TEXTILE
All dyed textiles fade over time when exposed to direct sunlight or strong heat sources. Although all 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.

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 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) and ELMO Leathers (www.elmoleathers.com). The MILLION furniture programme includes a cleansing product and a protective product. Linoleum
Linoleum is a delicate material made mainly of linseed oil, wood flour and resins that create a silky matt surface. Avoid using alkaline detergents such as 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 coarse objects. Use a clean cloth wrung in a mixture of water and detergent made especially for linoleum to clean the surface. Then wipe the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains may be removed using a properly diluted cleaning solution applied to the stain with a clean cloth and then wiped clean with a damp cloth. To prevent the linoleum from being damaged by excessive water, use a protective layer over the linoleum surface.

LAMINATE
The laminate we use is partly made from melamine resin, offering a versatile surface finish. A laminate surface is resistant to scratches, scuffing and general wear and tear. Avoid using abrasive products for daily cleaning of laminate. We recommend that you avoid placing two candles or other heat sources directly on the surface. Clean the surface with a clean cloth wrung in a mixture 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 vinaigrette 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 in warm 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. If the surface is dull or has scratches, you may use furniture polish. We recommend that you avoid using products containing silicone because it may cause permanent damage to the 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 objects 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 may cause permanent damage to the surface. A honed finish may also be used on furniture tops and 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. A honed finish may also be used on furniture tops and 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.

- 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 thin 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 thorough cleaning, you may use white spirit (mineral turpentine). For daily maintenance, clean the surface using a firm cloth and leave marks.

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 universal 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
Stainless steel is characterised by strength, corrosion resistance, high durability and formability. Our stainless steel 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 universal 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.

ANODISED ALUMINIUM
Products made from 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 surface 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 areas 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 your stone dealer) or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water. Too much cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause permanent damage. Avoid using scouring pads or creams, as they may scratch the surface. Never mix chemicals together unless directions specifically instruct you to do so.