

Musterring

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE
AND CARE

you
are
at home_



Musterring

YOUR TRUST AND YOUR SAFETY ARE IMPORTANT TO US

Congratulations! We are delighted that you have opted for a quality product by Musterring. Musterring furniture derives its quality from progressive and environmentally friendly production technologies and materials.

All functions and materials of our models are tested by authorised test institutes in accordance with the DIN and RAL quality guidelines of the German Furniture Quality Association (Gütegemeinschaft Möbel e. V.).

They meet the stringent requirements of German and EU directives. Observing these important "Instructions for use, care and maintenance" after your purchase, and using the items appropriately, will ensure that you can enjoy our furniture for many years.

Your Musterring Team

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The following is an alphabetical list of a wide range of information on general product characteristics and the appropriate use of your furniture and furnishing items.

Please read the information that is relevant to you with care. If you have any questions, or in special cases that are not included because of the limited scope of the Instructions for Use and Care, please contact your furniture retailer.

In order to ensure that you have many years of pleasure with your furniture, we provide you with detailed information on manufacturer specifications, typical product characteristics, normal changes resulting from daily use and natural environmental influences caused by light, sun, room climate and much more. You will also receive cleaning, care and maintenance information to preserve the value of your furniture.



INFORMATION A-Z

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS, INSTRUCTIONS FOR CARE AND USE

A

■ Air humidity

Wood is a natural material that is constantly absorbing and giving off moisture (shrinkage to RAL) depending on the moisture content of the local environment. Furniture should therefore not be exposed to too extreme humidity (e.g. during the heating period), either too high or too low. Otherwise the wood will begin to work, to distort, and develop open glued joints or cracks. The ideal room climate for people and plants is 45–55% humidity at a room temperature of 18–21°C, and is also the right one for furniture. Short-term variations from these recommended figures will not cause any damage.

■ Allergens (allergies)

Health-related issues in living spaces are frequently caused by allergens – substances that can produce allergic reaction in people. In medicine, this is considered an exaggerated reaction by the body's defence system to certain natural or artificial substances. A guarantee for "anti-allergenic" furniture can be neither assured nor guaranteed, because we all respond quite differently.

■ Appropriate use

Make sure that your furniture is only used in the general private living area; it is not suitable for commercial or outdoor use unless it is specifically labelled as such.



B

■ Bathroom furniture in general

Bathroom furniture is suitable for a normal bathroom climate whether the surfaces are lacquered, coated or natural. This means that the relative humidity, which at > 90 % is temporarily very high after showering or a hot bath, needs to be remedied by ventilation.

Always avoid stagnant moisture, and ideally mop up any splashes or condensation straight away with a dry cloth; failure to do so may lead to damage from absorption of this moisture and/or encourage the development of mould.

Do not allow any dirt to dry, but remove it as quickly as possible using a soft damp cloth or a brush and a normal domestic water-soluble cleaning product. Please note: under some circumstances, it might not be possible to remove all traces of dried-on substances if they have been left for some time.

Ideally, use clean cotton cloths; do not use any solvent-based, abrasive or aggressive detergents, microfibre cloths or steam cleaning devices. Wax, oil or silicone-based furniture polish is not suitable for cleaning surfaces, and often does more harm than good.

Clean ceramic washstands with normal domestic bathroom cleaners; use Mr. Muscle, Cif, Astonish or similar products to remove limescale or metal abrasion.

Mineral marble washstands are easy to clean with water, soap or a mild liquid detergent (must not contain any scouring agents). Do not use drain cleaners that contain sodium hydroxide, and polish the sink regularly once or twice a year with a "gel coat" cleaning polish. Please note: remove aggressive substances such as hair dye immediately, as otherwise the material will be permanently damaged.

Clean glass washstands with a damp cloth and the appropriate glass cleaner. Do not use any scouring detergents or the coarse sides of sponges, as they will



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damage the surfaces. Limescale can be removed with vinegar-based cleaners, greasy marks with surfactants, and mould/mildew with alkaline bathroom cleaners containing chlorine.

■ Bedsteads

In the case of a bed or upholstered bed, all materials – bedstead, base suspension, mattresses and bedding – should be individually mixed and matched for you. The installation of a motorised frame often requires the additional and appropriate modification of the bedstead.

Your personal information is extremely important during the consultation, so please allow plenty of time for it. Important factors are your body weight and sleeping habits. The assembled state is to be adjusted to the structural conditions of the installation site.

On smooth laminate or wooden floors, non-slip pads are to be used on the bed legs.

Any changes resulting from use such as changing the position of the furniture may result in noises, instability or damage to the fittings or central supporting legs. The fitting connections between the headboard, foot section and sides must always be absolutely tight and the supporting legs under the central supporting beam or diagonal must remain precisely aligned.

Bed boxes must not be overloaded or overfilled, as this would inhibit the necessary air circulation. Failure to observe this may result in damage such as mildew, smells or damage to the floor.

Bed and upholstered headboards are usually developed with design in mind, which means they have only a limited load-bearing capacity and cannot be planned to be free-standing. They cannot be compared with backrests or special functional furniture. Please be sure to observe the product information.

Upholstered beds or other structural components that are covered in fabric or imitation leather also require care. Please note: depending on the type of cover such as fabric, leather or imitation leather, contact with chemical or acidic substances (e.g. cosmetics, perspiration, residues in damp hair and towels, and hair dyes) may result in colour changes or damage to the material.



■ Box spring systems

The 50 to 65 cm high beds do not have a slatted frame or hard bed edge. Instead, they are notable for the softly upholstered outer edges and double suspension or "double-mattress system". The base frame of a box spring bed contains a supportive bottom mattress that forms a stable all-over base for the top mattress. The bottom mattress usually has a special spring core that distributes the spot pressure. The pocket spring core or cold foam top mattress is highly adaptable, and gives way under the body. A large number of springs, divided anatomically into various hardness zones, support the body and ensure it sinks into the mattress evenly. Typical product characteristics: very comfortable and breathable.

The durability of the usual commercially available mattress systems depends on the level of use. Regular airing is particularly important for reasons of hygiene. Even though bedsteads that are clear of the ground or ventilated bed boxes provide a certain amount of ventilation, mattresses should be stood upright from time to time to allow any moisture to evaporate. The maximum air humidity in well-ventilated bedrooms should not exceed 60 %, which will help to prevent mould/mildew especially in a bed with a bed box.

Turning the mattress regularly, sideways and top to toe, ideally whenever you change the bed linen or at least once a month, will help the materials to regenerate and prevent permanent indentations and creases in it. The handles are intended to help when turning the mattress, and must not be used as carrying handles. The head and foot section adjustment of the base suspension is to be returned to the horizontal position after use.

Mattresses should not be beaten or wet-cleaned. Dust and fluff should be brushed off carefully or removed by vacuum cleaning on the lowest setting. Most Musterring mattresses have a drill cover with an all-round zip so the cover can be removed for washing or dry cleaning. Wash removable and washable covers in a mild detergent at up to 60° (do not tumble dry). Please take removable dry-cleanable covers to a specialist dry cleaner.

New mattresses are delivered with a tolerance of -2 cm on the nominal size of the bed. Any variations caused by transportation and harmless emissions that are in the nature of the material will reduce over time. Materials adapt to the body, e.g. in the hip area, during the wearing-in period as the upholstery material compresses. This results in depressions (approx. 2 cm), which are not a flaw. The mattresses continue to provide ergonomic support through load relieving pressure distribution while the user sleeps. As a cover on mattresses or headboards, imitation leather develops more marked wrinkles due to the nature of the material. When used as a cover on base suspensions, it will tend to produce noises, especially with motorised adjustment.





■ Calculating requirements

Please clarify product requests and features when calculating requirements, as unrealistic purchasing expectations, value perceptions or availabilities are not the manufacturer's responsibility.

Structural conditions and obstacles (including access, entrance, door, staircase, elevator and floor widths) must be provided in advance in order to ensure that the order is processed correctly. Structural conditions, required load figures and safety information must all be taken into account in the planning.

Before planning wall attachments, please check the anchorages since the enclosed anchor systems are only intended for building walls with a suitable load-bearing capacity (concrete and solid brickwork), and in the event of variations (plasterboard, hollow bricks, uneven wall surfaces etc.) other options appropriate to the load need to be obtained.

■ Care products to preserve the value of your furniture

Our dermatologically tested and perfectly safe care products ensure that you will be able to enjoy your quality furniture for many years to come. Whether it is wood, natural stone, leather or fabric, we have the suitable care products for all materials.

At www.musterring-care.com you will find an overview of all care products and problem-solvers for extreme dirt as well as other products for cleaning and preserving your furniture's value. You can also order the care sets directly from this website.

The care-product recommendations, with assignment codes shown in our lists of prices and types and on the care-set packaging, are also helpful when ordering. They can be used to correctly assign the suitable care product to any Musterring model.

■ Care routine

Regular furniture care and maintenance is not that different from the care we show our bodies. It removes the dirt that is caused in daily use.

It is important that any spilt liquids (e.g. fruit juice) be mopped up immediately with absorbent paper towels or a cloth – do not rub! – so they do not have a chance to penetrate the surface. Never rub the area repeatedly, do not use any silicone-based furniture care products, and never try to treat damaged areas with solvents (e.g. stain remover, turpentine, white spirit).

Surface repairs are always a task for an authorised specialist.



Care products with assignment codes



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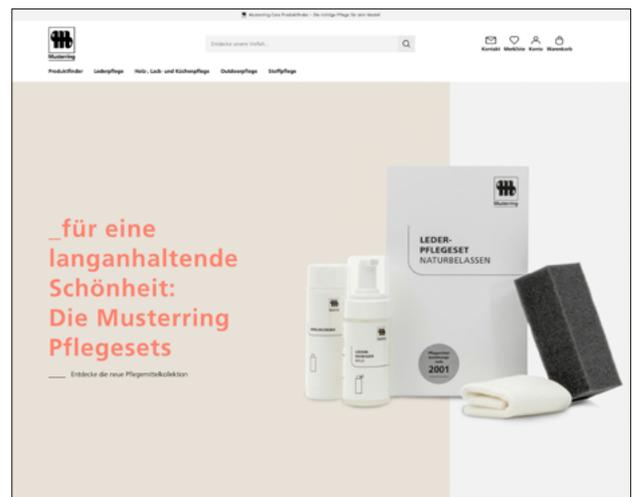
Care products to preserve the value of your furniture

Order Musterring care sets:
www.musterring-care.com



On this website you will find an overview of all care products and problem-solvers for extreme dirt as well as other products for cleaning and preserving your furniture's value. You can order Musterring care sets here, too.

Our tutorial videos also provide a range of helpful care tips. You can find them on our website.



