

Korson Furniture Design

Furniture Care Guide

Furniture requires regular care and maintenance. We have put together these care tips so you can enjoy and take the best care of your furniture.



- VENEER
- RECLAIMED
- PAINTED
- MELAMINE

Wood

1

Knowing how to properly maintain your wood furniture is important for keeping cherished pieces in top shape. **See Pages 2-7**

Metal

2

- CHROME
- POLISHED STEEL
- PAINTED
- RUSTIC IRON

Caring for metal furniture properly is important, yet sometimes goes overlooked... **See Pages 8-9**

- MARBLE
- CAST MARBLE

Stone

3

Marble is a porous stone and can stain or discolour if not cleaned properly. However, cast marble (cultured marble finish is smooth and shiny). **See Pages 10-11**

Glass Acrylic

4

Glass and acrylic tables acts as instant focal points in your living room. However, because they are made of a delicate materials, they must be treated with proper care in order to make it last.... **See Page 12** for quick tips.

See Pages 13-15

Fabric

5

All fabrics in natural, artificial, synthetic or microfibres will benefit from certain simple routines, enabling you to preserve their beauty.

Leathers

6

- TOP GRAIN
- BONDED
- FAUX (PU)
- RECYCLED

Leather types when properly cared for, will maintain their beauty and appearance for many years. **See Pages 16-20.**



Furniture Care Guide

HIGH QUALITY WOOD VENEER SURFACES

Routine Maintenance

Korson's veneered wood furniture is built to strict specifications to ensure many years of exceptional use. Like all natural products, veneered wood surfaces may vary slightly in grain texture and color. Because each piece of furniture is unique, minor variations between pieces can be expected. The beauty of our veneer is enhanced with a clear top coat which is not affected by most liquids found in offices or homes. This finish contains inhibitors to help prevent pigments from fading. However, like any wood product, the finish will fade with prolonged exposure to intense light.

Cleaning & Polishing

To clean, simply wipe the surface (in the direction of the grain) first with a dry cloth. Circular or sideways rubbing can adversely affect the appearance of the wood finish. If the surface is exceptionally dirty, add a mild soap solution to the water. Never apply furniture polish directly to the veneered surface. Apply polish to a slightly damp lint free cloth (i.e. tea towel or an old t-shirt) and rub in the direction of the grain. Overuse of furniture polish may result in buildup or may deepen the gloss of the furniture.

General Care

- Remove any spilled liquids immediately with a blotting rather than a wiping action.
- Do not drag objects across finished surfaces.
- For chips, scratches or unusual damage, professional repair is recommended.
- Avoid exposing the surface to extreme heat, cold or humidity.
- The surface finish may be burn-resistant but the wood beneath the finish is not and can be charred (e.g. by a burning cigarette).
- Exposure to strong sunlight should be avoided. The surface finish is fade proof but the wood beneath may change in color from extended exposure to sunlight.
- Place a desk pad under mechanical equipment. Rubber and oil will permanently mark the surface.
- Dust the surface frequently with a clean, soft, dry cloth.



Thank you again for purchasing Korson Furniture Design home furnishings. We want you to enjoy your Korson products; taking good care of them will prolong their beauty and longevity.

This guide was developed to assist you. Because of the many ways home furnishings can be stained or damaged, we cannot guarantee the success of your results. Your results may vary. Please read this manual carefully.



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RECLAIMED WOOD SURFACES

Many products in the Korson range are hand crafted from reclaimed wood. Why? Not only is this a more sustainable material but also reclaimed wood has extraordinary patinas, grains, character marks and colours that make our customers (and their friends and family) go “wow”. Wood from old barns, mills, houses, bridges and even boats go into transforming ordinary household items into exceptional home décor. Small nail holes, cracks, splits and old joints give testament to this rich history.

Most of our products are left untreated or have a simple natural finish applied to keep the product looking and feeling as natural as possible. Any spills, stains, little nicks and scratches do blend in and add to the overall character of the wood, especially the case with dining room or kitchen tables. The mature air-dried nature and natural oils and silica in reclaimed elm, reclaimed pine and reclaimed oak mean they are naturally resistant to insects, rot and decay. However, there are simple things you can do to keep your reclaimed wood furniture looking great year after year.

Preventative Maintenance

- Immediately sweep the whole surface of the furniture equally (including dry areas) with a wet cloth. Use a dry cloth to finish off with in order to absorb more water.
- Always a good idea to use a coaster underneath the glasses or coffee cups on tables to prevent water rings from forming. Avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight
- Strong constant sunshine can sometimes change the colour of wood from original soft, honey browns to more of a silver grey colour pallet. If you would like to prevent this, simply use curtains or blinds to regulate sun exposure.

The Ideal Environment

- Central heating use during the winter can lower humidity levels considerably. It is a good idea to use a humidifier in the room to enhance humidity for your furniture! Keep humidity levels between 35% - 45%
- Reclaimed wood furniture should be kept at a safe distance from direct heat sources such as fireplaces, as the wood can dry out and cause cracks. Wood furniture is best maintained at temperatures between 65° and 75° Fahrenheit.

Hot Spots

- Reclaimed wood is remarkably heat resistant. However hot plates and pans from the oven or freshly boiled teakettles should have heat pads or trivets underneath for additional protection.

