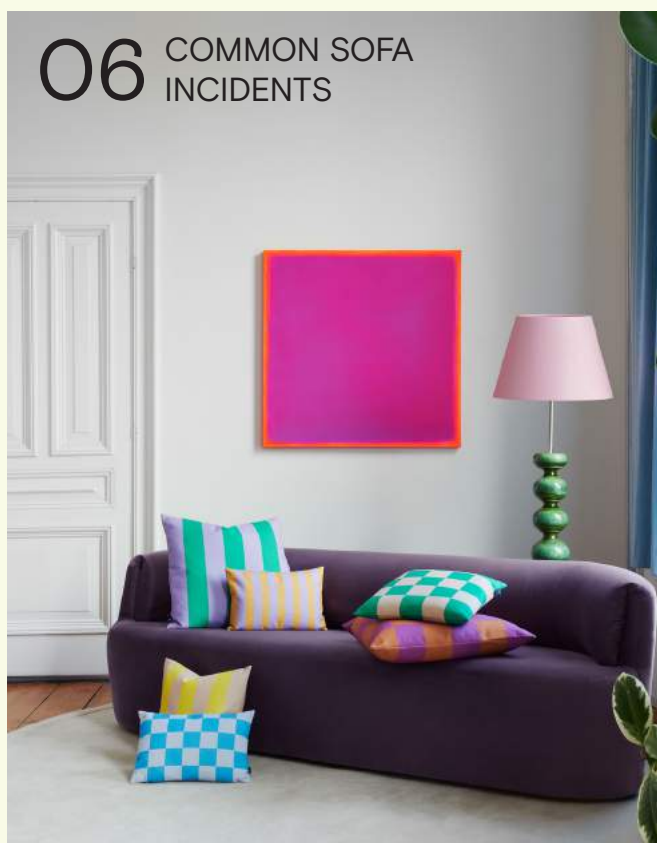


FÉEST

At FEST we believe a nicely decorated space can make you happy. That's why we want to help you maintain your furniture, so it's in it for the long run.



04	How to maintain your sofa
06	Common sofa incidents
08	Protection by Protexx
10	Fabrics list
12	How to maintain your upholstery
15	How to maintain your dining table
17	How to maintain your rug or throw
19	First aid with stains – James Water stain disk





How to maintain your sofa

Needless to say, you want to keep your sofa looking as attractive as possible. Good news: if you take good care of it, it will last you a long time.

Keep it plump

To keep the pillows and seats of your sofa nice and full, we'd recommend that you regularly plump them. This applies to all sofas but more so for the sofas with a down-filled top: Dunbar, Clay and the Natural Sofa. You don't have to be too gentle; you can beat the sofa vigorously from time to time. This ensures that the sofa nicely retains its shape. Keep in mind that your sofa – whatever model you have – will never remain 100% in perfect shape. Some wrinkling and dimple formation is inevitable. Especially with the Dunbar, Clay and Natural sofa, since this is part of their more loungy look.

Get out the vacuum (weekly)

Dust and dirt cause textiles to wear out faster. By vacuuming, you remove a lot of dirt (such as dust, skin oils, etc). This means new stains have less chance to adhere. Preferably vacuum with (and not against) the grain of the fabric.

If your furniture is treated with Protection by Protexx (you'll find all info on this treatment on page 08), the protective layer repels dirt. Nevertheless, it is important to vacuum weekly, because if the protective layer is covered with a considerable layer of dust/dirt, the protective layer under the dirt will no longer be able to do its job.

	FREQUENCY	POWER	TYPE OF HEAD
WOOLLEN FABRICS	Weekly	Half power	Furniture nozzle
VELOURS FABRICS	Weekly	Max 500 watts	Furniture nozzle
SYNTHETIC FABRICS	Weekly	Half power	Furniture nozzle
LEATHER FABRICS	Weekly	Half power	Furniture nozzle

Clean it, regularly

The biggest 'enemies' of upholstery? Skin oils. Whether it's from humans or animals (or both), the oils we secrete create a grey veil on the fabric. On light-coloured furniture you can recognise them as grey spots and on dark-coloured furniture as lighter spots. This is particularly visible on armrests and headrests.

By cleaning your upholstery regularly from the time of purchase, it will stay pretty much longer. How? Easy: spray some James Water (available in FEST stores) on a dry, white terry towel and rub it over the fabric with slow, long strokes. Keep going till there's no dirt coming off anymore.

First aid with stains

We're all clumsy from time to time. Spilling wine or ketchup, dropping a (leaking) ballpoint pen and so on. Don't panic. We've got you. On page 19 of this Care Guide you'll find the James Water Staindisk: a table which tells you exactly how to remove both fresh and persistent stains out of your carpet or upholstery.

