



ercol
Furniture Care

Model & No

Wood care and maintenance

The inherent features of a tree will give variations in the grain and colour. This makes every piece of wood unique and is one of the many benefits of working with natural materials. These natural markings all emphasise the uniqueness and quality of wooden furniture.

Knots and dots are one of the most common marks in wood furniture, these may vary in shape, size and colour and are created where branches or buds have grown out of the tree trunk.

One of the key characteristics of oak are its unique patterns that make up the timber grain. 'Medullary rays' or 'pith rays' are seen as small ripples or ribbons which consist of cells that radiate outward from the centre of the tree, that during the tree's life help transport nutrients and water between the various layers. They are a natural and integral part of the timber which lead to an overall more interesting and distinctive appearance. Medullary rays are a feature of oak, rather than a fault, they help to tell the story of the tree and add to the charming nature of this species.

It's also important to remember that over time natural timber will change its colour; avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight to minimise this. However, timber will still naturally mellow and darken over time. Furniture should not be placed directly next to a heat source and preferably not in direct sunlight. Wood will expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity, this can cause gaps around cupboards and drawers to appear, and can also cause tiny cracks in wood and along joints in painted furniture, this is unavoidable.

Care of ercol furniture

Dust furniture regularly with a dry cloth and mop up spillages immediately.

Matt or painted furniture - wipe occasionally with a soft cloth, very slightly damp with a dilute mild detergent and dry with a lint cloth.

Satin finish furniture - polish twice a year using natural bees wax. Spray polishes containing silicone should not be used as it will build up on the surface, nor should abrasive cleaning materials be used as these will damage the surface of the protective lacquer.

Furniture with glass

Clean glass panels with a damp cloth or proprietary window cleaner.

Fabric care

Every effort is made to keep colours consistent between batches, but fabric manufacturers cannot guarantee exact matching. All fabrics will fade in sunlight, to prolong the life of the fabric do not place it close to a heat source or in direct sunlight. Plump up cushions after use, especially fibre or feather cushions. If the cushions are reversible turn them at least once a week to minimise wear and maintain their appearance.

Cleaning

To prevent dust and dirt accelerating wear, gently vacuum once a week with a fabric brush tool, do not use any rotating attachments as these can damage the fabric. Alternatively use a soft brush. Accidental spills and stains should be treated as soon as possible, except mud which should be left to dry and then brushed off. Remove any solids, then blot up as much liquid as possible with white paper towel or a clean cloth. Upholstery should be cleaned in situ by a specialist dry cleaner.

Chenilles and velvets

Raised pile fabrics will flatten as a result of normal wear. We recommend professional cleaning which will help raise the pile; a certain amount is an inherent characteristic of these fabrics.

ercol cannot be held responsible for any damage caused during attempts to clean furniture. We strongly recommend that professional cleaners be consulted.

Slubs, seeds and pilling

Fine natural yarns such as cotton and linen can contain seeds or slubs a random thickening of the yarn. Small bobbles or fluff are a natural characteristic of some fabrics, it does not indicate wear or an inferior fabric. The bobbles may disappear in time or can be removed with a pilling comb.

Leather

Leather is a natural product and each hide will have its own characteristics. Grain, pattern and colour will vary from hide to hide and within a hide. Growth marks, bites and scars are all part of real leather; it is impossible to remove these without destroying the natural softness of the hides.

Care of Leather

Leather furniture in a domestic setting should require limited cleaning and should only be done when necessary. Dust regularly and at least twice a year wipe the surface with a damp cloth and wipe dry. Spillages should be mopped up immediately, dab off any excess liquid or solids and contact a specialist cleaning company.

Safety Instructions

Wood furniture is very heavy, take care when moving it to avoid damage or injury, never drag furniture always lift it. Some cabinets require fixing to the wall for stability; this will be indicated in the instruction leaflet provided. Take care when opening doors or drawers of these pieces prior to them being secured to the wall.

ercol will not accept liability for damage or injury caused by incorrectly installed furniture.

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PLEASE KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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