NB. Do not store furniture in damp or hot conditions. Allow plenty of air movement around the furniture, and do not stack or store other objects on it. To prevent table leaves from warping, lay them flat. We recommend that you keep the doors of your cabinets closed when not in use.



Korson Furniture wood furniture is made with pride. From lumber selection to the final inspection, our focus is on producing quality furniture that will meet our standards and yours. Throughout the manufacturing process, we check to make sure that all Korson Furniture quality requirements are met. Combining the best in new technology with the timeless skills of master craftsmen, Korson Furniture takes great pride in producing furniture that you will enjoy for years to come.



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RECLAIMED WOOD SURFACES

Routine Maintenance

Normal Cleaning

- Regular dusting with a soft cloth is recommended. Additionally a slightly damp lint free cloth (i.e. tea towel or old t-shirt) can be used to wipe down the reclaimed wood furniture. Make sure the cloth is consistently turned in on itself to make sure dirt is removed not just moved around.
- Furniture Polish is not recommended because they can build up a residue and start to eventually attract dust. Rustic tables, such as our reclaimed old elm tables, will have shallow cracks into which crumbs can fall. Simply using a brush (small paintbrush works best) or vacuum brush to extract the crumbs can easily solve this problem.
- Treat end-grain reclaimed wood every six months, or more often if the wood seems dry, with an application of mineral oil. **NB. Do not use cooking oils.**
- Apply mineral oil to a clean, white cloth and then rub it into the wood. Do not apply mineral oil directly to the wood.
- Scratches, burns, residue and other surface damage can be removed with No. 000 steel wool and gently rub in the direction of the grain. Reapply mineral oil after sanding.

Finishing

- Paste wax such as beeswax is often the better solution if your furniture is taking a greater than average amount of knocks and bangs.
- Taking the time to apply a paste wax to the furniture can pay off in the long run. Once dry the wax repels dust and dirt.

Severe Grease Stains

- If grease or oil is spilt onto the wood, the sooner action is taken the better. Common table salt should be applied to the spill and then left to absorb the oil. Once saturated, wipe away the oil and repeat if necessary.
- The whole tabletop should then be wet down with a damp cloth to ensure that water rings do not form.
- As a final repair, scrub the remaining oil stain with a mixture of 1 litre of warm water and 50ml white distilled vinegar. Wipe again with clear water.
- If the oil stain is left for too long then light sanding in the direction of the grain can help remove the problem.

Rings and Watermarks

- Rings and watermarks can be caused by glasses and cups coming into direct contact with the reclaimed wood surface. If this happens, non-gel toothpaste can be gently rubbed in the reclaimed wood surface with a soft cloth and then wiped dry.



Wood is porous. It responds to extremely dry air by losing moisture and shrinking. It responds to humid air by absorbing moisture and expanding. In dry environments, the halves of an extension table may part slightly, especially at the edges. This will correct itself as the relative humidity rises and the wood absorbs enough moisture to expand. During humid weather, wood drawer fronts may swell and become difficult to open and close. These natural changes do not affect the furniture's overall quality or durability.



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Red Wine Marks

- The first priority once red wine marks appear is to dampen the whole area of the dining table to ensure that watermarks do not form.
- Baking soda should then be layered over the stain. Adding a spoonful of white distilled vinegar to the baking soda will cause it to bubble and foam. This mixture should be agitated into a thick paste and be left on the stain for 15 minutes.
- Robustly rub the wood in the direction of the grain using a stiff brush. At first the stain may not look like it is shifting however once dry the stain should be reduced significantly. If not, repeat the process.

NB. These care instructions are for guidance only and do not represent a guarantee. Improper cleaning procedure invalidates any warranty claims.

Helpful Tip: Moving Your Korson Furniture Product

A table pad is a thick, protective pad designed to help safeguard the surface of a dining table from spills, scratches, dents, and heat sources. Use table pads that are a half-inch thick and if possible, include an aluminum heat shield layer for maximum protection against hot spots. They also cushion your fine china and crystal and absorb sound for a more pleasant dining experience.

Whether it's going across the country or only across the room, you should take special care when moving fine furniture. Be sure to disassemble multipiece units before you attempt to relocate them.

Here are the procedures we recommend:

1. Remove all knobs and/or casters. Tape them inside a drawer or keep them in an envelope so they'll be close at hand when unpacking.
2. Remove or secure shelves. Wrap adjustable wood shelves separately or reinstall the shipping screws to secure them in place. Remove and separately wrap glass shelves before you move any unit.
3. Close and secure all drawers and doors. Cover drawers and doors with a mover's pad or a blanket, and tie loosely.
4. Protect corners, projecting details, and handles. Use padding or foam where appropriate.
5. Lift all furniture. Sliding and dragging can bend or break legs.



Reclaimed Wood Furniture Drawer Care. (Note: this does not apply to items with metal drawer slides.) During humid weather, if wood drawer fronts swell and become difficult to open and close, rub uncolored, unscented candle wax on the wooden drawer slides and bottom runners. If the humidity remains high over a long period of time, consider using a dehumidifier in the room. When the air becomes drier, the drawers will naturally stop sticking.



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PAINTED AND STAINED SURFACES

Routine Maintenance

For All Finishes...

