

NOTES FOR CARE AND CLEANING



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1. Furniture surfaces

1.1 Plastic-coated/melamine-coated surfaces

- + Clean the surface with a dust cloth, a soft sponge or a soft cloth
- + If soiled, use warm water and/or a mild plastic cleaner and wipe dry
- + The melamine-coated boards can be cleaned with all agents designated for plastic surfaces
- + Detergent, lubricant or curd soap paste can be used for heavy soiling.
Apply to the soiled area, leave to take effect, then wash off with warm water or glass cleaner and dry with an absorbent, clean cloth
- + Cleaning agents that contain solvents or may be flammable can also be used for particularly dirty surfaces, e.g. traces of felt-tip pens or ballpoint pens
- + For stains that cannot be removed in this way, you can also use organic solvents such as white spirit, petrol, alcohol-based cleaners or nail varnish remover
- + After cleaning with an organic cleaning agent, rinse the surface with the cleanest hot water possible and dry with a cloth (soft paper wipes are recommended)
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Furniture polishes and products containing wax should not be used
- + Abrasive equipment or cleaning agents containing abrasive ingredients must not be used

1.2 Veneer

- + Clean the surface with a dust cloth
- + Use a moistened cloth or a neutral detergent for soiling
- + Then wipe dry

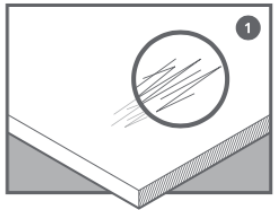


- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Abrasive equipment or cleaning agents containing abrasive ingredients must not be used
- + High temperatures and moisture should be avoided on direct surfaces
- + UV radiation can change the colour of the surface over time. This is a natural ageing process of the wood

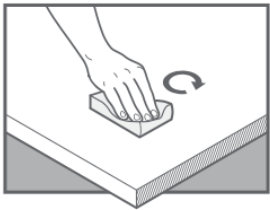
1.3 Fenix surfaces

- + Regular cleaning is recommended
- + For common stains, clean with a cloth moistened with warm water or gentle cleaning agents
- + Almost all household cleaners and disinfectants are perfectly tolerated
- + Use a special cleaner for stubborn stains
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + For superficial damage caused by micro-scratches:

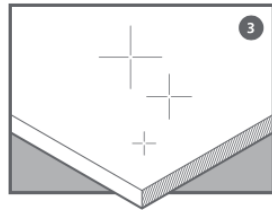
MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS MAGIC SPONGE



Superficial defects caused by micro-scratches.



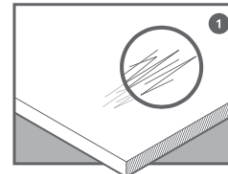
Rub the magic sponge on the area where the micro-scratches can be seen. The sponge can be used dry or slightly damp.



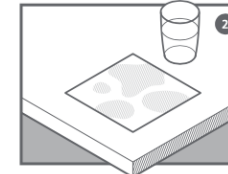
The surface should now be healed.



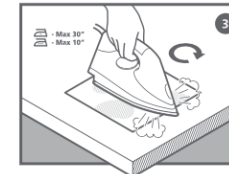
MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS IRON



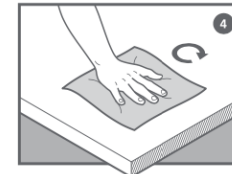
Superficial defects caused by micro-scratches.



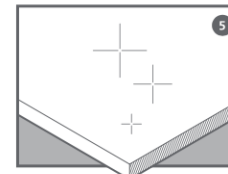
Place a dampened sheet of kitchen roll over the area where the micro-scratches can be seen.



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.



Rinse the repaired area with lukewarm water and a microfibre cloth.



The surface should now be healed.

