

OCCASIONAL SEATING





1502SD02179

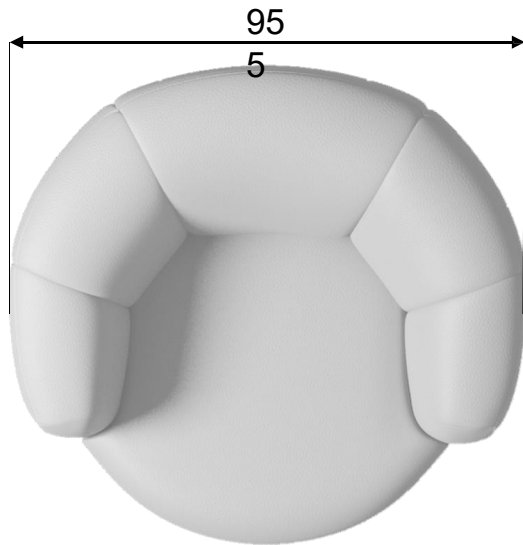
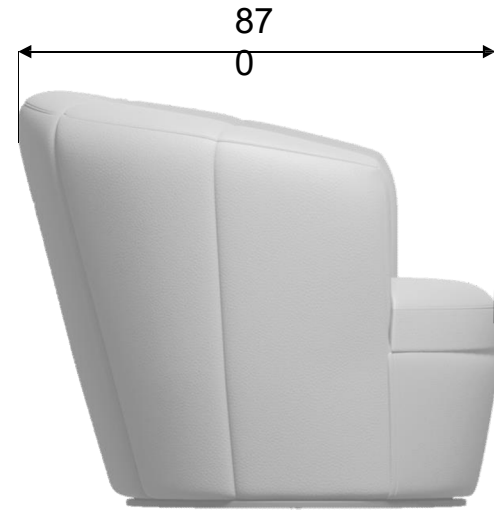
An enchanting piece fit for glamorous interiors with a leatherette touch that make it even more luxurious than its design entails. It is fully upholstered with clean lines and a puffy soft look making this design as simple as it is glamorous. This crescent accent chair is an elegant piece of furniture inspired by depths of nature. chair has a very special feature that brings a swivel function to this already fantastically designed chair. It swivels in a full 360-degree motion for maximum mobility.





1502SD02181POUF





DIMENSIONS
(MM)



1502SD02180



Timeless, understated elegance. Although the initial impression given by the capsule is clean and uncluttered, several discreetly extravagant details are revealed at second and third glance. Thanks to their discrete appearance, they blend in easily with various settings, acting as both a seat as well as a practical storage compartment.





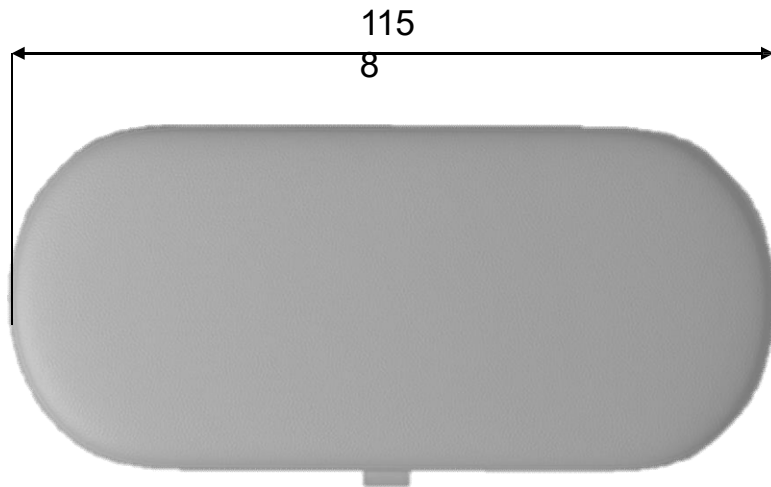
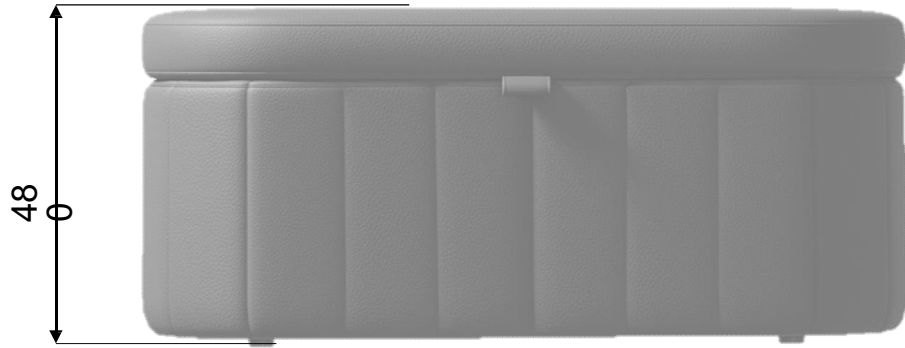
1502SD02180 BENCH





