



**LEADERS HOLDING CO.<sup>TM</sup>**

Est. 1971

## Central Cushion

Central Cushion is Leader's Casual Furniture's® internal cushion production facility. This facility gives us a large competitive advantage by allowing us to directly control:

- ✓ Quality
- ✓ Comfort
- ✓ Construction
- ✓ Lead Times
- ✓ Price

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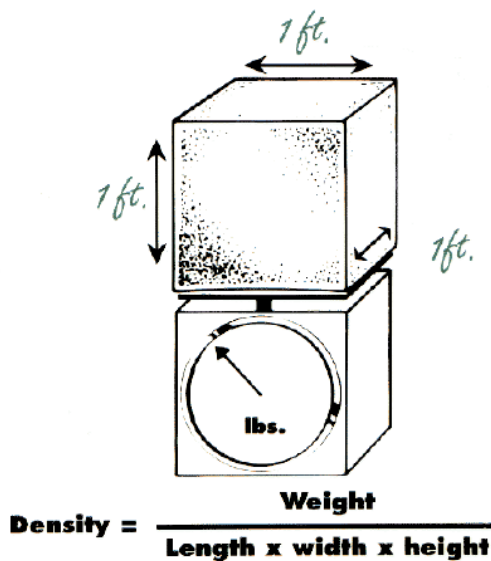
## Cushion Density:

All of our foam is high quality, virgin polyurethane foam. Density and thickness vary according to its seating application. Sofas and loveseats are thicker and less dense while dining and thinner cushions are denser. Our foam may be used indoor and outdoor. Outside use of foam requires some care: the cushioning should be removed in the rain and should be turned on their side to drain if they do get wet.

### Definition

Foam density is not weight. It is actually a measurement of mass per unit of volume. Density is a function of the chemistry used to produce the foam, of additives used to increase density, and of any additives used to improve the combustion resistance properties of the foam. Flexible polyurethane foam is available in a broad range of densities, ranging from as low as 0.8 pcf to as high as 6 pcf. Most foam applications utilize foam in the 0.9 to 2.5 pcf density range. Foam density is a function of the density of the virgin, or unfilled foam. This is also called polymer density. If the foam contains no additives or fillers, the polymer density is the same as the overall foam density. When additives or fillers are used in producing the foam, the foam density will be higher than the polymer density. Generally speaking, the higher the polymer density of the foam, the greater the cost of the foam. However, this foam will generally also have better physical properties including support and durability. If there is a concern for foam performance, it is always important to determine whether the foam contains any type of additives so that the clearest understanding can be established as to whether the foam density and the polymer density are one and the same.

**Flexible polyurethane foam density is measured in pounds per cubic foot (pcf)**



## Dacron Wrap:

It's untrue that Dacron wrapping somehow makes your cushioning less susceptible to water. Dacron wrapping cushions have two purposes and they are:

1. To fill out the casing the foam is in
2. To create smooth and soft edges in the finished product.

You will see some seating cushions that appear to be all Dacron. This is not Dacron. It is what is called densified polyester batting. This type of cushion, though comfortable, at the point of sale will break down and flatten out quickly. There is no substitute for high quality polyurethane foam.



## Bagged Backs:

Almost all of our cushion backs are blown fiber. This blown fiber looks like Dacron but it is not. Blown fiber is picked and lofted by a large baling machine and blown into bags to be used for back cushions and pillows. This type of cushioning requires care. Because it is a blown, lofted product it must be fluffed from time to time just like your bed pillow. If you do not take care of this product it will start to sag.

## Buttons:

Most buttons use steel cores. All of our buttons have aluminum cores with nylon backs. This makes our buttons weather resistant. Our buttons are covered with matching fabric and are pressed together. Our buttons require very little care. However, if you were to push hard directly on the button this could result in the nylon back becoming unseated and the fabric will peel off the button. Our service department is trained and equipped to handle button services. We have complimentary button replacement tools to assist customers with their replacement.

