

CASEGOODS CARE AND CLEANING GUIDE

WOOD- MOST SPECIES

- For routine cleaning, use a mild soap, such as Dawn, diluted to a 10% solution with water and applied with a lightly damp cloth. Wipe the surface dry immediately to remove all excess moisture.
- Most residential wood finishes are sensitive to extreme temperatures. Always use placemats, trivets, or coasters beneath hot or cold dishes and beverages.
- Wood is naturally porous, even when finished, and can absorb tannins, oils, and grease if left in contact for prolonged periods. Promptly clean spills, especially high-tannin liquids, oils, and food greases to preserve the integrity of the finish.
- Avoid contact with hot wax, particularly tinted or colored waxes, as they may stain or distort the surface.
- Keep wood finishes away from harsh solvents such as acetone or isopropyl alcohol; these chemicals can permanently damage the finish.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners or tools, such as steel wool or wire brushes, on any wood surface. For textured finishes, a soft toothbrush may be used to gently remove buildup.
- Most common hardwoods, softwoods, and veneers (including oak, walnut, maple, cherry, birch, hickory, ash, beech, pine, and fir) follow these same care guidelines. Certain specialty species, such as teak, acacia, and bamboo, may require additional maintenance. For specific recommendations, please contact your representative or retailer.

METALS- COATED

- For routine cleaning, use a mild soap, such as Dawn, diluted to a 10% solution with water and applied with a lightly damp cloth. Wipe the surface dry immediately to remove all excess moisture.
- Avoid contact between coated finishes and solvents such as acetone or isopropyl alcohol, as these chemicals may strip or weaken the protective coating.
- Some coated metals, such as oil-rubbed bronze, naturally develop patina over time based on use and environmental conditions. This aging process is expected and considered part of the material's character.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners or compounds, including products like Bar Keeper's Friend, on coated metals. Abrasives may cause the coating to peel or flake, or create micro-scratches that trap moisture and shorten the lifespan of the finish.

METALS- UNCOATED

- Non-coated metals retain their natural base color, such as stainless steel, but still feature a protective clear coating to preserve the material's appearance.
- For regular cleaning, use a mild soap, such as Dawn, diluted to a 10% solution with water and applied with a lightly damp cloth. Wipe the surface dry immediately to remove all excess moisture.
- Mild abrasive cleaners, such as Bar Keeper's Friend, may introduce visible surface scratches but will not compromise the integrity of the metal itself. Use these products sparingly and only when necessary.
- Avoid harsh abrasives, including steel wool or similar tools, as they can create deep scratching and diminish the surface finish.

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STONE- UNSEALED

- Unsealed or naturally porous stones—such as raw marble and treated travertine—are highly susceptible to staining and require gentle, attentive care.
- For routine cleaning, use only a damp, non-abrasive cloth. Avoid soaps or cleaners, as they may leave residue or discolor the stone.
- Always use coasters, placemats, or protective pads when placing objects on these surfaces to minimize the risk of etching or staining.
- Tannin-rich liquids, oils, and deeply pigmented foods can stain porous stone quickly. These may include but are not limited to- coffee, tea, turmeric, wine, ketchup, mustard, food dyes, and other highly pigmented ingredients. Clean spills immediately to prevent absorption

STONE- SEALED

- Sealed stones, such as treated quartz, composite quartz, and sealed marble, are protected with a specialized coating that serves as a barrier against everyday use.
- For regular cleaning, use a mild soap, such as Dawn, diluted to a 10% solution with water and applied with a lightly damp cloth. Wipe the surface dry immediately to remove all excess moisture.
- While sealed stone offers enhanced resistance, it is not fully impervious to heat, cold, or tannin-rich foods, drinks, and dyes. We recommend using coasters and placemats beneath all items, hot or cold, and wiping spills promptly to maintain the integrity of the surface.
- Avoid allowing adhesives, certain rubbers, or soft plastics to rest on sealed stone surfaces for prolonged periods. These materials can interact with the coating, attracting residues or causing deterioration of the sealant.
- Sealed stone surfaces will require periodic resealing with a standard stone sealer to ensure long-term protection and performance.

NATURAL MATERIALS AND WALLPAPERS

- Natural materials, such as seagrass, abaca, rattan, cork, and water hyacinth, along with various natural or synthetic wallpaper finishes, offer unique texture and character. These materials often include a light protective coating, but they remain sensitive to wear, staining, and moisture.
- For routine cleaning, use a mild soap, such as Dawn, diluted to a 10% solution with water and applied with a lightly damp cloth. Avoid excess moisture and wipe spills immediately to prevent absorption or discoloration.
- Do not allow oils, greases, or oily substances to come into contact with natural fibers or wallpaper. These materials are highly porous and can absorb oils rapidly, leading to permanent staining.
- When used on a tabletop without a glass protective layer, always use coasters and placemats. Avoid exposure to high-tannin foods or liquids, as they can stain natural fibers quickly.

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GLASS

- All glass used in our products is either tempered or poured, ensuring durability and clarity.
- For everyday maintenance, standard glass cleaners are suitable for all of our glass surfaces.
- If grease marks or streaks remain after regular cleaning, apply a very small amount of rubbing alcohol to a microfiber cloth and clean only the glass surface, taking care to avoid contact with surrounding materials. Follow with a second dry microfiber cloth to remove any residue, then finish with a light buff using a paper towel for a crystal-clear shine.

GLASS REINFORCED CAST CONCRETE

- Glass Reinforced Concrete (GRC) is a semi-natural material strengthened with glass fibers, creating a highly durable surface at a slightly lighter weight than traditional concrete.
- GRC is typically sealed in a manner similar to sealed stone and follows the same general care instructions but using a standard concrete sealer in place of a stone sealer when resealing is required.
- If GRC becomes chipped, the exposed area will be vulnerable to ambient humidity. For chips occurring outside of the manufacturer's warranty period, reseal the affected spot promptly with a generic concrete sealer to prevent moisture intrusion.
- Although sealed, GRC remains naturally porous. When used outdoors, it may expand and contract with seasonal temperature changes and can absorb some moisture. For pieces labeled "outdoor under cover," always keep the surface protected, avoid allowing water to pool, and, in regions with significant temperature fluctuations, store the piece in a dry, controlled environment during colder months.

SPECIALTY MATERIALS

- Specialty materials are unique to a specific products or collections. If a material does not fall under any of the previously outlined categories, its care requirements may vary. Please consult your sales representative or retailer for individualized guidance on cleaning and maintenance.

A Note on Teak: Teak will naturally evolve to a soft silver-gray patina over time. This weathering is a normal and expected part of teak's lifecycle. If you prefer to maintain teak's original golden hue, a teak restorer may be used—many options are available on the market. For assistance in selecting or using a restorer, please contact your sales representative or retailer.