

CARE & CLEANING

Upholstery Cleanability Codes and Recommended Cleaning Instructions

CODE S

To prevent overall soil, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot Clean, using a mild water-free solvent or dry cleaning product. Clean only in a well ventilated room and avoid any product containing Carbon Tetrachloride or other toxic materials. Pretest small area before proceeding. Cleaning by a professional furniture cleaning service only is recommended.

CAUTION: Never remove cushion covers for separate dry cleaning or washing, even though they do have zippers. Do not use bleach at any time. The use of steam or water-based cleaners may cause excessive shrinking or staining on this particular fabric. Do not use any tumble method cleaning service as this may destroy the backing of the fabric or shrink or otherwise damage the upholstery fabric.

CODE W

To prevent overall soil, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean, using the foam only from a water-based cleaning agent such as a mild detergent or non-solvent upholstery shampoo product. Apply foam with a soft brush in a circular motion. Vacuum when dry. Pretest small area before proceeding. Use a professional furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

CAUTION: Never remove cushion covers for separate dry cleaning or washing, even though they do have zippers. Do not use bleach or any tumble method cleaning service as this may destroy the backing of the fabric or shrink or otherwise damage the upholstery fabric.

CODE S-W

To remove dust and grime, frequent vacuuming or light brushing is recommended. Spot clean with a mild solvent, an upholstery shampoo or the foam from a mild detergent. When using a solvent or dry cleaning product, follow instructions carefully and clean only in a well ventilated room. Avoid any product which contains Carbon Tetrachloride or other toxic material. With either method, pretest a small area before proceeding. Use a furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

CAUTION: Never remove cushion covers for separate dry cleaning or washing, even though they do have zippers. Do not use bleach or any tumble method cleaning service as this may destroy the backing of the fabric or shrink or otherwise damage the upholstery fabric.

CODE X

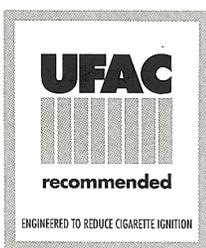
Clean this fabric only by vacuuming or light brushing to prevent accumulation of dust or grime. Water-based foam cleaners or solvent-based cleaning agents of any kind may cause excessive shrinking, staining or distortion of the surface pile and, therefore, should not be used.

CAUTION: Never remove cushion covers for separate cleaning or washing, even though they do have zippers. Do not use any tumble method or cleaning service as this may destroy the backing of the fabric or shrink or otherwise damage the upholstery fabric.

CONSUMER ALERT

Keep your furniture and family safe from fires caused by careless smoking. Do not smoke when drowsy. Remove immediately any glowing ember or lighted cigarette which falls on furniture. **SMOLDERING SMOKING MATERIALS CAN CAUSE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE FIRES.**

ALL CENTURY FURNITURE PRODUCTS MEET THE SAFETY GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY UFAC, THE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE ACTION COUNCIL. THE FOLLOWING CONSUMER INFORMATION TAG IS AFFIXED TO EACH OF OUR UPHOLSTERED PRODUCTS.



UFAC

The Upholstered Furniture Action Council is an association of furniture manufacturers, retailers and suppliers organized for the purpose of conducting research into more cigarette resistant upholstering methods and implementing them throughout the industry.

The manufacturer of this upholstered furniture certifies that with this cover fabric and filling material, the item is made in accordance with UFAC construction criteria that are engineered to reduce ignition by a burning cigarette.

Keep your family and furniture safe from fires caused by careless smoking. Even with modern UFAC-recommended materials and methods, smoldering cigarettes and other tobacco products can under certain conditions cause upholstered furniture fires.

CARE & CLEANING Cont.

ACRYLIC:

Acrylic is a beautiful material prized for its transparency and clean appearance. From time to time, there will be some visual inconsistencies in the material that happen while shaping and joining it. In the process of heating and bending acrylic, minute waves can form in the curved surfaces and joints. These waves are not obvious to the eye but in certain light and angles, this characteristic is sometimes visible. While joining acrylic pieces, minuscule bubbles sometimes form during the bonding process. These bubbles are infrequent and difficult to spot, and are an inherent part of the process of joining one piece of acrylic to another. The noted inconsistencies that can occur do not constitute damage and instead are to be celebrated as the workmanship of creating beautiful acrylic furniture.

