

CLEANING INSTRUCTION / CZYSZCZENIE I PIELEGNACJA

<p>LIQUID STAINS PLAMY PŁYNNIE (fruit juice, tea, coffee etc.) (soki, kawa, herbata)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soak up the stain gently with a paper towel. • Apply some water on the stain and soak up again with a papertowel. • Delikatnie odsącz plamę za pomocą papierowego ręcznika. • Nanieś na plamę trochę wody, a następnie ponownie odsącz za pomocą papierowego ręcznika.
<p>STICKY STAINS PLAMY LEPKIE (ketchup, yogurt, sauces etc.) (ketchup, jogurt, sosy itp.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove most of the stain gently with a spoon. • Apply some water (or soapy water) on the stain, then soak it up. • Apply some water on the stain again and wipe it off with a paper towel. • Ponownie nanieś trochę wody na plamę i przetrzyj ściereczką. • Delikatnie zbierz zabrudzenie łyżeczką. • Nanieś na plamę trochę wody (lub wody z mydłem), a następnie odsącz za pomocą papierowego ręcznika.
<p>INK STAINS PLAMY ATRAMENT. (pen, pencil, marker etc.) (długopis, ołówek, itp.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply some water (or soapy water) on the stain, then soak it up with a paper towel. • Apply some water on the stain again and wipe it off with a cloth. • Ponownie nanieś trochę wody na plamę i przetrzyj ściereczką. • Nanieś na plamę trochę wody (lub wody z mydłem), a następnie odsącz za pomocą papierowego ręcznika.
<p>DRY SPOTS SUCHE PLAMY (cigarette ash, dust, powder etc.) (popiół z papierosa, kurz, proszek itp.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a vacuum cleaner to remove dirt from the fabric. • Do not use water for dry stains! • Użyj odkurzacza w celu usunięcia zabrudzenia z tkaniny. • Do suchych plam nie używaj wody!

