

COCO REPUBLIC

Care Guide



Care Guide

Furniture & Homewares

This guide will instruct you on the best ways to care for your Coco Republic pieces so that you can maximise their life. The guide details our full range of materials used across our product range.

The location of your furniture can affect its longevity. Placing furniture where it can touch external walls can create moisture build-up, whilst placing it too close to radiators, heaters and gas or wood fires can increase the risk of scorching damage and discolouration. Sharp objects such as buckles, rings and even the claws of your pets can tear, scratch or break the furniture.

Protect from direct sunlight and rotate reversible cushions at regular intervals. Vacuum cushions weekly on low suction and take care with surfaces.





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Leather

Leather does not need a great deal of day-to-day maintenance. Periodic dusting with a soft, dry cloth should be enough. It is important to avoid placing leather sofas near heat sources or direct light.

Oily stains are the biggest danger to leather surfaces. In the event of stains from oils, fats, makeup, chocolate or beverages, remove any excess liquid by dabbing with an absorbent paper towel. Gently wipe the stain from the outside edges towards the center with a clean cloth dampened with water and neutral soap. Dry the stain, gently wiping with a dry cloth. When cleaning oily stains do not use heavy pressure, as this can cause the substance to enter the pores of the leather.

ANILINE LEATHER

Aniline leather is often thicker and softer than coated leathers. It has natural characteristics such as scoring and vein lines, which are enhanced by wear, resulting in the leather changing appearance over time.

NUBUCK SUEDE

Nubuck leathers have been further processed to raise fibers on the grain side of the hide to give it a suede effect. Suede is the natural underside of the hide with raised fibers which give it a softer feel. It is susceptible to oily stains as it is generally unprotected.

SEMI-ANILINE

This leather has a light colour and finish applied to the surface which reveals the natural characteristics of the hide to a lesser extent and increases the resistance to wear. The process balances out dye colour irregularities and allows a greater colour range.



Leather

PIGMENTED

The surface of this leather has a pigment applied and a heavier protective coating, giving a limitless colour range and excellent wear characteristics. Pigmented leathers are produced in two basic forms, full grain, which shows natural grain variation and all marks, and corrected grain, which has undergone a process whereby some of the grain layer and most of the natural hide marks are removed. The surface then has a print embossed on it giving a more uniform appearance.

WAX EFFECT

There are many variations of this leather. It is generally aniline dyed leather which has been given a wax or oily impregnation. This gives the leather a nice feel and affords light protection. The application of the wax or oil gives a depth of colour which cannot be duplicated by surface colour and will age beautifully over-time. These leathers are affected by sunlight and heat. They generally scratch relatively easily, but in many cases scratches can be lightened by rubbing.

COCO REPUBLIC



Timber

Although our wooden collections often have lacquered surfaces and can generally tolerate heat from coffee cups and dinner plates, they cannot tolerate greater temperatures from dishes heated on the stove-top or in conventional or microwave ovens. The general rule is if it is too hot to hold, it is too hot to place on timber. These hotter containers can mark the timber.

The lacquer applied to our timber products is water resistant, however cannot tolerate excessive quantities of liquid. Dry any spills immediately and polish the surface, otherwise liquid may seep through the lacquer and cause irreparable damage. Timber can develop a cloudy appearance caused by condensation when hot items are placed on its surface. This cloudy appearance cannot be removed unless the whole table is resurfaced.

Other spills, such as glue or correction fluid, should be removed with a damp cloth then dried and re-polished until the gloss returns.

Do not allow hot cooking utensils, methylated spirits, pens, markers, nail varnish and other similar substances to come into contact with your wooden furniture. Your solid wood furniture is a natural product and may expand and contract due to temperature conditions, occasionally producing small cracks within or between the timbers. This is normal and often part of a piece's character. To minimise movement the furniture should not be placed outside, in direct sunlight or in heavily air conditioned areas.

Solid wood needs to be polished regularly to maintain optimum condition, polishing cleans and nourishes the wood, protects it and highlights its character. When polishing, work along the grain of the timber, rub in the polish well and buff immediately, making sure you polish out all scratches.

Contact a Coco Republic showroom for information on polishes, waxes and fillers.



