

Care Guide



General Maintenance

- We recommend vacuuming fabric regularly using the upholstery attachment and crevice tool of your vacuum. Not only will this keep the fabric clean, but it will make it last longer because dust and dirt cause quicker wear.
- If applicable, regularly flip and rotate seat cushions and back pillows to distribute wear and increase the lifetime of your piece.
- We do not recommend dry cleaning or machine washing fabric on pieces such as cushion covers, as it will most likely cause damage.
- Fluff feather and down cushions frequently to keep a nice and full appearance. As with down pillows and comforters, some feather loss is normal. To prevent feathers from poking through the fabric, unzip the cushion cover and vacuum in between the cover and cushion using an upholstery attachment.
- Some attached cushions may stretch and/or wrinkle over time with use. Recover their appearance by smoothing the fabric down and tucking it into the sides or back of the seat.

Spill & Spot Cleaning

- If a spill occurs, immediately blot the fabric with a clean, absorbent towel. Blot from the outside to the middle of the affected area to avoid moisture rings.
- For best results, we recommend having any stains professionally cleaned by an upholstery cleaning service.
- We do not recommend using any strong chemicals or detergents to clean the fabric, however, if you decide to spot clean on your own, we recommend testing any cleaning agents on a small inconspicuous area of the fabric first.

Protection

- Do not place any furniture with fabric in direct sunlight as it will cause the fabric to fade.
- Be careful when using household cleaning products around your furniture, including fabric fresheners, as some chemicals may damage or stain the fabrics on your furniture.
- Keep sharp objects and Velcro away from fabrics on your furniture as they may cause pulling or tearing.

Pilling

- Pilling does not necessarily mean excessive wear or a poorer quality fabric. Pilling simply happens as a result of natural friction on a fabric surface, causing the fabric's fibers to loosen and tangle.
- Fibre transfer is often mistaken for pilling but occurs when excess fiber from other garments or textiles, such as from a blanket, shed and get tangled with the fabric of your furniture.
- The best way to combat pilling is by regularly shaving the fabric with a furniture or sweater shaver to remove the pilling and restore the look. Over time, pilling will decline and eventually stop completely.

Concrete/Fibre Stone & Ecomix

- To prevent scratches, do not place or drag sharp or coarse objects across the surface.
- To ensure the lasting beauty of concrete surfaces, clean using mild soap & water & do not use heavy abrasive, leach-based, or ammoniated/acid-based cleaners, which can wear down the wax protection & result in less stain resistance.
- We recommend re-waxing periodically with a stone floor wax made from a paraffin base. Re-wax within 2 months of product installation & every 6 months after that, depending on use & location. If the product is placed outside well before winter. If hairline cracks do appear, apply a thick coat of wax & rub in well to prevent moisture from seeping into the cracks & causing discoloration.
- Sunlight & water are the most significant elemental factors which will destroy stone & concrete over time. Therefore, we recommend utilizing felt pads & coasters on the bottom of objects that remain on the tabletop for long periods. Please note that residual moisture can transfer to the concrete & cause discoloration.
- For product longevity outdoors, place under covered decks & use furniture covers to protect from the elements, or store indoors during inclement weather. Any products with a jet-black color may become extremely warm if left out in the sun. Please take the proper care in ensuring the stone is cool before sitting on it.



Concrete/Fibre Stone & Ecomix: Additional Recommendations

- Products used outdoors should be waxed before winter & raised off the ground to avoid moisture going deep inside the concrete from its base
- Avoid hot objects placed on concrete pieces, such as hot pans, dishes, or glasses; they may damage the sealing & cause discoloration. The use of placemats or coasters is encouraged
- Avoid contact with acidic substances such as citrus or olive oil, which can wear down the wax protection, damage finishing & result in less stain resistance



Leather Care

- Wipe leather furniture down regularly with a clean, dry microfiber cloth. For stubborn patches of dust, dampen the cloth with a small amount of water. Do not let water soak into the leather.
- We recommend vacuuming leather regularly using the upholstery attachment and crevice tool of your vacuum. Not only will this keep the fabric clean, but it will make it last longer because dust and dirt cause quicker wear.
- If a spill occurs, immediately blot the fabric with a clean, absorbent towel. Blot from the outside to the middle of the affected area to avoid moisture rings. Do not apply water or try to wash a grease spot. Over time the grease spot should begin to blend into the leather.
- We do not recommend using any detergents, polishes, waxes, aerosol sprays, or harsh cleaning products not specifically designed for use on leather. Keep a leather-specific cleaner on hand for emergency spills. For best results, we recommend having any stains professionally cleaned by an upholstery cleaning service.
- Place your leather furniture away from air conditioners, heat sources, and prolonged direct sunlight as these sources can cause leather to dry out, crack, or fade. Use a chamois or clean finger to gently buff scratches. The friction and heat from rubbing, in addition to the natural oils in your hands, will help redistribute the finish in the surrounding areas to cover the scratch. If needed, moisten slightly with distilled water to work scratches out.



