

## **FURNITURE USING RULES**

Entrusting the assembly of furniture to experienced professionals will allow you to avoid many unpleasant surprises that may accompany assembly attempts performed by yourself or by inexperienced installers. The correctness of assembly is largely dependent on familiarization with furniture making technology and the particular technical solutions applied. Making any modifications or alteration on your own may lead to permanent damage to the furniture, which in this case will no longer be covered by the warranty.

### **I. RULES FOR USING LACQUERED/LAMINATED FURNITURE**

For our varnished furniture, we use only the best quality varnishes, characterized by appropriate hardness and resistance to damage. However, we should bear in mind that no varnish is resistant to mechanical damage.

#### **You should avoid, in particular, the following:**

1. exposing painted elements to contact with moisture and hot water vapour
2. using acetone, ammonia, alcohol and other strong or scratching cleaning agents to clean
3. using sharp brushes, sponges or cloths for cleaning
4. cooking without switching on the extractor hood
5. exposing varnished elements to prolonged exposure to sunlight. This can alter the colour of painted elements

#### **Cleaning:**

1. Clean the furniture with a slightly damp, soft microfiber cloth, and then wipe dry the cleaned surfaces
2. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for damage to the paintwork caused by the use of chemicals. We allow the use commercially available cleaning agents, provided that they are checked on the paint coatings in places that are not visible
3. Clean the glass elements from the painted side with glass cleaning agents that do not contain solvents or alcohols

### **II. RULES FOR USING VENEERED FURNITURE**

Wood is a natural material and its actual colour and pattern depend on many factors, therefore there may be differences in the texture and colour of the elements, which does not constitute a product defect. We use non-mechanized manufacturing technologies, such as manual varnishing and sanding, to produce our furniture. Due to the specificity of manual work, surface non-homogeneities may occur, which do not constitute a defect of the product nor does it affect its functionality and durability. During operation, wooden elements may undergo slight changes in shape and dimensions caused by specific operating conditions (humidity, temperature differences, lighting, etc.) and the natural properties of the materials used in production. Such changes do not constitute a product defect nor will they affect its durability and functionality.

**In particular, the following should be avoided:**

1. exposing veneered elements to contact with moisture and hot water vapor
2. use of acetone, ammonia, alcohol and other strong or scratching and cleaning agents
3. use of sharp brushes, sponges or cloths for cleaning purposes
4. cooking without the extractor hood on
5. prolonged exposure of veneered elements to sunlight. The aforementioned can lead to a discoloration of the veneered elements.
6. use a soft cloth and special preparations intended for cleaning varnished wood elements.

### **III. RULES FOR USING UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE**

1. Upholstered furniture should only be used in accordance with its intended purpose.
2. Do not use sharp tools during unpacking as this may damage the upholstery of the furniture.
3. The upholstery may be folded or creased in an irregular manner after transport and unpacking. This will reverse a few days after unpacking. You can speed up the shaping process by manually shaping the cushions.
4. All elements with natural feathers deform in a short time (the feathers are aerated) and require care in form of shaking off these elements, only then the products will maintain their aesthetics. This is a normal situation for products with a natural filling and is not a defect of the furniture.
5. The natural filling has sharp feather tips, and can escape even though it is in a feather cover.
6. When using the furniture, rustling of feathers may be heard when touching feather cover.
7. People allergic to feathers should not use furniture with natural filling.
8. When moving the furniture, do not hold it by the upholstery or its loose elements (cushions), as this may cause irreversible deformation.
9. Upholstered furniture should not be placed in proximity of active heat sources such as radiators, cookers and stoves.
10. Furniture should be protected against the harmful effects of weather conditions. Do not exceed relative air humidity should of 70%.
11. In the case of functional elements, an even arrangement (leveling) of the furniture is required.

### **STAINS AND THEIR REMOVAL**

Stains are dirt that, through use or the influence of the environment, got onto a certain more or less limited surface of a textile material. Type and composition of stains vary greatly. Actual stains rarely consist of a homogeneous substance. Most often it is a mixture of different components that must be removed by appropriate stain removers. Therefore it is frequently so, that numerous stain removers must be applied, successively, to remove a single stain. It is therefore important that when starting to remove stains from the fabric, it is necessary to determine in advance the type of substance that formed the stain and what raw material the fabric is made of. This will allow you to use appropriate agents that will remove the stain while not damaging the fabric at the same time.

#### **Some tips for easy and effective stain removal**

1. Try to remove the stains as soon as they appear.
2. Use an absorbent cloth to wipe the stain in a circular pattern, starting from the outside to the centre. Don't rub in.
3. In the case of greasy or wet stains, use tissue paper first, and then a clean, damp and soft

sponge to quickly absorb the stain. After that clean with lukewarm water and a neutral hand wash detergent, rinsing the soap off with clean water. Wipe with a cloth and let it dry at room temperature.

4. In the case of dried-on stains, remove excess dirt with a blunt tool, e.g. a spoon, and then follow the instructions in item 3. above.

5. Do not stretch or tear the fabric.

6. When using a solvent, do not apply it directly to the stain, use a clean cloth or first test on an invisible part of the sofa.

7. Using a stain remover, remove any residue with a clean cloth and a soft brush, always brushing in the direction of brush hair, and not against it.

8. Do not attempt on an upholstered piece of furniture until the cover is completely dry.

9. After drying, Hoover the furniture using the lowest power setting of the vacuum cleaner, and the furniture cleaning tip.

#### **IV. RULES FOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF LEATHER**

1. Keep the leather clean. Protect leather pores from dust, remove dust with a dry, soft cloth.

2. Remove liquid stains immediately by drying with an absorbent cloth.

3. Solid dirt should be carefully removed with a blunt flat knife or a spoon.

4. In the event of dirt, stains from drinks, food, sweets, cosmetics, blood, mud, etc., it may not be possible to remove them.

5. Regular cleaning and maintenance (2-4 times a year) of furniture leather prevents the formation of dirt and significantly extends its service life. We advise to perform the first maintenance treatment immediately after purchasing the furniture. We allow the use of commercially available cleaning agents, provided that they are checked on the paint coatings in places that are not visible.