



Q2

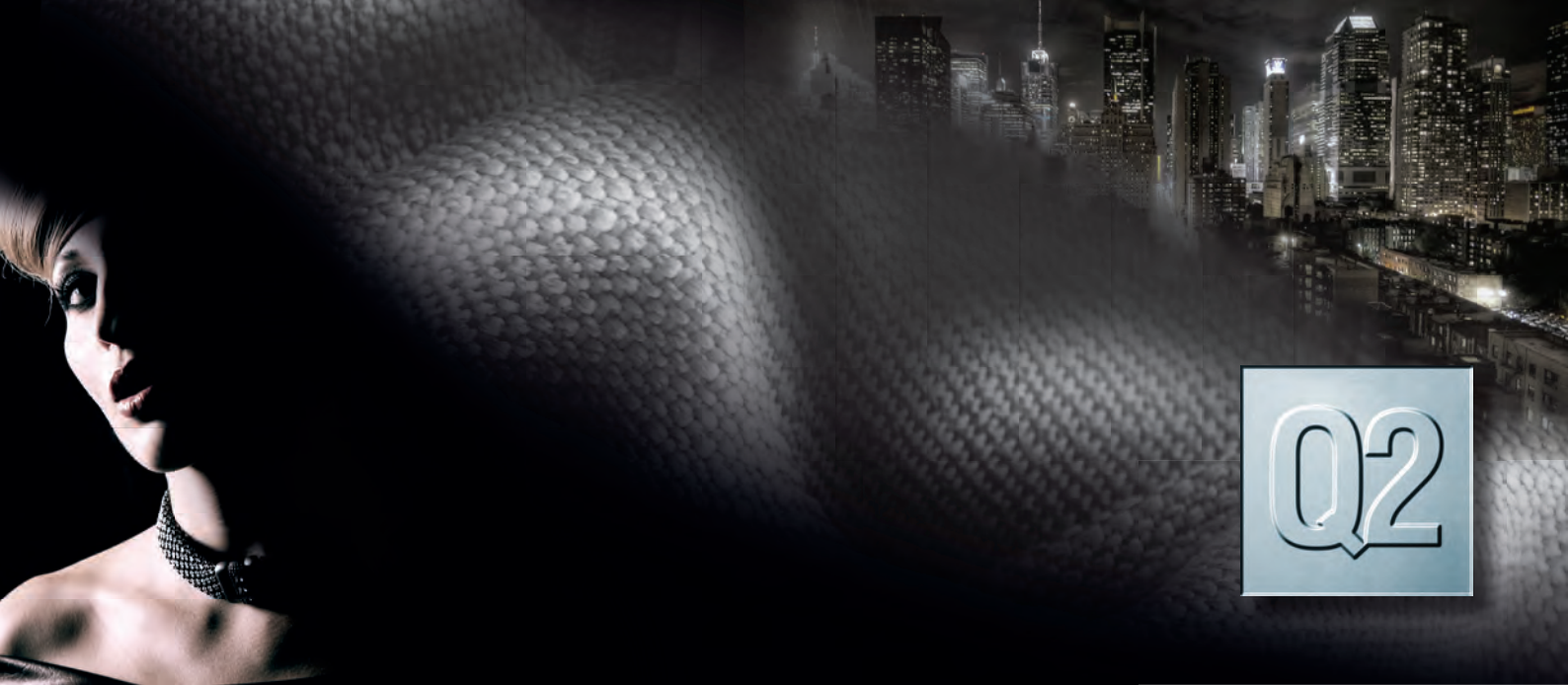


Cleaning and care instructions



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Cleaning and care instructions

Upholstery fabrics, like any other textiles, such as carpets and clothing, are constantly subjected to dust and surface soiling. Regular care and cleaning are imperative and help maintain the beauty of your furniture.

