



# PASSION FOR UPHOLSTERY

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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.

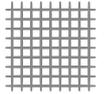
# FABRICS

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# FAMOUS

PRICEGROUP 6/2



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**Snow**



**Nature**



**Pistachio**



**Messing**



**Oliv**



**Sage**



**Turtle**



**Silver**



**Elephant**



**Platin**



**Frost Grey**



**Grey**



**Stone**



**Anthrazit**



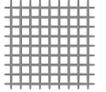
**Peach**

## **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**



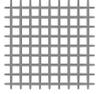
**Rosa**

**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.

# MONO

PRICEGROUP 6/2



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
contrast stitching optional



**Nature**



**Taupe**



**Light Grey**



**Grey**



**Anthrazit**



**Mint**



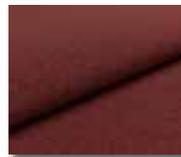
**Green**



**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



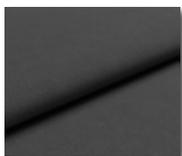
Olive



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 microfibre 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



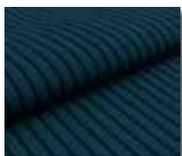
Light Grey



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 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.

# FEINCORD

PRICEGROUP 6/2



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**FABRIC TYPE:**

95% Polyester, 5% Nylon

**STITCHING:**

Standard seam

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Weiss



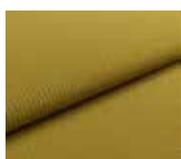
Silber



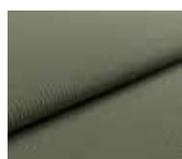
Sand



Altrosa



Pistachio



Oliv



Grün



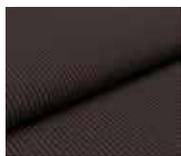
Moos



Grau



Anthrazit



Mocca



Taupe



Rusty



Burgunder



Gold



Thyme

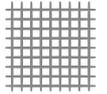
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**FABRIC TYPE / CORDUROY:**

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.

# MELROSE

PRICEGROUP 6/2



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Contrast stitching optional



Nature



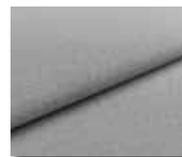
Platin



Taupe



Sand



Silver



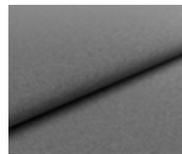
Brandy



Kupfer



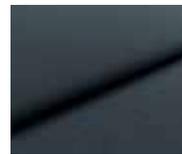
Oliv



Stone



Brown



Deep Ocean



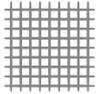
Anthrazit

## **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.

# BARI

PRICEGROUP 6/2



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
90% Polyester, 5% Viscose, 5% Nylon

**STITCHING:**  
Contrast stitching optional



**Elephant**



**Grey**



**Jeans**



**Nature**



**Platin**



**Sand**



**Taupe**



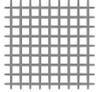
**Turtle**

## **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.

# ROMA

PRICEGROUP 6/2



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**Anthrazite**



**Brandy**



**Brown**



**Elephant**



**Nature**



**Olive**



**Platin**



**Sage**



**Taupe**

## **FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:**

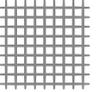
Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. 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.

# CROWN

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Contrast stitching optional



**Natur**



**Fango**



**Espresso**



**Silver**



**Oliv**



**Steel**



**Anthrazit**



**Stone**



**Caviar**



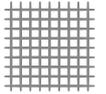
**Curry**

**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 microfibre 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



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**FABRIC TYPE:**

94% Polyester, 6% Nylon

**STITCHING:**

Standard seam

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Nature



Sand



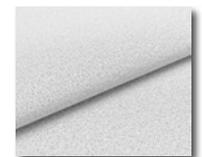
Stone



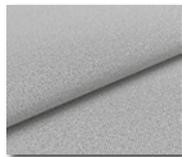
Curcuma



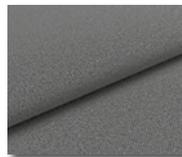
Turtle



Light Grey



Grey



Anthrazit



Blue Grey



Blush



Butter



Espresso



Mint



Rusty



Silver



Taupe

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**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**



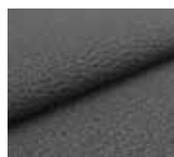
**Light Brown**



**Espresso**



**Grey**



**Anthrazit**



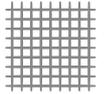
**Steel**

## **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 microfibre 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



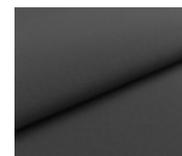
Platin



Anthrazit



Grey



Black

## FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:

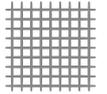
Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. 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.

