Solid wood

Ash white
Origin: Northern Bavaria, Germany
Characteristics: ring-pored, pale, heavy and hard, meets the highest demands for firmness and elasticity
Processing: Needs expert configuration for the best overall appearance – standard ash frames and heartwood ash surfaces on request, surface treatment with white pigmented natural oil to prevent discolouration

European Oak
Origin: Northern Bavaria, Germany
Characteristics: visible annual rings, strong and even structure, firm, hard, elastic, shock-resistant, weather-resistant
Processing: Surface treatment with colorless natural oil to prevent discoloration

Knotty Oak
Origin: Northern Bavaria, Germany
Characteristics: vibrant and natural-looking, wild character, existing branch markings and cracks are left on purpose
Processing: Needs expert configuration for the best overall appearance – standard oak frames and wild oak surfaces**,** Cracks and branch markings are sealed with black marble putty, surface treatment with colorless natural oil to prevent discoloration

North American Black Cherry
Origin: Northwestern Pennsylvania, USA, FSC
Characteristics: high quality, fine-pored, dense wood, very hard, reddish-brown, in the course of time it changes from gold-brown to a deep, noble red
Processing: easy to work with because of its straight growth and homogeneous structure enables an extremely smooth surface, surface treatment with natural oils and waxes

European Walnut
Origin: Southern Germany
Characteristics: heavy, hard, firm, minimum shrinkage, non-bending, light gray, mouse gray to dark brown, pronounced annual rings, the wood becomes lighter in appearance if subjected to intensive UV radiation
Processing: wood needs to be carefully selected and worked on with due care. surface treatment with natural oils and waxes

North American Walnut
Origin: Missouri, USA, American Walnut Manufacturers Association
Characteristics: fine-pored marking, striped texture, excellent stability characteristics, extremely durable, almost black-brown, the wood becomes lighter in appearance if subjected to intensive UV radiation
Processing: Careful selection and woodworking necessary, surface treatment with natural oils and waxes.

Natural materials

Linoleum
Linoleum is typically defined by a matt, silken surface that is elastic and in its haptic quality characteristically warm to the touch. The material is created from sustainably sourced resins, linseed oil, wood, powdered limestone, and natural color pigments. Linoleum is naturally anti-static and therefore optimally suited as a table top.

Ceramics
The production of ceramic wares is one of man's oldest cultural technologies. Ceramic is an ingenious natural material with many uses and then afterwards simply returned to the natural cycle. The raw material of Italian quality stoneware is poured into a plaster form and then double fired. Between firing processes it is finished with a white glaze.

Upholstering and covering materials

Leather from Reinhardt
Leather is a material that directly affects the senses. It smells, it makes a noise, it is wonderful to touch and it looks good. Leather matures over the years and develops its own character. Every animal, every hide is different and looks different. The quality of the leather begins out on the pasture where animals are bred in freedom, with a healthy, nutritious and balanced diet. Jepard is a fine grain, natural leather with soft touch, Melano a Soft nubuck cattle hide leather with a fine velvet surface, and Nevada is a cattle hide leather with natural marks.The leather undergoes a high quality Nappa soft mineral tanning without the use of AZO dyes. **www.leder-reinhardt.de**

Leather from Elmo
Elmo takes ecological principles into account during all stages of production. From livestock breeding and transport, from reduced water and energy consumption through to chrome-free tanning. Production waste is brought to nearby farmers as environment-friendly fertilizer or forwarded to energy producers. Visible insect stings and small scar wounds underline the natural and wild character of leather. **www.elmoleather.com**

Fabrics from Rohi
Rohi has developed and produced woolen fabrics of the highest quality for more than 75 years. Rohi fabrics are made of finest Merino wool that even in its natural state already has all the characteristics needed for furniture upholstery fabric. Woolen fabrics are self-regenerating, don't crease and keep their appearance as new for years. The woolen yarn is dyed without the use of chemicals and is multi-twisted. **www.rohi.com**

Fabrics from Kvadrat
Kvadrat is the market leader in designer textile manufacture on the current market and has provided aesthetic, industrial and artistic-design textiles since 1968. For the award of the EU Flower certificate, all the processes "from cradle to grave" are examined for their finished qualities, i.e. the origin of the cotton and production stages through to finished products. Kvadrat textiles are expertly produced according to product and environment principles. **www.kvadrat.dk**

Polyurethane Foam
Our foam conforms to the CFC-free "MDI Polyurethane System". MDI systems, in contrast to TDI systems are not harmful in production. When we combine these we place great value on as few substances as possible (catalyst etc.) This combination of materials is also used in medical technology (X-ray shields).

