

Care and Maintenance Guide

Caring for your furniture

Clean the interior and exterior using a soft damp cloth and a 5% soap, 95% water (liquid soap) solution. Wipe dry all surfaces after cleaning.

Do not use wax-furniture polish, abrasive or aggressive cleaners, bleach or other hypochlorite based cleaners, multipurpose cleaners, dilutes, acetone, alcohol, solvent or similar products. Dust furniture with a soft cloth only. Ensure all cooking splashes are wiped immediately with a damp cloth. Do not use steam cleaning equipment.

Do not spray glass cleaner directly on to the glass or cabinet parts as this may discolour the finish of your kitchen cabinets. Instead, spray a small amount of cleaner on to a lint free cloth or paper towel then wipe the glass.

Ensure all cooking splashes, spills and condensation on the fascias/panels are wiped immediately with a damp cloth; and dried immediately.

If the surface of the product is exposed to any oil-based substance (for example olive oil, butter, margarine or cooking oil), the spillage must be wiped away immediately to prevent staining.

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Heat and moisture

Spills and condensation should be cleaned and dried immediately. Pay special attention to the sink areas as damages caused as a result are not covered by warranty. Your dishwasher door should not be opened mid cycle or immediately at the end. Damage caused by excess steam will not be covered by warranty. Any appliance that creates steam (kettle, coffee maker etc) should not be placed underneath cabinets or anywhere condensation may form. Extra care must be taken when washing floors and worksurfaces to prevent liquid building up around plinths and panels. These areas should be dried thoroughly.

Light and colour

The colour of doors and drawer fronts may appear mismatched in colour. This apparent mismatch is sometimes the effect of differing light conditions within your kitchen or bedroom, (known as metamerism). To check your doors and fascia you should place them side by side in natural daylight for comparison. Timber & light lacquered surfaces have a certain tendency to "yellow with age." This is not a manufacturing fault and is due to exposure to light. The product material, finish and the intensity of exposure will affect the rate of change. Due to this, we advise that colour change is taken into consideration when replacing or fitting new doors sometime after the original furniture has been installed, as replacements may not be an exact colour match.