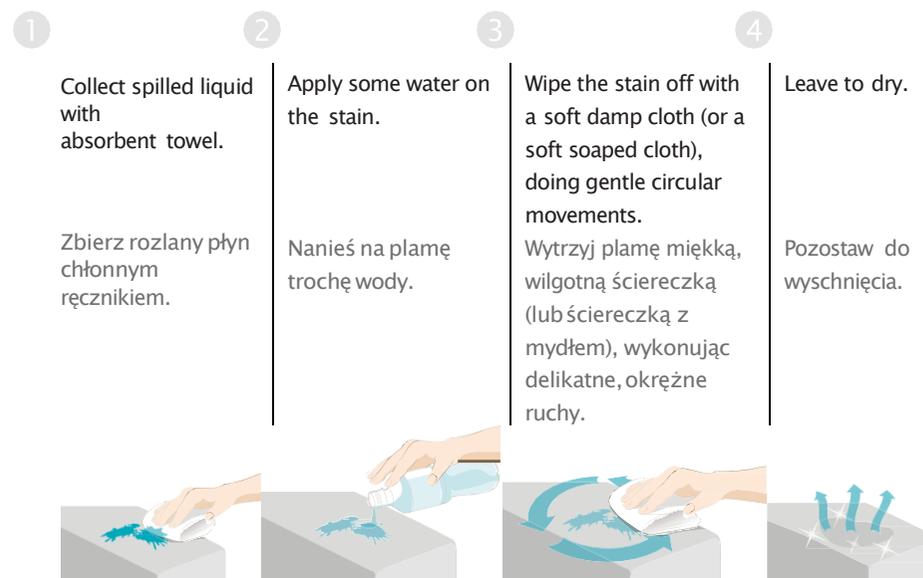


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Velvet / Loft Collection

EASY CLEANING technology fabric

USUWANIE PLAM / STAIN REMOVAL



RULES OF USE

1. Upholstery fabrics must be used according to their designated purpose.
2. Do not use sharp tools while unpacking, as this might cause damage to the fabric.
3. While moving the piece of furniture or an element of the set, under no condition hold its upholstery or loose elements (cushions), as this might cause irreversible deformation or tear of the upholstery material.
4. Avoid exposing the upholstery to strong, point tensions (e.g. jumping on the piece of furniture), as they might result in loosening, tearing or ripping as well as other mechanical damages.
5. Do not place the furniture in a distance shorter than 1.5 m from the active sources of heat, such as radiators, ovens, stoves etc.
6. The fabrics must be protected against the negative influence of the weather conditions (e. g. rain, frost) and direct sun, as this may damage the upholstery fabrics (e.g. permanent discoloring, fracture, etc.)
7. In utility rooms the suitable conditions of operation, i. e. temperature from 19 to 23 C degrees and the air humidity within 50-70%, must be strictly observed, and they must be regularly aired. Other values result in, i. a., permanent change of the colors, irremovable stains, stronger dust pull (through electrification), etc.
8. The upholstery fabrics must be unconditionally protected against hot plates, animals, unsuitable children's play, food and beverage (i. a. alcohol) consumption. Failure to act with caution may result in irreversible changes to the structure, color and features of the fabrics (permanent discoloring, stains, tears, fractures and other damages etc.).
9. The upholstery fabrics must be protected against excess and sudden friction, especially in the same place (e.g. while cleaning or by placing it in a too narrow passageway). The upholstered furniture (especially with a function) must have the suitable usable space, so that it is not exposed to permanent damages.
10. Any upholstered furniture must be used evenly, so that the natural deformation of the upholstery is even within the whole piece of furniture. It is recommendable to smoothen the seat and back area immediately after it has been used, in order to reduce the natural tendency for corrugation and creasing of the upholstery fabrics under the influence of a long lasting load, heat and humidity of the body (corrugation and creasing of the upholstery fabric is not a defect, but a natural effect, the bigger the upholstered area, the stronger the tendency to corrugate and crease).
11. Any covers, blankets etc. used for covering the upholstered fabrics must not have any bristles on the side contacting the upholstery (the surfaces must be plane), as the fibers of the blanket and the upholstery fabric may connect and create fiber pilings which are very difficult to remove.
12. You must unconditionally avoid the contact of the upholstery fabrics in light colors with fabrics which colors may run (e.g. jeans, clothes, blankets and cushions in intense colors), as it may result in a permanent coloring to the upholstery (it is not a defect of the upholstery fabrics). At the same time you must remember that the furniture made of fabrics in intense colors (including red, dark blue or brown) may, under suitable factors, run color also in the initial stage of using, which is a natural feature of the fabrics colored in full and you must avoid sitting on them wearing clothes in light colors.

RULES OF FABRICCARE

1. The upholstery fabrics must be regularly cleaned and maintained, according to the manuals attached.
2. The upholstery fabric must be kept clean. In order to protect it against dirt, the fabric must be dusted with the use of vacuum cleaner or manually, with a wet cloth.
3. The liquids must be wiped from the fabric surface with a well-absorbing material without putting any pressure. The remaining liquid must be wiped with a clean and dry material (cotton cloth, paper towel etc.), with a little pressure.
4. If the liquid leaves a stain, it must be removed with a soaped cotton cloth, without spreading the stain. You must change the side of the soaped cloth after each contact with the fabric, so that the stain is not spread or rubbed in. Then, the soap must be rinsed with water.
5. Dry dirt (mud, dust, powder, cosmetics etc.) must be vacuumed from the fabric before the substance is absorbed by the fabric. If there are any remains, the dirt must be shaken off and brushed delicately with a brush. If the stain remains, it must be wept with round moves with the use of a soaped, cotton cloth.
6. For other stains you must wet a cotton cloth and soap it with a hypoallergenic soap. Then the stain must be wept with a little pressure, without spreading it. It must be done with round, delicate moves.
7. Spilt liquid must be cleaned immediately, by wiping it from the outer area of the stain towards the middle, without too much friction.
8. After the cleaning, the area around the stain must be wept with a wet cloth, so that the same level of moisture is maintained. The fabric must be dried with round moves, using a hairdryer set at low heat level.
9. Hypoallergenic soap must be used for cleaning the product. It is not recommended to use washing-up agent, liquid soap, solvent with alkaline reaction and based on kerosene and detergents used in household, such as bleach etc.
10. Never use iron for drying the fabrics.
11. Do not use the carpet cleaning agent.
12. Regular cleaning and maintenance of the upholstery fabrics prevents permanent dirt and prolongs its lifetime.
13. All products designated to cleaning and maintenance of upholstery fabrics must be first checked on an invisible spot. The agents must be used on surfaces, applied from seam to seam. Do not rub the stained surfaces, as you may damage the fabric. For stains which got absorbed by the surface, best ask for an expert's opinion. Do not remove the stains with solvents (bleachers, turpentine, petrol etc.). This way you may spread or consolidate the stains.