

Care Instructions

Cumberland's surface finishes will retain their natural beauty for life if proper care is taken and a stable environment is provided. Due to the inherent nature of wood products, we cannot guarantee any product stored or set in place in an environment where temperature and humidity are not controlled. Extremes in humidity and temperature can cause wood components to expand and contract and may lead to panel warpage and finish checking and cracking. Exposure to ultraviolet rays in direct sunlight will discolor finish/fabric as well as cause damage to the wood substrate. Avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight. A stable and properly humidified environment is required to avoid these conditions. Temperatures must be maintained within a range of 50-80 degrees F (or 10-27 degrees C); the relative humidity must be maintained between 25% and 40%. These conditions are also recommended for human health standards.

Wood Surfaces

Cumberland's surface finishes will retain their beauty for life if proper care is taken and a stable environment is provided. The standard topcoat is a medium sheen catalyzed polyurethane which is resistant to common household chemicals and is durable enough to resist light marring or scratching. It is recommended to use felt pads under desk accessories to prevent abrasion and a desk pad when writing. When cleaning, use a damp, lint-free cloth and gently clean in a circular motion. Using an abrasive cloth or applying too much pressure could alter the sheen of the finish. Keeping in mind some dust itself can act as an abrasive, improper rubbing can result in scratches. If a heavy cleaning is needed, use a mild soap or detergent which does not contain wax or silicone such as Murphy's Oil Soap®. Never apply any cleaners directly to the finished surface and spot test new cleaners on an inconspicuous surface location for results before cleaning in its entirety. Do not expose furniture to direct sunlight. Ultraviolet light from the sun and artificial light sources will discolor the wood substrate over time- this is a normal characteristic of natural wood. The furniture should be used in a humidity and temperature stable environment. Fluctuations in humidity and temperature will cause expanding and contracting of the wood substrate. Exposing the furniture to intense heat, such as from hot food or coffee cups, could damage the finish. Cumberland finishes are field repairable. Should damage occur, professional furniture repair services are recommended.

Leather Surfaces

Leather is a living material that matures beautifully if treated properly. Never place leather furniture closer than 8-12 inches to a radiator or in direct sunlight. Dust monthly with a soft cloth or vacuum clean with a soft brush. Spilled liquids must be wiped up immediately with a moist cloth, as liquids can be absorbed within a few hours or less. Use a clean, slightly damp cloth and then dry with a soft towel. For stubborn spots, use a two part leather cleaner and conditioner like those offered by Elmo Leather. Never use saddle soap, ivory soap and water solutions. Never soak the leather with water or any other cleaning agents. Conditioning the leather once or twice a year with a commercially available product will restore the leathers natural moisture, preserving its softness and providing protection from dust and liquids.

Fabric Surfaces

Vacuum using the proper attachment to avoid pilling. Professionally clean as needed. Treat stains promptly; the longer a stain remains on the textile, the more difficult it will be to remove. Consult the fabric manufacturer for further care and maintenance instructions. Most manufacturers provide care instructions on their sample cards. Always pre-test any cleaning method in an inconspicuous area. Several light applications of a cleaning agent are less harmful than a single concentrated application; repeat stain treatment several times if necessary. Never use heat to clean textiles; heat can set stains. Do not oversaturate the textile or let water pool in seams.

Metal and Glass Surfaces

Use microfiber towels moistened with alcohol or a normal glass cleaning compound such as Sprayway® brand glass cleaner. Do not use abrasive compounds, as these will scratch the surface. The best way to clean stainless steel is to apply routine simple and gentle cleaning. Use soap, mild dilute detergent, and dilute ammonia in warm water. Commercial cleaners which say "Suitable For Stainless Steel" on their labels can, and should, certainly be used.

Stone Surface

Use a clean, slightly damp cloth and then dry with a soft towel. Select a cleaning solution that is made specifically for marble such as DuPont™ StoneTech® Professional Revitalizer® Cleaner and Protector. Most generic, store-bought cleaning products should be avoided as they contain acid, which can damage the finish. Spilled liquids must be wiped up immediately with a moist cloth, as the colors of the certain liquids can be absorbed into the stone surface and discolor it. Do not use abrasive compounds, as these will scratch the surface. For additional information on cleaning visit: <http://www.marble-institute.com/consumers/care.cfm>.

Glacier White Solid Surface

Use warm soapy water, ammonia-based cleaner, or a dedicated solid surface cleaner, like Clean EnCounters®. Avoid window cleaners, however, as they can leave a waxy build-up that dulls the surface. For the toughest problems, we recommend Deep Cleaner from Stone Care International.

Please contact Cumberland customer service with any additional questions about furniture care.