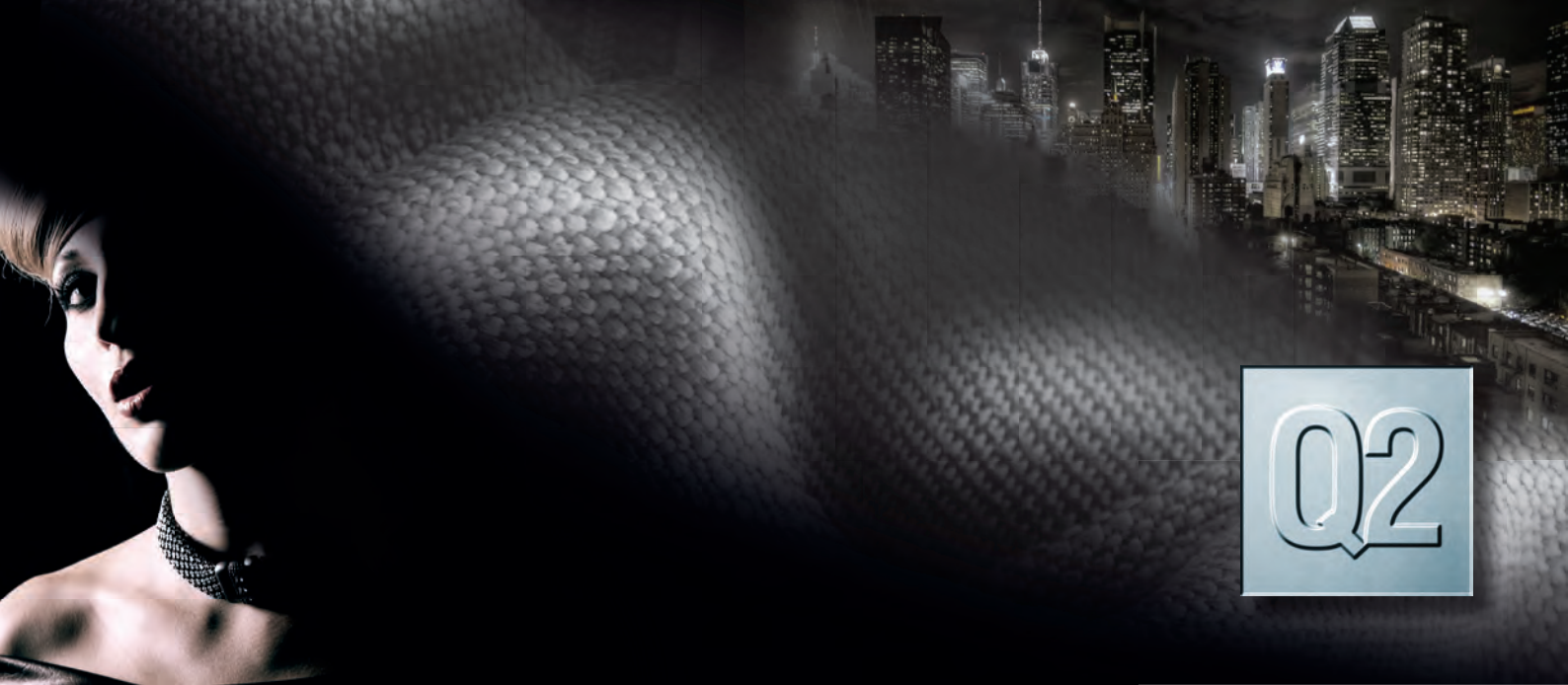
I. Maintenance Care

Regularly clean your upholstery with the appropriate nozzle of your vacuum cleaner at the lowest setting. Pay particular attention to edges and piping cords. 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 to 40°C in the washing machine on the delicate cycle. Do not overload the washing machine!

Fabric covers of a very light colour can also be cleaned by adding a stain-remover to the washing detergent. Spin dry at a speed setting of 800 or less.

The covers can be dried in a tumble dryer at a low setting or put on a clothes dryer.



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II. Stain Removal

1. Common household soiling

(oil- and protein-based stains e.g. red wine, ketchup, chocolate, fruit juice, coffee, milk, chocolate, etc.)

Such stains can easily be removed with water and soap:

Prepare a solution of warm water and mild wash detergent – the addition of a stain-remover may be helpful with light-coloured upholsteries - and wash off the stain generously and a large area around it, with lots of water.

