Poliform

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND WARRANTY

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Welcome to Poliform quality
Thank you for buying a Poliform product. This certificate is our guarantee of authenticity and contains all the information you'll need to give it the best possible care. All Poliform products reflect our manufacturing philosophy, which guarantees you the highest quality down to the last detail. Aesthetics that are always contemporary and essential; technological research directed at optimal functionality; a selection of the best materials to ensure the utmost reliability over the lifetime of the product.

The meaning of quality
Quality living as an essential ingredient of everyday life: the Poliform collection is the result of our continuing commitment to offer consumers the widest variety of choice for building their own domestic space.
Behind Poliform quality is our heritage of "woodworking expertise" as part of Brianza's tradition of workmanship, which, by constantly evolving, has become cutting edge technological know-how.
Having decided in 1970 to enter into furniture production on an industrial scale, Poliform has set a goal of uniting quality and reliability with a design approach that is always innovative and distinguished by exceptional originality.
Poliform products closely follow the latest trends: from our modular items to accessories, from daytime to evening, our collection is distinguished by a variety of styles that are contemporary and evolve and adapt to our changing lifestyles.

Quality in design
The wide variety of styles in our collection reflects Poliform's capacity to meet the challenges of every aspect of home living. Each design and product has varying functional needs of its own: as an example, our modular furniture is designed with maximum versatility in mind. Our wardrobes must offer the maximum in customisation both at aesthetic and interior design levels. Each element of home decoration possesses its own functional character which Poliform has sought to fully develop, imbuing it with the value added of stylistic quality and creativity – the result of collaboration with some of the most respected italian and international designers.

The quality of "Made in Italy"
Each Poliform product is made in Italy and relies on an industrial network that includes some of the most respected European and international suppliers.
The following values are invested in making every Poliform product a 100% "Made in Italy" item: unbounded creativity, a global reputation for furniture since 1942 and specific and cutting-edge technological know-how. These are all qualities that are fundamental to a business that is constantly striving to satisfy its customers and their demands.

Innovation in the service of the consumer
Innovation is a characteristic that has always been part of the Poliform manufacturing culture. With the constant aim of satisfying the consumer, Poliform has always driven its research into style and technology toward design that is concrete and quality-oriented.
Poliform's level of innovation can be gauged by its selection of the highest-quality materials, which are subject to inspection and carefully tested, and by its focus on reliability, safety and durability.
Research into style is never-ending and always aims at successfully interpreting contemporary trends and at providing you with unrestricted freedom in matching your taste with our wide selection of products.

The Poliform warranty
Our warranty is valid for 2 years from the date of purchase and covers all manufacturing defects. The warranty period enters into force from the date printed on your receipt or sales slip. You may be asked to present proof of purchase when requesting service.
The warranty is non-transferable and is valid only for the original purchaser. It covers repair or replacement of unusable or defective parts free of charge during the warranty period after inspection and acceptance by Poliform or its agent.
Natural variations in the colour of the wood, changes in colour under ambient or artificial light, slight variations in dimensions owing to high humidity or dry conditions and the grain of wood, knots or other natural characteristics of wood products are not covered by the warranty.
As to suede and leather, occasional natural marks, wrinkles, changes in brightness and tone, specks and slight imperfections folds due to extension after regular use, are not considered defects but are the distinctive traits of natural and authentic products.
In some cases (aged-looking leather and nubuck leather, above all with light colours), these features are especially marked, as the kind of tanning for these leathers tends to point out the pureness of the product and not to cover it with painting or pressure print.
Some types of fabric show features due to the composition and the kind of manufacturing that aren't to be considered as defects. For example: “staple” or “streaked” and “crumpled effect” for linen "spotted effect” or “curl” , the "light/dark effect” and the "imprint effect” for velvets and chenille.
In fabrics, suedes or leather, each production lot can present slight variations in colour as compared to samples or products produced in the past.
The warranty excludes damage resulting from careless or incorrect furniture installation, potential damage from accidents such as that resulting from a fall, impact, natural disaster, fire and, in any case, all defects that cannot be attributed to defects in the manufacture of the product.
Moreover, the warranty is not valid in the event that our products are disassembled, modified or repaired by anyone other than authorised Poliform personnel. Damage due to poor upkeep or improper use of the product are not considered defects of manufacture. You will find useful recommendations in the instruction booklet regarding the use and care of your product. If you have any doubts or require further information, consult the Poliform reseller where your product was purchased. For any situation not expressly covered by this warranty. Legal provisions shall apply.

