



How to look after your furniture, furnishings and flooring



Flooring



Furniture



Leather



Upholstery



Beds



Soft furnishings

RODGERS

From Our Home to Yours



Introduction

Your guide to product care

At Rodgers, we're proud of our store and the service we give to our customers. The success of our company is based on taking a real interest in customers' homes and lifestyles, so that we can make sure our product range reflects lives and aspirations.

In our store you'll find exceptional ranges from some of the finest designers and makers of furniture and furnishings. But our service is also an integral part of what we're about. We deliver carefully, we fit carpets and flooring expertly and efficiently, we make up soft furnishings impeccably, and we'll advise on any aspect of the products in our store.

Taking care of your investment

We want to ensure that buying furniture or furnishings from us is an enjoyable experience, and we also want to make sure that your choice gives many years of trouble-free use. We recognise that carpeting your house, buying a new sofa, or choosing a new bed, is a significant investment, and we want to pass on all our product knowledge so that you get the best

from what you buy. That's why we've put together this handy guide – to provide a reference on cleaning and care for our main product areas – flooring, furniture, upholstery, beds and soft furnishings.

Delivery day

When your new furniture or furnishings arrive, you will probably find some manufacturer's labelling, warranties and paperwork included. Read through these carefully, and keep them in a safe place. Sometimes the paperwork includes advice on product care which applies particularly to your product type or model, and though our brochure gives general guidance on care, it's always best to refer to manufacturer guidelines where they are provided.



Furniture & Home Improvement Ombudsman

If you have any problems with your purchases, please get in touch and we'll do our best to resolve the issue. If you feel dissatisfied with the outcome, then we are members of the Furniture Ombudsman scheme which may help.

Contents

Ask us about recycling your old furniture & flooring

Carpets, wood and vinyl flooring

Pages 4-7

Everything you need to know about looking after your carpets, solid wood floors, laminates and luxury vinyl, from everyday care to coping with emergencies.

Furniture

Pages 8-11

How to look after your lovely new furniture, whether it includes natural wood, painted finishes, glass or metal or all of these materials.

Leather upholstery

Pages 12-13

Our leather upholstery is of the finest quality and we give you all the details of how to keep it feeling luxurious and looking its best for years to come.

Fabric upholstery

Pages 14-15

You want your choice of fabric to keep its looks whatever the wear. We tell you how to maintain its fresh look and feel, and to maximise its life.

Beds

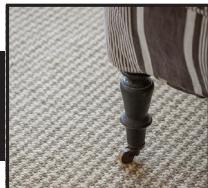
Pages 16-17

Once you've experienced the true comfort of your new bed, you want it to stay that way. This section will help you maintain your bed in peak condition.

Soft Furnishings

Pages 18-19

Our team members are really skilled in making up beautiful curtains, blinds, cushions, tiebacks and a host of accessories. This is your go-to section to keep them looking great!



Caring for your flooring

Carpets

You may notice a slight smell after your carpet is first fitted, from the textile itself, the underlay and any adhesives. Opening a window will help disperse the smell and it should disappear within a few days. Once the carpet is down, check where sunlight falls, and get in the habit of closing blinds or curtains in strong sun to help prevent fading.

Vacuum your carpet as soon as it is laid. Fitting sometimes results in the tufts being squashed in different directions, giving a shaded look to some parts. Vacuuming helps the tufts to return to their upright position. Light reflects differently when the pile lies in different directions due to wear or pressure, and gives the effect of light and darker areas.

When a carpet is newly laid, it may shed fibres for the first few months. Simply use your vacuum cleaner to remove this, and it should stop in time. On an ongoing basis, vacuum regularly to remove dirt and grit as this helps the tufts remain upright and in good condition. For loop pile carpets just use the suction head. Rotating beater bars and brushes can give a felted appearance to the loops.

Pilling

Pilling is usually found on a loop pile carpet and is caused by friction/abrasion on the top fibres of the loop, resulting in a 'fuzzy' appearance. This is usually more apparent in the main areas of usage, e.g. doorways, turns, stairs and in front of a sofa. Pilling is not a manufacturing fault and is a normal occurrence on loop piles and is due to local conditions beyond our control. Major local causes of pilling include footwear with high traction soles and upright vacuum cleaners which incorporate a nylon brush beater bar or Velcro strip used to pick up lint. To prevent pilling recurring, it is necessary for the consumer to identify the local causes and treat it accordingly.

Pole Marks

We come across this situation on a daily basis and quite often customers worry about this type of line and think it is a manufacturing fault or the fitter has put a join in the carpet where it was not necessary to do so. The line is caused by the leading edge of the carpet digging into the pile of the carpet when it is rolled onto the cardboard pole/tube and this causes pressure on the pile of the carpet and



Ask us
about removing
your old
floorcovering.



