

WARRANTY, CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDE



SPACE

SPACEFURNITURE.COM

Congratulations on your purchase. Every piece of Space Furniture is special and keeping it in great condition is important to us. Over time, all pieces will naturally change as a result of environmental conditions and regular use. To help ensure you enjoy your purchase for many years, we have developed the following guidelines to help you care for your furniture.

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Warranty

Space Furniture guarantees that all products sold are free from manufacturing faults and defects for a period of 24 months from the date of original delivery. In the event that a product is proven to be defective, you are entitled to the restoration of the goods through repair or replacement, whichever is decided as being the most efficient and effective remedy. It should also be noted that the guarantee does not cover:

- Any breakage caused by negligent and/or improper use of the goods
- Changes caused by normal wear and tear
- Any damage caused by lack of and/or erroneous maintenance
- Any damage due to an accident or force
- Degradation of finish caused by environmental factors

You can lodge a warranty claim by calling your consultant or your nearest store. Our team is happy to help with your claim.

Inspection of your products

You are required to inspect your products when you take delivery of them. You will be required to note any damage on the delivery documentation which is presented to you by the carrier for signature. In all other cases you will be required to notify us in writing of any damage or shortages within seven calendar days of delivery. We will not be liable for any damages to any products unless we are notified within the time period specified above. The recommendations in this brochure are intended as a guide only and Space Furniture does not assume responsibility or liability.

Care Manual General Maintenance

Mattresses

Turn your mattress every month. This will even out the slight body impressions that develop as the upholstery settles. A mattress protector should be used to avoid soiling. If you wish to enhance the comfort of your new mattress you can buy a mattress topper which can add to the comfort and softness of your mattress.

Coastal Areas and Outdoor Furniture

Special attention and regular maintenance is required when living in coastal areas. As exposure to sea air may accelerate deterioration to a product's finish, regular cleaning of indoor and outdoor furniture is highly recommended. When not in use; outdoor furniture should be cleaned, covered and stored out of the elements. Cushions should be stored inside at all times when not in use.

Cushion Inserts

In order to be properly maintained, cushions should be plumped up and aired frequently. Where possible, alternate the position of the cushions, swapping the most used cushions with the lesser used ones. To rejuvenate, remove the cushions from their covers and leave them outdoors in direct sunlight for a period of two hours.

Regular maintenance involves fluffing the seat, back and loose cushions using gentle force applied with an open hand. This should be carried out on a weekly basis. To remove dust, use the textile brush connection on your vacuum cleaner after setting the suction to the lowest setting. For general stains, act immediately by dabbing the affected area thoroughly with a clean white cloth. For heavier stains, a slightly damp cloth with a minimal amount of natural soap can be used. Do not use any products containing bleach on fabric. In case of stubborn stains we recommend the use of a reputable mobile cleaning service.



Feather-filled Cushions

Especially when used as base cushions, feather filled cushions require daily ‘fluffing and puffing’ and flipping. If this is not done, they may lose their appearance and comfort level temporarily or sometimes permanently. These cushions may lose some feathers over time. This should be minimal and is referred to as leaching.

Feather Wraps & Layers

Feather-filled ‘wraps’ or ‘feather layers’ have inserts filled with feather, or feather/fibre, wrapped around a polyurethane core. These cushions require maintenance at least twice weekly.

Fibre-filled Cushions

Fibre-filled cushions require minimal maintenance. Polyurethane (foam) benefits from regular flipping and movement of polyurethane cushions is essential. Polyurethane inserts may soften by 10 to 15 percent over the life of the insert.

COM Upholstery

On customer’s own material Space Furniture is unfortunately unable to offer any warranty on products where the customer supplies their own fabric or leather.

Fabric Care

It’s important to know the composition of a fabric before attempting to clean it. If in doubt, please ask a Space sales consultant.

Shrinkage

All fabrics are prone to shrinkage, as general rules a small allowance should be made for shrinkage and 3% is an acceptable industry standard.

Spills & Stains

After a stain incident always attend to the spot as quickly as possible. Soak up any spilled liquid and brush away dirt, then spot clean as appropriate for the offending substance and your fabric.

