

USER INSTRUCTIONS

CARE & CLEANING

blomus

TABLE OF CONTENT

The blomus range is characterised by many different materials that have different properties affecting care and cleaning. The Care & Cleaning Guide gives you an overview of the general care and cleaning instructions for blomus products. In order to ensure long-lasting enjoyment of the blomus products, we recommend following these instructions.

You can use the links to easily navigate the document.

WOOD

HARDWOOD P. 3

MDF P. 3

GLASS

GLASS P. 3

MIRROR P. 3

TEXTILE

COTTON P. 4

SYNTHETIC FIBRES P. 4

LINEN P. 4

WOOL P. 4

FELT P. 5

VISCOSE P. 5

PU LEATHER P. 5

METAL

STAINLESS STEEL P. 6

STEEL P. 6

ALUMINIUM P. 6

STONE

STONEWARE P. 7

TERRAZZO P. 7

GRANITE P. 7

SLATE P. 7

TRAVERTINE P. 8

MARBLE P. 8

POLYSTONE P. 8

CONCRETE P. 8

PORCELAIN P. 9

CERAMICS P. 9

ALABASTER P. 9

OTHER MATERIALS

ACRYLIC GLASS P. 10

CARDBOARD P. 10

CORK P. 10

FEATHERS P. 10

PLASTIC P. 11

SCENTED CANDLES P. 11

WOOD

HARDWOOD & MDF

As a versatile and sustainable material, wood can be found in various forms in the blomus range. Our products extend from hardwood, bamboo and walnut to oak.

Care & Cleaning

Our wooden items are carefully crafted for indoor use and deserve to be protected from extreme temperatures and moisture. Avoid potential damage by wiping up spillages immediately to prevent warping or staining. For optimum care and a particularly long service life, we recommend the use of polishes or oils specifically formulated for the different types of wood. To support the longevity of our wooden products, they should be wiped regularly with a soft cloth moistened with lukewarm water.

GLASS

GLASS

Glass is a versatile material that can be produced by machine or by hand. The blomus range includes clear, frosted and colored glasses.

Care & Cleaning

blomus has a wide range of mouth-blown glass products. Each glass is unique and may have small air bubbles as well as differences in shape and weight. Extreme temperature fluctuations should be avoided, as glassware can react sensitively to sudden changes in temperature. Clean the glassware with a mild detergent and warm water to avoid scratches. If our glass products are dishwasher-safe, we recommend polishing them afterwards with a soft cloth to achieve the shiniest possible result.

MIRROR

Mirrors create an image of objects and surroundings with their reflective surface and can be used in a variety of ways in the home.

Care & Cleaning

The mirror area should be kept dry to prevent the formation of mould or moisture behind the mirror. To guarantee the reflection and elegance of our mirrors in the long term, we recommend the use of gentle cleaning agents, including a soft, lint-free cloth. Sharp objects or scratching materials can damage the surface. Particular care should be taken to store mirrors with wooden frames in a dry place.

COTTON

As a renewable natural material, cotton fibre also earned its place in the interior design sector. Thanks to its soft feel, absorbency and durability, as well as its skin-friendliness, cotton offers great added value, especially in the form of towels.

Care & Cleaning

We recommend washing the towels with a bleach-free detergent before first use. Excessive use of fabric softeners can impair the absorbency of the cotton fibre, damage it and cause it to fade, which is why this is not advisable. For further care instructions on the washing temperature and the optimum washing programme, please refer to the information label on the product. Avoid excessive washing.

SYNTHETIC FIBRES

Synthetic fibre is a synthetically produced material made from natural raw materials, such as wood or petroleum.

Care & Cleaning

Synthetic fibre products are robust and easy to care for, which is why most items can be washed in the washing machine. A mild detergent, cool water and a gentle wash cycle should be used, as otherwise the colour may fade and the fibres may be damaged. For further care instructions on the washing temperature and the optimum washing programme, please refer to the information label on the product.

LINEN

Linen is a fibre obtained from the stalks of the flax plant, which has robust and tear-resistant properties and is also ideal for people with allergies.

Care & Cleaning

In order to enjoy your product for a long time, please follow the explicit care instructions on the product. The use of bleach should be avoided, as bleach attacks the fibre and makes it brittle and fragile.

WOOL

The high resilience and elasticity of wool fibres makes wool products appear practically crease-free.

Care & Cleaning

Due to their high lanolin content, wool fibres are virtually self-cleaning. We also recommend frequent airing. If washing is unavoidable, please ensure that you use a suitable detergent and a wool wash or hand wash programme. The use of bleaching agents is not recommended. Wool products should then be dried flat. To enjoy your product for as long as possible, avoid rubbing and twisting the product.

FELT

Felt is a dense and hard-wearing textile that is created by felting wool fibres and is used in particular for decorative items or storage options in the living room.

