



## Care Instructions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>GENERAL MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>GENERAL MAINTENANCE FOR WOOD</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>SOAP TREATED WOOD</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>PAINTED WOOD</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>VEENER</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LINOLEUM</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LAMINATE</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>MARBLE &amp; STONE</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>CONCRETE</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CERAMICS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>GLASS</b>	<b>5</b>
Soda Lime Glass	5
Borosilicate	5
Mirror Glass	5
<b>PORCELAIN / CERAMICS</b>	<b>6</b>
Colour Glaze	6
Reactive Glaze	6
Water Colours	6
<b>METALS</b>	<b>7</b>
Brass	7
Polished, Brushed & Bronzed Brass	7
Polished Brass w. Lacquer	7
<b>STEEL &amp; ALUMINIUM SURFACES</b>	<b>7</b>
Plated, anodized, lacquered or stainless steel	7
Powder coated steel	7

<b>UPHOLSTERY</b>	<b>8</b>
Textiles	8
Leather	8
Aniline Leather	8
Semi-aniline Leather	8
Protected / Corrected Leather	9
Nubuck	9
Sheepskin (Skandilock)	9
<b>FABRIC LAMPSHADE</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>RUGS</b>	<b>11</b>
Tencel Rug (Cut Pile)	11
Wool Rug (Loops)	11
<b>RATTAN</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>RUBBER &amp; SILICONE</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>PLASTIC</b>	<b>12</b>

# Materials & Maintenance

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Please find below general maintenance guidelines for all MENU products.

- Always follow the instructions for the specific product and material.
- Always begin with mild cleaning agent.
- Never use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives.
- To preserve the colour of the materials, direct sunlight should be avoided as much as possible.
- Never place your products close to a heating radiator or other similar appliances.
- Always protect surfaces against hot, humid or coloured items i.e. vases, candle lights, pots.
- Items for indoor use only, should never be used outdoors.
- For all products made from natural materials, there will be variations, and therefore, making every product unique.
- Remember to tighten assembly screws if the joints are loose.

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE FOR WOOD

During its lifespan wood changes particularly when exposed to sunlight, which can cause gradual colour and structure changes over the years mostly during the first couple of months.

Furthermore, as wood absorbs and emits humidity depending on the climate, furniture should be placed in rooms with a relative air humidity of 40–50% and approximately 20°C. Due to this temperature and humidity sensitivity, we recommend to treat wood during the winter months, optimally before and after the season. Furthermore, solid wood may become rugged or slightly winded – again, this is caused by temperature and humidity changes.

Daily maintenance can be carried out using a well wrung out cloth and clean water. Never use detergents.

## SOAP TREATED WOOD

Soap treatment on wood is a very light dirt-repellent surface treatment. Therefore, it does not mean that the wood surface is fully repellent to anything, but it gives the user a chance to act in case of spills, etc., so that the wood does not soak moisture in immediately.

However, if moisture is left on the surface over time, it will stain – this includes oil-treated wood surfaces. The surface treatment is primarily applied on products where the most natural aging of wood is wanted, but with some dirt-repellent properties.

### General rule of thumb for soap treatments is:

A new table should be treated 2-3 times in the first 3 weeks to wear in the soap and keep the table top light in colour. After that the table should be treated if it gets too dark in colour, dry or dirty – approximately every 2-3 months. Soap mixture should be applied with a wrung out soft sponge or cloth. The mixture should be applied only in direction of the grains – evenly and without leaving any spots, stains or thick lines. The sponge or cloth should then be well wrung out (as much as possible so that it is almost dry) and the soap mixture dried of. **Remember to also treat the bottom of the table top to avoid the wood from twisting.**

After the first couple of treatments it is perfectly normal that the fibers in the wood lifts.

When the wood is dry, sand it gently with sandpaper (180–240) or a sanding-sponge in the direction of the grains. Wipe dust away.

## PAINTED WOOD

Painted furniture is simple to keep clean. On a weekly basis, dust or wipe clean with a damp cloth. If using water, be sure not to leave water spots on the surface, which can leave permanent marks when drying out.