- Dust several times a week in order to maintain a clean surface and protect the finish from soil build up. Use a clean, lint-free, absorbent cloth for general dusting.
- Protect all wooden furniture from direct sunlight. Exposure to the sun's rays can dry out the wood and actually bleach out the color. Avoid both extremely moist or dry air. Use a humidifier or dehumidifier when needed to help keep wood from drying out or warping. Also, don't place your wood furniture near air vents; the forced air will adversely affect the wood.
- Cover the bottoms of accessories and other tabletop items with felt to prevent scratching. Use coasters under glasses to prevent water marks. Never let water stand on a wood surface, and always use a protective plate under flower vases filled with water to keep moisture from drawing into the wood.
- Wash your wood furniture surfaces once a year with a sudsy solution of mild soap and water. Using a clean, soft cloth from which most of the water has been wrung, work on a small area at a time. Overlap areas as you work. Clean with the sudsy solution, then rinse with a soap-free dampened cloth. Dry immediately with a soft, lint-free cloth. If the wood is extremely dry, grimy or if there is a wax build-up, clean the wood with a clean, soft, lint-free cloth dampened with a cleanser-conditioner.

Preventative Maintenance

To keep your furniture in good condition, follow these precautions in the daily care of any wood piece of furniture.

1. Avoid placing wood furniture near direct sources of heat. The added heat and dryness, particularly in the fall and winter, will cause the wood to dry out and lead to warping and cracking of the finish.
2. Avoid exposing indoor furniture to strong sunlight. Even though the finishing materials are made as fade-proof as possible, the wood may change color to give a bleached or faded appearance.
3. Wipe up liquids spilled as soon as possible, using a blotting rather than a wiping motion. Never lay damp cloths on a wooden surface as wood will absorb this moisture. Avoid using a plastic tablecloth on a wood surface. The heat and humidity trapped by the plastic will mar the finish.
4. Use protective pads or glue pieces of leather or felt to the bottom of accessories to avoid scratching the wood. Lift objects to move them rather than dragging them over the finished surface.
5. Avoid burning finishes. Use pads under hot dishes. Provide ash trays for those who smoke.
6. Use a soft, lint-free absorbent cloth for cleaning and polishing wood furniture. Be sure all buttons and seams have been removed to avoid marring the surface. Do not use cheese cloth since this may contain an abrasive starch.
7. To polish, use a soft cloth and furniture polish that contains no pigment or silicone.
8. Always pre-test a product on an inconspicuous part of the furniture before using for the first time. Be sure to read and follow all directions and warnings before using any commercial cleaner or polish.



We hope you enjoy your Korson furniture for many years to come. With proper care, your solid wood furniture will stand the test of time beautifully.

While furniture finishes vary from soft oil finishes to hard finishes including opaque painted finishes, clear finishes, lacquer, shellac, varnish and those containing polyurethane, whatever the type remember that it's the finish you are cleaning, not the wood itself.

To polish, use a soft cloth and furniture polish that contains no pigment or silicone.



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LAMINATED MELAMINE SURFACES

Routine Maintenance

Normal Cleaning

- Wash the melamine with a soft damp cloth of mild detergent and warm water.
- Rinse thoroughly and dry with a soft cloth.
- For minor repair of burns or other stubborn marks, apply a nonabrasive liquid kitchen cleanser with a soft cloth soaked in warm water.
- Rub in the direction of the grain; use caution to avoid damaging the surface texture or gloss.
- If no grain direction is visible, rub with a light, circular motion.

NB. Do not use powdered abrasives or other harsh cleansers like hypochlorite bleach, hydrogen peroxide, nitric or hydrochloric acids, or lye; they may deface the surface and change the finish colour. Avoid cleaning agents: Lysol cleaners, abrasive cleaners (Soft Scrub, Comet, etc.), and acetone based cleaners.

For Difficult Stains

- **Difficult stains such as coffee and tea:** Use a mild household cleaner and baking soda; mixing to achieve a paste consistency.
- Use a stiff nylon bristle brush, scrubbing (approx. 15-20 strokes in the direction of the surface texture) in the affected area.

DON'TS

- Do Not use a drawer as a step as this may cause the bottom of the drawer to sag or the guides to warp.
- Do Not use petroleum distilled polishes on the surface of your cabinetry, as they are often flammable and toxic, and they are seldom ever completely removed.
- Do Not use abrasive cleaner or an abrasive cloth on any painted surface as this will scratch, scar and dull the finish permanently.
- Do Not use concentrated detergents on your cabinetry. Harsh detergents, strong soap and self-polishing waxes could have a damaging effect on the finished surface.
- Do Not leave damp or wet cloths draped over cabinet doors. This moisture can cause permanent water damage to the area over time.
- Do Not wipe our cabinetry with a used dishcloth since it could contain traces of grease or detergents.
- Do Not place plastic or rubber objects on a wood finish – their ingredients react with those of the finish.
- Do Not place furniture in direct sunlight. Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight may cause a change in color.
- Do Not expose the unbanded edges of cabinetry to excessive moisture. Over time, prolonged wetness can result in damage.



Remember: Sharp objects can damage the surface of laminate, marring its beauty and lowering wear and stain resistance. Although laminates are somewhat resistant to scratch and marring, the surface can be damaged, even under normal use. Laminate may need occasional dusting depending on where it's used. To keep the surface beautiful, use a non-oily furniture spray.

