

A GUIDE TO

# Care & Maintenance



**WOOD**

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# Lacquered and painted wood

*Lacquered and painted wood surfaces are sealed for durability, providing a smooth and refined finish. While the protective coating enhances resistance to stains and moisture, the surface remains delicate and prone to scratches.*

## **Cleaning**

Remove loose dust and dirt regularly. For general cleaning, use a mild solution of water and universal cleaning detergent (1 teaspoon per 1.5 litres of water) and wipe the surface with a clean cloth until stains are removed. For tougher stains, apply a small amount of cleaning detergent directly onto the stain, let it sit for a few minutes, and then wipe it off. Always finish by rinsing with clean water and drying the surface thoroughly with a soft cloth.

## **Maintenance**

No ongoing maintenance is required beyond regular cleaning. If damage to the surface occurs, it might be necessary to relacquer the surface. We recommend using a professional for this.

## **Be aware of**

Be careful with the surface, especially within the first four weeks. Damage and deep scratches are difficult to repair, professional refinishing may be required. The lacquered surface is vulnerable to excessive heat, alcohol, and moisture, which can leave permanent marks. Always use coasters and wipe up spills immediately to protect the surface.

# Oiled wood

*Oiled wood surfaces are durable yet require regular care to maintain their natural beauty. Unlike lacquered surfaces, oiled wood retains a breathable quality, allowing it to develop a rich patina over time. However, regular maintenance is necessary to protect the surface and preserve its beauty.*

## **Cleaning**

Wipe with a moist cloth and dry immediately to prevent moisture absorption. For dirtier surfaces, use a pH-neutral cleaner (e.g., Trena Neutral Cleaner) and always ensure thorough drying afterward. Avoid harsh chemicals, as they can strip the oil and dry out the wood. Do not clean oil treated surfaces with water in the first two weeks of the arrival of your furniture as the oil needs to harden by itself first.

## **Maintenance**

Oil-treat the furniture twice a year after a thorough cleaning and a 12-hour drying period. If needed, lightly sand the surface in the direction of the wood grain before applying the oil. Avoid pouring oil directly onto the wood; instead, apply it with a soft cloth or sponge. Let the oil absorb for about two hours, then wipe off any excess to ensure an even finish. Remember to treat the whole surface of the wood. In winter, treat the edges more frequently to prevent cracking due to dry indoor air.

## **Repairs**

For stains or surface damage, gently sand with fine sandpaper along the wood grain and reapply oil to the entire surface to maintain a uniform appearance. If you are in any doubt, contact a professional.

## **Be aware of**

Always follow the wood grain during maintenance. Do not clean oiled surfaces in the first two weeks after receiving the furniture. Avoid chemicals, steel wool, and pouring oil directly onto the surface. Important: Oil-soaked cloths can self-ignite. Always store used cloths in an airtight container or a water-filled plastic bag to prevent fire hazards.

# Painted metal

*Painted metal surfaces offer a sleek and durable finish, designed to withstand daily use while maintaining their refined appearance. The painted coating protects against wear, but it requires proper care to prevent scratches and maintain its smooth look.*

## **Cleaning**

Wipe the surface with a clean cloth wrung in water or a mild solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring creams or pads or abrasive sponges, or harsh cleaning agents, as they may scratch the surface.

## **Maintenance**

No special maintenance is required beyond regular cleaning. If damage to the surface occurs, it may be necessary to re-paint the surface. We recommend having this done by a professional.

## **Be aware of**

Although painted metal is durable, it can still be scratched or chipped if exposed to sharp or heavy objects. Avoid prolonged exposure to moisture, abrasive cleaners or tools, as they can damage the painted finish.

# Metal surfaces

**Applies to:** Satin brass, chrome, satin plated and brushed stainless steel.

*Metal surfaces are durable, low-maintenance, and provide a modern look. Their smooth finish resists daily wear, but proper care is essential to prevent scratches and maintain their shine.*

## **Cleaning**

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or a mild solution of water and a neutral detergent. Immediately remove any soap residue with a dry cloth to prevent streaks or water spots. Avoid scouring creams, abrasive sponges, or harsh chemicals.

