



MARELLI

O&M MANUAL

MARELLI

CARE INSTRUCTIONS



HOW TO TAKE CARE OF COFFEE TABLES WITH GLASS TOP

The glasses used for our table tops underwent the tempering process and are therefore highly resistant. In case of break, the fragments remain united or they break up into small harmless pieces.

1. In order to prevent accidental breaks of the glass top, we recommend not to place any very warm or very cold objects on the surfaces and not to hit them with hard and sharp objects.
2. If the glass top is broken or chipped, we recommend to replace it.
3. In order not to scratch the glass, please avoid to drag any object made of some hard material such as ceramic, porcelain, crystal or metal.
4. As far as the cleaning is concerned, remove dust by using a microfibre cloth, possibly one specific to clean glass.
5. Use a specific detergent for glass or mild soap diluted in water, taking care to wring out the cloth to avoid any glow. Do not use powder detergents or abrasive products that might scratch the glass.



HOW TO TAKE CARE OF COFFEE TABLES WITH METAL PARTS

1. Immediately remove the stains with a soft cloth.
2. Clean with water and diluted mild soap using a soft and non-abrasive cloth. Avoid rubbing vigorously.
3. Do not use abrasive products.
4. Rinse with water and accurately dry with a soft cloth.

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HOW TO TAKE CARE
OF UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE

MAINTENANCE UPHOLSTERY FABRIC

Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery textile looking its best and to prolong its life. Dust and dirt wear down the textile and also reduce its fire-retardant properties.

Normal cleaning

Vacuum frequently, ideally every week, at half power where appropriate. Wipe upholstery fabrics made from polyurethane with a dry or moist cloth. May also be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush.

It is usually recommended that upholstered furniture with normal commercial use should be cleaned 2–3 times a year. Upholsteries in private households usually need less frequent cleaning. Regular maintenance and cleaning removes dirt before it settles in the fabric and damages the fibres. Appropriate maintenance and regular cleaning can prolong the textile's life cycle and reduce costs for renovation and repair, replacement and disposal.

In order to ensure satisfying cleaning results, we recommend to contact a professional cleaning institute. Employing pH-neutral carbon dioxide solutions for cleaning is recommended because this method avoids the use of soap. A professional cleaning institute may also assist in working out maintenance schedules, which ensure that the fabrics are maintained properly so that a good indoor climate and a maximum duration of the upholsteries are achieved

Stain removal

Act quickly

Soak up liquids with an absorbent napkin or cloth
Scrape off hardened stains with spoon or dull knife
Any loose particles must be vacuum cleaned.

Use a sponge or white cloth wrung in clean warm water to remove the remaining stain. Regular sparkling water can also be used as the sparkles dissolve the dirt. Shake the bottle for a higher effect.

Do not over saturate the textile. Edge marks can be avoided by dabbing gently in circular motions towards the center of the stain and/or blow-drying it carefully on low speed.

Remove greasy stains by using an appropriate stain removal agent or solvent like white spirit/turpentine or benzine. Always follow the dosage recommended by the manufacturer.

In all cases, we recommend to test stain-removal agents on an inconspicuous area first, to see if there is any effect on the cover.

Make sure to let the fabric dry fully before use

Above guideline is purely recommendations and cannot guarantee complete stain removal. In all cases, we recommend to contact a professional dry cleaner. It is important to state whether the stain has already undergone treatment.

Felt like fabrics

Removing stains from these textiles can be difficult, as the fabric is being pressed after milling in order to achieve the felt-like surface.

Particularly on new woolen covers, the fibers will slightly rise when the fabric becomes moist. The moist area will appear darker. The darker area cannot be removed by pressing the textile but will be reduced by spraying water over the entire furniture piece and will also be even out during use.

Velour /chenille fabrics

Darker spots as a result of stain removal can occur. In addition pressure marks can occur during usage.

Spots and pressure marks can be removed by brushing the textile with a soft brush in moist condition. Moist the textile by placing a damp cloth on the whole surface or spraying with distilled water. Then brush in the pile direction with a soft brush. The pile can also be restored by steaming. Keep distance between steamer and textile. Let the textile dry completely before usage.

Characteristics of velour textiles

Please be aware that cotton velours are more sensitive than wool or mohair velours and our recommendations can not always guarantee the same results. Therefore, cotton velours textiles should be treated with special care during use.

Pressure marks are difficult to avoid even if the textile is used carefully. This is a typical property of velours and it is neither a defect nor a sign of low quality.

