

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF FURNITURE

**Thank you for choosing Paged furniture. Please peruse the following information concerning the furniture you have ordered.**

### I. DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE MADE OF SOLID WOOD AND VENEERED PANELS

The furniture made of natural wood and veneer brings out the natural beauty and structure of the material used. Therefore, there are natural differences between individual furniture parts and between individual pieces of furniture, which is normal and means that each piece of furniture is different, unique, and original. The surface of each piece of furniture may appear to differ visually, which serves as a proof of the natural origin of the material and emphasises the value of furniture made of wood and veneer. Knots and pith rays, which are part of natural wood qualities, confirm the natural origin of the material. The absorption of wood stains during the dyeing process and the absorption of paint materials during the finishing process depend on a tree species, the structure and annual circles of natural wood, the differences in its shade, as well as natural wood treatment. As a result of the steaming process, furniture that uses bent, plywood, or veneered components changes its wood properties; therefore, its surface may react differently than solid wood to wood stains and varnishes, which affects the individuality of each piece of furniture.

### II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF FURNITURE



1. Furniture should be used in accordance with its design and purpose, which means that, for example, it is prohibited to stand on chairs/table tops, sit on armrests/headboards/table tops, dry or hang clothes on chair backs, swing/rock on chairs etc.



2. Furniture should be used in dry, closed, and weather-resistant rooms that are protected against direct sunlight. Furniture coatings undergo degradation. The degree of degradation is dependent on the intensity of radiation.



3. The permissible air temperature in rooms with furniture is 10-35°C. The permissible humidity should be between 40 and 70%. The distance between furniture and active heat sources such as radiators, stoves, or fireplaces should be at least 1 m. Furniture should not be placed on wet surfaces either, for example wet floors, carpets. Failure to comply with the temperature and humidity recommendations may result in deformation, changes to the shape of bent components, cracks in wooden parts, damage to upholstery or plaiting, degradation or fading of the paint surface.



4. The useable surfaces of furniture made of solid wood or natural veneer should be protected against direct heat, moisture, and chemical substances, e.g. hot dishes, irons, liquids, alcohol, or solvents because they may cause damage in the form of fading or tarnishing. On the other hand, furniture surfaces made of artificial veneer, e.g. HPL laminates display resistance against heat, humidity and some chemical substances. However, connection places, i.e. where different materials join, for example veneered narrow surfaces should be protected against liquids, alcohol and substances that could have a detrimental effect on the surface and such places. Their effect may lead to veneer peeling or the formation of cracks.



5. The furniture surface can also be negatively affected by liquids seeping through the surface and causing stains, or as a result of leaving glasses, circular impressions on it may appear. Spilled liquids should be immediately wiped dry. Do not allow liquids to enter hard-to-reach places, e.g. under glass, connection places.



6. Glass surfaces/components in furniture should be used with extreme caution. They should not be overloaded and, when transported, should be disassembled. In case of glass tops, you should ensure that the glass is tempered and to which agents it is resistant.



7. Mats may be used to protect useable surfaces; however, you should take into account whether the material from which mats are made leaves no stains.



8. Sharp, rough (e.g. hard seams, trousers rivets), or heavy objects, including pet claws, may cause damage to furniture, as well as dents and scratches.



9. Some pieces of furniture contain wooden components of square/rectangular cross-section or metal components (e.g. guides, screws, angle brackets) so particular attention should be paid to children having contact with a piece of furniture.



10. If lighting is used in furniture, light bulbs should not be directly touched by hand.



11. Furniture has to be levelled and, if necessary, some assembly components have to be adjusted. These components include: doors on hinges, drawers, table bases. In case of floors non-resistant to scratching, the use of furniture pads is recommended.



12. In case of self-assembly furniture, the assembly instructions should be followed and the appropriate tools should be used. During assembly, you should exercise caution in order not to damage any components.



13. If there is a need to do so, movable furniture parts, e.g. doors, drawers, pull-out shelves should not be left open because this may lead to damage and endanger safety. Do not overload furniture components such as shelves or lean the entire body against the furniture edge as this may result in damage or losing stability.



14. Furniture connections should be periodically checked. Any loose connections resulting from the use of furniture should be eliminated by tightening appropriate screws and fasteners.



15. Furniture should be transported after it has been emptied and after all movable parts have been disassembled or secured. In order to transport furniture, non-movable vertical components of furniture, for example sides or legs should be held. Do not hold movable (doors, drawers) or horizontal (shelves, tops) components to transport furniture. Moving furniture over the floor may cause permanent damage to furniture and the floor.



