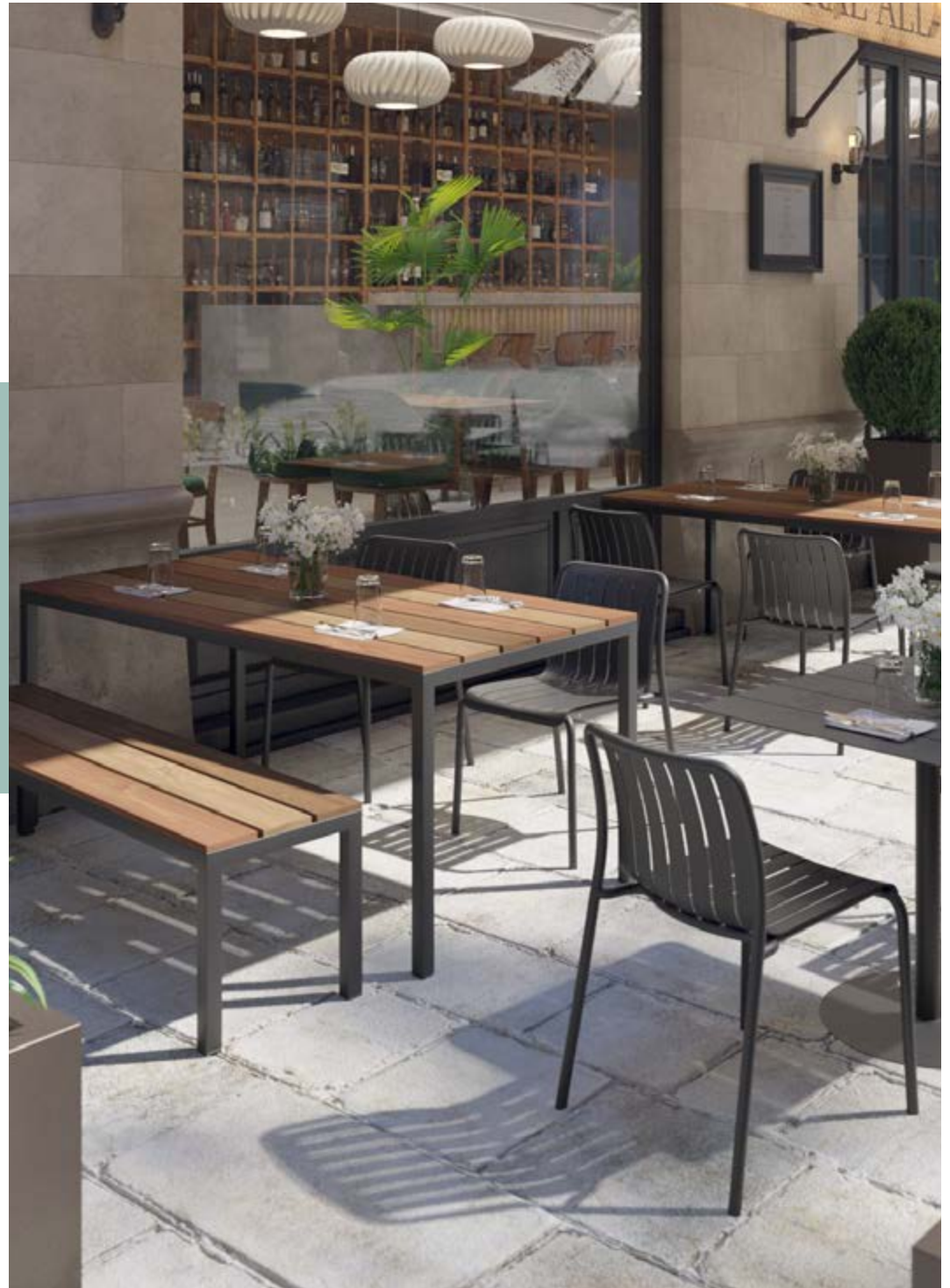


CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDE

for furniture & materials



Indoor Furniture



CHROME

Chrome has a shiny appearance and can be polished to enhance. It is important not to use abrasive cleaning products on chrome as it can damage and wear away the chrome finish.

CARING FOR CHROME

- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth
- Don't use abrasive cleaning products
- Dry thoroughly after cleaning to avoid rust
- Diluted vinegar can be used to clean stains & tarnishes
- Polish & protect regularly
- Check regularly for rust formation

GLASS & MIRRORS

Glass can be clear, frosted, smoked or coloured, depending on the look you're after. As a material, it's usually tempered, making it strong, designed for safety and easy to clean.

CARING FOR GLASS & MIRRORS

- Clean with a slightly damp soft dry microfibre or cotton cloth
- Use a glass cleaner to polish your glass to a high shine
- Avoid dropping items onto glass or bumping the edges

VENEER WOOD

As a naturally occurring material, timber can change in colour over time. Timber is therefore commonly treated to make it last longer and there are various ways this can be done. We recommend dusting the furniture surfaces with a clean soft cloth daily.

