



Tarmeko Pehmemööbel OÜ maintenance manual

To ensure the longevity of your furniture, use it for the purpose that it is meant for i.e. sitting.

- Do not jump or stand on the sofa and do not allow others/children to do that as well.
- Do not use the sofa for storing heavy things – the constant excessive load can permanently damage the sofa fabric or cushioning.
- Do not sit on the armrest or backrest – the filling material for the armrest and backrest is not meant for sitting.
- Do not place your sofa or armchair directly under the sunlight or too close to the heater (not closer than 30 cm).
- Do not leave your furniture outside – it should be stored in a dry and warm room where the room temperature does not fall under 10 degrees and the relative humidity is between 40-60%. Excessive cold or humidity can damage your product.
- Do not lift the furniture from its armrest or from the fabric, it must be lifted only from the bottom.
- Do not move the furniture by dragging it on the floor – it must be moved by lifting.
- Do not allow pets on your furniture. Their claws can damage the leather/fabric/faux leather, as well as their saliva or other secretion can have a corrosive effect.
- To avoid the scratching of the floor it is recommended to use felt pads under the legs of your sofa or armchair. The felt pads should be changed after a while.

SOFA BEDS AND BED MECHANISMS

The bed mechanisms of sofas are meant to be used as temporary sleeping arrangements, not as a permanent bed. They are not meant for sitting or jumping either.

PADDING

- The filling material used for sofas and armchairs differ – foam, cotton batting, feathers. Filling from feather can move or change its' shape under the sofa's covering fabric. It is not considered as a defect.
- It is expected that while using the furniture, the fabric can stretch and the padding can result in dents. It is considered as natural wear and tear.
- Hoover your sofa with the soft attachment (soft dust brush) of your vacuum cleaner. **Do not use a carpet beater to clean your sofa from dust.** It can damage the padding and texture of the fabric.
- **When your sofa gets wet, dry it with care!** Foam can absorb liquid up to 90%.

FURNITURE FABRIC

Take care of your furniture regularly. To clean the fabric use special stain removers or cleaning products. **Do not use regular household cleaning products! Do not use excessive water!**

- Use special fabric cleaning products on places that are less visible, for example on the cushion's bottom edge or the sofa's bottom.
- When there is a stain on your sofa, use the product only on the stain. Soak the stain without rubbing it. Clean the fabric by moving only straight line to avoid a circle around the stain.
- Use water and stain remover with moderation in order not to damage the materials under the fabric or to avoid that they will have colour stains. Let the moisture absorb in the household paper.
- Hard/Solid stains have to be removed by starching them carefully with a blunt knife.
- Little dirt can be removed with soft, clean and colourless rubber.
- If you wish to change the stain remover, let the previous one dry.

WHAT TO AVOID?

- Cleaning products not meant for furniture fabric and wrong cleaning methods
- Bleaching products for coloured fabrics
- Strong rubbing
- Sharp objects
- Excessive water and humidity
- Beating

LEATHER

Leather as upholstery material for furniture is pleasant and lasts long and within time its' qualities improve. Nevertheless, do not forget that leather is a real and natural product that needs refreshing by thorough care. As upholstering material for furniture different types of leather are used: aniline, semi aniline and chrome tanned leather as well as pigmented (protected) leather. Leather furniture surface has been processed in order to be dirt, humid and grease proof. When it comes to real leather smaller scars, insect bites, rubbed spots and other marks are natural. It does not lessen its' durability.

Aniline leather has the best furniture quality. It is characterised by natural "beauty defects" like scars and different colour shade pigmentation. As the surface treatment for this leather type is thin, then compared to others, it is more delicate.

Semi aniline leather is dyed after colouring further with see-through colours. It also has some natural "beauty defects".

To **dyed leather**, in addition to thorough colouring, protective colour layers have been added. In addition to that, some patterns can be pressed.

Chrome tanned leather is a product of a leather treatment when its' surface has been polished lightly to velvet. Its' surface can slightly be fluffy.

Leather is a natural product that is pleasant and lasts long. Nevertheless, it needs regular attention and care. As it is a natural material, little scars, insect bites, rubbed spots and other marks are a natural. They do not decrease its' durability or are neither any defects. Leather furniture is suitable for allergic people as dust does not penetrate through the surface.

- Do not place leather furniture as close as 30 cm to the radiator or heater. When it is too close to it, the leather can dry, become brittle, hard and crack.

- Do not place leather furniture directly under sunlight.
- Do not use corrosive chemicals (like nail polish, nail polish remover, household products) too close to the leather sofa.
- Take care of your leather furniture the same way as of your other furniture. When dusting use a soft, slightly moist cloth. Moisten the cloth in water with a weak soap solution, use special leather cleaning products when needed.
- Leather furniture can be cleaned with the soft brush of the your vacuum cleaner. In order for your furniture to last longer, it needs to be dusted once a week.
- Twice a year leather furniture needs thorough cleaning with special leather cleaning products. After cleaning use special protective leather cream. That will prolong the longevity of your furniture.

FAUX LEATHER AND PU-LEATHER

In addition to genuine leather and faux leather the furniture industry uses so-called PU-processed leather or bicast/bycast leather. PU-processed leather is genuine leather that has a glossy surface. It is coloured cowhide that has been chemically processed and its' surface has been dyed. The surface is usually 100% polyurethane (PU). PU-leather is durable but it is not breathable like genuine leather.

- To clean faux leather from dust use a smooth dry or slightly moist cloth.
- To clean or to take care of faux leather the products for genuine leather are not suitable. Faux leather is sensitive to grease, so it can become matt and sticky.
- To clean or to take care of PU-leather, use a slightly damp cloth and special cleaning products.
- Smaller scratches can be removed by carefully heating it with a hair dryer. The heat cannot be too turned up too much. Too strong heat can permanently damage the leather. It is advised to try to remove the scratch on a less visible spot.

WHAT TO AVOID?

- Petrol and chemical solvents.
- Alkaline and acidic cleaning products
- Too dry room air, proximity of a heater, direct sunlight
- Fabrics that transfers colour (like jeans)
- Wetting of leather or rubbing the wet leather

Before accepting the goods, make sure the condition of the package is intact. When signing the delivery note, the customer ensures that they have received the goods intact.