



General information on upholstery

Dimensional stability

- the method of weaving determines the elasticity of a fabric
- the elasticity determines which fabric is suitable for which type of product
- the choice of material and the stabilisation process for the foam therefore have an impact on the amount of creases developed by an item of furniture in the long term; this cannot be prevented

Discolouration

Avoid direct sunlight as much as possible; brightly coloured or darker fabrics may become discoloured over time. This discolouration depends on the amount of light and the type of fabric.

Pilling

The release of fibre particles and/or friction with clothing fibres may cause pills (bobbles). These can be removed using a lint shaver.

Loops and pulls

Never cut loops and/or pulls. Instead, push them back inside the fabric with a suitable needle.

Humidity

Furniture fabrics with natural fibres, and especially woollen fabrics, benefit from the right humidity level (50-60%)

Choice of fabric

Choose a fabric that is suitable for the project in question. A number of fabrics are set out below with details of their specific properties, which may make it easier to choose one.

Polyester	Cotton	Trevira CS	Wool	Faux leather
synthetic material	good wear resistance	permanent flame retardancy	good wear resistance	easy maintenance
very good wear resistance	moisture-absorbent	easy to clean and dries quickly	moisture-absorbent	only remove with lukewarm water or pH-neutral detergent
moderately moisture-absorbent	low sensitivity to electrostatic charge	good dimensional stability	NB: never let wool get completely wet	light-coloured faux leather and jeans do not go well together
durably flame-retardant	stain-sensitive		low sensitivity to electrostatic charge	
easy to clean	easy to clean		slightly flame-retardant	
resistant to bacteria and mould			prone to pilling on first use	
sensitive to electrostatic charge, attracts dust particles more readily in a dry room				

Please note!

The tips in the text below are merely recommendations. In every situation, contact a professional cleaning company before removing stains.

Be careful when using solvents; they may dissolve the underlying cover materials.

Never use unconcentrated detergents, bleach, ammonia or soap intended for hard surfaces.

Upholstery maintenance

Appropriate regular maintenance prevents damage to the fibres of the fabric, so the furniture will last longer.

1-2 weeks

At half power, vacuum the item of furniture with an appropriate smooth attachment. Wipe furniture fabrics made of polyurethane clean with a dry to slightly damp cloth, vacuum or brush with a soft brush. If you vacuum too hard, the underlying layer may come up through the fabric. If you wish to disinfect a piece of faux leather furniture, check with the fabric supplier whether the faux leather is of a make and type suitable for the disinfectant. An unsuitable disinfectant may irreparably damage the upholstery in the short or long term.

2-3 times a year

Clean furniture put to normal commercial usage 2-3 times a year. Furniture in private households does not need to be cleaned as often. It is recommended that diluted pH-neutral carbon dioxide solutions are used for cleaning because this method avoids the use of soap. We advise you to contact a professional cleaning company to guarantee satisfactory cleaning results. A professional cleaning company may also help you determine the maintenance schedule to ensure that the fabrics are maintained correctly. The carpet and furniture cleaning foundation, SWTM, keeps a list of certified companies that can do the cleaning. The affiliated members can be found at www.swtm.nl.

Woollen furniture fabrics should not be saturated because wool in itself is dirt-repellent. Fabrics made entirely from Trevira CS should not be saturated as this will reduce their permanent flame-retardant properties.

Stain removal

Taking quick action increases the chances of removing an entire stain from the furniture. Cascando cannot guarantee that a stain can be removed completely. Before cleaning the stain, remove any hardened residue with a scraper or blunt object. Liquids must be absorbed using suitable material.

Non-greasy stains

Dab gently with a clean lint-free cloth or with a sponge wetted with warm water and then squeezed out. Prevent stains at the edges by dabbing gently in a circular motion.

Greasy stains

Remove greasy stains using appropriate detergents or solvents. Test the cleaning agent first on a hidden spot on the furniture. After cleaning, rinse off well with clean water. None of the cleaning agent used should remain as this will accelerate soiling. Before using the item of furniture, remove the excess water with a wet vacuum (if necessary), then leave the treated patches to dry out naturally or with the help of a hair dryer. A hair dryer is recommended for microfibre textiles.

Denim stains

Darker jeans may stain the furniture. Denim stains on polyurethane products can be removed with the help of an eraser. Note: rubbing hard may cause colour loss and/or damage to the surface. For denim stains, contact a professional cleaning company.