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USAGE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Roberta Schilling pieces are developed to offer a product with contemporary design and quality. Certain precautions are essential when using, cleaning, and maintaining furniture. This manual contains necessary information that helps prolong the life of our products and prevents premature wear. If you have any questions, please contact us.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Do not jump or throw yourself forcefully onto chairs and armchairs.
- Do not sit on the arms or the backrests of chairs and armchairs.
- Do not stand on chairs, armchairs, or benches, nor sit in unstable positions.
- Never drag the furniture. Always lift it when you need to move it.
- Do not expose the furniture and upholstery to intense sunlight and/or artificial light (direct or indirect), as this can cause cracks in the natural wood veneer.
- Sharp or abrasive objects can permanently damage the furniture and its upholstery.

** IMPORTANT:

The following instructions are of general scope. Roberta Schilling is not responsible for any damage that occurs during attempts to remove stains or clean the products.



LEARN A LITTLE MORE ABOUT YOUR ROBERTA SCHILLING AND ATTITUDE
PIECE

NATURAL WOOD

Roberta Schilling furniture is for EXCLUSIVE indoor use. The natural, solid, or laminated woods used in the manufacture of our furniture come from reforestation areas and/or sustainable management, and being a natural material, they have unique characteristics. Each piece will be unique, as the color and pattern do not repeat within the same species of wood. The design formed by knots and grains can vary greatly depending on the batch the item was produced. Wood knots are not considered defects but natural characteristics of wood growth. The samples and showroom pieces used to demonstrate the products are considered only as a reference. No piece will be identical to another. Wood color changes over time due to exposure to direct and indirect light. Furniture made with natural wood veneer should not be exposed to moisture and direct sunlight (windows, balconies, etc.).

CARE AND CLEANING OF NATURAL WOODS AND LACQUERS

- Cleaning should be done with a dry or slightly damp cloth with clear water.
- Do not use substances containing alcohol, chemical solvents, abrasives, or similar.
- The use of furniture polish or similar products is not recommended.
- Do not expose solid wood and laminated furniture to the sun, rain, or direct contact with water. This can cause stains and even cracks in the product.
- Do not use polishing products, silicones, oils, solvent-based products, or any other abrasive products. These products can permanently damage the wood and laminates and alter the original characteristics of the product, such as its shine, touch, color, and resistance.

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LEATHERS

"Each leather is unique, it exudes sophistication."

As a natural material, leather has its own aroma and can show variations in tone and texture, among other aspects. Natural characteristics can also be seen in the upholstery, such as wrinkles, scars, and marks in general, which are not considered defects but rather signs of authenticity of each leather. Leather may stretch with continuous and localized use on seats and backrests, which is considered normal due to the natural origin and elastic properties of the material.

LEATHER CARE AND CLEANING

Leather is a timeless material that, with proper care, lasts for years.

- To clean your upholstery, regularly use a white, soft cloth slightly dampened with water. Never soak the leather excessively.
- For deeper dirt, apply neutral soap with a slightly damp cloth to the desired area. Neutral soap is the only soap recommended for cleaning your upholstery.
- Do not use polishing products, silicones, oils, solvent-based products, or any other abrasive products. These products can permanently damage the leather and alter the original characteristics of the product, such as its shine, touch, color, aroma, and resistance.
- Avoid excessive exposure to sunlight, which can cause premature aging of the leather.
- Spilled liquids should be removed immediately with a dry or slightly damp cloth to avoid staining the leather.

Remember: Inappropriate cleaning products can dry out the natural fibers of the leather and cause irreparable damage.

FABRICS

We have an extensive range of fabrics, including Linens, Velvets, Fatos, Faux Leathers, and High-Quality Faux Leathers. Each of them has its own characteristics, and all are subject to greater or lesser variations in tone depending on the batch and manufacturing lot. With use, upholstery fabrics may stretch and small creases may appear, which are completely normal. Fabrics with synthetic fibers in the composition may form pilling with intense friction. Contact with dark clothing, such as jeans, can permanently stain the upholstery (especially lighter ones). Fabrics may experience color changes due to exposure to sunlight and/or artificial light (direct or indirect). Protect windows, glass doors, and balconies with curtains to avoid excessive fading, especially for fabrics with stronger colors.

FABRICS MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

- For cleaning, use a vacuum cleaner or a soft-bristle brush.
 - In case of occasional dirt, immediately remove the excess with absorbent paper or a clean cloth, then without rubbing, wipe with a cloth dampened in a solution of water and neutral detergent. Do not concentrate cleaning only on the stained area to avoid damaging the fibers, removing the pigment from colored fabrics, or marking. Let it dry naturally in the shade.
 - For heavier dirt, it is recommended to have dry cleaning done by specialized companies.
 - Do not use Vaporetto or similar devices, nor products with alcohol, solvent based solution or abrasives on any covering.
 - Do not do industrial washing or waterproofing.
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STEEL AND METALS

Carbon steel furniture, before the application of automotive paint or the lamination of the piece with natural wood veneer, receives treatment to prevent rust. Friction and impacts can permanently damage the finish. Chromed and/or plated products are susceptible to variations in atmospheric conditions and oxidation and corrosion may result from the action of salt air and humidity.

