

# Cleaning & Maintenance Guide

**Fredericia**



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# Oil Treated Surfaces

## General

The oil is absorbed into the wood and creates a soft surface with a soft “touch”. Oil treatment does not provide full protection of the surface. Oiled wood will develop a natural patina that will become more beautiful over time. At Fredericia, oil treatment is available for a number of products in oak, smoked oak or walnut.

**Oak light oil:** Clear, light, natural oil. The oil is specially developed with a very light pigment treatment that preserves the light colour of the oak.

**Oak oil and Walnut oil:** Clear, natural oil. With oak, the wood takes on a natural, darker tone.

**Smoked oak oil:** Oak is smoked according to traditional methods and proper protocols in an ammonia vapor. After a final polish by hand, a clear, natural oil is applied to the smoked oak. Difference in surface colour will naturally occur and will vary considerably.

## Daily cleaning

Wipe with a clean, dry cloth. We do not recommend using wet cloths on oiled surfaces if this can be avoided. For stains that cannot be removed with a dry cloth, use a soft cloth dampened with clean water and wrung out. Immediately after wiping with the damp cloth, use a dry cloth to wipe the surface dry.

**Δ NEVER use chemicals, scouring pads, steel wool or the like, as these will damage the surface.**

**Δ NEVER use pure linseed oil for any kind of maintenance of wooden furniture.**

## Maintenance

Oiled wood surfaces must be maintained regularly with the application of a thin layer of oil.

For our oak oil, walnut oil and smoked oak oil, Fredericia recommends using Leather Masters Wood Wax Oil. For oak light oil, we recommend using Leather Masters Natural Oil. However, this must not be used if the wooden furniture is to be completely re-oiled after it has been sanded down. It should only be used for maintenance of dry surfaces for the variant Oak light oil. Apply oil only when it is visibly necessary, when the surface looks dry or faded. Oil applied one to two times a year is usually sufficient to preserve the colour of the wood.

Before applying oil, wash the entire piece of wooden furniture with a soft cloth soaked in lukewarm water. For dirt that is more difficult to remove, add soap shavings to the water. Allow the surface to dry completely for at least one hour before treating with oil. If the wood fibres rise, the surface can be sanded lightly using sandpaper grain 240. Drag the sandpaper gently over the surface once in the longitudinal direction of the wood grain. Then wipe the wood with a dry soft cloth to remove any excess dust.

Next apply oil onto a dry cloth and apply the oil on the wooden furniture by wiping the cloth in the longitudinal direction of the wood grain. Never pour oil directly onto the wooden surface itself. Be aware that a uniform, even layer of oil must be applied to the entire piece of wooden furniture, as well as the underside and edges in wood to avoid any distortions of the wood. Let the oil work for approx. 15 minutes.

Finally, remove any excess oil by wiping with a dry, lint-free cloth in the longitudinal direction of the wood grain. Let the furniture dry for at least 12 hours before using it. Repeat the treatment as needed.

## Please note

**Δ Cloths with oil can ignite spontaneously and must be disposed of with care. We recommend storing cloths with oil in a closed plastic or metal container with a little water added.**

# Soap Treated Surfaces

## Generally

Soap treated wood is a lot like untreated wood, characterized by the beautiful patina, which is created over time. As the years pass, the wood will become increasingly resilient to dirt as the surfaces turn 'greasy' from daily use and regular maintenance with soap flakes.

## Daily Cleaning

Wipe the surface with a dry, soft cloth. Solid wood cannot tolerate large quantities of water, and if you spill any liquids, the furniture must immediately be wiped dry in order to avoid stains and miscolouring of the surface. For regular cleaning, use a cloth firmly wrung in lukewarm water. If the surfaces are particularly dirty, you can add soap flakes to the water. Never soak the wood, as too much water may cause damage to the surface.

## Maintenance

Soap treated surfaces are maintained with water and white/natural soap flakes once or twice annually or as required, according to the description below.

**Δ Always use white, natural and organic soap flakes**

**Δ NEVER use brown soap flakes**

**Δ NEVER use soap flakes containing bleach**

In order to obtain the best result, you should use boiled water cooled to room temperature. Use ¼ dl soap flakes with 1 litre of water. The

soap flakes must be completely dissolved. Never pour the soap solution directly onto the furniture. Dampen a soft sponge with soapy water, and work the soap solution into the surface using long strokes in the direction of the wood grain. Make sure not to soak the surface as large quantities of water may cause the wood to crack or skew. Then wipe any excess soap off with a soft, dry cloth and leave to dry for approx. two hours before use. Repeat as required.

