

Care & Maintenance

This furniture is designed for indoor use.

Wipe regularly with clean water and a damp, clean, soft white cloth.

General cleaning can be done as needed with a mild detergent and water solution.

Always rinse with clean water and dry.

For heavy soiling, dampen a soft white cloth or soft bristle brush.

Use care as scrubbing can damage the surface.

More difficult stains can be treated, but this should be occasional, not daily cleaning.

ANY cleaning solution used must be removed with clean water and a clean white cloth.

Cleaning residue left on the material can cause it to dry out and crack or affect the color.

DO NOT use any cleaners with corrosive ingredients (lye, acids or ammonia).

Care & Maintenance...Cont'd

Perhaps the greatest environmental damage to wood furniture comes from wide swings in relative humidity (RH) in our homes. Wood absorbs and desorbs water as relative humidity rises and falls, and in doing so it swells and shrinks. Making matters worse, it expands and contracts unequally along different grain directions. As humidity changes, the components of wooden objects are continually pushing and pulling against each other. This pressure often results in parts of furniture no longer fitting together closely or becoming distorted or breaking from their own internal stresses.

The response to relative humidity changes begins with determining the annual average RH for your particular space. Then try to keep the RH in the space where your furniture is as close to that average as possible, generally within about 10% up or down. De-humidify in the summer and humidify in the winter.

Be aware that raising the temperature lowers the humidity and vice versa. Thus, modern heating systems, which can drive down interior RH in the winter, almost invariably cause problems for furniture. To counteract their effect, you can either modify the RH by keeping furniture containing spaces cooler in the winter or most importantly, have a good working humidifier for your home. A humidistat automatically works to balance the humidity in your home so it is constant. Dry indoor air can suck enough moisture from its surroundings to do permanent damage to wood, causing it to crack or split.

Remember, that not all woods are created equal. Two factors that help determine how rapidly

a wood will lose moisture are pore size and surface hardness. A piece made from a dense and hard wood will dry less rapidly than pieces made from softer woods.

Furniture that is sealed and lacquered will lose moisture more slowly than an unfinished piece while pieces with veneer finishes are not only stronger but lose moisture more slowly than other finishes.

To help protect your wood furniture, take these steps:

- Use a humidifier, preferably one with an automatic control system that can sense the humidity level and adjust itself accordingly
- Don't over-humidify; that can damage wood by causing it to expand and contract
- Keep furniture out of direct sunlight, which can cause it to dry out, crack and warp
- If you can avoid it, don't put furniture near heating vents; if you can't, keep the item 3 to 4 inches away from the wall, giving the heat and air space to circulate
- Dust with soft dry cloth
- Do not use liquid or aerosol products
- To avoid marking, do not place rubber on surface (foot pads, etc.)
- For soil build-up, wipe with damp cloth and dry
- Do not use abrasive cleaners