# 1/5

## VEENER

Wood veneer is made from logs of solid wood being cut into thin sheets – the sheets can then be applied to a base of MDF, plywood or chipboard. The veneer is only approximately 1,2mm thick, so veneered surfaces should not be sanded. Given that the veneer is made from real wood, natural differences in the wood can occur.

It is recommended that veneered surfaces should be cleaned using a dry cloth. Water and damp cloths may not be used for cleaning, as this will damage the veneer.

In case of spots, they have to be removed using a well-wrung cloth. The surface must be dried immediately after the spots have been removed, so that no liquid of any kind remains.

## LINOLEUM

Linoleum is a unique material, renowned for its elegance and durability. Made of natural ingredients, the unique aesthetic and tactile properties of the material ensures that every object develops its own character. Combining a matte surface with a warmer, softer texture bestows furniture with a truly distinctive look and feel.

Following these guidelines will ensure that the appearance of the linoleum top is retained.

Regular cleaning with a damp cloth and a neutral cleaner is advised. As a regular cleaner you may use Forbo Monel diluted 0,5 cl. to 10 litres of water. For periodic maintenance and in order to maintain the linoleum surface, the supplier recommends Monel diluted 0,5 cl. to 10 litres of water. If the surface has been neglected or worn, the supplier suggests Forbo Monel diluted 1:10 with water to restore the surface desired appearance.

Do not use alkaline or alcohol-based cleaning products since it will damage the surface.

## LAMINATE

A material made from several layers of paper forced together with melamine-based resins under high-pressure. This creates a surface that is easy to maintain and one highly resistant to wear and tear.

### Features

- Easy to maintain
- Hardwearing
- Dirt and water repellent

Use a clean, damp cloth or sponge along with mild natural soap, detergent or similar and wipe it. Be sure to choose a natural kind, with a pH about 7.

To keep your laminate furniture looking great, you will also want to keep it out of direct sunlight. This will reduce any fading effects.

## MARBLE & STONE

The beauty of marble and stone is that no two pieces are alike. Formed over thousands of years, each piece bears the trace of its history. So expect natural imperfections and markings – they make your marble unique. A little care and maintenance will reward you with a lifetime of service.

To respect the authenticity of the natural stone, the marble is treated with a sealer, providing an optimal compromise between a natural finish and functionality. The sealer leaves a satin smooth surface that is repellent to liquids and dirt, however liquids, such as coffee, tea and juices should never be left to dry on the marble as it will damage the surface. Never place acidic fruit on a marble surface. Also avoid using chemicals and corrosive.

To avoid damage, use trivets, coasters and placemats to protect from hot dishes or anything that may scratch or stain the surface. If you do have an accident, blot spills with paper towels (don't rub – it will spread the liquid). Use a pH neutral detergent or stone soap to prevent the stain from drying out or absorbing into the stone.

Be gentle with marble. Dust once or twice a week with a soft cloth (microfiber). Wash from time to time with a cloth dampened with warm water, if necessary, adding a small squeeze of pH neutral dishwashing liquid. Take care removing the soap with a fresh damp cloth. Don't use

## Materials & Maintenance

abrasive cloths, sponges or wire pads, which may scratch the surface. We recommend a specialist natural stone soap to treat difficult stains. Never use acidic detergents (such as bathroom cleaners) or detergents containing bleach. Thoroughly rinse with clean water to remove all traces of soap.

Please note, sealer must be maintained every 8–12 months depending on the use.

### CONCRETE

Concrete is both porous and organic, and as it is used day-to-day, it will take on a perfectly imperfect look. This gives the piece character and a unique aesthetic for years to come. Concrete is a natural product and will behave like one, please remember this and follow care instructions to extend the life of your concrete item.

Cleaning concrete periodically will extend its lifespan and enhance its beauty. The concrete surface can be cleaned with mild soap and water and then dried with a soft cloth.

