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FURNITURE CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Modeo provides furniture for public spaces, offices and homes. To ensure your furniture lasts as long as possible, proper care is essential.

These care instructions offer guidance on maintaining the most common furniture materials, along with recommendations for suitable cleaning products and maintenance tools.

When a piece of furniture reaches the end of its service life, it must be recycled properly.

*Information source: Puusepänteollisuuden Liitto ry / Huonekalujen hoito-ohjeet

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PROPER USE OF FURNITURE

Furniture refers to unattached or fixed pieces used indoors. The most important rule is to use furniture for its intended purpose. Furniture often experiences heavy use, so it is essential to follow the manufacturer's instructions. Pay special attention to the correct use of the mechanisms.

Neglecting safety instructions may reduce or even eliminate vendor liability for product defects and manufacturer liability for product-related issues.

Safety guidelines when using furniture

- Do not use furniture as a ladder.
- Do not sit on armrests.
- Do not overload furniture.
- Follow the manufacturer's special instructions.
- Check screws and fittings regularly to ensure they remain tight.

Safety guidelines when placing the furniture

- Ensure furniture legs are suitable for the floor material or have protective covers.
- Do not place furniture in direct sunlight or near heating devices.
- Avoid placing furniture in passageways or open doorways where it may be damaged.
- Do not leave furniture outdoors, unless it is specifically designed for outdoor use.

Examples of misuse

- Using furniture as a ladder or as a climbing platform.
- Tilting or swinging on a chair with only two legs on the floor.
- Sitting on armrests or on the edge of a table.
- Moving shelves without emptying and disassembling them.
- Overloading shelves (check wall load-bearing capacity before hanging cabinets or heavy furniture).

When placing furniture, consider the floor material. The flooring should withstand the furniture's weight without dents or depressions. Ensure colored furniture or protective materials do not leave marks. Floor coverings that absorb moisture should not be used under furniture. Note that some flooring materials cannot withstand the usual loads of cabinets, shelves, or chair legs without damage.

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FURNITURE CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Different furniture materials require different care methods. Common materials include wood, plastic, metal, glass, stone, and linoleum. Always follow the specific care instructions, as using an unsuitable cleaning agent can damage the material. A product safe for one surface may harm another, so it is essential to use cleaning methods appropriate for each material and its surface treatment. The best way to maintain furniture is through regular, gentle cleaning with neutral substances rather than occasional "shock treatments" with strong chemicals. Consistent maintenance with mild agents is generally better for preserving surfaces than harsh products that cause wear.

Most wooden furniture is lacquered or painted, while some pieces are oiled, waxed, or left untreated. The key factor in cleaning and maintenance is how well the surface tolerates moisture. Hard surfaces should be vacuumed with a dust nozzle or wiped with a damp cloth regularly. Furniture legs, decorative elements, and versatile pieces are easiest to vacuum, while large flat surfaces can be quickly cleaned with a damp wipe. Remove smudges and light dirt as needed with a damp cloth, and dry moisture-sensitive or glossy surfaces to restore shine.

METHODS OF PROTECTING THE FURNITURE

Waxing	Protects the surface with wax.
Oiling	Protects the surface with suitable oil.
Textile surface preservation treatment	Creates a moisture- and dirt-repellent film applied by spraying or by adding a preservation to water.

METHODS OF CLEANING THE FURNITURE

Brushing	Removes dirt from furniture and textile surfaces using a brush.
Vacuuming	Removes loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner.
Dry wiping	Wipe with a dry, dust-binding cloth. Suitable for surfaces that do not tolerate water.
Damp wiping	Wipe with a cloth dampened in a neutral detergent solution. The surface remains slightly moist and can be dried or left to air dry. Removes loose dirt and light smudges. Suitable for lightly soiled surfaces and safe for sensitive finishes.
Moist wiping	Wipe with a cloth moistened in a detergent solution. The surface remains moist and can be dried or left to air dry. Suitable for fresh dirt and lightly soiled surfaces.
Wet wiping	Only for surfaces that tolerate water. Wipe with a cloth soaked in a detergent solution. The surface remains wet and must be dried. Rinse if a strong detergent is used.
Pressure rinsing	Used on textiles with a pressure washer. Pressurized water and detergent solution are directed through a nozzle onto the surface. The device includes a water vacuum system to remove water and detergent.
Steam cleaning	Steam cleaning combined with mechanical action. Steam loosens dirt, which is then removed by wiping or vacuuming.

