

Leather

Leather is a natural product. It breathes, is warm and has individual characteristics, which make each hide unique. Leather will always display traces of its origin such as brands, scars, creases and growth. These hallmarks add character to the suite and do not affect the wearing qualities of the product. Leather is highly resilient and durable, and over time, develops a patina that increasingly enhances its appeal. Leather surfaces can stretch over time, resulting in a relaxed appearance on the seat cushions and the back of seating surfaces, this is a natural characteristic of leather.

Leather needs very little special care but, to get the most out of your investment, you should follow the general guidelines below:

Always protect your suite from direct sunlight, as this will accelerate the natural ongoing discolouration process.

On pigmented leather, dust should be removed by vacuuming and wiping with a slightly damp cloth, using a solution of warm water and mild soap on a regular basis. Never use abrasives such as household polish, which may damage the treated surface of the leather.

Suede, nubuck and aniline leathers require particular care, as they lack a protective coating. Use products specifically designed for these types of finish and follow instructions carefully. Always test any cleaning process on an unseen area.

Never place leather furniture against any heating source such as a radiator.

To remove spillages, do not rub into the leather as this will cause staining. Liquids should be quickly raised from the leather by using the edge of absorbent paper towels and then dabbing the area lightly with clean towels. Sweat or perspiration may cause harm to leather. In particular it can cause colour loss and cracking of leather.

To minimise the risk of this happening in heavily used areas such as the arm rest and head rest, we advise that the cleaning instructions are regularly adhered to. Seat, arm and back cushions should, where possible, be regularly plumped up to maintain the shape of your suite.

Try to avoid sitting on the edges of cushions or arms, as this may cause uneven wear and distortion of the padding and leather. Where zips are used, these should not be required to be unfastened, as they are there for ease of manufacture. Certain non-colourfast clothing such as denim can stain light coloured leather if it comes into regular contact.

Sharp objects may scratch the surface. Castor cups are useful to reduce indentations on carpets and wood flooring. Strong sunlight can cause leather to fade and crack. If you need any additional help or advice, feel free to call in or telephone us to speak to one of our advisers. Further information about leather-care can also be found on www.all-about-leather.co.uk

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for choosing to shop with us at Atkinsons Furnishing Store. We pride ourselves on our fantastic & varied selection of furniture, our knowledgeable staff and our dedicated customer service team.

Should you have any issues arising from your purchase with us, please do not hesitate to contact the store and we will endeavour to help you as soon as we possibly can.

This leaflet is just a brief guide to the care & after sales advice required for your furniture, we recommend that you always follow any care leaflets or instructions supplied with your furniture.

Castor cups, glides, wax polishes and fabric & leather care kits can also be purchased in store.

Thank you for your valued custom.

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Care for your furniture

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Bed

Just like all our furniture, our beds are designed to withstand general wear and tear. However, we recommend that you follow this advice to keep your bed in top condition for as long as possible to ensure maximum sleep quality throughout the natural life of your bed.

Never fold or bend the mattress, as this will distort the spring unit. Modern spring interior mattresses cannot be rolled for storage. Sitting on the edge of your mattress for long periods can affect its shape.

REGULAR, EASY-CARE MAINTENANCE

Turn down the bed clothes every morning to allow the bed to cool down and breathe.

If you have bought a “No Turn” mattress, with a single sleeping surface, it is important that you rotate your mattress regularly. For all other mattresses it is important that you turn and rotate your mattress regularly once a week for the first two or three months and then monthly thereafter. This will prolong the life-span of your mattress.

Frequent turning and plumping reduces natural dips and ‘nesting’ in spring interior mattresses.

The drawers within a drawer divan are usually designed to hold lightweight items, such as bedlinen, and should not be overloaded.

Maximum weight: Mini drawers - 7kg
Standard drawers - 15kg.

MATTRESSES & DIVANS GETTING USED TO YOUR BED

Chances are that the springs and upholstery in your old bed were not what they used to be, so your new bed may seem a little strange at first. Please allow time for your body to adjust to your new bed and for the fillings to settle.

SETTLEMENT IS NORMAL

Due to modern day fillings being more sumptuous than their predecessors, settlement may be more pronounced in the areas under the most body weight. This is quite normal and, providing that the mattress is properly supported, can be minimised by regular turning and rotating.

