



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.



Useful tips for cleaning and caring

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 your new piece of furniture at a sufficient distance from heat sources.

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.

Useful tips for cleaning and caring

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.