

Milk and vomit

Blot or scrape away the excess, then take a clean soft cloth and blot. Apply clear cool water to the area, blotting frequently. Then blot with a detergent solution to which you've added a small amount of ammonia. Blot dry and wait a few minutes. Go over the area with dry cleaning fluid, blot dry. Finally, blot the area lightly with a cloth moistened with rubbing alcohol.

Soft drinks, sweets and syrups

Sponge with water, add warm glycerine and work into stain. Flush out with water and dry.

Shoe polish

Apply liquid paraffin to loosen the stain, then sponge with dry cleaning fluid.

Urine

It is especially important to treat this stain right away, before the urine dries. Otherwise, the urine may react with the fabric dyes and cause permanent discoloration. First, dab at the stain with a solution of white vinegar and water and blot dry. Then apply a mixture of liquid detergent and cool water, blotting frequently and with a dry cloth to avoid saturating the fabric. Finally, dab the spot with clear cool water and blot thoroughly.

Water spots

Blot thoroughly and then dampen the entire spot with clear white vinegar. Wait a few minutes. When the area is dry, moisten it again with clear water, blotting with a dry cloth after every application of the damp cloth. If the fabric has a pile, brush in the direction of the pile when it is dry.

Professional Fabric Servicing

Wortley Group recommend that water-based 'Fluro chemical' type fabric protectors (such as DuPont Teflon® and 3M Scotchgard®) be applied by licensed applicators only. Check your care label first to see if a mill-applied protection was incorporated during fabric manufacture. It is not necessary to apply an after-market protector over mill-applied protectors on new fabrics. Fabric protectors do not eliminate the need for vacuuming, routine cleaning or proper care. They will, however, make spot cleaning and vacuuming quicker, easier and more efficient between professional cleans and keep your fabric looking cleaner longer, as well as extending its life. Professionals applying fabric protectors must always pre test to qualify fabrics suitability.

Warning

Do not treat velvets and pocket weaves with stain repellent treatments. Some high pile velvet and pocket weave jacquards may change in surface character if stain repellent treatments are applied. Extra care should be taken to pre-test for these fabrics.

Professional cleaning frequency

Is determined by the furniture use, your own maintenance, upkeep and environmental conditions. As a good 'rule of thumb' overall cleaning is recommended every 12 months for most family room lounges.

Outdoor Upholstery Care

For those fabrics that are identified as being suitable for outdoor use, the following general care instructions apply:

- * Clean with a mild soap and water solution
- * Brush off loose dirt and swiftly wipe up spills before they become embedded in the fabric.
- * Rinse thoroughly with clean water, and where possible, allow to dry naturally
- * No fabric is sun "proof" so it is recommended to remove fabric from exposure when not in use.
- * Mould can occur on fabrics exposed to the outdoors/high humidity. Mould resistant yarns can still suffer from mould if the cushions are not cleaned regularly. Mould will grow on general soiling/dirt sitting on the surface of the fabric. Keeping your furniture clean will minimise any occurrence. If mould growth occurs, we recommend a mild 1:9 bleach/water solution to remove. Always wipe down with a clean damp cloth to remove residue.

Washable Fabric Care

If your upholstery fabric is promoted as being washable, then the following care instructions apply:

- * Professional washing or dry cleaning is recommended. Use gentle cycle not exceeding 40 degrees.
- * Do not apply detergent directly onto covers.
- * Do not use cleaning products containing bleach or brightening agents.
- * After washing, pull gently and reshape whilst damp.
- * Avoid tumble drying or drying in direct sunlight.
- * Some minor colour variation may occur as a result of washing. It is recommended to wash complete cover sets to ensure colour consistency.
- * Allow up to 5% shrinkage.

General Curtain Care



Protect against sunlight with lining or other shading devices.



Remove hooks, rings and trims before cleaning.



Gently vacuum regularly with appropriate attachment.



Do not wash.



Use Warm Iron.



Dry clean only P30.



