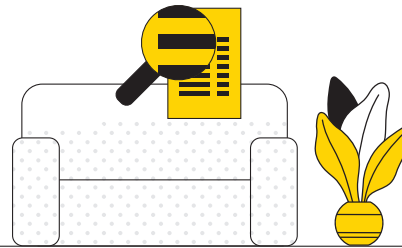


# 12 rules for the care for textiles

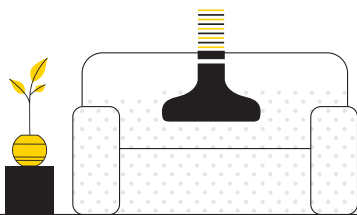
## 1 Use as intended

Therefore, when choosing your fabric, pay attention to its technical properties.



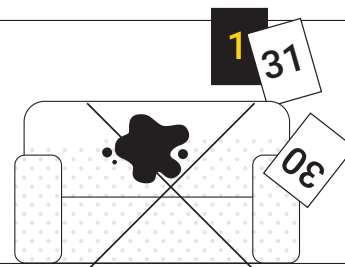
## 2 Vacuuming

Vacuum the furniture regularly using a vacuum cleaner with an appropriate attachment designed for furniture. Do not use a standard brush for floors. Do not allow the fabric to get sucked in, as this may result in pulling the fibres of the covering underneath the fabric. Pulled hair of the covering can be difficult to remove from the surface of the fabric.



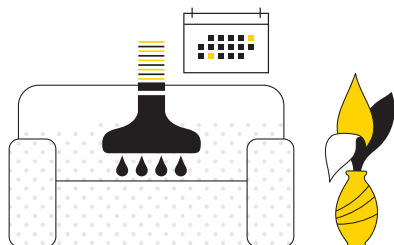
## 3 Removal of stains

If there is a stain on the fabric, react quickly! In the case of a fresh stain, the effect of its removal is better than in the case of old stains.



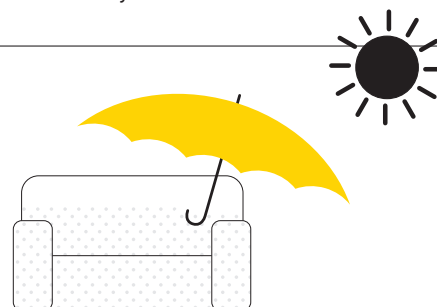
## 4 Regular cleaning

It is recommended to perform deep cleaning of the upholstery fabric on a regular basis, depending on the extent to which the furniture is worn and soiled. This can be done using a vacuum cleaner with a washing function or using the services of a professional cleaning company. Before using any method, make sure that your fabric can be cleaned with the given method.



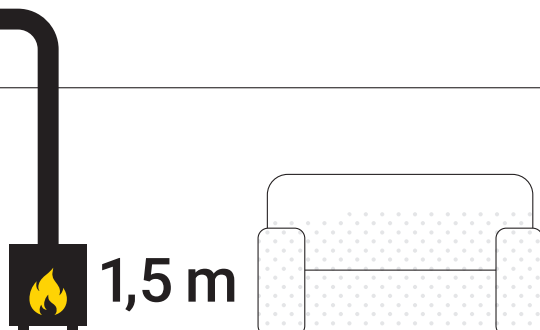
## 5 UV protection

Avoid exposing the furniture to direct sunlight, which may cause fading and damage to the fabric.



## 6 Protection from heat

Keep a distance of at least 150 cm from heat-emitting appliances (stove, fireplace, heater, etc.), which can damage or significantly reduce the strength of the fibres.



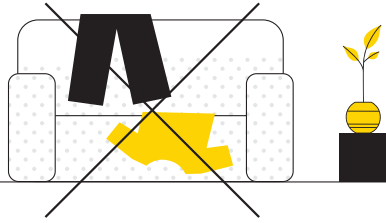
 Lech

It works!

 LechTech

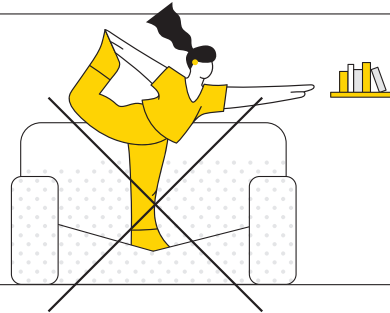
## 7 Protection from colour migration

Avoid contact with other fabrics that show a tendency for colour migration (jeans, fabrics in intense colours). Failure to follow this rule may colour the fabric permanently. Remember that intense colours, i.e. red, brown or black, particularly in the initial phase of use, may show a tendency to dye. This is a natural characteristic of fabrics dyed completely.



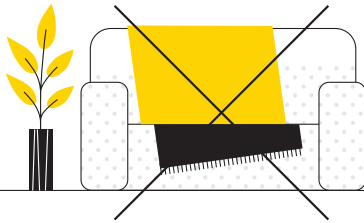
## 8 Protection from tearing

Do not expose the fabric to point stress by applying a great pressure on a small area (for example, jumping), which can cause a separation at the seam or displacement of threads in the structure of the fabric.



## 9 Do not cover

Do not cover the fabric with bedspreads or blankets as the fibres of both fabrics may come together and pill, which can be difficult to remove. If the furniture is intended for sleeping, use such a type of sheet that is smooth (without protruding hairs) on the contact side of the upholstery fabric.



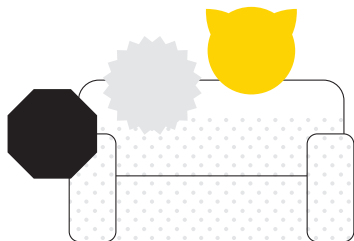
## 10 Avoid chemicals

Do not use harsh chemicals such as bleach, solvents or other cleaning agents that can permanently damage the fabric. If it is necessary to use any cleaning agent, use grey soap. Always test it on a hardly visible area of the fabric to make sure that it is safe for your fabric.



## 11 Protection of the fabric

In order to provide an additional protection to a fabric, you may consider the use of a waterproofing product, which forms a protective coat on the surface of the fabric. Depending on their type, the waterproofing product can help with resistance to stains, fabric hydrophobicity (repelling water molecules), or UV resistance.



## 12 Protection from animals

Even if your fabric has the PetFriendly property, remember that this property allows the hair to be removed more easily from the fabric's surface and provides an increased resistance to thread pulling. However, no technology guarantees 100% resistance to bites or intense scratching.