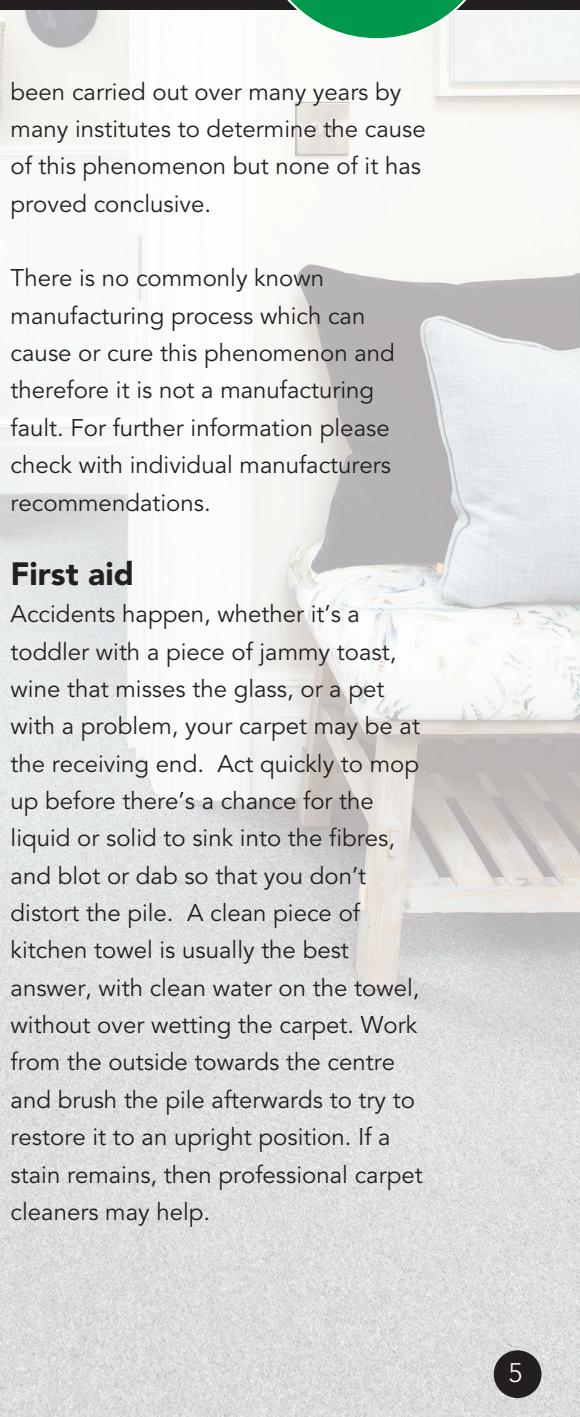
temporarily squashes it down. This action creates a virtually straight line across the width of the carpet.

Shading

Shading occurs because the pile of the carpet has become crushed, flattened or brushed in a different direction to the natural lie of the pile whilst in situ. This causes light reflection at different angles resulting in the creation of light and dark patches on the carpet. This will occur on all pile fabrics but can be more noticeable on plainer carpets because the shadows created by the pile pressure will not be disguised by a heavy pattern or design.

Pile Reversal

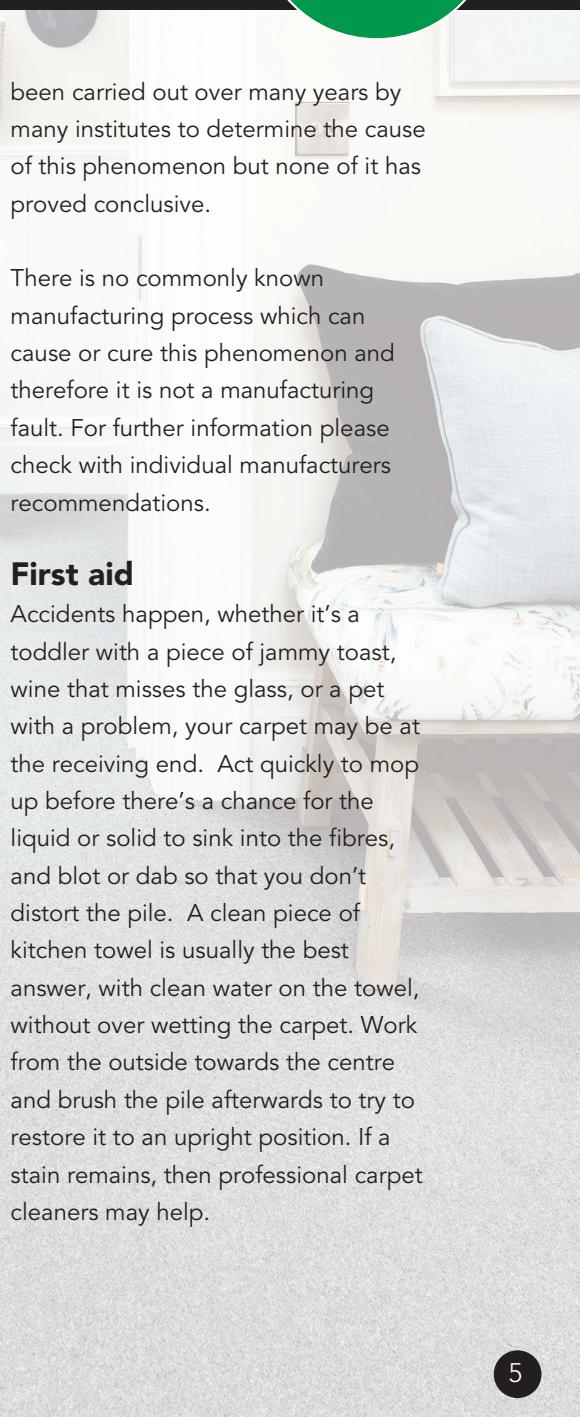
Like shading, this occurs when the pile or nap of the carpet changes direction and thus reflects light at different angles showing the effects of shading which can become permanent. It is also described as 'watermarking'. This can happen to every carpet construction be it Axminster, Wilton, Tufted, Hand Woven, Persian, Chinese, Indian or even Coir Matting. Like shading it can be more apparent on plain carpet because heavy patterns can disguise the effects. It can occur quite quickly after installation. A tremendous amount of research has



been carried out over many years by many institutes to determine the cause of this phenomenon but none of it has proved conclusive.

