



Clean and Care Instructions





General Care

For any piece of furniture, we recommend:

- Avoiding exposure to direct sunlight to prevent fading and cracking.
- Keeping your furniture placement from any heating or cooling sources to prevent cracking.
- Using coasters and placemats for all hot or cold dishes and cups.
- Using felt tabs for decor items.
- Being aware that heavily dyed fabrics such as denim jeans can transfer on to your lighter furniture and cause discoloration.
- Avoiding possible discoloration by spot testing in an unnoticeable surface before application.
- Wiping up any spills immediately with a dry clean cloth or when necessary a warm damp cloth and mild soap.
- Avoiding the use of harsh household cleaners.

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Fabric

Fabric-wrapped furniture is popular for countless reasons. Besides being cost-effective, fabric-wrapped furnishings can add texture and color to a room. Fabric wraps are versatile, complementing both curvy designs and contemporary styles with clean lines. Unlike leather and solid wood, fabric requires different cleaning and care instructions because it is a knitted material that absorbs spills more quickly. However, with periodic care, fabric pieces can last for years and become the focal point of your space.

Dust and dirt can accelerate the wear of fabric. For general maintenance, regularly vacuum your upholstered furniture using an upholstery attachment. To preserve the shape of the cushions, flip, rotate, and fluff them weekly or monthly, depending on usage. To keep your upholstered furniture looking its best, consider professional cleaning annually.

Care Instructions

- Rotate Cushions and Pillows: Weekly rotation helps distribute wear evenly.
- Vacuum Upholstery: Use the upholstery attachment and crevice tool weekly to remove loose particles.
- Prevent Ink Bleeding: Avoid leaving newspapers or printed materials on upholstery.
- Pretest Cleaning Agents: Always test in a small, inconspicuous area. Avoid strong chemicals or detergents.
- Use a Tray for Food and Drinks: Reduces the chances of spills on fabric.
- Avoid Staining Materials: Do not use nail polish removers, paints, or similar substances on fabric furnishings.
- Protect from Sunlight: Avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight to prevent fading.
- Avoid Non-Commercial Fresheners: Do not apply non-commercial scented fabric fresheners, neutralizers, or fabric protectors.
- Care with Household Chemicals: Be cautious when spraying household chemicals near upholstery.
- Professional Cleaning: Annual professional upholstery cleaning is recommended, including the furniture base beneath slipcovers. Frequency may vary depending on use.

Additional Tips:

- Pilling: Occasional pilling is normal and can be removed with a pilling tool.
- Loose Threads: Trim loose threads with scissors instead of pulling them.
- Minimize Fading: Avoid direct sunlight or use drapes, blinds, or window coverings.
- Cushion Casings: Do not dry-clean or machine wash cushion casings to prevent fabric or stitching damage.



Spills and Spots

In some cases, spot cleaning can cause a ring or fading. It is best to have the entire piece or cushion casing cleaned by a professional upholstery cleaning service to ensure uniform results.

- To prevent possible “bleeding” of ink onto fabric, do not leave newspapers or other printed
- Do not dry the stain completely or it may set.
- The longer a stain remains on the fabric, the more difficult it is to remove.

Water-Based Stains

(Coffee, Soft Drinks, Juices)

- Use a cleaner specifically made for cleaning fabric or a solution comprising of mild soap and lukewarm water and blot the area with a micro-fiber cloth.
- Avoid scrubbing as this may cause the fabric to rip or tear.
- If the stain is spread over a large area, contact a professional cleaner at the earliest.

Stubborn Stains

(Oil, Grease, Food)

- Use a dry solvent cleaner with a damp micro-fiber cloth.
- Test the cleaning solution on a small, inconspicuous area first to see if it causes any rings or fades the fabric at all.
- Begin with light strokes on the outside of the stain and work toward the center, being careful not to over-saturate the fabric.
- Do not apply excessive amounts of water or any other solution to the fabric as it may result in permanent damage to the material
- Once the stain has been removed, air- dry or pat dry the area with a dry cloth and vacuum the surface to clean up any residues.
- If the stain resists cleaning, contact a professional cleaner.



Marble

Marble-top tables are among the most elegant furnishings for homes. This natural stone, derived from calcium, boasts a beautiful white tone with unique natural patterns. Besides its aesthetic appeal, marble is renowned for its durability and, with proper care, can last for years. Marble surfaces are relatively easy to maintain with a few simple steps.

Marble is a porous natural stone, and each piece varies in veining, tone, and texture. To protect your furniture investment, use placemats and coasters. Additionally, promptly wipe up any spills to prevent staining.

Care Instructions

- **Immediate Spill Cleanup:** Blot spills immediately, especially acidic substances like coffee, fruit juices, and wine, as marble is porous and can stain.
- **Regular Cleaning:** Clean regularly with a damp cloth soaked and wrung in clean water. Avoid using cleaning solutions daily.
- **Prevent Scratches and Etching:** Marble is a soft stone prone to scratching and etching. Avoid placing cutlery and sharp objects directly on the surface. Use placemats, trivets, and coasters at all times.
- **Avoid All-Purpose Cleaners:** Do not use store-bought all-purpose cleaners containing acidic or alkaline components, as they can stain and damage the marble. Use a dedicated marble cleaner instead.
- **Avoid Acidic Natural Cleaners:** Refrain from using acidic natural cleaners like vinegar, lemon, ammonia, or orange-based cleaners, as they are likely to stain your marble top.

