



Dining Chair Care Guide

Strong, direct sunlight can affect the colour of your chairs, so try to avoid this if you can.

Rotate your chairs around the table to ensure even wear, especially if some chairs are in direct sunlight.

Don't store chairs in a conservatory, or area with excessively dry or humid conditions.

Use a vacuum cleaner to remove dust from the chairs.

Always lift your chair into place. Dragging it across the floor can damage joints and flooring.

Preserve wooden and laminate flooring by using plastic or felt protectors on the feet of your chairs.

Don't rock backwards on two legs as this will weaken the joints over time.

Occasionally check all joints and fixings, and tighten when necessary.

Never place wooden chairs/chair legs on a damp floor.

For upholstered chairs

A soft brush or lint roller can help clean your upholstery. A specialist brush will help with velvet.

Avoid sharp items coming into contact with the upholstery as these can snag, tear or pull the fabric.

Check your outfit before you sit. Some clothing types, such as blue jeans, have transferable dyes that can stain light-coloured furniture.

Don't place anything hot directly onto your upholstery as they can mark delicate fabrics. This includes items like hot water bottles, hot drinks and laptops.

Leather is a natural product so each piece is different. It's not unusual for leather to show naturally occurring marks and characteristics. These are unique features, not faults.

Dust leather regularly and clean with a damp cloth. Mop up spills quickly so it doesn't get too wet, and avoid harsh cleaning products.

For accidental spills or stains

Blot or soak up spills immediately using a soft, dry, colourfast cloth.

Don't rub or scrub with a cloth; this could damage the fabric and remove the colour.

Don't use washing-up liquid, detergents or bleach to remove stains.

Don't soak or allow the fabric to become wet.

Some fabrics are susceptible to stretching when wet, so ensure that extra care is taken to avoid this.

Use specialist upholstery cleaner if needed.

Always follow the manufacturer's instructions, and test any cleaning method on a hidden area to check it won't affect the colour. Allow the test patch to completely dry before further use. If the fabric is affected, don't use it in any other areas and consult a specialist.



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For wooden chairs

Wood is a natural material so each piece is unique. It's affected by temperature and humidity, and the colour will fade over time, so new items can vary in shade from items that you've previously purchased even though they're made from the same type of wood.

Avoid placing wooden chairs close to heat sources (e.g. radiators and fireplaces) or in humid areas (e.g. close to the bathroom) as this can cause cracking and warping over time.

Preserve laminate and wooden floors by securely fitting plastic or felt protectors where the furniture touches the floor.

Wood can absorb liquids, so be quick to clean up any spills to avoid staining.

Dust regularly with a soft, lint-free cloth or duster.

Only use a damp cloth and mild detergent when cleaning; avoid bleach, abrasive cleaners and silicone-based polishes.

Some polishes can degrade your furniture's protective layer. Use the correct polish for your product, and do a patch test in a hidden area the first time you try it.

Restoring furniture after stains, scratches, chips and other damage is best done by professionals. You can contact our customer service team for recommended agents.

For rattan and cane chairs

Avoid placing your chairs in direct sunlight as this can affect the colour of the cane.

Regularly inspect your furniture for any loose and/or sharp pieces of rattan.

Never kneel or stand on them.

For metal chairs

Remove stubborn marks with soapy water and a clean cloth.

Keep the water away from any other parts of the chair.

After cleaning, use a clean, dry cloth to remove any smears.

Avoid abrasive cleaners and cloths as these can scratch the surface of the metal.

Don't use chemical cleaners or polishes on any metal.