

ENEA products are comprised of a wide variety of metallic, plastic, upholstered and glass materials, etc. Follow the advice described below to keep your ENEA products looking as good as the day you purchased them for many years to come.

ENEA always recommends the use of neutral pH and environmentally friendly cleaning products.

- Clean surfaces with a damp cloth and a mild cleaning product.
- Next, dry quickly with care.
- Do not use abrasive products such as acetone, bleach, solvents, etc.
- Keep away from direct sources of heat.
- Do not expose to direct sunlight.

1. WOOD

1.1. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Individual characteristics and natural variations in wood make each piece of wooden furniture unique. Follow the advice described below to keep your ENEA products looking as good as the day you purchased them for many years to come.

- Regularly wipe off any dust from wood finishes to avoid any build-up and subsequent loss of shine.
- Wipe the entire wooden surface over with a damp cloth containing a mild cleaning product. Follow the direction of the grain.
- Carefully dry with a cleaning cloth.

Keep wooden surfaces free of water residues. Use a non-abrasive cleaning agent.

1.2. CLEANING

Drinks: Remove the liquid with a damp cleaning cloth and dry.

Water: Dry the surface with a sponge.

Grease: Wipe over with a damp sponge and cleaning agent, rinse and let dry.

Ink: Clean immediately with alcohol or lemon juice. Some permanent markers can leave ring marks on the wood if cleaning is not properly done.

1.3. IMPORTANT ADVICE

- Always clean with a damp cloth in the direction of the grain.
- Use coasters under hot objects.
- Avoid contact with extremely cold or hot objects.
- Do not drag objects, lift them instead.
- Immediately remove all liquids that accidentally fall on surfaces by blotting them dry.
- Use a protective mat when writing.

- DO NOT use paper towels as they can scratch the surface.
- DO NOT clean the wood against the grain.
- DO NOT expose wooden furniture to extreme temperatures or humidity variations; avoid placing them near radiators, air-conditioning vents, humidifiers, etc.
- DO NOT expose the furniture to direct sunlight.
- DO NOT use harsh solvents.
- DO NOT use glass cleaners or waxes.
- DO NOT use furniture polishes, as they build up layers that trap dirt and particles which can scratch surfaces and damage their appearance.
- DO NOT allow liquids to come into contact with the wood.

2. UPHOLSTERY

2.1. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Most upholstery only requires regular vacuuming. With the right maintenance, it can look new despite the passage of time. Small stains can be removed with a white eraser.

Upholstery

Occasionally wipe off the dust with a damp cloth without getting the leather wet or applying any pressure.

Do not place leather products near direct sources of heat (minimum 30 cm distance) to avoid the leather drying out and then becoming brittle or hard.

We recommend treating the leather with a mild cleaning product twice a year so that it stays soft and flexible and also maintains its natural protective layer against water and grease.

Leather

Do not continuously expose to sunlight as this may reduce the quality of the leather.

Vacuum to remove dust and fluff.

Stains from particles of skin can be removed with compressed air or with a heavy duty industrial vacuum cleaner.

2.2. CLEANING

We recommend the use of special liquid or foam leather cleaning products.

Water

Leather _ Dry immediately, clean with a damp cleaning cloth and diluted white vinegar, and then rinse off with water.

Upholstery_ Clean immediately with an absorbent cloth. Avoid any rings forming by using a clean absorbent cloth and cleaning from the outside edge towards the middle of the stain.

Grease

Grease, ballpoint pen, glue, paints and varnishes, other chemical products_ Use a cloth with some methylated spirit. Do not smoke. Ventilate room.

Drinks

Use a mixture of two thirds methylated spirit and one third vinegar.

Ink

Pen ink_ Wipe gently with a damp cloth to absorb the ink. Then use a cleaning cloth with soap and alkali and rinse. Be particularly careful with fabrics that contain acrylic, polyamide and polypropylene.

Wax

Once the wax is hard, scrape the top layer off. Place an absorbent paper towel on the stain and iron over it with a medium heat to absorb the residue.

Rust

Use a special rust stain removing product and then rinse off.

Chewing gum

Use a special freeze spray chewing gum remover (or an ice-cube).

2.3. IMPORTANT ADVICE

- Clean regularly.
 - Act quickly in the event of a liquid spill.
 - Use the right products for the right situation.
 - Test cleaning products in an inconspicuous area.
 - If the stain is dry, dry clean.
 - If in doubt, consult a specialist before you attempt anything.
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- DO NOT use bleach for cleaning upholstery.
 - DO NOT use abrasive sponges or cleaning cloths.
 - DO NOT allow any water to soak into the foam under the upholstery.
 - DO NOT use any solvents, stain removers, turpentine or shoe-polish on leather.

- DO NOT rub surfaces.

3. OTHER MATERIALS

Glass

Use a window cleaner spray and wipe with a cleaning cloth.

Lacquered or painted components

Use lukewarm water and neutral soap then dry with a cleaning cloth.

Metallic components

Use lukewarm water and neutral soap then dry with a cleaning cloth.

Plastic components

Use lukewarm water and neutral soap then dry with a cleaning cloth.