Timber

MOVEMENT

Timbers, especially solid timbers, are natural products and as such have tendencies to move over time and depending on the moisture content of the environment they are in. Almost all solid timbers will move to some degree. This may result in small gaps which are called 'checks'. These are normal for solid timbers however are less common on veneers.

All Coco Republic timber products have been naturally dried and so should not move significantly. It is recommended not to place your timber products in heavy air conditioning, moist air environments (bathrooms), in heavy direct sunlight or outside (unless outdoor timber – see Outdoor Timber).

To further prevent your solid timber from moving a wax may be suitable, please seek guidance from a consultant if you are unsure of whether to use a wax on your solid timber product. Veneers require very little maintenance and care. They should be polished with a dust cloth that is free from grit

and lightly moist. Similar to caring for glass (see-Glass).

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Timbers may also carry 'natural characteristics'. These include knots, burl detailing, checks, distressing, uneven surfaces, bow's and scratches. These elements are often kept in the product pre-finishing to ensure that the 'natural beauty' of the product is maintained. On solid timber products these elements are hard to predict and place and as such each piece can be different and unique. Timber species commonly used in joinery:

TASMANIAN OAK/VICTORIAN ASH (HARDWOOD)

Tasmanian Oak and Victorian Ash are collective names for timber of the species Eucalyptus Delegatensis, Regnans and Obliqua (members of the group of eucalypts known as the 'Ash Group'). This timber is readily worked to a smooth, flat, resilient surface. It can be stained to almost any shade and is regarded as one of the best and most versatile finishing timbers available.



Timber

ELM (HARDWOOD)

Various species of the genus *Ulmus* grow in Europe, western Asia, North America and Japan. The heartwood is a dull brown colour which is clearly defined, when green, from the lighter coloured sapwood. The irregular growth rings, together with the cross-grained character of the wood, give it an attractive appearance.

ASH - EUROPEAN & AMERICAN (HARDWOOD)

Ash can be any of four different tree genera from four very distinct families but originally, and most commonly, refers to trees of the genus *Fraxinus* (from Latin 'ash tree') in the olive family *Oleaceae*. The Ashes are usually medium to large trees and mostly deciduous, though a few subtropical species are evergreen. The wood is hard, elastic and very strong, and is generally used for pieces demanding strength and resilience.

OAK - EUROPEAN & AMERICAN (HARDWOOD)

The genus *Quercus* with more than 200 separate species produces the true oaks. Most are found in

the northern hemisphere where, in temperate regions, they may form pure stands or be a dominant species in mixed woodlands. In warmer countries they tend to occupy the mountain areas. Oaks fall into three groups: red, white, and evergreen or live oaks. Varying in colour from a light yellow to a dark red, this very strong timber has been used for hundreds of years in furniture making and can be stained to almost any shade.

PRIVATE DINING TABLES

The timbers that we use are very well seasoned, reclaimed imported timbers, but it has to be remembered that solid timber is a natural living product, which may continue to behave as an organic material, despite being dried and seasoned, you may find it will move, develop cracks, swell or shrink and have surface irregularities such as colour variation which are all and integral part of solid, real timber. This is what helps to make each piece an individual and stunning statement to your home.



Timber

Different climates, air conditioning and heating can cause timber in some cases to move and crack. Strangely, it may happen to one piece in a room, but not to another. This is because each and every piece of timber has its own quirks.

The lacquer that we use on our products is very durable, hard wearing and water resistant. Furniture can be wiped down with a damp cloth, but if there should be a spillage of water, or any liquid, it should be wiped away immediately. If there is a tablecloth on the table when water, or any liquid is spilled, we suggest that the cloth be removed immediately, and the wet area be mopped up. Do not replace cloth until it has dried thoroughly. If you notice any small cracks or imperfections appearing in a piece of furniture, we suggest you rub some dark wax onto the offending area, and then buff the wax off with a toweling rag.

We also strongly advise that, every six months or so the piece of furniture should be waxed thoroughly to ensure a longer, happier life for the table.

To do this, you will need some beeswax, some very fine grade steel wool, eg 000 grading, and a toweling cloth. Put some wax on the steel wool (not too much, or you will be there forever getting it off!) and rub on the table using a gentle circular motion. The idea of using the steel wool is to get the fine rough residue off the table top that would have built up over the preceding months.

