



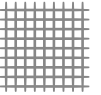
PASSION FOR UPHOLSTERY

We are fascinated by upholstery in all its facets. The unique look, feel and charm of each fabric gives our furniture an unmistakable character.

The 3C collection uses only the highest quality fabrics. In addition, selected fabrics are treated with Family Care technology, where each individual yarn is coated with a stain protector that prevents stains from penetrating the fabric fibres. Thanks to this technology, stains can be easily removed with water and a cotton cloth. Of course, you can also use leather. This natural product is truly unique and suits any interior style. Our leather collection includes a wide range of colours and embosses, which are lovingly handcrafted into beautiful sofa upholstery. In addition, selected leathers are Blue Angel certified.

FABRICS





FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Snow



Nature



Pistachio



Messing



Oliv



Sage



Turtle



Silver



Elephant



Platin



Frost Grey



Grey



Stone



Anthrazit



Peach

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.

MATRIX

PRICEGROUP 6/2



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



Silver



Nature



Steel



Light Blue



Aqua



Azur



Mint



Stone



Petrol



Oliv



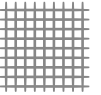
Curry



Rosa

FABRIC TYPE / VELOURS:

Velvety surface. Its pleasant feel and special look are without doubt the most prominent features of this fabric. Special characteristics : colour shimmer, giving the impression of different colours, changes in pile position (seat sheen) due the application of pressure, body heat, body moisture and humidity to the fabric. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation. There may be some slight variation in structure and colour when compared with the sample swatch.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
contrast stitching optional



Nature



Taupe



Light Grey



Grey



Anthrazit



Mint



Green



Mocca



Rusty



Burgunder

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.

SAVANNA

PRICEGROUP 6/2



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
contrast stitching optional



Silver Grey



Sand



Taupe



Rusty



Elephant



Brown



Olive



Light Blue



Grey



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / MICROFIBRE:

Microfibre is, as a modern high-tech fibre, generally made from polyester or polyamide. This upholstery fabric is made up of millions of microfine fibres. Microfibre is exceptionally light and yet incredibly hard-wearing, tear resistant and easy to care for. Typical properties: pilling formation, seat sheen and patina formation. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects. Microfibre is sensitive to liquids, in particular alcohol and solvents.

CORD

PRICEGROUP 6/2



FABRIC TYPE:
88% Polyester, 12% Polyacryl

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Nature



Snow



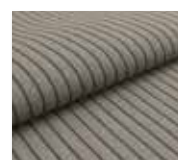
Rosa



Rusty



Taupe



Stone



Light Grey



Grey



Light Blue



Petrol



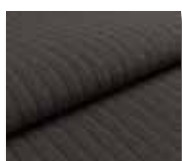
Turtle



Green



Dark Grey



Mocca



Dalia



Gold

FABRIC TYPE / CORDUROY:

Corduroy is the name of a textile product with a fluffy surface. Its pleasant feel and special look are without doubt the most prominent features of this fabric. But it is only in use that its real special characteristics come to the fore, all of them properties typical of this product. These include colour shimmer, giving the impression of different colours, changes in pile position (seat sheen) due the application of pressure, body heat, body moisture and humidity to the fabric. Depending on the way the light falls, all these influences together can result in what look like marks. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). There may be some slight variation in structure and colour when compared with the sample swatch.



FABRIC TYPE:

95% Polyester, 5% Nylon

STITCHING:

Standard seam



Weiss



Silber



Sand



Altrosa



Pistachio



Oliv



Grün



Moos



Grau



Anthrazit



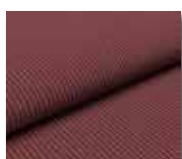
Mocca



Taupe



Rusty



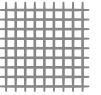
Burgunder



Gold

FABRIC TYPE / CORDUROY:

Corduroy is the name of a textile product with a fluffy surface. Its pleasant feel and special look are without doubt the most prominent features of this fabric. But it is only in use that its real special characteristics come to the fore, all of them properties typical of this product. These include colour shimmer, giving the impression of different colours, changes in pile position (seat sheen) due to the application of pressure, body heat, body moisture and humidity to the fabric. Depending on the way the light falls, all these influences together can result in what look like marks. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). There may be some slight variation in structure and colour when compared with the sample swatch.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



Nature



Platin



Taupe



Sand



Silver



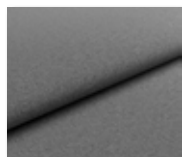
Brandy



Kupfer



Oliv



Stone



Brown



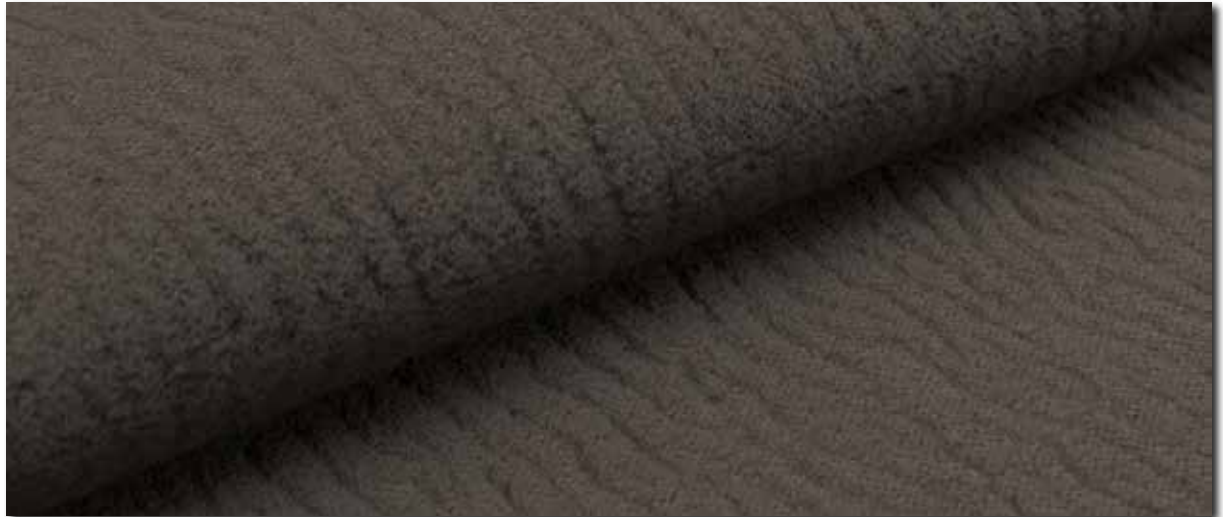
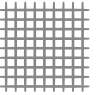
Deep Ocean



