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# MAINTENANCE GUIDE



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## CLASSIC AND SOFT LEATHER

### SPECIFICATION

Type:	Classic leather/ Soft leather
Raw material:	Danish cow-hides
Tanning:	Chrome
Dye:	Fulling
Surface treatment:	Aniline-dyed and coated to resist dirt and change in colour
Leather quality:	High aesthetic quality, very good useful qualities and extremely high sitting comfort
Light fastness:	Good
Durability:	Good
Resistance to dirt:	Good
Distinctive marks:	Leather will always have scars from insect bites, sting etc. The characteristic marks of nature may be found on the hides and cannot be accepted as grounds of complaint. This distinguishes genuine leather from synthetic materials.

### DAY-TO-DAY MAINTENANCE

- Vacuum the leather regularly with a clean brush.
- Maintain a certain moisture level in the room.
- Wash with a soap solution approx. once a year (see Maintenance below).
- Never apply any stain removers, sulphonated liquids etc. to the leather.

### MAINTENANCE

Pigmented leather is surface treated and thus well protected against external influences as long as the pigmentation is intact. The pigmentation makes it difficult for dirt; water etc. to penetrate the leather surface. For cleaning use a clean, soft cloth. If necessary, wipe the surface with a cloth wrung in lukewarm water. In case of difficult and large stains, e.g. grease spots, carefully use a cloth wrung in a lukewarm soap solution (1/2 dl soap flakes per 1 litre lukewarm, boil water). Do not use stain removers, sulphonated liquids or solvents on furniture leather.

Whisk the soap water and apply it on a soft wrung cloth to the entire surface in order to avoid blotching and rings; however, do not soak the leather.

There is no need to wipe off the surface; the soap is absorbed by the leather hence leaving a bit of fat. The leather dries slowly at normal room temperature. Should the leather after this operation end up with a matt, grey surface, is this due to the soap not having penetrated the leather; subsequently, polish with a dry, soft cloth.

### STAIN REMOVAL

- Use only clean, boiled, lukewarm water.
- Soak up the stains with a clean, dry and soft cloth.
- Never rub hard.

### GOOD ADVICE

- Avoid exposing leather furniture to strong heat.
- Avoid excessive dryness.
- Avoid direct sunlight

## ELEGANCE LEATHER

### SPECIFICATION

Type:	Natural-coloured.
Raw material:	Danish cowhides.
Tanning	Elegance: Chrome and vegetable after tanning.
Dye:	Undyed.
Surface treatment:	None.
Qualities:	Very high aesthetic quality with good useful qualities and good sitting comfort.
Fastness to light:	Patinates in use.
Durability:	Good.
Resistance to dirt:	Acceptable.

Distinctive marks: Leather will always have scars from insect bites, stings etc. The characteristic marks of nature may be found on the hides and cannot be accepted as grounds of complaint. Such marks are distinctive of genuine leather.

### MAINTENANCE

- Wipe leather furniture frequently with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never apply chemicals, sulphonated washing and cleaning detergents or fats (leather polish/oil).
- Maintain a regular level of humidity in rooms in which leather furniture is placed.

Natural-coloured leather is a very delicate type of leather and will easily absorb liquids, e.g. spilled drinks/oils and fats. Only try to remove stains if absolutely necessary as the leather is easily damaged by cleaning attempts.

### STAIN REMOVAL

- Soak up the stain with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never rub off the stain, but dab it up. If the stain does not disappear when using a clean, dry cloth, then try with a clean cloth wrung in boiled, cooled water or in a tepid soap solution (1/2 dl soap flakes per 1 litre water).

The leather should in this case be wiped (moistened) over the whole furniture surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry before you begin to use the furniture again.

### FRESHENING

Wipe over the entire furniture surface with a clean cloth wrung in a tepid soap solution (1/2 dl soap flakes per litre water). Make sure that the furniture is wiped homogeneously all over the surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry before you begin to use the furniture again.

#### GOOD ADVICE

- Avoid exposing leather furniture to direct sunlight.
- Avoid placing leather furniture directly against sources of strong heat.
- Avoid air-drying of rooms in which leather furniture is placed.
- Avoid spilling liquids/oils and fats on leather furniture.

