

Proper furniture care

Everyday protection and care of furniture is an investment in its durability and aesthetic appearance for many years to come. Each piece of furniture requires proper treatment – improper cleaning or use can lead to damage, which is why it is so important to use furniture correctly. Use and maintenance of furniture that does not comply with the following guidelines may be grounds for rejecting any complaints.

Rules for proper furniture use

- Rules for proper furniture use
 - Indoor furniture: use in rooms with a temperature of 15–25°C and humidity of 40–60%.
 - Outdoor furniture: resistant to UV radiation, rain and moisture, but during periods of prolonged rainfall or frost, it is recommended to protect it or store it in a dry place
- Protection against external factors:
 - Do not place the furniture in the immediate vicinity of heat sources (e.g. radiators) or hot lights (e.g. halogen lamps) – this may cause discolouration
 - Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight and moisture on the surface.

Cleaning

- Avoid contact with water and heavy soiling
- Remove spilled liquids with a dry, soft microfibre or cotton cloth.
- Remove any stains immediately before they dry.
- Do not use the following while cleaning your furniture:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams,
 - polishes and greasing agents (except for products dedicated to the care of natural leather – in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations).
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface thoroughly until dry.

Care and maintenance

- Perform maintenance at least once a month using a suitable product for the material in question.
- Clean with a clean, soft, slightly damp cloth (microfibre or cotton) and a mild detergent with a pH of ≈ 7 .
- Always dry the surface after cleaning.
- Technical components:
 - Wipe furniture fittings with a dry cloth to remove dust and dirt.
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Surface protection:

- Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C)
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface, items containing alcohol or solvents (may cause permanent discolouration).

Follow the cleaning, care and maintenance instructions specific to the material:



Requirements for proper assembly

- Carefully unpack the furniture, protecting it from damage.
- Remember to use only appropriate tools.
- Follow the assembly instructions, working on a clean, level surface.
- Install fittings on a stable surface.
- Before use, ensure that the furniture is stable and properly levelled.

Safety of use

- Do not move furniture when fully loaded and do not grab the tops when moving them.
- Secure tall furniture by anchoring it to the wall (using brackets or anchors).
- Do not overload shelves, tops or seats.
- Do not stand on furniture or use high table structures as supports.
- Do not hang cabinets directly above workstations.
- Do not leave drawers or cupboard doors open.
- Do not touch light bulbs or halogen lighting elements directly.
- Do not sit on armrests, chair backs or table tops.
- Do not lean or rock on chairs.

Furniture with electronic components

- Do not break the seals securing electrical components or disassemble them yourself.
- The furniture is designed to work with a 230 V installation. The exception is furniture with a US plug, which is designed to work with a 110-120 V installation.
- Electrical devices with a maximum power of 2000 W can be connected to the sockets in the media boxes.
- Do not use furniture with a damaged electrical cord.
- Do not connect heating devices inside the furniture (e.g. in acoustic booths).
- Smoking, e-cigarettes and open flames are prohibited inside the furniture (e.g. in acoustic booths).
- Do not cover ventilation openings or inlet and outlet channels – the ventilation system ensures proper air circulation.
- If liquids are spilled on the electrical system, immediately move away from the furniture. If conditions allow, disconnect the device from the power supply.



Melamine

Cleaning:

- Clean with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7) or a melamine care product in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the furniture. Avoid spraying the edges and corners of the board in particular to prevent moisture from penetrating under the finish.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface dry.
- Avoid contact with water and heavy soiling. Remove spilled liquids with a dry, soft microfibre or cotton cloth. Remove any stains immediately before they dry.
- Do not use the following while cleaning your furniture:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams,
 - polishes and greasing agents (except for products dedicated to the care of natural leather – in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations).
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.

Care and maintenance:

- Perform maintenance at least once a month.
- Clean according to the instructions. Dry the surface after cleaning.

Surface protection:

- Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C),
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface,
 - items containing alcohol or solvents (may cause permanent discolouration).



Lacquered and matt laminates

Cleaning:

- Clean with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7).
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the furniture. Avoid spraying the edges and corners of the board in particular to prevent moisture from penetrating under the finish.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface dry.
- Do not apply strong pressure when cleaning matt laminates. The matt finish may become locally polished and lose its colour depth.
- Avoid aggressive polishing of lacquered laminates – this may lead to matting or localised gloss.
- Avoid contact with water and heavy soiling. Remove spilled liquids with a dry, soft microfibre or cotton cloth. Remove any stains immediately before they dry – following the instructions.
- Do not use the following while cleaning your furniture:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams,
 - polishes and greasing agents (except for products dedicated to the care of natural leather – in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations).
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.

