

designwerk

## **Directions for use and care**

Gebrauchs- und Pflegeanleitung

| designwerk |

enjoy quality

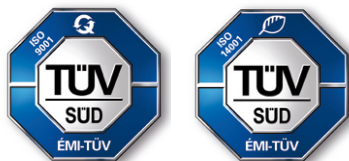
Valid from 01.01.2013



## Dear Customer,

We are honoured that you have bought a set of furniture from us. You have received a unique piece of Designwerk furniture, which is hand-made with the highest quality materials and was manufactured according to your needs.

Let us give some useful advice and share some important information with you before using our product. We wish that this piece of furniture should provide you the greatest comfort and that you enjoy it thoroughly. To make sure you do, can you please spare a few minutes to read through our User's Manual.



The quality and appropriateness of the products are guaranteed to consumers by laboratory tests. The National Accreditation Board confirms that all product tests are accredited, which means that they comply with European and national regulations.

The products of Kanizsa Trend correspond perfectly alongside the latest trend and design standards to the requirements of the applicable technical standards (EN 12520).



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## I. General information

The following information was selected and put together based on customers' observations and queries.

### *1. Can the heat of the sun and the closeness of a heater damage the set of furniture?*

The sun shining into your home can damage the leather of your furniture: its colour can fade or it can be discoloured, and it can be desiccated.

Each type of leather can lose its colour to a minimal extent. LongLife leather resists time more than standard leather do due to its production processes.

[www.longlife.hu](http://www.longlife.hu)

No leather should be placed to direct sunlight since all natural material can lose the intensity of its colours as a result of sunlight. For instance, natural, full-grain leather loses its colour after 220 hours of ultraviolet radiance.

Furniture placed near a heater should be taken care of more frequently since they can be desiccated and the painted surface can wear out.

### *2. Why does leather stretch?*

If leather stretches, it can be no reason to complain since it is a natural characteristic feature of leather.

Leather is such a material that has certain marks of nature on it. These marks are more or less visible since all the injuries, from scratching through mosquito or horsefly bites even to wounds from fighting other animals can be seen on the treated leather. These kinds of marks naturally do not maintain a reason to complain about.

### *3. What is the life expectancy of leather?*

Leather is conserved during the tanning process, so it resists all rotting and decomposition processes.

No bacteria can attack it and it keeps moths away as well.

A special finishing treatment makes leather more durable, resistant and valuable.

Certain stains - especially aggressive materials, such as greasy stains from food, lipstick or shoe polish - break down the natural fibres; therefore, it can affect endurance.

### *4. Does leather feel cold?*

It is an old, but still surviving preconception. It comes from the time when the process of tanning did not live up to modern standards. Today, the process of tanning is a similar procedure to the works of a goldsmith or a diamond polisher. Leather can feel cool in the first few seconds, but it takes in the warmth of the body.

Air that insulates and levels temperatures is stuck between the fibres and the cells; thus, warming takes a bit longer than in the case of fabrics, but it is a very short time.

From the first touch, leather gradually takes over body temperature and levels humidity and temperatures.

Leather feeling cold dates back to the times when such leather was used, which was treated with strong paint. Though the truth is, that even the cheapest, strong surface coated leather has better characteristics in letting through humidity and air, and in levelling temperatures than any fake leather. Fake leather will never take over the temperature of a human body.

5. *Why does it show on certain fabrics if I stroke it with my hand?*

This phenomenon derives from the refraction of the strands of the fabric. If you stroke the surface of a fabric-covered settee, there are optically lighter and darker shades on it. It only occurs due to the characteristics of the fabric and its strands and usage and serves no reason for complaint.

6. *How come there is no optically uniformed leather covering?*

Marks and other imperfections on the hide (where the grain remains in its natural state) are natural characteristics of raw hide and only prove the genuineness. It is a common phenomenon that cattle suffer some kind of injury while grazing in the field, or standing near a barbed wire fence or in the stable, although, these marks do not affect the lifespan of the hide. Quite on the contrary, they are the proofs of natural life.

