



## Cultivated Care & Maintenance Guide

A great deal of care, experience, innovation and craftsmanship has gone into the furniture we Cultivate. The following Care and Maintenance Guide will help prolong the life of your furniture, ensuring your product can be enjoyed for many years to come.

To extend the longevity of your furniture, we recommend that it is checked regularly for scratches, stains and any other damage to ensure repairs are minimal and manageable.

If you have any queries please contact us at [info@cultivated.com.au](mailto:info@cultivated.com.au).



## Care & Maintenance

### ALUMINIUM

- Use a duster or soft brush to remove dust or dirt.
- Clean with a soft cloth or sponge using warm, soapy water. Remove non washable deposits using approved cleaners (stainless steel cleaners, light detergents, thinners).
- Do not use any abrasive products, as these will gradually erode the finish. Do not use abrasive sponges as they may leave scratches.
- Wipe in one direction only, along original polish lines.
- Rinse well with clean water and wipe dry with a soft rag or chamois leather.
- Never leave water or other liquids to sit on metal parts. Avoid contact with all acidic substances.
- Products not specifically marked with the words Suitable for Outdoor Use must not be used outside because they would be subject to permanent damage by the elements.
- We advise you to consult with our company before using outdoor products in extreme weather conditions.

### CERAMICS

- Clean with mild soap and water and a soft cloth. Because of the ceramic surface, scratching it is unlikely, but it is still wise to avoid unnecessary abrasive cleaners.

### CONCRETE

- Cleaning concrete periodically will extend its service life and enhance its beauty. It can be difficult to tell when concrete requires cleaning as dirt and grime can build up so slowly. However, once the process is done, the result of cleaned concrete is very noticeable.
- Avoid abrasive soaps or cleansers. Use a mild, non-abrasive, non ammonia based soap and simply wipe down with a damp cloth.

### FELT

- Use a duster or soft brush to clean the surface of loose dust and dirt.
- If necessary, use a vacuum cleaner fitted with a soft brush.
- Water based stains can be removed by dabbing the stain with a clean, damp cloth wrung in a mild solution of water and washing detergent.

### GLASS

- Glass table tops should be wiped with a clean, dry cloth.
- Clean with household ammonia when required.
- Never use abrasive or sharp edged tools.
- To avoid chips and scratches, avoid abutting the glass against hard or abrasive surfaces such as concrete or other glass products.
- Allow to dry completely before using.



## Care & Maintenance

### LAMINATES

- Never place hot or very cold items directly onto the table top.
- Extension leaves, which for certain table models can be stored under the table top, must be clean and completely dry before storage.
- No cleaning detergent is able to remove all stains. The following recommendations only apply where stains are superficial and do not apply where the laminate has been penetrated: Wipe the table top with a clean cloth wrung in a solution of water and a household cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable). Finally, wipe off with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never use abrasive cleaning products such as steel

wool or polish. Always use as mild and gentle cleaning detergents as possible with a soft damp cloth.

#### Stain removal

- Wipe off dirt and dust. Wring a clean cloth in a solution of water and a household cleaning detergent. Pour a little extra detergent on to the cloth and wipe the table top until all stains are dissolved.
- Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly onto the stain. Leave it for a while to take effect, before wiping it off again. Wipe off with clean water. To avoid stripes/blotches, wipe the table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

### LEATHER

- Avoid exposing leather to direct sunlight
- Avoid placing leather furniture close to sources of heat
- Avoid air drying of rooms in which leather furniture is placed
- Avoid spilling liquids/oils and fats on leather furniture
- Wipe leather furniture with a clean, dry cloth
- Never apply chemicals, sulphonated washing and cleaning detergents or fats (leather polish/oil)
- Maintain a regular level of moisture of the atmosphere in rooms in which leather furniture is placed.
- Natural coloured leather is a very delicate type of leather and will absorb liquids, e.g. spilled drinks/oils and fats. Only try to remove stains as a last resort, as the leather is easily damaged by cleaning attempts.

soap flakes per litre of water. This will help with the removal of dust and dirt and replenish the moisture levels in the hide.