LET YOUR MATTRESS BREATHE

After its removal from the packaging, please leave your bed uncovered for a few hours to allow any odours and condensation to escape. Please ensure that the polythene bag is well out of reach of small children.

PROTECT YOUR MATTRESS

We recommend that you use a mattress cover which will protect it from coming into contact with body moisture or other liquids. Do not use detergents or chemical cleaners.

Using detergents or chemical cleaners on your mattress is likely to damage the fabric and stitching.

Upholstery

Soft upholstered furniture gets just as dusty and dirty as cabinet furniture - the difference is you can't always see it. Upholstery should be viewed in a similar way to clothing, i.e it needs regular cleaning, ideally by a reputable cleaning company.

REGULAR, EASY-CARE MAINTENANCE

Try to keep pets off the upholstery and be careful of sharp objects such as belt buckles, toys and watch straps snagging the fabric. If snags do occur, carefully cut off the loose ends with scissors or tuck back in - do not pull them under any circumstances.

Discourage lively children from using your new suite as a climbing frame if you want to prolong its lifespan.

Use protective arm caps where possible as this is the area most likely to show wear.

Reversible seat and back cushions should be turned regularly and plumped up to maintain their shape. As a guide these cushions should be attended to at least on a weekly basis, but may require daily attention dependant upon type of filling and usage. Upholstery can be lightly vacuumed or gently brushed to remove dust, but take care if vacuuming delicate fringe and braid details. Strong sunlight can cause fabrics to fade.

Sitting on the front edges of cushions or on the arms of furniture may cause distortion or damage.

Velvet and chenille fabrics have a raised surface texture which is prone to flattening and shading. It is important that you understand this characteristic.

Wood or decorative facings require minimal maintenance, and should be occasionally wiped with a damp cloth to remove dust. Do not use spray polishes or solvent cleaners, as these can have a damaging effect on both the facings and adjoining fabric.

Fringes and ruching should be treated with care, especially when vacuuming.

Castor cups are useful to reduce indentations on carpets and wood flooring.

STOP SPILLS BECOMING STAINS

Do not use detergents. Do not try to wash or rub minor spills. To avoid damaging your upholstery, if you spill something on it, simply act quickly and mop up excess liquid with a clean white cloth.

Cabinet

When buying cabinet furniture, you are doing so with a view to keeping it for a long time. It makes sense to look after it from day one. With consistent care and maintenance your investment will stay beautiful for many years. Simply follow the appropriate guidelines below.

TIPS TO PROLONG THE LIFE OF YOUR CABINET FURNITURE

Do not place furniture near heat sources or air conditioning units. Avoid changes in humidity and especially steam. Always leave a gap behind wardrobes and wall units to allow air to circulate. Protect furniture from strong or prolonged sunlight. Avoid marking furniture with sharp objects, for example when using a ballpoint pen. Carefully lift your furniture, never drag or push it. Do not rock backwards on dining chairs. Always follow fitting instructions for wall-fixing, glass surfaces and shelves. Uneven floors could give the impression that doors of wall units and wardrobes are out of alignment, so be aware of this and compensate if necessary by adjusting the hinges or packing a corner to level the item. Do not place hot dishes, cups or plates onto any cabinet or table top - use insulated mats as protection. Don't overstrain drop flap stays and hinges or place heavy items onto glass shelves. Take care not to drag crockery across the wood surface or to put heavy items on the surface without protection.

SCRATCHES

With wood products the best way to deal with scratches is to employ the services of a professional polisher. Please ask for details.

WOOD PRODUCTS

Wood is a naturally occurring product; part of its beauty is that no two pieces can be the same. The depth, shade of colours and grain pattern vary from item to item.

REGULAR AND EASY-CARE MAINTENANCE

Gently dust your furniture and polish with a soft, lint-free buffing cloth. The colour of real wood matures with exposure to light, so it is important to move ornaments regularly and expose table leaves to avoid noticeable colour differences occurring. Never use silicon or wax polishes that leave residue on surfaces. Only use good quality wax-free furniture polish, or if your range is oiled, treat with the relevant oil as recommended by the manufacturer.

Changes in temperature and atmosphere moisture content will cause movement in furniture. This has always been an inherent characteristic and is not a manufacturing fault.