Metals

Aluminium
Aluminium can be completely recycled without losing its original properties. Aluminium is recognized by its silver-white surface and light weight. A thin oxide layer protects it from corrosion. Recycling treatment of aluminium waste, in comparison with the first acquisition needs only about 10% of the energy.

Iron
There is evidence of the use of iron dating as far back as 4000 BC. Iron is one of nature's materials. In the markets of the world today it is produced up to 50% from old metals.

Other materials

Formfleece
Formfleece consists of 100 % polyester fibres. For the moulding process needle punched polyester fleece mats are heated to about 160° C and moulded using tools. The finished product combines pleasant haptics with form stability.

Cotton

Care instructions

Many types of stain can be removed using warm water and soap. When removing stains do not rub too hard on the fabric. Removable covers can usually be washed, although there is a risk of shrinking. This can, however, to a certain extent, be minimised by pulling the cover back on whilst slightly damp.

Wolle

Care instructions

Daily care and immediate stain removal will ensure that your wool upholstery will keep looking good for many years to come. It is normally sufficient to regularly vacuum and air furniture upholstered in wool fabric. However, it is a good idea to clean the wool fabric occasionally.
Use an approved wool shampoo and follow the instructions carefully. Take care never to saturate the wool fabric. Never use undiluted cleaning agents, bleaching agents, ammonia or soap intended for hard surfaces.

Stain removal

If you act quickly, it is not difficult to remove a spill and thus avoid staining. First, soak up the liquid with an absorbent napkin or cloth and roughen the surface of dried stain using a spoon. The treatment is undertaken from the edge of the stain towards the middle to avoid the stain spreading further. Then, treat the stain according to the following guide:

1 – Mineral turpentine, vegetable turpentine or similar
2 – Stain remover for fat or oil
3 – Water with furniture shampoo added
4 – Acetone or nail varnish remover – oil-free
5 – Cold water
6 – Surgical spirit
7 – Borax: 1 tsp in a little hot water in a cup, topped up with cold water
8 – Table salt: 1 tsp in a cup of warm water
9 – Use no. 3, adding a dash of spirit vinegar
10 – 1 tsp of detergent in 1 cup of hot water
11 – Surgical spirit diluted with water 1:5
12 – Household disinfectant; 1 tsp to 1 litre of water
13 – Use no. 7, adding a dash of spirit vinegar
14 – Cool with ice cubes in a plastic bag, break the chewing-gum/candle wax and carefully remove the loose pieces.
15 – Run a hot iron over layers of absorbent, white paper
16 – Contact a specialist
17 – Vacuum thoroughly

Type of stain and order of treatment

Alcohol	**9, 11, 7**
Ballpoint pen	**5 + 8, 3, 7**
Blood	**14 + 15, 1 + 2, 3**
Butter	**3, 12, 16**
Candle wax	**5, 3, 16**
Chewing gum	**1, 3, 16**
Chocolate	**7, 3, 6 + 3**
Coffee (black)	**7, 3, 6 + 3**
Cream	**13, 11, 3**
Drinks based on fruit sirup	**14, 2 + 4, 16**
Fizzy drinks	**14 + 15, 1 + 2, 3**
Furniture polish	**6, 4, 10**
Gravy	**9, 7**
Ink (writing)	**1, 2, 3**
Jam	**3, 7**
Juice	**8, 3, 7**
Lipstick	**1, 3, 2**
Milk	**4, 16**
Nail varnish	**17, 3, 1**
Oil and grease	**3, 1, 7**
Paint (oil)	**3, 1**
Paint (water based)	**1, 2, 3**
Shoe polish	**3, 1, 7**
Soot	**3, 11, 7**
Tea	**3, 16**
Urine	**3, 12, 16**
Vomit	**3, 13, 11**
Wine	**1, 2, 3**