This procedure would be best done through the warmer months so that the wax is not too hard to remove, as it is much more solid through the winter months.

After applying the wax, buff off with the rag. The waxing protects the timber, and over time a beautiful patina builds up on the waxed piece of furniture. When completed, besides having a lovely smell in the room from the wax, you will have a gleaming table that will reward you handsomely for your effort!



Timber: Private Dining

How To Care For Your Table

The timbers that we use are very well seasoned, reclaimed imported timbers, but it has to be remembered that solid timber is a natural living product. Despite being dried and seasoned, you may find it will move, develop cracks, swell or shrink and have surface irregularities such as colour variation. This is what helps to make each piece an individual and stunning statement to your home.

The lacquer that we use on our products is very durable, hard wearing and water resistant. Furniture can be wiped down with a damp cloth, but if there should be a spillage of water, or liquid, it should be wiped away immediately.

If there is a table cloth on the table when liquid is spilt, we suggest that the cloth be removed immediately, and the wet area be mopped up. Do not replace cloth until it has dried thoroughly.

If you notice any small cracks or imperfections appearing in a piece of furniture, we suggest you rub some dark wax onto the offending area, and then buff the wax off with a toweling rag. We also strongly advise that, every six months or so, the piece of furniture should be waxed thoroughly to ensure a longer, happier life for the table. To do this, you will need some beeswax, some very fine grade steel wool and a toweling cloth. Put a small amount of wax on the steel wool and rub on the table using a gentle circular motion. This procedure would be best done through the warmer months so that the wax is not too hard to remove, as it is much more solid through the winter months.

After applying the wax, buff off with the rag. The waxing protects the timber, and over time a beautiful patina builds up on the waxed piece of furniture. When completed, besides having a lovely smell in the room from the wax, you will have a gleaming table that will reward you for your effort!



Timber: Painted

Always avoid cleaning painted timber with liquids and harsh chemicals. To clean your painted timber surface, use a dust cloth or feather duster to remove dust and debris. Removing dust is essential as dust collection absorbs and holds moisture on humid days and damp evenings, causing the timber to expand and crack. You may use a slightly damp cloth or mild detergent in lukewarm water to remove liquids that might stain, however be sure that the cloth is not soaked excessively and the surface is dried with a clean dry cloth immediately after wetting.





Outdoor: Timber

Specific timbers used in outdoor furniture, such as Teak, New Guinea Rosewood, Garapeira and Lyptus, carry a higher than usual oil content, ensuring greater resistance to the elements than less oiled timbers.

Outdoor timbers change over time, with most fading and changing colour to a more grey appearance. Natural tannins inside the timber are also released over time and this 'leaching' may stain some surfaces. To minimise staining, hose down furniture and flooring regularly (every day or so) for the first few months. As the tannins may also stain upholstery, including any fabrics described as 'outdoor' and 'stain resistant', it is recommended that cushions are not stored on timber furniture for the first few months, until the majority of the tannins have been released. Avoid placing outdoor timber furniture in puddles or waterlogged areas for extended periods of time.

Outdoor: Synthetic Fibers

Outdoor synthetic fibers and weaves are generally UV resistant, colourfast, water repellent, frost proof and are low maintenance. They can withstand extreme temperatures and are suitable for use all year round. Most synthetic weaves are made from a high density polyethylene material. They have exceptional qualities, being extremely strong and soil resistant. The combination of woven fibers and frames of either aluminum or galvanised steel make the furniture suitable for outdoor use.

Over time dirt may build up inside the weave and provide a hold for mold and algae, so it is recommended that you regularly clean your synthetic outdoor setting with soap and water. Use a soft brush to remove any excess debris and dirt. Use a mixture of detergent and warm water to clean with a cloth then rinse with clean water and wipe down with a soft cloth.

To prolong the life of your cushions, bring them inside when they are not in use.





Rattan & Cane

Rattan or cane furniture and accessories are fashioned from the steam-bent poles of the rattan palm, a spiny sub-tropical climbing palm that grows like a vine. The outer skin of the rattan palm is peeled for use as binder cane, slab shave rattan is for weaving panels and caning chair seats. The inner core is cut for use in wickerwork and basketry. It is known as reed and available in several widths, diameters and shapes including round, oval, flat-oval and flat.