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



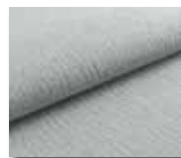
Natur



Fango



Espresso



Silver



Oliv



Steel



Anthrazit



Stone



Caviar



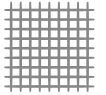
Curry

FABRIC TYPE / MICROFIBRE:

Microfibre is, as a modern high-tech fibre, generally made from polyester or polyamide. This upholstery fabric is made up of millions of microfine fibres. Microfibre is exceptionally light and yet incredibly hard-wearing, tear resistant and easy to care for. Typical properties: pilling formation, seat sheen and patina formation. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects. Microfibre is sensitive to liquids, in particular alcohol and solvents.

SIMPLY CLEAN

PRICEGROUP 8/3



FABRIC TYPE:

94% Polyester, 6% Nylon

STITCHING:

Standard seam



Nature



Sand



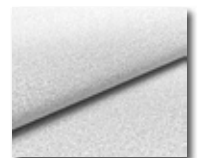
Stone



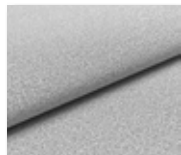
Curcuma



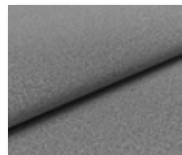
Turtle



Light Grey



Grey



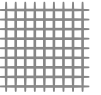
Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.

DELUXE

PRICEGROUP 8/3



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
contrast stitching optional



Taupe



Schoko



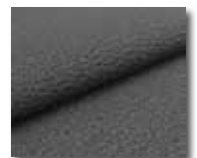
Light Brown



Espresso



Grey



Anthrazit



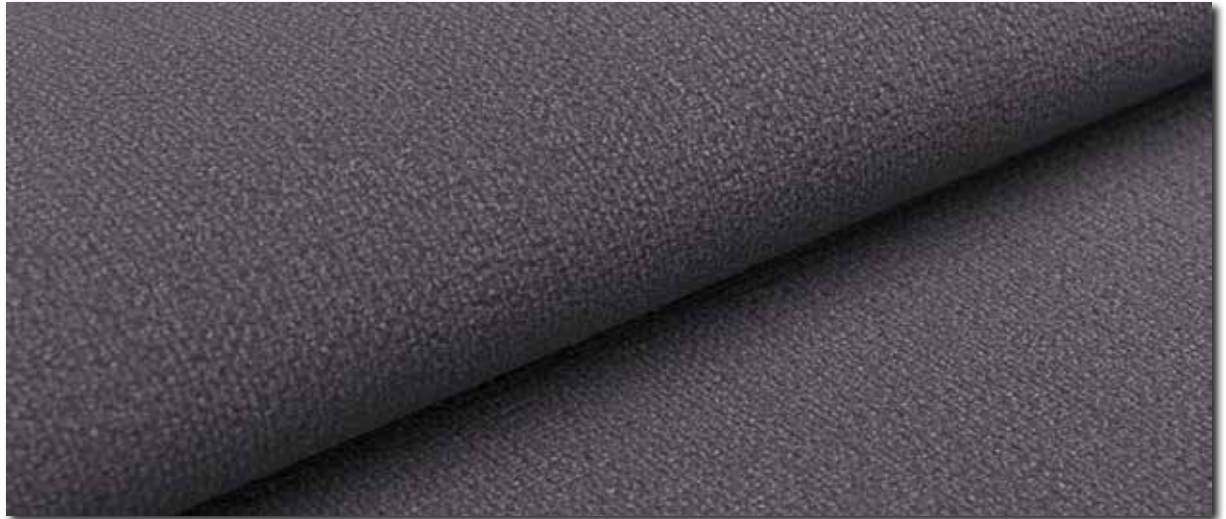
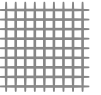
Steel

FABRIC TYPE / MICROFIBRE:

Microfibre is, as a modern high-tech fibre, generally made from polyester or polyamide. This upholstery fabric is made up of millions of microfine fibres. Microfibre is exceptionally light and yet incredibly hard-wearing, tear resistant and easy to care for. Typical properties: pilling formation, seat sheen and patina formation. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects. Microfibre is sensitive to liquids, in particular alcohol and solvents.

EASY CARE

PRICEGROUP 8/3



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



White



Taupe



Light Grey



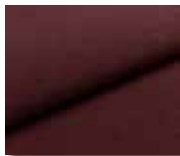
Stone



Mocca



Rosewood



Burgunder



Rusty



Gold



Oliv



Light Blue



Dark Blue



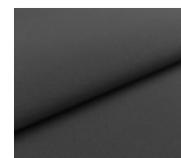
Platin



Anthrazit



Grey



Black

FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:

Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. Typical properties of these products in use include potential pilling formation. Surface roughening and subsequent shading are unavoidable. With light coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.

Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation

Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
96% Polyester, 4% Polyacryl

STITCHING:
Standard seam



White



Sand



Nature



Silver



Green



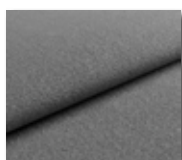
Curcuma



Rusty



Navy



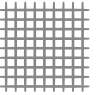
Stone



Black

FABRIC TYPE / LOOP PILE FABRIC:

Loop pile fabric is the name for fabrics with a pile in which, in contrast to velour, the pile threads are not cut open but form loops. They can have a smooth to very structured surface, which is often accentuated by fancy yarns or twists or by patterns. At least two groups of threads cross over each other. During production, loose loops are placed around a warp yarn. Typical characteristics of use and goods are the possible formation of pilling (knots). This can be remedied with a commercially available lint razor. Superficial roughening and, as a consequence, a shimmering (seat mirror) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable in cover combinations with light/dark cover materials. Slight colour changes (especially with intensive colours) in UV radiation (direct sunlight) are unavoidable.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Nature



Silver



Sand



Taupe



Brown



Peach



Flamingo



Ice Blue



Petrol



Jeans



Navy



Green



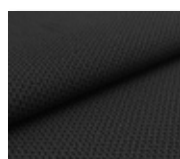
Oliv



Stone



Anthrazit



Black

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
54% Polyacryl 46% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Nature



