

TAB CHAIR

Cleaning and Maintenance

1) Fabric upholstery

Everyday care and maintenance

Vacuum the fabric on a regular basis. Please make sure you use the appropriate attachment to avoid getting caught in the fabric with the sharp edges of the attachment.

Removing stains

In all cases, prompt action is the key to cleaning any kind of fabric. The longer you leave it, the deeper the stain will be absorbed into the underlying layers.

• Liquid stains

Try dabbing the stain dry as much as possible using a clean cloth or some kitchen roll. Follow this up by applying a solvent-based cleaning product. Make sure you only dab – do not rub!

• Other stains

Remove most of the dirt as best as you can before going over the stain again using a solvent-based cleaning product. Make sure you only dab – do not rub!

When the stains have fully dried, brush up the fabric pile.

• Biro lines are best removed using a special ball-point remover to be applied onto a cotton cloth.

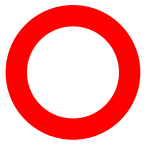
Rub the cloth starting on the outside moving towards the centre. After you have finished, leave the fabric to dry in the air. However, please consider that any kind of pressure rubbing on pile fabrics will inherently damage the pile.

Severe soiling

In these cases, we recommend calling on the services of a specialized cleaning company to have the fabric chemically cleaned.

Tip

When using a soft, solvent-free cleaning product, we recommend you first try out the product on a small part of the fabric that is not exposed to view to test the agent's colourfastness before treating the actual stain.



2) Leather upholstery

Material description:

Leather is a natural and unique product. In spite of the strict selection of skins and hides, specific features such as subtle nuances in grain texture, neck folds, scars that have healed naturally, etc. ... may be visible to the eye.

Please be advised however that these are inherent to any leather, significantly contributing to its natural charm.

! Leather is particularly sensitive to direct sunlight and air humidity which both cause discolorations. Make sure you never place your leather-upholstered furniture too close to heat sources. This causes the leather to desiccate locally out and may produce tears. It is advisable to place your furniture in rooms that have a stable room climate.

Early on, leather-upholstered seating furniture is sometimes left feeling a bit rigid and sterile. With use, folds and wrinkles will form, also known as a “leger” effect. This is the result of the natural stretch of the leather. Moreover, during the early stages the padding and bounce will adapt, serving to reduce tautness by around 10% before the leather goes on to remain constant at around 85% of the way padding and bounce were at the outset. Please be mindful of buckles and zippers.

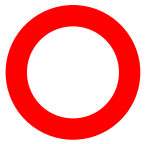
Maintenance and cleaning:

General: in principle, leather requires little in terms of care and maintenance. Over the years, the leather takes on a natural patina, which will only serve to enhance the exclusive beauty and charm of leather. For regular care and maintenance, simply dust down your leather worktop or leather-upholstered chair on a regular basis using a dry dust cloth (do not use a vacuum cleaner as this may cause minor lesions). Each month, give the leather a rub, using a clean, dampened cloth. Follow this up immediately with a fresh wipe using a dry, woolly cloth.

For intensive care and servicing (no more than twice a year!), simply rub a feeding leather cream into the leather fabric. Most leather creams that are commonly available in any specialist shop will do. This will keep the leather supple and resilient whilst making sure it continues look as new. Make sure you apply the cream gently in layers that are not unduly thick. The first time you use the product, we would recommend you first try it out on a less conspicuous part of the furniture.

Hair tonics, nail varnish, wax, shoe cream, detergents and similar products as well as abrasive cleaning products are definite no-no's as these may cause permanent damage to the leather.

When faced with stains, we recommend promptly removing the stain using a dry cloth. In doing so, do not continue rubbing the same spot too hard or too long. When removing a stain, be sure to gently rub around the stain too and be patient: as the leather takes on a natural sheen over time, many stains patinate away into the leather in due course.



3) Shell in veneer finish

Material description:

Veneer is an environmentally friendly assimilation of wood and gives furniture and interiors an aura of warmth and exclusivity.

Environmentally friendly: cutting the most beautiful tree trunks to veneer from 0.6 to 2.4mm thick increases the yield from these branches considerably as compared to solid wood. Our wood veneers are FSC labeled.

Exclusivity: the colour and wood grain of veneer are unique. In contrast to solid wood, veneer lends itself better to building project applications. Being a natural product, there may be differences within the same type of wood. These differences give no reason for complaint. On the contrary, they are part of the added value of a natural product which distinguishes the material from imitations.

In addition to the colour and the wood pattern, the appearance of an item of furniture in veneer is determined by the carving method and the joining technique. There are various possibilities here, from slab to quarter, from open book to slide. For ecological reasons we strive to optimize the processing for each type of wood. At Bulo, the most commonly used joining method is “turn and slide”. Depending on the type of wood, we opt for slab or quarter, but it is always high end A-quality.

To provide better protection against dirt, scratches, incidence of light and such like, the veneer is given a finishing matte varnish coat.

Cleaning and maintenance:

Dust the veneer regularly and clean it occasionally with a wrung cloth. Only use pure water. If the surface gets marked, action immediately to prevent permanent damage.

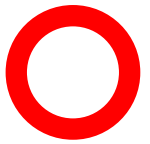
NEVER use “wonder agents”, sprays, detergents, silicone, sandpaper, steel wool, or abrasive products. These products will damage the varnish. If necessary, you can use “ether” to remove marks because it is a volatile substance, but it is perhaps better to ask a professional to do it because the surface can also be damaged if it is rubbed for too long.

Veneer is, and continues to be, wood and it is therefore sensitive to temperature differences, damp, and UV. Make sure the furniture is always located in a “stable” room.

4) Lacquered shell

Use a slightly damp cloth to clean as needed. Wipe dry.

For spot cleaning, use an all-purpose cleaner or a solution of water and mild detergent. Wipe dry.



5) Lacquered base

Light markings

Clean with a soft clean damp cloth or sponge. The surface must be totally dry after cleaning.

Heavier markings

Clean with a clean cloth and warm water and normal domestic cleaners or dish soap. It must be noted that the domestic cleaners should have no abrasive ingredients. Surfaces should then be wiped with fresh water, removing all traces of the cleaning agent. A final wipe with a dry clean cloth or paper towel should assist in preventing streaks.

6) Chrome base

Chrome is a resilient coating, typically electroplated to mild steel to protect it from rust and improve its appearance.

Use a soft cloth or sponge with warm water and liquid detergent, soap or Relay Spray. After cleaning, dry with a soft cloth. Use standard furniture polishes to shine chrome.

To remove stains and tarnishing from chrome we suggest using vinegar, or alcohol on a cloth. Sprinkling baking soda onto the vinegar dampened cloth can add extra cleaning power.

Chrome scratches easily. Do not use abrasive cleaners.

Always dry chrome surfaces if they get wet; the steel underneath is particularly susceptible to rust and is often vulnerable around joints etc.

7) The following cleaning materials must never be used to clean:

- Detergents with strong acids and acidic salts
- Polish, washing powder, furniture cleaner, bleach
- Scouring and abrasive pads (abrasive powders, scouring pads, steel wool)
- Steam cleaning equipment