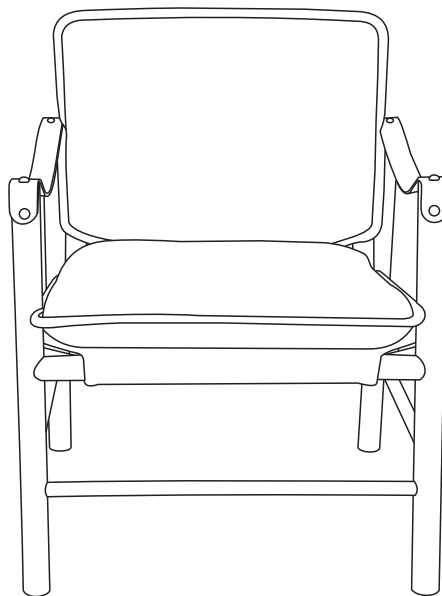


Explorer

Wooden frame accent chair

Assembly & Care Instructions



www.dunelm.com

General Care

- **DO** from time-to-time check that there are no loose screws or bolts, and the frame is stable. Stop using the product if still unstable after all screws and bolts are tightened.
- **DO** minimise surface fabrics from fuzzing or pilling with use by following our cushion care advice. De-bobble if necessary.
- **DO** keep out of direct sunlight as discolouration, fading and fabric deterioration can occur.
- **DO** avoid using in sunny conservatories or rooms with direct sunlight as discolouration, fading and fabric deterioration can occur.
- **DO** position 30cm away from heat sources, such as radiators, to prevent fading or marks.
- **DO** restrain children and pets from climbing, jumping or clawing at upholstery.
- **DO** consider the colour choice of your soft furnishings (dark-coloured scatters on light coloured upholstery) to avoid colour transfer. Be aware that dye transfer from clothing, such as denim, can be permanent.
- **DO** ensure that the plastic or felt protectors are securely fitted and in place when furniture is on a wooden or laminate floor.
- **DO NOT** use in excessively cold, hot or humid rooms as structural and fabric damage can occur.
- **DO NOT** place hot items such as cups, laptops or hot water bottles directly onto upholstery as permanent marks may occur.
- **DO NOT** allow household chemicals such as baby wipes, fake tan, cleaning solutions and skin lotions contacting the surface fabric as these can cause damage and stains.
- **DO NOT** allow sharp items such as toys, buckles or jewellery contacting the surface fabric as these can snag, pull or tear them.
- **NEVER** pull or cut fabric threads that have been snagged. Always thread them back into the fabric.
- **NEVER** drag furniture as this can weaken the frame and feet fixings. Always lift to move.
- **NEVER** sit on furniture arms as irreversible structural damage can be caused.
- **NEVER** rock backwards on two legs of chairs, as this will weaken the joints.

General Cleaning

- **DO** vacuum and brush weekly with a soft brush, as dust and dirt build up will accelerate wear and dull colours.
- **DO** address spills and stains immediately to avoid them settling into the fabric fibres. Blot or soak up spills with a dry soft colourfast cloth.
- **DO** use specialist upholstery cleaners and always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Spot test on a hidden area before using. We recommend using a professional cleaning service for cleaning your furniture in situ for the best results.
- **DO NOT** soak or allow the fabric to become wet.
- **NEVER** rub, scrub or use washing up liquid, detergents or bleach on stains as this could damage the fabric and cause discolouration.
- **NEVER** wash or dry clean covers, including cushion covers provided with upholstery items, as this can affect the fire-resistant and other added coatings the fabric has been treated with. It can also impact the long-term performance of the fabric and result in colour change or premature fading.

Timber Care

- **DO** periodically check feet and re-tighten if required.
- **DO** clean timber using a damp cloth and mild detergent.
- **DO NOT** use bleach or abrasive cleaners on timber components such as feet or arms.
- **DO NOT** place directly in front of heat sources such as radiators or fires as this can cause cracking or warping over time which can weaken the frame of your upholstery item.
- Timber is affected by temperature and humidity. Un-lacquered timber feet can discolour in strong direct sunlight, so avoid.
- **NEVER** place upholstery items with wooden legs/ feet on a damp floor or use outside.

Leather Care

- Leather is a natural product and can display natural characteristics such as healed scars, uneven grain and creases. These are natural features, not faults.
- Leather upholstery is not suitable for conservatories or areas of intense sunlight.
- Overtime leather ages and colour change may be visible in areas of most use. Switch cushions and turn regularly to spread use and minimise this.
- **DO** wipe with a soft dry cloth weekly to remove any dust and debris.
- **DO** use a leather conditioner to help maintain the leather.
- **DO** use specialist leather cleaners if necessary and always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Spot test on a hidden area such as the back or underside of the product before using. We recommend using a professional cleaning service in situ for the best results.
- **DO NOT** use detergent cleaners or cleaning products not designed for leather.
- **DO NOT** vacuum leather or clean with water as this can cause permanent scratches or stains.
- **DO NOT** place direct heat sources near or onto the leather as this can cause surface appearance changes.