Website www.musterring-care.com



■ Certificates

Musterring has worked closely with the German Furniture Quality Association (Deutsche Gütegemeinschaft Möbel e.V – DGM) since the end of the 1980s. Since then, product tests have been carried out by authorised test institutes such as TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH. Musterring programmes are tested in accordance with DIN and RAL quality specifications of the DGM in all functions and material areas. They meet the stringent requirements of German and EU directives.



Emission labels

In order to present the relevant test certificates transparently, a circle of experts from the DGM has developed the first emission label for furniture in cooperation with leading test institutes. It distinguishes between four emission classes (A, B, C and D). All of the Musterring designs tested to these criteria have achieved emission class A, the best of the four possible classes.



For specific models, we refer to the respective certifications by the German Furniture Quality Association (Deutsche Gütegemeinschaft Möbel e.V. – DGM) in the special brochures and price lists.

Commitment to the environment

Healthy tree populations store CO₂ and thus counteract climate change. Since the beginning of the 1990s, Musterring and its partners have been providing donations to support reforestation projects in the Zittau Municipal Forest.



■ Chemical reactions

On furniture surfaces that are in permanent contact with various materials, chemical reactions may lead to discolourations or changes resulting from the use of plasticised covers, little cloths or protective items made of synthetic materials, PVC or similar.

Even on upholstered headboards with fabric, leather or imitation leather covers, contact with chemical or acidic substances (e. g. cosmetics, perspiration, residues in damp hair and towels and hair dyes) may result in colour changes or damage to the material.

■ Colourfastness (rubbing fastness)

This is the resistance of the colours of furniture fabrics to rubbing or staining when they come into contact with other dry or moist textiles. Generally, lighter colours are more resistant to rubbing than darker ones. Microfibres in intensive colours may show residual fibres that will stick to clothing textiles and initially look like discolouration. In fact, though, this is due to abrasive dust residues, and they usually wash out with normal laundering in the washing machine. Preferably use distilled water and neutral soap to clean the cover, and rub carefully over a large area from seam to seam applying gentle pressure and using a soft, white, clean cloth. Never rub continually in the same place (this could remove some of the colour and leave marks).

■ Colour migration

On light fabric or leather covers, the combination with dark or intensive colours, and especially dark red, blue and black etc., may cause the colour to migrate (also known as bleeding or colour migration). The clothing industry is also aware of this phenomenon. On velour leather or microfibres this may take the form of slight abrasive dust residue. The best solution is gentle vacuum cleaning or to wipe the item with a damp cloth (textiles may be washed).

■ Colour migration – resulting from non-colourfast textiles or leather goods

Visible discolouration can occur on light fabric or leather covers caused by non-colourfast materials. If a denim fabric continues to leave traces of colour after several washes, then this is a fault in the clothing material and has nothing to do with the quality of the furniture fabric.

■ Consumables

...such as rechargeable batteries, batteries, lamps, gas pressure springs, furniture glides, etc., are normal materials subject to natural wear and as such excluded from the warranty. These must be purchased from the respective retailers, where they can be found under their item name.

■ Cover materials

Important general instructions for use, cleaning and care

Furniture care and maintenance is not that different from the care we show our bodies. Regular care and maintenance removes the dirt that is caused through daily use (house dust, crumbs, fluff etc.). Vacuum cleaning regularly (low suction) using a normal domestic vacuum cleaner with an upholstery brush (always use a nozzle with soft bristles on velour and flat weaves and work in the direction of the pile), and finish by brushing with a soft brush (e.g. clothes brush). Wipe over the covers with a damp chamois leather from time to time. Moisture will keep the fibres elastic, which has a positive effect on their durability. Cover fabrics should also be cleaned and impregnated every 3 to 6 months with TEXTILE & MICROFIBRE CARE SET. Regular cleaning helps to maintain the cover and extends its lifetime.

It is best to remove stains and marks as soon as they occur. It is important to dab up spilt liquids with absorbent kitchen paper or a cloth – do not rub! – quickly so they do not have a chance to penetrate the fabric. Many of the fabrics in our collections have a stain protective finish, which means that liquids do not immediately penetrate the fabric and can be mopped up with an absorbent cloth or paper. Do not use microfibre cloths or steam cleaning devices. Please note: never rub the area of a stain repeatedly; always check the



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manufacturer's instructions on the product, and then impregnate the cleaned surfaces.

Furniture fabrics and characteristics

The price of a fabric is not necessarily an indicator of its resistance and durability, but it may express other quality criteria, such as the exclusivity and elegance of the materials used (silk), the sophistication of the printing or weaving process, a high aesthetic value, or extreme fineness and delicacy.

Upholstered furniture is used for an average of four hours a day. If we calculate the hours over the course of a year on the basis of a six-day week, then this results in an amazing 1248 hours. During this time, upholstered furniture has to put up with high weight loads and abrasive movements as well as other influences such as light, warmth, dust etc., ideally with no impairment of its suitability for purpose and use.

The quality of the materials and intensity of use, and other influences such as tobacco smoke, perspiration and other bodily secretions, as well as your care regime will largely decide how long you will be able to enjoy your furniture.

People who wear jeans at home must know that coarse denim fabrics and their thick seams are sworn enemies to the finely woven covers of upholstered furniture (and car seats) and colour them, as do non-colourfast textiles. Pets with sharp claws should be kept off upholstered furniture.

Various types of textile covers

■ Flat woven fabrics

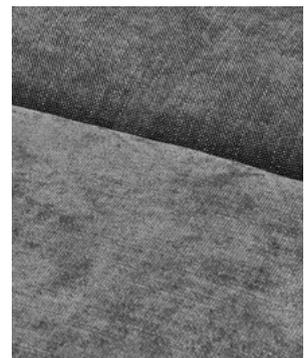
Advantages: excellent appearance, because it is possible to combine any kind of yarn and any colour perfectly.
Disadvantages: not as long-lasting as velour. The quality of flat woven fabrics can vary dramatically. Pilling may occur.

■ Woven velour

Advantages: can be extremely long-lasting; synthetic versions are very hard-wearing.
Disadvantages: limited range of patterns, "sitting imprints" may occur (shiny areas); shimmer/light-dark effect.



Shimmer



Light-dark effect

■ Flocked velour / flocked fabrics

Advantages: highly durable, easy-care, soft and warm, inexpensive.
Disadvantages: sensitive to all kinds of solvents, develops sitting imprints, scratches easily.



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■ Swirl fleece / microfibres

Advantages: elegant suede leather effect, soft to the touch, robust, easy-care.

Disadvantages: may develop shiny or darker, rougher areas after long use.

Fabrics – cleaning and care

Some of the very high-quality materials in our fabric collections have their own care instructions, which must be observed. Please keep these instructions in a safe place together with the guarantee certificate and the contract of purchase. As general rule, you can clean any fabric covers with the Musterring TEXTILE & MICRO-FIBRE CARE SET. The textile cleaner is sprayed onto a squeezed sponge, which is then used to clean the cover carefully and working in large areas.

You can also spray dry shampoo onto a squeezed sponge and carefully wipe over the cover, working in large areas. If you clean velour in this way, finish by brushing the surface with a soft brush, working in the direction of the pile. For fabrics that are labelled “washable”, observe the following: only use liquid detergents for delicates (pH neutral, unperfumed, no oil-based ingredients) or liquid neutral soap with no bleaches or whiteners. Cushion covers should be turned inside out and the zip closed before washing. Loosen any stains first with a mild stain remover. Do not spin. Do not tumble dry. It is helpful to replace the cushion covers before they are completely dry. Covers with a proportion of cotton may shrink by 2–3 % even if they are pre-washed. This means they stretch more easily if they are put back on the cushions while still slightly damp. Any stains that cannot be removed should be dealt with by a cleaning specialist. In general, most furniture fabrics can be chemically cleaned by authorised cleaning companies, but always check the manufacturer’s recommendations first.

NOTE: Ensure adequate ventilation when using flammable substances. No naked flames. Solvents such as white spirit, ethyl alcohol and standard commercial stain removers cannot be used on microfibre.

Pilling

Small knots, or bobbles, such as the ones seen on woollen garments, will form on some cover fabrics, especially flat woven and mixed fibres, once they have started being used. They are loose particles of the yarns used in manufacture, usually mixed with clothing fuzz. Pilling often occurs after just short periods of use. A special little device, a little like a razor, is available for removing it. These razors remove the pilling without damaging the fabric. Pilling, and the removal thereof, does not affect the durability or lifetime of the material.



Pilling



Lint remover

■ Imitation leather

... is an easy-care, long-lasting alternative to leather. Cleaning and caring for imitation leather is easy but, as with all surfaces that are in constant contact with the body, hygiene and cleanliness are important. It is quite wrong to think that it is a synthetic material that can cope with anything. Imitation leather is elastic, warm and textured, and may be damaged by solvent-based, alkaline or abrasive detergents. Hard surface cleaners (floor cleaners, synthetics cleaners etc.) seem to clean well at first, but over time will damage imitation leather. If perspiration, body creams and lotions and grease are not removed, the surface may also be damaged. Coloured cushions, throws or clothing might also bleed (colour migration). This kind of discolouration must be removed immediately. Too high loads (localised stretching) can also damage the imitation leather.

We recommend using a mild hand soap (neutral soap) lathered up on a sponge for the regular cleaning of heavily used areas. Then dry gently with a dry hand towel; never rub the area.



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Important: remove stains or discolouration IMMEDIATELY with a soft brush and mild soap suds, and absorb with a dry hand towel. Never grease, oil or cream imitation leather, and never use any body or leather care products. The protective function of the flexible surface of imitation leather may be damaged by rough fabrics, fastenings or sharp edges.

Leathers and their characteristics

Leather covers not only guarantee durability, but they also represent beauty and elegance. Quality is a very important aspect when buying leather, as high-quality types of leather are soft, supple and actively "breathe". High-quality leather is dyed using a process that allows the dye to envelop every single fibre without disguising its natural characteristics.

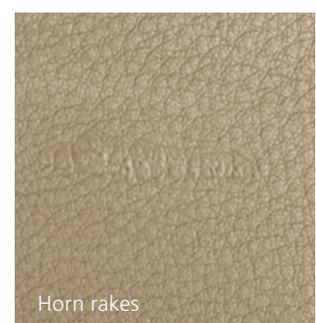
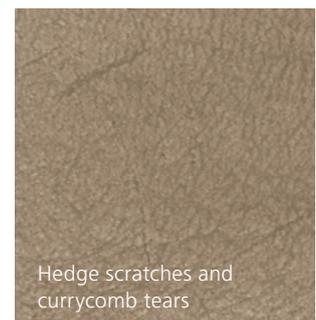
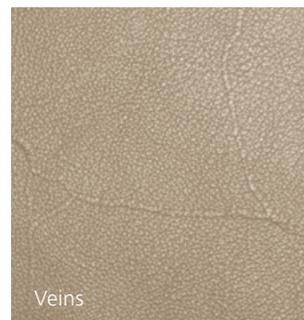
Five to seven hides are used for an upholstered suite. Since the animals will have lived under different conditions, no two hides are the same. This results in variations in structure and colour, in their natural and growth characteristics. These signs of life do not detract from value or durability of the item, but make every single one unique.

