

CARE AND MAINTENANCE / FURNITURE

TEXTILE / Although all the textiles used by HAY are high-quality, all dyed textiles fade over time when exposed to direct sunlight and other light sources. The textile should be vacuumed regularly using the upholstery nozzle. Stains should be removed quickly to avoid permanent damage.

Cleaning / Most stains can be removed using the lather from warm water mixed with a small amount of neutral detergent. First, mop up any excess liquid from the textile with a white paper towel. Then remove the stain by dabbing carefully at the textile with a clean, lint-free cloth dipped in the lather or a special textile cleanser. Avoid rubbing hard on the textile, as that may damage the fabric.

We recommend following the textile manufacturer Kvadrat's instructions for cleaning and maintenance of textiles, which is found at <http://kvadrat.dk/products/care-and-warranty>

LEATHER / Always protect leather from direct sunlight and strong heat sources. Although all our leather is high-quality, it will fade over time if exposed to direct sunlight. If necessary, you can vacuum the leather using upholstery nozzle. Take care not to scratch the leather. Stains should be removed quickly to avoid permanent damage.

Cleaning / Leather Sierra and Bizon are corrected leather, which means that it received a surface-treatment and can be cleaned as semi-aniline leather. California leather, semi-aniline type, which has a light surface coating: Use a clean, undyed, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a mild detergent or a special leather care maintenance product. Wipe the leather down when it is dry, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores

of the leather. For furniture that sees daily use, we recommend applying a protective lotion two to four times annually to enhance its resistance.

Do not use sharp objects, soap, dishwashing liquid or solvents on the leather. Silk leather, aniline type, which has an untreated natural surface: Only attempt to remove stains when strictly necessary, as regular use will give the leather patina. If necessary, use a clean, dry, undyed, lint-free cloth, as the leather is fragile and easily damaged by cleaning. Never use sharp objects, soap, dishwashing liquid or solvents on the leather.

LINOLEUM / Avoid using alkaline detergents such as soft soap, soda, lye or scouring powder, as they deplete the linoleum. We also do not recommend using linoleum in areas where it is exposed to strong chemicals or large amounts of water. To avoid permanent stains, use coasters under damp or coloured items. You should also avoid placing hot items on the linoleum tabletop.

Cleaning / To clean the surface, use a clean cloth wrung in mix of water and a detergent made especially for linoleum. Afterwards, wipe the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains may be removed carefully using white spirit (minerals turpentine) or a damp nano-sponge with warm water or a linoleum product. Please note that the nano-sponge should not be used when dry.

LAMINATE / Avoid using abrasive products when cleaning laminate. We also recommend that you avoid placing tea candles or other heat sources directly on the surface.

Cleaning / Clean the surface using a clean cloth wrung in a solution of water and a universal detergent or household ammonia. Soap residue and excess moisture should

be removed immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains can be removed gently with a clean, damp cloth or a nano-sponge wrung in warm water with 1 part vinegar to 10 parts water. Finish by wiping the tabletop with a clean, dry cloth.

PLASTIC / Avoid placing the furniture in direct sunlight or close to strong heat sources.

Cleaning / To clean the surface, use a clean cloth wrung in mix of water and a neutral detergent. Afterwards, wipe the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth.

WOOD / Avoid placing wooden furniture in direct sunlight or close to strong heat sources. Also avoid placing hot or wet items directly on the wood. Any stains should be removed quickly before they cause permanent damage to the surface of the wood. We recommend that you avoid partially covering the furniture with blankets or skins.

Cleaning - Painted and stained wood / For everyday maintenance, wipe the wood with a clean, dry cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of water and a universal detergent e.g. soap flakes, or a special product for painted or stained wood. Remove soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. Stains should be removed with a damp, clean cloth wrung in warm water mixed with 1 part vinegar to 10 parts water. Afterwards, wipe down the surface immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. If the surface is dull or has scratches, you may use furniture polish. We recommend that you avoid using products containing silicone because it seals the surface with a membrane, which will make any later repairs or re-finishing more difficult.

Cleaning - Soap-treated wood / For everyday maintenance, wipe the table

with a dry, clean cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in clean water, a solution of water and a universal detergent fx. white pigmented lye or a special product for soap-finished wood. Any soap residue should be removed immediately with a clean, dry cloth. Remove any stains by cleaning and scrubbing with a thick solution of soap flakes allowed to stay on the wood for no more than two minutes. After this treatment, remove excess soap with a damp cloth. If the grain of the wood has risen after cleaning, sand the surface gently using fine-grit sandpaper (grit 220), always sanding with the grain.

Cleaning - Oil-treated wood / For everyday maintenance, wipe the table with a dry, clean cloth. For cleaning, use a clean cloth wrung in water, a solution of a water and a universal detergent e.g. soap flakes or a special product for oil-treated wood. Remove any soap residue immediately, using a clean, dry cloth. For more thorough cleaning, you may use white spirit (mineral turpentine) to remove some of the oil membrane. Do not apply a new coat of oil until the wood is completely dry.

POWDER-COATED STEEL AND ALUMINIUM / Clean with a damp cloth wrung in a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

STAINLESS STEEL / Clean the legs using a firmly wrung cloth and mild soap. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. Stainless steel can be cleaned using ethanol.

For additional information about care and maintenance for all products, we refer to Guardian Protection Products

HAY