CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Metal Chairs & Stools – should be inspected each month for signs of structural failure (welds, tabs, hardware, etc.); take out of service immediately if problems noted. Missing glides should be replaced to avoid tipping/slipping.

Metal Frames – Clean with soft cloth or sponge and a mild detergent solution; rinse than dry with soft cloth or buckskin. DO NOT USE aggressive products such as acids, solvents, or solutions containing chlorine or ammonia. Powder detergents, steel wool, and plastic fiber sponges can ruin the surfaces. Die-cast aluminum frames with chrome plating can occasionally have some slight peeling in heavy use environments.

Wood Chairs & Stools - At least every three months perform a thorough inspection of each piece. Particular care should be taken in inspecting the seat rails and bottom and front side rails for loose joints. One loose joint will put extra pressure on the remaining joints, eventually resulting in loosening of all joints. This could result in the chair's collapsing. In the event that any of the joints become loose, you should take the chair out of service. Each chair should be periodically cleaned (the wood finish) with a water-soluble solution to remove built up grease and grime. Do not leave cleaning solution on too long. Wood chairs should not be exposed to extreme temperatures, particularly heat or moisture, near cooking facilities.

Upholstery – Leather: can be cleaned with a mild saddle soap using care as color may darken. Vinyl can be cleaned with a mild soap and water solution or good grade automotive vinyl cleaner. Do not allow stains to set. Fabrics are quite varied; it is best to determine the composition of the fabric then clean with a substance recommended for that composition; the fabric source would have recommendations for each pattern.

Polypropylene, Polycarbonate, Polyurethane (Derby & Uno) – Periodic cleaning can be done using a simple lukewarm solution of Ivory Liquid; rinse and dry with soft rag or buckskin. DO NOT USE aggressive products such as acids, solvents, or products containing alcohol, chlorine, or ammonia. Powder detergents, steel wool, and plastic fiber sponges can ruin the surfaces. Long term exposure to direct sunlight may cause some color change but does not affect stretch of the product. When matching existing product, there may be some color variation.

CAUTION: to better preserve the products purchased, it is advisable to pay attention to gels and sanitizing products that could alter their original appearance if used directly on materials such as plastics, metals, woods, fabrics, leathers, etc.

FLAMMABILITY :

FLAMMABILITY – Flammability Codes/Foam - All standard Segis USA products are manufactured to meet the flammability requirements of California Technical Bulletin #117. Alternative fire barriers or foam with properly treated fabric have been approved by the suppliers to meet the Boston Fire code rating. It is the customer's responsibility to determine local flammability requirements. Some standard Segis USA products have been tested and meet the California Technical Bulletin #133 by using available fire barriers and various fabrics. Contact the factory for details. **(423-317-0162)**

FIRE BARRIER: GUILFORD OF MAINE, FIREGUARD, G 220 ®

The barrier will help items pass the California Technical Bulletin 133 test. The barrier is applied over the foam; it is not a treatment of the fabric. **Call for the list upcharge California Technical Bulletin #133 Certification** requires specific testing of a unit constructed exactly as the unit(s) being specified for the project. If this certification is required, the customer is responsible for the cost of the test unit, the cost of any COM fabric, plus the cost of the test itself. These costs must be added to the purchase order. **Call for information and pricing (423-317-0162)**