

GET GARDEN READY

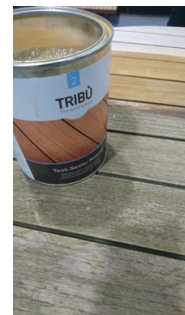


TIMBER

TEAK

Teak is pre-eminently the most suitable species of wood for outdoor furniture. It is a premium hardwood with a high resin and oil content, giving it extreme longevity, so it can be used outdoors without extra treatment. Good quality teak is heartwood which naturally contains plenty of protective oils.

- Clean with water and a soft soap using microfibre cloth or a non-abrasive sponge.
- For badly soiled furniture use a teak cleaner.
- Teak will naturally acquire a silver-grey patina through water ingress and exposure to sunlight. If you wish to recover some of the original colour or remove the silver-grey patina, it is possible to super clean and protect the timber. *



ADVICE Always leave teak uncovered when not in use.

IROKO

Iroko timber ranges from light yellow to dark brown so weathering may be less consistent than teak.

- Iroko is similar to teak in its durability and therefore its maintenance will be similar.

SASSAFRAS and CHESTNUT

A softer hardwood, these timbers will change in both colour and texture as they mature without affecting quality.

- Regularly clean the wood with a PH neutral detergent. A periodic treatment with a water-based product such as linseed oil will limit the natural ageing of the surface.



TIP Never use a pressure washer on timber furniture as this may roughen and open up the surface of the wood.

FABRICS

Exterior upholstery fabrics require regular care, this includes shaking off or lightly brushing away any dirt and checking for stains or any buildup of moisture or mould.

SOLUTION DYED ACRYLIC FABRICS.

This group includes Sunbrella™. The finish treatment applied to these fabrics repels liquids and dirt, making them easy to clean.

- Fabrics that cannot be removed for washing may be cleaned with a soft bristle brush and soapy water. Work the solution by lightly agitating the entire surface area of the fabric, moving from seam to seam, with a sponge or very soft bristle brush. Avoid scrubbing, and do not use a hard bristled brush or anything that will abrade the fabric.
- Add 50ml of bleach per litre of water in the case of very stubborn stains.
- Rinse the entire fabric thoroughly to remove all soap residue. Air dry.
- Some SDA fabrics can be machine washed in a gentle soap at 30°C, again, ideally air dry.



POLYOLEFIN LUXURY FABRICS

These new sophisticated fabrics, made of solution dyed polyolefin, are the perfect combination of ecology (100% recyclable), innovation and performance. They are resistant to water, fungus, stains and do not fade in sunlight. They are generally highly abrasion and pilling resistant.

- After use wipe or brush dirt away.
- Stains may be removed with clean water, or with a textile cleaner, then wash at 30°C. Air dry or light tumble.

ADVICE Never put all-weather cover over fabrics when damp especially in warm weather.

MESH FABRICS

These coated polyester fabrics are long-lasting and generally offer extremely high resistance to dirt, they are easy to maintain.

- Regularly wash the fabric with mild soap and water or with a specialised textiles cleaner.



ADVICE Do not use salt or chlorinated cleaning products because they may attack the frames or connections to the frame.

VITREOUS, CLAY + CEMENT

CERAMIC

Ceramics have been used for centuries for all kinds of purposes. Recent technology has evolved so rapidly that large surfaces can be made with ceramics. With their unique characteristics ceramics are ideally suited as basic material for table-tops. They are UV-resistant, frost-proof, extremely scratchproof and stain-repellent.

- Wash regularly with water and soap or with a specialised ceramics cleaner.



ADVICE Hand thrown tiles and glazed ceramics also require regular cleaning as above, importantly they should always be protected from frost and snow.

TERRACOTTA

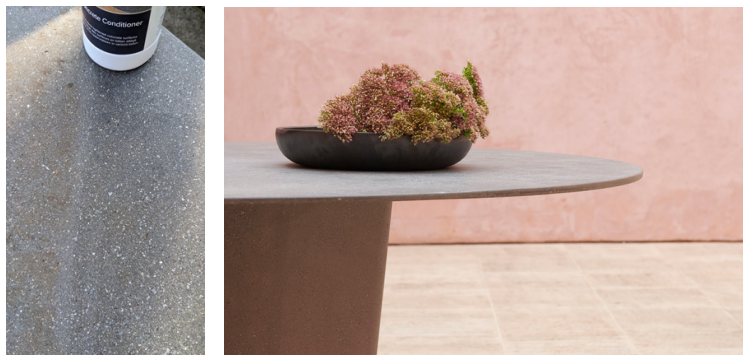
Not all terracotta is equal. Those with a high kaolin content that limits water absorption are generally frost resistant.

