



Instructions for use of FARGOTEX furniture fabrics from the collection Magic Home Collection

I. FLOCK CHARACTERISTICS

1. Flock – an article having a covering attached to the backing.
2. A characteristic feature of a flocked fabric is softness and pleasure to the touch, which is obtained by long pile.
3. Compaction of fibers, and as a result, shading in everyday use is a natural feature of these fabrics.

II. CHENILLE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Chenille fabric – a fabric containing chenille yarns in the warp and/ or weft.
2. Chenille fabrics are created using the latest manufacturing techniques and finishing processes. It is a chenille yarn weave, providing softness and silky shine at the same time.
3. The distinctive feature of this fabric is its irregular surface that gives a unique effect of light and shadow.
4. Upholstery materials may exhibit typical features, such as sensitivity to touch and iridescence, ie. variation of gloss and shade dependent on the angle of light even in the same batch, pilling, electrostatic properties (ie. the attraction of dust, pollen, fibers, etc.)
5. In order to keep the fabric on the furniture brand new, make sure that any dirt, dust or other contaminants do not remain long on the fabric's surface. It is recommended to vacuum and clean the furniture regularly and brush manually using a soft brush, but without excessive friction, not to cause damage to the fibers.

III. FLAT WOVEN FABRICS CHARACTERISTICS

1. Flat woven fabric with weft and warp threads intersecting at right angles. When choosing a flat woven fabric, beside the parameters of fabric, take into account the type of fiber from which it is made, because the fiber has a significant impact on the subsequent features. Depending on the type of fiber, flat woven fabric can exhibit characteristics of other types of fabrics, e.g. flat woven fabrics with chenille fiber can be characterized by the presence of pilling.

IV. ECO LEATHER CHARACTERISTICS

1. Eco-leather - synthetic leather, breathable outer layer made of 100% polyurethane.
2. The „F” symbol is placed at the backing - guaranteed quality label for all Fargotex eco-leather.



V. RULES OF USE

1. While choosing the fabrics, consider the technical characteristics of the product.
2. Upholstery fabrics must be used according to their designated purpose.
3. Do not use sharp tools while unpacking, as this might cause damage to the fabric.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.)
8. 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 colours, irremovable stains, stronger dust pull (through electrification), mould growing on the upholstery fabrics, etc.
9. 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, colour and features of the fabrics (permanent discolouring, stains, tears, fractures and other damages etc.).
10. 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.
11. 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).
12. 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.
13. You must unconditionally avoid the contact of the upholstery fabrics in light colours with fabrics which colours may run (e.g. jeans, clothes, blankets and cushions in intense colours), as it may result in a permanent colouring 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 colours (including red, dark blue or brown) may, under suitable factors, run colour also in the initial stage of using, which is a natural feature of the fabrics coloured in full and you must avoid sitting on them wearing clothes in light colours.



VI. RULES OF FABRIC CARE

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 of 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 bleacher 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.

VII. EASY TO CLEAN FABRICS CLEANING MANUAL

INK STAINS: pen, pencil, marker etc.

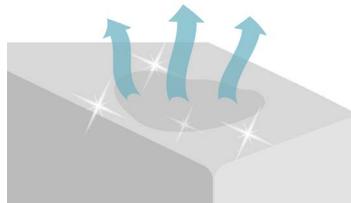
1. Apply a small amount of water on the stain, then drain with a paper towel.
2. For difficult stains, soak the stain again and wipe with a micro-fiber cloth using green soap, until the stain is completely removed.
3. Then, sprinkle with water and drain, until the soap is completely removed.
 1. Collect the spilt liquid with an absorbing towel.
 2. Apply a small amount of water on the stain.



3. Wipe the stain with a soft, wet cloth (or a cloth with soap), with delicate, round moves.



4. Leave for drying.



LIQUID STAINS: coffee, tea, juice etc.

- Use a paper towel to absorb the stain.
- Sprinkle with water the remaining stain and drain again with a paper towel, until the stain is completely removed.
- For difficult stains, soak the stain again and wipe with a micro-fiber cloth using green soap until the stain is completely removed.
- Then, sprinkle with water and drain, until the soap is completely removed.