Care and maintenance:

- Perform maintenance at least once a month.
- Clean according to the instructions. Dry the surface after cleaning.

Surface protection:

- Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C),
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface,
 - items containing alcohol or solvents (may cause permanent discolouration).



Special laminate - FENIX

Cleaning:

- Clean with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7).
- After each cleaning, rinse the surface with warm water and wipe thoroughly dry to prevent limescale build-up.
- Apply the cleaning agent to a cloth, not directly to the furniture – in particular, avoid spraying the edges and corners of the board to prevent moisture from penetrating under the finish.
- Do not use abrasive cream cleaners. Do not use wire sponges or hard brushes. Wet melamine rubber erasers are permitted.
- Detailed information on daily cleaning can be found on the manufacturer's website:

<https://www.fenixforinteriors.com/en/cleaning/everyday-cleaning>

- Most stains can be removed with warm water and washing-up liquid. Detailed stain removal instructions can be found on the FENIX laminate manufacturer's website:

<https://www.fenixforinteriors.com/en/cleaning/removing-stains>

Care and maintenance:

- To avoid permanent staining, regularly maintain the surface of FENIX laminate. Detailed maintenance instructions are available on the manufacturer's website:
<https://www.fenixforinteriors.com/en/cleaning/deep-cleaning>
- Clean according to the instructions. Dry the surface after cleaning.

Surface protection:

- Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C),
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface,
 - items containing alcohol or solvents (may cause permanent discolouration).
- Minor scratches on the surface of FENIX laminate can be reduced using heat. Detailed information can be found on the manufacturer's website:
<https://www.fenixforinteriors.com/en/cleaning/thermal-healing>



Glass

Cleaning:

- For everyday cleaning, a dry cloth is sufficient to remove dust and light dirt without leaving streaks.
- For heavier soiling, clean the glass surface with a clean, soft, lint-free microfibre or cotton cloth slightly moistened with glass cleaner. Apply the cleaner to the cloth, not directly to the surface being cleaned.
- Do not spray the glass near the edges. Excess liquid may penetrate beneath the surface and cause chipping or delamination of the finish.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface dry until a uniform shine is achieved.

Care and maintenance:

- Clean lamps and glass elements with a dry cloth.
- Do not use the following to clean glass:
 - strong detergents, wire brushes, abrasive sponges, which may scratch the surface;
 - alcohol and solvents, as they may tarnish or discolour the glass.
- For better protection of the glass, it is recommended to periodically apply water-repellent coatings, which facilitate cleaning and prevent the accumulation of dirt.



Textile fabrics

Everyday care:

- Vacuum the upholstered surface regularly to prevent dust and dirt from accumulating. These can act as abrasives and accelerate fabric wear.
- Use a soft brush or fabric attachment for vacuuming.
- If the furniture is in contact with animals, permanent snags, scratches or damage may occur on the edge of the upholstery. Remove hair regularly to prevent it from becoming embedded in the fibres and causing difficult-to-remove stains. First, vacuum the upholstery with a soft brush, then remove any remaining hair with a lint roller.

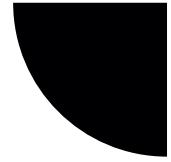
Cleaning stains:

- Remove stains and dirt as soon as possible after they occur, before they soak into the fibres.
- First, collect as much of the spilled liquid as possible with a clean, white paper towel or cotton cloth. For dried stains, use a vacuum cleaner to remove them.
- Most stains can be removed with lukewarm water and a mild detergent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7 or soap). Remove stains in stages using a clean, white cotton cloth soaked in water with a small amount of mild detergent.
- Do not rub the stain too hard and do not use hot water to remove it. This may damage the fabric fibres.
- After each use of water, press the fabric with a dry paper towel or cotton cloth to absorb excess moisture and dirt. For final cleaning, use only clean water without detergents. After cleaning, the cleaned area may appear darker than the rest of the fabric; this difference will disappear over time.

- Cleaning agents designed for upholstery may be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.
- After each use of water, press the fabric with a dry paper towel or cotton cloth to absorb excess moisture and dirt. For final cleaning, use only clean water without detergents. After cleaning, the cleaned area may appear darker than the rest of the fabric; this difference will disappear over time.
- Cleaning agents designed for upholstery may be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.

Removing fur and hair stuck in upholstery:

- Use a silicone glove or dry microfibre cloth, working in one direction, to try to collect the fur.
- Do not rub the fabric too hard; this can raise the fibres, pill the fabric or damage its structure.
- Once you have removed most of the hair, carefully vacuum the fabric with a soft vacuum cleaner attachment or collect the remains with a lint roller with gentle adhesive.



Protection and durability of upholstery:

- Avoid excessive wetting of the upholstery; moisture can damage the layers underneath the fabric.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams.
- Do not use a dryer to speed up the drying of the fabric and do not expose it to direct sunlight.