Since nature does not let itself be influenced, the imperfections in colour and surface structure are natural; thus, beautiful and make the leather settees unique.

Therefore, this phenomenon cannot serve as a reason for complaint.

## Natural features of leather:



Loosing-grain



Fire brand



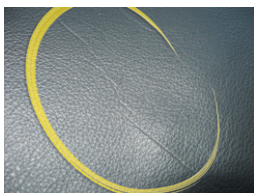
Well healed scars



Skinning faults



Vain



Wrinkles



Healed scars by surgery

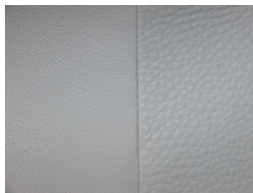


Neck wrinkles





**Thorn marks**



**Uneven print**



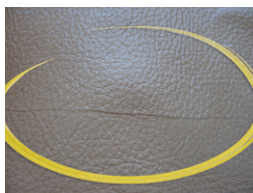
**Bite marks**



**Stains by manure**



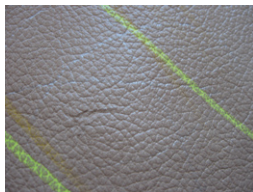
**Scraping knife scars**



**Not well healed wounds**



**Lash wounds**



**Thorn marks**

7. *How come that there is a difference in colour of the covering material if I buy a new element to my set of leather furniture?*

Each and every type of raw hide has different distinguishing features.

- ✓ In certain parts of the hide (back, rump, stomach, etc.) dyes cannot be applied evenly.
- ✓ Dyes are transparent; therefore, they appear to be a lighter shade at marks, whilst on other parts they appear to be darker.
- ✓ The natural environment and nutrition of cattle differs, which affects the fibre structure of the hide.

In the case of a follow-up order (for instance, if you wish to extend your Designwerk set) you should be aware of the above mentioned facts and expect some difference in colour, which does not serve a reason for complaint.

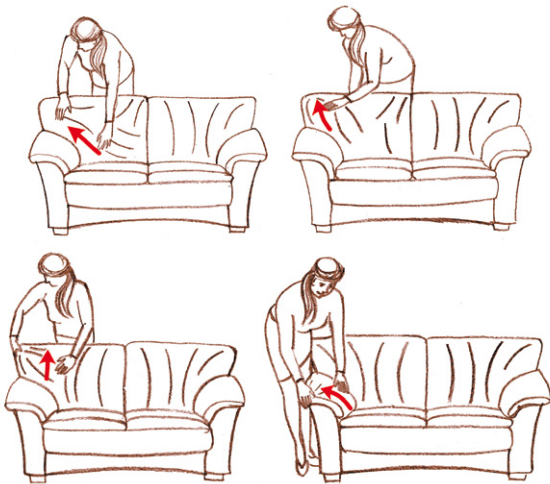
## **II. Parts and main characteristics of a piece of furniture**

### **1. Unwrapping:**

**Do not use a knife or other edge tools as you can damage covering material.**

Damages caused whilst unwrapping cannot serve as a reason for complaint. In case of damages during delivery, packaging material should be kept until our specialist pays a visit to observe. After removing the foil, use some scissors to cut the string fixing the mobile elements such as a bedding compartment.

After unwrapping your upholstery sofa, please shake and plump up the seat and back cushions slightly and smooth out the cover material as shown in the illustration to reach the optimal appearance. Should you have any further questions please contact our Customer Service.



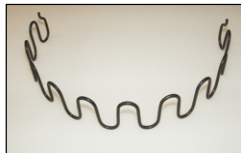
## 2. Main characteristics of upholstery products:

The elements of a sofa are produced fully upholstered, which means that the backrest, the seating, the armrests and the back of the piece of furniture is upholstered. Some customers ask for the back of the sofa to be covered with a fabric substitute.