### CERAMICS

For ceramic surfaces, normal dishwasher liquid can be used. For stains, please use a light soap such as dishwashing soap on a wet cotton cloth. We recommend wiping with a cloth afterwards.

In general, do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives for ceramic surfaces.

### GLASS

MENU uses both soda lime glass and borosilicate depending on the type of product. Furthermore, we use mirror glass, for all the mirrors in our product range.

#### Soda Lime Glass

For Soda lime products all items are mouth blown and handcrafted, which means that each item is unique and has its own character.

For mouth blown Soda lime glass, the characteristics can be minor air bubbles, slight variations in shape or thickness, which also can have effect on the colour tones.

#### Borosilicate

Borosilicate glass is an “engineered“ glass developed specifically for use in laboratories and applications where thermal, mechanical and chemical conditions are too harsh for standard, household-type soda lime glass. We use this type of glass for items holding very hot liquids.

#### Care & Cleaning

For daily cleaning of glass, use a dry soft cloth. For heavy staining, use a soft brush in combination with a standard dishwashing detergent and then rinse with a Vinegar-Water solution.

Finish off drying using a soft dry lint free cloth afterwards. Avoid using abrasive cleaning agents or chemicals on glass, as this will damage the surface.

#### Mirror Glass

Every time a mirror is moved there is a risk of damage. Therefore, keep any movement to a minimum.

To clean mirror glass, the best and safest way is to use a soft clean cloth with warm water. Be sure to not allow edges of mirror to remain wet for extended periods of time.

Do not use any acidic or alkali cleaners on the mirror. Never use abrasive cleaners or powders and never use abrasive cleaning instruments like steel wool.

For more thorough cleaning, use commercial glass cleaners that contain no ammonia or vinegar.

## 2/5

### PORCELAIN / CERAMICS

We utilise 2 types of glazes, colour glaze or reactive glaze:

#### Colour Glaze

A transparent glaze provides a magical depth of colour, which has not been seen before in porcelain.

At the same time this type of glaze reveals many minor details in the stoneware, normally not visible. We see this as a natural characteristic of the product’s design. The watercolour effect of the glaze makes it deliberately imperfect, and leaves the mark of a handmade product.

#### Reactive Glaze

Variegated, or mottled, glazes are those that do not have a homogeneous solid colour or character (i.e. like a ceramic sink or toilet bowl). They are called 'reactive glazes' because they contain higher percentages of fluxes and additions intended to produce one or more variables.

A variety of mechanisms are used to create the variations in colour and texture. These include crystal growth, addition of speckling agents, phase separation, layering, and opacity variations (occurring with thickness variations).

#### Water Colours

Water colours and the differences in thickness and colouring in the glaze may reveal the porcelain’s underlying natural surface, but this is a desired effect, enhancing the natural beauty of the porcelain

#### Care & Cleaning

To retain the quality of your piece and ensure longevity, use a non-abrasive cloth or sponge and warm soapy water to clean. We recommend wiping with a cloth afterwards.

However, the products are also dishwasher and microwave safe. Avoid placing in extreme hot or cold environments, such as an oven or freezer, as this could cause thermal shock and result in fragility and cracking and/or breakage.

In general, do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives for porcelain and ceramic surfaces.

Black Lines on dining ware is often caused by cutlery, especially on matte glazed surfaces, which tend to be more open pored than high glossed glazes.

The black lines can normally be removed by using either vienna lime, ceramic cleaner, soda powder or a small dose of vinegar. Use a scouring pad with moderate strength to remove the stains. Rinse well after cleaning.

Please note actual scratches cannot be removed using this method.

Our thermo cups consists of two cup parts (inner and outer wall) ensuring a cool touch when filled with hot liquids.

The cup appears to be thick, robust and heavy. In reality, the two connected cups are thinner than a normal cup and therefore a thermo cup is more vulnerable. It can be used on a daily basis, however breakage can be caused more easily by a hard knock or blow.