Velours textiles are generally more sensitive to wrong handling than flat-woven textiles. However, the recommendations above, a damp cloth or sprayed water and steam, are likely to remove most creases and pressure marks.

Extraction cleaning/carbonated cleaning

Extraction cleaning/carbonated cleaning is meant for major deep cleaning to be performed only when necessary. pH neutral carbon dioxide solutions are recommended as soap should not be used. It is important to use a suitable mouthpiece for upholstery fabrics as extraction cleaning is useable for both upholstery and carpets.

Make sure to let the fabric dry fully before use.

If the textile is glued attention must be paid to the temperature of the cleaning agent, max. 55-60°C is recommended. It is also important to avoid excess use of cleaning fluid, do not saturate the textile. If the fabric is very dirty it might be necessary to repeat cleaning.

We do not recommend a steam cleaner as the steam will force dirt deeper into the textile and will move up to the surface later.

Due to excess dye in jeans, dark jeans may leave stains on textiles; cleaning may not always lead to satisfying results.

Disinfection

Before disinfecting any textile, it should be thoroughly cleaned as recommended above. We recommend the following procedures to disinfect textile:

Wool Fabrics/ Natural fibers / Blends/ Polyester

Alcohol-based disinfectants / surgical spirit can be used without damaging the textile or changing the colour. Concentration should be between 70-85%.

Steam can be used for disinfecting however be aware that textiles must be exposed to steam for 2 min. Water based glue might therefore be dissolved.

Avoid household bleach and chlorine based cleaners.



CARE AND MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT LEATHER TYPES

In a normal domestic context, leather does not require a particular maintenance and should be cleaned only if necessary.

For cleaning the leather, we recommend to use a soft cloth moistened in water and mild soap.

Wipe using a slight circular motion, rinse with water and dry with a cloth.
Avoid to rub excessively.

Do not use any substance such as alcohol, acetone, ammonia, waxes and polishing sprays and, in general, any detergent if not specified by the tannery.

The use of inadequate products may cause permanent damage to the leather finish.

Attention: nubuk and aniline leathers can be cleaned only with a soft and dry cloth.
Any detergent may cause permanent damage to the leather.

FULL GRAIN ANILINE LEATHER

The surface of these leathers is coloured with transparent dyes, the grain is natural and well visible.

Aniline leather is the most natural looking leather with the unique surface characteristics of the hide remaining visible.

A light surface coating may be applied to enhance its appearance and offer slight protection against soiling.



Strengths:

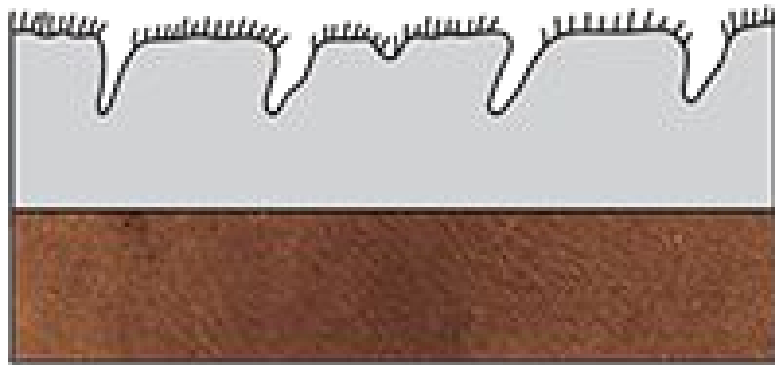
- Natural appearance
- Very soft and breathable
- Natural grain and visible surface characteristics

Weaknesses:

- Sensitive to sunlight and stains
- High price

NABUK LEATHER

Aniline dyed leather which has been slightly abraded on the grain surface to create a velvety finish.
This type of leather is quite delicate and not suitable for intensive use.