## **Maintenance**

No special maintenance is required beyond regular cleaning. However, if the surface becomes scratched or damaged, refinishing may be necessary. For best results, we recommend having this done by a professional.

## **Be aware of**

Avoid prolonged exposure to moisture, as water spots can form if not dried properly. Be cautious with acidic or corrosive substances, as they can affect the finish over time.

# Brass

*Brass is a timeless material that naturally develops a patina over time. The darkening or black spotting on the surface is a result of oxidation, a natural process that occurs in all copper alloys. If left untreated, brass will continue to darken, eventually reaching a deep, oxidised state.*

## **Cleaning**

To remove dust and fingerprints, wipe the surface regularly with a dry, soft cloth. If deeper cleaning is needed, use warm, soapy water, rinse thoroughly, and dry completely to avoid water spots.

## **Maintenance**

Regular polishing is recommended to prevent tarnishing. Before applying the brass polish, wash the surface with warm, soapy water, rinse thoroughly, and let it dry completely. Then, using a soft sponge or cloth, apply the polish according to the manufacturer's instructions. After polishing, be sure to wash away any residue and dry the surface well.

## **Be aware of**

Always remove all polish residue after cleaning, as leftover polish can cause the brass to tarnish more quickly. Avoid using abrasive materials or harsh chemicals, as they may scratch the surface or alter the natural patina.

# Fenix Nano laminate

*Fenix nano laminate is an advanced material known for its ultra-matte surface, low light reflectivity, and anti-fingerprint properties. The use of nanotechnologies allows the surface to thermally heal superficial micro-scratches. Fenix laminate surfaces are easy to clean and resistant.*

## **Cleaning**

For daily cleaning, use a neutral household cleaning agent, wipe with a damp cloth, followed by a dry cloth.

## **Maintenance**

For thorough maintenance and detailed cleaning instructions, please visit Fenix NTM's website at [www.fenixntm.com](http://www.fenixntm.com). Here you can download care guides with step-by-step instructions and illustrations.

## **Be aware of**

Never use 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. When using solvents, ensure the cloth is perfectly clean to prevent streaks or residue. Avoid furniture polishes and wax-based cleaners, as they can create a sticky film on the dense Fenix surface.



# Natural stones

*Travertine and marble are natural and delicate materials. Each surface is one of a kind, which means that the darkness and structure on the surface will vary. They require proper care to maintain their beauty. Our stone surfaces are treated for added protection, but they still need careful handling and regular maintenance.*

## **Cleaning**

For daily care, wipe the surface with a clean, damp cloth, followed immediately by a dry cloth, or simply dust the surface regularly. If spills occur, especially from water or beverages, immediately wipe them with a dry cloth to avoid ring marks. Natural stones can be sensitive to prolonged contact with objects, and you should avoid leaving vases, sharp objects, or hard materials on the same spot for too long as this can discolour or leave scratches. We recommend using felt gliders on items placed on the tabletop.

## **Maintenance**

Do not use any cleaning detergents or harsh chemicals, as they can discolour the stone. To enhance protection and make the surface more resistant to daily use, a suitable stone oil can be applied. Apply to a hidden area first, as it may cause slight color variation.

## **Be aware of**

Do not leave water or other liquids on natural stone surfaces. Wipe away immediately to avoid visible marks. Always use coasters to prevent direct contact with liquids. Be especially cautious with acidic substances such as tonic water, red wine, and fruit juices, as they can react with the stone and cause permanent marks.

# Concrete

*Concrete is a natural material and no two concrete surfaces are the same. The colour on the surface can vary in terms of darkness and structure. Our concrete furniture has been treated with a sealant that provides antifouling protection, helping to resist stains and prolong durability. Over time, concrete will develop a natural patina.*

## **Cleaning**

In case liquids are spilled, wipe them away immediately to prevent visible marks. For cleaning, use a neutral detergent and a soft cloth to gently remove stains followed by a dry cloth. This may lighten the visible marks, though complete removal cannot always be guaranteed.

## **Maintenance**

Like other natural materials, concrete will patinate over time and might change the colour. We recommend applying a high-quality concrete protection wax to the entire surface every 3-6 months. Follow the instructions on the concrete protection for correct use.