Woolen fabrics

Everyday care:

- Vacuum the upholstered surface regularly to prevent dust and dirt from accumulating. These can act as abrasives and accelerate fabric wear.
- Use a soft brush or fabric attachment for vacuuming.
- If the furniture is in contact with animals, permanent snags, scratches or damage may occur on the edge of the upholstery. Remove hair regularly to prevent it from becoming embedded in the fibres and causing difficult-to-remove stains. First, vacuum the upholstery with a soft brush, then remove any remaining hair with a lint roller
- It is not recommended to clean upholstery with steam, as high temperatures may cause the fabric to felt.

Cleaning stains:

- Remove stains and dirt as soon as possible after they occur, before they soak into the fibres.
- First, collect as much of the spilled liquid as possible with a clean, white paper towel or cotton cloth. For dried stains, use a vacuum cleaner to remove them.
- Most stains can be removed with lukewarm water and a mild detergent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7 or soap). Remove stains gently using a clean, white cotton cloth soaked in water with a small amount of mild detergent.
- Do not rub the stain too hard and do not use hot water to remove it. This may damage the fabric fibres.

- After each use of water, press the fabric with a dry paper towel or cotton cloth to absorb excess moisture and dirt. For final cleaning, use only clean water without detergents. After cleaning, the cleaned area may appear darker than the rest of the fabric; this difference will disappear over time.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area. Detailed information on cleaning and caring for wool upholstery can be found on the manufacturer's website:

<https://www.gabrielfabrics.com/products/care-maintenance/>

Removing fur and hair stuck in upholstery:

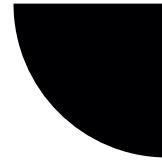
- Use a silicone glove or dry microfibre cloth, working in one direction, to try to collect the fur.
- Do not rub the fabric too hard; this can raise the fibres, pill the fabric or damage its structure.
- Once you have removed most of the hair, carefully vacuum the fabric with a soft vacuum cleaner attachment or collect the remains with a lint roller with gentle adhesive.

Protection and durability of upholstery:

- Avoid excessive wetting of the upholstery; moisture can damage the layers underneath the fabric.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams.
- Do not use a dryer to speed up the drying of the fabric and do not expose it to direct sunlight.



Natural leather



Cleaning:

- Remove stains and dirt as soon as possible after they occur.
- Stains such as discolouration or grease stains usually remain on the surface of the leather and can be removed with appropriate cleaning agents. Before cleaning, gently vacuum the surface of the upholstery to remove dust and small particles of dirt.
- Moisten a brush or sponge in lukewarm water without detergent, then squeeze out excess water thoroughly. Apply cleaning foam to the brush or sponge and clean the leather surface with circular movements, moving from seam to seam. Remove any remaining foam with a clean, soft cloth.
- Only use cleaning agents designed for natural leather, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Always apply the cleaning agent to a cloth, never directly to the leather surface.
- For final cleaning, use only clean water without detergents.
- After cleaning, leave the upholstery to dry.
- Do not use a dryer to speed up the drying process and do not expose the leather to direct sunlight.
- Leather upholstery should be preserved after each cleaning. Apply a small amount of preservative to a clean, white cotton cloth. Then gently rub the preservative into the leather upholstery using circular motions.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.
- Do not use steam cleaning or high-pressure water jets, as these may damage the coated material.

Removing fur and hair stuck in upholstery:

- Use a dry microfibre cloth, working in one direction, and try to collect the hair. A soft microfibre cloth (dry) will collect the hair electrostatically.
- Do not use a lint roller to clean the upholstery. If the leather upholstery is dry or shows signs of improper care, the adhesive on the roller may further damage the surface, causing the top layer of the leather to peel off and deepening cracks.

Care and maintenance:

- Treat the leather surface after each cleaning. To do this, apply a small amount of preservative to a clean, white cotton cloth. Then gently rub the preservative into the upholstery using circular movements.
- Maintain the surface regularly (at least once a month or more often, depending on the intensity of use of the leather upholstered furniture) using care products that form a protective coating, designed for natural leather. Use the products in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Protection and durability of upholstery:

- Leather upholstery that has been in use for up to 14 days should be properly maintained.
- Protect the leather from direct sunlight to prevent it from drying out and discolouring.
- Avoid contact between leather upholstery and household chemicals, cosmetics, grease, sweat and dust.
- Do not place leather furniture near heat sources (e.g. radiators, halogen lamps).
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams.
- Detailed information on the care of natural leather upholstery and recommended cleaning products can be found on the manufacturer's website:
<https://europell.pl/produkty/kosmetyki-do-skor-i-tkanin/>



