

SPECIFICATIONS

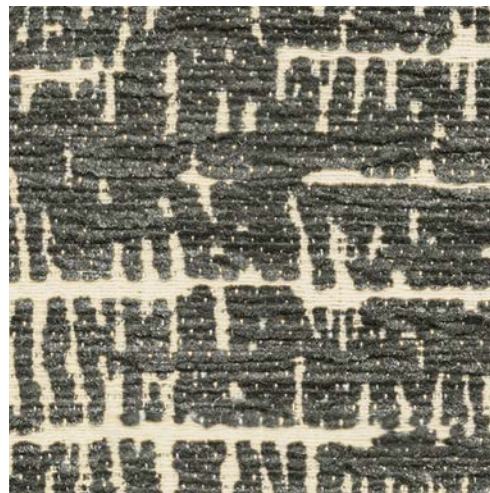
PATTERN:	Woodland
PRICE:	FG7
LEAD TIME:	Task/Executive/Side: 5-day Lounge: 10-day
AVAILABILITY:	Not approved for Prava

CHARACTERISTICS

Content:	71% Polyester, 29% Solution Dyed Nylon
Finish:	Stain Repellant
Backing:	100% Acrylic
Width:	54"
Pattern Repeat Size:	14.25" (H) 13.5" (V)
Weight Per Linear Yard:	19.5 oz
Cleaning Code:	W-S-B (1:4)
Country of Origin:	United States

PERFORMANCE

Abrasion:	100,000 D.R.
Seam Slippage (Warp):	115.5 lb
Seam Slippage (Weft):	107 lb
Tensile Strength (Warp):	279 lb
Tensile Strength (Weft):	184 lb
Flammability:	NFPA 260 (UFAC): Class I CA TB117-2013: Class 1
Lightfastness:	40 hours
Crocking, Dry:	4.5
Crocking, Wet:	4.5
Piling Resistance:	5
Note:	Multiple factors affect fabric durability and appearance retention, including end-user application and proper maintenance. Wyzenbeek results above 100,000 double rubs have not been shown to be an indicator of increased lifespan.



ENVIRONMENTAL

Clean Air Silver Certification

CARE + MAINTENANCE GUIDE

GENERAL MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promptly treat spots and stains.
- Clean periodically to remove accumulated grime and retain the fabric's original appearance as much as possible.
- Turn and rotate loose cushions to equalize wear and soiling.
- Clean protective arm covers and head rests so they do not look different from the rest of your upholstery.
- Remove any cleaner residue by rinsing or extraction to avoid future buildup.
- It is important to vacuum upholstery regularly to remove the surface dust

STAIN TREATMENT

There are two types of stains: water-based and oil-based. The key to removing either type is prompt action. The longer a stain is allowed to remain on a fabric, the more difficult it will be to remove.

For water-based stains, a solution of warm soapy water (not overly soapy) used in the following manner should remove them.

In removing oil-based stains, the same procedure can be followed, but instead of warm water, a spray dry cleaning solution is used. Either treatment should be tried in a concealed part of the fabric first, to make sure there will be no adverse reaction between the dye stuffs and the cleaning solution.

1. Soak up excess staining material immediately with a soft absorbent material. Do not dry the stain completely or it may set.
2. Either by using the warm soapy water or a dry cleaning solution and a clean sponge or soft bristle brush, begin brushing the stain with light, quick strokes. Start at the outside of the stain and work toward the center. Be careful not to overly saturate the stain with cleaning solution or you may get a ring. Do not rub too vigorously or you may damage the nap of the fabric or break fibers.
3. Once the stain is removed, soak up all remaining cleaning solution and then use another clean cloth or sponge dipped in cool water to remove any residue that will attract further soiling.
4. Allow fabric to dry thoroughly and then vacuum well before using.
5. Several light applications are less harmful to fabrics than one concentrated one. If you go through the above steps and there is still a stain, repeat the entire procedure.
6. Remember, never use anything hot to clean fabric, as heat will set stains. Also, avoid a scrubbing motion.
7. If the stain is stubborn, call a professional cleaner and ask for their advice.

VACUUM

It is important to vacuum upholstery regularly to remove the surface dust that builds up and slowly contributes to a greying effect that diminishes the clarity of the original color. Please note that vacuuming should be done with the proper attachments to avoid breaking down the fibers and contributing to "pilling."