■ Coated leathers

... are solid-dyed and surface finished, so have been given a layer of colour and are usually embossed. These leathers are strong and easy to look after, so they usually feel colder and firmer than aniline or semi-aniline leather, but are less sensitive. The natural characteristics are mostly covered in the finishing process, and therefore hardly visible – if at all. However, leather is always a natural product, which is why small scars, tick bites and similar marks may be present, and variations in structure and colour are typical of this material. The colour in areas of heavy wear, e.g. around piping, edges or seams, may therefore fade over time with use.

We recommend treating this leather with Musterring's NEW LEATHER CARE SET (special product for sealing leather) straight after delivery. It should then be cleaned and treated every 6 months with the NEW LEATHER CARE SET. We recommend cleaning lighter leathers approx. every 3 months (depending on the level of use). After 2 years, Musterring's LEATHER CARE SET WITH UV PROTECTION should be used with the same

cleaning and treatment frequency. For daily cleaning, it is sufficient to dust the leather occasionally with a feather duster or dry cloth (do not use microfibres). In cases of stubborn dirt and textile discolouration (e.g. from jeans), please use Musterring's LEATHER CLEANER STRONG.



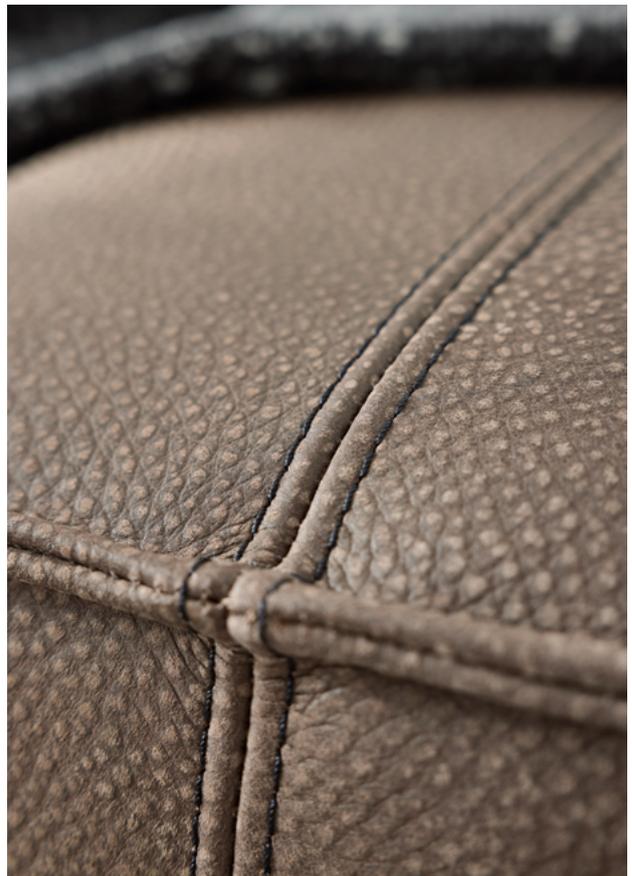
Leathers: natural and growth characteristics



■ Aniline leathers

... are leathers that have been solid-dyed in a bath with aniline dyes. These are open-pored smooth leathers without a pigmentation layer (layer of colour), or at the most with a light seal on the top, that still show all the natural features of the skin and are generally considered very expensive, very valuable leathers. The lack of pigmentation gives aniline leathers the soft, warm feel and transparent appearance with all the natural characteristics of the leather such as variations in colour and structure, moles, tick bites, scars, hedge tears, skin folds and scrapes etc. With this leather category, closed overgrown natural characteristics may be processed, with the result that every item of furniture is unique, and colours and structure will differ from samples. Aniline leather is prone to bleaching, and will develop a patina with use.

We recommend cleaning and caring with Musterring's LEATHER CARE SET NATURAL and treating this leather with the aniline cream directly after delivery. It should then be cleaned and treated with the LEATHER CARE SET NATURAL every three months. For daily cleaning, it is sufficient to dust the leather occasionally with a feather duster or dry duster. Absorb fresh stains by squeezing them with a terry towel or dry dishcloth between the fingers. Do not rub! Any residues may be additionally cleaned with a slightly damp terry towel. Not too wet so as to avoid water stains, and do not rub too hard. Dry the damp area with cold air from a hair drier to prevent water stains. Lighten any remaining dark areas with a leather sanding pad and treat with the aniline cream. Always try in a small inconspicuous area first.



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■ Semi-aniline leathers

... are only given a light pigmentation (layer of colour). On these leathers, the natural grain and hair pores are only lightly protected by the pigmentation rather than being covered up. Unlike aniline leather, which is open-pored and very sensitive, semi-aniline leather has a better level of protection. As only a very light layer of colour is applied, these leathers are soft and supple with a very natural appearance. Natural characteristics such as variations in colour and structure, moles, tick bites, scars, hedge tears, skin folds and scrapes are visible and may be processed. Semi-aniline leathers are less prone to bleaching than aniline leathers, but as a general rule leather furniture should be kept out of direct light (sunlight, UV light etc.). A patina develops in use, and the colour may wear in much-used areas, around edges or seams.

We recommend treating this leather with Musterring's NEW LEATHER CARE SET (special product for sealing leather) straight after delivery. It should then be cleaned and treated every six months with Musterring's NEW LEATHER CARE SET. We recommend cleaning lighter leathers approx. every three months (depending on the level of use). After two years, Musterring's LEATHER CARE SET WITH UV PROTECTION should then be used with the same cleaning frequency. For daily cleaning, it is sufficient to dust the leather occasionally with a feather duster or dry cloth (do not use microfibres). In cases of stubborn dirt and textile discolouration (e.g. from jeans), please use Musterring's LEATHER CLEANER STRONG.

PLEASE NOTE: there is also a pure aniline leather among the aniline leathers. These leathers do not have a pigmentation layer or seal; the pores are all open. The surface is usually matt, and often slightly ground. In order to prevent changing the level of the matt sheen and the typically soft feel by using a care product, we recommend using Musterring's CARE SET FOR SUEDE LEATHER to clean and care for this leather.

■ Suede leathers

... are also called nubuk or vintage leather, and always have a ground surface (grain side). This results in a warm velvety feel and a surface you can "write" on. With this leather category, closed overgrown natural characteristics may be processed, with the result that every item of furniture is unique, and colours and structure will differ from samples. The roughened surface makes the existing natural characteristics less eye-catching, although they may become more so depending on the amount of use. Suede leather is prone to bleaching, and will develop a patina with use. In order to prevent changing the level of the matt sheen and the typically soft feel by using a care product, we recommend using Musterring's CARE SET FOR SUEDE LEATHER to clean and care for this leather. For daily cleaning, it is sufficient to dust the leather occasionally with a dry duster or brush it with a soft brush. Any areas that become slightly patinated with use can be cleaned with the sanding pad and roughened again.

We recommend using the nubuk rubber to eliminate individual stains and marks. After cleaning or stain removal, the leather should be treated with the aniline protector. Depending on the amount of use, the temperature and the light intensity, the leather should be lightly cared for every three to six months.



INFORMATION A-Z

Leather: cleaning and care

Upholstered furniture requires regular cleaning and care if it is to retain its attractive appearance. In addition to the usual care and maintenance (gentle vacuuming and occasional wiping with a damp cloth), we advise treating the leather with the recommended Musterring leather cleaning and care products once or twice a year, depending on the amount of use, and ideally before and after the heating period. Ideally clean complete items, working in large areas from seam to seam. Never experiment with unsuitable products such as shoe polish, floor polish or cosmetics.

Stain removal

Never attempt to remove stains by rubbing the same spot or using solvents (e.g. stain remover, turpentine, white spirit). Please remove spilt liquids and foods immediately using an absorbent cloth. Do not treat grease stains on natural leather; they are easily absorbed by the leather, and will fade after a few weeks. Treat the stain and surrounding area with leather cleaner, working in large sections. Depending on the type of leather, it can be reimpregnated with a stain protector. Please remember that leather will also fade if it is exposed to strong light, especially sunlight, and permanent proximity to hot radiators will dry the leather and make it porous and brittle. Remedy: provide shade or humidifiers, as this climate is also harmful to humans.

Musterring leather care sets

– NEW LEATHER CARE SET

for pigmented smooth leathers in the first 2 years of use. The LEATHER CLEANER MILD cleans gently, while the LEATHER SEAL protects the new leather against wear, dirt and discolouration, e.g. from jeans.

– LEATHER CARE SET WITH UV PROTECTION

for pigmented smooth leathers after the second year. The included leather care lotion with UV protection contains antioxidants and protects the leather against drying out and fading.

– LEATHER CARE SET NATURAL

for natural, aniline or saddle leather. Contains aniline cream to provide intensive protection for delicate smooth leathers and impregnates the leather against grease and water marks without changing the surface of the material.

– LEATHER CLEANER STRONG

for all pigmented smooth leathers; cleans primarily light leathers, and can be used to remove stains and heavier dirt such as the discolouration from jeans.



New leather care set



Leather care set with UV protection



Leather care set natural



Leather cleaner strong



D

■ Deflection

The load values for box furniture, insert shelves and so on are dependent on the planning, the material used, the space between the supports and the load distribution. Any more or less perceptible deflection resulting from use within the tolerances of DIN EN 16122 is acceptable.

■ Development of folds, depressions and creases

As a "favourite seat" becomes worn in, or "sat on", the seat hardness will change unevenly. It will become softer, depending on the type and duration of use. This is a normal process that all upholstery undergoes. It is important to change seating positions from time to time to achieve even seat hardnesses. Otherwise one-sided seat depressions and creases ("favourite spot") will occur. Rule of thumb: The thinner the cover material and the greater the upholstered area, the more likely the seat is to develop creases and depressions. This development is further enhanced by the fact that body heat, body moisture and weight will cause fabric and leather to stretch, to a greater or lesser extent, which also encourages the development of "waves". The optical change will not affect the use, function or lifetime of the item in any way, and is not a material defect.



Development of folds, depressions and creases

■ Devices and connection technology

The requirements for furniture, device and building connection technology are contained in the planning documents and the instructions for assembly and user instructions.

Please ensure that the furniture, device and building technology are suitable for combining, and clarify any structural modifications (aerial, electricity, water, gas) with your electrical or sanitary specialist.

