WS - Spot clean with upholstery shampoo, foam from a mild detergent, or mild dry cleaning solvent. Pretest a small, inconspicuous area before proceeding. Do not saturate. Pile fabrics may require brushing with a non-metallic, stiff bristle brush to restore appearance. Hot water extraction or steam cleaning is not a recommended cleaning method. Cushion casings should not be removed and laundered or dry-cleaned. To prevent overall soiling, frequent vacuuming or light brushing with a non-metallic, stiff bristle brush to remove dust and grime is recommended. When cleaning a spill, blot immediately to remove spilled material. Clean spots or stains from the outside to the middle of affected area to prevent circling. Use a professional furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

X - Clean only by vacuuming or light brushing with a non-metallic, stiff bristle brush. <u>DO NOT USE</u> ANY WATER OR SOLVENT BASED CLEANER.

NOTE: The colorfastness code refers to the ability of the yarns in a particular fabric to remain colorfast to either water, solvent, or both and does not reflect the ability of that fabric to withstand specific cleaning methods. The above given methods are "guideline" procedures used to evaluate color changes within the cleaned areas under standardized conditions. The results are not necessarily directly related to consumer cleaning with water base cleaners or solvent base cleaners, but the codes will give reliable information on the fastness of the fabric coloration to water and solvent, the principal agents that cause color migration and bleeding.

4.2.3 Test Methods

Colorfastness to Water and Solvent - AATCC Method 107 (Reference: ASTM D3597)

4.2.4. Standard

Colorfastness to Water

The minimum standard for color change shall be Class 4. The minimum standard for staining shall be Class 3.

Colorfastness to Solvent

The minimum standard for color change shall be Class 4. The minimum standard for staining shall be Class 3.