

CARE & MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TEXTILES

- In order for furniture fabrics to last longer and maintain their quality, it is important to clean the fabric regularly.
- Usually it is enough to vacuum the fabric with a soft nozzle once in a while.
- If the fabric is really dirty, a foam detergent can be used, if it is allowed on the fabric specification. Water wash or dry wash applies to removable fabrics according to the specification for the each fabric.
- Stains shall always be removed as soon as possible. In most cases using a damp cloth is enough, but sometimes you may need to use a pH-neutral detergent or a detergent for professional use.
- Keep in mind that different textile materials require different cleaning, so be sure to always follow the recommendations that apply to each material.

WOOL FABRIC

- Wool is antistatic and does not attract dirt as easily as other fabrics. But in order for the fabric to retain its beautiful appearance, you should vacuum the fabric with a soft brush, preferably every week.
- When it comes to stains, it is important to try to remove them as soon as possible.
- If the stain has dried in, start by vacuuming up as much of it as possible before starting the treatment.
- If the stain is still wet/moist, start by soaking up as much of the liquid as possible using a clean towel or a white paper towel.
- Gently rub the stain with a clean white cloth. At first try using only water. If water is not enough, try a pH-neutral detergent diluted in tepid water. It is important to follow the instructions on the bottle.
- Every time you add water or the water/detergent mixture, press the cloth with a dry towel or white paper towel to remove moisture and dirt.
- Use water only as a final cleaning.

SYNTHETIC FABRIC

- Synthetic fabric need more regular cleaning than wool because it attracts more dust and dirt.
- To remove stains on this type of fabric, spray a cleaning solution consisting of tepid water and mild soap/detergent on the stain and then gently go over the fabric from edge to edge.
- Use a sponge or a brush with soft bristles for this. A brush that is too hard can tear the fabric. Also avoid scrubbing the fabric as this can have the same negative effect.
- After this procedure rinse the entire fabric with water to remove any soap/detergent residue.
- Then use a soft towel or sponge to soak up any remaining water.
- If you have a wet vacuum cleaner, you can use this to remove remaining water.
- Repeat the procedure until all soap/detergent residue is removed, then allow the fabric to air dry.



LEATHER

- It is important to protect leather covered furniture from direct sunlight and heat from a heat source, as leather is sensitive to this.
- Leather should also be dusted regularly. Use a soft cloth for this.
- Regular vacuuming is also preferable. It is important to use a soft brush when vacuuming.
- Stains should be wiped off as soon as possible.
- Make sure to use water based leather care products. Important to follow the instructions from the supplier.

Dry dirt:

- Mix mild detergent in tepid water.
- Then moisten a soft cloth, wring it out thoroughly and wipe away the stain.
- Dry with a woolen cloth.
- Let dry for a while to finally treat with a thin layer of leather care products.

Grease/oil:

- Treat according to instructions for dry dirt.
- If the stain is still visible, do nothing more. The leather will slowly absorb the stain.

Liquids:

- Immediately absorb the liquid with a cloth. NOTE - do not rub!



METAL

- Use a lint free, slightly dampened, cloth and a mild detergent for daily cleaning.
- For heavily soiled chrome, aluminum or stainless steel, a soft cloth moistened with alcohol can be used.
- Disinfection can be done with alcohol if the surface is dried.

PLASTIC

- Wipe the surface with a soft cloth and a detergent free of solvents and abrasives, ordinary washing-up liquid works well.
- Plastic should not be placed in direct sunlight or too close to heat sources as the material may become discolored and/or brittle.

GLASS

- Clean with window cleaner or detergent diluted in water

LAMINATE (melamine and HPL)

- For daily cleaning of a laminate surface wipe with a soft dry cloth.
- For stain removal, use a mild non-abrasive detergent.
- Rings and stripes on the surface are most easily removed with a window cleaner.
- Severe ingrained stains or discolorations can usually be removed by careful use of a mild abrasive cream or paste. Do not use rubbing pads or steel wool as this will cause scratches.
- Ink marks can be removed with e.g. acetone or alcohol on a clean cloth. Try on a less visible surface first.
- If the laminate has a matte surface, it can become slightly shinier if you clean it. To avoid shinier zones, it may be an idea to clean the entire surface. Always try on a less visible surface first.
- Disinfection can be done with alcohol if the surface is dried off after.



WOOD

- Clear lacquered wood has a durable surface and should be dry dusted and cleaned with a mild soap solution or washing-up liquid.
- Never use aggressive detergents, solvents or products containing abrasives.
- Avoid using large amounts of water.
- Finish by always wiping the surface dry with a dry cloth.
- Use coasters for flower pots, plates, coffee cups etc. where there is a risk of spilling.
- Be sure to remove all stains as soon as possible and wipe the surface dry after cleaning.
- Direct sunlight causes permanent colour and light differences in the surface of the wood, so remember to expose the entire wood surface to the same amount of light.



FURNITURE LINOLEUM

- For daily cleaning of a linoleum surface wipe with a dry, soft cloth. If the surface is lightly soiled, clean it with a soap-based thinner diluted in water or use a pH-neutral cleaner.
- To remove stains, clean the surface with a neutral detergent and water. For tougher stains use detergent and rub the stain with a white nylon cloth. Then wipe the surface dry.
- If that doesn't help, try soaking the surface in water with a pH-neutral universal solution for a few minutes. Gently scrub the surface with a white pad or similar. Finish by wiping off the dirty water with a cloth.
- With turpentine or a similar oil-based solvent, some pigmented stains can be removed or made less visible.
- NOTE! Do not use alkaline or alcohol based cleaners as this will damage the surface.
- Always use coasters for cups, vases, glasses, etc. to prevent stains.
- It is important to remove stains as soon as possible to prevent them from penetrating the material.
- To maintain the surface, a mixture of water and natural soap or wax should be used regularly.