

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

overview

At **made.** the high-quality surfaces and finishes of our kitchens are very easy to care for. In order to preserve the high value of your kitchen, we recommend that you follow this simple care advice.

If dirt is removed as soon as possible, then cleaning products are often not necessary. It is best to use warm water and a soft, damp cloth, then wipe dry. Otherwise, only clean with household, water-soluble cleaning products or kitchen cleaners. Do not use any harsh liquid cleaners or scouring cleaning products. Polishes, waxes and solvents are also unsuitable for cleaning kitchen surfaces and do more harm than good. Follow the manufacturer's advice when using microfibre cloths as they have different surface structures and can damage the doors. Do not use a steam cleaner.

cleaning cabinets

Use a slightly damp cloth and a liquid household detergent/glass cleaner to clean the cabinets, shelves and drawers/pull-outs. Always dry with a soft cloth after cleaning. If the cloth is too wet, water could penetrate cracks and gaps and cause the material to swell. We recommend that the units be regularly opened and that provision be made for intensive ventilation of the kitchen area in order to eliminate odours due to cooking vapours and cooking residues in the furniture. Abrasive detergents, anything containing thinners and artificial resins are not suitable for cleaning your kitchen.

cleaning door fronts

There are 100 different door fronts available at **made. living** which are categorised as follows:

Wooden Fronts, solid or veneered Wood is a living material with natural variations in colour and texture. Light of any kind will cause the colour to change, which is completely normal and natural. It is not a cause for complaint. Solid wood fronts are easy to look after. The surfaces have been sealed with several layers of high quality varnish. We advise you to clean your kitchen units with a slightly damp cloth. Always wipe in the direction of the grain, as this helps to remove dirt from the pores. Dry with a soft cloth after cleaning to prevent moisture from accumulating in profiles, corners and on edges. Dirt marks must not be left to dry and must be removed immediately. Avoid the use of excessively wet cloths in this case.

Laminates or Foil Fronts

Unit fronts with synthetic coatings are easy to clean with any commercially available household detergent, ideally with a soft cloth, hand-hot water and a little washing-up liquid. Never use a polishing cleaner or hard sponge. Stubborn marks, such as fat splashes, paint or glue residue, may be removed with any commercially available plastic cleaner. Test on a small area that is not on view before using any of these products for the first time. Do not use any cleaners containing solvents, or steam cleaners.

Textured wood laminate Fronts

The finishes that imitates the texture of a waxed wood front have a special high matt lacquer. in principle, this high matt

lacquer has a rougher structure than smooth lacquering. Consequently, the following must be observed when cleaning these fronts: Soiling due to coffee, tea, mustard and red wine (foods with a high proportion of colorants), once dry, leave behind slight discoloration on the foil. Wipe away soiling as quickly as possible with a copious amount of water / diluted soap solution! Drying should be avoided at any rate! Clean away existing soiling with warm, diluted soap solution, with the aid of a hand brush. Household cleaners for synthetic surfaces may also be used. Wash off remains of the cleaning solution with clean water and rub dry! Do not use any scouring products, wood care products and polishes.

Lacquered Fronts

Please note that high gloss and varnished fronts should not be cleaned in the dry state. The use of abrasive cleaning materials such as microfibre cloths, scouring sponges, etc. can increase the appearance of scratches. Traces of fine scratches visible in sunlight and halogen light are normal. These are due to the high gloss effect and are not a surface defect.

cleaning handles

When cleaning your kitchen unit handles, refrain from using substances that contain solvents and substances that damage aluminum. In addition to vinegar based cleaners and cleaning products containing steel, as they can cause permanent staining. If you use cleaning products that do not display this information, try them out first – at your own risk – in a small area that is not obvious in normal use.

drawers & pullouts

We will show you how drawers and pullouts can easily be removed for easy cleaning and then returned. Note: Please remove the drawer from bottom to top and insert the drawer from top to bottom in order to prevent damage.

Removing

1. Half open the drawer or pullout.
2. Take hold of the side groove of the drawer and the runner, and hold. It is important that you hold on to the runner, as otherwise you may injure your fingers.
3. Now tilt the drawer upwards and pull towards you.
4. Hold the drawer/front pullout with the extended runners in your hand. Then gently tilt the drawer/front pullout, and remove your fingers from the runners on the side. The runner guide will now return to the groove, which means it is now protected inside the groove, and you will hear it click into place. Drawer/front pullout (including runner) may now be placed to one side.
5. Drawers and pullouts must not be stacked on top of one another. Set down the drawers/pullouts separately.

Inserting

Insert the drawer/front pullout into the carcass above the cabinet brackets and place onto the brackets when the drawer/front pullout is about one-third of the way into the carcass. Firmly push the rest of the way into the carcass until the drawer/front pullout stops by itself. When inserting the drawers/pullouts, check their secure engagement by pulling out several times

to the stop position. Caution in the case of drawers and pullouts with cushioning: if the cushioned drawer or pullout does not engage when inserted into the carcass, do not push it in firmly, as this may damage the cushioning mechanism. Pull out the drawer or pullout and push it in again until it engages with an audible click. After inserting, check that it is securely engaged and cushioned.

plinth panel

If, for example, you need to replace or remove a faulty dishwasher in your kitchen, you can remove and replace the plinth panels beforehand.

Proceed as follows:

Removing the plinth panel

The plinth panel is attached to the floor by a locking element in the plinth foot. To remove the plinth panel, press the nose of the locking element (beneath the cabinet base) upwards, and use the other hand to pull the plinth panel out from the top.

Fitting the plinth panel

First place the plinth panel in the top of the locking element, and then press the bottom of the plinth panel against the plinth foot.

If you have any questions that have not been answered by our care instructions, please don't hesitate to contact us – info@madeliving.com.au or 03 9421 0707.

Failure to follow care instructions will void the **made.** warranty.