Textile care

Teflon

Care instructions

Always treat stains promptly. Sponge the stain, never rub. A gentle blotting action with an absorbent cloth or sponge is most effective. Work inwards from the outside edges to avoid spreading the stain. Blot up wet or oil-based spills quickly with an absorbent cloth, tissue or sponge. For solid or semi-solid spills, lift off excess before treating using a dull knife or spatula. If the stain has already dried, gently brush off any excess material, then dab gently with a damp cloth or sponge until it disappears. Never try to remove the stain with household detergents such as washing-up liquid. Vacuum carpets and upholstery regularly to remove accumulated dirt, which can fade colours and accelerate wear. When vacuuming upholstery, use special brushes and nozzles provided for more effective cleaning. It is recommended to have carpets and furnishings profe sionally cleaned from time to time. Never use water or liquid detergents on velvets.

IMPORTANT!

Before cleaning or treating stains, see manufacturer's care instructions. When removing a stain, test any stain-removing product (including water) on a hidden part of the furnishing to ensure fabric and/or colour is not affected. For large or serious stains, DuPont recommends you consult a professional upholstery cleaner.
N.B.: TEFLON® treatment is durable to washing and dry cleaning.
Warm ironing improves performance of TEFLON®.

Cleaning methods

Method A

Use only water-based commercial cleaning agents. Alternatively, mix 2 tablespoons of ammonia with 1 litre of water. Blot the stain gently with a cloth dampened with this solution, turning continually so that only the clean part of the cloth is in contact with the stain.

Method B

Use only mild, pure, water-free dry-cleaning solvents. Dampen a cloth with the solution and follow the nprocedure described in A.

Stain removal

Grease, oil	Follow method B described below.
Chocolate, coffee	Sponge with lukewarm water.
Wine, milk, soft drinks	Follow method as described below.
Blood	Treat with a mixture of 2 tablespoons of salt to 1 litre of water. Rinse and blot with dry cloth. For persistent stains, sponge with ammonia solution described in method A.
Wax, candle	Gently scrape off wax with dull knife or spatula. Use method B or cover spot with several layers of absorbent paper and apply a warm iron.
Fruit	Sponge with cold water.
Ballpoint pen, ink	Treat with rubbing alcohol using method A.
Mud	Gently lift off as much as soil as possible with dull knife or spatula. Allow to dry, then vacuum. For persistent stains, use ammonia solution described in method A.
Pencil	Use method B, followed by a small amount of ammoniated liquid detergent. Rinse thoroughly.
Urine, sweat	Use method A, followed by a small amount of ammoniated liquid detergent.
Vomit	Gently lift off vomit and sponge thoroughly with cold water, then use method A.

Leather care

Caring

Leather is a living material that becomes more beautiful over time if cared for correctly. Remember the following guidelines:
Never place leather furniture closer than 20-30 cm from a radiator, or in direct sunlight. Vacuum clean frequently with a soft brush, and clean surfaces subjected to heavy wear, such as arm and neck rests, as required. Water-soluble stains are easily removed by soaking and blotting with kitchen paper.
Never attempt to remove problem stains with strong solvents or chemical products. You could end up with a bigger problem that requires repairs. Instead, contact the shop that sold you the furniture and ask for assistance. If the shop staff can't help you, ask them to contact the manufacturer for expert advice.

Cleaning and protection

To provide the best possible care for your leather furniture, Elmo has developed a waterbased leather care programme including a cleansing product (Leather Cleaner) and a protective product (Leather Protection).

Leather Cleaner

Our Leather Cleaner cleans the leather gently and delicately, which means it can be used frequently without risk of drying out the leather. Areas subjected to heavy wear, such as armrests, benefit from frequent cleaning. Leather Cleaner is suitable for all Elmo leather, except Nubuk.

Leather Protection

This product impregnates the leather, protects it from spills and stains and keeps it soft and supple. We recommend you treat your leather upholstery with Leather Protection after cleaning, ideally twice a year. Suitable for all Elmo leather, except Nubuk.

Care instructions
Your wood surfaces will last a long time if you just follow a few basis tips.

Solar radiation
Direct sunlight will change the color of the wood. If possible, expose the piece of furniture to light in a uniform manner. Do not leave objects such as books or trays on a surface that is exposed to the sun for too long, because this may produce undesired patterns and outlines.