If a thermo cup is leaking, it may be caused by a defected closing of the small hole in the bottom of the mug. This hole is made for technical reasons, and it is closed with a paste after the final burning. If leaking occurs please allow the cup to dry out completely before closing the hole with silicone glue.



# Materials & Maintenance

## METALS

Metal is a common description for metallic elements or alloys of these. Most well-known metals are iron, copper, zinc, aluminium, tin, lead and alloys, such as steel, brass and bronze.

### Brass

MENU items in solid brass come in different surfaces and finishes. Polished brass, brushed brass and bronzed brass.

Brass is a metallic alloy made from the combination of copper and zinc.

Regarding natural materials, variations can occur from one product to another. Every product will be unique.

Untreated brass will naturally oxidize from the moment it is exposed to air, and therefore, some items may already have darkened spots. This is not a flaw, but the natural beauty of solid brass.

### Polished, Brushed & Bronzed Brass

To keep the polished or brushed brass look - use a mild metal polish and a soft cloth, and avoid using water. Polishing creams and/or polishing cloths can be bought in most retail stores.

To keep the bronzed brass look, wipe with a soft dry cloth to clean. Do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives. Avoid using water.

Please note, hard polishing will remove the fine hairlines in the brushed brass surface over time, as well as the bronzed surface, the silver and plated surface.

### Polished Brass w. Lacquer

Some of the brass products are with a lacquer to protect the surface from oxidizing.

To clean treated brass, use a soft dry cloth. Do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives. Avoid using water.

## STEEL & ALUMINIUM SURFACES

The different types of metal surfaces, which are used for MENU's products, are simple to keep clean and resistant to both dirt and liquids.

We use plated, anodized, lacquered and stainless steel, as well as powder coated steel. To understand the surface, plating, anodizing and powder coating is clarified below.

Plating refers to a variety of surface finishes where solid metal vaporized and deposited on to electrically conductive materials (steel, etc.) as pure metal or alloy coating. This provides a thin metallic film on to the base material.

Anodizing is an electrolytic process used to increase the thickness of the natural oxide layer on metals. By pairing it with paint primers, the process creates a durable and corrosion and wear resistant surface. The process is most commonly used on aluminium.

Powder coating is a painting process most commonly used on metals, such as steel, aluminium, etc. - paint is applied as a dry powder, which is then melted/cured under heat (around 200°C - 400°C). The surface is hard and much tougher than conventional paint.

### Plated, anodized, lacquered or stainless steel

Use a soft dry cloth to clean. Do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives. Avoid using water. Please note hard polishing will damage the surface.

### Powder coated steel

These surfaces are durable, and easy to keep clean. For cleaning, use a soft dry cloth to clean. Do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives. Avoid using water.

# 3/5

## UPHOLSTERY

All MENU upholstered furniture can be upholstered in a large selection of textiles and leather.

The upholstery used for MENU's furniture is supplied from some of the industry's most respected companies. They have extensive knowledge on how to best take care of specific textiles. We advise you to please visit the respective company website for further information about how to care for your products.

Although our upholstered furniture is made to last, the pieces will create their own patina over time.

As the items are built from various foam, wood, constructions, the pieces will, depending on their area of use, acquire various deformations in the foam.

If your furniture has loose cushions, it is a good idea to turn the cushions around periodically to ensure they are exposed to uniform wear.

Down-filled cushions should be fluffed and plumped up regularly (depending on usage) to ensure that the down is equally distributed inside the cushion to maintain the shape of the cushion.

Textiles are dyed independently, meaning that colour variance from batch to batch can occur.

The same is applicable to leather due to the tanning process.

### Textiles

For cleaning textiles at home, use a vacuum (soft brush) frequently, ideally every week, at half power where appropriate.

Warning - do not rub the material too harshly, as this could result in loss of colour or potentially damage the nap.

### Leather

We are working with three types of leather, Aniline Leather, Semi-Aniline Leather, and Protected Leather, furthermore Nubuck. The care and cleaning is the same for the three different types of leathers. See nubuck maintenance on the following page.

