

# ASR DESIGN STUDIO



## CLOSING GUIDE

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CARE INSTRUCTIONS 04+

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# THANK YOU

It has been a joy working with you and bringing your home to life! When we first met, we discussed the functionality, beauty, and overall energy that you wanted for your home. As we got started, the process of furnishing and renovating a home unveiled the need for commitment, investment, patience, and flexibility. Elements that you took on with grace and trust.

With your home now complete, we hope that you will find comfort and style that brings happiness to your day to day.

*Ariel Richardson*

ASR DESIGN STUDIO + TEAM

## METAL / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## METAL FINISHES

### Stainless Steel

- Cleaning: Wipe with a soft cloth and mild dish soap or a stainless steel cleaner.
- Polishing: Use a microfiber cloth and buff in the direction of the grain.
- Avoid: Abrasive scrubbers, bleach, and hard water spots—dry after cleaning to prevent stains.

### Brass (Lacquered & Unlacquered)

- Cleaning: Use warm, soapy water and a soft cloth.
- Polishing: For unlacquered brass, use a brass polish or a mix of lemon juice and baking soda.
- Avoid: Harsh chemicals and abrasive tools that can scratch or strip lacquer.

### Copper

- Cleaning: Wipe with mild soap and water.
- Polishing: Restore shine with a mix of lemon juice and salt or use a copper polish.
- Patina Tip: Let it develop naturally if you prefer an aged, rustic look.

### Aluminum

- Cleaning: Use non-abrasive cleaners and a soft cloth.
- Polishing: For oxidized aluminum, a 50/50 mix of vinegar and water can help remove dull spots.
- Avoid: Steel wool or strong alkaline cleaners—they can scratch or corrode.



## METAL / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## METAL FINISHES

### Iron & Wrought Iron

- **Cleaning:** Wipe with a damp cloth and dry immediately.
- **Rust Prevention:** Apply a thin coat of paste wax or a rust-resistant spray.
- **Avoid:** Leaving exposed to moisture—store or cover outdoor iron when not in use.

### Chrome

- **Cleaning:** Use glass cleaner or soap and water for fingerprints and smudges.
- **Polishing:** Buff with a microfiber cloth to maintain shine.
- **Avoid:** Abrasive pads or harsh chemicals that dull the finish.

### Bronze

- **Cleaning:** Gently wipe with a damp cloth; avoid too much water.
- **Polishing:** Use a bronze-specific polish if needed, or let it develop a natural patina.
- **Avoid:** Acidic cleaners and excessive rubbing.

### General Metal Care Tips

- Dust regularly to prevent buildup.
- Always dry metal surfaces after cleaning to avoid water spots and corrosion.
- Use coasters or pads under metal items to prevent scratching floors or countertops.



## STONE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## MARBLE

Marble adds timeless elegance but is softer and more porous, requiring extra care.

**Daily Cleaning:**

Wipe with a soft cloth and pH-neutral cleaner or mild soap and water. Avoid abrasive or harsh cleaners that can dull or etch the surface.

**Sealing:**

Seal marble when installed and reseal every 6–12 months to protect against stains and moisture.

**Prevent Stains & Etching:**

Clean spills immediately, especially acidic substances like lemon, vinegar, wine, or coffee. Use coasters and avoid placing toiletries directly on the surface.

**Heat & Scratch Protection:**

Use trivets for hot items and cutting boards to prevent scratches.

**Avoid Harsh Chemicals:**

Never use bleach, ammonia, or acidic cleaners to prevent permanent damage.

With gentle care, marble will age beautifully and develop a unique, natural patina.



STONE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## QUARTZITE

Quartzite is a natural stone known for its stunning beauty and durability—making it an excellent choice for high-traffic kitchens and baths. With the right care, it will stay beautiful for years to come.

### Daily Cleaning:

Use a soft cloth or sponge with warm water and a mild dish soap. Avoid harsh or abrasive cleaners, as they can dull the surface over time.

### Sealing:

Quartzite should be sealed upon installation and resealed every 1–2 years, depending on usage and the type of sealer used. This helps prevent staining and keeps the stone looking its best.

### Preventing Damage:

- Wipe up spills promptly, especially acidic substances like wine, citrus, and vinegar.
- Use cutting boards—quartzite is tough, but cutting directly on the surface can dull your knives and potentially scratch the stone.
- Always use trivets or hot pads to protect from extreme heat.

With minimal upkeep and a little mindfulness, your quartzite countertops will remain a timeless, functional focal point in your home.



