

Furniture Care Instructions

Fabric Care

Fabric Selection

The useful life of an upholstered piece or recliner can be increased if the consumer follows a few simple rules. It is very important that a fabric be chosen that is appropriate for its intended use. For example, if velvet covers are available in cotton, nylon, and olefin, the nylon velvet might be appropriate for a large family for use in high traffic areas. The olefin velvet could also take heavy use and would be an excellent choice for humid climates where mildew is a problem. The cotton velvet has less abrasion and soiling resistance and is more appropriate for moderate activity areas.

Vacuuming

Weekly vacuuming or light brushing helps to remove soil and prevent the embedding of dirt or grime between fibers which can increase abrasion and wear.

Turning, Fluffing

The life of upholstered cushions can be increased through periodic turning. The weekly reversal of loose cushions will allow even distribution of wear over long periods of time. Consumers should also fluff up loose pillows to even out any lumps or settling in head or kidney cushions. Broyhill also installs zippers in all our loose cushions in order to add or delete any fiber, which may be needed. Normal use will cause cushions to lose some of their firmness, and should be expected.

Cleaning

All our furniture fabrics carry the Furniture Industry's cleanability code adopted in 1969. It gives the consumer information about the proper methods to clean specific fabrics. Care instructions may be found on the care and cleaning label attached with the Fabric Description Hangtag. (To locate your piece's care instructions, see this page.) When spot cleaning, it is always a good idea for consumers to first pretest fabric for discoloration and shrinkage on an inconspicuous part of the furniture. When overall cleaning is required, professional cleaning will often achieve the most satisfactory results. Never remove cushion covers or arm caps for separate cleaning. This may destroy the backing, cause shrinking, and color changes.

Cover Cleaning Codes and Specific Recommendations:

W – To prevent overall soil, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean, using the foam only from a water-based cleaning agent such as a mild detergent or non-solvent upholstery shampoo product. Apply foam with a soft brush in a circular motion. Vacuum when dry. Pretest a small area before proceeding. Use a professional furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

S – To prevent overall soil, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean using a mild water-free solvent or dry product containing carbon

tetrachloride, which is highly toxic. Pretest a small area before proceeding. Cleaning by a professional cleaning service only is recommended.

WS - To prevent overall soil, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean with a mild solvent, an upholstery shampoo or the foam from a mild detergent. When using a solvent or dry cleaning product, follow instructions carefully and clean only in a well-ventilated room. Avoid any product that contains carbon tetrachloride, which is highly toxic. With either method, pretest a small area before proceeding. Use a professional furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

V – Clean this fabric only by vacuuming or light brushing to prevent accumulation of dust or grime. Water-based foam cleaners or solvent based cleaning agents of any kind may cause excessive shrinking, staining or distortion of the surface pile and, therefore, should NOT be used. We recommend the monthly cleaning to consist of warm water and mild soap only.

Leather Care

Leather Type - Nubuck

(Cleaning Code = N)

Characteristics

- Comfort: Excellent
- Natural Markings: Visible
- Color: Shading is normal
- Cleanability: Moderate*
- Resistance to Fading: Low

* Cleanability is dramatically increased with regular use of Leather Master Nubuck Protector.

Leather Care Tips

1. Try to maintain at least two feet between your furniture and heating sources. Prolonged exposure to heat vents or radiators will cause your leather to dry out.
2. Protect your furniture from all sources of sunlight. All Nubuck leathers will fade when exposed to direct sunlight. Do not place your furniture by windows, under skylights or any place where your furniture is in the sunlight.
3. Keep the leather dust-free with weekly vacuuming. Use Leather Master Nubuck Cleaning Cloth to pick up surface soiling and return the leather to its original look and feel. Simply wrap the cloth around a soft dry sponge and rub the leather in several directions to lift soiling and renew the Nubuck effect. This will also reverse flat and shiny areas that appear from use.
4. All leathers perform better when preventative maintenance is practiced. Treatment of the surface with Leather Master Nubuck Protector will greatly improve the leathers resistance

to staining and soiling. It is most important that you treat the high use areas like seats, backs, and arms.

5. For water based stains use Leather Master Nubuck Cleaner. Apply the cleaner to a soft sponge and squeeze to produce a white foam. Gently work the foam into the area with the sponge. Allow to dry and use the Nubuck Cleaning Cloth to renew Nubuck effect. Then apply Nubuck Protector. For oil based stains use the Leather Master Degreaser.