Poliform Know-How
A good understanding of your Poliform product can help you to appreciate it even more. Poliform products are made from the finest components and with the help of the most recent technology, coupled with careful observance of safety standards.

Safety standards
Poliform uses Class EPF-S E 0.5, wood-based panels, the most reliable in conforming to EU standards EN 120 and EN 717-2 and in line with the limits established by the American regulation CARB Phase 2, with respect to formaldehyde release. With respect to varnish, Poliform exclusively uses polyurethane coatings free of heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOC) belonging to the various classes within table A1 of the Italian Ministerial Decree of 12 july 1990 and/or Classes i and ii within table D of the Italian Ministerial Decree of 12 july 1990.

Structural materials

1 **Solid wood**
subcortical tree trunk sections nearest the darker innermost annual rings, also known as duramen. Heartwood is considered to be high-quality, genuine natural wood in contrast to wood panels made from wood particles or multilaminates.
2 **Veneered particle board panel**
Panel composed of wood particles with a thin layer of solid wood, called a peeling, less than 0,7 mm thick.
3 **Honeycomb**
Core board panel made by gluing two multilaminates (usually 4 mm thick) on a frame of spruce mouldings or other common wood. The external surfaces can be veneered or lacquered. Inside the interspace in the vertical mouldings, the large panels contain plywood to stiffen the surface. This method of construction allows panels to be created that add strength together with lightness, proving to be ideal, for example, for wardrobe doors.
4 **Particle board panels**
Wood-based panels made from wood particles (shavings, wood chips, etc.) The wood particles are held together with hardening synthetic resin and then heat pressurised. Particle board panels use an assortment of less costly wood which is generally the by-product of other processes: this is why this type of product is of interest from an ecological standpoint.
5 **Medium-density fibreboard (MDF)**
An engineered wood-based product composed of wood fibres or fascicles of wood fibre submitted to processing by a thermomechanical defibrator under high temperature and pressure. The fibres are held together with hardening synthetic resin.
6 **Multilaminate board**
Wood-based panel made up of more than 3 layers of wood layers superimposed so that the grains of adjacent layers are at a right angle.
7 **Chipboard panel**
A panel composed of wood particles and covered with a cellulose base material (paper), sheets of polymer (PVC, veneer, ABS, etc.) or melamine resins.
8 **Melamine**
A hardening synthetic resin obtained from polycondensation of formaldehyde. It is a colourless, odourless resin that is resistant to water, chemicals, abrasion and heat and which has particular transparency under light.
9 **ABS**
(Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) a synthetic thermosetting plastic resin with good resistance to acids. It repels dust and cannot warp. For these reasons, ABS is used in the manufacture of edges and sheets for surface coating.
10 **Wood veneer or peelings**
Thin slices of wood between 3 and 0.30 millimetres. Peeling derives its meaning from the fact that the tree trunk is peeled using a lathe instead of a saw. The trunk is sliced lengthwise. The slices are joined together then glued and moulded on less costly wood or raw panels of any kind (multilaminates, particle board, waferboard, plywood, hollow core board). The use of wood veneer allows the manufacture of wood products with greater durability, more resistance to woodworms, greater consistency and more attention to visible parts. The use of wood veneer also satisfies today's need for a more ecology-conscious application of wood resources.
11 **Glossy/matt lacquers**
Panels of polyesterized chipboard on the back and then lacquered on both sides with polyurethane polymer-based paint having a high molecular weight. The panels are dimensionally stable.
12 **Straw**
Marsh grass for matting, natural product, diameter of 4/5mm
13 **Polypropylene**
Polypropylene (PP) is a plastic (vinyl polymer) requiring precise high-tech processing to make it high-quality and extremely versatile.
Some of the extraordinary properties of this material are: exceptional toughness, optimal stability at high temperatures, elasticity and resistance to shock, low density and lightweight. Polypropylene is also a plastic with environmental-friendly properties. It is absolutely atoxic and does not release toxic halogens during and after use. Working with this process requires little energy and its high energy content allows efficient thermal recycling.
14 **Nylon**
Nylon is a thermoplastic material and designates a family of synthetic polymers (polyamides). Nylon is hard, tough and lightweight, is

