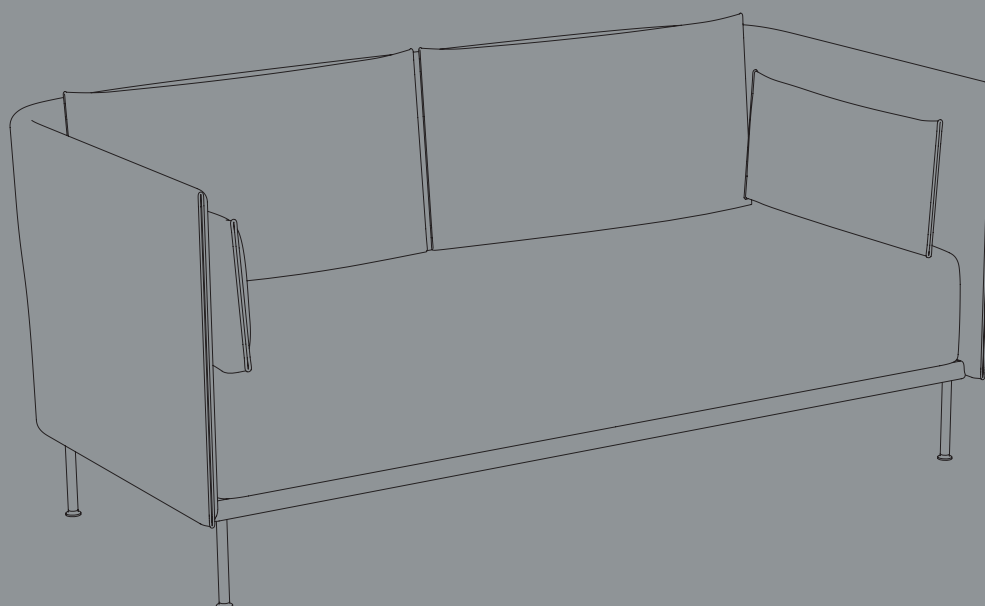


INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SILHOUETTE SOFA



By *GamFratesi*

HAY

INTRODUCTION

GamFratesi's Silhouette Sofa series is characterised by the smooth curve of the sofa's back, which seamlessly combines a strong character with a simple, organic expression. With an angular front view and defining piping details, the sofa appears compact and economical with space, yet is light and spacious and offers generous seating.

The family comprises sofas in different sizes and heights, with legs available in metal or solid wood and a number of selected textiles to choose from. The different configurations and strong structural language make the sofa a natural choice for defining space and creating intimacy in large and small areas in private and public contexts.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

CAUTION

With a little care you can prolong the life of your Silhouette Sofa and keep the foam and fabric in good condition.

Follow the instructions for the materials of your specific sofa to make sure that it stays in the best shape for as long as possible. The information below is only intended as a general guideline. For more information on how to remove specific stains, please enquire where you bought the furniture.

- Always remove stains quickly before they can do any permanent damage to the furniture.
- Avoid placing the furniture in direct sunlight or near a strong heat source to reduce changes. HAY only uses top-quality fabrics but all fabrics fade, and seams weaken, when exposed to sunlight or strong heat.
- General exposure to dust and dirt wears down the fabric. Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery looking its best and to prolong its life.

- The upholstery is fixed and cannot be removed.
- When you move your furniture, make sure you lift it rather than pulling or pushing it to avoid damaging the legs and mountings.
- Avoid improper use such as sitting on the back or armrests, or standing on the sofa.
- Be careful not to scratch or damage the surface with sharp objects.
- Smooth out creases and wrinkles with your hand after use to even out the fabric and prevent seam lines from becoming skewed.
- Plump the cushions regularly to maintain the shape.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

FABRICS

- Vacuum the furniture regularly using the upholstery nozzle to remove dust and avoid fluff and pilling.
- Straighten the fabric with your hands from time to time. Wrinkles in the fabric can be straightened using a steamer.
- Soak up spilled liquids immediately with an absorbent napkin or cloth by dabbing gently towards the centre of the stain.
- Never use concentrated detergents or bleach, ammonia, optical brighteners or soap intended for hard surfaces.
- We do not recommend spot cleaning of individual marks and stains as this damages the fabric and causes colour loss.