Platin



Taupe



Silver



Coffee



Blue Grey



Yellow



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



White



Nature



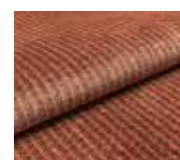
Silver



Grey



Rosewood



Rusty



Aperol



Turtle



Pistachio



Olive



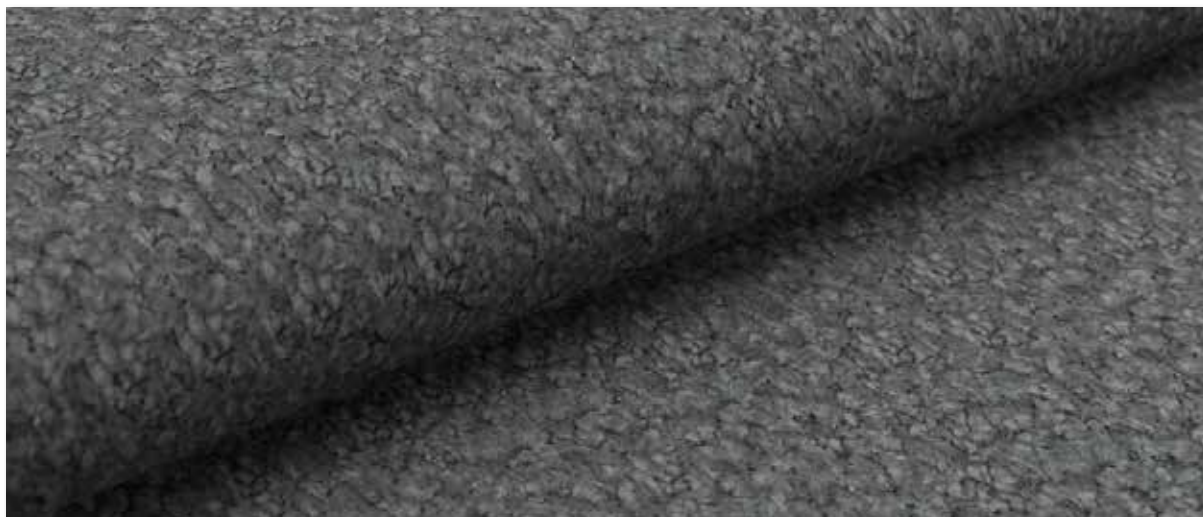
Messing



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:

Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner (the so-called soul) of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together (intertwined) during manufacture of the chenille yarn. However, it is not a pure pile fabric - the way in which it is manufactured means it is considered a flatweave. Properties typical of these products in use include potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). An ordinary lint razor may help here. Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



White



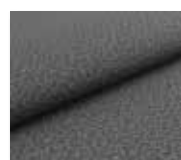
Light Grey



Macchiato



Mais



Grey



Black



Rosewood



Rusty



Butter



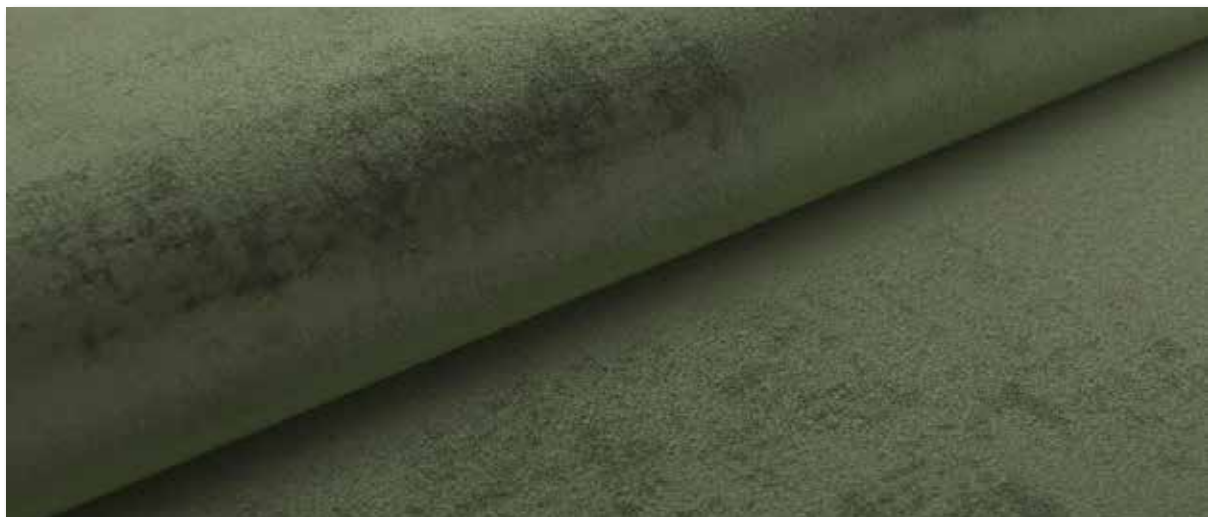
Old Gold

FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:

Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner (the so-called soul) of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together (intertwined) during manufacture of the chenille yarn. However, it is not a pure pile fabric - the way in which it is manufactured means it is considered a flatweave. Properties typical of these products in use include potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). An ordinary lint razor may help here. Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.

VELVET

PRICEGROUP 8/3



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Sand



Rosewood



Red



Silver



Stone



Purple



Light Grey



Blue Grey



Navy



Sky



Sage



Grey



Black



Pearl



Oliv



Smaragd



Turtle



Kupfer



Curry



Gold

FABRIC TYPE / VELOURS:

Velvety surface. Its pleasant feel and special look are without doubt the most prominent features of this fabric. Special characteristics : colour shimmer, giving the impression of different colours, changes in pile position (seat sheen) due the application of pressure, body heat, body moisture and humidity to the fabric. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation. There may be some slight variation in structure and colour when compared with the sample swatch.



