

ETHAN ALLEN®  
**USE&CARE**



## ***Important Notice***

Thank you again for purchasing Ethan Allen home furnishings. We want you to enjoy your Ethan Allen products; taking good care of them will prolong their beauty and longevity.

This guide was developed to assist you. Because of the many ways home furnishings can be stained or damaged, we cannot guarantee the success of your results. Your results may vary.

If you have any questions regarding the proper care of your Ethan Allen product, please contact your local Ethan Allen Design Center; for Contract product, email [contract@ethanalleninc.com](mailto:contract@ethanalleninc.com). [Click here](#) to find your local Ethan Allen Design Center.

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## Wood Furniture

Ethan Allen wood furniture is made with pride. From lumber selection to the final inspection, our focus is on producing quality furniture that will meet our standards and yours. We select fine quality glass for our furniture applications; please note that minor scratches, small air bubbles, surface waviness, or lightly pitted areas may occur naturally during glass manufacture and are not considered quality defects.

Throughout the manufacturing process, we check to make sure that all Ethan Allen quality requirements are met. Combining the best in new technology with the timeless skills of master craftsmen, Ethan Allen takes great pride in producing furniture that you will enjoy for years to come.

If you have any questions or comments about your Ethan Allen product, please contact your local Ethan Allen Design Center or visit [ethanallen.com](http://ethanallen.com).

### The Ideal Environment

Wood furniture is best maintained at temperatures between 65° and 75° Fahrenheit. Avoid prolonged exposure to heating and cooling outlets, as exposure to extreme temperature variations can damage any fine wood piece. Do not expose furniture to continuous direct sunlight. With extended exposure, ultraviolet rays can create hairline cracks in the finish or cause fading, yellowing, or darkening. (Note: Some wood species simply darken naturally with age; this effect is particularly noticeable on light and painted finishes.)

Wood is porous. It responds to extremely dry air by losing moisture and shrinking. It responds to humid air by absorbing moisture and expanding. In dry environments, the halves of an extension table may part slightly, especially at the edges. This will correct itself as the relative humidity rises and the wood absorbs enough moisture to expand. During humid weather, wood drawer fronts may swell and become difficult to open and close (see "drawer front care" on page 4 for an easy remedy). These natural changes do not affect the furniture's overall quality or durability.

### Storage

Do not store furniture in damp or hot conditions. Allow plenty of air movement around the furniture, and do not stack or store other objects on it. To prevent table leaves from warping, lay them flat. To protect leaves from scratches, store them in Ethan Allen table leaf bags or in the original shipping carton. To purchase table leaf storage bags, contact your local Ethan Allen Design Center. We recommend that you keep the doors of your cabinets closed when not in use.

## Simple Precautions

- **Treat tables and chairs right.** Don't lean back in chairs. Don't stand on woven seats. Avoid using chair stretchers or table pedestals as footrests.
- **Don't put anything hot directly on surfaces.** Use coasters under hot (and cold) beverages. If your furniture becomes scorched, seek the help of a furniture repair specialist.
- **Let it breathe.** Rotate accessories and other items placed on the furniture. Do not leave plastic tablecloths or placemats on dining tables for extended periods of time, as chemical components of plastic will migrate into the finish, causing indentations, softening, discoloration, and damage. Do not store any leather goods on furniture for extended periods of time. Don't cover furniture for extended periods of time. Finishes need to be exposed to the air because they need "breathe" to maintain appearance and durability.
- **Use felt discs.** Place felt pads under lamps and accessories. Affix included felt discs on the bottom corners of upper units that will sit on top of bases such as bookcases, china cabinets, or hutches. Affix felt discs to the contact points of computer equipment, alarm clocks, lamps, telephones, and other desktop items. The plastic, rubber, or nylon feet on these items may contain chemicals that can migrate into the finish, causing indentations, softening, and discoloration. Even plastic toys left on unprotected shelves for extended periods can damage the finish. If damage occurs, seek the expertise of a furniture repair specialist.
- **Prevent damage during use.** Protect dining tabletops with nonplastic mats or pads. We recommend the use of Ethan Allen custom table pads (see "custom table pads" on page 8). Protect work surfaces when using items that could stain, imprint, or damage the wood such as ballpoint pens, crayons, markers, and glue. Note: potpourri and scented accessories may contain oils that can damage finishes.
- **Avoid friction.** Lift objects instead of dragging them across wood surfaces. Avoid rubbing on matte or low-sheen finishes, as even through normal use, the sheen of matte and low-sheen finishes tends to increase.

## Standard Care Procedures

To prolong the beauty of your wood furniture, please follow these simple care procedures:

- **Dust regularly.** Use a soft, clean, slightly damp white cloth such as a white cotton T-shirt or cotton baby diaper. Use a dry (preferably

cotton) cloth, if necessary, to remove any moisture from the surface. When cleaning tops with scored surfaces, be sure to carefully remove all moisture from the grooves to prevent possible damage to the finish.

- **Vacuum.** Gently vacuum rush seats, rattan, and woven surfaces with a soft-bristle brush attachment.
- **Clean.** Use a soft white cloth that has been dampened with a solution of mild soap and water. Wipe the surface again with a soft cloth dampened only with water to remove all soap residue, and use a soft, dry cotton cloth to completely remove all moisture. Each of our finishes has its own sheen or gloss level; we do not recommend the use of polishes that will change or damage the appearance of any item's finish.
- **Drawer front care.** (Note: this does not apply to items with metal drawer slides.) During humid weather, if wood drawer fronts swell and become difficult to open and close, rub uncolored, unscented candle wax on the wooden drawer slides and bottom runners. If the humidity remains high over a long period of time, consider using a dehumidifier in the room. When the air becomes drier, the drawers will naturally stop sticking.

## Minor Touch-Ups and Repair

Minor damage to wood furniture can be repaired with the right materials and attention to detail. Although some repairs are simple, please do not hesitate to contact a professional for even minor repairs.

*Note: These are suggested methods. Your results may vary. Always test your remedy on an inconspicuous area to make sure it does not damage the finish.*

- **Scratches and Nicks.** When a minor scratch or nick exposes the natural wood underneath, you can use an Ethan Allen Touch-Up Marker to color in the area so that it is less noticeable. These felt-tip markers are ideal for touching up minor surface scratches and worn edges. Ethan Allen offers a selection of markers, ranging from light brown to extra dark brown, designed to blend with most of our wood finish colors. Check with an Ethan Allen design consultant or our service department for the appropriate marker for your items. If the scratch or dent penetrates into the surface, seek the help of a furniture repair specialist.



- **Water Marks.** Water marks will often dissipate over time. If after a month, the mark is still there, apply a little salad oil to a clean, white

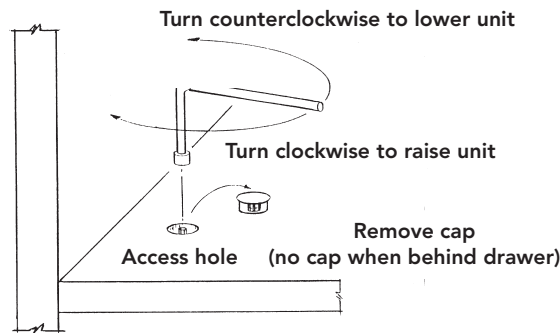
cloth and rub the mark, going with the grain. Wipe dry and polish if needed.

