



MFC, LAMINATED SURFACES

The basic cleaning is used for dirt under normal use conditions. In general it involves greasy dirt, which is caused by activities such as cooking and baking or fingermarks, liquid residues and stains. As the COVID-19 situation requires additional attention for furnitures' disinfection, the recommendations are depending on the raw material. The rule, suitable for any kind of furniture, is to put the furniture in quarantine conditions.

Basic cleaning

It is best to use warm water and a soft, damp cloth, then wipe dry. Suitable cleaning substances are commercially available washing-up liquid, alternatively, fat-dissolving/degreasing all-purpose cleaners can be used. Heavier soiling or more stubborn dirt should be given the opportunity to soak. The damp surface is then wiped down with hot, clean water until all residues of the cleaning agent have been removed. Then rub dry with a dry, lint-free cloth, where possible in the decor or texture direction or uniformly in one direction, to avoid smearing or streaks.

- ! Do not use any harsh liquid cleaners or scouring cleaning products. Polishes, waxes and solvents are also unsuitable for cleaning surfaces and do more harm than good.
- ! Do not use a steam cleaner as it may cause water impregnation which makes the furniture components swell.
- ! As a cleaning substance are also unsuitable so-called "balsam" washing-up liquids with moisturising aloe Vera additives. The skin care substances they contain form a film on the product surface that is very difficult to remove.
- ! Also, contact with aggressive cleaning products or descalers should not be used, but if they are, then they should only remain on the surface for a very short time. Drips must be removed immediately.

Longer action of these reagents results in the formation of micro-cracks or embrittlement of the surface with subsequent irreparable stains or edge formation. As far as we are aware, the surfaces can be kept perfectly clean if these instructions are followed.

Contamination by household chemicals

DecoBoard and Duropal HPL are homogeneous, non-porous materials and are resistant to most household chemicals. Although liquids cannot penetrate the material, dirt or stains must be wiped off immediately. Longer contact, mainly with caustic substances, e.g. aggressive household cleaners, toilet cleaners or oven cleaners, must be avoided.

Limescale contamination

Clean the surface with warm 10% vinegar or citric acid solution and then rinse the surface with water. If a standard household descaler is used, the surface must be rinsed with water immediately. "Mellerud Kücheneentfetter" (kitchen degreaser) has also proven its worth as a lime-scale remover.

Contamination by paraffin or wax residues

To avoid scratching of the surface, residues of paraffin or wax must be removed carefully by mechanical means first. Use of a plastic or wooden spatula is advisable.

Contamination by water-soluble paints, varnishes or adhesives

Fresh contamination can normally be cleaned using warm water. Solvents such as ethanol, acetone, cleaner's naphtha or nail varnish remover can be used to removed dried on residues.

Contamination by solvent-based paints, varnishes or adhesives

Fresh contamination can normally be cleaned using solvents; if necessary, dried residues also after longer application time of the solvent. Suitable solvents are ethanol, acetone, cleaner's naphtha or nail varnish remover.

Contamination by 2-part adhesives and varnishes

Contamination by 2-part adhesives and varnishes must be removed from the surface immediately. After curing it is no longer possible to remove this contamination without residues. The surface must be cleaned immediately using a suitable organic solvent; the instructions of the manufacturer of the respective adhesive or varnish system must be followed. 2-part adhesives and varnishes based, e.g. on epoxy resin or polyurethane (PU).

Contamination by silicone or polyurethane-based sealant

To avoid scratching of the surface, residues of sealant must be removed carefully by mechanical means first. Use of a plastic or wooden spatula is advisable. Remaining residues can be cleaned using suitable removers (e.g. silicone remover), if necessary also after a longer application time. Too long contact times with a silicone remover can cause changes to the surface.

Contamination by solvents

After contact of the surface with solvents it must then be washed using warm water and dried using a clean, soft absorbent cloth or standard paper towel.