Be careful not to oversaturate fabrics or use excessive detergent. Using too much water can create watermarking or allow the stain to bleed outward. Recognising that there’s a big difference in the approach for oil and non-oil based stains – always seek advice before trying to correct.



A Guide to Stains

Oil Based

For oily stains, use warm water mixed with household soap (test first on a hidden part of the fabric). Rub gently and blot dry with a clean absorbent towel. Then use clean, cold water (rain or distilled water is best) and go over the blot drying process again.

To finish, use a hair dryer held at least 30-40cm away, working outwards from the centre of the stain. Clean entire panels of fabric rather than specific spots as this will prevent the stain from standing out when the cleaning is done.

Non-oil

Apply the same method for oil stains but use a dry-cleaning solvent in place of the soap and water solution. Dry-cleaning solvent is available from supermarkets and chemists.

Always test cleaning products on a hidden part of the fabric and check care labels for specific instructions before full application to stain.

Alcohol

Absorb excess liquid with towel, dab at the stain clean by rubbing on a clean cloth, then blot repeatedly with a solution of cool water and detergent. Repeat and blot dry with a clean towel.

Blood

Ammonia is the best solution for cleaning up blood. Mix a solution with one teaspoon of ammonia in a cup of cold water, spot clean but do not over rub. Blot with a clean towel and repeat the process. Once the spot is gone, continue to dab the stained area with water and blot. Repeat after fifteen minutes, this time with white distilled vinegar. Blot once again, using a dry towel.

Chewing Gum

Rub an ice cube over the gum to harden it, then scrape it up with a blunt knife. This should remove most of the gum. The remainder should clean up with dry cleaning fluid. Or by professional mobile cleaners.

Coffee & Tea & Cosmetics

Sponge the stain with warm water then apply warm glycerine. Leave it for thirty minutes and wash with warm water, drying quickly.

Fruit & Fruit Juices

Blot or wipe up as much as possible, leaving the stained area dry. Blot with cold water. If any trace remains, dab the spot with a mixture of liquid detergent, vinegar and water. Once the stain is removed, blot with water to remove the vinegar and detergent traces.

Grease

Dry cleaning fluid is the best solution for grease, including hair grease. If any trace of stain remains after dabbing with the fluid, go over it with a mixture of detergent and warm water then finish with a clean moist cloth.

Ink

Add some warm glycerine, then leave for at least ten minutes. Apply some liquid detergent and rub gently. Finally, use clean water and blot dry quickly.

Milk

Blot with a clean soft cloth, then use clean water on the area. Blot with a solution of water and detergent with a small amount of ammonia. Wait until dry, then go over the area with some dry cleaning fluid. To finish, blot lightly with a cloth wet with some rubbing alcohol.

Soft Drinks & Confectionary

First, sponge the stain with water, and then add some warm glycerine. Finish by blotting with water.

Shoe Polish

Apply liquid paraffin to loosen the stain then sponge with dry cleaning fluid.

Other Fabrics

Wool

To clean stains from wool, vacuum the wool upholstery to remove any loose crumbs, hair or dirt. Dampen a clean towel with water or solvent, depending on the label code. Rinse your cloth thoroughly and wipe again. Apply a fabric protector safe for wool to the upholstery, according to label instructions.

Leather

It is important to protect your leather furniture from fading and drying. This means keeping leather furniture away from intense sources of light (including, but not limited to direct sunlight and ceiling lighting) and sources of heat. A leather protection cream should be used regularly to alleviate associated issues with drying and cracking. Routine cleaning involves dusting regularly with a soft cloth or with the textile brush attachment on your vacuum cleaner after setting the suction to the lowest setting. Where necessary, wipe with a slightly damp soft cloth or sponge. Liquids and other substances accidentally dropped on the leather should be removed immediately by dabbing lightly (never rub too hard) with a damp sponge, until they have been completely eliminated. Once eliminated, dry with a soft clean white cloth. Avoid the use of solvents or alcohol at all times as this will often alter the appearance of the leather.