As an alternative to regular soap flakes, Fredericia recommends using Leather Masters Natural Soap Protector – a ready-mixed soap solution, which is worked into the surface in the same way as a regular soapy water solution.

If the wood fibres rise, you can sand the surface gently with sandpaper, grain 240. When completely dry, gently wipe the sandpaper in the direction of the wood grain once. Then wipe the surface with a dry cloth to remove any dust particles.

**Δ Using soap will make the furniture resilient to dirt. However, extensive use of water and soap flakes may ruin the wood fibres and its natural colour. Pay particular attention to oak wood, as it is highly susceptible to miscolouring due to its high content of tannic acid. If furniture made from oak wood is washed with soap and water too frequently, the wood may lose its glow and become miscoloured, brown or grey.**

**Δ NEVER use washing-up liquid, brown soap, linseed oil or detergents containing iron. Objects of steel and iron should be kept off oak wood surfaces as these metals react to the tannic acid in the wood and may cause permanent black stains.**



# Lacquered & Painted Wood



## Generally

At Fredericia, we use a light lacquer to maintain the tactile structure of the wood. When using coloured lacquer, you will still be able to sense the structure of the wood through the finish. Lacquer is slightly more sensitive than varnish. However, a lacquer sustains a more beautiful patina and you will not be able to see small scratches with the naked eye. Lacquer will provide you with the most honest and natural sense of the material.

Lacquered surfaces are easy to clean and they are highly resistant to dust and dirt. However, a lacquered surface is difficult to restore once ruined. Therefore, you must immediately wipe off any spilt liquids, as they will otherwise be absorbed into the tiny cracks in the varnish and create blotches. Lacquered surfaces are also sensitive to humidity, moisture and alcohol.

When lacquering natural oak, we use a matte lacquer with a light white pigmentation, which helps maintain the colour of the wood. Fresh lacquer is used to repair tiny cracks in coloured, lacquered surfaces. You can obtain the original coloured lacquer from Fredericia. Please refer to the 'item no' found underneath the chair when referencing the original colour.

## Please Note That

**Δ You must never use abrasive detergents, wire wool or polish, but only the gentlest and mildest cleaning agents available.**

**Δ Lacquered wooden surfaces can endure neither humidity nor alcohol. Always wipe off any spilt liquids immediately.**

**Δ In terms of lacquered counter tops, you should never leave vases or similar items in the same place for longer periods of time, as this may result in stains and discolouration.**

**Δ On some products Fredericia uses waterbased lacquer. Gradually this will be implemented on all products. Waterbased lacquers cannot withstand deinfection using ethanol as it causes permanent damage to the surface.**

**Δ Never disinfect lacquered wooden surfaces using ethanol as alcohol based disinfective cleaning agents will damage the surface. Only use water containing a mild all-purpose cleaning agent, which has proven just as effective.**

## Daily Cleaning

Wipe with a clean, dry cloth, and remember to always wipe in the wood grains' longitudinal direction. If you need to wash down the entire piece of furniture, use a soft cloth, tightly wrung in lukewarm water containing a tiny bit of all-purpose cleaning agent. Always choose a mild cleaning agent without sanding qualities.

Be careful not to use too much water, and preferably, use only a damp cloth. Remember to always finish off by wiping the surfaces with a dry cloth.

## Maintenance

If you take good care of your lacquered furniture, no maintenance is necessary. Avoid leaving liquids on the surfaces and always ensure that they are kept dry. Small cracks in the lacquer can be mended by using the original Fredericia lacquer. Discolouration cannot be rectified by using cleaning agents, but must be restored by a professional.

# Laminate

## Generally

Laminate is a highly durable material with hardly any maintenance necessary. Do not use cleaning agents such as wire wool, scouring powder or similar products.

We recommend using mats underneath hot, damp, coloured and sharp objects in order to protect the surface.

## Daily Cleaning

Wipe the surface daily with a cloth wrung in lukewarm water, possibly containing a mild all-purpose cleaning agent. Then wipe again with a dry cloth. Immediately wipe up liquids with strong tanning potential, such as red wine and coffee, to avoid discolouration. In order to remove tougher stains or dirt, add more cleaning agent and use a soft sponge. Always make sure to finish off by using a dry cloth to avoid a greasy surface.

# Nano Laminate

## Generally

Fenix NTM Nano laminate is a soft laminate based on nano-technology and used as an alternative to linoleum and standard laminate in table tops. Nano laminate is highly durable and its matte finish ensures hardly any luminous reflection. In addition, it is possible to repair micro-cracks in the surface by using a melamine sponge.

