NEW PERSPECTIVES ON TIMELESS PIECES

Maintenance and Care



With the same attention to detail, craftsmanship, and quality as the ancestors



All furniture included in the Sibast Furniture collection is made out of natural material such as wood, fabric and leather. This means that differences will occur in both finishes and material and that natural markings in the leather hides as well as natural variations in the surface of the wood and the colour of the finishes must be expected and appreciated.

WOOD

SOAP-TREATMENT

Soap-treated furniture must be maintained and cared for regularly. Ideally and to obtain the best result we recommend that you treat your Sibast chairs or tables with soap even before you start to use it. This will make the surface of the furniture stronger, improve the durability of the wood and make it more resistant. Then hereafter we recommend you to repeat and continue the soap maintenance every 4-6 weeks depending on the use of the furniture. Regular soap treatment is recommended, as it will improve the woods natural durability.

It is important that when treating the furniture with soap, the soap mixture must not be to strong or concentrated, as the soap can react with the tannin in the wood and turn it into a darker colour.

To purchase soap mixture and sanding sponges please contact the nearest Sibast Furniture dealer.

For everyday care, use a clean soft cloth soaked in luke warm water and tightly wrung.

MAINTENANCE AND CARE:

- 1) Start by lightly sanding the surface of the chair or table with a sanding sponge or very fine sandpaper in the direction of the wood grains. We recommend using no more than sponge grade 180 or sanding paper grain 240. After sanding, wipe the furniture with a clean, dry cloth to remove residual dust.
- 2) Shake the mixture of soap well before use and apply the soap with a dry cloth or sponge in the direction of the wood grains.
- 3) Be sure to apply the soap on all surfaces and edges of the furniture pieces to prevent uneven drying. Uneven drying and uneven moisture exposure to the wood can result in cracks and warping of the furniture. Especially tables are important to treat both underneath/underside the top as well as on the table top and all edges and legs to prevent damage and cracks. During the dry winter season, crosscut edge ends should be treated more frequently to avoid drying out and cracking.
- 4) Wait for 10 minutes for the soap to dry in.
- 5) Use a clean sponge or cloth soaked in hot water and tightly wrung to remove any excess soap. Hereafter allow the furniture piece to dry.
- 6) It is possible that the wood fibres rise slightly after the first few soap treatments. If so, use a sanding sponge or fine sandpaper to rub down in the direction of the wood grains the entire piece of furniture. We recommend using no more than sponge grade 180 or sanding paper grain 240. After sanding, the furniture must be given a second soap treatment.

NOTICE: Never apply oil, wax or lacquer of any kind to soap treated furniture. Do not use any types of chemicals, cleaning agents or steel wool on the furniture.

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WOOD

OIL-TREATMENT

Furniture pieces from Sibast Furniture treated with white oil, natural oil or dark oil must be maintained and cared for regularly. We recommend that you protect and take extra good care of your oiled furniture the first 3-4 weeks, as the oil is settling and hardening into the wooden surface giving it a stronger resistance and durability.

Hereafter to obtain the best result and care we recommend that you maintain your furniture piece 2-4 times a year, depending on use. This will prolong and improve the durability of the wood.

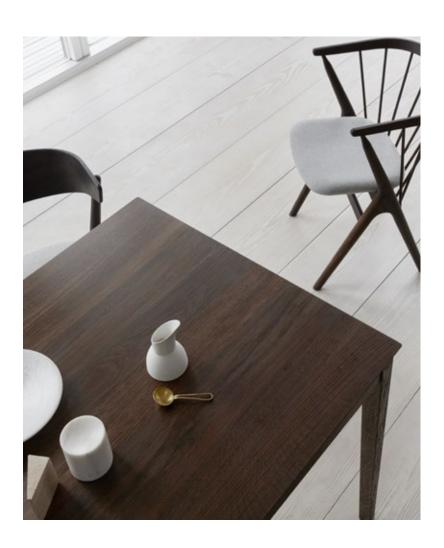
For everyday cleaning, use a soft cloth wrung out with clean hot water. Do not use any cleaning agents or chemicals on the furniture.

To purchase white, natural or dark oil and sanding sponges please contact the nearest Sibast Furniture dealer.

MAINTENANCE AND CARE:

- 1) Start by lightly sanding the surface of the chair or table with a sanding sponge or very fine sandpaper in the direction of the wood grains. We recommend using no more than sponge grade 180 or sanding paper grain 240. After sanding, wipe the furniture with a clean, dry cloth to remove residual dust.
- 2) Apply the oil using a clean white cloth or sponge in the direction of the grains in the wood. Be sure to apply the oil on to the cloth or sponge, and do not poor directly onto to wood. Apply a thin even layer.
- 3) Be sure to apply the oil on all surfaces and edges of the furniture pieces to prevent uneven drying. Uneven drying and uneven exposure to the wood can result in cracks and warping of the furniture. Especially tables are important to treat both underneath/underside the top as well as on the table top and all edges and legs to prevent damage and cracks. During the dry winter season, crosscut edge ends should be treated more frequently to avoid drying out and cracking.
- 4) Wait for 2 hours for the oil to dry in, and then remove any excess oil with a clean dry cloth. IMPORTANT: For white oil treatment we recommend to remove any excess oil right away, as it otherwise will create uneven white-pigmented layers on the surface of the wood.

