



A BRIEF GLOSSARY OF FURNITURE COVERS

There is a large range of furniture covers, each with specific properties. The right cover for you depends on your individual preferences and circumstances, not to mention your personal taste. To make your choice a little easier, here is a small insight into the world of upholstery materials.



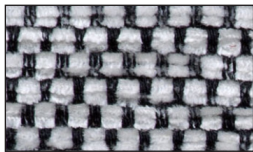
FLAT WOVEN FABRIC

In flat woven fabrics, two thread groups (warp and weft) intersect at right angles. This type of fabric can be recognised by its characteristic appearance and strong texture. Due to the type of weaving, flat woven fabrics tend to produce lint and fluff (pilling). This is easy to remove using a lint shaver. Pilling is a typical property of the item and not cause for complaint.



MICROFIBRE

To produce microfibre fabrics, a group of microscopically fine threads is twirled, smoothed, spun into threads and then woven. Synthetic fibre material is usually used. Microfibre fabrics are unusually soft, hold their shape and are resistant to lint. They have a velvety texture reminiscent of fine suede.



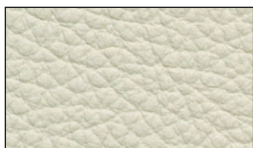
VELOUR, CHENILLE, FLOCK FABRICS AND MOHAIR

Deep pile made from fine fibres gives these fabrics their characteristically velvety surface and pleasantly soft texture. The pile of velour-type fabrics can change through use (pressure, heat, moisture). This results in changing refraction and an uneven surface appearance, which gives this covering fabric its typical appearance and is to be seen as a quality feature.



SYNTHETIC LEATHER

Synthetic leather is a textile or fleece fabric coated with plastic (PVC or PU). The coating generally looks just like natural leather, ranging from smooth to a strong texture. Synthetic leather is characterised by durability, wear resistance and easy cleaning. Simply wiping with a damp cloth is usually all the cleaning needed. Oily, greasy and abrasive cleaners cannot be used, as they can damage the surface.



LEATHER

Leather is a natural product. Furniture made from real leather makes a real impression thanks to its special elegance and value. A leather cover presents the individual features of the animal and is always unique. There are various types of leather (e.g. wax leather, thick leather, soft leather), which each have particular properties and require particular cleaning. There are therefore specific cleaning and care sets for most leather furniture. These cannot be used on PU-coated leather. If in doubt, ask your dealer which care products are right for your leather furniture.

USEFUL TIPS FOR CLEANING AND CARING FOR YOUR FURNITURE COVERS

Congratulations! You have chosen a premium item of furniture made with care. To make sure it stays beautiful and retains its value for many years, please follow the instructions below on handling, cleaning and caring for your furniture.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- Protect your new piece of furniture against intense sunlight. This way, it will retain its original colour for longer.
- Remove everyday soiling such as dust and contact marks regularly. Regular cleaning is more important the lighter the colour of the furniture.
- Position leather furniture at a sufficient distance from heat sources. The leather will last longer and retain its typical texture.

HOW TO CLEAN FABRIC FURNITURE COVERS

The following methods are suitable for regular cleaning of fabric furniture covers:

- **Brushing:** Brush the furniture fabric with a soft brush (e.g. a clothes brush) carefully all over. Fabrics with a hair-like surface (e.g. velvet, chenille, velour), should be brushed in the direction of the nap.
- **Vacuuming:** Use the smooth upholstery attachment (without bristles) and vacuum the entire surface of the cover on a low setting.
- **Rubbing:** Use a clean soft white cloth. Moisten it slightly and rub the cover fabric carefully. You can also use a damp chamois leather for cleaning.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS FROM FABRIC FURNITURE COVERS

If, despite all possible care, stains do occur, please note the following:

- Remove stains while they are fresh. A dry stain is always more difficult to remove.
- If the cover is not washable, use an absorbent cloth to dab the worst of the soiling carefully from the edge towards the centre. Repeat this process if necessary.
- **Never rub too hard!** This can lead to permanent changes to the material and damage.

TAKE CARE WHEN CLEANING COVERS MADE FROM FLAT WOVEN FABRICS, MICROFIBRES, CHENILLE AND VELOUR

- Test the cleaning method you want to use in a discreet place first.
- Always carry out the final treatment in the direction of the material's nap.
- Use a cloth or soft brush to stand any flattened fibres up again.
- Do not use the furniture again until it is completely dry.

When cleaning, always note any specific information provided by the textile manufacturer if available. If in doubt, ask a professional to deal with stubborn stains.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATING STAINS

STAIN	CLEANING SUGGESTION
Drinks stains such as beer, cola, fruit juice, hot chocolate, coffee, fruit, wine tea.	Make up a tepid solution of mild detergent (foam), apply with a white cloth and dab.
Oily stains such as butter, fat, ballpoint pen, lipstick, milk, oil, cream, sauce, shoe polish, soup.	Apply cleaner's naphtha or stain remover with a white cloth and dab with blotting paper. Re-treat with mild detergent solution (foam) in the same way if necessary.
Candle wax.	Proceed as for oily stains. Crumble and remove candle wax before treatment. Do not use an iron!
Blood, protein.	Dab with cold water. Re-treat with mild detergent solution (foam) if necessary (see drinks stains).
Chewing gum, play dough.	Spray with coolant spray and crumble. Ask a professional if necessary.