We recommend using mats underneath hot, damp, coloured and sharp objects in order to protect the surface.

## Daily Cleaning

Wipe with a cloth wrung in hot water, possibly containing a mild all-purpose cleaning agent. Light stains and grease stains may be removed with a damp melamine sponge.

## Maintenance

For further information on how to remove tough stains or repair micro cracks, please refer to Fenix NTM's own maintenance guide, which can be downloaded from the following [link](#).





# Linoleum

## **Generally**

Linoleum is a natural, organic material with no finish. In contrast to regular laminate, linoleum always feels warm and soft.

**Δ Always use mats underneath hot, damp, coloured and sharp objects to protect the surface.**

## **Daily Cleaning**

Simply wipe with a soft cloth wrung in hot water, possibly containing a soft all-purpose cleaning agent. It is important to remove stains immediately in order to prohibit the linoleum from absorbing the stain.

## **Maintenance**

In order to properly maintain and care for linoleum's organic surface, we recommend dedicated soap-based linoleum cleaning agents, which provide the linoleum with a protective surface while simultaneously acting as an effective cleaning agent. Please refer to the specific guidelines on the cleaning agent used.

# Marble and Limestone

## General

These are soft stones that are susceptible to corrosion and stains if they are not carefully protected. In general, avoid marble and limestone coming into contact with acid-based solutions and acidic cleaners (such as vinegar, lemon juice, etc.), as these can leave permanent stains.

Limestone and marble are natural materials known for their exclusive look. No two surfaces are alike. Sand holes, glass veins and porosity can often occur on the surface. All are characteristic features and indications of real marble and limestone.

Mineralisation creates quartz crystals in the form of calcite veins, which originate from open waterways in the stone, where mineral deposits in the water have collected. These are natural formations and therefore are not accepted as a complaint.

## Gray Pietra

This is a grey marble with a matte surface featuring natural white veins. The occurrence of white veins can vary considerably from stone to stone. The surface is saturated and treated with stone oil.

## White Carrara

A matte marble characterised by its classic, milky-white background and greyish veins on the surface. The white background can vary in tone and the appearance of veins can vary in quantity and colour intensity from grey to almost black. The surface is saturated and treated with stone oil.

## Black Marquina

This is a black marble with white veins and a matte surface. The proportion and thickness of the veins can vary considerably from stone to stone. The surface is saturated and treated with stone oil.

## Dark Atlantico Limestone

A grey sandstone with fossil sediments and differences in colour visible on the surface. Sand holes, glass veins and porosity can also occur. These are all characteristic marks with colour variations that appear naturally and therefore are not accepted as a complaint. The surface is saturated and treated with stone oil.

## Please note

**Δ Always wipe up any liquid spilled onto the surface immediately, as it may leave marks or stains, if allowed to penetrate the surface.**

**Δ DO NOT use cleaning products that contain acid, such as bathroom or tile cleaners, cement or abrasives.**

**Δ DO NOT use paper, sponges or steel wool with abrasive properties.**

## Daily cleaning

Wipe the surface with a soft cloth that's been dampened with warm water and wrung out. For persistent dirt, natural soap shavings without added chemicals can be added to the warm water. However, this will not remove marks or stains that have penetrated the surface.

## Maintenance

For the care and maintenance of the surface, it is recommended to use a stone oil. Fredericia recommends using Leather Masters stone oil, which is a transparent oil. The kerosene helps to saturate the surface and makes it more resistant to dirt and grime.

Prior to applying the oil, clean the surface and remove dirt with a soft cloth that's been dampened with warm water and wrung out. If necessary, add natural soap shavings to the warm water. Allow the surface to dry completely before applying the oil.

Shake the bottle of stone oil, then apply the oil on a soft sponge. Spread the oil over the entire surface as well as the edges using light circular motions. Let the surface dry for at least 15 minutes. Finally, wipe off any excess oil with a dry cloth. In order for the oil to properly penetrate the surface, wait 24 hours before using the surface. We recommend maintenance with stone oil around once a year or as needed.



# Aniline Leather



## Generally

Leather is an animal product, which we treat with the utmost respect. At Fredericia, we only use hides of the finest quality, from animals raised according to strict ethical guidelines. We choose only the best materials and ensure that their finishing treatment adhere to the principles of maximum authenticity, thus leaving the character of the material intact. At Fredericia, we are particularly aware of the fact that our products should also be for everyday use and that regular wear and tear should not compromise the presentation of any items in our collections. Our furniture is renowned for aging beautifully and lasting for generations. However, this can only be guaranteed if the furniture is treated with respect and maintained properly and in accordance with the various materials used.