You can find assembly instructions online (www.musterring.com). In the column "Service" / "Downloads" / "Assembly instructions" you will find detailed assembly instructions for all Musterring programmes at a glance, including with general information on electrical installations, which electricians can use for orientation prior to the assembly of the furniture.

■ Different seat hardnesses

These are normal, natural changes resulting from use, and in no way indicate an impairment of the product quality. The seating comfort of the individual elements in an upholstered suite can vary because it is often not possible, for reasons of structure and design, to give each individual element the same base suspension (e. g. various geometric shapes of corner, convertible and end elements, add-on stools, etc.). It is also possible that the impression of different seat hardnesses is given even though the upholstery is all the same (for technical reasons, the bulk density of foam may have tolerances of plus/minus 15 %).



■ Disinfectants

Their main use is for hand and skin disinfection – please avoid contact with furniture surfaces immediately after applying disinfectants. Some agents are also used to disinfect surfaces. The active ingredients and constituents of standard disinfectants work in a variety of different ways. They include substances and compounds based on alcohol, chlorine, ammonium and phenol, including other things. Using the disinfectants listed above leads to irreparable damage on all furniture surfaces that can take different forms, such as discolouration, changes in gloss, swelling, cracking or the dissolution of materials.

Alcohol-, chlorine-, ammonium- and phenol-based disinfectants are NOT suitable for use on furniture surfaces.



■ Effects of light

Protect your valuable furniture against the effects of extreme light from the very first day. Strong artificial light, and sunlight in particular, will change surfaces. This type of “sunburn” can bleach the affected areas of cover materials and real wood furniture after just a few weeks, turning them lighter or darker depending on the material. Absolute lightfastness does not exist, and so we advise taking particular care in light south-facing rooms with lots of glass. Curtains or blinds should be closed when these rooms are in direct sunlight.

■ Electronic components and lighting

The power supply must be switched off for cleaning and maintenance purposes; transformers and lights are GS tested and meet DIN standards. The bulbs (except LED chips) are easy to pull or screw out of the sockets. Tubes, like bulbs, are considered as wear parts, and are available from electrical goods stores by output. When changing halogen bulbs, avoid touching them with the naked hand. Only bulbs of the same output are to be used (to avoid damage to the transformer); never position or hang anything else in front of or above them (heat build-up). System perturbations may change sensor switch positions. If no switch function can be achieved using the switch connection, rotate the mains plug by 180°. It may also become necessary to make adjustments after the initial installation as the result of external influences, e.g. if the location insulation requires it.



■ **Electrostatic charge**

Furniture fabrics and other predominantly synthetic materials possess a natural conductivity, and can only absorb a limited amount of moisture. Electrostatic charge is associated primarily with the air in a room being too dry, especially in winter, and in combination with synthetic materials, e.g. carpeting, textiles, textile upholstery covers, cushions, throws etc. In such cases, the requirements for the ideal room climate must be met. To do so, increase the humidity in the room and spray the cover with distilled water from a pump dispenser or wipe over the cover with a damp cloth. Thoroughly moistening the carpeting is also an excellent fast remedy.

■ **Energy efficiency, energy labelling**

On many household electrical goods, the identification is already practised in the form of coloured energy labels (visible coloured stickers). Due to the wide variety of articles, we recommend that you obtain information directly from the product in the showrooms. Delegated EU regulation No. 874/2012 refers to the energy labelling on electric lamps and lights.



■ **Finishes in general**

Important general cleaning and care instructions: please always follow the manufacturer's instructions on the product.

Ensure that no hot, heavy, sharp-edged or damp objects are placed on the high quality furniture surfaces that could leave pressure marks or stains. Any acidic spillages such as fruit juice or alcohol should be mopped up immediately; do not allow them to penetrate the material. Never rub the area repeatedly using pressure.

Your furniture must be cleaned regularly in order to retain its attractive appearance. This surface care requires little effort; regular dusting with a soft, dry cloth or moist chamois in the direction of the wood grain is entirely sufficient. Use clean cotton cloths if possible, and avoid microfibre cloths and dirt erasers that contain tiny particles and could scratch the surface. Cleaning cloths used must be washed and rinsed out thoroughly. Never use a steam cleaner.

It is safe to add a little washing-up liquid to the water. Please be careful, though, with washing-up liquids that contain bleaching substances (e.g. lemon); never use cleaning products or detergents, and certainly not any that are abrasive. Please observe the special care instructions for solid wood.

Surfaces and their characteristics

Lacquered surfaces meet DIN standards and the strict guidelines of the Health Act. They have been specially hardened for the intended purpose, and consist of:

- binders for gloss, hardness etc.,
- pigments to give the lacquer colour,
- solvents to make the processing possible,
- additives to improve the quality.



Different furniture lacquering systems

■ **Nitrocellulose lacquers (NC)**

Dry quickly. Wear-resistant, alcohol-resistant surface. Easy to remedy small areas of damage. Used in all furniture areas, especially living and bedrooms.

■ **Polyurethane acrylic lacquers (PUR)**

Good surface hardness; the elastic lacquer film is wear, impact and scratch resistant. Not at all sensitive, so is often used for kitchen and living room furniture and furniture that has to work hard.

■ **Polyester lacquers (UPE)**

Synthetic-like, scratch- and abrasion-proof lacquer that is resistant to many chemicals and climate changes. Used, for example, on high-quality upright and grand pianos.

■ **UV lacquers**

Environmentally friendly technology. Very short drying times and extremely wear-resistant when UV hardened. Increasingly being used as an industrial primer and top lacquer for home living and office furniture.

■ **Water-based (dispersion) lacquers**

Alternative lacquer system with good chemical and physical properties.

■ **Natural resin lacquers**

Made of natural raw materials; long drying times, soft, not resistant, more water vapour-permeable than synthetic resin lacquers; used on natural surfaces especially of solid wood furniture.

Apart from a very few exceptions, the surfaces of modern brand-name furniture are usually protected. This also applies to wood finishes on which you can still feel the wood structure.

Open-pored lacquer

The wood pores are only partly filled with lacquer, and therefore still clearly grained. The best way to care for an item of furniture with this type of surface is with a damp cloth.

PLEASE NOTE: always work in the direction of the wood grain, and dry with a soft cloth. We recommend the Musterring "ECO FURNITURE CLEANER" care set.

Closed-pore lacquer

With this type of lacquer, the pores of the wood are completely closed. All that is required for cleaning is to wipe over the surfaces with a damp cloth. It is safe to add a little washing-up liquid (with no bleaching additives, e.g. lemon) to the water. Here too, always dry the item with a soft cloth. If more thorough cleaning is required, please refer to the manufacturer's special instructions. We recommend the Musterring "ECO FURNITURE CLEANER" care set.

Matt lacquers (including white and coloured lacquered surfaces)

Matt lacquered finishes must be treated with the greatest care to ensure that cleaning them does not cause them to become shiny. Use a damp chamois or similar cloth, and dry with a soft cloth. We recommend the Musterring "ECO FURNITURE CLEANER" care set.

Polished surfaces

... are achieved with a closed polyester or acrylic lacquer. We recommend silicone-free furniture care products for the removal of stains and rings, especially, if you prefer a rich sheen.

PLEASE NOTE: some furniture polishes are only suitable for light or dark wood varieties; observe the manufacturer's instructions.

High-gloss surfaces

The protective film on high-gloss furniture fronts is for transportation safety and should only be removed after completion of assembly. Acrylic and acrylic glass high-gloss-finishes are hygroscopic, which means that they harden under the influence of air humidity. This can take up to one week from the removal of the protective film. Start with the front surface when cleaning for the first time, and use a 1 % soap solution with a moist, soft and absolutely clean cotton cloth, as dust and metal shavings left over from the assembly may adhere to the cleaning cloth when cleaning the inside.



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Acrylic surfaces

... are sensitive to cleaning products that include e. g. alcohol or ethyl alcohol and will damage the surface. Do not use any cleaners that apply a substance (waxes, oils) or remove material (scouring powder). If using a glass cleaner, check first to ensure it contains no alcohol, which is so often the case.

Oiled and waxed surfaces

... are left untreated, and require more intensive care than lacquered ones. The best product to use for long-term care is a special oil or wax. Use it to freshen up the furniture before or after the heating period, but no more than once or twice a year. Please use "FURNITURE CARE OIL NEUTRAL" for heavily oiled surfaces.

PLEASE NOTE: excess oil must be wiped off after 5 minutes, using clean, dry cotton cloths to ensure that it dries completely in between 24 and 48 hours. Glass and mirror cleaners that break down grease must not come into contact with oiled surfaces. Clean only with dry domestic paper towels and always remove any standing moisture (spilt liquids) immediately to prevent water marks and stains.

Imitation woods (décor prints)

Imitation foils on printed special paper are impregnated with water-based resin systems and then sealed with lacquer to make them resistant and appropriate for the particular purpose. Please refer to Synthetic surfaces for care information.

Synthetic surfaces

... are easy to customise. Dirt, oils and grease and liquids are easy to remove as long as they are smooth and undamaged. A damp cloth is best for cleaning. It is safe to add a little washing-up liquid (with no bleaching additives, e.g. lemon) to the water. Do not use abrasive or harsh detergents under any circumstances. Do not press too hard when cleaning, as this could cause shiny areas. Clean and care for the item with Musterring "ECO FURNITURE CLEANER" and the enclosed cloth, or with a damp cloth and mild washing-up liquid.

■ Fittings and maintenance

The fitting technology of hinges, runners, closures, self-closing and cushioning systems is maintenance-free. In the event of any changes to the installation condition or hinge function (indicated by irregular settings, gaps, functions etc.) resulting from use, these items must be readjusted in order to prevent consequential damage, e.g. crooked doors.

The three-way adjustable hinges make it easy to readjust for dimensional stability and correct closure.

A) Depth adjustment (see ill.)

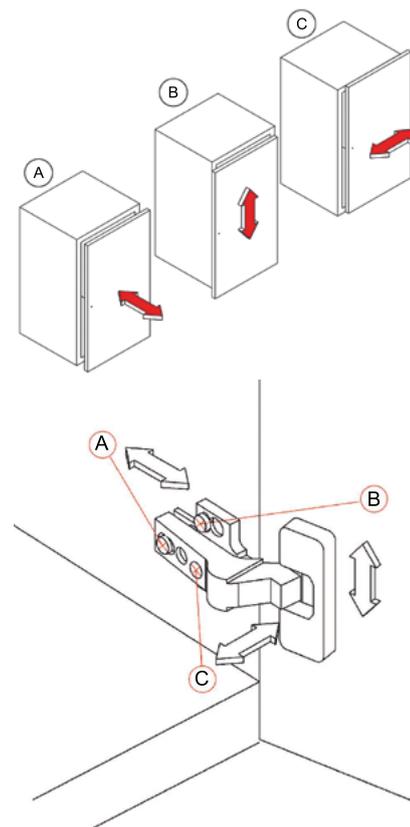
Loosen the tightening screw to adjust the depth of the door; do not forget to tighten the screw..