- Make sure that the furniture is wiped homogeneously all over the surface to avoid shield edges.
- Leave the leather to dry completely before use.

#### Stain Removal

- Absorb the stain with a clean, dry cloth. Never rub off the stain, but dab it up.
- If the stain does not disappear when being sucked up with a clean, dry cloth, then try with a clean cloth wrung in boiled, cooled water or in a tepid pure soap solution (1/2 cup pure LUX soap flakes for every litre of water.)
- The leather should, in this case, be wiped over the whole furniture surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry completely before using again.

#### Freshening

- Wipe over the whole furniture surface with a clean cloth wrung in a tepid solution of 1/2 cup pure LUX



## Care & Maintenance

### LINOLEUM

- Avoid using alkaline detergents such as soft soap, soda, lye or scou ring powder, as they deplete the linoleum. We also do not recommend using linoleum in areas where it is exposed to strong chemicals or large amounts of water. To avoid permanent stains, use coasters under damp or coloured items. You should also avoid placing hot items on the linoleum tabletop.
- Cleaning/To clean the surface, use a clean cloth wrung in mix of water and a detergent made especially for linoleum. Afterwards, wipe the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains may be removed carefully using white spirit (minerals turpentine) or a damp nano-sponge with warm water or a linoleum product. Please note that the nano-sponge should not be used when dry.

### PLASTIC

- Use a duster or soft brush to clean the surface of any dust or dirt.
- Clean with a soft cloth or sponge using warm, soapy water. Wipe with a clean, damp cloth. Let product dry completely before using.
- Do not use abrasive sponges as they may leave scratches.
- Avoid using acidic products, solvents and products containing ammonia.
- Plastic products marked with the label Suitable for Outdoor Use can be used outside.
- However, prolonged exposure to sunlight may cause the fading of colours. This is due to the fact that there are currently no additives available on the market that protect plastics from colour fading.
- Periodic maintenance and cleaning allows the products to keep their original look and lengthens the duration of their performance.

### POWDERCOATED STEEL/ALUMINIUM & STAINLESS STEEL

- Clean with a damp cloth wrung in a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.
- Clean the legs using a firmly wrung cloth and mild soap. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. Stainless steel can be cleaned using ethanol.

### RATTAN / WICKER

- Rattan is a natural, unbleached material, made from the inner tissue of the stem of the tropical palm, Calamus Rotang. Therefore, the colour of rattan may vary slightly. This is not considered a fault, but a characteristic of a natural material.
- Rattan will dry out and harden in low humidity (eg. central heating), increasing the risk of breakages.
- Rattan should be cleaned approximately once a month. Use 1 tablespoon of soap flakes to 1 litre of warm water and allow the solution to penetrate into the rattan. Any remaining water can be wiped off with a clean, damp cloth.



## Care & Maintenance

### STEEL

- Use a duster or soft brush to clean the surface of any dust or dirt.
- Clean with a soft cloth or sponge using warm, soapy water.
- Remove non washable deposits using approved cleaners (stainless steel cleaners, light detergents, thinners).
- Do not use any abrasive products , as these will gradually erode the finish. Do not use abrasive sponges as they may leave scratches.
- Wipe in one direction only, along the original polish lines. Rinse well with clean water and wipe dry with a soft rag or chamois leather.
- Never leave water or other liquids to sit on metal parts. Avoid contact with all acidic substances.
- Products not specifically marked with the words Suitable for Outdoor Use must not be used outside because they would be subject to permanent damage by the elements.
- We advise you to consult with our company before using outdoor products in extreme weather conditions.