Aniline Leather

Leather in its purest form is called aniline leather. Aniline leather is made from the best quality hides. It is dyed but has no pigment or top coat applied. Aniline leather feels buttery soft and readily adjusts to ambient temperature and moisture. It feels warm in winter, and cool and dry in summer. Aniline leather doesn't have a protective top coat, so it is highly absorbent and stains easily.

To clean, use a gentle, water-based, pH neutral cleaner for regular cleaning on all pure aniline and pigmented leathers. Leather Protection Cream helps protect your furniture from stains, maintaining your leather's luxurious natural feel.

Suede/Nubuck/Hairyskins

To clean suede and hairy skins like pony skin or leather hides, please spot clean with pH neutral soapy water, then seek the help of professional cleaners.

Velvet

Velvet cannot be washed like other fabrics. Use a steamer to remove mild creases. Avoid other actions that might flatten the fabric. Take damaged velvet clothing to a professional dry cleaner or call in mobile dry cleaners where possible.

Tip: Never iron velvet as it will destroy the texture. Dab stains to spot remove but do not rub harshly as it can destroy the fibres.

Felt

Use a duster or a soft brush to remove any loose dust or dirt from the surface. If necessary, use a vacuum cleaner that is fitted with a soft head brush. Water based stains can be removed by dabbing the stain with wrung out cloth using a mild solution of water and dish washing liquid. For serious stains, please consult professional cleaners.



Outdoor

Outdoor: Synthetic Fibres & Weaves

Regularly clean your synthetic outdoor setting with soap and water. Outdoor synthetic fibres and weaves are generally UV resistant, colourfast, water repellent, frost proof and are fairly low maintenance. They can withstand extreme temperatures and are suitable for use all year round. Most synthetic weaves are made from a high-density polyethylene material. They have exceptional qualities, being extremely strong and soil resistant. The combination of woven fibres and frames of either aluminum or galvanised steel make the furniture suitable for outdoor use.

Outdoor Frames

Over time, dirt may build up inside the weave and provide a hold for mould and algae, so it is recommended that you regularly clean your synthetic outdoor setting with soap and water. Use a soft brush to remove any excess debris and dirt. Use a mixture of detergent and warm water to clean with a cloth then rinse with clean water and wipe down with a soft cloth. To prolong the life of your cushions, bring them inside when not in use (even if the foam and fabric are outdoor grade).

Outdoor Inserts

All inserts require regular and ongoing maintenance. The easiest method is to regularly 'fluff and puff' and, if possible, flip them. Change cushions from one side of the piece to the other, or simply flip them in place. Some fabrics may naturally 'creep' or 'slide' over time and with use. Flipping will minimise this, however sometimes it is necessary to unzip the cushion and pull or rub the fabric back into place.

Outdoor Synthetic Rope

Regularly clean your synthetic outdoor setting with soap and water.



Natural Materials

Rattan & Cane

Brush regularly with a dry medium-bristle brush to remove dirt build-up from between the reed strands.

Rattan or cane furniture and accessories are fashioned from the steam-bent poles of the rattan palm, a spiny sub-tropical climbing palm that grows like a vine.

The outer skin of the rattan palm is peeled for use as binder cane, slab shave rattan is for weaving panels and caning chair seats. The inner core is cut for use in wickerwork and basketry. It is known as reed and available in several widths, diameters and shapes including round, oval, flat-oval and flat.

To clean rattan furniture brush regularly with a dry medium bristle brush, such as a vegetable brush, to remove dirt build-up from between the reed strands. If very dirty, or to spot clean stains, use a mild detergent or a furniture cleaner. Take care however, as although rattan, wicker and cane can withstand moisture to a certain extent, they will become limp, loose and saggy with too much water. Wicker will resume its size and shape when it dries, but if too much water has been used in cleaning, the strands of reed may be disturbed and remain distorted after drying.

Some rattan and cane products are sun-bleached, distressed and/or stained. Sun-bleached or distressed cane is lighter in colour and generally a little harder than a natural or dark colour cane. Minor chipping or fading of stained or painted rattan and cane can be touched up with stain-pens.

Cane is sometimes recommended for outdoor use, however if left outdoors it will deteriorate after a few years depending on exposure to the elements.

