UPHOLSTERY FABRICS**

The fabrics chosen comply with British Standards and will give years of enjoyment through normal domestic use.

Underneath, you will find the most current fabrics with their characteristics and recommended maintenance.

A. Flat-weaves (Jacquard)

These fabrics are being made using different yarns (viscosis, cotton, polyester) and together with the latest weaving-technology will create their pattern and strength.

Fluffing of the fabrics is possible depending on yarn-selection.

However, this will not be detrimental to the wearing qualities of the fabric.

Maintenance :

Weekly vacuum cleaning using a soft brush.

Removing stains : see stain list.

B. Velours

Pile fabrics can be sub-divided according to the composition of the pile-ends. Shading or flattening is an optic effect which can occur. However, this will not be detrimental to the quality of the fabric. Pressure and body heat can cause « shading ». This can be removed by covering the affected area for some time with a damp cloth (e.g. at night) and then brush the fabric in the opposite pile direction.

B1. Synthetic velours (e.g. Dralon)

The pile ends are 100% synthetic. These velour fabrics are wearing extremely well and are easy to maintain.

Maintenance :

see flat weaves

B2. Mohair velours

70% to 100% of the pile is mohair. This natural product is strong, not static and most resilient. Characteristic is that weaving can create knots and leave a few « black hair » that have not taken any colour during dyeing.

Maintenance :

Regular brushing using a firm clothes-brush in opposite pile direction. Weekly vacuum cleaning using a special brush.

Occasionally use a damp chamois leather. (always in direction of the pile)

Removing stains : see list.

B3. Cotton-velours

The pile of these velours is not very resilient because of its close weaving and short pile. Therefore, flattening will be less apparent. These velours insulate warmth and are soft to the touch.

Cotton-velours can be supplied in beautiful colours and patterns. However, they take dirt more easily and can sometimes discolour. For this reason, regular maintenance is of utmost importance.

Maintenance :

Weekly vacuum cleaning using a soft brush. Occasionally use a damp chamois leather (always in direction of the pile).

NEVER : use liquid solvents or water. Dry-cleaning is possible.

Get expert advice first.

C. Alcantara

Alcantara is a fabric, very soft to the touch and made from micro-fibres of polyether and polyester. This structure allows alcantara to breath and to keep its form, comfort, usability and colour for many years. Alcantara wears extremely well and offers excellent performance on light-and rubfastness tests.

Maintenance :

Alcantara is very easy to take care of, using a soft brush.
Moreover, alcantara can be machine-washed at low temperatures.

C. FLOCK-PRINT

Characteristic of this fabric is its wearability and rub-and colour authenticity. Flock-print is a velvet imitation and is manufactured by glueing pile of polyamides on a woven scrim.

Maintenance :

Weekly vacuum cleaning using a soft brush. Never use solvents to remove stains, as thinner, acid, etc. will disintegrate the glue resulting the pile to work loose.

D. LEATHERLOOK

Leatherlook is a leather imitation. It is strong, micro-porous and extremely supple.

Maintenance :

Dust weekly, using a damp cloth. NEVER use solvents in order to remove stains.
General method for removing stains :

- *Immediately remove stain with absorbing tissues.
- *Do not make the stain bigger : always start working from the outside towards the centre.
- *If necessary use water and mild soap. NOTE : that some fabrics cannot be treated with liquids.
- *Do not rub off the stain.
- *Try to remove by first using a mixture of 1 part of mild soap, 1 part of soda and 18 parts of tepid water. After 1 minute, remove stain with a clean cloth. Should this procedure prove to be unsuccessful, please try again following the instructions below.

