

# MILLION

FURNITURE · LIGHTING · OBJECTS

## CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Even high-quality furniture, Lighting and objects need care and maintenance on a regular basis. By following the recommendations in this maintenance guide, you can help your MILLION furniture and accessories age gracefully.

### TEXTILE

All dyed textiles fade over time when exposed to direct sunlight and other light sources – even the high-quality textiles used by MILLION. Maintain the textile by vacuuming it regularly, using the upholstery nozzle, and remove stains quickly to avoid permanent damage. Most stains can be removed using the lather from warm water mixed with a small amount of neutral detergent. First, mop up any excess liquid from the textile with a white paper towel. Then remove the stain by dabbing the textile carefully with a clean, lint-free cloth dipped in the lather or a special textile cleanser. Avoid rubbing hard on the textile, as the rubbing may damage the fabric and leave marks.

### LEATHER

Leather is a natural material that will patinate and become more beautiful over time if cared for correctly. Make sure to keep the leather away from direct sunlight and strong heat sources. Although all our leather is high quality, it will change colour over time if exposed to direct sunlight. Vacuum frequently, using a soft brush, and clean surfaces subjected to heavy wear, such as arm and neck rests, as required. Be careful not to scratch the leather while vacuuming or moving the furniture. Stains should be removed quickly to avoid permanent damage. Water-soluble stains are easily removed by soaking and blotting with a paper towel. Never attempt to remove stubborn stains with strong solvents or chemical products. To provide the best possible care for your leather furniture, many manufacturers offer a water-based leather care programme including a cleansing product and a protective product.

We use leather from CAMO Leathers ([www.ca-mo.com](http://www.ca-mo.com)) and ELMO Leathers ([www.elmoleathers.com](http://www.elmoleathers.com)). The MILLION leather types are: CAMO SILK and ELMOSOFT. CAMO SILK is a modern, smooth and coloured aniline leather with a unique silky surface and versatile usability. ELMOSOFT is a soft and pliable semi-aniline leather that offers an outstanding comfort and an excellent durability. An extensive shade card makes ELMOSOFT very suitable for the public environment.

To maintain your leather product use a clean, undyed, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a mild detergent or a special leather care maintenance product. Wipe the leather down when it is dry, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores of the leather. For furniture that sees daily use, we recommend applying a protective lotion two to four times annually to enhance its resistance. Do not use sharp objects, soap, dishwashing liquid or solvents on the leather. Aniline-type silk leather has an untreated natural surface, and therefore you should only attempt to remove stains when strictly necessary, as regular use will add patina to the leather.

### LINOLEUM

Linoleum is a delicate material made mainly of linseed oil, wood flour and resin that creates a silky matt surface. Avoid using alkaline detergents such as soft soap, soda, lye or scouring powder, as they deplete the linoleum.

We do not recommend using linoleum in areas where it is exposed to strong chemicals or large amounts of water. To avoid permanent stains, use coasters under damp, hot or coloured items. Use a clean cloth wrung in a mix of water and a detergent made especially for linoleum to clean the surface. Then wipe the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains may be removed with careful use of white spirit (mineral turpentine) or with a damp nano-sponge with warm water or a linoleum product.

### LAMINATE

The laminate we use is partly made from melamine resin, one of the hardest synthetic materials. Laminate makes the surface resistant to scratches and general wear and tear. Avoid using abrasive products for daily cleaning of laminate. We recommend that you avoid placing tea candles or other heat sources directly on the surface. Clean the surface with a clean cloth wrung in a solution of water and a universal detergent or household ammonia. Soap residue and excess moisture should be removed immediately with a clean, dry cloth. Stains can be removed gently with a clean, damp cloth or a nano-sponge wrung in warm water with 1 part vinegar to 10 parts water. Finish by wiping the tabletop with a clean, dry cloth.

### PLASTIC

Avoid placing plastic in direct sunlight, as it will fade, or close to strong heat sources that may damage the material. To clean the surface, wipe with a cloth wrung out in hot water mixed with washing-up liquid or soap flakes. It is important not to use abrasives such as scouring powder, scouring pads, steel wool, sandpaper, etc., as they will damage the finish and tend to reduce the general resistance of the plastic surface.