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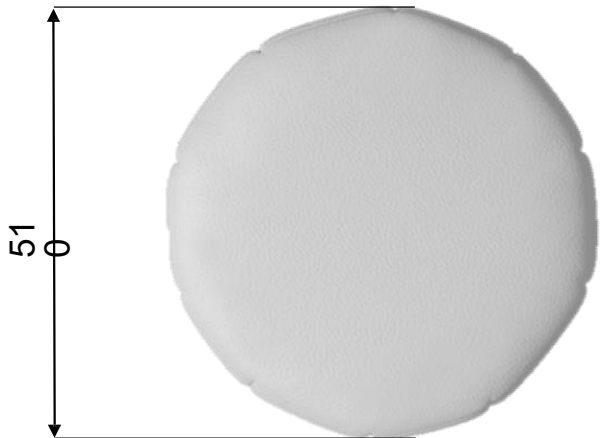


DIMENSIONS
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Flexible, inviting and productive, Mito is a pouf which are designed to evolve with the dynamic needs of today's lifestyle.





DIMENSIONS
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NOTE

COMFORT WRINKLES

As you settle into your new fabric or leather upholstery, “comfort wrinkles” will begin to appear. This is a natural part of the upholstery maturing process.

Comfort Wrinkles are caused by many things. They are normal in upholstered furniture that is designed to have soft seating and back support. The type of covering and filling has a significant role reducing comfort wrinkles.

The standard foam seat cushion is constructed with an inner core of high density, high resiliency premium urethane foam sometimes between thick layers of resilient polyester fiber. Loose back pillows are filled with 100% polyester fiber. This is the same material used to fill high quality bed pillows. Like bed pillows, furniture cushions must be hand fluffed and turned frequently to maintain a soft, well filled appearance.

The soft and comfortable cushions and pillows used with better quality furniture will provide years of lasting service if properly maintained. Fabrics and leathers that provide flexibility combined with filling materials that compress softly, provide the best comfort benefits. These same features also create Comfort Wrinkles in cushions and pillows that are characteristic of the construction and should not be considered as defect.

For further clarity refer above **Fig 1** which showcases a lot of wrinkles in the cushion when gently pressed by hand. This is the same cushion which is generally used in sleeping pillows. The super soft ness of the loose fiber fills lead to collapse of the pillow fibers which provides sink-in comfort. However, this also means the collapsed pillow fibers do not recover to its original state. Hence relatively speaking more the wrinkles more the softness of the cushions. In **Fig 2** there are almost no wrinkles because the material used in the cushion is polyurethane foam. The cells collapse only in the area where hand is pressing the cushion with no scope for wrinkles getting created. In this case even though the cushion is soft with no wrinkles, it is not as comfortable or soft as the fiber filled cushion in **Fig 1**.



FIG 1: Cushion with fiber fill (like sleep pillow)

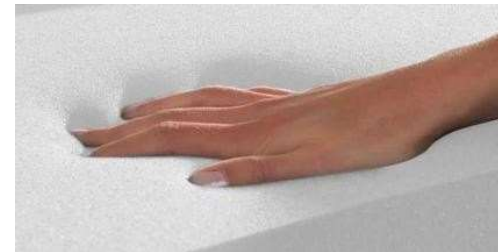


FIG 2: Cushion with foam fill



NOT E

COMFORT WRINKLES

Some fabrics and leathers will show Comfort Wrinkles when the cushion casings are originally filled. Most fabrics will develop wrinkles with use. The more flexible fabrics will generally develop more wrinkles.

Longer cushions tend to wrinkle more readily than narrow cushions. One-piece sofa or love seat cushions will develop comfort wrinkles more quickly than two- or three-piece cushions regardless of the fabric. The larger expanse a fabric covers, the less support there is to stabilize it, allowing for more deflection of the fabric. In thicker cushion cores, softer foam is used to achieve the desired comfort. However, when filling cushions, these softer cores do not allow as much push from front to back and side to side, thus permitting more wrinkles to occur.