extremely shock-resistant even at low temperature, has low friction coefficients, high attenuation, resists corrosion and, if used in combination with other plastic materials, has multiple uses. Nylon provides good resistance to both organic and inorganic chemicals but can be attacked by acid.

15 **Glass**
Common glass is composed almost exclusively of silica, the same substance as quartz. In its purest state, glass is transparent, relatively hard, almost inert from a chemical and biological standpoint and presents a very smooth surface. Glass is available in a wide range of finishes and colours for interior decoration. It is possible to circumvent its intrinsic fragility by using chemical treatments (adding other minerals to the compound) or physical processes, such as tempering.

16 **Marble**
Marble is a natural material, of sedimentary origin and is formed mainly by calcium carbonate (CaCo3). It is formed through a metamorphic sedimentary rocks process, that causes a complete recrystallization of calcium carbonate. The colour of marble depends on the presence of mineral impurities (clay, sand, iron oxides, lime, flint nodules) present in granules or in stratum in the sedimentary rock. The white marble is the result of the process of metamorphosis of limestone free from impurities.

17 **Aluminum**
A silvery, highly ductile metal.
Its chief properties are resistance to corrosion, tensile strength and it is light weight. These properties are ideal for manufacturing durable yet lightweight frame components. Raw aluminum can be worked using several different processing techniques such as fusion, forging or pressing.

18 **Steel**
An iron alloy with a carbon content not exceeding 2.11%. Stainless steel is the name currently used for steel that has a high chromium content for its rust resistant properites when exposed to air and water.

19 **Copper**
Pure copper is orange-red and can acquire a reddish tarnish. The softness of copper partly explains its high electrical conductivity and thus also high thermal conductivity, which are the second highest among pure metals after silver. Copper is very resistant to corrosion and is not magnetic; it is extremely ductile and malleable. Copper is 100% recyclable without any loss of quality whether in a raw state or contained in a manufactured product. Numerous copper alloys exist, many with important uses, like for instance bronze.
Furthermore, copper is bacteriostatic, this means that it fights the proliferation of bacteria in its surface.

20 **Bronze**
Name of a family of metal alloys consisting mostly of copper and tin, which may also contain lead, zinc and silver in proportions that make the molten compound suitable for multiple uses. Depending on the percentage of tin content, the resistance to chemical corrosion and the colour gradient of bronze may differ The bronze alloy we use is unleaded, which means it has minimal environmental impact. The absence of any lead content gives the material a lighter colouring compared to classic copper red.

Padding

1 **Pressed polyurethane**
Using cold-press technology, polyurethane foam can be moulded into any shape. The viscoelastic properties (memory) of polyurethane foam ensure the immutability of shapes formed through cold-press process. Using the right amount of additives, the firmness can be adjusted for all comfort requirements. Moulding can also include support elements for seating, producing a self-supporting assembly.

2 **Expanded polyurethane**
A durable and flexible polymer material with an open cellular matrix. According to current understanding, flexible polyurethane foam is toxicologically inert. Polyurethane is a combustible solid and should not be exposed to open flame. The polyurethanes used in the sofa core have varying densities: higher density foam is used in those areas that are weight bearing.

