

CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MATERIALS USED IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

1. Upholstered furniture, beds, mattresses and other items in the Manufacturer's offer, should be operated in accordance with their intended use and the rules of use listed below.
2. Due to the soft elements and the type of upholstery, there may be differences in the dimensions of the upholstered furniture in relation to the parameters given in the catalogues, leaflets or on the website. All furniture dimensions refer to the outermost parts of the furniture and are given with a tolerance of +/-3%. For mattresses, a tolerance of +/- 1.5 cm in size is permitted due to the elasticity of the components used.
3. In upholstered furniture, there may be differences in the softness of the seats from one piece to another. This is due to the natural properties of the materials used for the construction and filling, i.e.: the density of the upholstery foam, the elasticity of the metal springs, upholstery belts and the use of functional mechanisms (sleeping function, elements with a storage box, corner elements, pouffes and ottomans). Differences in seat firmness can also occur between the furniture on display and that delivered to the customer. This is the natural result of use and the application of different upholstery.
4. In upholstered furniture, there may be differences in the degree of hardness of the individual components of the set, resulting from their different sizes and conditioned by the design solutions used.
5. The presented samples of fabrics, leathers and colouring of wooden elements should be treated as examples of raw materials, and therefore the ordered furniture may differ from the presented samples.
6. In the event of the furniture being added over a period of time, the manufacturer reserves the right to make changes to the colour, design, dimensions and function of the furniture. Differences may be due to a change in the production process, as well as the use of a different batch/supply of raw materials in the production process.
7. If the product is replaced during the warranty period, the manufacturer reserves the right to introduce technological changes, i.e. product dimensions, materials used for production, decorative and movable elements, sleeping function, resulting from the necessity to eliminate product defects.
8. The colours of the fabrics, leathers and wooden elements shown in the photos may differ from the actual colours. This is due to the limitations of digital recording technology and the individual settings of electronic devices, in particular the graphics card and monitor.
9. None of the available upholstery materials (fabric, coated fabric/artificial leather, natural leather) will resist the possible damage that animals can cause. For this reason, when choosing an upholstery fabric, particular attention should be paid to its durability parameters and the intended use.
10. The occurrence of folds and wrinkles in the upholstery material, as a desirable and intended feature most often found in semi-circular and curved parts, do not constitute a quality defect.

11. When using the furniture, natural noises may occur due to the mechanisms used.
 - a. There may be a slight rubbing noise when operating the electric relaxation function. This is due to the surface structure of the upholstery materials used. These are issues that do not constitute a defect.
 - b. The sounds emitted during use and mechanical functions are a natural result of the construction, properties and specific characteristics of the materials used (pivot points and rivets, tension springs, engine noise). These are issues that do not constitute a defect.
 - c. The sounds emitted during use resulting from the characteristics and parameters of the materials and components used (tensioned hoists - strings, ribbons).
12. During use and use of mechanical functions, elements may wear out (abrasion of elements), this is a natural phenomenon for this type of products and does not constitute a defect.
13. Discolouration of the foams or latex, which is the result of natural processes, but does not alter the characteristics of the use of the Product.
14. In the initial period of use, specific smells may be felt that are characteristic of the raw materials and components used (glue, foam, fabric).

CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES OF UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

1. There may be differences in the shade and texture of fabrics if they come from different production batches of the fabric manufacturer and the complaint relates to the difference of individual products purchased at certain periods of time.
2. There may be natural differences in the shade of fabrics between the samples or furniture on display and those delivered to the customer, resulting from the colour tolerances of the materials used.
3. There may be natural wrinkling, fading or shrinkage of the fabrics occurring during normal use and resulting from the properties of the fabrics and the characteristics of the foam insert and its use by the Buyer.
4. There may be occurrence of folds in the upholstery material as a desirable and intended feature.
5. There may be shading or shimmering of the fabric (variations in sheen and shade depending on the angle of incidence of the light) even within the same batch of fabric, which is a peculiar effect resulting from the natural characteristics of certain types of fabric.
6. Each fabric has natural individual characteristics, specific to its type fabric, which may become apparent during the daily use of the furniture and do not indicate a quality defect:
 - **Shading** - a visual effect consisting of the impression of differences in colour between different parts of the upholstery, caused by a unidirectional arrangement of fibres. It is most evident in corner layouts where light is reflected from different angles. This effect is not a technological defect in the product, nor does it indicate poor upholstery quality. The shading is a natural property of velours, velour-like fabrics, flocked fabrics and chenille with longer pile.
 - **Fibre creases** ("seat mirror" effect) - created by the weight of the sitter, natural moisture and body temperature. This effect is similar to ironing. This is a typical

phenomenon associated with the use of velours, velour-like fabrics, flocked fabrics and chenille. This effect does not indicate a reduced quality of the material.

