

# Maintenance Guide



# Maintenance Guide , Chairs

## Furniture Textiles

Wool is because of its elasticity, abrasion resistance and dirt rejection properties one of the best raw materials for furniture textiles. Furthermore, wool fabrics hold natural fire retardant properties. If a lit cigarette is placed on wool, it will normally not ignite. If removed immediately from a woolen fabric, the cigarette will only leave a small mark, which can be sanded or brushed away.

Synthetic materials: Such as nylon and polyester (including microfiber) are generally resistant to wear and easy to clean. A lit cigarette, which is promptly removed, will usually only leave a small hole.

### General cleaning

Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery looking its best and to prolong its life.

Dust and dirt wear the textile and also reduce its fire retardant properties.

Vacuum frequently on medium power, ideally once a week. Remove non-greasy stains by carefully dabbing with a lint free cloth or sponge wrung out in clean warm water. Afterwards, if necessary, clean by dabbing with soapy water or water with a little dishwashing liquid. See formulae. Finally, dab the surface with clean, tepid water.

Warning! Do not rub the material hard because this could result in loss of colour or perhaps damage the nap.

Formulae: Soapy solution is made of 1/4 dl soap flakes to 1 litre of hot water; leave to cool before use.

Dishwashing liquid: Max 1 teaspoon full of dishwashing liquid to 1 litre of water. With concentrated agents, use a few drops per litre of water.

For more detailed instructions about removal of specific stains, please visit the website of Kvadrat: [www.kvadrat.dk](http://www.kvadrat.dk).

## Leather Furniture

Our standard leather is slightly corrected semi aniline leather with a soft touch. The hide is characterized by having a beautiful natural look but at the same time with a powerful finish. Our leather is available in an extensive range of contemporary colours, especially developed for the contract market.

All our leathers comply with the strict regulations and EU Directives covering the use and presence of PCP, CFC, Chrome IV and AZO dyestuffs during the tanning process.

Flame Resistance: The material fulfills the requirements according to ISO 8191:1 (Butane Gas flame), ISO 8191:2: (Smouldering cigarette), EN1021 1&2 California 117 and IMO A652 (16).

### General cleaning

Wipe with a clean, soft cloth. Remove non-greasy stains by wiping across the surface with a soft cloth wrung out in demineralised or boiled cold water. Wipe quickly across the surface to prevent water marks.

### Thorough cleaning

Wipe the entire surface with a soft cloth wrung out in soapy, tepid water.

Spilled fluid must be removed immediately. Do not vacuum clean, as this may scratch the surface. Dishwashing liquid, solvents and fat (leather creams and oils) should not be used.

# Maintenance Guide, Chairs

## **Wooden shells**

Wooden shells (made of laminate with a lacquered surface) offer a good seating comfort, a range of elegant wooden surfaces - and easy maintenance.

### General cleaning

Wipe the shell with a clean cloth wrung out in hot water with a neutral cleaning detergent. Afterwards, wipe the shell with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

## **Polypropylene shells**

Four Design polyamide shells offer a good seating comfort, a wide range of elegant and refreshing colours - and easy maintenance.

### General cleaning

Wipe the shell with a clean cloth wrung out in hot water with a neutral cleaning detergent. Afterwards, wipe the shell with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

### Thorough cleaning

Difficult stains may require a more powerful detergent or solvent. Prior to cleaning, always test the detergent/solvent in an invisible spot (underneath the chair seat) to ensure that it will not damage the surface of the shell.

## **Metal surfaces**

The most commonly used metal in furniture production today are aluminium and chrome plated, stainless or painted steel. All these surfaces have a good resistance to dirt as well as liquids.

### General cleaning

Wipe with a cloth dipped in water containing dishwashing liquid. Afterwards, wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

### Thorough cleaning

Aluminum, chromium and stainless steel can be wiped with a cloth dampened with denaturated alcohol. Coloured marks after shoes and the like can most often be removed with benzine.

Caution: Flammable - remember ventilation and suitable safety equipment.

# Maintenance Guide, Tables

## **Lacquered surfaces**

### General cleaning

Wipe with a clean, dry cloth or with a cloth wrung out in clean soapy water. Afterwards, wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

### Thorough cleaning

Soiled surfaces must be wiped with a cloth dipped in water containing dishwashing liquid. Afterwards, wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

## **Metal surfaces**

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### General cleaning

Wipe with a cloth dipped in water containing dishwashing liquid. Afterwards, wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

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# Maintenance Guide, Tables

## **Laminate surfaces**

Laminate is resistant towards scratches and dents and tolerates normal wear and tear, but should never be used as a cutting board. Laminate is nearly vandal proof, which is making it very suitable for public use.

### General cleaning

Wipe with a clean, dry cloth or with a cloth wrung out in water containing dishwashing liquid. Afterwards, wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid stripes or blotches.

### Thorough cleaning

Dirty laminate surfaces can be cleaned by using cleansing and maintenance products, that do not contain abrasives.

Difficult stains and discolored surfaces (e.g. from cigarette smoke or dirt from industrial areas) can be gently removed by careful use of cleaning creams or pastes containing mild abrasives. Never use scourers or harsh abrasives.

Marks from ball point pens and marker pens can be removed with e.g. alcohol, acetone etc. on a clean cloth. Organic solvents, such as turpentine or cellulose thinners, can be used to remove stains of paint or graffiti.

After cleaning with solvents, the surface must always be wiped with clean water and dried with a soft cloth. Glass cleaners can be used to prevent and remove stripes or blotches from the surface after cleaning.

Descalers must never be used, as these may cause a permanent discoloration of the surface.

Furniture polisher should not be used as silicone wax deposits on the surface may cause discoloration or blotches, which can be difficult to remove.

Rough and non-gloss surfaces are more difficult to clean than smooth and slightly structured surfaces. Difficult stains and marks on structured surfaces can be removed with a nylon brush and a mild cleaning detergent.

## **Linoleum surfaces**

Linoleum is an organic material. Should the linoleum surface keep its appearance it should not be cleaned with oil or varnish. Upon delivery of your linoleum table we advise that you apply linoleum polish (Monel - available from Four Design) according to need and anticipated intensity of future use. This provides a good basis for future maintenance. Use linoleum polish at regular intervals to maintain the surface.

### General cleaning

Remove any spills as quickly as possible to avoid staining of the material. Wipe with a clean cloth wrung out in water with a neutral detergent or with a cleaning agent designed specifically for linoleum. The surface must be dried immediately with a clean, dry cloth.

### Thorough cleaning

Very dirty linoleum surfaces can be cleaned by using cleaning and maintenance products designed specifically for linoleum. Always follow the instructions.

Stains can be removed by prudent use of white spirit.

Caution: White spirit is flammable – remember ventilation and suitable safety equipment.