Care & Cleaning

The care of felt products is important to maintain their shape, colour and structure. The products should not be exposed to direct water and should be stored in a dry place. In the event of stains or soiling, first try to dab the stain carefully with a clean, dry cloth. If necessary, use a special stain remover for felt. Felt products that have become wet should be air-dried. To keep the shape of your felt as long as possible, avoid unwanted creases in the material.

VISCOSE

Viscose is an artificially produced fibre made from renewable cellulose raw materials and is similar to cotton in terms of its properties.

Care & Cleaning

To protect the material and ensure its longevity, we recommend simply dabbing small stains with a damp cloth and avoiding rubbing, as this can lead to unpleasant pilling. Viscose products should be washed on a delicate programme or by hand. The use of liquid detergent is highly recommended, as powder detergent can leave unpleasant residues on the viscose fibres.

PU LEATHER

PU leather is a synthetic material. Synthetic leather looks very similar to real leather. It is available in smooth or imitation suede.

Care & Cleaning

If smooth imitation leather is soiled, it can be cleaned with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water. Avoid using abrasive or chemical cleaning agents, as these can permanently damage the surface. After cleaning, the surface should be thoroughly wiped dry with a cloth.

For suede imitations, use a fine brush to carefully brush out any dirt. For coarser soiling, the material can be cleaned with a slightly damp cloth. Avoid using abrasive or chemical cleaning agents and do not use too much water as this can damage the material.

METAL

STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel is known for its durability and robustness. Stainless steel products can be found in various blomus product categories.

Care & Cleaning

To preserve the look and material of stainless steel products for as long as possible, we recommend regular cleaning with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water. Avoid using abrasive or chemical cleaning agents, as these can permanently damage the surface. After cleaning, the surface should be thoroughly wiped dry with a cloth to avoid water stains or streaking. Only use soft cloths to clean and care for stainless steel. For stubborn stains, we recommend using a special stainless steel cleaner.

Please observe the product-specific cleaning and care instructions for products that come into contact with food.

STEEL

Steel is used for various products in the home due to its durability and aesthetics.

Care & Cleaning

For steel products, regular cleaning with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water is recommended. We advise only using a dry cloth to clean powder-coated steel. Avoid soaking the products. The use of abrasive or chemical cleaning agents should be avoided, as these can permanently damage the surface. Only use soft cloths for cleaning and maintaining steel. After cleaning, the surface should be thoroughly wiped dry with a cloth.

ALUMINIUM

Aluminium is a popular material in product design due to the various possibilities in terms of surface treatment and shaping.

Care & Cleaning

For aluminium products, regular cleaning with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water is recommended. Avoid soaking the products. The use of abrasive or chemical cleaning agents should be avoided, as these can permanently damage the surface. Only use soft cloths to clean and care for aluminium. After cleaning, the surface should be thoroughly wiped dry with a cloth.

STONE

STONEWARE

Stoneware items are produced by moulding at a very high temperature. Due to the high temperature during the firing process, stoneware is more stable than clay and less translucent than porcelain. The colours are strongly dependent on the firing temperature and duration. Therefore, each piece can have individual structures and shades.

Care & Cleaning

Clean the items with a damp cloth and a mild detergent. Do not use abrasive or acidic cleaning agents. Our crockery ranges are dishwasher-safe. Please note that stoneware crockery is not scratch-resistant to cutlery.

TERRAZZO

Terrazzo describes a seamless material that is made from aggregates such as marble, limestone or dolomite and binding agents. The material is compacted and then honed to the desired shape.

Care & Cleaning

Terrazzo is a particularly hard-wearing material that can be cleaned with pH-neutral cleaning agents.

GRANITE

Granites are among the most common natural rocks and are composed of feldspar, quartz and glime.

Care & Cleaning

Granite should not be treated with conventional cleaning agents. Most contain acids that quickly attack the stone. Polished granite in particular will lose its lustre and become dull. Soap-based cleaners are also unsuitable. They dry out the surface in the long term. Special granite cleaners are recommended, which not only gently remove dirt, but also provide additional care and protection against drying out. In general, the material can be cleaned with a little lukewarm water. Hot water and too much water should be avoided.

SLATE

Slate is a collective term for different types of rock. The material is characterised by its extremely good cleavage properties.

Care & Cleaning

We recommend cleaning the slate tiles with hot water. Scouring milk and solid objects should not be used for cleaning.

STONE

TRAVERTINE

Travertine is a porous limestone. This natural stone is characterised by holes and pores as well as differences in colour. However, this is precisely what makes this stone so pleasant to handle.

Care & Cleaning

Please wipe the items with a damp cloth. Avoid soaking them. Contact with greasy foods and acidic cleaning agents should be avoided.

MARBLE

Marble is a rock that is formed by extreme pressure and high heat on minerals. The different minerals have different colours, which results in the typical marbling. As it is a natural product, each item is different in colour and marbling.

Care & Cleaning

Please wipe the items with a damp cloth, preferably a leather cloth. Avoid soaking them. Contact with greasy foods and acidic cleaning agents should be avoided.

POLYSTONE

Polystone is a mixture of ground stone and plastic. All blomus polystone items can be used outdoors without hesitation. The material combination is neutral to the effects of weather, is weatherproof and extremely durable.

