

CARE & MAINTENANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE USAGE OF PRODUCTS

Our products do not require periodic maintenance; however, product surfaces must be protected from any kind of heat sources, cigarettes, water and moisture. Products should not be contacted directly with metal and damaging tools. Avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight, as sunlight causes fading.

Products should not be used in any other way than their purpose. If the products are not wheeled, it should be moved by not being pushed, otherwise it may cause scratches. Besides, pets should be kept away from the products, they should not be allowed to damage and pollute them. If the product will be stored in a certain period of time, suitable conditions should be arranged in warehouse or storage area.

In the case of liquid spills on the upholstered parts of the products, the liquid stain must be absorbed with an absorbent cloth without penetrating deeply. In the case of yarn coming out of the fabric surface, natural leather or artificial leather, the yarns should not be attempted to pull out, it should be cut gently with scissors without damaging the product.

CARE, REPAIR AND CLEANING

How to look after your fabric:

Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery textile looking its best and to prolong its life. Dust and dirt wear down the textile and also reduce its fire-retardant properties.

For normal cleaning, use water as the first option with a soft cloth. For stubborn stains use water with a neutral soap. Apply the foam on the fabric and press on it with a white towel. After waiting 20 seconds, if the color of the fabric does not pass the towel, then you can use the mixture safely if there is no problem such as napping on the fabric or color migration, otherwise do not use it.

Do not use hard and sharp objects, chemicals, bleach such as decolourant for cleaning.

Vacuum your fabrics regularly to prevent buildup of dust and

dirt on the fabric surface. Vacuuming is the best regular maintenance practice followed by speed of action to remove spills and stains rapidly as soon as they occur.

Wipe upholstery fabrics made from polyurethane with a dry or moist cloth. May also be vacuumed cleaned with a soft brush.

Never leave your product stained. Almost all stains can be removed when occurred newly, if they are erased without waiting too much. Like at home try and get a piece of kitchen roll or a damp cloth and mop up the spill before it has time to soak in and dry. Once excess liquid has been removed, the fabric can be cleaned using cleaning solution such as upholstery shampoo, detergent or handwash available from your local supermarket. The longer stains and spills remain on the fabric, the harder they are to remove. Remove non-greasy stains by carefully dabbing with a lint free cloth or sponge wrung out in warm water. Edge marks can be avoided by dabbing gently in circular motions towards the center of the stain with a clean lint-free cloth.

Remove greasy stains by using appropriate detergents or solvents. In all cases, we recommend contacting a professional dry cleaning. In order to ensure satisfactory results, particularly for large stains, we recommend you to contact a professional dry cleaner.

It is important to state whether the stain has already undergone treatment.

WOOL & WOOL BLEND UPHOLSTERY

Wool is an inherently complex smart fiber which naturally retains its shape and appearance over time. Its overlapping outer surface scales - called cuticles - act like a micro shield, which repels dust and dirt and provides natural stain resistance as spillages penetrate the fiber surface only very slowly.

Wool has natural crimp and stretch which allows virtually limitless compression and recovery, while synthetics are flattened and deadened through time and use. In addition to regular vacuuming, wool can also be cleaned using branded upholstery shampoo.

For a deeper clean, it's best that wool be dry cleaned only, as over-wetting can cause potential shrinkage and appearance change. Dry cleaning involves the use of organic solvents and little or no water to remove dirt, stains and other soiling agents from fabric. Never apply bleach, ammonia, alkali or strong acids to wool upholstery.

SYNTHETIC UPHOLSTERY

Synthetics include polyester, polypropylene and nylon. The main difference compared to wool is that they behave like plastic in that the fibers are all non-absorbent to liquid and moisture. This means that liquid spills and stains remain on the surface of the fiber rather than penetrating deeper within. Non-absorbent synthetics will not prevent liquid passing through the fabric to the foam. They do need more regular cleaning than wool, as their static charge attracts dust and dirt which, if not removed, can cause an unsightly buildup of dirt on the surface of the fabric.

As synthetics are inert polymers, they can all be wiped down with a water soaked damp cloth without fear of damaging the fiber or removing the color. Stubborn stains can be removed with more vigorous repeated rubbing or use of upholstery shampoo.

Machine washing polyester can be machine washed at 40°C - 60°C, although obviously the fabrics will need to be in the form of removable covers.

Polyester responds well to dry-cleaning which will remove any surface grime or staining.

LEATHER UPHOLSTERY

Vacuum or dust frequently with a clean dry cloth. If leather is soiled, it can be wiped with a soft damp cloth using a lather of any mild soap with lukewarm water. Do not spot clean leather; clean the entire surface. Wipe clean with a damp cloth and dry with a clean soft cloth.

Spots and spills; Wipe excess liquid immediately with a clean cloth or sponge; let the leather air dry. If further cleaning is necessary, sponge the entire surface seat, back, or chair arm with clean, lukewarm water. Let the leather air dry; never use a hair dryer or other heat source to dry leather. Stubborn spots and stains; Apply a mild, nonabrasive soap solution with a clean wet sponge. Rinse well and let air dry. Wipe the leather with a clean dry cloth and let the remainder of the oil dissipate into the leather. Do not apply water or try to wash a grease spot. Do not use saddle soap, cleaning solvents, oils, furniture polishes, varnishes, abrasive cleaners, detergents, or ammonia on leather; they will ruin



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the finish, causing it to become sticky and cracked. If the stain remains, contact a professional cleaner. If large areas are soiled, contact a professional cleaning firm.