## 3. The frame:

The stability of the set is provided by the frame, which is made of fibreboards and solid sawn goods according to E1 standards.

The supporting system is coil spring and/or wooden spring or fibreboard base as well as rubber belt in seating, while plastic/burlap and/or rubber belt as well as coil spring is used at the back.



Could you please make sure that no one plops themselves on the settee and sits on the armrests and on parts that have a working function. Take due care that the legs should not be burdened only on one side whilst moving since they can break. Damages due to improper use cannot serve as a reason for complaints.

### **III. Genuine leather**

We believe that if there is genuine leather in your surroundings, you find it important to have the diversity only nature can provide. You also appreciate those marks of leather -natural injuries; subtle differences in colour and finishing that were caused by the natural habitat and lifestyle of the animal - that give the sheer characteristic of leather and emphasize its genuineness.

These imperfections make each piece of raw hide unique for the expert. These natural marks do not take away from the value of the set, but give a unique, special characteristic to the piece of furniture and cannot serve as a reason for complaint.

Each and every piece of furniture leather is unique and unrepeatable.

You should always bear in mind that you get a piece of nature itself with a piece of leather.

#### **1. The history of leather**

The history of leather dates back almost 6000 years. The first tanning process was invented when primitive man started to dry hide by the fire. By the end of the 19th century, man had found the first minerals to tan leather. Tanning processes have come long way due to the development of chemicals and other vegetable ingredients.

We must acknowledge that there is no other material like leather that combines so many beneficial features. Leather can breathe, smooth

and sleek, it is easy to take care of and to clean. Leather is warm, feels soft and gorgeous. It has a distinct smell that has a natural feeling to it.

Hereby we certify that the furniture leather we use come from the best quality cattle skin processed professionally and meet the requirements of all relevant regulations and standards. Regular quality checks at raw material suppliers and the inspections of independent institutions guarantee the compliance of all regulations.

## **2. General care instructions**

Soon you will experience that leather is not as complicated to take care of as you may have believed.

To avoid any inconvenience (e.g. losing your warranty) we suggest that you use exclusively the cleaning products our company recommends.

### General information about conditioning leather

- It is most important that you keep furniture leather away from direct sunlight and heat because it can cause leather to become desiccated and it can lose its shine and elasticity. Direct sunlight, heaters and all artificial light make leather lose its colour. Heaters too close or floor heating can cause the leather to become desiccated; thus, they can damage it.
- Never dry leather with a hair-dryer.
- Never use shoe polish on leather.
- All solvents such as stain remover, turpentine, alcohol, petrol and wax etc. or cosmetics like body lotion can cause serious damage on leather covering.

- Be careful with conditioning sprays. Read the instructions carefully before use: whether you can apply it in closed space or if there are any health-damaging effects. On no account should expired conditioning sprays be used since they can be a hazard to your health.
- Dust remains on the surface of leather, so it is a lot easier to remove than from fabrics.

*Before you start cleaning your leather settee can you please pay attention to the following instructions:*

It is important to protect your settee from direct sunlight and heat as well as from excess moisture. Apply only the conditioners on the leather covering we recommend, depending on the frequency of usage, but it should be done at least once in every sixth months.

It is advised to apply conditioner on leather 2-3 times a year to allow leather to keep its original colour, shine and its pleasant touch. Use an appropriate conditioner 6 months after buying your piece of furniture.

The process:

Pour some of the conditioner on to a soft cloth and apply it evenly on the whole surface of the settee with concentric movements. After approximately 3 hours the conditioner is absorbed deeply and leather becomes soft and easy to take care of again.

Dust the piece of furniture with a dry cloth regularly.

