



Instructions for use and care of furniture

ISKU
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ISKU



Choice of materials

ISKU's selection criteria for materials

- Durable
- Easy to clean
- Environmentally friendly
- Suitable for the use in terms of technical properties

Materials are tested before commissioning and regularly after to meet the criteria above.

Suppliers of materials are always bound by the ISKU Code of Conduct and procurement principles as part of contract negotiations.



Instructions for use and care of furniture

Instructions for the use and care of the furniture can be found on the ISKU website: [EN](#), [RU](#), [NO](#) and [SWE](#)

The design of the furniture takes into account the ease of cleaning as well as possible. The design of furniture also takes into account safety and quality standards, which set their own requirements for the design.

More detailed instructions for use and care can always be requested by e-mail or telephone from ISKU sales.





Upholstery fabric maintenance

Content

The instructions have been implemented in collaboration with ISKU and fabric supplier Gabriel, who manufactures and develops upholstery fabrics.

- Wool fabric maintenance
- Maintenance of polyester fabrics
- Steam washing
- Disinfection
- Stain removal
- Stain removal instructions



Wool fabric maintenance

Wool is a natural eco-friendly, biodegradable and luxurious material.

Wool is antistatic and does not get dirty as easily as other fabrics.

Wool is water-repellent, so splashes slowly absorb in to the fabric.

Wool is the only fiber that can absorb more than 30% of its own weight without feeling damp.

To maintain the beautiful color and appearance of the fabric, we recommend vacuuming with a soft nozzle, preferably every week.

Neutral detergents and lukewarm water are used in the maintenance of woolen fabrics. Follow the detergent dosing instructions.

Strongly alkaline detergents break down wool fiber proteins and cause fabric wilting.



Maintenance of polyester fabrics

Polyester is particularly easy to maintain and stains can be removed easily and without problems.

The polyester can be washed at 40/60 ° C by hand or with a gentle washing machine program.

Avoid pre-soaking and use a pH-neutral detergent without chemical bleach (pH = 7). Use only small amounts of detergent.

Check that the seams, zippers, etc. can withstand washing: check the furniture manufacturer's recommendations.

Hanging to dry is recommended, but the fabric can also be tumble dried at low temperature.

To maintain the color and appearance of the fabric, we recommend regular vacuuming with a soft brush, preferably every week.



Steam cleaning

Steam cleaning can be used, but is not recommended as a standard cleaning for woolen fabrics.

Steam cleaning of the wool fabric can remove some of the finishing done at the factory. Steam cleaning also damages the fibers of the wool fabric. Such a fabric wads and picks up more easily.

Steam cleaning does not affect the properties of the polyester fabric.

Steam cleaning is not very effective in removing dirt, but the fabrics look cleaner after the process.

Steam cleaning may be relevant to the hospital's disinfection treatment, but it must be done according to hospital guidelines.



Disinfection

Chlorine-based disinfectants can damage the colors of woolen fabrics and natural fibers such as wool.

Polyester fabrics are highly resistant to chlorine-based disinfectants.

70-85% alcohol can be safely used to disinfect polyester fabrics.

Chlorine and alcohol can damage polyurethane-based fabrics.

Recommendation: All disinfections must be carried out on the basis of a written agreement between the end user and the furniture supplier.

Gabriel has tested the following disinfectants on polyester fabrics: Virkon S, Actichlor Plus and Prime Source ren-93. Killto Clean's disinfectants can also be used to disinfect polyester fabrics.



Stain removal

Golden Rule: Always remove stains as quickly as possible

Most stains and dirt can be removed with a standard pH-neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water to normal strength.

First, absorb as much liquid as possible with white kitchen paper or a towel.

If the stain is dry, vacuum it as much as possible to remove it.

Gently rub the stain with a clean, white cloth.

Press the cloth with a dry towel or white kitchen paper each time you add water to the cloth to absorb dirt.

Use clean water without detergent for final cleaning. The cleaned area may appear darker on the surrounding fabric when cleaned with water. The color difference disappears as the fabric dries.