Care & Cleaning

If necessary, clean your blomus Polystone product with a mixture of warm water and a little soft soap (neutral soap), wiping is not necessary. If there is heavy soiling on the polystone, this can be removed with a commercially available scouring pad. Please note that the surface should only be cleaned in one direction.

CONCRETE

Concrete is a man-made stone with an open-pored structure. It consists of cement, aggregate, water and, if necessary, concrete additives to modify the material for specific uses. It is particularly hard-wearing and durable and can be moulded and processed in any desired way.

Care & Cleaning

Please simply wipe the items with a damp cloth. Avoid soaking them. Please avoid contact with greasy food and acidic cleaning agents.

STONE

PORCELAIN

Porcelain is a fine-pored, glazed or unglazed fine ceramic product that is produced by firing porcelain clay, feldspar and quartz. It is versatile and is used, for example, in decorative objects or crockery. Small irregularities, slight colour deviations and visible lines are traces of the production process.

Care & Cleaning

Depending on the surface finish, we recommend gentle cleaning with a mild detergent. The use of abrasive cleaning agents should be avoided. Please observe the product-specific cleaning and care instructions for items that come into contact with food.

CERAMICS

The main component of ceramics is clay, which is mixed with materials such as quartz, chalk and feldspar and then fired at high temperatures. The material is versatile and can be refined with colours and coatings. The blomus range includes vases, crockery, bathroom series and much more made of ceramic.

Care & Cleaning

Depending on the surface finish, we recommend gentle cleaning with a mild detergent. The use of abrasive cleaning agents should be avoided. Please observe the product-specific cleaning and care instructions for items that come into contact with food.

ALABASTER

Alabaster is a stone that consists mainly of gypsum or calcite. It is usually white or cream-coloured, translucent and is distinguished by its characteristic marbling, which makes each item unique. As the stone is a poor conductor of heat, it always feels slightly warm to the touch, unlike marble.

Care & Cleaning

Please wipe the items with a slightly damp cloth, preferably a leather cloth. Avoid contact with water and do not soak the material. Avoid using abrasive or chemical cleaning agents, as these can permanently damage the surface.

OTHER MATERIALS

ACRYLIC GLASS

Compared to conventional glass, acrylic glass is significantly lighter in weight and is characterised by high break resistance, impact resistance and robustness. Depending on the version, it is translucent and UV-stable, making it a durable outdoor material.

Care & Cleaning

Dirt hardly sticks to the non-porous surface of the material. If the items are dusty or dirty, do not use a conventional glass cleaner. Never wipe the acrylic glass surface dry, as this can cause scratches on the surface. Clean the surfaces with water in which a little washing-up liquid has been dissolved and a lint-free cloth or sponge. An antistatic plastic cleaner can be used for heavier soiling.

CARDBOARD

As an indispensable part of everyday life, cardboard is not only used as packaging material, but also as a decorative item in the interior.

Care & Cleaning

Cardboard boxes should be stored in a dry place and contact with liquids should be avoided, as even slight moisture can lead to deformation. The use of a dry cloth is recommended for cleaning. It is important to note that cardboard boxes are not designed for storing heavy loads, as this can cause damage.

CORK

Cork is a natural material obtained from the bark of the cork oak.

Care & Cleaning

The material is susceptible to moisture, so avoid exposing cork items to moisture for long periods of time. Strong heat and direct sunlight can dry out and discolour the material. Therefore, do not place cork items near radiators or in direct sunlight to ensure a longer shelf life. As dust can accumulate on the surface, it is important to wipe cork items regularly with a slightly damp cloth.

FEATHERS

Cushion fillings made from 100% recycled feathers offer a sustainable and environmentally friendly solution by reusing used feathers while providing comfort.

Care & Cleaning

Our pillow fillings are made from 100% recycled feathers. Regular shaking out and airing, loosens the feathers and restores their original shape. This prevents clumping and reduces smells. Use our pillowcases to protect against stains. If cleaning is necessary, it should be carried out according to the care instructions on the product.

OTHER MATERIALS

PLASTIC

Plastic is a versatile material that is particularly break-resistant, temperature-resistant and weather-resistant. This makes it suitable for a wide range of applications.

Care & Cleaning

Clean the plastic surfaces with a damp cloth and a mild detergent. Avoid using abrasive cleaners to avoid scratching the surface.

SCENTED CANDLES

Our scented candles contain selected fragrance compositions with a subtle and long-lasting note. The candles are made exclusively from soy wax.

Care

Proper care of a scented candle can extend its shelf life and ensure optimum fragrance distribution. Before each use, the wick should be trimmed to a length of 0.5 to 1 cm. A new scented candle should burn for a maximum of four hours when first lit. This allows an even pool of wax to form, covering the entire surface of the candle. Tunnel formation is prevented and the candle will burn more evenly. A candle snuffer should always be used to extinguish the candle.

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

Please do not hesitate to contact us. We will take care of your request.

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