



CLEANING AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS

General

As with all objects which are used every day - think about your clothing or carpets, for example - your furniture is also subject to constant dust and contact soiling. It is thus a matter of course, that **regular care and cleaning is also essential for INFINITY**. This serves to preserve the worth as well as the beauty of your upholstered furniture.

I. Maintenance Care

Vacuum clean your upholstered furniture regularly, with the furniture nozzle, and on the lowest setting. Pay attention to edges and piping. In addition, you should rub your upholstered furniture with a moist cloth several times a year.

Removable covers and pillow cases can be washed at 30°C in the washing machine on the delicate cycle.

Here, it is important to keep in mind that:

- the washing machine can not be over-filled
- commercial stain salt can be added to the laundry detergent, which is especially helpful with light colours
- the spin dry cycle should not be faster than 800 revolutions
- afterward, the coverings can be dried at a low temperature in the drier or be hung out to dry



II. Stain Removal

a) Normal household soiling (oil- and protein-based stains)

(e.g., chocolate, ketchup, milk, red wine, fruit juice)

This kind of stains is removable without any problems:

Prepare a solution of warm water and hand wash detergent – the addition of commercial stain salt can be helpful for light covers - and treat the stain and a large area around it, using a lot of water.

Dried-on, crusted and stuck-on stains should be first soaked a bit.

! Don't pluck or pull on the fabric, this could damage the pile.

! Finally, rinse out the remaining soap with lots of clear water, absorb remaining moisture with white towels and allow the cover to air dry at a normal temperature, preferably over night.

After the stain removal the cleaned surface appears in its original color again and mostly lighter than the untreated parts which are possibly afflicted still with contact soiling. In this case it is advisable to clean the remaining parts of the furniture as well, in order to get back a regular color shade.

In case of large-area stains it is recommendable to use a so-called spraying extraction apparatus for cleaning it. It can be borrowed in every building center or carpet store.



b) Solvent-based stains (e.g., nail polish, lipstick, felt tip pen, ball point pen, shoe polish, etc.)

This type of stains can not be removed with water and soap, but with the solvent Acetone.

Proceed in that you encircle the stain with acetone first. By doing this, you avoid that the dissolving stain flows further. Next, sprinkle the spot directly with acetone, and absorb the liquid with a white, absorbent cloth or kitchen towel. Repeat this procedure if needed, until no change in colour is evident. Finally, rinse the whole area with lots of clear water.

! Applicable to all cleaning procedures: please use the furniture only after the covering is completely dry again.

Stains caused by solvent-fast writing utensils (e.g. permanent ink) can be possibly not be removed completely. In such cases the cleaning process should be repeated several times.

Dried-on, crusted and stuck-on stains should be first soaked a bit in the solvent and then proceed with cleaning as described above.

! Don't pluck or pull on the fabric, this could damage the pile.



III. Special Treatments

a) Discoloring caused by crocking of denim and other fabric dyes

1. Explanation

Discoloring caused by clothing with insufficient crocking properties represents an extremely difficult problem and cannot be compared with ordinary soiling.

It is a fact, that discoloring caused by rubbing off from clothing represents neither a shortcoming nor a defect of the upholstery fabric. It is rather a problem of insufficient crocking on the side of the clothing fabrics. The usage properties of the upholstery fabric cannot be made responsible for this. It is due to the inadequate color-fastness of clothing fabrics and the claim has to be dealt with by the fashion shop, where the clothing has been purchased.

Light colored upholstery fabrics have become very trendy in recent years, whereas, on the other hand, clothing fashion trends, have favored mainly dark colored fabrics. This has given rise to a higher incidence of this particular problem of discoloring. Dark cotton fabrics and, in particular, dark denim fabrics cause the most problems, as they are treated with fabric dyes of insufficient color-fastness to achieve the desired 'used-look'.

Assuming the worst possible scenario, this can result in black denim trousers causing discoloring on light colored upholstery at first contact. This will also happen, even if the piece of clothing has been washed several times, as it will always rub off dye whilst being worn. Denim manufacturers have recognized the problem and label their products accordingly, warning of the possibility of dye rubbing onto light colored upholstery fabrics. The same basic problem is inherent in all dark cotton clothing.

Discoloring caused by clothing cannot be removed from most types of upholstery, including leather. However, this annoying form of discoloring can be completely removed from INFINITY fabrics. As it is entirely made of synthetic materials, it can be treated with bleaching agents.

Discoloring caused by rubbing off from other textiles is excluded from the manufacturer's warranty.



2. Cleaning procedure in the case of discoloring

When using bleaching agents, please observe the relevant manufacturer's instructions.

Bleaching using "Javel La Croix Bleichwasser" or "Dan Klorix"

"Javel La Croix Bleichwasser and "Dan Klorix" are products manufactured by Colgate Palmolive GmbH, Lübecker Str. 128, 22087 Hamburg. www.colgate.de. Both products are available in most drug stores.

1. Cover all surrounding textiles, as well as, the floor to protect from damage by accidental contact. It is advisable to wear protective rubber gloves.
2. Firstly, remove surface soiling thoroughly. (Refer to cleaning instructions for normal household soiling)
3. Then, prepare a solution of one part of Javel/Dan Klorix and 40 parts of water. Apply this solution generously to the discolored areas by dabbing with a sponge. Leave to soak for 10 – 20 minutes before completely removing the dissolved dye of the discoloring with generous amounts of tap water. For the cleaning of large areas, it is advisable to use specialist carpet cleaning equipment with a spraying tool, which can be hired from DIY centers or carpet shops.
It is important to prevent timber or metal parts (e.g. frame, upholstery buttons, zips, metal company labels) coming into contact with the bleaching solution.
4. Absorb remaining moisture with white towels and leave the upholstery covers to dry, without interference.
5. When the upholstery fabric has completely dried, brush the pile to restore its former softness.

Treatment of removable upholstery covers

Removable upholstery covers can be treated in the washing machine. Add the bleaching agent Javel/Dan Klorix in the pre-wash cycle, using 250 ml of Javel/Dan Klorix for every 10 liters of water.

b) Pressure marks and pile crush



Pressure marks which come about through mechanical influences (e.g. during transport) can be removed by slightly warming the area with a hair drier from a distance of ca. 10 cm, and then brushing the pile with a clothes brush in all directions. This should make the pile stand up again.

! The hot nozzle of the hair drier must not come into contact with the fabric

A certain degree of **pile crush** is typical to all pile weaves. This is not a flaw in the material. Regular maintenance care and occasional brushing of the pile in all directions counteracts this natural tendency.

! Please do not lay hot-water bottles, electric blankets or something similar directly on the fabric. Heat in connection with pressure can be changing the fabric's surface permanently.

c) Electrostatic charging

Should it come to an electrostatic charge of the INFINITY fabric, it is sufficient to wipe the fabric with a moist cloth.

Please note:

- Do not use an iron!
- Do not use a steam cleaner!
- Do not allow hot water or oil, etc. to touch the fabric!
- Hot water bottles, electric blankets, glowing cigarette ash or other sources of heat should not come into contact with the fabric!