WOOL FABRICS

- Most stains can be removed with lukewarm water on a clean lint-free cloth. If necessary, add a little neutral detergent. Avoid rubbing the material hard as this could result in loss of colour and damage the fabric. It may also be necessary to use a hairdryer to avoid leaving an water outline.
- If the stain persists consult a specialist cleaner.

VELOUR

- Vacuum the furniture regularly using the upholstery nozzle /or brushing with a soft clothes brush – always in the direction of the nap to remove dust and avoid fluff and pilling.
- To rejuvenate velour and restore its pile, rub it with a well wrung, slightly damp cloth in the direction of the nap.
- When you sit on velour fabric, you exert a pressure that forces the nap in different directions. Together with heat, rising air humidity, body moisture and the type of upholstery, this can cause these changes of direction to become fixed, creating a slight change in colour. This is a typical property of velour, and is neither a defect nor a sign of low quality. This effect can be removed by applying a damp (not wet) cloth and leaving it overnight, which will restore the pile to its original direction. The upholstered furniture should not be used until it is completely dry. If necessary, a hair dryer can be used at a low temperature setting.

- The same result can be achieved by steaming or spraying distilled water at a distance of 20 cm from the fabric for a few seconds, before leaving overnight. Care should be taken not to drop large quantities of water on the fabric. It is advisable to treat the whole surface in order to avoid shading. This treatment can be repeated if necessary. After this treatment, the upholstered furniture must be completely dry before it can be used again. A hair dryer at a low temperature setting can be used. To restore the pile to its original direction, please brush with a soft brush.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

ANILINE LEATHER

- Aniline leather has no or only a light surface treatment to preserve the leather’s natural urface and soft touch.
- All natural markings, such as scars and insect bites, will be visible on aniline leather, which contributes to the leather’s exclusive appearance.
- This kind of leather is very susceptible to dirt, and over time it will patinate and become slightly darker.
- Be careful not to scratch the leather.
- Aniline leather is demanding to maintain, and we recommend that you keep a cleaner and care product suitable for this type of leather at hand. Using water may leave a permanent stain on the surface.

- Do not use sharp objects, strong detergents or solvents on the leather.

SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER

- Semi-aniline leather is a full grain leather with a light top finish.
- All natural markings, such as scars and insect bites, will be visible on the leather.
- Vacuum regularly using the upholstery nozzle. Be careful not to scratch the leather.

- To remove stains, use a clean, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes or use a special leather care product. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores of the leather.
- Apply a protective lotion two to four times annually to enhance the resistance of the material.

- Do not use sharp objects, strong detergents or solvents on the leather.

PIGMENTED LEATHER

- Pigmented leather is corrected leather with excellent durability.

- Vacuum regularly using the upholstery nozzle. Be careful not to scratch the leather.

- To remove stains, use a clean, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a mild detergent, or soap flakes, or use a special leather care product. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores of the leather.
- Apply a protective lotion two to four times annually to enhance the resistance of the material.

- Do not use sharp objects, strong detergents or solvents on the leather.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

POWDER COATED OR CHROMED STEEL

- Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth.

- Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

- White spirit (mineral spirit) can be used to carefully remove stains from chromed surfaces.

OILED WOOD

- Wipe with a clean, dry cloth. If the surface is dirty, wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes. Remove any soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth.

- Never use soft soap or solvents such as spirit, turpentine or acetone.

- Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

- If the surface is scratched or appears matt, make sure to use an oil hardening care product specifically designed to maintain oiled wooden surfaces.

- Clean the furniture thoroughly (12 hours) before applying the oil to all surfaces. To ensure optimal absorbency, gently sand down the wood using fine-grit sandpaper (No.180 or 240), always sanding in the direction of the grain. Apply the oil generously using a clean cloth or a sponge, always applying in the direction of the grain. Do not pour the oil directly on the surface.

- When the surface is glistening, leave the oil on for around two hours until fully absorbed. Remove any excess oil with a clean lint-free cloth. Leave the furniture to dry overnight (min. 12 hours) and avoid placing anything on the surface before it is completely dry.

- If the grain of the wood rises after oiling, gently sand down the wood using fine-grit sandpaper (No. 180 or 240), always sanding in the direction of the grain.

- To optimally maintain the naturally beautiful appearance of the wood, we recommend you regularly treat the furniture's surface with oil whenever it appears dull, scratched or as needed.