FABRIC TYPE:
85% Polyester, 15% Viskose

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



Creme



Natur



Pearl



Sand



Taupe



Pistazie



Espresso



Brown



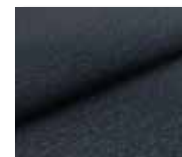
Mocca



Elephant



Light Grey



Navy



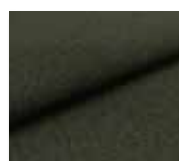
Light Blue



Petrol



Green



Turtle



Grey



Black



Burgunder



Rusty



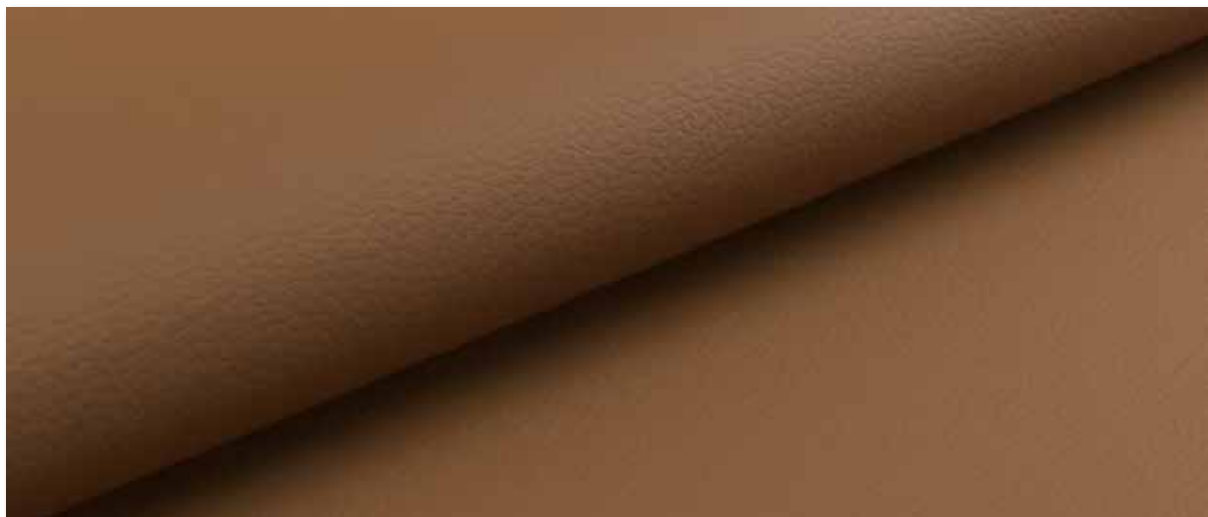
Butter



Gold

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



Beige



Light Grey



Bisquit



Grey



Curcuma



Dark Grey



Blue Grey



Turtle



Chocolate



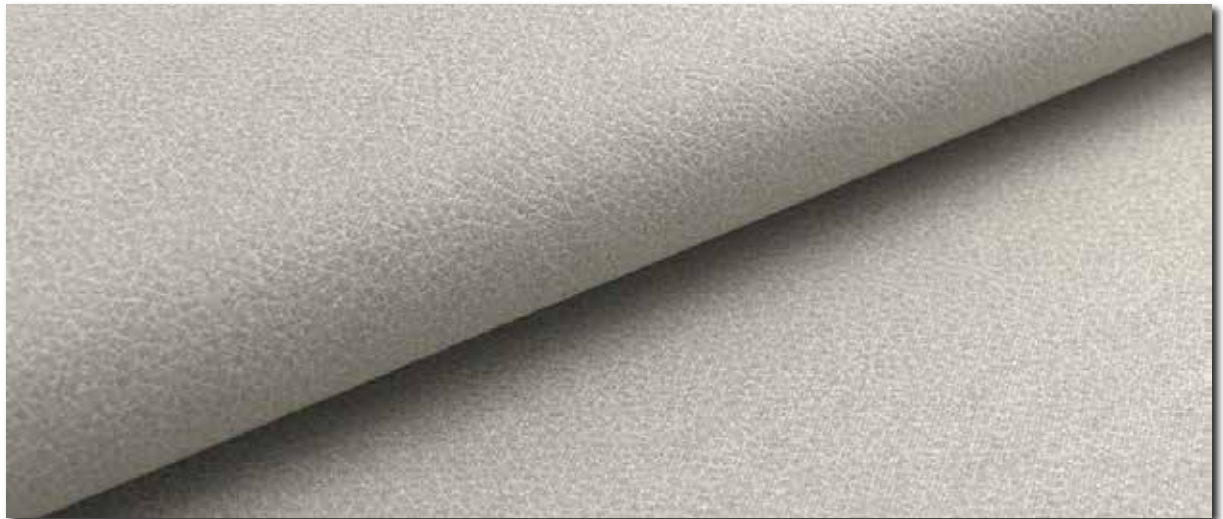
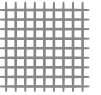
Nero

FABRIC TYPE / MICROFIBRE:

Microfibre is, as a modern high-tech fibre, a genuine all-rounder that is generally made from polyester or polyamide. This upholstery fabric is made up of millions of microfine fibres. The individual, endlessly long threads/fibres are ten times thinner than the threads produced by a silkworm and are processed to make fine yarns. Fabrics made from microfibre are exceptionally light and yet incredibly hard-wearing, tear resistant and easy to care for. The properties typical of these products in use are possible pilling formation as well as seat sheen and patina formation. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.

CLOUD

PRICEGROUP 8/3



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



Beige



Light Grey



Pearl



Macchiato



Curcuma



Brandy



Espresso



Sky



Grey



Elephant



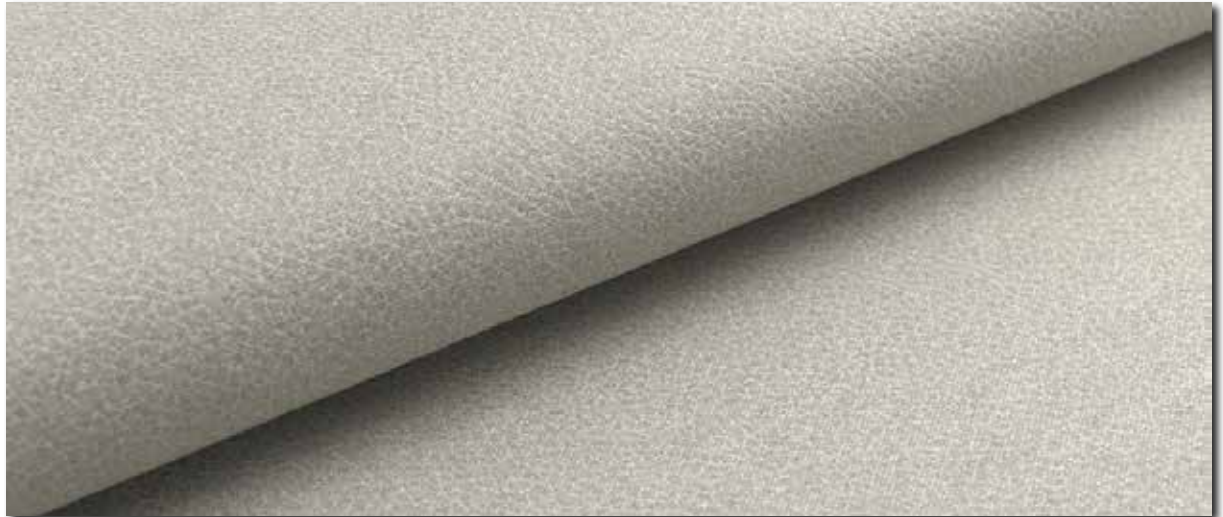
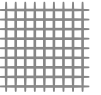
Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / MICROFIBRE:

Microfibre is, as a modern high-tech fibre, a genuine all-rounder that is generally made from polyester or polyamide. This upholstery fabric is made up of millions of microfine fibres. The individual, endlessly long threads/fibres are ten times thinner than the threads produced by a silkworm and are processed to make fine yarns. Fabrics made from microfibre are exceptionally light and yet incredibly hard-wearing, tear resistant and easy to care for. The properties typical of these products in use are possible pilling formation as well as seat sheen and patina formation. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.

SALT 'N PEPPER

PRICEGROUP 8/3



FABRIC TYPE:

99% Polyester, 1% Polyacrylic

STITCHING:

Standard seam



Beige



Brown



Dark Brown



Green



Nature



Navy



Stone



Silver



Grey



Taupe



Steel Grey



Rusty



Burgunder



Butter



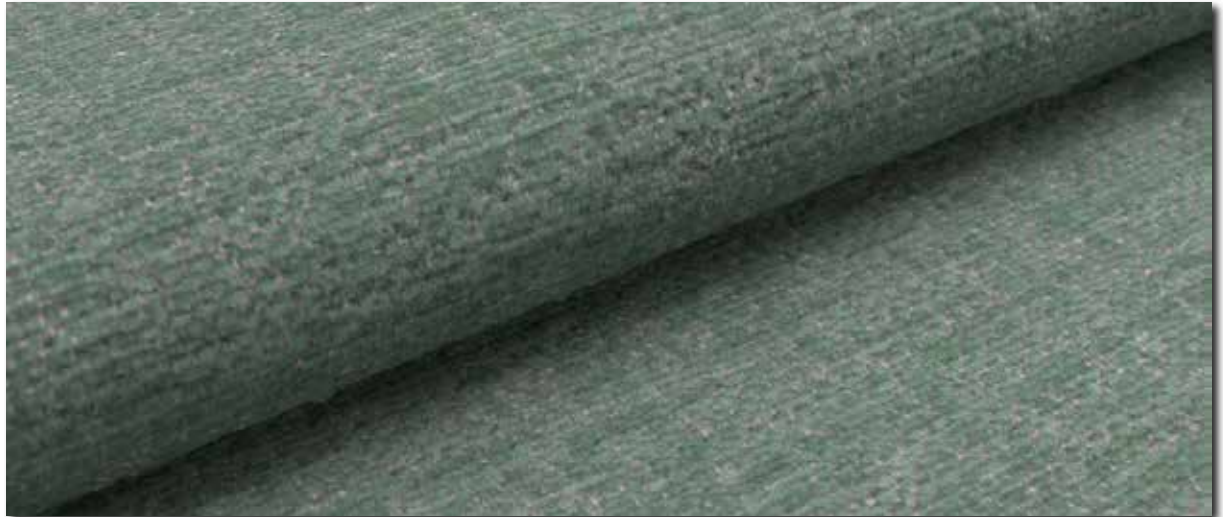
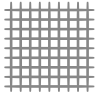
Multi



**Indian
Summer**

FABRIC TYPE / LOOP PILE FABRIC:

Loop pile fabric is the name for fabrics with a pile in which, in contrast to velour, the pile threads are not cut open but form loops. They can have a smooth to very structured surface, which is often accentuated by fancy yarns or twists or by patterns. At least two groups of threads cross over each other. During production, loose loops are placed around a warp yarn. Typical characteristics of use and goods are the possible formation of pilling (knots). This can be remedied with a commercially available lint razor. Superficial roughening and, as a consequence, a shimmering (seat mirror) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable in cover combinations with light/dark cover materials. Slight colour changes (especially with intensive colours) in UV radiation (direct sunlight) are unavoidable.



FABRIC TYPE:

59,7% Polyester, 34,4% Polyacryl, 5,9% Viscose

STITCHING:

Standard seam



Silver



Champagner



Light Grey



Light Blue



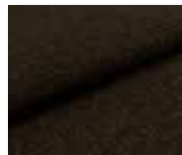
Sage



Army



Rosa



Fango



Espresso



Graphite



Brown



Messing



Rusty



Gold

FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:

Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. Typical properties of these products in use include potential pilling formation. Surface roughening and subsequent shading are unavoidable. With light coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.

Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation

Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
98% Polyester 2% Nylon

STITCHING:
Contrast stitching optional



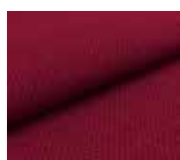
Nature



Sand



Mais



Red



Espresso



Light Grey



Silver



Dark Grey



Light Blue



Oliv



Grey



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.