CONSERVATION AND CLEANING OF STEEL AND METALS

- Avoid exposing carbon steel furniture to salt air, humidity, rain, sun, or direct contact with water. This can damage the paint and rust the piece.
- Chromed furniture requires special attention and should never be exposed to extreme weather conditions, such as humidity and salt air.
- Remove dust daily with a dry, soft cloth.
- For cleaning, use a cloth dampened with a solution of water and neutral soap, drying with a soft cloth afterward.
- Never use solvents, alcohol, acetone, thinner, abrasives (steel wool), detergent, or any other product containing soda or acids to clean or remove stains.

GLASS

Glass painting is done with a manual spray gun, which may show micropores visible against the light and possible slight variations in the color tone from one piece to another.

CONSERVATION AND CLEANING OF GLASS

- Glass should be cleaned daily with a dry, clean, and soft cloth.
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- For cleaning superficial dirt, use a clean, soft cloth dampened with alcohol or another glass cleaning product; gently wipe the entire surface in circular motions and let it dry naturally. If preferred, use a paper towel to absorb the excess. Repeat the operation if necessary.
- Always protect the tabletop when placing hot objects.
- Never use acidic, alkaline, ammonia, chlorine, or bleach products on glass and mirrors, which are found in most cleaning products.
- Never use sandpaper or any type of steel wool on the mirror surface to avoid damaging the protective film of the mirror.
- Only use water, soap, and neutral detergent or specific products for cleaning glass.

PLEASE NOTE:

Glass is a transparent, hard, and resistant material, non-porous; however, it can be scratched, cracked, and/or broken if not handled with care.

ARTWORK

CLEANING

- Always clean the frame with a dry cloth.
 - Before cleaning the glass, remove all dust from its surface with a duster or clean cloth.
 - For cleaning, use a clean, soft cloth dampened with warm water (do not let it drip). Then, dry it.
 - You can also use a clean, soft cloth dampened with alcohol. Always apply the product to the cloth, then use the cloth on the glass. Never spray liquids directly on the glass.
 - At the end of the cleaning, use a clean, dry, soft cloth to remove any possible drying stains.
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- The procedure described above also works for cleaning mirrors. CARE
- Never use acidic or alkaline products for cleaning the mirror, such as ammonia, which is present in most cleaning products.
- Do not use abrasive products on the mirror surface, such as sandpaper, sponges, scouring powder, steel wool, etc.
- Avoid environments with high humidity, as humidity is corrosive and harmful to the preservation of frame

WALL MOUNTING

- Mark the spot to be fixed with a pencil.
- Place adhesive tape over the point to be drilled.
- Always use fixing anchors (for plaster or brick walls, use specific anchors).
- Leave a certain distance from the wall to avoid mold, especially for large pieces.

Weight x Anchor Size Table

- up to 2kg - 4mm
- from 2kg to 8kg - 5mm
- from 8kg to 14kg - 6mm
- from 14kg to 20kg - 8mm
- from 20kg to 30kg - 10mm

PRESERVATION

- In coastal environments, it is recommended to use frames with glass and distant mounting.
 - Avoid exposure to sunlight.
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WARRANTY

We always strive for excellence in our lines, but eventualities do occur; therefore, we offer a warranty on our products for:

- One year from the date of manufacture as stated on the invoice.

WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER

- Defects occurring during transport or lifting carried out by the customer or under their responsibility.
 - Non-compliance with any recommendations in the User and Maintenance Manual. Damage caused by lack of care, improper use, and different from that for which the product was designed, and the use of inappropriate cleaning products.
 - Wear, peeling, loosening, and fading of fabrics and leathers due to use, cleaning, and/or exposure to intense artificial and solar light.
 - Differences in shades and/or textures due to batch variations (fabric, wood, and paint).
 - Variations in knots, color, texture, and pattern of natural wood, due to the characteristics of nature and the uniqueness of the material itself.
 - The pieces displayed in the store serve as a reference, but the color and design do not repeat in the same species of wood.
 - Product mischaracterization is caused by external agents such as water, salt air, rust, fungi, bugs, and others.
 - Problems related to the packaging or inappropriate location where the product was placed, such as uneven floors, walls with humidity, infiltration, or low resistance, outdoor areas exposed to sun, rain, and others.
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