Eco leather

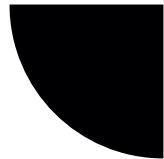
Cleaning:

- Remove stains and dirt as soon as possible after they occur.
- Stains such as discolouration or grease stains usually remain on the surface of the leather and can be removed with appropriate cleaning agents. Before cleaning, gently vacuum the surface of the upholstery to remove dust and small particles of dirt.
- Most stains can be removed with lukewarm water and a mild detergent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7 or soap). Remove stains gently using a clean, white cotton cloth soaked in water with a small amount of mild detergent.
- For heavier soiling, after pre-washing the stain with water and a mild detergent, apply cleaning foam to a brush or sponge and clean the leather surface with circular movements, moving from seam to seam. Remove any foam residue with a clean, soft cloth.
- Only use cleaning agents designed for eco-leather or upholstered furniture, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Always apply the cleaning agent to a cloth, never directly to the leather surface.
- For final cleaning, use only clean water without detergents.
- After cleaning, leave the upholstery to dry.
- Do not use a dryer to speed up the drying process and do not expose the leather to direct sunlight.

- Leather upholstery should be preserved after each cleaning. Apply a small amount of preservative to a clean, white cotton cloth. Then gently rub the preservative into the leather upholstery using circular motions.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.
- Do not use steam cleaning or high-pressure water jets, as these may damage the coated material.

Removing fur and hair stuck in upholstery:

- Use a dry microfibre cloth, working in one direction, and try to collect the hair. A soft microfibre cloth (dry) will collect the hair electrostatically.
- Do not use a lint roller to clean the upholstery. If the leather upholstery is dry or shows signs of improper care, the adhesive on the roller may further damage the surface, causing the top layer of the leather to peel off and deepening cracks.



Care and maintenance:

- Treat the leather surface after each cleaning. To do this, apply a small amount of preservative to a clean, white cotton cloth. Then gently rub the preservative into the upholstery using circular movements.
- Maintain the surface regularly (at least once a month or more often, depending on the intensity of use of the leather upholstered furniture) using care products that form a protective coating, designed for natural leather. Use the products in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

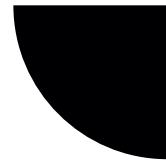
Protection and durability of upholstery:

- Protect the leather from direct sunlight to prevent it from drying out and discolouring.
- Avoid contact between eco leather upholstery and household chemicals, cosmetics, grease, sweat and dust.
- Do not place leather furniture near heat sources (e.g. radiators, halogen lamps).

- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams.
- Detailed information on the care of eco leather upholstery can be found on the manufacturer's websites:
 - PVC (Vita) & Trevira CS (Go check):
<https://content.camirafabrics.com/media/dqmhngwo/fabric-vinylcleaning-guide.pdf>
 - vinyl (Silvertex):
<https://www.spradling.eu/care-and-cleaning-guide>



Felt



Everyday care:

- Vacuum the upholstered surface regularly to prevent dust and dirt from accumulating. These can act as abrasives and accelerate fabric wear.
- Use a soft brush or fabric attachment for vacuuming.
- It is not recommended to clean felt with steam, as high temperatures may burn the surface of the fabric.

Cleaning stains:

- Remove stains and dirt as soon as possible after they occur, before they soak into the fibres.
- First, collect as much of the spilled liquid as possible with a clean, white paper towel or cotton cloth. For dried stains, use a vacuum cleaner to remove them.
- Most stains can be removed with lukewarm water and a mild detergent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7 or soap). Remove stains in stages using a clean, white cotton cloth soaked in water with a small amount of mild detergent.
- Do not rub the stain too hard and do not use hot water to remove it. This may damage the fabric fibres.
- After each use of water, press the fabric with a dry paper towel or cotton cloth to absorb excess moisture and dirt. For final cleaning, use only clean water without detergents. After cleaning, the cleaned area may appear darker than the rest of the fabric; this difference will disappear over time.

- Cleaning agents designed for upholstery may be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.

Removing fur and hair stuck in upholstery:

- Use a silicone glove or dry microfibre cloth, working in one direction, to try to collect the fur.
- Do not rub the fabric too hard; this can raise the fibres, pill the fabric or damage its structure.
- Once you have removed most of the hair, carefully vacuum the fabric with a soft vacuum cleaner attachment or collect the remains with a lint roller with gentle adhesive.

Protection and durability of upholstery:

- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams.
- Do not use a dryer to speed up the drying of the fabric and do not expose it to direct sunlight.



Powder-coated metal

Cleaning:

- Clean metal parts with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7) or a metal surface cleaner, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the surface being cleaned.
- Always wipe the surface dry after cleaning.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - abrasive chemicals,
 - strong detergents, alcohol, acetone or solvents,
 - rough sponges, wire brushes or abrasive cleaners.