## NATURAL LEATHER

### SPECIFICATION

Type:	Natural-coloured.
Raw material:	Danish cowhides.
Tanning	Natural leather: Vegetable.
Dye:	Undyed.
Surface treatment:	None.
Qualities:	Very high aesthetic quality with good sitting comfort.
Fastness to light:	Patinates in use.
Durability:	Good.
Resistance to dirt:	Acceptable.

Distinctive marks: Leather will always have scars from insect bites, stings etc. The characteristic marks of nature may be found on the hides and cannot be accepted as grounds of complaint. Such marks are distinctive of genuine leather.

### GOOD ADVICE

- Avoid exposing leather furniture to direct sunlight.
- Avoid placing leather furniture directly against sources of strong heat.
- Avoid air-drying of rooms in which leather furniture is placed.
- Avoid spilling liquids/oils and fats on leather furniture.

### MAINTENANCE

- Wipe leather furniture frequently with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never apply chemicals, sulphonated washing and cleaning detergents or fats (leather polish/oil).
- Maintain a regular level of humidity in rooms in which leather furniture is placed.

Natural-coloured leather is a very delicate type of leather and will easily absorb liquids, e.g. spilled drinks/oils and fats. Only try to remove stains if absolutely necessary as the leather is easily damaged by cleaning attempts.

### STAIN REMOVAL

- Soak up the stain with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never rub off the stain, but dab it up. If the stain does not disappear when using a clean, dry cloth, then try with a clean cloth wrung in boiled, cooled water or in a tepid soap solution (1/2 dl soap flakes per 1 litre water).

The leather should in this case be wiped (moistened) over the whole furniture surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry before you begin to use the furniture again.

#### FRESHENING

Wipe over the entire furniture surface with a clean cloth wrung in a tepid soap solution (1/2 dl soap flakes per litre water). Make sure that the furniture is wiped homogeneously all over the surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry before you begin to use the furniture again.



## SUEDE

### SPECIFICATION

Type:	Suede, soft leather
Raw material:	European cowhides
Tanning:	Chrome-tanned
Grain:	Suede
Surface treatment:	Aniline died
Leather characteristics:	Very high aesthetic quality with good useful qualities and good sitting comfort.
Light fastness:	Will patinate with use. Light fastness is between 2-4.
Lasting quality:	Good. However, suede is not recommended for intensive use in public spaces.
Resistance to stains:	Acceptable
Distinctive feature:	The pile will "wear more or less down" in time. The more the leather is used, the brighter it will become.

### MAINTENANCE

- Never use any kind of chemicals or sulphone.
- Hoover suede regularly using a clean brush.
- Maintain air humidity.
- Wash with soapy water no more than once a year (1/2 dl soap flakes per litre of water).
- Use only clean, boiled, cooled/lukewarm water.
- Use a soft brush or a coarse sponge to raise the pile. This will restore the natural look

### STAIN REMOVAL

- Try first to absorb the stain with a clean, dry and soft cloth.
- Never rub the stain, but dab it up.
- If the stain is not absorbed, try using a clean cloth wrung in boiled, cooled water or lukewarm soapy water (1/2 dl soap flakes per litre of water).
- If necessary, wipe (moisten) the leather of the entire furniture surface to avoid blotch edges.
- Let the leather dry before using the furniture again.

### GOOD ADVICE

- Avoid placing leather furniture in direct sunlight.
- Avoid placing leather furniture next to a heat source.
- Avoid desiccation of the air in the room.
- Avoid spilling liquid/grease on leather furniture.

## LAQUERED WOOD (TABLETOPS)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

- Never use cleaning abrasives, steel wool or polish; on the contrary, use as mild and lenient a cleaning detergent as possible.
- Always follow the directions for use provided on the cleaning detergent in question.
- No cleaning detergent will take away all types of stains. If specific stains have occurred on the table top, you may have to clean them away in another way than suggested in the following.
- The following recommendations only apply where the stains are superficial; they do not apply where the laminate has been penetrated.
- Never place/use e.g. hot-plate candles, fondue sets or similar inflammable items directly on the table top.
- Please note that extension leaves, which for certain table models, are put together and stored under the table top, must be clean and completely dry before storage.

