

# MATERIALS - TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS

## Metals

### Lacquered finishes (steel)

Metal components in our products are lacquered and present a even, shiny and smooth finish.

To increase hardness and resistance against scratches, the drying process is carried out in an oven.

**Care:** to prevent oxide coating appearance, we recommend regular cleaning of the surface with a soft cloth impregnated in alcohol, being dried immediately after. Do not use abrasive materials or aggressive products.

### Polished, satin and oxydised finishes (brass, copper, nickel or stainless steel)

Metallic components in our products assume three of two possible finishings: oxydised, satin or polished. In all cases, a finish layer is applied to coat the material evenly and ensure the protection of its properties such as colour and shine. This layer is a transparent powder coat that prevents direct contact with air and the oxidation that results from it. All four finishes present an even, shiny (except the satin which is satin) and smooth finish. To increase hardness and resistance against scratches the powder coating is melted in a high temperature oven and then cooled into a durable film.

**Care:** To prevent oxide coating appearance, we recommend regular cleaning of the surface with a soft cloth impregnated in alcohol, being dried immediately after. Do not use abrasive materials or aggressive products, do not remove the finish top layer

## Woods

### Natural finish (beech, australia, walnut, oak, palisander or iron wood)

All wood used in our collection is subjected to a process of priming to close the pores. After it is sanded to reach a smooth, even, surface. Last finishing layer is applied to protect the surface.

**Care:** regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific cleaning products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials.

### Stained finish (beech, australia, walnut, oak, palisander or iron wood)

First of all the wood is put into a stain process. Then, it is sanded carefully to reach a flat surface without imperfections. Last finishings layer, that stains the wood and protects the surface is applied.

**Care:** regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific cleaning products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials.

## Plywood - natural or stained finish, lacquered

### Natural or Stained Plywood

Plywood is made of layers of wood. Due to Plywood's nature, small marks may happen both in its surface as in its extremities. These are characteristic features of the material and not defects.

The plywood is finished in its natural color or with a wood stain. After this, the material is covered with varnish to protect its surface.

**Care:** regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific cleaning products for wood. Do not use abrasive material

### Lacquered Plywood

Plywood is made of layers of wood. Due to Plywood's nature, small marks may happen both in its surface as in its extremities. These are characteristic features of the material and not defects.

The plywood is subjected to a priming process. After this, the material is lacquered in successive layers until getting a homogeneous color finish. To increase hardness and resistance against scratches, the drying process is carried out in a stove.

**Care:** regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific cleaning products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials.

### Lacquered finishes (MDF)

MDF is subjected to priming process and is sanded to get a homogeneous surface and correct any imperfections. After this, the material is lacquered in successive layers until getting a flat and glossy surface. To increase hardness and resistance against scratches, the drying process is carried out in an stove.

**Care:** regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific cleaning products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials.

## Woven cane

Our woven cane is not treated with whiteners or ammonia to unify the colour of the bres. Variations in the colour of the cane yarn, small cane filaments or interruptions in the yarn are a guarantee that it is a natural cane.

**Care:** Natural woven cane is highly sensitive to humidity; in the presence of high levels of humidity in the setting, the fibres may prove less taut. If this is the case, simply dehumidify the space where the product is placed or, in the case of chairs or armchairs, move them to a dryer environment to restore the initial tension. If you need to remove dirt or dust from the cane, we recommend you use a dry anti-static cloth; in the case of tougher stains, moisten the cloth first, then leave the cane to dry naturally. Make sure no moist or water residues remain in the cane.

Never pour water directly onto the cane and never use sources of heat to dry woven cane and never place products with cane near direct sources of heat (fireplaces, stoves, etc.), as the excess heat could break the cane fibres. Direct exposure to sources of heat or excess humidity will cause the cane to break.

## Lacquered finishes (steel)

Metal components in our products are powder coated and present an even, shiny or semi shiny and smooth finish. Powder coating is a safe, dry finishing process that uses finely ground particles of pigment and resin to create a protective finish.

We choose this finish technique because it is low in toxicity and has low flammability. To increase hardness and resistance against scratches, the powder coating is melted in a high temperature oven and then cooled into a durable film.

**Care:** To prevent oxidation, we recommend regular cleaning of the surface with a soft cloth impregnated in alcohol, being dried immediately after. Do not use abrasive materials or aggressive products, do not remove the finish top layer.

