

FURNITURE CARE INSTRUCTIONS

From Modeo you get furniture for public spaces, office and home.
In order to keep your furniture as long as possible, it is important to take care of them properly.

These care instructions provide advice on how to take care the most common furniture materials,
as well as information on cleaning and care products and tools that should be used to take care of
the materials.



PROPER USE OF FURNITURE

Furniture refers to unattached or fixed furniture used indoors. Most important thing when it comes to using furniture is that they are used for the purpose for which they were made. The furniture is often in heavy use, so the instructions which came along should be followed. Special attention must be paid to the proper use of the mechanisms.

Neglecting public safety reduces or even removes the vendor liability in case of product defects and manufacturer liability in case of product liability.

Safety factors to consider when using the furniture

- Do not use as a ladder
- Do not sit on an armrest
- Do not overload
- Follow the manufacturer's special instructions
- Check the screws and fittings from time to time that they still are tightened

Safety factors to consider when placing the furniture

- Make sure that the legs of the furniture have a cover that is suitable material for the intended purpose
- Do not place in strong sunlight or against a heating device
- Do not place on passageway or open doorway so that the furniture will not get damaged
- Do not leave outdoors

The furniture should not be misused, for example, as follows

- Using it as a ladder or as a climbing platform
- Swinging on a chair on its two feet
- Sitting on chair's armrest or on the edge of the table
- Moving the shelf without emptying and disassembling it
- Overloading the self (The load-bearing capacity of the walls must be checked before hanging cabinets or other furniture.)

When placing the furniture it is good consider the floor material which the furniture is placed on. The flooring material should withstand the load of the furniture without any depressions. It is good to make sure that colored furniture or protective material does not leave marks on the floor. A cover used on a floor that goes bad from the moisture must not absorb water. All flooring materials do not withstand without dents the usual loads of cabinet, shelf, or legs of the chair.

MAINTENANCE OF FURNITURE

Different materials of furniture are maintained in different ways. For example, wood, plastic, metal, glass, stone or linoleum may be used in furniture. It is important to follow the care instructions, as a cleaning agent that is not suitable for the material can ruin it. Cleaning agent that is suitable for one surface material can ruin other material therefore it is important to follow suitable care instructions for the material. Take care of the furniture as is typical for its material and surface treatment.

The recommended way to take care of your furniture is to have conscientious maintenance cleaning using neutral substances instead of shock treatment with strong substances. Generally speaking industrious maintenance cleaning using neutral substances is better for furniture than shock treatment with strong substances that wear out the surface.

Most wooden furniture are lacquered or painted, some oiled, waxed or completely without surface treatment. The crucial factor in cleaning and maintaining furniture is how the surface can withstand moisture. Hard surface furniture is vacuumed with a dust nozzle or damp wiped regularly. Legs of furniture as well as decorative and versatile furniture are often the most convenient to vacuum. From wide flat surfaces dust can be removed quickly by damp wiping. Smudges and light dirt are removed as needed with a damp wipe and moisture-sensitive and shiny surfaces are dried to gloss.

METHODS OF PROTECTING THE FURNITURE

Waxing	Protecting the surface with wax
Oiling	Protecting the surface with suitable oil
Surface treatment with a conservative for textile surfaces	Film which prevents moisture and dirt from absorbing to fibres which is obtained either by spraying or by conservative added to water

METHODS OF CLEANING THE FURNITURE

Brushing	Removing dirt with a brush from furniture and textile surfaces
Vacuuming	Removing loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner
Dry wiping	Wipe with a dry dust binding cleaning wipe. Suitable for surfaces that do not tolerate water.
Damp wiping	Wipe with a cleaning tool such as a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. The surface remains moist and it can be dried or left to dry itself. In addition to removing loose dirt removes also slight smudges. Suitable for lightly dirty surfaces and do not damage even the sensitive surfaces.
Moist wiping	Wipe with a cleaning tool such as a cleaning wipe which is moistened in a detergent solution. The surface remains moist and it can be dried or left to dry itself. Suitable for fresh dirt and lightly dirty surfaces.
Wet wiping	Only for surfaces that tolerate water. Wipe with a cleaning tool which is moistened in a detergent solution. The surface remains so wet it needs to be dried. Rinse the surface if a strong detergent is used.
Pressure rinsing	Executed on textile materials with a pressure washer. The pressurized water and the detergent solution are directed through the nozzle to the surface to be cleaned. The device has a water vacuumer that vacuums the water and detergent solution.
Steam cleaning	Steam cleaning enhanced by mechanical treatment. Steam detaches the attached dirt which is removed by wiping or vacuuming.

