

SOFAS AND ARMCHAIRS

**Poliform**

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND WARRANTY

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## CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND WARRANTY

**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. Solid wood is considered to be high-quality, genuine natural wood in contrast to wood panels made from wood particles or multilaminates.

#### 2 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.

#### 3 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.

#### 4 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.

#### 5 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.

#### 6 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.

## Filling

### 1 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 solid combustible 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.

### 2 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.

### 3 Double density moulded polyurethane

The process is the same of the moulded polyurethane but, by inserting removable plugs in the particular mould developed by Poliform, we can obtain a material with two different densities co-moulded to one another.

### 4 Co-moulded polyurethane and leather

The process is the same of the moulded polyurethane but, by using particular moulds developed by Poliform, the piece is covered with leather directly during the foaming process.

### 5 Feather

Filling composed of the fine feathers of aquatic birds, particularly geese. Feathers have excellent thermal properties and allow the body to perspire normally, absorb humidity and allow it to evaporate gradually, thus creating the ideal microclimate for the body. Feathers are a material with natural anti-allergen properties: the dust mite, the principal agent for the spread of allergens, prefers wool and cotton to feathers. Feathers can withstand pressure up to 80,000 times its weight and return easily to its original shape.

## 6 Down

Filling composed of the fine feathers of aquatic birds. Down has the form of a veritable floccule having a central nucleus (the calamus) from which the quill is formed. Down, the finest part of plumage, provides thermal insulation and is found under the wings, on the breast and around the neck. Down provides phenomenal heat insulating properties and is extremely lightweight. As an example, 5-6 grams of down are enough to fill a volume of 1 cubic decimetre, while wool and polyester require 2 to 3 times that weight. From a physical point of view, heat retention depends on good insulation from the outside, provided first by air and second by interior fill material used. Down is a superior naturally occurring insulator because it has the capacity to absorb and to retain large volumes of air in tiny chambers. Down offers excellent resiliency, displacement and hygroscopic properties, absorbing humidity and releasing it to the outside with significant physiological advantages for the human body.

## 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 hygroscopic 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 hygroscopic, 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 *Cochorus*. It is highly hygroscopic 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 fibres are derived from organic substances that are blended then polymerised to form long molecular chains (macromolecules) that can be spun into continuous thread or floccules (discontinuous fibre). 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 bovines and 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 "grain", is considered to be the highest grade of hide, called "full grain".

#### 15 **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 leather and hide 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 leathers, 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 leather 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
- Trough 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 through 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 sqm

**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 generally avoid too aggressive or abrasive detergents. Proper care will enable you to enjoy your quality Poliform product for many years.

**1 Care of wood or metal frames**

To clean wooden parts, we advise to use a neutral detergent.

For metal parts, simply wipe down periodically with a damp cloth. Avoid products containing acetone, thinners, ammonia, abrasive detergents or furniture wax.

**2 Care of lacquered components**

To clean lacquered components parts, 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 Standard cushion care**

It is recommended to fluff seat and back cushions once a week to restore fullness in areas subjected to greatest use. Redistribute the filler by fluffing the cushions and periodically rotate those cushions subjected heavy use with those used less frequently. With respect to reversible seat cushions, turn them over once a week.

**4 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.

**5 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.

**6 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.

**7 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.

**8 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.

**9 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.

**Disposal**

Poliform recommends that you do not dispose of your product in the outdoors. Because of our manufacturing technology 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 nettoyer 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 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 un poco 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



2018 Adi Compasso D'oro  
Career Award



ASSARREDO  
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