To clean rattan furniture brush regularly with a dry medium bristle brush, such as a vegetable brush, to remove dirt build-up from between the reed strands. If very dirty, or to spot clean stains, use a mild detergent or a furniture cleaner. Take care however, as rattan, wicker and cane can withstand moisture to a certain extent, they will become limp, loose and saggy with too much water. Wicker will resume its size and shape when it dries, but if too much water has been used in cleaning, the strands of reed may be disturbed and remain distorted after drying.

Some rattan and cane products are sun-bleached, distressed and/or stained. Sun-bleached or distressed cane is lighter in colour and generally a little harder than a natural or dark colour cane. Minor chipping or fading of stained or painted rattan and cane can be touched up with stain-pens, available for purchase at Coco Republic showrooms.

Cane is sometimes recommended for outdoor use, however if left outdoors it will deteriorate after a few years depending on exposure to the elements. If you desire an outdoor cane-look setting, we recommend that you purchase a synthetic woven product.

Fabric

COLOUR FASTNESS

No fabric, even those tested to industry requirements, is 100 percent colourfast and it is impossible to prevent fading if the right precautions are not taken. Winter sun sitting low in the sky can have the biggest impact, particularly when curtains are pulled back. However, any room with a lot of daylight can cause susceptible fabrics to fade.

FADING & SUN DAMAGE

Dyed fabrics, particularly those dyed in bright colours, are most susceptible to fading. North facing rooms are exposed to the most sunlight. Constant exposure to the direct rays of the sun can break down the fabric fibers, causing them to become brittle and increasing the risk of a rip or tear during cleaning.

DISCOLOURATION

Tobacco smoke will cause a yellow or brown stain on most fabrics and is a particular problem on light coloured materials.

OXIDATION

Fumes from fires of all kinds, car exhausts and kitchen stoves produce a sulfur compound which, when combined with humidity and oxygen, produces a mild sulphuric acid. This can cling to the fabric and contribute to deterioration and discolouration. Regular professional cleaning can help minimise the impact of this.

PILLING

This is often a result of wear and tear, but climatic conditions and air quality can also contribute. Fibers in some clothing can transfer pills to the furniture. Pilling is not a defect and can easily be removed using a battery operated pilling appliance available from most haberdashery stores.

SHRINKAGE

All fabrics are prone to shrinkage, as a result sufficient allowance should be made. An allowance of three percent is an acceptable industry standard.

COSMETICS

Sponge with warm water then apply warm glycerin. Wait thirty minutes then wash with water, drying quickly.





Fabric

INK

Add some warm glycerin, then leave for at least ten minutes. Apply some liquid detergent and rub gently. Finally, use clean water and blot dry quickly.

SPILLS & STAINS

Attend to stains and spills as quickly as possible after the incident. Mop up any spilled liquid and scrape away any dirt, then clean as recommended for the type of stain. Be careful about over saturating fabrics, especially with detergent, as this can create watermarking or further staining. There's also a big difference in the approach for oil and non-oil based stains. Please find following the recommended approach to various stains.

OIL BASED

Use warm water mixed with household soap (test first on a hidden area). Rub gently and blot dry with a clean towel. Then use clean, cold water (rain or distilled water is best) and go through the blot drying process again. To finish use a hair dryer, held at least 30cm from the surface, working outwards from the center of the stain.

Clean entire panels of fabric rather than specific spots as this will prevent the stain from standing out when the cleaning is done.

NON-OIL

Apply the same method as for oil stains but use a dry cleaning solvent in place of the soap and water solution. Dry cleaning solvent is available from supermarkets and chemists. Test cleaning products on a hidden part of the fabric and check care labels for specific instructions before full application to stain.

ALCOHOL

Mop up excess liquid, dab at the stain with a rubbing alcohol on a clean cloth, then blot repeatedly with a solution of cool water and detergent. Repeat and blot dry with a clean towel.

Fabric

BLOOD

Ammonia is the best solution for blood. Mix a solution with one teaspoon of ammonia in a cup of cold water and dab at the spot. Do not over rub. Blot with a clean towel and repeat the process. Once the spot is gone, continue to dab the stained area with water and blot. Repeat after fifteen minutes, this time with white distilled vinegar. Blot once again, using a dry towel.