Remember: Clean the spray off several times a year to prevent build-up). Furniture polish can also help hide fine scratches in the surfaces.



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METAL PRODUCTS

With regular care and maintenance, your Korson Furniture Design furniture will provide years of superior performance and satisfaction. To maintain the finish quality of your Korson Furniture Design product, please follow the cleaning procedures provided below. The instructions for the care and maintenance of Korson Furniture Design products are provided to you as a service. **No warranty is implied since results may vary.**

Finishes - Plated Metals (Chrome, Polished Steel)

Normal Cleaning

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

NB. Do not use abrasive, acid, alcohol-based, or solvent-based cleaners; they may damage the paint finish. For assistance in determining the appropriate colour and gloss for touch-up paint, we strongly recommend seeking professional assistance.

Helpful Tip: Never place hot items directly on a metal or glass surface. If your floor or carpet is wet for any reason, place protective pads under all of the legs until the area is completely dry. Do not allow overspray of glass cleaners to mist onto metal surfaces. Applicable for all metal furniture.



Coastal Environments

Product that is in use in a coastal environment may experience additional demands on the surface finish due to the salt air. A weekly or biweekly cleaning of product is recommended to clean away any buildup of salt residue and the possibility of oxidation. Quarterly waxing of the finish is recommended, to maintain a strong finish that will withstand the demands of this type of environment. If regular maintenance is not performed and the finish experiences blistering the warranty on the finish would be void.



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Finishes - Painted Metal (Powder Coating)

Powder coating is a technique employed by Korson Furniture for some metal frames finishes. A powder-coated surface is durable, requires little upkeep and is less likely to rust indoors.

Normal Cleaning

- Wash with a soft cloth and a mixture of a mild detergent and warm water; wipe dry with a clean, soft cloth.
- For spot cleaning, spray with Fantastik®, 409®, or Kleerdex Company's Kleer Off General Purpose Cleaner and wipe until dry with a clean, soft cloth.
- To clean metal marring, use a product call ZUD, which will remove the metal marring without changing the gloss or color of your powder coated metal product.

NB. Do not use abrasive, alcohol-based, or solvent-based cleaners; they may damage the surface. Avoid the following types of cleaning agents: Lysol cleaners, abrasive cleaners (Soft Scrub, Comet, etc.), and acetone based cleaners.

Finishes - Rustic Iron

Due to its slightly coarse texture, rustic iron can sometimes catch and hold extra dust and dirt. Rustic iron cleaning can be done straightforwardly with just a few materials.

Normal Cleaning

- Fill a bucket or spray bottle with warm water. If you are cleaning large items such as rustic iron furniture, a bucket may work best. For smaller items, a spray bottle may be more useful.
- Add a mild soap such as dish washing liquid or household cleaner. You may find vinegar works best. *A good ratio for dish soap is 1 tbsp. (5 ml) of mild soap to 1 qt. (946 ml) of water. If using a household cleaner, use 1/4 cup (59 ml) to 1/2 gallon (1892 ml) of water. For vinegar, use 1/2 cup (118 ml) to 1/2 gallon (1892 ml) of water.*
- Soak a sponge or wash cloth in the water if you are using a bucket. If you are using a spray bottle, spray the sponge or cloth with your cleaning solution until thoroughly dampened.
- Wipe the rustic iron in a circular motion, working in small sections at a time, removing all excess dirt or dust. Re-dampen the sponge or cloth as necessary.
- Rinse the sponge or cloth thoroughly to remove all the cleaning solution.
- Wipe down the wrought iron again with the clean water, making sure to rinse the sponge or cloth frequently. Dry thoroughly with a clean cloth.



Storage

If the climate of your area experiences freezing conditions do not store any product upside down. Moisture can accumulate in the frames and when frozen can crack, distort or break the frame tubing.



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STONE PRODUCTS

Cast Marble (Cultured Marble)

Our products with stone includes tabletops of cultured marble. This finish is smooth and shiny. Any cleaning should be handled the same as the automotive finish on your car. Cleaning should be done with simple soap and water and a soft cloth or sponge. Application of a high grade automotive paste wax forms a barrier coating that will both increase the luster and make the product easier to clean by making it more difficult for dirt and grime to adhere to the surface.

Normal Cleaning

- Wash with a soft cloth and a mixture of a mild detergent and warm water.
- Rinse with warm water and wipe dry with a clean, soft cloth.
- Rinse the tabletop with warm water to remove surface dirt and wipe dry with a clean, soft cloth for routine maintenance.

Cleaning acid-based liquids, such as coffee, wine, and fruit juice

- Wipe up immediately using a clean, soft cloth.
- The longer a spill remains, the more difficult it will be to remove and may stain.

NB. Do not use abrasive, acid, alcohol-based, or solvent-based cleaners, they will damage the surface.

(With all of the gelcoated products, minor scratches, burns, and stains can be either:

Buffed out: Medium Automotive Buffing compound; buffed out: Coarse then Medium Automotive Buffing compound; block sanded: 800 grit then Medium Automotive Buffing compound. We recommend you use a professional marble cleaning service for this process. No warranty is implied since results may vary).



