

INFORMATION GUIDE

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT MATERIALS, MAINTENANCE, AND SERVICE.



RIVIÈRA MAISON





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CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS BEAUTIFUL PURCHASE.

WE'RE HAPPY THAT YOU'VE CHOSEN RIVIÈRA MAISON!

RIVIÈRA MAISON

Rivière Maison is a leading international lifestyle brand where atmosphere and experience are central. The wide range of furniture and accessories is developed entirely in house. Each product is unique, handmade in workshops worldwide. We add new products to our home accessories range on a weekly basis, and present a whole new collection several times a year. All Rivière Maison collections are contemporary, and create the feeling of home, wherever you are.

The team at Rivière Maison consists of specialists with one goal in mind: a satisfied customer. We ensure products are delivered punctually and professionally to your home. In the unlikely event that there's something wrong with your furniture, please contact our customer service department, unless it's a sale or showroom model, in which case you should contact the store. We are happy to answer questions you may have, even after your purchase.

If your furniture is in stock, it will be carefully packed and prepared for transport by our expert staff. If not, it will be custom made for you by professionals.

We do everything we can to deliver the best quality and service, so you can enjoy your purchase.

Home is where you can be you.





NATURAL MATERIALS

Our exclusive furniture and accessories collections of Rivièra Maison are made with the greatest care and attention to detail. The use of natural materials give them a unique appearance. Many of these, such as wood and aluminium, are recycled. Most Rivièra Maison products are handmade, so you may notice colour differences and/or unevenness. We call this *Unique & Handmade*.

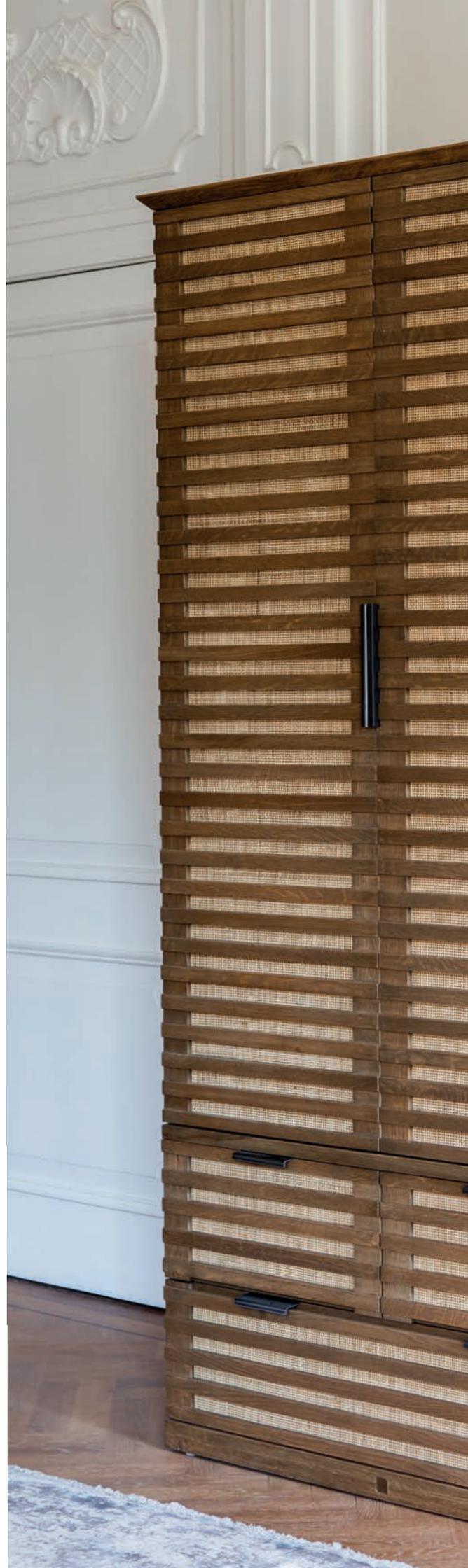
UNIQUE & HANDMADE

In a world where a lot is made by machine, Rivièra Maison continues to make products by hand, which preserves their unique style and personality. Each product is made with passion, but it's impossible to get them all identical, and that's where their beauty lies: you'll always have a unique piece in your hands.