Care and maintenance:

- Regularly (at least once a month) wipe metal parts to remove dust and prevent tarnishing – following the recommendations.
- In case of minor scratches, protect the metal surface with touch-up paint in a colour similar to the original.
- In case of deep damage to the top coat, protect the damaged area from moisture with touch-up paint. If corrosion has appeared at the site of damage, clean the metal of rust beforehand.
- Do not place sharp furniture items on metal surfaces or lean them against metal furniture components.



Polished and chromed metal

Cleaning:

- Clean metal parts with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7) or a metal surface cleaner, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the surface being cleaned.
- Always wipe the surface dry after cleaning. Then polish the surface with a dry, soft cloth until it shines.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - abrasive chemicals,
 - strong detergents, alcohol, acetone or solvents,
 - rough sponges, wire brushes or abrasive cleaners (even in the case of heavy soiling – this may damage the coating).
- For limescale stains, use a solution of water with a small amount of vinegar, then rinse the surface thoroughly with water and dry.

Care and maintenance:

- Regularly (at least once a month) wipe metal parts to remove dust and prevent tarnishing – following the recommendations.
- In case of deep damage to the top coat, protect the damaged area from moisture with touch-up paint. If corrosion has appeared at the site of damage, clean the metal of rust beforehand.

- Do not place sharp furniture items on metal surfaces or lean them against metal furniture components.
- Use dedicated polishing agents for polished metal or chrome to protect the surface. Use the products in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

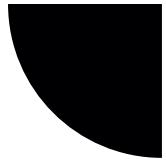


Anodised/brushed aluminium

Cleaning:

- Clean metal parts with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7) or a metal surface cleaner, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the surface being cleaned.
- Always wipe the surface dry after cleaning.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - abrasive chemicals,
 - strong detergents, alcohol, acetone or solvents,
 - rough sponges, wire brushes or abrasive cleaners.

Veneer



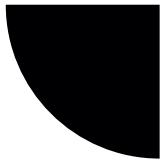
Care and maintenance:

- Regularly (at least once a month) wipe metal parts to remove dust and prevent tarnishing – following the recommendations.
- In case of deep damage to the top coat, protect the damaged area from moisture with touch-up paint. If corrosion has appeared at the site of damage, clean the metal of rust beforehand.
- Do not place sharp furniture items on metal surfaces or lean them against metal furniture components.



Cleaning:

- Clean veneer surfaces with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent (e.g. washing-up liquid with a pH of ≈ 7).
- Water-based furniture care products may be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Veneer should be cleaned in the direction of the grain.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the furniture. Avoid spraying the edges and corners of the board in particular to prevent moisture from penetrating under the finish.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface dry.
- Avoid contact with water and heavy soiling. Remove stains and spilled liquids immediately, before they dry out. Use a dry, soft cotton cloth or a paper towel, then wipe the surface with a slightly damp cloth.
- Do not use the following while cleaning your furniture:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams,
 - polishes and greasing agents.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.



Care and maintenance:

- Regularly (at least once a month) maintain veneered surfaces using wood care products in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- After cleaning and maintenance, dry the surface thoroughly.
- Avoid intensive polishing of the surface. This may cause matting or damage to the wood structure.
- Avoid excessive moistening of the surface; veneer is a natural material, sensitive to moisture and temperature changes.

Surface protection:

- Ensure stable storage and usage conditions for veneered furniture (humidity 40–60%, temperature 15–25°C).
- Protect furniture from direct exposure to external factors. Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C),
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface.
- Avoid contact with alcohol, solvents and cosmetics; they can cause permanent discolouration of the veneer.
- Protect veneered furniture from direct sunlight, radiators and heat sources. This can lead to discolouration or drying out of the wood layer.



Solid wood

Everyday care:

- Clean the surface of the wood with a clean, soft cloth made of natural fibres, e.g. cotton.

Cleaning stains:

- Avoid wet cleaning: excess water can cause the wood to swell or warp.
- A slightly damp, clean microfibre or cotton cloth may be used.
- Only use wood care products for cleaning, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the furniture. Avoid spraying the edges and corners of the board in particular to prevent moisture from penetrating under the finish.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface dry.
- Remove stains and spilled liquids immediately, before they dry out. Use a dry, soft cotton cloth or a paper towel, then wipe the surface with a slightly damp cloth.
- Do not use the following while cleaning your furniture:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams,
 - polishes and greasing agents.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.

