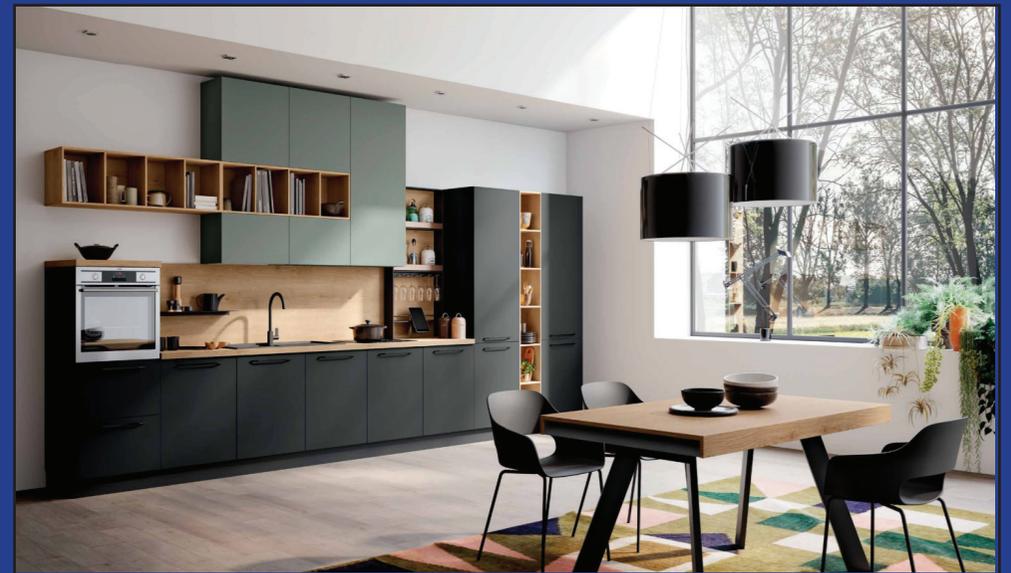




CARE & MANTAINANCE MANUAL



Product information for safety and environment questions

General

For safety reasons fitting of all furniture components must be undertaken by trained experts - in accordance with the fitting instructions. The specially enclosed fitting instructions must be followed. The walls to which the kitchen components are to be fixed, must be checked for suitability.

Kitchen furniture and built-in components must not be used for purposes other than intended (e.g. drawers or pullouts used as steps; doors, shelves, worktops and table-tops for cutting on, or other panels, hobs not for heating purposes, ovens not for drying etc).

Kitchen climate

Kitchen furniture consist largely of timber products, which absorb or emit moisture through humidity variations. This condition is called expansion and contraction. It is said that wood “works”. Surface treatment can slow this action, but cannot totally prevent it.

Therefore, you must ensure an air humidity in your kitchen of 40% to 65%. Short-term overrun of between 2 to 3 days should have no ill effects. Therefore, the kitchen climate influences the function, safety and lifespan of your kitchen.

Cleaning and maintenance

Attention: Do not use steam cleaning appliances!

- Wood veneer surfaces (Solid wood and veneered surfaces)

Wood is a natural product. It lives, or – as the experts say - it works. Because of changing humidity, it expands or shrinks, possibly producing slight mis-alignment on solid wood frame connections. As a natural material, wood has differences in colour and structure which are perfectly normal and seemingly produce a change in appearance. These differences, being ruled by nature, are therefore no reason for complaint.

These individual features give every wooden kitchen its very own character and emphasize the natural beauty of the material.

All wood veneer surfaces are lacquered with high quality, mainly UV-hardened lacquer systems on an acrylate-PU-base. They are therefore maintenance friendly and largely insensitive to common household fluids.

It is not possible to achieve a total light-fastness for wood surfaces. Over the years light and other environmental influences will effect colour deviations in time, these are no cause for complaint. A natural patina enhances the beauty of this natural wood.

All surfaces should be wiped with a dry duster. For cleaning stubborn dirt on the veneered surfaces, a damp chamois leather or a fine, damp sponge cloth (not wet) can be used. A mild, non-scouring detergent may also be used. It is important to always wipe in grain direction so that any possible dirt can be wiped out of the pores. It is also important to wipe over carefully with a dry lint-free soft cloth. Be careful when using furniture polish. These can cause changes to the lacquered surface. Also Unsuitable are ammonia based cleaning agents, acetone as well as nitro- or resin-thinners or –cleaning detergents.

- Colour lacquered surfaces (Fronts, carcass components accessories)

Lacquered fronts are treated with special lacquers in several processes, which have been developed to the latest level of technology for heavily stressed surfaces. They are subject to light and heat influences and thus, in a natural ageing process, will slowly darken in time. External influences such as smoke, grime and steam can lead to a discolouring of the surface. We therefore recommend

regular cleaning and care for lacquered fronts. No specific cleaning agents are necessary for colour lacquered surfaces.

Just use soft, non-abrasive common cleaning agents (e.g. mild detergents) diluted in water.

It is essential to dry immediately with a soft cloth.

- Acrylic surfaces (Fronts)

These acrylic surfaces can be cleaned without any problem with lightly soapy water. Do not use abrasive, alcoholic cleaning or glass cleaning materials!

- Laminate surfaces with melamine resin or foil coating (Fronts and carcase components)

These laminate surfaces can be cleaned trouble-free with common household cleaning agents for plastic furniture. The cleaning agents diluted in water should be applied with a soft damp cloth. You can also use common household glass cleaner.

Matt or super matt surfaces are more susceptible to dirt through the special surface texture than smooth fronts.

Dirt must be removed immediately so that it does not get too dry and adhere to the textured surface, which would make it much harder or extremely difficult to remove.

Attention: No aggressive or abrasive agents or "solvent-containing glass cleaning liquids" should be used!

- Plastic components (Polystrol, PVC, Makrolon, Acrylics etc.)

Cutlery trays, plastic inserts, canisters, plastic profiles etc. can be cleaned with a mild cleaning liquid or detergent using a damp cloth. An immediate wiping dry is recommended. Aggressive or abrasive cleaning agents must not be used.

Attention: All nitro- or synthetic resin thinners or similar cleaning agents can cause damage to the plastic components and should be avoided.

- Stainless Steel surfaces

In general: clean with a sponge or fleece cloth, using washing-up liquid. Strong and stubborn grease marks, smudges, spots or rust film can be removed with standard metal polish agents. Clean thoroughly with a damp cloth. Do not use chloride-, iodine or bromide-containing cleaning agents

as these substances can destroy the applied protective layer. Please use a cutting board in order to avoid scratches. Always use a worktop saver for hot pots and pans!

- Aluminium, anodized and chromed metal parts (Grip rails, handles, wire baskets etc.)

We recommend warm water with a dash of washing up liquid for daily cleaning and care. Tougher stains can be wiped away with a cloth and diluted washing up liquid. Strong acid and alkaline cleaning products must not be used, they will damage the surface. Abrasive agents, steel wool, sand-paper etc. must not be used for cleaning.

- Powder-coated and lacquered metal parts (drawers and pullout parts, pullout-frames, handles, hinges etc.)

Use only common household detergents for cleaning and care. Do not use aggressive, solvent-based or abrasive cleaners, or any chromium cleaning agents!

- Cupboard interior

For cleaning of cupboard interiors, shelves, drawers and all components use damp cloths or a chamois leather, perhaps with addition of a little methylated spirit. You can also use common household liquid cleaner (glass cleaner). After cleaning always wipe over with a fluffy dry cloth.