### **3. Removing stains:**

1. In case some liquid is spilt on the surface, sponge it up. Greasy contamination like cream, shoe paste, lipstick or food should be collected with a paper towel and it shouldn't be rubbed.
2. Pour some cleaning material on a sponge.
3. Allow some foam to arise, apply it liberally and let it soak in for some time. Remove the stain with concentric movements, but make sure not to rub the surface.
4. Wipe it with a clean paper towel.
5. Leave the clean surface to dry (for about 45 minutes).
6. Pour some of the conditioner on to a soft cloth and apply it evenly on the whole surface of the settee with concentric movements. After approximately 3 hours the conditioner is absorbed deeply and leather becomes soft and easy to take care of again.

### **Dust**

Remove dust with a soft, dry cloth.

### **Food and grease**

Remove fatty stains immediately, clean the spot with a recommended cleaning material and apply conditioner on it.

### **Dried contamination**

Remove dried stains carefully, with a damp cloth and a recommended cleaning material. Wipe the surface with a woollen cloth and apply conditioner.

## **Liquids**

Sponge up any liquid immediately and clean the spot with a recommended cleaning material. On no account should you rub the surface. Leave the stain to dry and apply conditioner.

*For further details please contact our retailers and customer care service or go to our homepage:*

[www.designwerk.hu](http://www.designwerk.hu)

## **Dear Customer,**

You can enhance the lifespan of your LongLife sofa by using leather care products. Because of the unique properties used in this care kit, leather can retain its original, vivid colour for a long time. The leather care product regenerates the protecting layer worn off by daily use, which protects the leather from moisture, fat and all kinds of soiling.

**Please direct your inquiry to your retailer.**

**4. You can get further information on the covering material of your settee from our reseller partners.**

### **Top grain leather**

"Top grain" is the definition that is generally used when the real grain is sanded away and an imitation grain is stamped into the leather. As compared to other leather types, top grain leather is stronger, wears better over time, although it is tougher and breathes less easily.

### **Bycast leather**

It is produced from the lower split by first melting a type of glue on the surface, then rolling on a film of coloured polyurethane. Natural grains are hardly visible. It is normally produced in darker colours and when stretched



it lightens. "Pull Up" leather is designed to become "distressed" looking through time and use, leather becomes lighter when creases or if scratched. It is its unique characteristics, gives an antique nature to it and cannot be reason for complaint.

### **Natural Napa leather (full aniline leather)**

Leather with an aniline finish is such leather that has been coloured with dyestuffs only. Only the best hides which are relatively free from gross imperfections can be made into aniline finish leather. It is soft, pliable and considered the premier grade of leather. The aim of an aniline finish is to produce such leather, which has a "natural" look. The major drawback of an aniline finish is that full aniline dyed leather is more susceptible to absorbing liquids because of the natural porosity of the hide. Because it doesn't have a top coating the leather breathes more easily and is cooler to sit on.

### **Dyed Napa leather (semi-aniline leather)**

Semi-Aniline dyed leather has been both dyed through and has a thin finishing layer on the surface. It offers a combination of the softness and feel of full aniline leather with the protective benefits of a surface finish. By dyeing the leather through before the final thin top coating is applied, a very even colouration is achieved with only a thin layer of finish. Thus the leather remains softer preserving its natural look and beneficial characteristics.

### **Nubuck leather**

This is actually aniline leather where the surface has been brushed, and has created a texture similar to velvet on leather. Many people confuse this with suede leather. Suede is the flesh side of a piece of leather, and nubuck is an effect that is done to the grain side.

### **Novalife fabric**

Novalife is the first fabric that looks like leather due to its structure: it feels soft, it is a top quality material and it is so resistant that stains

have no chance: with the help of a little water and a soft cloth it is most easy to get rid of each of them. However, it is important to remove any stain immediately in case of novalife and all other fabrics. Thanks to its resistivity, this extremely soft, hide-like material has extraordinary endurance.

Buying a settee of novalife covering material you can get further details in a separate brochure, and you can go to the homepage of novalife: [www.novalife.hu](http://www.novalife.hu) (select the English language).