Leather Type - Aniline

(Cleaning Code = A)

Characteristics

- Comfort: Excellent
- Natural Markings: Visible
- Color: Shading is normal
- Cleanability: Moderate*
- Resistance to Fading: Low

* Cleanability is dramatically increased with regular use of Leather Master Nubuck Protection Cream.

Leather Type - Protected

(Cleaning Codes = P & SA. SA = Semi-Aniline. Also called pigmented or corrected)

Characteristics

- Comfort: Consistent
- Natural Markings: Hidden
- Color: Uniform
- Cleanability: Excellent *
- Resistance to Fading: High **

* Regular use of Leather Master Cleaning and Protective Products will extend the usable life of your leather.

** It is always best to avoid direct sunlight.

Leather Care Tips

1. Try to maintain at least two feet between your furniture and heating sources. Prolonged exposure to heat vents or radiators will cause your leather to dry out.

2. Avoid placing your furniture in direct sunlight. All materials will fade over time when placed in direct sunlight. Aniline leathers are especially sensitive to sunlight. Do not place Aniline leathers near windows or under skylights.
3. Like all items in your home, leather can accumulate dust. Lightly dampen a soft cloth with Leather Master Soft Cleaner and dust weekly. You may also use the soft brush attachment on your vacuum cleaner. With leather you can fully remove dust particles from the surface making it ideal for dust sensitive persons.
4. All leathers perform better when preventative maintenance is practiced. For Aniline and Protected leathers, apply Leather Master Protection Cream to the surface of the leather to help resist staining and prevent overall soiling. It is most important that you treat the high use areas like seats, backs, and arms.
5. As a general rule, fully clean your furniture with Leather Master Soft cleaner at least every six months to remove dirt as well as the gradual accumulation of body oils and perspiration. Aniline leathers are very absorbent and may require more frequent cleaning when used in high use areas like a TV room. After cleaning, reapply Protection Cream to the leather to renew the protection level.

Never use harsh chemicals or cleaning agents on your leather furniture. Avoid all products containing solvents or oils because they may negatively affect the surface of the leather.

Wood Care

Wood comes from nature. There are natural variations in its texture and grain, including knots, mineral streaks, and sap runs that may affect the appearance of the finish. These variations are not defects; they are distinctions that make each piece of furniture unique.

Broyhill applies a multi-step finish on all of our wood furniture to enhance the beauty of the wood's surface. This finishing process uses lacquer-based products that are subject to damage by moisture, heat, or contact with alcohol-based and oil-based products. Take care of the multi-step finish Broyhill gives each piece and you'll preserve the inherent beauty of your fine furniture.

1. Protect your furniture.
 - Never allow water or damp items to sit on your furniture including cleaning cloths, sponges, etc.
 - Never allow alcohol-based products including some cleaners, nail polish and perfumes to come in contact with your wood furniture. They can dissolve the furniture finish on contact, requiring professional repairs.
 - Do not allow plastic, including plastic or rubber placemats or rubberized feet on appliances, to come in direct contact with your furniture. Chemicals in the plastic may soften and injure the finish if exposed over a long period of time.
 - Avoid placing hot objects on any furniture surface. Always use a protective pad or plate. Laminated surfaces on tabletops provide added scratch and heat resistance for our furniture, but they can still be damaged without proper care.

- Avoid direct sunlight, heat outlets, open windows, and dampness. Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight can fade the finish of your furniture, while extreme temperature and humidity changes can cause cracking or splitting.
- 2. Dust frequently with a clean, damp lint-free cloth to remove abrasive buildup which can damage the finish over time.
- 3. Occasionally polish with a high-quality non-silicone furniture polish every few months to enhance the beauty of the multi-step finish. Spray the polish onto a clean cotton cloth, apply it to the furniture, and then buff with a second clean, dry cotton cloth. Note that any polish may make a low sheen finish appear more glossy. Avoid oily polishes and waxes.
- 4. Remove sticky accumulations of skin oils to avoid professional repairs. Wipe the area with a clean cotton cloth dampened with mineral spirits, then buff with a second clean cotton cloth.
- 5. Touch up small marks and scratches with a marker, scratch remover, or touch-up stick. These can be purchased at any paint store