### Care & Cleaning

- Avoid placing the leather in direct sunlight or extreme heat
- Clean using foam from soap flakes for housecleaning
- Avoid soaking the leather or bringing it in contact with sharp objects
- To absorb any spills, use a clean, dry cloth immediately
- To dust, use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush regularly
- NEVER use detergents, ammonia, oils, polish, varnish
- Clean using soap flakes
- Use a ½ decilitre of soap flakes to a litre of hot water
- When the water is room temperature, apply the foam over the leather with a soft cloth (only use the foam and avoid soaking the leather)
- When the leather is dry, polish it with a soft, dry cotton cloth

### Aniline Leather

This exclusive type of leather is of premium quality - a soft and genuine leather, crafted from highend raw hides. Aniline leather is completely 'nude', meaning that all will be visible on the leather as one could say that the life of the cow is reflected on the leather itself; from neck and fat wrinkles to scars and bite marks - all of these subtle, natural markings bring a unique quality to each hide. Furthermore, a slight variation in colour will appear due to all hides absorbing the tanning process slightly differently, giving each a truly one-of-a-kind appearance, which will only be enhanced over time as the leather ages.

With open pores, similar to that of human skin, the temperature of the leather will match the temperature of the human body, offering additional comfort for the user when seated. MENU chooses to utilize aniline leather due to its natural look, subtleness and sublime tactile feel that improves as it wears and tears.

### Semi-aniline Leather

Semi-aniline leather is ideal for those who desire the natural structure of Aniline Leather, but also long for easy maintenance. What distinguishes aniline leather and semi-aniline leather is its thin surface finish - a light, pigmented surface protects semi-aniline leather against stains and the whitening effects of light, all while continuing to retain its organic look and feel, providing each hide with a more uniform colour. The surface treatment disguises some of the natural markings on the leather - however, it should be noted that neck and fat wrinkles continue to remain visible.

## Materials & Maintenance

The result is a full-grain leather that's simple to maintain and resistant to wear and tear, offering maximum ease of use. Meanwhile, the leather's open pores similar to that of human skin provides great seating comfort, as the temperature of the leather will adjust to that of the human body. At MENU, we choose to work with semi-aniline leather due to its low-maintenance without it losing that natural look and feel of leather we all adore.

### Protected / Corrected Leather

Developed for ultimate durability, Protected/Corrected leather has a special surface treatment, which guards against wear and tear, making it water repellent, dirt repellent and stain resistant. The hides have been sanded to remove some of the natural markings on the leather. As a final treatment, a grain pigment is added to create a more uniform look to the surface's colour and structure.

The leather is soft and comfortable, easy to maintain and designed to last for generations. At MENU, we appreciate Protected/Corrected leather for its high durability, simple maintenance and ease of use no matter the seating area it will be utilized in.

### Nubuck

Avoid contact with water, liquids or creams. Suede and nubuck must not be cleaned with water or soap flakes. Instead use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush.

### Sheepskin (Skandilock)

In order to preserve the original condition of your sheepskin furniture, vacuum clean and air regularly. Spots should be immediately soaked with water. Clean with a sponge, luke warm water and a mild wool schampoo.

Avoid placing the furniture in direct sunlight as colour changes in the wool may occur.

## FABRIC LAMPSHADE

Fabric lampshades can also accumulate dust, cobwebs, fingerprints and general debris. Some lampshades can also become yellowed over time. There are some simple steps you can take to help get your fabric lampshade back to its original look. It is important to take care when cleaning your fabric lampshade. Avoid stains or water marks, or otherwise damaging it.

You should always handle the lampshade by its fitting, to avoid denting, marking, creasing or tearing it, and use the right methods and materials to clean it. The fabric lampshades are glued onto the frame and therefore require extra care.

To maintain a nice looking lampshade clean it on a regular basis. Simply switch off the lamp, make sure the bulb is cool, and wipe the lampshade with a microfiber cloth, a gentle brush or a sticky lint roller. Doing this regularly will help to keep your lampshade looking great.