- Cleaning with soap and water using a medium brush will remove dirt. For strong, high kaolin pots, use a pressure washer.
- The addition of a mild bleach solution can remove algae stains.

LIGHTENED CONCRETE

The natural composition of this material does not guarantee sealing, remove stains promptly. Specialist cleaning products are available.

- Clean daily with warm water and mild soap using a microfibre cloth.
- Wipe stains immediately especially acids such as fruit juice or red wine.
- Oil, grease and wax can be removed with a specialist cleaner.
- Apply lightened concrete conditioner to maintain a lustrous finish



STONE

GRANITE

Granite is an igneous rock that is formed deep below the earth's surface by compression. Because the pressure below the Earth's surface is so high, granite is immensely hard. Granite is little porous and has good scratch resistance.

- Clean with water and pH neutral soap using a soft bristle brush or cloth.
- Treat with a protector to resist stains.

ADVICE Do not use aggressive detergents as they may they attack the lime in the stone.

MARBLE, LIMESTONE + TRAVERTINE

These stones are quarried, many will have 'intrusions', 'stains' or veining, some may include small fissures that require extra care.

- Use neutral detergent diluted in water applied with a soft bristle brush, sponge or micro fibre cloth.
- Some of these stones will have been preventively treated with anti-stain products, re-apply a protective layer of water based, dilutable, anti-stain product, to avoid staining and maintain and refresh the base treatment.

ADVICE Do not use alcohol or ammonia or products that contain acids and attack limestone.

TIP Always react promptly in the case of spilt wine, oil, coffee or fruit acids to avoid difficult staining.

METALS

ALUMINIUM

Aluminium is very resistant to corrosion, this resistance to corrosion is further increased by anodizing or powder-varnishing the aluminium.

- Wash down regularly with a garden hose.
- Clean aluminium with water and non-caustic, clear fluid detergent.

STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel is a metal that consists of various alloy elements. The main alloy element in stainless steel is iron (more than 50%), this is the basis of stainless steel. The other elements each have their own function: nickel gives stability and strength, chromium for resistance to rust, and molybdenum for extra rust-resistance in extreme conditions, such as in heavily contaminated areas.

- Wash with soap and water or a specialized inox cleaner.

TIP

A quick wipe with a light oil, including baby oil, will help to repel dirt or salts and bring a beautiful lustre to the material.

ZINC + BRASS (Burnished)

Burnished brass is highly resistant to corrosion and suitable for harsh environmental conditions. When sheet metal zinc is exposed to humidity, natural oxidation occurs and it forms its own protective armour.

- Clean with a simple microfiber cloth dampened with PH neutral detergent.



TIP Wipe down regularly to prevent any limescale build up.

ADVICE Do not use aggressive detergents or abrasive cloths.

RUGS

Most exterior rugs are produced in polyolefin or PVC polyester yarns. These will be woven into cords or braids or produced on a loom, some outdoor rugs are hand-tufted or even hand crocheted.

Regular maintenance of rugs is vital especially in unprotected areas, without this maintenance progressive deterioration will occur. It is recommended to store outdoor rugs in a dry place during winter month or prolonged periods without care.

- Regularly sweep or vacuum the carpet to remove any dirt or debris.
- In dry weather the rug can be cleaned carefully on a regular basis with lukewarm water. Add laundry detergent, if needed for spots of oil or grease, mildew, beer, coffee, berry juice or wine. First pre-spot the stain using a mild laundry detergent, then clean with a weaker mix of mild laundry detergent.
- Do not add any bleach. Rinse thoroughly and make sure that there is no residue under the rug after cleaning to avoid chemical reactions or a halo of soap residue as it dries.
- Air-dry and inspect the outdoor rug to make sure it is 100% clean.



ADVICE Do not steam clean unless recommended, do not use high pressure washers as this may break fibres and stitching.

TIP As with interior rugs, regularly turn (horizontally) to relieve areas from intense use or standing furniture.

TIP After washing, roll up the rug then stand it on end to assist draining. Open the rug then hang it or lay it flat to complete the drying process.