16. As a result of transporting, after unpacking, and during its use, upholstered furniture may have wrinkles or folds, which may be eliminated by shaking, patting, or straightening the material manually to restore its desired shape.

### III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FURNITURE MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING



1. Furniture should be cleaned regularly to prevent dust/dirt accumulation on it.
2. The surfaces of furniture made of solid wood or natural/artificial veneer and glass surfaces should be cleaned with a dry, soft and clean cloth. Any dirt should be wiped with a damp cloth, and immediately wiped dry with a soft dry cloth. If the furniture surface becomes very dirty (greasy), a cleaning solution prepared using a few drops of traditional washing-up liquid dissolved in one litre of water may be used; then the surface should be immediately wiped dry with a soft dry cloth. It is inadvisable to wet the surface with a lot of water. High-gloss furniture should be cleaned with a dry microfibre cloth. Surfaces should be cleaned along wood fibres. When cleaning, do not apply too much pressure on the surface to avoid irreversible surface polishing.



3. Do not use cleaning agents containing abrasives, hard sponges, solvents, or chemical substances to clean furniture. The use of such agents may cause damage to furniture. We warn you against using chemical agents for furniture maintenance as they may have a negative effect on the appearance of the coating.



4. Oil furniture should be taken care of according the instructions for the maintenance of oil furniture that comes with said furniture.



5. Furniture upholstered with fabrics should be vacuumed with an upholstery nozzle on. Furniture upholstered with synthetic leather should be cleaned with a soft, dry and clean cloth, while any stains may be wiped with a cloth dampened in water with mild cleaning agents and immediately wiped dry with a dry cloth. Furniture upholstered with natural leather should involve removing dust on a regular basis; complete cleaning and leather conservation are recommended to be carried out with the use of specific agents intended for leather according to manufacturer's instructions. The effect of the agent should be tested on a less visible place first. Upholstered elements should not be dried: in the sun, using dryers or other heat sources.



6. Woven furniture should be vacuumed with low suction and an upholstery nozzle on. Small dirt may be removed with the use of a damp cloth. Woven furniture should be protected against liquid dyes because they may cause permanent discolouration.

### IV. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. Paged Meble S.A. with a registered office in Jasienica advise you that due to manufacturing and technological processes, as well as the structure of wood and natural veneer having different shades, colours, annual circles, pith rays, and grain depending on the habitat from which the tree was obtained, and due to the variety of consignments, there may be differences in the shades of individual pieces of furniture, even when several products of the same type are purchased among furniture from the same collection offered by the manufacturer.

2. Due to a manual method for applying and rubbing patina, aging patina finished furniture may differ in the intensity of patina rubbed on the furniture surface, as well as differ in terms of individual pieces of furniture.
3. There may be natural differences in the qualities of new and display furniture (display products are used by Customers who make purchases - often for several months) due to natural aging processes, but also due to differences in visual appearance of display furniture resulting from the lighting used for display purposes.
4. Fabric and colour samples presented at the shop are for reference only. Therefore, an ideal copy of the product you have ordered cannot be guaranteed.
5. There may be differences in furniture additionally ordered to the products already in use due to natural aging processes occurring in furniture already in use, but also due to the changes in technology, structure, finish and qualities of the materials used for manufacturing.
6. Fabrics having dyeing properties, for example denim, may dye light upholstery fabrics, as well as natural and artificial leather.
7. Natural leather used to upholster furniture may have minor defects developed during the life of an animal, for example wrinkles, scars, abrasions, scratches, or small differences in the shade serving as a proof of the natural origin of the material.
8. Furniture, like any products of this type, is subject to natural wear during its use. The wear may, in particular, involve: colour fading, material stretching and folding, deformation of the foam on the seat, material abrasion, wearing out of the material, leather gloss, varnish tarnishing or gloss.
9. When using certain pieces of furniture (e.g. extension tables, TV stands), the colour of the outer part and the exposed part may differ due to the effects of UV radiation.
10. Furniture is packed and secured for transport. When transporting, loading and unloading of furniture, particular attention should be paid to the signs on the packaging. When transporting large and heavy furniture, OHS regulations should be complied with.
11. For unpacking furniture, sharp objects that could scratch the furniture surface should not be used.
12. All protective films should be immediately removed before use.
13. When furniture is no longer used, you should proceed as in the case of waste, i.e. you should hand it over to an authorised entity that ensures furniture is disposed of in an eco-friendly fashion.
14. Please follow the instructions and recommendations regarding purchased furniture to extend its life and avoid damage resulting from inappropriate furniture use and maintenance.