Some additional tips on cleaning your furniture: Don't rub hard when trying to remove a stain. The dirt will only settle further into the fabric. This could damage the fabric and increase the chance that it will discolour. Be careful with solvents, as they can dissolve the underlying coating materials. Don't use concentrated detergents, bleach, ammonia or soap intended for hard surfaces.



Common sofa incidents

If you use your sofa regularly – and we hope you do – it's next to impossible to keep it looking brand new. Some signs of use are just inevitable. But: there are some things to keep in mind.

Wrinkling

When the seat is in use, every fabric will stretch slightly and therefore show some wrinkles over time. Wrinkling occurs to a greater or lesser extent depending on the type of fabric. An elastic, thick woollen fabric will generally crease less than a soft, natural leather, for example. And a wider or somewhat softer sofa (like Dunbar or Clay) will show more wrinkles than a straight, smooth surface with a 'harder' filling. But like we said: over time, any sofa will form some wrinkles. It's basically just like our own wrinkles: we all get them eventually, some just get them a bit earlier than others.

Discolouration

Whatever the fabric is, it's best not to place your furniture in direct sunlight. After all, that's the biggest cause of discolouration. However, if you can't work around that and your furniture is in the sunlight, make sure you have good sun protection – curtains, slats, blinds – and use it too. If possible, turn the cushions regularly to prevent colour differences.

Pilling

You've probably seen them before: those little balls that have clumped together on your furniture: pilling, we call it. They are excess fibres from the upholstery that stick together with fluff, dust, fibres and dirt from your clothing, plaids, pillows, animal fur and so on. It can't hurt, but it's not pretty either. What can you do about it? Keeping your furniture dust free by vacuuming it weekly is the best tip we can give you.

How to remove pilling

You can easily remove pilling using a pilling clipper. The clipper ensures that you get rid of the little fluff balls without damaging the fabric – provided you use the clipper correctly, of course. Therefore, never use other means or devices than the pill clipper, because those could irreparably damage the fabric. And nobody wants that, right?

The most common causes of pilling are:

PETS

Pets – like cats and dogs – have naturally oily fur. If you let your pets sit on your furniture, the upholstery can become greasy and be extra prone to attracting dust, hair and other fibres. This is because they adhere more easily to the fabric due to that 'greasiness'. The pilling then occurs due to friction, which happens when you use the furniture.

HUMIDITY

The ideal humidity for furniture is between 50 and 60%. In winter, the humidity can decrease to below 40%. As a result, the fabric doesn't absorb enough moisture and the surface is no longer conductive and thus becomes static. Static surfaces attract dust and lint, which in turn leads to pilling.

CLOTHING, FLEECE THROWS & PILLOWS

If you throw a nice red plaid over your beige sofa, you are left with all kinds of red fluff on the fabric. Fibres from other fabrics such as clothing, (fleece) plaids, pillows and rugs can strongly influence the formation of pilling. This is because these fabrics often have excess fibres that come loose during use and cling together with the loose fibres of your upholstery. The result: pilling. Vacuuming the dust regularly helps a lot.

Protection by Protexx



Yay! You have your eye on a new piece of furniture, or maybe you've even bought it already. Of course you want to enjoy it as long as possible. With a Protection by Protexx treatment, unexpected stains are in most cases easier to remove. Moreover, this treatment gives you a five-year guarantee on Protexx's stain service, for common stains*.

WHAT IS PROTECTION BY PROTEXX?

Dirt and spills often quickly soak into the fibre of the fabric, and are then difficult to remove. With a Protection by Protexx treatment, the fabric is impregnated, preventing this from happening and making it easier to clean. You get a five-year warranty on this treatment, which means that any common stains* will be professionally cleaned at your home if necessary.

HOW IT WORKS

If you choose Protection by Protexx, you can impregnate your new furniture yourself, with the Protexx package included. This contains a Textile Protector spray, a vial of Textile Cleantex stain remover and a service certificate. Multiple Textile Protector sprays may also be supplied depending on the amount of seating you must treat. Keep the service receipt and purchase invoice in a safe place, as they entitle you to use the stain service* free of charge for five years. Do you have a stain? Then contact our partner Oranje Concepts within 48 hours, at +31(0)88 111 0550 or customercare@orangeservicecloud.com, or make a report directly [here](#).

WHO IS IT FOR?

We offer the Protection by Protexx treatment and warranty in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Austria.

HOW DO I TREAT MY FURNITURE?