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## Ceramic

### Tiles

Our tiles (decorative pannels, table tops and wall covering) are hand made. Clay is pressed into the mold to acquire the desired shape and the excess clay is carefully removed using a sharp knife. Once molded the pieces are subjected to a slow, natural air dry, crucial to ensure resistance, and after that drying process is completed at a drying room. The pieces go through firing at 1050°C. They are then glazed and go through firing, this time at a temperature between 980° and 1000°C, which makes them waterproof and shiny.

Care: regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and glass cleaning liquid. Avoid the use of abrasive materials that can alter or scratch the surface

## Glass

### Laminated Glass (digitally printed)

Laminated glass for our table tops is made of two glass layers that are joined together by a interlayer of polyvinyl. The digital print is protected between the two glasses.

In case of breaking, the interlayer assures that the glass holds together when shattered and increases its' resistance to impact, hence laminated glass is also called "security glass".

Care: avoid the use of abrasive materials that can alter or scratch the surface. Use soft cloths and glass cleaning liquid to regularly clean the glass surface.

## Upholsteries

### Leather

Different types of leathers are included in our range, which differ in by animal origin, its' anatomy, the various treatment processes used for tanning and finishing and the quality chosen.

Care: dust or should be removed frequently in order to allow natural breathing of leather. To do so, it is recommended to use a soft, dry cloth. Do not use bristles that may damage the surface. Prolonged direct exposure to sunlight or direct heat sources should be avoided in order to preserve colour and natural humidity. Essential to keep leather hydrated and to keep its' elasticity it is recommended to apply regularly (every 6 months) special creams for furs and leathers, with special focus on areas subjected to heavier use, such as seats, arms and the top of the back rest.

Although removing stains is very difficult, sometimes good results can be obtained by applying soapy water

(a neutral soap) with a soft cloth right away. It must be completely rinsed and immediately dried and even so it is probable that some traces will be visible.

Do not ever use abrasive substances such as acetone, alcohol, detergents or any other type.

### Fabric

We provide a wide variety of fabrics of different natures. Products are accompanied by one of our cleaning labels, according to the fabric's composition. The instructions on the cleaning labels must be followed strictly. The nomenclature of each composition is: PA (polyamide), CV/VI (viscose composition), LI/LIN/FL (linen), PP (polypropylene), RAY (rayon), PVC (thermalplastic polymer), PAC/AC/PA (acrylic), CO (cotton), PO/PE/PES/PL (polyester).

## Tailored items

### Pillows and plaids

Our leather pillows and plaids are tailored with three types of fibres along with leather, depending on the model: cotton, linen or nubuck.

Care: pillows must be shaped and aired frequently, by shaking them so that the inner material is uniformly distributed for better preservation. We recommend that pillow placement is changed frequently to balance the use among different pillows.

Plaids must be aired frequently. Jounce and spread the the plaid to allow natural fur to return to natural direction from time to time.

## Marbles

The marbles we use in our products are hand selected from the best, most consistent sources for durability and beauty.

All our marble surfaces get a protective treatment before they are sent to the customer.

Stone is a natural product and as such it has variations in tone, colour, granularity and pattern. Because of this, a sample may not exactly match a slab or finished product.

The samples should give a general idea of the colour, finish and pattern of the stone you choose.

All stones have veining and crystallizations that can appear to be cracks or pits but are actually a natural property of the stone.

Stone forms over thousands if not millions of years. These slow processes lead to many variations in structure, colour and pattern.

Natural stone products differ in composition, color, pattern and texture even among pieces from the same source.

This is usually considered a benefit, lending itself to one of a kind designs and distinctive, dramatic applications.

This kind of material is more durable than many artificial products, often lasting for decades with very little maintenance.

Care: Normal cleaning is done by wiping the surface with a damp soft cloth, then wipe dry.

Regular wiping should be done with a clean cloth and clean water; microfibre or suede cloths are good options.

Marble is a limestone and therefore does not tolerate acidic liquid such as vinegar, lemon juice or wine due to the risk of staining.

Stains such as these may be impossible to remove. In case of spilling something acidic on the marble top, immediately wash away.

Do not use scouring pads, acidic detergents or abrasive cleaners as this may damage the surface.

Use coasters under all glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices.

Do not place hot items directly on the marble surface, and wipe up food spills immediately after they occur, particularly liquids likely to stain or etch into the surface.

Marble can withstand heat for short periods, but does not tolerate extremely high temperatures.

Hot cookware directly from the stove can mark or damage the marble. This will show as a spot and cracks can also appear.

In such cases please use a coaster. To avoid marking or scratching the surface, avoid pulling abrasive objects across the marble surface.