- **Heat Marks.** To minimize the appearance of heat marks, rub the wood very gently, going with the grain, with a dry, extra-fine (0000-gauge) steel wool pad (available at most hardware stores), and wipe it clean with a soft, clean cloth.
- **Spills and Stains.** As careful as you may be, accidents do happen. Some spills may be blotted up quickly and easily; others may penetrate the wood in seconds. For most spills, quick action can reduce the likelihood of damage. Here is a guide to immediate care of spills and stains:
  - **Food Stains.** Many foods—such as butter, mayonnaise, ketchup, and a variety of juices and acidic liquids—can leave a slight penetrating stain. Artificial coloring found in foods can also leave a stain. Wipe up these spills immediately with a soft, clean cloth.
  - **Candle Wax or Gum.** Harden fresh candle wax drippings with an ice cube wrapped in plastic, and then gently pop up the wax with a nonstick spatula or the edge of a credit card. Remove any residue with furniture cleaner and allow the surface to dry.
  - **Alcohol.** Many liquids containing alcohol—cocktails, colognes, medicines, and other household fluids—will dissolve finishes on contact. If damage results, seek the help of a furniture repair specialist.
  - **Paint.** Water-based paints should be wiped up immediately with a clean, damp cloth. Oil-based paint should be allowed to dry and then gently pushed off the surface with a nonstick spatula or the edge of a credit card.
  - **Nail Polish and Nail Polish Remover.** These are dangerous solvents. If a spill occurs, do not rub or wipe it; blot immediately and let the surface dry. If damage has occurred, seek the help of a furniture repair specialist.

## Leveling

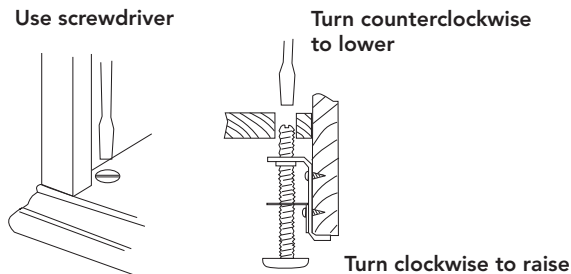
Our furniture is constructed to sit in a level position—all doors and drawers are evenly aligned when the furniture leaves the factory. Most homes, though, have floor-level variations—caused by age, type of construction, carpeting, etc.—that may result in misalignment of your furniture. Over time, you may find it necessary to adjust the levelers if doors or drawers become uneven. This often happens when you place heavy objects, such as televisions or computer equipment, in or on your furniture and when your furniture settles into your carpeting. Moving your furniture will also often require leveling adjustments.

- **Location of Levelers.** The location of the levelers depends on the design of the piece. Please refer to the assembly instructions that accompanied your piece. Not every piece has levelers. Generally, they are used on larger pieces that have doors or drawers.
- **Achieving Proper Alignment.** When leveling a unit, you will typically need to adjust all of the levelers for proper alignment and to prevent unnecessary strain on your fine furniture. We recommend that you use a level to confirm correct alignment. When a dresser or chest is set on carpet or a rug, we recommend that you adjust the levelers so that the piece tilts slightly toward the back to prevent drawers from sliding forward and to provide better balance overall.
- **Internal Leveling: Wrench-Operated** (wrench provided with unit)

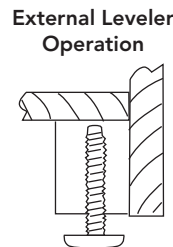


After alignment, replace the plastic cap.

- **Internal Leveling: Screwdriver-Operated**

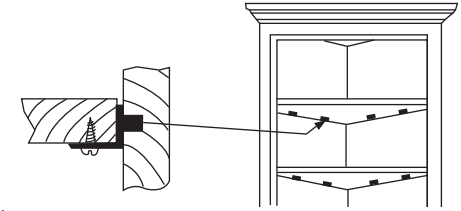


- **External Leveling.** When appropriate for the design of a unit, we include an external leveler, which is adjusted by hand. Once your furniture is in place, we recommend that one person tilt the case (or raise one corner slightly) to allow another person to adjust the leveler. To raise the corner, turn the leveler counterclockwise; to lower it, turn clockwise.



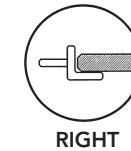
## Shelves

- **Wood Shelves.** Adjustable shelves are secured for delivery in their most commonly used position. They can be easily moved to meet your needs. Using a no. 2 Phillips screwdriver, remove the shipping screws at the bottom of the shelf clip and reposition the shelf. You may replace the screws after you have adjusted the shelf in its new position if desired. Check the shelf clips periodically to make sure they are seated in the end panel. The shelf should be resting fully on the shelf clip. If you lose a shelf clip and need a replacement for a residential product, please contact your Ethan Allen Design Center for the correct shelf clip; for a Contract product, please email [contract@ethanalleninc.com](mailto:contract@ethanalleninc.com).



- **Glass Shelves.** The L-shaped support brackets for glass shelves are vinyl-tipped to prevent slippage and reduce rattling.

Check the brackets periodically to make sure that they're securely installed and that the shelf is resting fully on the bracket. If you lose a bracket, please contact your Ethan Allen Design Center to ensure that it is replaced with the correct shelf bracket; for a Contract product, please email [contract@ethanalleninc.com](mailto:contract@ethanalleninc.com). The use of an incorrect bracket may result in product damage.



- **Proper Shelf Use.** The items you place on your shelves should be consistent with the intended use of the furniture, e.g., heavy objects don't belong on a glass shelf in a curio cabinet. Keep combustible materials such as papers, books, etc. at least 6 inches from interior lights. To help keep your unit stable, place heavier objects on shelves closer to the bottom of a unit, rather than the top. Place objects gently on glass shelves. Please take the time to read any guidelines on weight load and distribution provided at delivery.

## Bifold or Retractable Doors

To avoid damaging bifold or retractable doors and their hinges, be sure to extend the doors fully before you attempt to close them.

## Tipping Restraints

If certain pieces of furniture are positioned improperly, they could tip over. Tipping restraints, when installed correctly, can help to

reduce that risk. Restraints are available through your Ethan Allen Design Center.

*Note: These restraints are only a deterrent and do not constitute a guarantee against tipping. Any damage to the furniture as a result of improper installation of these restraints will be the responsibility of the owner, not Ethan Allen or any Ethan Allen retailer. Such damage is not covered under the Ethan Allen Residential Limited Warranty or the Ethan Allen Contract Limited Warranty.*

## Moving Furniture

Whether it's going across the country or only across the room, you should take special care when moving fine furniture. Be sure to disassemble multipiece units before you attempt to relocate them. Here are the procedures we recommend:

- 1. Remove all knobs and casters.** Tape them inside a drawer or keep them in an envelope so they'll be close at hand when unpacking.
- 2. Remove or secure shelves.** Wrap adjustable wood shelves separately or reinstall the shipping screws to secure them in place. Remove and separately wrap glass shelves before you move any unit.
- 3. Close and secure all drawers and doors.** Cover drawers and doors with a mover's pad or a blanket, and tie loosely.
- 4. Protect corners, projecting details, and handles.** Use padding or foam where appropriate. Screw external levelers all the way in.
- 5. Lift all furniture.** Sliding and dragging can bend or break legs.

## Custom Table Pads

A table pad is a thick, protective pad designed to help safeguard the surface of a dining table from spills, scratches, dents, and heat sources. Our table pads are a half-inch thick and include an aluminum heat shield layer for maximum protection against hot spots. They also cushion your fine china and crystal and absorb sound for a more pleasant dining experience.

- **Solid coreboard insulation.** This material adds strength and stability and prevents warping.
- **Patented pivot locks.** This standard feature prevents the separation of the table pad and leaf pads.
- **Custom made.** The corners and curves of our table pads are cut, trimmed, and tailored for a neat appearance and a precise fit, whatever the shape or size of your table. They can be made for a variety of items, including dining tables, buffets, servers, cocktail tables, and desks.