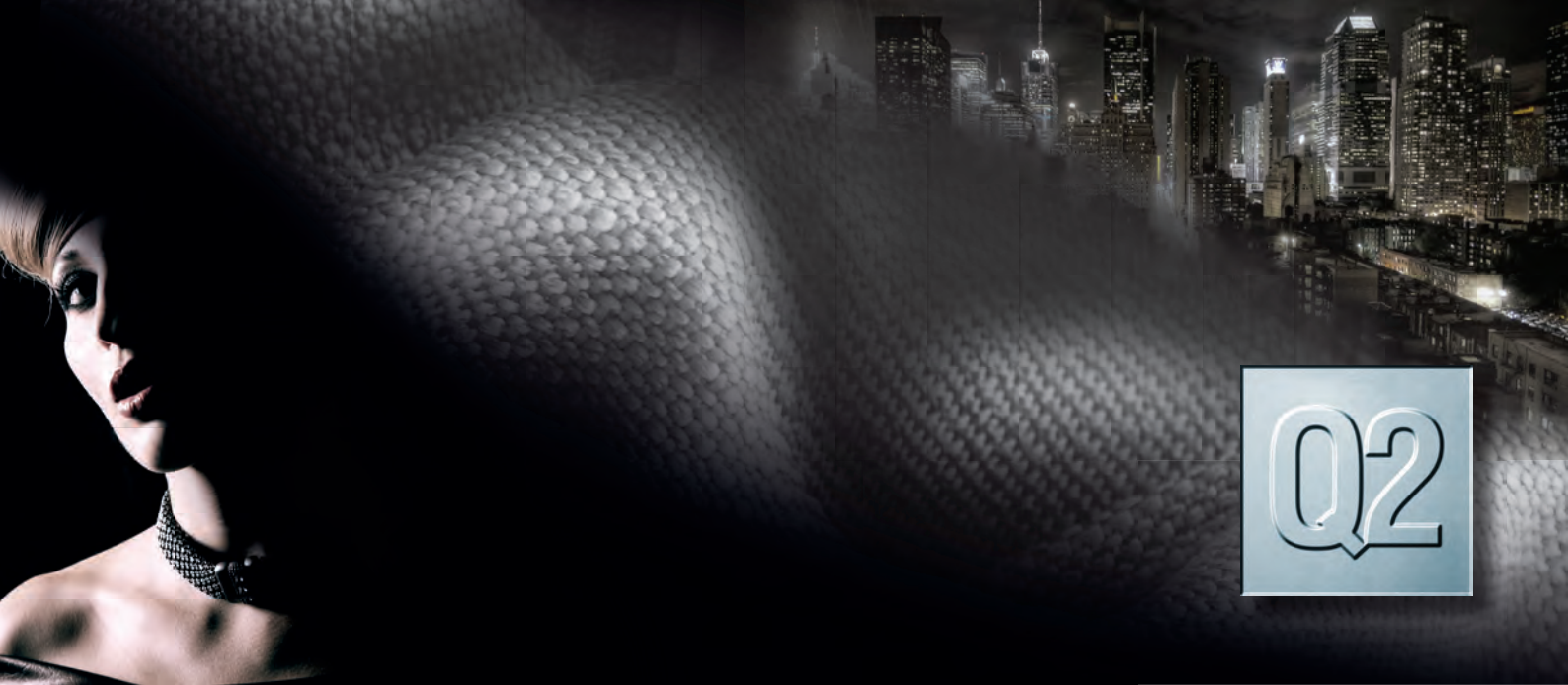
Dried-on, crusted and stuck-on stains should be slightly soaked prior cleaning. Don't pluck or pull on the fabric, this could damage the pile!

Finally, wash off the remaining soap with plenty of clean water, absorb remaining moisture with white towels and allow the cover to air dry at a normal temperature, preferably over night.

There is no risk of damaging any padding under the fabric with water. It is important, however, to let it dry out completely!

After stain removal, the cleaned area will show the original colour and will, therefore, appear lighter in colour than untreated parts which are possibly afflicted still with contact soiling. In such instances, it is advisable to clean the remaining upholstery at the same time to achieve an even overall colour.

When cleaning larger areas, it is advisable to use specialist carpet cleaning equipment with a spraying tool, which can be hired from building centers or carpet shops.