There is no commonly known manufacturing process which can cause or cure this phenomenon and therefore it is not a manufacturing fault. For further information please check with individual manufacturers recommendations.

First aid



Accidents happen, whether it's a toddler with a piece of jammy toast, wine that misses the glass, or a pet with a problem, your carpet may be at the receiving end. Act quickly to mop up before there's a chance for the liquid or solid to sink into the fibres, and blot or dab so that you don't distort the pile. A clean piece of kitchen towel is usually the best answer, with clean water on the towel, without over wetting the carpet. Work from the outside towards the centre and brush the pile afterwards to try to restore it to an upright position. If a stain remains, then professional carpet cleaners may help.



Caring for your flooring

Vinyl Floors

When your vinyl floor is first installed, please don't walk on the seamed areas for at least 12 hours. Don't position or roll heavy objects across the floor.

While vinyl is extremely practical and hardwearing, remember to use a soft brush attachment on your vacuum cleaner to remove surface dirt and don't use abrasive cleaners. Clean up spills immediately so that the liquid doesn't reach seams where it may seep through to the sub floor and cause damage.

Doormats are your friends, both inside and outside the house! But check that your mat is suitable for vinyl before buying, and that it doesn't have a rubber backing because this can discolour the vinyl.

Laminate

Use a dry mop or a vacuum cleaner to keep the floor clear of dust and dirt and put protective pads on the feet of your furniture. Look at your own feet too, and try to wear soft soled shoes

Hardwood

Colour variations are part of the natural attraction of wood floors, so enjoy! Use dry soft mops and vacuum

cleaning to remove dirt, and keep an eye on pets' nails which may damage the surface. Mop up spills immediately as moisture will warp the wood. Don't use wax-based, harsh chemicals or abrasive cleaners, or leave damp rugs on your floor.

Fitting – Points to Note

Damage to Property – Our fitters carry out their work with great skill and care, but home décor can still be marked or scuffed. New paintwork is especially vulnerable and should be allowed to fully dry.

Rooms must be clear of all furniture to aid our fitters. Alternatively we can move furniture on your behalf, but there is a charge for this service and is undertaken at the owners risk.

Doors may need to be trimmed to allow clearance for your chosen flooring. This is not part of the fitting service.

Prior to fitting our free survey only checks what is visible without lifting existing flooring. If you would like the subfloor checking, you must lift the existing flooring prior to our inspection. We will then advise of any works that are required to the subfloor.



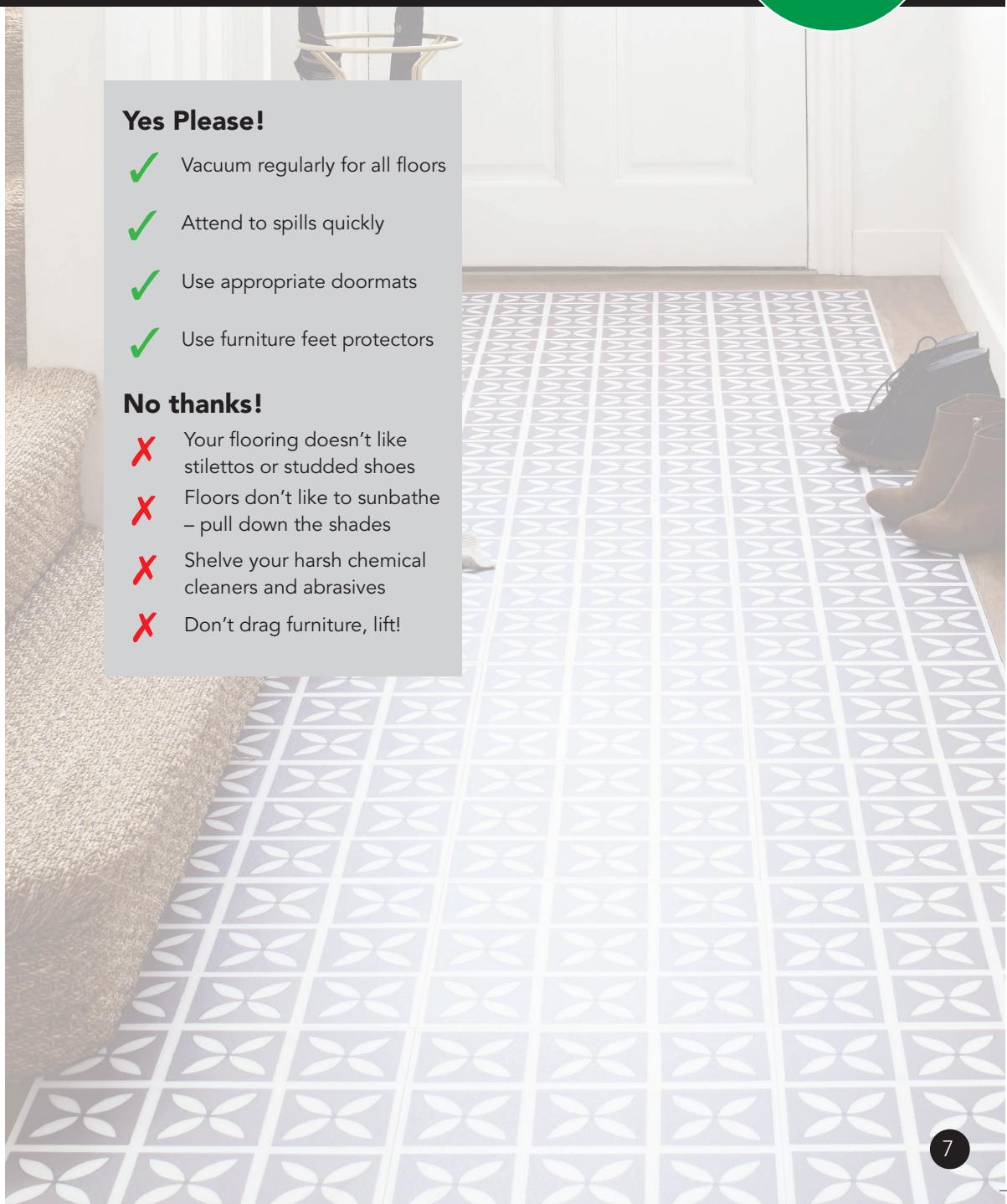
Ask us
about removing
your old
floorcovering.