# LOOP

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
96% Polyester, 4% Polyacryl

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**White**



**Sand**



**Nature**



**Silver**



**Green**



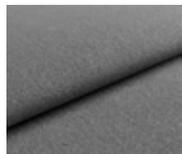
**Curcuma**



**Rusty**



**Navy**



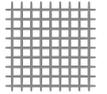
**Stone**



**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**



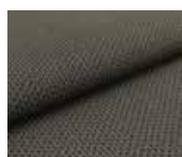
**Green**



**Oliv**



**Stone**



**Anthrazit**



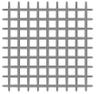
**Black**

#### **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.

# PRIME

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
54% Polyacryl 46% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**Nature**



**Platin**



**Taupe**



**Silver**



**Coffee**



**Blue Grey**



**Yellow**



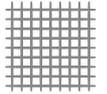
**Anthrazit**

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# MONTY

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



White



Nature



Silver



Grey



Rosewood



Rusty



Aperol



Turtle



Pistachio



Olive



Messing



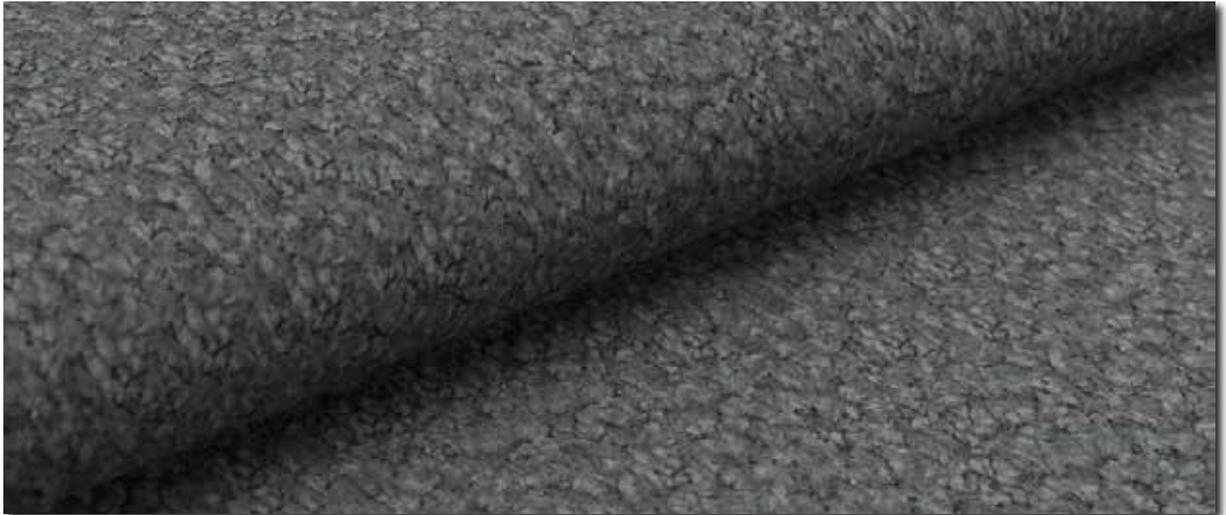
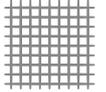
Anthrazit

