

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

WOUD

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GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Because wood is a living material, it demands care and maintenance throughout its life span. Discoloration of wood can be postponed or avoided by protecting it against sunlight, fluctuating humidity, too much liquids and dirt. Wood used for furniture has a humidity level of 7-8%, which equals to approx. 40% relative air humidity. This is why it is important to keep wooden furniture in an environment where the humidity does not fluctuate more than 40-60%. In the first two months after purchase, we recommend all surfaces are left empty of vases, bowls and other items as sunlight and humidity changes can create discoloration in the material and it might warp. Other general rules are to use a moist cloth for cleaning and remove spilt liquids on the surface immediately.

Wood has to be able to breathe or else it will crack. We recommend that you never to cover your wooden furniture with material that does not breathe, like plastic or wax for more than 12 hours at a time. Also, remember not to keep your wooden furniture in a non-heated room and protect it against too much heat from a radiator, a wood stove or the like.

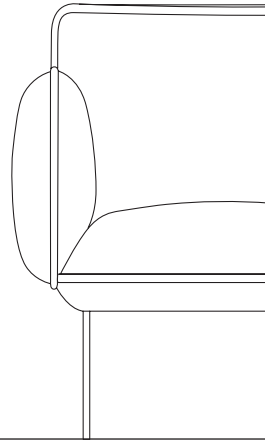
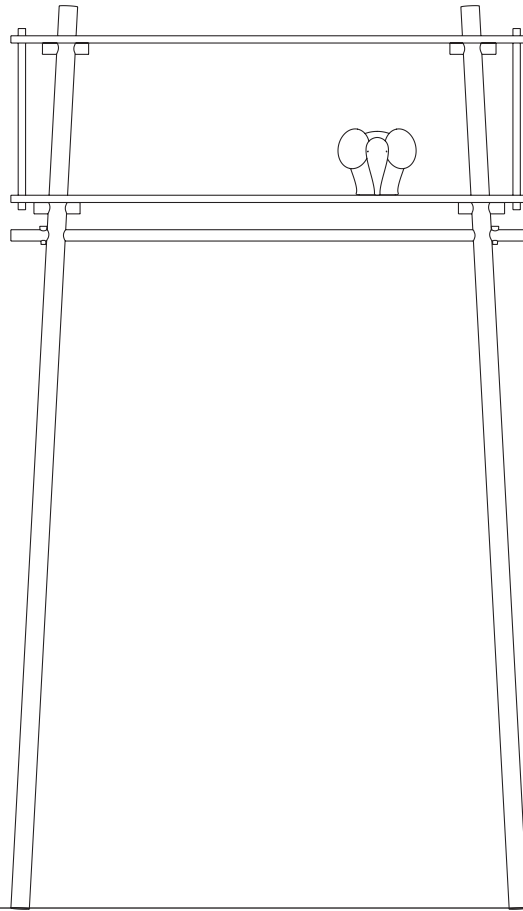
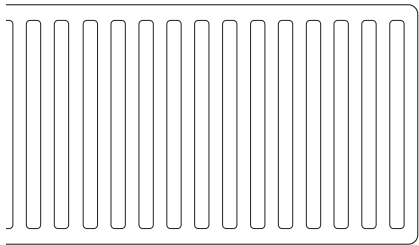
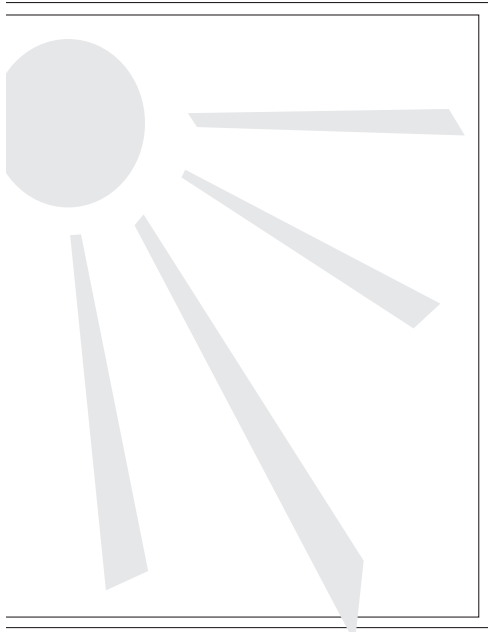
Take good care of your wooden furniture as it does not like too much direct sunlight, too much humidity fluctuation, getting too wet, too much cold or too much heat.

Wood products supplied by WOOD are either soap, oil or wax treated and some also come with a final mat lacquer coating. Different maintenance procedures are needed for each of these treatments to get the most out of the furniture. By thorough processing and treatment of the materials used, WOOD has made sure that it is easy for you to maintain the quality and colour of your furniture by following the following guidelines.



