



## Tips & Tricks





## Textile

Castle Line has an extensive collection of fabrics and colours. There are natural and synthetic fabrics.

Natural fabrics (such as linen and cotton) are generally very skin-friendly and absorb moisture well.

Synthetic fabrics (such as polyester) are very user- and maintenance-friendly. They retain their colour better and are flame-retardant and not temperature-sensitive.

### Characteristics

#### Appearance stains

Depending on where the chair is placed, there may appear to be spots on the fabric. This is not a manufacturing defect in the fabric at all but merely the cause of the poles not all running in the same direction. To remove this, gently rub the fabric in one direction so that the nap is to one side.

#### Pleating

A fabric seat will be nice and tight at first. After some time, creasing may occur due to use and stretch in the fabric.

#### Flattening

Some fabrics may become squashed after some time due to body heat, weight and moisture. This can be solved by covering the fabric with a damp cloth and waiting for 30 minutes. Then you can brush it evenly and with the nap using a damp brush. Then let the chair dry thoroughly.

#### Pilling

Fabric may pill after a while due to use. These are small balls that lie on the fabric but are still attached. Do not pull these out yourself, but use a lint comb or a fabric razor.

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# Textile

## Foam and padding

We mainly use polyether and cold foam. In the beginning, the seating will still feel nice and tight, but with use, the foam will lose its hardness but increase the seating comfort.

## Maintenance

Vacuum the furniture weekly to remove house dust, crumbs and other daily dirt. Do this with a soft brush along with the nap of the fabric. The nap is the direction in which the fabric or hair lies.  
If there should be loose fluff, you can remove it with a damp cloth.

## Stains

As soon as possible, dab up the liquid substance with a clean cloth. Be sure not to rub the stain so that it does not get bigger or penetrate deeper into the fabric.

If it is a solid substance, remove the substance with a spoon so that you do not push it further into fabric.

You can remove most stains with a sponge and some warm water. Do not use too much water here and, if necessary, you can add some mild washing-up liquid to the water. Pat the stain dry with an absorbent cloth until it disappears. Be sure not to rub too hard on the fabric so as not to break the fibres. If necessary, you can dry the chair with a hairdryer but be sure to keep an arm's length away so the fabric doesn't burn.

Thorough cleaning can be done with a drying foam or have the fabric professionally cleaned. Before doing this yourself, always test the dry foam in an invisible place.

For velvet fabric, brush the fabric with a velvet brush after cleaning.

To clean a FibreGuard fabric, we recommend the following website, <https://fibreguard.com/how-to-clean>

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# Leather

Leather is a natural product with lots of appearance and style, and very easy to maintain. For furniture leather, the most beautiful skins are selected but it is possible that scars from insect bites, barbed wire or neck wrinkles can be found in the leather. This is no cause for complaint.

## Characteristics

### Pleating

A leather seat will be nice and tight at first. After some time, folds may occur due to use and stretching of the fabric. Never place a leather piece of furniture in direct sunlight or next to a heat source, as this is detrimental to the colour and suppleness of the leather.

### Discolouration

Where head, neck and hands (perspiration) frequently touch the leather, there is a high risk of discolouration. Regular cleaning with a slightly damp cloth can prevent discolouration.

### Foam & padding

We mainly use polyether and cold foam. In the beginning, the seating will still feel nice and tight, but with use the foam will lose its hardness but increase the seating comfort.

## Maintenance

With very little effort, you can enjoy your purchased piece of leather furniture for many years. Simply wipe it regularly with a soft, dry cloth.

To keep the leather supple and in top condition, apply a leather cream twice a year.

## Stains

Remove the stains immediately after the spill.  
Dab up the liquid substance as quickly as possible with a clean cloth. Do not rub the stain so that it does not become larger or penetrate deeper into the leather.

NEVER use aggressive cleaning products on leather. There are special stain removers on the market for every type of leather. Always test these on an inconspicuous area first.

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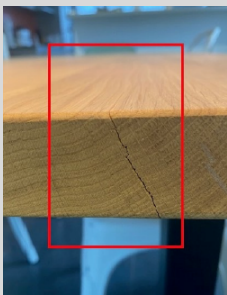
## Wood

Solid wood is very durable and has a very nice appearance. There are some 600 species of wood on the market. Each species has its own colour, hardness and grain structure. Most wood for the furniture industry comes from coniferous and deciduous trees. Coniferous trees (from e.g. the Netherlands and Scandinavia) grow quickly and have a softer wood like spruce and pine. Deciduous trees (from the US, Europe and Asia, ... ) grow more slowly and have a harder wood type such as teak and oak. The value of the wood is determined by its hardness and weight, so a soft wood type has a more favourable price.