DETERGENTS

The detergents can be divided, for example, according to the pH value. For most situations, a neutral or weakly alkaline cleaner is best suited. For stain removal, some solvent can be used such as mineral turpentine denatured spirit. Detergents should be kept so that children can not get them. Follow the instructions for the use of detergents. It is best to always start with the mildest detergent.

Different detergents are suitable for different purposes:

NEUTRAL DETERGENTS

(the pH of the use solution is 6–8)

- Suitable for all water tolerant surfaces.
- Neutral detergents are the mildest on cleaning effects.
 - For example: Dishwashing detergents, window detergents and surface detergents

WEAKLY ALKALINE DETERGENTS

(the pH of the use solution is 8–10)

- Suitable for all water tolerant surfaces
- Excellent also for washing toilets and washrooms and sauna
 - For example: All purpose detergents, window detergents, disinfecting detergents and foam detergents for textile surfaces.

ALKALINE DETERGENTS

(the pH of the use solution is 10–11)

- Use with caution on painted surfaces
- Substances soften the wax
 - For example: All purpose detergents, abrasives, window detergents, disinfecting detergents

STRONGLY ALKALINE DETERGENTS

(the pH of the use solution is over 11)

- Use very carefully on painted and lacquered surfaces
 - For example: Oven cleaners, disinfecting detergents, dishwashing detergents and wax removers.

ACID DETERGENTS

(the pH of the use solution is 0–6)

- Use with care or do not use at all on sensitive surfaces
- Not suitable for aluminium, enamel, softwood or marble
 - For example: toilet cleaners, rust, calcium, etc. stain removers

WOOD, WOOD BOARDS AND VENEERED BOARDS

The furniture has different forms of wood, such as solid wood or veneered boards.

- Solid wood swells or shrinks easily. Flat, solid wood surfaces can be skewed, curved or dented. Furniture with solid wood should not be exposed to intense changes in heat or humidity.
- Veneer is a thin wood board which thickness varies. For example with veneer can be coated wood, chipboard, or MDF board, which is a fiberboard produced by a drying process.

Surface resistance depends on wood quality, surface finish, veneer thickness and material below it. Untreated wood gets dirty and smears easily. Therefore, surfaces are usually treated with paint, lacquer, oil or wax. The surface is always taken care of according to in which way it is treated.

PAINTED WOOD SURFACE

Paint creates a surface protective film that completely covers the wood pattern. Painted surface may be glossy semi-glossy or dim. Living of the wood easily splits the hard paint surface.

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping it is good to dry the surface. Glossy surface is only occasionally protected with a thin layer of furniture wax. Rubber gliders of the devices that are placed on the surfaces should be replaced with felt gliders or other non-stained material.
Stain removal	For all stains, first use an undiluted neutral washing liquid. Color stains and water-insoluble stains are removed with a mineral turpentine or denatured spirit but carefully because not all surfaces can handle treatment. It is advisable to test the suitability of the substance in place that do not show. Finally, wipe with a moist and then dry.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools and substances • Heavy abrasion on the dim surface as the surface starts to gloss easily • Strongly alkaline and acidic detergents • Strong solvents such as acetone and thinner • Coloring fluids • Abundant use of water and long-lasting influence of fluid. • Hot objects or hot water

WAXED WOOD SURFACE

Furniture wax or beeswax is used to wax the untreated wood surface.

The surface is prone to staining but the spot can be repaired again. Waxed surface is somewhat glossier than oiled surface.

Care and protection	Dry or damp wiping with a cleaning wipe. Wax with an anti-frizz cleaning wipe.
Stain removal	Stains and water traces are removed with wax..
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coloring substances • Heat

LACQUERED WOOD SURFACE

Lacquer is a surface treatment agent which forms a transparent film and its degree of gloss varies. On the lacquered surface, small detritions do not show as well as on the painted surface. Before lacquering the wood surface can be stained. With staining wood grains shows more beautifully or get more suitable color or different degrees of darkness.