### WOOD

Avoid placing wooden furniture in direct sunlight or close to strong heat sources, as this will cause the wood to fade and dry. Also avoid covering the wooden furniture partially with blankets or skins, as this may lead to uneven patination. Avoid placing hot or wet items directly on the wood, and remove any stains quickly before they cause permanent damage to the surface.

#### • PAINTED AND STAINED WOOD (WITH HARDENING OIL)

Wipe the wood with a clean, dry cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of water and a universal detergent, e.g. soap flakes, or a special product for painted or stained wood. Remove soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains should be removed with a damp, clean cloth wrung in warm water mixed with 1 part vinegar to 10 parts water. Afterwards, wipe down the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. If the surface is dull or has scratches, you may use furniture polish. We recommend that you avoid using products containing silicone because it seals the surface with a membrane that will make any later repairs or re-finishing more difficult.

#### • SOAP-FINISHED WOOD

Wipe the furniture with a dry, clean cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in clean water or a solution of water and a universal detergent, e.g. white-pigmented lye or a special product for soap-finished wood. Any soap residue should be removed immediately with a clean, dry cloth. Remove any stains by cleaning and scrubbing with a thick solution of soap flakes allowed to stay on the wood for no more than two minutes. Always scrub with the grain. After this treatment, remove excess soap with a damp cloth. If the grain of the wood has risen after cleaning, sand the surface gently, using fine-grit sandpaper (grit 220), always sanding with the grain.

#### • OIL-FINISHED WOOD

Wipe the furniture with a dry, clean cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in water or a solution of water and a universal detergent, e.g. soap flakes or a special product for oil-finished wood. Remove any soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. For more thorough cleaning, you may use white spirit (mineral turpentine) to remove some of the oil membrane. Do not apply a new coat of oil until the wood is completely dry.

### POWDER-COATED STEEL AND ALUMINIUM

Steel and aluminium are characterised by strength, corrosion resistance, high durability and formability. Our steel and aluminium furniture is treated with a durable powder-coating that provides protection from surface cracks and scratches. Clean the powder-coated surface with a damp cloth wrung in a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes. Remove soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

### STAINLESS STEEL

Steel is characterised by strength, corrosion resistance, high durability and formability and our steel products are either powder-coated or chrome-plated. Our powder coating is highly durable and provides protection from surface cracks and scratches. Our chrome quality is a chrome 2 variant that is sturdy and stainless. For daily care and maintenance, clean the legs of the furniture using a firmly wrung cloth and mild soap. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. Stainless steel can also be cleaned using ethanol.

### ANODISED ALUMINIUM

Products made in solid aluminium and subsequently anodised are highly resilient to knocks and wear. Anodising also increases resistance to corrosion and improves adhesion for paint primers and glue. For daily maintenance, clean the object using a firmly wrung cloth and mild soap. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

### MARBLE

Marble is a natural material that is both beautiful and hard-wearing. At MILLION we work with polished and honed marble finishes. The polished finish has a glossy surface that reflects light and highlights the colour and markings of the material, while the honed finish gives the marble a smooth satiny surface with relatively little light reflection. Generally, a honed finish is preferred for floors, stair treads, thresholds, and other uses where heavy traffic will wear off the polished finish. A honed finish may also be used on furniture tops and other surfaces.

For daily maintenance and care, use coasters under drinking glasses, particularly when they contain alcohol or citrus juices. Do not place hot items right off the stove or out of the oven directly on the marble surface. Use trivets or mats under hot dishes and placemats under china, ceramics, silver or other objects that may scratch the surface.

Clean marble surfaces using a few drops of neutral cleaner, stone soap (available at hardware stores or from your stone dealer) or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water. Too much cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks. Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar or other acids on marble. Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution, and dry with a soft cloth. Do not use scouring powders or creams, as they may scratch the surface. Never mix chemicals together unless directions specifically instruct you to do so.



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