Vegetable and chrome-tanned aniline leather is produced from hides of the most exquisite quality. The natural structure is maintained without the use of surface treatments, which again ensures that the leather remains breathable and soft and provides optimal comfort. Over the years, the leather will develop a unique and beautiful patina, characteristic of aniline leather.

## Before Use

When new, there is no need for any treatment.

## Daily Cleaning

Wipe with a soft, dry cloth. In case of light

stains, you can use a soft cloth, tightly wrung in water, which has been boiled and then cooled to room temperature. Often, it will be preferable to leave light stains to simply be absorbed into the naturally developing patina (e.g. stains from a pen). If liquids are spilt, immediately wipe the entire surface with a soft cloth tightly wrung in cold water. Avoid cleaning agents and sharp objects.

Loose cushions should be patted down regularly in order to preserve their shape.

## Maintenance

For further maintenance, you can use leather cleanser or cream. Fredericia recommends Leather Master Soft Cleanser and Leather Master Protection Cream Premium. This type of maintenance should be carried out 1-2 times a year.

Before cleaning, you should vacuum-clean the leather with a soft mouthpiece at low suction. Then dampen a sponge with leather cleanser (e.g. Soft Cleaner) and wipe the sponge across the leather surface from side to side. In case of stains, wipe the sponge in circular movements across the stain. Do not rub the sponge on the leather! Wipe down loose cushions separately and make sure you cover the entire surface to avoid blotches and discolouration. Leave the cleanser to settle for at least one hour.

Then you may add leather cream (e.g. Leather Protection Cream Premium). First, shake the bottle and then apply using a soft, dry cloth as you massage the leather with soft circular movements. To finish off, polish lightly. The leather cream increases resistance to stains and spillages while also nourishing and caring for the leather.

The products mentioned above cannot remove tough stains, but they cleanse and maintain the leather.

**Δ You must never apply grease (leather cream) to Nubuck, as this increases the risk of creating blotches. Follow the specific guidelines and recommendations for Nubuck.**

**Δ Never, under any circumstances use washing-up liquid and chemical cleaning agents on furniture leather.**

# Semi-Aniline Leather

## Generally

Semi-aniline leather has a light finish, which makes the leather more resistant to dirt while also prolonging its longevity.

## Before Use

When new, there is no need for any treatment.

## Daily Cleaning

Wipe down with a soft, dry cloth. In case of light stains, you can use a soft cloth, tightly wrung in water, which has been boiled and then cooled to room temperature. Often, it will be preferable to leave light stains to simply be absorbed into the naturally developing patina (e.g. stains from a pen). If liquids are spilt, immediately wipe the entire surface with a soft cloth, tightly wrung in cold water. Avoid cleaning agents and sharp objects.

Loose cushions should be patted down regularly in order to preserve their shape.

## Maintenance

For further maintenance, you can use leather cleanser or cream. Fredericia recommends

Leather Master Soft Cleanser and Leather Master Protection Cream Premium. This type

of maintenance should be carried out 1-2 times a year.

Before cleaning, you should vacuum-clean the leather with a soft mouthpiece at low suction. Then dampen a sponge with leather cleanser (e.g. Soft Cleaner), and wipe the sponge across the leather surface from side to side. In case of stains, wipe the sponge in circular movements on the stain. Do not rub the sponge on the leather! Wipe down loose cushions separately and make sure you cover the entire surface to avoid blotches and discolourations. Leave the cleanser to settle for at least one hour.

Then you may add leather cream (e.g. Leather Protection Cream Premium). First, shake the bottle and then apply using a soft, dry cloth as you massage the leather with soft circular movements. To finish off, polish lightly. The leather cream increases resistance to stains and spillages, while also nourishing and caring for the leather.

The products mentioned above cannot remove tough stains, but they cleanse and maintain the leather.

**Δ You must never apply grease (leather cream) to Nubuck, as this increases the risk of creating blotches. Follow the specific guidelines and recommendations for Nubuck.**

**Δ Never, under any circumstances use washing-up liquid and chemical cleaning agents on furniture leather.**





# Nubuck Leather

## Generally

This leather is made from only the finest, faultless European hides, which have been gently sanded to obtain its characteristic and beautiful velvety surface. The leather has a high degree of comfort and breathability. However, this also makes it very susceptible to dirt and stains. Nubuck has been treated with scotchguard, but remains delicate in use.