The furniture should be treated with the included Textile Protector immediately on the day of delivery. Spray the product at a distance of 20 to 30 cm in even strips on all surfaces of the furniture. Do not forget the sides and back. It is advisable to ensure adequate ventilation in the room. Let the furniture dry thoroughly: about 6 to 12 hours so that the maximum level of protection can be achieved. The furniture is now coated with the protective layer.

WHICH FABRICS CAN BE TREATED WITH PROTECTION BY PROTEXX?

All fabrics in the FEST collection can be impregnated with the Textile Protector spray, from wool and polyester to linen. Please note that the included Textile Cleantex stain remover cannot be used on linen upholstery. In case of an unexpected stain on linen, please contact Oranje Concepts immediately.

FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE ON PROTECTION OF TEXTILE.

*On stains of human excretion, food, drink or mammals. Please keep in mind stains need to be reported within 48 hours.



Fabrics list

You might wonder: how do I even know what type of fabric I'm dealing with over here? Don't worry, we've made you a fabric list:

WOOLLEN FABRICS

Kvadrat Coda 2 (90% wool, 10% nylon)

Kvadrat Hallingdal (70% wool, 30% vis-
cose)

Kvadrat Steelcut Trio (90% wool, 10%
nylon)

Kvadrat Vidar (94% wool, 6% nylon)

SYNTHETIC FABRICS

Alpine (96% polyester, 4% polyacrylic
nitrile)

Cube (100% polyester)

Polvere (100% polyester)

Sydney (100% polypropylene)

Juke (100% polypropylene)

Royal (100% polyester)

NATURAL FABRICS

Mace (100% linen)

RECYCLED FABRICS

Soil (60% post consumer recycled plas-
tic, 40% polyester)

Grace (70% recycled polyester, 30%
polyester)



How to
maintain your
upholstery

Some fabrics ask for a specific approach, we'll talk about that later on. But first we'll name some general things that apply to all fabrics:

- 01 **BE CAREFUL WITH SHARP ITEMS**
– such as toys, buckles and jewellery – which can damage the fibres of the upholstery. The same goes for the nails and teeth of your four-legged friend(s), of course. Knitted fabrics in particular can fall victim to irreparable damage.
 - 02 **DON'T PULL OR CUT LOOPS OR LOOSE THREADS. INSTEAD,**
stick them back into the fabric with a thin but blunt object.
 - 03 **BE CAREFUL WITH (DARK) JEANS,**
as they can leave stains on your upholstery which are very difficult to clean.
 - 04 **NEVER USE FRAGRANCE FRESHENERS**
on your upholstery; they can cause a chemical reaction.
 - 05 **BE AWARE THAT ALL FABRICS ARE SUBJECT TO WEAR AND TEAR.**
Unfortunately, upholstery that remains beautiful forever has yet to be invented. How quickly it wears depends on the intensity of use.
-

Wool

VACUUMING WOOL

You might think: 'wool naturally repels dirt, so why bother vacuuming?' Well, if there is a hefty amount of dust and other dirt on the fabric, the wool under the dirt will no longer be able to do its job completely. Besides, dust and dirt reduce wool's fire-retardant properties. In other words: vacuuming is key.

Natural fabrics

LINEN

Pressure and body heat can cause a "seat mirror" with velours fabrics. The hairs of the fibres are flattened, creating a kind of shiny shadow. Usually a seat mirror disappears by rubbing your hand over the fabric, but sometimes more effort is needed.

A soft clothes brush offers a solution: first brush the seat mirror in all directions. Always put the pile (the upright threads in the fabric) back in their original position. Sometimes it helps to moisten

the fabric a little bit before brushing. Then brush the entire seat in the same way.

Did the clothes brush not help enough? Then try it with a clean, unused shoe brush. Get one with soft, short bristles and always brush softly and gently. Oh and: to avoid cross-contamination, only use a clean one.

MACE

Another characteristic feature of velours is that the fabric appears lighter or darker depending on the intensity of light. Because of this, it might seem as if there are colour differences in the fabric. Because the velours fabrics are generally upholstered in one direction, the light reflects in different directions. With a corner sofa, for example, it could appear as if the fabric on both elements differ in colour, when in reality this is not the case.

BEFORE VACUUMING

With velours fabrics, coarse soiling such as crumbs should be removed immediately and before vacuuming, or else it could damage the fabric.

Recycled

BEWARE OF HEAT SOURCES

Heat sources near your leather sofa or armchair can affect the colour. If placed close to a central heating system or a stove, a leather sofa or armchair can crackle and become slightly faded.

