

Wriver

Wriver | CARE & MAINTENANCE

The information in these materials provides essential guidance on the proper care and maintenance of Wriver products. However, this guidance does not guarantee specific results, and Wriver is not liable for any damage from care and maintenance activities.

Always follow instructions from chemical and cleaning solvent suppliers that are included in label instructions.

METAL

Regular Cleaning:

Use a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth to wipe the metal surface, removing dust and dirt. We recommend being cautious with liquids to avoid prolonged exposure on the surface and any contact with hot objects, which could cause localised yellowing.

Avoid Abrasives:

Do not use abrasive cleaners or harsh chemicals, they can scratch or damage the metal finish. It is crucial to avoid products that contain alcohol, acetone, ammonia, chlorine, solvents and abrasive products that could leave marks or permanently corrode the surfaces. Additionally, we advise being cautious with weak food-grade acids, such as those found in tomatoes or lemons, as they could cause damage if not promptly removed.

LEATHER

Regular Cleaning:

Wipe the leather with a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth to remove dust and dirt. Be careful when using water as it can cause stains. Sanitising wipes and sprays must not be used.

Avoid Sunlight:

To preserve the natural characteristics of leather, we recommend avoiding exposure to direct sunlight or sources of intense heat, as these can cause the leather to dry out and crack. To maintain its colour and uniformity, it is crucial to keep leather away from heaters, fireplaces and windows.

Conditioning:

To maintain the quality and longevity of your leather items, it is essential to use a leather conditioner periodically. This will help keep the leather soft, supple and in good condition. For best results, and to avoid any potential damage, it is recommended to contact a professional with the expertise to perform this task correctly.

Handle with Care:

Avoid sharp objects and rough surfaces that could scratch or gouge the leather. Avoid aggressively scrubbing the surface of the leather and be careful with pointed or sharp objects that could scratch it. Avoid using solvents or alcohol-based soaps because they could permanently alter the appearance of the leather.

UPHOLSTERY

Regular Vacuuming:

Vacuum fabric surfaces regularly to remove dust and debris.

Spot Cleaning:

For stains, immediately blot the area with a clean, damp cloth. Use a mild soap and water solution to gently clean the stain.

Avoid Harsh Chemicals:

Do not use harsh chemicals or bleach, as they can damage the fabric fibers.

Professional Cleaning:

Consider professional cleaning for deep cleaning and to maintain the fabric's appearance.

STONE

Regular Cleaning:

We suggest using a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth to remove dust. Clean stone surfaces with a mild soap and water solution. Avoid acidic or abrasive cleaners, as they can harm the stone. Take special care to avoid contact with common acidic liquids such as vinegar, wine, fruit juices, coffee and tea – all of which can stain marble permanently. If marble comes into contact with any of these liquids, it should be cleaned immediately with a soft damp cloth and neutral soap. Use coasters, placemats, and trivets to protect the wood and veneer.

Drying:

After cleaning, dry the stone surface with a soft cloth to prevent water spots.

Understanding the material:

Over time and with prolonged use, marble surfaces with a matte finish tend to naturally hone themselves and return to their polished stone appearance. This transformation is not an indication of deterioration but is considered normal behaviour of the material. Additionally, avoid pulling, sliding, or dragging objects across marble surfaces, as abrasive friction can cause scratches.

Avoid Heat:

We advise against placing hot objects directly on the top. All products containing alcohol, acetone, ammonia, chlorine, solvents, abrasive agents, or furniture wax should be avoided as they could permanently damage the surface of the product, causing halos and opacity. If exposed to direct sunlight for extended periods, the colour of marble can be permanently altered. Over time, the sun and light can cause the colour of the stone to fade. Also, surface discolouration can occur when objects placed on top of marble are left in the same place for long periods.

WOOD/ VENEER

Regular Cleaning:

Dust regularly with a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth or a feather duster to remove dust. For cleaning, use a damp lint-free cloth with a small amount of mild soap. Wipe in the direction of the wood grain to avoid scratching. Dry the surface immediately with a clean, dry microfiber cloth to prevent water damage.

Avoiding Damage:

Avoid placing hot or wet items directly on the surface. Use coasters, placemats, and trivets to protect the wood and veneer. Alcoholic beverages and vinegar contain strong acids and pigments that can cause staining. Coffee and tea can also cause discoloration.

Avoid Moisture:

The veneer is more susceptible to moisture than solid wood, so avoid placing hot or wet items directly on its surface. Although veneered products are protected by a clear lacquer, it is important to use coasters, placemats, and trivets to prevent any damage from heat and moisture.

Avoid Sunlight:

Place wood/ veneer furniture away from direct sunlight or use curtains and blinds to protect it from exposure, which can cause fading and drying out.

Polishing:

Use a high-quality wood polish suitable for both wood and veneer surfaces. Apply the polish sparingly with a soft cloth and buff to a shine. Avoid using abrasive cleaners or polishes, as they can damage the surface.

GLASS

Regular Cleaning:

For normal cleaning of glass surfaces, we recommend using clean water or a specially formulated glass cleaner. Then, polish the glass and dry it with a microfiber cloth to prevent spots and streaks.

LACQUER

Regular Cleaning:

Use a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth to wipe the lacquer surface, removing dust and dirt. Do not apply any foreign substance or cleaning agent to the surface.

Avoiding Damage:

Avoid placing hot or wet items directly on the surface. Use coasters, placemats, and trivets to protect the lacquer. Alcoholic beverages and vinegar contain strong acids and pigments that can cause staining. Coffee and tea can also cause discoloration.

SPECIAL FINISHES

Regular Cleaning:

Use a soft, dry or slightly damp cloth to wipe the surface, removing dust and dirt. We recommend being cautious with liquids to avoid prolonged exposure on the surface and any contact with materials, which could cause discolouration or marks.

Avoid Moisture:

The special finishes are typically sensitive to moisture. Clean spills immediately using a dry cloth to prevent stains or warping of the material. If needed, lightly dampen a soft cloth and gently wipe the surface. Avoid using harsh chemicals or abrasives that could damage the material.

Avoid Sunlight:

Place furniture away from direct sunlight or use curtains and blinds to protect it from exposure, which can cause fading and drying out.

Avoid Sharp Objects:

The special finishes can be susceptible to punctures or tears from sharp objects. Take care when handling and placing items on the furniture surface.

Conditioning:

To maintain quality and longevity it is essential to use a protectant periodically depending on the specific instructions from the supplier. This will help to maintain the material's finish and durability. For best results, and to avoid any potential damage, it is recommended to contact a professional with the expertise to perform this task correctly.

Polishing:

Use a high-quality polish suitable for cork surfaces. Apply the polish sparingly with a soft cloth and buff to a shine. Avoid using abrasive cleaners or polishes, as they can damage the surface.