You can also use one of the following methods to remove excess dust and dirt:

- A brush or microfiber cloth – using a gentle sweeping motion, wipe the lampshade fabric with a microfiber cloth in sections, or alternatively brush it vertically from top to bottom with a soft clothes brush.
- A hairdryer – excess dust and hair can be removed from lampshade using a hair dryer set to full speed. Remember to use a cool setting, and hold the dryer at a 20-30 cm distance from the shade to avoid damaging it.
- A vacuum cleaner – if the fabric is robust, you can use a vacuum cleaner with the upholstery brush attachment, gently cleaning the shade with a light brushing movement from top to bottom.

## 4/5

- A sticky lint roller or masking tape – roll the lint roller lightly across the fabric, or place the masking tape onto the fabric, making sure not to press too hard, and remove it gently, bringing the dirt and dust with it.

### Removing light stains from a fabric lampshade

If your lampshade has light dirt marks or staining but is not robust enough to immerse in water, first remove any non-washable fittings such as base, lamp holder, bulbs and cords. Mix a bowl of cool water with some delicate fabric detergent (or a fabric cleaning spray, pay attention to follow the instructions of the spray carefully) and apply just the soap suds to the shade in sections using a microfiber cloth, turning the shade each time to ensure full coverage. Then gently rinse off the suds and wipe the lampshade dry.

Note that spot-cleaning a fabric lampshade can sometimes cause a water mark or dye stains (or a particularly noticeable clean spot!) So cleaning the whole shade will help to ensure an even finish.

### Removing stubborn dirt from a fabric lampshade

For more stubborn dirt, or if your fabric lampshade is heavily stained, for example with grubby hand prints or water marks, you may need to take tougher action. Put on some rubber gloves and fill a large, clean container (or a bathtub) with lukewarm water (cool water for glued fabric lampshades). The water should be deep enough to fully submerge your lampshade. Add in some delicate fabric cleaner and stir, to create suds. Now gently immerse the lampshade, holding it securely by the frame. Using a sponge or cloth, gently wipe the lampshade using an up and down movement. If required, use a soft brush to gently dab any problem areas (don't rub heavily). Once the shade is clean, empty your tub a final time, refill it with clean water, and dip the lampshade in and out of the water to remove any excess soap.

### Drying a fabric lampshade

Fabric lampshades can sometimes appear to stretch when they are washed. However, they will return to their original shape when fully dry. The key is to make sure that they dry out evenly.

Gently shake the lampshade and pat it with a soft, clean towel to remove any excess moisture, then either hang it over the bath or place it in a well-ventilated spot to air dry.

If the weather is warm enough, you could dry your lampshade outside. However, make sure it's in a clean, secure area away from direct sunlight.

You can also use a hairdryer or a fan to help dry out your shade, but again care is needed. Use a cool setting and set the device at a 20-30 cm distance from the lampshade.

# Materials & Maintenance

## RUGS

Each rug is unique and hand-woven by different masters. The handmade rugs have imperfections and varying textures due to their handmade nature, which adds to the overall value, interest and characteristic of the rug. Due to using un-dyed natural colours of wool, the rugs might have different shades/nuances that adds to the character and charm of the rug.

### General Maintenance

Proper care is the key for any rug to look beautiful for many years. When your rug is in use, please vacuum it frequently. Some fibre loss or 'shedding' is normal for new carpets, it is not a flaw and will stop with frequent vacuuming. Please continue to vacuum regularly to keep it looking clean and beautiful.

- Cut pile, use an upright model with any beater bars turned off for regular cleaning, they can be turned on to lift pile that may have flattened in high traffic areas
- Loops in the pile, use a cylinder vacuum with a smooth nozzle and no beater bar To lengthen life:
- Place barrier mats by doors but clean them often
- Use castor mats under all castor chairs
- Add furniture cups under the legs of furniture
- Lay non-slip underlay under all rugs
- Rotate rugs regularly to spread wear
- Exposure to direct sunlight may result in colour fading.
- Always keep away from sharp objects and open fire.