### **Other fabric**

At your store you can take a look at the technical data sheet of the fabric material used for your sofa. Please consider that different fabrics have different resistance to abrasion, which can affect to the durability of your sofa's cover material.

Please note that in case of a follow-up order there may be differences in colour, structure and feel of the covering material. These differences are no reason for complaint.

Kanizsa Trend will not held responsible for dye transfer on light colour leather and fabric when colourfast denim, new clothes, pillows etc. that have never been washed or cleaned or cotton dark colours are applied. If the surface of the fabrics has discoloured in such a way, it won't be serve as a reason for complaint.

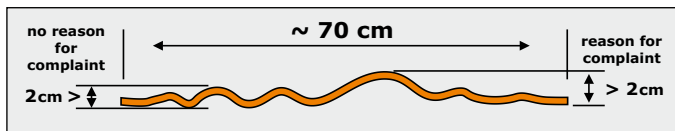
## **IV. A few thoughts on the possible reasons for crinkles on the covering material**

With everyday use furniture leather becomes crinkled just like any other leather goods (e.g. shoes, bags, coats), although they make your settee grand and unique.

- a. The beauty of the models is highlighted with the subtle creases of the ornamental stitching that only emphasize the unique nature of a settee.
- b. It is characteristic of "springy" seating that we do not sag into the cushions too deep, instead seating is more secure; thus, more comfortable. This significantly differs from that of a soft-seating settee. Here the covering material is stretched onto the seating cushions, so crinkles occurring while in use disappear. Crinkles appearing whilst use are all natural phenomena and serve no reason for complaint.
- c. It is characteristic of "soft" seating that the covering material and the soft cotton sewn onto it are not fixed tightly ; they are loose and are only fixed at the edges and stitches. It is typical of this type of seating that we sag into the sofa and cushions sort of "cuddle" whilst seating on them in order to make us more comfortable. This significantly differs from a springy-seating settee. When cushions are loaded with the weight of the body, the covering material should level the delve; otherwise either the covering or the stitches would be torn. Crinkles occurring during use are all natural characteristics and serve no reason for complaint.

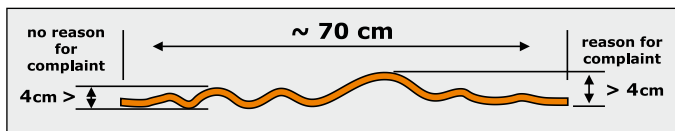
**Crinkles of this nature are due to the natural stretching of the covering material and have nothing to do with the cushions slackening and do not affect the quality, endurance and lifespan of the product; therefore, they cannot serve as a reason for complaint.**

## Graphic illustration of lumps and crinkles:



*In order to have an even amount of crinkles it is advisable to use every seating unit, since differences in crinkling can occur on different parts of the sofa if you use certain parts more frequently ('favourite place'-effect)*

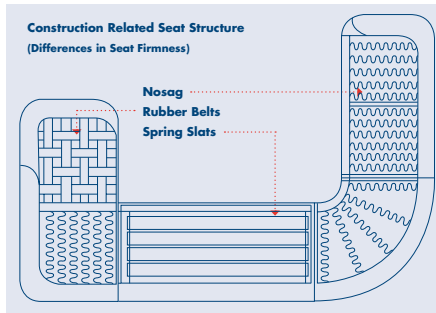
- d. At models with soft seat comfort the cover material on the seating surface can develop lumps and crinkles, which are a natural result of soft upholstery and therefore do not serve as a reason for complaint if they do not exceed 4 cm on a 70 cm section.



## V. A few thoughts on the possible reasons for differences in seating comfort

- a. The structure of upholstery within the same product family is the same with similar elements. On the other hand, elements with function or corner and ottoman elements have a different seating due to the different supporting system. Therefore, it is possible that there are differences in comfort level within one set due to the different supporting system- e.g. coil spring, rubber belt, and wooden spring.

