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Product information

What you should know about our upholstered furniture.



Congratulations!

You have bought an ADA quality product.

Your upholstered piece of furniture has been thoroughgoing manufactured by qualified craftsmen, just as you wanted it.

Environmentally friendly and progressive industrial engineering guarantees the piece of furniture's high quality.

Our upholstered furniture is produced according to international quality criteria and standards. Each piece of furniture is inspected by one of our high qualified experts for its service performance and working before it can be delivered.

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Characteristics of upholstered furniture

Our upholstered furniture is only handcraft. That's why each piece of furniture is unique. An upholstered piece of furniture has not to be only beautiful, but also comfortable. At last, you want to relax and forget the stressful everyday life on your chair or sofa. Only a well-built upholstered piece of furniture guarantees a seating comfort. In addition to that, the furniture has to show stability, reliability and durability. It must be well finished and made out of non-toxic materials.

With this brochure we would like to inform you about the characteristics of our furniture and the materials we used to produce it.

Basic frame

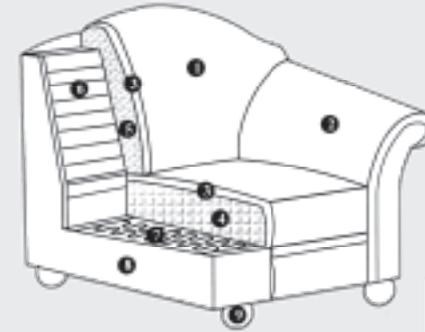
All the solid timbers come from the local forests and are cut in our own sawmill. They are air-dried for 9 months at an altitude of 800 m before being stored in dry kilns to be then processed.



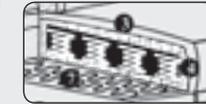
Sawmill in Baierdorf bei Anger

According to the models, wide work-pieces are made out of particle boards, oriented strand boards or plywood and conform to the current European standards. The cross members are made out of spruce solid wood, all load-bearing parts out of solid beech wood. A beaver board or a fibre board is set between the wide work-pieces and the cross members as a cover.

Upholstery structure



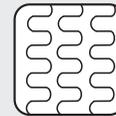
- 1 leather or fabric cover
- 2 armrest upholstered with foam
- 3 backrest and seat upholstery, Dacron wrap
- 4 seat with polyether foam, cold foam or coil springs



seat with coil springs

- 5 backrest with polyether foam
- 6 elastic straps
- 7 zigzag springs out of special coated steel
- 8 frame: load-bearing parts out of solid beech wood
- 9 legs out of solid wood, aluminium or chrome and lacquered metal legs

Seat springing



The most used springs for the seat springing are the zigzag steel ones (so-called Nosag springs). They have been used for 40 years in the upholstery where it is distinguished between flat springs and round springs. The type name comes from the spring's form when it is stretched.

The elastic straps suspension is more rarely used. This kind of suspension consists in elastic straps which are stretched over the seat frame, resulting in a soft seating comfort.

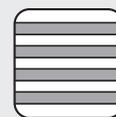


flat spring



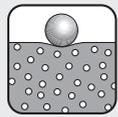
round spring

Backrest suspension

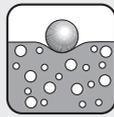


Elastic straps are particularly used for the backrest suspension. In some models, a special suspension that combines high-quality polyether foam and hard fibre strips is employed.

Upholstery



polyether foam



cold foam

In a piece of furniture, the upholstery for the seat, armrest and backrest is mostly made out of polyether foam or cold foam.

Wrapping



Only a thermobonded Dacron wrap made out of polyester fibres is used for the wrapping.

Foams

Polyether foam

Nature was our model: form stability with the lowest possible weight thanks honeycomb structure. Polyether foam (=Polyurethane soft foam = PUR) allows load-bearing capacity, low weight plus elasticity and air permeability. This organic substance is obtained as a synthetic substance from the natural raw material crude oil.

Polyether foam offers an universal diversity of use and is for this reason an integral part of our everyday life. The polyaddition method was used for the first time in 1937. Liquid raw materials are mixed together and result in a linear molecular chain. Adding water generates natural carbon dioxide. This one facilitates the foaming process and lets cells have a three-dimensional structure.

The computer-aided production process selects the required characteristics of polyether foam: hardness grade and weight can be infinitely adjusted. Further development and improvement of the formulae guarantee the highest quality.