Strenghts:

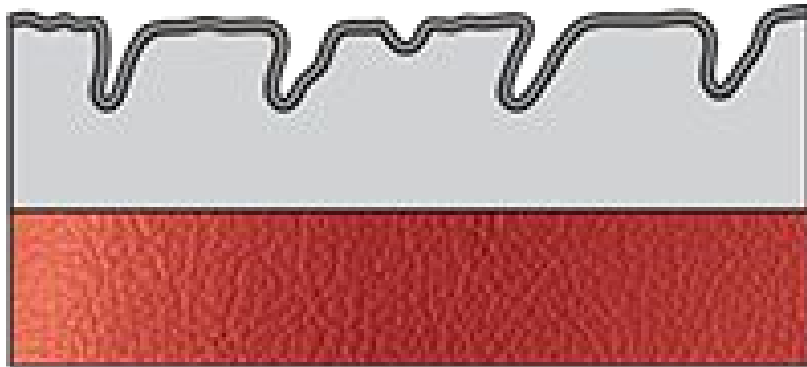
- Natural apprearance
- Soft touch
- Warm and breathable

Weaknesses:

- Sensitive to sunlight and stains
- High price

FULL GRAIN SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER

This kind of leather is more durable than aniline whilst still retaining a natural appearance, due to the application of a light surface coating which contains a small amount of pigments. This ensures consistent colour and imparts some stain resistance.



Strengths:

Natural appearance

Soft touch and breathable

Easier maintenance than aniline

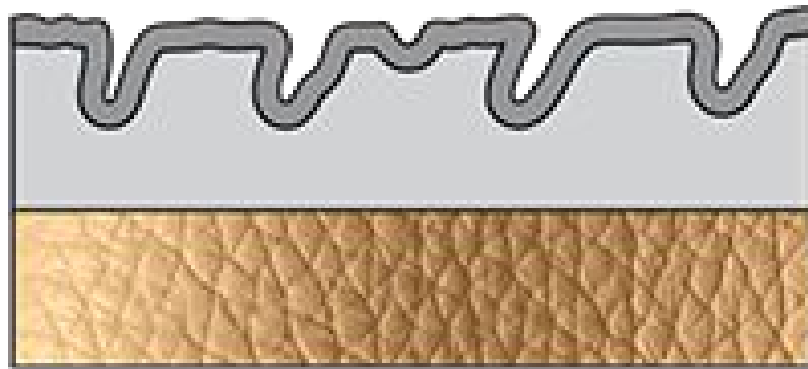
More resistant to sunlight and stains

Weaknesses:

Less soft than aniline leathers

PIGMENTED LEATHER

The grain is slightly sanded to eliminate small defects and is finished with the application of a polymer surface coating which contains pigments. The colour of the leather is uniform and concealing.



Strenghts:

Excellent resistance to sunlight and stainse

Easy maintenance

Good price

Weaknesses:

Less natural look and less soft in comparison with aniline leathers

	FULL GRAIN ANILINE LEATHER	NABUK LEATHER	FULL GRAIN SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER	PIGMENTED LEATHER
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Acquario	X			
Dollaro				X
Elite	X			
Lord			X	
Manhattan				X
Nabuk		X		
Nature	X			
New Jersey			X	
Olden				
Panama				X
Piumone			X	
Queen				X
Quero	X			
Sherwood	X			
Tivano	X			
Tribe	X			

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MARBLE AND STONE

**Technical Specifications
Care & Maintenance Instructions**

****PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PICTURES OF THE MARBLE BLOCKS ARE PURELY INDICATIVE, BECAUSE MARBLE IS A NATURAL MATERIAL WHICH IS NEVER UNIFORM AND THERE CAN BE CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DIFFERENT MARBLE BLOCKS OF THE SAME TYPE****

EMPERADOR BROWN

Emperador brown is a Spanish marble. It is a metamorphic rock consisting mainly in calcium carbonate. The Emperdor brown marble can have empty spaces inside, which are closed with resins and small- sized granulates of the same marble. It can present “orange mottles”, which are typical characteristics of this marble and therefore cannot be considered defects (see picture of the marble block, which shows that this is an original feature of the marble that is not filled in a second moment). Resining and filling processes, in the same colour as the marble or transparent, not orange, are carried out directly in the quarry after sawing the block.



CARRARA WHITE

Carrara white is an Italian marble. It is a metamorphic rock consisting mainly in calcium carbonate. The Carrara white, like the Calacatta gold and most white marbles coming from the Carrara area, can present some small holes called “taroli” in the local dialect.

The “taroli”, these small holes, are typical for dry, crystalline and clear materials. In the stone sector these holes are considered acceptable if the diametre is not larger than 5 mm. Therefore, the “taroli” are not considered defects but “a particular state of the marble nature” of some materials with a composition of more than 90% calcium carbonate and with an imbibition coefficient of approximately 0.02%.