CARING FOR VENEER WOOD

- Dust regularly with a slightly damp, soft, lint-free cloth.
- Wipe dry with a dry, soft cloth in the direction of the wood grain.
- Spills should be immediately wiped up with a damp cloth.
- Do not use any bleach or acid based cleaning products.
- Never use a soaking wet cloth when cleaning. Use a soft, slightly damp cloth and always wipe dry immediately after.
- Don't put items with an abrasive finish directly onto furniture surfaces; always use a mat or coaster.
- Avoid direct sunlight for prolonged periods, as this can cause discolouration.
- Do not place furniture in front of a direct heat source (e.g. radiators, heating vents)

LEATHER

As a natural material, leather has markings within its make up and can stretch and become loose over time. With good care practices though, leather can last for many years. Leather is often coated with a protective film, as it can stain easily. For heavy usage, it may require a more thorough cleaning routine.


CARING FOR LEATHER

- Clean spills straight away
- Dry any excess liquids from cleaning or spills to avoid lasting damage Use a soft damp cloth to clean
- Regularly remove dust with a clean damp cloth
- Regularly treat your leather with a leather conditioner to help it last longer
- If stains appear you can remove most stains with a leather cleaner
- Leather can dry out so it's important to use furniture wax to keep it supple
- Do not use creams, waxes or polishes on your leather as these can cause damage

SOLID OAK

Solid oak is a living natural material, affected by temperature and moisture. Every piece of wood has its unique character and texture, which means that there are no two absolutely identical products which cannot be guaranteed. The following care and maintenance guidelines will help prolong the life of your solid oak furniture and ensure it will stay beautiful in the years to come:

CARING FOR SOLID OAK

- Dust regularly with a clean, soft, lint-free cloth.
 - Remove any spilled food or liquid as soon as possible to avoid causing any permanent staining.
 - Avoid placing hot objects directly on the timber surface; always use coasters/placemats.
 - Never use a soaking wet cloth when cleaning. Use a soft, slightly damp cloth and always wipe dry immediately after.
 - Do not use any bleach or acid based cleaning products, only use PH neutral or a natural soap/detergent if necessary.
 - Avoid direct sunlight for prolonged periods, as this can cause discolouration.
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- Regularly rearrange any items placed on top of your piece to allow for an even aging process.
 - Solid timber can change colour over time as part of the natural aging process.
 - Hairline cracks can occur in timber due to its natural material. This is a feature rather than a fault and will not affect the functionality of your furniture.
 - Ensure a gap of at least 25mm around your furniture for airflow.
 - Do not place furniture near heating or cooling sources to avoid splitting.
 - Always lift when moving to prevent dragging.

MARBLE

Marble is both strong and durable but can stain or etch easily. You can seal marble to stem the appearance of stains and etching, but it is important to note that marble requires proper care to keep it looking its best.

CARING FOR MARBLE

- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth
- Apply a stone sealant to protect from stains
- Don't place tea pots or hot beverages directly onto surfaces
- Don't place hot pans/dishes directly onto surfaces
- Don't use acidic or alkaline cleaning products

PLASTIC

Plastic is a durable, lightweight and easy to clean material. This includes Polypropylene, Resin & Melamine. It is important to note, plastic can scratch easily and the thickness will affect its durability.

CARING FOR PLASTIC

- Clean with a slightly damp soft, antistatic cloth
- Don't place hot pans/dishes directly onto a plastic surface

RATTAN & CANE

The woven appearance of rattan and cane makes them look difficult to clean. However, with regular maintenance your rattan and cane furniture will continue to look fresh. Keep an eye out for weakened weaves and breakages.

CARING FOR RATTAN & CANE

- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth
- Vacuum with the brush nozzle to remove dust from crevices
- If part of the weave snaps, you can remove & reinsert a new strand - contact an upholsterer to carry out the work professionally

SYNTHETIC FABRIC

Synthetic upholstery is any fabric that is manmade. This includes nylon, velvet and faux leather, and comes in many colours and textures. They're quite easy to care for as they are resistant to creases and mould but do require regular surface cleaning to maintain quality.

CARING FOR SYNTHETIC FABRIC

- Clean any spills straight away with warm water & detergent
- Clean faux leather with slightly damp soft cloth
- Use talcum powder to remove oil
- Use salt to remove wine
- Vacuum gently to remove dust
- Remove wax & similar substances by freezing the area with ice cubes & breaking away piece by piece

UPHOLSTERED FABRIC

The upkeep of our upholstered furniture should be site specific and adapted to the nature and usage – e.g. Chairs used in bars and restaurants are more prone to heavy usage and should be subject to more regular care and attention than chairs used in a residential home.

CARING FOR UPHOLSTERY

- Soak up spills straight away
- Use lukewarm water & detergent to remove stubborn stains
- Brush with a clothes brush or vacuumed on the upholstery setting on a weekly basis to remove dirt and dust particles
- Never use soap, ammonia, bleach or other cleaners intended for use on hard surfaces on upholstered fabric

POWDER COATED

Powder coating is a dry powder which is heated and set. It is used mostly on metals, especially for use outdoors as it lasts longer than paint. Powder coating is generally covered by a protective layer of lacquered or varnished paint.

