

Maintenance & Care Guide

Textiles

In order to keep your chair looking attractive and to help prolong its lifetime, it is important to keep the upholstery fabric free from dust and dirt. Appropriate maintenance and regular cleaning can prolong the textile's lifecycle and reduce cost for renovation and repair, replacement and disposal.

Wool - natural dirt repellent

Due to wool's genuine natural properties, woolen fabrics are easy to maintain. Wool is naturally anti-static and attracts dirt to a lesser degree than other fabrics do. It is also water-repellent so spillages are slow to penetrate the fabric.

Microfibers

Some microfiber fabrics, like Comfort +, feature antistatic fibers and are to a high degree water- and oil-repellent and thereby more resistant to dirt and stains.

Normal Cleaning

Regular cleaning prevents dust and dirt from wearing down the textile, and also keeps its properties intact. Regular gentle vacuum cleaning also helps to preserve the fabric's colour and appearance.

We recommend frequent vacuum cleaning, ideally every week (do it gently – at half power and a soft

nozzle where appropriate). Polyurethane fabrics may also be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush or wiped with a dry or moist cloth.

Stain and dirt removal

Remember to act quickly and always remove stains as fast as possible. If removed right away, most spots and impurities can be easily removed with clean, lukewarm water or if needed, add a neutral detergent.

For wool-based fabrics we encourage you to use only detergents recommended for use on wool. Remove greasy stains by using appropriate detergents or solvents as recommended. Please follow our guide on spots for woolen and synthetic fabrics. For healthcare cleaning and disinfection please see our extended guide.

General instruction:

- Dry wet spots with a piece of kitchen roll or a clean white cotton cloth.
- Scrape off dry, attached spots with a spoon and remove by vacuuming.
- Test if possible where it will not show before applying a cleaning agent.
- Use only small quantities of cleaning agent at a time and dry up with absorbent paper as you work. (Never soak the entire piece of furniture)
- Use clean water without any detergent for the final clean.
- Make sure you dry the fabric fully before use. (If necessary use a hairdryer to avoid leaving edge marks)
- If the spot does not disappear using water and neutral detergent, follow the instructions in the guide or contact a professional dry cleaner.



Leather

Leather has a unique character. Preserving its natural properties and benefits requires the right care. To treat and maintain the leather upholstery in a proper way will ensure a lifetime of enjoyment of the beauty and character of natural leather.

Our standard leather is a semi aniline. A slight colour layer is applied after a drum-dyeing process, covering some of the natural imperfections, and leaving the leather less sensitive, but still breathable and with a genuine feel to it. Leather has a limited elasticity. This means that when stretched, it does not completely return to its original shape, and the leather may become looser over time.

Care recommendations:

Properly cared for leather will last longer.

- Protect leather from direct sunlight. As with any natural material, leather will fade when exposed to direct sunlight over a long period of time.
- Too much heat will harm the leather; keep a minimum distance of 30cm between your chair and any source of heat.
- Protect the leather from sharp objects. Zippers and rivets may scratch the surface.
- Always remove contaminants as quickly as possible in order to avoid residue on the leather.
- Regularly wipe the leather with a damp cloth.
- Do not use microfiber cloths as they can damage the top finish of the leather.
- Wipe leather in a circular fashion with a cloth moistened with a very mild soap solution.
- Dry and polish the leather with a dry cloth.
- Too much moistness will harm the surface, do not saturate the leather.
- Avoid chemical cleaning agents with solvents such as alcohol or benzene.

- Generally test all cleaning agents in an inconspicuous location.
- Never rub a specific location with great pressure (otherwise the surface may be damaged).
- Please be aware that certain cosmetics and body care products contain solvents and oils which are not beneficial to the leather surface.
- Especially light coloured leathers tend to take colour from jeans, these contaminations are difficult to remove.
- Please contact the nearest specialist company in case of severe chemical contaminations with lubricating oil, tar or dyes.

Laminates and melamine

Laminate is robust and does not need any specific care other than regular wiping with a damp cloth.

Easy cleaning

use a damp cloth with a universal detergent or washing up solvent (sponge dry).

Stronger cleaning

Use clean tap water with alcohol or suitable solvent.

Caution

Do not use any abrasive cleaning materials, such as steel wool or hard brushes that will damage the surface. Acid-based stains must be wiped off immediately to avoid permanent staining.

Plastics

Use a damp cloth and mild soapy water. Dry well.

Metals

Use a damp cloth and mild soapy water, and make sure to dry well. For stronger cleaning use a mild detergent or suitable solvent.

Specific stain removal advice

Please see our main textile suppliers' websites:

Gabriel: <https://www.gabriel.dk/en/fabrics/maintenance-and-stain-guide/>

Camira: <https://www.camirafabrics.com/blog/care-and-maintenance>

Kvadrat: www.kvadrat.dk/textiles/care/

Gudbrandsdalen Uldvarefabrikk: <http://gu.no/en/products/maintenance-guide/regular-cleaning-and-stain-removal>

Wollsdorf: https://www.wollsdorf.com/w/en/our_leather/pflegetipps/