WOOD

PROPERTIES

Wood plays an important role in the manufacture of furniture. Rivièra Maison mainly uses recycled wood from old doors and beams, which has a character of its own. We call this *Untouched*: untreated and as good as in its original state. You'll see holes where the hinges were, cracks in antique doors become cracks in the tabletop, and a door frequently exposed to rain is a different colour to one that has usually been dry and/or in the sun. We prefer to work with old, worn-looking natural materials.





Wood moves. The way in which it moves varies and depends on the space in which the furniture is placed. Wood shrinks or expands in response to changes in humidity and temperature, sometimes causing damage in the form of cracks or tears. This is unavoidable and gives the wood its natural character, so an even temperature and humidity are important. The ideal humidity is between 40 and 60 percent, and can be measured with a hygrometer.

Wood is also sensitive to direct and indirect sunlight and daylight. Oiled or waxed wood will always turn darker over time than varnished wood, and painted surfaces can also discolour with light.

As with all 'living' materials, every piece of wood, and therefore every piece of furniture, is unique. Our solid wood and veneer furniture also has a character all of its own: knots, grains and colour nuances come to the fore in different ways with each type of wood, so your furniture may not look quite like the store model.

WOOD SPECIES AND MAINTENANCE

RECYCLED ELM WOOD - DRIFTWOOD

One of the woods we most commonly use is recycled elm wood, sometimes called drift wood, whose appearance and colour differences suggest that it was washed ashore. It was originally used to make front doors and now, eighty to 120 years later, has become weathered and worn. We use it for things like tabletops, cabinet doors, and drawer fronts. The doors are brushed clean, rinsed, and sawn to size, and the marks of hinges, locks, and handles are still clearly visible and make each item uniquely old and natural. It is therefore not possible to select tables by colour, and colour variations are even more apparent in mosaic-inlaid tabletops.

CARE TIPS: Use a slightly damp microfibre cloth, soft brush, or vacuum cleaner to clean off surface dust and flakes. Do not use abrasive substances, or rub or polish too hard. The surfaces of our old elm coffee, dining and side tables are coated with a clear matt lacquer that preserves their beautiful old untouched feeling. We recommend purchasing the Wood Care Kit with old elm furniture for optimal care, protection and cleaning. Tabletops should be treated carefully, and we recommend using coasters and mats to prevent damage by hot objects.

POPLAR WOOD

Another species we commonly use is poplar wood. This comes from sustainable plantations where a tree is planted for every one felled. We use it in products such as table frames and cupboards, and usually paint it first black and then white, sanding it lightly to give it a worn look.

CARE TIPS: Remove dirt with a slightly damp microfibre cloth. Do not use abrasive products, or rub or polish too hard.

ACACIA WOOD

Acacia, also known as mimosa, is a fast-growing tree whose timber has a fine grain. Ours comes from sustainable plantations where a tree is planted for every one cut down after it no longer bears fruit. It is quite hardwearing, but hairline cracks may occur as the wood acclimatizes to your home; this is no reflection on the quality of the furniture, and is simply part and parcel of this type of wood.

CARE TIPS: All acacia furniture and components are painted white, and can be wiped off with a slightly damp microfibre cloth. To protect the paint, we advise against using abrasive materials or rubbing too hard.

ALDER WOOD

Alder is a soft North American wood with a subtle grain. The chips are used for smoking salmon. It is extremely stable, and we use it in cabinets and other items, usually painting it first black and then white, and lightly sanding it to give an aged look.

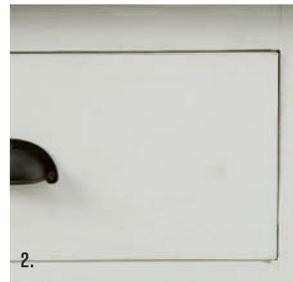
CARE TIPS: Clean with a slightly damp microfibre cloth. Do not use abrasive substances or rub or polish too hard.

ASH WOOD

Ash is a very flexible but strong wood known for its beautiful smooth, straight grain. We use it to make large closets and cupboards and other items.

CARE TIPS: Our ash furniture has a beautiful matt finish. Use a slightly damp microfibre cloth, soft brush, or vacuum cleaner to clean off surface dust and flakes. Do not use abrasive substances, or rub or polish too hard. We recommend purchasing the Wood Care Kit with ash furniture for optimal protection and cleaning. Tabletops should be treated carefully, and we recommend using coasters and mats to prevent damage by hot objects.

