

RULES FOR THE PROPER USE OF FURNITURE

Congratulations on choosing furniture from our collection. We are confident that they will meet all your expectations. Ensuring high quality and functionality, we would like to provide you with detailed instructions for use and care. Using the following rules will allow you to enjoy the product for a long time.

Please note that failure to follow these instructions for use and care may lead to the exclusion of the warranty.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSPORT, ASSEMBLY, USE, MAINTENANCE

1. Transport should be conducted with special care, as mechanical damage, scratches, tears or cracks are most likely to occur during this operation.
2. Furniture should only be transported in its original packaging and properly secured (use of straps, safety strips, other accessories to protect the furniture from damage) and in accordance with the instructions on the labels and markings attached to the packaging.
3. When receiving the upholstered furniture, please check carefully whether the goods are in accordance with the order, whether all elements of the furniture and its packaging are not damaged (there are no scratches, abrasions, cracks, cuts or other damage to the structure of the fabric or leather, as well as damage to the wooden construction elements) and whether the warranty card and the elements for self-assembly have been attached to the goods.
4. Furniture should not be moved, thrown, pulled or knocked over.
5. When moving the furniture, hold it from underneath by the rigid parts of the structure. In the case of multi-piece furniture, move each piece separately. It is forbidden to grab the furniture by loose parts, armrests, upholstery, legs and headrests and to put it on sharp edges.
6. The furniture should be placed on a level base.
7. The packaging should only be removed once the furniture has been set up in its final location, and when unpacking it, no sharp objects should be used which may damage the cover.
8. Before starting assembly, follow the enclosed instructions and remove all transport protection.
9. The folds and creases of the upholstery created during transport usually disappear a few days after unpacking, but this process can be accelerated by hand-shaping the cover and cushions.
10. It is important to ensure the right conditions in the rooms where the product is operated or stored, i.e. temperatures between +15°C and +23°C, humidity between 40% and 70%. For the furniture powered by a lithium battery, the permissible temperature is between 5 and 20 °C. The distance of the product from active heat sources should not be less than 1.5 metres. To avoid the fading process of the fabric or leather, exposure of the furniture to direct sunlight is discouraged.
11. Any questionable operation of moving parts, such as the sleeping function, relaxation function, armrests, headrests, must be reported immediately to the seller.

RULES OF USE

RULES FOR THE USE OF FURNITURE

1. The furniture should be used for its intended purpose.
2. It is important to ensure the right conditions in the rooms where the product is operated or stored, i.e. temperatures between +15°C and +23°C, humidity between 40% and 70%.
3. The furniture should be placed on a level base at least 1 m away from heat sources (heaters, fireplaces, cookers, radiators).
4. To protect the floor from possible scratches, it is a good idea to pad the furniture with felt pads to minimise the possibility of damage to the floor when the furniture is moved. Felt pads wear out over time, so be sure to replace them regularly
5. It is absolutely forbidden to:
 - sit or stand on armrests, backrest edges,
 - jump on the mattress, seat, backrest or individual spring bars.
6. Jumping on the mattresses or prolonged pressure points (e.g. frequent sitting on the edge of the bed) can damage the springs or deform the foam inserts.
7. When unfolding the furniture, extend and retract the moving parts evenly by holding the centre of the piece.
8. It is forbidden to unfold and fold the sleeping function by oneself, to open bedding containers, bed frames and to activate the seat extension by children.
9. All the upholstered furniture is lounge in nature and the features used are designed for occasional sleeping.
10. The permitted tolerance in the dimensions of the mattresses used is +/- 1.5 cm and is due to the elasticity of the raw materials used.
11. The furniture should not be used with a load of more than 120 kg per seat and 40 kg per backrest.
12. Do not place excessive amounts of bedding in the boxes designed for this purpose to prevent them from expanding and collapsing. Bedding should be evenly distributed and the weight should not exceed **6 kg**.
13. Differences in hardness and resilience between the individual furniture components are a natural effect, resulting from the different design solutions in the functional and non-functional modules.
14. Furniture made from different types of upholstery material (fabric, coated fabric, natural leather) can have a slightly different resting comfort and appearance. This is related to the thickness, structure and elasticity of the material used.
15. Changes in the use of a piece of furniture that occur over time and in use, such as the fuzzing and stretching of the fabric, the wearing away of the leather at the seams and in the most intensively used areas, changes in the softness, springiness and deformation of cushions, backrests and seats are natural and cannot be eliminated.
16. All foam elements can change their colour when exposed to light. This is a natural process that does not affect the use values of the entire product and does not reduce its value.
17. The outer edges of the upholstery should be protected against mechanical abrasion.
18. The upholstered furniture should be used interchangeably over the entire seating area to avoid differences in the appearance of the entire set. This prevents uneven wear and

