

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF BIJOUTERIE AND JEWELRY

**Bijouterie:** it is not intended for everyday wear and has a limited product life. The base is brass or copper, then the surface is gold-plated or silver-plated. Some types of bijouterie may also contain stones from the well-known Swarovski Company, or they may be combined with leather or imitation leather.

Although the bijouterie is intended only for occasional wear, it is recommended to adhere to certain principles when it is worn and treated:

- bijouterie is not suitable for people with allergies or hypersensitivity to metals
- excessive sweating causes surface oxidation
- do not expose bijouterie to hygiene products, detergents, perfumes, water, deodorants and other products that may cause damage
- Use a clean, dry cotton cloth for cleaning and care
- store the bijouterie in a dry (clean) place, away from the sun and significant temperature changes

**Stainless steel jewelry:** it is a hard and durable material. It is made of high quality stainless steel. These jewelry also need to follow certain principles:

- cleaning with mild soapy water only (enhances shine)
- After cleaning, rinse and dry with a soft cotton cloth
- avoid contact with sulfur-containing water (thermal springs), high probability of visible damage
- beware of chemical preparations when cleaning, make sure they are compatible with steel
- Be careful not to scrub

### **Sterling Silver**

Sterling silver is a metal alloy containing 92.5% silver and 7.5% other metals, the most common being copper. Thanks to copper, the alloy becomes harder and becomes slightly cloudy. Unworn silver jewelry should be placed in a box or in a jewelry box because hydrogen sulfide that is present in the air causes corrosion. Sterling silver is marked with the well-known hallmark 925.

- use only silver products and products (cleaning cloth, silver cleaning cloth .....)