

Welcome to a world of luxurious materials.

King Living Marble & Ceramic Care Guide





Caring for your King Living furniture

King Living has used the skills of fine craftsmanship and the latest technologies to produce your tailor made order.

This includes researching and testing the best ways to care for your King Living furniture. Maintaining and caring for your furniture is important.

Please take the time to read the information in this guide and store it in a handy location so you can refer to it in the future.

If you would like further information regarding your King Living furniture, please contact your nearest King Living Showroom or visit www.kingliving.com.

Caring for marble

Initial setup and continued care and maintenance of your marble

Overview

Marble is a natural product. Whilst all King Living stone products are protected, marble that comes into contact with acidic substances including coffee, citrus, wine, tomatoes, alcohol and juice will cause etching. Etching can also be caused by water. Different to a stain, etching is actually a corrosive reaction to the stone, which removes its surface layer to reveal the raw marble beneath. Think of it as burning the top layer of the marble. As a result, the exposed area is lighter and duller than it previously was. A stain on the other hand, occurs when a liquid penetrates the marble and causes discolouration within the stone.

General Care and Precautions

- Use coasters and boards to prevent food and drink coming into direct contact with the marble wherever possible.
- Do not place hot items directly on the stone surface, we recommend the use of boards, trivets or mats.
- Ensure boards, coasters, trivets and or mats are fitted with rubber/foam pads to avoid marking/scratching
- Do not rub or drag hard items across your stone these could cause deep irreversible scratches.
- Any substance that comes into contact with your marble should be absorbed immediately with a clean, damp cloth.

Staining

Note: Always test the cleaner or cleaning chemical you intend to use on a small inconspicuous area first.

General guidelines for stain removal:

1. Remove any loose debris
2. Blot spills; wiping the area will spread the spill
3. Flush the area with plain water and mild soap and rinse several times.
4. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth.
5. Repeat as necessary.
6. If the stain persists use the 'Stain Index' [pg. 4] as a guide to troubleshoot

Etching

We apply wax on the marble during production to reduce the porosity of the stone, this means quickly wiped spills are less likely to etch the marble. It is important to note that etching can occur even with the best waxes. Etch marks are caused by acidic substances left on the surface of the stone. Some materials will etch the finish but not leave a stain whilst others will do both.

Etch Removal

1. Refer to the 'Stain Index' in this document and remove the stain using the appropriate method outlined for the stain type.
2. Spritz the surface with fresh water and apply a marble polishing powder [These powders are readily available from your local hardware store]
3. Rub the powder onto the stone with a damp cloth or by using a buffing pad. Continue buffing until the etch mark disappears and the marble surface shines.

Note: For deep etching contact your local stone restorer for refinishing or repolishing etched areas that you cannot reverse.

Unfortunately, etching is difficult to reverse on marble once it has occurred as it's a chemical reaction.

Marble Poultice

It is quite difficult to completely remove set in stains from marble. Using the products and methods outlined in the 'Stain Index' should considerably improve the appearance of the stained marble surface however, a marble poultice can assist in drawing out and removing deep stains. Poultice materials include powdered chalk, white moulding plaster, talc or baking soda.

Note: Always test the poultice you intend to use on a small inconspicuous area first;

1. Mix your chosen poultice material with water, or the substance[s] listed in the 'Stain Index' to form a thick paste.
2. Spritz the stained area with clean, fresh water
3. Spread a thin layer of the poultice (0.5cm) over the stained area using a plastic spatula
4. Cover the poultice with plastic wrap and tape it in place
5. Let the poultice stay on the site for about 24 to 48 hours, so that it can dry out completely. The liquid cleaner or chemical will draw out the stain into the absorbent material during the drying process
6. When the paste is fully dry, use a cloth soaked in warm, soapy water to wipe away the paste Note: Do not scrape the poultice off, as you risk scratching the marble surface.
7. Rinse with clean water and buff dry with a soft microfibre cloth
8. If the stain is still visible, repeat the entire process.

Several applications may be necessary, depending on the type of the stain and the time it has had to set in. Applying a poultice will certainly yield good results, considerably improving the appearance of the stained marble surface. However, some stains may not be completely removed. If the stain doesn't come out after three [3] poultice applications consult professional stone refinishers.



Stain Index

WARNING: Never mix ammonia with bleach, this combination creates a toxic and lethal gas.

Oil Based

Stain Types: Cosmetics, Grease, Tar, Cooking Oils and/or Milk

Identifier: An oil-based stain will darken the stone and normally must be chemically dissolved so the source of the stain can be flushed or rinsed away.

Removal: Clean gently with a soft, liquid cleanser, a household detergent, ammonia, mineral spirits or acetone.

Organic

Stain Types: Coffee, tea, fruit, paper, food, flora and/or foliage

Identifier: May cause a pinkish-brown stain and may disappear after the source of the stain has been removed.

Removal: A solution of 12% hydrogen peroxide and a few drops of ammonia can be used to remove the stain. Once removed flush out the solution with fresh water.

Warning: Hydrogen peroxide may lighten the appearance of darker stones.

Metal

Stain Types: Iron, Rust, Copper and/or Bronze

Identifier: Iron or rust stains are orange to brown in colour and follow the shape of the staining object such as planters, trays and/or metal furniture. Metal stains result from the action of moisture between metal and stone surfaces.

Removal: Metal stains must be removed with a poultice. [See section on Marble Poultice]

Note: Deep-seated, rusty stains are extremely difficult to remove, and the stone may be permanently stained.

Ink/Dyes

Stain Types: Pen, paint and/or ink

Removal: Light coloured stones can be cleaned using hydrogen peroxide whilst dark stones can be cleaned using acetone. Paint that has caked onto the surface can be carefully scraped off using a razor blade.

Note: Latex and acrylic paints do not cause staining. Oil-based paints, putty, caulks and sealants may cause an oil-based stain. Refer to the section 'Oil-Based' for removal instructions.

Warning: Do not use paint thinners as these can etch the surface of the stone.

Abrasions

Slight surface scratches may be buffed with dry 0000 steel wool. Deeper scratches and chips and/or gouges in the surface of the stone should be repaired and re-polished by a professional.

Caring for ceramic

Initial setup and continued care and maintenance of your Ceramic

Overview

The solid ceramic slabs we source for our furniture are made through a process that involves firing at very high temperatures, creating a high-performance porcelain sheet suitable for even the most extreme outdoor weather (and messiest of indoor) conditions.

Ceramic surfaces are UV stable, heat resistant, and non-porous, meaning they don't absorb spills or stains and won't crack in outdoor applications due to frost or lower temperatures.

Unlike natural stone products that require a bit more attention and care, ceramic tabletops need very low maintenance and won't develop a patina with wear. The finishes we've introduced into our range have been selected because they retain some of the look and tactile properties of natural stone that we love.

General Care and Precautions

- Use coasters and boards to prevent food and drink coming into direct contact with the ceramic wherever possible.
- Do not rub or drag hard items across your stone these could cause deep irreversible scratches.
- Avoid heavy impact to any unsupported ceramic areas and the ceramic edge

Staining

Note: Always test the cleaner or cleaning chemical you intend to use on a small inconspicuous area first.

While spills and stains won't absorb into the body of the material, we still recommended you clean up any spills when they occur to avoid surface buildup. For a thorough clean use a soft cloth and water with mild detergent.