CAUTION

DO NOT PLACE WOODEN ITEMS TOO CLOSE TO A HEAT SOURCE



avoid direct sunlight and heat from radiators or wood stoves

SOAP TREATED FURNITURE

In the beginning we recommend you to soap treat your furniture approximately 14 days after you receive it and then every 4-6 weeks or as necessary. Day-to-day cleaning can be done using warm water and a soft cloth. Always cover all areas evenly and wipe following the grain of the wood. Never use any cleaning detergents or chemicals on the wood.

THOROUGH CLEANING

A more comprehensive cleaning is done the same way as day-to-day cleaning. Use warm water and a soft cloth. Never use any cleaning detergents or chemicals on the wood. If the furniture is very dirty, you can clean it with mild soap solution (*never use detergent, chemicals or dish soap!*) and use the rough side of a kitchen sponge. Remember to rub in the direction of the veins in the wood. Remove the dirty soap immediately.

MAINTENANCE

It is very important that you maintain your soap treated furniture regularly to get the most out of it. We recommend that you treat the furniture at intervals of 4-6 weeks. All soap treated surfaces should be treated with white soap flakes (with min. 80-85% grease level). Boil 1 liter of water and mix it with 1 deciliter of white soap flakes. Mix it well and do not use before all the flakes are completely dissolved. Let the mixture cool down before use (max. temperature of the mixture is 20°C). Right before use, stir the mixture thoroughly. Stroke the surface using the soft side of a kitchen sponge saturated with soap grease. Apply considerable amount of soap grease and always work in the direction of the veins of the wood. Use as little water as possible. The furniture is in need of the grease/foam, not the water. If too much water is applied to the furniture it can create cracks when drying. Wait for 10 minutes before wiping off any

excess soap of the furniture using a soft cloth wrung in a little bit of water. Finally, let the wood dry completely. When soap treating a wooden table it is important to treat all surfaces of the table, all edges, all legs and also underneath the table top to avoid uneven drying and tensions in the wood. Do not be surprised if the wood fibers will rise a bit after the first couple of treatments so the surface feels a bit rough. Just polish the surface softly with the sanding sponge.

If the furniture has scratches, polish the damaged area with sandpaper (grit 150). Remember to sand in the direction of the veins of the wood. Afterwards, polish with sanding sponge (grit 220) and finish off with a soap treatment as described earlier.

CAUTION

Never use any cleaning detergents or chemicals to clean your soap treated furniture, not even dish soap. Never pour water or soap solution directly on the furniture, if it gets too much water the surface can crack when drying. Treat all wooden surfaces of the furniture evenly to avoid uneven drying and tensions in the wood. Never use brown soap or cleaning tools containing iron as this may discolor the wood.

LACQUER TREATED FURNITURE

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 upon 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 re-lacquer 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 surface is also very vulnerable to excessive heat, alcohol and moisture, which can easily leave visible marks.

OIL TREATED FURNITURE

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

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.

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.

LAMINATE SURFACES

Laminate is durable and requires only general maintenance. Daily cleaning is best carried out using a soft cloth wrung in warm water mixed with a universal cleaning detergent. Remember to clean all excess cleaning solution of the entire table afterwards with warm water and a soft clean cloth. Alternatively you could use a special laminate cleaner, which can be bought at most furniture stores. Spray directly on the surface and let it work for a couple of minutes. Wipe off with a soft and moist cloth, and afterwards with a clean and dry cloth.

THOROUGH CLEANING

Any stain removal should be cleaned with plenty of water containing little bit of soap or detergent and then wipe dry. To treat difficult stains such as stains from fruit juices, we recommend adding concentrated detergent directly on to the exposed area. Clean the area afterwards using a soft cloth wrung in clean warm water. If this treatment does not work you may want to try more aggressive type of cleaning detergent. Before doing that, it is highly recommended that you test the detergent on a non-visible spot on the material, as some detergents may discolor the laminate. After the use of stronger detergents, you should clean the surface several times afterwards with warm water using a soft and clean cloth.

REMOVAL OF MARKS AND GLUE SPOTS

Marks from markers are removed by using a bit of alcohol and marks from pencils are easy to remove using an eraser.

Start by removing the spilled glue of the surface before cleaning. Clean with soft cloth soaked in clean and lukewarm water. Make sure the glue is actually removed before cleaning begins and is not just spread out in

a thin layer on the surface. Dried PVC glue is removed with lukewarm water containing approximately 10% ethanol. Hardened urea-glue is difficult to remove. Brushing it with diluted hydrochloric acid solution can sometimes give good results, possibly combined with gentle scraping with a knife or something similar. Contact the glue manufacturer for further information on the removal of hardened glue residues. Remove marks from paint etc. using an organic cleaning detergent, for example, T-sprit (Kemetyl), gasoline, acetone, graffiti stain removers or similar. Remove the remains of the organic solvent with water and household detergent. Nitro Cellulose Thinner must not be used. Some cleaning detergents are highly flammable and dangerous to inhale. Be sure to ventilate properly and avoid open flames during cleaning.