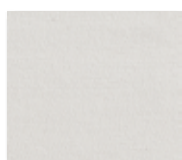


FABRIC TYPE:

79% Polyester 16% Cotton 5% Polyacryl

STITCHING:

Standard seam



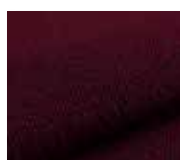
Snow



Sand



Red



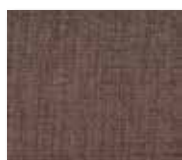
Bordeaux



Berry



Coffee



Chestnut



Platin



Light Blue



Purple Grey



Silver



Grey



Stone



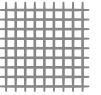
Navy



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



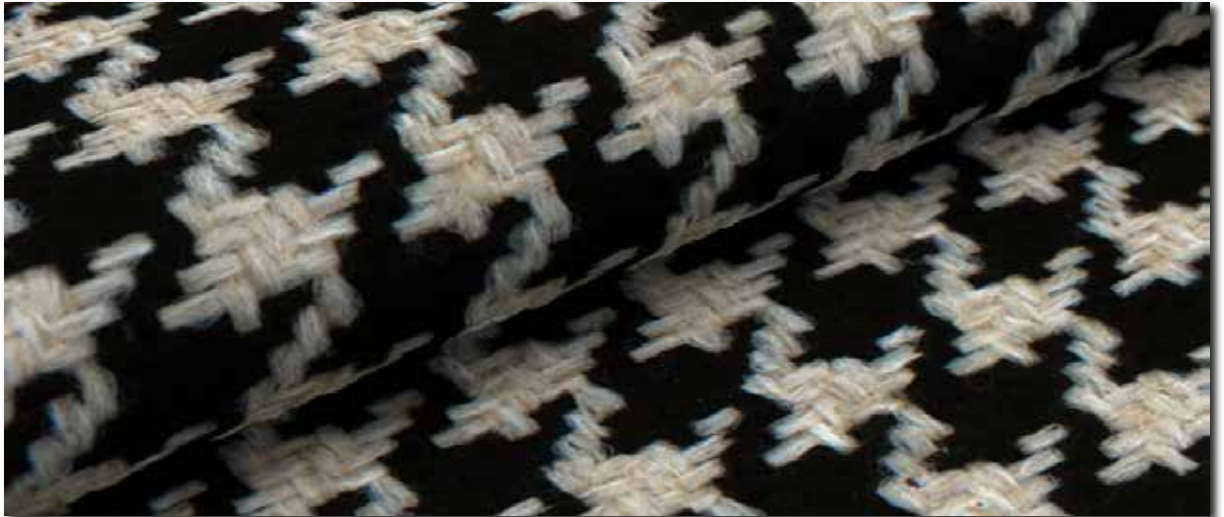
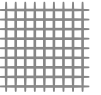
Forest green

FABRIC TYPE / VELOURS:

Velvety surface. Its pleasant feel and special look are without doubt the most prominent features of this fabric. Special characteristics : colour shimmer, giving the impression of different colours, changes in pile position (seat sheen) due the application of pressure, body heat, body moisture and humidity to the fabric. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials. Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation. There may be some slight variation in structure and colour when compared with the sample swatch.

CLASSY (DECOFABRIC)

PRICEGROUP 10/4



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Rosa



Red



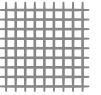
Green



Black

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
100% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Rosa



Navy



Green



Butter



Greige

FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:

Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. Typical properties of these products in use include potential pilling formation. Surface roughening and subsequent shading are unavoidable. With light coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light-/dark-coloured upholstery materials.

Slight colour variations are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation

Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.

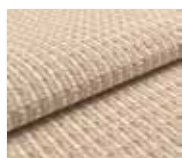


FABRIC TYPE:

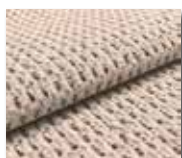
45% Cotton, 40% Polyacrylic, 11% Linen, 4% Polyester

STITCHING:

Standard seam



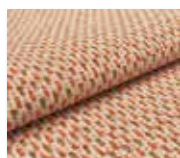
Beige



Grey



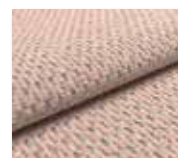
Light Grey



Orange



Blue



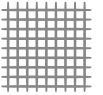
Rose



Multi

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.



FABRIC TYPE:
76% Polyacryl, 24% Polyester

STITCHING:
Standard seam



Nature



**Silver
melange**



**Nature
melange**



**Sand
melange**



Sand



**Rusty
melange**



Rusty



**Curcuma
melange**



Curcuma



Army



**Turtle
melange**



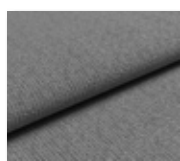
Turtle



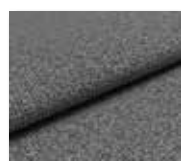
**Navy
melange**



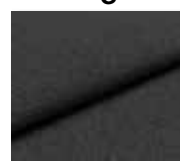
Navy



Silver



**Anthrazit
melange**



Anthrazit

FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:

Flatweaves is the name for non-pile fabrics. This involves the criss-crossing of at least two groups of threads. This manufacturing method lends the fabric its distinctive look and pleasant feel. Typical: potential pilling formation (formation of little nodules). Surface roughening and subsequent shading (seat sheen) are unavoidable. With light-coloured fabrics, there is a risk of textile staining (jeans effect). Colour abrasion and/or colour pigment migration is unavoidable when combining light/dark upholstery fabrics. Slight colour variations (particularly with intensive colours) are unavoidable when exposed to UV radiation (direct sunlight). Threads can be expected to snag if the fabric becomes caught on pointed objects.

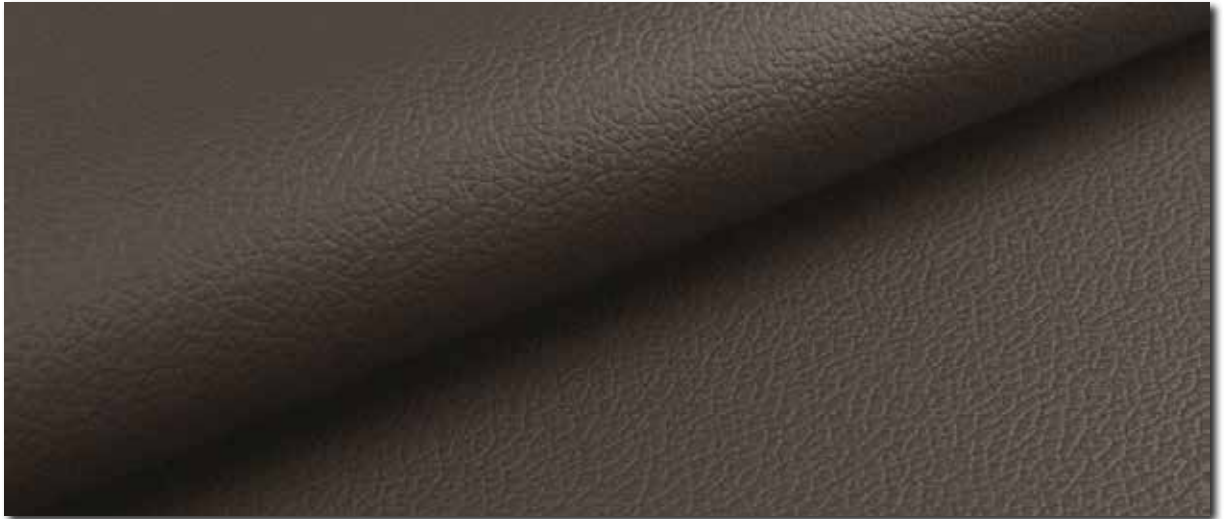
LEATHERS



LEATHER BRONCO

PRICEGROUP B

Please Note: Only available for certain models.
Please see corresponding pricelist/Product information.



LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

STITCHING:

Standard seam



White



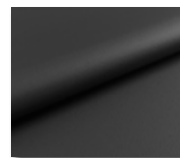
Grey



Brown



Red



Black

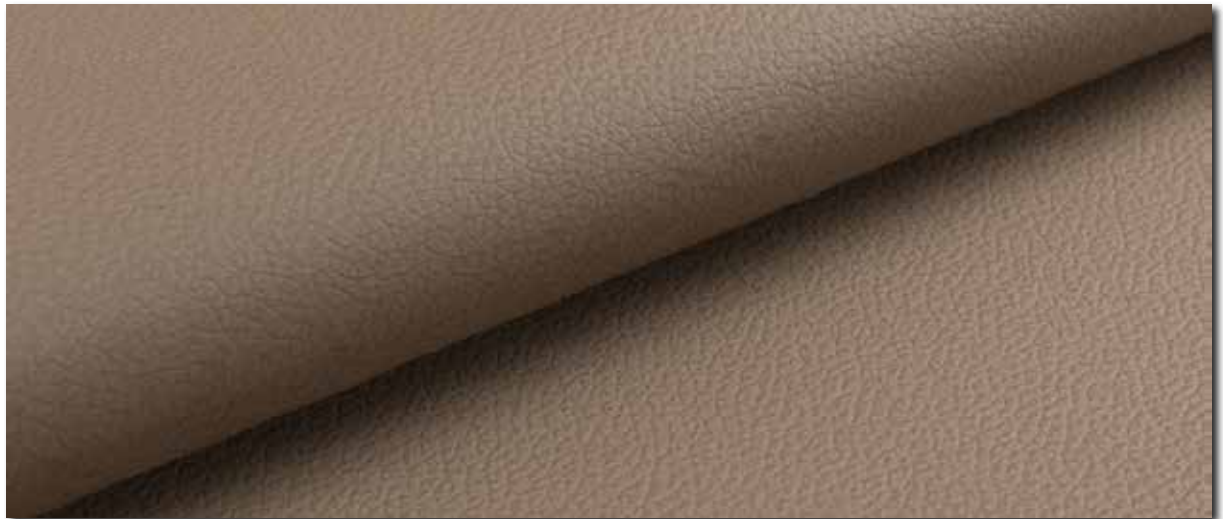
LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(pigmented smooth leather) It is the most common type of leather used because of its finish. It has a pigmented, often embossed/clouded surface. Natural characteristics such as e.g. scars, insect bites, neck folds, etc. may be visible on this leather. Any colour abrasion is typical for this product.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

LEATHER LIFE LINE

PRICEGROUP D



LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

STITCHING:

Contrast stitching optional



Bianco



White



Light Grey



Bisquit



Elephant



Hasel



Chocolate



Cherry



Rot



Grey



Asphalt



Mocca



Fango



Schwarz

LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(pigmented smooth leather) It is the most common type of leather used because of its finish. It has a pigmented, often embossed/clouded surface. Natural characteristics such as e.g. scars, insect bites, neck folds, etc. may be visible on this leather. Any colour abrasion is typical for this product.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

THICKLEATHER/ TORERO

PRICEGROUP H



LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

STITCHING:

Contrast stitching optional



Snow



Stone



Pearl



Hasel



Taupe



Beige



Oliv



Brandy



Kaminrot



Navy



Fango



Nero



Brown

LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(pigmented smooth leather) It is the most common type of leather used because of its finish. It has a pigmented, often embossed/clouded surface. Natural characteristics such as e.g. scars, insect bites, neck folds, etc. may be visible on this leather. Any colour abrasion is typical for this product.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

LEATHER MERCURY

PRICEGROUP J



LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

STITCHING:

Contrast stitching optional



Sand



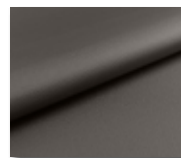
Light Grey



Pearl



Macchiato



Grey



Curcuma



Honey



Brandy



Red



Cognac



Blue Grey



Navy



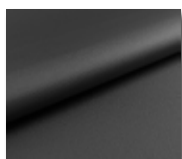
Oliv



Espresso



Fango



Black

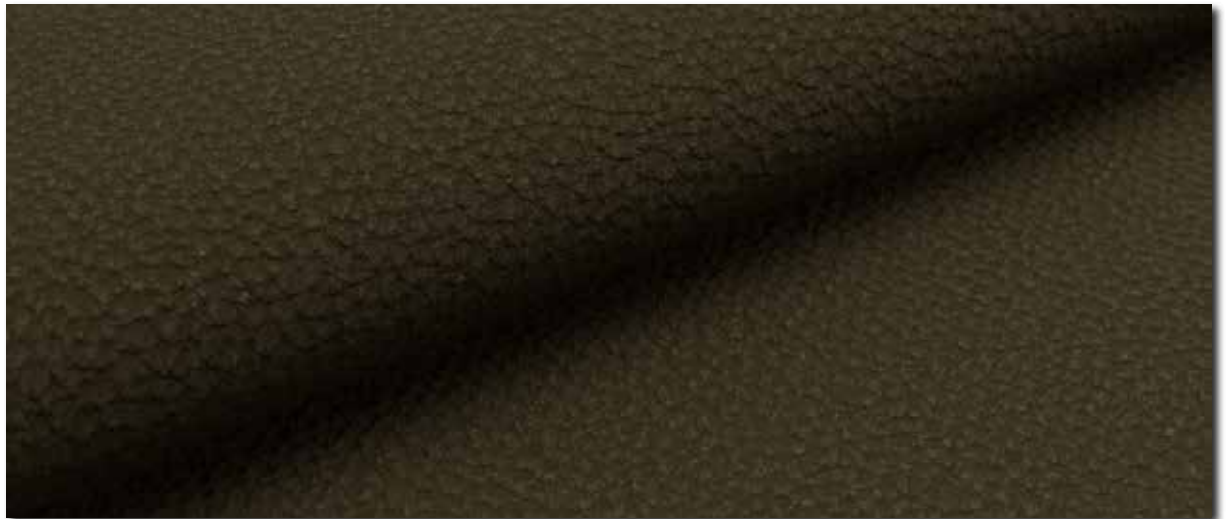
LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(pigmented smooth leather) It is the most common type of leather used because of its finish. It has a pigmented, often embossed/clouded surface. Natural characteristics such as e.g. scars, insect bites, neck folds, etc. may be visible on this leather. Any colour abrasion is typical for this product.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