- tear on the furniture, as well as the formation of wrinkles in the covers and the effect of different shades on the surface of the fabric.
19. When in use, protect the furniture from excessive UV light, intensive cleaning or use, this can cause discolouration to appear, which is a natural process of pigment loss.
 20. The folds and creases in the upholstery created during use usually disappear after several minutes, but this process can be accelerated by shaping the cushions by hand.
 21. The natural effects of furniture use are creases and undulations of the covers.
 22. Wrinkles and corrugations resulting from the use of so-called loose-fitting upholstery fabric (e.g. mattresses, sofa seats, cushion furniture and furniture with split or glued seams of upholstery parts) can be spread and shaped by hand.
 23. The furniture made of natural leather should be subjected to special protection and successive preservation treatments (with preparations designed for this purpose) twice a year.
 24. Avoid direct contact of leather upholstery with solvents, alcohol, vegetable and animal fats, human body sweat and any unauthorised chemicals, as they may damage or destroy the leather.
 25. The upholstered furniture produced in leather may additionally have cuts, which the furniture produced in fabric does not have as standard.
 26. When upholstering a piece of the furniture with patterned fabric, so-called "pattern mismatch" is allowed.
 27. When the sleeping function is activated, there may be a slight difference in height between the seat and the pull-out, small gaps or shifts in the line of the backrest and seat. This effect is due to technological reasons.
 28. When using the furniture, natural noises may occur due to the metalwork mechanisms used, e.g. creaking
 29. A slight horizontal deviation may occur in moving furniture elements such as the pull-out function, armrests or headrests. This means that individual pieces of furniture occurring next to each other may differ slightly. This is due to the technology of the respective fitting type and is not regarded as a product defect.
 30. The furniture that has an electric seat extension function should be used in accordance with the instructions and only activated after checking that there are no obstacles to the movement of the mechanism.
 31. Do not sit on the edge of the maximally extended seat as this may risk damaging the mechanism.
 32. It is forbidden to put hands or objects between moving parts and behind the seat, To touch the appliance, cables, power supply and other electronic components of the mechanism with wet hands.
 33. Protect the power cable from mechanical damage, dust, heat sources (heater, fireplace, etc.), flammable materials and water. Unplug the power cord if the unit is not used for a long period of time.
 34. None of the available upholstery materials (fabric, coated fabric, 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.

RULES FOR THE USE OF MATTRESSES

1. The mattresses should be used for their intended purpose.
2. Due to their high weight and elasticity, latex and pocket-spring mattresses should only be transported horizontally.
3. After unpacking the mattress from the foil, check it carefully.
4. Ensure proper conditions in the rooms where the mattress is used. The product retains its properties at a temperature of 15 °C to 30 °C and a humidity level of 40 to 70 %. The distance of the product from active heat sources should not be less than 1.5 m.
5. The mattress should not lie directly on the floor, or any other hard and solid surface, due to the lack of ventilation.
6. The mattress should be placed on a properly selected wooden frame, chosen for the customer's weight at the purchase stage, according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
7. Frame selection:
 - Pocket and multipocket mattresses, latex and thermoelastic foam mattresses - frames with sprung slats, the distance between which is no more than 4 cm.
 - Other mattresses - frames with sprung slats , between which the distance is no more than 8 cm.
 - Bonell and coir mattresses cannot be combined with frames with adjustable head and foot elements.
8. A mattress protector is recommended between the mattress and the frame to protect the mattress from the direct impact of the slats.
9. The permitted tolerance in the dimensions of the mattresses used is +/- 1.5 cm and is due to the elasticity of the raw materials used.
10. The mattress should be placed on a frame of appropriate dimensions. Only the bed and frame matched to the size of the mattress will not interfere with its proper use.
11. The mattress insert, at the beginning of its use, adapts to the silhouette of the person using it, so there may be a slight hollow in the hip area. This does not affect the properties of the mattress. The permissible variation in the hollow is up to 20 mm.
12. For better hygiene and to keep the mattress cleaner for longer, a mattress protector or mattress topper (top) is recommended, which not only shields the mattress from possible dirt, but also increases the feeling of comfort when sleeping.
13. Mattresses can be characterised by a specific smell of the components used in their manufacture, particularly intense in the initial period of use, which does not constitute that it is harmful to health. Frequent airing of the mattress is recommended at the beginning of use.
14. Do not jump on the mattress or allow prolonged pressure points, e.g. frequent sitting on the edge of the mattress, which can lead to permanent damage to the springs and/or deformation of the foam inserts.
15. The mattress should be turned horizontally and vertically every 3 months.
16. The washable covers (marked with an appropriate label) have divider zips sewn around the mattress. They should be washed according to the recommendations on the label. The cover may shrink up to 5% from its nominal size after washing.
17. For covers designed to be washed for hygiene and comfort, it is recommended that this is repeated every 6 months.
18. To get rid of dust mites and dust, vacuuming the mattress with a soft upholstery brush is recommended.
19. The mattress soaked in moisture should not be dried in the sun.