- For normal care and cleaning, use a very soft cloth with mild soap and water
- Rinse well and dry with a very soft, clean cloth
- Remove dust and dry dirt with a very soft, clean, damp cloth
- Avoid any cleaning product with ammonia, ketones, halogens, window cleaners, kitchen scouring compounds, aromatics and solvents such as thinners, acetone, gasoline, benzene and tetrachloride
- If the surface of acrylic is cloudy, use a car wax or other buffing compound to remove them. Apply the wax and use the supplied buffer to buff until the scratches are removed

SCAGLIOLA:

- Hairline cracks may occur in the process of making Scagliola. Such cracks will not impact the materials integrity
- Reconstituted stone is naturally porous and will absorb stains if spills are not treated immediately. Blot spills immediately and wipe with a clean, damp cloth to prevent staining
- For cleaning, use a mild soap and water. Rinse thoroughly and make sure all excess soap is removed. Avoid the use of chemicals and abrasives as these will damage the surface
- Do not place hot dishes on the surface; use felt-backed placements or trivets to preserve the beauty of the Scagliola
- Avoid hitting the surface with other objects as this can chip the Scagliola

MARBLE, GRANITE AND OTHER STONE SURFACES:

- Clean stone surfaces with a soft cloth, using mild liquid dish detergent and warm water. CAUTION: Too much soap may leave a film and cause cracks
- Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution and dry with a soft cloth
- Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar or other acidic properties
- Do not use scouring powders or creams, as these products contain abrasives that may leave scratches

WOOD PRODUCTS:

- Immediately clean spills or smudges of food or beverages with a soft, clean cloth, preferably by blotting to avoid scratches
- Frequently dust the exposed surfaces with a clean soft natural cloth dampened with water. Dry the surface immediately with another dry, clean cloth
- Infrequently polish your furniture with a non-silicone based furniture polish made by a reputable manufacturer
- Avoid placing your furniture in direct sunlight, as daily exposure can deteriorate the finish over time
- If surface damages occur, please contact your local Century dealer for a recommendation or consult a professional furniture refinisher

CARE & CLEANING Cont.

LEATHER GENERAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE:

Leather upholstered furniture should require little or no care under most normal household conditions. It is the most durable and strongest material used for the upholstery of furniture. Although leather is the most durable upholstery material available, leathers will stain or change in character from food and liquid spills, or from body oils. In order to keep your Century leather product looking beautiful, please refer to cleaning instructions found under each specific leather classification. No matter how much care is taken with your fine home furnishings, a certain amount of degradation will occur from environmental or mechanical conditions existing within your home. The following are some examples and what can be done to minimize the damage.

DIRECT SUNLIGHT

Ultra-violet rays in sunlight will eventually result in fading for most fabrics, and leathers. Some leathers perform better than others in direct sunlight. Ask your dealer for guidance.

ABRASIVES AND CLEANING SOLUTIONS

Saddle soap, oils, detergents, furniture polish, abrasive cleaning solvents or ammonia should never be used to clean upholstery leather. The majority of spills on your leather upholstery require only gentle wiping. Always remember that vigorous rubbing can damage the surface.

HEAT SOURCES

It is not recommended to place your leather furniture near strong heat sources such as a fireplace, radiators, or direct sunlight. Such heat can dry out the natural oils in leather and cause stiffness and cracking.

LEATHER DISCLAIMER

Leather is a natural product produced as a byproduct of animal hides (mostly cows, steer, and water buffalo). Due to the lifestyle of the animals, leather will always have natural markings such as brands, insect bites, scars, fat wrinkles, stretch marks, abrasions, and burns. These natural markings are not considered defects but rather are indications of true full top grain leather.

Some natural markings may be less evident in leathers that have had the top grain altered via sanding processes and then covered up with pigments. These leathers tend to be more uniform in color and texture but sacrifice the natural softness and raw beauty of the product.

Most high quality leathers are only stained with translucent dyes that allow all the natural beauty of the leather to show including the markings mentioned above. In addition to these distinct characteristics, the leather may also vary (sometimes excessively) in dye lot coloration, much like the staining of wood products. Some leathers such as "pull-ups" (leather with waxes and oils pressed into the surface) are created to enhance this dye variation and will become extreme as the leather is pulled over upholstered frames.

**NATURAL MARKINGS AND DYE LOT VARIATIONS ARE IN NO WAY CONSIDERED DEFECTS.
IT IS THE POLICY OF CENTURY TO ACCEPT NO RETURNS ON PRODUCT FOR ANY REASON WHERE
THE CAUSE IS DUE TO THE NATURE OF THIS PRODUCT.**

LEATHER CLASSIFICATIONS

“PIGMENTED/EMBOSSSED” CORRECTED LEATHERS

The hide selection for this type of leather includes those which have extreme amounts of scars and markings. First, the surface of the leather is heavily sanded to remove the excess scars, insect bites, or other noticeable imperfections. As with all Century leathers, Corrected Top Grains are aniline drum-dyed. In addition to the aniline dye, they receive an opaque protective top coat of solid color. This gives the hide an even, consistent coloration throughout. Any shade imaginable can be achieved with this finish application. After coloration is complete, the tannery then embosses a grain pattern onto the hide to create a uniform appearance. These leathers are considered to be the most serviceable of all leathers and are usually the least expensive, but they sacrifice the “hand” due to the sanding, embossing, and pigmentation.