CARING FOR POWDER COATED

- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth If you chip the paint or powder coat you can spot-touch with matching coloured paint as a temporary measure
- Don't use abrasive products that may wear down or corrode the surface
- Don't use outdoors unless outdoor powder coating is specified as UV resistant

Outdoor Furniture





FURNITURE SOLUTIONS

CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDE

OUTDOOR FABRIC

Although our outdoor fabrics are weather-resistant, they will need a little care and attention to ensure they can be enjoyed for years to come. Any fading and discolouration of fabric is not covered under warranty as it is not fade resistant. For longevity, please keep your furniture in covered outdoor areas to prevent fading and degradation from direct sunlight, water, and general atmospheric elements. We highly recommend using protective covers to keep your fabric clean and storing outdoor cushions and soft furnishings in a cool dry place when not in use. Please carefully read through our care instructions below on how to ensure a long life.

The secret to keep your upholstery looking its best is to clean it regularly and act quickly when accidents occur. Brush off excess dirt, hose off salt and chlorine, and wipe up spills before they set in the fabric. The quicker you respond, the easier they can be removed.

CARING FOR OUTDOOR FABRIC

- Blot (don't rub) spills and stains with a clean, dry cloth (a micro-fibre or cotton cloth)
- For oil-based spills, apply an absorbent such as cornstarch and remove with a straight edge
- Spray on a mild cleaning solution made from 1 litre of lukewarm water and 2 teaspoons of pH neutral soap
- Clean with a micro-fibre cloth, moving in one direction only
- Rinse the fabric thoroughly with water to remove all soap residue
- Allow the fabric to air dry

Fabrics used for outdoor furniture are resilient to the UV, water and mildew – and made from synthetic fibres so they don't promote mould growth. However, mildew and mould may grow on dirt and other foreign substances when left unprotected outside for long periods of time.

To remove mould or mildew, first try:

- Combine lukewarm water, ½ cup of dish soap and a few tablespoons of white vinegar
- Apply the mixture to the cushions using a soft brush
- Scrub well on all side and allow it to sit for a little while
- Rinse thoroughly using a sponge and more warm water to remove soap residue
- Allow the fabric to completely air dry

For severe mould or mildew growth, we recommend repeating the steps above. It is strongly advised to clean the entire area of the upholstery to avoid water rings and stains.

- Mix 1 tablespoon of Bi-carb soda, 1 teaspoon of mild soap, and 4 cups of water
- Allow the solution to soak into the fabric for a few hours
- Rinse thoroughly with clean water



FURNITURE SOLUTIONS

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OUTDOOR TIMBER

Australian summers are notoriously harsh especially if your wooden furniture is kept in direct sunlight, ongoing maintenance of your wooden outdoor furniture is necessary to keep it's tone, this will help it continue to look good and ensure the longevity of the piece.

CARING FOR OUTDOOR TIMBER

- Our outdoor timber products come pre oiled
- To ensure the ongoing care of your outdoor wood furniture we suggest using <https://www.haymepaint.com.au/products/product-information/view/Decking-oil>
- Featuring an advanced formulation to repel water, mould, algae and UV rays
- Simply Woodcare Exterior Decking Oil preserves and protects timber from the destructive effects of weathering
- The oil-enriched formulation penetrates to nourish the timber while providing a protective barrier to prevent future deterioration of the timber

PLASTIC

Plastic i.e Polypropylene is a durable, lightweight and easy to clean material. It is important to note, plastic can scratch easily and the thickness will affect its durability.

CARING FOR PLASTIC

- Clean with a slight damp soft anti-static cloth
- Don't place hot pans/dishes directly onto a plastic surface

STAINLESS STEEL

The level of care your stainless steel outdoor furniture needs will largely depend on your environment. If constantly exposed to elements, it will require more attention than furniture that is under cover. Regardless of location, regular care is important to maintain stainless steel furniture.

CARING FOR STAINLESS STEEL

- Regularly wipe down with a microfibre cloth to remove build up
- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth
- Do not use steel wool or other abrasive cleaning apparatuses, as they leave scratches

POWDER COATED

Powder coating is a dry powder which is heated and set. It is used mostly on metals, especially for use outdoors as it lasts longer than paint. Powder coating is generally covered by a protective layer of lacquered or varnished paint.

CARING FOR POWDER COATED

- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth
- If you chip the paint or powder coat you can spot-touch with matching coloured paint as a temporary measure
- Don't use abrasive products that may wear down or corrode the surface

ALUMINIUM

Aluminium furniture is typically lightweight, strong and resistant to corrosion. Aluminium furniture comes with a powder-covering, reducing prospects of damage and dents. Little to no maintenance is required.

CARING FOR ALUMINIUM

- Clean with a slightly damp soft cloth
- Do not use steel wool or other abrasive cleaning apparatuses, as they leave scratches