### MAINTENANCE

#### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

Wipe the table top with a clean cloth wrung in a solution of hot water and a universal cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable) or soap flakes/a washing detergent or hot water with about 10% vinegar. Finally, wipe off the table top with a clean, dry cloth.

#### THOROUGH CLEANING

Wipe off loose dust/dirt. Wring a clean cloth in a solution of water and a universal cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable). Pour a little extra cleaning detergent on the cloth and wash the table top until all stains are dissolved. Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the table top/stains - leave it for a while to take effect, before wiping it off again. Wash off with clean water. To avoid stripes/blotches, you should finally wipe the table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

#### LAMINATE CLEANER

To protect the surface of the table top of laminated synthetic material, we recommend you apply Laminate Cleaner available from Fritz Hansen dealers. Spray Laminate Cleaner directly on the surface. Wait a few minutes; wipe off the table top with a clean, dry cloth.

Remove stripes by means of a firmly wrung cloth and polish with a dry cloth.

Laminate Cleaner has been developed specially for the effective, periodic cleaning and protection of laminated table tops.

## STAIN REMOVAL

Warning! Benzene, methylated spirits etc. are inflammables. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

Ballpoint Pen/ Spirit Pen/ detergent Wax Crayon	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning
Chewing Gum dioxide	Benzene or by careful freezing with carbon
Coffee/Tea	A universal cleaning detergent
Cosmetics/ Shoe Polish/ Wax	A universal cleaning detergent
Fats/Oils	A universal cleaning detergent or benzene
Finger-Prints	A universal cleaning detergent or methylated spirits/a window cleaning detergent
Indian ink detergent	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning
Lacquer/Glue detergent	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning
Paraffin Wax dioxide	Benzene or by careful freezing with carbon
Printing Ink detergent	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning
Red Wine/ Juice	A universal cleaning detergent
Soot/Nicotine	A universal cleaning detergent

Always wash off with clean water. To avoid stripes/blotches you should finally wipe the table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

## MAINTENANCE OF LACQUERED SURFACES

The Lacquered surfaces in natural wood do not stand moist heat or alcohol. All spilt liquids must therefore be wiped up immediately. When cleaning, water should be used only in small quantities - preferably just a damp cloth - and the table should subsequently always be wiped with a dry cloth.

The Lacquered surface will take on a patina within the first weeks of use. Make sure that nothing is placed on the surface at the same place for long, as this will result in stains and discolouring. How much and how fast the surface will patinate depends on the type of wood and the exposure to light.

## HIGHGLOSS LACQUER

Surfaces with high-gloss lacquer are less resistant to scratches and marks than not so glossy and matt surfaces.

## CLEANING

Wipe the surface with a soft cloth firmly wrung in sulphonated water.

## SCRATCHES

Scratches may occur and are difficult to remove. A good way to protect the surface is to polish it right from the start with a high-quality high-gloss car wax - without any abrasives. If the damage is done, a wax treatment may cover small scratches making them almost invisible.

## DAMAGED SURFACES

For deep scratches a slightly abrasive polish can, with great care, be used. However, it involves a risk of rubbing too much. And the surface has to be waxed subsequently with high-gloss car wax.



## SOLID WOOD

### GENERAL INFORMATION

For maintenance of oiled wood surfaces, use oil, an abrasive sponge and a cloth. For oak and ash, use white pigmented oils and for walnut, use clear oil.

The oil will penetrate the grain of the wood building a dirt and water-repellent coat that protects the wood and gives it finish. The oil also cares for and maintains the light colour of the oak or ash, and leaves a smooth and silk matt surface.

### PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Use oil for periodic maintenance of wooden furniture. For oak and ash, use a white pigmented oil. If the surface becomes too light, use white pigmented oil and clear oil alternately. For walnut, use a clear oil. To prevent the wood from drying out and to maintain the appearance of the table, we recommend treating the table twice after receiving it, and subsequently three to four times a year or as needed.

