



Furniture Care

General Care Tips

- Many items can be maintained regularly by simply wiping with a soft dry cloth to remove dust.
- To protect your furniture, avoid placing it in direct sunlight or too close to heat sources. Do not place hot items directly onto furniture as they can damage the finish. Use felt pads or other protective layers such as coasters when placing any items on finished surfaces.
- If spills occur, wipe immediately with a soft damp cloth or spot treat. Make sure to wipe dry after cleaning to avoid water spots.
- Do not use harsh chemicals or abrasives as they can damage surface areas.

Basic Upholstery Fabric Care Tips

- For everyday cleaning of your fabric upholstered pieces, use the upholstery attachment on your vacuum cleaner to vacuum the surface of the furniture to remove any loose dirt. It's also a good idea to vacuum underneath as well.
- If you can, flip your cushions regularly to distribute the wear and to reduce soiling.
- Clean spills immediately by gently blotting with a clean, absorbent cloth. If a stain remains, then you'll have to do some deeper cleaning according to the fabric's code.
- W Code Fabrics stands for 'Water based cleaner'. This code means that you can spot clean your fabric with a water-based shampoo or foam upholstery cleaner. You can use a brush to agitate the cleaner or even an upholstery attachment on a carpet cleaner. Be careful to avoid over-wetting the stain and always pre-test.
- S Code Fabrics must be cleaned with solvents (dry clean only). You can spot treat stains with a water-free solvent or dry-cleaning product. Use solvent cleaners in a well-ventilated room and keep away from open flames. Avoid using cleaning products containing carbon tetrachloride, as it is highly toxic.
- W/S Code Fabrics, means a combination of dry cleaning solvents and water-based cleaners may be used. These fabrics can be spot cleaned with upholstery shampoo, foam from a mild detergent, or a mild detergent.
- X Code Fabrics can only be cleaned by vacuuming or light brushing. A Code X means the fabric is not cleanable with water or solvent cleaners.

Leather Care Tips

- Dust leather with a clean, dry cloth and vacuum it regularly using a soft brush attachment.

Furniture Upholstery Terms

Construction

Corner Blocked Frame Each corner is reinforced with a wood block, providing lasting strength.

8-Way Hand Tied Springs Each spring is hand tied eight ways (front to back, side to side & diagonally). A sign of quality construction, these coils offer the highest level of comfort and durability.

No-Sag Springs "S" shaped wires that are fastened to the front rail and run from the front to the back of the furniture every few inches apart.

Vanity Strip A 4" strip of fabric on the sofa decking matching the upholstery fabric so you don't see unsightly black seat decking when the seat cushions separate.

Webbing Woven fibers cut in strips and stretched across the furniture frame.

Wood Encased Frame Ensures a quality appearance and prevents fabric from stretching.

Cushion Description

Foam Porter upholstery carries a minimum of 1.8lb foam. The higher the density of the foam the better support. Lower density foams collapse and don't provide support.

Pocket Coils Individually wrapped coils maintain their shape and are often more resilient and plush than foam cushions.

Down Made from feathers, down offers maximum comfort. Down may require more maintenance than foam but offers greater durability and resilience.

Leather Terms

Full Aniline A top-grain leather that is dyed with the color permeating all the fibers. No additional coloring is needed.

Semi Aniline A top-grain leather that is dyed on the surface only and coated with matching pigment for add protection.

Bicast Leather Polyurethane applied to the surface of split leather and embossed. While slightly stiffer than top grain, it has a consistent texture, that is easy to maintain and is durable.

Leather-Look A man-made material usually consisting of polyurethane. A great durable alternative to leather without sacrificing comfort.

Nubuck is a type of top-grain leather that has been sanded or buffed on the grain side, or the outer surface, to create a soft, velvety texture. This process gives nubuck its characteristic nap of short protein fibers, producing a surface that feels similar to suede but is more durable.

Top Grain leather is made from the strongest fibers of a leather hide and is the most durable. The hide surface is sanded and refinished.

Split is the bottom layers of the hide that have been split off from the top grain leather, then pigmented or sueded.

Wax Pull Up is a type of full-grain leather treated with oils and waxes, giving it a rich color and smooth, glossy finish. When stretched or bent, it reveals lighter color variations. This leather is durable, and develops a beautiful patina over time

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