## 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.

# SHAUN

PRICEGROUP 8/3

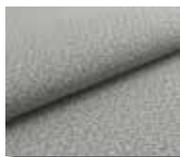


**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**White**



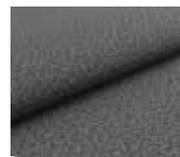
**Light Grey**



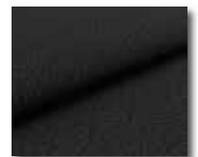
**Macchiato**



**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



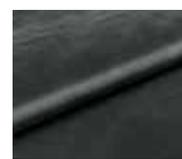
Navy



Sky



Sage



Grey



Black



Pearl



Oliv



Smaragd



Turtle



Kupfer



Curry



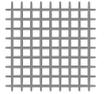
Gold

## **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.

# YELDA

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
85% Polyester, 15% Viskose

**STITCHING:**  
Contrast stitching optional



Creme



Natur



Pearl



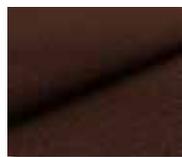
Sand



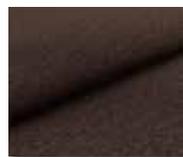
Taupe



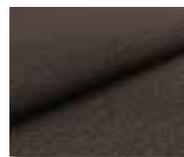
Pistazie



Espresso



Brown



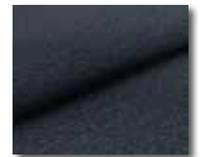
Mocca



Elephant



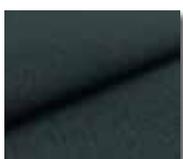
Light Grey



Navy



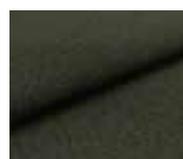
Light Blue



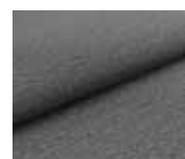
Petrol



Green



Turtle



Grey



Black



Burgunder



Rusty



Butter



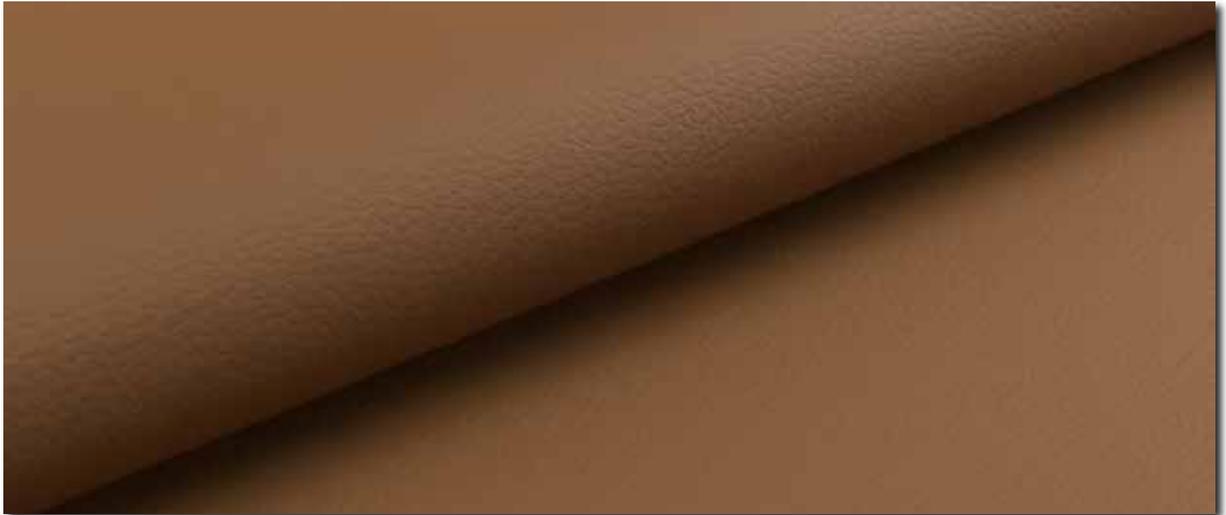
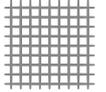
Gold