Yes Please!

- ✓ Vacuum regularly for all floors
- ✓ Attend to spills quickly
- ✓ Use appropriate doormats
- ✓ Use furniture feet protectors

No thanks!

- ✗ Your flooring doesn't like stilettos or studded shoes
- ✗ Floors don't like to sunbathe – pull down the shades
- ✗ Shelve your harsh chemical cleaners and abrasives
- ✗ Don't drag furniture, lift!





Protecting the finish on your furniture

Today's furniture can include several materials in its design, including a range of wood, glass or metals. The first thing to do when your furniture arrives is to check the manufacturer's documentation, to see if component materials are listed, and if particular care instructions for these are included.

Positioning your furniture is very important, but you have probably had a space in mind before you purchased from us. Remember that heat of any kind will affect furniture, and you should avoid positioning your new furniture close to direct heat sources such as radiators, and open fires or stoves. Direct sunshine can increase the surface temperature of furniture quite considerably and this can result in shrinkage or warping of wood surfaces, and the sun's UV rays can discolour the natural shades of wood. So think not only of artificial heat sources, but natural sunlight too, before deciding where your furniture looks best. Solid wood absorbs humidity from the air in your room, so opening a window on damp or rainy days, or using air conditioning, will affect the moisture content of wood and may result in shrinking or warping.

Oak furniture

Oak is a beautiful timber and part of its attraction is the natural variation in its shades and patterning. The most recognisable difference between oak and other hardwood timbers is that oak has broad 'medullary rays'. These are groups of cells running horizontally from the centre to the outside of the log, and when oak is sawn radially – that is across the log - the grain is relatively plain, but the rays can display wonderful natural patterning effects, and these are not defects.

Natural wood finishes

If your furniture is mainly made from wood, then it will have a protective finish which could be clear lacquer, or waxed. The manufacturer's documentation will probably give guidance as to which finish applies to your furniture, but if not, please call us.

For lacquered surfaces, when your furniture first arrives, wipe over with a dry cloth to remove any dust. For day to day cleaning, please do not use any cleaning agents, polishes or abrasives, but simply wipe with a dry cloth. For removal of stains or spots, use a soft cloth moistened with tap water or a mild soap. Then wipe with a dry cloth to avoid leaving moisture marks. To

Our furniture

maintain the furniture's original appearance, try to avoid rubbing, bumping or scratching the surface.

Waxed finishes will fade over time, and may become dry – a natural process and not a defect. Using a high quality wax polish can revive it, and you should carefully follow the instructions given by the maker of the polish. Applying wax polish may change the appearance of the wood, and you should choose clear polish or one which matches as closely as possible the original shade of the timber. General spray-on furniture polish and other cleaners should not be used on a waxed surface.

For all wood surfaces, do not put hot plates or cups directly on to the surface as this will cause permanent discolouration of the finish.

Reclaimed Furniture Characteristics

Our reclaimed ranges are manufactured using old, reclaimed, doors - made from either Elm or Pine, as well as other building parts. Like all antiques, each piece is unique, which is what makes them so special. Below are some of the characteristics which you should expect to find in products made from reclaimed wood.



Small cracks along the grain line.



Blocking to replace holes left by hardware.



Areas of natural surface variations.



Irregular patterns.



Small holes in the wood.



Knots in the grain.



Protecting the finish on your furniture



Small cracks due to
temperature & humidity
variations



Variations in grain pattern.

Caring For Your Furniture

Reclaimed furniture should be treated like any other wood – using a coaster or placemats to protect it. You should also follow the below guidelines when caring for your furniture.