CHEWING GUM

Rub an ice cube over the gum to harden it, then scrape it up with a blunt knife. This should remove most of it. The remainder should clean up with dry cleaning fluid.

COFFEE & TEA

Sponge the stain with warm water then apply warm glycerin. Leave it for thirty minutes and wash with warm water, drying quickly.

FRUIT & FRUIT JUICES

Blot or wipe up as much as possible, leaving the stained area dry. Blot with cold water. If any trace remains, dab the spot with a mixture of liquid detergent, vinegar and water. Once the

stain is removed, blot with water to remove all the vinegar and detergent traces.

GREASE

Dry cleaning fluid is the best solution for grease, including hair grease. If any trace of stain remains after dabbing with the fluid, go over it with a mixture of detergent and warm water then finish with a clean moist cloth.

MILK

Blot with a clean soft cloth, then use clean water on the area. Blot with a solution of water and detergent with a small amount of ammonia. Wait until completely dry, then go over the area with some dry cleaning fluid. To finish, blot lightly with a cloth wet with some rubbing alcohol.

ICE CREAM

Wipe or scrape away the excess and blot with clean water mixed with liquid detergent. Make sure you do not saturate the cloth. Once dry, use dry cleaning fluid for any remaining stains.



Fabric

SOFT DRINKS & CONFECTIONARY

First sponge the stain with water, and then add some warm glycerin. Finish by blotting with water.

IODINE

Cut a lemon and apply to the area, then sponge with warm water. Apply a small amount of detergent with a cloth then blot with a cloth wrung out in a solution of two thirds warm water and one third white vinegar.

SHOE POLISH

Apply liquid paraffin to loosen the stain then sponge with dry cleaning fluid.

WATER SPOTS

Blot the area with a cloth and then apply some white vinegar. After a few minutes wet the area with cold water, blotting with a dry cloth. Always brush in the same direction of the pile when dry.

URINE

It is vital to get to urine stains before they dry, as urine can affect the dye and discolour it. Use a solution of water with white vinegar then blot dry. Following this use a solution of liquid detergent with cold water. Finally dab the spot with cold water, making sure you blot it thoroughly. To finish, blot lightly with a cloth wet with some rubbing alcohol.

VOMIT

Blot with a clean soft cloth, then use clean water on the area. Blot with a solution of water, detergent, and a small amount of ammonia. Wait until dry, then go over the area with some drycleaning fluid. To finish, blot lightly with a cloth wet with some rubbing alcohol.



CRE Velvet

Velvet like silk is one of the ostentatious fabrics which is elegant and has always been associated with royalty. It feels soft on the skin, shiny yet not too bright and its rich look has dazzled royalties all over the world.

COLOUR FASTNESS

Traditionally velvet contains cotton or linen and silk pile. It can also be made up of other fibres like rayon acetate and synthetic silk like materials. Innovations and technological advances have made it possible to produce, cheaper and affordable synthetic velvets. CR Essentials Velvets are constructed using 95% Cotton, 5% Poly. Some of them are Velour which has the stretchy properties of spandex and the rich appearance and feel of velvet, Corduroy is a rigid form of velvet and Velveteen which is imitation velvet is made of cotton and actually drapes better than the real velvet. Generally all types of velvets are dyed in deep and dark shades with highlights to give the fabric a rich and royal look.

HOW IS VELVET MANUFACTURED?

Velvet is a dense fabric of silk pile. It is woven as double cloth. It is made up of one set of filling thread and two sets of wrap threads. These two wrap threads are woven on two pieces of cloth at same time in a special looms. Blades cut into two pieces of cloth along the wrap. As the two pieces are separated they are rolled out separately. This is called pile cloth. The ends of threads in this pile cloth are sticking and form a soft pile.

HOW SHOULD VELVET FABRIC BE WASHED?

Generally washing velvet is a difficult task. It cannot be washed like normal fabric. It has to be dry cleaned. If you get small stains, gently remove the stains with a damp cloth. Wet the cloth in warm water and rub on that stains gently. Don't rub the cloth too hard as it may damage the fibres. Now dab the fabric until it is dry. Repeat the process until the stain is removed. If the stain is large it is better to get it dry cleaned.





