

Caring For Your Furniture

FABRIC UPHOLSTERY



CASEYS
FURNITURE

HELPING YOU CHOOSE

It is important when choosing your furniture you know what to expect, as the features and benefits of different materials affect the look and durability of furniture. To help further with your understanding of what to expect we have produced some basic information on types of materials and interiors. Upholstery furniture always starts with the frame which generally dictates the final look of the furniture, frames can be constructed using various timbers and particle board the more durable being hardwood frames that are screwed glued and dowelled.

The sit and feel of upholstery furniture can depend on the type of suspension units that can come in the form of highly resilient elasticated webbing, zig zag springs, or coil springs. Interiors also affect the sit and maintenance of furniture, the main types of interiors available are feather filled, polyester fibre filled and foam core interiors or a combination of these fillings. Foam core interiors generally offer maximum resistance to settlement whereas feather and fibre interiors offer less resilience and require greater maintenance.

The final part of upholstery make up is the chosen fabric, this not only affects the aesthetic look of the furniture but also has a bearing on the durability of the furniture.

MATERIALS

CALICO - A tightly woven cotton type fabric, either plain or with an all over print.

CHENILLE - A thick soft tufty yarn susceptible to pile crushing and shading.

DAMASK - A glossy jacquard fabric, usually made from linen, cotton, rayon, silk or blends. The patterns are flat and reversible and the fabric tends to be heavy.

MICROFIBRE - Ultra-fine manufactured fibres using microfibre technology producing a gentle fabric with superior softness.

NAP - A fuzzy, fur like feel created when fibre ends extend from the basic fabric structure to the fabric surface.

PILL - A tangled ball of fibres that appear on the surface of a fabric as a result of wear or friction on the surface of the fabric, some fabrics are more prone to 'pilling' and is a natural feature.

VELOUR/VELVET - Velvet and velour are luxurious fabrics, but as they have a raised surface texture they can be prone to shading and creasing with pile pressure.

Please note that due to the sumptuous nature of chenille and velvet, crushing may be apparent from new and will change with use.

INTERIORS

Interiors are produced to offer maximum comfort for the style of your chosen furniture.

It is common that interiors will lose at least 10% of their density in the first 3 months, increasing to 20-30% over time. To prolong the life span of interiors where possible cushions should be rotated or seating positions changed regularly.

Where fixed seat models are chosen, particular care is needed to avoid 'side sitting' (lying or sitting on their edge of interiors) as this can cause excessive dipping of the interior.

Daily maintaining is required by vigorously plumping cushions to offer maximum performance, particularly fibre and feather interiors.

CARING FOR YOUR FURNITURE

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, ie. It needs regular cleaning, ideally by a reputable cleaning company.

REGULAR AND 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 life span.
- 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 dependent upon type of filling and usage.
- Upholstery can be lightly vacuumed or gently brushed to remove dust.
- Strong sunlight can cause fabrics to fade.
- Certain non-colourfast clothing such as denim can stain light coloured fabric if it comes into regular contact.
- Sitting on the front edges of cushions or on the arms of furniture may cause distortion or damage.
- 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.
- Caster cups are useful to reduce indentations on carpets and wood flooring.

STOP SPILLS BECOMING STAINS

To avoid damaging your upholstery, if you spill something on it, simply act quickly and mop up excess liquid with a clean white cloth.

- Do not rub and do not use detergents.

CLEANING

- Vacuum or brush clean your upholstery weekly to remove accumulated dirt, which can cause colours to look faded or dull, but take care if vacuuming delicate fringe and braid details.
- Plump the cushions at the end of every day of use, particularly those filled with feather or fibre, and also smooth out the surface to prevent permanent creases being formed. Where you can, turn the cushions regularly to equalise wear.
- Always follow your manufacturer's cleaning and care label instructions. Clean your upholstery regularly and before soiling becomes ingrained.
- Clean all parts of a suite together as slight colour changes can sometimes occur. Motion furniture

MOTION FURNITURE

- Motion furniture has many different designs and functions, and it is very important that the manufacturer's operating and care instructions are correctly followed.

LOOSE COVER UPHOLSTERY

- Loose covers should be cleaned regularly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Some slight shrinkage may arise on initial cleaning, but sufficient tolerance will have allowed for this.
- When removing and particularly when replacing loose covers, always take care with the carcase and cushion cover zips. Your covers are tailored to snugly fit the carcase, therefore identify the shapes prior to fitting. If washed, replace the covers when just slightly damp to ensure a better fit and less shrinkage or creasing. Do not replace covers if they are wet, as this could damage other materials.
- Allow the covers to settle on the furniture for a day or so.
- Ironing should not be necessary, but if this is required, iron the covers on the furniture using a damp cloth.

WHY SHOP AT CASEYS



Nationwide Delivery

From Mizen to Malin we deliver nationwide, assemble your purchase and leave you to enjoy your beautiful new furniture without any stress.



Family Owned For Three Generations

From small beginnings in 1921, the Casey family have been supplying quality home furnishings to the people of Cork and Limerick from their two stores, and now nationwide through www.caseys.ie.



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Our flagship store is located centrally in Cork City, with 3 floors of interiors inspiration, while our award-winning Limerick store provides a spacious and inspiring shopping experience with a full-service Zest café on site.



Expert Advice

Caseys pride themselves on employing trained experts in each department, ready to give you the best advice on how to furnish your home so you are 100% delighted with your purchase. Their customer service team are also on hand to answer any questions you have about aftercare, deliveries or exchanges.



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You won't find it cheaper elsewhere, and if you do, Caseys will match the price*! **That's the Caseys Price Promise.**