- Always use a soft, lint free, dry cloth, when dusting and ensure that there is no grit on the duster.
- We do not recommend using silicon or spray polishes, abrasive cleaners or other household cleaning products not specifically designed for hardwood furniture as they may leave a residue on the surface of your furniture.
- Use a damp (not wet), soft cloth to clean the furniture.
- Any liquid spilled on the furniture should be cleaned up immediately using an absorbent cloth.
- Always dab the surface dry, DO NOT wipe as this may cause damage to the finish of the item. Ensure the product is completely dry by dabbing the area with another dry, soft, absorbent cloth afterwards.
- If your furniture has a lacquered finish, we recommend daily dusting and occasionally wiping the surface with a slightly damp cloth, followed by a soft, lint free, dry cloth. This will keep your furniture looking its best.
- If your furniture has an oiled finish, we recommend feeding it with finishing oil every three to four months. Finishing oils can be found in most DIY stores.
- Bolts and other fixings may work loose over time and may need tightening every now and then.

for furniture

Metal, paint and glass

Your furniture may have a painted finish, and this can be kept clean by wiping with either plain lukewarm water or by using a gentle soap. Metal such as chrome should be kept free of dust by using a soft cloth, while glass can be kept sparkling by using a damp cloth or leather with washing up liquid, soft soap or window cleaner.

We love...

- Regular dusting
- Soft cloths and gentle handling
- Steady temperatures

We don't like...

- Scratching, bumping or abrasives
- Hot crockery
- Radiators or fires
- Harsh cleaners



Looking after leather

Leather is a luxurious, natural, organic material, with each hide having its own unique texture and appearance. You may notice variations in grain and colour, marks and wrinkles, shading, veining, scarring and these are all natural qualities of leather and add to its appearance.

With the correct care, leather ages beautifully and will last for years and years. After just a few weeks of use you will notice wrinkles and creases have formed, particularly in the seating areas. This is known as puddling and is a natural process. You may also expect leather cushions to lose up to 20% of their density within the first two months. Creasing will tend to appear in seats and back cushions and is the result of everyday flexing of the leather.

As leather is a natural material, treat it as you would your own skin. Being constantly in sunlight may fade and dry out the surface, so draw the curtains or blinds on sunny days. Don't position leather furniture too close to radiators or fires, or direct fan heaters towards it. Be wary of sitting on leather upholstery while you are wearing non-colourfast or heavily soiled clothes.

Types of leather

There are several different types of leather, and usually your manufacturer's information pack will tell you which type your furniture is made from. If you are in doubt, then just call us and we'll advise.

Aniline

This is the most natural grade of premium leather with a delicate, natural soft touch and a superb look and feel.

Semi-aniline

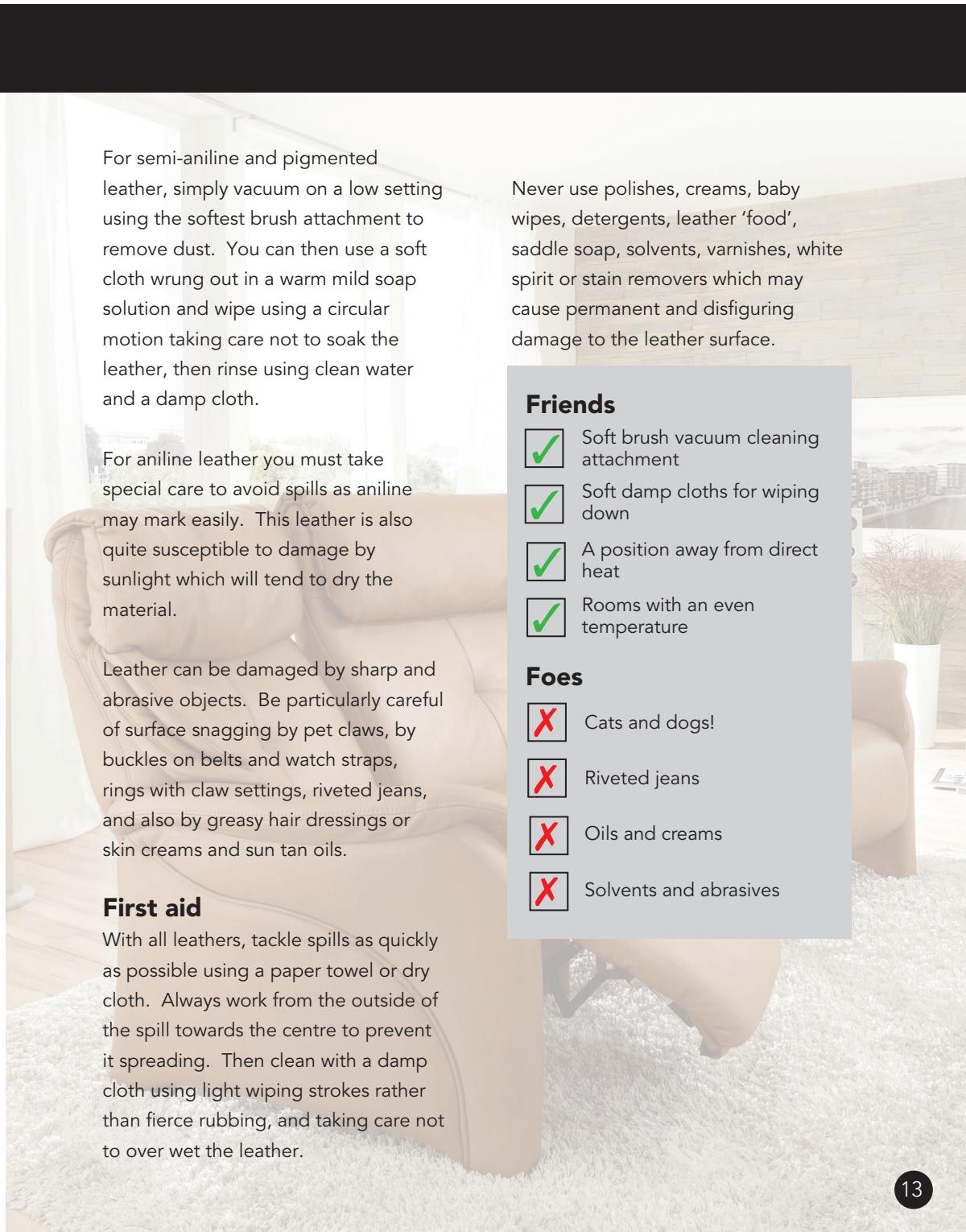
A fine alternative to aniline, it is pre-treated with colouring to offer extra resistance to wear, yet displays all the natural characteristics of leather.