## **Be aware of**

Concrete is highly absorbent. Do not leave water or other liquids on concrete surfaces. Wipe away immediately to avoid visible marks. If liquids are left on the surface for a longer period, marks will appear as the liquid will be absorbed. This can cause the colour to change. Be particularly cautious with acidic substances such as tonic water, red wine, and fruit juices, as concrete contains a high amount of limestone, making it sensitive to acids. Remember to use coasters to avoid ring-marks.

# Glass

**Applies to:** Opal glass, smoked glass, tempered glass and mirror glass.

*Glass is a refined and fragile material that requires careful handling. While it offers a clean and elegant expression, it remains sensitive to scratches and impact. The surface should therefore be handled with care during both use and cleaning.*

## **Cleaning**

For daily cleaning we recommend using a clean dust cloth or a clean damp wrung-out cloth. For thorough cleaning of mirror glass, spray with appropriate mirror/glass cleaner followed by a soft, dry cloth.

## **Maintenance**

No ongoing maintenance is required beyond regular cleaning. If surface damage occurs, it might be necessary to polish the surface. We recommend using a professional for this.

## **Be aware of**

Glass surfaces are sensitive to scratches and impact. Do not use abrasive materials such as scouring pads, scouring cream or steel wool, as these will damage the surface. Avoid cleaning products with high acidic or alkaline content, as well as chemical or abrasive cleaners, which may affect the glass and mirror finishes.

Take care when handling sharp or heavy objects, as they may scratch or damage the surface. Always use soft, clean cloths to avoid scratches and streaks.

# Rugs

*Every rug in our collection is handwoven or tufted, which makes each rug unique. Variations in texture and colour naturally occur due to the raw materials used. The craftsmanship ensures durability while maintaining a soft and tactile surface.*

## **Cleaning**

To prolong the lifespan of your rug, you should only vacuum when needed - at half power or with a soft-brush, cylinder vacuum to prevent unnecessary wear. Regular vacuuming not only freshens the rug but also helps loops and fibres return to their natural position after being compressed by furniture.

## **Maintenance**

For deep cleaning, we recommend professional dry cleaning only.

## **Be aware of**

If you get a stain on the rug, avoid rubbing, as friction can damage the fibres. Avoid chemical cleaning agents, as they may cause permanent damage to the surface. To prevent fading, keep the rug away from direct sunlight.

# Woven fabrics

*Woven fabrics combine durability with a timeless aesthetic, offering texture and comfort. Their intricate weave structure enhances both strength and flexibility. To ensure the longevity and preserve the beauty of your woven fabric, it's essential to follow proper care guidelines.*

## **Cleaning**

Regular vacuuming helps remove dust and prevents dirt from settling into the fibres. For stains, gently use a damp cloth and mild detergent, do not rub the fabric to avoid damaging the weave.

## **Maintenance**

To preserve the quality and appearance of the material, it is important to avoid washing, bleaching, tumble drying, or ironing, as these processes can cause damage or discolouration. For deep cleaning, we recommend professional dry cleaning to ensure proper care.

## **Be aware of**

Exposure to direct sunlight can cause fading over time. Avoid harsh chemicals, as they may weaken the fabric and alter its texture.

# Furniture foam

*Furniture foam is essential for comfort and support in upholstered furniture. It is designed to retain its shape and resilience over time, ensuring long-lasting durability and a comfortable seating experience. High-quality foam maintains its firmness while adapting to the body's contours for optimal support.*