2. Fabrics

Suitable for all types of fabric and vinyl

Upholstery elements

- + The upholstery element can be vacuumed regularly using an upholstery nozzle without bristles
- + Always treat upholstered elements over the entire surface, i.e. from seam to seam

Water and upholstery soap

- + It is recommended to clean at regular intervals
- + For cleaning, use liquid soap in warm water or a special cleaning agent for vinyl fabrics/artificial leather
- + Use a clean cloth for wiping
- + Squeeze well and take care not to wet the upholstery too much
- + Alternatively, a washing vacuum cleaner can be used
- + Allow the upholstery to dry afterwards

Cleaning							
Fabric/fiber type	Cleaning method						
	Vacuum	Upholstery soap and water	Upholstery shampoo	Dry clean	Steam	Washable to 140F	Bleach cleanable*
Wool	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Wool-bast (Flax/Hemp/Nettle)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Polyester (100%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polyester Knit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trevira CS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polypropylene	✓	✓	✓				✓
Coated polyester	✓	✓	✓				✓
Vinyl	✓	✓	✓				✓
Leather	✓	✓	✓				

* See also Disinfection matrix for different concentrations of bleach.

- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Paints, aggressive or chemical cleaning agents and detergents, liquids containing xylene, acetone or methyl ethyl ketone cause immediate damage
- + Dyes in certain textiles and accessories (e.g. dark jeans) can rub off on light-coloured surfaces

3. Leather

- + A special leather care product should always be used
- + For regular cleaning, wipe the leather with a moistened cloth (preferably not a microfibre cloth) in circular movements without rubbing too hard
- + The leather can be dried and polished with a dry cloth
- + Natural oils and fats can penetrate the surface and change the colour and appearance. To avoid this, a cushion or protective cover should be used
- + Special cleaning may be required for heavy chemical soiling such as lubricating oil, tar or dyes

- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + The leather should be protected from direct sunlight, extreme heat and sharp objects
- + If soiling occurs, remove it as quickly as possible
- + Avoid water on leather. If this happens anyway, allow to dry naturally
- + Chemical cleaning agents that contain solvents such as alcohol should be avoided
- + Conventional household products such as beeswax should not be used
beeswax should not be used, as these produce residues which can cause a squeaking noise on the surface



4. Curtains

For normal use:
(hotel, office, public authority, private use, etc.)

- + Only wash the curtains individually or with a half-loaded washing machine
- + Hand wash/fine wash at 30° is recommended
- + Only suitable detergents such as wool detergent should be used
- + Ironing may be necessary
- + Curtains made of synthetic fibres usually at low/medium temperature
- + Curtains made of natural fibres at medium/high temperature
- + We recommend following the temperature instructions for the respective item and ironing when damp
- + The curtain should then be draped in folds and secured with a ribbon around the underside of the curtain for several days

+ Do not spin the curtains during washing or only spin them at the lowest speed



5. Metal, powder coating on steel, aluminium

- + To maintain the surfaces and profiles, wipe them with a soft, damp cloth without applying strong pressure
- + Change the cloth frequently to avoid scratches caused by dust particles
- + To clean heavier soiling, you can use a core/grease soap paste. After the appropriate contact time, carefully remove or rinse with warm water and a cloth and then dry the surface with an absorbent, clean and soft cloth without applying strong pressure
- + Lightly alcoholic (bio-alcohol) cleaning agents can be used carefully for special soiling
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Furniture polishes should not be used as they can leave streaks of dirt behind
- + Abrasive equipment or cleaning agents containing abrasive ingredients must not be used

6. Anodised aluminium profiles, chrome

- + To maintain the surfaces and profiles, wipe with a soft damp cloth without applying strong pressure
- + Change the cloth frequently to avoid scratches caused by dust particles
- + Furniture polishes should not be used as they can lead to soiling
- + Other surface damage, soiling and scratches can be treated with suitable agents such as universal cleaners
- + To clean heavier soiling, you can use a core soap paste. After the appropriate exposure time, carefully remove or rinse with warm water and a cloth and then dry the surface with an absorbent, clean and soft cloth without applying strong pressure
- + For stains that cannot be removed in this way, you can also use organic solvents such as white spirit, petrol, alcohol-based cleaners or nail varnish remover
- + After cleaning with an organic cleaning agent, rinse the surface with the cleanest hot water possible and dry with a cloth (soft paper wipes are recommended)
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Abrasive equipment or cleaning agents containing abrasive ingredients must not be used