The instructions for the care and maintenance of MCONTRAST products are provided to you as a service. The cleaning and maintenance instructions presented in this document contain the recommendations of the above fabric manufacturers. Further information on the optimum care, it is also recommended to review manufacturer's own maintenance user manuals.

POWDER COATED STEEL SURFACES

Frequent cleaning using warm water and a soft cloth, is enough to keep powder coated steel in good condition. This is the only method we recommend to clean powder coated steel products.

Harsh chemicals can erode the surface, which exposes the steel underneath and rust may start. A deep scratch on powdered coated surfaces can penetrate both the zinc and powder coating and release the raw steel underneath which will react with oxygen.

CHROMED STEEL SURFACES

Chrome plated items are for interior use only. Chrome is a very durable metal and can last for years, it does not take long for it to get dirty and dull looking and because you will need to clean chrome frequently, it is important to know how to clean chrome properly. Use vinegar on a clean soft cloth to remove general stain. Rust will usually appear on chromed items where the surface has been deeply scratched to expose the mild steel beneath, leaving the mild steel open to the elements. Remove any rust by balling up some aluminium foil and rubbing it gently on the rusty areas to smooth and shine up the base. Regardless of what you use, after this method of chrome polishing, always rinse well with fresh water. After water, make sure the chrome is dry, take a soft, dry towel and pass over the whole object.

STAINLESS STEEL SURFACES

Frequent cleaning using warm water and mild detergent, is sufficient to keep Stainless Steel looking good. For stubborn dirt, typical household cleaners can be used with warm water and a clean cloth. For more aggressive cleaning, a

small amount of vinegar can be added.

Cleaning should always be followed by rinsing with clean hot water and wiped until it is completely dry. Steel brushes or steel wool must be avoided as they will leave iron particles embedded in the surface which will rust. Fingerprints and mild stains are easy to remove with a variety of stainless-steel cleaning products available from most retail and hardware stores.

MARBLE SURFACES

Use coasters under all glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices. Many common foods and drinks contain acids that will etch or dull the surface of many stones, so do not put them directly on the stone. Also, do not leave hot items directly on the stone surface. Clean stone surfaces with neutral cleaner, stone soap or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water. Too much cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks. Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar or other acids on marble. Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution and dry with a soft cloth. Change the rinse water frequently. Do not use scouring powders or creams; these products contain abrasives that may scratch the surface.

WOOD SURFACES

Clean frequently with a soft, clean, and lint free cloth. Polish no more than once a month with a soft, lint-free, absorbent cloth always with the direction of the wood grain. Do not use ammonia-based products on wood surfaces. Use only a non-wax furniture polish that contains no silicone or silicone derivatives. Clean up spills immediately using a blotting action rather than a wiping action. Avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight, as sunlight causes fading. Items left on top surfaces under fluorescent lights for long time periods may also cause differences in surface coloration. Avoid extremes in room humidity too high or too low humidity can cause wood to warp or veneer to check.

Do not place plastic or rubber objects on wood finish, as their ingredients will react with those of the finish and cause a migration into the wood finish that will appear as a stain.

LAMINATE SURFACES

For everyday cleaning, apply a vinegar and water solution to a clean, lint-free microfiber cloth. Gently wipe the surface to remove any surface dust. Do not use furniture polish that contains waxes and oils on laminate surfaces. Do not use bleach-based cleaners on

laminate as it may cause discoloration. To remove markings from laminate, rub the marked area in the direction of the grain. If no grain is present, rub in a circular motion. Rub gently to avoid damaging the surface texture or gloss. While laminate is durable and easily cleaned, avoid using hard-bristle brushes which may scratch the laminate surface. Avoid sliding objects over the surface to prevent scratching. The use of coasters is recommended to prevent stains from liquids.

VENEER SURFACES

For everyday cleaning, apply a small amount of warm water to a clean, lint-free microfiber cloth. The cloth should be slightly damp. Gently wipe the surface in the direction of the grain to remove any surface dust. Wipe dry immediately with a new, clean, lint-free microfiber cloth in the direction of the grain until the surface is completely dry. Several times a year the veneer finish may be polished with wax-free furniture polish to clean, restore, and protect veneer surfaces. Frequent polishing is not recommended. Use a clean, lint-free microfiber cloth and wipe in the direction of the grain. Immediately wipe any liquids from the veneer surface with a clean, lint-free microfiber cloth. Do not allow spills to dry. Avoid extreme heat, cold, or humidity variances.

Prolonged sunlight may affect the veneer finish. Protect veneer surfaces from pens and sharp objects. While veneer is durable and easily cleaned, avoid using hard-bristle brushes which may scratch the surface. Avoid sliding objects over the surface to prevent scratching. The use of coasters is recommended to protect veneer surfaces.