Care and protection	<p>Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution (for example dishwashing liquid solution). After moist wiping the surface is good to dry. Keep the duration of effect of chemicals as low as possible. Dim or semi dim surfaces are the most delicate. Avoid rubbing as they start to gloss easily.</p> <p>Rubber gliders of the devices that are placed on the surfaces should be replaced with felt gliders or other non-stained material.</p>
Stain removal	<p>For all stains, first use an undiluted neutral washing liquid. Color stains and water-insoluble stains are removed with a mineral turpentine or denatured spirit but carefully because not all surfaces can handle treatment. It is advisable to test the suitability of the substance in place that do not show. Finally, wipe with a moist and then dry. With furniture wax gently rub very difficult stains as well as traces of heat and moisture.</p>
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools and substances • The uneven mechanical stress on the surface often results in uneven gloss • Strongly alkaline and acidic detergents • Strong solvents such as acetone and thinner • Use of waxes, as removing them if necessary can cause difficulties • Hot objects or hot water • Abundant use of water and long-lasting influence of fluid • Coloring substances, especially coffee • Deep scratches which allow fat to penetrate the wood

OILED WOOD SURFACE

Untreated wood surface can be oiled. Oil smoothes and deepens the color of the wood and increases its moisture resistance. The oil-treated surface has limited resistance to alcohol, fluids and heat.

Care and protection	<p>Dry or damp wiping with a cleaning wipe. Wood surface is oiled a few times a year with for example furniture oil. Oil is rubbed into clean and dry wood surface with powerful and rotating movements. Oil is spread as many times as the wood can absorb it. Excess oil is rubbed off after the surface has dried with a dry cleaning cloth or the surface is lightly washed. Overly frequent oiling makes the surface sticky and then dirt and dust can adhere to it easily.</p>
Stain removal	<p>Stains are removed with a neutral washing liquid, in the most difficult cases with a mineral turpentine or with abrasive paper with furniture oil. For difficult stains you can try an abrasive detergent, after which the refined spot must be oiled again.</p>
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools • Strongly alkaline detergents • Abundant use of water • Sharp objects • Coloring fluids

METAL

Metal, steel, stainless steel, copper and brass are often used in furniture and those parts. Metal surfaces can be coated or uncoated. Powder coating is a coating method that provides a hard-wearing paint surface to the surface of chemically roughened metal. Copper and brass parts are generally lacquered to prevent oxidation. Chromium plating is a coating produced by an electrochemical reaction consisting of nickel and chromium. Chromium plating can be made not only on the surface of the metal, but also on the plastic.

COATED METAL, POWDER COATED SURFACE

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution (for example dishwashing liquid solution). After moist the surface is good to dry.
Stain removal	With an undiluted neutral washing liquid, after that moist wiping and brushing.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acid detergents • Strong solvent detergents

LACQUERED SURFACE

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping the surface is good to dry.
Stain removal	For all stains use an undiluted neutral washing liquid after that wipe with moist and then dry.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasives and rough washers. Brass and copper surfaces begin to darken when the protective lacquer is damaged. • Acid detergents • Strong solvents

CHROMED SURFACE

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. After moist the surface is good to dry. Chromium can also be polished with a specially designed polishing wax.
Stain removal	Undiluted neutral washing liquid suits for all stains after that moist wiping and drying.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasives and rough washers • Acid detergents • Strong solvents

UNCOATED METAL

Care and protection	<p>To clean up, the metals that are not lacquered require their own polish. Copper, brass and bronze can be polished just by washing. Wash with neutral or slightly alkaline washing liquid. The detergent can be rubbed as such on the surface. Rinse and dry well. After polishing with polish the surfaces are not washed if a protective film against darkening is desired. The final gloss of the surface is obtained when it is rubbed with a dry cleaning cloth. Stainless steel is cleaned using either a neutral or slightly alkaline detergent. If there is greasy dirt on the surfaces, a alkaline detergent can also be used. After wet wiping it is good to dry the surfaces. The window cleaner can be used from time to time. It removes greasy dirt and dries quickly without leaving any droplets.</p>
Stain removal	Undiluted neutral or slightly alkaline detergent for all stains. For cleaning stainless steel suits white cleaners, chlorine-based cleaners and dishwashing detergents. For removing oxidants a metal cleaner is suitable.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasives and rough washers • Acid detergents • Lifting a hot cookware straight from the hotplate to a steel table because the surface expands and can blister. The surface of stainless steel may become dark due to heavy heating.

PLASTIC AND LAMINATE

Furniture or parts thereof are also made of plastic. Plastic can be painted, lacquered, chromed, etc. Different materials have very different features in which also the manufacturing process effects. High and low pressure laminates are used in loose and solid furniture of houserooms. Laminates are always finished with the requirements of the use.