STICKY STAINS: ketchup, mayonnaise, yoghurt, sauces etc.

- Remove the dirt with a spoon: delicately, without pressing or rubbing the dirt in the fabrics.
- Sprinkle with water the remaining stain and drain with a paper towel.
- Sprinkle with water again and wipe with a micro-fiber cloth.
- For difficult stains, soak the stain again and wipe with a micro-fiber cloth using green soap, until the stain is completely removed.
- Then, sprinkle with water and drain, until the soap is completely removed.



DRY DIRT: dust, powder etc.

- Remove the dry dirt from the surface with a vacuum cleaner; if needed, use also a dry cloth.
- Do not use water for this type of dirt.

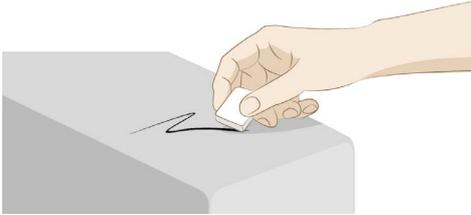
VIII. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CLEANING – MAGIC HOME FABRICS

- Follow the cleaning manual step by step
- Clean the stain immediately. If the immediate cleaning of the stain is not possible, spray a small amount of water with soap on the stain, using a soft cloth.
- In order to remove the remains of the soap in the fabric, it must be sprinkled with water and drained until the soap is completely removed.
- Use the paper towel exclusively for draining, not for wiping.
- Microfiber clothes are recommended for cleaning.
- On the vertical surfaces the water must be sprayed (not spilt).
- While cleaning, always use the clean side of the paper towel or micro-fiber cloth.
- When washing the fabrics, first clean the fabric as described above and then wash it in the temperature of 30 °C by hand or mechanically with the “delicate washing” option.
- If needed, use a sponge instead of a brush. Rinse the fabric, until the soap is completely removed. Dry flat.
- After the fabric has been cleaned/washed, it must be ironed (provided that it is recommended in the technical specification relevant to the given fabric) on the right side through an additional white cotton fabric. The ironing is very important for the fabric to keep the “easy to clean” features. Do not use steam while ironing.
- Keeping the stain on the fabric for a long time or unsuitable methods of cleaning may have an adverse effect on the easy to clean function.
- Tumble dryer is not recommended for complete drying of the fabric. After the cover is placed on the piece of furniture, in order to restore the initial appearance of the fabric, it must be wiped with a clean, soft micro-fiber cloth.
- Do not use cleaning agents other than the green soap.
- Do not put too much pressure on the fabric while cleaning.
- Do not use sharp cleaning tools such as, e.g. brushes.
- When used correctly, the easy to clean functions are active up to 10 washing/cleaning cycles.

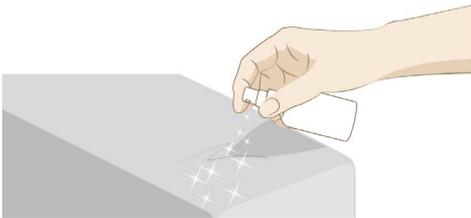
IX. ECO LEATHER CLEANING MANUAL

INK STAINS: pen, pencil, marker etc.

1. Remove the dirt with a school rubber.



2. For difficult stains, use ethyl alcohol in spray.



3. Leave for drying.



X. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CLEANING – ECO LEATHER

- Clean the spilt liquid immediately, using a paper towel or a micro-fiber cloth.
- Do not use iron.
- Do not use agents for ecological leather care based on kerosene, or products containing bleachers, solvents and ammoniac.
- Ecological leather must not be exposed to excess humidity and dust.
- Avoid excess dirt on the product. The maintenance of the ecological leather must be carried out every 4-6 months, using the suitable care agents. Well-maintained ecological leather is more resilient to dirt.
- Ecological leather must not be exposed to direct sun (the fabric may bleach).
- Avoid putting hot items, such as iron, on the product and do not place it next the sources of heat, e. g. radiators or electrical ovens. The recommendable minimum distance from the heat sources is 1 meter.