

# ASPLUND - FURNITURE CARE/MAINTENANCE

## MAINTENANCE OF WOOD MATERIALS

Wood is a living material, making each part unique. Solid wood, veneer or lacquered MDF can be cleaned with a soft cloth, plain water and soap or mild detergent. Be aware and wipe up liquids on surfaces immediately. With more extensive stains on wood and veneer you can sand lightly with very fine sandpaper in the direction of the wood veins. Note that veneers can be as thin as 0.6 mm.

Wood furniture treated with clear, matte or coloured polyurethane or acid-curable paint should not be sanded since the lacquered surface becomes easily scratched and destroyed. Waxed, dyed or oiled surfaces treated with colour pigmentation can also lose pigments and be affected if an area is sanded or taken care of incorrectly. If sanding surfaces is necessary, please do so carefully and on your own risk or contact a professional carpenter. Sun, moisture and everyday wear affect the natural protection of the material.

We recommend using Osmo maintenance wax regularly and a few times each year to treat and care for our wooden furniture. In case of an accident, we have a small bottle of water-based paint for our painted MDF and wood furniture in all standard colours that you easily can order from us at Asplund, directly online. Carefully read and follow the attached instructions for each treatment and cleaning agent.

## MAINTENANCE OF LAMINATES

Clean laminated surfaces with water and mild detergents. When removing less severe stains, we recommend liquids or agents that does not contain abrasive substances. Stubborn stains and discoloured areas can most often be removed by gently using slightly stronger detergent cleaners. However, steel wool, scouring sponges or strong abrasive cleaners should never be used. Ink and tumbler marks from bullet and felt pens can be removed with a suitable solvent (eg alcohols, acetone, etc.) on a clean cloth. Organic solvents such as mineral turpentine and cellulose thinner can also be used to remove paint stains because they do not affect the laminate surface.

After using detergent, rinse the surface with clean water and dry with a soft cloth. There are a number of window cleaners on the market that can be used to prevent or remove rings and stripes from the surface after cleaning, with excellent results. Furniture polish should not be used because deposits of silicone wax on the surface can cause discolouration and stripes that can be very difficult to remove. Surfaces with heavy structure or matte surfaces are more difficult to clean than surfaces that are flat or easily structured. Stains and marks on structured surfaces can be removed with nylon brush and any of the cleaning agents listed above. Carefully read and follow the attached instructions for each treatment and cleaning agent.

## MAINTENANCE OF METALS

Primarily clean metals with plain water and mild detergents and afterward wipe off any moisture so the surface is dry. When brushing and polishing different types of metals, Glanol, Håxans, Autosol or Bistro is recommended agents. Untreated metals should be polished regularly to maintain quality and luster. Metals naturally get a patina over time. Painted and coated metals should not be polished with abrasive cleaners. Carefully read and follow the attached instructions for each treatment and cleaning agent.

## MAINTENANCE OF STONES

Stones are cleaned smoothly with a damp cloth and very mild detergent. Be aware and wipe up liquids on surfaces immediately. Marble and limestone are porous materials and can not handle acidic fluids with a pH below 7 such as wine, fruit juice, carbonic acid, vinegar and acidic cleaners. The acids do not affect the stone's strength, but causes cosmetic damage. When cleaning we recommend Akemi Triple Effect or soap and water. For extra protection and impregnation Akemi Nano Effect is used. A stone slab with a matte surface can be treated with a thin-fluid paraffin or stone oil as the surface becomes very dirt and grease-proof. The treatment with oil causes the stone to darken, where excess oil is dried off immediately. Carefully read and follow the attached instructions for each treatment and cleaning agent.

## MAINTENANCE OF LEATHERS

All leathers are unique and needs to be lubricated regularly with a conditioner, leather oil or leather fat so it does not dry out and to get the longest life expectancy. Wearing, sunlight and fluids affect the natural protection of the leather. Aniline and semi-aniline leather need some more care and maintenance compared to a completely pigmented or protected leather. In case of any stains the material can be cleaned with a slightly damp cloth and a special gall or leather soap and then treated with a moisturizing agent. When you lubricate or moisturize a leather upholstery it can become noticeably darker and to achieve a beautiful patina it is important to take good care of the leather. Do not rub during cleaning and never use gasoline and cleaning solutions, alkaline and acidic cleaning agents or abrasives. Carefully read and follow the attached instructions for each treatment and cleaning agent.

## MAINTENANCE OF GLASS

Glass should be cleaned with cleaning equipment that is free of gravel and debris, to avoid scratching the glass surface. Only recommended detergents suitable for cleaning glass should be used. Gentle detergents are preferred. Do not clean glass when warm or in direct sunlight. Abrasive cleaners, powder-based cleaners, scouring powder or other strong agents should never be used to clean glass. Carefully read and follow the attached instructions for each treatment and cleaning agent.