Care and maintenance:

- Regularly (at least once a month) maintain wooden surfaces using wood care products that nourish and protect its structure, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- After cleaning and maintenance, dry the surface thoroughly to prevent moisture from remaining on the wood.
- Avoid intensive polishing of the surface. This may cause matting or damage to the wood structure.
- Avoid excessive moistening of the surface; wood is a natural material, sensitive to moisture and temperature changes.

Surface protection:

- Ensure stable storage and usage conditions for wooden furniture (humidity 40–60%, temperature 15–25°C).
- Protect furniture from direct sunlight, heaters, halogen lamps and heat sources. This can lead to discolouration or drying of the wood and rapid changes in its moisture content.



- Avoid contact with alcohol, solvents and cosmetics; they can cause permanent discolouration of the veneer.
- Protect furniture from direct exposure to external factors. Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C),
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface.

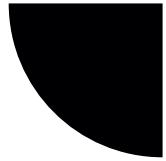
Plywood

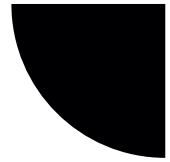
Everyday care:

- Clean the surface of the wood with a clean, soft cloth made of natural fibres, e.g. cotton.

Cleaning stains:

- Avoid wet cleaning: excess water can cause the wood to swell or warp.
- A slightly damp, clean microfibre or cotton cloth may be used.
- Only use wood care products for cleaning, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the furniture. Avoid spraying the edges and corners of the board in particular to prevent moisture from penetrating under the finish.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface dry.
- Remove stains and spilled liquids immediately, before they dry out. Use a dry, soft cotton cloth or a paper towel, then wipe the surface with a slightly damp cloth.
- Do not use the following while cleaning your furniture:
 - strong detergents, alcohol, ammonia, acetone,
 - corrosive agents or abrasive creams,
 - polishes and greasing agents.
- Before using a cleaning product for the first time, always test it on an inconspicuous area.





Care and maintenance:

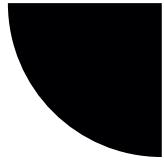
- Regularly (at least once a month) maintain wooden surfaces using wood care products that nourish and protect its structure, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- After cleaning and maintenance, dry the surface thoroughly to prevent moisture from remaining on the wood.
- Avoid intensive polishing of the surface. This may cause matting or damage to the wood structure.
- Avoid excessive moistening of the surface; wood is a natural material, sensitive to moisture and temperature changes.

Surface protection:

- Ensure stable storage and usage conditions for plywood furniture (humidity 40–60%, temperature 15–25°C).
- Protect furniture from direct sunlight, heaters, halogen lamps and heat sources. This can lead to discolouration or drying of the wood and rapid changes in its moisture content.
- Avoid contact with alcohol, solvents and cosmetics; they can cause permanent discolouration of the veneer.
- Protect furniture from direct exposure to external factors. Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (above 40°C),
 - wet items (e.g. flower pots),
 - sharp items that may scratch the surface.



Linoleum



Everyday care:

- Clean the surface with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent with a pH close to 7 (e.g. mild washing-up liquid or neutral soap).
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the surface of the furniture. This will reduce the risk of streaks and discolouration.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface with a cloth moistened with clean water to remove any detergent residue, then wipe it dry with a soft cloth. Avoid leaving moisture on the surface of the furniture, especially at the edges and joints.
- Before using a new cleaning product for the first time, test it on an inconspicuous area to rule out the possibility of discolouration or changes in gloss.

Cleaning:

- Avoid prolonged contact with standing water and heavy soiling.
- Remove spilled liquids as soon as possible with a clean, white paper towel or cotton cloth. Do not allow stains to dry.
- Remove stains immediately, following the recommendations in the 'Everyday care' section.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - strong detergents, highly alkaline or acidic agents, bleaches and corrosive agents,
 - alcohol, ammonia, acetone and other aggressive solvents that may damage or discolour linoleum,

- universal polishes and greasing agents that are not intended for furniture linoleum,
- abrasive agents and accessories (e.g. milk, pastes, powders, wire brushes, hard sponges); they may scratch, matt or spot sand the surface.
- Remove stubborn stains (e.g. from ink or markers) (in exceptional cases) using turpentine or another mild oil-based solvent, applied in minimal amounts to a soft cloth.
- Always:
 - test on an inconspicuous area,
 - work on a small area without rubbing too hard,
 - after cleaning, immediately wipe the surface with clean water and dry it thoroughly.

Care and maintenance:

- Regularly (e.g. once a month or depending on the load on the furniture) care for the surface using dedicated cleaning and maintenance products for furniture linoleum recommended by the manufacturer of the material or furniture (e.g. 'desktop maintainer' / 'linoleum care' products based on pH-neutral agents).
- In case of intensive use, it is acceptable to apply a thin layer of a specialised protective and maintenance product for linoleum, which creates a delicate protective layer and increases resistance to dirt. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- After each cleaning or care treatment, wipe the surface with a dry, clean cloth to remove excess product and prevent streaking.