What is cultured marble?
Cultured marble is created by blending crushed natural marble dust and polyester resin. This mixture is then poured into molds that have been coated with a clear gel coat. This process provides a beautiful, durable product that is resistant to mildew and stains and is very easy to care for.



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Natural Marble Stone

Normal Cleaning

- Clean stone surfaces with a few drops of non-acidic soap scum remover, or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent.
- Frequent or over-use of soap scum remover could result in dulling the surface of the stone.
- Do thoroughly rinse and dry the surface after washing
- Too much cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks.
- Do blot up spills immediately
- Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar or other acid content may etch the surface
- Do not use abrasive cleaner such as dry cleaners or soft cleansers.
- Do not use cleaners that contain acids such as bathroom cleaners, grout cleaners, or tile cleaners.
- Do not mix bleach and ammonia, this combination creates a toxic and lethal gas.

Spills and Stains

- Blot the spill with a paper towel immediately. Don't wipe the area, this will spread the spill. Flush the area with plain water and mild soap and rinse several times. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth. Repeat as necessary.



Assembly Tips

Ensure that you have read the assembly instructions. When assembling your furniture, ensure that you lay the pieces on a soft surface such as carpet or a blanket. To avoid chipping or scratching furniture pieces, always lift the pieces, not dragging them as you assemble.



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Care & Cleaning of Glass

Normal Cleaning

- Wipe glass elements with a mild soap or detergent and lukewarm water. Use a clean soft cloth, applying only light pressure.
- Rinse with clean water and dry by blotting with a damp cloth or chamois.

NB. Do not use window cleaning sprays, kitchen scouring compounds or solvents such as acetone, gasoline, benzene, carbon tetrachloride or lacquer thinner on glass elements.

- **Dusting:** Dust with a soft, damp cloth or chamois. Dry or gritty cloths may cause surface scratches.
- **Polishing:** Protect the glass elements and maintain surface gloss by occasional waxing with a good auto paste wax. Apply a thin, even coat with a soft clean cloth and polish lightly with cotton flannel. Then wipe with a damp cloth to help eliminate electrostatic charges that can attract dust particles.

Care & Cleaning of Acrylic

Normal Cleaning

- Rinse the surface with a clean damp cloth to remove any particles of dust or other abrasive materials.
- Sponge the plastic gently with warm water and a mild, nonabrasive soap or a solution of ammonia and water.
- Rinse thoroughly with clean water and dry with a soft cloth.
- After cleaning, buff with soft flannel pad.

NB. Do not use benzene, acetone, denatured alcohol, or gasoline. These solvents soften the surface of the plastic and may cause damage. Also avoid using glass cleaning compounds, abrasive cleaners, and hard instruments. Make sure cleaning materials are free of grit and other foreign materials.



Damage to and destruction of furniture takes many forms and paths. We use the term "Preventative Maintenance" to describe those conditions and events over which a furniture caretaker has some influence. By far the most predominant damage to furniture is caused by poor choices its users and caretakers make through misunderstanding the nature of the product.

Consider the major causes of preventable damage:

- *Poorly controlled ambient environment (light, relative humidity and temperature)*
- *Careless use, handling, and maintenance*



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Furniture Care Guide

UPHOLSTERY

Care & Cleaning of Fabric Upholstery

The recommended cleaning code for all Korson's fabric upholstery products is Code WS.

General Cleaning Instructions

- Spot clean only with water-based shampoo or foam upholstery cleaner. Pretest a small, inconspicuous area first. Do not saturate.
- Clean spots or stains from the outside to the middle of the affected area to prevent circling. When cleaning a spill, blot immediately to remove spilled material. Pile fabrics may require brushing with a nonmetallic, stiff bristle brush to restore appearance.
- Do not use solvents to spot clean. Hot water extraction or steam cleaning is not recommended. Cushion covers should not be removed and laundered.
- Do not leave newspapers on fabric furniture. The ink in the newsprint will rub onto the fabric. This is true for all upholstery.

NB. To prevent soiling in general, frequent vacuuming or light brushing with a nonmetallic, stiff bristle brush to remove dust and grime is recommended. Use a professional furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

Normal Cleaning

Principally, upholstery furniture cleaning and stain removal is best left to an expert. If you want to do this yourself, please note the following suggestions. In any case, it is advisable to test the compatibility and success of a measure taken on a hidden area of the upholstered furniture to avoid surprises. No warranty is implied since results may vary



The guidelines for upholstery furniture maintenance are pretty simple. If the upholstery piece is used wisely and handled carefully, it will need very little in the way of routine maintenance.

Improper cleaning and handling of upholstery and polishing of wooden surfaces, is where some well-intentioned caretakers introduce damage. The aim of this booklet, in part, is to explain how to minimize the preventable damage to furniture



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Basics for Stain Removal

Important: It is advisable to consult a professional for large areas or heavy soiling. We recommend the use of water-based cleaning products. Acid cleaners will damage cotton and cellulose fabrics, alkaline cleaners are not suitable for wool fabrics.