## 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.

# CABALLO

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Contrast stitching optional



**Beige**



**Light Grey**



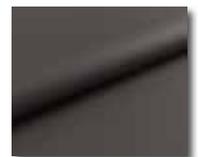
**Bisquit**



**Grey**



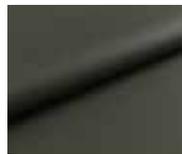
**Curcuma**



**Dark Grey**



**Blue Grey**



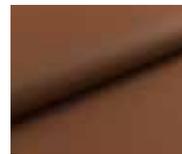
**Turtle**



**Chocolate**



**Nero**



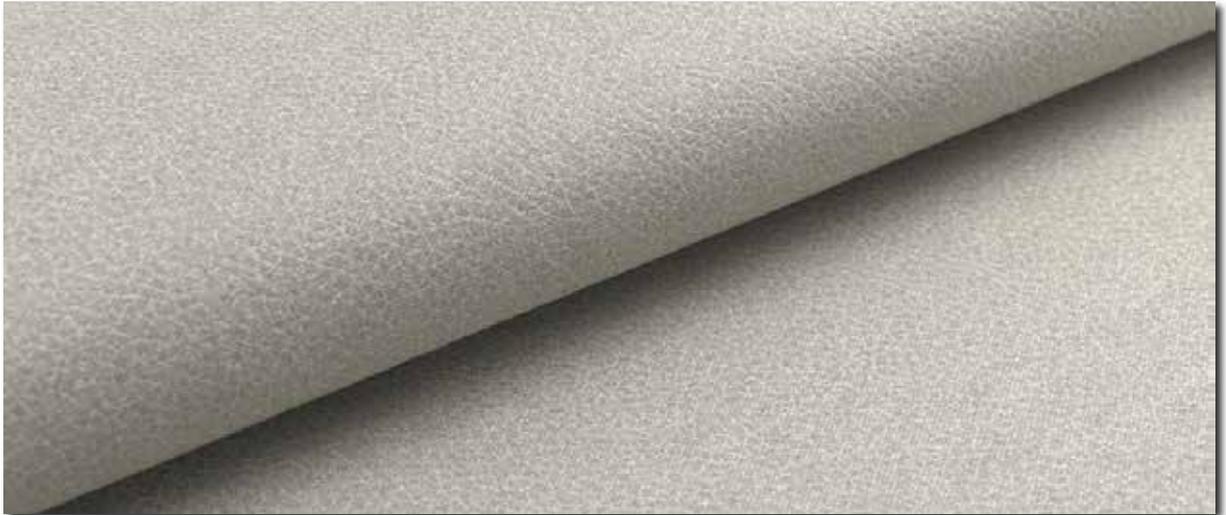
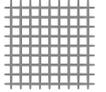
**Brandy**

**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**



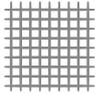
**Anthrazit**

**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



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**FABRIC TYPE:**

99% Polyester, 1% Polyacrylic

**STITCHING:**

Standard seam

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**Beige**



**Brown**



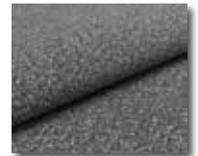
**Dark Brown**



**Green**



**Nature**



**Navy**



**Stone**



**Silver**



**Grey**



**Taupe**



**Steel Grey**



**Rusty**



**Burgunder**



**Butter**



**Multi**



**Indian  
Summer**

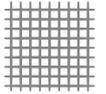
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**FABRIC TYPE / LOOP PILE FABRIC:**

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.

# NOVARA CLEAN

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
100% Polyester

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**Apricot**



**Beige**



**Brown**



**Elephant**



**Grey**



**Nature**



**Olive**



**Platin**



**Rosa**



**Snow**

## **FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:**

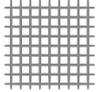
Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. 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.