Stain removal

Attention!

Acetone, turpentine, etc. can dissolve materials under the fabric, such as cushions and pads.

Therefore, cleaning solvents should only be used in very small amounts on the surface of the fabric.

Before using stain removers, test them in an invisible area and see if they affect the upholstery.

Use only the methods described in the stain guide.

Always finish with clean water without detergent.

If the process does not work, contact an expert.



Stain removal instructions

Ballpoint pen and felt-tip pen

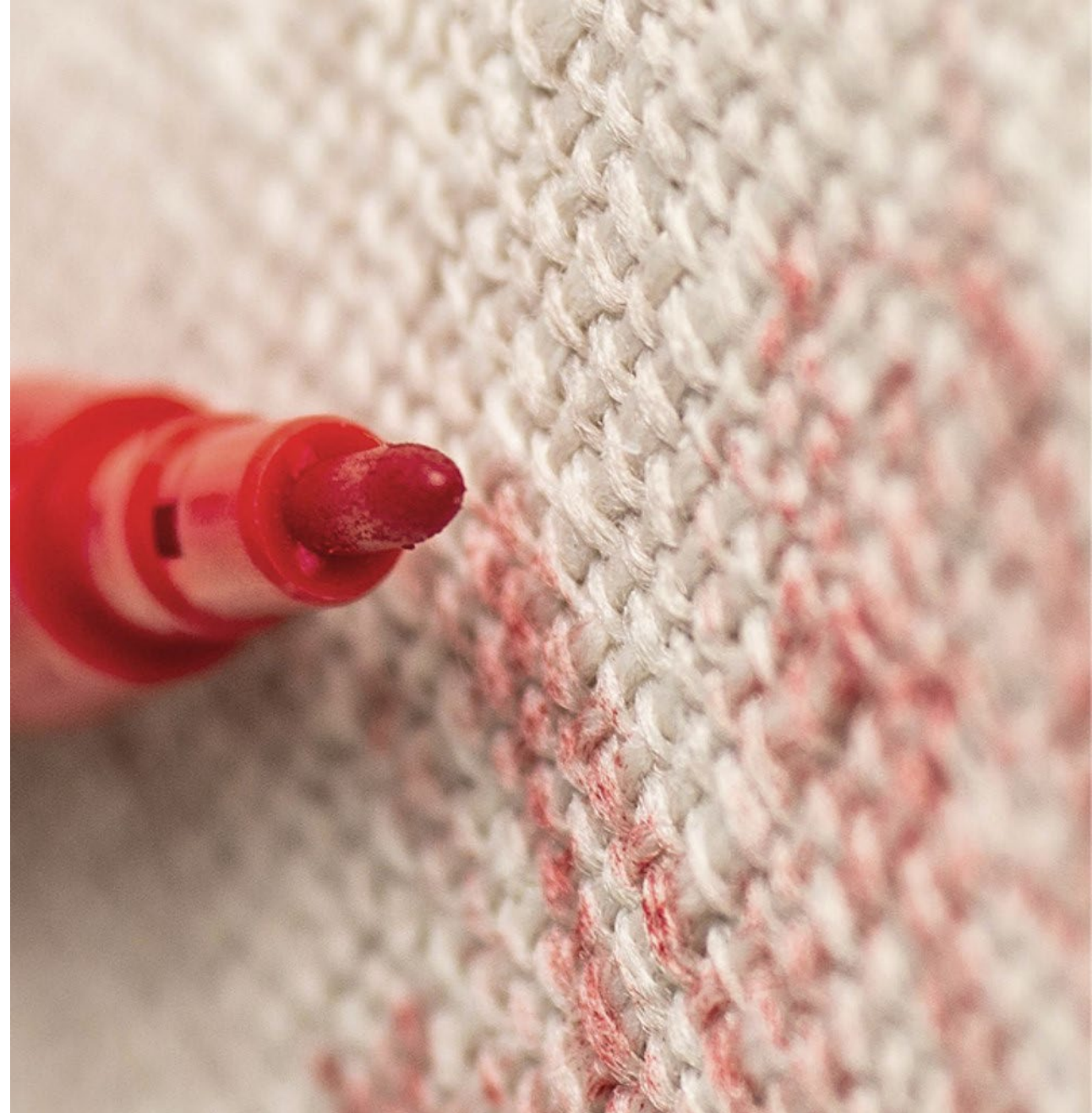
Clean with denatured alcohol. If this does not help, use a cloth dampened with acetone, turpentine, or purified gasoline. Then wash with a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.