FULLY PLASTIC FURNITURE

Fully plastic furniture is usually made by casting, injection molding or vacuum forming from a plate. Glass fiber reinforced plastics are rarely used. Available kinds of plastic include polyurethane (PU), polypropylene (PP), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polystyrene (PS), polyamide (PA), and so on.

COATED PLASTIC FURNITURE

The coatings may be plastics such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyolefins or paper impregnated with plastic resins, such as high pressure laminate or melamine plastic film which are used for example in kitchen furniture.

The surface layer of high pressure laminate is a layer that is resistant to mechanical wear and chemical stress. Therefore it is highly resistant to acids, alkalies and solvent cleaners used in the households and heat of about 180 ° C. Always use a tray under kettles etc. that comes directly from the oven or cooking plate.

Low-pressure laminate is considerably thinner than high-pressure laminate and is not as durable as high-pressure laminate for use and handling.

PVC and polyolefin films are glued to the surface of the plate or strip. The chemical resistance of these films is good but they do not withstand abrasive agents.

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping the surface is good to dry. Some plastics electrify and collect dust easily. Electricity can be reduced by not rinsing and drying after wet or damp wiping.
	Grimy surfaces are cleaned with undiluted neutral detergent by dissolving. Rinse and dry. You can clean light surface with bleach or white washing powder solution. If a chlorine-containing detergent is used, the cleaning water must be lukewarm so that the chlorine does not evaporate. Other cleaning agents must not be mixed with disinfectants.
	For high pressure laminates, water and mild detergents without abrasives are recommended. Bleaching agents or white washing powder solutions are not recommended.
Stain removal	Undiluted neutral detergent for all stains. Color stains and water-insoluble stains are removed with mineral turpentine or denatured spirits, followed by damp wiping.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools • Abrasives • Sharp objects • Hot objects • Coloring liquids • Strong alkaline and acid detergents • Use of acetone for cleaning polystyrene and acrylic plastics

LINOLEUM

Linoleum is a genuine natural product which raw material is mainly linseed oil, wood flour and / or cork groats and limestone flour. Base of linoleum is usually either cardboard or jute that is glued onto the surface of the furniture. Linoleum is used for table top coating and furniture coating. Linoleum products are treated as dirt repellent at the manufacturing stage either by lacquering or waxing. Waxed surface is not as durable as lacquered, but it is easier to keep it looking good. When buying furniture, make sure how the linoleum is finished so that it can be treated in the way that is best way for the coating.

Care and protection	<p>Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping the surface is good to dry. Microfiber cloth is well suited for daily cleaning. Grime surfaces are cleaned with undiluted neutral detergent by dissolving, after which the surface is rinsed and dried.</p> <p>Waxed linoleum coating can be renewed if necessary. A thin layer of oil wax is applied and allowed to dry. The lacquered linoleum surface can also be relacquered. The appropriate lacquer should be checked by the seller.</p>
Stain removal	For all stains first undiluted neutral detergent. Color stains and water-insoluble stains are removed with a mineral turpentine or denatured spirit finally moist wiping and drying. The waxed surface can be stain removal and enhancement with thinned wax. In this way marks left by the heat and moisture can also be treated.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning supplies and detergents • Strongly alkaline as well as acid detergents. • Strong solvents such as acetone and thinner • Hot objects or hot water • Abundant use of water and long-lasting fluid effect • Coloring liquids, especially coffee • Deep scratches through which grease can penetrate into the linoleum.

GLASS

Different types of glass are used in furniture:

- Antique glass is glass that has been made to look like old glass during manufacture.
- Float glass is the most common glass made using the latest technology.
- The durability of tempered glass has been improved and it is so-called safety glass, which breaks into small pieces. It is used like flat glass as table tops and in cabinets and vitrines.
- The laminated glass has two layers of glass and plastic between the layers.
- Ornament glass is patterned glass.

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution or window cleaner. After moist wiping it is good to dry the surface.
Stain removal	Special substances can be used to remove stains or to clarify the glass surface according to the cleaning instructions of the detergent. Solid stains are scraped off.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools • Abrasives • Strong alkaline and acid detergents • Impacts and knocks • Storing of heavy objects on a standard glass shelf

STONE

Natural stone is most commonly used in floors, table tops and walls. The most common surface treatment options for natural stone are grinding and polishing. Those affect the color and reflecting of the stone surface in different ways: the surface is kuvastava and strong in color, grinded surface is lighter dimmer than polished surface.

Density of the porous stone surfaces can be improved by the use of protective agents which penetrate the surface pores. The treatment protects the surface from dirt, water and stains, and improves some durability.