Upholstery

1 **Wool and woollen cloth**
A natural textile fibre derived from the fleece of sheep and camelids. Owing to its specific structure and to the dense crimping of its fibres, wool possesses hydroscopic properties (absorbs humidity up to 30% of its weight), and is highly insulating, elastic, durable and flame retardant. The fabric, commonly known as woollen cloth, is spun from carded wool and is always fulled and able to be napped.

2 **Linen**
Plant fibre derived from the liber (the inner bark) of the flax plant (linum usitatissimum) and composed of nearly 70% cellulose. It is lightweight fibre that is soft and durable. Owing to its molecular structure, it can absorb water to up to 20% of its weight without the body feeling any wetness. These properties make it ideal for textiles that are in contact with the skin. Specifically, this anti-allergenic, breathable and anti-static textile makes it ideal for bed linens.

3 **Cotton**
A plant fibre derived from the boll of the plant, which holds the seed of the species gossypium. Cotton fibre has no electrical conductivity, does not mat, is highly hydroscopic, does not irritate the skin, is anti-allergenic and may be ironed at high temperature. After linen and wool, cotton is one of the world's oldest textile fibres. The length of the fibre determines the quality: the longer the fibre, the more lustrous, resistant and valuable it is.

4 **Hemp**
A plant fibre derived from the stalk of cannabis sativa similar to linen in feel, it is the natural fibre that is most resistant to humidity.

5 **Jute**
A plant fibre derived from the bark of the genus corchorus. It is highly hydroscopic and the fibre is coarse and strong. The threads that are derived from the plant are coarse, stiff and very strong.

6 **Velvet**
Velvet is a fabric whose cut threads are very evenly distributed, with a short dense pile giving it its distinctive feel. Velvet is woven on a special loom that weaves two pieces of velvet at the same time. The two pieces are then cut apart and the two lengths of fabric are wound on separate take-up rolls. Velvet can be made from many different kinds of fibres but silk and cotton are preferred.

7 **Silk**
A natural animal protein fibre derived from the cocoons of the mulberry silkworm (bombyx mori). Under the microscope, silk fibre is uniform, very similar to synthetic fibres. One of the specific properties of silk is the length of the filament: this can reach lengths of up to 700-800 meters. This makes it the longest fibre derived from an animal. There are four categories of silk textiles: taffeta, twill, satin and jacquard. Silk is the most splendid, softest and finest of natural fibres–cool in summer and warm in winter.

8 **Blended fabrics**
A textile can contain two or more types of fibres: for example, cotton and wool, wool and acrylic fibres, etc. These blended fabrics have varying characteristics depending on the fibres used and their proportions. Generally speaking, the blending of fibres allows the textile to retain the main properties of the fibres that comprise it. For example, a blend of cotton and synthetic fibres increases resistance to wrinkling.

9 **Artificial and synthetic chemical fibres**
These artificial fibres are derived by processing cellulose from various naturally occurring plants (the same plants that produce plant fibres), transforming and dissolving it using solvents and then forcing it through spinnerets to form a continuous thread or a floccule. This family of fibres includes: modal®, acetate, cupro, lyocell and viscose. Synthetic chemical fibers derive from synthetic organic substances that are polymerized to obtain long molecular chains (macromolecules), which can be spun in the form of continuous thread or floccule (discontinuous fiber). This family of fibres includes: acrylic, modacrylic, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene and polyurethane.

10 **Viscose**
Regenerated fibre, obtained from wood chips and cotton spinning waste. It is extruded to form a continuous thread or floccule (also known as rayon). It has properties very similar to silk and, like most plant fibres, it is comfortable, durable (if kept dry) and is highly absorbent. It is used in blends with other natural or synthetic fibres.