# MILANO

PRICEGROUP 8/3



**FABRIC TYPE:**  
92% Polyester, 8% Cotton

**STITCHING:**  
Standard seam



**Green**



**Greige**



**Grey**



**Light Grey**



**Nature**



**Peach**



**Platin**



**Rusty**



**Sage**



**Snow**



**Yellow**

## **FABRIC TYPE / CHENILLE:**

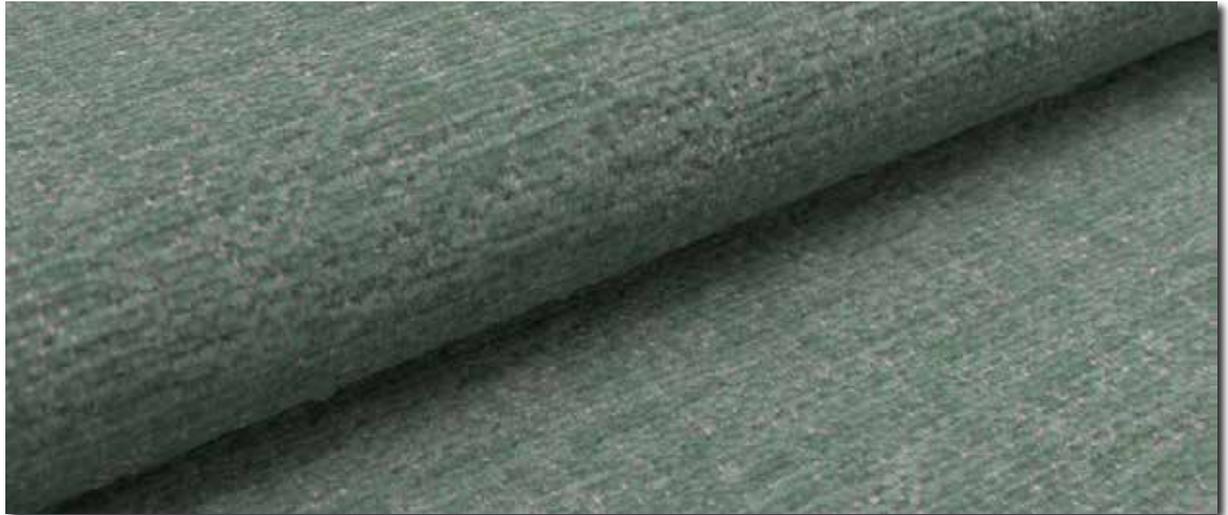
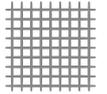
Chenille refers to a textile or knitted fabric with a velvety surface which is made from chenille yarn. The individual chenille thread has a lot of sideways protruding hairs known as the pile. The inner of the chenille thread consists of at least two threads which are twisted together during manufacture. 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.

# COSMOPOLITAN

PRICEGROUP 10/4



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**FABRIC TYPE:**

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

**STITCHING:**

Standard seam

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Silver



Champagner



Light Grey



Light Blue



Sage



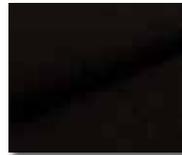
Army



Rosa



Fango



Espresso



Graphite



Brown



Messing



Rusty



Gold

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**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.

# STYLE

PRICEGROUP 10/4



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**FABRIC TYPE:**

98% Polyester 2% Nylon

**STITCHING:**

Contrast stitching optional

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Nature



Sand



Mais



Red



Espresso



Light Grey



Silver



Dark Grey



Light Blue



Oliv



Grey



Anthrazit

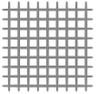
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**FABRIC TYPE / FLATWEAVES:**

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.

# TREND

PRICEGROUP 10/4



**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**



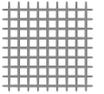
**Navy**



**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



**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.

# VITA

PRICEGROUP 10/4



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**FABRIC TYPE:**

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

**STITCHING:**

Standard seam

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**Beige**



**Grey**



**Light Grey**



**Orange**



**Blue**



**Rose**



**Multi**

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**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**



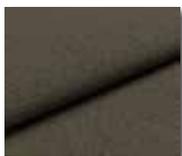
**Rusty**



**Curcuma  
melange**



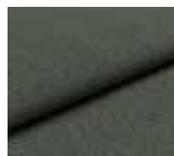
**Curcuma**



**Army**



**Turtle  
melange**



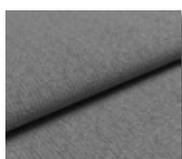
**Turtle**



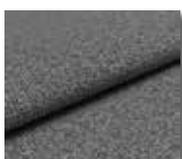
**Navy  
melange**



**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

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# 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**