#### Directions:

1. The surface must be thoroughly cleaned and dry. Clean with normal soapy water (*not* concentrated soap/washing-up liquid) and wipe dry immediately with a dry cloth. Clean the surface approx. 12 hours before the oil treatment.
2. To ensure proper adhesion, use an abrasive sponge to abrade the surface. It is important to work in the direction of the grain when abrading.
3. Shake the oil bottle well and apply the oil generously using a cloth. The surface must be glistening and the oil allowed 15 to 20 minutes to be absorbed.
4. Remove any excess oil with a lint free cloth until the wood is completely smooth to the touch.
5. Leave the table to dry overnight.
6. For optimal results we recommend repeating the treatment in points 2-4 (several times).
7. The oil-treated surface can be used with care after approx. 24 hours. The oil will have hardened fully after 7 days, and the table will be completely ready for use.
8. If any dry spots appear within 24 hours of treatment, the treatment should be repeated.

### DISPOSAL

Do not pour oil into sewage system. Disposal according to local regulations. Oil-wetted cloths and gloves to be disposed of in closed metal containers to avoid self-ignition.

## ! WARNING

Oil cloths and sponges may self-ignite if not properly stored. Destroy oil cloths and sponges by rinsing in cold water or keep in airtight metal or glass container. Never pour oil directly onto furniture and never use steel wool.

## DAMAGE REPAIR

### SMALL SCRATCHES

Small scratches can be smoothed by sanding in the direction of the grain using grit 220 sandpaper. Repeat the oil treatment after sanding.

### STEEL ON OAK

Avoid leaving steel objects on oak for longer periods of time. The steel will react with the wood and leave black marks that can only be removed by abrasion.

### SCUFF MARKS

Remove marks with an eraser or a soft cleaning sponge wetted with a little oil. Repeat the oil treatment if needed.

### STAINS FROM E.G RED WINE, GREASE AND OIL

Carefully rub the stain with a soft cleaning sponge wetted with oil. If the stains have been absorbed into the wood, sand with grit 180 sandpaper, then with grit 220 sandpaper. The wood is now untreated and must be oiled following the above directions. The treated area may become a little lighter, particularly in darker woods. This effect will wear off over time.

### CANDLE WAX

Let the candle wax solidify and remove as much as possible, taking care not to scratch the wood. Then carefully rub the stain with a soft cleaning sponge wetted with a little oil.

### DENTS AND SCRATCHES

Most dents can be mended if wood fibres have not been broken. Brush the dents with lukewarm water (the water will raise the wood). Once dry, sand the surface with grit 220 sandpaper. Repeat the oil treatment after sanding.



## PENS, WATERCOLOUR AND MARKERS

Try to remove as much of the stain as possible using heavy blotting paper and a solvent that matches the stain, e.g. alcohol for marker or felt tip pen stains.

## INK

Try to remove as much of the stain as possible using blotting paper and an ammonia solution (approx. 8 per cent). Please note that the solution may irritate the eyes, the skin and the respiratory system. Always read and follow the instructions on the product in question.

## BURN MARKS

In most cases, superficial burn marks can be removed by abrasion. Avoid abrading on a local area as this may create a depression. Instead abrade over a larger area. You may want to consult a professional before you attempt to repair the damage yourself.

## NOTE!

When working with abrading materials such as soft cleaning sponges and sandpaper, always work in the direction of the grain. Always abrade over a larger area to avoid creating a depression.

## SOLID MAPLE (PK 54 A)

### MAINTENANCE

A minor patina of the wood may occur from washing and exposure to intense sunlight - making the wood darker. The patina will decrease after drying and sandpapering, if any.

Never leave objects in the same place on the expansion ring for a long time as this may cause light stain impressions.

### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

Wipe the expansion ring frequently with a clean, dry cloth in the direction of the grain. Dirt, stains, etc may be removed by wiping with a cloth wrung in a solution of 2-3 tablespoons soap flakes per litre water. Frequent washing with a soap solution reduces the lifting of fibres and increases the natural resistance of the surface.

### THOROUGH CLEANING

Apply a solution of 2-3 tablespoons soap flakes per litre water to the expansion ring and scrub with a clean brush in the direction of the grain.

Wipe off immediately with a clean cloth wrung in the solution (i.e. never leave the expansion ring wet). Never use other detergents than soap flakes for the thorough cleaning. Particularly difficult grease stains may be removed with benzene.

### SANDPAPERING

The expansion ring should be sandpapered from time to time (because of the lifting of the wood fibres). Frequent sandpapering is not recommended, however, as this makes the surface more delicate and susceptible. Only use sandpaper No. 180 or 200 and always sandpaper in the direction of the grain.