11 **Modacrylic**
A synthetic fibre that derives from a macromolecule composed of at least 50% acrylonitrile and is generally available in floccules. It is highly flame

retardant and feels much like acrylic fibre to the touch. Moreover, it is resilient, shape retentive, fade and wash resistant, has a soft hand, is durable and dyes easily to bright shades, is chemical-resistant, easy to care for, insulating and non-toxic.

12 Polyamide (nylon)
A synthetic fibre derived from a linear macromolecule that is a long-chain synthetic polyamide in which at least 85% of the linkages are attached directly to two aliphatic groups or rings. It can be used as a continuous thread or in floccules. The fibres are exceptionally strong, shape-retaining (excellent elasticity) and abrasion-resistant. It is easy to care for (washes, dries, does not require ironing), can be easily coloured or dyed and is wrinkle-resistant.

13 Trevira® (PET)
(Polyethylene Terephthalate), a synthetic fibre derived from macromolecules composed of polyesters and is available in floccules or as smooth or volumised thread. Trevira® is one of the trade names under which it is sold. It is long-wearing, easy to care for and resists fading, humidity and microorganisms.

14 Hide
Hide is a protein material derived from the skins of cattle. Processing is referred to as tanning and consists of eliminating the outermost layer of skin and connective tissue (hypodermis).
The most important layer is the dermis, consisting of fibrous fascicles of connective and elastic tissue. The upper portion of the dermis, called the grain, is considered to be the highest grade of leather, called “full grain”.

15 Tecnocover
Tecnocover is a general purpose material, made up of scrap leather, polyurethane and cotton.
Scraps from the processing of natural leather are finely chopped and mixed with rubber, latex and other synthetic aggregates.
Sheets of tecnocover can undergo various finishing processes, in order to render them as similar as possible to the corresponding natural version.
One specifically important process is embossing, whereby the surface is impressed with a specific pattern that imitates the grain of natural leather.

16 Leather
Leather is a protein fabric derived from cattle and submitted to a tanning process. It is thinner and lighter than hide.
General considerations. We give you some information that will help you to understand the characteristics of the leather and hides listed below.
The leather derives from the epidermis of the animals that is constituted by various layers and originally has a thickness of around 1 cm.
Quality. When speaking of full grain leather, we consider the most superficial layer of the epidermis that maintains the natural characteristics of the grain, veneer and softness (more or less scarred). The dimension of the grain does not determine the quality of the leather, but it derives from aesthetical choices. In the case of more economic hides, the inner layers are used and are manufactured to reproduce the natural characteristics of the leather (grinding and pressure moulding of the grain).
Origin. The European origin of the leathers is without doubt to prefer to exotic or overseas origins (which present more defectiveness due to scars and insect bites because of the breeding in the wild).
Mineral tanning. The tanning, procedure that wants to preserve the leather from the natural organic decadence, is also used to exalt the softness, the colour, and the brightness of it. It is generally realized with chromium salts; only in the case of high quality leathers a vegetable tanning is realized in order to get the most natural effect.
Dyeing. The dye that permits to get all the different colours starting from the natural one is done by immersion of the leathers in dye drums: we always use aniline, through dyeing the whole thickness (to be preferred to the superficial dyeing).
Drying. The drying, generally made on frames in ovens, is done naturally at air for the finest leathers.
Grain. The natural grain (not embossed) and the absence of grindings (a sort of smoothing) show the use of full-grain leather of a quality that does not need correction and retouch operations.
Refinishing. The best final refinishing that then determines the aspect of the leather is the one finished with aniline, with a more natural aspect but also more delicate. The refinishing with polyurethane resins, instead guarantees great uniformity and resistance in the use.

Thickness and dimension. A greater thickness determines a better leather and a greater dimension are to be preferred, as you have less waste in use.