7. Glass panes

- + Commercially available glass cleaners can be used to clean and maintain the uncoated clear pane. Change the cloth as often as possible or use paper wipes
- + When using the usual wet cleaning method with plenty of water, a sponge, squeegee and chamois leather, care should be taken to ensure that no water runs into any open profiles or remains on wooden or painted surfaces, causing damage
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Abrasive equipment or cleaning agents containing abrasive ingredients must not be used
- + Tools such as razor blades or scrapers can cause scratches
- + Cement slurries and other deposits of building materials on the glass pane must be removed immediately, otherwise the glass surface will be corroded, which can lead to the glass becoming blind
- + Satinised, lacquered, foiled or printed glass may only be treated with silicone and acid-free cleaning agents
- + Special care must be taken when cleaning foil-coated glass. The use of a scraper is not recommended



8. Perspex

- + For simple care and dust removal, a soft, lint-free cloth or even a sponge is usually sufficient
- + Moisten them with water if necessary and use a little washing-up liquid if required
- + An antistatic plastic cleaner can be used to prevent dust formation
- + Then wipe off the sprayed-on plastic cleaner with a soft, lint-free cloth, do not rub dry
- + For heavier soiling such as grease, an intensive plastic cleaner should be used
- + Benzene-free pure petrol or isopropanol can also be used
- + The Plexiglas can be sanded and polished to remove scratches and scuffs
- + Simple hand polishing with polishing paste and a cotton cloth is recommended
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Cleaning agents containing benzene, ethanol, alcohol, organic substances or thinners should not be used

9. Whiteboard writable and magnetic

- + After removing the protective film, an initial basic cleaning is necessary, for which a commercially available spirit (ethyl alcohol) can be used
- + The manufacturer also recommends the thinner V100 from EDDING
- + A soft, lint-free cloth is always recommended for cleaning. Cleaning is possible with microfibre cloths
- + Is resistant to solvents and disinfectants
- + Is resistant to standard household cleaning agents
- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Lubricating cleaning agents such as soap, washing-up liquid or special soapsuds must not be used
- + Cleaning agents that are highly alkaline, highly acidic or contain abrasive components, as well as solvent-based cleaning agents, must not be used
- + Cleaning agents containing paraffin, grease or silicone should be avoided

For chalk labelling:

- + In principle, cleaning is possible with a dry sponge or cloth. However, depending on the structure, a damp cloth is also recommended for cleaning



For labelling with whiteboard markers:

- + For **basic cleaning**, slowly wipe over the whiteboard with a dry cloth in a circular motion
- + For **intensive cleaning**, a non-greasy cleaner can be used with a damp cloth if necessary. This should also be done in a circular motion

10. High-gloss acrylic coatings



- + After removing the protective surface, the surfaces should be sealed immediately with ULTRA-GLOSS Superpolish+DGS
- + This surface sealing should be repeated every 12 months once the polish has been removed
- + An antistatic plastic cleaner should be used to maintain the surface and prevent static build-up

Surface sealing:

- + Clean the surface to be sealed with a water-soap solution (soap content 1%) and then leave to dry
- + ULTRA-GLOSS must be shaken well before use
- + Apply ULTRA-GLOSS evenly to the cleaned surface with a clean cotton or microfibre cloth **Note: ULTRA-GLOSS Superpolish is highly economical and very economical to use!**
- + After approx. 10-20 minutes, the drying process is complete. Now polish out the whitish polish residues with another cotton or microfibre cloth in circular movements

- + All cleaning agents should always be tested on a non-visible area
- + Cleaning agents with a high acid content or cleaning agents that promise a self-cleaning effect or have an abrasive effect should not be used
- + Cleaning agents with highly volatile solvents are not recommended
- + The surfaces must never be treated with steam cleaners. Moisture penetration can cause long-term damage
- + Abrasive cleaning cloths and the back of a standard household dishwashing sponge are also not recommended, as they cause scratches
- + Alcohol-based cleaners, scouring milk, furniture polishes or waxes should not be used, as these can create a film that can cause stains