B) Height adjustment (see ill.)

Loosen the screws and lift or lower the door to establish the desired position; do not forget to tighten the screws.

C) Side adjustment (see ill.)

Turn the adjustment screw to reposition the door at the side (e.g. to adjust side gaps); do not forget to tighten the screws.



Brake flap holder

The braking mechanism is adjustable. To increase the braking effect: turn the adjustment screw anti-clockwise. To reduce the braking effect: turn the adjustment screw clockwise. The brake flap holder must not be oiled under any circumstances. The rod needs to be kept dry; wipe with a dry cloth if necessary.

Swivel bases

Swivel mechanisms between the frame and seat shell can support loads of up to 130 kg maintenance-free, leaving the swivel function and return unimpaired.

Furniture locks

Apply graphite powder (available from motorists' shops) to stiff furniture locks; it may be necessary to readjust the locking pins of espagnolettes.

Hinges

If you hear noises when moving the hinges, apply resin-free sewing machine oil to the joints and pivots. Remove small amounts of metal dust with a soap-soaked cloth.

Metal drawer runners

a) Clean the runners of roller runner systems (identifiable by the cylindrical rollers) once a year with a dry dust brush. Never lubricate the rollers.

b) Ball bearing runners (identifiable by the ball bearings) do not require any particular care. If it becomes difficult to open or close a drawer properly after a period of time, then open it out all the way several times using "gentle force".

Drawers on runners

Synthetic runners require no maintenance. If drawers on wooden runners become hard to operate, brush the runners with candle wax.

■ Flat-packs, transportation and self-assembly

Before making purchase, please remember that in accordance with sec. 269 of the BGB (German Civil Code), responsibility for collected goods is transferred to the purchaser on handover (check-out or collection point). Errors often occur during purchases, personal collection, transportation and customer assemblies that we would like to avoid. This is why we want to provide you with the most detailed information.

Please establish the structural conditions and requirements, obstacles, dimensions and load values e.g. of wall elements before making purchase in order to ensure that assembly or installation is effected in accordance with the instructions. Check your entire order to make sure it is complete and no parts are missing and that there is no damage, and leave protective packaging in place until the items arrive at their destination. Use the appropriate vehicles for transportation, and load the goods so they cannot slip or tip and are protected against dirt and moisture (damage in transit or resulting from incorrect assembly is not covered by the guarantee).

Please open the packaging with care and use it as a padding to avoid damaging the surfaces beneath it. Do not poke through the packaging with sharp or pointed objects etc. Before disposing of the packaging, check to make sure that the small parts, fittings, hinges and assembly instructions are all present and correct to rule out any shortfalls.



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■ Flextex chair covering

The Flextex core is made up of numerous individual threads made of rubber. This natural product offers a high level of flexibility and very good restoring features. Due to the bundled arrangement and large quantity of threads, the overall elasticity of the cord is maintained in the event of damage from external influences. Blows, crushing and similar occurrences will only damage the directly affected threads, while all the others remain intact. The braiding is intended to protect and preserve the elastic core. It consists of Tritex yarns of polyamide. Cleaning and care instructions: see "Surfaces"/"Synthetic surfaces", page 24.



Flextex chair covering

■ Floors and furniture (floor protection)

In order to protect your floors and furniture, when buying bedroom or upholstered furniture, tables and chairs, make sure that the plinth legs, chair glides or castors are suitable for your floor covering, or else use optionally available accessories or suitable standard protectors (felt, synthetic material, rubber). No liability will be accepted for indentations or signs of abrasion on floors.

PLEASE NOTE: ensure that no liquids are left in the area beneath your furniture when performing normal domestic floor cleaning tasks.



Our cooperation partner **AFUNA Filzgleiter-Systeme** offers an overview of standard furniture and chair-glide designs. You can order many of the glide variants directly through www.filzgleiter-shop.de/ musterring. The shop will provide you with all the tools you need, such as templates for measuring, instructions and assembly videos. Use the "Möbelgleiter-Berater" (furniture-glide guide) to enter the dimensions of your chairs, or get in touch with Personal Support (see "Contacts") to request recommendations on the matching glide variants.



■ **Fogging (black dust deposits)**

According to information provided by the German Environment Agency, the cause and initiator of fogging or black dust deposits are substances that may occur during renovations, painting, floor laying or building refurbishments. During this process, semi-volatile organic compounds (known as SVOC or plasticiser compounds, or "phthalates") will outgas from some products. This is not unusual, as they may still be released into the room air many months later. Together with suspended particulate matter, which is always present in the room and outside air, they will lead to a clumping of tiny dust particles that, under unfavourable conditions, will settle as greasy coverings on walls and other surfaces in rooms. External walls, windows, TVs, electronic equipment and other fixtures are affected.

■ **Fold-down divans, folding beds, daybeds**

Please observe the "special information" attached to the bed. At least once a year, check to make sure that the wall attachments are still secure. Apply resin-free machine oil to the pivots on the swivel joints of the pull-down mechanism once a year.

■ **Functional and convertible furniture**

According to Stiftung Warentest, seating furniture with functions and recliners is always "furniture that compromises"; in other words, a sofa bed is not a true substitute for a proper bed. Recliners or TV armchairs, sofas with fold-down armrests, leg rests or height-adjustable head rolls always require a certain amount of leeway and fittings with complicated adjustment mechanisms. For this technology to work well in the long term, the items need to be handled and used with the greatest care. On convertible sofas and divans, the extending parts should ideally be held and operated in the middle, or otherwise on the left and right simultaneously. This will prevent the fittings from being distorted or damaged as the result of being operated only on one side. Folding-out footrests on Relax chairs and adjustable fold-down armrests and/or headrests must not be used for sitting on. These items can usually support loads of between 20 and a maximum of 30 kg. Minor changes in dimensions resulting from the thickness of the cover materials are unavoidable.

■ **Furniture LED lights**

The high energy efficiency of the LED plays an important role in climate protection: the low energy consumption reduces the CO₂ emission, and electricity costs are significantly reduced. Compared with a halogen bulb with the same output, the LED not only appeals for its significantly lower energy consumption, higher efficiency and higher light output, but also for its exceptionally long lifetime.

The energy efficiency classes of our lights and lamps are provided in the sales documents and on the lights and lamps in furniture showrooms (please also refer to "Energy efficiency, energy labelling", page 22).

—



G

■ General product characteristics

Irrespective of material used, construction, manufacture and price, three main product characteristics need to be taken into account when assessing the quality of furniture, as these natural features and changes cannot be accepted as faults or flaws when resulting from normal, natural use:

– Typical product characteristics:

result from special material features (e. g. growth properties in real wood, leather or natural stone).

– Design-based characteristics:

visual appearance of a design (e. g. particularly loose, loose or tight upholstery, design-based matched veneer or solid wood manufacture).

– Usage characteristics:

product changes that are the result of natural use and are not in any way due to the manufacture or quality (e. g. when an item of upholstered furniture is a “favourite chair” or the effects of light on real wood).

■ Glass

Float glass meets EU and DIN 1249 standards. In polarised light, signs of irisation such as light clouds or rings in the spectral colours are due to physical reasons, and are unavoidable. Single-pane safety glass and mirrored surfaces scratch easily; sharp-edged items must not be placed on them or pulled without suitable protection. Glass can easily crack if hot saucepans or bottles from the freezer are placed on them.

When cleaning glass, immediately wipe off any leftover cleaner on the edges of the glass and wood or glued joints with a dry cloth.

PLEASE NOTE: do not use glass cleaner on the coated or lacquered sides of coated or lacquered glass.

■ Glass lighting, glass edge lighting

Depending on the location of the viewer, the angle of view to the glass, other lighting in the room and the natural light incidence, the lighting for crystal glass, especially with LED lighting, will cause different colour effects in the green. As the viewer changes position, this will also change the play of light in the green tones. This is especially true for illuminated glass shelves. However, this is not a reason for complaint, but an unavoidable and typical product characteristic.

■ Glides for chairs and armchairs

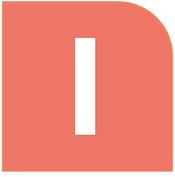
Because they are consumables, furniture glides must be replaced promptly; you can order them directly under the model name at www.filzgleiter-shop.de (see “Floors and furniture”, page 26).

H

■ High-gloss surfaces

The protective films on high-gloss furniture fronts are for transportation safety and should only be removed after completion of assembly. We recommend the Musterring HIGH-GLOSS care set for cleaning and care.



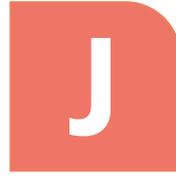


■ Imitation woods (décor prints)

Imitation foils on printed special paper are impregnated with water-based resin systems, then sealed with varnish to make them resistant and appropriate for the particular purpose. Cleaning and care instructions: please "Surfaces"/"Synthetic surfaces", page 24.

■ Installation instructions

The installation instructions, safety information and manufacturer specifications for assembling the furniture must be observed, as the manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage resulting from the failure to follow such guidelines or from incorrect use of the furniture. We recommend having the furniture delivered and assembled by authorised specialists.



■ Joints and abutting edges

Standing water on cut-outs, glued joints, abutting edges and edging must be removed immediately with a dry cloth. Elastic maintenance joints are exposed to strong chemical and physical effects, so the sealing material needs to be checked regularly and replaced when necessary (DIN 52460).





■ Kitchen furniture in general

We are all different in size and build. Use working areas that are appropriate to your size and build and the way you work.

When cutting/chopping or putting down hot/sharp-edged objects, always use a suitable base (trivet etc.), and avoid putting hot pots, pans etc. directly from the hob onto the worktop or other items of furniture (heat resistance to DIN 16926). Remove any dirt and standing liquids from cut-outs, glued joints, abutting edges and edging, ideally straight away with a damp cloth and then wipe dry, and you will often not have to use any cleaning products. We recommend the Musterring care set WORKTOP CARE to clean heavier dirt and for general care purposes.

Extractor hoods and heating

Using these appliances in the kitchen is not a waste of energy, but an essential requirement. Keep all surfaces dry at all times. Permanent dampness, stagnant moisture, steam, heat and condensation will always result in damage to the interior, so the room climate must be adapted to the particular situation by adding fresh air.

The extractor hood must run at the appropriate level until you have finished cooking to keep the kitchen dry even after long periods of cooking. The development of noise at its highest setting is not to be of relevance, and it may be necessary to air intermittently to reduce cooking smells or eliminate any residual moisture.

