

Product Care

Wood Furniture

Some of our product is solid wood, both new wood and old. Many case goods pieces are constructed of fine veneers. Care and maintenance of your furniture is very important to its appearance and durability. We offer these guidelines for your convenience. You may refer to other sources for additional information.

Heat in any typical residence may affect wood furniture over time. You may see warping, splitting, buckling or the delamination of veneers on your piece of furniture. Avoid overexposure by placing your wood furniture as far away from the heat sources as possible. You can clean your wood furniture by dusting with a soft cloth moving it in the direction of the grain of the wood. Stains or dirt can be removed with a soft cloth. For oily stains use a cloth and a solution of warm water and natural oil soap. Always blot spills rather than wiping them.

Protect the surfaces of your wood furniture by applying felt glides to lamps and other accessories. For hot serving dishes be sure to use protective pads. Synthetic materials may damage the finish of your furniture. Newspaper and magazine print may also damage the surfaces. Avoid allowing these to come in prolonged contact with your furniture's surfaces. Oily polishes, lemon oil or silicone waxes tend to attract dust and grit which can scratch the finish of your furniture. We recommend a furniture cream for standard lacquered wood finishes with an application of once to twice a year. Protect your wood furniture from sunlight by using window coverings and by careful placement of wood furniture within your room. Sunlight will tend to bleach the color of the furniture and may dry the wood furniture causing cracking. Furniture touch up pencils can be used for minor furniture repair. The colors of these pencils range from light to medium to dark. It makes sense when you need to repair your furniture to start with the lightest tone and progress to darker depending on the best match. Please contact our customer service representatives if further repairs are necessary. Do not blot spilled nail polish remover or perfume from the furniture surface. When either of these liquids has totally evaporated, the lacquer finish on the furniture should return to its normal finish. When the area is dry you may use an automotive polishing compound if you would like. Then apply a fresh coat of furniture polish. Melted wax from candles can be removed by using an ice cube to harden the wax. Blot up any water then use a dull edged utensil to remove the wax. Avoid touching the wood with the utensil. Carefully scrape away any remaining wax then polish the furniture to replace the protective coating.

Cleaning and Care of Leather Furniture

Some leather furniture is made from split hides - that is, layers of leather that are below the original surface of the leather. Aniline dyes are then used to give the furniture its color. A coating of polyurethane makes it a protected leather. This only requires cleaning with a soft damp cloth. Use a soft white cloth dampened with distilled water for most spots and spills. Wipe the spills immediately and allow to dry naturally. For spills of oil or grease wipe any excess with a clean dry cloth. Do not use water on the spot. Allow it to dry on its own and the spot will dissipate within a short period of time. Do not expose your leather furniture to direct sunlight or heat vents. This will prevent fading and will help ensure that the leather remains supple. You may dust your leather furniture with a clean soft cloth. Vacuum regularly. Never use cleaning solvents, oils, varnish, abrasive cleansers, furniture polish or typical saddle soaps on your leather furniture. Contact a local professional if further cleaning is needed. Scratches on leather will usually dissipate over time. When you noticed a scratch, rub the mark with your fingertips. This moves the natural oils around and it will help correct the mark. The leather's response to this is a sign of a high quality leather.

Upholstered Furniture

To help ensure that your furniture cushions retain their original shape and condition you should reverse the cushions and switch their placement every few months so that the wear is uniform. Our materials are environmentally safe, flame retardant and they are guaranteed.

To maintain the look and help ensure the longevity of your fabric be sure to vacuum the upholstered pieces regularly. For spills or stains, spot clean with a water- free cleaning solvent or mild detergent. In some cases professional dry cleaning may be advisable. Before attempting to clean your piece of furniture check for colorfastness in an inconspicuous area of the fabric. Cushion covers should never be removed for cleaning or washing. This process could affect the backing or in some other way damage the fabric itself.

Marble and Polished Stone

Most marbles and polished stone have wonderful variations of color tones, geological veins and voids, thus. all pieces of even the same marble will vary. These differences add to the appeal of this natural product. Slight variations in color and texture are not defects. Marble is porous and it will stain. Protect the marble surface with coasters so that beverage glasses do not cause stains. Marble can be cleaned with mild soap and warm water then rinsed with clean water and wiped with a clean soft cloth. It's possible to repeat this process using white vinegar. You may regularly polish your marble with a non-yellowing paste wax. Do not use abrasive cleaners on your marble.