

General Maintenance Instructions

Paustian Furniture Collection

Aluminum, stainless, chromium-plated and painted steel

All these surfaces are resistant to dirt as well as liquids. However, water can stain aluminium and brushed matt chrome as well as cause damaged chromium-plated and lacquered steel surfaces to rust.

General maintenance: Wipe with a cloth wrung out in water and washing-up liquid.

Thorough cleaning: Aluminium, chromium-plated and brushed matt chrome can be wiped with a cloth moistened with methylated spirits.

Clean lacquered metal in the same manner as lacquered wood surfaces.

Veneer

All veneered surfaces are treated with environmentally friendly lacquer that cannot withstand liquid. It is recommended that veneered surfaces should be cleaned with a dry cloth. Do not use water or damp cloths for cleaning since it destroys the veneer.

Stains can be removed with a damp cloth. Immediately after the stains are removed, the surface should be wiped thoroughly, so that there is no liquid left. Pencil and other small marks can be removed with a white or light grey eraser. Veneered surfaces are affected by the sun's rays and will when exposed to sunlight slowly change colour. This is due to the natural properties of the veneer.

Veneered surfaces are exposed the most during the first 3 - 4 weeks. Hereafter the process will abate in strength. During this period it is a good idea not to have anything standing in the same spot for a longer time.

Laminate

Laminate is a plastic product and can be cleaned with virtually all types of cleaning products, except for products with abrasive cleaners in.

General maintenance: Wipe with a cloth wrung out in water with liquid detergent. Soap flakes are not suitable as they leave a film on the surface.

Thorough cleaning: Use a cloth dampened with methylated alcohol.

Linoleum

Linoleum is manufactured from oxidised linseed oil mixed with fillings and dyes. To maintain the appearance and performance of linoleum, never apply oil or lacquer.

General maintenance: Wipe with a clean dry cloth or a cloth wrung out in clean water and wipe off immediately with a clean dry cloth. Wipe soiled surfaces with a cloth wrung out in soap solution or with a cleaning agent especially made for cleaning linoleum. Wipe the surface dry immediately using a clean dry cloth. Stains can usually be removed by carefully wiping with white spirit.

Thorough cleaning: Clean very dirty linoleum surfaces with linoleum cleaner and linoleum maintenance treatment agents. Always follow the instructions. Once a year, or twice at the most, linoleum surfaces may be treated with a very thin layer of liquid wax. Wipe off thoroughly after 15 minutes. This can leave the surface glossier, but it is also more resistant to dirt. Aggressive cleaning agents such as strong cleaners, soft soap and washing-up liquid should never be used.

Plastics

Wipe with a cloth wrung out in water with liquid detergent.

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Solid wood, untreated, soap or oil-treated

Teak is reddish brown when delivered. This colour can be maintained by applying teak oil regularly. Older teak furniture that is grey can be grinded with fine sandpaper, whereby the original maroon colour reappears. The washed teak has a light grey surface that is best preserved if you scrub it with an abrasive cleaner. Then cleanse the surface with water. Repeat treatment whenever needed.

Oak is golden light red when delivered. This colour can be maintained by applying oil on a regular basis or as needed. Older oak furniture that is grey or faded can be grinded with fine sandpaper, whereby the original golden colour reappears.

If you want the teak or oak to get a silver-grey patina do not apply oil.

Soap-finished solid wood can be cleaned by wiping with a clean dry soft cloth.

Clean dirty surfaces with a cloth dampened in a mild soapy solution of 1 litre of water that is boiled with ¼ cup of non-acidic ivory soap flakes. The mixture should be cooled before use. The mixture is applied to the wood in the direction of the grain in the wood. Give the entire surface, but be careful not to let the surface paddle in the water. Wait for 5 minutes and dry the soap residue away with a soft cloth with clean water.

Countertops must be cleaned at the underside to avoid uneven drying.

Never use soap or materials containing iron, as this may discolour the wood.

Oiled solid wood must be cleaned with a clean dry cloth. If the surface is stained, wipe the entire surface with a cloth wrung out in soapy water or with water and liquid dish soap. Wipe dry with a clean cloth.

For thorough cleaning, remove a small layer of oil with mineral spirits. When dry, apply a thin layer of oil recommended by the manufacturer. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Textile

Natural fibres, synthetic fibres and mixtures of these are all used for textiles. Many different weaving methods are also used, which results in a great diversity with regard to wear resistance, colour fastness, shrinkage, resistance to dirt, flammability etc. The retailer can advise on these matters on the basis of the information supplied by the manufacturer with each piece of furniture.

General maintenance: Vacuum clean often, at least once a week. Non-greasy stains are removed by rubbing gently with a clean non-fluff cloth wrung out in soapy water or water with washing-up liquid. Wipe the surface with a clean soft cloth wrung out in warm water. Warning! Do not rub or brush micro fibre materials while they are wet.

Stain removal: Stain removers should only be used after testing the reaction on a small inconspicuous spot. Discolouration is avoided by rubbing gently towards the centre of the stain using circular movements. Never use stain removers if there is latex-foam filling under the upholstery. Foam cleaners can be used if the instructions provided are followed. Removable covers can very often be dry-cleaned. If in doubt, ask the retailer.

Warning! Never use solvents. Solvents can dissolve underlying upholstery materials.

Leather

Leather is a natural material. Avoid exposing leather furniture to direct sunlight or strong heat as leather is a natural material and can change color when exposed to the rays of the sun. Furniture with leather should not be standing in the same place for a longer period. It should continuously be moved around.

General maintenance: Wipe with a clean soft cloth. When slightly soiled, wipe with a clean soft cloth wrung out in demineralised or cold, boiled water.

Thorough cleaning (only when absolutely necessary): Wipe or gently rub the whole surface with a clean soft cloth wrung out in soap solution. Spilt liquids etc. must be wiped off immediately. Do not vacuum as this may scratch the surface. Removal of spots is not advisable! Washing up liquids and solvents should not be used. Leather cream or leather oil should only be used when absolutely necessary.

Warning! If the surface is damaged or worn, leather cream or oil can cause blotches or discolouring.