Faux Leather Care

- Faux leathers can naturally age like natural leather, causing colour change in areas of most use. Switch cushions and turn regularly to spread use and minimise this.
- **NEVER** use leather or upholstery cleaners, unless designed for faux leathers. Always spot test on a hidden area such as the back or underside of the product before using.

Pile or looped fabric care

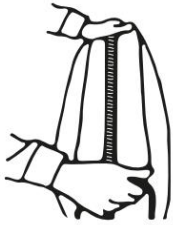

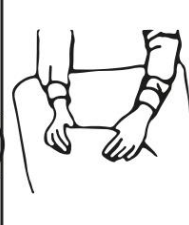


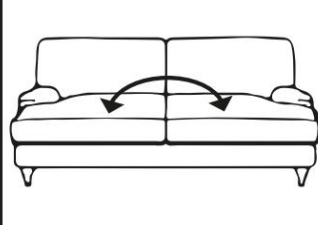
- These are specialist fabrics and require gentle care.
- Avoiding getting piled fabrics wet. Velvet can get water stains.
- Some pile loss is natural.
- The surface of these fabrics can flatten or lift with use.
- Velvet and faux fur have a directional pile, resulting in colour and appearance change if direction and light is different. This is a natural characteristic.
- Velvet can appear creased/ crushed when first unpackaged or with use. Minimise by brushing with a soft brush and smoothing the fabric regularly. For extreme cases, restore the pile using steam, but always consult a professional first.
- We recommend brushing piled or looped fabrics every 1-2 weeks to maintain the appearance and cleanliness of faux fur. Always use a soft brush and avoid harsh brushing.
- Pay particular attention to heavily used areas, such as seat cushions, on faux fur products as the longer pile may mat with standard use if not brushed regularly.
- **DO** rotate cushion positions to allow the pile to recover and avoid matted.
- **DO** spot clean using water only.
- **DO** brush the pile regularly with a soft brush to help prevent the pile matting. Brushing will also remove any dirt and debris caught in the pile.
- **DO** use a vacuum to help remove dirt and debris from within the pile.
- **DO** always brush following the direction of the pile.
- **DO** allow to air dry naturally.
- **DO NOT** brush boucle fabric as this may pull the looped yarns causing damage.
- **DO NOT** rub or use heat to dry piled fabrics as this can mat and melt the fibres.
- **DO NOT** use household fabric conditioners or harsh chemicals as this can damage or mat the pile.

A good cushion care routine is important to ensure your upholstery retains its shape and evenly wears. Cushions naturally soften over time, however there are a few things you can do to help.



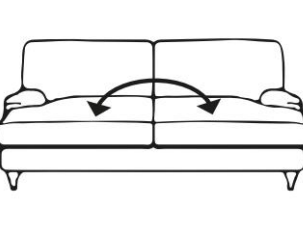
- When new upholstery arrives, you may notice that some of the cushions are creased or have been compressed during transit. This can be simply corrected by following the below steps to re-distribute the filling and reshape.
- Regularly plump back, seat, scatter and bolster cushions by pounding, teasing and shaking to add air back into the fibres to help restore their shape.
- Regularly smooth any ripples or creases in the cushion cover, by running your hands over the fabric and ensure all seams are aligned and in the correct position.
- Remove removable cushions to plump for the best results. If cushions are not removable, plump the fibres in situ.
- If the cushions are removable, regularly switch cushion positions to even out wear.
- If the cushions are reversible, turned daily to further even out wear.
- Using your hands is the best way to care for your cushions. Using sharp tools or objects may damage the fabric.
- Large cushions typically lose their shape faster than smaller cushions. This is a natural characteristic as the fibres have more space to move. This is not a design, quality or care issue.

Fibre Filled Cushions

Cushions containing loose fibres require vigorous plumping, shaking and teasing daily. This will add air back into the fibres and prevent the cushion from going flat and/or developing lumps caused by the fibres matting together with use which is irreversible damage.

					
1. Hold the zip	2. Shake vigorously	3. Tease the fibre	4. Plump the fibres	5. Turn the cushion	6. If removable, switch cushion positions to even out wear

Cushions made from foam do not require the same level of daily plumping as fibre filled cushions, however they do require regular neatening, turning and switching of cushion positions to prolong their life and even out wear.

		
1. Ensure the cushion seams are aligned	2. Turn the cushion	3. If removable, switch cushion positions to even out wear

If you have any issues with this product, you can call our Customer Service team on:
0345 165 6565 Monday to Friday **9am to 5:00pm**.

Alternatively, you can contact our team by Live Chat on: **Dunelm.com**
Monday to Friday 8am – 8:30pm
Saturdays 8am – 5:30pm
Sundays and bank holidays 9am – 4:30pm.



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