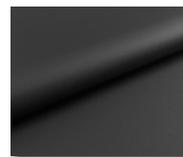
**Grey**



**Brown**



**Red**



**Black**

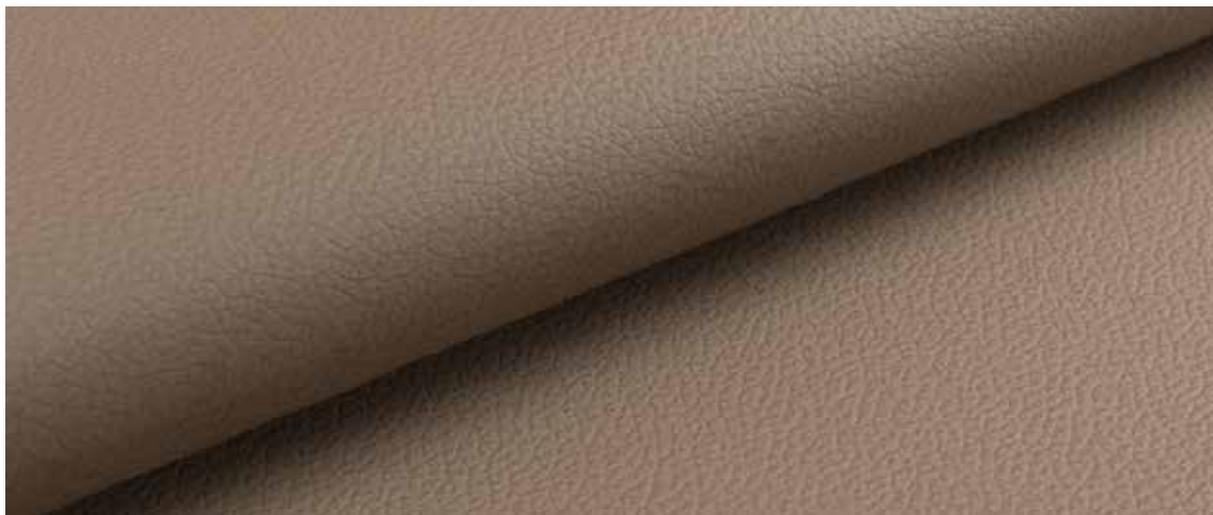
### **LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:**

(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 C/D



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## LEATHER TYPE:

Pigmented smooth leather

## STITCHING:

Contrast stitching optional

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**Bianco**



**White**



**Light Grey**



**Bisquit**



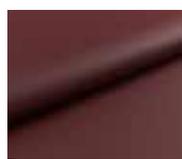
**Elephant**



**Hasel**



**Chocolate**



**Cherry**



**Rot**



**Grey**



**Asphalt**



**Mocca**



**Fango**



**Schwarz**

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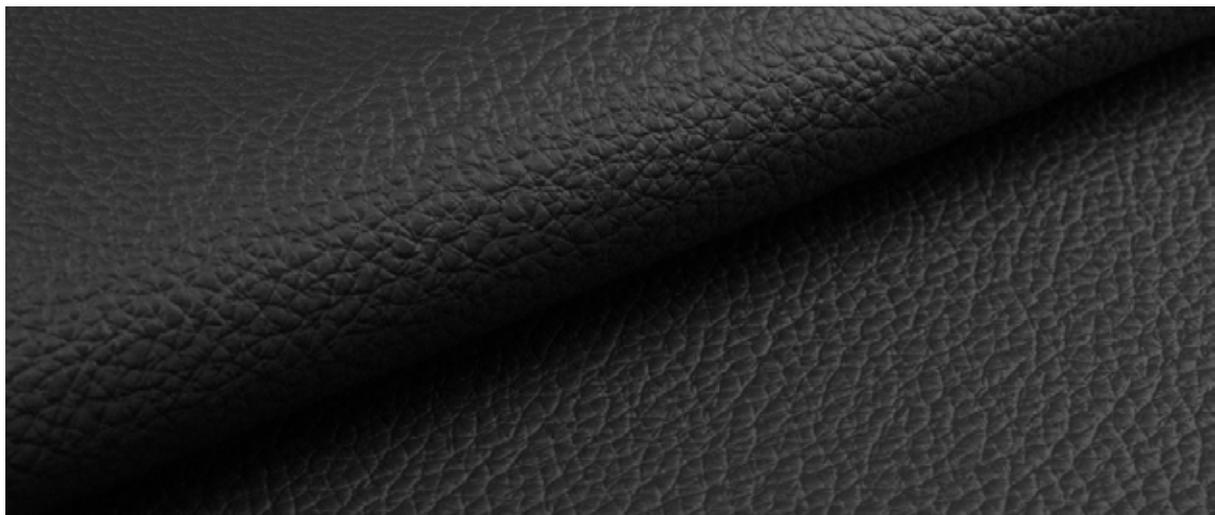
## LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:

(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/L



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**LEATHER TYPE:**

Pigmented smooth leather

**STITCHING:**

Contrast stitching optional

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Snow



Stone



Pearl



Hasel



Taupe



Beige



Oliv



Brandy



Kaminrot



Navy



Fango



Nero



Brown

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**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



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**LEATHER TYPE:**

Pigmented smooth leather

**STITCHING:**

Contrast stitching optional

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Sand



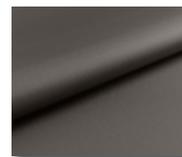
Light Grey



Pearl



Macchiato



Grey



Curcuma



Honey



Brandy



Red



Cognac



Blue Grey



Navy



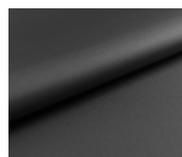
Oliv



Espresso



Fango



Black

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**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



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**LEATHER TYPE:**

Anilin leather, refined in nubuk - 100K

**STITCHING:**

Contrast stitching optional

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Sand



Silver



Cognac



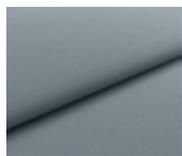
Red



Brandy



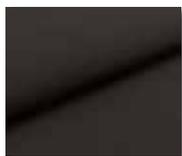
Light Blue



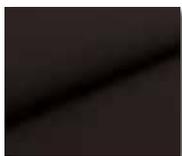
Blue Grey



Oliv



Fango



Espresso



Anthrazit

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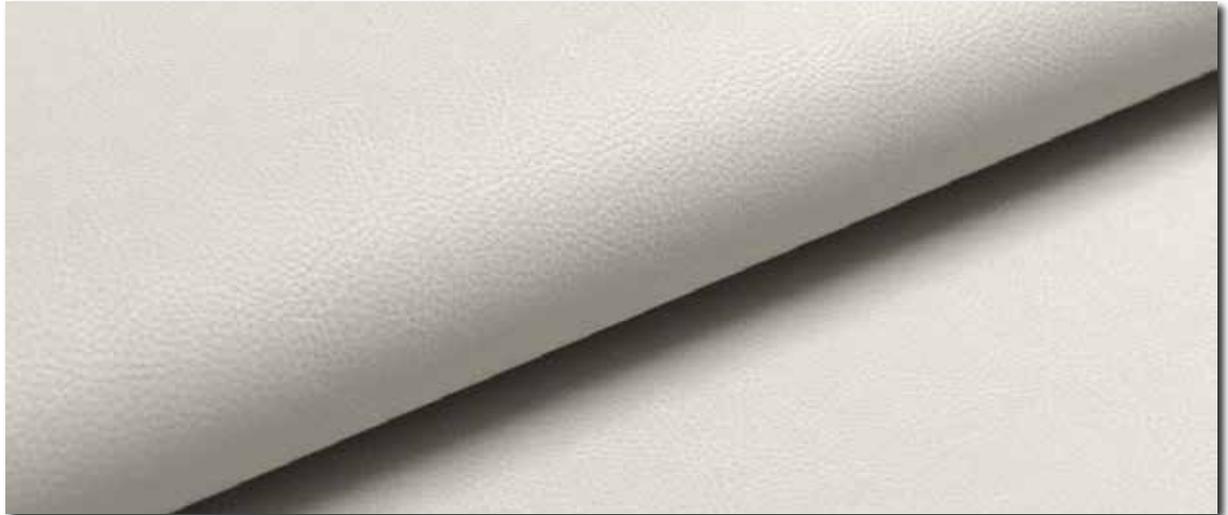
**LEATHER TYPE / COVERED ANILIN LEATHER, REFINED IN NUBUK-LOOK:**