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2. Solvent-based stains

(e.g. nail polish, lipstick, felt tip pen, ball point pen, shoe polish, etc.)

Such stains cannot be removed with water and soap. They have to be treated with a solvent, such as Acetone.

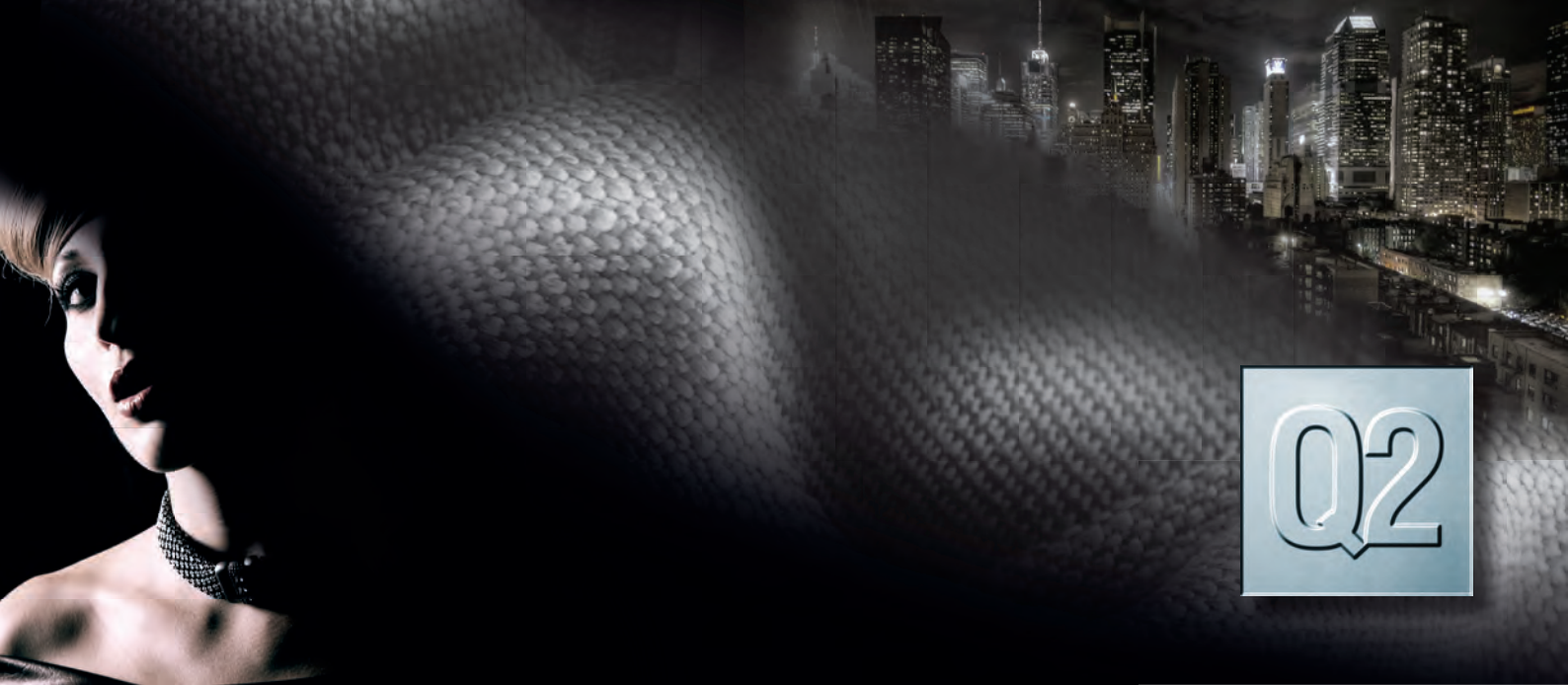
First, apply acetone around the stain, to prevent spreading of the soiling as it dissolves. Then sprinkle the spot directly with acetone, and absorb the liquid with a soft, white, absorbent cloth or kitchen paper.

This procedure may have to be repeated a few times, until no more colour change is noticeable. Finally, rinse the whole area with lots of clean water.

! Please note for every cleaning process: Let the cover dry completely prior to using it again.