MARQUINIA BLACK

Marquinia Black is a Spanish marble. It is a metamorphic rock consisting mainly in calcium carbonate, with a fine grane and an intense and very shiny black colour. It can have some veins running slightly obliquely and characterized by some white mottles with different size and intensity.



PERFETTO BROWN

Perfetto Brown is an Italian marble. It has a white background with significant polychrome veining. The white mottles are typical characteristics of the Perfetto brown marble and for this reason they cannot be considered defects (see pictures).



CALACATTA GOLD

Calacatta gold is an Italian marble with a saccharoid structure. It has a cream-white background and pale grey, golden-yellow or pinkish-brown veining.

Quarried in the Carrara area, in Versilia and in Garfagnana.

There are some different kinds of Calacatta gold marbles, depending on the extraction quarry, but all of them have in common the white and very clear background and the unique golden veining which can be delicate or wider and more intense.



BLACK & GOLD

Black & Gold is a marble coming from Pakistan. This solid marble is a limestone with a black micro crystalline structure, with golden-yellow veining.

Black with white and golden veins and blotches, the Black and Gold marble gives the opportunity of having a prestigious black and gold marble, highly requested in the luxury sector.



SERENA STONE

The Serena stone is a sandstone of Italian origin. It hasn't got any holes and micro-cracks, the interstitiums between the grains are completely filled with the fine crystalline component and with the carbonatic cement.



PIETRA DI BRERA

The Brera stone is a particular kind of compact (pure) micritic limestone, of beige colour, extracted from the Botticino quarries. The extreme compactness, the porosity and the low absorption values make it a kind of marble suitable for any use.



USE AND MAINTENANCE

The marble and stone tops of the Marelli tables are already provided with the Xstone (T3.121) anti- stain treatment when delivered.

We recommend to repeat the treatment once a year in case of very intensive use of the table. In this case, we can supply the Xstone treatment kit upon request and for a charge.

The product has to be distributed homogeneously over the whole surface, and the procedure has to be repeated three times within a few hours of each other.

The Xstone treatment is a protective anti-stain treatment, free of solvents, guaranteed for shiny and sanded surfaces.

The treatment loses its efficacy after some minutes if it gets into contact with agents with acydic pH, such as wine or lemon.

Therefore, the stains caused by these kind of agents should be removed with a humid cloth as soon as possible, in order to avoid damages that could then be restored only through a new sanding process.

The time of exposure of the various agents in contact with the tops is very important; the treatments protect the surfaces only for a lapse of time of maximum 12 hours.

Marble and stone are natural materials, therefore we strongly suggest to remove the stains as fast as possible.

We also recommend not to use acydic and alkaline products.

For ordinary maintenance we suggest to use a humid multi fibre cloth if the surface is clean. In case of stains, please use DETERGENTS WITH pH between 6 and 7.5, and a multi fibre cloth.

We can supply a specific detergent for natural marble and stone surfaces upon request and for a charge.