1. OLD ELM
2. POPULIERENHOUT
3. ACACIAHOUT
4. ESSENHOUT



BEECH WOOD

We use European beech, which usually has a pale cream colour and a very fine grain, mainly in seat frames.

MANGO WOOD

A lot of our furniture uses mango, a fast-growing timber from Indian plantations that is felled when the tree starts bearing less fruit. Furniture made of mango often has the same characteristics as that using acacia wood, and this is also a fairly 'wet' type of wood, so hairline cracks may appear as it acclimatizes to your home. This is no reflection on the quality of the furniture.

CARE TIPS: Mango furniture has a beautiful matt finish. Use a slightly damp microfibre cloth, soft brush, or vacuum cleaner to clean off surface dust and flakes. Do not use abrasive substances, or rub or polish too hard. We recommend purchasing the Wood Care Kit with your furniture for optimal protection and cleaning. Tabletops should be treated carefully, and we recommend using coasters and mats to prevent damage by hot objects.

NEW ELM

We use sustainable new elm in table frames, closets, cupboards, and other products. We usually paint it first black and then white, and sand it lightly to give it an aged look.

CARE TIPS: Use a slightly damp microfibre cloth, soft brush, or vacuum cleaner to clean off surface dust and flakes. Do not use abrasive substances, or rub or polish too hard.

OLD SPRUCE AND FIR

This wood comes from the beams of Chinese houses and barns, and is at least forty years old. It is very durable, and has a lived-in appearance. Small hairline cracks and resin stains may occur.

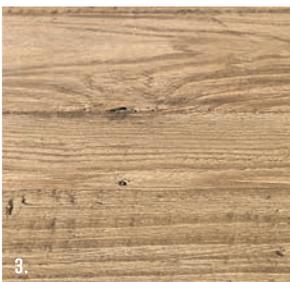
CARE TIPS: Spruce and fir furniture has a beautiful matt finish. Use a slightly damp microfibre cloth, soft brush, or vacuum cleaner to clean off surface dust and flakes. Do not use abrasive substances, or rub or polish too hard. We recommend purchasing the Wood Care Kit with your furniture for optimal protection and cleaning. Tabletops should be treated carefully, and we recommend using coasters and mats to prevent damage by hot objects.

OAK WOOD

Oak is extremely strong, light in colour and with an attractive grain. We use it in the manufacture of tabletops and cabinet doors.

CARE TIPS: Our oak furniture has a beautiful matt finish. Use a slightly damp microfibre cloth, soft brush, or vacuum cleaner to remove surface dust and flakes. Do not use abrasive substances, or rub or polish too hard. We recommend purchasing the Wood Care Kit with your furniture for optimal care, protection and cleaning. Tabletops should be treated carefully, and we recommend using coasters and mats to prevent damage by hot objects.

- 1. MANGOHOUD
- 2. OUD EIKENHOUT
- 3. OUD SPARRENHOUT
- 4. EIKENHOUT



UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Rivière Maison upholstery uses a mix of natural and synthetic fibres.

These are dyed, and differences in dyes between batches can cause colour differences. If you want items to be an exact match for one another, we recommend ordering them all at the same time.

UPHOLSTERY FABRIC TYPES

NATURAL FABRICS

Plant-based textiles such as cotton and linen may be combined with synthetic fibres to increase their colour fastness and wear resistance.

COTTON

Cotton is a natural, breathable and comfortable fabric. Like many natural fibres, it is light sensitive and prone to creasing. Because cotton absorbs moisture quickly, it can be difficult to clean, and it is often combined with artificial fibres to increase its colourfastness and wear and wrinkle resistance.

LINEN

Linen is a natural fibre, made from the stems of flax. It is very airy, breathes well, and feels soft and comfortable. Linen creases relatively quickly, making it look soft and inviting. It is a strong fabric, so is not very prone to pilling, but if this does occur it can be removed with a fabric clipper. Like most natural fabrics, linen is sensitive to stains and to discoloration caused by light. It can be combined with synthetic fibres to increase its colourfastness and wear and wrinkle resistance.

SYNTHETIC UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Acrylic, polyamide, polyester and polypropylene are examples of upholstery fabrics made from synthetic fibres of different compositions. Their advantage is that they absorb little moisture and dirt and are less sensitive to discoloration.

