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Clean & Care Guide

With regular care and maintenance, your chair will provide many years of superior performance and satisfaction. These instructions for the care and maintenance of Seating products are provided to you as a service. No warranty is implied since results may vary.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

- + We always strive to advise you on the best fabric choices; however we cannot be held responsible if your choice of fabric is unsuitable for the product
- + All fabric, foam and wooden components can be flammable, a flame retardant chemical can be applied to the chair on request
- + To maintain the quality of your Seating product, please follow the cleaning procedures outlined here. Professional cleaning is always preferable if possible.

GENUINE LEATHER

Genuine leather is like human skin, it has individual wrinkles and scars that make it unique and natural. These natural markings are the hallmarks of the beauty of the leather. Leather is the strongest upholstery material known to man. No other material matches the feel and aroma of good leather. With proper care, leather becomes richer and suppler over years and acquires a soft patina like a well-worn glove. No two pieces are the same — each has unique natural markings.

CARE TIPS FOR CLEANING LEATHER

1. Keep furniture at least 1 metre away from any heat source. Prolonged exposure to heat, radiators or fireplaces causes leather to dry out.
2. Avoid placing your furniture in direct sunlight. All material will eventually fade when exposed to direct sunlight.
3. Dust leather as regularly as you would other items.
4. All leather performs better when preventative maintenance is practiced. The application of a leather conditioning cream to the surface of the leather help resist staining and prevent overall soiling, particularly high use areas such as the seat, arms and inside backs.
5. As a general rule, fully clean your furniture with a leather cleaner at least every six months or when deemed necessary, to remove dirt as well as gradual accumulation of body oil and perspiration. Pour the leather cleaner into a soft sponge and squeeze to produce foam. Wipe the leather with a sponge, then with a clean cloth to remove soiling. After cleaning, apply a leather conditioning cream.
6. For chairs in high traffic rooms, we recommend that they are cleaned every four months.
7. Never use harsh chemicals on any type of leather!

Keep these away from leather: nail polish, nail polish remover (acetone), other solvents, paint, bleach, powdered or other abrasives, steel wool and other scourers, industrial cleaners and household cleaners like Handy Andy or Sunlight liquid.

SYNTHETIC LEATHER

Synthetic leather/leather touch (vinyl) can also benefit from the UV screening ingredients and lanolin in a leather care kit.

1. Do not condition until the surface has been properly cleaned. Follow the same steps for the leather.
2. Never use any harsh chemicals on any type of synthetic leather.

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FABRIC

Use only a dry foam for any cleaning purposes on fabric and never use any harsh chemicals on any type of fabric. If in doubt, professional dry cleaning is recommended.

NORMAL CLEANING

1. Vacuum fabric as needed using an upholstery attachment.
2. Vacuuming picks up dust and reduces the need for professional cleaning.
3. Do not brush fabric or use a vacuum attachment with a rotary brush.
4. Brushing may permanently damage the nap or change the character of the fabric.

SPOT CLEANING

1. Immediately soak up the stain with a soft absorbent cloth.
2. Do not dry the stain completely or it may set.
3. The longer a stain is allowed to remain on a fabric, the more difficult it is to remove.

WATER-BASED STAINS SUCH AS COFFEE, SOFT DRINKS, FRUIT JUICES, OR MILK

1. Use a water-based cleaner (specifically made for cleaning fabric) or a solution of mild (alkaline) warm soapy water (not overly soapy) applied with a damp clean cloth or sponge.
2. Work the cleaner into a lather or foam and avoid scrubbing.
3. Never use hot water; it will set the stain.

OIL-BASED STAINS SUCH AS LIPSTICK, GREASE, OR SALAD DRESSING

1. Use a dry cleaning solution applied with a damp clean cloth or sponge. Test the cleaning solution on a small, concealed area first.
2. If there is no spotting, ringing, or damage to the fabric or its dyes, apply the cleaning solution to the soiled area with light, quick strokes.
3. Begin at the outside of the stain and work toward the centre, being careful not to over-saturate the fabric.
4. Do not over apply water or any liquid solution to fabric.
5. Excessive wetting of the fabric with any liquid solution may result in permanent damage to the material.
6. Do not rub too vigorously or you may damage the nap of the fabric or break fibres.
7. Several light applications are better than one heavy application.
8. Soak up all remaining solution and then use another clean cloth or sponge dipped in cool water to remove any residue.
9. Let fabric dry thoroughly and then vacuum well before using.
10. If the stain resists cleaning, contact a professional cleaner.

LARGE AREAS

If large areas are soiled, contact a professional cleaning firm.

BASE, FRAME & ARM PADS

NORMAL CLEANING

1. Wash surface with a soft cloth soaked in mild detergent and warm water. The cloth should be damp and not too wet.
2. Rinse thoroughly and dry with a soft cloth.
3. Do not use solvents or abrasive kitchen cleaners.
4. Benzine can also be used on nylon components such as the base

EPOXY-COATED STEEL

1. Dust regularly
2. Wipe with a damp cloth. Do not rub, scratch or scour.
3. Rusting can occur in damaged or chipped areas. Negligence will not be covered under our warranty.
4. Mild detergents can be used on powdercoated item when necessary

STAINLESS STEEL

Washing with soap or mild detergent and warm water followed by a clear water rinse is usually quite adequate. Do not use detergents.