

Care and use of the product is as follows.

Stainless Steel

1. Dust occasionally or wipe with a soft cloth to remove dirt thoroughly. The accumulation of dust may cause rusting.
2. Keep dry. Wipe thoroughly with a soft dry cloth to remove any water or moisture.
3. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a weak solution of mild detergent, wipe away the detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly. Under no circumstances should acid or chlorine detergents be used.
4. Polish lightly with a soft cloth and a small amount of brass polish to remove dirt or rust that doesn't come off with a mild detergent solution.

Japanese Cast Iron (NAMBU-TETSU) / Wrought Iron

1. To remove rust, use sandpaper on the affected area only. Wipe away dirt with a solution of diluted mild detergent.
2. Wipe off any remaining rust powder and detergent with a damp cloth. Dry thoroughly.
3. Wipe the entire surface with silicon type wax and wipe again thoroughly with a dry cloth to remove any trace of wax buildup.
4. Keep dry. Wipe thoroughly with a soft cloth to remove any water or moisture. Do not use chlorine detergents. Everyday care is most effective.

Leather

1. Daily care consists of dry wiping with a soft woolen cloth.
2. About once a year, polish with leather cream. Clear leather cream or spray for car seats is suitable. Avoid a build up of cream. Do not use solvents such as thinner or benzine.
3. Do not install in places that are exposed to the direct rays of the sun for extended periods of time or near objects that generate heat (ie., stoves, heaters, etc.).
4. For stains, wipe well with a soft cloth dipped into a solution of diluted mild detergent (1-3%). Test the solution beforehand on a place that is not conspicuous in order to confirm the influence of the detergent (ie., that there is no change in color, etc.).
Wipe off the solution of detergent with a damp soft cloth, dry thoroughly, and polish with leather cream as above.

Silicon Rubber

1. Wipe with a dry or dampened soft cloth.
2. If dirt accumulates, clean with a diluted mild liquid detergent, wipe away any remaining detergent with a damp cloth and then dry wipe.
3. Do not use cleaners or solvent-based chemicals such as alcohol or thinner. Discoloration and degradation will occur.
4. Exposure to ultraviolet rays for extended periods of time causes silicon to yellow.

Acrylic (plastic) / Anti-static Acrylic (plastic)

1. Wipe with either a damp or dry soft cloth.
2. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a weak solution of mild detergent, wipe away the detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly.
3. Do not use cleaners or chemicals that contain solvents such as thinner or alcohol as a base.
4. Ingredients that include sticky material such as adhesives and tape can cause a reaction and should not be used as there is a possibility of discoloration, breakage or deformation.
5. The resin may deteriorate if exposed to ultraviolet rays for an extended period of time.

ABS (plastic) / Anti-static ABS (plastic)

1. Wipe with either a damp or dry soft cloth.
2. Detergents will cause changes in color and degradation of the material and should not be used.
3. Ingredients that include sticky material such as adhesives and tape can cause a reaction and should not be used as there is a possibility of discoloration, breakage or deformation.

UNICONTATTO

1. Wipe with either a damp or dry soft cloth.
2. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a solution of weakened mild detergent, wipe away detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly.
3. Cleaners, bleach and solvent-based chemicals such as alcohol or thinner should not be used.
4. Materials such as adhesives and tape should not be used as they will stick to the surface and cause the luster to change.
5. Do not install in places that are exposed to the direct rays of the sun for extended periods of time or near objects that generate heat (ie., stoves, heaters, etc.).

Other Resin

1. Wipe with either a damp or dry soft cloth.
2. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a solution of weakened mild detergent, wipe away detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly.
3. Ingredients that include sticky material such as adhesives and tape can cause a reaction and should not be used as there is a possibility of discoloration, breakage or deformation.

Plated

1. Dust occasionally or wipe with a soft cloth to remove dirt thoroughly. The accumulation of dust may cause rusting.
2. Keep dry. Wipe thoroughly with a soft dry cloth to remove any water or moisture.
3. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a weak solution of mild detergent, wipe away the detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly. Under no circumstances should acid or chlorine detergents be used. Do not use polishing agents.

Alumite

1. Dry wipe regularly (about once a week) to remove dirt and moisture.
2. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a weak solution of mild detergent, wipe away the detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly.
3. Wipe with a damp or dry cloth to prevent the spread of rust generated from scratches.

Paint articles, such as a Ceramic Clear Coating

1. Dust occasionally or wipe with a soft cloth to remove dirt thoroughly. The accumulation of dust may cause rusting.
2. Keep dry. Wipe thoroughly with a soft dry cloth to remove any water or moisture.
3. If dirt accumulates, wipe with a weak solution of mild detergent, wipe away the detergent with a damp cloth and dry any remaining moisture thoroughly. Under no circumstances should acid or chlorine detergents be used.

Uni-wood

Aging and restoration of the surface finish

Uni-Wood Light (Antibacterial Compressed Wood) / Wood (Antibacterial Compressed Wood)

1. Dry wipe with a soft cloth to remove dirt.
2. Cleaners (particularly thinner-based solvents) will cause the product to lose its gloss.
3. Maintain the shine by wiping with a waxed cloth.
4. Do not leave rainwater standing. Remove water drops with a soft cloth and polish with wax. Wipe thoroughly to remove excess wax. If allowed to remain wet, dirt will accumulate and the color will fade.



Regarding Uni-Wood

A material that possesses outstanding functionality combining durability, strength and water resistance produced by compressing and laminating natural wood impregnated with resin via a special technology. Please read the following when considering using Uni-Wood. The material is natural wood. UV rays and rain will cause discoloration and degradation.

Plywood

1. Dry wipe with a soft cloth to remove dirt and dust.
2. Wipe away stubborn dirt with a weakened mild detergent solution, and dry wipe with a soft cloth to remove any remaining detergent.
3. Using in locations that are remarkably damp or dry will cause warping, changes in color and mold, etc.



Precautions for installation outdoors

UV rays and rainwater may cause discoloration and degradation of the material. When installing outdoors in a location exposed to direct sunlight or rain for extended periods of time, it is recommended to use a doorway with eaves.

Daily maintenance

Dry wipe regularly with a soft cloth. Cleaners (particularly thinner-based solvents) will cause the product to lose its gloss.

Maintaining the appearance

1. Maintain the shine by wiping with a waxed cloth.
2. Do not leave rainwater standing. Remove water drops with a soft cloth and polish with wax. Wipe thoroughly to remove excess wax. If allowed to remain wet, dirt will accumulate and the color will fade.

Natural wood / Natural stone

1. Dry wipe with a soft cloth to remove dirt and dust.
2. Wipe away stubborn dirt with a weakened mild detergent solution, and dry wipe with a soft cloth to remove any remaining detergent.
3. Using in locations that are remarkably damp or dry will cause warping, changes in color and mold, etc.



Restoring if discolored or degraded

1. Preparation
Protect non-Uni-Wood parts with masking tape to prevent scratching.
2. Abrading
Abrade the Uni-Wood part with steel wool.
3. Finishing
Polish with wax and wipe thoroughly with a soft cloth.
If discoloration and degradation have occurred with use over many years, restoration to the original state may not be possible.

Uni-Wood Scotch as an example
(results will vary depending on the degree of discoloration and/or degradation)