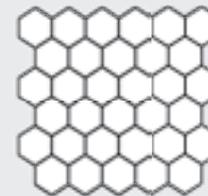
Polyurethane cold foam

In the beginning, cold foam was developed as moulded foam. Because in the 70's moulded foams were only produced in heated moulds which didn't need to be newly heated for the "cold foam", the "cold foam" became this misleading name.

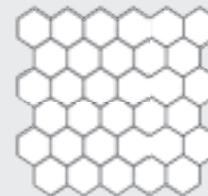
Nowadays cold foam is produced above all in blocks and the production process is the same as for polyether foam, except that the formula of the material is a different one. The international designation for cold foam is HR foam (high resilient foam)

The main differences between cold foam and polyether foam are the size of the pores and the elasticity. Cold foam is more point elastic and has bigger irregular pores that make the air circulation better.

Characteristics



Density 35



Density 25

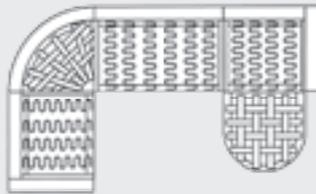
Density: Thinking that harder foam has a higher density is a mistake. High density foams can be made very soft and on the contrary low density foams can be made very firm. It only depends on the mixture. The cell walls are only thicker at a high density as at a low one. Basically: the higher the density, the more long-lasting the foam.

Compression load deflection: The compression load deflection is indicated in kPa (kilopascal). It corresponds to 0.01 bar (= approx. 100 kg/sq. m.) and represents the impression depth of the platen which squeezes the foam with this force.

Different seat hardness

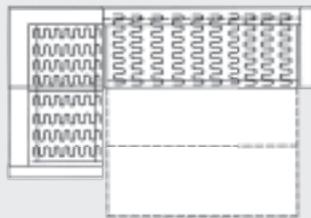
Differences due to the structure

Within a suite, the art of springing of the different elements may vary for technical reasons. There are consequently different hardness grades due to the structure.



Example 1

A suite is equipped in series with zigzag springs. But due to the structure these springs must be replaced with elastic straps in the round elements. The hardness grade of the parts with Nosag springs is different from the one of the parts with elastic straps.



Example 2

The suite contains a double bed. Each element is equipped with Nosag springs. The seating frame of the double bed has a different seat depth as the other parts because of its special function. The double bed will automatically have a firmer seating comfort because its suspension has not the same foam height and the spring deflection is shorter.

Differences due to use

A new delivered piece of furniture undergoes a process which is called "breaking in". The upholstery has a certain initial tension that the daily use slackens. That's why every upholstered element of a new suite should be used evenly.

If you always sit on the same element, this one will automatically and gradually become softer as the remaining parts because of the slackening of the upholstery.

Model-based seat shapes

Model-based seat shapes can be installed which ensure a considerably better sitting comfort. Due to the seat shape, a so-called crown (vault) is formed especially in the area of the leading edge. The seat shape is no defect but a typical characteristic of this model which conforms to the deliverable product standard. If the same seat shape cannot be accomplished for all the different elements of a suite because of technical reasons, this is called a construction-based seat shape.

Formation of creases and undulations

There are two sorts of upholstery: the firm one and the soft one.

A typical characteristic of the firm upholstery is its straight appearance whereas the seat looks convex. Mostly the seat is equipped with springs and is very firm. The seating comfort differs significantly from the soft upholstery because you don't deeply sink in it but sit on it.

The most frequently used upholstery is the soft one. It can be easily recognised through its flexibility and softness. It is referred to as the upholstery that adapts to the body. The cover and the wrapping (Dacron wrap) are not continuously glued on to the upholstery but stay loose on it, being fixed on just on the outsides. Thereby the surface is loose, overlying and floating. The decisive advantage of this upholstery sort is that the seats can be made flat, without being convex. Upholstery shaping is thus unlimited.



Seat shape



firm upholstery



soft upholstery



Formation of undulations

If one particular seat becomes “worn in” (favourite seat), the seat hardness softens depending on the type and length of use. To avoid having an uneven hardness, you just have to change occasionally your sitting position. Otherwise dents and creases will occur (the larger the upholstered surface, the higher its susceptibility to crease and dent formation). It can

easily come to “undulations” because body temperature, body moisture and weight have an effect on fabric or leather that more or less expand. When the padding is put under strain, it can result in a dent. This concavity will be even out by the cover. If this one is too firmly stretched on the upholstery, the seams may split.