LEATHER MOVINI

PRICEGROUP J

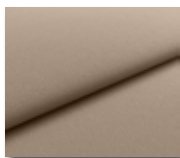


LEATHER TYPE:

Anilin leather, refined in nubuk - 100K

STITCHING:

Contrast stitching optional



Sand



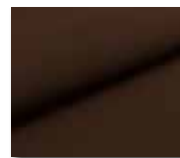
Silver



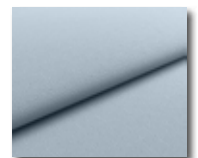
Cognac



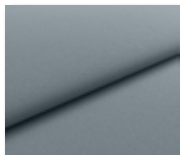
Red



Brandy



Light Blue



Blue Grey



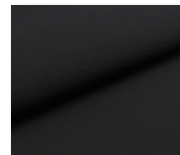
Oliv



Fango



Espresso



Anthrazit

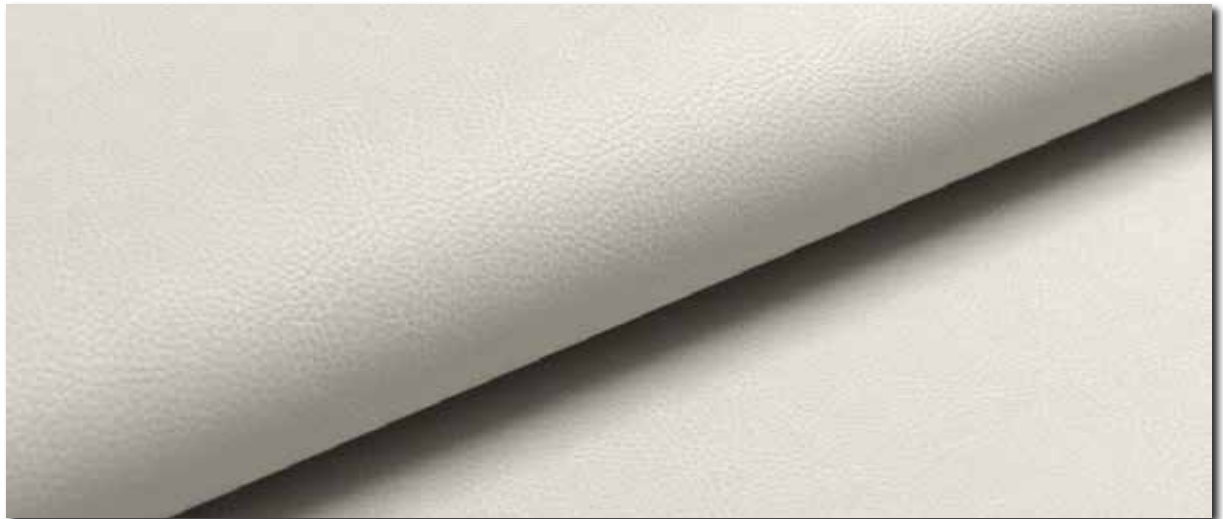
LEATHER TYPE / COVERED ANILIN LEATHER, REFINED IN NUBUK-LOOK:

This leather is soft, warm, smooth and breathable. It has a particularly soft and pleasant touch and a natural look. All natural markings such as scars, insect bites, neck wrinkles, fire brands, creases, etc. are left visible as proof of the originality of this special upholstery fabric.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

LEATHER VICENZA

PRICEGROUP J



LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

STITCHING:

Contrast stitching optional



White



Silver Grey



Pearl



Taupe



Elephant



Honey



Pistachio



Cognac



Brown



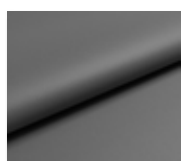
Dark Brown



Red



Light Blue



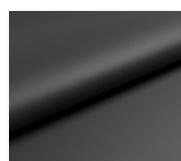
Fango



Navy



Oliv



Black



Curcuma

LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(pigmented smooth leather) It is the most common type of leather used because of its finish. It has a pigmented, often embossed/clouded surface. Natural characteristics such as e.g. scars, insect bites, neck folds, etc. may be visible on this leather. Any colour abrasion is typical for this product.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

LEATHER CENTO

PRICEGROUP T



LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

STITCHING:

Standard stitching



Bianco-Ottico



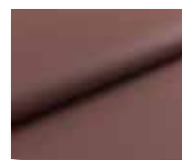
Latte



Panna



Confetto



Rosa-Antico



Fuxia



Orchid



Sour



Giallo



New-Celery



Modern Blue



Verde



Lavanda



Sky



Colvert



Dark Blue



Highway



New Grey



Nero

more than 102 colours

LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(pigmented smooth leather) It is the most common type of leather used because of its finish. It has a pigmented, often embossed/clouded surface. Natural characteristics such as e.g. scars, insect bites, neck folds, etc. may be visible on this leather. Any colour abrasion is typical for this product.

Scratches/score marks/grazes when coming into contact with hard objects (e.g. rivets on jeans) are to be expected

WOOD



WOOD FINISH SAMPLES



Natural beech



Oiled oak*

Particular care is taken with the choice of wood and wood materials. The colour of the surface can be affected by environmental factors like light, sunlight and temperature change. If subject to great climatic fluctuations, hairline cracks can occur in the joints, on the surface or at the juncture of the wooden components. Printing can result in deviations in the colour or grain structure of wood samples shown.

* PLEASE NOTE: Not all models are available with this color. For details please refer to the product information!