Over time, Nubuck will change its appearance, and the characteristic surface will be worn down in the areas most commonly used, which will eventually result in a shinier surface. This is also why Nubuck is in need of more thorough and regular maintenance than any other type of leather in order to maintain its original look.

## Before Use

When new, there is no need for any treatment.

## Daily Cleaning & Maintenance

You should vacuum-clean the leather with a soft mouthpiece at low suction regularly in order to remove any dust particles. For daily cleaning, Fredericia recommends a dry, soft brush, preferably a Nubuck brush/sponge to remove dust and dirt and to make the fibres rise in order to maintain its velvety surface.

Often, it will be preferable to leave light stains to be absorbed and become part of the natural patina rather than trying to remove them (e.g. pen marks).

Avoid cleaning agents and sharp objects and never use water, soap or leather cream. If you spill liquids on Nubuck, you should only use cotton cloths to soak up as much of the liquids as possible.

Loose cushions should be patted down regularly in order to maintain their shape.

**Δ You must never apply grease (leather cream) to Nubuck, as this increases the risk of creating blotches. Follow the specific guidelines and recommendations for Nubuck.**

**Δ Never, under any circumstances use washing-up liquid and chemical cleaning agents on furniture leather.**

# Textiles

## Generally

Like all other objects, upholstered furniture attracts dust and becomes dirty. However, you should be aware of not allowing the upholstery to get too dirty, as it will make the subsequent cleaning more difficult. Also keep in mind that dust and dirt increase wear and tear, generate an unhealthy indoor climate and diminish any fire-resistant features. Regular maintenance is therefore necessary in order to maintain the upholstery's looks and to prolong its longevity.

Loose cushions should be patted down regularly in order to maintain their shape.

## Regular Maintenance

Vacuum-clean often, preferably once a week, with a soft mouthpiece at medium suction.

## Stain Removal

**Δ Before you remove tough stains, you should always check the upholstery producer's recommendations regarding specific materials.**

You will get the best result if the stain is removed immediately.

Stains from thick or solid materials should be scraped off with a dull knife or spatula before further action is taken. A dry stain should be vacuum-cleaned to remove any loose particles before further action is taken.

If liquids are spilt, use a clean napkin or cloth to soak up the liquids before further action is taken. Non-greasy stains should be removed by dabbing a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in clean, hot water. You should work your way from the outer edges toward the middle of the stain. Greasy stain should be removed by using purposeful cleaning agents. However, all cleaning agents should be tested on a non-visible area before use.

In order to avoid discolouring and blotches, we recommend drying the upholstery with a hairdryer. The upholstery should be completely dry before use.

When many or larger stains are present it often requires a special technique or treatment. Thus it is recommended to contact a professional cleaning service before trying to remove tougher stains yourself.

**Δ Due to surplus dye, dark jeans may leave smudges on the upholstery. Unfortunately, this cannot always be avoided by pre-washing or dry cleaning.**

**Δ Please note that you should NEVER rub the upholstery as this could damage both material and colouring.**

**Δ Be careful when using solvents, as they may dissolve underlying upholstery materials.**

**Δ Never use undiluted cleaning agents, including bleach, ammonium and soap suitable for hard surfaces.**



# Velour

## Generally

Like all other objects, upholstered furniture attracts dust and becomes dirty. However, you should be aware of not allowing the upholstery to get too dirty, as it will make the subsequent cleaning more difficult. Also keep in mind that dust and dirt increase wear and tear, generate an unhealthy indoor climate and diminish any fire-resistant features. Regular maintenance is therefore necessary in order to maintain the upholstery's looks and to prolong its longevity.

## Regular Maintenance

Furniture with velour upholstery should be brushed with a soft brush and/or vacuum-cleaned with a soft mouthpiece at medium suction (always in the pile direction), preferably once a week.

Loose cushions should be patted down regularly in order to maintain their shape.

## Treating Pressure Marks

You can usually remove any folds or pressure marks by using an atomizer to spray clean water on the areas in question until damp, not wet. Use a soft brush to ensure that the pile is in the right direction. Leave the velour to dry for a few hours before use.

If you are unable to leave the material to dry overnight, you can use a hairdryer. You should blow at the pile from different angles to make sure it ends up in the right direction.

## Stain Removal

**Δ Before you remove any tough stains, you should always check the upholstery producer's recommendation regarding specific materials.**

You will obtain the best result if the stain is removed immediately.

