

KE-ZU Care + Maintenance

Thank you for purchasing our products.

By law, we are obliged to provide a 12 months warranty on our products. Our suppliers all offer this or more to us. Some specific projects require more than the standard 12 months warranty. Requests for extended warranties are to be directed to KE-ZU management who will in turn seek to secure confirmation of the extended warranty from the manufacturer. In the unusual event of a claim, we have found our suppliers typically back up their product 100%.

For all GECA certified products, KE-ZU provide a 7 year warranty on their products to be free of manufacturing defects or faults from date of delivery. This warranty excludes damage due to normal wear and tear, abuse or misuse of the product or use for other than it's intended purpose.

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WARRANTY

Mobles 114 through their agent KE-ZU Pty. Ltd. warrants their products to be free of manufacturing defects or faults for a period of 1 year from date of delivery. This warranty specifically excludes damage due to normal wear and tear, abuse or use of the product for other than its intended purpose.

CARE + MAINTENANCE

Anodised Aluminium

Powder coated and chromed parts need little maintenance. Dusting with a dry cloth from time to time is often enough. Greasy finger marks and stains can be treated with a damp cloth and undiluted washing-up liquid. Then wipe with a damp cloth and clean water and wipe dry. Never use ammonia or scouring agents.

WARRANTY

Sancal through their agent KE-ZU Pty. Ltd. warrants their products to be free of manufacturing defects or faults for a period of 5 years from date of delivery. This warranty specifically excludes damage due to normal wear and tear, abuse or use of the product for other than its intended purpose. This warranty does not include upholstery. Warranty on upholstery will depend on the fabric manufacturer. Please note that no claim will be recognised for damage to upholstery other than the manufacturer's standard collection.

CARE + MAINTENANCE

Stainless Steel (polished or satin)

Stainless steel is a special type of steel characterised by its high resistance to dents and scratches, light and corrosion caused by atmospheric and chemical agents. A polished finish is obtained by polishing the surface, first with impregnated sisal disks and then with cotton disks, until we get a glossy finish. The satin finish is obtained by treating the steel surface with abrasive materials, which gives the surface an opaque, somewhat rough appearance.

Preservation: do not use abrasive materials. Clean the surface with a soft cloth and alcohol.

Aluminium (polished, satin or anodised)

By using the appropriate alloys, aluminium is made into a material of high resistance to both mechanical and corrosive elements. Its easy mechanisation and low density make it a very useful material for the manufacture of moulds and extrusions. A polished finish deprives aluminium of its natural opacity. A satin finish is obtained by using a moderate abrasion processes which result in an opaque surface. An anodised finish is achieved through the use of a galvanic oxidation process, which constitutes a compact oxide coat with special corrosion-resistant properties.

Preservation: use a solution of water and alcohol and a soft cloth. Dry well and do not use abrasive materials.

Chromed and nickel-plated (F1 steel)

The chrome and nickel-plating processes consist of coating the metallic surface with a coat of chrome or nickel through electroplate galvanic processes.

Preservation: these finishes require specific care to avoid the formation of oxide coating on the surface; once formed, such coating becomes difficult to remove without damaging the surface plating. Therefore, for chrome-plated surfaces, we recommend that you regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth impregnated in alcohol and then dry the surface well. For nickel-plated surfaces, we recommend that you regularly clean them with a wet cloth and dry immediately. Do not use abrasive materials.

Epoxy finishes (F1 steel or aluminium)

During its elaboration process, powder paint is used, which adheres to the metal by applying a single-charge electric current on the metallic surface. The current attracts the dust, which is charged with an opposing current. The metal is subsequently oven-dried. It results in a metallic effect lacquered.

Preservation: in order to avoid the formation of oxide coating, we recommend that you regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth impregnated in alcohol and then dry immediately. Do not use abrasive materials.

Lacquered finishes (F1 steel, aluminium, and zamak)

After priming it to protect the metal from atmospheric and chemical agents, lacquered metal presents a smooth and shiny finish that is perfectly homogeneous. The drying process is carried out in an oven, in order to increase its hardness and resistance against dents and scratches.

Preservation: in order to avoid the formation of oxide coating, we recommend that you regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth impregnated in alcohol and then dry immediately. Do not use abrasive materials.

Wood Natural finish (beech, mukali, oak or ash)

First of all the wood is put into a process of priming to close the pores. Then, it is sanded carefully to reach a flat surface without imperfections. Next, the last finish that protects the surface is applied.