NANOLAMINATE

As with any other material for interior design nanolaminate should be cleaned regularly. It requires a damp cloth with warm water or a mild detergent. Almost all regular household cleaning products or disinfectants can be safely used. For older, dried or caked-on stains, use a magic sponge or soft cloth to remove them. After using any solvents, we recommend rinsing the surface with warm water and a detergent. Always rinse thoroughly to remove the detergent with clean water, preferably warm.

In case of micro-scratches using iron:

- a. Superficial defects caused by micro-scratches.
- b. Place a dampened sheet of kitchen roll over the area where the micro-scratches can be seen.
- c. Place the hot iron on the surface that needs repairing. Do not leave the iron on the surface for more than 10 seconds at a time.
- d. Rinse the repaired area with lukewarm water and a microfibre cloth.

In case of micro-scratches using magic sponge:

- a. Superficial defects caused by micro-scratches.
- b. Rub the magic sponge on the area where the micro-scratches can be seen. The sponge can be used dry or slightly damp.
- c. The surface should now be healed.

LINOLEUM

Basic cleaning

Wipe clean with a damp cloth and a neutral cleaner. As a regular cleaner you can also use with a blend of water and natural soap or waxes. Stain removal: To prevent stubborn stains always use coasters under the flower pots, vases and also cups, glasses, etc. It is important to remove spots, stains and spillages as quickly as possible to prevent them from penetrating into the material. The surface can be cleaned with a neutral detergent* and water. If the above treatment does not help, try soaking the surface in water with a pH-neutral Universal Cleaner for a few minutes. Scrub the surface gently with a white pad or similar. Finish by wiping off the dirty water with a cloth. To upgrade the surface after a thorough cleaning see under "Periodic Maintenance" above. Some pigmented stains may be removed or made less visible by using turpentine or similar oil based solvent. Do not use alkaline or alcohol based cleaning products since it will damage the surface.

LAQUERED VENEER SURFACES

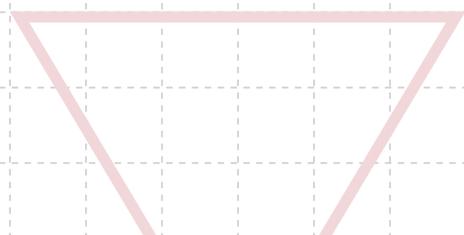
The best way to clean lacquer is to use a mild soap and warm water. Once it's cleaned, you want to take a soft dry cloth and wipe any excess water away. Using harsh household cleaners will pull the finish off as well. Avoid using any cleaner that has bleach or ammonia in it. ! Water can damage lacquer in a relatively short amount of time. It will leave spots that are difficult to get out later, and if left alone it can remove the finish in these spots, wipe away any spills that may happen from time to time.

METAL SURFACES

No special requirements are needed for metal surfaces, use water and soap with soft cloth for basic maintenance. Water could leave limescale marks so it is recommended to wipe away any spillages.

TEXTILE. WOOL, POLYESTER.

To preserve the fabric's attractive colour, we recommend regular vacuuming, preferably every week, with a soft fitting. **Wool.** When first used, a certain amount of excess fiber will work its way to the surface of the fabric. As the upholstery is used these excess fibers will eventually diminish. Wool is also water repellent, so spillages are slow to penetrate the fabric.



Chewing gum

Cool with ice cubes in a plastic bag, break up the chewing gum and carefully remove the loose pieces while still cold. If this does not work, try acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then wash with a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water.

Urine

One part colourless vinegar mixed with two parts of water. Use a dry cloth as an underlay when the spot is soaked. Remove the diluted vinegar with alternate dry and wet cloths.

Oil

Sprinkle talcum on the spot and allow it to work. Brush it away and carefully dab with a cloth moistened with benzene or methylated spirit.

Ink

Remove as much as possible with blotting paper. Clean with 20% methylated spirit. Then wash with water containing a neutral detergent.

Lipstick

Clean carefully using a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then wash with a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water.