Pigmented

One of the most durable leathers which has been lightly buffed to conceal marks and blemishes in the hide.

Corrected grain

Leather that has been buffed to remove most of the marks and graining of the natural hide. It is the most durable, with a thicker protective coating.



For semi-aniline and pigmented leather, simply vacuum on a low setting using the softest brush attachment to remove dust. You can then use a soft cloth wrung out in a warm mild soap solution and wipe using a circular motion taking care not to soak the leather, then rinse using clean water and a damp cloth.

For aniline leather you must take special care to avoid spills as aniline may mark easily. This leather is also quite susceptible to damage by sunlight which will tend to dry the material.

Leather can be damaged by sharp and abrasive objects. Be particularly careful of surface snagging by pet claws, by buckles on belts and watch straps, rings with claw settings, riveted jeans, and also by greasy hair dressings or skin creams and sun tan oils.

First aid

With all leathers, tackle spills as quickly as possible using a paper towel or dry cloth. Always work from the outside of the spill towards the centre to prevent it spreading. Then clean with a damp cloth using light wiping strokes rather than fierce rubbing, and taking care not to over wet the leather.

Never use polishes, creams, baby wipes, detergents, leather 'food', saddle soap, solvents, varnishes, white spirit or stain removers which may cause permanent and disfiguring damage to the leather surface.

Friends

- Soft brush vacuum cleaning attachment
- Soft damp cloths for wiping down
- A position away from direct heat
- Rooms with an even temperature

Foes

- Cats and dogs!
- Riveted jeans
- Oils and creams
- Solvents and abrasives



Keeping upholstery looking great

The first thing to think about is your furniture's position in the room. Direct sunlight can fade the fabric colours, and wide variations of temperature – for example if one part of your sofa is very near a radiator or other heat source – can stress the frame itself through expansion and contraction. The way you use your furniture can affect its life, so remember that only the seat areas should be used for sitting – please don't sit on the arms or the back of chairs and sofas, and don't let children use your furniture as a bouncy castle!

Settling in

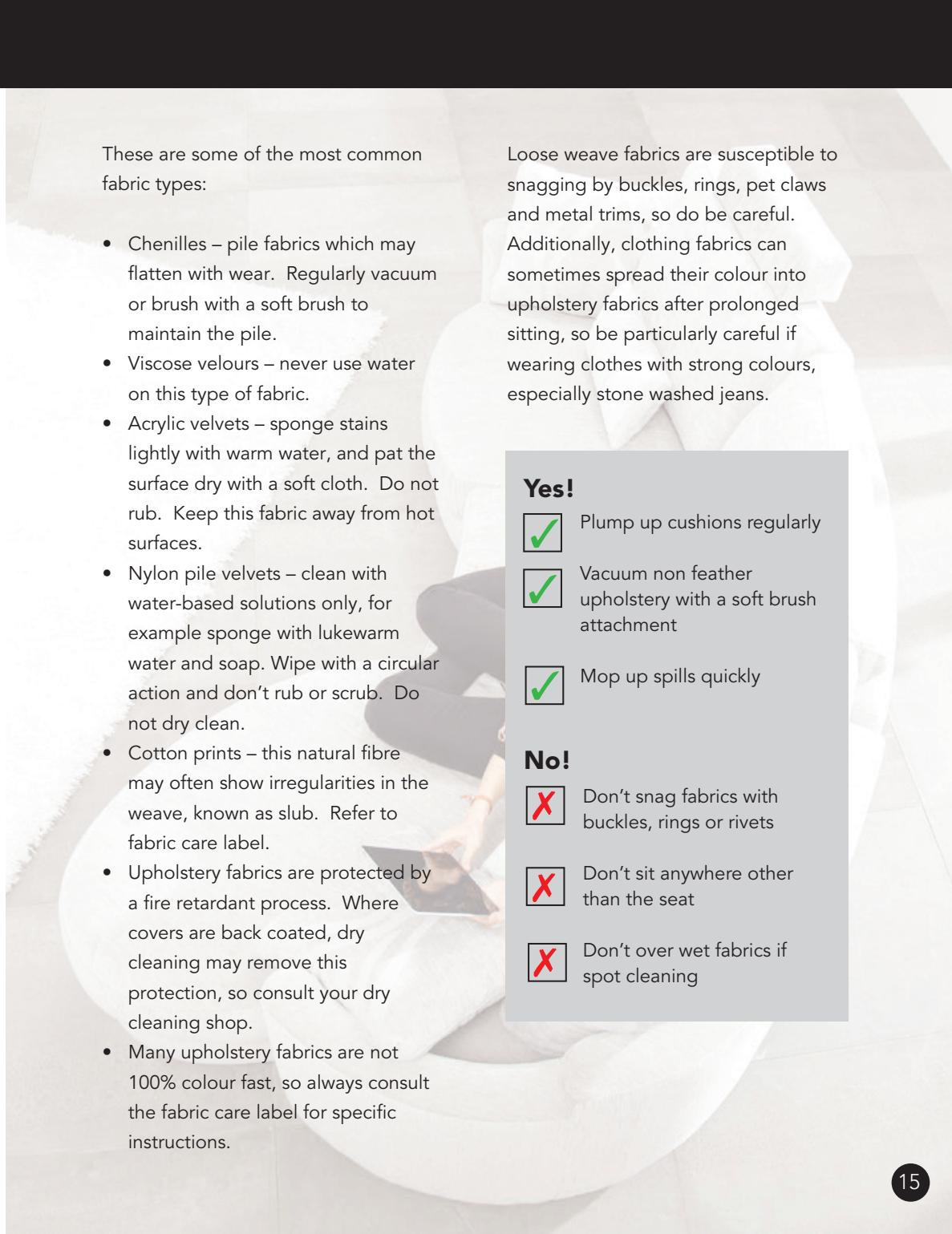
In the first few weeks of use, your upholstered furniture will 'settle' as it is used, and fillings become compressed and fabric stretched. You can help your sofas and chairs settle by smoothing out the coverings from the centre to the left and right towards the arm rests. Depending on the type of fabric, you may find that the material 'pills' into little bobbles, much like a knitted sweater. You can remove these carefully. Over time you should try to avoid always sitting in the same spot on a sofa, as this will not allow it to age evenly. Chenille, velour and microfibre fabrics may also show

