

Soft Drinks, Sweets & Syrups: Sponge with water, add warm glycerine and work gently into stain. Flush out with water and dry.

Shoe Polish: Apply liquid paraffin to loosen the stain, then sponge with cool water.

Urine: It is important to treat this stain right away before it dries. Otherwise the urine may react with the fabric dyes and cause permanent discolouration. Dab at the stain with a solution of white vinegar and water, then blot dry. Then apply a mixture of liquid detergent and cool water, blotting frequently with a dry cloth to avoid saturating the fabric.

Water Spots: Blot thoroughly and then dampen the entire spot with clear white vinegar. Wait a few minutes for the area to dry. Moisten 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 Scotchguard) be applied by licensed applicators only. Professionals applying fabric protectors must always pre-test to check the suitability of the fabric.

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.

Warning: do not treat velvets and pocket weaves with stain repellent treatments. Some high pile velvets 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: This is determined by the furniture use, your own maintenance, upkeep and environmental conditions. For most family lounges, overall cleaning is recommended every 12 months.

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%
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Velvet Curtain Care: Curtaining velvet needs care in handling and use. Windows 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. 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 or down 8cm in different conditions. Heavier fabrics, looser weaves, pocket weaves and those with thicker yarns 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.

Outdoor Upholstery Care

For those fabrics that are identified 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 totally 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 generally soiling/dirt sitting on the surface of the fabric. Keeping your furniture clean will minimise any occurrence. If mould growth occurs, we recommend a 1:4 bleach 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 the 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

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



Scan the QR code with your device to go directly to our website!



Image: Linwood - Elba

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**IMPORTANT CONSUMER WARRANTY
AND CARE INFORMATION**

Fabric Performance/Usage

To assist customers with 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, and all fabrics confirm to industry standards.

Wortley Performance Ratings

After considering the results of our independent testing program, Wortley applies a "performance" or "usage" rating to each product. Please note that this is based on more than a simple Martindale Abrasion result. Bold industry claims are often made regarding Martindale Abrasion testing but this should only be considered a guide to durability.

Please observe the ratings carefully as they form the basis for our 3 Year Wortley Warranty.

Categories are 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.

C - Commercial: Suitable for furniture subjected to commercial use.

HC - Heavy Commercial: Suitable for upholstery normally subjected to heavy commercial use, including bar stools, tub chairs and dining chairs.

D - Drapery: All fabrics which are rated as D should only be considered for drapery applications.

O - Outdoor: Fabrics are woven using UV resistant yarns and are water and dirt resistant.

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 considered 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 50,000 rubs does not reflect greater durability.

Colour Fastness

All Wortley branded fabrics are tested to industry standards however 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. Winter sun which sits 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 the light refracts of the pile. The appearance change is a characteristic of chenille and is not considered a fault.

Fading

There are two common causes of fading/bleaching of upholstery fabric.

Sun damage can cause fading, especially 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 "bleaching" can also be caused by certain types of medications taken orally or via a cream 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 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 whenever combustion is present, produce a mild sulphuric acid. This matter is absorbed by or clings to the upholstery fabric, and can contribute to discolouration and deterioration of the fabric. This is should not be considered a fabric fault.

Pilling

Pilling can occasionally occur as a result of normal daily wear. There are many variables that can trigger pilling, including climatic conditions, atmospheric purity and the user environment. Even specific clothing types (fleecy tracksuits, blankets, throw rugs etc) can transfer pills from the clothing to the upholstery fabric.

As the fabric surface is rubbed through use, a single or small group of loose fibres on the surface begin to twist, forming tiny balls or "pills". Often the catalyst that starts this process is a foreign fibre or a 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.

Please note that pilling should not be considered a fabric fault.

Pets

Wortley Group strongly advises against allowing pets on furniture. Pet claws can catch in the weave, causing damage as well as accelerated wear, pilling and heavy soiling. Should there be evidence of pets on the furniture, our 3 Year Wortley Warranty will be voided.

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.

Fabric Care and Cleaning

1. Conditions to Avoid

- * 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 polish, dyes and felt pens.
- * Perspiration, grime, body oils, sun screen, skin tanning products, hair creams or gels will damage fabric if not removed frequently from areas in direct body contact. Ensure that arms, head rests and seat cushions are given extra attention when cleaning and protecting.
- * Certain medication can also cause damage to fabric via direct body contact.

2. Things to Do

- * Retain any information or manufacturer's brochures about your selected fabric for future reference.
- * Rotate reversible cushions regularly.
- * Vacuum your furniture regularly with the appropriate attachment.
- * If suitable, use the Pelle Fabric Care Product range to clean and protect your fabric.
- * Remove any excess spills or soiling from the surface of the furniture as quickly as possible.
- * Do not use common household detergents.
- * Do not wet filling.
- * Do not scrub with a stiff brush.
- * Allow thorough drying before re-use.
- * Dry Clean only
- * Refer to Washable Fabric Care info if your upholstery fabric is promoted as being washable.

If you have any questions about how to care for your fabric, please do not hesitate to contact the Wortley team for advice!

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 as soon as possible. Test on hidden area to ensure fabric and colour are not removed. Gently scrape any soiling or mop any liquid from the surface of the fabric. Use of soap or detergent and 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).

Non Oil-based Stains: Use warm water and non toilet soaps which do not contain optical brighteners (consider Velvet Soap, Luxe Flaxes, Softly). Mix a small amount of soap and water solution and apply to the stain, rubbing very gently. Blot dry with a clean towel. Apply cool water (preferably 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.

Oil-Based Stains: Following the same basic guidelines as above, apply a proprietary brand solvent based cleaner and try to clean in panels rather than spot cleaning. A helpful industry "secret" for spot removal of oil based biro marks is the application of conventional hair spray.

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 sparingly to the spot. 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 is left, use liquid detergent and blot dry.

Chocolate: 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 with a dry cloth.

Coffee and Tea: Sponge with warm water. Apply warm glycerine and leave for 30 minutes. Flush out with water and dry quickly.

Cosmetics: Sponge with warm water. Apply warm glycerine and 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 the spot remains, add liquid detergent and a drop of vinegar to the water. Dab the spot with the mixture until there is no trace of a stain. Then go over the area lightly with clear water.

Grease (including Hair Grease & Oil): Scrape away excess if necessary, then dab repeatedly at the stain with liquid detergent. 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 into the fabric. Lastly, 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, making sure not to saturate the fabric. Let dry and repeat.

Ink: Moisten with warm glycerine and 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).

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 liquid detergent solution to which a small amount of ammonia has been added.