

## Product Care Recommendations

### Indoor Timber Surfaces

- Regularly wipe surfaces with a damp cloth (preferably a quality microfibre) followed by a dry cloth.
- To remove grease marks, add a few drops of detergent to a bowl of warm water then dampen cloth with this solution and wipe over. Always wipe dry with another cloth.
- Wipe up liquid spills on solid timber surfaces immediately as surface will be damaged if left for a prolonged period.
- Always dust and wipe in direction of timber grain to prevent noticeable scratching.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners or cleaners with a silicon content. Avoid solvents, synthetic glues, lemon juice and vinegar on solid timber surfaces.
- Direct heat should be avoided as hot items placed directly on surfaces will steam the surface and cause blemishes. As a rule, if it's too hot to hold, it's too hot for an unprotected wooden surface.

### Outdoor Timber Surfaces

- Outdoor timber is best cleaned with a cloth moistened with water or a mild soapy solution.
- When scrubbing tougher stains, use water and white vinegar. Scrub in the direction of the grain to prevent noticeable scratching.
- Bird droppings must be cleaned off as soon as possible, as they can cause permanent stains and corrosion.
- Regular oiling with Sikkens Cetol HLSe or similar outdoor oil will keep tops looking pristine.

### HPL Surfaces

- Regularly wipe surfaces with a damp cloth (preferably a quality microfibre) followed by a dry cloth. There is no need to use any care products.
- If necessary, mild cleaning agents can be used. Do not use furniture polishes that contain wax, or abrasive cleaners.
- Do not cut directly on HPL surface – always use a chopping board.
- Direct heat should be avoided as depending on the heat exposure, a change in the surface appearance can arise.
- Spilled liquids should be cleaned up immediately, especially around joins and cut-outs.

### Linoleum Surfaces

- Regularly wipe clean with a damp cloth and neutral cleaner.
- To maintain the surface of linoleum surfaces, a blend of water and natural soap or wax should be used periodically.
- 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.
- 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 as this will damage the surface.

### Acrylic Surfaces

- Care for your acrylic surfaces by cleaning with warm water and a small amount of liquid soap. Rinse and dry with a soft cloth.
- Always use a soft cloth as to not scratch the acrylic surface.
- Deep scratches can be sanded/polished out with a buffing wheel. This is best carried out by a qualified fabricator.

## Compact Laminate Surfaces

- Surfaces can be easily cleaned with a dry or damp cloth and if necessary, a mild household cleaner or soap and water.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners or polishing materials.

## Compressed Resin Surfaces

- Regularly wipe surfaces with a damp cloth (preferably a quality microfibre) followed by a dry cloth. There is no need to use any care products.
- If necessary, mild cleaning agents can be used. Do not use furniture polishes that contain wax, or abrasive cleaners.
- Do not cut directly on resin surface – always use a chopping board.
- Direct heat should be avoided as depending on the heat exposure, a change in the surface appearance can arise.

## Brass, Zinc and Metal Surfaces

- Regularly wipe surfaces using a soft cloth and a non-abrasive cleaner.

## Tiled and Eurostone Surfaces

- Not suitable for outdoor use or areas exposed to localised heat.
- Preserve original finish by using soap and water, or mild detergent. Do not use abrasive cleaners.
- Scrape off adhered materials such as food with a plastic putty knife. Blade marks can be removed with a non-abrasive cleaner. To remove residue, thoroughly rinse surface with clean water and cloth.
- Avoid repetitive hot/cold cycles that can cause discolouration, damage to the surface finish and/or hairline cracks in the surface.

## Powder Coated Surfaces

- Carefully remove any loose surface deposits with a wet sponge.
- Use a soft brush (non-abrasive) and a dilute solution of a mild detergent, e.g. pH-neutral liquid hand dishwashing detergent in warm water (do not use solvents) to remove dust, salt and other deposits.
- Ensure you thoroughly rinse the surface with fresh water after cleaning to remove all residues.

## Fabric and Leather Upholstery

- Soak up spills immediately but avoid hard rubbing.
- Avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight as this can cause fading and deterioration to both fabric and leather.
- As a rule, fabric cleaning is best undertaken by a certified cleaning specialist.
- Refer to specific fabric care instructions if attached to the product.
- Product specific care labels can be requested.