

Product information and maintenance tips

METAFORM

INTRODUCTION.

Enjoy the beauty of your **Metaform** products.

We wish you a lot of pleasure with your Metaform furniture. To keep this quality product in excellent condition, we advise you to read carefully through the product information and the maintenance prescriptions before making use of the furniture. You already probably follow most of the guidelines, but we hope our tips will be of use as a memory support. We would like you to enjoy your Metaform products for a very long time!

It is good to know something about the materials used in your Metaform furniture.

ATTACHMENT MATERIALS

Many of our furniture models are constructed with male and female screws, etc. These might come loose because of light vibrations. We advise you to check regularly whether they are still tight. Should there be some space, fasten the screws again.

TOPS

To carry the glass blades we use tops made of rubber, PVC or silicon. These materials can dry or wear out. Replace them in time, before they damage the glass blade. This same tip holds good for the rubber protection devices under chairs and chair frames. You can contact your supplier to order extra tops.

Be aware of the presence of synthetic (protection) covers underneath many furniture appliances, e.g. lamps and telephones. These materials *might* contain (colouring)substances which could leave stains in dull-natural lacquer. You might be unable to remove these stains afterwards. In these cases we recommend the use of felt.

STEEL

Steel, both solid as used in tubes, is strong and durable. The blank steel we use is finished with an epoxy paint or chrome. Both finishings protect against corrosion (rust). Nevertheless, a damp environment or cleaning with too much moist may cause corrosive problems.

STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel is durable material, which doesn't need any finishing. Small scratches from use can be treated by using fine waterproof sandpaper or a scourer (work in the 'direction' of the scratch)

Stainless doesn't mean the steel can't rust. We advise you to dry wipe the steel after cleaning.

In most cases you will have a perfect cleansing result by using a moist micro fibre cloth. Stainless steel can also be treated by using glass cleaning liquids.

Stainless steel for outdoor use is of different structure and quality.

CHROME

Most of our chromed models have a matted chrome cover. Underneath the chrome you will find a layer of nickel.

Please rub the chrome with a soft dry piece of cloth, or clean it lightly and remove the suds' remains with a clean dry towel.

Chrome which is dull and dirty can be treated by using chrome polish.

Don't forget to wax the chrome once a year with acid free Vaseline.

GLASS

Glass is a neutral, multi applicable material, made of sand and soda. However, it is fragile. If broken, it is as sharp as a razor. So, please, handle glass with care!

Hardened glass (safety glass) is five times as hard as normal glass and it granulates instead of fragmenting .Stratified glass consists of two glass plates with adhesive foil in between.

Dimlight glass is structured on one side and waved on the other side.

Frosted glass is also named satin glass. Treatment with an acid creates a greyish white film on the glass surface which makes the glass loose its transparency.

Glass is susceptible to scratching, so we advise you to use (table) mats.

With a special glass conditioner or cleaner you can keep your glass materials in optimal condition!

HPL(DUROPAL/THERMOPAL)

High Pressure Laminate are melamine drenched paper layers, which are pressed together. The upper layer has a pattern and a colour. Although it is a hard plastic material, the surface can be scratched. With darker colours you will be able to distinguish these scratches better than with lighter colours.

Minor filthiness, e.g. dust, can be wiped off with a dry or moist kitchen towel, cloth or sponge

'Standard stains' (fat, oil, fingerprints, chalk dust, rust, juices, coffee, tea, wax, blood) can be treated by using a clean micro fibre cloth or a soft brush with a washing-up liquid. If needed, take some time to obtain a positive effect and don't forget to rinse well after cleaning!

Stronger affects on HPL, e.g. colouring through long exposure to tea, coffee, juices etc. might be handled by using detergent or bleaching agent. Please use the bleaching agent procedure only very rarely!!

Stains of pencils, markers, lip stick, pens, wax, shoe polish, nicotine , etc. should be removed with organic dissolvents like acetone, methalyted spirit, benzine. Pay attention to the user's instructions!

Paint (dissolvent in water) diluted paintwork, epoxy paint, lacquer remains and spots, ink and spray-paint, need to be removed as quickly as possible by using organic dissolvents or water.

Glue (soluble in water) needs to be cleared by using water or organic dissolvents. Resin and epoxy adhesive has to be removed immediately. Don't let these substances harden.