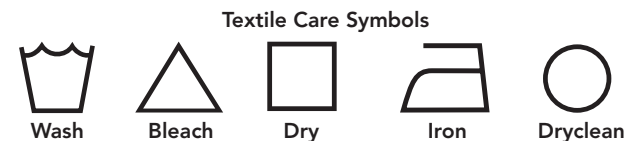
- **Available in twelve surface colors and six base colors.** These colors are designed to complement Ethan Allen finishes and all décors.
- **Convenient.** Lightweight and easy to fold, handling and storage is a breeze.
- **Storage bags.** Provided to help protect your table pads while not in use, storage bags keep them clean and dust free.  
*Note: Table leaf storage bags are also available.*

If you are interested in purchasing table pads or table leaf storage bags, contact your local Ethan Allen Design Center.

## Upholstery

Each piece of Ethan Allen upholstery is custom made, so minor variations from piece to piece should be expected. Our collection of home textiles is selected to meet high standards of quality and style. Please note that some fabrics have inherent characteristics that are part of their charm—such as subtle color variations in denim and other washed fabrics, slubs on natural fiber fabrics, shading on chenille fabrics and textural variations on woven fabrics—and with use, seat cushions will soften and lose some of their initial loft, resulting in comfort wrinkles and enhancing the relaxed look and feel of the piece.

It takes many hands to create a piece of custom upholstery that will meet our quality standards. Each piece is crafted by a team of expert craftsmen, seamstresses, and upholsterers. They are proud of their work and hope that you will enjoy your purchase for many years to come.



## Simple Precautions

- **Effects of Sunlight.** Sunlight can damage fibers and cause fabrics and leathers to fade. Arrange furniture away from direct sunlight. The use of lined draperies, window shades, or blinds can prevent sun damage. Ethan Allen carries an array of window treatment options. If you haven't already, be sure to discuss your upholstery protection needs with an Ethan Allen design consultant. Protective window coatings that filter out some of the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays are also available.
- **Climate Control.** Extreme temperature variations can be harmful to upholstered furniture. Hot radiators or heating ducts can dry fabric

fibers and fade colors. Cold, dry air from air-conditioning outlets can affect both the fabric and the frame. Arrange furniture so it is at least 20 inches away from air-conditioning or heating outlets. Do not store upholstery in a damp basement or a hot attic. The dimensional stability of certain fabrics, particularly those made of natural fibers, can be affected by climate changes in the home. When humidity is high, the fabric may lengthen as it absorbs moisture. This results in a less taut appearance in the upholstery.

- **Fume Fading.** Fume fading occurs when gases and fumes from furnaces, cooktops, chimneys, and cars mix with oxygen and humidity to form an acid. This mild acid reacts with fabric fibers and causes it to deteriorate and become discolored; some colors are affected more than others. Always use exhaust fans in the kitchen to help reduce the accumulation of cooking fumes. Be aware that tobacco smoke, heating systems, and auto exhausts may also leave a greasy residue. This type of soiling can be found near heating and air-conditioning vents and windows. To prolong the beauty of your fabrics, arrange furniture away from vents and clean it regularly.
- **Pets.** Muddy paws, snagging claws, and shedding are a natural part of pet ownership. Extra maintenance may be required for homes with pets. If you can't resist pampering a pet, protect your upholstery and be sure to vacuum it often.
- **Perspiration and Body Oils.** Upholstery fabrics and leather can absorb perspiration and oil from skin, hair, soiled hands, and clothing. Protect your furniture by placing cloths where heads rest and using the arm caps provided.
- **Newspaper.** Avoid placing newspapers on upholstered items. The newsprint can rub off on the fabric or leather, dulling the color and contributing to overall soiling.
- **Height Adjustment.** Levelers are shipped in place on all skirted items so you can adjust the height of your skirted items as they settle into carpets or rugs. This will help prevent the skirt from buckling.
- **Punctures and Tears.** Be careful not to snag or puncture your upholstery fabric or leather with jewelry, belt or shoe buckles, or the contents of pockets. Ethan Allen upholstery is not intended to be stood on, jumped on, or bounced on. These uses may result in damages that will not be covered under the Ethan Allen Residential Limited Warranty or the Ethan Allen Contract Limited Warranty.
- **Additional fabric treatments.** With few exceptions, Ethan Allen fabrics are treated at the mill to make them stain resistant. Keep in mind that fabric protection is not a plastic coating. The treatment does not make the fabric stain-proof; it merely gives you additional

time to get a clean towel to blot up the spill. Additional fabric protection treatments can interact negatively with the mill-applied treatment and cause damage to the fabric. The use of additional treatments voids the Ethan Allen Residential Limited Warranty and the Ethan Allen Contract Limited Warranty.

## Standard Care Procedures

To prolong the beauty of your Ethan Allen upholstered furniture, please follow these simple care procedures:

- **Rotate seat cushions.** Turn, fluff, and rotate seat cushions and back pillows weekly—regardless of how much the seating was used—to minimize premature wear of the cushion core, control welt slippage, and maintain even fabric color.
- **Vacuum regularly to remove dust.** Although you won't see it as you do on a tabletop, dust settles on your upholstery and can soil and abrade it if it isn't removed regularly. We recommend weekly vacuuming with an appropriate vacuum cleaner attachment.
- **Clean spills immediately.** Blot (do not rub) all spills immediately with a clean, dry white cloth. Spot clean according to the instructions on the label located on or under the seating deck.
- **Do not clean cushion covers separately.** Even though they have zippers, the cushion covers are designed to be cleaned in the same manner as the rest of the upholstery.
- **Professionally clean as necessary.** Enlist the services of a professional furniture cleaning specialist when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

## Featherblend® Cushion Care

*Note: Cushion inserts should be removed prior to steam cleaning or fabric treatment.*

- **Rotate, flip, and fluff seat cushions.** This redistributes the Featherblend® filling to ensure even wear and longevity.
- **Fluff and rotate back cushions and throw pillows.** This increases airflow for maximum loft and shape maintenance.
- **Vacuum cushions weekly.** This removes dust and any buildup. A few feathers will occasionally work their way through our cotton Featherbarrier™ cloth; this is normal. Simply vacuum them away.

## Exposed Wood Components

Exposed wood components, such as arms and ball-and-claw feet, can be dusted using a clean, white cloth slightly dampened with water.

Be sure to wipe in the direction of the grain and to dry those components completely with a clean white cloth.

## Appearance Changes

Once you begin using an upholstered item, you can expect its appearance to change over time. These changes are considered normal wear. Here's what to expect:

- **Wear and Pilling.** Over time, most upholstery fabrics will show wear due to friction. Pilling—the formation of little balls of fuzz on the surface of a fabric—may occur with normal use. The occurrence of pilling in a given fabric depends on several factors, including the fabric's weave, fiber content, and way the furniture has been used.
- **Comfort Wrinkles and Compression.** To get the relaxed look and feel of some of our upholstery styles, some fabrics have “give.” Comfort wrinkles and creases are natural occurrences in these relaxed upholstery styles. Even in traditional, tailored styles, some comfort wrinkles can be expected as the upholstered item is used and adjusts to its normal wear.
- **Effects of Humidity.** Changes in humidity can affect the appearance of certain fabrics. During the spinning and weaving processes of textiles, fibers are kept under tension so that looms function properly. Moisture in the air can cause these fibers to relax, resulting in shrinking, lengthening, or unevenness, depending on the construction of the fabric and its fiber content. Before steaming a fabric to remove wrinkles, be sure to test on an inconspicuous area. Controlling the climate in the home will help to avoid these appearance changes.
- **Fading or Color Change.** While measures can be taken to minimize fading, some fading is inevitable. Sometimes, the fading may appear as a color change rather than a lightening of color. This occurs when a dye is made of two or more colors and one color has faded more than the other. For example, green hues are made from yellow and blue dyes. If the yellow dye has faded and the blue has not, the green textile may appear to be turning blue. This color change is due to dyeing processes that use both natural and synthetic dyes. Many times, faded areas on upholstery are hidden by soil and will not be apparent until after the fabric has been cleaned.