permanent 'sitting marks' as the fabric pile is compressed and the light reflects differently from the angles of the tufting.

Cleaning and care

Vacuum clean your upholstery at least once a week on a gentle setting using a soft brush attachment. Plump up and pat your cushions into shape if they contain fibre or feathers. Feather cushions are better brushed than vacuumed as too powerful suction may draw the feathers through their inner casing. Cushions with foam will lose some of their firmness with wear, but regularly turning reversible cushions and changing their positions will help them maintain their shape.

Depending on the type of fabric, you can use a specialist dry foam cleaner for minor soiling, but do remember to test on a small area first of all and follow the instructions carefully. Mop up spills immediately from the surface with a light clean absorbent cloth using a dabbing action. For heavy soiling, a professional upholstery cleaning service will advise you.



These are some of the most common fabric types:

- Chenilles – pile fabrics which may flatten with wear. Regularly vacuum or brush with a soft brush to maintain the pile.
- Viscose velours – never use water on this type of fabric.
- Acrylic velvets – sponge stains lightly with warm water, and pat the surface dry with a soft cloth. Do not rub. Keep this fabric away from hot surfaces.
- Nylon pile velvets – clean with water-based solutions only, for example sponge with lukewarm water and soap. Wipe with a circular action and don't rub or scrub. Do not dry clean.
- Cotton prints – this natural fibre may often show irregularities in the weave, known as slub. Refer to fabric care label.
- Upholstery fabrics are protected by a fire retardant process. Where covers are back coated, dry cleaning may remove this protection, so consult your dry cleaning shop.
- Many upholstery fabrics are not 100% colour fast, so always consult the fabric care label for specific instructions.

Loose weave fabrics are susceptible to snagging by buckles, rings, pet claws and metal trims, so do be careful. Additionally, clothing fabrics can sometimes spread their colour into upholstery fabrics after prolonged sitting, so be particularly careful if wearing clothes with strong colours, especially stone washed jeans.

Yes!

- Plump up cushions regularly
- Vacuum non feather upholstery with a soft brush attachment

- Mop up spills quickly

No!

- Don't snag fabrics with buckles, rings or rivets
- Don't sit anywhere other than the seat
- Don't over wet fabrics if spot cleaning



Take care of your bed

A new bed or mattress is an investment that will repay you over many years, and we want you to get the best out of your purchase. When it first arrives, if you are moving it around yourself, then we suggest you need at least two people to carry or turn a mattress.

We don't advise using a new mattress with an old divan base, or on an old bedstead. Your new mattress will not be adequately supported and will not wear properly, and it won't give your body proper support either. Where you are using a slatted bedstead, the slats should not be more than 7.5cms apart. If they are wider than this, you need a bedstead mattress base between the slats and the mattress, to ensure the mattress is properly supported.

Mattresses are designed to be slightly shorter than the base, so that headboards and bedding fit properly. It's a good idea to air the mattress before using it, leaving it in a well ventilated room for a few hours before sleeping on it for the first time. The mattress may have a slight odour when unwrapped, but this should disappear after a while, and airing will help to do that.

If you have a divan base with storage drawers, make sure you check the maximum weight the drawers will hold. You'll usually find this on a sticker within the drawers or in the manufacturer's information pack.

Settling in

Your new bed will probably feel quite different from the one you have been used to, and both you and the bed will need time to get used to one another. We recommend using a mattress protector from day one. Not using one may invalidate the warranty. Fillings will tend to settle over the first few months, so turning the mattress over, and turning the head to the foot, will help the filling settle evenly. The manufacturer's instructions may give guidance on specific turning for your mattress, particularly if the design incorporates a seasonal warm and cool side, and some mattresses are 'no turn' design, but generally speaking we suggest the following:

Week 1:

Position mattress with label showing on top surface and at foot end of bed.