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CLEANING AGENTS

Cleaning agents can be classified, for example, by their pH value. For most situations, a neutral or mildly alkaline cleaning agent is best. For stain removal, a solvent such as mineral turpentine or denatured alcohol can be used. Always store cleaning agents out of reach of children and follow the manufacturer's instructions. It is best to start with the mildest cleaning agent.

Different cleaning agents are suitable for different purposes:

NEUTRAL CLEANING AGENTS (solution pH 6–8)

- Suitable for all water-resistant surfaces.
- Neutral cleaning agents are the mildest in cleaning effect.
  - Examples: Dishwashing liquids, window cleaning agents, and surface cleaning agents

MILDLY ALKALINE CLEANING AGENTS (solution pH 8–10)

- Suitable for all water-resistant surfaces.
- Excellent for cleaning toilets, bathrooms, and saunas.
  - Examples: All-purpose cleaning agents, window cleaning agents, disinfecting cleaning agents, and foam cleaning agents for textile surfaces.

ALKALINE CLEANING AGENTS (solution pH 10–11)

- Use with caution on painted surfaces.
- These agents soften wax coatings.
  - Examples: All-purpose cleaning agents, scouring cleaning agents, window cleaning agents, and disinfecting cleaning agents.

STRONGLY ALKALINE CLEANING AGENTS (solution pH above 11)

- Use very carefully on painted or lacquered surfaces.
  - Examples: Oven cleaning agents, disinfecting cleaning agents, machine dishwashing cleaning agents, and wax removers.

ACID CLEANING AGENTS (solution pH 0–6)

- Use with caution or avoid entirely on delicate surfaces.
- Not suitable for aluminum, enamel, softwood surfaces, or marble.
  - Examples: Toilet cleaning agents and rust, lime, and scale removers.

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WOOD, WOOD-BASED PANELS AND VENEERED BOARDS

In furniture, wood appears in different forms, such as solid wood or veneered panels.

- Solid wood easily swells or shrinks. Flat, solid wood surfaces may warp, bend, or dent. Solid wood furniture should not be exposed to significant changes in heat or humidity.
- Veneer is a thin sheet of wood with varying thickness. Veneer can be used to cover, for example, wood, particleboard, or MDF board, which is a fiberboard manufactured by a drying process.

Surface durability depends on the quality of the wood, surface treatment, veneer thickness, and the material underneath. Untreated wood stains and soils easily. For this reason, surfaces are usually treated with paint, lacquer, oil, or wax. Care should always follow the type of surface treatment.

PAINTED WOOD SURFACE

Paint forms a protective film that completely covers the wood grain. The painted surface may be glossy, semi-gloss, or matte. Wood movement can easily crack a hard painted surface.

Care and protection	Wipe with a cloth dampened in a neutral cleaning agent solution. After damp wiping, dry the surface. Glossy surfaces can occasionally be protected with a thin layer of furniture wax. Replace rubber pads on devices placed on surfaces with felt pads or other non-staining materials.
Stain removal	Start with undiluted neutral cleaning agent for all stains. Color stains and water-insoluble stains can be removed with mineral turpentine or denatured alcohol, but carefully, as not all surfaces tolerate these treatments. Test the suitability of the agent on an inconspicuous area first. Finally, wipe with a damp cloth and dry.
Avoid	▪ Abrasive cleaning tools and agents ▪ Vigorous rubbing on matte surfaces, as they may become shiny ▪ Strongly alkaline and acidic cleaning agents ▪ Strong solvents such as acetone and thinner ▪ Staining liquids ▪ Excessive water and prolonged exposure to moisture ▪ Hot objects or hot water

WAXED WOOD SURFACE

Untreated wood surfaces can be waxed with furniture wax or beeswax.The surface is prone to staining, but stains can be repaired by re-waxing. Waxed surfaces are slightly shinier than oiled surfaces.