Stains caused by solvent-resistant writing tools (e.g. permanent ink) cannot necessarily be removed. Try repeating the cleaning process several times!

Do not try to scrape or pull off encrusted stains, like nail polish. This can damage the pile of the fabric. Soften the encrustation with the solvent and proceed with the stain removal as described above.



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III. Special Treatments in case of discoloring caused by crocking of denim and other fabric dye

1. Explanation

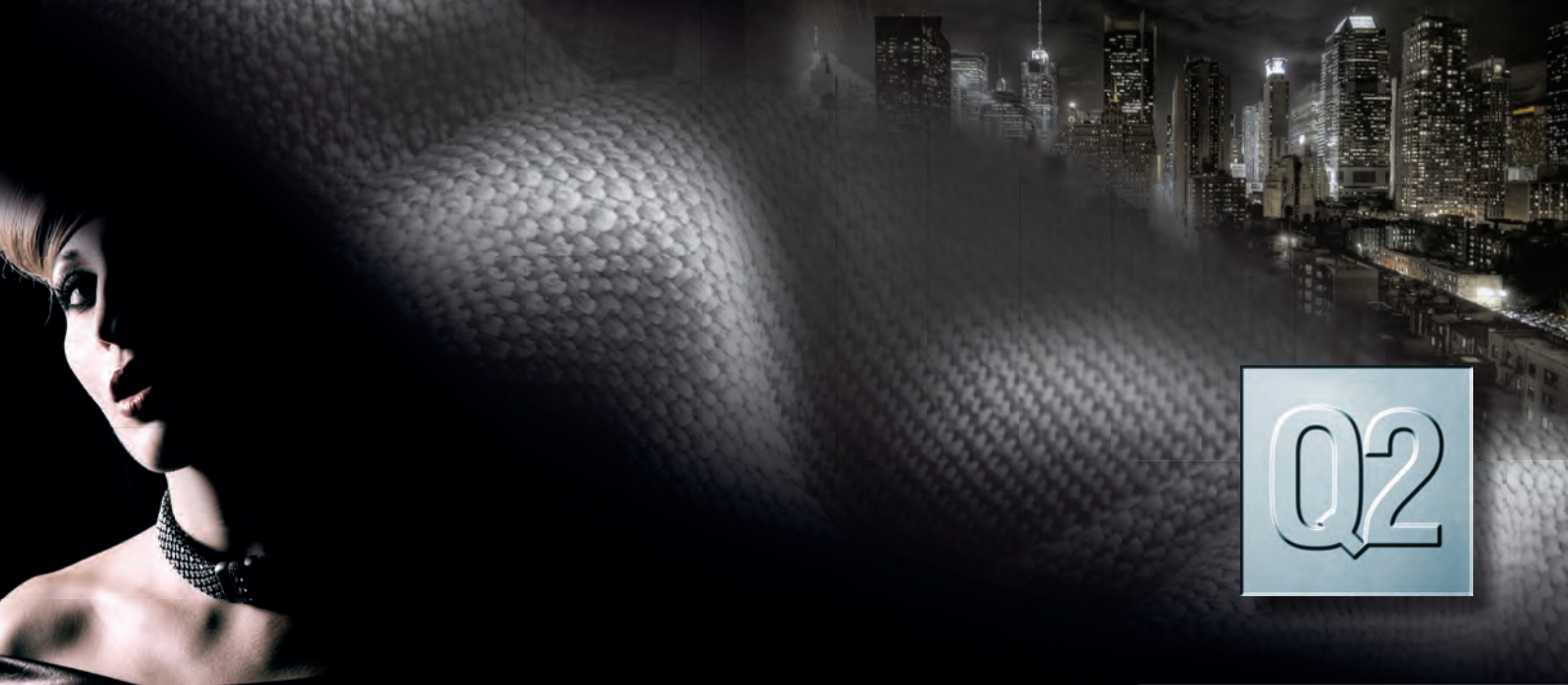
Discoloring caused by clothing with insufficient crocking properties represents an extremely difficult problem and cannot be compared with ordinary soiling.

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.



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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 Q2 fabrics. As it is entirely made of synthetic materials, it can be treated with bleaching agents.