**This difference due to the structure does not count as a fault.**



- b. New pieces of furniture must go through a process in the first few months of usage: it means that the supporting system and the cushions lose some of their stiffness. Cushions adapt to the body weight and somewhat transform. Each upholstered product goes through this procedure.

**The difference in seating due to this process is a normal and natural phenomenon and does not count as a fault or a reason for complaint.**

*In order to avoid significant differences in seating comfort within a sofa, it is important to use and burden each seating element equally. If you fail to do so, it is inevitable that there will be differences in seating comfort within one set.*

## **VI. A few thoughts on fabrics**

- a. With certain types of fabrics (e.g. velour and micro velour fabrics) it is characteristic that the fabric becomes shiny and glossy that is due to some differences in light and colour occurring from the angle of incidence).

The mark the body leaves on the surface of the sofa is called "seating reflection" (that can also occur on leather coverings as well).

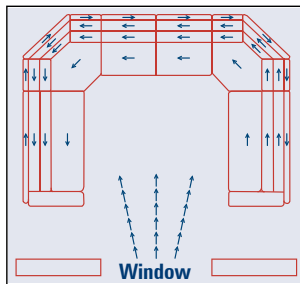


This phenomenon occurs due to the weight and the warmth of the body and has nothing to do with the covering material and serves no reason for complaint.

Another typical characteristic of velour fabric is an iridescent effect, meaning, depending on how light falls on the surface, the fabric will seem either brighter or darker. With the „play of colours“, it may seem that the cover has varying degrees of colour. The reason for this iridescent effect has to do with the fact that velour fabric is generally processed in a single stroke direction onto upholstered furniture and that as a result, light – depending on where the individual upholstered furniture pieces are placed, for example for a sectional group – is reflected differently.

This is not a defect and is also not dependent on the price of the merchandise, but is instead exclusively dependent on the fabric itself (typical characteristic of the merchandise).

If you would like to make sure that there really are no variations in the colour, turn the cushion in different directions while standing in front of a window. If you can detect different shadings depending on how light falls onto the cushion, you can be assured that in this case this is not a defect.



When impacted by pressure and body heat, slight changes may be the result – so-called usage lustre, also known as seat sheen. In this case, it has to do with shadings (light/dark), caused by the shift in the nap from body pressure, body moisture and body temperature in day-to-day use.

- b. Lighter shade can discolour if it gets in contact with darker colours, especially in the case of black and blue denim. Please take care that you avoid sitting on light-coloured fabrics (as well as leather) with new, recently washed or wet denim garments.
- c. Stains caused by food, liquids, sweets, cosmetics, humour, smoking or medicine cannot be reason for warranty.
- d. Sofas with fabric cover must be hovered regularly, but carefully (with the help of the furniture nozzle of your vacuum cleaner), in order to remove the dust and other pollution. Failing to Hoover your furniture regularly, specks of dust can settle into the upholstery fabric fibres, resulting that the lighter (esp. white) fabrics become grey. Alteration of the surface because not cleaning your furniture regularly will not stand as a reason for complaint. For further details please contact our customer care service.

Attention! You can get further details in a separate brochure about warranty conditions on Novalife fabric.

e. Flat woven fabric

Flat woven fabric is a term used for fabric types constructed from two sets of threads crossed at right angles. Normal seating alone can result in „pillings“ developing on the fabric’s surface. In technical terminology this is called pilling formation. These can develop:

- By the twirling of loose thread strands of the woven threads.
- By foreign threads (for example from pieces of clothing), which are absorbed into the cover. This is then referred to as external pilling. The pilling formation (knot formation) can easily be removed with a lint shaver without damaging the threads of the fabric. Doing this does not impact the fabric’s longevity.

f. Textile Leather

This type of material is a textile carrier (cotton, blended fabric), which has a coated polyurethane useable surface. This material is very soft and has a pleasant, smooth feel. The structure is designed to be similar to leather. Care instructions for this type of material can be found in the special manufacturer recommendations.