Live Edge

- Please note that there will be a natural variation between each piece due to the wood's distinct character, grains & knots in each piece of wood. No two items are alike.
- Distressing, imperfections, coloring, natural grain, knots, joint lines, small splits, or fissures in the wood vary as unique features in celebration of its organic beauty & will not affect the quality or performance of your piece.
- Depending on the type of wood present, we recommend oiling your live edge furniture 1-3 times a year.



Marble

- Marble is very porous & can be prone to staining & etching. Regular cleaning & sealing are good ideas.
- Sealants don't make marble stain proof, but they make it stain resistant. Make sure your sealant is food safe if you're using it in a kitchen. When water no longer beads on the surface & instead leaves a dark spot, that means it has soaked into the stone's pores & the sealer must be reapplied.
- Prevention is key - invest in coasters, cutting boards, trays or baskets to hold items on its surface. Any scratches or etching will need to be fixed by a pro, so it's best to try & avoid them in the first place.
- Acid is terrible for marble. If things like wine or lemon juice spill, clean them up as soon as possible. Also, avoid cleaners that include vinegar.
- Warm, soapy water is the best way to spot clean spills. Rinse well, sop up remaining water & dry it.
- For most organic food stains, try a cleaning solution with 12% hydrogen peroxide & a few drops of ammonia. If you spill anything with an oil base, a liquid cleanser that contains household detergent, mineral spirits, or acetone should help.



Metal

- Wipe up spills immediately with a clean dry cloth.
- Clean regularly with a soft cloth dampened with a diluted solution of mild soap and warm water. Dry with a soft cloth.
- If the surface becomes chipped or scratched, rust or corrosion may occur due to the area being exposed to air. If rusting begins to occur, clean the affected area with a wire brush or steel wool. Recoat the repaired area with an appropriate finish for metal surfaces to stop deterioration.



Rattan

- Rattan should be cleaned regularly. Use a little dishwashing detergent diluted into water, then skim the suds off the top of the water with a soft cloth. Wipe the furniture's surface without getting the wood wet. Get into the crevices & grooves with a toothbrush or small brush.
- Another good habit is an annual clean. Scrub the rattan with detergent as per usual but use a bit more water than you would for your regular cleaning sessions. Dry the wood as quickly as possible, using the sun or even a hairdryer. Finally, apply a coat of shellac or lacquer to seal the wood until next year.
- One of the best ways to prevent damage to your rattan is the use of furniture covers. Excessive exposure to the sun will damage your furniture over time, as will precipitation. During the winter months & when rain is expected, cover your furniture to protect from water damage.
- Another simple way to care for rattan is to use cushions. As well as providing you with comfort, they provide a layer of protection for the rattan. Even something as innocuous as a set of keys in your pocket can jam into the rattan & cause damage. Additionally, if you're using showerproof outdoor cushions, that will serve as another layer of protection from liquids.



Natural Fibres

Linen

- Spot clean stains with a mix of water & mild detergent, dabbing gently at the spots with a white microfiber cloth.

Cotton

- To spot clean, wait until the spill is dry, take a dye-free cloth, apply soapy water & dab away at the spot until it is clean.

Wool

- Blot spills immediately with a dry white cloth & continue until all the liquid is absorbed, then blot again with a rag dampened with cold water or a cleaning product specifically designed for wool.

Jute

- Whether it is a jute rug or jute fiber mixed into your furniture design, you can sprinkle a dry shampoo or baking soda on the spill or stain & let it sit for a few hours before vacuuming it up.

Raffia

- Use a little dishwashing detergent diluted into water, then skim the suds off the top of the water with a soft cloth & wipe the furniture's surface without getting the wood wet.

Fur

- If you spill onto your fur product, gently dab with a clean cloth, then use another clean, slightly damp cloth to blot the stain gently.



Vegan Leather

- Clean vinyl fabric on a monthly basis to remove any buildup of dust, dirt, food, or oils that could damage the fabric over time. We recommend using a mild soap mixed in a very low concentration with water as a cleaning solution for vinyl fabric.
- We recommend using a vinyl conditioner monthly. Vinyl is a semi-porous material and a conditioner will help moisturize the fabric, as well as create a protective barrier.
- We do not recommend using any polishes, waxes, aerosol sprays, or harsh cleaning products on vinyl fabric.
- Do not place any vinyl fabrics near heat sources or in direct sunlight as this will damage and dry out the fabric.
- We recommend using a humidifier in your home to protect vinyl fabric from drying out.



Vinyl/Polyurethane Care

- Clean vinyl fabric on a monthly basis to remove any build up of dust, dirt, food, or oils that could damage the fabric over time. We recommend using a mild soap mixed in a very low concentration with water as a cleaning solution for vinyl fabric.
- We recommend using a vinyl conditioner monthly. Vinyl is a semi-porous material and a conditioner will help moisturize the fabric, as well as create a protective barrier.
- We do not recommend using any polishes, waxes, aerosol sprays, or harsh cleaning products on vinyl fabric.
- Do not place any vinyl fabrics near heat sources or in direct sunlight as this will damage and dry out the fabric.
- We recommend using a humidifier in your home to protect vinyl fabric from drying out.

