

# IF YOUR PURCHASE IS A FABRIC PRODUCT



In our hot and humid climate, fabrics are a good and inexpensive choice as they are most breathable compared to other upholstery materials. Fabrics range from synthetic yarns like polyester and rayon, and are combined with either wool or cotton to make them more durable.

We use only commercial or hospitality-grade fabrics that are able to withstand prolonged contact and heavy wear and tear. As they are already protected with a layer of scotch-guard, they are virtually safe from stubborn stains in the first 6 months of usage.

*Spray fabric protector on the sofa every 6 months! However, bear in mind that a protective finish does not eliminate the need for proper care of your furniture - the protector only gives the fabric repellency to help protect against spills and stains to make cleaning easier! We would recommend getting your cleaning done by a professional company.*

## DOs:

1. Vacuum the fabric surfaces at least once a week to keep it free from dust. This prevents trapping of dirt or grime between fibres, which can cause abrasion and wear.
2. Blot stains with tissue immediately. Start from the outer edge of the stain towards the center to prevent edge stains from forming.
3. Turn over loose cushions periodically. This allows for even distribution of wear and tear over a long period of time.



*Hold can upright (15cm) from fabric surface, overlap spray using a slow sweeping motion. 2 light coats are recommended, instead of just one heavy coating.*

## DO NOTs:

1. Do not place your furniture under direct sunlight or the fabric will fade!

## DOs:

1. Wipe and condition once every month to maintain its sheen and prevent peeling.
2. Wipe up spills immediately with a clean cloth or sponge. Clean with a damp cloth and let the leather air-dry naturally, followed by a buff of leather polish!

## DO NOTs:

1. Do not apply any stain removers as most contain tinges of chlorine bleach. Test the cleaner on a small corner first!
2. Do not place leather furniture under direct sunlight - this will dry and crack the leather, causing the color to fade.



*For stains on leather, shake well and spray foaming upholstery cleaner on a clean, wet white cloth and let the leather air-dry naturally. Follow up with a buff of leather polish!*



**IF YOUR PURCHASE IS A  
LEATHER PRODUCT**



# TYPES OF LEATHER

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## LEATHER

Genuine Cattle Leather is a popular choice because of its hide size and strength. Most heavily grained leathers will maintain their original look longer, although they tend to be a little stiffer too.

All types of leather have natural markings such as veins similar to fingerprints. The markings distinguish leather from man-made materials. Other marks which may appear on the leather surface include healed scratches, barbed wire marks, wrinkles, brands and insect bites. These are all natural characteristics of the leather and should not be misunderstood as defects.

## VINYL LEATHER

Vinyl Leather is often used as an inexpensive substitute for leather. Our range of in-house vinyl leather are fire-retardant, ink-removable and crack resistant. Vinyl leather also has a wider palette of patterns and colors - even gold and silver! As technology advances, it is not necessarily an inferior alternative to genuine leather.

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# METAL

We provide 'satin hairline finished stainless steel', 'polished finished stainless steel' and 'steel in powder coated finish'. The latter is used when there is a need to have colored bases or frames. Stainless steel is actually steel alloy that does not stain, corrode or rust as easily - however, it is not stain-proof.



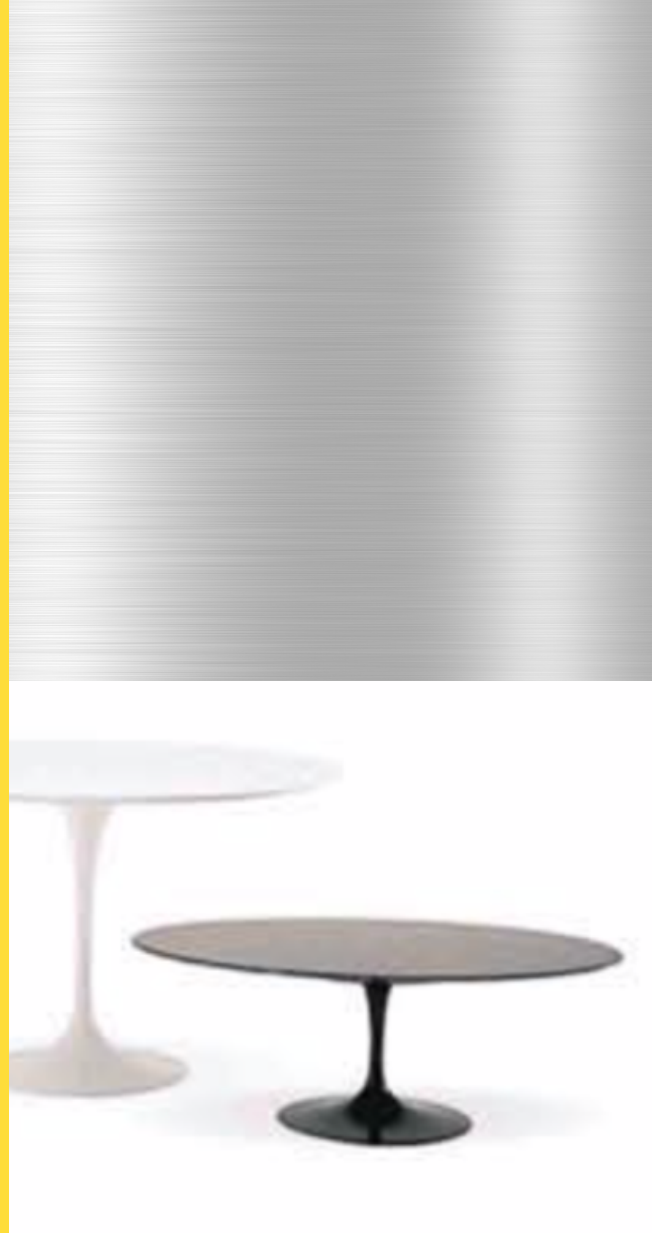
*Never use abrasive cleaners, strong detergents or chemical solvents, as it may remove protective coatings. Use an appropriate stainless steel cleaner and polish that leaves behind a light protective film to reduce fingerprints.*

# FIBERGLASS

This is a material made from extremely fine fibres of glass; used as a reinforcing agent for many polymer products.



*Use car polish to maintain the fiberglass' gloss and shine. Apply in circular motion on washed and dry furniture piece, polish until the first shine appears. Leave it to dry and complete polishing with a clean piece of wool.*



# WOOD

We use mainly Mapel and Nyatoh for indoor table tops and sofa arms/legs. Other woods available upon request include Beech, Sherry, Oak and Ash, Maple is known for its light color and gentle grains; while Nyatoh is medium-colored with straight or slightly interlocked grains.



*Dust regularly with a soft cloth by following the grain pattern of the wood. Before dusting, moisten the clean cloth with polish, then wipe the surface. Note that a dry cloth can leave hairline scratches on the finish, especially if for our piano gloss table tops. Use coasters to prevent spills, stains and damage. Keep solvent and alcohol away from furniture surfaces. For outdoor timber, oil your furniture with generic wood oil every 6 months to protect it.*

## OTHER PARTS OF OUR FURNITURE