The tighter a fabric is woven, the less it will breathe. The less a fabric breathes, the firmer the product will sit. The firmer it sits, the less it will wrinkle. Therefore the same style in two different fabrics will sit differently. Latex backed fabrics will help eliminate wrinkles in the fabric but will alter seating comfort and the appearance of softness.

Even when using the highest quality foam and fiber wrap available, there will, over time, be a loss in loft in the fiber wrap and a slight loss of compression strength in the foam. These factors added to the fact that fabrics stretch and lose some of their recovery properties, result in comfort wrinkles. Fluffing and stroking cushions regularly, along with reversing them, will reduce the amount of wrinkles and aid the fabric in wearing better.

Even though the materials used by us are of highest quality, they can be different because of their fiber content, construction, wear ability and stretch ability. All materials are tested to meet our high-quality standards.

Climate affects fabric just as it does wood. Heat, cold, humidity and sunlight contribute to fabric instability.

Soil repellent coatings or treatments applied other than in the manufacturing or finishing process may break down the backing of the fabric. It can also react to the cushion cores themselves.



NOTE

UPHOLSTERY PILING

A pill is a small ball of fibers that form on the face of a piece of fabric. It is caused by abrasion on the surface of the fabric and is considered an unsightly occurrence on furniture.

What causes pilling?

Loose fibers have a natural tendency to move to the surface of a piece of fabric, where they are subject to friction. This can cause the fibers to twist together into small balls. Fibers that remain secured to the fabric are also twisted into the ball, so that the pill is then secured to the surface of the material. Friction is caused in the normal course of people using their furniture; rubbing against the surface causes friction. Pilling is more noticeable on man-made fibers. This is mainly because natural fabrics shed loose fibers easily while man-made fibers are notoriously strong, so the pills are anchored strongly to the fabric.

Should I send the fabric back?

It is important to note that pilling is not a fabric defect or fault and is not covered under warranty. It can be compared to the shedding experienced when purchasing new carpet – think about the way carpet behaves when newly installed, as there are constantly new loose fibers coming to the surface over the first few months of use. This is completely normal and will reduce once the excess fibers are gone.

Consumers are sometimes concerned that pilling means that the fabric is wearing away and disintegrating – this is not the case. Pilling is a normal occurrence caused by wear and tear and does not affect the durability or functionality of the fabric. It is easily removable.

How do I remove pilling?

The quickest and most cost-effective approach is to use a battery-operated pill shaver to remedy the situation. These small, easy to use appliances are available. If pilling reoccurs, it can be simply shaved again. This may occur several times, but the pilling will diminish and eventually cease once the excess fibers are removed.

Can I buy fabric that doesn't pill?

Since all fabrics will pill to some extent, the possibility of it happening should not be a main concern when choosing an upholstery fabric.

However, there are fabrics that are less likely to pill. Some are treated or coated during the manufacturing process to adhere excess fiber to the surface of the fabric. Some are also put through a singeing process, which quickly burns the excess surface fibers away.

Smooth, tightly woven fabrics and fabrics made from tightly twisted yarns are less likely to pill because the fibers are held tightly in the cloth. When a fabric is made from more than one fiber type, where one fiber is strong and one is weak (for example poly cotton blends) piling will be more noticeable, because the weaker fiber wears and breaks, while the stronger fiber holds the pills to the cloth. Ultimately, if you notice that your furniture is developing pills, don't be alarmed. It is easily remedied and does not mean your furniture is made of poor-quality fabric.

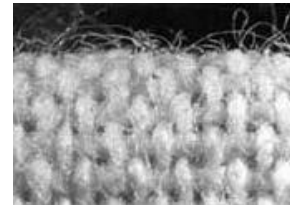


Fig 4: Close up of fabric before

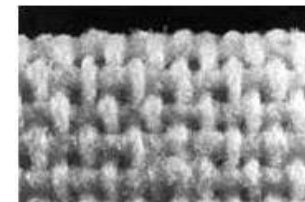


Fig 5: After singeing



CARE INSTRUCTIONS



It is advisable to pre-test any cleaning solution on your upholstery for color loss and fabric compatibility.

Keep pets off the furniture. Pet's body oils rub off and are very difficult to remove.

To protect your furniture from fading, avoid keeping your furniture next to windows and other places where it can be exposed to direct sunlight.

Cleaning your furniture items regularly will help you maintain them for a long time.

It is important that one carefully protects the upholstery of the chair against sharp objects or objects with sharp edges to prevent tearing of the upholstery.

To prevent the formation of mold and fungus natural and synthetic surfaces should be stored at room temperature and a humidity of 40 -60%. Ensure adequate air circulation is maintained.



UNIVERSAL MARKETING

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