

HAJJJ

PRODUCTS CARE AND MAINTENANCE

INTERIOR

FABRICS

Use only a soft cloth to remove dust, avoiding vacuum cleaners. In case of stains, try to act quickly and clean with a white cloth moistened with warm water (cleaning from the edges towards the center). Do not use detergent directly on the fabric. Air dry. Do not iron or steam. ATTENTION: do not store covers in hermetically sealed containers after washing.

LEATHER

For daily maintenance, use a soft cotton cloth to remove dust. In case of stains, intervene immediately and treat the surface with a clean white cloth moistened with warm water (from the edges towards the center). Do not rub the surface too hard. Strictly avoid solvents or alcohol. For stains, use absorbent paper without applying pressure to prevent the substance from penetrating. Then remove the stain with a clean cloth moistened with water and a small amount of mild soap. Air dry, never directly under sunlight. Use specific grease-free cleaning products at least twice a year.

SADDLE-HIDE

Gently clean with cotton or another soft material dampened with a 3% solution of mild wool detergent. Moisten a cloth with cold water and wring it out. Try to remove the detergent using a damp cloth.

WOOD

Remove dust with a damp cloth. Use specific wood cleaning products. Take utmost care when cleaning to avoid scratching the surface. Direct exposure to sunlight may alter the wood's color. Avoid products containing alcohol, acetone, ammonia, chlorine, and solvents, as well as any abrasive products and furniture wax.

LACQUERS

Remove dust with a damp cloth. Direct exposure to sunlight may alter the color of the lacquer. Avoid products containing alcohol, acetone, ammonia, chlorine, and solvents.

METALS

Remove dust with a damp cloth. Use specific wood cleaning products. Take utmost care when cleaning to avoid scratching the surface. Direct exposure to sunlight may alter the wood's color. Avoid products containing alcohol, acetone, ammonia, chlorine, and solvents, as well as any abrasive products and furniture wax.

MARBLE

Remove dust with a damp cloth. In case of stains caused by liquids or greasy substances, immediately eliminate the dirt with an absorbent cloth and then pass a cloth moistened with warm water over the entire surface. Take utmost care when performing these operations to avoid scratching the surface. Do not use products containing alcohol, acetone, ammonia, chlorine, or solvents, as well as any abrasive products and furniture wax, as they may damage the material. Marble, onyx, and natural stones are natural materials, whose characteristics remain unchanged at every stage of work. Thus, the grain and tones may show some differences: these should not be considered imperfections but rather features that emphasize the uniqueness of the product. The countertops receive a stain-resistant treatment that, however, does not guarantee total protection against stains.

GLASS

Remove dust with a damp cloth. The glass part should be cleaned with alcohol diluted in water or glass cleaner and then dried with a soft cloth. Take utmost care when performing these operations to avoid scratching the surface. Avoid using products containing acetone, ammonia, chlorine, and solvents, any abrasive products, and furniture wax.

CARPETS

The appearance of pilling is typical of natural fibers. For daily cleaning, use a vacuum cleaner at a low suction capacity, not exceeding 100 watts. Do not use any rotating brush cleaner, as it could damage and weaken the fibers. In case of stains, clean with mild soap or dry shampoo. Color and grease stains should be treated immediately with detergent, while acidic fluids should be rinsed with clean water. For difficult stains, we recommend washing the carpet in a specialized laundry service that can ensure proper treatment. Do not wash the carpet at home or use any household cleaning/washing equipment, as these can permanently alter the appearance of the carpet. Do not store or clean the carpet while sealed, as wool does not tolerate constant humidity. Do not expose the carpet to direct sunlight, as it may fade over time. Moisture stains are easier to remove when still wet, as the substance has not been fully absorbed by the fibers. We recommend that liquid be absorbed with a sponge as quickly as possible, using a cotton cloth or an absorbent paper towel. Also, take care to remove solids by gently scraping them off with a knife blade or a spoon to avoid damaging the fibers. Be careful not to rub or scrape the stain. We recommend gently cleaning the outer part of the stain and then the inner part from the back.

Stain Types

- **Alcohol:** 5% vinegar solution, 20% shampoo, 75% water, applied gently.
- **Beer:** 5% vinegar solution, 20% shampoo, 75% water, applied gently.
- **Coffee / Tea:** 10% ammonia solution, 20% shampoo, 70% water, applied gently.
- **Wine:** Dab gently with a cloth or absorbent paper towel, followed by applying a solution of 50% vinegar and 50% water.
- **Sauces and Oil:** Apply water and alcohol, followed (if necessary) by a 5% vinegar, 20% shampoo, 75% water solution.
- **Blood (dry stains):** 5% ammonia solution, use a cloth soaked in vinegar (never use hot water) to gently rub.