Stains from thick or solid materials should be scraped off with a dull knife or spatula before further action is taken. A dry stain should be vacuum-cleaned to remove any loose particles before further action is taken.

If liquids are spilt, use clean paper napkin or cloth to soak up the liquids before further action is taken. Stains that do not contain grease should be removed by dabbing a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in clean, hot water. You should work your way from the edges toward the middle of the stain. Greasy stains should be removed by using purposeful cleaning agents. However, all cleaning agents should be tested on a non-visible area before use.

In order to avoid discolouring and blotches, we recommend drying the upholstery with a hairdryer. The upholstery should be completely dry before use.

When many or larger stains are present it often requires a special technique or treatment. Thus it is recommended to contact a professional

cleaning service before trying to remove tougher stains yourself.

**Δ Please note that you should NEVER rub hard on the upholstery as this could damage both material and colouring.**

**Δ Be careful when using solvents, as they may dissolve underlying upholstery materials.**

**Δ Never use undiluted cleaning agents, including bleach, ammonium and soap suitable for hard surfaces.**

**Δ Due to surplus dye, dark jeans may leave smudges on the upholstery. Unfortunately, this cannot always be avoided by washing or dry cleaning.**

# Sheepskin

## Generally

When using sheepskin for upholstered furniture, the wool will vary in terms of both nuances and degree of curliness. Sheepskin is a durable material because of its natural dirt-resistant qualities and it is less likely to attract dust in the way most synthetic textiles do.

## Regular Maintenance

In order to maintain its natural look, the sheepskin should be vacuum-cleaned regularly, preferable once a week, with a soft mouthpiece at medium suction.

## Stain Removal

You will get the best result if you remove the stain immediately.

Moisture the area with water, preferably using an atomizer, then gently massage a sponge firmly wrung in hot water containing a mild wool shampoo in circular movements.

Work your way from the edges toward the centre of the stain, and make sure to keep the outer area damp to avoid blotches. Leave the sheepskin to dry before use. Fredericia recommends using Leather Masters Wool & Hair Cleaner.

In order to freshen up the sheepskin, you can use an atomizer to spray with fresh, cold water and then pull your hand through the wool to distribute the moisture more evenly. Make sure not to soak the wool, only moisture it lightly.

**Δ Please note that you should NEVER rub stains, as this may damage the wool and ruin the colour.**

**Δ NEVER use cleaning agents unless specifically designed for lambskin, such as wool shampoo.**





# Canvas

## Generally

Canvas is made from smooth woven flax and is a highly durable material. It is available in the colours natural and black.

## Regular Maintenance

Dust and dirt take their toll on canvas, which is why it should be vacuum-cleaned often, preferably once a week, using a soft mouthpiece at medium suction in order to prolong its longevity.

**⚠ Before removing tough stains, you should always check the upholstery producer's recommendation regarding specific materials.**

You will get the best result if the stain is removed immediately.

Stains from thick or solid materials should be scraped off with a dull knife or spatula before further action is taken. A dry stain should be vacuum-cleaned to remove any loose particles before further action is taken.

If liquids are spilt, use a clean napkin or cloth to soak up the liquids before further action is taken. Non-greasy stains should be removed by dabbing a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in clean, hot water. You should work your way from the edges toward the middle of the stain. Greasy stains should be removed by using purposeful cleaning agents. However, all cleaning agents should be tested on a non-visible area before use.

In order to avoid discolouring and blotches, we recommend drying the upholstery with a hairdryer. The upholstery should be completely dry before use.

Due to surplus dye, dark jeans may leave smudges on the upholstery. Unfortunately, this cannot always be avoided by pre-washing or dry cleaning.

# Paper Cord

## Generally

Paper cord is a natural material, which will achieve beautiful patina over time. It is a durable and comfortable material, which will last for a long time. It can be replaced or repaired by a professional, if and when required.

## Please Note That

Δ **Never use washing-up liquid on paper cord.**

Δ **Paper cord is sensitive to strong dye, i.e. new jeans, red wine, fruit syrup etc.**

## Daily Maintenance

Paper cord needs no or only very little maintenance.

Vacuum-clean gently with a soft mouthpiece at medium suction in order to remove dust and avoid discoloration from dirt. Wet stains should be removed immediately, by soaking up any liquids with a soft cloth or paper towel.

## Thorough Maintenance

Use a cloth very firmly wrung in soapy water (¼ dl white, organic soap flakes to 5 litres of water) to freshen up the seat. Do not, however, do it too often, as it will wear down the paper cord. Dab rather than rub when removing stains, as rubbing may cause the material to absorb the stain.