SOIL

Naturale is a full-grain aniline leather, made from buffalo hides. The special wax and aniline dyes give it a natural and slightly vintage effect. That effect – and additional signs of wear – increase with daily use. Just like a leather jacket, it only gets more beautiful and authentic with age. With this type of leather, differences in shades of the buffalo hides are inevitable. Just like differences between skins in general: natural properties such as manure stains, scratches and insect bites remain visible.

GRACE

This is a natural type of aniline leather with a wax finish, made of high-quality embossed hides from Europe. The leather has a thickness of 1.1 / 1.3 mm and has a warm and natural appearance. It owes its refined look to the special retanning and the slight vintage effect, which give it those typical shades of colour. Due to the semi-open structure, the leather can discolour over time through the influence of light. Natural properties such as manure stains, scratches and insect bites will always remain visible.

Other advice for linen? furniture

01

Dry air can dry out leather, making it more susceptible to all kinds of outside influences. Therefore, keep the humidity level up with humidifiers.. That's not only better for the leather, but also more pleasant for yourself. By treating leather with Protexx Premium XXL, the leather is better protected against drying out and retains its suppleness.

02

Also be careful with hairspray, gel, nail polish, glue and other volatile products containing acetone. If one drop of this gets on the leather, it will cause irreparable damage. Leather is also very sensitive to other chemicals.



How to
maintain
your table

Fenix HPL table tops

Fenix is a 'smart' material that's super matte, feels velvety soft, and is not cold to the touch. Another perk: you'll hardly ever see fingerprints on it. Nope, not even on the matte black version.

HOW TO CLEAN IT

Thanks to its smooth surface and the closed structure, the material is hygienic and easy to keep clean. All you need is a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth. It's better not to use cleaning agents or pre-fab moist cleaning cloths, as these will make the top look greasy and stained.

HOW TO TREAT SCRATCHES

It almost sounds too good to be true, but the material has a self-healing capacity: small scratches disappear by means of frictional heat. This can be done with a dry cloth or with a so-called 'Magic Eraser'. Believe it or not: an iron also works great for small scratches. Simply place a damp cloth over the spot, go over it with a hot iron for a bit, et voilà: the scratches 'melt' and disappear. Please be careful while doing this and don't leave the iron on the spot for too long as this could burn your table.

Solid oak table tops

Our oak table tops are made of glued-together oak slats (solid wood), finished with a layer of transparent lacquer.

HOW TO AVOID AND TREAT SCRATCHES

Because of that lacquer, the table top can take a beating. Nevertheless, we always recommend using coasters, because... well, prevention is always better than having to fix it after the fact. If some damage does occur over time, you can sand the top and repaint it with (matte) lacquer.

HOW TO CLEAN IT

Simple: just use a slightly damp cloth and wipe the dirt off.

Oak or ash veneer table tops

Wood veneer is a thin layer of oak or ash that's glued to a base of MDF.

WHY (AND HOW) YOU SHOULD AVOID SCRATCHES

A veneer top is more vulnerable than solid wood and HPL (like Fenix), so the use of coasters is definitely recommended. Of course, it is wise to always handle the table with care. Due to the thin veneer layer, coarse sanding is not an option, but light sanding and repainting is.

HOW TO CLEAN IT

Cleaning can be done with a slightly damp cloth.



How to
maintain your
rug or throw

What to do when your rug is shedding

Don't worry, it's quite normal for new woollen rugs to shed a lot of 'fluff' and fibres in the beginning. It doesn't affect the appearance or quality of the rug. After a few weeks of regular vacuuming, the shedding will stop on its own.

How to maintain your rug/throw

By turning your rug every now and then, all corners will discolour/wear evenly. Wool is a natural product, so if the humidity is below 50%, we recommend that you lightly spray the rug with water every 3 months. This way the wool stays in good condition and your rug stays beautiful for a longer period of time.

How to treat a stain on your rug/throw

Got a stain? It's best to act quickly. If the stain is still wet, you can place a few sheets of paper towel on it. Then use lukewarm water and a clean, colourless cloth or sponge. Dampen the stain and blot it. Repeat that process until your rug is clean again. Note: don't rub. If you do this, you might rub the stain into the wool and damage the rug's fibres. Also, be careful not to get the rug too wet; woven rugs can then shrink or lose their shape and the threads can come loose on short and long pile rugs.

It is best to carefully scrape dry stains from woven and short-pile rugs. Start at the edge of the stain and work your way towards the centre of it. Then vacuum up the remaining dirt.

James Water Staindisk - First aid with stains

We're all clumsy from time to time. Spilling wine or ketchup, dropping a (leaking) ballpoint pen and so on. Don't panic. We've got you. The James Water Staindisk has a solution for the most common stains, both new as well as older ones. The icons tell you exactly how to get them out again.