- **Blood (fresh stains):** Cold water and salt, rub gently.
- **Cola:** 5% vinegar solution, 20% shampoo, 75% water, applied gently.
- **Chocolate:** 5% ammonia and 95% warm water solution, applied gently.
- **Butter:** Place a cloth over the stain and run a warm iron (below 100 °C) over it to absorb the stain into the cloth, then apply a 5% vinegar, 20% shampoo, and 75% water solution.
- **Egg:** Shampoo, cold water, vinegar, or 5% ammonia solution, applied gently.
- **Urine:** Warm water, detergent, and vinegar, rub gently.
- **Ink:** Absorb with a cloth or paper towel, apply pure alcohol and let it evaporate, then apply a 5% vinegar, 20% shampoo, 75% water solution. After drying, clean with a vacuum cleaner. Dilute one tablespoon of ammonia in a liter of warm water and apply with a cloth.
- **Paraffin and Wax:** Absorb with a paper towel and then use a stain remover.

CUSHIONS

It is important to shake them frequently. It is recommended to change the position of seat and back cushions, swapping those with higher usage with those of lower usage. Goose feather-filled cushions should be "shaken" periodically, tapping them gently with your hands and leaving them in the open air so that the filling settles evenly, avoiding flattening and wrinkles.

FURS

We advise against home washing or using any household appliance to clean or remove stains. It is necessary to have the garment dry-cleaned. Avoid using water, detergents, or dry foam products.

CORDS

The woven polypropylene cord is made from mold-resistant antibacterial materials that are completely recyclable. It is highly resistant to fungi, bacteria, sunlight, saltwater, chlorine, acids, and sunscreen lotions. For washing, use lukewarm water and disinfect with a 70% hydroalcoholic solution.

OUTDOOR

For daily cleaning, use a soft cloth to remove dust. Avoid vacuum cleaners as they may damage the padding and upholstery. For stains, act as quickly as possible and treat the surface with a clean white cloth dampened with lukewarm water. Do not apply detergent directly to the fabric. Allow to air dry; do not steam. Iron at low temperatures after turning the cover inside out. Hand wash only; do not machine wash. Use temperatures not exceeding 30°C (86°F). Do not wring the cover. It is advisable to turn the covers inside out before washing. Use neutral soap without optical brighteners, as they can alter and modify colors.

SADDLE-HIDE

Gently clean with cotton or other soft material dampened with a 3% solution of neutral wool detergent. Moisten the cloth with cold water and wring out thoroughly. Apply a leather protector.

WOODS

Given exposure to the sun and the aging process, initial color tones may vary depending on geographic location. The color and finish highlight the inherent properties of the material, making it suitable for outdoor use. Use a damp cloth to remove dirt and dry with a soft cloth.

LACQUERED SURFACES

Use a soft, slightly damp cloth. Avoid strong detergents, corrosive chemicals, or abrasive sponges. Do not expose to direct heat sources, and do not place hot objects on this product.

METALS

Clean with water and neutral soap, being careful not to damage or scratch the painted surface. Do not use corrosive products that can erode the paint or alter the color.

MARBLES

Remove dust with a damp cloth. For stains caused by liquids or greasy substances, clean immediately. First, use an absorbent cloth, then pass a damp cloth with lukewarm water over the entire surface. Take utmost care during this process to avoid scratching the surface. Do not use products containing acetone, ammonia, chlorine, or solvents, abrasive products, or furniture wax, as they can damage the product. Due to the nature of the material, grain and color tones may show some variations: this is not a defect but a feature that emphasizes the product's uniqueness. Countertops receive an anti-stain treatment that, however, does not guarantee total protection against stains.

CARPETS

Wash with water and mild soap. Grease stains should be dried to prevent dirt from penetrating the fibers deeply. Tough stains can be treated with a steam cleaner at low temperature, kept at a distance of at least 30 cm to avoid damaging the seams. Cover and store carpets in a dry place when not in use. When moving carpets, avoid dragging to protect the seams. Do not dry clean or bleach.

CUSHIONS

Wash with water and mild soap. Grease stains should be dried to prevent dirt from penetrating the fibers deeply. Tough stains can be treated with a steam cleaner at low temperature, kept at a distance of at least 30 cm to avoid damaging the seams. Cover and store cushions in a dry place when not in use. When moving cushions, avoid dragging to protect the seams. Do not dry clean or bleach.

ROPES

Wash with lukewarm water and disinfect with a 70% hydroalcoholic solution.

CERAMIC

For daily care, clean the surface with a damp microfiber cloth. It is recommended to use a mild detergent with a soft sponge or microfiber cloth. Tougher stains can be removed by gently rubbing.

STONES

Remove dust with a damp cloth. For stains caused by liquids or greasy substances, clean immediately. First, use an absorbent cloth, then pass a damp cloth with lukewarm water over the entire surface. Do not use products containing acetone, ammonia, chlorine, or solvents, abrasive products, or furniture wax.

RUBBER

Avoid contact with free active chlorine (pure chlorine) and unsaturated oils and mineral salts like aluminum, chromium, and zinc. It is recommended to use a neutral detergent to clean the strap, then dry it with a soft cloth. Do not expose to direct heat and do not place hot objects on the products.

SYNTHETIC FIBER

For cleaning, it is recommended to use a soft, slightly damp cloth. Avoid strong detergents, corrosive chemicals, or abrasive sponges. Do not expose to direct heat sources, and do not place hot objects on these products.

STEEL

Clean with a soft cloth, being careful not to scratch or damage the varnished surface. Do not use corrosive products that can damage the varnish or alter its color.