## STONE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## PORCELAIN

Porcelain countertops are durable, low-maintenance, and perfect for busy kitchens and baths.

**Daily Cleaning:**

Wipe with a soft cloth and mild soap. Use gentle cleaners for tough spots. Avoid abrasive scrubbers.

**Stain Resistance:**

Clean spills quickly, especially from dyes or acidic foods like wine and lemon.

**Heat & Scratch Protection:**

Use trivets for hot items and cutting boards to protect knives and the surface.

**Avoid Harsh Chemicals:**

Avoid bleach, ammonia, and acidic cleaners. Stick to pH-neutral products.

With simple care, porcelain countertops stay sleek and strong for years.



STONE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## SOAPSTONE

Soapstone offers natural beauty, warmth, and durability with a soft, matte finish.

### Daily Cleaning:

Clean with a soft cloth and mild soap. Avoid harsh or abrasive cleaners.

### Patina & Maintenance:

Soapstone darkens over time, developing a rich patina. Apply food-grade mineral oil or soapstone wax to enhance this look (optional).

### Prevent Damage:

Heat-resistant—hot pots are safe. Avoid cutting directly on the surface to prevent scratches. Small scratches can be buffed out and re-oiled.

### No Sealing Needed:

Soapstone's natural non-porous surface resists stains and moisture without sealing.

With simple care, soapstone ages beautifully, gaining unique character.



STONE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## QUARTZ (MAN MADE)

Quartz countertops are durable, low-maintenance, and sleek—ideal for busy kitchens and baths.

### Daily Cleaning:

Wipe with a soft cloth and mild soap. Clean spills promptly. Use gentle scrub pads or plastic scrapers for tough spots.

### Stain Resistance:

Quartz resists stains, but clean spills quickly, especially coffee, wine, oils, and acidic foods.

### Heat & Scratch Protection:

Use trivets for hot items. Always cut on a board and avoid dragging heavy objects to prevent scratches.

### Avoid Harsh Cleaners:

Avoid bleach, oven cleaners, abrasive pads, vinegar, and ammonia. Use pH-neutral cleaners only.

With simple care, quartz stays beautiful and strong for years.



## FLOORING / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## HARDWOOD FLOORS

Hardwood floors add warmth and timeless beauty that can last for generations with proper care.

**Daily & Weekly Cleaning:**

Sweep or vacuum with a soft brush or hardwood setting. Damp mop with a microfiber mop and pH-neutral cleaner—avoid excess water.

**Spills:**

Wipe spills immediately to prevent warping or discoloration.

**Protection:**

Use furniture pads, place rugs in high-traffic areas, trim pet nails, and avoid walking in heels or hard-soled shoes.

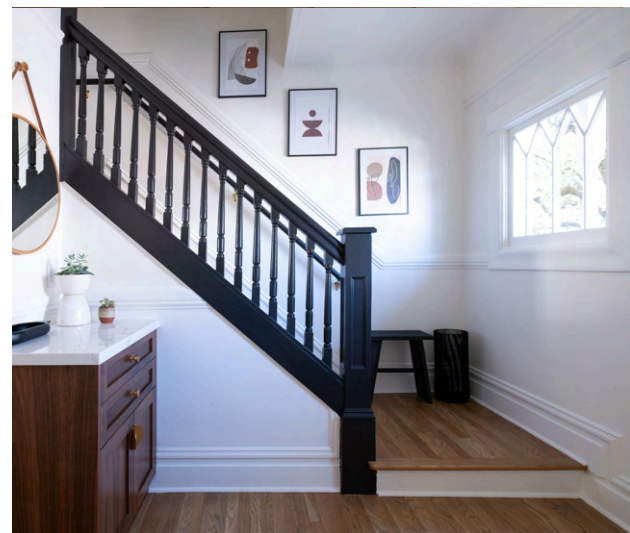
**What to Avoid:**

No steam mops, vinegar, ammonia, bleach, oil-based soaps, or abrasive scrubbers.

**Maintenance:**

Refinish professionally every few years to restore shine and protect the wood.

With gentle, consistent care, hardwood floors stay beautiful and durable for years.



## FLOORING / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## LVT FLOORING

Luxury Vinyl Tile (LVT) combines natural looks with durable, low-maintenance modern technology. Water-resistant and stylish, it's ideal for busy homes and lasts with proper care.

**Cleaning:**

Sweep or vacuum regularly with a soft brush; damp mop as needed using a pH-neutral vinyl cleaner. Avoid excess water.

