

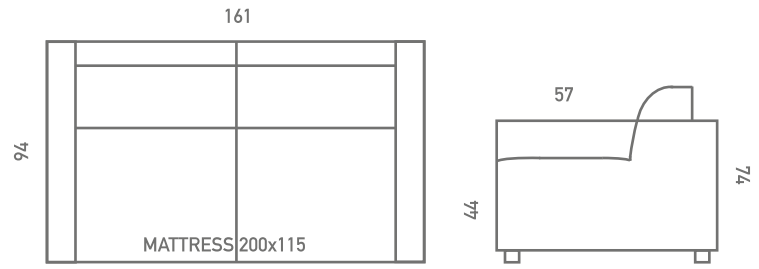
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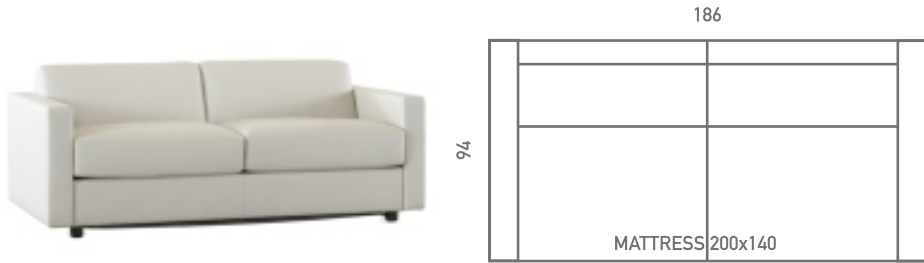


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FABRICS

Keeping fabrics clean keeps them looking better and improves their durability.

Upholstery fabrics should be cleaned at regular intervals. It is recommended to vacuum with a textile nozzle at half the power weekly.

Vacuuming reduces pilling i.e. formation of lint on the fabrics surface.

Dry or damp cloth can also be used for cleaning fabrics with synthetic fibres.

Any dirt, whether solid or liquid, should be cleaned as quickly as possible.

Fixed dirt should first be removed carefully with a spatula or similar. Crumbs should be vacuumed prior to continuing the cleaning.

Liquid dirt must first be absorbed with an absorbent cloth.

Non-greasy stains are removed with a damp lint-free cloth or sponge. In order to prevent stain getting bigger, the cleaning movement should be from outer rim towards the center.

Greasy stains should be removed with a suitable cleaning agent.

All cleaning agents should ALWAYS first be tested in an unnoticeable place before use on the entire product.

The instructions given here are for guidance only and do not necessarily guarantee the cleaning of the fabric. If necessary, we recommend seeking professional cleaning help.

WASHING REMOVABLE COVERS

Certain fabrics can be washed with water. Please check washing instructions for particular fabrics from Price List or sample watches. Washing instructions for Adea's fabrics are also sewn in to the inside of the covers.

The covers should be washed with half-fill, colour wash dosage of and light spinning.

Most domestic washing machines are too small for washing sofa covers. Overfilling the drum may cause damage to the machine as well as cause unsatisfactory washing result. We recommend using laundry services with larger machines for washing the covers.

The cover should be hanged for drying. Do not use tumble dryer.

The cover should be placed on top of the furniture lightly moist. When the fabric is moist, it is more elastic. Let the fabric dry completely before using the furniture.

VELVET

Velvet is a luxurious, soft upholstery material with a long history.

To ensure prolonged life and appearance, the fabric should be cleaned regularly.

Velvet can be vacuumed with half power or brushed, but always in the direction of the nap.

The velvet can also be wiped with a damp leather cloth in the direction of the nap.

A property of velvet as an upholstery material is that some areas of the product will show pile tangling or matting over time if the fabric is not maintained regularly.

Tangling and matting can also be caused by packaging. There may be uneven pressure in different parts of package.

By sitting down, one exerts pressure to the fabric thus forcing the nap in different directions. This pressure, together with body heat and moisture can cause the "fix" the direction of the nap, which can be viewed as change of colour.

This is not a defect nor a sign of low quality. It is a typical property of this fabric.

This effect can be removed in one of two ways:

1. Apply a damp (not wet) cloth on the area affected overnight and brush in the direction of nap when fabric is still moist.

