INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Dear Sirs!
Thank you for the trust you have placed in our company by choosing a Fameg product. Based on years of experience, refined technology and selection of the highest quality materials, we strive to guarantee products that will allow you to enjoy them for many years. The products from our offer are characterized by sublime and unique design. The furniture is characterized by the highest durability and world renown, and its quality is monitored at every stage. We want to guarantee you reliable and long-term use of our furniture.

We wish you satisfaction with the use of our furniture.

1. RULES FOR USING FURNITURE

Please respect the following rules:

1. Furniture should be used in accordance with its design and intended use. Chairs, armchairs, sofas, stools, bar stools are intended for sitting, working and resting in a sitting position. Tables are used for work or meals. It is not allowed to stand on the seats of chairs and other furniture intended for seating, to sit on armrests, headrests and other structural elements not intended for this purpose.
   It is not allowed to stand or sit on the table tops.

2. Furniture should be used on a dry and leveled surface. To maintain stability while sitting, keep the legs in contact with the ground.

3. Furniture should be used in dry, closed rooms, protected against harmful weather conditions. The air temperature in the rooms should be within 10 - 30 ° C, relative air humidity 40 – 70%. Furniture should not be placed on wet surfaces and at a distance of less than 1 meter from active heat sources (radiators, stoves). With proper conditions in the room, slight dimensional changes may occur, but failure to comply with the rules (temperature, humidity, etc.) may cause a significant change in dimensions, color or lead to damage such as, for example, cracks, peelings, blisters, damage of cane and leather.

4. Furniture should be protected against direct sunlight, as there may be color differences in the elements of the furniture in the part exposed to UV rays, and in the sheltered elements (e.g. extendable tables, tables under the TV set).

5. Furniture is negatively affected by claws of domestic animals, metal or hard seams of clothing's parts, sharp objects that can lead to scratches, damage to the surface of the furniture or abrasion / damage to fabric, leather and cane mat.

6. The surfaces of wooden furniture or veneers should be protected against direct exposure to heat, moisture and chemicals that may cause matting, discoloration, peeling, blisters of the varnish. Moving sharp and heavy objects on the surface of the furniture may scratch the varnish coat. In order to protect the surface of the table top, for example, insulating pads should be used, but attention should be paid to whether the material from which the pads are made does not leaves stains.

7. On upholstered furniture, as a result of packaging, transport and during use, wrinkles / waves may arise on the material, which can be removed by flattenning by hand in order to re-shape the shape.

8. Dyeing materials, like for example denim, can dye light fabrics, natural and artificial leather.

9. Furniture with a cane on the seat or back as a natural material may fray. Damage may occur in a too dry and too warm room or as a result of excessive pressure in one place, therefore, do not kneel and stand on these types of products.

10. Wood and veneer as natural products, depending on the place of origin and habitat conditions, have different grain patterns and colors. Any discoloration, streaks, knots, spots of enamel sources, shines, etc. do not lower the quality of the products, and even emphasize their natural origin and uniqueness. Tables, chairs and some elements of furniture and chests are made of various types of natural materials (solid wood, bent wood, natural veneer, beech plywood, oak plywood, etc.), which are characterized by different properties, therefore there may be color differences in one piece of furniture between its elements.

11. Classic, bentwood furniture has a sublime shape. The wood used for their assembly is bent manually, individually, as a result of which specific elements are constantly subjected to internal stresses, hence dimensional differences on the spacing are allowed up to "+ 15mm", for stability up to "3 - 5mm".

12. Most chairs and armchairs are mounted with screws and bolts, which may loosen due to use and seasonal changes in air humidity and temperature, so it is recommended to tighten the fittings and fasteners from time to time using generally available tools.

13. Furniture that requires assembly should be assembled in accordance with the assembly instructions, taking care to not damage the elements during assembly. If a piece of furniture shows visible damage immediately upon unpacking, it should not be assembled until the procedure for handling a complaint has been established with the manufacturer.