**Stains:**

Wipe spills immediately. For tough marks, use a soft cloth and gentle cleaner; avoid abrasive scrubbing.

**Protection:**

Use felt pads on furniture, place doormats at entrances, lift furniture when moving, and keep pet nails trimmed.

**Avoid:**

Abrasive cleaners, bleach, ammonia, wax, and steam mops—they can damage LVT.

With simple care, LVT stays beautiful and durable for years.



## FLOORING / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## TILE FLOORING

Tile flooring is durable, easy to maintain, and timeless. Proper care preserves its look and function for years.

**Cleaning:**

Sweep or vacuum regularly. Mop with warm water and pH-neutral tile cleaner. Avoid harsh chemicals.

**Stains:**

Wipe spills immediately. Use a soft brush and tile-safe cleaner for tough stains; avoid abrasive scrubbers.

**Grout:**

Clean grout regularly with mild cleaner or baking soda paste. Seal grout annually to prevent stains.

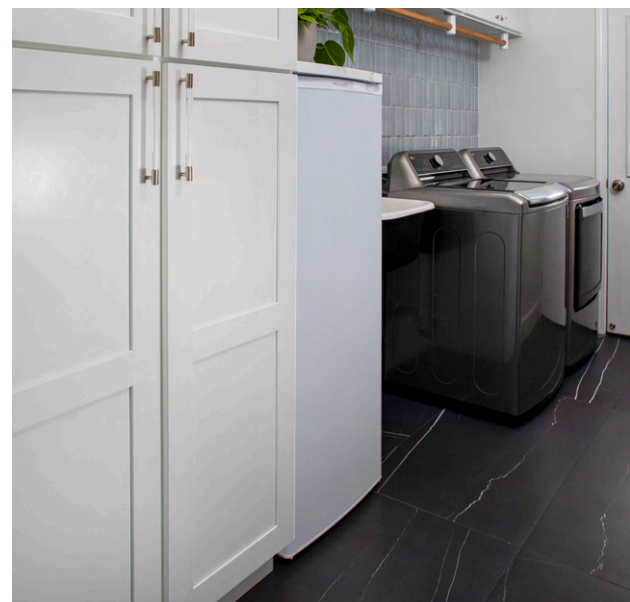
**Protection:**

Use doormats and felt pads under furniture. Avoid standing water to protect grout and subfloor.

**Avoid:**

Bleach, ammonia, vinegar on natural stone; oil-based cleaners or waxes on all tiles.

With simple care, tile floors stay clean, strong, and beautiful.



## RUG / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

## RUGS

### Wool Rugs

- **Cleaning:** Vacuum regularly with a suction-only vacuum (no beater bar). Spot clean with a wool-safe cleaner and cold water.
- **Deep Cleaning:** Professional cleaning recommended every 12-18 months.
- **Protection:** Rotate periodically to prevent uneven wear. Avoid direct sunlight to prevent fading.

### Cotton Rugs

- **Cleaning:** Shake out or vacuum regularly. Many cotton rugs can be machine washed on a gentle cycle—check care label.
- **Spot Cleaning:** Use mild detergent and cold water; blot, don't rub.
- **Drying:** Air dry flat to prevent shrinking.

### Synthetic Rugs (Nylon, Polyester, Polypropylene)

- **Cleaning:** Vacuum frequently. Spot clean with mild detergent and water.
- **Deep Cleaning:** Most synthetic rugs are water-resistant; can be cleaned with a carpet cleaner or hose off outdoors.
- **Protection:** Resistant to stains and fading, but still rotate to distribute wear.



RUG / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## RUGS

### Silk Rugs

- **Cleaning:** Avoid vacuuming; gently shake or use a soft brush. Spot clean with a silk-safe cleaner only.
- **Deep Cleaning:** Always use professional cleaning to avoid damage.
- **Protection:** Keep out of direct sunlight and away from high-traffic areas.

### Jute, Sisal, and Other Natural Fiber Rugs

- **Cleaning:** Vacuum regularly with suction-only vacuums. Avoid excessive moisture—spot clean only.
- **Protection:** Use rug pads to prevent slipping and wear. Avoid placing in damp areas.



## RUG / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## RUGS

### Washable Rugs

**Cleaning:**

- Check care label for washing instructions. Most washable rugs can be machine washed on a gentle cycle with cold water.
- Use mild detergent; avoid bleach.
- Spot clean stains promptly with a mild cleaner.