Leather Spring category P
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Trough dyeing
- Vacuum drying
- Embossed grain
- Grinded
- Refinished with polyurethane resin
- Thickness 1,0/1,2 mm
- Average dimension 4,5/5,0 sqm

Leather Colors category S
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Trough dyeing
- Thin natural grain
- No grindings
- Refinished with polyurethane resin
- Thickness 1,0/1,2 mm
- Average dimension 5,00/5,50 sqm

Leather Special category X
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Through dyeing
- Thin natural grain
- Slightly corrected grain
- Refinishing with pigments
- Thickness 1,3/1,5 mm
- Average dimension 5,00/5,50 sqm

Leather Invecchiata category Y
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Full-grain ox leather
- Chromium-salt tanning and vegetable re-tanning
- Aniline drum dyed with trough dyeing
- Natural drying
- Natural grain
- No grinding
- Refinishing with aniline
- Thickness 1,3/1,4 mm
- Average dimension 5,00/5,50 sqm

Leather Nabuk category Y
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Aniline drum dyed with trough dyeing
- Natural drying
- Natural grain
- Grinding
- 3M Scotchgard
- Thickness 1,1/1,3 mm
- Average dimension 5,00/5,00 sqm

Leather Soft category Y
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Aniline drum dyed with trough dyeing
- Drying on frame
- Natural/full grain
- Slight refinishing with water
- Thickness 1,5/1,7 mm
- Average dimension 5,00 sqm

Leather Silk category S
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Through dyeing
- Drying on frame
- Natural/full grain
- Slight refinishing with water
- Thickness 1,3/1,5 mm
- Average dimension c.a. 5,00 sqm

Leather Deep category X
- European origin
- Bovine leather
- Chromium-salt tanning
- Aniline drum dyed with trough dyeing
- Drying on frame
- Pre-printed natural grain
- Refinishing with fine dispersed pigments and waxes
- Thickness 1,8/2,0 mm
- Average dimension 5,00/5,50 smq

Recommendations to keep your product looking its best over the years
The following instructions, broken down by material, provide the best recommendations for preserving your Poliform product for years to come. Use only recommended cleaning products and avoid harsh or abrasive detergents. Proper care will enable you to enjoy your quality Poliform product for many years.

1 **Care of wood and wood veneer parts**
We advise to use a neutral detergent. Avoid products containing acetone, thinners, ammonia, abrasive detergents or furniture wax.
Caution: the surface of the wood is treated to resist moderate amounts of grease and dirt. In addition, surface coatings contain water-resistant and anti-yellowing agents. However, avoid exposing surfaces to scoring or high temperature.

2 **Care of lacquered components**
We advise to use a neutral detergent. Avoid products containing acetone, thinners, ammonia, abrasive detergents or furniture wax.
Warning: during initial cleaning, the cloth may pick up some colour. This is a physiological phenomenon and is linked to the presence of paint powders that come to the surface during the drying process: once it is eliminated, you will not see it again.

3 **Care of the chipboard panel containing melamine**
We advise to use a neutral detergent. Avoid products containing acetone, chlorine, thinner or abrasive cleaners.

4 **Care of glass panels**
Use vinegar diluted in abundant water or glass cleaning products.
Warning: in the event that glass is mounted in an aluminum frame, avoid alcohol or ammonia, which may damage the frame.

5 **Care of marble**
Clean with water using a cloth or sponge. Marble is a material to be clean with extreme delicacy: it is porous and can absorb liquids resulting in stains. Poliform surfaces are treated with a special anti-stain and anti-oil product; nonetheless, spills of wine, coffee, lemon, vinegar and other products containing aggressive agents must be wiped up immediately. To maintain surfaces in good condition, a regular treatment with typical products for cleaning and maintenance of marble, ensuring that these products are neutral and specific for the finish of your marble glossy or polished.
Do not under any circumstances use abrasive or aggressive products, acidic detergents, bleach, abrasive paper or steel wool.