NATURAL STONE

Granite, coming from deep down the earth's crust, is resistant to scratches and heat. Sanded down it looks very homogeneous, but in fact it is porous and thus capable of absorbing liquids. Any spilled liquids should therefore be absorbed by using e.g. kitchen paper.

QUARTZSTONE OR COMPO

is made of Quartz (for 93%). This mineral is one of the hardest materials, following diamond, of course. Quartz is combined with artificial resin to enable the pressing of a plate. To obtain the colour, dye-stuffs are added to the process. The plates, made under very high pressure, get their structured, rough surface by the use of rotating steel brushes. Quartz stone less easily absorbs liquids, nevertheless we advise you to use kitchen paper in case of spillage.

stains	Shining/polishes surfaces	Matted/rough surfaces
Fat and oil remains	Use kitchen spray, absorb with clean warm water. Dry afterwards with a clean towel	Use a moist cloth with a mild cleansing cream. Clean and dry by using a towel.
Soap, lime, and other mineral scale	Use a lime remover for household use. Wipe off abundantly with clean hot water. Dry afterwards with a clean towel.	Use a wet scourer with lime remover for household use. Work with circular movements. Wipe off abundantly with clean hot water. Dry afterwards with a clean towel.
Persistent stains	Use a kitchen spray and have it act upon the surface for 30 to 60 seconds. Wipe off abundantly with clean hot water. Dry afterwards with a clean towel. Repeat if necessary. Cover the spot with a wet cloth for a longer period of time. In some cases the stain will fade or disappear completely.	Use a wet scourer with a mid cleansing cream. Rub 1 or 2 minutes in big circular movements. Wipe off abundantly with clean hot water. Dry afterwards with a clean towel. Repeat if necessary. Cover the spot with a wet cloth for a longer period of time. In some cases the stain will fade or disappear completely.

For regular maintenance and cleaning, please use products which can be bought in any retail shop.
Do **NOT** use sanding and/or alkaline cleaning products on quartz/ composite!

CERAMICS

Ceramics is a ceramic substance enriched with zircon. This strong material has very good features. It doesn't wear out, is scratch proof and UV radiation proof, resistant to water, it doesn't fade and it is resistant against aggressive liquids.

It doesn't need any special attention, and it is 100% natural and environmentally friendly.

MASSIVE WOOD

The massive wooden blades can be treated with a standard transparent finish or with wax and oil. Massive wood is sensitive to changes in temperature and humidity. In a very dry environment it will start to shrink, it starts to 'work'. In the end very fine splits and cracks will develop in the wooden plate. It is therefore rather essential to keep the temperature and humidity of the environment as constant as possible. At least, try not to expose the blades to extremes in temperatures or humidity. The blades have been impregnated with a layer of wax. If a blade feels dried out, you can treat it with (natural) beeswax. Constant rubbing makes the wood shine; we recommend the use fluid or soft wax. We do not advise the use of hard wax, since this wax is difficult to rub out.

Wood with a standard finish (veneer and massive)

Cleaning is done with a cotton cloth. Remove stains with a moist cloth or by using suds. Then wipe the surface with a dry towel. Along work in the grain's direction! Never use products with a sanding effect!

LEATHER

Leather is a very special natural product. It is durable, it has got class and it is easy to maintain. For our products we use Ohmann leather with a semi-aniline colour. This leather has a slightly pigmented protection layer. The general rule for maintenance is: dust it with a soft cloth. Always use the same cloth and only use it for this special piece of furniture! After dusting you can rub it with a moist wash-leather. And that will do! Do **NOT** use any shoe polish or products with a chemical basis. These products may easily destroy both the finish layer and the tannic acid in the leather. If necessary, clean with a special leather cleaning fluid.

You should always dab, avoiding the spillage to penetrate into the leather. However, should this be the case, give leather the time to restore the situation. A fatty stain (e.g. butter) will finally distinguish into the leather. Try to keep leather away from direct sunlight, for this might damage the colour. And keep the finish from drying out by placing the leather piece of furniture not too close to a heat unit. Leather will stay in a good condition in an environment with a good humidity level.

It is advisable to treat the leather with a nourishing cream a few times a year. Always read through the user's manual before using the products. If you use these products in the right way, its flexibility will improve and dryness will be prevented.

metaform

made to measure and flexibility in furniture