20. The mattress should not be washed or cleaned wet with steam or chemicals.
21. All foam mattress components can change colour when exposed to light. This is a natural process that does not affect the functional values of the entire product and does not reduce its quality.

RULES FOR THE USE OF NATURAL WOOD FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES FROM THE WERNATURE COLLECTION

1. Wooden furniture and all accessories should be used for their intended purpose.
2. The wooden decorative elements were made from natural and environmentally clean materials. The different unique texture and varied colour within a single trunk is due to the natural expansion of the tree in girth and height.
3. Occurring knots and differences in grain are evidence of natural origin and do not affect the value of the furniture.
4. Visible losses are filled in with a specialised masking preparation, which may differ in colour from the natural colouring of the wood.
5. Selected elements use lacobel safety glass, created using special float technology.
6. The wooden surface of furniture is delicate and should not be subjected to improper use such as scratching or scraping.
7. Do not place hot or sharp items (which could damage the surface of the furniture) on wooden furniture.
8. All elements of wooden furniture can change their colour when exposed to light. This is a natural process that does not affect the functional values of the entire product and does not reduce its quality.
9. Variations in grain and shade on wooden elements do not constitute a quality defect.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE RULES

RULES FOR PROPER CARE OF FURNITURE FABRICS

1. Upholstered furniture and bed covers should be cleaned regularly as recommended. Proper maintenance and care will maintain the qualities for a long time.
2. Before cleaning, test how the surface to be cleaned will react to the product by applying it to an invisible part of the furniture. In this manner, damage to the fabric, discolouration or other visible changes caused by an over-aggressive product can be avoided.
3. It is recommended to clean the furniture once a week, using the nozzle or attachment of a Hoover designed for furniture or manually with a soft brush. At the same time, excessive friction and vacuuming at high power levels should be avoided so as not to damage the fabric fibres. The furniture components that can be pulled off are advised to be gently shaken out, preferably in the open air.
4. The fabrics that have pile on their surface - chenille, velour - require regular brushing with a soft brush. This procedure will avoid the phenomenon of pile sagging on the surface of the fabric, especially in areas of heavy use. The pile will retain its resilience and the fabric will retain its delicate character.

5. If oily and wet stains appear, use tissue paper followed by a clean, damp and soft cloth so that the stain is quickly absorbed. Otherwise, the dirt can penetrate deep into the fabric fibres, making it impossible to clean effectively. Only then can the stain be removed using lukewarm water and a neutral detergent designed for hand washing. The dirty surface should be cleaned with gentle circular movements from the outside to the inside, avoiding vigorous rubbing of the wet pile. After removing the stain, the fabric should be left to dry at room temperature. If necessary, repeat the operation, widening the cleaned area around the stained area to reduce the centre's circular effect.
6. Do not use an iron to speed up the drying of the wet part of the upholstery.
7. If coffee or tea is spilled on the surface of the fabric, the stain should be immediately blotted up with an absorbent cotton cloth and solid dirt, i.e. coffee grounds, should be removed. Then follow the instructions in point 5.
8. Dry dirt (mud, ash, dust, cosmetics, etc.) should be vacuumed from the fabric before the substance penetrates the fabric. For residues, shake off the dirt and wipe gently with a damp cloth.
9. In the event of heavy staining, it is advisable to have the service carried out by a company specialising in upholstery cleaning.