Do you recommend sealing the marble?

We recommend the use of placemats and coasters. If you are considering sealant, we do recommend speaking to your local paint or stone professional. Applications and results will vary. The use of improper sealant may void your warranty, because of this we recommend also speaking first to your local retailer before doing so.

Marble sealers are often assumed to “prevent” stains, but more accurately they help to clog the porous surface which slows down the absorption rate. Please speak with your local retailer to find out if your Vertuo marble item is sealed, polished or raw. Each collection will vary.

Marble being a softer stone is susceptible to stains from acidic liquids such as red wine, tomato juice or lemon juice if left on too long.



What kind of sealant should I consider using?

We recommend you discuss sealant options with your local paint or hardware store professionals. Here are a few marble sealer brands to consider:

- Stonetech Bulletproof
- Tuff Duck
- MORE

How often should I seal my marble?

Depending on how often you use or clean the item, we generally suggest re-sealing the marble once a year. See your local hardware paint store for specific details that relate to your piece of furniture.

Once a year, it is recommended that you use a dedicated marble sealer. Since marble is porous, water and other liquids may seep through if the sealer coating ceases to exist. Thus, once a year it is recommended that you use a sealer coating to give your marble surface a protective layer.

Regular Maintenance and Cleaning

Dust Regularly: Use a soft, dry cloth or microfiber duster to remove dust and debris.

Wipe Spills Immediately: Blot (do not rub) spills with a clean, dry cloth to prevent them from penetrating the stone. This is especially important for acidic substances like wine, coffee, or citrus.

Mild Soap & Water: Clean the surface with a soft cloth dampened with warm water and a small amount of soap. Rinse with clean water and dry immediately.

Avoid Harsh Cleaners: Do not use vinegar, lemon juice, bleach, or other acidic or abrasive cleaners, as these can etch the surface.

Here are a few other tips:

- Use placemats and coasters for hot objects such as pots and cups.
- Avoid placing hot pots or dishes directly on the travertine. Use trivets or heat-resistant mats.



Wood

Solid wood is favored for its organic feel, strength, and durability. It introduces warmth and charm to any room. With regular care, a well-constructed solid wood piece can last a lifetime. Modern designs and finishes make solid wood furniture timeless additions to any space. Caring for solid wood is straightforward, and regular maintenance can keep your furniture looking new for years.

Care Instructions

Some simple every day measures can help you keep your wooden furniture looking new for years to come. Here's what we recommend doing on a regular basis.

- Dusting the table as often as possible is highly recommended. This will keep dust from settling on the surface, ensuring that the finish is visible and fresh. A lamb's wool duster is recommended so you're not just shooting dust into the air, but actually cleaning it off of the surface.
- Regularly wiping the surface of your solid wood furniture using a damp microfiber cloth soaked in mild soap water will ensure that the surface is kept clean and the shine is maintained.
- For tough stains or spills, a dedicated cleaning agent can be purchased. It is important to find one that is made for the type of wood your furniture is made of to avoid any discoloration or damage.
- We do not recommend using ammonia-based products or ones that contain silicone. If using polishes, limiting the use to once every few months is suggested.
- The use of coasters or placemats is highly recommended when placing hot vessels or plates on hardwood surfaces, as heat tends to cause damage.

I've noticed slight movement on my wood table top, is this normal?

Wood is a natural material and although all of our wood products are kiln-dried the variation of climate in ones home can cause normal movement in wood planks. Keep an eye on this movement between seasons as we often see that wooden planks can shift in colder months and re-contract as the temperature gets warmer. The use of a touch up pen where movement has occurred is often all that is needed while you wait for re-contraction of your unique and natural table top.

If however your table is near a cooling or heating source, you should change its location to avoid further movement.



How do I clean stains and/or grease spots?

To remove grease spots, use a mild non-acidic water-based detergent or liquid soap and wipe the surface with a soft damp cloth. To avoid any possible discoloration, we recommend spot testing in an unnoticeable surface before application. It is important to know that applications and results will vary.

Preventive Measures

Some general tips to keep in mind when using solid wood furniture can help prolong the life of the article by many years and keep it looking like new. Here are some practices we recommend.

- Wooden tables and other articles are highly susceptible to scratching. If you're placing a sharp object on a wooden surface, a coaster or tablecloth is highly recommended to avoid scratching.
- Solid wood may expand because of exposure to heat and contract if there is a drop in the temperature. If this happens often, it can cause cracking and uneven bumps in the surface. To prevent this, we recommend placing your wooden furniture in areas that are away from heat sources. For example, placing a wooden table close to the fireplace or heat vent, will almost certainly affect its durability.
- Exposure to moisture will negatively impact the longevity as well as quality of the wood and we recommend placing your furniture in areas of regulated humidity. Using wooden furniture outdoors is not recommended for the same reason.
- Liquids such as ink, thinner, nail polish and paints that tend to stain surfaces must be kept clear as they can penetrate deep into the cracks and pores in the wood making it difficult if not impossible to clean.



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