Marble & Agate

Marble

Regular maintenance should be performed using a cloth dampened with lukewarm water. In the event of marks caused by liquid and/or greasy substances, the dirt must be removed immediately using an absorbent cloth. The whole surface should then be wiped over with a cloth dampened with lukewarm water. Do not let any spill sit on the surface as this will permanently mark the stone. Do not use solvents, silicone and abrasive detergents. Use a soft damp cloth with mild liquid detergent diluted with water to remove any marks. A microfibre cloth is perfect for dusting.

Do not use acetone; ammonia or other corrosive plastic cleaners; ethyl alcohol, abrasive solvents, cleaning powders, steel wools or rough sponge cloths. Avoid alcohol which will make the surface matte.

Even though our marble tops are sealed by protective waxes, it is important to be aware that those treatments and waxes do not completely seal the surface, but rather slow down the absorption. Therefore it is necessary to clean the surface in the shortest possible time. It is recommended to wipe the table after every use.

Do not spill chemical substances and solvents on the surface as this will permanently mark the stone. Keep away nail polish remover, products containing ammonia, bleaches, indelible markers or ink, oily soaps, lemon, wine, coffee and drinks that can stagnate and corrode the surface.

If any of the above mentioned substances comes in contact with the marble, wipe immediately and rinse abundantly.

It is suggested to regularly seal the marble with a suitable product (e.g. for matt marble we suggest faber hidro 150, whereas for polished marble we suggest bellinzoni idro oleo repellente idea hp effetto naturale). Product should be applied as suggested by producer.

With agate surfaces, use coasters, do not place hot drinks on the surface and avoid the use of alcohol based cleaners.

Terracotta

Even though our terracotta is sealed by protective waxes, it is important to be aware that those treatments and waxes do not seal completely the surface, but rather slow down the absorption.

It is therefore necessary to clean the surface in the shortest possible time.

It is recommended to wipe the table after every use. Regular maintenance should be performed using a cloth dampened with lukewarm water. If necessary, a neutral and soft detergent can be used.

It is important to not use abrasive detergents and/or sponges. In the event of marks caused by liquid and/or greasy substances, the dirt must be removed immediately using an absorbent cloth. The whole surface should then be wiped over with a cloth dampened with lukewarm water. Do not spill chemical substances and solvents on the surface as this will permanently mark the material. It is suggested to regularly seal the terracotta with a suitable product (e.g. basoil protettivo di superficie idro e oleorepellente). Product should be applied as suggested by producer. If the product is exposed to harsh weather influences, we suggest to reseal it after one year.

Ceramics

Clean with mild soap, water and soft cloth. Because of ceramic surface scratching is unlikely, it is still recommended to avoid abrasive cleaners.

Timber

Although our wooden collections often have lacquered surfaces and can generally tolerate heat from coffee cups and dinner plates, they cannot tolerate greater temperatures from dishes heated on the stove-top or in conventional ovens. The general rule is: if something is too hot to hold in your hand, it is too hot to place directly onto timber. These hotter containers can mark the timber.

The lacquer applied to timber products is usually water resistant, however cannot tolerate excessive quantities of liquid. Dry any spills immediately and polish the surface, otherwise liquid may seep through the lacquer and cause irreparable damage.

Timber can also develop a cloudy appearance caused by condensation when hot or wet items are placed on its surface. This cloudy appearance cannot be removed unless the whole table is resurfaced.

Other spills, such as glue or correction fluid, should be removed with a damp cloth (soapy if necessary) then dried and re-polished until the gloss returns. When in doubt seek professional cleaning service.

Do not allow hot cooking utensils, methylated spirits, pens, textas, nail varnish and other similar substances to come into contact with your wooden furniture.

Your solid wood furniture is a natural product and may expand and contract due to temperature conditions, occasionally producing small cracks within or between the timbers.

This is normal and often part of a piece's character. To minimise movement the furniture should not be placed outside, in direct sunlight or in heavily air-conditioned areas.

Solid wood needs to be polished regularly to maintain optimum condition – polishing cleans and nourishes the wood, protects it and highlights its character. When polishing, work along the grain of the timber, rub in the polish well and buff immediately, making sure you polish out all scratches.