6 **Care of copper parts**
Daily maintenance: simply wipe them gently with dry clean flannel cloth to remove dust. Feather duster is not recommended since it has the risk to scratch the surface.
In case the small table is exposed to high humidity or direct liquid for too long and stains occurs, rubbing compound paste can be used if the stain is quite much and thick. Gently rub the compound paste upon the particular stain to scrape them slowly. Be careful not to over wipe/over rub them, so the original copper colour will not come out.

7 **Care of bronze**
Using a damp cloth is advisable.
Do not use abrasive sponges or metal wire pads.
Avoid using products which contain acetone, thinners, ammonia, abrasive detergents and alcohol.

8 **Care of hinges, drawer slides, and metal parts**
Lubricate with any product widely available on the market. Use lubricant periodically on hinges and drawer slides before cleaning to remove possible dust. For metal parts, simply wipe down periodically with a damp cloth.
Avoid any kind of abrasive cleaning product.

9 **Standard upholstery care**
Use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment. A lint brush can be used periodically. To remove stains, blot immediately using a clean, damp cloth to prevent the spot from spreading.
Most stains caused by liquids present in the home (beverages, food) can be removed using a damp cloth and mild soap. Use caution when using solvents. If employed, apply first to a cloth and never directly to the upholstery.

10 **Washing of removable covers**
It is recommended to follow carefully the instructions for maintenance listed on the label sewn on the covers and listed at the end of this certificate of origin and warranty.
We remind you that every fabric washed with water or dry cleaned could change in its dimensions even if the instructions for maintenance were followed.

11 **Washing in water (if foreseen)**
Wash covers inside-out. Pre-wash by immersing in cold water containing four teaspoons of mild soap. Machine wash at 30°C. For ironing instructions, refer to the fabric care label. Warning: do not use the spin cycle. Do not use bleach or whiteners. During covers washing, it is suggested to cover the rigid parts of the velcro, to avoid fabrics scratches or damages.

12 **Dry cleaning (if foreseen)**
Contact only specialized dry cleaners. Be sure to provide the fabric information found at the bottom of this product brochure. During covers washing, it is suggested to cover the rigid parts of the velcro, to avoid fabrics scratches or damages.

13 **Care for leather upholstery**
Routine cleaning can be done using a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment, being as gentle as possible. After vacuuming, you can wipe down leather surfaces with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water and carefully wrung dry, with the exception of nubuck leather, which should be dusted with a dry cloth. Any stains should be removed as quickly as possible, using an absorbent cloth. Do not rub too energetically.
We recommend a conditioning treatment every six months, using specific products readily available on the market.

14 **Care of hide upholstery**
Use a felt or soft wool cloth. Apply leather cream only if necessary.
Occasional stains can be removed if they are wiped up immediately with an absorbent cloth. Do not rub the stain but gingerly blot starting from the edge of the stain and work inwards.
Avoid any type of aggressive (such as solvents) or abrasive product. Never steam clean. Do not use shoe-cleaning products.

15 **Care of tecnocover**
Routine cleaning can be done using a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment, being as gentle as possible. After vacuuming, you can wipe down tecnocover surfaces with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water and carefully wrung dry.
Any stains should be removed as quickly as possible, using an absorbent cloth. Do not rub too energetically.
We recommend a conditioning treatment every six months, using specific products readily available on the market.

16 **Maintenance of solid cedar wood**
In order to avoid any kind of problems due to spots and absorption of the resin contained into the cedar wood, please do not position any products on to carpets or soft surfaces which do not allow a suitable aeration of the base of the product, in particular during the first months of purchase.
Please keep these products in dry, well ventilated places.
Any eventual split or crack are typical of the solid wood and not structural defects.

Disposal
Poliform recommends that you do not dispose of your product in the outdoors. Because of our manufacturing techology and the routine use of recyclable materials, discarded Poliform products can be re-used in the manufacturing process. For this reason, drop off your Poliform product at the waste disposal centres within your municipality.