- Remove detergent residue with clean water as these residues (surfactants) will cause faster re-soiling otherwise. Pat dry with a dry cloth, drying the cover at normal room temperature.
- Always treat stains immediately. Exercise caution, however, with covers made of cotton, linen, silk and viscose: Consult professional cleaning companies.
- Use an absorbent cloth and dab the spot
- Use a neutral soap and water solution and gently rub the soiled area from side to center to avoid a halo effect.
- Rinse thoroughly with plain water to remove excess soap.
- The area may then be blotted with a clean towel, rubbing in a gentle circular motion to maintain the suede surface or dried by using a hair dryer to quickly complete the drying process.
- Buff or vacuum afterwards to maintain the suede look and feel.
- Dried, caked or sticky stains should be softened first.
- Never pluck, as the woven pile could then be damaged.
- In any case, do not use upholstered furniture until it has completely dried.

Water Soluble Stains

- **Blood, egg, feces, urine:** Rinse with cold water, possibly with an oil free shampoo and water solution, do not use hot water as protein will then coagulate.
- **Vomit, coffee with milk, cocoa, indelible pencil, pen, lipstick, mayonnaise, milk, perfume, soot, cream, shoe polish, sauces and gravies, soups, ink:** Treat with a lukewarm oil free shampoo and water solution. If the stain cannot be removed in this manner, contact a professional furniture cleaning service.
- **Beer, colas, fruit juices, coffee, soft drinks, liquor, tea:** Do not allow to dry, treat immediately with lukewarm oil free shampoo and water solution.
- **Red Wine:** Remove solid residues completely with a spoon as soon as possible. Then wet a bath towel with cold water, wring out and lay it on the stain. Be patient and wait. Repeat the process with a clean, damp towel once the stain rubs off on the first towel. Follow the steps until the stain no longer rubs off. Leave the towel where it is until it is completely dry.

NB. These care instructions are for guidance only and do not represent a guarantee. False or improper cleaning invalidates any warranty claims.



In order to preserve the integrity and longevity of our products, Korson Furniture has established certain care and maintenance standards for our fabrics.

Two important reminders: when using any cleaning agent, we recommend that a small, inconspicuous area be pre-tested for colorfastness before cleaning any stain. And in the case of overall soil condition or a large-scale stain, you should contact a professional furniture cleaning service for cleaning recommendations.



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Non Water-Soluble Stains

- **Floor polish, butter, colors, grease, resin, coal, indelible pencil, paint, oil, shoe polish (oil products), tar:** Treat with solvents such as benzene or ethyl alcohol, or a commercial stain remover.
- **Candle wax:** Do not use an iron! If possible, crumble and remove carefully as there is a risk of surface damage with suede, follow up with treatment using benzene.
- **Chewing gum, modeling clay:** Use a commercial icing spray according to instructions and pull off carefully. Surface damage may result with suede.
- **Old blood, Rust:** Dampen a white cloth with a citric acid solution (1 level tablespoon per 100 ml of cold water) and apply. Remove the spot working from the edge to the middle.

Stains of Unknown Origin

For stains of unknown origin, first follow the “water-soluble stains” procedure; should this prove unsuccessful, follow the “non water-soluble stains” procedure. Should this also prove unsuccessful, please contact a professional furniture cleaning service.

Helpful Tip 1: Caring for Your Korson Upholstery Product

All fabrics are easily snagged or damaged by sharp edged toys, buckles, studs on jeans, jewellery and domestic pets. We would suggest preventing children from playing on the furniture or animals climbing on the furniture to avoid unintentional damage.

Snags, when they do occur, should be trimmed off with scissors. Under no circumstances pull them.

Animal coats contain abrasive oils, which can accelerate fabric wear. Hair products i.e. gel /oil may cause staining when they come in contact with certain fabrics.

Sitting on the arms of settees or on the edges of cushions will cause premature wear and distortion of the padding and fabric.

Exposure to prolonged sunlight or excessive heat (e.g. against a radiator) will result in the fading of colours and the eventual disintegration of the fabric. Protect your furniture by careful positioning and by drawing your curtains or blinds.

Certain fabrics will, after prolonged use, lose some colour density where the pattern wears away. The surface of any fabric will slowly wear, however this in itself should not be taken as an indication that material is worn out.

Some upholstery fabrics such as chenille & velvets are subject to crush marks and random shading. This is where shading can occur due to change of light reflection when the pile is naturally flattened during use. This is generally considered a desirable expression of the fabric's comfort and elegance. It is not a fabric flaw.



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Furniture Care Guide

UPHOLSTERY

Care & Maintenance of Top-Grain Leather Upholstery

Care & Cleaning of Top-Grain Leathers

Leather type upholstered furniture creates special room aesthetics, since leather has character. Product value is reflected by possible irregularities and colour differences. All Leather type colour can change over time through exposure to oils, sun or moisture. Genuine Leathers when properly cared for, will maintain their beauty and appearance for many years. They are also the easiest to care for of all upholstery materials. Each leather type has its own care and cleaning specifications, but there are also some generalizations. Here are some care tips:

Direct Sunlight

UV rays penetrate deeply into the tissue structure of leather, just like in our skin. Although leather will not get sunburn, the tissue structure can become brittle depending on the type of leather and how it was processed. This results in small cracks in the leather surface that distend with time. One can also assume that direct sunlight will darken the leather. Above all, do not expose natural leather surfaces to direct sunlight for hours on end.

