

MAINTENANCE OF CHAIRS AND TABLES

SAVIR DESIGN STUDIO | 2022

MAINTENANCE GUIDE CHAIRS

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

We recommend regular retightening of all removable parts to maintain optimal function.

FURNITURE FABRICS

Our furniture is produced in a myriad of materials and fabric mixtures, depending on your wishes and needs. All furniture becomes dirty, and regular cleaning is important to maintain a nice upholstery and extend the life of the fabric. The initial flame retardant properties of the substance are reduced in addition of dust and dirt.

Wool is a natural animal fiber and one of the best raw materials for furniture textiles due to its properties to withstand wear and dirt. In addition, wool contains natural lanolin, which contributes to extra protection of the fabric. Wool is also elastic, but always returns to its original shape and therefore does not make permanent immersions in the soft cushion of the seat. If you drop a glow from a match or cigarette, it will only leave a sweaty mark that can be brushed off.

Synthetic fibers such as nylon and polyester (including microfiber) are extremely durable and elastic like wool. A lit cigarette, which is removed immediately, will, usually, only leave a small hole. Due to the chemical composition of the fibers, trevira, which is a special form of polyester, is permanently fire-retardant - even after repeated cleaning and prolonged use.

Vacuum once a week at medium strength. Non-greasy stains are removed by dabbing with a lint-free cloth or sponge soaked in clean, warm water. For more stubborn stains, you can add a little mild soap or dish soap to the water. Then dab over the surface with clean water.

Recipe for soap solution: ¼ soap shavings for 1 liter of warm water, cool before use.

Detergent: Max. 1 tsp. dishwashing liquid for 1 liter of water.

NB. Do not rub the textiles hard as this may cause discoloration or damage.

LEATHER FURNITURE

Our leather upholstered furniture is produced in a wide range of modern colors and complies with the strictest rules and EU directives concerning the use and presence of PCP, CFC, Chrome IV and AZO dyes in the tanning process. The material also meets the requirements according to 8191:1 (butane gas), ISO 8191:2 (glowing cigarette) EN1021 1 & 2 California 117 and IMO A652(16).

There are many benefits to the leather surface. The skin is characterized by a beautiful, natural appearance and is extremely durable.

Wipe with a clean, lint-free cloth and a cleaning product for leather or a soft cloth wrung out in demineralized or boiled, cold water. Dry quickly afterwards to avoid stains on the surface. Do not vacuum as this may scratch the surface.

NB. Cleaning and care products must be made to leather cleaning and must not contain soap or lime.

Especially for padding with TRIUMPH CRIB5®: Withstands spraying with ethanol- or chlorine-containing agents.

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WOOD SHELLS

Wood shells (wood laminate with lacquered surface) provide good seating comfort and are easy to maintain.

Wipe the shell with a clean cloth wrung out in warm water with a neutral detergent. The shell is subsequently wiped with a clean, dry cloth to avoid streaks or stains.

POLYPROPYLENE SHELLS

Polypropylene shells, like the wooden shells, provide good seating comfort and are easy to maintain.

Wipe the shell with a clean cloth wrung out in warm water with a neutral detergent. The shell is subsequently wiped with a clean, dry cloth to avoid streaks or stains.

Important: Do not use cleaning agents that contain ethanol, alcohol or chlorine as these may remove the paint coating and damage the surface.

PUR (POLYURETHANE)

PUR has a special bacteria-resistant surface.

PUR chair backs/seats can be cleaned with a mild soap solution (pH 2-9.5).

Important: Do not use cleaning agents that contain ethanol, alcohol or chlorine as these may remove the paint coating and damage the surface.

GAS CYLINDER

We recommend that you regularly clean and lubricate the gas cylinder to maintain an effortless raising and lowering function.

1. Raise the chair to the upper position.
2. Wipe inner tube/gas spring with a cloth to remove old dirt and lubricant.
3. Lubricate inner tube/gas spring on all surfaces with a new layer of lubricant e.g. Würth HHS 2000.
4. Raise and lower the seat from the top to the bottom position 10 times so that the lubricant is distributed in an even layer.

Important: Do not degrease the inner tube, as this will prevent the optimal raising/lowering function.

CASTORS

Castors should be inspected and cleaned at regular intervals for any thread residue or the like to maintain the optimal scroll function.

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LACQUERED SURFACES

Wipe with a clean, dry cloth or cloth wrung out in clean soapy water or dishwashing detergent on dirtier surfaces. Then wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid streaks and stains.

METAL SURFACES

The metals we most often use for our furniture are aluminum and stainless, chrome-plated or painted, steel, all of which are resistant to dirt and liquids.

Wipe dry with a cloth dipped in dishwashing liquid. Then wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to avoid streaks and stains. Aluminum, chrome and stainless steel can be wiped with a cloth with denatured alcohol. Benzine for cleaning can be used to remove marks after shoes and the like.

NB. Fire hazard, ventilation and other safety precautions when using strong cleaning products.

LINOLEUM SURFACES

Use a cloth soaked in clean water for daily cleaning. Wipe with a dry cloth. Soap shavings can be used if the table top is very dirty. The soap shavings will also leave a thin dirt-repellent film, which prevents unnecessary wear.

Important: Avoid detergent, brown soap and ammonia-containing cleaners, as these will attack the surface.

LAMINATE SURFACES

We often use laminate for our table tops, as it is resistant to scratches and dents and can withstand everyday wear and tear. However, the table top should never be used as a direct cutting board.

For daily cleaning of laminate countertops, wiping with a cloth hard wrung out in hand warm water is recommended, followed by wiping with a clean, dry cloth. A more thorough cleaning can be done with sulfo (a few drops of sulfo per 1 liter of water). Wipe with a clean, damp cloth to leave no sulfur ester and finish with a clean, dry cloth. Do not use scouring powder and nylon sponges, as they will often dull or scratch the laminate.

For more thorough cleaning, first clean with a degreasing detergent that does not contain abrasives. Then remove the detergent with a cloth soaked in clean water to avoid stains and finish with a clean, dry cloth. Avoid water and harsh cleaners on the wooden edges. These are wiped with a cloth soaked in clean water and wiped with a clean, dry cloth.