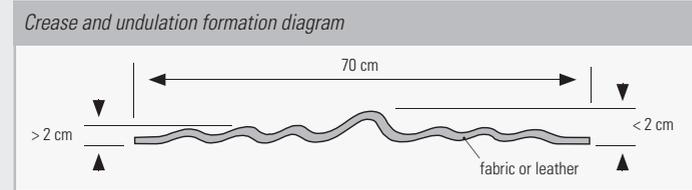
Important note!

Generally new suites have no or less creases. Creases are the consequences of the use. And will be different from cover to cover and from model to model. Creases on leather covers are unavoidable. Leather is a natural product and stretches variably depending on the use and on the room climate.



Inherent formation of undulations in the model

When a 70-cm big part of the sofa leather or fabric is smoothed inwards from both sides, creases or undulations occur. Undulations don't reach 2 cm, on the contrary creases are higher (see diagram, p. 13)



Undulations on the seat, backrest, armrests and on the stretched parts are inherent in the materials and structure. This undulation formation is called undulating due to the model by experts.

The word “loose” means that the cushions can be disarranged and must be put back on the original place. Advantage of this upholstery process: the cushions are interchangeable and wear out evenly. Loose cushions must be plumped up after use to be brought into form again.



Suite with loose cushions

Information about furnishing fabrics

Furnishing fabrics are only made out of harmless materials and thus do not impair health. However, allergies may always occur.



Different cover materials

The price of a furnishing fabric does not necessarily indicate its sturdiness and durability, but can just reveal other quality criteria such as classiness and elegance of the used materials (velvet and silk) or the sophistication of the printing or weaving process.

Upholstered furniture is used on average 1,250 hours a year. In this time, the covers (fabric or leather) must withstand high charges, abrasion and other factors such as light, heat, dust and dirt without looking worn out. The quality of the used materials, the frequency of use as well as tobacco smoke, sweat or other body fluids and your personal care habits play a role in the durability of the cover.

Colourfastness

Little colour deviations between the retailer's sample and the delivered piece of furniture are possible, particularly for leather and natural fibres. For technical reasons during the dyeing process, we can't guarantee absolute identical colours. A thorough checking is recommended for a repeat order.

Lightfastness

It's well known that every cover will more or less fade when placed in the direct sunlight. Man-made fibres and dark colours have better lightfastness than natural fibres and light colours. Your three-piece suite must be therefore protected from the direct sunlight. Basically, you can assume that every fabric undergoes a lightfastness test before being authorised by the industry.

Shimmering

A special process in which the fibres are lightly reversed gives a direction to the pile. Because of this and according to the point of view or the light incidence, you may have the impression that the fabric is darker on some spots or has colour differences. This effect is called shimmering.



Shimmering is neither a flaw nor a sign of quality deterioration!

Pilling

Pilling is the small formation of small clusters of fibres on the surface of the fabric which are generated by loose particles of the yarn and clothing fuzz. Pilling occurs after a short time, particularly in blended fabrics and flat weaves, but can be removed without any problem by using a special fabric shaver. "Shaving" the material is totally harmless and does not lower the quality of the fabric.



Pilling of a fabric

Shading (Lustre due to use)

Pressure, body temperature, sweat and air humidity could possibly have a more or less visible changing effect on the pile. According to the light incidence, it gives the impression there are stains on the fabric, particularly when it's velour and microfibres. It is a typical property of these special materials.

Static electricity

Furnishing fabrics and other predominantly man-made materials have a natural conductivity. Clothing textiles rubbing on furnishing fabrics in dry air can result in static electricity. Long heating seasons can cause the cover to "dry out". In such a case, the room humidity must be increased e. g. through plants, air humidifiers or by spraying the furniture with an antistatic solution (please spray at first on an inconspicuous area to check the fabric compatibility)

Non colourfast textiles

Pale fabric covers can be stained by external dyeing substances, e. g. those of dark denim. In this case, it is a defect of the garment fabric, the quality of the furnishing fabric is not involved.

Correct furnishing fabric care

Like every material which is daily used and exposed to dust and contact soiling, furnishing fabrics need a regular care.

You can easily remove "daily" dirt (house dust, crumbs, fuzz, etc.) by vacuuming it with an upholstery nozzle (with a low suction force) and by brushing the furniture with a soft brush attachment (clothes brush) in pile direction. Moreover, as the air humidity is often too low in central heated rooms, wipe the cover from time to time with a moist –not too drenched- chamois. Humidity keeps the fibres elastic and has thus a positive effect on the durability of the furnishing fabric.