**Drying:**

- Air dry flat or hang to avoid shrinking. Avoid high heat in dryers unless the label says otherwise.

**Maintenance:**

- Vacuum regularly to keep dirt from settling deep into fibers.
- Rotate rugs occasionally for even wear.

**Avoid:**

- Overloading the washing machine with heavy rugs.
- Using harsh chemicals that can break down fibers.



## RUG / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## RUGS

### Outdoor Rugs

**Cleaning:**

- Shake or sweep regularly to remove dirt and debris.
- Hose off with water to clean dust and pollen.
- For stains, scrub gently with a soft brush and mild soap solution. Rinse thoroughly.

**Drying:**

- Hang or lay flat to dry completely to prevent mildew.
- Protection:
- Store indoors or roll up when not in use during harsh weather or winter.
- Use rug pads designed for outdoor use to prevent slipping and wear.

**Avoid:**

- Harsh chemicals or bleach that can damage fibers and colors.
- Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, which can fade colors over time.



## FURNITURE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## FINE WOOD FURNITURE

Fine wood furniture adds warmth and character and will age beautifully with proper care.

**Daily & Weekly Care:**

Dust regularly with a soft, lint-free cloth. Wipe gently with a damp cloth if needed, then dry immediately.

**Deep Cleaning:**

Use a gentle wood cleaner or mild soap solution, testing first. Clean with the grain and avoid soaking.

**Protect the Finish:**

Use coasters, placemats, and trivets to prevent heat, moisture, and scratches. Keep furniture out of direct sunlight and maintain stable humidity.

**Polishing & Conditioning:**

Polish sparingly with quality, finish-appropriate products. Avoid silicone-based polishes. Condition with wood-safe oils or waxes if recommended.

**Avoid:**

Harsh chemicals, all-purpose cleaners, abrasive pads, and dragging objects across surfaces. With mindful care, your wood furniture will remain a timeless, beautiful part of your home.



## FURNITURE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## OUTDOOR FURNITURE

### General Tips (All Materials):

- **Clean Regularly:** Wipe down furniture every few weeks with mild soap and water to prevent buildup of dirt, pollen, or mildew.
- **Cover When Not in Use:** Use weatherproof covers to protect from sun, rain, and snow.
- **Store Seasonally:** During winter or extended periods of non-use, store furniture indoors or in a covered area if possible.
- **Avoid Harsh Chemicals:** Stick to gentle cleaners—bleach, ammonia, or abrasive products can damage finishes and fabrics.

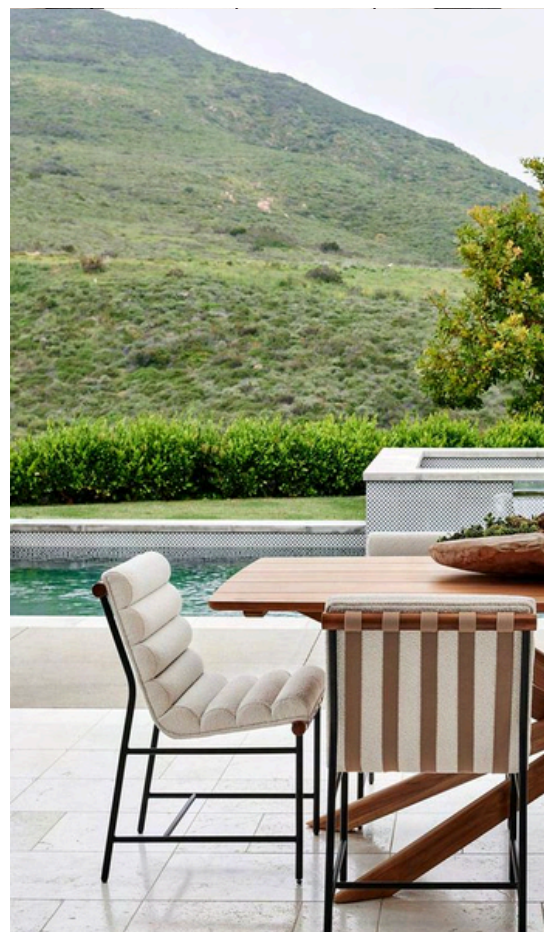
### By Material:

#### Metal (Aluminum, Steel, Wrought Iron):

- **Cleaning:** Use warm, soapy water and a soft cloth or sponge. Rinse and dry thoroughly to prevent rust.
- **Protection:** Apply a clear car wax or protective spray to resist corrosion. Touch up any scratches with paint to prevent rust.
- **Avoid:** Leaving standing water on surfaces.