Electrical appliances

such as fitted electric cookers, ovens, steamers, dishwashers, ceramic and other hobs, refrigerators and freezers, microwaves: observe the special guarantee terms stated in the appliance manufacturers' instructions for use and operation.

PLEASE NOTE: on completion of cooking, baking and dishwasher programmes etc., do not open the appliances immediately to allow the condensation to disperse from inside and to prevent the escaping heat and steam from damaging other items of furniture. Small electrical devices such as kettles and egg boilers, toasters, coffee machines, microwaves etc. may also have the same effect on furniture.

Ensure that items on the hob do not boil over, and that any containing sugar do not burn onto the hob. Remove stubborn dirt and marks, limescale and watermarks with the special products such as Hob Brite, Astonish and so on that are recommended by the manufacturer. Burnt-on crusts can be gently and carefully scraped off using a hob scraper, while the hob is still hot.

Use clean cotton cloths if possible, and avoid microfibre cloths and dirt erasers that contain tiny particles and could scratch the surface. Clean easy-care aluminium and stainless steel surfaces with a clean sponge or fleece and mild cleaning or special care products. All cleaning utensils used must be washed and rinsed out thoroughly. Never use a steam cleaner.



L

■ Lightfastness

Lightfastness is a term that describes a fabric's resistance to the effects of light (especially sunlight, daylight, UV lamps and halogen light). Synthetic fibres and dark colours have better lightfastness than natural fibres and pale, bright colours. It is impossible to prevent upholstery fabrics from fading when exposed to light. The power of the sun changes all materials! Special precautions should therefore be taken in light south-facing rooms with lots of glass. Especially when the sun is shining, curtains or blinds should be drawn or closed, as otherwise leather, fabrics etc. will soon fade in the places that are exposed to it – even after just a few weeks.

■ Load-bearing capacities

Design-based load figures and safety instructions are contained in the production information and installation instructions. The manufacturer's specifications concerning the assembled state and the maximum loads must be observed. Ask your furnishing consultant about load values.

Upholstered and seating furniture is based on the following load-bearing abilities as guide values: armchairs and chairs max. 130 kg, 2-seaters max. 200 kg (2 x 100 kg), 3-seaters max. 240 kg (3 x 80 kg). For very overweight or very tall people we recommend upholstery and mattresses in special seat depths, widths, heights or hardnesses, since permanent overloads can result in premature wear or damage. The load-bearing ability of upholstered furniture armrests, functional parts, leg rests etc. is generally limited, usually between around 20 and a maximum of 30 kg. Thus they are most definitely not suitable for resting one's full weight on.

The load values for box furniture, insert shelves and so on are dependent on the planning, the material used, the space between the supports and the load distribution. Any more or less perceptible deflection resulting from use within the tolerances of DIN EN 16122 is acceptable.

■ Lustre from use and sitting imprints

... can occur on velvety fabrics such as velour, flat weaves and possibly microfibres even after the first intensive use. This is because the pile is flattened (ironing effect) when used, and a different optical "impression" can be seen depending on how the light falls.

This is not a fault in the quality, but a typical material characteristic of this type of item. The optical change will not affect the use, function or lifetime of the item in any way, and is not a material defect. Wiping the cover with a damp cloth may straighten up the fibres on some types of fabric, which can slightly minimise sitting imprints.



Lustre from use/sitting imprints



M

■ Maintaining the value of your furniture

Our dermatologically tested and perfectly safe care products ensure that you will feel comfortable with and enjoy your branded furniture for years to come (see also "Care products", page 10, page 11 and page 19).



■ Maintenance

We recommend that as with your car, your furniture also be inspected (serviced) at regular intervals. In the event of any changes resulting from usage in the installation, upholstery or settings of the fittings, the consumer has a duty of care to observe the "Instructions for installation, use and care".

The quality of the materials used, the intensity of use, external influences (e.g. light, tobacco smoke, acidic liquids, alcohol) and your care regime will largely decide how long you will be able to enjoy your furniture.

■ Mattresses and toppers – use, cleaning and care

Mattresses that require an in-depth consultation differ from others in the sheer variety of options, being divided into between 5 and 7 body zones, and the level of hardness. A 7-zone mattress, for instance, provides support for the head, shoulder, lumbar, mid, lumbar, shoulder and head zones.



Mattress with a topper

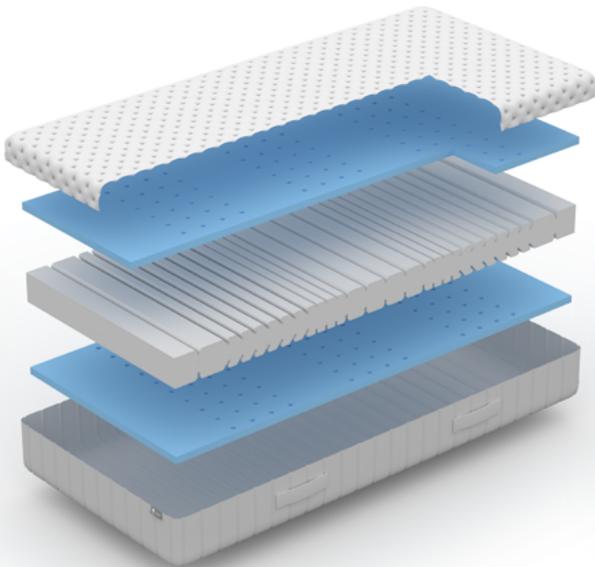
The body weight is often considered when choosing the level of hardness.

- **Hardness level 1:** soft, for people weighing up to approx. 60 kg (132 lb).
- **Hardness level 2:** medium, for people weighing up to approx. 80 kg (176 lb).
- **Hardness level 3:** firm, for people weighing between 80 kg and max. 120 kg (176 and 264 lb).
- **Hardness level 4 (special order):** for people weighing over 120 kg (264 lb).

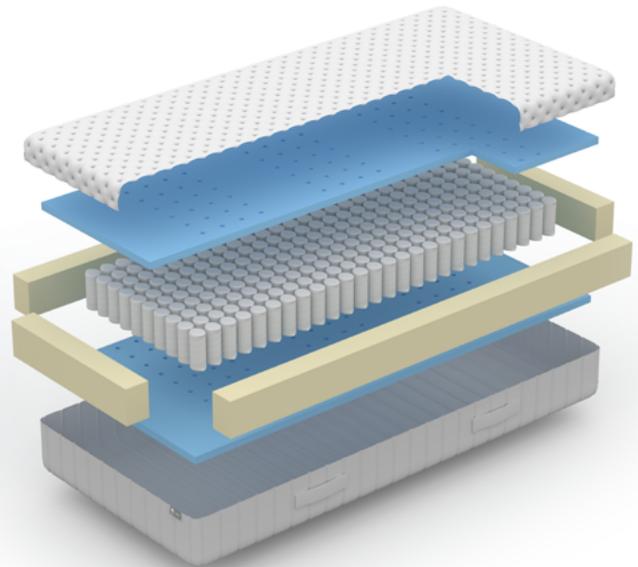
The hardness by itself is not a tool for orientation, as the appropriate functional value and permanent elasticity also depend on the user's height and build, age and health, and sleeping habits (test procedure DIN EN 1957). Take the time to try and compare various mattresses and products so you can be sure that you are choosing the perfect product for your personal sleeping habits.



INFORMATION A-Z



7-zone cold foam core



7-zone barrel pocket spring core

■ Cold foam mattresses

... are made of high-quality polyether foam with an open-cell coarse pore structure that is air permeable (breathable) and offers a very high level of comfort. Thanks to its dimensional stability and elasticity, cold foam returns to its original shape as soon as the pressure is removed. The density and compression hardness provide information on the quality of the foam.

Typical product characteristics: unlike barrel pocket spring core mattresses, cold foam mattresses tend to lose hardness in the areas that are under load. The foam structure and respective cells remain completely intact, but the reduction in the restoring force of the foam (in comparison with barrel pocket springs) could give the user the impression of the material having gathered in one place. In fact, all that happens is a reduction in the usage based counter-pressure that the body experiences when lying down.

■ Pocket/barrel pocket spring core mattresses

The springs of these mattresses are sewn in individual pockets and the pockets then glued together. Thanks to the large number of spot elastic springs, these mattresses offer a very high level of spring force and support and tremendous flexibility. Available in various hardness levels, we have the right mattress for people of any height and build; the zone technology with a range of spring strengths means the mattress adjusts better to the body. The cavity inside the mattress is necessary for structural reasons, and provides excellent ventilation so the optimum temperature equalisation is guaranteed.

Typical product characteristics: very comfortable, breathable thanks to the cavities, and therefore ideal for heavy perspirers.



INFORMATION A-Z

■ Visco-elastic mattresses

... have excellent spot elasticity that provides the body with the optimum support. When the body changes position, the visco-elastic foam gradually returns to its original position.

Typical product characteristics: these products are not generally recommended for healthy people, as depressions can occur that may stop them from moving around sufficiently whilst asleep (Stiftung Warentest).

■ Latex mattresses

Latex foams are highly flexible, and have two particular characteristics: on the one hand, the round cells provide optimum support in all directions and excellent spot elasticity. The mattresses only give way in the areas that are under pressure, and they return to their original position as soon as the load is removed. And on the other, the material provides increasing resistance under load, which encourages all the muscle groups to relax.

Typical product characteristics: poor wicking, so not very good for heavy perspirers. Heavy.

■ Topper

Toppers are an additional comfort layer that is placed on the top in a bed system. A topper is by no means a mattress or a substitute for a mattress, but an additional supplement for individual lying or sleeping comfort. The materials used for toppers are usually cold foam, latex, gel or viscose. These materials may significantly enhance your sleeping and lying comfort. The hardness or softness of a visco-elastic topper depends on the user's body temperature and the temperature of the room. A new topper will take at least 24 hours to adjust to room temperature. It is more sensitive to temperature, and may contract slightly at low temperatures. This is particularly important in the case of newly delivered goods or during the winter months. Those who prefer a cool, unheated environment may find a visco-elastic topper feels harder. Furthermore, the visco foam itself may store heat, which is why a topper is not ideal for people who perspire easily. You may perspire more readily, and this could lead to a heat build-up. Please seek extensive information.

SPECIAL NOTE: toppers develop depressions and creases as soon as they have been "worn in". This is due to the product and the material, and thus an unavoidable typical product characteristic.



Topper with neck support cushion

■ Base suspension

The permanent effects of the mattress can only be guaranteed if the suitable base suspension is used. The 5-year guarantee therefore only applies if the mattress is used in combination with a Musterring spring wood frame or products with similar functions and of similar construction from third parties. A mattress should be replaced after approx. eight to ten years for reasons of hygiene (please also refer to "Spring wood frames, base suspensions", page 41).