For dry dirt and dust, it is recommended to use a damp cloth. For greasy/oily dirt, it is recommended to wipe; first with a damp sponge containing liquid detergent and then, with a dry cloth. When dusting and general cleaning, it is best to follow the direction of the timber grain to prevent any cross scratching. Do not wet down or leave spills to sit on timber surfaces. Do not use products containing alcohol, silicone or solvents. Avoid contact with excessive liquid, heat and keep out of direct sunlight.

Contact a Space sales consultant for information on polishes, waxes and fillers.

Movement

Timbers, especially solid timbers, are natural products and as such have tendencies to move over time and depending on the moisture content of the environment they are in. Almost all solid timbers will move to some degree. This may result in small gaps which are called 'checks'.

These are normal for solid timbers however are less common on veneers.

Natural Characteristics

Timbers may also carry 'natural characteristics'. These include knots, burl detailing, checks, distressing, uneven surfaces, bows and scratches. These elements are often kept in the product pre-finishing to ensure that the 'natural beauty' of the product is maintained. On solid timber products, these elements are hard to predict and place and as such each piece can be different and unique. Should you not like these type of characteristics, it is recommended that you consider a more consistent timber option, like veneer, or another finish altogether.

Tannin Warning

Tannin is a naturally occurring substance in timber and will leach the first few times it is exposed to water. It will stain timber decking and paved areas that are light in colour. Objects left on the timber surface will also draw tannin out, creating surface marks. Removal of tannin stains is a simple process using soap solution or a deck/paving cleaner. Tannin stains will also fade when exposed to UV light. Tannin staining is not covered by the Space warranty.

Ash

Ash can be any of four different tree genera from four very distinct families but originally, and most commonly, refers to trees of the genus *Fraxinus* (from Latin 'ash tree') in the olive family *Oleaceae*. The ashes are usually medium to large trees and mostly deciduous, though a few subtropical species are evergreen. The wood is hard, elastic and very strong, and is generally used for pieces demanding strength and resilience. To clean, first dust the wood; Use a smooth, clean duster or cloth that's slightly damp. The moisture pulls up the dust rather than spreading it around to a different spot. Move the cloth in the direction of the grain to preserve the pattern over time.

Clean the wood with soapy water; after you dust, dip a cloth in mild soapy water. Wipe everywhere on the chair or table. When you clean, apply the water to the fabric and wipe down the wood. Never apply water directly to wood because it can get oversaturated. Dry quickly; after you finish, immediately rinse and dry with a smooth cloth. Never leave water on untreated wood because it can lead to rot.

Lacquered Timber

Lacquered furniture is easy to clean and is dirt resistant. However, the treatment is not easy to restore if damaged. Therefore you should be careful not to leave water on the surface of lacquered woods as it may sink into the microscopic cracks and cause warping. Lacquered surfaces are also sensitive to humidity, direct sunlight and alcohol.

Outdoor Timber

Outdoor timbers change over time, with most fading and changing colour to a more grey appearance. Specific timbers used in outdoor furniture, such as Teak, New Guinea, Rosewood, Garapeira and Lyptus, carry a higher than usual oil content, ensuring greater resistance to the elements than less oiled timbers.

Natural tannins inside the timber are also released over time and this 'leaching' may stain some surfaces. To minimise staining, hose down furniture and flooring regularly (every day or so) for the first few months.

As the tannins may also stain upholstery, including any fabrics described as 'outdoor' and 'stain resistant', it is recommended that cushions are not stored on timber furniture for the first few months, until the majority of the tannins have been released. Avoid placing outdoor timber furniture in puddles or waterlogged areas for extended periods of time.

Metal

Regular maintenance keeps metal furniture away from the danger of rusting. Wipe every part with a clean dry cloth regularly.

Detergents for delicate surfaces are recommended to be used. Abrasive detergents containing alcohol, silicone or solvents are to be avoided. Finished metals must be cleaned weekly and we suggest wiping the surface with a very lightly damp clean soft cloth and drying with a clean microfibre cloth. Not every red spot is necessarily rust; even though when rust has started to build, you should take all measure to clean it away and prevent it from spreading: wash your furniture regularly with soap or mild detergent and warm water.