# Cane Wicker



## Generally

Fredericia only uses cane wicker of the highest quality. Cane wicker is made from the smooth surface of rattan. It is a natural material characterized by a varying look and colouration from light yellow to light brown nuances.

## Regular Maintenance

Use a cloth firmly wrung in water for cleaning. Make sure to wipe down all surfaces evenly.

## Maintenance

For regular maintenance and to remove tough stains, wash the surface in soapy water (¼ dl white, organic soap flakes to 5 litres of water) 1-2 times a year or as and when required. Make sure to wash both sides of the flat rattan. It may be preferable to use an atomizer. Make sure to soak up any surplus soapy water with a dry cloth.

Please note that flat rattan may break if it becomes too dry and it should be kept supple by regular washing with soapy water.

Δ Flat rattan furniture should never stand close to direct heat sources such as wood-burning stoves, radiators or in direct sunlight.

Δ Seating made from flat rattan cannot hold concentrated weight. Therefore, you should never use the chair as a stool by kneeling or standing on the seat.

Δ The differences in colour is a characteristic of the natural material of cane wicker and will not be accepted as complaint.

# Linen Webbing

## Generally

Linen webbing is made from quality flax and comes in two colours: natural and black. As an alternative to traditional upholstery, linen webbing is a light and breathable material affording great support and sitting comfort.

## Regular Maintenance

Dust and dirt cause wear and tear, which is why linen webbing should be regularly vacuum-cleaned, preferably every week, using a soft mouthpiece at medium suction, in order to prolong its longevity.

## Stain Removal

You will get the best result if you remove the stain immediately.

Stains from thick or solid materials should be scraped off with a dull knife or spatula before further action is taken. A dry stain should be vacuum-cleaned to remove any loose particles before further action is taken.

If liquids are spilt, absorb use a clean napkin or cloth to soak up the liquids before further action is taken.

Non-greasy should be removed by dabbing a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in clean, hot water. You should work your way from the edges toward the middle of the stain. Greasy stains should be removed by using purposeful cleaning agents. However, all cleaning agents should be tested on anon-visible area before use.

If the stain is not removed, we recommend chemical dry cleaning. Do not use any other chemicals or cleaning agents.

Due to surplus dye, dark jeans may leave smudges on the upholstery. Unfortunately, this cannot always be avoided by pre-washing or dry cleaning.





# Polypropylene

## Generally

Fredericia's polypropylene is produced in Denmark and is 100% recyclable. Furthermore, the material consists of 100% recycled polypropylene made from recyclable materials from both industry and consumer markets. It contains up to 30% so-called post-consumer recyclable plastic, which ensures the quality of the material both in terms of look and durability.

## Cleaning & Maintenance

Remove dust with a soft, dry cloth. Always try to remove stains with a soft cloth wrung in lukewarm water, before applying any kind of cleaning agent.

If further cleaning is needed, you can wipe the surfaces with a soft cloth firmly wrung in water containing a mild all-purpose cleaning agent or washing-up liquid. Make sure to always finish off by wiping the surfaces with a soft, dry cloth.

**Δ Never use polish or any cleaning agent containing solvents or sanding qualities.**

# Chromium-plated Chrome & Matt Chrome

## Regular Cleaning

Chromium frames are resistant to both dirt and liquids and require no maintenance in particular.

We do, however, recommend wiping chromium frames with a dry cloth. In case of stains, frames can be wiped with a damp, soft cloth firmly wrung in water containing a mild soap. Wipe the frames with a dry cloth, immediately after.

Make sure to always wipe the frame after washing the floor to avoid stains.

## Stain Removal

Dust, dirt and grease: Wipe clean with a soft cloth firmly wrung in hot water containing a mild cleaning agent.

Marks from shoe polish/rubber: Wipe clean with a soft cloth firmly wrung in hot water containing a mild cleaning agent. On tougher stains, you may use methylated spirits or cleaner's naphtha.

**Δ Please note that you should NEVER use chlorine-based liquids on steel, as this will cause corrosion, and NEVER use wire wool as this may cause discolouration.**





# Powder Coated Metal

## **Regular Cleaning**

Powder coated metal is durable and does not require any particular type of maintenance. Simply wipe with a soft cloth wrung in hot water, possibly containing a mild cleaning agent if necessary. Wipe the surface with a dry cloth, immediately after.

Make sure to always wipe the metal frame after washing the floor to avoid stains.

## **Stain Removal**

Dust, dirt and grease: Wipe clean with a soft cloth firmly wrung in hot water containing a mild cleaning agent.