ACRYL

Acrylic is a synthetic fibre that feels warm and soft and is highly insulating, even better than wool. It is also resistant to sunlight. It is a strong fabric, so is not very prone to pilling, but if this does occur it can be removed with a fabric clipper. Like other synthetic fibres, acrylic is easy to clean.

PELLINI

Pellini is a composite fabric containing 10 percent leather, so it has the properties of the former and the look of the latter.



POLYESTER

Polyester is our most commonly used synthetic fibre. Like most others, it is easy to clean, and is also resistant to light and creasing. There can be static cling and can feel less comfortable than fabrics such as cotton.

POLYPROPYLENE

Polypropylene is a synthetic fibre that absorbs little moisture, so furniture and accessories made from it are usually easy to clean.

POLYURETHANE

Polyurethane is a synthetic fibre often used as a thin top layer for artificial leather. This makes the fabric very wear resistant and easy to clean because dirt does not soak in, but has the disadvantage of not being breathable.

VISCOSE

Viscose is a synthetic fibre made from a natural raw material. It is soft, comfortable, and supple to the touch, but sensitive to moisture, creasing, and light.

UPHOLSTERY FABRIC CARE

FIRST AID FOR STAINS ON UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Always experiment by cleaning an invisible part of the fabric first. If you purchase our All in House Service, we'll send an expert to your home to deal with stains. For more information, see pages 26/27.

STAINS CAUSED BY SOLID SUBSTANCES ?

Remove the substance immediately with a spoon, pressing gently so that it does not penetrate the fabric, then dry with a tissue or clean tea towel.

STAINS CAUSED BY LIQUIDS ?

Do not rub! Dab the liquid with a tissue or clean tea towel dipped in lukewarm water, and repeat as often as necessary.



QUALITY INFORMATION ON UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Our furniture is governed by KIM, the official, nationally recognised Dutch product information for upholstery fabrics. This uses the Martindale test: the higher the fabric's Martindale score, the more abrasion resistant it is. Furniture fabrics are divided into five usage categories:

DECORATIVE USE (up to 6,000 Martindale)

These have a low wear resistance, and are suitable for use only on seating whose function is largely decorative, perhaps located in a hallway or bedroom and rarely used for sitting on.

LIGHT RESIDENTIAL USE (6,000 to 15,000 Martindale)

These are suitable for furniture subject to low wear and not used on a daily basis.

NORMAL RESIDENTIAL USE (15,000 to 40,000 Martindale)

These fabrics can withstand a few hours' use every day in an average family situation. However, abnormal use may lead to greater than average stress, for example in TV seating that is used for many hours on a daily basis.

INTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL USE (40,000 tot 75,000 Martindale)

These are extra-strong fabrics, suitable for intensive residential uses such as a computer workstation, and for work situations. They can be used intensively for many hours every day.

INTENSIVE LIVING AND WORKING (75,000 and above Martindale)

These are extra-strong fabrics, suitable for intensive residential uses such as a computer workstation, and for work situations. They can be used intensively for many hours every day.





LIGHTFASTNESS

Lightfastness is the extent to which a fabric is resistant to discolouration under the influence of sunlight, daylight, and artificial light. All fabrics discolour to a greater or lesser extent, especially when regularly exposed to direct sunlight for many hours. Discolouration is more quickly visible with dark colours than with lighter ones. Lightfastness is divided into three classes:

ADEQUATE

These fabrics are reasonably resistant to artificial light and daylight, but we do not recommend exposing them to sunlight.

GOOD

Furniture fabrics in this class are very resistant to artificial light and daylight, and reasonably resistant to sunlight. They may discolour when exposed to daylight and/or sunlight for long periods.

VERY GOOD

These are highly resistant to artificial light and daylight, and reasonably resistant to sunlight. If they are exposed to sunlight for a long period, discolouration may occur.

The types of upholstery fabrics we use in our collections may vary from one season to the next. For more information about these collections, please refer to the [Rivière Maison website](#) or contact a Rivière Maison outlet.



FURNITURE FABRIC SPECIFICATION PURCHASED:

(to be completed by the seller)



SUSPENSIONS AND FILLING MATERIALS

We mainly use No-Sag® suspension because of its excellent springy properties. The springs are electrically hardened, and last for many years without losing their quality.