### To minimise damage when you 'spot' a problem

- Pick up any solids using a spoon or blunt knife
- Blot up liquid gently with plain, white, absorbent paper such as kitchen towel, keep blotting gently, change paper regularly until it comes back dry.
- Never rub which can 'burst' the pile surface causing permanent damage.
- Do not add water.
- Avoid home cleaning chemicals which may set the stain, damage the pile, or leave a sticky residue prone to re-soiling.

## Tencel Rug (Cut Pile)

Our Tencel rugs are for indoor use only. Avoid using in damp areas, such as basements, bathrooms and kitchens.

See General Maintenance for care instructions

- Do not dry clean.
- Occasional professional rug cleaning is recommended.

Tencel material is one of the best performing cellulose fiber for floorcoverings. Fibers are sustainable, biodegradable, hard wearing and manage indoor moisture, harboring fewer bacteria for a healthier living environment. The special fibers can be professionally cold, wet cleaned.

## Wool Rug (Loops)

Our wool rugs are for indoor use only. Avoid using in damp areas, such as basements, bathrooms and kitchens.

See General Maintenance for care instructions

- Do not dry clean.
- Occasional professional rug cleaning is recommended.

Wool rugs are made from animal fibers. If the rug gets wet, it may take on unpleasant odours. Removing and preventing this requires drying the rug well. If your wool rug takes too long to dry, the ripe smell might start to mingle with mildew smell. Wool rugs in darker or cooler rooms are likely to stay wet for longer than rugs in warmer and sunnier rooms.

Take the rug outdoors and let it dry in the sun. Hang it over a clothing rack or rail. Depending on your climate and the season, it might take up to a week for the rug to dry. Bring it inside at night to prevent it from being covered with dew in the morning. Turn it over when you take it back outside, so both sides dry properly.

Use a fan if the smell persists, you live in a damp climate or you live in an apartment with no outdoor space. Move the fan around the edges of the rug, so it dries evenly, turning it over occasionally to dry the other side. Sprinkle the rug with baking soda once it's completely dry. Allow the baking soda to sit for 30 minutes and then vacuum the rug. If the smell persists, sprinkle the rug with additional baking soda and let it sit longer before vacuuming. Another way is to sprinkle soda underneath the carpet for a period of some days before using a vacuum to remove the soda.

# 5/5

Add 2 tablespoons of tea tree oil to 1 cup of water in a spray bottle. Shake up the mixture and mist it very lightly all over the rug. Allow one side to dry, then turn the rug over and repeat on the other side. Tea tree oil is a natural antiseptic that helps neutralize mold and mildew.

## RATTAN

Rattan is a natural material, so every item made with rattan, will be unique. There will be color variations – a characteristic part of natural materials.

For daily cleaning, wipe with a dry cloth. Once a month, use 1 tablespoon of soap flakes to 1 L of warm water and allow the solution to penetrate into the rattan. Any remaining water can be wiped off with a clean, damp cloth.

Rattan can certainly be used outdoor. If rattan is used outdoor your product with rattan should be stored inside or taken indoors or under protective cover when cooler, wetter weather is forecast.

## RUBBER & SILICONE

To clean rubber and silicone, use a mild detergent, baking soda and non-abrasive brush.

Wash the rubber or silicon with the mild detergent, hot water and a non-abrasive brush. Apply light pressure as you scrub in a tight circular motion. Afterwards, rinse and feel for the areas that still have a sticky film or molded patches.

Apply baking soda onto the areas that have a sticky film or molded patches. Gently scrub the baking soda into the surface with a wet non-abrasive scrub brush. After the scrub, rewash with a mild detergent, hot water and a non-abrasive brush to remove the baking soda.

Proceed with additional applications of the baking soda until it is completely clean.

## PLASTIC

Clean the plastic surface by wiping it with a dry cloth. For removing dirt, use a cloth with lukewarm water. If this doesn't remove dirt, use a mild detergent.

Do not use any cleaners with chemicals or harsh abrasives, as these could result in scratches.