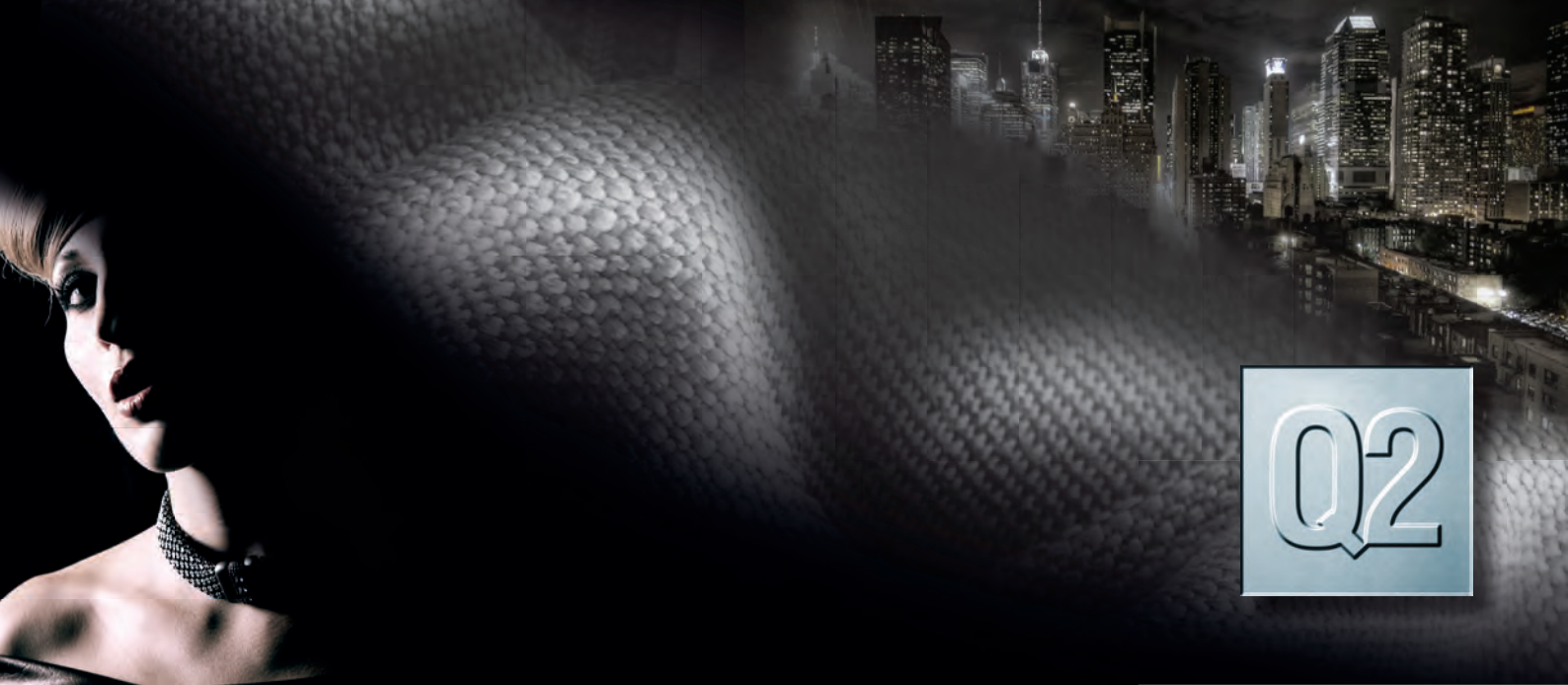
Discoloring caused by rubbing off from other textiles is excluded from the manufacturer's warranty.

2. Cleaning procedure in the case of discoloring

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

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.

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).