Inserts

All inserts require regular and ongoing maintenance. The easiest method is to regularly 'fluff and puff' and, if possible, flip them. Change cushions from one side of the piece to the other, or simply flip them in place. Some fabrics may naturally 'creep' or 'slide' over time and with use. Flipping will minimise this, however sometimes it is necessary to unzip the cushion and pull or rub the fabric back into place.

FEATHER

Feather-filled cushions, especially when used as base cushions, require daily 'fluffing and puffing' and flipping. If this is not done they may lose their appearance and comfort level temporarily or sometimes permanently. These cushions may lose some feathers over time. This should be minimal and is referred to as leaching.

FEATHER WRAPS & LAYERS

Feather-filled 'wraps' or 'feather layers' have inserts filled with feather, or feather/fiber, wrapped around a polyurethane core. These cushions require maintenance at least twice weekly.

FIBER

Fibre-filled cushions require minimal maintenance.

POLYURETHANE (FOAM)

Regular flipping and movement of polyurethane cushions is essential. Polyurethane inserts may soften by 10 to 15 percent over the life of the insert.

Stainless Steel

The name originates from the fact that stainless steel does not stain, corrode or rust as easily as ordinary steel. However, while stainless steel does 'stain less', it is not actually stain or rust proof. There are over 150 grades of stainless steel. The most commonly used in the furniture industry are as follows:

GRADE 304

This is the standard '18/8' stainless steel. It is the most versatile and most widely used stainless steel, available in a wider range of products, forms and finishes than any other. Grade 304 is recommended for indoor or sheltered applications. Exposed to salty air, it will discolour and eventually corrode.

GRADE 316

This is also called marine grade stainless steel and is the grade, used in the furniture industry, that is the least susceptible to corrosion. Coco Republic outdoor stainless steel products are constructed with marine grade stainless steel (unless otherwise stated). In extreme coastal locations brown discolouration or tea staining, can appear on the surface of products. Tea staining does not affect the structural integrity or the longevity of the products and can be controlled. Tea staining can be removed with mild abrasive cleaner and warm soapy water. Any minor scratches can be removed by rubbing with a Scotch Brite pad in the direction of the grain.



Nickle, Brass, Copper Pewter & Silver

The maintenance and preservation of these metals relies on a few basics:

Keep metal dry to prevent tarnishing which can dull or destroy the surface.

- » Don't use abrasive cleaners that can scratch and dull metal surfaces.
- » Unless specified for a particularly durable type of metal, avoid using steel wool or scouring pads to clean.
- » Rub metal with straight back and-forth motions, rather than in circles, to help maintain a uniform appearance.
- » Apply metal cleaner with a clean, soft, lint-free cloth, turning the cloth frequently to avoid reusing the soiled portion.
- » Prevent undiluted liquid dish washing detergents from coming into direct contact with metal as it can damage the finish.
- » For ornate objects apply metal cleaner generously then rinse the cleaner with a wet sponge.
- » Avoid direct skin contact with metal as it may mark the surface. Wipe any fingerprints with the correct polishing cloth.

Aluminium

Aluminium is a soft metal that produces a blackish residue on the surface to 'protect itself'. This residue normally isn't too evident or problematic, however issues can arise when cleaning products containing sulphuric or hydrochloric acid (turpentine, etc) are used. The black oxidation residue increases and shows more on the finish. This can begin to rub off onto surrounding soft furnishings or clothing.

Please follow the below cleaning instructions:

- » Wipe up spills immediately using a clean, dry cloth.
- » Avoid using steel wool or scouring pads. We suggest using Brasso to clean.
- » Do not use bleach or any detergent containing sulphuric/ hydrochloric acid.





Iron & Bronze

Iron and bronze pieces are taken care of in much the same way as timber furniture – they just need an occasional wax. However, in areas of high traffic or that are exposed to abnormal interior humidity, iron may require more frequent maintenance.