Method for removing stains

NATURE	TREATMENT	NOTE
Beer		Acetic acid solution
Blood	Wipe with cold water	Old stains : brush off 2% ammonia
Beeswax, boot-polish	Terpentine, tri or tetra	Pure, colourless wax can also be treated as tallow.
Butter, oil, sauce, fats	Tetra, tri or per	
Vomit, excrements, urine	Acetic acid solution	
Egg, white of egg	Ammonia solution, then apply acetic acid solution	
Ink	Potassiumbioxalat, neutralize with ammonia solution	Also milk or pure lemon could work.
Tallow	Alcohol, cover up with clean tissue ; then iron.	
Chewing-gum	Make hard using ice. Then scrape off ; tetra or tri	
Coffee, tea	Ammonia	Ammonia with acetic acid solution
Biro	Tetra, tri or per ; or methylated spirit	
Cosmetics		Tetra, tri or per
Latex-paint		When fresh, just water
Milk, chocolate, yoghurt, pie, ice, cream	Ammonia	Ammonia with acetic acid solution.
Mustard, mayonaise, ketchup	Ammonia, followed by tetra, tri or per	
Nail-paint	Amylacetate	Do not use remover
Oil-paint	Terpentine, old stains, soak first using brown soap	Get expert advice
Rust	Potassiumbioxalat, neutralize with ammonia solution	
Spirits, liqueur	Methylated spirit	
Sugar, jam	Tepid water, neutralize with anti-chlorine	
Wine, orange-juice, lemonade	Acetic acid solution	

3. LEATHER

Leather is a beautiful and natural product : it breathes, is hard wearing, keeps its warmth etc. On the other hand, it can show imperfections like scars, insect-stings etc. Creasing and bagginess are not considered to be signs of inferior quality, as leather as such is extensible. Please avoid contact with direct sunlight and any heating apparatus. Leather can dry out causing little cracks to appear (cracking of the leather). Sufficient air humidity is therefore very important.

Manufacturing leather for upholstery consists of 30 to 50 different steps, depending on the kind of leather and it can take several weeks.

According to the finishing requirements, we can divide leather for upholstery into 3 main groups :

1) COATED LEATHER

The natural grain of the leather has partly or completely disappeared because a special finishing treatment has been applied. The top coat protects the leather.

Maintenance :

Dust and dirt can be wiped off with a slightly damp chamois. In order to keep the leather supple, please apply max twice a year. Rinicis-oil treatment (magic-oil) using a soft cloth (6-8 drops).

2) SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER (e.g. antiqued leather)

The leather will receive a minor protective coating after being aniline-dyed. That way, the natural grain will remain visible with a result that the leather maintains its natural beauty.

Maintenance : see coated leather

3) FULL-ANILINE LEATHER

The leather will be aniline-dyed only, therefore keeping it extremely supple and soft to the touch. The natural grain of the leather adds to its beauty and character.

For this procedure, only the best (least damaged) skins can be used.

Maintenance :

Softly rub in with a slightly damp cloth (too damp will cause dark stains). No further treatment is required.

GENERAL : Always remove stains immediately with absorbing tissues. Prevent the stain from being absorbed by the leather. For removing fresh stains, please use tepid water.

Stubborn stains may be removed using a clean cloth with some alcohol (70%) or a soft pencil-gum. In both cases, please test first on a place least seen or get expert advice.

4) FOAM

The right choice of foam will play an important role with regard to the comfort of your suite. Density, firmness, resilience and hard wear are characteristics which will influence your choice. For seats, a High Resilience (HR) foam from 35 kg/m³ will normally be used. The backs will carry a density from 23 kg/m³. The density stipulates the price of the foam, i.e. the higher the density, the more expensive the foam.

Through use, the density of the foam will become softer. As a result of this, creasing of the covering material might occur.

We cannot be held responsible for any damages that might occur to your suite resulting from inefficient execution of the forementioned tips. For further information please contact your retailer.

FABRIC STANDARDS EN TESTS

Our upholstery fabrics are being tested according to BS 2543 standards and are recommended for normal to heavy domestic use.

A. Wearability : Martindale-tester

The fabric is being rubbed over an abradant cloth and this under a certain pressure until a clearly physical terminal point has been reached.

(flat-weave : breakage of 3 threads/ pile-fabrics : complete removal of the pile)

Result : number of Martindale revolutions.

B. Rub-fastness : Crock-meter

A white cotton cloth is spread over the fabric. The amount of discolouration will be compared using a normalized grey-scale.

Result : graduation on grey-scale.

C. Standards for upholstery fabrics

Martindale abrasion	Velours : 20000 T ; Flat-weaves : 15000 T
Colour fastness	Rubbing dry : 4 ; Rubbing wet : 3
Colour fastness	4
Breaking strenght	350 N
Tear strenght	15 N
Seam slippage	4 mm
Martindale pilling	³ / ₄