Marks from shoe polish/rubber: Wipe clean with a soft cloth firmly wrung in hot water containing a mild cleaning agent. You may use methylated spirits or cleaner's naphtha on tougher stains.

**Δ Do not use any solvents or cleaning agents with sanding qualities, as these will permanently damage the surface.**

# Stainless Steel Brushed or Polished



## Cleaning

Stainless steel is durable and does not require any particular type of maintenance. Simply wipe with a soft cloth.

Make sure to wipe the steel with a dry cloth after washing the floor to avoid stains.

Use a cleaning agent specifically designed for stainless steel when encountering tougher stains. Always follow the instructions closely when using a new product.

**Δ DO NOT use any type of chlorine-based liquids on stainless steel, as this will cause corrosion.**

# The Disinfection of Furniture

Due to the continued global presence of coronavirus, we receive a lot of questions regarding the cleaning and disinfection of furniture surfaces. We have extracted the following information from scientific research and recommendations made by our suppliers of textiles and leather as well as Fredericia's own recommendations.

Please do not hesitate to contact our customer service, if you have questions regarding cleaning and maintenance.

## **Virus vs. Bacteria**

It is important to note the difference between bacteria and a virus, as they are different types of microorganisms. Bacteria can grow and reproduce on surfaces, whereas viruses lack the capacity to thrive and reproduce outside of a host body. Coronavirus is a so-called enveloped virus with a fatty outside layer, a structure, which is easily destroyed by regular disinfectants and detergents.

According to the World Health Organization, research has shown that contaminated surfaces

are not a main source of spreading of coronavirus, i.e. infection is not a result of simply touching objects contaminated with coronavirus. To get infected, the virus must come into contact with mucous membranes in the mouth, nose or eyes.

Research indicates that the coronavirus is capable of surviving on surfaces for up to 48 hours in a normal and dry indoor environment.

The exact lifespan of the coronavirus on surfaces is, however, still a matter of debate and local authorities provide different answers. Consequently, we recommend that you check and follow the specific guidelines in your country, state or region.

If you are concerned about potential contamination of furniture, please follow the recommendations below:

**Δ Always comply with local government guidelines.**

**Δ Refrain from using the furniture for at least 48 hours and/or disinfect the furniture.**

**Δ Do not use hand sanitizer or other disinfective cleaning agents on furniture as it may cause permanent damage on the surfaces.**

**Δ Damages caused by hand sanitizer or disinfective cleaning agents are not covered by the guarantee.**

**Δ Fredericia recommends using soapy water to effectively disinfect furniture where needed. Always use white, natural and organic soap flakes for the solution.**

**Δ Where alcoholbased products for disinfection can be used these may maximum contain 40%.**

Please refer to the following page for further information on disinfection of various materials.



**Wollen fabrics**

Woollen fabrics should be left for 48 hours.

**Linen fabrics**

Linen fabrics should be left for 48 hours. You should preferably refrain from using furniture upholstered with linen fabrics (including canvas and linen webbing) for a minimum of 48 hours.

**Synthetic fabrics**

Synthetic fabrics can be disinfected with ethanol (max 40%) or soapy water (Polyester, Polyamide, Trevira CS etc.).

**Wooden furniture**

Lacquered and painted furniture can be disinfected with using water containing a mild all-purpose cleaning agent. Soap-treated surfaces should only be cleaned with soapy water. Oil-treated wood should only be cleaned with soapy water. Preferably though, you should refrain from using oil-treated furniture for a minimum of 48 hours to avoid the potential need for reapplying oil after cleaning.

**Paper cord & Cane wicker**

Paper yarn and cane wicker should be cleaned with soapy water.

**Laminate & Linoleum**

Nano-laminate and laminate should be cleaned with ethanol (max 40%) or soapy water. Linoleum should be cleaned with soapy water.

**Plastics**

Polypropylene and acrylic plastics should be cleaned with ethanol (max 40%) or soapy water.

**Metal**

Chrome-plated or powder coated surfaces should be cleaned with ethanol (max 40%) or soapy water.

**Leather**

Leather can be disinfected with soapy water. Soapy water effectively disinfects leather surfaces, including pigmented, semi-aniline and aniline leathers.

We do not recommend using anti-bacterial agents on leather: Almost every manufacturer of leather cleaning products offers an anti-bacterial cleansing product. The active product in these agents is ethanol. As leather and ethanol are non-compatible and because the dose of ethanol is low, these agents will not work as intended.

We recommend using white organic soap flakes dissolved in water, nothing else.

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