

# Cleaning instructions for laminate

## Care and protection

Smooth or wet wiping with neutral wiping dampened with neutral washing liquid. After wiping, the surface should be dry. Some plastics are electrostatic and pick up dust easily. You can reduce the static by leaving a rinsing and drying after a wet or wet wipe.

Clean the stained surfaces with undiluted neutral washing liquid by dissolving. Rinse and dry.

You can clean the light surface with a bleach or bleach solution. If chlorine-containing detergents are used, the purge water must be lukewarm to prevent chlorine evaporating. Do not mix other detergents with disinfectants.

## Removing stains

Undiluted neutral detergent for all stains. The color varnishes and the water-insoluble stains are removed with a mineral turpentine or denatured alcohol, and finally the wet wiping.

## Fingerprint removal

Fingerprints can be removed with ethanol or alcohol, for example glass cleaners often contain ethanol. Plastic cleaners can also be used.

## Be careful

- Abrasive cleaning tools
- Rubbing agents
- Sharp objects
- Hot objects
- Coloring liquids
- Strong alkaline and acidic cleaning agents
- Use of acetone for cleaning polystyrene and acrylic plastics

# Cleaning instructions for lacquered veneer

## LACQUERED WOOD SURFACE

The varnish is a surface treatment agent that is a transparent film with varying degrees of gloss.

### Care and protection

Smooth or wet wiping with neutral wiping dampened with neutral washing liquid ( such as washing-up liquid). After the wet wiping, the surface should be dry.

Keep the time of the chemicals as low as possible.

The matt and half-matt surfaces are the most sensitive. Avoid rubbing, as they easily begin to glow. Replace the rubbers of the devices placed on the surfaces with felt knobs or the like un-colored material.

### Stain removal

For all stains, first neutral neutral washing liquid.

Color grains and water-insoluble stains are removed with a mineral turpentine or denatured alcohol, but gently because all surfaces can not resist handling. You should test the suitability of the material in an invisible position. Finally, wipe the damp and dry.

Very bad stains as well as traces of heat and moisture are carefully rubbed with a furniture wax.

### Be careful

- Abrasive cleaning tools and rubbing agents
- Rough mechanical abrasion on the surface often results in rough gloss.
- Strongly alkaline and acidic cleaning agents
- Strong solvents such as acetone and thinner
- Use of waxes, as their removal may, if necessary, cause difficulties.
- Hot objects or hot water
- Heavy use of water and long-term fluid effect
- Coloring liquids, especially coffee
- Deep scratches through which grease can be absorbed into the wood

# Cleaning instructions for metal surfaces

## Painted surfaces

- Wipe the surfaces regularly with a damp cloth or a soft cleaning sponge - you can use standard cleaning agents with a pH value between 5-9
- Detergents must not contain abrasives or solvents
- Do not use abrasive tools or substances
- Rinse and finally dry carefully with a microfiber cloth

## Chromed surfaces

- Wipe the surfaces evenly first with a damp cloth or a soft cleaning sponge - you can use a general-purpose cleaner to help
- For dirt that is difficult to remove, you can use, for example, substances intended for cleaning chrome
- Do not use abrasive tools or substances
- Rinse and finally dry carefully with a microfiber cloth

## Care instructions for fabrics

### MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOOL AND MIXED WOOL FABRICS

The wool is anti-static, and dirt does not stick to it as easily as other materials. In addition, the wool rejects water, and the spilled liquid in woolen is not immediately absorbed.

To keep the color and appearance of the upholstery beautiful, it is recommended to vacuum the product with a soft nozzle every week.

### MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR WIPED AND MOISTURE-RESISTANT FABRICS

Wash with mild soap and water. Rinse with clean water and press dry with a soft white cotton cloth. Stains such as grease, blood, sunscreen, chalk or water-soluble pain can easily be removed by wiping.

### STAIN REMOVAL

Golden Rule: Remove stains every time as soon as possible!

Most stains can be removed with normal pH neutral detergent and lukewarm water (follow the recommended dosing for the detergent).

- Absorb as much fluid as possible to colorless kitchen paper or towels
- If the stain is dry, remove the dried part by vacuuming
- Gently rub with a clean, white cloth
- Push dry cloth or white kitchen paper on the upholstery fabric immediately when liquid is crushed
- Finally, clean the fabric with clean water that has no soap

After washing, the washed area may look darker than the other fabric. The color will be restored when the fabric drains.

Handle the stains carefully and use only the stain removal methods.

Always finish scouring with clean water without soap. If cleaning is unsuccessful, contact a professional.

### Warning!

Acetone, turpentine, cleaning naphtha or other solvents may fade.

Therefore, use solvents only in small quantities at a time.

The effect of the cleaning agent on the upholstery should be tested by first applying it to the back of the furniture, for example.

## **STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE**

### **Lipstick**

Carefully clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

### **Polishes**

Carefully clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

### **Ballpoint pen and Indian ink**

Clean up with denatured alcohol. If the stain does not slip, clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

### **Nail varnish**

Tap on a nail polish remover. If the stain does not slip, clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

### **Paint**

Oil based paint: Carefully clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

Dispense detergent five times more than usual.

Water based paint: Clean with cold water.

### **Chewing gum**

Freeze with ice cube bag, skim the frozen chewing gum and scrape the cold chewing gum carefully.

If the stain does not slip, clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

### **Foods**

Use a regular, pH-neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water. If the stain does not shed, try adding a quantity of detergent up to five times the normal amount. Finally, wash with plain water.

**Stearin**

Freeze with ice cube bag, melt the solidified stearin and gently scratch the stain. If the stain does not slip, put it on top of the absorbent, colorless paper and press with a warm iron. If that does not help, clean with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or cleaning naphtha. After use of the solvent, use a pH neutral detergent \* and lukewarm water.

**Blood**

Wash with cold water. If the stain does not shed, use an ordinary neutral pH detergent and lukewarm water.

**Wine**

Wash the stain quickly with cold water.

Follow the detergent instructions.