CAUTION: Please note that cloths or sponges that has been in contact with oil can ignite spontaneously. Therefore please use caution and keep safe in an airtight metal or glass container. This also applies if the cloth is being disposed of.



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WOOD

LACQUERED FURNITURE

Lacquered furniture from Sibast does not demand further treatment or maintenance. However it is important to take good care and protect your lacquered furniture as the lacquer is only 1-2 millimetres thick and cracks and scratches cannot be repaired. By using lacquered furniture on an everyday basis the lacquer will also receive patina and the wood will in time be visible beneath.

For everyday cleaning, use a soft cloth wrung out with clean hot water. Do not use any cleaning agents or chemicals on the furniture.

GLASS

A glass plate from Sibast does not require any further treatment or maintenance. However it is important to take good care and protect your glass plates as scratches and attacks towards the surface cannot be repaired.

For everyday cleaning, us a soft cloth wrung out with clean hot water. Wipe the surface. Any excess water must be removed immediately with a dry clean cloth to avoid stripes, stains or lime scale residues. For grease marks or fingerprints use a glass cleaner. Make sure to apply the glass cleaner on the cloth and not directly on the glass when cleaning. Remove any excess glass cleaner with a clean dry cloth.

Do not use scouring agents of any kind, corrosive, acidic or alkaline cleaning agents, as these will attack the surface of the glass and cause scratches or mattness.

MARBLE

A marble plate from Sibast Furniture is made of carrara marble. We recommend you to use a marble sealer that impregnates the surface and helps prevent stains. The marble sealer impregnates the marble's pours and helps block foreign substances from penetrating the stone as thus becoming a stain.

For everyday cleaning us a soft cloth wrung out with clean hot water. Wipe the surface. Any excess water must be removed immediately with a dry clean cloth to avoid stirpes, stains or lime scale residues. For grease marks or fingerprints use a

STAIN REMOVAL

If you are unlucky, it is important to remove the stain immediately. Always wipe spills and splatters promptly with a dampened, soft cloth. This is of utmost importance if the liquid is acidic (lemon or orange juice for example) or high in tanins such as red wine or coffee. Thoroughly dry the surface once it is clean with a dry, soft cloth. Add a bit of mild liquid detergent to the water for added abrasiveness if necessary.

NOTICE Do not use vinegar or lemon based acid cleaners or chemicals on the stone, as the high acid content will eat away at the surface and cause etching. Do not use force or sponges with steel wool while removal of potential stains, as this will result in schratches and matness of the surface.





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WOOL

Maintaining and cleaning your upholstered furniture by Sibast is important to prolong its lifetime as well as its appearance. Dust and dirt wears down the upholstery textile and can cause it to change colour as well as reduces its fire resistance if not removed.

We recommend that you vacuum upholstered furniture frequently, ideally every week. Be aware not to use excessive force when vacuuming the upholstery, as it can damage the textile and cause loss of colour. Do use a soft brush and/or vacuum at half power where appropriate.

STAIN REMOVAL

If you are unlucky, it is important to remove the stain immediately. If you act quickly, it is not difficult to remove spills and prevent stains from forming. However, we cannot guarantee complete stain removal. First, scrape off any liquids or hardened residues with a spoon or a scoop before you proceed. Any loose particles must be vacuum cleaned before further cleaning. Liquids must be soaked up with an absorbent napkin or cloth.

Remove non-greasy stains by carefully dabbing with a lint free cloth or sponge wrung out in warm water. Edge marks can be avoided by dabbing gently in circular motions towards the centre of the stain with a clean lint-free cloth. Remove greasy stains by using appropriate detergents or solvents. In all cases, we recommend to test stain-removal agents on an inconspicuous area first, to see if there is any effect on the cover.

Be careful when using solvents; these could dissolve the upholstery materials beneath. Never use un-concentrated detergents or bleach, ammonia or soap intended for hard surfaces. Make sure to dry the fabric fully before use.

NOTICE Do not use excessive force or rub hard, as this will damage the textile and cause loss of colour.

CLEANING

It is usually recommended that upholstered furniture with normal commercial use should be cleaned 2–3 times a year. Upholsteries in private households usually need less frequent cleaning.

Textiles made from cotton are often impregnated. However, the treatment is not permanent and can be worn off during usage or cleaning. We therefore suggest re-impregnating the textile after cleaning.

We do not recommend impregnation of woollen upholstery fabrics, as wool itself is dirt-repellent.