## GLASS

### CLEANING

Table tops of glass should be wiped with a clean, dry cloth. Clean with household ammonia as occasion requires. Never use abrasives or sharp edged tools.

## GRANITE

### MAINTENANCE

The table top is made of mat polished granite of the type Nero Impala. Granite consists of minerals, metals, feldspar, gneiss and mica, making it a hard-wearing product.

Before you start using the table, it is recommended that you treat it with an impregnating agent for absorbent materials. The agent must be grease-, water- and oil repellent.

Daily care: Granite endures practically all kinds of cleaning agents. Note, however, that the use of synthetic detergents dries out the table top. It should therefore be treated with an impregnating agent for absorbent materials afterwards.

### CHARACTERISTICS

Nero Impala is a natural rock product whose colour and structure vary. There may be sand holes, glass veins and porosities in the surface. All of this occurs naturally and is therefore not accepted as a cause of complaint.

## LINOLEUM

### SPECIFICATION

Type:	Linoleum
Raw materials:	Linseed oil/-resins/ground limestone/wood flour/felt paper
Surface treatment:	None
Properties:	Linoleum is an organic material. One of its properties is that it always feels warm and is therefore particularly suited for tables and for similar purposes. The material is also bacteria repellent because of the oxidation, and sound absorbing as well.
Light resistance:	Good
Wear resistance:	Good
Dirt resistance:	Good
Characteristics:	Structured surface from the rolling process.

### CAUTION!

Please note that linoleum is an organic material made of linseed oil, resins, ground limestone, wood flour and pigments rolled on a felt-paper base. Therefore you should be careful if you use the furniture in areas where the surface will be exposed to large quantities of water and strong chemical agents, including alkaline detergents, as they have a degrading effect on linoleum.

### MAINTENANCE

Initial cleaning on delivery of furniture: Clean the surface using a moist cloth and a cleaning and maintenance polish suited for linoleum. Apply linoleum polish according to need and anticipated intensity of future use. That provides a good basis for future maintenance. Daily maintenance  
Clean the furniture using a moist cloth and neutral detergent.

### CLEANING

To protect the table, you are advised to use dish mats for hot, moist and coloured items. Remove any spills as quickly as possible to avoid staining of the material. Clean the surface using water with a neutral detergent. If that treatment does not work, try to remove spills by soaking the surface in water with linoleum polish for about 5 minutes. Then scrub the surface using a soft sponge or similar material. Finally wipe up the dirty water with a cloth.

## REFRESHING

Use linoleum polish at regular intervals to maintain the surface. To remove persistent stains, use a neutral detergent solution (e.g. a neutral degreasing detergent). Rinse with clean water. Then apply linoleum polish.

## MARBLE

### MAINTENANCE

Whip up a soapy solution of 2-3 tablespoons of soap flakes per litre of hot water and apply the foam to the table top with a stiff brush. Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the table top to absorb as much soap as possible. Then wipe the table top with a clean damp cloth. Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

### DISTINCTIVE MARKS

The following natural distinctive marks are symptoms of genuine marble and may appear to a small extent: Calcareous spar: Looks like crushed crystal and stems from open water veins in the stone where the lime from the water has settled.

Sand pits: Blisters which from the formation of the stone have not been filled out.

Dark parts/Veins: Caused by deposits of a mineral.

Natural distinctive marks in the marble are not accepted as grounds for complaint.

## POLYESTER COMPOSITE (TABLETOPS)

### MAINTENANCE

The table top is made of a special artificial cast stone material, which is hand polished - resulting in the unique, matt surface. The table top is wiped off with a dry or moist cloth. Any excess water should be wiped off with a dry cloth. Any large stains may be removed with a light solution of an all purpose cleaner. In case of particularly stubborn stains a concentrated all purpose cleaner may be used with subsequent washing off.



## PLASTIC LAMINATE (TABLETOPS)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

- Never use cleaning abrasives, steel wool or polish; on the contrary, use as mild and lenient a cleaning detergent as possible.
- Always follow the directions for use provided on the cleaning detergent in question.
- No cleaning detergent will take away all types of stains. If specific stains have occurred on the table top, you may have to clean them away in another way than suggested in the following.
- The following recommendations only apply where the stains are superficial; they do not apply where the laminate has been penetrated.
- Never place/use e.g. hot-plate candles, fondue sets or similar inflammable items directly on the table top.
- Please note that extension leaves, which for certain table models, are put together and stored under the table top, must be clean and completely dry before storage.

### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

Wipe the table top with a clean cloth wrung in a solution of hot water and a universal cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable) or soap flakes/a washing detergent or hot water with about 10% vinegar. Finally, wipe off the table top with a clean, dry cloth.

### THOROUGH CLEANING

Wipe off loose dust/dirt. Wring a clean cloth in a solution of water and a universal cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable). Pour a little extra cleaning detergent on the cloth and wash the table top until all stains are dissolved. Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the table top/stains - leave it for a while to take effect, before wiping it off again. Wash off with clean water. To avoid stripes/blotches, you should finally wipe the table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

### SEALING OF TABLE SURFACE

Treat the table top with Forbo "Monel" cleaning detergent (contains natural soap/coconut oil) or a similar cleaning detergent made from natural soap to obtain a silk-matt surface on the table top. Use a clean cloth wrung in a solution of the cleaning detergent and water (see directions for use for the cleaning detergent in question). Apply the solution to the whole of the table top and leave it to dry before you begin to use the table again.

Contact Forbo A/S, Denmark,  
tel. (+45) 44 92 85 00,

or Forbo Eurocol, Holland,  
tel. (+31) 75 6 271600,  
for reference to your nearest "Monel" distributor.

#### STAIN REMOVAL

Warning! Benzene, methylated spirits etc. are inflammables. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

Ballpoint Pen/ Spirit Pen/ Wax Crayon	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
Chewing Gum	Benzene or by careful freezing with carbon dioxide
Coffee/Tea	A universal cleaning detergent
Cosmetics/ Shoe Polish/ Wax	A universal cleaning detergent or benzene
Fats/Oils	A universal cleaning detergent or benzene
Finger-Prints	A universal cleaning detergent or methylated spirits/ a window cleaning detergent
Indian Ink	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
Lacquer/Glue	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
Paraffin Wax	Benzene or by careful freezing with carbon dioxide
Printing Ink	Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
Red Wine/ Juice	A universal cleaning detergent
Soot/Nicotine	A universal cleaning detergent

Always wash off with clean water. To avoid stripes/blotches you should finally wipe the table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry. Treat the table surface with "Monel" cleaning detergent, as mentioned.

## RATTAN

Rattan is a natural material, consisting of the inner tissue of the stem of the tropical palm, Calamus Rotang. The colour of rattan may vary. This is a characteristic feature of natural materials and will not be accepted as grounds of complaint.

## MAINTENANCE

Rattan will dry if placed in locations with a low humidity (e.g. in rooms with central heating). When rattan dries, it turns hard, and the risk of breaking increases. Rattan furniture must be cleaned regularly. Use a solution of about 1 teaspoon soap flakes to 1-1 1/2 dl tepid water. Spray the solution onto both sides of the chair with an atomizer and allow it to penetrate into the rattan. Redundant water, if any, can be wiped off with a clean, damp cloth, but only on the front of the chair. The above instructions must be followed. Complaints on grounds of dried out rattan are not accepted.

## SLATE

### MAINTENANCE

Before the delivery the slate table top has been treated with a soap solution. If you want to maintain the look obtained by this treatment, we suggest the following treatment of the top: Whip up a soapy solution of 2-3 tablespoons of soap flakes per litre of hot water and apply the foam to the table top with a stiff brush. Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the table top to absorb as much soap as possible. Then wipe the table top with a clean damp cloth. Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

### LUSTRE

If, however, you prefer a deep black lustre of the slate table top instead, you should apply a mixture of 1 part of linseed oil and 3 parts of white spirit to the table top with a clean, dry cloth. Leave the mixture for about 5-10 minutes and then wipe off with a clean, dry cloth.

### IMPORTANT

Please note that once the mixture of linseed oil and white spirit has been applied, the look of the slate top will be changed permanently and it is no longer possible to treat the top with a soap solution.

### CHARACTERISTICS

Pyrites is a common mineral that often appears in slate. It has a light, golden brass metallic lustre that resembles gold. For this reason, the appearance of pyrites is not accepted as a valid complaint.

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