LACQUERED WOOD

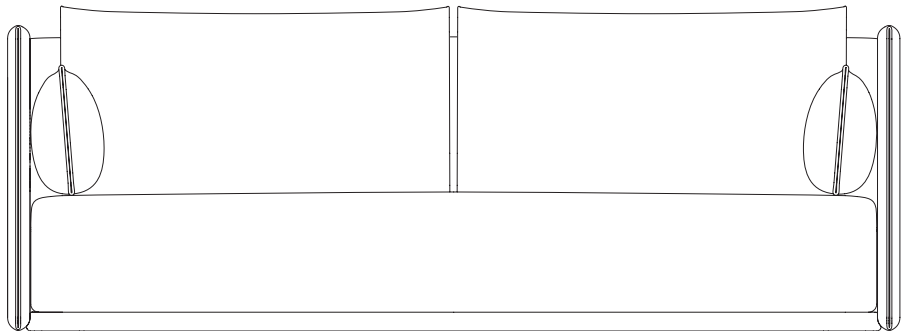
- Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth.

- If the surface is scratched or appears matt, use a care product specifically suited to lacquered wood. Avoid using detergents containing silicone, as they seal the stain in and make subsequent repairs more difficult.

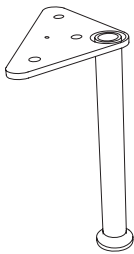
- Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

PARTS

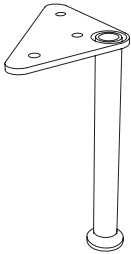
Make sure that all parts are included.