Surface protection:

- Ensure stable storage and usage conditions for linoleum furniture:
 - relative humidity approx. 40–60%,
 - temperature approx. 15–25°C.
- Protect furniture from direct sunlight, radiators, halogen lamps and other sources of heat. Prolonged overheating can cause discolouration, drying or deformation of the material.
- Avoid contact with:
 - colouring substances (e.g. ink, markers, cosmetics, coffee, tea, wine); if stained, remove stains immediately,
 - alcohol, solvents, bleaches and strong alkalis; these can permanently damage or discolour linoleum.
- Protect furniture from direct mechanical and thermal factors. Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes (especially above approx. 40–50°C),
 - wet objects (e.g. flower pots, cups, vases) to prevent moisture from damaging the edges and grouts,
 - sharp and hard objects that may scratch the surface (metal coasters, dishes with rough bottoms, tools).



Plastic

Everyday care:

- Clean the surface with a clean, soft microfibre or cotton cloth, slightly dampened with a mixture of water and a mild cleaning agent with a pH close to 7 (e.g. mild washing-up liquid or neutral soap).
- Apply the cleaning agent to the cloth, not directly to the surface of the furniture. This will reduce the risk of streaks and discolouration.
- After cleaning, wipe the surface with a cloth moistened with clean water to remove any detergent residue, then wipe it dry with a soft cloth.
- For everyday use, it is recommended to gently wipe off dust with a dry or damp cloth instead of scrubbing hard.

Cleaning:

- Avoid prolonged contact with standing water and heavy soiling
 - Remove spilled liquids (water, drinks, sauces, chemicals) as soon as possible with a clean paper towel or soft cloth. Do not allow stains to dry.
 - Fresh stains can be removed with water, a mild detergent and a soft cloth; after cleaning, rinse the surface with clean water and dry it.
- Do not use the following for cleaning:
 - Strong detergents and highly alkaline or acidic agents, chlorine bleaches, corrosive agents (they may cause tarnishing, stress cracks or delamination of coatings).

- Alcohol, acetone, nitro thinners, extraction petrol, chlorinated solvents and other aggressive organic solvents, unless the manufacturer of the furniture expressly permits their use. For most plastics, they can cause cracks, softening or permanent discolouration.
- Universal polishes, polishes and greasing agents that are not specifically designed for plastics. They can leave a greasy film and attract dirt.
- Abrasive agents and accessories (cleaning milks, pastes, powders, wire brushes, hard sponges, sandpaper). They can cause scratches, tarnishing and localised sanding of the surface, especially on glossy and transparent plastics (e.g. PC, acrylic).

More difficult stains

- Persistent stains (e.g. from long-term dirt, light rubber marks, etc.) should be removed gradually, always starting with:
 - mild detergent,
 - prolonged soaking of the stain (a damp cloth applied for several minutes),
 - gentle, repeated wiping.
- If the manufacturer of the furniture or material allows the use of mild specialised agents for plastics (e.g. dedicated plastic cleaning products), use them strictly according to the instructions, always after testing them on an inconspicuous area first.
- After using any agent 'stronger' than water with a mild detergent, be sure to rinse the surface with clean water and wipe it dry.

Care and maintenance:

- For regular care, use mild, pH-neutral cleaning agents designed for plastics or general household use, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- For high-gloss or transparent plastic furniture (e.g. polycarbonate, acrylic), use products designed for delicate surfaces to minimise the risk of scratches and microcracks.
- Avoid applying layers of 'polishes' of unknown origin. Instead, ensure regular, gentle cleaning and thorough drying of the surface.
- After each cleaning or care treatment, remove excess cleaner and moisture to prevent streaks, water marks and deposits.

Surface protection:

- Ensure stable conditions for storing and using plastic furniture:
 - avoid extreme temperatures (both very low and very high),
 - do not leave furniture in closed, overheated spaces (e.g. directly next to a radiator, under a low window exposed to full sunlight).
- Protect surfaces from direct, prolonged sunlight and close proximity to heat sources (radiators, stoves, halogen lamps). This can cause discolouration, deformation or a decrease in the strength of the plastic.
- Avoid contact with:
 - strongly colouring substances (ink, markers, coloured cosmetics, coffee, tea, wine, spices),
 - aggressive chemicals (solvents, solvent-based adhesives, paint removers, bleaches, strong alkalis). In case of contact, immediately remove the substance from the surface according to the rules described in the 'Cleaning' section.