2. Spray mist, for example from an iron, from distance of about 20cm. Brush in the direction of the nap when the fabric is still moist. NOTE, do not drop large drops of water on the fabric.

The furniture / fabric should not be used until it is completely dry.

Hairdryer with low heat setting can be used to dry the fabric.

ADEA COLLECTION FABRICS

NAME	COMPOSITION	MAINTENANCE
ADEA LINEN	100% LI	
AURORA	45% PC, 19% CO, 12% LI, 12% VI, 12% PES	
AVALON	75% CO, 25%PC	
BARRY	70% VI, 30% LI	
BOHEMIAN	5% CO, 25% VI, 13% LI, 15% WO, 25%PES, 15%PC, 2%PA	
CALEIDO	63% CO, 37% LI	
DAS	50% PP, 31% PES, 19% CO	
DIAMONDS	46% PC, 44% PES, 10%CO	
DUMET	46% CO, 22% VI, 22%WO, 15%LI	
MALAWI	48% PC, 24% WO, 12% PES, 10% PA, 6% CO	
MARIGOLD	100% FR Polyester	
MATRIX	53% CO, 37%WO, 10%PA	
MEDEA	100% CO	
MELANGE	42% PP, 42% PES, 16% CO	
PANAMA LINEN	93% LI, 7% PA	
OPERA	100% CO	
ORIGIN	68% PP, 24% PES, 8%CO	
RICO	56% CO, 30% VI, 14% LI	
SAPPHIRE	100% PES	
STRAWBERRY THIEF	100% FR Polyester	
TAIGAL	64% CO, 10% LI, 20% VI, 6%PA	
TOSCANA	42% VI, 40% CO, 18% WO	
URUS	50% PP, 31% PES, 19% CO	

ABBREVIATIONS

CO = Cotton
 LI = Linen
 PA = Nylon
 PC = Acrylic
 PES = Polyester
 PP = Polypropen
 VI = Viscose
 WO = Wool

ANILINE LEATHER MASTER

The natural characteristics of leather are at their best in aniline leather. Leather looks and feels like genuine natural material. Aniline leather is made from the best hides because the surface of the leather is not repaired, sanded or pigmented.

The surface of aniline leather is formed by nature. The grain, stripes, insect bites, veins, wrinkles, smoothness and pigment differences and healed scars are natural characteristics of this leather. Over time aniline leather get a kind of patina. It is the unique nature of this leather, which makes it look even more beautiful.

Moisturizers have been added to the leather during manufacturing process. No further leather care or moisturizers are needed.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANILINE LEATHER

Aniline leather is the most valuable and natural, but also the most sensitive of leather types.

Do not place the product in the immediate vicinity of the heat source or exposed to sunlight. These will dry the leather. In addition, UV rays of the sun tend to discolour the leather.

Do not handle / use sharp objects, colour-releasing textiles, solvents, foodstuffs, cosmetics, abrasives or greases on the leather upholstered product.

We recommend that you regularly vacuum with light power the sofa with a brush fuse so that dust and abrasive materials are removed from the leather's surface.

Dirt should be cleaned immediately so that it will not stick to the surface.

Water-based dirt is removed by pressing a soft cloth or paper. Rubbing should be avoided! After cleaning, the leather should be left to dry for 3-4 days.

Oil-based dirt or dirt that has become stuck should be removed with a damp cloth by rubbing lightly, after which the leather should be left to dry for 3-4 days. The stain may be visible for long periods, but over time it fades.

All liquid dirt should be wiped inward from the outside to prevent dirt from spreading.

If there is a slight scratch on the leather, it can be lightly polished off with a dry soft cloth.

CLEANING ANILINE LEATHER

We do not recommend using any cleanser or conditioner on aniline leather!

The conditioners can change the colour and feel of the leather and may be unevenly applied, leaving the surface blotchy.

If the dirt does not remove with a damp cloth, cleaning solution may be needed.

Furniture cleaners should ALWAYS first be tested in an unnoticeable part before using it on the whole product.

Only use a substance specifically intended for cleaning aniline leather. No ordinary household cleaners should be used! Check the compatibility of the material with the instruction manual or the manufacturer of the cleaning solution. Follow the instructions. Keep in mind that there are no leather protective materials on the surface of aniline leather. Intense abrasion may damage the surface.

SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER ARCTIC

Semi-aniline leather is produced similarly to aniline leather: only the best hides can be used as the surface is not sanded nor embossed. The grain is natural. This means surface will have stripes, insect bites, veins, wrinkles, smoothness and pigment differences and healed scars. These are natural characteristics of this leather.

The difference to aniline leather is the finishing. Semi-aniline leather is sprayed with protective finish. This means the feel of the leather is less natural, but at the same time it is more durable against scratches and easier to keep clean.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER

Do not place the product in the immediate vicinity of the heat source or exposed to sunlight. These will dry the leather. In addition, UV rays of the sun tend to discolour the leather.

Do not handle / use sharp objects, colour-releasing textiles, solvents, foodstuffs, cosmetics, abrasives or greases on the leather upholstered product.

We recommend that you regularly vacuum the product with light power and a brush fuse so that dust and abrasive materials are removed from the leather's surface.

Dirt should be cleaned immediately so that it will not stick to the surface.

All liquid dirt should be wiped inward from the outside to prevent dirt from spreading.

If there is a slight scratch on the leather, it can be lightly polished off with a dry soft cloth.

CLEANING SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER

Furniture cleaners should ALWAYS first be tested in an unnoticeable part before using it on the whole product.

Only use a substance specifically intended for cleaning semi-aniline leather.

No ordinary household cleaners should be used! Check the compatibility of the material with the instruction manual or the manufacturer of the cleaning solution.

Follow the instructions.

NOTE! Intense abrasion may damage the surface.

We recommend cleaning the leather twice a year, for example, at the beginning and end of the heating season. Use cleaning solution that is intended for semi-aniline leather as well as a conditioner. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. This prevents the dirt and stains sticking to the surface and the drying of the leather.

NUBUCK LEATHER ADEA NUBUCK

Nubuck leather is a velvety soft and luxurious material. Nubuck is a top-grain leather that has been brushed and treated differently compared to other leather types. The short nap in the surface makes it feel somewhat similar to the feel of velvet.

Nubuck resembles suede leather, but they are completely different in character. The suede is made from the underside the skin, and its tensile strength is considerably weaker than that of a nubuck.

Natural characteristics of all nubuk leathers include small colour variation depending on the direction in which the nubuk's "pile" is brushed or turned. The upholstered product, which has been subjected to uneven pressure on the packaging, may appear to be matting when the package is removed because the light is reflected differently from pile of different turns. This is not a fault but an inherent feature of the product. The surface can be brushed with a suede brush to balance colour differences.

There may be some streaks, insect bites, blood vessels, wrinkles, smoothness differences and healed scars in the nubuck surface. Even though the surface of the skin is ground, it has not been repaired or covered, such as surface-stained leathers.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR NUBUCK LEATHER

Do not place the product in the immediate vicinity of the heat source or exposed to sunlight. Both of them dry the skin. In addition, UV rays of the sun tend to discolour the leather.

Do not handle / use on the couch with sharp objects, color-releasing textiles, solvents, foodstuffs, cosmetics, abrasives or greases.

We recommend that you regularly brush the product with suede brush or vacuum it with a brush spat to remove dust from the surface of the leather.

Dirt should be cleaned immediately so that it can not get stuck.

CLEANING NUBUCK LEATHER

The surface is very porous, so it absorbs moisture and fats when in contact with them.

All liquid dirt should be wiped outward from the outside to prevent dirt from spreading.

If dirt has stuck to the surface of the skin, first we recommend brushing the dirty point with suede brush. If the dirt does not shed with the brush, you can try removing it carefully with fingernail. If it does not remove dirt, the leather can be sanded with P600 sanding paper. **USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN SANDING THE LEATHER.** The leather is made by sanding, so careful sanding does not damage it. With sanding there will be some colour differences, scratches and loose dust on the surface. These can be removed with a dry soft cloth.

If the leather has absorbed grease from skin or hair, the surface becomes darker. Grease can be removed by putting a small amount of corn flour on the stain. The flour absorbs the grease. It is best to leave the flour overnight. The colour of the flour changes when it absorbs the fat. If the stain has not completely disappeared, the procedure can be re-done after removing the old flour. If the stain can not be removed with flour, the stain can be cleansed with a degreaser intended for nubuck.

Furniture cleaners should **ALWAYS** first be tested in an unnoticeable part before using it on the whole product.

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