### Characteristics

Wood is a natural product. No two trees are the same. Knots and cracks in wooden furniture are therefore inherent to the wood. Wood is also subject to humidity and temperature fluctuations. As a result, the wood may become slightly convex or concave. Wind cracks may also appear. These are inherent to solid furniture and are not production defects.

### What is allowed?



### What is a cause for complaint?

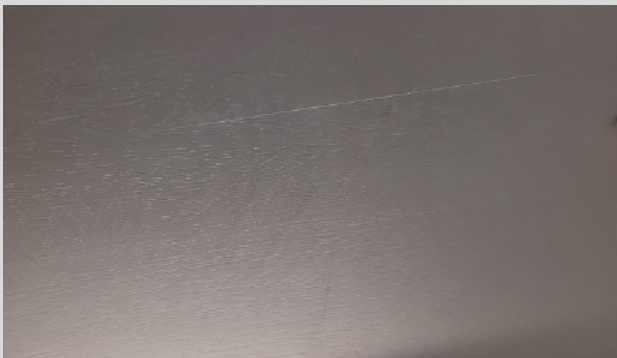


# Wood

## Dark colours

In dark colours, hairline cracks and grains are more visible, especially in direct light.  
These characteristics are inherent to wood and are accentuated by the dark colour of the furniture.

## What is allowed?



## Tips for everyday use

- Beware of excessive moisture or alcohol, these cause circles.
- Do not place wooden furniture near a heat source or at a window to avoid warping and cracks.
- If the furniture is in direct sunlight, it will discolour more quickly. In any case, the furniture will discolour over time.
- Never pull on the furniture to move it but first empty it and then lift it evenly.
- Provide a humidifier in the room that controls a humidity percentage of 40-60%.
- Place furniture level and avoid unnecessary pressure on joints.
- Close drawers and doors so that the wood can work less.
- Move decorations on the furniture occasionally to avoid discolouration.
- When writing, always use a pad.
- The legs can be covered with felt or plastic caps to protect the floor.
- The wood may give off an odour in the first few weeks, but this will disappear after 1-2 weeks.

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# Wood

## Maintenance

Clean with a slightly damp cloth. Then wipe dry with a dry and clean cloth. Do not use detergents or chemicals. Always dry the metal parts of cabinets and tables thoroughly to prevent rusting.

You cannot treat lacquered or varnished furniture with oil or wax. You can always have them repainted after some time. Oiled wood is slightly more sensitive and can be cleaned with a slightly damp cloth. If necessary, you can maintain the furniture with an oil twice a year.

Teak wood will grey over time. If you prefer not to, you can clean the table and apply oil twice a year. First clean the garden furniture with a hard brush. NEVER use a high-pressure cleaner as this will damage the natural wax layer of the wood. Then clean with a wood cleaner (see instructions on packaging). Let the furniture dry thoroughly and apply an oil and allow it to penetrate. You can always sand down stubborn stains with paper or lightly with a sander.

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# Marble

Marble is pure nature and very unique as no two tops are the same. Marble can be recognised by its veined structure.

## Characteristics

Marble is manually cut and polished. As a result, the edges may be somewhat rough or uneven. Cracks and fissures may also appear with use.

Since marble is porous, it may contain small irregularities.

Differences in colour and shine are also peculiar to marble. Consequently, it is quite normal that even in a set of several tables, there is a difference in colour and/or shine.

Marble is not heat-resistant. Placing a hot pan can cause permanent damage to the top.

Marble is a soft material and so not scratch-resistant. So be careful with sharp objects.

The above characteristics are specific to the product and therefore cannot be a reason for exchange.

## Maintenance

- Never use abrasives to remove stains.
- Marble is not stain-resistant. The top layer is open which allows certain liquids to soak into the top easily. However, you can treat marble with oil beforehand to prevent stains.
- Clean with lukewarm water and a soft cloth. Possibly use some soap or a marble cleaner. Clean the table with circular movements across the surface.

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# Aluminium

Aluminium is ideally suited as an outdoor material. Many of our garden furniture pieces make visible or invisible use of aluminium. With powder-coated aluminium garden furniture, the colour is burnt on, giving the furniture better protection against dirt.

## Characteristics

Aluminium is very strong and cannot rust through. It also just takes the temperature so it doesn't get too hot in summer to sit on it.