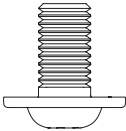
A x 1



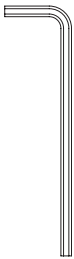
B x 2
back leg



C x 2
front leg



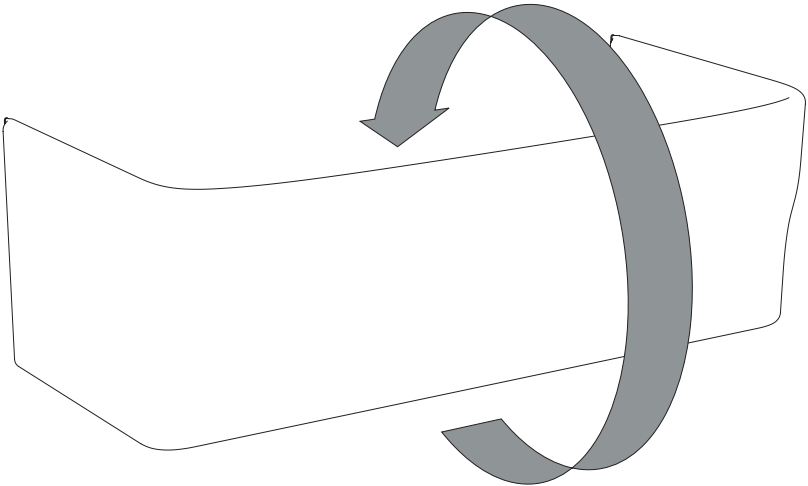
D x 16



Allen key

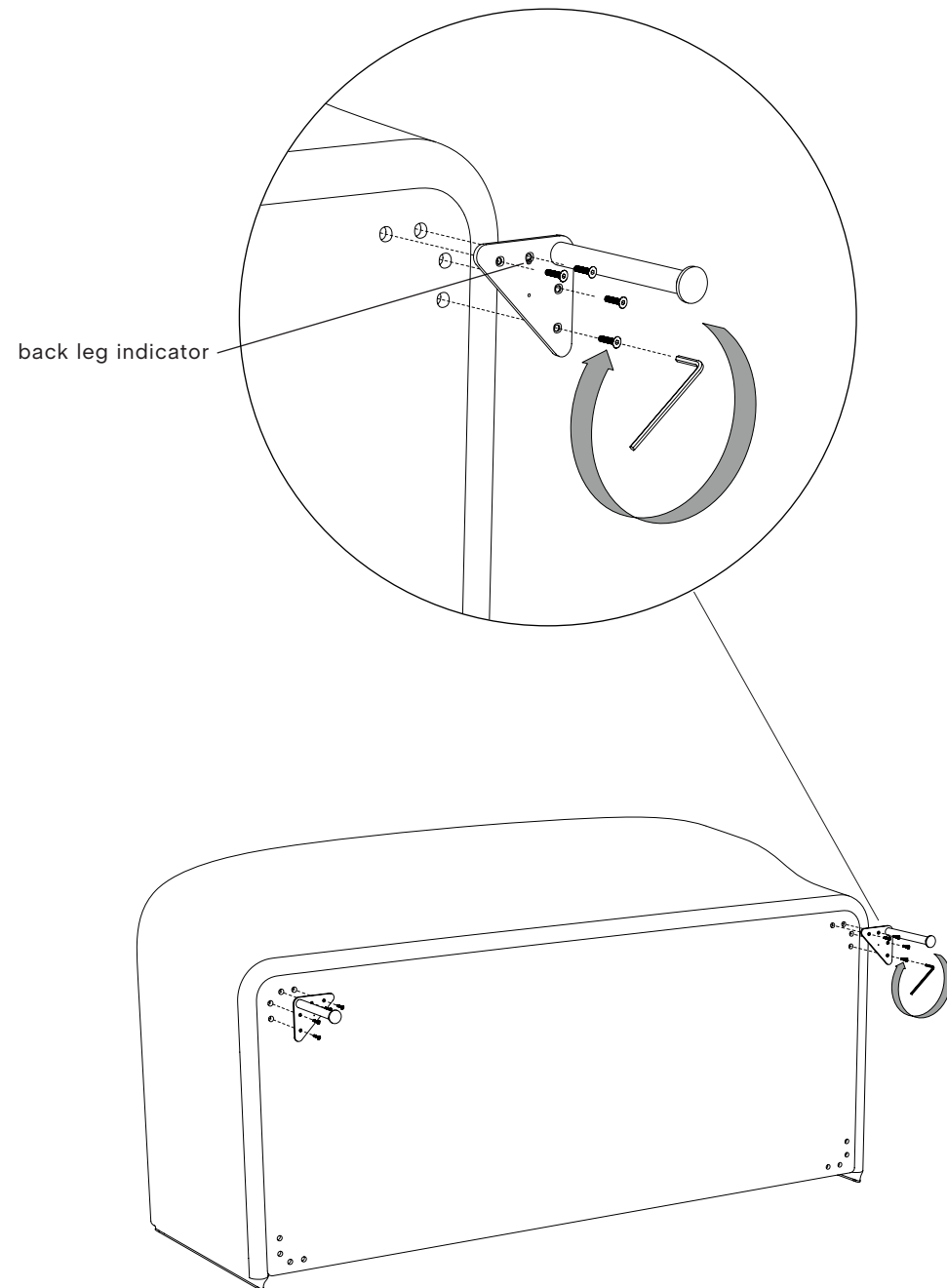
1.

Turn the sofa 90° facing downwards (using a minimum of two people).



2.