■ Measuring, setting up and alignment

Measuring when planning and alignment on delivery are some of the main considerations when buying furniture. Floors, walls and ceilings are rarely straight or level, so any unevenness needs to be taken into account when setting up furniture. The high level of product appeal and functional benefit is permanently guaranteed only by the precise vertical and horizontal alignment and adaptation of the installation to the structural conditions and precise setting of the fittings. All furniture must be aligned properly and not positioned too near to sources of heat or light. Individual elements (with a tilt moment) and heavy wardrobes with sliding doors are to be connected to the building wall for safety reasons (anti-tilt devices).





■ Media elements, built-in components, TV add-ons, swivel bases

Please ensure that device, item and installation dimensions can be combined, and that the function, load-bearing capacity and ventilation in your media element are provided without restriction. Disconnect the power and signal cables of devices, and follow the user instructions for your media electronics. Constant use of the equipment technology may result in extreme operating temperatures and material changes, for instance on solid wood panels. No specific care is necessary for extending swivel bases or wall attachments. It is important to take design-based anti-tilt devices, assembly and user instructions into account.

■ Metal parts and finishes

Please note that orders for items from different manufacturers may result in structural and colour variations, e.g. electrical appliances in stainless steel

Lacquered metals, anodised or polished aluminium: use a mild solution of washing-up liquid to clean these metals. Do not use alcohol or cleaning detergents. Clean surface-treated metals, chrome- or nickel-plated metal with chrome cleaners (e.g. car cleaning products).

■ Mirrors

Industrially manufactured mirrors made from high-quality flat glass, usually with a closed coating on one side, meet EU standards and those of RAL RG 528/1. The best way to clean mirrored surfaces is to wipe them gently with a clean, damp (chamois) cloth. Do not use any commercially available glass cleaners. Part of the care procedure includes immediately removing water from the edges of the mirror, as otherwise it could penetrate between the glass and the coating. Mop up any aggressive products such as nail varnish remover or hair dye etc. immediately and wipe the area with a damp cloth.



N

■ Natural stone

Please always observe the care instructions on the product!

■ Oiled slate tops

... must be oiled or waxed on the surface. If very dirty, clean the top with a sponge and soap, and after drying treat the slate surface with slate oil or wax.

■ Granite

... has very high wear resistance and is also extremely weatherproof, but is not always scratchproof; signs of use become visible as they do on other materials. The granite surfaces of our tables are impregnated during manufacture, and stains such as oil, grease etc. are easy to remove. However, the protection will only last for a certain period of time, as water vapour migrates through the granite and reduces the effectiveness of the seal over time. Regular reimpregnation (once a year) is one of the terms of the guarantee.

Cleaning, care and impregnation of table and worktops made of granite:

for general maintenance, please use the Musterring NATURAL STONE CLEANER, and afterwards polish the surface with a dry linen cloth. Do not use any scouring products or solvents. The granite must be clean and absolutely dry before sealing. Please ensure that the interior is well ventilated, and protect the floor with plastic or paper. The NATURAL STONE SEALER must not come into contact with any lacquered surfaces (e. g. folding inserts). Apply the NATURAL STONE SEALER to the granite top and then the side edges sparingly with the cloth. Allow the solution to dry completely.

Any residues can be polished off with a damp cloth once they have dried. Once dry, the surface is ready to be used.

■ Ceramic

Large ceramic tops made with different types of stone are fired at 1300 °C. If they comply with the recognised standards of quality, colour variations due to the material, spots on surfaces or edges, defective pigmentation, raised areas, indentations or stripes shall not constitute a material defect. Porcelain ceramic is dimensionally stable, particularly suitable for coating table tops, and can easily be cleaned with a damp chamois leather or sponge and dried with a kitchen towel to prevent limescale deposits.

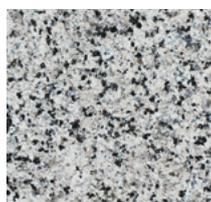
PLEASE NOTE: hard blows may cause the material to break or chip. The ceramic mesh backing remains more or less visible as a connecting joint in the table edge.

■ Travertine, open-pored

Travertine is a porous limestone that consists almost entirely of calcium carbonate, and is therefore not resistant to acid. Please bear in mind that the natural stone travertine is a soft rock and consists mainly of lime, which means it has a low chemical resistance. This makes travertine sensitive to acidic substances such as wine, juice, cola, ketchup etc. Please only use acid-free cleaning products, and remove spilt liquids immediately. We recommend vacuum cleaning and then wiping with a damp cloth.



Slate



Granite

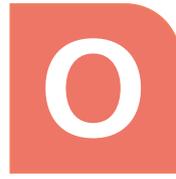


Travertine



■ New builds

Newly built houses and apartments are often still quite damp. Good furniture can usually cope with this provided you place it at least 10 mm away from the wall to enable air to circulate. Regular ventilation of the rooms will encourage any remaining moisture to disperse more quickly. If you have chosen made-to-measure fitted kitchen or wall combinations, we advise you to wait a little while, as extremely short installation and occupation times can result in "moisture damage". Our furnishing consultants are experts in this problem and will be able to give you the right advice.



■ One-off items – wood, ceramic, leather, stone

Any item of furniture that is made from natural materials is unique, a one-off. Because of the properties specific to each material, it is impossible to predict or guarantee absolute consistency in colour and structure.

■ Order processing, delivery and assembly

Processing the order at the works requires an average of 30 to 60 working days. The delivery week will be confirmed to Retail Logistics. Preparatory services to assess suitability, e.g. building connections, must be completed before delivery and the site of installation be freely accessible and ready for use.

Please ensure that the furniture, device and building technology are suitable for combining, and clarify any structural modifications (aerial, electricity, water, gas) with your electrical or sanitary specialist. You can find assembly instructions online at www.musterring.com. In the column "Service"/"Downloads" you will find "Assembly instructions" as well as "Planning information on furniture, device and building connection technology" listed alphabetically according to programme name, including with general information on electrical installations, which electricians can use for orientation prior to the assembly of the furniture.

Our price lists can also be downloaded from the "Service"/"Downloads" column. You can also find the price lists on our website under "Furniture", where they are assigned to the various programmes. Simply select the desired model and click on "Downloads" under "Prices and more information".



Order processing



Delivery



Assembly



P

■ **Pets**

Claws and beaks can cause significant, and often irreparable damage. Animal hair, especially from cats, can be very difficult to remove from textiles. Sadly, there are no claw-proof materials.

■ **Planning – free home delivery and assembly**

The purchaser is jointly responsible for establishing the requirements and correct dimensions (including access, widths of doors, stairways and corridors, elevator, floor number etc.). As a prerequisite for fault-free installation, the installation site must be freely accessible with no barriers and ready for use. Have the sockets and light switches been fitted correctly? Is the wall surface suitable for wall attachments comprising hanging cupboards and shelves?

R

■ **Real wood veneer**

Veneer is a sustainable natural product, and thus unique. Up to 1,500 m² of usable veneers can be manufactured from one cubic metre of wood; this represents economical use of the raw material wood. Wafer-thin (approx. 0.5 mm) sheets of the veneer are pressed onto a carrier panel. The typical growth structures of our products, such as pore density, knots, curly grains etc. are signs of the wood's authenticity, for which there are no standardised guidelines.

■ **Room climate**

Medicine and science recommend a year-round average room temperature of 18–21 °C, and a relative humidity of 45–55 %. This is of general importance to our health, in particular for allergy sufferers and asthmatics. If the conditions vary from the ideal for longer periods of time, solid woods and other natural products will also respond by changing (please refer to “Air humidity”, page 7 and “Electrostatic charge”, page 22).

PLEASE NOTE: dry air is harmful to humans and materials. Not only is moisture harmful, but so is air that is too dry as the result of overheating. Furniture should never be positioned too close to stoves, fireplaces or other forms of heating; at a room temperature of up to 23 °C there is no reason to fear damage. Humidifiers are recommended in centrally heated rooms – for the benefit of the occupants as well as of the furniture. The ideal room climate is of particular importance to solid wood furniture. It is therefore advisable to have a thermometer and a hygrometer in the room.



■ Rugs and carpets

... with a cut or shorn pile will lose their loose fibres over the first few weeks. These, however, are the remains of ends or fibres that are cut during production and can easily be removed with a domestic vacuum cleaner with no impact on your rug or carpet.

Dry air may encourage this fluffing. One remedy is to lightly mist or spray the rug or carpet using a spray bottle of distilled water after vacuuming it. The best time to do this is in the evening so the moisture can work overnight.

Please resist the temptation to pull any pile threads that are loose or sticking up, and instead trim them with scissors.



■ Safety

Special care must always be taken with mechanical and electronic components and devices. The operating instructions, manufacturer specifications and warnings must be observed at all times. This applies to adults and children alike. Switch off the power supply when cleaning or replacing electrical appliances or bulbs, and make sure that children do not use any electrical appliances or functions without supervision and cannot reach hot items. Electrical or sanitary installations may only be carried out by authorised specialists.

■ Seating comfort

Before you decide to buy, take plenty of time to try various options. Body-appropriate seating comfort achieved with individual seat widths, heights, depths, tilts and angles is important for your customer satisfaction. Depending on the particular model, the seat hardness can be ordered in Standard or optionally Soft, Medium or Firm. Subsequent adjustment to requirements and product changes at the request of the customer are only possible as a paid service.



Before you decide to buy, take plenty of time to try various options!



INFORMATION A-Z

■ Slipcovers (removable covers)

There are a few special points that need to be taken into account with regard to the fabric composition and cleaning of removable furniture covers: Can they be dry cleaned? Can they be washed and, if so, at what temperatures? Usually only up to 30 degrees. They may shrink slightly during washing, which will make them more difficult – and impossible, if handled incorrectly – to put back on the furniture.

■ Smell

It is generally known that new products have a certain smell; depending on the material and composition, it may take some weeks or even months for this to fade. The intensity of the smell of a particular material disperses with use; it is influenced by other conditions such as the room climate, season, fluctuations in temperature, ventilation, level and duration of use, individual sensitivity etc., and is considered irrelevant (Stiftung Warentest). Certain natural products such as leather, solid wood and so on always retain a particular smell that is typical of that product. The German Furniture Quality Association (Deutsche Gütegemeinschaft Möbel e.V.) has drawn up a series of quality and test specifications for furniture and award criteria for emissions labels that ensure that furniture does not present any risks or dangers for health or the environment.

■ Solid and real wood

Wood is a genuine natural product, and we use it to manufacture furniture for life. It is pleasant to the touch, smells good, and radiates a beneficial, naturally healthy living climate. A tree's history is evident from the characteristic growth features such as grain, structure and colour. No two trees are the same – just like our fingerprints. These variations in the natural and growth features make every individually designed item of real wood furniture manufactured in the appropriate material and process wholly unique, with their own individual appearance. The modern yet timeless designs of our solid wood furniture are appropriate to the long-term value of the material which we leave in its natural state. Please note the general typical characteristics of this group of items.