We assume no liability for damages resulting from the non-observance of the care instructions. A too high suction force may cause the fibres of the padding underlay to surface.

Cleaning and stain removal

Basically, dirt should be removed as soon as possible to prevent dirt from being soaked by the fabric. Cleaning is only necessary in case of special stains, such as drinks, food, blood, etc. and should be carried out by an expert. If you do the cleaning yourself, the warranty is not assumed.

Warning!

A surface damage can occur for velour.

If you choose to clean it yourself, please note: remove coarse parts like food with a spoon or a dull knife. Do not scrape dried stains with your finger nails, it could damage the fabric fibres. Use an absorbent cloth to remove liquids. Just dab them off, do not rub. A final cleaning with lukewarm water (30°C) and a pH neutral shampoo or a mild detergent should be done. Do not use household cleaners, they are acid and could badly damage the fabric fibres.



1- Cleaning

With a damp cloth and a mild detergent lye.



2-Drying

With a cotton cloth, on a large area, from the sides to the middle, perfectly from a seam to the other one.



3- Brushing

Against the pile direction, when the fabric is dry.

Important note!

If you use a cleaning agent, never treat the stains directly. First try the procedure at an inconspicuous spot to check the colourfastness. Use a clean, soft cloth, saturated with cleaning agent or stain remover.

If special cleaning instructions exist (e. g. for stain repellent fabrics), they are to be strictly observed.

After the stain removal, the whole surface should be rubbed damp to avoid ring formation. Finally, use a dry cloth to absorb the cleaning agent. Wait for the cleaned piece of furniture to dry totally to use it again. When dry, the pile can be vacuumed and brushed with a soft brush.

Advice for cleaning water-soluble stains

- A** = treat with cold water, eventually with a solution of water and shampoo. Never use hot water because protein coagulates.
- B** = treat with a lukewarm solution of shampoo and water. If the stains are still here, wait for the furniture to dry and treat then with cleaning benzine or stain remover.
- C** = don't allow the stain to dry! Treat immediately with a lukewarm solution of shampoo and water.

Advice for cleaning water-insoluble stains

- D** = treat with solutions like cleaning benzine, alcohol or standard liquid stain remover.
- E** = do not iron! First try to remove it by crumbling and lift it off carefully.
- F** = consult an expert.
- G** = damp a white cloth with citric acid solution (1 soup spoon in 100 ml cold water) and absorb the stain from the sides into the middle.

Warning!

Never use solvents for fleecy fabric, they could damage the cover! Never brush or scrape clotty or hardened spots –neither wet nor dry- with your nails, it could damage the pile.

Please consider the stain removal guide, p. 20

Stain removal guide

Soiling	velour	flat weaves	microfibres
Albumen / yolk	A	A	A
Ball point pen	B	B	B
Beer	C	C	C
Beverages/fruit juices	C	C	C
Butter	D	D	D
Blood (aged)	G	G	G
Blood	A	A	A
Cacao / milk	B	B	B
Chewing gum	F	F	F
Coal	D	D	D
Coffee with milk	B	B	B
Colour (water-based)	D	D	D
Colour (oil-based)	D	D	D
Excrement / urine	A	A	A
Fat	D	D	D
Felt-tip pen	D	D	D
Food	B	B	B
Ink	B	B	B
Lipstick	B	B	B
Nail varnish	D	D	D
Perfume	B	B	B
Rust	G	G	G
Soot	B	B	B
Shoe polish	B	B	B
Salad sauce	B	B	B
Spirits	C	C	C
Tea	C	C	C
Vomit	B	B	B
Wax	E	E	E
Wine	B/C	B/C	B/C

source: POS

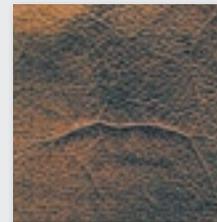
Information about leather furniture

Leather covers not only guarantee long durability but also beauty and elegance. From five up to seven hides are processed for a three-piece suite, depending on its size.

