



## *Care Instructions for Furniture*

Caring for fine furniture is much simpler than most people realize. In most cases, dusting regularly with a clean, soft, lint-free cloth is sufficient. We have prepared for you some care instructions for the furniture to help you protect your investment, preserve your furniture's finish and ensure that it looks great for many years.

### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Always test cleaning/polishing products in an inconspicuous location before using on visible areas.

Controlling relative humidity and temperature is important to the long-term life of the fine wood furniture, leather and upholstery. If an atmospheric change is too drastic, or humidity and temperature levels too extreme one way or the other, your furniture can be damaged.

Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. Unfiltered ultraviolet (UV) rays will discolor and damage wood, finishes, fabrics and leather. Arrange furniture out of direct sunlight; use sun screening drapes during intense sunlight hours, rotate furniture in place and in room arrangements.

### **WOODEN SURFACES**

Always dust with a polish moistened cloth. Polish cushions the cloth, eliminating the scratching that occurs with dry dusting. Dust will scratch the furniture surface if not removed properly. Always use a fine furniture polish when dusting. Never dry dust, as it could cause microscopic scratches on your furniture surface. Remember to change dusting clothes frequently since a dirty cloth may scratch your furniture's surface. Spray your furniture surface evenly, but not too generously. Wipe in a circular motion with a soft clean cloth. Then, buff until completely dry for a beautiful shine and a smudge-resistant finish. For wood trim, spray polish on the cloth first, and then dust. Silicone-based polishes are usually not the best choice for fine finishes. Be sure to use the same type of polish consistently. Your furniture will appear cloudy or streaky if oil-based and wax-based polishes are interchanged.

### **Removal of dirt spots**

Use first an undiluted neutral detergent on all stains. Color spots and spots that are insoluble in water can be removed with white spirit. Please be careful, because the treatment may damage some surfaces. It is recommended to test

the suitability of the agent on a spot that is not visible. Finally wipe off with a damp towel and dry.

### **Avoid**

- Abrasive cleaning equipments and agents.
- An uneven mechanical stress on the surface, which often results in an uneven shine.
- Strong alkaline or acidic cleaning agents.
- Strong solvents, such as acetone and thinner.
- The excessive use of waxes, because the removal of them, when necessary, may cause problems.
- The excess use of water and a prolonged effect of liquids.
- Discoloring liquids, especially coffee.
- Deep scratches, through which grease may penetrate the wood.
- Nail polish remover, hair spray and perfume (and any other products that contain solvents) can damage wood and leather finishes.
- Exposing the furniture finish to items creating extreme heat, cold or moisture. Heat creates a chemical change in the furniture finish, which can result in a white spot. Use protective padding under these items.
- Hot blasts of air such as those found from central heating, should be avoided because they cause extreme localized drying of the wood. Cyclic changes in temperature can damage furniture.
- Dragging objects across a finished surface. Lift them rather than drag.

## **TEXTILES**

The textile materials used in the furniture consist very often of mixed fabrics. In order to improve the care and usage properties or the strength of the material, fibers are combined. Both natural and synthetic fibers are used in mixed fabrics. It is advisable to test the water tolerance of the fabric on an invisible spot. For more delicate textiles there are foam or powder cleaning agents, which clean more gently.

### **Care and protection of upholstery textiles**

Vacuum clean lightly using the textile nozzle. Foam wash when the furniture is only slightly dirty. Removable coverings can also be laundry cleaned.

### **Avoid**

- Bleaching cleaning agents on colored fabrics.
- Excessive rubbing. For example, excessive rubbing when vacuum cleaning will wear the fabric.
- Brushing fabrics that nap.
- Sharp objects.
- Excessive use of water and moisture.
- Beating because the binders of the fabric may get damaged.
- UV light from direct sun.