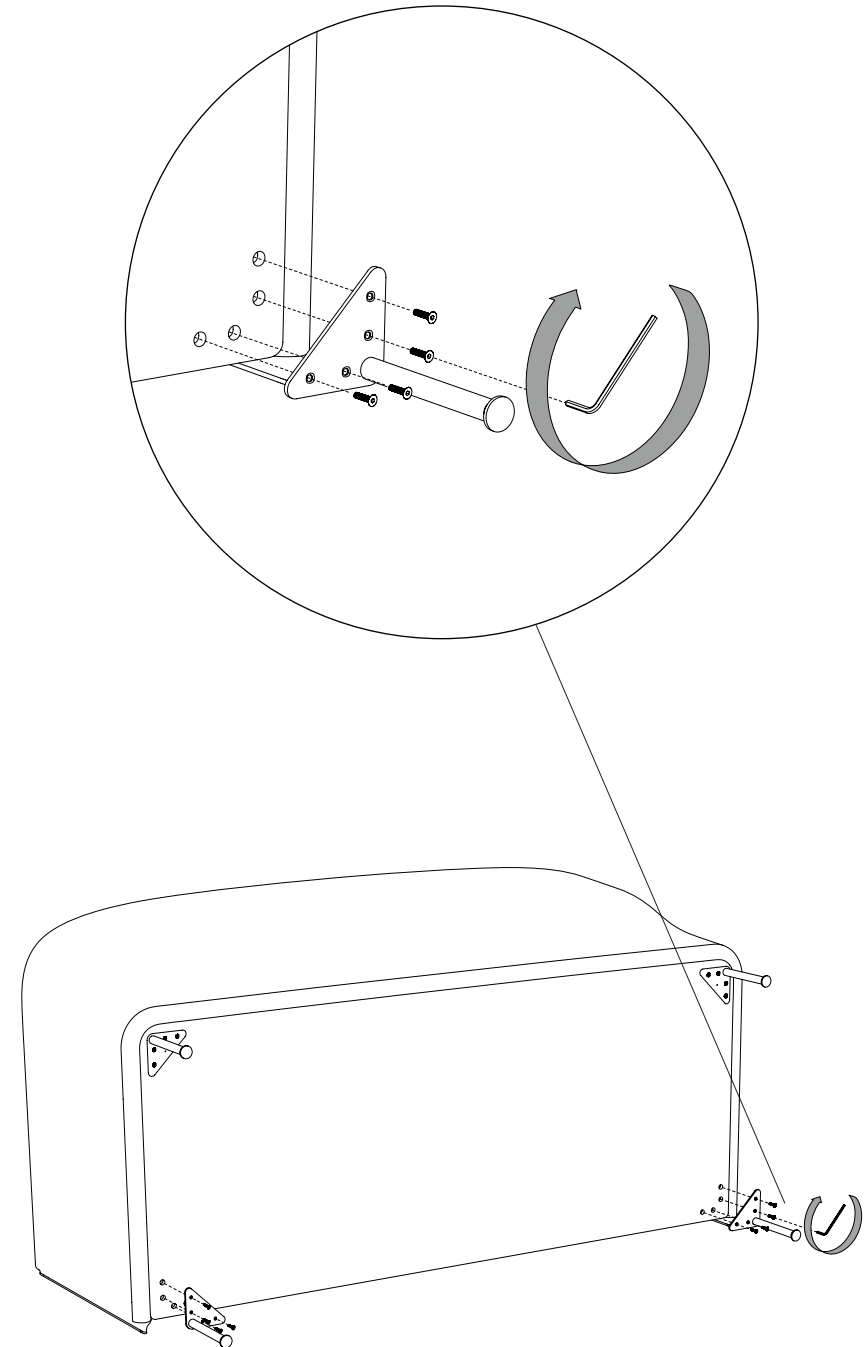
Fasten the back legs to the sofa. Look for the back leg indicator (a small hole on the base) to identify the back legs, part B. Insert the D parts through the B part and into the A part as indicated. Tighten the screws with the Allen key.



Make sure you attach the back legs to the back of the sofa.

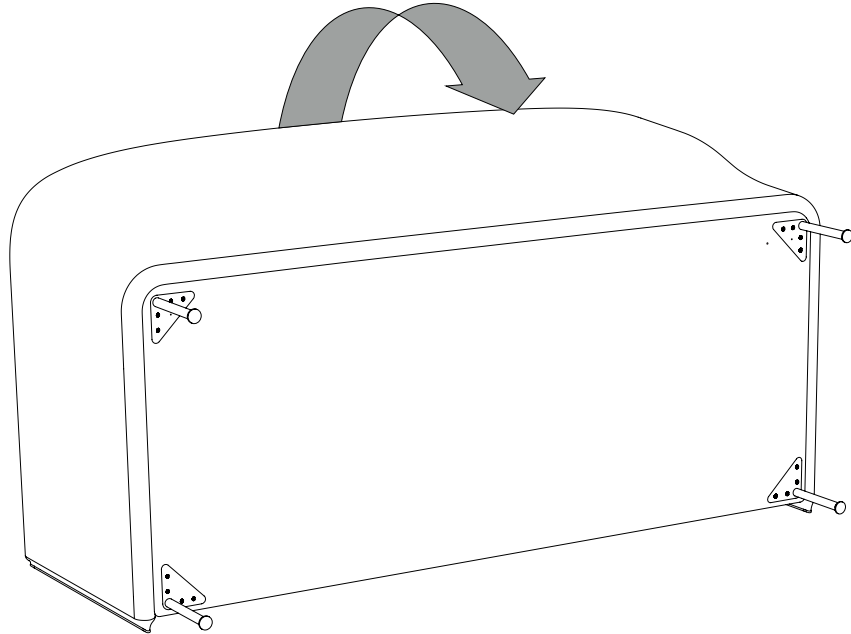
3.

Fasten the front legs to the sofa. Insert the D parts through the C part and into the A part as indicated. Tighten the screws with the Allen key. We recommend that the screws for front and back legs are retightened after one month of use and whenever needed.



