

PRODUCT CARE INSTRUCTIONS

SOFT LEATHER

Unless otherwise specified, the leathers used are generally corrected grain which means that they have a protected layer. They are cow hides that are tanned and dyed with products that do not contain harmful substances. The leather is a natural material therefore wrinkles and small defects must be considered a feature that certifies the quality of the leather. Over time the leather may undergo slight discolouration with exposure to direct sunlight or sources of heat. Take care with straps, studs or buttons and other sharp metal surface that could scar the surfaces.

Cleaning instructions

Regularly remove dust as it can clog the pores of the leather which limits natural perspiration. Always use a soft and dry cloth. Do not use brushes as the bristles can damage the leather. Avoid spillages of ink, red wine and grease as they can be very difficult to remove. In the event of a spillage, act immediately using soapy water or a mild detergent, rinse and wipe dry with a soft cloth. DO NOT use detergents, abrasives, bleach or household cleaners.

SYNTHETIC LEATHER

Synthetic leather has superior physiological and hygienic qualities and it is harmless to the environment. It is anti-allergic, high durability and the material is self-extinguishing. It is also lower in maintenance than leather.

Cleaning instructions

In the case of stains, wipe with a damp cloth and use neutral products. DO NOT use brushes, grease, petrol or acetone to clean synthetic leather as it will cause damage.

ANILINE LEATHER

Aniline leather is the softest and purest leather available. It has no protective layer therefore the leather is left in its most natural state. This however means the leather may have scars, wrinkles, non-uniformity, colour variations and different degrees of shine. These are all considered natural features of aniline leather and not defects.

Cleaning instructions

Extra caution must be exercised with maintaining aniline leather as it has no protective layer. Use a damp cloth and press lightly on the area to be cleaned. DO NOT rub and DO NOT use a leather cleaning product. The leather may darken when you apply water to it but it will evaporate and the leather will return to its normal colour.

FABRICS

Fabrics have many different materials in their composition ranging from natural materials such as cotton, wool, silk and linen and man-made fibres such as polyester and viscose. Fabrics may possess differences in colour tone depending on the production baths. Some fabrics that are exposed to sunlight may undergo discolouration.

Cleaning instructions

The washing and cleaning of the fabric must be done following the specific instructions on the label of the fabric. Failure to follow the instructions on the label may cause irreparable damage to the fabric covering.

MATT LACQUERS AND PAINTED FINISHES – WOOD OR STEEL

These finishes are light and corrosion resistant. The embossed painting also makes the surface more resistant to scratches as it has a grainy film.

Cleaning instructions

Use a slightly damp cloth. DO NOT use abrasive cleaners, solvents, ammonia or oil. In case of stains, use mild soap mixed with water and be sure to dry the wet surface.

MARBLE AND NATURAL STONES

These finishes are protected by a layer of water-oil repellents that protect the surface. The lead polishing gives the slab's surface a glossy finish and resistance to light and hard weather conditions.

Cleaning instructions

For proper cleaning and surface protection of natural stone or granite, use specific stone/marble cleaning products. DO NOT use harsh detergents that can dull the surface and affect the effectiveness of the water-oil repellent treatment.

CERAMIC

The ceramic products are made with the wet grinding of natural materials such as clay, granite and ceramic particles that are in powder form, which then are compacted down together in a process known as 'firing'.

Cleaning instructions

Ceramic tops should be cleaned with a wet sponge and mild detergent. Windex can also work well. Do not use abrasive cleaning products and do not use a steam cleaner. For best results, you can use a limestone cleaning gel. It is best practice to remove a stain as quickly as possible otherwise the stain can sit on the surface and may be harder to remove. To remove a stubborn stain, use a solution mixed of bicarbonate soda and water. Rub the surface allowing the solution to penetrate the stain, and then wipe it off with a wet sponge.

MIRRORED GLASS

Mirrors that have fixed pieces of glass need to be cleaned carefully.

Cleaning instructions

DO NOT spray the cleaning product directly onto the mirror, as the liquid can seep into the gaps of the mirrored glass that can cause black spots to appear. Apply the cleaning product to a cloth and wipe the mirror carefully. DO NOT use aggressive cleaning products. For safest results, simply use a special microfibre glass cleaning cloth.

STEEL – STAINLESS STEEL, BRUSHED BRONZE AND OTHER METAL SURFACES

The stainless steel used may be polished or satin stainless steel where applicable. All the stainless steel is grade 304 unless otherwise specified. Stainless will not rust however it should not under any circumstances come into contact with salty water for extended periods of time.

Cleaning instructions

Use a soft cloth or micro fibre cloth with a glass cleaner product. Do not use any abrasive sponges as they can leave light scratches on the stainless-steel finish.

WOOD – VENEERED AND SOLID

Most of the products with the wood surfaces have a protective transparent varnish which stops stains and protects the natural look and feel of the natural wood.

Cleaning instructions – wood tables

The wood tables (both veneer and solid wood) does not require re-oiling. To clean the wood, simply use a damp cloth with mild detergent or even just a damp cloth with warm water for light stains. DO NOT scrub or apply too much pressure to the wood when cleaning. DO NOT use household cleaners or abrasive cleaners as they will damage the wood surface.

You should avoid at all times near a wood surface:

- Ink
- Nail polish remover
- Very hot pots and pans (use protective mats)
- Paint

CHROMED STEEL

Chromed surfaces are a bare metal that have been dipped into chrome baths. Chromed surfaces need vigilant maintenance, especially in an area with high humidity as the chromed surface does not react well with humid air.

Cleaning instructions

Do not allow surface residue to build up as it will start to pit and damage the chrome surface. Special products can be purchased that arrest the rusting of the chrome and prevent residue build up. For general cleaning of the chrome surface, use a mild detergent or a micro fibre cloth.