DOWN, FEATHER AND FIBRE FILLING

Comfort is obviously one of the most important factors when buying a seat. Our sofas and armchairs usually have a number of compartments filled separately with down, polyether feathers, or fibres, or a combination of these materials. The compartments prevent the filling from moving from one part of the cushion to another, but it will still spread with use, so we highly recommend shaking them regularly. Otherwise the filling may collapse and stick together to form “potholes” which are impossible to repair. This is obviously more of a problem for soft fillings than for harder ones. Designers choose soft fillings to give seats a more casual appearance and make them more comfortable to sit on.

POLYETHER FOAM

This material is very comfortable because of its regular cell structure. It may have many air cells, or few; this is indicated by its specific weight. The higher this figure, the more solid the foam. If the right specific weight is used, the foam makes for very comfortable seat and back cushions.

DACRON

All Riviera Maison upholstered furniture has several layers of foam, surrounded by a thick layer of Dacron to increase its comfort. Dacron is a very soft microfibre made specifically for furniture upholstery. In terms of fabric and padding, the separate seat cushions in some of the seats in our collection can be flipped over.

COLD POLYURETHANE FOAM

This material breathes and absorbs moisture very well due to its open cell structure. It is not heated to a high temperature during manufacture, making it very comfortable and durable. A strong counter-pressure occurs, especially when subjected to heavier loads. Cold foam is also tear and fire resistant, easy to stretch, does not give off dust, and is hypoallergenic.

“Our mission is to inspire you and make you happy, by creating that ultimate feeling of comfort and home.”



GENERAL SEATING INFORMATION

INFLUENCE OF DAYLIGHT AND SUNLIGHT

Furniture fabrics will always discolour to a greater or lesser extent when exposed to daylight and sunlight over time. This differs from one fabric to another: those in which natural fibres are used, such as cotton and/or linen, will discolour faster under certain circumstances.

DISCOLOURATION DUE TO HEAT

The fabric and colour of the seat can be affected by heat sources in the immediate vicinity. If you place it close to a central heating system or stove, the fabric may fade.

DEHYDRATION BY DRY AIR

Dry air can cause pellini to dehydrate, making it more susceptible to damage. We recommend using a humidifier, which is better not only for the pellini, but also for your health and comfort.

CHEMICALS AND SHARP OBJECTS

Buckles, zips, and rivets in jeans can damage fabric and pellini, and so can pets' claws. A single drop of acetone, contained in hairspray, hair gel, nail polish, glue and other volatile products, will cause irreparable damage. Furniture fabrics are also very sensitive to other chemicals, so beware.

CUSHIONS AND COMFORT

Several of our seats have cushions containing loose filling, such as down, feathers or fibre, which make them particularly comfortable. We recommend shaking these on a weekly basis, or the filling may stick and sag, causing "potholes". Also, seats that are used more often feel softer and more supple than those used less frequently.

CREASING

When you buy a piece of upholstered piece of furniture, it looks taut and not quite 'worn' on the outside. For optimal comfort, the filling should become about 20 percent more flexible; how long this takes depends on the type of filling and fabric. A hard cushion filling always becomes a little softer and stretches with use, causing creases. This is perfectly normal, and nothing to worry about.



SWITCH & TURN

We recommend regularly shaking loose seat, back and decorative cushions to keep them in shape. We also advise you to regularly switch and turn over the cushions. In some cases, both the seat and back cushions can be used on both sides. This makes it easy to switch and turn them. In other seating furniture, the cushions can only be switched and not turned. In order to be able to turn the cushions anyway, carefully remove the cushion filling from the cover and then put it back into the cover when it is turned upside down. The advice is to change the cushions four to six times a year, turn them and shake them regularly. If you look after your upholstery, you'll be able to enjoy your purchase for longer.

PILLING

Pilling can affect the appearance of upholstery fabrics. These loose strands or balls of fibre disappear over time, and can be removed with a lint comb or textile clippers, both available at chemists. This phenomenon is harmless, and nothing to worry about.

WEAR AND TEAR

Unfortunately, all upholstery fabrics wear out eventually. How long they last will obviously depend on how intensively they are used.

LOOSE THREADS

Our seating is handcrafted, and no matter how carefully we upholster it, threads may become loose in the fabric. You can push these back or cut them with a curved needle. If in doubt, you can always contact our customer service department for advice.