TILT WATCH DETECTOR AND MARBLE TOPS HANDLING

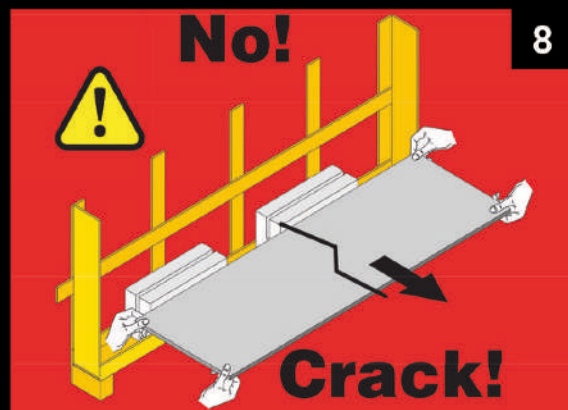
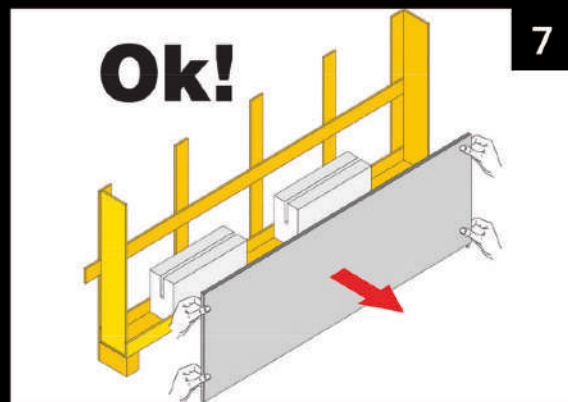
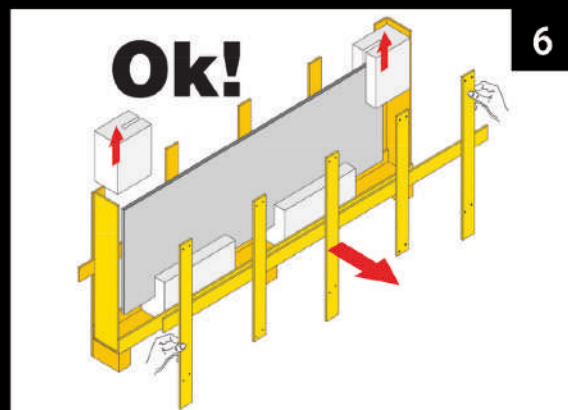
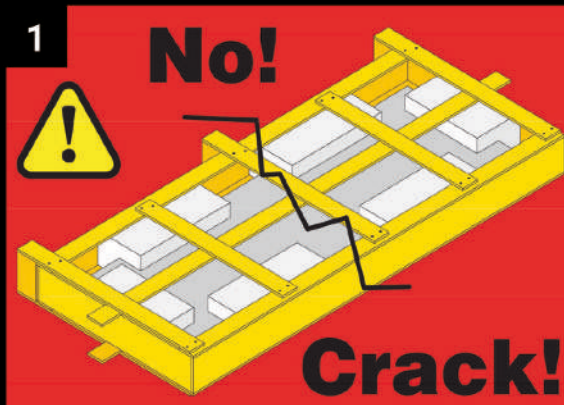
All the marble tops of our dining and coffee tables with a diameter of more than 80 cm are packed and shipped separately in wooden cracks equipped with Tilt Watch Detector, in order to check that marbles are carried and handled correctly from our warehouse until delivery to the end customer.

All the cracks must be carefully kept in vertical position because marble, if laid horizontally, is put under tension and risks of breaking, especially in the weaker spots.

Therefore it is responsibility of customers, upon receipt of the goods, to check that the Tilt Watch Detector is in the correct position (see picture) and, if not, to sign the CMR with reserve. Only in this way the carrier's insurance will be held liable for the damage. Without reserve on the CMR, the costs to repair the damage will be charged to the customer.

However, it has to be clear that a Tilt Watch Detector in a non-correct position does not necessarily mean that marble is broken.

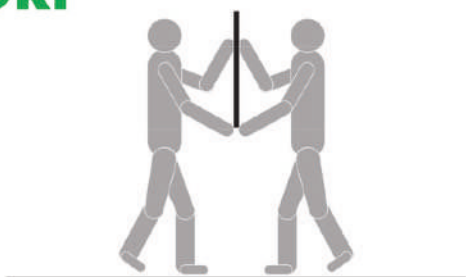
It is important to stress that marble tops must be kept in vertical position also during unpacking, until final assembling (see sheets).



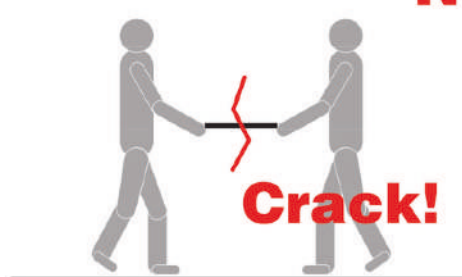
MOVIMENTAZIONE PIANI DI LAVORO WORKTOPS HANDLING



Ok!



No!



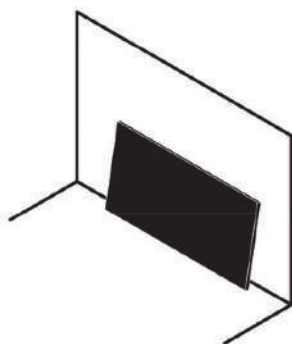
Ok!



No!

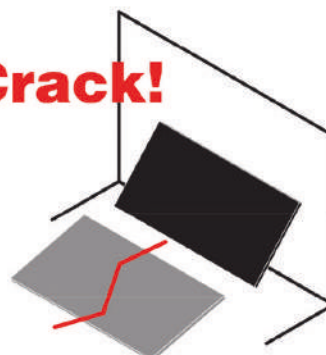


Ok!



No!

Crack!



MOVIMENTAZIONE PIANI DI LAVORO WORKTOPS HANDLING





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