Sponge down the surface, rinse with clean water and wipe dry. For best protection, perform this maintenance two or three times per year in low pollution areas or more frequently in high pollution areas. Please note that these durable materials can be safely cleaned as often as desired.

Caution: when handling products containing hazardous solvents, the following precautions must be taken: plastic gloves and glasses must be worn; keep windows open and aerate the room: operate away from heat sources.

Stainless Steel

Stainless steels is not prone to corrosion but it is not stain or rust proof. Most stains can be removed with a Scotch Brite pad, working in the direction of the grain.

Brass, Nickel or Copper

To maintain, keep dry Avoid the use of steel wool or abrasive scouring cleaners. Apply metal cleaner with a clean, soft, link free cloth. Polish to remove finger prints with Brasso or similar specific cleaning product.

Stone

Stone is very delicate and should be cleaned with pH neutral gentle cleaner. Acids can etch or dissolve the surface so be very careful what you put on it, including vinegar. Mop up stains quickly to prevent coloured liquid seeping into stone.

Glass

Use diluted methylated spirits (1 part methylated spirits to 1 part warm water) – using warm water will help the liquid to dry faster and not leave streaks. Ensure you use protective gloves as the methylated spirits can cause drying and cracking of the skin. Gently wipe the surface without rubbing too hard. As a general rule, you must clean the entire surface and allow it to dry naturally.

Mirror

The simplest and safest way to clean your mirrors, especially new ones, is with the use of clean, warm water and paper towel or soft rag. Make sure the areas where mirrors are installed are well-ventilated. Keep mirrors dry. Avoid using heavy-duty cleaning solutions that may contain abrasives and/or alkali.

Man-made Materials

High Gloss Finishes

High gloss finishes need to be treated gently as to avoid scratching the surface. To clean, use a soft cloth (polishing cloth preferred) with a fair amount of diluted liquid detergent solution applied to the cloth. Gently wipe the finish using circular motions as wiping in a straight line may scratch the finish. Detergents containing alcohol, silicone or solvents should not be used. Metal detergents for delicate surfaces are recommended to be used. Abrasive detergents containing alcohol, silicone or solvents are to be avoided. Finished metals must be cleaned weekly and we suggest wiping the surface with a very lightly damp clean soft cloth and drying with a clean microfibre cloth.

Resin & Acrylic

Use a mild detergent in lukewarm water with a clean soft cloth to wipe the surface down. Resin and acrylic are both synthetic materials so they can scratch and mark easily, try to avoid placing sharp objects on their surfaces. You should also always ensure that you do not have the furniture or homewares too close to a heat source. Certain solvents can damage resin and acrylic, it is best to keep your furniture away from harsh chemicals. To clean your furniture, use a mild detergent in lukewarm water with a clean soft cloth to wipe the surface down. Always rinse detergent off the surface with a new clean cloth. Once the surface has been appropriately cleaned, dry the surface by blotting with a clean soft cloth.

Laminate

Laminate is a hard-wearing and maintenance free material used for table tops. Laminate can be cleaned with a soft cloth wrung in a mild solution of lukewarm water and a universal cleaning detergent.

Dust with a soft, non-oily cloth and wipe spills using a damp cloth. For more stubborn stains, use hot water and household detergent, then remove with clean water or window cleaning agent. Repeat several times if necessary. To prevent streaks or smears, always rub surface dry with an absorbent clean cloth (preferably paper towels). Never use steel wool, metallic scrapers or strong grainy solvents to clean.

High Pressure Laminate

HPL does not require particular maintenance that goes beyond normal cleaning. The compact and non-porous surface of the HPL can easily be cleaned with hot water, steam, and all types of common detergents and disinfectants for domestic use, as long as they are not alkaline. The HPL is anti-static; therefore, it does not attract dust. Thus, it does not require any treatments with wax or wax-based products: rather, these products tend to form a sticky layer on their surface which retains dirt. Cranberry or beet juice, concentrated fruit or tomato juice, caramel and some bleach must be removed as quickly as possible from the HPL surface.

Caution: when handling products containing hazardous solvents, the following precautions must be taken: plastic gloves and glasses must be worn; keep windows open and aerate the room: operate away from heat sources.