Week 2:

Rotate mattress so that label is at the head end of bed.



Ask us
about recycling
your old bed or
mattress.

Week 3:

Turn over the mattress so that label is on underside at head end.

Week 4:

Rotate mattress so that label is on underside at foot end.

Week 5:

Turn over the mattress so that label is on top side at foot end (back to Week 1 position).

After these first five weeks, we suggest your mattress should be rotated monthly, and turned over every 6 months.

Keeping it clean

Leave your mattress to air on a daily or weekly basis by turning back bed linen for a few hours to allow moisture to evaporate and air to circulate through the filling. Clean the surface with a soft brush from time to time to remove dust and fluff, but don't use a vacuum cleaner as this can disturb the filling. If you spill liquids on the mattress, use a dry cloth or paper towels to dab up the moisture and if you need to sponge the stain, use a damp cloth and a mild solution of soap and water.

The fabric tufts in the mattress ensure that the upholstery remains in place and are purpose designed to break off if they are put under too much strain. They are replaceable, so contact the manufacturer if a tuft breaks.

Always

- Clean the surface with a soft brush
- Turn and rotate regularly
- Use the handles to move the mattress
- Air the mattress regularly

Never

- Don't fold or roll your mattress
- Don't use a plastic under-sheet as this will lead to condensation
- Don't sit on the edge of the mattress
- Don't let children jump on the mattress



Curtains, blinds & soft furnishing

We have a wonderful range of fabrics at Rodgers, and we're proud of the skill and expertise of our soft furnishings team. You have probably been advised of how to protect and care for your curtains, blinds and/or soft furnishing accessories when you talked to our team, but as a reminder, please consult the fabric care label if there is one, or follow the guidelines here. Remember that if you have lined curtains, the lining may be of a different material than the main fabric, and may have different care requirements.

Ongoing care for curtains

Hand held vacuum cleaners are the easiest way to remove dust from your curtains, but alternatively, use the soft brush attachment on your usual vacuum appliance. Be quite careful when vacuuming as some curtains may have fragile areas, trims or delicate stitching. Pay particular attention to pleats and folds at the top of the curtains where dirt and cobwebs can accumulate.

Keeping windowsills dust free also helps to keep dirt and dust off your curtains, and be careful when positioning plants and flowers on windowsills as some pollens and plants can stain fabric, particularly lilies.

Always refer to the curtain labels for washing, drying and ironing instructions and/or dry-cleaning guidelines.

Washing some curtains can permanently damage or shrink the fabric. Due to the composition of some fabrics, a little shrinkage, (up to approximately 5%) can be expected. Pressing hems and side seams can distort the curtains, though if curtains are creased when you receive them, the main body of the curtains can be ironed according to instructions.

Looking after blinds

If the design of your blind incorporates cords, always keep young children away from them, and tie cords out of reach. Read the manufacturer's information thoroughly as it may include specific information for your particular type of blind.

Roman

Use the upholstery tool on your vacuum cleaner to remove dust and webs. If the blind is heavily soiled, the fabric part of it may be dry-cleaned, (does not apply to blackout blinds), following the recommendations on the fabric care label. Just remove the blind from the headrail, noting how the cords are threaded, and take out the rods and bottom bar, and then take to your

drycleaners. Then re-insert the rods and bar and rehang.

Verticals

Vacuum the louvres carefully using the upholstery attachment on your vacuum cleaner, or a hand held vacuum. Some fabrics can be gently sponged by hand using a damp sponge and gentle soap.

Roller blinds

Keep clean by regularly dusting with a clean, dry cloth. Some fabrics may be gently sponged using a damp sponge and gentle soap.

Venetian

Dust with a dry cloth or wipe with a damp cloth. Do this gently so that the slats don't deform. If the blinds are heavily soiled, they can be gently washed with a mild household detergent. For wooden slatted venetian blinds, use a dry or slightly damp, lint-free cloth.

General soft furnishings

Our soft furnishings team members are very creative when it comes to trims, pelmets, covers, tie-backs, cushions and throws. If you are in any doubt how to look after your accessories, please contact the team and they will be delighted to advise you.

Thumbs Up!

- Gentle vacuuming
- Read the fabric care labels
- Go easy on delicate fabrics
- Regularly dust blinds

Thumbs Down!

- Don't use full force vacuuming
- Never use a hot machine wash
- Don't close curtains or blinds with greasy or sticky hands
- Keep flower pollen and sticky sap away

Contributing towards a greener world

At Rodgers, we do as much as we can to operate in an environmentally friendly way.

This includes:

- Recycling all paper, cardboard and plastic packaging
- Recycling furniture and carpets collected from customers' homes (when requested as part of our service).
- Minimising landfill waste – just 15% of our output goes to landfill
- Ensuring all wood furniture ranges come from manufacturers committed to renewable timber sources

If you have any queries about any aspect of furniture or furnishings you have bought from us, please contact us by phone or email and we will be happy to help.

RODGERS

From Our Home to Yours

Monks Cross, York, YO32 9JR

Tel: 01904 610570

Email: sales@rodgersofyork.co.uk

Web: www.rodgersofyork.co.uk