g. Care and cleaning of the fabric types

Just like with all materials used daily, even furniture cover fabrics do require to be cared for regularly, since they are also exposed to continuous soiling from dust and skin contact. Generally, furniture should not be exposed to soiling over longer periods of time, which would make cleaning measures more difficult and in order to prevent the soiling from being absorbed into the cover fabric. Properly cleaning and caring for your upholstered furniture maintains its use value. **A differentiation is made between care maintenance and cleaning!**



### **Care maintenance** (applicable for all cover types)

This can be compared with the daily personal hygiene for humans. This means, soiling that takes place through daily use (dust, soiling from skin contact, etc.) is removed, namely through regular vacuuming using an upholstery attachment (low vacuum strength) and by subsequently brushing the fabric with a soft brush in stroke direction. In addition, cover fabrics should from time to time be wiped off with a moist – not too wet – wash-leather, since, especially in centrally heated living space, the humidity is often too low. The moisture helps keep the fibres elastic and as a result this has a positive effect on the fabric's longevity. Please make sure that the wash-leather has first been rinsed out with clear water thoroughly and that there is no residue of any type of household cleaner on it.

### **Cleaning**

This is only necessary for unusual soiling, such as after small „accidents“, which can take place in any household (spilled drinks, food, blood, etc.).

### **Stain removal** (see the following table)

Basically, stain removal is a task to be performed by a professional upholstery cleaner. If, however, you would still like to do this yourself, you should take note of the following: Chunky residue, for example food residue, should be removed with a spoon or with the blunt side of a knife. Dried stains should never be scratched off with your fingernail, since this may damage the fibres of the fabric. Fluids should be removed using an absorbable rag, and should, however, only be dapped – not rubbed. After that, first try cleaning using lukewarm water (30° C) and a pH neutral shampoo or a mild detergent. Under no circumstances should you attempt cleaning with a household cleaner, since these are acidic and as such, they attack the fabric's fibres.

**What is of great importance is that you always work from the outside to centre so that the stain does not become larger and to avoid rings from forming. If you want to use a cleaning agent, never work directly on the stained spot. First, check on a hidden spot of the upholstery cover, whether the fabric is colour fast using a white, soft, clean rag that has been soaked with the cleaning agent or the stain remover.**

If the agent has special cleaning instructions (for example if the material includes a stain protectant), these instructions are in any case important for the cleaning process. Cleaning should generally be carried out by lightly dabbing and not using too much pressure. After removing the stain, the entire surface should always be wiped off using a moist cloth – from seam to seam – to avoid rings from forming. After that, using a dry cloth, the applied cleaning agent is to be removed and then, finally, the nap should be brushed out. Before the cleaned piece of furniture can be used again, it must be completely dry. After it has dried, the nap can be vacuumed with a vacuum cleaner, and using a soft brush, can be brushed off again.

## **Stain removal from textile covers**

### **Water Soluble Stains**

- A = using cold water, possibly with a solution made of ph-neutral shampoo and water treat the stain. Never use hot water, since proteins coagulate.
- B = treat the stain using a lukewarm solution made of ph-neutral shampoo and water. If the stains cannot be removed in this manner, these spots can later be treated after they have dried using a cleaning solvent or a stain remover.
- C = Do not let the stain dry! Treat the stain immediately using a lukewarm solution made of ph-neutral shampoo and water.

### **Water Insoluble Stains**

- D = treat the stain using a solvent, such as benzene, grain alcohol or a stain remover that can be purchased in stores.

E = do not work with an iron! As far as possible, crumble it and carefully lift it off. Careful – for velour, there is a risk of damage to the surface.

F = ask an expert.

G = Moisten a white rag with a citric acid solution (1 tablespoon to 100 ml of cold water) and apply this to the stain. Remove the stain from its edge to the centre.