Care and protection	Dry or slightly damp wiping with a cloth. Wax with a lint-free cloth.
Stain removal	Remove stains and water marks with wax.
Avoid	▪ Staining substances ▪ Heat

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LAQUERED WOOD SURFACE

Lacquer forms a transparent protective film with varying degrees of gloss. On a lacquered surface, small corners are less visible than on a painted surface. Before lacquering, the wood can be stained to highlight the wood grain and achieve the desired shade or tone.

Care and protection	Wipe with a cloth dampened in a neutral cleaning agent solution (e.g., dishwashing liquid) or with a cleaning wipe. After damp wiping, dry the surface. Glossy surfaces can occasionally be protected with a thin layer of furniture wax. Replace rubber pads on devices placed on surfaces with felt pads or other non-staining materials.
Stain removal	Start with undiluted neutral cleaning agent for all stains. Color stains and water-insoluble stains can be removed with mineral turpentine or denatured alcohol, but carefully, as not all surfaces tolerate these treatments. Test the suitability of the agent on an inconspicuous area first. Finally, wipe with a damp cloth and dry.
Avoid	▪ Abrasive cleaning tools and agents ▪Vigorous rubbing on matte surfaces, as they may become shiny ▪ Strongly alkaline and acidic cleaning agents ▪ Strong solvents such as acetone and thinner ▪ Staining liquids ▪ Excessive water and prolonged exposure to moisture ▪ Hot objects or hot water

OILED WOOD SURFACE

Untreated wood surfaces can be oiled. Oiling evens out and deepens the wood color and improves its moisture resistance. Oiled surfaces withstand limited exposure to alcohol, liquids, and heat.

Care and protection	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.
Stain removal	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.
Avoid	▪ Abrasive cleaning tools ▪ Strongly alkaline detergents ▪ Abundant use of water ▪ Sharp objects ▪ Coloring fluids

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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	Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened 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	▪ Acid detergents ▪ Strong solvent detergents

LACQUERED SURFACE

Care and protection	Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution (for example, dishwashing liquid solution). After moist 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	▪ Abrasives and rough washers. Brass and copper surfaces begin to darken when the protective lacquer is damaged. ▪ Acid detergents ▪ Strong solvents

KROMATTU PINTA

Care and protection	Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution (for example, dishwashing liquid 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	▪ Abrasives and rough washers ▪ Acid detergents ▪ Strong solvents

UNCOATED METAL

Care and protection	To clean up, the metals that are not lacqueredr equire 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.
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	▪ 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.

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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 about180 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	Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution (for example, dishwashing liquid solution). After moist 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 whitewashing 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 whitewashing 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	▪ 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 tabletop 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

Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution (for example, dishwashing liquid solution). After moist the surface is good to dry. Microfiber cloth is well suited for daily cleaning. Grime surfaces are leaned with undiluted neutral detergent by dissolving, after which the surface is rinsed and dried.

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 re lacquered. The appropriate lacquer should be checked by the seller.

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

- 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 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

Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution (for example, dishwashing liquid solution). After moist the surface is good to dry.

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

- Abrasive cleaning tools
- Abrasives
- Strong alkaline and acid detergents
- Impacts and knocks
- Storaging of heavy objects on a standard glass shelf

STONE

Natural stone is most 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 that polished surface.

Density of the porous stone surfaces can be improved using 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

Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution. After moist the surface is good to dry. Stone surface which is damaged in use can be grinded many times.

Avoid

- 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 for tabletops, with surfaces that are either matte or polished; untreated or lacquered. Marble is not recommended for kitchen worktops because it is prone to absorbing grease and dirt.

Care and protection

Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution. After moist the surface is good to dry. 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

- 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.

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MAINTENANCE OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS

Upholstered furniture typically features a top layer made of fabric, leather, or plastic-coated fabric. Dust tends to accumulate more on soft, uneven surfaces than on smooth ones, yet it is often less visible and therefore easy to overlook during cleaning. Over time, dust can dull colors, create a shabby appearance, and wear down the material. Tufted fabrics, for example, may look worn after someone sits on them. This is often due to the tufts collapsing or bending, which causes light to reflect unevenly. Brushing or vacuuming the fabric can restore a smoother, more uniform look.