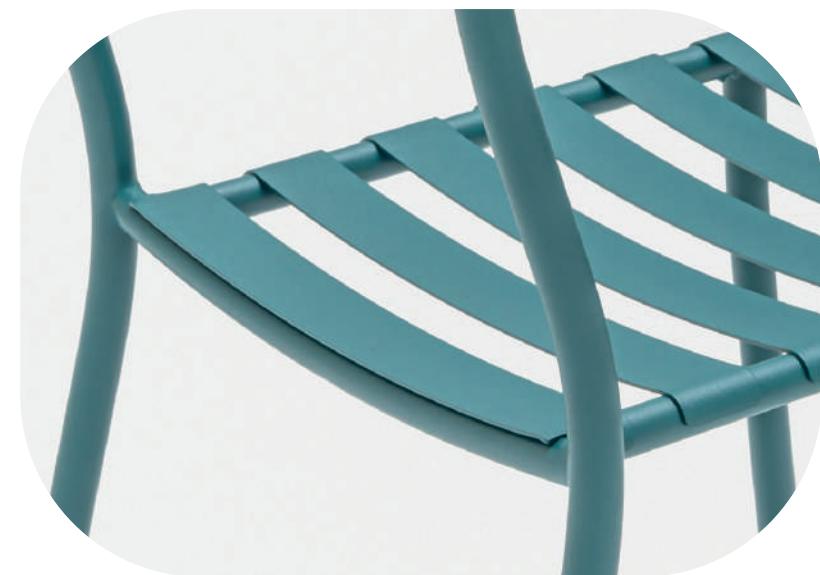
- Protect furniture from direct mechanical and thermal factors. Use coasters for:
 - hot dishes, kettles, pots,
 - wet items (flower pots, cups, vases),
 - sharp and hard items (metal accessories, dishes with rough bottoms, tools) that may scratch or dent the surface.
- Do not sit or stand on elements that are not designed for this purpose (e.g. backrests, thin shelves); excessive point loads can lead to cracks or permanent deformation.

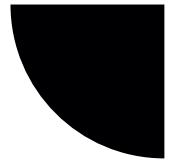


Outdoor furniture

Metals for outdoor use

- Steel, galvanised and powder-coated furniture is durable and weather-resistant. However, despite its high resistance to UV radiation, rain, moisture and temperature fluctuations, it can be susceptible to scratches and oxidation.
- The surface is coated with paint designed for outdoor use: resistant to UV radiation, moisture, wind and air pollution.
- For daily cleaning, use a mixture of water and soap. Clean with a damp, soft cloth, then wipe dry.
- Do not use hard brushes, wire brushes or abrasive cleaners, as these may damage the paint coating.
- If the paint is scratched or damaged, immediately clean the surface of rust and protect it with touch-up paint to prevent corrosion.

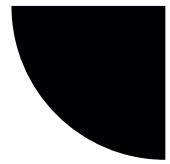




Plastics for outdoor use

- Plastic used in outdoor furniture is resistant to UV radiation, rain, moisture and frost.
- Avoid contact with staining substances (e.g. ink, coffee, wine) that may cause permanent discolouration.
- Do not use alcohol, solvents, bleach or strong detergents. These can cause tarnishing, deformation or cracking of the surface.
- Use a soft, damp cotton or microfibre cloth for cleaning.
- Only use mild, pH-neutral cleaning agents (e.g. soap or mild washing-up liquid).
- After cleaning, rinse the surface with clean water and wipe it dry.
- Perform maintenance at least once a month using products designed for the care of plastics.
- During periods of prolonged rainfall or frost, store the furniture under a roof or use protective covers to reduce dirt and accelerated ageing of the material.
- Do not use high-pressure washers or hard bristle brushes. They can damage the surface and compromise the protective layer of the furniture.





Upholstery for outdoor use

- Cushions and upholstered elements are made of fabrics designed for outdoor use, resistant to moisture and UV radiation.
- Do not leave cushions outside during rain. Store them in a dry place.
- To clean or refresh the cushions, remove them from the seat and clean them according to the care instructions for upholstered furniture.
- To increase water and dirt resistance, you can periodically apply an impregnating agent for outdoor fabrics, according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Storing of outdoor furniture:

- Outdoor furniture is weather-resistant, but to extend its life, do not expose it to prolonged exposure to rain, snow or standing water. Cushions and upholstered elements are made of fabrics designed for outdoor use, resistant to moisture and UV radiation.
- During the off-season, it is recommended to store the furniture in a dry, well-ventilated room or cover it with a breathable protective cover.
- Avoid contact between the furniture legs and wet surfaces (e.g. grass or soil) as this may lead to corrosion.
- Over time, metal and plastic surfaces may become slightly dull or change colour. This is a natural ageing process of the material.
- For additional protection, it is recommended to periodically protect the surface with protective wax or a cover.