HOW TO CLEAN - (Cleaning Code P - protected) cleaning is recommended by using a damp sponge and the suds from a mild soapy solution. Rinse well with a clean sponge and pat dry with a towel. No other cleaning method is recommended.

“ANILINE PLUS” LEATHERS

This full top grain leather requires more, select hides due to the fact that there will be no sanding or embossing to this product. As with all full top grain leathers, the pattern and texture will vary across the hide. These leathers are aniline dyed throughout and a light opaque, protective top coat is then applied to the surface, to even out the color.

These leathers, like Corrected Top Grain leathers, are considered to be extremely serviceable. Yet, their texture is more pleasing than the corrected grain leathers because the surface remains natural.

HOW TO CLEAN - (Cleaning Code P - protected) cleaning is recommended by using a damp sponge and the suds from a mild soapy solution. Rinse well with a clean sponge and pat dry with a towel. No other cleaning method is recommended.

“PURE ANILINE” LEATHERS

Due to dye lot variations, a CFA (Cutting For Approval) is recommended. The velvety hand of the pure aniline full top grain leather is the trademark of this category of leather. It is the leather industry’s equivalent to fine art or a rare diamond. Pure Aniline leather satisfies the most sophisticated consumer who will settle for nothing less than the best. Little is done to this hide other than to tumble it gently in an aniline dye drum. Pure aniline leather is the softest in the world, and of such superior quality that less than 5% of all hides available are suited for this category. Pure Aniline is full top grain, meaning that no corrections or alterations have been made to the top surface layer. You can see the hide’s natural markings, a testament to its purity.

HOW TO CLEAN - (Cleaning Code A - aniline) cleaning is recommended by using distilled water and suds from Neutrogena® soap on a dampened sponge, feathering the moistened areas. Rinsing is not necessary because neither Neutrogena® nor distilled water contain any solids. Patting with a white, clean, dry towel to remove excess moisture is recommended. Over the years this leather may develop a character and sheen of its own from body oils and use, returning many pleasant memories.

LEATHER SPECIAL EFFECTS

"PULL-UP" LEATHERS

Due to dye lot variations, a CFA (Cutting For Approval) is recommended. This is a pure aniline, full top grain leather. After the aniline dyeing process has been completed, the hides are impregnated with oils or wax to give the leather a soft, natural hand. The oils and waxes give the leather a characteristic called "Pull-Up." The unique tanning process of pull-up leathers causes the color in the leather to dissipate and become less intense when the leather is stretched, enhancing the natural markings.

All leathers will fade under direct sunlight. However, these leathers are most susceptible to fading at a quicker rate. It will also stain if food or liquids are not wiped off immediately. Natural body oils will also shade the leather slightly, but this shading will blend in with the oils of the leather, giving it a greatly desired patina.

HOW TO CLEAN - (Cleaning Code A - aniline cleaning is recommended by using distilled water and suds from Neutrogena® soap on a dampened sponge, feathering the moistened areas. Rinsing is not necessary because neither Neutrogena® nor distilled water contain any solids. Patting with a white, clean, dry towel to remove excess moisture is recommended. Over the years this leather may develop a character and sheen of its own from body oils and use, returning many pleasant memories.

"NUBUCK" LEATHERS

Nubuck is a top grain pure aniline leather. It is drum-dyed and polished to remove a slight hair layer of the skin. This process produces a subtle nap, or track, creating a suede-like appearance but is more elegant than suede.

HOW TO CLEAN - (Cleaning Code N - Nubuck) cleaning is recommended by using a sued brush, dry powder stain remover, or a Leather Masters® Nubuck cleaner.

CONVERTING YARDAGE TO SQUARE FEET

Since hides are irregular in size and dimension, use the chart below when converting fabric yardage requirements to leather requirements. Leather is available in whole hides only. Therefore, we cannot furnish exact footage. Be sure to state your minimum requirements.

FABRIC (50" - 54")	LEATHER	FABRIC (50" - 54")	LEATHER
1 yards	17 sq. ft.	6 yards	102 sq. ft.
2 yards	34 sq. ft.	7 yards	119 sq. ft.
3 yards	51 sq. ft.	8 yards	136 sq. ft.
4 yards	68 sq. ft.	9 yards	153 sq. ft.
5 yards	85 sq. ft.	10 yards	170 sq. ft.

**RESTOCKING FEE WILL BE 25% AND WILL APPLY TO FULL HIDES ONLY.
CUT HIDES CANNOT BE RETURNED.**