Preservation: we recommend that you regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials

Wood Stained finish (beech, mukali, oak or ash)

First of all the wood is put into a stain process. Then, it is sanded carefully to reach a flat surface without imperfections. Next, the last finish is applied. The drying process is carried out in an oven, in order to increase its hardness and resistance against dents and scratches.

Preservation: we recommend that you regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials.

Wood Lacquered finishes (MDF)

After a priming process and sanded to correct imperfections and get the surface completely homogeneous, the fibre is lacquered until getting a flat and glossy surface. The drying process is carried out in an oven, in order to increase its hardness and resistance against dents and scratches.

Preservation: we recommend that you regularly clean the surface with a soft cloth and specific products for wood. Do not use abrasive materials.

Polyrey finishes

Polyrey is a high-pressure laminate for coating boards; it is extremely resistant to knocks and scratches. All the characteristics of this product can be seen at www.polyrey.com at technical info.

Preservation: clean the Polyrey surface with a soft cloth and with appropriate products for wood. Do not use abrasive products.

Tempered glass (transparent, lacquered or acid-treated)

Tempered glass is obtained through a two-step procedure: it is first heated up to 700°C and then

cooled quickly. This process confers a higher structural hardness and increases its resistance in case of impact. A high-intensity impact could still break the glass, but it will always result in minuscule, harmless pieces. Our lacquered and acid-treated glass is also tempered glass; in each case, the glass has been treated on one side in order to achieve a certain colour or a satin aspect.

Preservation: avoid the use of abrasive materials that can alter or scratch the surface. Always use soft cloths. For tempered and acid-treated glass, especially on the lacquered or acid-treated side, it is recommended that you use a soft cloth, slightly dampened with water.

Laminated glass (transparent or silk-screen printed)

The manufacture of laminated glass consists of the joining of several glass sheets through the use of an intermediate resin sheet. Our silk-screen printed glass is laminated so that the silk-screen printings are protected inside. The same applies to laminated, lacquered glass. Laminated glass is also called "security glass", due to its resistance to impact.

Preservation: avoid the use of abrasive materials that can alter or scratch the surface. Always use soft cloths.

Mirrors

A mirror is a glass that has been treated on one side in order to achieve a reflective effect.

Preservation: avoid the use of abrasive materials that can alter or scratch the surface. Always use soft cloths.

Leather

Our sample menu is composed of various types of leathers whose differences lie in the origin of the animal, its anatomy, the various systems of elaboration used for tanning, and the quality chosen.

Preservation: it is convenient to remove any dust in order to facilitate the natural breathing of leather. To do so, it is recommended to use a soft, dry cloth. Do not use bristles that may damage the surface. Avoid prolonged direct exposure to sunlight or direct heat sources in order to preserve

the natural humidity and colour of the leather. In order to avoid leather dehydration and maintain its elasticity, it is recommended that you regularly (every 6 months) apply special creams for furs; pay special attention to areas that are more exposed to use, such as seats, arms and the top section of the back piece.

Removing stains is very difficult. However, good results can be obtained by applying soapy water (a neutral soap) with a soft cloth right away. It must be rinsed properly and immediately dried. Do not, under any circumstances, use alcohol, acetone, detergents or any other type of abrasive substances.

Fabric

Due to the great variety of fabrics and their different natures, at Sancal, we have 4 cleaning labels, according to the fabric's composition. These instructions must be followed strictly. The nomenclature of each composition is: PA (polyamide), CV/VI (viscose composition), LI/LIN/FL (linen), PP (polypropylene), RAY (rayon), PVC (thermal-plastic polymer), PAC/AC/PA (acrylic), CO (cotton), PO/PE/PES/PL (polyester).

Pillows and cushions

Our pillows and cushions are tailored with several types of fibres, depending on the use and performance expected of each model. All our fibres are hypoallergenic.

Preservation: for better preservation, pillows and cushions must be shaped and aired frequently, shaking them in order to uniformly distribute the inner material. It is recommended that you alternate the position of the pillows to counteract the frequency of use between the most and least used pillows.

Fiberdream

Sancal has patented the Fiberdream for the manufacturing of cushions as high quality material. It is a special microfibre that accurately simulates the goose feather. Thanks to the Fiberdream we reach the comfort and the touching of the traditional feather cushions but without the inconveniences of the loosing of the feather and possible allergies.

Transpirex

Sancal has patented the Transpirex for their upholsteries in leather and synthetic leather. It is a technical textile of high resilience and durability traditionally used for the manufacturing of sportswear. The main quality of Transpirex is the high capacity of ventilation. It makes it ideal for purifying the compressed air of the leather and synthetic leather cushions.