14. Moving the furniture should be done by an appropriate number of people. When carrying it, grasp stationary parts vertical pieces of furniture, e.g. sides, legs and table top or table unfolding mechanism. Moving the furniture on the floor may damage the furniture and the floor permanently.

15. The newly produced or re-ordered furniture can differ from the old products already in use due to the natural aging processes in used furniture, but also due to changes in technology, construction, finishing and features of the materials used for production.

16. Furniture, like any product of this type, is a subject to natural wear and tear during operation, in particular, it may occur: fading out the color, stretching and waving of the material, leather, wool, reducing the thickness of the foam on the seat, abrasions and pilling of the material mats, bulging of the fabric, leather, matting or shining of the varnish. For the natural leather, the unevenness of the surface, scars, abrasions and small differences in shades are typical features of natural materials. Shades of upholstery materials may vary between production batches or at different angles of incidence of light.

17. When unpacking the furniture, do not use sharp objects that can scratch the surface of the furniture.

II. RULES OF CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF FURNITURE

1. Furniture should be cleaned regularly to prevent the accumulation of dust / dirt and its persistence for a long time on the furniture.

2. The surfaces of furniture made of solid wood, natural veneer, artificial veneer should be cleaned with a dry, soft and clean cloth. It is strictly forbidden to use hot water and steam for cleaning. Failure to this recommendation may damage not only the paintwork, but also the material the product is made of. Dirt should be wiped with a damp cloth, and then immediately dried by wiping with a soft, dry cloth. In case of significant contamination (grease) on surfaces and furniture, you can use a solution prepared with a few drops of ordinary dishwashing detergent dissolved in one liter of lukewarm water, and then immediately dry the surface by wiping with a dry, soft cloth. It is inadvisable to soak in plenty of water. Cleaning should be done along the wood grain.When cleaning, do not exert too much pressure on the surface to avoid irreversible polishing surface. In the case of furniture with a hard seat, do not place it upside down on the table tops after cleaning.

3. Do not use cleaning agents containing abrasives, hard sponges, especially those with a layer, for cleaning scrubbing, solvents and furniture maintenance chemicals, as they may have a negative effect on the appearance furniture coating. Surface of the furniture finished with paints or varnishes, do not require any maintenance, only periodically or depending on the needs of the cleaning carried out in accordance with point 2.

4. In the event of liquid spillage into the joints of the furniture or between the top joints, it should be done immediately: dry all parts that have come into contact with the liquid.

5. Taking care of oiled furniture allows you to enjoy its natural appearance for many years. However, it requires regularity and a few simple rules:

- Basic cleaning is wiping the furniture with a slightly damp cloth, preferably made of a soft material, clean in accordance with the direction of the grains.
- Do not use strong detergents, remover, paraffin, turpentine, it will create a non-discolored stain.
- Remove accidentally spilled alcohol immediately by draining (not pressing, not rubbing) so that it does not get into the deeper layers of the furniture.
- Do not place hot objects on the surfaces of oiled furniture.
- Removing stubborn stains from oiled furniture is about wiping the dirty surface with a mild solution prepared with a few drops of ordinary dishwashing detergent dissolved in one liter of water, and then immediately dry the surface by wiping with a dry, soft cloth.
- Refreshing consists in covering the entire piece of furniture with oil. Preferably the same that was initially used. This should be done once a year.

6. Upholstered furniture should be regulary vacuumed with a vacuum cleaner with a upholstery dedicated attachment. Furniture upholstered with artificial leather should be vacuumed with a soft, dry, clean cloth, while the stains can be washed with a cloth moistened with water with mild cleaning agents and wiped dry immediately. Furniture upholstered with natural leather should be cleaned regularly by removing dust, complete cleaning and maintenance of the leather, it is recommended to use special agents for leather in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The cleaning agent should be tested on a less visible place first. Upholstered elements should not be dried: in the sun, using dryers or other heat sources.

7. Furniture woven with cane should be gently vacuumed with a vacuum cleaner with an upholstery dedicated attachment. Delicate dirt can be removed by wiping with a damp, soft cloth.