



CARE ADVICE INDOOR

MATERIALS

MARBLE & TERRAZZO

Marble and terrazzo are living materials and can therefore vary in colour, structure, and marbling. Calcite and sandpits are two natural characteristics that indicate that the marble is authentic. Calcite looks like crushed crystals and appears when limestone from water inside the stone solidifies. Sandpits are air bubbles that were created when the stone was formed and look like small pits or bubbles on the surface. Just like grains and strips, are sandpits and calcite what makes marble unique. Not one stone looks like the other.

Marble is a delicate and porous material that is sensitive to liquids, moisture, and dirt. Therefore, you need to be extra careful of how you use and maintain the stone. We recommend treating the marble with "Protect Marble & Stone" from Leather Master. Another alternative is to apply a thin layer of paraffin / white oil on the table top. Let the oil sink in for a while and then wipe off and polish.

For daily care, clean with a damp soft cloth and ordinary soapy water. Spilled liquid needs to be wiped off immediately.

- Wiping with just a dishcloth and tap water can leave small water rings when dried up.
- Acidic lime solvents corrode marble as it consists of limestone.
- Wine and lemon are liquids that are also acidic and will corrode the marble.

PLASTIC

Plastic is a very easy material to maintain and clean. Just use a damp soft cloth and mild detergent to wipe off any liquids or dirt

Do not place heavy objects on plastic furniture as this can deform it or leave marks.

GLASS

Surfaces and objects made of glass always need to be handled with care. Glass is most fragile from the sides, so be extra careful to avoid collisions from there. Avoid using any tools that could damage the surface.

When cleaning, use a damp soft cloth and soap to wipe off the surface. For harder stains, use glass cleaner or detergent with vinegar.

HPL

HPL, or high-pressure laminate, is a very easy material to maintain. Clean the surface regularly with warm water and soap. Never use any abrasive cleaners.

Make sure to wipe off any spilled liquid immediately. Never place any hot object directly on the surface, always use coasters.

STEEL

Keep in mind that steel is a material that can rust when getting exposed to water and moisture over a longer time. Paint or any other covering treatment is what keeps the rust away. Therefore it is important not to damage the coating. Solvents should not be used on painted or lacquered steel as this will



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dissolve the finish, exposing it to rust.

For daily care, clean with a soft cloth and soapy water. Always wipe the surface dry afterwards and avoid any excess water.

PAPER LAMINATE

Paper laminate is a hard plastic application, used to change the look of furniture. Keep in mind that furniture with paper laminate could have sensitive materials underneath, like fibreboard. Therefore, it's important not to get the furniture wet as this could damage the core of the product.

For daily maintenance use a soft and dry cloth, preferably made of microfibre, to clean the furniture. To remove harder stains, we recommend using a soft cloth and soapy water. Make sure not to use too much water and wipe the surface dry right after. Make sure to wipe off any spilled liquid immediately as bubbles or water rings may appear if the surface is left wet.

FIBREBOARD

Fibreboard and water are not compatible. Make sure to never leave the furniture wet and always avoid moisture.

For daily maintenance use a soft and dry cloth, preferably made of microfibre, to clean the furniture. To remove harder stains, we recommend using a soft cloth and soapy water. Make sure not to use too much water and wipe the surface dry right after. Make sure to wipe off any spilled liquid immediately as bubbles or water rings may appear if the surface is left wet.

Fibreboard is a soft material so avoid placing heavy objects on the furniture as this can leave marks in the surface.

SPRAYSTONE

Spraystone is made of polished high-quality stone and resin that are sprayed on top of a glass top.

For cleaning, use a damp cloth and mild detergent if needed. Never use harsh detergents or chemicals as this can damage the surface. Make sure to always wipe off any spilled liquid immediately. Avoid placing hot objects on the surface, and always use coasters.

RATTAN & BAMBO

Bamboo and rattan are sensitive to moisture and temperature differences so be careful with your placement.

Clean the furniture regularly with a soft and dry cloth. It should be cleaned thoroughly twice a year with soapy water. Make sure to always wipe off any spilled liquid immediately – if not it can leave dark spots.

VENEER

As veneer is made of wood, a living material, it has natural variations in both shade and grain. Each product is unique in its appearance. Wood matures over time and to avoid colour changes it is important that all parts of the furniture are exposed to the same amount of light. Never place hot object directly on the surface and avoid placing the furniture close to a heat source as this can cause cracks.