Possible shrinkage 3%.

Velvet Curtain Care

Curtaining velvet needs care in handling and use. Window fittings coming in contact with the curtain should be avoided. Stiff brushing or strong vacuum cleaning on the reverse side of the velvet can also pull at the pile. Draw cords and other methods of drawing without handling the curtain itself are recommended, as grasping particularly with fingernails, can cause crushing and other damage. Velvet curtains should be dry cleaned.

Movement of Curtains in Situ

When making curtains, always allow for atmospheric movement and fluctuations in length as the result of changes in temperature and humidity. Fabrics absorb moisture and this can result in stretching or shrinking. It is reasonable to expect as much as a 3% change in any curtain length. For instance, a 2.5m curtain may move up to 8cms up or down in different conditions. Heavier fabrics, looser weaves, pocket weaves and those with thicker yards of natural fibres will react to changing humidity. For curtains, we recommend leaving generous hems to allow easy alteration and adjustment after hanging. We strongly recommend hanging curtains for at least 4 weeks before finishing hems. Top quality makers avoid "exact" length curtains (ie floor touching or to a window sill). Any adjustments remain the responsibility of the maker and cannot be accepted as a fault of the fabric.

www.wortleygroup.com.au

Browse our extensive range of furnishings on our website, select your options and complimentary sample cuttings will be sent direct to you via Priority Post.



Welcome to our Website!
We are an Australian textile Wholesaler supplying commercial and domestic upholstery, leather, vinyl, and drapery throughout Australia and the world.



WORTLEY GROUP
Furnishing in Style Pty Ltd

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Geddes Street,
Mulgrave, VIC, 3170
Ph: 1300 36 18 36 Fax: 1300 36 02 36
sales@wortleygroup.com.au
www.wortleygroup.com.au

WG Pub 108 Issue J 1/03/2020
E & OE

Front Image: MissPrint Collection from Ashley Wilde

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Furnishing in Style

www.wortleygroup.com.au



**IMPORTANT CONSUMER WARRANTY
AND CARE INFORMATION**

Fabric Performance

To assist customers in choosing a fabric that will suit their needs, all Wortley Group branded samples are labelled with relevant product information including composition and the performance category. Every Wortley Group fabric is tested for seam slippage, abrasion resistance, colour fastness to light, cleaning and pilling. All fabrics conform to industry standards.

Wortley Performance Ratings

After considering the results of our testing program, conducted in an independent laboratory, Wortley applies a "performance rating" to each product, describing the recommended usage. This is based on more than a simple Martindale Abrasion result. Bold claims are often made regarding Martindale Abrasion testing, but it should only be considered a guide to durability.

Please observe the **Wortley Performance Ratings** as they form the basis for our exclusive Wortley Warranty.

Categories are described as follows:

LD - Light Domestic

Suitable only for upholstery intended for occasional, decorative or light usage.

GD - General Domestic / Light Commercial

Suitable for most styles of upholstery for general daily domestic use.

HD - Heavy Domestic / Medium Commercial

Suitable for furniture subjected to heavy domestic or medium commercial use, including motion furniture.

HC – Heavy Commercial

Suitable for upholstery normally subjected to heavy commercial use including bar stools, tub chairs and dining chairs where the furniture is used throughout the day in commercial environments.

D – Drapery

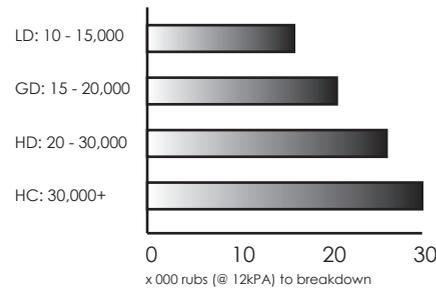
All fabrics which are labelled D only, should not be considered for upholstery applications.

O - Outdoor

Fabrics are woven using UV resistant yarns, and are water and dirt resistant. Please refer to the outdoor care section for more information.

