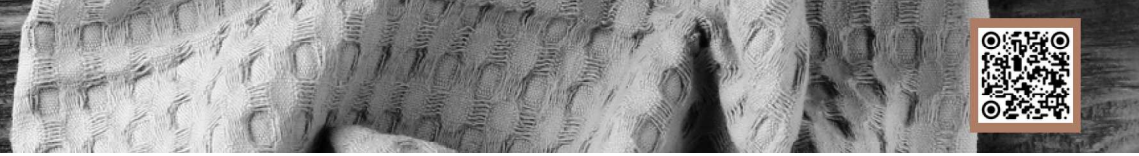
CARE INSTRUCTIONS



Congratulations on purchasing high-quality solid wood furniture. Every item is one of a kind. Wood is a natural, living material, and its unique character is part of its charm. Because of this, slight warping or small cracks may occur over time — this is completely normal. A natural movement of 0.6–1.2% is expected and not considered a defect.

To ensure you enjoy your product for a long time, please follow these guidelines:

Acclimatization
Solid wood is a living material, so avoid extreme temperature fluctuations. Gradual cooling and heating of the rooms prevent cracks in the solid wood furniture. We recommend a room humidity level of 45 - 60%.

Heat and Humidity
Avoid heat and humidity: Solid wood is sensitive to extreme heat and moisture. Do not place hot items directly on the surface without a coaster, and ensure that the furniture is not in environments that are too damp or too dry.

Light Sensitivity
Protection from sunlight: Direct sunlight changes the color of the wood.

Tolerances
Solid wood furniture has certain tolerances both due to the material itself and due to manufacturing processes. This can result in small deviations in color and structure. These tolerances are not defects but rather unique characteristics of a natural product. These features do not affect the functionality of the furniture.

MATERIAL NOTES

The **swelling and shrinking of wood,** also known as **expansion and contraction**, are natural reactions of the wood to changes in moisture and temperature conditions in its environment.

1. Swelling (Expansion)
- Wood absorbs moisture from the surroundings when the humidity increases.
- When wood absorbs water, it swells and becomes larger.
- This often causes the wood to expand, which can lead to tensions and distortions.
- Furniture pieces may warp, or doors and drawers may become stiff.

2. Shrinking (Drying)
- When the humidity decreases, wood releases the absorbed moisture.
- The wood shrinks, contracts, and becomes smaller.
- If the humidity remains below 45% for an extended period, this may lead to joints widening or cracks appearing in the wood, which does not constitute a valid complaint.
- An optimal room temperature is between 18 – 23°C. In this range, the wood moisture is between 7 – 10%, which means the wood hardly shrinks or swells.

The effects of swelling and shrinking depend on various factors, such as the wood type, drying method, moisture conditions, and the construction of the wood product.

To minimize the effects of swelling and shrinking and extend the lifespan of wood products, it's important to monitor humidity levels. Keep the room humidity constant, ideally between 45% and 60%. Depending on the need, you can use humidifiers or dehumidifiers to regulate room humidity.

It's important to understand that the expansion and contraction of wood is a natural process and cannot be fully avoided. However, with proper care and precautions, you can minimize the effects and prevent warping of surfaces.



CARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOLID WOOD FURNITURE

Caring for solid wood furniture is essential to maintain its beauty and longevity.

Here are some **care instructions for solid wood with oiled surfaces:**

1. Dust Removal:
Use a soft cloth or a dust brush to regularly remove dust.

2. Cleaning:
If necessary, you can use mild soap or special wood cleaners to remove stains or dirt. Be sure not to soak the wood, as moisture can cause damage. Always wipe in the direction of the wood grain to avoid scratches. Avoid placing wet or damp items on solid wood furniture, as this can cause stains and deformation.

3. Scratches and Dents:
To prevent scratches, use coasters or placemats when placing items on solid wood furniture. Avoid dragging heavy or hard objects across the wood, as this can cause dents. For stubborn scratches or stains, you may need to use fine sandpaper or abrasive paper. In such cases, gently sand the affected area in the direction of the grain to avoid unevenness.

Remove the sanding residue completely and then treat the surface with the oil care product, which is available from us.

To remove pressure marks in solid wood, you can try to fix them with a heat treatment. Place a damp cloth over the affected area and use an iron to generate heat, pressing the affected area for 10-30 seconds without damaging the wood with the hot metal.e das Holz mit dem heißen Metall zu beschädigen.

Caution: Only apply to oiled surfaces.

4. Maintenance:
Depending on usage and the environment, it may be necessary to reseal or re-oil solid wood furniture as needed. This protects the wood from moisture and scratches and gives it a fresh appearance. Be sure to soak and dispose of all oil-soaked cloths and cleaning pads after use, as they may pose a risk of spontaneous combustion. Please refer to the instructions on the bottles and in the care manual.

For lacquered or untreated surfaces, we recommend:

1. Regular Dusting: Use a soft cloth or a dust brush.

2. Gentle Cleaning with Mild Soapy Water: Use mild soapy water to remove stains or dirt. Do not use harsh cleaning agents or abrasive materials. Be sure the wood does not get soaked.

3. Remove Stains Quickly: This helps prevent the stain from penetrating the finish.

TYPES OF STAINS

Wine: Immediately blot to prevent the wine from soaking into the wood. Use a special wood cleaner if the stain remains. After cleaning, treat and polish the spot.

Fat: Mix warm water with a few drops of mild dish soap and gently wipe the fat stain. Dry the cleaned area with a clean, dry cloth.

Water: No problem! Most water stains will disappear on their own or blend with the grain. If not, simply treat with wood oil.

Wax: Let the wax cool and harden. Then carefully remove the wax. If any wax marks remain, cover the area with a piece of kitchen paper and hold a hairdryer above it. The hot air warms the absorbed wax, which will be absorbed by the kitchen paper. If needed, treat with wood oil.

Coffee: Quickly wipe with a damp cloth and a few drops of dish soap. Repeat if necessary.

If the stain still cannot be removed, there is always the option to sand the surface and, if necessary, re-oil it for oiled and untreated surfaces.

FABRIC TYPES:

Microfiber/Polyester: Use a soft cloth and lukewarm water with a bit of dish soap to gently wipe against the grain of the microfiber. It is important to use only damp, not wet, cloths and to blot the fabric dry after cleaning, or vacuum if necessary.

Cotton: Brush or vacuum the fabric to remove loose dirt. Treat stains with mild cleaning agents and water, gently blotting the stain. Let the fabric air dry afterwards.

Linen: Remove coarse dirt with a soft brush. Then gently blot the stain several times with lukewarm water and mild cleaning agents. Use a soft cloth for this and allow the fabric to air dry.

Leather: Use a gentle cleaning agent and a soft cloth to blot stains. Wipe the fabric with a slightly damp cloth to preserve its shine. Let the leather dry slightly, avoiding direct sunlight or heat sources. Leather Care: Occasionally use leather care products to keep the leather supple.

Other Notes

Adjusting Hinges:
For proper functionality of your furniture, you can adjust the hinges. Carefully loosen the screw to adjust the height and side position of the door. Align the door and tighten the screws. Check the door and repeat the process until it is properly aligned.

Tightening Screws:
Regularly tightening screws is important to ensure the stability and safety of furniture or other structures. Use the correct tools and make sure the screws are tight, but not overly tightened to avoid damage.

Maximum Load:
Please observe the specified maximum load for our furniture to avoid damage and ensure proper function. Do not overload and distribute the weight evenly to ensure durability.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at info@3s-frankenmoebel.de.

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