MAINTENANCE

To maintain the protection of the laminated surface, it is recommended that special laminate care solutions are applied to it. Spray the laminate care solution directly on the surface. Wait a few minutes and then wipe the surface with a dry, clean cloth.

CAUTION

Remove spilt liquids on the surface immediately. Certain chemicals, fruit juices and the like can discolor laminate if it is left on for too long. Never use steel wool for cleaning laminate. Steel wool, abrasive sponges and the like must not be used as they easily give blank spots on the pages that have been cleaned. Avoid cleaning with abrasives and be careful using strong cleaning detergents as these can discolor the surface. Do not use brown soap on laminate. By doing that, the surface will lose its glance as the brown soap leaves a thin layer on top of the laminate. Make sure to read the instructions carefully before using laminate care products. Some of them are only meant for white laminate while others are meant for dark laminate.

FENIX LAMINATE

With low light reflectivity, the Fenix laminate surface is extremely opaque, anti-fingerprint 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. For thorough maintenance and cleaning instructions, please visit Fenix NTM's website at www.fenixntm.com. Here you will be able to download a specific care instruction with detailed descriptions and illustrations.

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.

LINOLEUM SURFACES

For daily care, wipe off with clean, moist cloth. If the surface is very dirty, it is a good idea to use a light solution of water mixed with all-purpose cleaner or dishwashing liquid with a neutral PH value.

THOROUGH CLEANING

Clean the surface using light solution of water mixed with cleaning detergent with a neutral PH-value. If that does not work, soak the surface in water with linoleum polish for maximum of five minutes. Afterwards, clean the surface using a soft sponge. Then clean up the dirty water with a cloth. To protect your linoleum treated furniture, it is recommended that you use dish mats for hot, moist and colored items. Any excess liquids on the surface are to be removed immediately to avoid staining.

MAINTENANCE

It is recommended that you clean your furniture upon arrival to your home. Clean the surface with a moist cloth and then with a special cleaning polish suited for linoleum (e.g. Monel). To make future maintenance easier, apply linoleum polish on the surface at regular intervals (minimum 2 times a year). Doing this will protect the surface of the furniture keeping it fresh. If the surface has persistent stains, use a cleaning detergent with a neutral PH-value to clean them off. Afterwards clean with water and then apply the linoleum polish.

CAUTION

Please note that linoleum is an organic material and therefore quite delicate. Do not expose the surface to large quantities of water and strong chemicals, as they will degrade the linoleum surface.

WAX TREATED FURNITURE

Similar with most other surface treatments, wax treated furniture is easy to take care of. Wipe the surface with a clean and dry cloth, never use moist cloth as wax treated wood is very sensitive to moisture.

THOROUGH CLEANING

If your furniture needs careful cleaning, this might take place with mineral (white) spirits; only remember to wipe the surface completely dry afterwards. If you spill liquids on your wax treated furniture like wine, coffee or juices, it must be wiped off immediately. These liquids can leave spots on the table if not removed straight away, especially alcohol. Only try to remove spots if the surface is completely dry.

MAINTENANCE

No maintenance is needed as such, unless spots or other damage occur to your furniture. If spots occur, clean with mineral (white) spirits and remember to wipe dry. If that is not enough you might need to sandpaper the spot, following the veins of the wood. Remember to use very fine sandpaper. The surface needs to be treated with a thin layer of furniture wax. Allow the wax to set for about 15 minutes. Finish off by polishing the treated area with a clean dry cloth. Read carefully the instructions on the wax bottle or contact professional help.

CAUTION

When using mineral (white) spirit to clean your wax treated furniture, remember that the liquid is highly flammable and inhaling it can be uncomfortable. Be sure there is adequate ventilation.

CONCRETE FURNITURE

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 has 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. 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.

LEATHER FURNITURE

Aniline leather has no, or only a light, surface protection with a natural leather look and a very soft surface. With aniline leather, there is a risk that there are marks in the leather as leather is a natural material. The aniline leathers' light coating helps to make the leather breathable and comfortable to sit in. In turn, the leather is very susceptible to dirt and will eventually become slightly darker.

MAINTENANCE AND CARE

A very common problem today is spillover from example jeans 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 when water dries out the leather. It is necessary, the cloth always be wrung in demineralising water due to calcium in the water. In standard use, leather furniture 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 long periods. Vacuum with a soft brush nozzle.

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 Kvadrat and Gabriel. 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.kvadrat.dk

www.gabriel.dk

BRASS SURFACES

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.

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.

