

SurfaceTech Product Care & Maintenance Manual

General Information

Our products require periodic maintenance to ensure long-term durability and customer satisfaction, just as any manufactured product or equipment does. Please note that if proper maintenance procedures are not followed, product warranties may be voided.

General Care & Maintenance

The product should be examined every ninety days for loose or missing parts such as screws, missing glides, loose rails, loose joints, loose seat pads, broken casters or glides, cracked or broken welds, cracked laminate and splintered wood.

To properly maintain stability and product integrity, hand-tighten any loose screws as required, replace any missing glides or broken casters immediately, verify that table bases are tight, and columns are seated properly on the hub of the base. Schedule a repair for any cracked or broken welds, loose rails and loose joints immediately.

To avoid fabric tears and personal injury, remove all protruding screws, nails, etc.; repair or replace any chipped or cracked laminate or wood product; cut wood splinters flush with surface, sand smooth, and refinish. Remove damaged products from service immediately until they are properly repaired.

It is important to contact FCi Companies for authorized repair services.

Finishes – Wood

Refrain from subjecting wood products to extreme temperatures or moisture. Apply a hard paste wax every 3 months during the first year of use. After the first year, applying wax twice a year is recommended.

To clean, dust with a slightly dampened soft cloth, wiping with the grain of the wood. For deeper cleaning, use a gentle cleansing product. Take care not to use abrasive household solvents. Spills, splatters and water-spots should be immediately wiped up and the surface dried.

Scratches may be repaired using a wax repair stick, touch up marker, or by using a matching stain on a soft cloth, wiping it off after 30 seconds and then applying a coat of paste wax over the touched-up area to even out the sheen.

Solid Wood Information: Solid wood products will expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity. The lumber harvested for solid wood contains the character of the trees its milled from, with color variations, patterns and imperfections that serve to enhance the wood's natural beauty.

Solid wood can react to UV light, especially lighter colors. If placed in direct sunlight, be aware that the color of the wood can change over time.

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Finishes – Metal

Plating: On plated metals, like chrome, use a non-abrasive glass cleaner or damp cloth to remove dirt and fingerprints. Lightly apply furniture polish once every six months to maintain the surface.

Smooth Powder Coating: Wipe with a damp cloth. Use soap and water for stubborn stains and grease marks. If chipped, touch-up paint should be applied to prevent further chipping.

Textured Powder Coating: Textured powder coating such as wrinkles and hammertones should be wiped with a damp cloth to remove smudges. Brush the surface with a soft-bristled dry brush to remove dirt. Avoid using soap.

Iron: Textured iron should be wiped with a damp cloth to remove smudges. Brush the surface with a soft-bristled dry brush to remove dirt. A hand dishwashing cleaner can be used to clean tougher stains but be sure to wipe away any remaining water quickly.

Finishes - Vinyl & Vinyl Edges

Use a liquid detergent suitable for cleaning vinyl. After cleaning, wipe the surface with a cloth dampened with warm water.

Finishes – Laminate

Laminate: Laminate may be cleaned using liquid non-abrasive dishwashing detergent in water. Stains may be removed with non-abrasive household cleaners. Light scrubbing with a soft-bristled brush may be necessary to remove stains from the depths of the structure of some textured surfaces. If the stain persists, use a paste of baking soda and water, applied with a soft-bristled brush. Light scrubbing with this solution should remove most stains. Baking soda is a low abrasive and too much scrubbing or too much force may damage the decorative surface, especially gloss finishes. These steps may be repeated if the stain appears to be going away and the color of the laminate has not been affected.

Never use toilet bowl cleaners, hydrogen peroxide, oven cleaners, drain cleaners, metal cleaners and polishes, chlorine bleach, coffee pot cleaners or high abrasive cleaners. They will scratch, discolor or damage the laminate surface.

Metallic Laminate: To keep these decorative laminates looking their best, clean with a mild soap or detergent and a damp cloth or sponge. Do not use abrasive cleaners or wax as they may damage the protective coating. Note that these surfaces are not recommended for horizontal surfaces.

Finishes – Polypropylene

Do not use abrasive cleaners. Clean with warm water and household detergent. For stubborn stains, use a soft brush with detergent. Check the manufacturer's directions for other cleaning instructions.

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Finishes – Fiberglass

Do not use abrasive cleaners. Clean with warm water and household detergent. For stubborn stains, use a soft brush with detergent. Check the manufacturer's directions for other cleaning instructions.

Finishes – Solid Surface

Do not use abrasive cleaners. Clean with warm water and household detergent. For stubborn stains, use a soft brush with detergent. Check the manufacturer's directions for other cleaning instructions.

Finishes – Stone

Do not use abrasive cleaners. Clean with warm water and household detergent. For stubborn stains, use a soft brush with detergent. Check the manufacturer's directions for other cleaning instructions.

Table Information

Regular visual inspection of table tops and bases is recommended. Look for loose components, damaged welds and finishes. This works best by turning the table upside down to expose its hardware, if possible. Turning the table over should be done with the assistance of another person, while taking precautions to protect the top from damage. The table base's hardware should be inspected a few times a year, more in high-traffic environments. Check that any welds are in good shape and not cracked or broken.

Tighten any screws attaching the top to the base with a hand screwdriver to avoid over-tightening, as well as any nuts or bolts that are holding the base together. Check for worn or damaged glides as well. Uneven glides may cause the table to wobble, which can cause spills along with trip or slip hazards.

Table bases come in a variety of materials such as smooth or texture powder-coated steel, plated steel and cast or wrought iron. When cleaning table bases, use the method appropriate to the material.

Table tops are made from a variety of different materials such as butcher block, solid wood, laminate, stainless steel, glass, polyurethane, solid surface and stone. Use cleaners and waxes appropriate to the top's surface material as directed by the material manufacturer's instructions. For wood tops, apply a hard paste wax every 3 months during the first year of use. After the first year, applying wax twice a year is recommended.

As always, if you have any questions or concerns about your SurfaceTech products, don't hesitate to contact us; and thank you for choosing FCi Companies!