The material of the upholstery should be chosen according to the use. For pieces that see frequent use, durable and easy-to-clean materials are ideal. Opting for fabrics that are simple to maintain and patterns or colors that hide minor stains will make upkeep easier. Consulting the seller's expertise can also help you make the best choice.

Furniture upholstery can be made from various materials, each requiring specific care. Synthetic fabrics are generally more durable and easier to maintain than natural fibers like cotton or linen. While natural fibers offer a beautiful appearance, they tend to absorb moisture and soil more easily. Many fabrics undergo treatments to enhance performance, ease of cleaning, and safety. In Finland, upholstered seating must meet fire safety standards and cannot ignite from a cigarette. All upholstery materials are tested for fire resistance.

Some furniture covers are removable and washable, but a zipper does not guarantee this. Zippers are often intended to make fitting the cover easier, not to indicate washability. Washing may cause shrinkage or fraying at the edges. Always follow the manufacturer's care instructions to avoid damage.

FILLING MATERIALS

Furniture upholstery can include various types of padding, such as springs with additional cushioning, polyurethane foam, polyester wadding, feathers, or down. Each material has unique properties that should be considered when choosing furniture. For example, fillings like feathers or down naturally tend to shift and clump inside the upholstery over time. This is not a manufacturing defect but a normal characteristic of the material. Carefully fluffing the cushions can help restore their original shape.

All upholstered furniture will gradually adapt to use, and the filling may settle or clump, causing the fabric to loosen. This effect can be minimized by selecting designs with buttons, tufting, or seams, where any indentations are less noticeable.

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TEXTILE COATINGS, FABRICS

Furniture textiles are often made from fiber blends. Combining different fibers improves properties such as durability, ease of care, and overall performance. These blends typically include both natural and synthetic fibers.

Care instructions provided by the manufacturer apply to all materials in the blend. If water washing is permitted, the fabric can be cleaned using a pressure washer or steam cleaner. Before cleaning, always test water resistance on an inconspicuous area of the furniture. For more delicate textiles, use foam or powder-based detergents, which provide a gentler cleaning method.

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

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.

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.

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.

Avoid

- Prosedures 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 a plastic material or a fabric coated with plastic and should be cared for as such.. Avoid using solvents, as they can damage the surface.

Care and protection

Wipe with a cloth or cleaning wipe dampened in a neutral detergent solution. After moist 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

- 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)

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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 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, with its surface lightly buffed to create a soft, velvety texture. It is normal for nubuck to release some loose fibers over time.

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

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REUSE AND RECYCLING OF FURNITURE AT THE END OF ITS LIFESPAN

It is always worth extending the life cycle of furniture whenever possible, as this is the most environmentally friendly and economical solution. Every piece of reused furniture reduces the consumption of raw materials, energy use, and carbon footprint associated with manufacturing new products. Before considering recycling or disposal, assess whether the furniture can still serve a purpose in some form.

Reuse can mean, for example:

- Moving the furniture to another space or for a different use.
- Donating or selling it, for example to a recycling center or charity organization.
- Using parts for repairs or as spare components. Refurbishing the furniture, such as refinishing surfaces or reupholstering.

Only when the furniture is completely unusable and reuse is not possible should you proceed to recycling and proper material sorting. This ensures that valuable raw materials are recovered and waste management is carried out responsibly.

MATERIAL-SPECIFIC SORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Disassemble the furniture before sorting and separate the materials. If you are unsure about the material, take the furniture to a municipal waste station where sorting will be done for you.

Wood	Wood waste or energy waste. MDF and particleboard are not suitable for composting.
Metal parts	Remove and deliver to metal waste.
Plastic parts	Hard plastics to plastic waste, soft plastics to energy waste or plastic packaging collection.
Upholstery materials	Textile covers and leather to textile recycling; faux leather to plastic recycling or alternatively to energy waste; padding materials to energy waste.
Glass	Remove and deliver to glass recycling.
Electronics	Remove electrical components and deliver to WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) collection. Remove batteries and accumulators for separate collection.