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



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**LEATHER TYPE:**

Pigmented smooth leather

**STITCHING:**

Contrast stitching optional

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White



Silver Grey



Pearl



Taupe



Elephant



Honey



Pistachio



Cognac



Brown



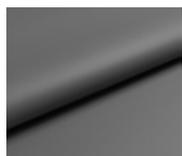
Dark Brown



Red



Light Blue



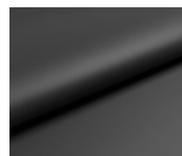
Fango



Navy



Oliv



Black



Curcuma

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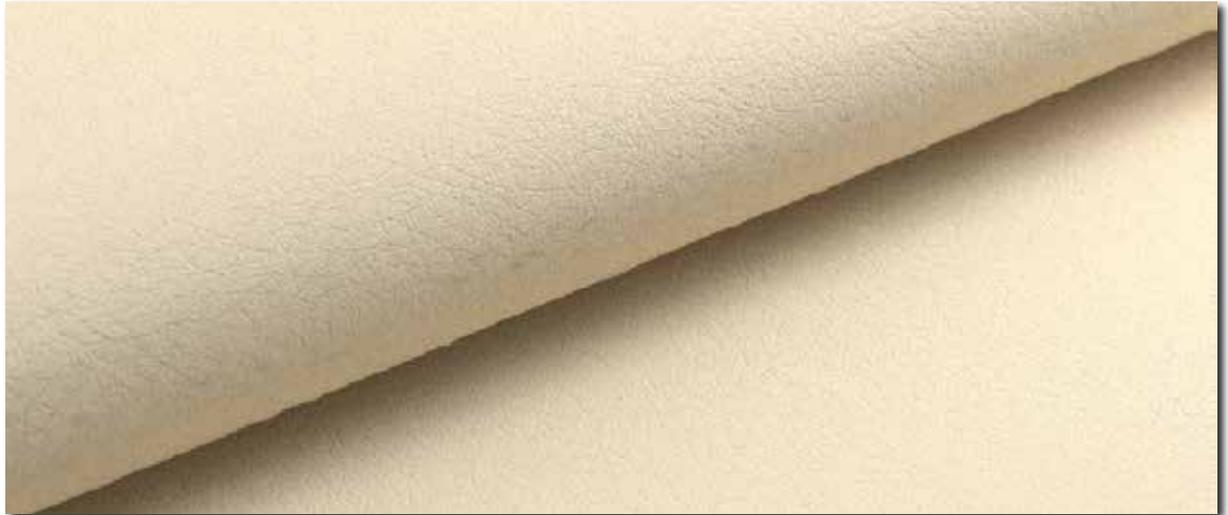
**LEATHER TYPE / COVERED LEATHER:**

(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**



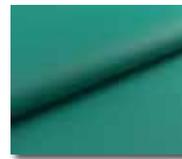
**Sour**



**Giallo**



**New-Celery**



**Modern Blue**



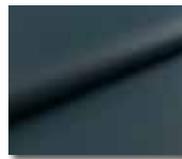
**Verde**



**Lavanda**



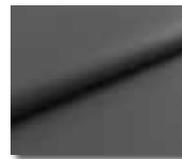
**Sky**



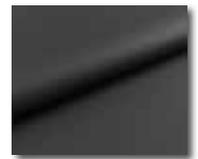
**Colvert**



**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 & LAQUERS

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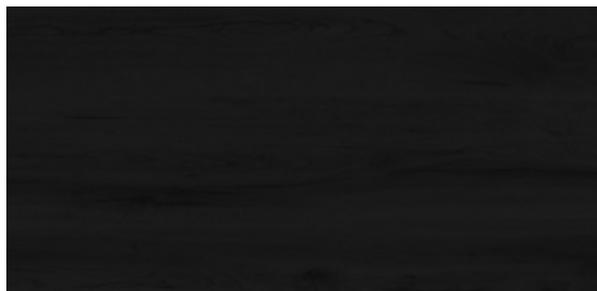
# WOOD FINISH SAMPLES



**Natural beech**



**Oiled oak\***



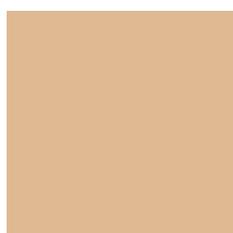
**Black painted**

# LAQUER PAINT COLOURS\*\*

FOR LEGS AND TRAYS



**Off White**



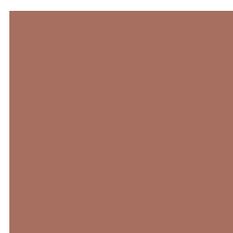
**Peach**



**Macchiata**



**Silky Grey**



**Rosewood**



**Olive Grey**



**Toffee**



**Cashmere**



**Cognac**



**Terra**

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!

\*\* PLEASE NOTE: Not all models are available with legs in these colours. For details, please refer to the product information of the specific model!