Direct Heat

Each type of leather has its own water supply, a natural moisture level, so to speak. This natural moisture level would be disrupted after long periods of direct exposure to heat. Leather dehydration is the result and the surface structure will become porous with time. It is advisable not to position a leather furniture next to a heater or stove for an extended period of time.

Micro-fibre Cloths

Micro-fibre cloths are not suitable for leather care. The fiber structure is simply too fine for leather surfaces. It is better to use a paper towel in cases of superficial soiling. You can also use the paper towel with warm water.



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Water

Make sure to use distilled water in cases where larger areas have become soiled. Simply use the same water that you use for ironing. You can also use the condensation from your tumble dryer for leather care. Try to work with as little water as possible, as this could otherwise lead to water stains.

Routine Maintenance

General Care Tips:

1. Keep it clean. Vacuum and dust often using a crevice tool in seams.
2. Though most leather types are resistant to fading, direct, prolonged exposure to the sun will cause any material to fade. Therefore, it is important to position your leather furniture away from windows, skylights or other intense light sources when possible.
3. Keep your leather furniture at least 12" away from radiators and other intense heat generators to prevent drying and possible cracking.
4. If spills do occur, attend to them quickly, blotting the stain rather than rubbing.
5. Do not leave newspapers on leather furniture. The ink in the newsprint will rub onto the leather. This is true for all upholstery.
6. Take extra care with sharp instruments and animal claws. Leather is much stronger than upholstery but will puncture with force, causing need for a difficult repair.
7. Never use harsh cleaners, chemicals or saddle soaps as they may damage the finish. Before using any cleaner, test-clean on a hidden area.
8. Depending on use, lighter colours may require more frequent maintenance than darker colours.

Before You Begin

- It is important to read your upholstery tags to determine what kind of leather you have and any cleaning solutions or methods to avoid. Some types of leather (although rarely found on today's furniture) cannot tolerate water and should only be cleaned professionally.

What You Will Need

- Vacuum cleaner with soft brush attachment
- Mild liquid facial or body soap (such as Dove or Neutrogena)
- Distilled water* (NB. It is best to use distilled water because tap water may contain chlorine and other contaminants which can damage the surface of the leather).
- Buckets and at least four soft rags
- Water-based leather protector/conditioner (found in most major hardware stores)



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Cleaning Instructions

- Vacuum the piece of furniture thoroughly, being sure to use the soft brush attachment (leather scratches easily). If the suction on your vacuum is too strong, consider using a smaller hand held vacuum with less power to prevent leaving marks on the leather.
- Mix a few drops of liquid soap with about a quart of distilled water, mixing until suds form.
- Test a small, inconspicuous area of the furniture first.
- Dip one of the rags in the soapy water and wring out thoroughly.
- Working one section at a time, wipe the surface of the furniture with the damp rag.
- Dip a separate rag in clean distilled water (no soap), wring thoroughly, and wipe away the soap residue.
- Dry thoroughly with the third rag.
- Buff the surface with the fourth clean rag to restore lustre.
- Treat the surface with leather protector/conditioner as per product instructions.

Leather Furniture Stain Removal

NB. Remember to ALWAYS test a small, inconspicuous area of the furniture first before using any of these methods.

- **Ink stains:** Dip a cotton swab in rubbing (Isoprophl) alcohol and rub over the ink stain. Dry with a blow dryer set on its lowest setting.
- **Dark stains:** (i.e. food, blood, etc.): Make a paste of one part cream of tartar with 1 part lemon juice. Rub this paste on the stain and leave it set for 10 minutes. Remove the paste with a damp rag and moisturizing soap, as described above for general cleaning. Buff the leather dry with a soft cloth.
- **Grease stains:** Simply wipe stain from the leather using a dry cloth. Do not apply water to the grease stain.
- **Newsprint:** Newspapers left on leather furniture can cause a newsprint ink stain. Spray the stain lightly with aerosol hair spray and then wipe with a soft cloth.

Additional Tips and Advice

- Clean spills immediately! Leather is porous in nature and if any liquid is allowed to penetrate the surface, the stain will be extremely difficult to clean.
- Avoid using any type of harsh cleaners or abrasive cleansers on your leather furniture as these will cause damage to the surface.
- NEVER use any kind of oils (such as mink oil), furniture polish, or any product containing waxes or silicone (including many car care products) on your leather furniture as it may damage the leather and leave it feeling sticky. Consequently, be very careful when using Pledge, or any other type of furniture polish, around your leather.
- Generally, it is not good to use saddle soap, varnish, ammonia-based cleaners (i.e. Windex) or bleach on your leather furniture, all of which may be too harsh for the leather and may cause serious damage or discoloration.



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- Vacuum and dust your leather furniture on a regular basis to help the leather breathe and last longer.
- To protect your leather furniture, keep it from fading, drying out and/or cracking, avoid placing it in direct sunlight and keep it at least two feet away from any heat (i.e. heating vents, fireplaces, radiators, etc.) and air conditioning sources.
- Leather does occasionally need to be replenished. Although there are products on the market for this, you might try mixing 1 part distilled white vinegar with 2 parts linseed oil. Shake well and apply to leather in broad circular motions. Let sit for about 10 minutes, then buff with a soft cloth. A second buffing may be necessary.
- NEVER use baby wipes or any other alkaline cleaner on your leather furniture as it may damage the finish.
- Remember, if you have any doubt as to the proper way to clean your leather furniture; do not hesitate to call a professional. After all, leather furniture is an investment, and sometimes you may need to spend some extra cash to protect that investment. For help finding reputable professional to clean your leather upholstery, contact your local Chamber of Commerce. You can also find a variety of cleaning specialists in your yellow pages.