- **Pilling** (microfibring of fibres) - an effect occurring due to the daily use of the furniture (impossible to eliminate completely). This is the formation of small balls/knots on the surface of the fabric that are difficult to remove. The effect is usually created by covering the furniture with blankets and bedspreads, made of raw materials with distinctly long fibres.
 - **Discolouration** - clothing that is easily discoloured, e.g. denim, can irreversibly change the colour of any upholstery fabric, especially light-coloured ones, and vice versa, upholstery fabric with a particularly strong, saturated colour (red, indigo, navy blue, black), can give up part of the dye to the clothing in contact with it, especially light-coloured ones.
7. As the furniture is used, its upholstery acquires a distinctive appearance, which is the natural result of the fabric's use. It is characterised by the formation of smaller or larger folds (depending on the degree of stretch and elasticity of the fabric) in the most intensively used areas of the furniture.
 8. When using the furniture, may creasing, flattening or pressing of fabric fibres caused by pressure or touch.
 9. Fabrics with intense color very often reflect their color when exposed to the influence of temperature and humidity.

CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES OF LEATHER

1. The leather has distinctive features that highlight its natural origin and do not indicate a reduced value of the raw material: characteristic smell, visible lines, folds of fat, insect punctures, scars, loops, differences in glossiness, stretch marks, wrinkles, etc. These are features that do not affect the durability of the use, they are only a guarantee of the authenticity of the material.
2. The natural effect of using the natural leather furniture is a change in the softness of the seat and back.
3. A single piece of furniture can be made from several pieces of leather, so subtle colour shades between the different parts of the furniture are allowed.
4. During the use of the furniture with the natural leather upholstery, characteristic features may occur as a result of the natural effects of the exploitation of the raw material. Wrinkles, folds, creasing and wearing of the leather can occur in the most intensively used areas.
5. Direct contact of the upholstery leather with factors such as excessive heat or cold, unsuitable ambient humidity, salt contained in sweat and the effects of unsuitable chemicals leads to irreversible changes in the appearance and quality of the upholstery.
6. Folds and creases in the leather cover resulting from the design features of the furniture.

UPHOLSTERY - LEATHER

We select leather with particular attention to quality. Our leathers are processed and tanned without altering their properties, so scars, wrinkles, differences in texture and shade variation are considered characteristics of the natural product and are not subject to the warranty. Details are shown in the photos of the natural leather features.



Original properties, retaining its natural softness and delicacy. The presence of scars, differences in texture, wrinkles, lines, differences in colour tones and any other traces that nature has left on the surface of the leather are proof of absolute authenticity and value.

In the event of an upholstered piece of furniture with natural leather upholstery, additional stitching may be necessary in the seat or back area compared to the fabric upholstered version.

After all production checks have been completed, we conduct a thorough final inspection of each sofa to assess the appearance (seams, assembly, covering) and durability (fatigue test of the finished product). Our sofa is only ready for use once it has passed the final test.

CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES OF WOODEN ELEMENTS

1. Uneven colouring, knots and differences in wood grain due to its natural characteristics. These are issues that do not constitute a defect.
2. Differences between wood colour and defect-masking filler. These are issues that do not constitute a defect.
3. In the furniture finished with an aged patina, due to the manual application and rubbing in of these materials, variations may occur in the intensity of the patina on the furniture surface as well as between individual pieces of the furniture.
4. Inadequate maintenance can lead to discolouration or damage and these defects are not the responsibility of the manufacturer.
5. Excessive cleaning pressure can result in discolouration or colour lightening.
6. For the safety and protection of the furniture, perform a test in a non-exposed area to see how the piece will react when cleaned before undertaking the essential cleaning.
7. Furniture cleaners found in the general trade must be used in accordance with their manufacturer's intended use, rules and instructions, and their use is the sole responsibility of the Buyer.

DECORATIVE WOOD

The wooden elements were made from natural and environmentally clean materials. As a living organism, each tree produces a different, unique structure and varied colour within a single trunk, resulting from the natural spread of the tree in girth and height. The aforementioned relationships influence the uniqueness/diversity regarding the texture of the wooden elements used in furniture production.

The above-mentioned properties of the wood are a testimony to its natural origin and not a manufacturing defect.