#### Wood (Teak, Acacia, Eucalyptus, etc.):

- **Cleaning:** Use a soft brush and a wood-safe cleaner or mild soap. Rinse and allow to air dry.
- **Protection:** Oil teak and hardwoods 1–2 times a year to preserve color. Use sealants for added protection.
- **Avoid:** Pressure washing or soaking—can damage wood grain.



## FURNITURE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## OUTDOOR FURNITURE

### Wicker (Natural or Resin):

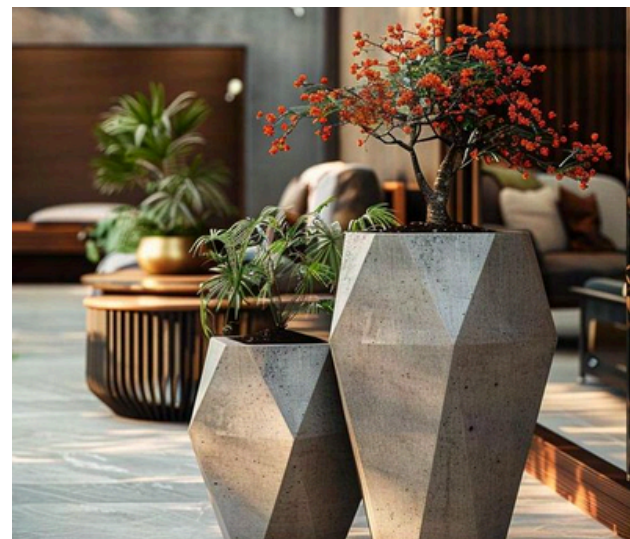
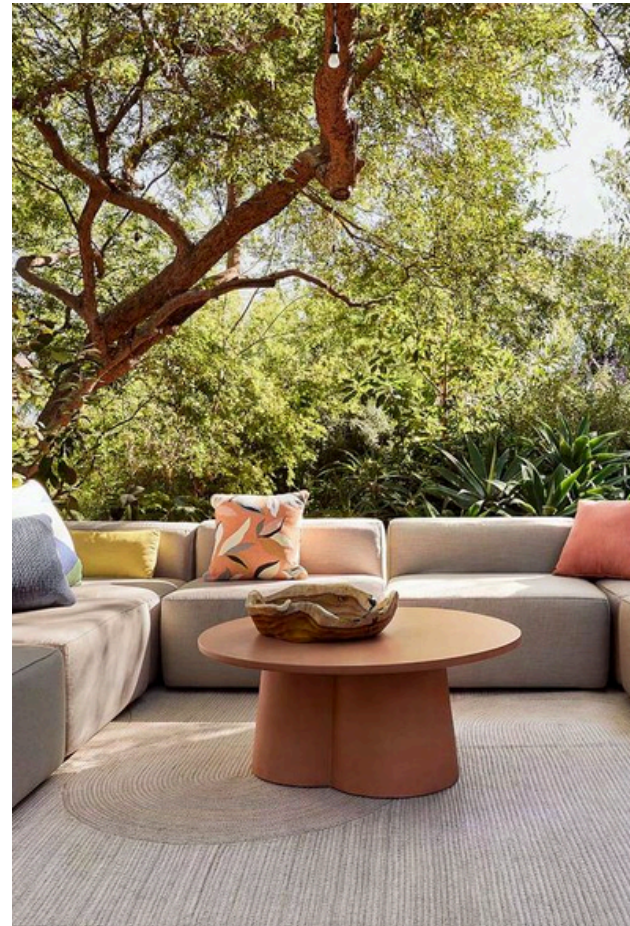
- **Cleaning:** Vacuum regularly. Wipe with a damp cloth and mild detergent. Rinse resin wicker with a hose.
- **Protection:** Store away from direct sun when not in use—UV can weaken materials over time.
- **Avoid:** Excessive moisture on natural wicker—it can warp or mildew.

### Plastic & Resin:

- **Cleaning:** Wash with mild soap and warm water. Use a soft brush for stubborn dirt.
- **Protection:** Avoid prolonged sun exposure to prevent fading or brittleness. Covers help extend life.
- **Avoid:** Abrasive sponges and harsh cleaners.

### Outdoor Fabrics (Cushions, Umbrellas):

- **Cleaning:** Spot clean with mild soap and water. Removable covers can often be machine washed—check label.
- **Drying:** Air dry completely before storing to prevent mildew.
- **Protection:** Store cushions when not in use. Use fabric protectant sprays for added water and UV resistance.