For daily maintenance use a soft and dry cloth, preferably made of microfibre, to clean the furniture.



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To remove stains, we recommend using a soft cloth and soapy water. Make sure not to use too much water and wipe the surface dry right after. Make sure to wipe off any spilled liquid immediately.

MDF

Painted or lacquered MDF tops are susceptible to scratches and damages so be careful with the surface! Detergents and cleaning products that contain ammonia are less suitable for painted surfaces because both acetone, thinner and T-spirit can dissolve the paint. Beverages such as soft drinks, red wine and coffee contain pigments that white paint are particularly sensitive to.

For daily maintenance use a soft and dry cloth, preferably made of microfibre, to clean the furniture. To remove stains, we recommend using a soft cloth and soapy water. Wipe the surface dry right after. Make sure to always wipe off any spilled liquid immediately.

RUBBER WOOD

Rubber wood is often lacquered or painted with a colour pigment that gives an opaque surface. White varnishes can be extra sensitive to different dyes found in foods, soft drinks, red wine, and coffee. Detergents and furniture care products that contain ammonia are less suitable for painted surfaces as Acetone, Thinner and T-spirit can dissolve the paint.

For daily maintenance use a soft and dry cloth, preferably made of microfibre, to clean the furniture. To remove stains, we recommend using a soft cloth and soapy water. Wipe the surface dry right after. Make sure to always wipe off any spilled liquid immediately.

SOLID WOOD

Wood is a living material with natural variations in both shade and grain. Wood matures over time and to avoid colour changes it's important that all parts of the furniture are exposed to the same amount of light. Never place hot object directly on the surface and avoid placing the furniture close to a heat source as this can cause cracks. Keep in mind that both humidity and temperature affect the wood's behavior and make it swell or shrink. Therefore, make it a routine to regularly check and adjust hinge-sand screws.

Most of our indoor wooden furniture is treated with either oil, lacquer, or paint. Any untreated furniture should be oiled to keep it good for a long time. If you are unsure whether your furniture is treated or not, you should contact your seller.

For daily maintenance use a soft and dry cloth, preferably made of microfibre, to clean the furniture. To remove stains, we recommend using a soft cloth and soapy water. Make sure not to use too much water and wipe the surface dry right after. Make sure to wipe off any spilled liquid immediately.

VELVET & CORDUROY

Velvet and corduroy are fabrics that will fade in the sun. Therefore, make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight. Both fabrics attract dust and to remove this in the best way, use a soft brush regularly. You can also use a roller or cloth brush. For pressure marks use the steam from a steam iron or a steamer to even out the fabric. We recommend using a textile spray to impregnate the fabric before you start using it, it will make any dirt or stains easier to remove.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, use a stain remover that you first try on a less visible part of the furniture. We recommend that larger furniture is foam washed at least three times a year.



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TEDDY

All fabrics fade in the sun so make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, use a stain remover that you first try on a less visible part of the furniture. We recommend that larger furniture is foam washed at least three times a year.

POLYESTER

All fabrics fade in the sun so make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight. Use a textile spray to impregnate the fabric before you start using it, it will make any dirt or stains easier to remove.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, use a stain remover that you first try on a less visible part of the fabric. We recommend that larger furniture is foam washed at least three times a year.

PU

All fabrics fade in the sun so make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight.

For daily maintenance, use a damp soft cloth, preferably made of microfibre. For harder stains we recommend using the conditioner for leather imitations by Leather Master. Follow the instructions on the bottle.

MICROFIBR

Avoid placing your microfibre furniture in a damp area. All fabrics fade in the sun so make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight.

For daily maintenance we recommend to just carefully vacuum clean the sofa. Liquids should be wiped off immediately. For stains, use a microfibre cloth and hot water to carefully wipe it off, without rubbing. You can add a cleaner for this specific material and follow the instructions on the bottle. Always make sure to try on a less visible area first.

COTTON

All fabrics fade in the sun so make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight. Use a textile spray to impregnate the fabric before you start using it, it will make any dirt or stains easier to remove.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, use a stain remover that you first try on a less visible part of the furniture. We recommend that larger furniture is foam washed at least three times a year.

Cotton can be hand- or machined washed but remember that the material can shrink.

LINEN

All fabrics fade in the sun so make sure not to put the furniture in direct sunlight.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, use a stain remover that you first try on a less visible part of the fabric. Linen can be hand- or machine washed but remember that the material can shrink. Always drip-dry.