## Maintenance

- Clean with water and a cloth
- Never use abrasives or steel wool
- If possible, help store them in winter for longer life
- Do not cover the garden furniture with a cover as otherwise it may 'suffocate'. This may cause imprints and/or stains on the aluminium, which cannot be cleaned.

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# Polyethylene

Most polyethylenes are composites: a composition of different materials. That chemical composition determines the lifespan, but also the furniture's resistance to UV rays and weather conditions.

## Characteristics

Polyethylene is sensitive to UV radiation. UV rays ‘cut’ some links, so to speak, and gradually the structure becomes more brittle and fragile as a result. Especially at colder times, the plastic will break under load but that is not when you are usually sitting outside.

## Maintenance

- New furniture can be sprayed with a protector spray to prevent dirt and moisture from penetrating the furniture.
- Clean the furniture once a year.
- Never use scouring products as they will damage the finish.
- Remove stains immediately to avoid discolouration.
- If the furniture has become dull, you can treat it with furniture wax or oil. This will bring out the colour and protect the furniture from the weather.
- You can leave the garden furniture outside, but it is best to place it at an angle to the table. This way, the rain will wash away most of the dirt and no water will remain in the wickerwork.

## Stains

Remove stains as soon as possible with water, mild all-purpose cleaner and a sponge.

Remove stains as soon as possible with water, mild all-purpose cleaner and a sponge/Retour de Castle Line



# Ceramics

Ceramic is a mixture of porcelain, clay, dyes and ceramic binders. The mixture is then pressed and hard-fired, creating a strong material. This makes a ceramic tabletop resistant to shocks, knocks and scratches so ideal for everyday family use.

## Characteristics

With a ceramic top, the pattern is never the same. You only choose the colour and the shape. So the pattern may differ from the top in the showroom.

The big advantage of ceramic is that it is colourfast.

Ceramic is scratch-, water- and stain-resistant. Ceramic is very hygienic. You can also put or cut food on it as it is odourless and tasteless.

You may also place a hot dish on a ceramic table because a ceramic top can withstand temperatures of up to 450 °C

## Maintenance

It is enough to clean ceramic tops with a wet cloth.

It is enough to clean ceramic tops with a wet cloth/Nettoyer de Castle Line

# Ceramics

## Stains

Table tops are cut to size via a water jet. These waterjet machines use a high-pressure water flow to erode and remove a very narrow strip of material. Using a water jet, almost any material can be cut with high accuracy.

After cutting, all tabletops are surface-cleaned. But sometimes lime or residues may remain on the tabletop. These can sometimes be clearly visible because the table blades are brought from the cutting machine to packaging area with suction cups. The stains are on the blade and not in the material itself.

We recommend cleaning them (sometimes repeatedly) before use:

- Clean the blade with warm water and a splash of vinegar.
- If this does not help, try using an abrasive e.g. CIF + a dishwashing sponge.
- If the stains still do not disappear, you can remove them with a sticker remover.

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# High Pressure Laminate (HPL)

HPL stands for High Pressure Laminate and is mainly produced for outdoor applications. This is because the board can withstand quite a bit of impact. HPL is a combination of paper pulp and phenolic resin, with a hard top layer of melamine resin.

## Characteristics

These boards are hard, moisture- and weather-resistant. They are very hygienic and easy to clean.

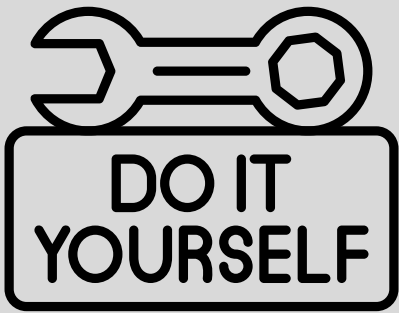
## Maintenance

- Wipe daily with a damp cloth and mild detergent.
- Fingers (more quickly visible on dark colours) can be rubbed away with a dry soft cloth.
- Do not use aggressive cleaning agents.

## Stains

You can treat stains with a vinegar solution.

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**Chair does not stand stable**

If you notice that the chair wobbles after mounting, you can fix this yourself by loosening the screws evenly slightly.

**Paintwork damage**

Use can always cause a scratch or paint damage. You can remove this yourself. You can order a retouching varnish from us. You will get the best result if you sand the surface a little before recolouring.

**Glue residues**

After production, glue residues may remain on the furniture. You can remove these yourself by sanding away the glue residue with steel wool or with sticker remover and a scouring pad.

**Sagging shelves**

After a while, boards may start to sag. You can solve this simply by turning the plank (as far as the drill holes allow).

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