



CARING FOR YOUR REM FURNITURE

REM furniture is manufactured using the best quality materials and assembled by our skilled workforce. These notes will help you to keep your Salon Furniture looking good for years to come.

Joinery-made Furniture: Laminate Care

Cleaning Tips

To clean the surface use a damp cloth and a mild soap detergent (see approved list below). Difficult stains such as coffee or tea can be removed using a mild household cleaner and baking soda (sodium bicarbonate). Mix the two to form a paste and, using a stiff nylon brush, scrub gently. Do not scrub so as to damage or scratch the surface.

Stubborn stains that resist the above may require the use of household bleach or nail polish remover (acetone). Use a cotton ball dipped in either the bleach or acetone and rub gently for up to a minute. Rinse with warm water and wipe dry. This treatment may be repeated if the stain is gradually diminishing and there is no discolouration of the laminate.

Warning: Always rinse surfaces thoroughly after cleaning. Prolonged exposure to bleach will cause discolouration if left on the surface. Even if a small amount of cleaner remains, this can form a dry residue, which will be reactivated on contact with a liquid – tea for example. This will then cause permanent damage.

Recommended Household Cleaners:

Clorox	Windex
Formula 409	Lestoil
Dawn	Pledge
Glass Plus	Lysol
Favor	Mr Clean
Fantastik	Top Job

Please Avoid the Following:

Acid or Abrasive Cleaners

Acid or Abrasive Cleaners can damage the surface; do not use them
Drain cleaners will also damage the surface – if spilt remove it immediately and rinse.

Hair Dyes

Hair dyes can cause permanent stains. If spilt, wipe it up immediately with dishwasher detergent or an all-purpose cleaner. Rinse the area thoroughly.

Rust Removers

These contain harsh chemicals which will cause damage. If spilt, wipe off, wash with a detergent and rinse thoroughly.

Steel Wool, Brillo type Pads

These will damage the surface – do not use and do not store them on any top – they will rust and cause stains.

The Cleaner Types listed below can cause damage:

<u>Chemical Ingredient</u>	<u>Other Names</u>
Hydrochloric Acid	Muriatic Acid Hydrogen Chloride
Sulphuric Acid	Oleic acid Oil of Vitriol Oleum
Hydrofluoric Acid	Rust Remover
Phosphoric Acid	Rust Remover
Sodium Hydroxide	Caustic Soda Lye Soda Lye
Pumice	

Stainless Steel Surfaces

Cleaning Tips

Stainless Steel is easy to clean. Washing with a mild detergent and warm water followed by a thorough rinse is usually sufficient. Where heavier discolouration or marking has occurred, please follow the instructions below:

Light soiling

Use a non-abrasive detergent or dilute (1%) ammonia solution in warm water. Apply with a clean sponge, soft cloth or soft fibre brush. Then rinse thoroughly.

Fingerprints

Use a non-abrasive detergent and warm water as above. Alternatively use a proprietary stainless steel cleaner spray or a hydrocarbon solvent (methylated spirit, isopropyl alcohol or acetone (Nail polish remover). Rinse thoroughly afterwards.

Oil or Greasy Marks

As for "Fingerprints" above.

Tea or Coffee Stains

For Tea stains use a hot solution of washing soda (sodium carbonate) applied with a soft cloth or sponge. For Coffee stains use a hot solution of baking soda (Sodium bicarbonate).

Heating or Heavy discolouration

Use a non-scratching, non-abrasive cream or polish e.g. Solvol Auto Chrome Metal Polish (bright polished surfaces only – *not* on satin or brushed surfaces) applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In all cases, apply a small amount to a test area which is not prominent to ensure that scratching does not occur.

In *extreme* cases of discolouration on satin or brushed finish surfaces (*not* bright polished finishes) use a nylon type pad such as "Scotchbrite" in conjunction with a detergent *always* gently scrubbing in line with the grain of the finish. as above, always test on an inconspicuous area first.

Coarse Scratches

Where more severe scratch damage has occurred it may be possible to restore the finish on brushed or satin finishes (it is unlikely that a bright polished surface can be treated). First: attempt as above for Heavy Discolouration. Alternatively, use a very fine abrasive such as T-Cut (car paint restorer) always rubbing in line with the grain of the finish. Silicon carbide fine abrasive may also be used for finishing. Never use hard objects such as knife blades and certain abrasive/scouring agents.

Recommended Household Cleaners:

The following cleaners may be used with care and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions:

Cif
Shiny Sinks
Ajax
D7 Stainless Steel Polish
Solvol Auto Chrome Metal Polish

Please Avoid the Following:***Concentrated Bleach***

Under no circumstances use concentrated bleach on any stainless steel surface. It will cause staining and micro-pitting.

Chloride-containing solutions

Avoid any chloride-containing solutions including hydrochloric acid-based cleaning agents and hypochlorite bleaches. These will cause surface staining and pitting. In this category, include silver cleaners.

Upholstery

Cleaning Tips

In normal use, and for light soiling, simply wipe over with a damp, soft cloth. For slightly heavier soiling, add a mild detergent. Strong detergents, solvent cleaners, polish, wax or patent chemical cleaners should not be used over large areas.

Spot Removal

Treat spills and spots as soon as possible. Test on a hidden area any treatment. Our spot removal advice is offered in good faith and should not be considered a guarantee that all spots will be removed. For severe problems, consult a professional cleaning company.

For non oil-based stains:

Use warm water and non toilet soaps e.g. use products such as Velvet Soap, Lux Flakes, Softly. Mix a small amount of water with the soap and rub gently to the affected area. Blot dry and then wipe over with clean water. Blot dry and then use a hairdryer working out from the centre of the stain to prevent rings forming. To avoid colour differences it may be best to clean a whole panel in this way.

For oil-based stains:

Following the same basic guidelines as above, apply a proprietary brand solvent based cleaner and try to clean generally in panels rather than spot cleaning specific areas. A helpful industry 'secret' is for spot removal of oil based biro marks by the application of a conventional hair spray.

Stain Removal

Treat spills and stains as soon as possible. Test on a hidden area any treatment. Our stain removal advice is offered in good faith and should not be considered a guarantee that all stains will be removed. For very severe staining, consult a professional cleaning company.

Hair Dye: Remove immediately and rinse the affected area thoroughly. If dye is in contact with upholstery for more than a few moments staining will occur which is impossible to remove. For this reason either fit REM clear plastic chair back protectors and/or use black upholstered chairs in Colouring areas.

Chewing Gum: Rub with an ice cube to harden then scrape off using a dull blade e.g. the "wrong" side of a Knife or edge of a metal rule. To remove any residue, use dry cleaning fluid in a well ventilated area.

Coffee and Tea: Sponge with warm water. Apply warm glycerine and leave for 30 minutes. Flush out and dry using a hand dryer.

Cosmetics: Treat as for Coffee and Tea.

Ink: Moisten with warm glycerine. Leave for 10 minutes. Apply liquid detergent and brush gently. Flush out and dry using a hand dryer.

Soft Drinks and sweets: Sponge with water, add warm glycerine and work into the stain. Flush out and dry using a hand dryer.

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