Blood

First wash with cold water. If this does not help, use a standard neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.

Candle wax

Cool the surface of the fabric with an ice bag taken from the freezer, break the wax and carefully remove loose pieces. Soak the candle wax on white kitchen paper with hot iron. If this does not help, moisten thoroughly with a cloth dampened with acetone, turpentine, or purified gasoline. Then wash with a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.



Stain removal instructions

Chewing gum

Cool the chewing gum in the cloth with an ice cube bag taken from the freezer. Carefully remove the frozen pieces of chewing gum. If that doesn't help, try acetone, turpentine, or purified gasoline. Then wash with a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.

Food stains

Use a standard neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water. If the stain does not come off, add the solution five times normal. Finish with clean water without detergent.

Lipstick

Thoroughly clean with a cloth dampened with acetone, turpentine, or purified gasoline. Then wash with a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.

Nail polish

Try a nail polish remover. If the stain is a source, use acetone, turpentine or purified gasoline. Then use a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.



Stain removal instructions

Oil-based paint

Thoroughly clean with a cloth dampened with acetone, turpentine, or purified gasoline. Then use a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water but five times the normal strength.

Urine

Mix 1 part colorless / unflavoured vinegar with 2 parts water. Use a dry cloth as a substrate when dissolving the stain. Remove the diluted vinegar by wiping alternately with a dry, wet cloth.

Shoe polish

Thoroughly clean with a cloth dampened with acetone, turpentine, or purified gasoline. Then use a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water.

Wine and spirits

Wash as soon as possible with cold water or remove the stain with absorbent paper. Wash with lukewarm water with neutral detergent. Finally, clean with diluted denatured alcohol.