Regular maintenance and care removes dirt before it settles in the fabric and damages the fibres. Therefore appropriate maintenance and regular cleaning can prolong the textile's life cycle.

You are very welcome to contact your nearest Sibast Furniture dealer about the possibility of purchasing an impregnation product for home use. Remember to take careful note of the recommended application and to follow the instructions carefully.



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LEATHER

Leather is a natural material, and it will acquire a beautiful patina in time by being exposed to daylight and daily use. As leather is a natural product, colour variations and as well as natural markings in the finished furniture may occur and must be appreciated.

We recommend that you do not place leather furniture in direct sunlight or close to heat sources such as radiators or stoves. Avoid soaking the leather or have any contact with sharp objects.

Regularly vacuum your leather furniture with a soft brush to remove dust and dirt and to avoid it settling and damaging the leather.

In the Sibast Furniture collection we use different types of leather appropriate for different types of use. We have aniline leather, semi-aniline leather and protected leather.

ANILINE LEATHER - DUNES

Type Aniline leather
Thickness 1.1 – 1.3 mm
Surface A natural bare and elegant, matt surface with a somewhat velvety look and feel

Aniline leather is made of raw hides of the highest quality. The leather has a completely natural bare surface, where all the natural markings are visible, for example insect marks. This highlights the unique character of the leather while giving this exclusive material a rustic charm. The leather's natural grain structure is preserved, which means that it 'breathes' and therefore provides optimum sitting comfort.

The DUNES collection has received the Nordic Swan Ecolabel. A highly-respected certification verifying that it meets their rigorous requirements regarding the environment, use of energy and resources.

A special process involving sanding, buffing and applying a special type of leather oil to the surface of DUNES gives it a smooth and velvety touch. At the same time, DUNES boasts a matt look that's raw with a touch of understated elegance.

Part of DUNES appeal are the natural markings which bring a unique personality to each hide. The colours will also vary from hide to hide and with each individual hide. Delicious patina that will appear over time as a result of the leather's exposure to daylight, interior lighting and usage. The more you use DUNES, the more the leather becomes shinier and smoother.

CLEANING

Only vacuum clean with a soft brush. Never use soap or water otherwise the velvety look and feel will disappear. Do not apply leather grease or soak the leather. Avoid any chemical products, such as saddle soap, other leather cleaners or household products. Protect from direct sunlight, excessive heat and sharp objects

STAIN REMOVAL

If you are unlucky, it is important to remove the stain immediately. Use a clean dry cloth to absorb any spills. Never use detergents, ammonia, oils, polish, varnish, etc. on your leather.

SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER - SPECTRUM HONEY

Type Semi-Aniline leather
Thickness 1.0 – 1.2 mm
Surface Matt, smooth surface with a very subtle tex-

Semi-aniline leather has been given a light protective top coat. The treatment makes the leather more robust, easier to maintain and ensures good wearing qualities. The leather has the same natural look as aniline leather and is very comfortable.

SPECTRUM is a soft semi-aniline leather with a subtle texture that looks more uniform, thanks to a light surface finish that works to protect the leather from dirt, stains and any fading resulting from exposure to light. SPECTRUM is ideal for designers and architects, as it can be used in a broad range of industries. From commercial spaces, including entire shopping centres and boutiques to business settings, such as offices and reception areas, to hotels and restaurants, public buildings and the healthcare sector, as well as cultural institutions and private residences.

CLEANING

Use a vacuum cleaner once or twice a month with a soft brush to remove any dust.

Once or twice a year we recommend you to maintain and clean, using the foam from soap flakes.

1)Use a 1/2 decilitre of high quality soap flakes to a litre of water. Whip the soap flakes into hot water.

- 2) When the water becomes room temperature, apply the foam all over the leather. Do not apply the foam directly on the leather but use a soft clean cloth. Only use the foam and avoid soaking the leather, minimising any contct with water.
- 3) When the leather is dry, polish it with a soft, dry cotton cloth

Avoid bar soap, saddle soap, leather cleaners, household detergents or chemical products. Protect from direct sunlight, excessive heat and sharp objects

STAIN REMOVAL

If you are unlucky, it is important to remove the stain immediately. Use a clean dry cloth to absorb any spills. Never use detergents, ammonia, oils, polish, varnish, etc. on your leather.

PROTECTIVE LEATHER - VICTORY

Type Protected leather
Thickness 1.3 – 1.5 mm
Surface Very strong and durable with a uniform surface grain

VICTORY is surprisingly soft yet sturdy protected leather. In terms of durability, VICTORY suits the private residence, but also public areas, institutions and heavy trafficked environments. The protected treatment the leather has endured makes it more robust, easier to maintain and ensures good wearing qualities. Protected/pigmented leather is comfortable and has only a few visible natural markings. It is easy to maintain, practical and strong as long as it is treated properly.

CLEANING

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1)Use a 1/2 decilitre of high quality soap flakes to a litre of water. Whip the soap flakes into hot water.

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