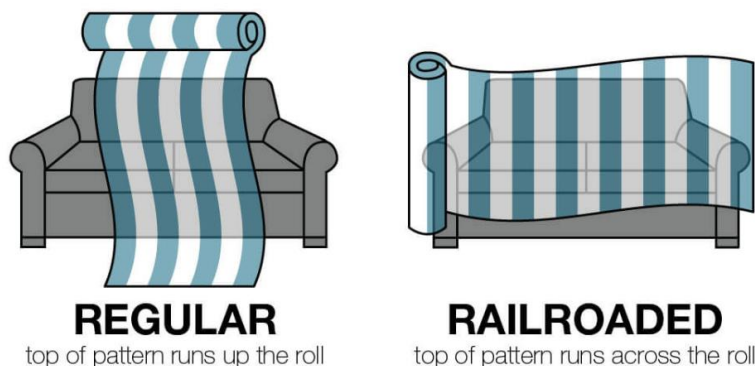


## Railroaded vs Up The Roll Fabrics

Railroaded fabric is best described by how the design is oriented on the roll. The design will be created from selvage to selvage, or the width of the fabric. Say your fabric is 54 inches wide. The design is oriented perpendicular to the 54 inch wide roll. This is due to the fact when you're weaving, you want your filling yarns, or the weft latitudinal yarns, to create the designs. You can have more color variation this way. If the design is created up the bolt or roll, the colors in the design are limited to the colors of the warp yarns or the longitudinal yarns.

A common term used in home textiles is the term "railroaded" when referring to the orientation of a fabric. When fabric is railroaded, it means the design is created from selvage to selvage. The selvage is the edge of the fabric, usually referred to as the width. So, if you have striped upholstery fabric, the stripes would run from selvage to selvage and not all the way up the roll.

### What's railroaded fabric?



Fabrics are usually made in 54" width. This means the fabric is woven in a piece 54" wide, and in nearly unlimited lengths. After it is woven, the fabric is rolled onto a bolt for shipping and storage so there are no creases in the fabric. Weaving fabric "railroaded" allows you to cover the entire sofa width in one horizontal piece of fabric without seams. Some plain or solid color fabrics can be turned in any direction, so the importance of railroading a fabric is not as significant when dealing with these plains; however, when considering a Jacquard woven fabric with a specific design or texture, whether a pattern is railroaded or not can make a big difference in how it is applied to the cushion.

There are times when the common 54" width of fabric is not enough to run the span of a piece of furniture. For instance, if you have a very long cushion that exceeds the width of the fabric, The cushion would have to have a seam. If the fabric is railroaded then the seam is not needed.

In the illustration, consider the edges of the fabric (selvages), the iron rails the train rolls on, and the stripes or patterns are the cross ties. If the intended top and bottom of the design motif is pointing toward the two iron "tracks," the fabric can be woven at any length to span the length of the sofa back and beyond. If the intended top and bottom of the design motif is pointing right and left along with the "cross ties" of the railroad tracks, the pattern could look odd when applied to the sofa back.

## Cushion Care

### Drying

After a soaking rain or anytime the cores of the cushions get wet it is best to stand the cushion on end to allow them to drain more quickly. This will prevent mold and mildew growth between the frame and the cushion.

### Spot Clean

Spot wash the fabric to clean spills by using a sponge or a soft bristle brush with Meguiar's Extreme Multi-Surface Cleaner. Spray the affected areas and rinse thoroughly. For tough soiling brush area with a soft bristle brush in a circular motion, then rinse.



**DO NOT MACHINE WASH OR MACHINE DRY THE CUSHION CASINGS. YOU COULD DAMAGE THE EAMS.**

**Cushions made from 100% solution-dyed acrylic can be cleaned with Bleach. Use a premixed bleach cleaner or 50% bleach water mixture. You can add mild dish soap to loosen soiling if desired. Check a small, inconspicuous spot for color fastness before cleaning the entire cushion. Be sure to rinse the cushion thoroughly to remove all of the bleach solution.**

### Fluff and Rotate

The more a cushion is used the softer it will feel. Pillow fill can settle and compress. Rotate seat cushions every cleaning. Fluff and loft pillow and backs to restore the look and make a comfortable sit. Not rotating seat cushions over time may make your favorite seat feel noticeably softer than a seat not used as often. Not fluffing pillows and backs occasionally will cause them to look flat and like they are missing fill.