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Furniture Care Guide

UPHOLSTERY

Care & Maintenance of Bonded, Faux and Recycled Leather Upholstery

General Care & Cleaning of Bonded, Faux and Recycled Leathers

- Position bonded leather upholstery furniture away from direct sunlight from windows or skylights. Bonded, Faux and Recycled Leathers are vulnerable to fading when exposed to sunlight.
- Wipe with a soft, damp cloth to remove dirt and body oil. For tough dirt or stains, clean gently with leather cleaner or a mild non-alkaline, non-detergent soap and a soft cloth. Test the cleaning product on a hidden area of leather to make sure it won't cause discolouration or damage to the leather type.

It is IMPORTANT that you repeat cleaning with a damp cloth every two to three weeks to remove dust and to prevent staining. If your upholstery furniture gets a lot of use, you may have to clean it more often.

Bonded Leather Furniture Stain Removal

- Blot spills up with a soft, dry cloth or paper towel as soon as they occur. Do not rub stains or spills. This can cause bonded leather to wear rapidly.
- Vacuum regularly to remove dust, dirt and debris. Use a soft brush attachment to avoid tearing or scratching the leather type and use a crevice tool to remove dust and debris hiding in the seams.
- Apply a tablespoon of leather conditioning treatment labeled for use with polyurethane stamped leatherette products to a soft cloth. Leather conditioners are available at most major hardware stores.
- Test the conditioner on a hidden area of the upholstered furniture to ensure it won't cause discolouration.
- Massage the conditioner onto the leather type, but avoid rubbing. Pay attention to the areas that get the most wear, such as the seats and arms.
- Wipe away excess conditioner with a dry cloth. All Bonded, Faux and Recycled Leathers should be treated with a conditioner about twice a year.



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Handling Your Furniture

HANDLING AND MOVING FURNITURE

General Concerns

Before picking up a piece of furniture, determine how it is put together and if any of its parts are removable or detachable. Make sure you know where the furniture is its strongest - generally along a major horizontal element - and try to carry it from these points.

Then examine the room and the route whereby the furniture is to be moved. Look around to make sure you know where everything is. Identify potential trouble. Light fixtures that hang low, for examples, or that extend out from the wall may be damaged or cause damage. Glass table tops are also easily damaged if bumped. If necessary, clear the way by moving or removing fragile or obstructive items. Protect the furniture to be moved with soft padding or wrap it in a blanket pad. Padding, which will provide extra insurance against bumping and gouging, is especially important if an item is going into storage.

- Before moving an item, make sure you know exactly where it goes next. Plan ahead to adjust the temperature and relative humidity in the new location so they are the same as where the furniture presently is. Extreme changes in temperature and humidity can cause splitting of joints and veneers.
- Never hurry when you are moving furniture. Scratches, dents, and gouges from bumps against hand truck, doorways, and other furniture are always more likely in haste. Each item needs to be approached individually, without haste, and with sufficient manpower present.
- Make sure you have a firm grip on the piece with both hands. Do not wear cotton gloves. It is essential that hands not slip from a piece of furniture while it is being moved.
- Never slide or drag furniture along the floor. The vibration can loosen or break joints, chip feet, break legs, etc., to say nothing of what dragging does to the carpeting or finish on the floor. Whenever possible, use trolleys or dollies for transporting heavy pieces.

NB. Handling valuable furnishings requires a special attitude: in general, movement should be carried out at a slower pace. Remember: If you don't break it, it doesn't have to be fixed!



Just as gymnasts work with "spotters" to catch them when they misstep, have helpers on hand to guide the movers so they don't crash into walls or other pieces of furniture.

Anticipate trouble; think through every step; plan ahead; and do everything with care.

Make sure the route is clear and has no obstructions, such as narrow doorways or hanging chandeliers that might hinder the safe passage of furniture and movers.



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Korson Furniture Design Furniture Care Guide

Furniture requires regular care and maintenance. We have put together these care tips so you can enjoy and take the best care of your furniture.

1

Wood

Veneer, Reclaimed, Painted & Melamine

2

Metal

Chrome, Polished Steel, Painted & Rustic Iron

3

Stone

Natural Marble & Cultured Marble

4

Glass & Acrylic

Veneer, Reclaimed, Painted & Melamine

5

Fabric

WS Code: Water-based or Solvent

6

Leathers

Top Grain, Bonded, Faux (PU) & Recycled

At Korson, it's our business and our passion to help you create living spaces that reflect what you want to see. Our selection of distinctive furniture and accent pieces represents the most inspirational and finely-crafted pieces available today. From modern euro-style to the timeless appeal of traditional designs, we offer a world of innovative and exciting new possibilities!

Reinventing old styles and mixing them with modern designs and techniques creating a new harmony is what we do best. For over two decades, we've built our reputation for excellence and quality, by offering fashionable collections that meet the ever-changing needs of our customers.



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For more information please contact us at:
Visit our website: www.korsonfurniture.com