DRY CLEAN

In addition to regular vacuuming, a professional cleaner should come in at least once or twice a year to thoroughly clean the fabrics and remove the soiling that a normal vacuum cleaner cannot reach. The expense of this service is small compared to the reward of seating that looks good as new after a lot of use.

SPOT CLEANING TREATMENT

1. As soon as possible, blot liquid spills with tissue, paper towels or a clean, colorfast cloth. Scrape and vacuum away dry, solid material. Avoid working soiling deeper into the fabric.
2. Apply household or commercial upholstery cleaner sparingly to the soiled area, as overwetting may spread the stain and damage cushion material under the fabric. Rub gently with a clean, white cloth. Turn the damp cloth frequently to a clean surface to avoid redepositing the soiling.
3. Work from the outer edge toward the center of the spot to reduce ringing. Cleaning the entire fabric panel, or at least a large area around the spot, further reduces the likelihood of ringing. A final water rinse of the entire panel with a hot water extraction cleaner is preferable.

NOTE ON CLEANING AGENTS

The following procedure should be used with all cleaning agents. A clean, white cloth dampened with the recommended cleaning agent should be used in an inconspicuous place to test for color-fastness. Optimum cleaning will be achieved by not overwetting the cloth and by turning it frequently to keep it clean. Rings can be avoided by working from the outer edge of the spot toward the center. This process should be repeated until the spot is removed or there is no further transfer to the cloth.

NOTE ON OILY/GREASY STAINS

For oily and greasy stains, in addition to the recommended method, some stains (i.e. perspiration/body oils) respond well to dry cleaning such as "Host" (Racine Industries), "Capture" (Milliken), "Bonafides" (Drummond American), "Keft" (Texize) and "Carbona" Carefully follow the directions on the label.

STAIN AND DISINFECTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Carbon, Catsup, Chocolate, Coffee, Cola, Grape Juice, Inks, Mucilage, Tea, Watercolors, Wine:

50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain)

Berry Stain, Gravy, Pickle Juice, Urine, or Vomit

50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia

Beer or Furniture Polish:

50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia; or undiluted white vinegar; or 10% acetic acid solution

Blood:

50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or undiluted white vinegar; or 10% acetic acid solution

Nail Polish:

50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or solvent

Egg:

Detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia

Butter:

Detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia; or paint, oil, grease remover

Milk:

Undiluted white vinegar or 10% acetic acid solution

Rubber Cement, Shoe Polish:

Solvent

Crayon, Latex Paint, Linseed Oil, Lipstick, Oil, Oil Paints:

Paint, oil, grease remover

Rust:

Always use oxalic acid

REMOVAL METHODS

For solvents and paint/oil/grease removers, apply cleaner, then blot. For all other removers, apply cleaner, blot, apply water, then blot.

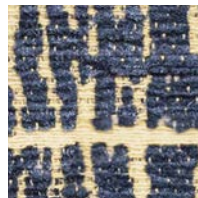
For the detergent and water solutions with ammonia method, apply detergent, blot, apply ammonia solution, blot, apply water, blot.



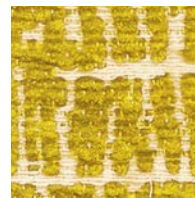
ADLER



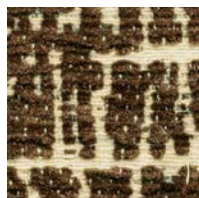
BEECH



BLUE SPRUCE



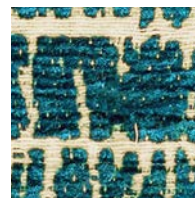
CYPRESS



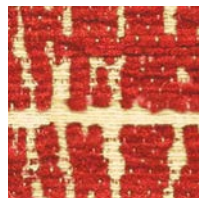
HICKORY



JUNIPER



RAINFALL



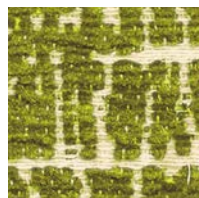
RED PINE



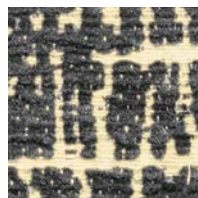
SPRITE



SYCAMORE



WILLOW



WINGTIP