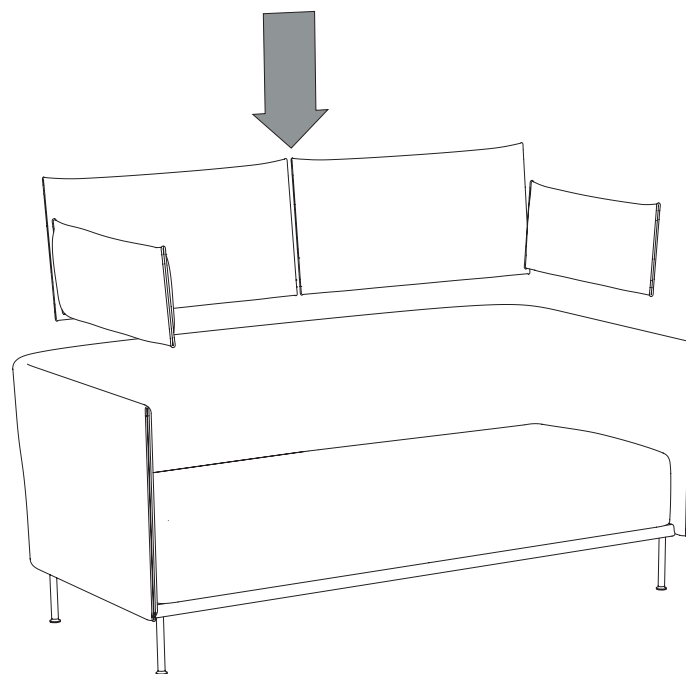
4.

Turn the sofa back into standing position (using a minimum of two people). To avoid damaging the legs, lift the sofa and turn it upright before putting it back down onto the floor. Make sure all screws are completely tightened.



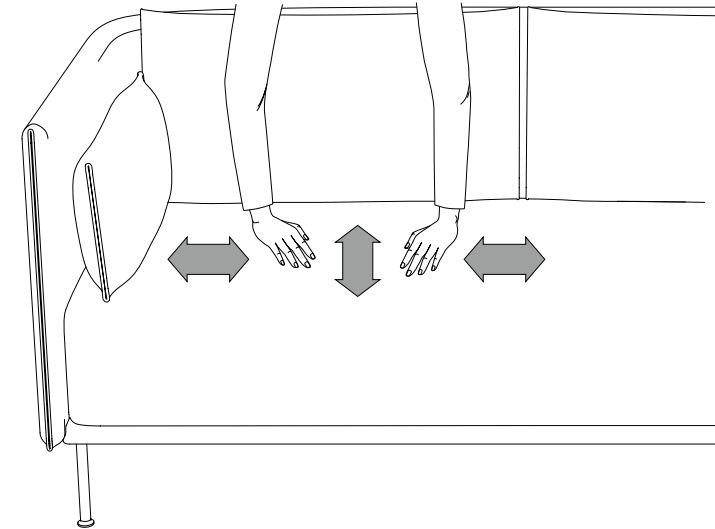
5.

Place cushions on the sofa.



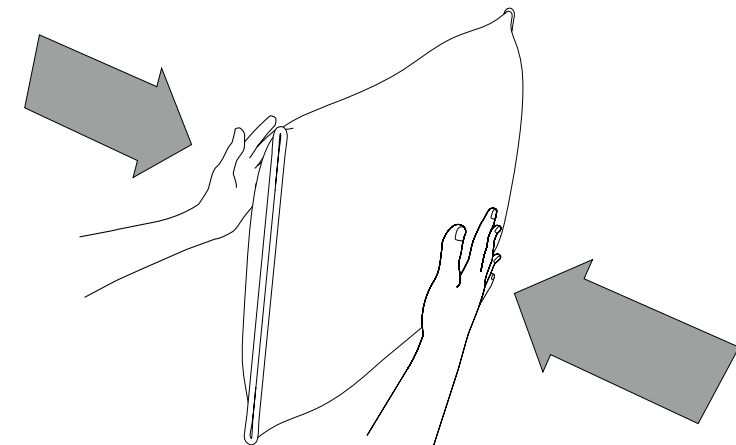
6.

Over time, your sofa will need some attention to ensure that the cushions are plump and the seat cushion keeps its shape. Straighten out any creases and lumps in the seat cushion with your hands.



7.

Plump the cushions regularly.





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