



Maintenance guide

Chairs

HOWE
MOVING DESIGN
SINCE 1928

Fabric

General Maintenance:

Daily care and immediate stain removal will ensure that your upholstery will keep looking good for many years to come. It is normally sufficient to regularly vacuum gently with a soft mouthpiece to preserve the fabric's color and appearance. To preserve the colors of the material, keep out of direct sunlight.

Do not brush fabric or use a vacuum attachment with a rotary brush. Brushing may permanently damage the nap or change the character of the fabric.

Thorough Cleaning:

If further cleaning is needed, dry-clean or spot clean fabric with solvent cleaner appropriate for specific fabric. Visit manufacturers website or contact representative for best solution.

Do not apply water or any liquid solution. Wetting the fabric with any liquid solution may result in permanent damage.

Polyurathane upholstery

General Maintenance:

Daily care and immediate stain removal will ensure that your upholstery will keep looking good for many years to come. Leaving vinyl damp or in the sunlight for extended amounts of time can make the upholstery susceptible to drying, fading, and cracking.

Everyday Cleaning:

For normal cleaning, wash vinyl upholstery with a soft cloth or soft-bristled brush lathered with mild, nonabrasive soap and lukewarm water. Before the surface dries, wipe with a clean, dry cloth to remove any residue.

Thorough Cleaning:

This procedure may be repeated to remove stubborn dirt or stains.

Ink spots can sometimes be removed by washing with soap and water followed by isopropyl alcohol.

Do not use any cleaning method that is not listed above, as other methods may attack the vinyl and cause eventual degradation.

Leather

General Maintenance:

Leather is an organic material that will change appearance over time. Never place leather furniture closer than 20-30 cm from a radiator, or in direct sunlight.

Everyday Cleaning:

Vacuum clean frequently with a soft brush, and clean surfaces subjected to heavy wear, such as arm and neck rests, as required. Water-soluble stains are easily removed by soaking and blotting with a soft cloth.

Thorough Cleaning:

For spots and spills, wipe excess liquid immediately with a clean cloth or sponge; let the leather air dry. If the spot is still visible, further cleaning may be necessary. Sponge the entire surface – seat, back, or chair arm – with clean, lukewarm water. Let the leather air dry; never use a hair dryer or other heat source to dry leather.

For stubborn spots and stains, apply a mild, nonabrasive soap solution with a clean, wet sponge. Rinse well and let air dry. For butter, oil, or grease, wipe the leather with a clean, dry cloth and let the remainder of the oil dissipate into the leather. Do not apply water or try to wash a grease spot.

Never attempt to remove problem stains with strong solvents or chemical products – i.e. saddle soap, cleaning solvents, oils, furniture polishes, varnishes, abrasive cleaners, detergents, or ammonia on leather; this can ruin the finish.

PA (nylon, polyamide) and PP (polypropylene)

General Maintenance:

PA is a durable plastic type, which is resistant against many chemicals and solvents. Do not use acid or strong bases. It is resistant to oil containing products, gasoline, fat and alcohol.

Everyday Cleaning:

For normal cleaning, wash plastic surfaces with a soft cloth soaked in mild detergent and warm water. Rinse thoroughly and dry with a soft cloth. Do not use solvents or abrasive kitchen cleaners. In normal/daily cleaning use a dry cloth. Light dirt can be removed with a damp cloth in lukewarm water.

Thorough Cleaning:

For tougher stains use any mild solution of dishwashing detergent and wipe with a hard-wrung wet cloth in clean water and then with a dry cloth. Since PA is alcohol resistant, you can ultimately use methylated spirit to remove dirt.

Metal (chrome, aluminium, powder coated, etc.)

General Maintenance:

Coated metal products can scratch and scuff. Use caution when cleaning or moving products to avoid damaging or scratching metal surfaces.

Water can stain aluminum as well as cause damaged chromium-plated and lacquered steel surfaces to rust. To avoid this, make sure metal items are kept dry at all times.

Everyday Cleaning:

Wash coated metal surfaces with a soft cloth soaked in detergent and warm water; rinse thoroughly and dry.

For normal cleaning, apply a pre-softened paste wax to polished aluminum components following the manufacturer's instructions. Near salt water, apply wax once a month. In other areas, apply wax once every three months to maintain appearance.

Thorough Cleaning:

Aluminum, chromium-plated steel can be wiped with a cloth moistened with methylated spirits. CAUTION - fire risk! Provide ventilation!

Remove scuff marks from low-gloss coatings with pre-softened paste wax, following the manufacturer's instructions. Remove scuff marks and scratches from high-gloss coatings using automotive polishing compounds, either liquid or paste. After polishing, apply a pre-softened automotive paste wax to restore original sheen.

Compact laminate

General Maintenance:

The non-porous surface is easy to clean. The decorative surface and resin core of Compact Laminate is impervious and resistant to most commonly used cleaning agents and disinfectants.



Everyday Cleaning:

Surfaces can be easily cleaned with a dry or damp cloth and if necessary, a mild household cleaner. All-purpose cleaner, household cleaners, water or soap are recommended. It is resistant to everyday wear and tear but needs some attention for harsh conditions and staining.

Thorough Cleaning:

Review suppliers' instructions for further cleaning on difficult stains. Do not use abrasive or polishing materials, abrasive cleaners, scourer pads, bleaches, wire wool or sandpaper. High pressure water cleaning or steam cleaning of panels is not recommended. Don't use any product containing strong mineral acid such as sulfuric acid, battery acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid or phosphoric acid. Care must be taken where cleaning agents or solvents are highly acidic or alkaline as these may permanently damage the surface.

Do not use aerosol-powered cleaners or polishes. Spills and dampness should be cleaned promptly and not allowed to air dry.

Thorough Cleaning:

Detailed cleaning should be completed at least once a year. Apply a quality furniture polish with a clean, soft cloth to maintain the surface. Avoid using aerosol-powered cleaners or polishes. Do not use polishes containing waxes or abrasives, or oil-based polishes. Verify cleaner used is appropriate for the type of wood to prevent changes to the color of the wood or treatment.

Scratches can be repaired with the use of a scratch-removing polish the appropriate color for the veneer. If in doubt about the suitability of a particular cleaner or polish, check with the manufacturer of the cleaning product.

Veneer

General Maintenance:

Always protect surfaces against heat, damp or color bleeding objects. Do not place furniture directly against radiators or heaters.

To preserve the colors of the material, keep out of direct sunlight. In addition to light, extremely high or low humidity is a damaging environmental factor.

Everyday Cleaning:

For basic cleaning use a clean, slightly damp, nonabrasive cloth with cleaner formulated for wood furniture. Wipe dry with a dry, soft cloth in the direction of the wood grain.

Maintenance & Inspection

It is recommended that owners/users conduct a visual and physical examination of this product at least once every 3 months (more frequently where product subject to heavy use) to check on the stability and integrity of the product, with inspections to include a thorough examination of all fasteners, screws, welds, joints, and glue points to check for cracks, looseness, signs of instability, etc. The product should be taken out of service immediately if any such condition is discovered.

This Maintenance & Inspection instruction is also shown on a label underneath the product.





Subject to ongoing changes
and adjustments.

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