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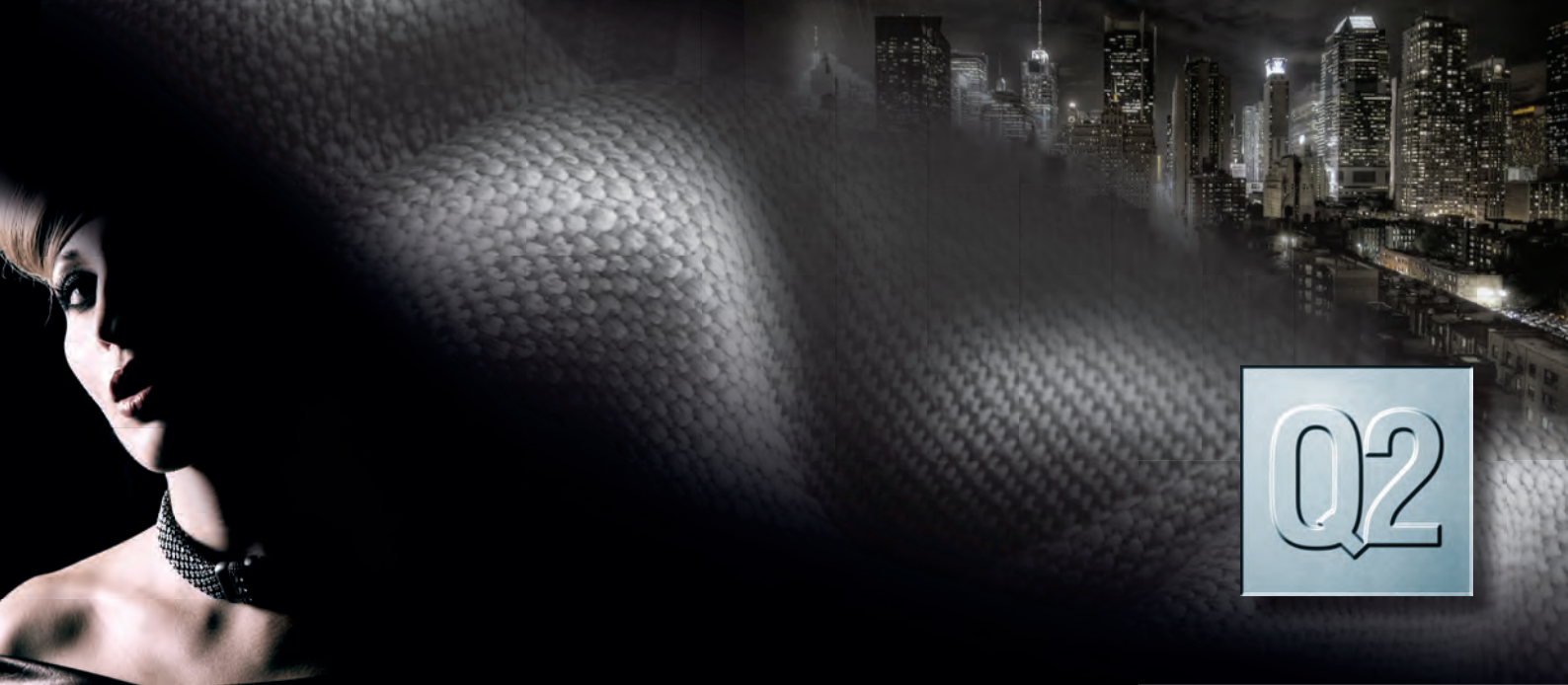
3. Then, prepare a solution of one part of bleaching agent and 10 - 20 parts of water. Apply this solution generously to the discolored areas by dabbing with a sponge. Leave to soak for 10 – 20 minutes before completely removing the dissolved dye of the discoloring **with generous amounts of tap water.**

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.

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 in the pre-wash cycle, using ¼ liter of bleach for every 10 liters of water.



