

Care and maintenance instructions

With proper care and maintenance, you can increase longevity and quality of your furniture considerably. Below are some brief advice and tips.

If you have any questions, you are welcome to contact us:

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Veneers / Massive wood

Finish: UV-based lacquer / Water based lacquer

General facts: All veneered furniture react to humidity and heat. If it is too high moisture content in the air, you risk getting furniture that "bloat" and if it is too dry, the material can dry up/tighten and crack. Therefore the furniture should never be used outdoors as temperature changes can damage the wood. Wipe up wet stains, even plain water, as soon as possible. Also remember to protect the surface against hot objects such as pots and hot coffee cups. SA Möbler's wooden surfaces pass the tests of Möbelfakta. (Möbelfakta is a Swedish reference and labeling system for furniture.)

Regular care: Can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth, perhaps with some mild detergent. Always finish cleaning by wiping dry with a clean, dry cloth.

Avoid: Hot objects as they may cause discoloration. Sharp things that can easily cause scratches, nicks or similar. Abrasive cleaning materials which scratches the surface.

Other: Note that all veneer / wood are natural materials, which means that it will react to the sunlight, vary from surface to surface. Objects that are not moved around on e.g. a table top can give rise to permanent color & light differences.

Laminate / Melamine

Regular care: Can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth, perhaps with some mild detergent. Always finish cleaning by wiping dry with a clean, dry cloth.

With the greatest care you can when heavy soiling (spots) use a little window cleaner or methylated spirits and then wipe with a slightly damp cloth and subsequent dry afterwards. Even nylon brushes can be of assistance.

Avoid: Placing hot objects on the surface as they may damage. Sharp things that can easily cause scratches, nicks or similar. Abrasive cleaning materials which scratches the surface. Steel wool or abrasive cleaning sponges, etc. as these may cause shiny dissenting areas on the surface.

Metal

Surface treatment: Powder coating / chrome

Regular care: Can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth, perhaps with some mild detergent. Always finish cleaning by wiping dry with a clean, dry cloth.

With the greatest care you can when heavy soiling (spots) use a little window cleaner or methylated spirits and then wipe with a slightly damp cloth and subsequent dry afterwards. Even nylon brushes can be of assistance.

Avoid: Sharp things that can easily cause scratches, nicks or similar. Abrasive cleaning materials which scratches the surface.

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Furniture linoleum

Regular care: Can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth, perhaps with some mild detergent. Always finish cleaning by wiping dry with a clean, dry cloth.

For regular cleaning, you can also use "linoleumspleje"* in a spray bottle.

In case of heavy soiling (stains), try soaking the surface in water with a pH-neutral all-purpose cleaner (for example Forbo Cleaner diluted to 5% in water) for a few minutes. Carefully scrub the surface with a white pad or similar. Finish by wiping off the dirty water with a cloth. Use "linoleumspleje"* to upgrade the surface after cleaning.

* Sold by SA Möbler AB

Avoid: Placing hot objects on the surface as they may damage. Sharp things that can easily cause scratches, nicks or similar. Alkaline or alcohol-based cleaners and abrasive cleaning materials which scratches the surface. Steel wool or abrasive cleaning sponges, etc. as these may cause shiny dissenting areas on the surface.

Fabric

Regular care: Vacuum with a soft nozzle.

Stains are removed with a damp cloth. More difficult stains are removed with detergent or professional foam detergent. Use light cloths and do not moisten too much as it may cause permanent stains.

SA Möbler's standard fabrics meets the requirements of Möbelfakta.

Leather

Regular care: Leather and leather goods are a living material and therefore demands an ongoing maintenance. Finer leather is softer and less treated and that makes it even more sensitive. If needed, leather can be wiped clean softly with a clean and a soft rag. Also depending on the grade of use, leather should be treated regularly with cleaning aids especially made for leather products, e.g. "Leather Protection Cream".

Leather absorbs moisture and that´s why stains must be removed promptly, otherwise it will become a part of the leather. If this is the case, it is usually best to accept it as a patination of the leather in question.

Avoid: Putting leather products in direct proximity to heat sources and/or in direct sunlight because that will age and wear out the leather faster. Also do not use chemicals or oils on the leather because it might ruin and/or enhance stains instead of helping. Also remember that it is a natural product that retains its altered shape when stretched / strained.

At last, scratches occurs easily. Avoid sharp objects.

Artificial leather

Regular care: Artificial leather should be cleaned regularly. Dust with a soft cloth. Stains should be removed immediately to reduce the risk of permanent stains. Clean with lukewarm, PH-neutral soapy water and a microfiber cloth or a soft brush. Wipe dry with a damp cloth. Any stains from ink, wine, coffee, oil, grease and color pigments from textiles must be removed immediately.

Avoid: Undiluted alcohol, acetone, abrasive cleaners, solvents, etc.

Scratches occur easily, avoid exposing artificial leather to sharp details.