FURNITURE / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## FLOATING DEVICES

### Don't Overinflate

Warm weather expands air, which can overinflate and damage your float. Inflate until firm, not rock hard—wrinkles will smooth out over time.

### Air Shrinks in Cold

Cool temps can deflate your float a bit. If it looks saggy, just top it off with a quick pump. Totally normal!

### Store It Right

Deflate, dry off, and store in a cool, dry place. Avoid long sun exposure to extend your float's life.

### Rinse After Use

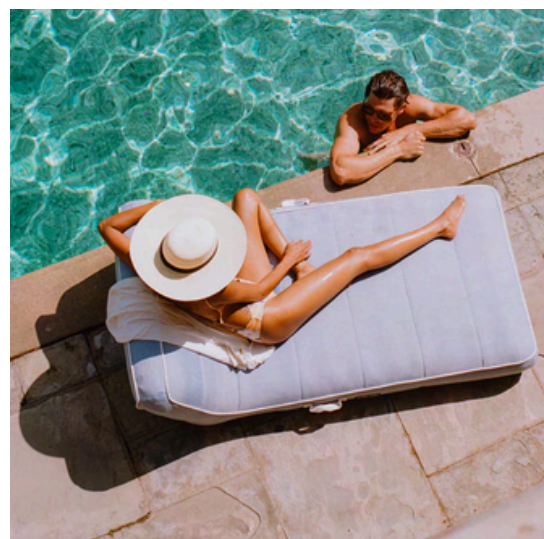
Salt and chlorine can wear down materials. Rinse with fresh water and air dry—no soap needed.

### Inflation

Attach the nozzle to the side port of your pump, switch it on, and watch your float come to life!

### Deflation

Use the top port of your pump, turn it on, and your float will deflate easily for storage or travel.



## FABRIC / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## FABRIC CARE

### Cotton

- Cleaning: Machine washable; use cold or warm water.
- Drying: Tumble dry low or hang to prevent shrinkage.
- Ironing: Use a warm iron if needed.
- Avoid: High heat, which can shrink or fade colors.

### Linen

- Cleaning: Hand or machine wash on gentle cycle with cold water.
- Drying: Air dry or tumble dry low—remove while still slightly damp to reduce wrinkles.
- Ironing: Best when damp; use a medium-hot iron.
- Avoid: Bleach and over-drying, which can weaken fibers.

### Polyester

- Cleaning: Machine washable in warm water with similar colors.
- Drying: Tumble dry low or air dry.
- Ironing: Low heat if needed; usually wrinkle-resistant.
- Avoid: High heat, which may cause melting or shine.



## FABRIC / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## FABRIC CARE

### Wool

- Cleaning: Hand wash in cold water or dry clean (check label).
- Drying: Lay flat to dry—do not wring or tumble dry.
- Ironing: Use a steam iron on wool setting with a pressing cloth.
- Avoid: Hot water, agitation, and bleach—these can shrink or felt wool.

### Velvet

- Cleaning: Spot clean gently or dry clean. Some synthetic velvets can be hand washed—check label.
- Brushing: Use a soft brush to restore nap.
- Avoid: Heavy rubbing or getting it overly wet, which can crush the pile.

### Silk

- Cleaning: Hand wash with cold water and gentle detergent or dry clean.
- Drying: Air dry away from direct sunlight.
- Ironing: Use a low-heat iron inside out or a steamer.
- Avoid: Bleach and wringing—can damage fibers.



## FABRIC / CARE

# INSTRUCTIONS

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## FABRIC CARE

### Rayon & Viscose

- Cleaning: Hand wash cold or dry clean—can be delicate.
- Drying: Lay flat to dry; fabric can weaken when wet.
- Ironing: Use low heat with care.
- Avoid: Excessive water or heat, which can distort the fabric.

### Upholstery Fabric (Mixed Fibers)

- Cleaning: Vacuum regularly; spot clean with a fabric-safe cleaner.
- Check Codes:
  - W: Water-based cleaner okay
  - S: Use solvent-based cleaner only
  - WS: Water or solvent cleaners
  - X: Vacuum or light brushing only
- Avoid: Over-wetting and harsh scrubbers.

### General Fabric Care Tips

- Always check the care label before cleaning.
- Test spot cleaners in an inconspicuous area.
- Avoid direct sunlight to prevent fading.
- Use fabric protectants if recommended for added durability.