Cleaning and care instructions

IV. Other

1. Pressure marks and pile crush (Patina)

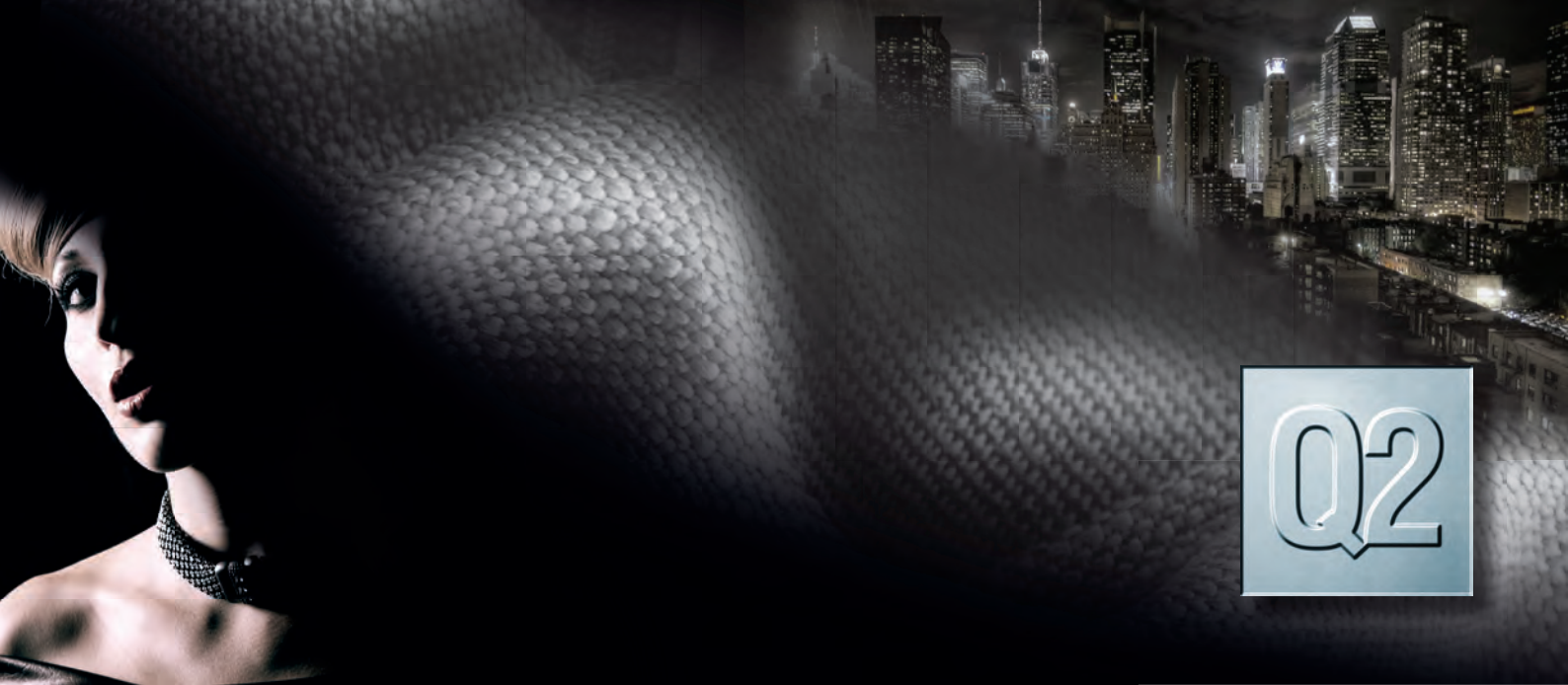
Pressure marks incurred by mechanical influence, (e.g. during transport) can be removed by **slightly warming** the affected area with a hair dryer held at a distance of ca. 10 cm away and subsequently brushing the compressed pile in different directions with a clothes brush. This should make the pile stand up again.

The hot tip of the hair dryer must not get in 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 different directions will counteract this inherent tendency.

! Please do not place hot-water bottles, electric blankets or similar objects directly onto the fabric. Heat in combination with pressure may damage the fabric's surface permanently.

Attention: Pile crush is excluded from the manufacturer's warranty!



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2. Electrostatic charging

Electrostatic charging of the fabric can be counteracted by rubbing the fabric with a moist cloth and by increasing the humidity in the surrounding area.

3. Important:

Heat in combination with pressure can damage the pile of Q2 permanently:

- Do not use hot irons!
- Do not use steam cleaners!
- Do not subject the fabric to hot water or hot fat!
- Hot water bottles, electric blankets, glowing cigarette ash or other sources of heat should not come into contact with the fabric!

4. Pulled Threads

Care should be taken that textured fabrics with flat and raised areas do not come in contact with pointed objects as they can damage the fabric's surface.

→ You can find a cleaning-video for Q2-fabrics on our website
www.rohleder.com.