SHADING

Shading makes your upholstery look as if water has been spilled on it. But it's not a stain, merely a spot where the grain of the fabric is not pointing in a uniform direction, and which appears darker or lighter than the rest of the fabric. This is simply an optical effect, and can be removed using a vacuum cleaner with a clean brush head and soft bristles. This restores the grain to a single direction, and obviously removes dust and dirt.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT SEATING

‘WE SEEM TO HAVE STAINS ON THE FABRIC OF OUR SOFA, BUT WE HAVEN’T SPILT ANYTHING ON IT. IS THAT NORMAL?’

We call this shading, and it makes your upholstery look as if water has been spilled on it. But it’s not a stain, merely a spot where the grain of the fabric is not pointing in a uniform direction, and which appears darker or lighter than the rest of the fabric. This is simply an optical effect that changes depending on the angle you’re looking from. It is not considered a manufacturing defect by the furniture industry.

‘OUR SEAT CUSHIONS DON’T SEEM AS COMFORTABLE AS THE ONES IN THE SHOWROOM. HOW IS THIS POSSIBLE?’

This is perfectly normal, and not a reason for concern. A new piece of furniture will initially feel a little harder than the model you sat on in our showroom. With normal use, the upholstery will stretch and soften and you’ll feel more comfortable.



**‘TWO OF OUR NEW UPHOLSTERED
ARMCHAIRS HAVE WRINKLED, AND THE
OTHERS HAVEN’T. HOW IS THAT POSSIBLE?’**

Wrinkles and creases are a normal phenomenon that has nothing to do with the quality of your seating. The reason why two are creased is probably that you use them more often; also, our seats are handmade, so small differences between them are possible. We advise you to change your chair or seat regularly.

**‘THERE’S FLUFF ON MY COUCH.
IS THIS NORMAL?’**

All furniture fabrics with mixed fibres start pilling to a greater or lesser extent, meaning that the surface roughens or mats into little balls. This disappears over time, or you can remove it with a lint comb or textile clippers, both available at chemists. Pilling is a normal phenomenon, and not a reflection on the quality of the fabric.

**‘THE ARMRESTS OF OUR SOFA HAVE GONE
DARK. WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?’**

This is simply soiling caused by frequent use. It is not covered by the guarantee, and you should be able to remove it with a steam cleaner.



OTHER MATERIALS



▲
RATTAN SLIMIT

The following are some of the other materials used in our furniture, and how best to maintain them.

RATTAN

The rattan used in our Rustic Rattan furniture and accessories is a 100 percent natural material with a greyish look. It is timeless, and can be used in many ways. Rattan is a climbing palm that grows in the primeval forests of Kalimantan in Indonesia, and is harvested in strands of 5 to 6 metres during the rainy season. It is then processed in Java, placed in mud baths for a few weeks to give it its attractive grey colour, and selected for thickness. All of our rattan products are woven by hand, and are therefore unique.

WICKER

Our garden furniture is very much designed for outdoor use. We use plastic wicker, which is UV and weather resistant, can be left outside all year round, and has a natural rattan look. The handles and parts of the chairlegs are made of aluminium.

ALUMINIUM

The cold, steely appearance of aluminium combines perfectly with the warmth of wooden and upholstered furniture. Part of the aluminium we use is recycled from items such as aeroplanes, cars, bicycles, soda cans, and kitchen utensils, and shredded and melted down. Our aluminium furniture is produced and polished by hand.

This metal does tend to show fingerprints and moisture, but is easy to clean by wiping it with a damp cloth and then drying it. We recommend using coasters on tabletops. Never use abrasive cleaning agents on aluminium.

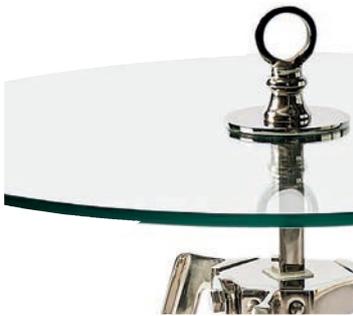
GLASS

For daily maintenance, use water or an alcohol-based glass cleaner. Spray this onto a microfibre cloth rather than directly onto the glass, to avoid marking the wooden parts of the furniture, and then rub it dry thoroughly. Use coasters to avoid scratching tabletops, and don't use abrasives when cleaning them; even a dishwashing brush can cause scratches.