## Spot and Stain Removal

Treat spills and accidents immediately. Quick action is essential to preventing permanent damage. Spots and stains from liquid spills can be prevented if immediate steps are taken to absorb the staining materials. If you have purchased the Furniture Protection Plan, refer to those instructions.

■ **Standard Cleaning Codes.** Under the seat cushions or under the seating deck of your Ethan Allen upholstery, you will find a permanent label with specific instructions on how to spot clean your upholstery. The codes for these labels are part of a furniture industry standard adopted in 1969. The codes are as follows:

- **S=Solvent cleaner only.** Spot clean using a mild, water-free solvent or dry-cleaning product. Clean only in a well-ventilated room and avoid any product containing carbon tetrachloride or any other toxic material.
- **WS=Water-based or solvent cleaner.** Spot clean with a mild solvent, an upholstery shampoo, or foam from a mild detergent. When using a solvent or dry-cleaning product, follow instructions carefully and clean only in a well-ventilated room.
- **W=Water-based cleaner.** Spot clean using the foam only from a water-based cleaning agent such as a mild detergent or nonsolvent upholstery shampoo product. Apply foam with a soft brush in a circular motion. Vacuum when dry.
- **X=No cleaning agents.** Clean this fabric only by vacuuming or light brushing to prevent accumulation of dust or grime. Water-based foam cleaners or solvent-based cleaning agents of any kind may cause excessive shrinking, staining, or distortion of the surface pile, and therefore should not be used.

To supplement these cleaning instructions and to help you provide immediate treatment, we've included recommendations of household cleaning solutions on page 15.

*Note: Due to the varied nature of stains and fabrics, there is no guarantee that the results of these household solutions will be positive. Always check the seating deck label code to make sure the cleaning agent you choose is compatible with the fabric. You may need to contact a professional cleaning specialist to purchase a solvent or dry-cleaning product for fabrics with “S” or “WS” cleaning codes.*

■ **Basic Steps for Stain Removal.** Regardless of which solution you use, here are the basic steps to follow:

**Step 1:** Immediately blot spills using a clean, white, absorbent cloth (such as a napkin, towel, or cloth diaper). Remove as much of the spill as you can before using any stain-removal technique.

**Step 2:** Select the appropriate stain-removal method for the type of spill and the type of fabric.

**Step 3:** Test the stain-removal formula in an inconspicuous area of the fabric; put a few drops of the formula on each



color in the textile, and then, using a clean, white, absorbent cloth, hold it against each color. Count to ten; then examine the results. If the dye has bled into the absorbent material or if there has been a change in the colored area, contact a professional cleaning specialist for advice.

**Step 4:** If the dye was colorfast, apply a little of the cleaning solution with a clean, white, absorbent cloth. Always use small quantities of removal solutions. Do not overwet. The materials under the outer fabric—such as the backing materials—can be adversely affected if the fabric becomes saturated.

**Step 5:** Blot; do not rub or brush. Excessive agitation may cause unsightly permanent distortions. For water-based solutions only, you may use a soft brush and work in a circular motion.

**Step 6:** Work from the outer edge toward the center of the stain to avoid enlarging the stain. When working with a solvent cleaning solution, apply solvent with one cloth and use a second clean, dry cloth to pat and blot. The second cloth should start picking up the stain as you blot. Repeat several times, turning the cloth, so the stain does not redeposit on the fabric.

**Step 7:** Continue to apply the cleaning solution and blot until the staining material no longer transfers to the absorbent cloth. Be patient—some stains respond slowly.

**Step 8:** When you have removed as much of the stain as possible, blot any remaining moisture. When using a water-based cleaning solution, dab with clear water to remove the residue, and then press or pat the area with an absorbent cloth. Weigh it down and allow at least six hours for it to dry. For solvent cleaning solutions, press or pat with another dry cloth. Weigh it down and allow at least six hours for it to dry.

**Step 9:** Fast drying helps prevent rings. Use a fan or a hair dryer on a cool setting to hasten the drying process. You may also dust the area with sufficient talcum powder to absorb all moisture and then vacuum after thoroughly dry.

If you have any doubts about procedures, seek the advice of a professional cleaning specialist. Many stains will become permanent if the wrong remedies are used.

## Spot-Cleaning Solutions for Upholstery

Use the following information to identify the best way to treat different spots. The letters refer to the list at right.

TYPE OF SPOT	FIRST TREATMENT	SECOND TREATMENT	THIRD TREATMENT	FOURTH TREATMENT
Beer	D	V	—	—
Blood	D	A	E	—
Butter	S	D	V	—
Chocolate	D	A	V	E
Cocktails	D	V	—	—
Coffee	D	V	E	S
Cosmetics	S	D	A	—
Crayon	S	D	—	—
Egg	D	A	E	—
Food Coloring	D	A	—	—
Fruit & Juices	D	A	V	E
Furniture Polish	S	D	A	—
Glue, ie., School or Carpenter's	D	—	—	—
Grease	S	D	A	V
Ice Cream	D	A	V	E
Ink	S	D	A	—
(use isopropyl alcohol)				
Ketchup	D	A	E	—
Milk	D	A	V	E
Mustard	D	V	E	—
Nail Polish	S	D	V	E
Oils	S	D	A	V
Ointment	S	D	A	E
Paint, Oil-Based	S	D	A	—
Paint, Water-Based	D	A	S	—
Perfume	D	V	—	—
Rubber Cement	S	D	—	—
Shoe Polish	S	D	A	—
Soft Drinks	D	A	V	—
Soot	S	D	A	—
Syrup	D	A	V	E
Tar, Asphalt	S	D	—	—
Tea	D	V	E	S
Urine	D	A	V	—
Vomit	D	A	V	E
Water Stains	S	D	A	V
Wine	D	V	A	—

### Key

**S** Dry-cleaning solvent (available at grocery and hardware stores) or alcohol. Use small amounts. Do not use lighter fluid or other flammables.

**D** Mix one teaspoon of clear neutral detergent (a mild liquid dishwashing detergent containing no strong alkalis or bleaches) with a cup of lukewarm water.

**A** Mix one tablespoon of ammonia with one-half cup of water.

**V** Mix one-third cup of white vinegar with two-thirds cup of water.

**E** Mix a solution of powdered enzyme laundry detergent following label or box directions.

Check and comply with fabric cleaning code on label before using these techniques. Use each of the cleaning solutions on the stained area in the order indicated until the stain is removed.

■ **Cleaning Cautions.** Keep all cleaning solutions out of the reach of children. Always test your cleaning method on an inconspicuous area of your upholstery fabric to determine whether the method causes its colors to bleed or the fabric to shrink. Here are a few other tips to keep in mind:

■ **No water on rayon or fabrics with "S" or "X" cleaning codes.** Do not use water on rayon (flat or pile) fabrics since they are susceptible to shrinkage and/or color bleeding. Fabrics with "S" or "X" cleaning codes on their deck labels are not colorfast to water, so do not use cleaning methods that involve water on them.

- **Never mix ammonia and bleach.** If you combine ammonia and bleach, toxic vapors will be released.
- **Avoid cleaners that leave oily residues.** Do not use household cleaners that leave oily residues because it is difficult to remove all traces of them. The result will be rapid resoiling.
- **Special Treatment Stains.**
  - **Candle Wax or Chewing Gum.** Harden the wax or gum with an ice cube wrapped in plastic; then scrape it off with the edge of a credit card. Remove excess wax by placing a thick white cloth over the wax and pressing with a warm (not hot) iron. If any wax remains, remove with dry-cleaning solvent.
  - **Mildew.** Brush dry mildew away with a soft brush, then sponge with mild detergent and blot dry. If a fabric pretest shows the fabric is colorfast, dilute a teaspoon of bleach in one quart of cool water. Apply directly on the mildew stain; then dab repeatedly with clear, cool water and blot dry.
  - **Urine.** If the stain is still wet, blot as much as possible. Apply a gentle detergent solution and blot, then apply a solution of diluted ammonia and blot again. Finally, apply a solution of distilled water and white vinegar, dab with clear distilled water to remove residue, and blot thoroughly.
- **When to Call a Professional.** Some stains require special professional care. If the stain is not removed by a household method, consult a professional cleaning specialist. Remember: The time to take care of spills, spots, or staining materials is immediately after they happen. The longer the stains remain on fabrics, the more permanent they become and the less possible removal becomes—even by a professional cleaning specialist.

## Leather

Because leather is a wonderful, natural material, each hide will have unique characteristics. Several hides are used to upholster each item. The resulting variations in color, grain, and natural markings all contribute to your item's beautiful and natural appeal. Leather is a highly durable upholstery material. **Unprotected leathers** will absorb spills and stains; they will also develop a patina over time as they absorb hair and body oils and soil. **Protected leathers** will resist spills; blot them quickly to prevent stains. Proper care will help both types to maintain their appearance and performance.

### ■ Standard Care Procedures.

- **Avoid direct sunlight.** Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight will cause leather to fade.

- **Avoid extreme temperature variations.** Do not place your leather upholstery close to heating or air-conditioning vents. Extreme temperature variations can damage leather. Heat can age leather prematurely and may cause it to crack.
- **Avoid sharp objects.** Buckles, keys, and toys can scratch or tear the surface of any leather.
- **Choose cleaning products carefully.** Don't use soap, saddle soap, oil, all-purpose cleaner, or any unapproved solvents when cleaning.
- **Specialty Leather Maintenance: Corrected Leather.**
  - **Dust weekly.** Use a soft, clean, dry cloth.
  - **Blot water-based spills with a soft, clean, slightly damp cloth.** Do not rub. Let the stain dry and dissipate into the leather.
  - **Blot oil-based spills with a soft, clean, dry cloth.** Do not rub. Let the stain dry and dissipate into the leather.
- **Specialty Leather Maintenance: Natural and Artisan Leather.** These soft and supple leathers have a slight nap and require special care.
  - **Vacuum periodically.** Use a soft brush attachment to revitalize nap.
  - **Gently wipe away dust, crumbs, lint, etc.** Use a soft, clean, dry cloth.
  - **Keep specialty leathers dry.** Do not apply water, soap, solvents, or any other liquids or chemical solutions.
  - **Blot spills quickly.** Use a soft, clean, dry cloth and let the area dry naturally. Do not rub.

## Slipcovered Upholstery

Ethan Allen's slipcovered upholstery is created with style, comfort, and practicality in mind. Each slipcover is sewn for a specific frame design and has a soft, relaxed fit. Wrinkles and puddled fabric are part of the design. Cushions are filled to create generous loft in each seat. Wrinkles in the outer cover produced by normal cushion compression are to be expected. The extent of these wrinkles varies according to the individual cushion, fabric, and frame design.

- **Maintenance.** Vacuum slipcover occasionally, and when needed, have it professionally dry-cleaned. Seat and back cushions should be fluffed by hand to maintain fullness and reversed for even wear.

## Recliners and Incliners

Our distinctive recliners and incliners are built with comfort, durability, and your personal style in mind.

*Note: Our motion furniture meets voluntary industry guidelines as recommended by the Consumer Product Safety Commission for the improved safety of recliners and incliners. Do not allow children to play on mechanized furniture or to operate the mechanism. Injury could result. Always leave seating in an upright and closed position and keep hands and feet clear of the mechanism. Only the occupant should operate it.*

We upholster reclining chairs and incliners with extra space between the seat, arms, and back to prevent binding. This reduces interference with the mechanism movement. These gaps are not tailoring defects. With normal use, seat cushions will soften slightly and lose some of their initial loft. This enhances the relaxed look and feel of the chair.

Many of our recliners and incliners offer three positions: upright, TV, and fully reclined. Please note that the mechanism does not lock in the fully reclined position; therefore, a shift of body weight will cause the chair to move back into the TV position.

Our Woodstock recliner, with its open design, is limited to two positions and does not fully recline.

- **Manual Recliners/Incliners.** For reclining chairs without handles, gentle pressure on the arms and shifting of the body weight operates the chair. More pressure may be required when the mechanism is new. Operation will become easier as the mechanism works through its break-in period.
- **Power Recliners/Incliners.** Keep openings clear and hands away from openings. Avoid dropping objects into openings. Do not place furniture on cords. Keep liquids away from all electric parts. Unplug furniture from outlet when not in use, before removing or adding parts, and before reaching into the opening/extra space between the seat, arms, and back. If the plug or cord appears damaged, do not operate the furniture.

## Wicker

Our versatile wicker furnishings bring the great outdoors inside; they are intended for normal indoor residential use. The uniquely textured designs can stand alone or coordinate with any of our furniture collections, adding eclectic charm and stylish comfort to any décor.

- **Characteristics.** Ethan Allen wicker furniture is crafted from carefully selected materials that are woven by hand over a durable frame. Each piece is upholstered with precision and attention to detail to meet our high standards of quality and style. All of our wicker upholstery is available in our full assortment of fabrics. Please note

that some fabrics have inherent characteristics, such as subtle color and texture variations that are part of their charm.

- **Standard Care Procedures.** Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight and heating/air-conditioning outlets to prevent premature fading and/or excessive drying of rattan fibers. Vacuum or brush lightly every week to remove dust. Wipe with a soft, damp cloth to clean. Do not use detergents or any abrasive materials to clean any woven part. In case of minor splitting or fraying, do not pull the material. Cut the protruding material with scissors and apply transparent glue to secure the area.

If you have any questions or comments about your Ethan Allen product, please contact your local Ethan Allen Design Center.

## Metal Furnishings

Our finishing processes create one-of-a-kind metal pieces with unique surface textures and patinas. Variations should be expected. Treat your metal furnishings as you would any fine furniture.

### Indoor Metal Furnishings

#### ■ Standard Care

- Use indoors only.
  - Do not use in bathrooms or saunas.
  - Never place hot items directly on a metal or glass surface.
  - For general cleaning, gently wipe surfaces with a clean, soft, white lint-free cloth slightly dampened with water and/or mild detergent. Rinse and dry thoroughly.
  - For brushed stainless steel components, wipe in the direction of the grain.
  - Do not use abrasive cleaners, as they may damage finish.
  - Do not use detergent on copper or nickel-plated steel. See special instructions on nickel-plated steel care below.
  - If your floor or carpet is wet for any reason, place protective pads under all of the legs until the area is completely dry.
  - Do not allow overspray of glass cleaners to mist onto metal surfaces.
- **Nickel-Plated Steel.** Our nickel-plated steel has a protective clear lacquer coating. Avoid positioning it near heating or air-conditioning vents. Any breaks or scratches in this protective coating can make it susceptible to rust, especially in humid

environments. Color variations and minor markings are acceptable characteristics of plated metal. Do not attempt to buff or polish these imperfections. To clean, use a clean, soft, white lint-free cloth dampened slightly with water. Use a clean, soft dry cloth to thoroughly dry the item. Do not use waxes, cleaning or polishing compounds, glass cleaners, or any solvent cleaners since they will destroy the protective lacquer coating. Apply glass cleaner to glass components carefully to prevent overspray from misting onto nickel-plated surfaces.

- **Copper Tabletops.** Patina is a “living” finish that mellows with age. You can expect beautiful and subtle changes in the patina pattern over time. To maintain the unique patina and beauty of your copper tabletop, please follow these instructions:
  - **Dust regularly.** Use a soft, dry cloth.
  - **Polish periodically.** To protect and maintain the hand-applied patina finish, use a good-quality, non-abrasive wax-based furniture polish. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions.
  - **Renew topcoat annually.** To renew the patina’s protective wax topcoat, apply a layer of good-quality, non-abrasive paste wax.
  - **Do not use metal cleaners.** They will strip the patina completely and will leave bright spots. Avoid using household cleaners, glass cleaner, abrasive cleaners, chemical solvents, strong detergents, spot removers, and products containing ammonia, acid, or alkali. They will scratch or dull the finish and may leave spots.
  - **Blot spills immediately with a clean, dry white cloth.** Clean with a cloth dampened with water and wipe completely dry. Failure to remove spills will result in dark spots on the finish. Carbonated beverages and acidic foods and beverages are particularly harmful.
  - **Do not set hot or damp items directly on furniture.** Use coasters to prevent scratches, watermarks, and stains.
  - **Do not place other metals or leather items directly on the tabletop.** Use felt pads to keep the surfaces from touching and to prevent any changes to the finish.

## Indoor/Outdoor Metal Furniture

Biscayne, our collection of indoor/outdoor metal furniture, is designed to require minimal maintenance. Please follow the simple care guidelines listed below:

- **Keep aluminum frames clean.** Do not let dirt build up on them.

- **Clean with mild soap and water.** Use a soft, nonabrasive cloth.
- **Avoid submersion.** Never leave your furniture standing in water.
- **Prevent freeze damage.** To keep your furniture looking its best, cover it or store it indoors during winter months to protect it from freeze damage.

## Accents

Follow the specific cleaning and care instructions that came with your accent piece. Place felt discs under accent items to avoid damage to the finishes of display surfaces.

## Area Rugs

Ethan Allen offers an array of area rug options—patterns and solids; silky and shag; hand-knotted and broadloom—with several border options, including canvas tapes, serged edges, and leather bindings. For more information, visit your local Design Center.

### ■ Rug Care.

- **Use a rug pad.** It will preserve the rug’s appearance and prevent it from slipping. The pad should be about an inch smaller than the rug (not including the fringe area) so that the pad will not show.
- **Vacuum lightly once a week, avoiding fringe areas.** We recommend an upright vacuum with the beater bar raised to the highest setting to avoid damage. Also, vacuum the underside of the rug where dirt can accumulate. If the rug is placed in a high traffic area, vacuum more often.
- **Rotate rugs** periodically to ensure even wear, particularly in high-traffic areas.
- **Avoid exposure to sunlight and/or heat.**
- **Have professionally cleaned.** We recommend that you have your rug professionally cleaned once a year depending on its location and how much traffic it gets. Always use an experienced rug professional who specializes in your type of rug (i.e., hand-knotted, broadloom).
- **Blot (do not rub) spills immediately.** Use a clean, white absorbent cloth, working the stain toward the center (rubbing can alter the rug’s texture). Do not apply stain-repellent treatments that contain silicone; they tend to accelerate soiling. For spot-cleaning methods, see care instructions on the following pages.

- **Caring for Hand-Knotted Rugs.** An Ethan Allen hand-knotted rug is truly a work of art and deserves the special care and attention that you would give any fine possession. With minimal maintenance, your rug can provide years of enjoyment and can be an heirloom for generations to come.

Note: Most hand-knotted rugs will shed for the first six to twelve months.

- **Clip loose fibers and yarn.** It is normal for loose fibers and yarns to appear; do not pull them. Use scissors to clip them.

## ■ Cleaning Wool Rugs.

### ■ Types of Treatment

1. Cold water (distilled)
2. Detergent solution or carpet shampoo solution
3. Ammonia solution
4. Solvent
5. Chill with aerosol freezing agent or ice cubes in sealed plastic. Pick or scrape off gum.
6. Vinegar solution
7. Warm water
8. Clear nail polish remover (preferably acetone)
9. Isopropyl alcohol or methylated spirits/mineral turpentine
10. Rust remover
11. Absorbent powder (salt, talc, or proprietary absorbent powders)
12. Absorbent cleaner (Host or Dri-Matic)

## ■ Cleaning Solutions.

- **Detergent Solution.** Mix one teaspoon of clear dishwashing liquid or detergent powder (containing no bleaches or strong alkalis) with one cup of warm (not hot) distilled water. This solution must be well rinsed with clear distilled water.
- **Ammonia Solution.** Mix one tablespoon of clear household ammonia (3% solution) with one-half cup of distilled water.
- **Vinegar Solution.** Mix one-third cup of white vinegar with two-thirds cup of distilled water.
- **Solvent.** A dry-cleaning solvent (available at grocery, drug, and hardware stores) such as Carbona or Energine (chemically: 1.1.1. Trichloroethane preferred).

## Spot-Cleaning Solutions for Area Rugs

Use the following information to identify the best way to treat different spots. The numbers refer to the list on the opposite page.

TYPE OF SPOT	FIRST TREATMENT	SECOND TREATMENT	THIRD TREATMENT	FOURTH TREATMENT
Alcoholic beverages	1	2	—	—
Bleach	1	3	—	—
Blood	1	2	—	—
Butter	4	2	—	—
Candle Wax	absorbent paper and hot iron			
Chewing Gum	5	4	—	—
Chocolate	2	3	6	—
Coffee	1	2	4	—
Cooking Oil	4	2	—	—
Cream	2	4	—	—
Egg	2	—	—	—
Floor Wax	4	2	—	—
Fruit Juice	1	2	—	—
Furniture Polish	4	2	3	—
Gravy and Sauce	7	2	—	—
Ink, Fountain Pen	1	2	—	—
Ink, Ball-Point	4	9	2	—
Ink, Felt Tip	7	2	8	—
Ketchup	7	2	—	—
Lipstick	4	2	—	—
Mercurochrome	2	2	3	6
Milk	7	4	2	—
Mustard	2	—	—	—
Nail Polish	8	4	—	—
Oil and Grease	4	2	—	—
Paint, Latex	1	2	4	—
Paint, Oil-Based	9	4	2	—
Rust	4	2	10	—
Salad Dressing	2	4	—	—
Shoe Polish	4	2	—	—
Soft Drinks	1	2	—	—
Soot	4	2	3	—
Tar	4	—	—	—
Tea	1	2	4	—
Urine, Fresh	1	2	—	—
Urine, Old	2	3	6	—
Vomit	2	—	—	—
Wine	11	1	2	—
Unknown Material	4	12	2	—

- **Cleaning Indoor/Outdoor Rugs.** To clean outdoors, hang rug over railing, rinse with warm water, and allow to dry completely. Store indoors during extreme weather or long periods of disuse. Rotate occasionally. Blot (do not rub) spills with a clean, absorbent cloth. Spot clean with a solution of mild soap and water.

- **Cleaning Broadloom Rugs.** Vacuum frequently (once a week) to remove the dirt particles that become embedded in the tufts. These particles abrade the fiber and wear it down. Clean up spills promptly, using the basic cleaning steps recommended by the fiber manufacturer. The following steps are an example of basic stain removal:

**Step 1:** Scoop up as much of the spill as possible.

**Step 2:** Blot, do not rub, with a clean, white absorbent cloth or unprinted paper towel to remove excess moisture.

**Step 3:** Douse stain with warm (not hot) water and blot with cloth. For large stains, work from the outside of the stain to the center to prevent spreading.

**Step 4:** If stain remains, make a solution of warm water and mild nonbleach liquid laundry (not dishwashing) detergent, mixing one teaspoon to one quart of water. Using a clean, white cloth or sponge, apply enough solution to cover the stain and let soak for about five minutes. Rinse with warm water and blot thoroughly to extract water. Repeat until all detergent is removed.

**Step 5:** Absorb remaining moisture with layers of white paper towels weighed down overnight with a nonstaining glass or ceramic object.

**Step 6:** When completely dry, vacuum or brush the pile to restore texture. If you need more specific information about caring for your rug or carpet, please contact your local Design Center; for a Contract product, please email [contract@ethanalleninc.com](mailto:contract@ethanalleninc.com). Hot water extraction to refresh carpet texture, performed by a carpet care professional, is required at least every one-and-a-half to two years for coverage under some broadloom warranties.

## Artwork

Dust frames with a soft, damp cloth. Clean glass with a soft cloth and an ammonia-based cleaner. To avoid causing damage to moulding (frame) and liners, do not use excessive cleaner.

## Ceramic, Crystal, and Porcelain Items

Wipe with a soft, dry cloth unless otherwise directed.

## Window Treatments

Dry-cleaning is recommended for most draperies. Washing can fade colors and cause stitching to fail. Vacuum draperies, shades, and blinds regularly using the appropriate attachment. Do not allow an item to become overly soiled before cleaning. Please refer to care instructions for best results.

## Flowers, Plants, and Trees

Dust artificial foliage with a feather duster or blow dry on a low, cool setting. Clean artificial foliage with a damp cloth and then gently blow dry. Intense cold will curl the leaves, so avoid it. Indoor/outdoor

foliage is suitable for covered outdoor use, but should be brought indoors during freezing temperatures. Watergarden items should not be placed in direct sunlight; this may cause the “water” to discolor over time.

Shedding is to be expected with any dried or preserved material. Keep your dried floral arrangements away from direct sunlight, high humidity, and heat, as these conditions can cause colors to fade. We recommend displaying dried floral arrangements indoors only.

## Glass Items

Use a soft cloth or paper towel and an ammonia-based cleaner or clean with a mild dishwashing detergent and water. Repeat to avoid streaking.

## Brass

Our brass products are lacquer coated and do not require polishing. Wipe with a clean soft cloth. Avoid harsh or abrasive cleaning agents. Despite the lacquer protection, brass will continue to age and become less lustrous over time.

## Decorative Metal

Wipe with a soft, clean cloth. Avoid contact with solvents or detergents.

## Lamps

Unplug lamps before applying any cleaning solutions. Dust shades with a feather duster or an appropriate vacuum-brush attachment. Clean lamp bases using a method appropriate for the material.

## Soft Goods/Home Textiles

### ■ Bedcoverings, including Luxury Threads Custom Bedding by Ethan Allen

- **Laundering.** Fine bed linens of all natural fibers such as cotton and linen should always be laundered gently by hand or using the gentle cycle on your machine in warm—never hot—water with a mild, nonchlorine bleach detergent. If the second step of whitening is important to you, never use chlorine bleach; it yellows the fabric and will reduce the strength of your bed linens, use instead oxygenated bleach. Quilted coverlet and pillow shams may be machine washed. For larger sizes, laundering in a commercial-size machine is recommended. For delicate embroideries and special trimmings, hand laundering is recommended.

- **Drying.** Tumble dry on low heat setting until slightly damp—watch the time! Over-drying will result in broken fibers and threads. Remove immediately and press smooth with a warm iron.
- **Ironing.** For best results, ironing is recommended when the fabric is still slightly damp. Starch isn't necessary and is never suggested. Make sure the face of your iron is clean before using. Depending on the fabric, set the temperature gauge to a cotton, linen, or silk setting. Never leave the iron face down on the fabric or it will scorch. For delicate embroideries and laces, iron on the reverse side. Ironing retains the shine of the beautiful cotton sateen sheeting and the body of pure silk sheeting. Keep in mind that due to the makeup of natural silks, cottons and linens, they are guaranteed to wrinkle, but they offer the most luxurious sleeping environment.
- **Dry-Cleaning.** For top-of-bed coverings such as our Italian matelassé coverlets, duvet covers, and accessories, dry-cleaning will prevent them from shrinking.
- **Storage.** To lengthen the life of your luxury linens, be sure your linen closet is well ventilated. In order to avoid yellowing of the fabric, never store linens in plastic bags. When storing items for long periods of time, wrap them between cotton or muslin sheeting. For best results, ironing is recommended when the fabric is still slightly damp.
- **Standard Fabric Care.** Cotton/Poly blend, 100% Polyester, 100% Cotton, and 100% Linen fabrics may be spot cleaned with warm, soapy water (using mild detergent) and a clean sponge. Afterward, allow the fabric to air dry, and then steam or iron as indicated below.

*Note: The packaging and shipping of soft goods frequently results in fabrics becoming slightly wrinkled. Different fabrics have different characteristics and handling needs. Please refer to the descriptions below for help in removing wrinkles upon delivery.*

- **Silk fabrics.** Natural irregularities give silk its unique and desired character. The appearance of slubs, nubs, loops, and barre ridges are universally accepted as normal and should not be considered defects. If necessary, steam silk to remove stubborn wrinkles. Please use a good-quality steamer to reduce the likelihood of leaving water spots on the fabric. Low-quality steamers sometimes spray water drops.
- **Rayon/Poly blends.** If necessary, steam rayon/poly blends to remove stubborn wrinkles. Please use a good-quality steamer to reduce the likelihood of leaving water spots on the fabric. Low-quality steamers sometimes spray water drops.

- **100% Polyester.** If necessary, steam or gently iron polyester on low heat to remove stubborn wrinkles. Note: 100% polyester fabrics will release wrinkles easily if steamed or ironed on the Polyester/Synthetic Fabrics setting (low), but may melt if the iron is too hot.
- **Cotton/Poly blends.** If necessary, gently iron on the Blended Fabric (medium) setting to remove stubborn wrinkles.
- **100% Cotton and 100% Linen.** If necessary, gently iron on the Cotton (high) setting to remove stubborn wrinkles.

*Note: Any subtle color shading of 100% organic cotton fabric is characteristic of the gentle Eco Wash process it undergoes, which gives the fabric its softness. These slight irregularities add to the fabric's beauty and are not considered defects.*

- **Decorative Pillows.** Fluff and rotate pillows for even wear. Professionally dry-clean pillow covers or launder according to care instructions before they become overly soiled. Dry-cleaning is recommended for most pillows to maintain like-new appearance.

## Wood/Resin Items

Dust regularly with a soft, white, cotton cloth.

## Woven Materials

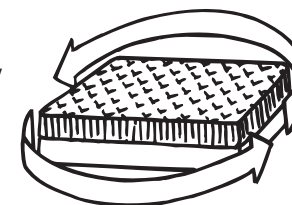
Vacuum gently using an appropriate brush attachment.

## Mattresses

Ethan Allen mattresses are held to rigorous quality specifications. Our products are designed to offer you the comfort and support you need for quality, restorative sleep. Our state-of-the-art bedding has been designed with extra cushioning and enough "give" to actually conform to your body and will become even more comfortable over time. You will notice indentations within the first few weeks of use. Body impressions of up to 1½ inch deep are normal in any top-quality mattress.

## General Use, Care, and Safety

- **Rotate your sleep set regularly.** This will maintain the comfort and extend the longevity of your mattress. After one month, rotate the mattress and box spring/foundation end-to-end; see diagram. Repeat these rotations every three months thereafter; an easy way to remember this is to rotate your sleep set with the change of each season. All Ethan Allen mattresses are nonflip designs.



- **Use a mattress pad.** The pad absorbs perspiration and stains and helps to keep your mattress fresh. In some cases, a waterproof pad may be appropriate.
- **Vacuum the top of your mattress once a year.** This removes dust that might have filtered through the pad.
- **Cleaning.** If cleaning is needed, use a mild detergent and water; do not saturate the surface. Do not use harsh chemicals or dry-cleaning fluid, as they may damage and compromise the construction materials.
- **Use the right bed frame and foundation.** Use a bed frame with enough support for your mattress size to ensure proper support and prevent sagging. Queen, King, and California King require additional center frame support. Use the mattress with its coordinating box spring or foundation.\* Top bunk beds and trundle mattresses require a thinner foundation than a standard box spring can provide; the Bunkie Board platform is designed specifically for these uses.

\*For more information, please refer to the Ethan Allen Limited Warranty on Sleep Selections available at Ethan Allen Design Centers and at ethanallen.com.

- **Transport properly.** Do not bend or fold the mattress more than 30°. Carry the mattress flat on its side to avoid damage. If applicable, do not use the handles to move the mattress. They are designed for positioning only, and may pull out if used to support the full weight of the mattress.
- **Use sheets of proper size and depth.** Using sheets that are too small can bend the corners of the mattress.
- **Avoid open flame.** Do not place your sleep set near heaters or open flame; do not smoke in bed.

## Home & Garden

Crafted for your enjoyment indoors or out, each piece of Ethan Allen's Home & Garden furniture is built to last.

### All-Weather Woven Furniture – Portico and Lakehouse

Each frame is woven of fully recyclable, extruded polyethylene that contains ultraviolet inhibitors and mildew repellents, which allow the frame to withstand outdoor elements with minimal deterioration. Please refer to the Fabric Care hang tags accompanying your item for specific instructions on proper cushion and pillow care.

- **Clean with a soft cloth dampened with water and a mild liquid detergent.** Do not use harsh cleaning agents or abrasives. Rinse with cold water to remove surface dirt.

- **Avoid getting suntan lotions and insect repellents on furniture.** They may discolor the finish.
- **Remove the covers when the weather is warm or humid.** This reduces the chance of mildew growth, if you choose to cover your furniture when not in use.
- **Use ammonia-based cleaner on glass.** Wipe with a soft cloth.

### Indoor/Outdoor Metal Furniture – Biscayne

See page 19.

### Porcelain Tile Tops

Porcelain tile tops are beautiful and very easy to maintain. An ideal choice for any outdoor space, these tiles are made from porcelain clay. Porcelain clay is a dense, fine-grained clay that is stronger after firing than non-porcelain clay. Porcelain tiles have a low water absorption rate (less than 0.5%), which makes them very frost resistant. To keep porcelain tile tops free of dust, clean them regularly with a mild liquid soap, water, and a clean soft rag, followed by a clean water rinse to remove soap residue. For tougher stains, such as dirt buildup, food, etc., use a pH-balanced cleaner made for use on porcelain. To prevent stains, wipe spills quickly. Always store the tops when not in use for extended periods of time.

### All-Weather Teak Furniture – Millbrook

Teak is a dense hardwood with a high natural oil content. It needs no special care other than occasional cleaning. When exposed to the elements, teak will simply weather to a rich silvery gray. As weathering occurs, you may see uneven coloration, streaks, and spots. This is not cause for concern. Changes in temperature and humidity can also result in fine cracks and lifts in teak's grain. This will not affect the use or life of your furniture. In most cases, teak will be uniformly, beautifully weathered within a year.

- **Cleaning teak furniture.** Remove the cushions. Rinse the wood with clean water; then scrub the wet teak with a soft-bristle brush and a solution of  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup mild laundry detergent and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup bleach to 1 gallon of warm water. Rinse well to remove the solution. Do not use a power washer, as this can gouge the wood. Replace cushions when the wood is dry.

If you prefer the look of teak's golden color, specially formulated water-based teak cleaners and protectors can help you maintain it. Be aware that using them will require regular upkeep, and follow all product directions carefully. Do not use oil-based products; their use



will void your cushion warranty. Please see the Indoor/Outdoor Cushion Care section, below, for more information about the use of cushions with teak.

Teak may be left outdoors, uncovered, in any weather. We do not recommend the use of furniture covers, which can trap moisture and encourage the growth of mildew. If you choose to store your teak furniture for the winter, do so in a dry, unheated garage or shed. Moving teak directly from the outdoors to a heated room could cause the wood to crack and split.

## Indoor/Outdoor Cushion Care

Our indoor/outdoor cushions feature all-weather construction. They dry almost immediately after exposure to rain, salt spray, melting snow, morning dew, washing, and other forms of moisture and humidity. The comfort soft cushion is designed and constructed to provide a softer support. A dense polyurethane foam core is laminated with a layer of soft foam and wrapped with polyester fiber and then encased in a nonwoven ticking. When not in use, store your cushions indoors in a cool, dry place to maintain optimal performance. Clean Home & Garden fabrics regularly. Be sure to test any cleaner in an inconspicuous spot before you use it all over. Should your fabric become excessively soiled, we recommend that you contact a professional cleaning firm that services awnings. Do not dry-clean.

- **Cleaning HG1 and HG2 Fabrics Used Indoors.** To prevent overall soiling, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean with a mild solvent, an upholstery shampoo, or foam from a mild detergent. When using a solvent or dry-cleaning product, follow instructions carefully and clean only in a well-ventilated room. Avoid any product that contains carbon tetrachloride or other toxic material.
- **Cleaning HG1/P1 Used Outdoors.** Do not use bleach or harsh detergents on HG1/P1 fabric. Apply a household cleaner with a pine oil base to stubborn stains. Apply full strength, allow it to soak for five minutes, and then scrub vigorously with a sponge. Rinse with plenty of lukewarm water and air dry.
- **Cleaning HG2/P2 Used Outdoors.** Prepare a solution of eight ounces (one cup) bleach and two ounces (one-quarter cup) of mild soap per gallon (sixteen cups) of lukewarm water. Put solution in a spray bottle, spray entire area, and allow the solution to soak into the fabric. Scrub vigorously with a sponge or clean cloth. Rinse thoroughly. Allow fabric to air dry. Note: Undiluted bleach will cause rapid discoloration.

- **Cushions on Teak Furniture Used Outdoors.** Teak has a high natural oil content and does not absorb water. It is normal, when teak furniture is new, for some of this oil to rise to the surface of the wood, especially when the furniture becomes damp or wet. This oil can stain cushions.

To protect your cushions, we recommend removing them from the frames overnight and when it rains. Wipe the frames with a damp cloth to remove oil before replacing the cushions. If your cushions (or pillows, or other fabrics) have come into contact with the oil, clean them immediately with a soft brush and a mild solution of soap and water. If the stains are not treated quickly, they may become permanent.

After the initial weathering (approximately the first season, depending on the amount of exposure to moisture), oil surfacing will stop and cushion removal won't be necessary.

Please be aware that this process is natural, normal, and cannot be prevented.

