

COVID-19 CARE AND CLEANING

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| Wood Finishes | Non-ammoniated disinfectant such as isopropyl alcohol followed by soap and water. Do not leave furniture wet, it must be dried after it is washed. |
| Laminate & Novawrap | Mild detergents first (per CDC guidelines), then Formula 409 or regular disinfectant. Acidic or abrasive cleaners can damage the laminate surface. Recommended household cleaners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Windex• Glass Plus• Fantastik• Mr. Clean• Formula 409• Isopropyl Alcohol |
| Linoleum | Wipe clean with a damp cloth and a neutral cleaner. As a regular cleaner you can also use with a blend of water and soap or waxes. |
| Metal | Powder Coat - Mild detergents - anything considered a solvent will remove finish over time. Anodized - Mild detergents or disinfectants - do not use high PH cleaners such as bleach or ammonia. If used, discoloration may happen if left on the material. |
| Painted Surfaces | Non-ammoniated disinfectant such as mild bleach followed by soap and water. Do not leave furniture wet, it must be dried after it is washed. |
| Glass | Mild detergents, Isopropyl Alcohol mixture, or Lysol wipes. We would not recommend bleach or any abrasive cleaners. |
| Acrylic | Mild detergents - do not use acetone, ammonia or alkaline based products (including glass cleaner). You can use Novus No 1 cleaner and a soft cloth. |
| Stone | Mild household dish soaps and disinfectants are best. Let the soap or disinfectants sit for 1-3 minutes. You can also use stone specific cleansers. Just do not use anything that is acidic or abrasive. |
| Solid Surface | Mild detergents or non-abrasive cleaners; glass cleaner, Formula 409, or Fantastik. Avoid using paint thinners/removers and acetone base cleaners. |
| Fabric | If you are concerned about potential contamination of furniture with Covid-19, please follow the recommendations below: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always comply with local government guidelines• Do not use the furniture for at least 48 hours and/or disinfect the fabric <p>Polyester Fabrics - Disinfect polyester fabrics with ethanol to effectively destroy virus and bacteria. Clean and wash polyester fabrics with soap and water. To eliminate virus and bacteria, the majority of polyester fabrics are washable at 165 F.</p> <p>Wool Fabrics - In case of contamination, furniture upholstered with wool fabrics should preferably be left unused for a minimum of 48 hours. If this is not an option, wool fabrics can be disinfected with ethanol.</p> <p>Disinfecting wool fabrics with ethanol will, however, strip the wool of lanolin and may cause color changes and reduce the lifetime of the fabric. Consequently, this method should only be applied if there are no other alternatives.</p> |

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[According to NBC](#)

Alcohol - Rubbing alcohol products that are at least 70 percent alcohol will kill the coronavirus with less potential for damage than bleach. When using rubbing alcohol, don't dilute it. Consumer Reports says rubbing alcohol is safe for all surfaces, but can discolor some plastics.

Soap and Water - It's not fancy, but soap and water work. The soap removes the viral particles that have attached themselves to surfaces — whether it's your hands, face or countertops — and suspends them in the water, so they can be washed away.

Richard Sachleben, an organic chemist and a member of the American Chemical Society, said most of the cleaning products we call soap are actually detergents that not only remove the germs from surfaces, but also kill them.

“The virus has an outside coating, and the stuff inside — DNA or RNA — is what actually causes the disease. It's kind of like the casing on a bomb or torpedo,” Sachleben explained. “For a virus, that coating is a protein, and the soap or detergent break up that coating, so the virus spills its guts and falls apart.”