Laminate maintenance

Source: Carpentry Association / Furniture care instructions

Maintenance cleaning

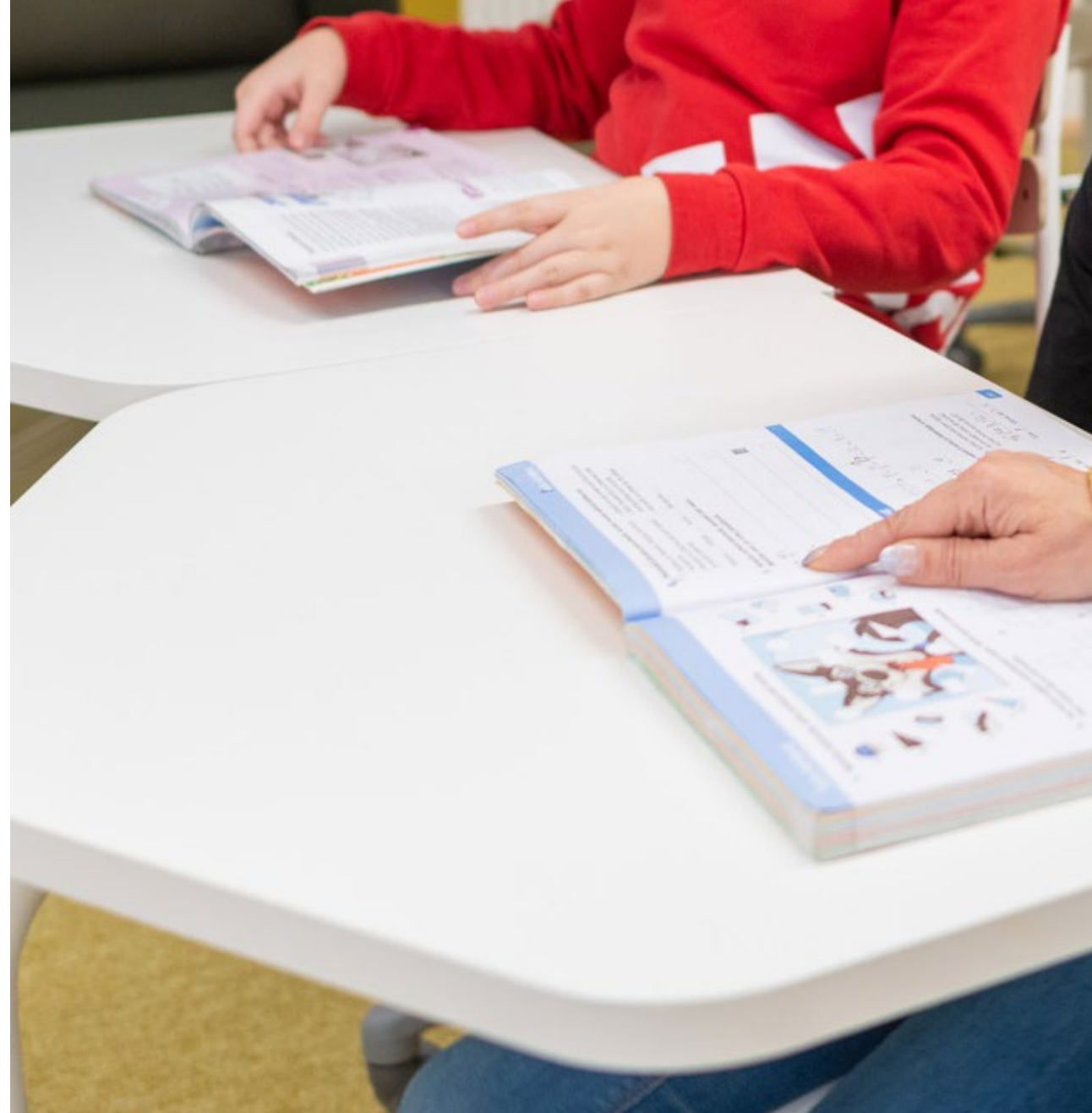
Daily and regular maintenance cleaning is the best way to keep the tables clean and tidy and no dirt can get stuck on the laminate tops.

Wet or damp wiping with a cleaning cloth dampened in a neutral washing liquid. After wet wiping, it is good to dry the surface.

A few times a year, we recommend more thorough cleaning if the dirt has stuck to the laminate tops or the surface has become difficult to clean (eg wax chalk). The cleaning agents recommended by ISKU can be asked in more detail from ISKU sales.

Fingerprints:

Wet or damp wiping with a cleaning cloth dampened in a neutral detergent or window cleaner, such as a window wipe. After wet wiping, it is good to dry the surface.



Maintenance of veneered lacquered panels

Source: Puusepänteollisuuden Liitto ry / Furniture care instructions

Maintenance cleaning

Wet or damp wiping with a cleaning cloth dampened in a neutral washing liquid. After wet wiping, it is good to dry the surface. Keep the exposure time of chemicals to a minimum. Colored rubber pins for surface equipment should be replaced with felt pins or other unpainted material.

Stain removal

For all stains, first dilute neutral detergent. Stains and water-insoluble stains are removed with mineral turpentine or denatured alcohol, but carefully, as not all surfaces can withstand treatment.

The suitability of the substance should be tested in an invisible place. Finally, wipe wet and dry. Furniture wax is carefully used to rub very bad stains as well as marks left by heat and moisture.



A photograph of a modern dining room with long, dark tables and black chairs. The room is brightly lit by large windows in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

Maintenance of powder-coated metal surfaces

Source: Finnish Carpenters' Association / Furniture care instructions

Maintenance cleaning

Wet or damp wiping with a cleaning cloth dampened in a neutral washing liquid. After wet wiping, it is good to dry the surface.

Stain removal

With undiluted neutral detergent, followed by wet wiping and drying.

Be careful with

- Acidic cleaners
- Strong solvent cleaners