<b>Stain</b>	<b>Stain removal</b>
Beer	C
Butter	D
Blood (aged)	G
Blood	A
Egg white/egg yolk	A
Paint (Latex)	D
Paint (oil based)	D
Grease	D
Felt marker	D
Drinks/Juices	C
Cocoa/Milk	B
Coffee with milk	B
Chewing gum	F
Ballpoint Pen	B
Lipstick	B
Nail Polish	D
Perfume	B
Shoe Polish	B
Salad Dressing	B
Food	B
Tea	C
Ink	B
Wine	B/C

**Never use any solvents on novalife covering material, because it will ruin the cover, and you lose warranty for it immediately! Please read through attentively the novalife Warranty card for more details.**

## **VII. A few thoughts on wooden decoration**

Some products come with wooden ornaments that add to the value of the set. Wood is also a natural material that has unique characteristics. Due to its natural features (knots and fibre structure) it can occur that during finishing, certain parts do not absorb the same amount of colouring and that leads to differences in shades.

This could only be avoided if we used such chemicals that would cover the whole surface, but it would mean losing the natural characteristics of wood.

Differences in shades do not serve as a reason for complaint.

## **VIII. Measurements**

The indicated sizes in the catalogues and on the homepage are only for information. As your sofa set is manufactured and hand-made, there can be a couple cm differences in measurements.

## **IX. Bed Functions**

To maintain the operability of your sofa bed for long (depending on the intensity of usage), please, keep the following important rule:

You must not pull out or fold up the truckle bed on one side only (either on the right or on the left). Due to this one-sided employment the fastenings may deform, be damaged or even brake out of the framework. To avoid this, you always have to operate the pull-out or tilting parts in the middle or on both sides (on the right and left sides together) at the same time.

If you disregard the rule mentioned above, the construction may be damaged and you will lose your right for warranty.

A regular examination of the screws and bolts of the fastenings on the elements with mechanisms is also advisable. In case the screws become loose, they need to be tightened. In every three months put a few drops of penetrating oil between all moving hinges. The creaking sound as a result of the lack of this maintenance cannot serve as a reason for complaint.

Please, consider the fact that the sofa bed you bought is not suitable for everyday use (except mattress bed). We offer our truckle bed only for occasional use once or twice a week.

By certain models, according to their constructions, after opening the bed structure there can be deviation in height between the bed and the sitting surface. This deviation is technically needed because of the construction, so it cannot serve as a reason for complaint.

## **X. A few thoughts on functions**

There are working functions (such as adjustable backrest or armrest, TV-armchair, footrest) in certain models, which require the utmost care whilst using them.

Please make sure that you handle pull-out functions (like bedding compartment, spare bed) with both hands, grabbing it in the middle, otherwise the iron mountings can get damaged if used one-sided.

Please make sure that children also use the piece of furniture properly.

Never sit on functioning elements (e.g. armrest, headrest).

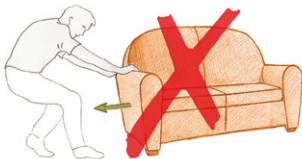
Please note whilst buying that those pieces of furniture with a working function need certain space.

There are special cards showing the proper use and care of these models.

By using different functions the occurring fraying due to 'friction' cannot serve as a reason for complaint.

Spare-bed function is not meant for everyday use, instead it is only for occasional lie-ins.

Faults occurring whilst using the piece regularly cannot serve as a reason for complaint.



## **XI. Protecting your piece of furniture**

Protect your piece of furniture from direct heat and sunlight because that can cause the leather become desiccated and its surface can crack. Note that you should leave such a distance between the settee and the heaters in the room that the temperature of the settee should not exceed that of the room. If you cannot do so, place a sheet that catches heat between the settee and the heater.

**Please note that novalife and LongLife covering materials have special warranty conditions, so please read through carefully the attached Warranty cards.**

The product warranty is valid only for normal household use. The warranty is invalid for communal use if not particularly specified in the order.

We are confident that we could help you with this brochure. Please, share your opinion or remark on our products with us. We are happy to be at your service any time.

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