NATURAL STONE

We use bluestone, a term for various quarried building rocks that are broadly blue in colour. They are thousands of years old and may contain fossils. Your table will not look exactly the same as the one you saw in the shop, because each piece of stone is unique and has its own hue and unevenness.

Keep stone clean with a damp chamois cloth, and remove grease stains immediately with soapy water.



GEHARD GLAS

Never use abrasive cleaning agents. Small scratches can be removed with autopolish.

SERVICE AND WARRANTY

Our standard warranty conditions are those of the Centrale Branchevereniging Wonen, the Dutch national household retail association. This means that you receive a three-year quality guarantee, with an allowance for wear and tear, on defective products. It does not cover damage that is your fault. See the general conditions on our website.

EXTENDED WARRANTY WITH ALL IN HOUSE SERVICE

If you'd like an extended warranty on your new upholstered furniture, choose All in House Service when you buy it. This is available only in the Netherlands and Germany, and we provide it in collaboration with Oranje Furniture.

To be eligible for this service, you must:

- Protect your furniture from direct sunlight and heat
- Vacuum it weekly, or use a clean brush, and brush it in the direction of the pile naps
- Remove loose fluff with a damp cloth
- Be careful with sharp objects such as jeans studs, buckles, and pet claws.

But accidents happen, and if they do, All in House Service staff will visit your home and fix the problem at no extra charge – even if it's just a spilled glass of wine. The service offers five years' carefree enjoyment of your furniture after the normal three-year factory warranty ends.

The All in House Service guarantees 5 years of professional help in case of accidents:

- 5 years additional service
- 5 years additional staining service for textiles
- 5 years additional staining service and care products for leather and leather-look items.



5 YEARS PROTECTION AND STAINING SERVICE

All in House Service also provides high-quality textile protection, which makes your furniture stain repellent and easy to clean. It is invisible, highly effective and easy to use. Thanks to the protection stains are easy to remove and liquids will have no chance to cause a permanent stain in the upholstery fabric.

Did you not opt for All in House Service when you bought your furniture? You can still change your mind and order it up to two weeks before delivery.

The stain service includes all stains caused by:

- Beverages, such as: coffee, tea, chocolate milk, soft drinks, fruit juices, wine, beer and liqueurs
- Foods, such as: tomato sauce, gravy, peanut butter, chocolate spread, jam, ketchup, mayonnaise and curry.
- All excretions human and mammalian bodily fluids and excreta.

ALL IN HOUSE SERVICE ALSO INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE:

- Tensioning the covering if it has become excessively wrinkled or creased
- Reinforcing and/or filling seats that have sagged excessively
- Tightening webbing
- Repairing or replacing No-Sag springs and inner suspension
- Repairing loose seams
- Repairing control mechanisms
- Reinforcing and/or filling loose cushions
- Dealing with squeaks and creaks
- Securing loose connections, knots, and spring clips
- Repairing or replacing electrical parts such as motors and transformers

THE SERVICE DOES NOT COVER:

- Furniture that has been deliberately or negligently misused
- Product-specific properties such as normal wear and tear and traces of use.

YOU'LL FIND AN INSTRUCTION VIDEO ON HOW TO SPRAY-PROTECT YOUR OWN FURNITURE ON THE RIVIÈRA MAISON WEBSITE.

If you purchase All in House Service and experience problems that are not covered, you'll receive a 50 percent discount on the normal consumer furniture service rates. These can be found at www.oranje-concepts.com.

You can contact the All in House Service Centre at any time during the warranty period on +31(0)55 - 35 75 411. It's open on weekdays from 8.30 am to 6 pm, with the exception of public holidays.



CONTACT

RIVIÈRA MAISON

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BANK: ABN AMRO / BIC: ABNANL2A
BTW-nummer: NL808050461B01
KvK nummer: 34.11.53.27

ALL IN HOUSE SERVICE

Klantenservice is bereikbaar
op tel +31(0)55 – 35 75 411 van maandag t/m vrijdag*
van 08.30 uur tot 18.00 uur.
*M.u.v. feestdagen.





GEFELICITEERD MET DEZE PRACHTIGE AANKOOP.
WIJ ZIJN BLIJ DAT JE GEKOZEN HEBT VOOR RIVIÈRA MAISON!

OPMERKINGEN:

JE VERKOPER/VERKOOPSTER:

