

A GUIDE TO

Care & Maintenance



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Lacquered and painted wood

For daily care, wipe off with a clean, moist cloth followed by a soft dry cloth. A lacquered surface has been sealed in a way so it is difficult for liquids and dirt to penetrate into the wood. Still a lacquered surface is very delicate and scratches cannot be removed once they are on the surface. Be very careful in the first month up on the arrival of the furniture as it takes approximately four weeks for the lacquered surface to fully harden.

Thorough cleaning

Clean off any loose dust and dirt. Use a mild solution of water and a universal cleaning detergent (1 teaspoon pr. 1,5 liter water) and rub the surface with a clean cloth until all stains are dissolved. If the stains are difficult to remove, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the stains, left on for a few minutes before wiped off again. Wash afterwards with clean water. Finally, you should wipe the surface with a clean and dry cloth until completely dry.

Maintenance

No maintenance is needed as such, only good thorough cleaning. If damage to the surface occurs, it might be necessary to relacquer the surface. We recommend using a professional for this.

Caution

Be careful with the surface, especially within the first four weeks. Scratches often become very visible and not easily repairable. Should damages or deep scratches occur contact a professional to do the repairs. The lacquered is also very vulnerable to excessive heat, alcohol and moisture, which can easily leave visible marks.

Oiled wood

For daily care, wipe off with a clean, moist cloth followed by a dry cloth. Do not use any cleaning detergents or other chemicals. Do not clean oil treated surfaces in the first two weeks of the arrival of your furniture as the oil needs to harden by itself first.

Thorough cleaning

Daily care cleaning using moist cloth followed by a dry cloth is usually sufficient. If the surface is very dirty, you can use a special PH-neutral cleaner (e.g. Trena Neutral Cleaner). Always remember to wipe the surface with dry cloth afterwards.

Maintenance and care

Maintaining your oil treated furniture is easy and effective. The best results are achieved by oil treating the furniture twice a year. Just remember not to oil treat your furniture within the first two weeks of arrival. Always clean the surface thoroughly before treating it with oil. Clean the surface with hot water using a soft clean and a special PH-neutral cleaner (e.g. Trena Neutral Cleaner). Remember to wipe the surface with dry cloth afterwards and make sure the surface is allowed to dry for at least 12 hours, before you start the oil treatment.

It may be necessary to lightly sand the surface with fine sandpaper, as the wood grain can rise and make the surface feel rough. When the surface has dried for at least 12 hours, rub the oil into the wood by using a soft clean cloth or sponge and always follow the veins of the wood. Remember to treat the whole surface of the wood. *It is important that you never pour oil directly on to the wood surface!* Let the oil sit for two hours and in case of any excess oil on the surface remove it using a clean soft dry cloth. Finally, wipe the entire surface of the wood with a clean soft cloth to achieve a uniform expression. In the winter season it is recommended that the edges of tables and chairs are treated more often to prevent cracking due to the cold and dry air.

Repairing oil treated wood

If damage occurs to your oil treated furniture or you have some non-removable stains on the surface, you can use fine sandpaper for repairs. Remember that the wooden surface needs to be completely dry and that you should sand with the veins of the wood until the damaged surface has disappeared. If you are in any doubt, contact a professional. Oil needs to be applied again after sanding and not only on the stain itself, but the whole surface. This is important to achieve the most uniform expression.

Caution

Do not clean oil treated surfaces in the first two weeks after receiving the furniture. Avoid using any strong cleaning detergents or any other sort of chemicals directly on the wood. Never pour oil directly on to the furniture and never use steel wool on the wood. Be aware that cloths used for oil treatments may self-ignite. Cloths and paper towels should therefore always be stored in airtight containers or placed in a plastic bag with a bit of water before being disposed of.

Painted metal

Daily care

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

Maintenance

No maintenance is needed as such, only good thorough cleaning. If damage to the surface occurs, it might be necessary to re-paint the surface. We recommend using a professional for this.

Metal surfaces

Applies to the following surfaces: Satin brass, satin plated, brushed stainless steel and chrome

Daily care

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

Maintenance

No maintenance is needed as such, only good thorough cleaning. If damage to the surface occurs, it might be necessary to re-paint the surface. We recommend using a professional for this.

Brass

Brass must be routinely maintained to retain the desired appearance. The darkening or black spotting on the brass surface is simply oxidation taking place. If left untreated, brass will eventually turn entirely dark. The dark oxidized state is the natural color of all copper alloys.

Maintenance and care

We recommend that you use regularly polish the brass surfaces in order to stop the brass from tarnishing or turning dark. Brass metal polish helps keep the metals shiny as well as cleaning off the tarnish. Before applying the brass polish, you should wash the object in warm, soapy water, then rinse and let it dry well. Polish the brass surface with a soft sponge or cloth according to the specific instructions on the brass polish bottle. Remember to wash away all polish and let it dry.

Caution

Rub or wash away all the brass polish. If there is polish left on the object, it can cause the object to tarnish again quicker.

Fenix Nano laminate

With low light reflectivity, the Fenix laminate surface is extremely opaque, anti-finger-print and features a very pleasant soft touch. With the use of nanotechnologies, the fenix laminate thermally heals any superficial micro-scratches. Fenix laminate surfaces are easy to clean and resistant.

Thorough cleaning

For thorough maintenance and cleaning instructions, please visit Fenix NTM's website at www.fenixntm.com. Here you are able to download a care instruction with detailed descriptions and illustrations.

Daily cleaning, Use a neutral household cleaning agent, wipe with a damp cloth, followed by a dry cloth.

Caution

The Fenix surface must never be treated with products containing abrasive substances, abrasive sponges or unsuitable products such as sandpaper or steel wool. Products with a high acid or very alkaline content should be avoided because they can stain the surface. When using solvents, the cloth used must be perfectly clean in order to avoid it leaving marks on the surface. Avoid furniture polishes and wax based cleaners in general as they tend to form a sticky layer on the dense Fenix surface.

Natural stones

Travertine and marble are natural and delicate materials and no two travertine surfaces are the same, which means that the darkness and structure on the surface can variate. The travertine table tops have been given a surface treatment but it still needs good care and maintenance. We recommend you to handle the natural material with care.

Maintenance and care

For daily care, wipe off with a clean, damp cloth followed by a dry cloth or simply dust off the surface. Do not use any cleaning detergents or other chemicals as these can discolour the surface. Also, Wipe up spills immediately to avoid leaving permanent marks. Please note that acidic liquids easily etch the surface. If you spill water or your cup leaves ring marks, use immediately a dry cloth as well.

Natural stones can react to daily use and you should avoid leaving vases or sharp/hard objects on the same spot for longer time as this can discolour or leave scratches. We advice you to attach felt gliders on the items you place on the table top.

For a stronger and more cleanable surface, suitable stone oil can be applied to protect the finish. Apply to a hidden area first, as it may cause slight color variation.

Caution

Do not leave water or other liquids on natural stone surfaces. Wipe away immediately in order to avoid visible marks. We recommend you to always use coasters to prevent directly contact with liquids. Notice that natural stone surfaces are very sensitive to acidics such as tonic water, red wine and juices.

Concrete

Concrete is a natural material and no two concrete surfaces are the same, which means that the colour on the surface can vary in terms of darkness and structure. Our concrete furniture have been treated with a sealant, which functions as antifouling protection. In case liquids are spilled, wipe it away quickly in order to avoid leaving visible marks. However, if water or other liquids are left on for a longer period of time, marks will appear because the liquid will be absorbed in the concrete pores, which causes the colour to change.

Maintenance

Concrete will patinate over time and might change the colour like other natural materials. We recommend that you apply a layer of concrete protection wax every 3-6 months. Follow the instructions on the concrete protection for correct use.

Removal of marks

In order to remove visible marks on concrete surfaces, you should use neutral detergent to wipe it off. It should lighten the mark. Afterwards, apply a high-quality wax to the entire surface. However, depending on how deep the mark is, there is no guarantee that the mark can be removed completely.

Caution

Do not leave water or other liquids on concrete surfaces. Wipe away immediately in order to avoid visible marks. Notice that concrete is very sensitive to acidics such as tonic water, red wine and juices because concrete contains a lot of limestone.

Rugs

Every rug in our collection is hand-woven, which makes each rug unique. Structures and colours may change as the raw material used changes.

Maintenance and care

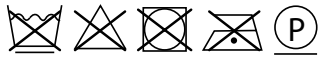
To prolong the lifespan of your rug, you should only vacuum when needed and at half power or with a soft, cylinder vacuum where appropriate. Besides freshening up the rug, this will also help flattened loops, caused by e.g. furniture, to rise again.

We recommend to only use professional cleaning and dry clean only. If you get a stain on the rug, avoid rubbing and chemical cleaning agents as it can cause permanent damage to the surface. To prevent the colour from fading, avoid direct sunlight.

Woven fabrics

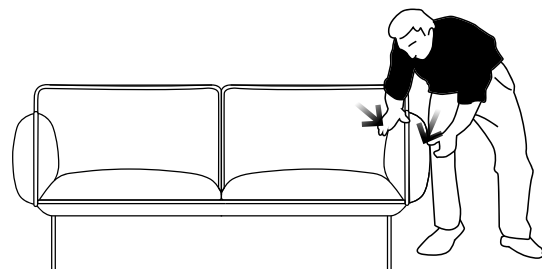
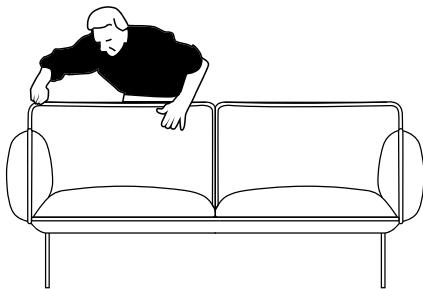
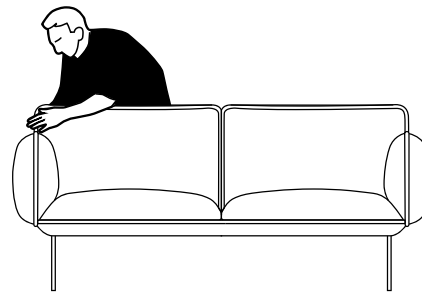
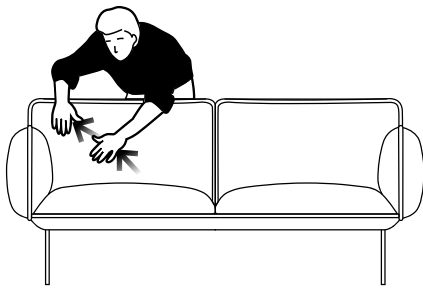
Caution

- Do not wash
- Do not bleach
- Do not tumble dry
- Do not iron
- Dry clean



Furniture foam

In order to avoid foam to get compressed, we recommend that you massage your sofa as shown below. This can be done on a regularly basis. The massage will prevent the foam losing its shape and firmness.



Upholstery fabrics

Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery textile looking its best and to prolong its life. Dust and dirt wear down the textile and also reduce its fire-retardant properties. For normal cleaning, you should vacuum frequently at half power or with a soft brush nozzle where appropriate.

Our selection of upholstery is from Textafoam, Gabriel, Kvadrat and Nevotex. For specific care instructions and maintenance, we recommend that you to visit their websites. Here, you will find thorough information regarding care, cleaning, removal of stains, etc.

You can visit the website on the following links:

www.textafoam.eu

www.gabriel.dk

www.kvadrat.dk

www.nevotex.dk

Leather

Aniline leather has no, or only a light, surface protection with a natural leather look and a very soft surface. The aniline leathers' light coating helps to make the leather breathable and comfortable to sit on. In turn, the leather is vulnerable to dirt and will eventually become slightly darker.

The natural characteristics of the high-quality aniline finish will be minor visible pores, scars or other blemishes due to the minimal surface treatment. Reflecting the life of the cow, these natural markings are what contributes to its exclusive and true appearance.

Maintenance and care

A very common problem is spillover from denim and other textiles. Especially on the bright leathers. By treating the leather with leather protection cream before use, it is easier to remove any excess dye since the colour primarily sits in the protective cream. The protection cream protects the leather against stains and increases durability and retains a natural softness. For normal use, the furniture should regularly be vacuum cleaned with a soft nozzle. This is done to remove dust and dirt.

Leather furniture should never or very rarely wiped with a damp cloth as water dries out the leather. If necessary, the cloth must always be wrung in demineralising water due to calcium in the water. For standard use, leather furniture should be cleaned with a soft leather cleaner 6-12 times a year. Leather protection cream is recommended 2-4 times a year or as needed. If the user is taking any medication, you should be aware that the furniture often must be protected with leather protection cream. This is due to the formation of acid compounds of the sweat that is excreted.

Caution

- Do not use soap flakes.
- Do not place the leather furniture too close to a heat source.
- Protect the leather furniture from direct sunlight for longer periods.
- Vacuum with a soft brush nozzle.