Foodstuffs

Use an ordinary pH-neutral detergent* diluted* in lukewarm water. If the stain does not come out, increase the solution to five times normal strength. Finish by using clean water without any detergent.

Nail varnish

Dab with nail varnish remover. If the stain does not come out, use acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then use a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water.

Paint

Oil-based paint: Clean carefully using a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then use a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water, but at five times normal strength. Water-based paint: wash off with cold water. Ask an expert if the spot is old.

Candle wax

Cool with ice cubes in a plastic bag, break up the wax and carefully remove the loose pieces. Then, if necessary, use a hot iron on top of white absorbent paper (be careful that the polyester doesn't melt at excessive temperature). If this does not help, dab carefully with a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then wash with a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water.

Ballpoint pen, felt pen and cosmetics

Clean with methylated spirits. If this does not help, use a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then wash with a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water.

Blood

Wash off with cold water. Add a neutral detergent.

Shoe and furniture polish

Clean carefully using a cloth moistened with acetone, turpentine or benzene. Then use a pH-neutral detergent* diluted in lukewarm water. Wine Wash off quickly with cold water. Wine and spirits Remove as much as possible with blotting paper. Wash with cold water containing a neutral detergent* and clean with thinned methylated spirit.* Follow the directions on the bottle.

Warning

- ! Acetone, turpentine, benzene, etc., can dissolve the foam used for padding. Such substances should therefore only be used in very small quantities on the surface of the fabric.
- ! Before using stain removers, test them in an inconspicuous area to see if they affect the upholstery.
- ! Be careful with naked flames.

Important points about spot removal:

- > A main rule - always remove the spot as quickly as possible – before it penetrates into the fibres.
- > Most types of spots can be removed with lukewarm water, possibly with a pH-neutral dishwashing detergent.
- > First absorb as much of the liquid as possible with plain white kitchen paper towelling or a cloth.
- > If the spot has dried, remove as much as possible by vacuuming.
- > Rub gently with a clean white cloth.
- > Press a dry towel or piece of plain white kitchen roll against the fabric each time liquid is added so that moisture and impurities are absorbed.
- > Use pure water without soap for the last washing.

Sanitisers and disinfectants

We recommend to follow national requirements for disinfection procedures and the fabrics can be treated with the following sanitisers and disinfectants:

Wool

Ethanol

Wool-based fabrics will resist the use of ethanol in accordance with authority guidelines. Sanitising or disinfecting wool fabrics with ethanol will, however, remove the lanolin and may cause colour changes and reduce the lifetime of the fabric. Consequently, this method should only be applied if there are no other alternatives.

Quarantining furniture until there is no contamination risk is often a better alternative than using chemicals.

Polyester

Washing

Polyester fabrics are washable at high temperatures. Please refer to product specifications for further information.

Ethanol

Polyester fabrics will resist the use of ethanol in all concentrations for disinfection or sanitising.

Bleach

Polyester fabrics are resistant to bleach cleaning in a 10:1 dilution, based on 10 parts of water and one part bleach (5.25-6.25% sodium hypochlorite) or for products with 1000 ppm chlorine.

As bleach is a bleaching agent it may cause colour changes over time. How the bleach affects the colour depends on the fabric colour, frequency of disinfection, concentration of bleach solution and the final rinsing with clean water. As bleach is an aggressive chemical, it may also have an adverse effect on the foam, glue or other upholstery materials.

Quarantining the furniture until there is no contamination risk is often a better alternative

! Please note

Always rinse fabrics thoroughly with clean water after the use of disinfectants in order to remove any chemical residues remaining in the fabric after the recommended dwell time.

There are several other types of disinfectants and products on the market than the ones mentioned above.

To ensure that the product will not cause adverse changes to the fabric, we recommend testing before general use.

Chemical disinfectants and sanitisers should in general only be used when absolutely necessary. To protect the environment, avoid using chemicals in higher concentrations than recommended for the specific purpose. For safety reasons and to protect your fabrics and furniture, always follow authority recommendations and the guidelines defined by the supplier of the disinfection chemical.