



MANDULIS
ART

RECOMMENDED CARE

Cowhide:



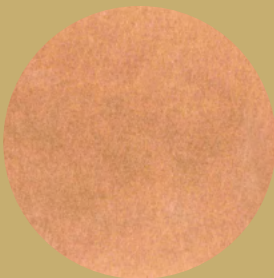
To preserve the suppleness of the cowhide for a long duration, proper care should be taken. Since intensive cleaning can harm the shine of the coat, as gentle a treatment as possible should be resorted to. Since the hair fibers of the fur have a self-cleaning capacity, one should ventilate regularly, allowing for possibly absorbed pollutants to dissipate. By beating or vacuuming (on low, in the direction of the fur) loose dust and fine dirt can be removed easily. Light stains can be gently removed with a soft, not too damp sponge or mild soap. For stubborn stains, please visit a specialist. For you to get the most out of your cow chair, we do not recommend that it be exposed to the blazing sun, as this can eventually dry out the skin.

Sheepskin:



By beating or vacuuming (on low, in the direction of the fur) loose and fine dirt can be easily removed. Sheepskins can also be brushed and unfelted gently by hand with a coarse brush. The skins have a natural fatty sheath, which is responsible for its heat-compensating property and should therefore not be washed if possible. If soiled, rub the spot with wool detergent and then wash out with clean water.

Aniline leather:



The porous and breathable aniline leather is a wonderfully soft and supple cover material, but this natural pureness especially requires occasional care. Aniline leather is a smooth leather without a pigment layer (a color layer) on top, which defines the natural texture of the skin material and is considered particularly expensive and valuable. For aniline leather, only flawless skins (individual scarring indicates naturalness) can be used. When, for example, water drops are rubbed on the surface, these penetrate into the leather and create a dark damp area. Here we suggest that the entire seating surface be briefly wiped with a damp cloth to prevent the formation of rims.

To enjoy your chair for many years, you should treat the leather seat from time to time with special leather care to supply essential moisture and nourishing ingredients. If heavily stained, treat the leather with leather soap preferably, then, in addition, apply leather milk for care.



Fabrics:

The high quality Backhausen fabrics made from Trevira CS and PES-Diolen Safe are all equipped with stain and fire protection. The equipment is water, dirt, and oil repellent, and forms a good protection against liquids and food particles. In principle, fluids should be immediately absorbed with a soft cloth. Residual stains can be removed with a damp cloth.

For further information please download the PDF for stain removal: www.tischdesign.at/fileadmin/user_upload/FLECKENDETACHUR.pdf.



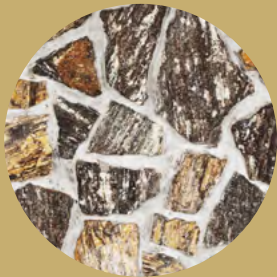
Glass:

For the glass table to always look nice, the glass plate should be cleaned frequently from streaks and fingerprints. Almost all care products are compatible with the glass table surfaces. Do make sure, however, that the care product does not smear, as these smears are especially difficult to remove. It is best to use a commercial glass cleaner and a microfiber cloth. To prevent the scratching of your table, coasters should always be used for drinking glasses, plates, and cups.



Metal care:

All our raw materials such as stainless steel, aluminum, brass, or copper are treated in various ways (surface finishing). Thus, the surfaces of the blued or patinated surfaces may be different in color. Subsequent aging or change in the patina is possible. To obtain a natural look, we do not use surface sealing to maintain vibrancy. Please ensure when cleaning that you do not use acidic detergents. Wet wipes can also change the patina. We recommend cleaning with a dry cloth, whereby you should wipe in circular movements.



Stone care:

Natural stone captivates through its diversity and resilience. By receiving a beautiful patina, it can become even more beautiful with natural aging. Basically, it is sufficient to clean the stone with a little water since it is very easy to clean. In any case, absolutely avoid strong detergents, and vinegar and citrus cleaners.



Wood care:

Natural wood is still alive even after the felling of the tree. Extreme climate conditions as well as strong sunlight could damage the wood. At too high a humidity level the wood may absorb it and begin to expand—called swelling. As a result, material damages may occur. Too much dry air, however, makes the wood lose moisture, whereby the cell walls get thinner. The wood virtually tightens—This process is called shrinking. It is best to clean the old wood tabletop with a damp cloth in the direction of the fiber. Then dry the surface with a soft, dry rag. If heavily soiled, you can use water with a mild soap (e.g., curd soap). Thereafter, wet wipe and dry with a soft cloth. Always remove excess water immediately and dry after!

When cleaning, never use:

- » detergents with strong acids or salts
- » polishing agents or bleaching
- » grinding and abrasive cleaning products and sponges