### TIMBER

- Avoid placing wooden furniture in direct sunlight or close to strong heat sources. Also avoid placing hot or wet items directly on the wood. Any stains should be removed quickly before they cause permanent damage to the surface of the wood. We recommend that you avoid partially covering the furniture with blankets or skins.
- For everyday maintenance, wipe the wood with a clean, dry cloth

#### Cleaning

- *Painted and stained wood* - Use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of water and a universal detergent (e.g. soap flakes), or a special product for painted or stained wood. Remove soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains should be removed with a damp, clean cloth wrung in warm water mixed with 1 part vinegar to 10 parts water. Afterwards, wipe down the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. If the surface is dull or has scratches, you may use furniture polish. We recommend that you avoid using products containing silicone as it seals the surface with a membrane, which will make any later repairs or re-finishing more difficult.
- *Soap-treated wood* - Use a clean cloth wrung in clean water, a solution of water and a universal detergent (e.g. soap flakes). white pigmented lye or a specialist product for soap-finished wood. Any soap residue should be removed immediately with a clean, dry cloth. Remove any stains by cleaning and scrubbing with a thick solution of soap flakes allowed to stay on the wood for no more than two minutes. After this treatment, remove excess soap with a damp cloth. If the grain of the wood has risen after cleaning, sand the surface gently using fine-grit sandpaper (grit 220), always sanding with the grain.
- *Oil-treated wood* - Use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of a water and a universal detergent (e.g. soap flakes) or a special product for oil-treated wood. Remove any soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. For a more thorough clean, you may use white spirit (mineral turpentine) to remove some of the oil membrane. Do not apply a new coat of oil until the wood is completely dry.



## Care & Maintenance

### UPHOLSTERY - INDOOR

- Protect from direct sunlight
- Vacuum regularly using low suction
- Rotate reversible cushions regularly

#### Freshening

- Do not remove cushion covers for separate cleaning
- Professional cleaning is recommended
- Do not wet the inside filling
- Dry in shade, away from direct sunlight
- Allow to dry completely before using again

#### Stain Removal

- Firstly, we recommend contacting the relevant fabric supplier if staining occurs as treatment will differ

### UPHOLSTERY - OUTDOOR

- Remove any loose dirt and/or debris.
- Prepare a cleaning solution of mild detergent and warm water.
- Use a sponge or a soft bristle brush to clean, use light strokes to brush on the solution in the same direction as the weave of the fabric.
- Allow cleaning solution to soak into fabric for a few minutes.
- Rinse thoroughly with clean water. Most hoses have attachments that can be very helpful during this process.
- Allow fabric to air dry.

#### Spot Cleaning

- Apply a light mist of cleaning solution, given above, using a misting spray bottle.
- Gently work in the solution into the stain by lightly blotting and brushing the affected area with a sponge or very soft bristle brush.

depending on the fabric.

- Treat stains as spills as soon as they occur
- Gently scrape away any oil or draw out any liquid from the surface of the fabric
- Do not scrub
- Do not saturate the fabric with water or any other cleaning liquids
- Dry in the shade, away from direct sunlight
- Allow the furniture to dry completely before using again.

- Rinse completely with clean, cool water.
- Blot out excess moisture with a clean, soft towel or sponge. You may also use a Wet Vac to remove excess moisture.
- Repeat these steps until stain is removed.

#### Heavy Cleaning for Stubborn Stains and Mildew

- Outdoor fabrics used in our collection are resistant to mildew growth, however, mildew may grow on dirt and other debris that are not removed from the fabric in a timely manner. To clean mildew, or other stubborn stains:
- Prepare a solution of 1 cup of bleach and 1/4 cup of mild soap 8 cups of clean water.
- Spray on entire area and allow to soak into the fabric.
- Scrub vigorously with a soft bristle brush, sponge, or clean towel.
- Rinse thoroughly with clean cool water.
- Allow fabric to air dry.



## Care & Maintenance

### VINYL

- Commercial grade vinyls are extremely hard wearing, for it to last as expected the following cleaning instructions must be adhered to:
- Each few day if necessary, simply wipe the surface with a clean sponge/ cloth in soapy water.
- Wipe down using dry, clean cloth before the surface has dried.
- Regular cleaning of head rests arm and seat cushions is very important to remove perspiration and oils to insure the life span of the vinyl fabric.
- Do not machine wash, dry clean, or use abrasive powders, solvents or detergents to clean vinyl fabric.
- Do not scrub with a stiff brush.
- Treat spills and stains as soon as possible.

### WARRANTIES

Furniture	2 years
Lighting	1 year