Imitated stone is often chipboard coated with a patterned coating and then treated with polyester lacquer. It is treated like a lacquered wooden surface.

GRANITE

Granite is a hard-wearing, easy-care material that is resistant to wear and moisture. The stone surface is darker when damp than dry.

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is dampened in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping the surface is good to dry. Stone surface which is damaged in use can be grinded many times.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools • Abrasives • Strongly alkaline detergents • Grease (The grease sinks into the surface pores, darkening the surface and is difficult to remove. This is not emphasized when for example in the kitchen baking mat is used when baking.)

MARBLE

Marble is also used as table tops which surface is either dim or polished; untreated or lacquered.

Marble is not suitable for the kitchen worktop because it easily absorbs grease and dirt.

Care and protection	Moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is dampened in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping it is good to dry the surface. The surface is protected with a water wax or a soap-containing care product. Lacquered stone surface are treated with the same principles as lacquered wood. Stone surface which is damaged in use can be grinded many times.
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaning tools • Abrasives • Strongly alkaline and acid detergents • Grease, color and acid stains (Untreated marble surface absorbs dirt easily and is damaged, for example, by stains caused by soft drinks, red wine, beetroot, fruit and pencils) • Great changes in temperature. Especially lacquered marble surface is sensitive to temperature changes. • Dripping water from flowerpots etc.

MAINTENANCE OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS

The upholstered furniture has either a fabric, a leather or a plastic-coated fabric as the top material. On furniture with a soft surface the dust does not show clearly therefore they easily are forgotten to clean. However uneven, soft surface accrues even more dust than smooth surface. Dust on the coating obscures the colors, makes looking shabby and overall wears the soft surface. On the other hand tuft fabrics often looks shabby when some one has sitted on them but it can be just that tuft has been collapsed or bent when the light from the fabric surface is unevenly reflected. Brushing or vacuuming the fabric will make the tuft surface appear smoother again.

The upholstery material should be chosen according to the use. For example a durable and easy-to-clean material is suitable for furniture that is in continuous use. By choosing an easy-to-care material and a pattern and color that does not immediately show a small stain or dirt will make your work easier. It is advisable to benefit the expertise of the seller.

Different materials are used for furniture upholstery. This should also be taken into consideration with those care and cleaning. Synthetic fabrics are easier to care for and more durable than for example cotton or linen. Natural fibers look beautiful, but may become dirty because they absorb moisture more easily than synthetic fibers.

The furniture fabrics are treated with variety of treatments that improve the performance, cleaning and safety properties. Upholstered seating furniture sold in Finland must not catch fire from cigarette. All upholstery materials are fire tested.

Furniture covers are sometimes removable and individually washable, but the zipper on the cover is not a guarantee of that. The purpose of the zipper is to make the covers easier to put on the padding. Washing the cover it may shrink or the edges of the fabric may unravel. The manufacturer's washing instructions should always be followed.

FILLING MATERIALS

As a padding of furniture upholstery can be for example springs and additional padding, polyurethane foam, polyester wadding, feather or down. Each padding has its own characteristics that should be taken into account. For example, the nature of fall includes clumping up of the filling and its formation inside the upholstery material. So this is not a manufacturing defect. Carefully fluffing you can try to restore the original shape. Upholstered furniture always takes shape in use. The filling material may clump up over time, making the fabric looser. This feature can be prevented by selecting furniture that have for example buttons or seams, where the indentations are not so easily visible.

TEXTILE COATINGS, FABRICS

Textile materials used in furniture are often mixtures. By combining fibers the aim is to improve for example the treatment and use properties or the strength of the material. Natural fibers and synthetic fibers are used in the mixtures.

In the care instructions is described treatments that are suitable for all the different materials in the mixture. If the care instructions allow water washing, the fabrics of the furniture can be washed with a pressure washer or steam cleaner. Water resistance is best to test to the unnoticeable part of the furniture. For more sensitive textiles, there are foam or powder detergents which are more gentle to clean with.