SIMBOLI - MEANING OF SYMBOLS - SYMBOLES - SYMBOLE - SÍMBOLOS

Non lavare ad acqua
Do not wash in water
Ne pas laver à l'eau
Nicht mit wasser waschen
No lavar con agua

Lavare in acqua fredda
Wash in cold water
Laver à l'eau froide
Kalt waschen
Lavar con agua fría

Lavare a mano
Hand washing
Laver à la main
Handwäsche
Lavar a mano

Lavatrice max 30 gradi
Machine wash at 30° c max
Machine à laver max 30 degrés
Maschinenwäsche bei max. 30 Grad
Lavadora máx. 30 Grados

Lavatrice max 40 gradi
Machine wash at 40° c max
Machine à laver max 40 degrés
Maschinenwäsche bei max. 40 Grad
Lavadora máx. 40 Grados

Lavatrice max 60 gradi
Machine wash at 60° c max
Machine à laver max 60 degrés
Maschinenwäsche bei max. 60 Grad
Lavadora máx. 60 Grados

Non candeggiare
Do not bleach
Ne pas utiliser de javel
Nicht bleichen
No utilizar lejía

Candeggiare
Bleach
Utiliser de javel
Bleichen
Utilizar lejía

Lavare a secco
Dry clean
Laver à sec
Chemische reinigung
Lavar en seco

Non lavare a secco
Not dry washing
Ne pas netoyer à sec
Keine chemische reinigung
No lavar en seco

Lavare a secco con percloroetilene
Dry clean using perchloroethylene only
Laver à sec avec du perchloroéthylène
Chemische reinigung mit perchlorethylen
Lavar en seco con percloroetileno

Lavare a secco con percloroetilene, usare precauzioni
Dry clean with perchloroethylene, use precautions
Laver à sec avec du perchloroéthylène, avec précaution
Chemische reinigung mit perchlorethylen, vorsichts beachten
Lavar en seco con percloroetileno con cuidado

Stirare con ferro tiepido (110°), usare precauzioni
Warmish iron (110°), use precautions
Repasser avec fer tiède (110°), prendre des précautions
Mit lauwarmem bügeleisen bügeln (110°), vorsicht
Plancha tibia (110°), con precauciones

Stirare con ferro tiepido (max 110°)
Warmish iron (max. 110° C)
Repasser avec fer tiède (max 110°)
Mit lauwarmem bügeleisen bügeln (110°)
Plancha tibia (máx. 110°)

Stirare con ferro poco caldo (max 150°)
To iron, use warm setting (max. 150°C)
Repasser avec un fer peu chaud (max 150°)
Bügeln im mittleren temperaturbereich (max.150°)
Planchar con la plancha un poco caliente (máx.150°)

Stirare con ferro caldo (max 200°)
To iron, use hot setting (Max. 200° C)
Repasser avec un fer chaud (max 200°)
Bügeln im höheren temperaturbereich (max. 200°)
Planchar con la plancha caliente (máx. 200°)

Non stirare
Do not iron
Ne pas repasser
Nicht bügeln
No planchar

Non asciugare in tamburo con aria calda
Do not tumble dry
Ne pas sécher en tambour avec de l'air chaud
Nicht im wäschetrockner mit heissluft trocknen
No secar en el tambor con aire caliente

Asciugare in tamburo con aria Calda
Tumble dry
Sécher en tambour avec de l'air chaud
Trocknen im wäschetrockner mit heissluft möglich
Secar en el tambor con aire caliente

Asciugare in tamburo a temperatura ridotta
Tumble dry with reduced temperature
Sécher en tambour à température réduite
Im wäschetrockner bei verringerter temperatur Trocknen
Secar en el tambor con temperatura reducida

Asciugare all'ombra
Dry in shadow
Secher dans l'ombre
Am schatten trocknen
Secar a la asombra

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Poliform Spa
via Montesanto 28
Casella postale n. 1
22044 Inverigo (CO) Italy
t +39 031 695 1
f +39 031 699 444
info.poliform@poliform.it
poliform.it