Abrasion testing

The Martindale Abrasion machine tests durability of woven fabrics and the STOL Abrasion machine tests the durability of knitted fabrics. In laboratory conditions, fabric samples are continuously rubbed until the yarn is observed to fatigue. The results are a guide to the durability of the covering.



Please note that all Wortley Group products are tested up to 50,000 Martindale rubs. Testing beyond this figure is misleading, not necessary nor a true reflection of the product's performance credentials.

Colour fastness

All fabrics are tested to industry standards. It is important to note that no fabric is 100% colour fast and that it is impossible to prevent colours fading if adequate precautions are not taken in the home. Winter sun, sitting lower in the sky, can cause the most damage, particularly when protective curtains have been pulled back to warm the room.

Chenille Yarn Fabrics

Chenille fabrics feature a pile that will move and flatten during use. This can result in some visual shading on the surface of the fabric as light refracts off the pile. The appearance change is a characteristic of chenille, and should not be considered a fault.

Fading

There are two common causes of fading/discolouration of upholstery fabric. Sun damage can cause fading, particularly in bright colours, depending on the degree of exposure. Some fabric damage will be evident where fading is most pronounced.

Constant exposure to sun rays will break down fabrics, causing them to become brittle and more susceptible to breaking.

Fading or discolouration can also be caused by certain types of medication taken orally or cream based applied directly to the skin. These medications can transfer to the upholstery through the skin causing a bleaching or staining effect. Known medications that can cause this effect include treatment for acne, arthritis, high blood pressure, aspirin based medication and chemotherapy treatments. Professional steam cleaning on a regular basis will help alleviate the impact. Fading should not be considered a fabric fault.

Oxidation

Fumes from chimneys, auto exhausts, open fires, gas fires, stoves or whatever combustion is present, produce a mild sulphuric acid. This matter is absorbed by or clings to, the furnishing fabric and contributes to discolouration and deterioration of the fabric.

Pilling

Can occur occasionally as a result of normal daily wear and should not be considered as a fault. There are many variables which can trigger pilling, including climatic conditions, atmospheric purity and user environment. Even specific clothing types (fleecy tracksuits, etc) can transfer pills from the clothing to the furniture fabric. As the fabric surface is rubbed, a single or small group of loose fibres on the surface begins to twist upon itself, forming tiny balls or 'pills'. Often the catalyst that starts this process is a foreign fibre or speck of dirt.

Pilling can be successfully removed with battery operated pilling tools available from most haberdashery stores. 'De-pilling' only removes unsightly loose surface fibres and does not affect fabric performance.

Pets

Wortley Group strongly advises against allowing pets on furniture. Pet claws can catch of the weave, causing damage, along with accelerated wear, pilling and heavy soiling. Should there be evidence of pets on the furniture, it will void the warranty.

Wortley Group 3 Year Warranty

Fabric Leather Vinyl

Wortley Group warrants products for a period of 3 years from date of invoice, against manufacturing defect when used in accordance with our performance grading and care instructions.*

Contact Details for Registration of a Concern

Customer Care - Wortley Group: 25 Geddes St Mulgrave VIC 3170
Tel: 1300 36 18 36 Email: customercare@wortleygroup.com.au

Your concern must be registered within 3 years of your invoice date.

* Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure, and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

General Upholstery Care

PROLONGING THE WEAR LIFE OF YOUR FURNITURE IS SIMPLE:

1. Ensure your furniture avoids the following conditions:



Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight



Any heat source (ie. radiator or heater)



Sharp objects (buckles, jewellery, keys, pet claws etc)



Common cleaning materials, paints, solvents, nail varnish, dyes and felt pens Dyed cloths (use only a colour fast cloth) Perspiration, grime, body oils, hair creams and gels

2. Follow these simple care instructions



Rotate reversible cushions regularly



Vacuum your furniture regularly with appropriate attachment.



