

Care and Maintenance

Wood.

Avoid placing wooden furniture in direct sunlight or close to strong heat sources. Also avoid placing hot or wet items directly on the wood. Any stains should be removed quickly before they cause permanent damage to the surface of the wood.

- Cleaning. Painted and stained wood - wipe the wood with a clean, dry cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of water and a universal detergent e.g. soap flakes, or a special product for painted or stained wood. Remove soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains should be removed with a damp, clean cloth wrung in warm water mixed with 1 part vinegar to 10 parts water. Afterwards, wipe down the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. If the surface is dull or has scratches, you may use furniture polish. We recommend that you avoid using products containing silicone because it seals the surface with a membrane, which will make any later repairs or re-finishing more difficult.
- Cleaning. Oil-treated wood - wipe the table with a dry, clean cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of water and a universal detergent e.g. soap flakes or a special product for oil-treated wood. Remove any soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. For more thorough cleaning, you may use white spirit (mineral turpentine) to remove some of the oil membrane. Do not apply a new coat of oil until the wood is completely dry.

Leather.

Leather is a natural, individual product. Always protect leather from direct sunlight and strong heat sources. Although all our leather is high-quality, it will fade over time if exposed to direct sunlight. If necessary, you can vacuum the leather using upholstery nozzle. Take care not to scratch the leather. Stains should be removed quickly to avoid permanent damage.

- Cleaning - Regular cleaning is requested to maintain the features of leather upholstery, using water and a neutral soap. Use a clean, undyed, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a mild detergent or a special leather care maintenance product. Wipe the leather down when it is dry, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores of the leather. For furniture that sees daily use, nourishing creams are recommended twice a year to enhance it. Do not use sharp objects, soap, dishwashing liquid or solvents on the leather. Only attempt to remove stains when strictly necessary, as regular use will give the leather patina.

Brass and Copper.

Brass and copper all have surfaces which quickly tarnish when exposed to air, forming a distinctive matt layer, or patina. The patina increases over time and reacts with acidic liquids like vinegar, sauce, fruit juice and other materials to create a distinct aesthetic or marks. metal leafs are supplied in natural or pre-patinated finish, with beeswax applied, to help moderate the rate of patina developing.

- Cleaning - On all finishes wash with warm soapy water or liquid detergent. for shiny finish then you can use a suitable brass polish along with a non-abrasive clean cloth which will not be necessary more than monthly. for a more 'aged' look, then give a more gentle polish less frequently and try and apply pressure only to the raised surfaces – on a product with detail this will mean that the crevices are left to darken over time giving a more defined and well worn appearance. You can allow your brass to darken over time. If you never polish it, it will dull right down and depending on the level of copper it contains may show signs of a greenish tinge. However, as solid brass will not rust, you can use a decent amount of elbow-grease and brass polish to regain the shine after many years. For more serious cases, a very fine wire wool could be used with polish – this should be done with caution as you need to avoid scratching the surface.

Stainless Steel.

Stainless Steel is not a single alloy, but a group of iron-based alloys, that contents at least 10.5% Chromium which makes it highly resistant to corrosion, forming a self-protective clear oxide film on its surface. Its mechanical properties: strength, high-temperature strength, ductility and toughness.

- Cleaning - Inadequate cleaning of the surface may result to corrosion problems; therefore, stainless steel should be subject of a cleaning procedure routinely with appropriate non-abrasive detergent. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. Stainless steel cleaners can be used to restore the original splendour of the steel, remove scaling, stubborn dirt and rust marks caused by contact with ferrous materials.

Marble.

This premium natural stone has been used since ancient times in sculpture and as a decorative material. It is an extremely hard and durable rock with a firm crystalline structure and a slight porosity.

- Cleaning - Due to its structure, it requires adequate maintenance to protect the unique features of every marble item. Contrary to most people believe, this beautiful natural material is not impenetrable, its porous feature makes it liable to staining in contact with liquids, foods and some cleaning detergents. The Marble Institute of America, advises against using vinegar, lemon juice or other cleaners containing acid on marble, including bleach. Experts instead recommend only mild soap and water.

Glass.

Glass is an industrial product made of natural materials. For technical reasons, it is impossible to manufacture completely clear glass without bubbles or inclusions. The colour of glass can vary from batch to batch. Glass appears in different shades of green depending on how thick it is.

- Cleaning - Do not use scouring agents, steel wool, pot cleaners or similar. Pointed or sharp objects, such as blades or knives, can damage (scratch) the surface. Anything hot can also be detrimental to the surface. Damage to the surface can result in the glass pane breaking later on. Clean glass with a clean, soft, damp cloth, sponge or leather to avoid abrasion with dirt particles. If heavily soiled, glass can be cleaned more effectively if a neutral cleaning agent or a normal household glass cleaner is used. Do not use a solvent to clean painted undersides of glass as this could destroy the layer of paint.

Cork.

Cork is the bark of the Cork Oak tree. It is an ecological super-material with unique properties: lightness, flexibility, compressibility, AND impermeability.

- Cleaning - A simple damp wipe down should suffice on most occasions.