Plastic/Acetate

Keep out of harsh sun. Dust with soft cloth, clean with a soft sponge. Let product dry completely before using. Do not use abrasive cleaners or cloths that could scratch the surface. Avoid using acidic products. Products labels suitable for outdoor use can be used outside.

Plastics marked for outdoor use can be placed outside. However, prolonged exposure to sunlight may lead to fading of colours. Periodic maintenance or placing outside of the sun allows products to keep their original look and lengthens the duration of their performance.

Polypropylene

Wash regularly with warm soapy water and mild detergent using a soft cloth (in mild environments every 6 months).

Powder Coated Surfaces

Wash regularly with warm soapy water and mild detergent using a soft cloth (in mild environments every 6 months).

For commercial, industrial or marine environments, we recommend monthly maintenance. Always rinse well with water, to remove any remaining detergent.

Avoid steam cleaning, pressure washing, abrasive cleansers, steel brushes/wools and cleaners containing chlorine. Avoid scratching the surface by dry dusting. Do not allow dirt or bird droppings to accumulate, dry out and harden.

Never use strong solvents to clean powder-coated surfaces. Dull surfaces can be revived using a little car polish. Rough treatment of powder coated furniture can result in chipping of the coated surface; this is not covered under warranty. Most powder coated products come with protective fittings – stacking glides, bumpers, socks/feet and glides. These aid protection against chipping and scratching. Powder coated stacking chairs are designed to be set in place gently. Touch-up paint may be purchased on request. It is advisable to repair minor nicks and scratches as soon as they appear.

Resin

Resin is strong and durable, yet should be treated as a ceramic as it can break if dropped or knocked against a hard surface. Use a mild cleanser. For pale resin avoid chlorine and bleach because they eat away at the material.



Lighting & Electronics

The responsibility of correct installation and function of the light remains the sole responsibility of the client and the qualified installer. Space Furniture is not liable for this.

Installation: Always use a certified and well referenced electrician.

Clients should discuss with their Space consultant their ceiling and installation material/s to ensure that the fitting is suitable to be fixed (e.g. recessed fittings are not suitable for brick & mortar/concrete ceiling/walls).



Dimming capability is determined fitting by fitting and is never to be assumed. Dimming compatibility is often but not always outlined on product spec-sheets, as such any queries or questions clients should have regarding dimming, compatibility, automation/control (i.e. DALI Dimming, CBUS Control Systems etc.) must be clarified with on-site electrician with exact the requirements for installation outlined. If consultants are unable to provide confirmation on existing data alone or should there be an issue, these details are to be brought to the manufacturer directly to reference existing tests/recommendations regarding compatibility.

Note: Space Furniture are distributors of decorative light fittings which are not expected to be versatile in terms of controlling the light output – Therefore, any on-site compatibility concerns in which the site is wired for additional requirements such as (but not limited to) DALI, 0-10V / 1-10V, CBUS, DMX etc. is the responsibility of the successful installation of the electrician, and should be catered to accordingly within professional capacity.



A guide to cleaning agents

Dry Cleaning Solvent

Despite its name, dry cleaning is not a 'dry' process; clothes are soaked in a liquid solvent. Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), which the industry calls 'perc', is the most widely used solvent. Alternative solvents are trichloroethane and petroleum spirits. It is available from most good supermarkets and hardware stores.

Glycerin

Glycerin is an organic compound that contains no color or odor. Glycerin is a versatile product that is often used in foods, hand soaps and as a cleaning agent. Using a cotton swab, apply glycerin (available at most pharmacies) to the stain, gently rubbing it in. If you can't find glycerin, hair spray also does the trick. In a bowl, mix a small amount of water with a few drops of gentle laundry detergent. Apply to stain with a cotton swab, and rub fabric to gently lather.

pH Neutral

Dish detergent. Mix a store-bought pH neutral dish detergent with hot water. Use ¼ of a cup of detergent with 1 gallon of hot water and combine it in a bucket. Vinegar. Another simple homemade cleaner can be made using vinegar. Mix 1 cup of vinegar with 4 litres of hot water in a bucket.





For more information, please email us at;

- Australia - info@spacefurniture.com.au
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