Care and protection	Always follow the care instructions given of the cover. Removable covers: vacuumed lightly using a textile nozzle. Dry cleaning or washing with water according to textile washing instructions. Fixed covers: vacuumed lightly using a textile nozzle. Foam wash (not for very dirty furniture). Cleaning businesses also clean textile furniture and hire pressure washers. Clean the fabric with a cleaning tool by pressing because rubbing and brushing will make it fuzzy.
Stain removal the	<p>Stains should be removed immediately so they won't ingrain. Stain always rubs deeper into the fiber with time and is hard to get off completely. The effect of the stain remover should be tested to unnoticeable spot. When removing a stain only the stain itself is treated. Gently remove the fixed dirt by scraping with a spoon. Moisture is absorbed into household paper. Stains are soaked, not rubbed. When removing a stain work both towards the stain and away from it so it will not leave a ring on the fabric.</p> <p>Use water or stain remover sparingly because the material below can be damaged or stain the cover. The safest if possible would be to wash the entire product after stain removal with either a pressure washer or a steam cleaner. If the stain remover is changed, the previous one should be allowed to dry.</p> <p>Lighter dirt on smaller surfaces can be removed with soft, clean and colorless eraser. Stains are easier to remove if the upholstery material is treated before use and after washing with a textile protective agent. The substance prevents textile surface from becoming dirty and stains absorption of stains on the textile.</p>
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures that are against the care instructions of the upholstery material • Whitening detergents with colored fabrics • Excessive rubbing (For example, excessive rubbing while vacuuming wears out the fabric.) • Brushing fabrics that frizz. • Sharp objects • Abundant use of water and moisture • Tamping because the fabric ties may be damaged • UV light, such as flower lamps and direct sunshine

LEATHERETTE

Leatherette is plastic or plastic coated fabric and is treated like plastics. The use of solvents should be avoided.

Care and protection	Damp or moist wiping with a cleaning wipe which is damped in a neutral detergent solution. After moist wiping the surface is good to dry. Some plastics electrify and collect dust easily. Electricity can be reduced by not rinsing and drying after wet or damp wiping. Grimy surfaces are cleaned with undiluted neutral detergent by dissolving. After that the surface is rinsed and dried.
Stain removal	Undiluted neutral detergent for all stains
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solvents • Abrasive cleaning tools and detergents • Strongly alkaline and acid cleaners • Sharp objects • Hot objects • Coloring liquids • Care and protection products which are not intended for the treatment of leatherette (for example, some leather care products)

LEATHER

Different types of leather are used in furniture upholstery: aniline, semianiline, suede and nubuck leather as well as pigmented leather. Most of the furniture leather has a protective surface treatment, but it can also be untreated or just dyed. The most common is pigmenting and protective surface treatment. This makes the leather more resistant to dirt, water and grease.

ANILINE LEATHER, SEMIANILINE LEATHER AND PIGMENTED LEATHER

- Aniline leather is the highest quality leather type with the appearance of natural irregularities such as scars and hues. They are like signs of authenticity. Due to the thin surface treatment, the aniline leather is more sensitive than other leather types and gets patinated in use.
- Semianiline leather is a leather that has been tinted with translucent colors after dyeing. Its nature also includes certain unevenness. In addition to dyeing the surface of the pigmented leather has different color layers. On the surface of the leather may be imprinted a smoothing pattern, marbling.

Care and protection

Use only cleaning and care products or soap solution which are intended for leather upholstery and recommended by the furniture retailer. Various detergents can cause damage that is difficult to repair. Regular vacuuming. Dust is wiped off with a damp cleaning cloth or a sponge.

Stain removal

Press with a cleaning cloth or a sponge which is moistened in mild soapy water, should not be rubbed.

Avoid

- Petrol and solvent detergents
- Alkaline and acid detergents
- Abrasives
- Dry room air, hot air like the proximity of the radiator or sunlight
- Color releasing clothes with light leather (Clothes can stain the leather.)
- Ingraining of grease coming from hair and hands
- Irrigating the leather and rubbing the wet leather

SUEDE AND NUBUCK LEATHER

- Suede is made of split leather
- Nubuck is made from nappa leather which surface is lightly polished as velvety. Also nubuck can shed loose tuft.

Care and protection

Use only cleaning and care products or soap solution which are intended for leather upholstery and recommended by the furniture retailer. Various detergents can cause damage that is difficult to repair. Brush with a foam sponge or suede brush. Dust on folds and wrinkles of the leather cover wears out the surface. Regular gentle vacuuming with a textile nozzle.

Stain removal

Press with a cleaning cloth or a sponge which is moistened in mild soapy water, should not be rubbed.

Avoid

- Petrol and solvent detergents
- Alkaline and acid detergents
- Dry room air
- Color releasing clothes with light leather (Clothes can stain the leather.)
- Ingraining of grease coming from hair and hands
- Irrigating the leather and rubbing the wet leather
- Hot air such as radiators
- Sun light