Proximity to heater
Too much heat can dry out the wood and allows solid wood to crack.

Heat-generating equipment
Do not operate laptops and desktop computers on the surface on a continuous basis. It's better to put electric equipment on an insulating mat.

Atmospheric environment
Constant atmospheric humidity (50 to 60 percent) and a temperature of about 20°C are good for all wood surfaces and especially important for solid wood. An air humidifier helps with ambient air that is too dry, above all during the winter.

The right care for every wood surface
After sanding the wood, the oil is rubbed twice into it reaching up to 2 mm in depth. This allows the open-pored surface of the wood to breath while still being optimally protected.
Too much water will damage the surface – do not place wet objects directly on the surface and remove moisture quickly.
Good protection: Coasters prevent water rims. For regular cleaning, it is best to wipe with a light, soft cotton cloth, dry or dampened with clear water.
Do not use microfiber cloths – the many small fibers have the same effect over time as fine emery paper, scratching the surface and drying out the wood by „pulling out" the oil.
Attention: Aggressive household cleansers attack the wood. Please do not use abrasive cleaners or polishes for care or cleaning, nor acidic or alkaline chemicals.
Wood is a natural product. Look after your valuable furniture with natural care products so that your furnishings provide you with years of pleasure.

Waxed wood surface
Wax applies a water-repellent layer to wood.

Normal care
Dust or wipe with a damp cloth, with water or vegetable soap and with a damp, colour-fast cotton cloth.
Caution: Always immediately dab off any liquid.

Heavy soiling
Apply wax balsam cleaner, possibly using a polishing fleece, and rub off.

Subsequent treatment
Clean with vegetable soap, then re-apply a very thin coat of wax.
Please find further information at:
www.biofa-versand.de/holzreinigung-und-pflege/

Oiled wood surface
Wood oil protects and impregnates the wood.
Hard wax oil combines the advantages of wax and oil. A single layer will prevent dirt and moisture from penetrating into the wood. The result is a highly durable, but breathable surface that is very well protected.

Normal care
After purchase, apply oil and polish with a cloth. Dust regularly or wipe with a damp cloth, and always dry immediately.
Caution: Wood oil may ignite spontaneously, so never simply dispose of saturated cloths in the trash. First dampen, allow to dry and then dispose of in a non-flammable container.

Heavy soiling
Clean with vegetable soap, re-sand stains and scratches (see repair), remove dust. Re-apply a thin coat of oil, and polish surface when dry.
Caution: Wood oil may ignite spontaneously, so never simply dispose of saturated cloths in the trash. First dampen, allow to dry and then dispose of in a non-flammable container.

Subsequent treatment
Sand the surface with sand paper (150 grit) every 1 to 2 years, always sanding in the direction of the grain. Remove dust, saturate a woolen cloth with oil and apply. Wait approx. 15 minutes and remove excess with a fresh woolen cloth.
Caution: Wood oil is self-igniting, so never throw the soaked rags in the trash.
See: Disposal of working materials

Stained and lacquered wood surface
Colour stained surfaces are given a protective coating in the last step of the process. Lacquer seals the wood surface and forms a closed cover layer.

Normal care
For the regular care of lacquered surfaces, we especially recommend wiping with a damp, soft and non-fibrous cloth and conventional detergent. Dry afterwards.
For universal cleaning, we recommend the Universal cleaner from Biofa:
www.biofa-versand.de/holzreinigung-und-pflege/

Repair

Repairing Dings and nicks
Dings and nicks can be removed with an electric iron and a damp cloth. Sand the blemish, dampen and steam it out. Repeat the process until the desired result is achieved.

Important:
Never allow the electric iron to come into direct contact with the wood and the cloth should always be damp. After the damaged spot is swollen and dry, sand over it and finally re-sand with 180 grit sand paper. Then apply wood oil or hard wax oil and re-polish after 15 minutes.

Repairing scratches and stains
Sand scratches and stains that are deep in the wood with sand paper (120 grit) until the traces disappear. Re-sand with finer sand paper and treat with oil or wax.
Tip: Always sand in the direction of the wood grain.

Disposal of working materials
Store soaked rags in an airtight container or briefly wash them off and allow to dry on a non-combustible surface – Danger of spontaneous combustion! After drying, the cloth can be put into the residual waste.