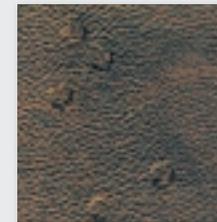
Natural characteristics and properties

A hide always features a multitude of natural characteristics. These ones are the results of wounds, stings, etc. Resorbed small scars, tick stings or little rough places are no flaws, but attest of the uniqueness of this natural product and prove its authenticity. Cowskin, like human, has a variable nature in different places. Color and structure differences in leather are therefore natural aspects and not a reason for rejection.

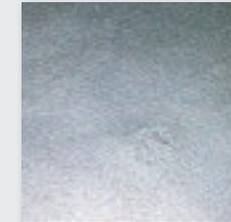
The following characteristics show the leather's authenticity:



veins



insect bites



healed scars



wounds



fat wrinkles



Structural differences

Leather is a natural product with extraordinary properties. It's pleasant to touch, soft, warm, but hard-wearing and breathable. Each hide is unique by nature. Please note that the colour of your upholstered furniture may be different from the one of the sample collection and of the exhibition furniture.

Notice:

To prevent leather, particularly untreated leather, from fading, avoid placing it in direct sunlight. Leather's worse enemies are dust and dry indoor air. Keep your furniture at a minimum of 30 cm away from sources of heat like heaters. Warm air causes leather to dry, making it porous and cracking. In the heating season, please use a humidifier.

Leather quality classes

Following the tanning, the leather is classified according to quality and/or further processes.

Aniline leather, untreated:

Properties: soft, noble, supple, breathable, absorbs body temperature very quickly, highest quality.

Care complexity: regular care (approx. twice a year)

Semi-aniline leather, lightly pigmented leather:

Properties: not as breathable as untreated leather, adapts to body and room temperatures.

Care complexity: quite easily cleaned (approx. once to twice a year)

Nubuck/suede:

Properties: soft, warm, supple, absorbs body temperature quickly.

Care complexity: regular care (twice to three times a year)

Pigmented leather, coated split leather:

Properties: less breathable, slow to warm up, less supple and soft, looks "chilly"

Care complexity: almost no care (wipe with a damp cloth), once a year

Split velour:

Properties: almost not breathable (particularly coated leather), lowest quality

Care complexity: high

Leather care

Basically, regular care and cleaning are recommended to preserve the softness and the durability of the leather. Care sets are available for smooth leather and nubuck. A leather suite should always be bought with a care set. Dust causes leather to dry. It is hence recommended to remove the house dust from the pores by vacuuming the leather once a week with a soft brush attachment at the lowest suction force or by wiping it with a soft damp or antistatic cloth.

Besides regular dust removing, care instructions should be precisely observed.

Warning!

Care lotions for smooth leather can't be used for nubuck leather!

Clean dirt following the care instructions on your care set. Do not treat stains on untreated leather – they are mostly soaked by the leather and become invisible.

Coated leather's surface cracks because of insufficient care.



Normal wear after long use:



colour abrasion due to use



colour abrasion due to sebum



colour abrasion due to sweat

Functions of upholstered suites



Lift-up armrest

Functional sofas, reclining chairs, TV chairs, sofas with adjustable armrests or height adjustable headrests require metal fittings with elaborated mechanisms. If you want these mechanisms to function durably, handle them carefully. Correct manipulation of each fitting is particularly important. Sofas' and divan beds' retractable elements must be operated on the middle – or simultaneously on both sides - to work properly.

Retractable footrests on reclining chairs as well as adjustable and fold down armrests and headrests are not suitable to sit on. They are usually appropriate for bearing a load of 20 to max. 40 kg. Ignoring this leads inevitably to damages which are not to put down to quality and process but only to inappropriate use or handling.

As a functional piece of furniture, it has constantly to move. Please clean the joints of the fittings from time to time. Fittings are screwed up: do check if the screws are tight enough. If not, please don't forget to retighten them! If these basic rules are observed, you have a functional piece of furniture that will last.



sofa bed function



TV chair with a motor

Electrical adjustments of upholstered furniture or chairs offer a special seating comfort that is absolutely sure thanks to the low voltage technology. The electrical motor creates an electromagnetic field when it is on. People with a pacemaker should take medical advice before use in order to eliminate risks.

For your own security, the transformer is outside of the piece of furniture. The transformer with low electricity consumption stands on a long cable, between the motor and the plug socket.

Small height differences due to the structure can exist between the functional armchairs and the suite they belong to.

Warning!

Only experts are allowed to repair electrical cables and motors!

Please contact your furniture shop for any problems you may have.

Please follow the instructions for use and the safety notice!



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