To remove any rust that may form if maintenance has not been frequent enough, use #0000 steel wool to remove the build up of rust, then rub in furniture wax with a soft cloth. Best results are achieved by warming the iron or bronze with a hairdryer and applying a good quality paste of furniture wax. Please ask one of our consultants for recommendations on products. This will allow the wax to best penetrate the surface for longer lasting protection. Buff with a soft cloth and use a horsehair brush if you need to get into crevices or hard to reach areas.

Ensure that you protect your surrounding furniture and flooring prior to treating your piece as rust and wax can stain.

Stone

MARBLE, TRAVERTINE, GRANITE, LIMESTONE, CEMENT

Stone is very delicate and must be cleaned with pH neutral, gentle cleaners. Acids, even the mild acid in vinegar, will dissolve the finish and permanently etch the surface. Stone is incredibly porous and therefore it likes to soak in liquid spills. If liquid spills do occur, wipe dry as soon as possible by blotting with a clean cloth.

The best method for cleaning stone is to wet a clean cloth with lukewarm water to wipe the surface, and to remove any marks. You can use a very mild detergent to remove any tricky stains, but this should not occur more than once every few months. Do not place glasses directly on stone and always use a dry cloth to dry and shine the stone to prevent liquids from getting into the stone core.





Glass

Glass and/or mirrored surfaces require low maintenance. A weekly wipe with a slightly damp chamois is sufficient. Glue and pencil marks can be removed by applying some Eucalyptus oil with a soft cloth.

Shell & Pieced Agate

Shell is a natural product and so it is essential to keep away from direct sunlight, strong sources of heat or very dry atmospheres. If shell is left to dry out, its surface cracks and it becomes less resistant to wear and tear. Avoid using strong abrasives, chemical cleaners or alcohol to polish the shell, as this will destroy its natural colour. To clean your shell surface, simply wipe down occasionally with a clean, slightly damp cloth, and then blot dry. Any spills should be mopped or wiped immediately and avoid placing hot items directly on the finish. It is suggested that coasters are used when placing drinks on shell surfaces.



Resin & Acrylic

Resin and acrylic are both synthetic materials so they can scratch and mark easily, try to avoid placing sharp objects on their surfaces. You should also always ensure that you do not have the furniture or homewares too close to a heat source.

Certain solvents can damage resin and acrylic, it is best to keep your furniture away from harsh chemicals. To clean your furniture, use a mild detergent in lukewarm water with a clean soft cloth to wipe the surface down. Always rinse detergent off the surface with a new clean cloth. Once the surface has been appropriately cleaned, dry the surface by blotting with a clean soft cloth.





Upholstery Warranty

For your peace of mind, Coco Republic offers our cost effective Upholstery Warranty on all fabrics and leathers. This warranty insures your upholstered pieces against accidental spills, rips, scratches and burns for up to five years. Included with this warranty is fabric and leather protection – an invisible, non-toxic, environmentally friendly product designed to prevent the fibers absorbing liquids, dirt and grime. This ensures that your piece of furniture is protected against spills and is easier to clean.

To find out more please contact one of our Design Consultants.

Contact Us

SHOWROOMS

SYDNEY

ALEXANDRIA
34 O'Riordan Street
Alexandria NSW 2015

CROWSNEST
420 Pacific Highway
Crows Nest NSW 2065

CLEARANCE CENTRE
292 Parramatta Road
Auburn NSW 2144

BRISBANE

FORTITUDE VALLEY
400 Wickham Street
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

QUEENSLAND
Brickworks Centre,
Shop 19, 107 Ferry Road
Southport QLD 4215

MELBOURNE

RICHMOND
500 Church Street
Richmond VIC 312

CHADSTONE
Chadstone Shopping Centre
1341 Dandenong Road
Chadstone VIC 3148

AUCKLAND

NEWMARKET
Shop 118, Level 1,
309 Broadway
Newmarket
AUCKLAND 1023

OUTDOOR GALLERIES

SYDNEY

CASTEL HILL
Hills Super Centre,
Building 16/18 Victoria Ave,
Castle Hill NSW 2154

MOORE PARK
Supa Centa Moore Park,
2A Todman Ave, Moore Park
NSW 2021

BRISBANE

FORTITUDE VALLEY
388 Wickham St, Fortitude
Valley QLD 4006

MELBOURNE

RICHMOND
488 Church St, Richmond
VIC 3121

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