Wood is a natural material that is constantly absorbing and giving off moisture (shrinkage to RAL) depending on the moisture content of the local environment. Furniture should not therefore be exposed to too extreme moisture, either high or low. Otherwise the wood will begin to work, to distort, and to develop rough areas, open glued joints or cracks. The change in shape is permitted within the tolerances of DIN EN 16122 (deflection based on a space between the supports of 1/100 of the panel length) with regard to materials, widths, load and construction. The best room climate for people and plants (medicine and science recommend average annual levels of 45–55 % humidity at a room temperature of 18–21 °C, although short-term variations from these recommended figures will not cause any damage) is also the right one for box furniture.

The choice woods that we use all come from properly managed forestries. We also only use natural materials in our further processing, which means our manufacturing and production methods are as environmentally friendly as possible.

Special design-based production methods such as fronts with frames and infills, vertical and horizontal veneer grains, “book matched” veneer cuts for optical formatting, combinations of veneered and solid woods or end and side grains, “edging” or parquet bonding for additional stability, will, depending on the type of wood, position and incidence of light, result in light and dark colour and structure accents. This natural play with colours is a typical characteristic of natural materials, and an irrefutable sign that this is a genuine natural product.



Beech trunk



■ Spare and wear parts

Using other manufacturers' spare and wear parts may be dangerous. Please only use original parts or ones that have been approved by the manufacturer.

■ Spring wood frames, base suspensions

The permanent effects of the mattress can only be guaranteed if the suitable base suspension is used. The 5-year guarantee therefore only applies if the mattress is used in combination with a matching Musterring spring wood frame or products with similar functions and of similar construction from third parties. Take the time to try the beds as advised by the sales consultant, as carefully matched mattresses, base suspensions and bedsteads are the most important guarantees of restful sleep. A mattress should be replaced after approx. eight to ten years for reasons of hygiene.

■ Steam cleaners

As a general rule, steam cleaners are not suitable for use on furniture even though advertising may offer recommendations to the contrary. Steam pressure and heat will destroy joints, seals, surfaces and cover materials.



Table with pull-out function



■ Tables

With regard to real wood dining tables with folding inserts, add-on, slide-in or extending panels, please note that the effects of light may cause the surface to change; this is a typical feature. Oiled or waxed table finishes remain very sensitive for the first few weeks. They harden slowly, and take two months to reach full durability. Coasters or mats should be placed under vases, hot cups or mugs, glasses, plates etc. Please refer to the respective product information for further instructions regarding durability, load-bearing capacity, dimensions and typical product characteristics, as well as cleaning and care. Dining tables with pull-out function cannot necessarily be combined with chairs with swivel base or armrests.

The matching chairs are to be clarified when calculating the requirements.

■ Tolerances

Even in the industrial series production of furniture, many of the parts are made purely by hand, which is why manufacturing tolerances cannot be avoided. All dimensions are therefore always approximate. If the deviation (tolerance) in colour, structure and dimensions are within the national and international standard and insignificant, then they are admissible, typical product characteristics that have no influence on use, function or lifetime.

The manufacturer specifications for assembly, wood or materials, worktops, upholstered furniture, cupboards, shelves, natural stone, etc. all differ and are set out in the quality and test specifications RAL GZ 430 of the German Furniture Quality Association (Deutsche Gütegemeinschaft Möbel e. V.).



U

■ Underfloor heating

Care must be taken when placing solid wood furniture on floors with underfloor heating. Wood may dry out significantly under cupboards, wardrobes and chests of drawers covering larger areas, and this may lead to shrinkage, distortion or cracks. That's why antique dealers recommend additional indoor air humidification for your valuable objects. Particularly in the case of tables and chairs made from solid wood, and especially if they have oiled or waxed surfaces, it is important to ensure adequate floor protection by using furniture glides so that there is no direct contact with the warm floor. If warmed from below, for example, the oil on a natural oiled surface may become partially liquid again and stain the floor.

■ Upholstered furniture in general

Upholstered furniture is soft and malleable. Your choice should not only be based on beauty, but also on your requirements. The most common misunderstandings involve upholstery and the changes in appearance and seating comfort that result from use. Please be sure to seek advice and try plenty of seats. In upholstery, we distinguish between "tight", i. e. mostly firm upholstery, and "loose" or "very loose" upholstery. In the latter case, soft, squashy workmanship is intended for reasons of structure and design. Creases and wrinkles can already be seen in the cover material when it is still in a new condition. They increase with use, and are typical product characteristics.

Please observe the relevant product information. According to Stiftung Warentest, upholstered furniture is used for about 3 to 5 hours a day, and usually in a favourite spot, which is often underestimated. Upholstered furniture must therefore be aligned horizontally and stand absolutely straight. Unevennesses on the floor or from rugs or carpets must be evened out or underlaid.

■ Upholsteries and their characteristics

Loose / very loose upholstery

The "loose upholstery" that we prefer (as opposed to the tight upholstery on period furniture) is distinguished by its ability to adapt in shape. Seat imprints resulting from use or creases desired for design reasons are the result of the soft, loose upholstery construction. An undulating surface of the seat, back and armrests thus does not constitute a quality defect; rather it is due to the specific model, and is a deliberate choice to ensure maximum seating comfort. To smooth the surfaces after use, simply remove the creases by brushing over the surface of the seat and back cushions with your hand, or else beat or shake out the items.

Some of the suites in our collection are fitted with high-quality chamber cushions (very loose manufacture) that are notable for their very soft surfaces, and already have marked creasing when new, based on the design, model and construction. The filling used for these chamber cushions may be made of flocked fabric fibres, down or foam rods, depending on the furniture design. Marks from the chambers, quilting and/or filler materials is a characteristic of the material and model. In order to prevent the filler material from gathering and the resulting development of depressions, the seat and back cushions should be shaken or beaten regularly after use.

Tight upholstery

Period furniture, chairs and benches usually have tight upholstery. The cover material has to be folded at the corners for technical reasons. These folds will vary in size depending on the elasticity and thickness of the cover material, but this is not an indicator of poor quality.



Very loose, chamber cushion without cover



Very loose with cover





■ Variations in colour and structure

Colour and structural tolerances between the design sample and the finish of the delivered goods cannot be avoided, particularly in the case of natural materials such as wood, natural stone, fabric fibres or leather. For technical reasons, we are unable to guarantee that colours will be absolutely the same, so for reorders we advise clarification in each individual case by sample. When ordering from various groups of products or matching veneers for orders, we recommend manufacturing them to the front sample.



■ Wall attachment

When planning wall attachments, please check prior to delivery and assembly that the building conditions are suitable for the wall attachment as per manufacturer specifications, since the supplied anchor systems are only intended for building walls with a suitable load-bearing capacity (concrete and solid brickwork) and, in the event of variations in wall structure (plasterboard, hollow bricks, uneven wall surfaces etc.), other special fastenings appropriate to the load need to be obtained.

■ Wardrobes with folding and sliding doors

Once the item has been precisely aligned, it must be attached to the wall, as that is the only way the high-quality runner mechanisms will permanently run smoothly and quietly. Any hanging safety devices must be locked in position. Please clean the hanging tracks and runners once a year with a dry cloth or using the brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner.

■ Wood-based materials

Whether furniture is made of solid wood or wood-based materials does not generally determine the quality of a product, but the quality of the material used will. Chipboard, MDF, plywood and wood core plywood are of the best quality, stable with veneers, decorative film or lacquered finishes, and extremely versatile. Their constituents are checked and certified as completely safe for use in accordance with strict EU directives.



SERVICES AND CONTACT

RECOMMENDED SERVICE COMPANIES FROM A–Z

ARTUS

Oberflächen Instandsetzung GmbH
Repairs to all surfaces of your home interiors.

Service locations throughout Germany
Tel. +49 8761 72065-0
E-mail: artus@artus.eu
Internet: www.artus.eu
and: www.artus-leder.eu

Correcta Clean

Teppich- und Polsterreinigung
Burmeister Spezialreinigung GmbH

Ostlandstraße 49
29313 Hambühren, Germany
Tel. +49 511 7685005
E-mail: info@correcta.de

DIEPO GmbH

Dienstleister für Polstermöbel

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84539 Simbach am Inn, Germany
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E-mail: info@diepo.net
Internet: www.diepo.net

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Internet: www.mpsservice.net

POS Polsterservice GmbH

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53547 Hausen, Germany
Tel. +49 2638 921700
E-mail: info@polsterservice.de
Internet: www.pos-sg.com.de

RECOMMENDED READING

Experience the fascination of contemporary living, and dip into the exciting world of leading furnishing brands.

Musterring Magazine

Make yourself at home – with a variety of customized living spaces.
Token charge: 5 euros. Payment form included.
E-mail: info@musterring.de
Tel. +49 180 1592222

WK WOHNEN Journal

The art of living.
Token charge: 5 euros. Payment form included.
E-mail: info@wk-wohnen.de
Tel. +49 180 1592222



5 YEARS' MUSTERRING GUARANTEE

You receive 5 years' guarantee on your Musterring model on conclusion of the contract of purchase, based on the assumption that it will be used correctly and our product information in these Instructions for care and use will be observed.

The detailed guarantee conditions, services and exceptions are contained in the Musterring guarantee certificate, which you received from your furniture retailer together with the contract of purchase upon conclusion of the contract.

The guarantee is only valid in conjunction with the contract of purchase with the furnishing store, and can only be applied on presentation of said contract.

Thank you very much for your trust! We hope you enjoy your new Musterring furniture for many years to come!



**5 YEARS
GUARANTEE**
pursuant to
guarantee
certificate



**QUALITY
TESTED**
by Musterring



**EMISSION
TESTED**
by Musterring



Musterring

your partner for a home that is as unique as you are



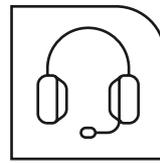
Our quality

Once you have created your favourite home for yourself, you'll want to enjoy it for as long as possible. This is where our passion for quality comes into play: we test our products extensively before we offer them to you. We vouch for this with the Musterring guarantee certificate and a 5-year guarantee.



Our sustainability

We assume responsibility: for you, for ourselves, for our planet. That's why we opt for resource-efficient production methods with no long supply chains or warehousing.



Our service

We want your home to be perfect. That's why we're here for you on the service telephone and at 550 locations all over the world. And our CAD planning service will be pleased to help you achieve your dream interior.



Your individuality

We believe you should be able to create a home that is entirely as you want it to be. And we have a whole world of colours, shapes and materials to help you create this. Be the designer of your own home-me.



Musterring

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