Do not use common household detergents



Do not wet filling



Do not scrub with a stiff brush



Allow thorough drying before re-use



Remove any excess spills or soil from the surface of the furniture



Dry Clean only P30

- Ø For non oil-based stains
Use warm water and non toilet soaps which do not contain optical brighteners (consider Velvet soap, Lux Flakes, Softly). Mix a small amount of soap and warm water solution and apply to the stain, rubbing gently. Blot dry with a clean towel. Apply cool water (preferably rain or distilled water) and blot dry again. Then with a hair dryer working out from the centre of the stain, dry quickly to prevent rings forming. It is generally preferable to clean whole panels of fabric in this way rather than trying to spot clean specific areas.
- Ø For oil-based stains
Following the same basic guidelines as above, apply a proprietary brand solvent based cleaner and try to clean generally in panels rather than spot cleaning specific areas. A helpful industry 'secret' is for spot removal of oil based biro marks by the application of a conventional hair spray. To further enhance spot cleaning results, Wortley Group recommends Supershield Dry Chem 3 Fabric Cleaner.

Alcoholic beverages

After the moisture has been blotted up, dab at the stain with a clean cloth dampened in rubbing alcohol. Then blot repeatedly with liquid detergent mixed with cool water. Blot dry with a towel. Dab again with clear cool water and blot dry.

Blood

Mix one teaspoon of ammonia in a cup of cold water and apply it sparingly to the spot. Blot with a clean towel. Repeat the procedure until the spot is gone. Then dab the area with cool water and blot. Wait 15 minutes and moisten the area again with white distilled vinegar. Blot thoroughly with a dry towel.

Chewing gum

Rub an ice cube over the gum to harden it, then scrape off the excess with a dull knife. To remove what's left, use dry cleaning fluid.

Chocolate (and other soft candy)

This is a combination greasy/non-greasy stain. Scrape excess away, then go over the spot with cool water mixed with a liquid detergent. Blot thoroughly and then clean with dry cleaning fluid.

Coffee and tea

Sponge with warm water. Apply warm glycerine. Leave for 30 minutes. Flush out with water and dry quickly.

Cosmetics

Sponge with warm water. Apply warm glycerine. Leave for 30 minutes. Flush out with water and dry quickly.

Fruit and fruit juices

After excess is blotted up or scraped away, blot the spot with cool water. If a stain remains, add liquid detergent and a drop of vinegar to the water. Dab the spot with this mixture and blot until there's no trace of a stain. Then go over the area lightly with clear water to remove traces of vinegar.

Grease (Including hair grease and oil)

Scrape away excess if necessary and then dab repeatedly at the stain with dry cleaning fluid. If any stain remains, go over the area with a lukewarm mixture of liquid detergent and water. Always make sure you use a clean portion so you don't put the stain back in the fabric. Last, go over the area with a clean cloth moistened with cool clear water.

Ice cream

Scrape away excess and apply cool water mixed with liquid detergent, blotting frequently with a dry cloth so as not to saturate the fabric. Let dry and then go over any remaining stain with dry cleaning fluid. Blot dry.

Ink

Moisten with warm glycerine. Leave for 10 minutes. Apply liquid detergent and brush lightly. Flush out with water and dry quickly.

Iodine

Rub with cut lemon before sponging with warm water. Apply small quantity of detergent with clean cloth. Blot stain then remove soapy residue with cloth wrung out in warm water and white vinegar solution (1/3 vinegar to 2/3 water).

Spot Cleaning

Our spot cleaning advice is offered in good faith and should not be considered as a guarantee that all stains may be removed. For severe stains, or stains on more decorative yarns including silk, please consult a professional upholstery cleaning company.

Treat spills and stains as soon as possible. Test on hidden area to ensure fabric and colour are not removed. Gently scrape any soil or mop any liquid from the surface of the fabric. Use of soap or detergent with water should be approached with caution since overzealous rinsing to remove soap residue may result in over-wetting, water marking and possible wetting of substructure (this may create other stains or damage products).