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CARPETS

WOOL

When exposed to direct sunlight, wool rugs can be discoloured or fade. Therefore, it's important to rotate the carpet regularly, to keep an even colour. Do not pull any loose ends off the carpet, cut with scissors instead.

Wool is a natural material that is both durable and dirt-repellent. During the first weeks, the carpet usually gives off superfluous wool fibres, which is perfectly normal. To prevent dirt from settling in the carpet and damage it, a wool carpet should be vacuumed regularly, preferably once a week. Vacuum carefully and use a flat nozzle. A carpet underlay keeps it in place and protects it from wear and tear.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. If the stain has already settled, use a cloth and hot water with a mild detergent. Try to gently work from the outer edges and towards the center of the stain. Professional cleaning is recommended for best results. Wool rugs should not be dry-cleaned.

JUTE

When exposed to direct sunlight, jute rugs can be discoloured or fade. Therefore, it's important to rotate the carpet regularly, to keep an even colour. Do not pull any loose ends off the carpet, cut with scissors instead. Jute rugs should not be placed in any damp areas like bathrooms or basements. Never put the carpet in an airtight plastic bag.

To prevent dirt from settling in the carpet and damage it, a wool carpet should be vacuumed regularly, preferably once a week. Vacuum carefully and use a flat nozzle. A carpet underlay keeps it in place and protects it from wear and tear.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Professional cleaning is recommended for best results. Wool rugs should not be dry-cleaned or folded.

POLYESTER

When exposed to direct sunlight, rugs can be discoloured or fade. Therefore, it's important to rotate the carpet regularly, to keep an even colour.

Polyester carpets should be vacuumed regularly, preferably once a week. Use a nozzle without brushes and carefully vacuum it. A carpet underlay keeps it in place and protects it from wear and tear.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. It's important not to use a coloured cloth as this can colour the rug. If the stain has already settled, use a cloth with hot water and detergent meant for polyester carpets. Gently work from the outer edges and towards the center of the stain. Remember not to use too much water as this can result in mold. If the carpet gets wet, let it air dry or use a fan or a carpet dryer.

COTTON

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To prevent dirt from settling in the carpet and damage it, vacuum it regularly, preferably once a week. Vacuum carefully and use a flat nozzle. A carpet underlay keeps it in place and protects it from wear and tear.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. It's important not to use a coloured cloth as this can colour the rug. Never wash or tumble dry the carpet.

VISCOSE

When exposed to direct sunlight, rugs can be discoloured or fade. Therefore, it's important to rotate the carpet regularly, to keep an even colour. Do not pull any loose ends off the carpet, cut with scissors instead. Viscose rugs should not be placed in any damp areas like bathrooms or basements.

To prevent dirt from settling in the carpet and damage it, vacuum it regularly, preferably once a week. Vacuum carefully and use a flat nozzle.

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. It's important not to use a coloured cloth as this can colour the rug.

PRODUCTS

LIGHTNING

Our lamps are intended for indoor use, in dry and clean environments. Never expose the lamp to water, moisture, or any type of liquids. Clean your lamp with a dry soft cloth. Should the light bulb become too hot, unplug the power cord, and allow it to cool before switching to a new bulb.

THROW

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. If the stain has already settled, we recommend dry cleaning.

SHEEPSKIN

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. If the stain has already settled, we recommend gently hand washing.

BED

To keep your bed in good shape for many years, it is important that you take care of it in the best way. We recommend turning the bed mattress a couple of times a quarter, this so that air can enter between the wadding layers so that the volume and elasticity are maintained. By doing this, you also retain the elasticity of the suspension in the mattress and the different layers can breathe. For the bed mattress to last its lifespan, we recommend using mattress protectors that retain the cold and protect from moisture.

HEADBOARD

To keep your headboard in good shape for many years, we recommend avoiding placing it in direct sunlight as it can discolour and fade the fabric. For stains, use a stain remover that you first try on a



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less visible part of the furniture. Vacuum the headboard regularly to remove dust, dirt, and bacteria. We suggest that you use a steamer to freshen up the headboard and fabric.

CURTIAN

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, use a stain remover that you first try on a less visible part of the curtain. Air the curtain often, to retain shape and colour. The curtain can be hand- or machined washed in 30°C but remember that the material can shrink.

TEXTILE

Remove stains immediately. Do not rub, instead try to soak up gently with a cloth. Should the stains not go away, machine wash separately in low degrees. Do not dry clean. The textile can be cold tumbled dried.