RULES FOR PROPER CARE OF NATURAL LEATHER

The use of leather to make the furniture has a very long tradition. Leather is the oldest natural upholstery material and so far has not found a better substitute. Its exceptional performance qualities and unique character make it the most durable and desirable upholstery material.

1. The furniture made of natural leather should be subjected to special protection and successive preservation treatments (with preparations designed for this purpose) twice a year. With proper care, leather-covered furniture will maintain its aesthetic qualities for a long time.
2. Every piece of leather is different and unique. When deciding to buy a leather product, we accept the character given to it by: scars, wrinkles, stretch marks, lines, scratches, pricks, as well as differences in texture and shade. The characteristics listed are a confirmation of the authenticity and natural origin of the leather and should therefore not be regarded as defects.
3. The leather is a kind of humidity regulator in the room thanks to its ability to "breathe", i.e. to absorb and then give up up to 25% of its weight. It takes on an ambient temperature - in a room of 20°C it may appear cool, but it warms up locally when it comes into contact with the body.
4. The leather, despite its exceptional elasticity and tensile and tear strength, needs to be protected from damaging factors such as excessive ambient temperature and dryness (sunlight, radiators), sweat, hair grease, dust, household chemicals and overdrying.
5. Over time, the leather can become worn down during use – which is normal when in use, thus highlighting the worn surface (patina shade).
6. Before cleaning a piece of furniture, test how the surface to be cleaned reacts to the chemical by applying it to an invisible, small part of the furniture. In this manner, we avoid damage to the fabric, discolouration or other visible deformations caused by an overly aggressive treatment.

7. An undoubted advantage of the furniture in natural leather is that it is easy to clean. In most cases, it is sufficient to wipe its surface with a damp cloth, without using any chemicals.
8. It is recommended to maintain and clean the leather every 4-6 months, depending on its type and the degree of wear. It is advisable to undertake the first maintenance treatment immediately after purchase. This facilitates subsequent cleaning and can prevent hard-to-remove stains.
9. When preserving the leather, proper attention should be paid to using the correct order of application. First we use cleaning agents and then preservatives.
10. It is important to be careful not to rub the leather with excessive force or for too long when cleaning to avoid discolouring the leather.
11. Any cleaning must be completed with the application of a preservative, as cleaning usually damages the protective layer of the leather.
12. Following maintenance, the use of the furniture should be stopped for a period of 12 hours.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF DECORATIVE WOOD

1. The surface of the furniture is delicate and should not be subjected to improper use such as scratching or scraping.
2. Do not place hot or sharp items (which could damage the surface of the furniture) on the wooden elements.
3. Also, inadequate maintenance can lead to discolouration or damage and these defects are not the responsibility of the manufacturer.
4. Excessive cleaning pressure can result in discolouration or colour lightening.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The elements should be cleaned systematically to prevent dust/dirt from accumulating and lingering on the furniture for an extended period of time.
8. Chemicals should NOT be used for the care of wood, natural fibreboard and laminated board components, as they can damage their surfaces.
9. Varnished and gloss-finished parts should be cleaned with a soft and dry or slightly damp cloth; the surface thus cleaned should be dried immediately.
10. Do not use abrasives, hard sponges, solvents or chemicals for cleaning. Their use may cause damage to the furniture. We caution against the use of chemical furniture preservatives, as these can have a negative effect on the appearance of the varnish coating.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF FURNITURE ACCESSORIES

1. The surface of the furniture is delicate and should not be subjected to improper use such as scratching or scraping.
2. Also inadequate maintenance can lead to discolouration or damage and these defects are not the responsibility of the manufacturer.

3. Excessive cleaning pressure can result in discolouration or colour lightening.
4. No hot or sharp items (which could damage the surface of the furniture) may be placed on veneered or lacquered elements.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. For cleaning chrome and plastic parts, generally available, non-scratching cleaners designed for the type of finish can be used.
8. Glass worktops should be cleaned with care products designed for glass and then polished with a dry, soft and clean cloth.
9. Natural materials – veneer, as well as wood-based materials - double-sided melamine-coated chipboard, raw lacquered fibreboard and lacquered MDF – are used for furniture. Such surfaces should be cleaned with a soft and dry or damp cloth and then wiped dry.
10. Varnished and glossy finished surfaces should only be cleaned with a dry, soft cloth.