## Cleaning

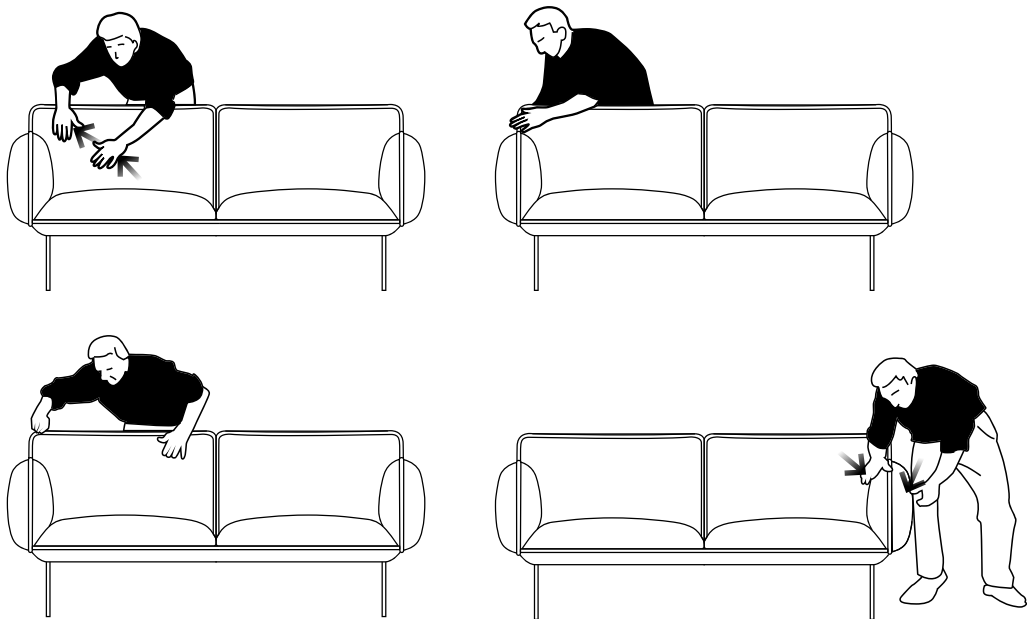
Foam itself does not require regular cleaning, but to keep upholstered furniture fresh, vacuum the fabric frequently using a soft brush nozzle. If spills occur, follow the fabric care instructions to prevent damage to both the upholstery and the foam.

## Maintenance

To avoid the foam getting compressed, we recommend that you massage your sofa as shown below. This can be done on a regular basis. The massage will prevent the foam from losing its shape and firmness.

## Be aware of

Over time, all foam will naturally soften with use, but proper care can slow down this process. Avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight and excessive moisture, as these can degrade the foam's structure.



# Upholstery fabrics

*Upholstery fabrics combine durability and aesthetics, offering both comfort and a stylish finish to furniture. Available in a wide range of textures, patterns, and colours, these fabrics allow for versatile design choices while ensuring long-lasting quality.*

## **Cleaning**

Regular cleaning helps maintain the fabric's appearance and prolong its lifespan. Dust and dirt can wear down the fibres over time and may reduce fire-retardant properties. To keep the fabric at its best, vacuum frequently at half power and use a soft brush nozzle where appropriate.

## **Maintenance**

We source our upholstery fabrics from Textafoam, Gabriel, Kvadrat, and Nevotex, each offering specific care recommendations based on the fabric type. For detailed cleaning instructions, stain removal guides, and maintenance tips, we recommend visiting their websites:

[www.textafoam.eu](http://www.textafoam.eu)

[www.gabriel.dk](http://www.gabriel.dk)

[www.kvadrat.dk](http://www.kvadrat.dk)

[www.nevotex.dk](http://www.nevotex.dk)

## **Be aware of**

Different fabrics have varying levels of durability, stain resistance, and maintenance requirements. Always check the specific care instructions for your upholstery type to ensure proper treatment and longevity. Avoid using harsh cleaning agents that may damage the fabric and colour or alter its texture.

# Leather

*Leather is a natural material known for its durability, softness, and unique patina that develops over time. The appearance and characteristics of leather vary depending on the type, aniline leather retains a natural look with minimal surface treatment, making it soft but more sensitive to wear, while semi-aniline and protected leather have additional coatings that enhance durability and resistance to stains. Regardless of the type, proper care is essential to maintain the leather's beauty and longevity.*

## **Cleaning**

Regular vacuuming with a soft brush nozzle removes dust and prevents buildup. Leather should rarely be wiped with a damp cloth, as water can dry out the material and leave marks. If necessary, use only a well-wrung cloth with demineralised water to avoid calcium deposits. Any spills should be absorbed immediately with a clean, dry cloth.

## **Maintenance**

Depending on the leather type, clean the furniture with a specialised leather cleaner several times a year. Periodic treatment with a suitable leather protection cream can help maintain its natural oils and prevent colour transfer from textiles like denim. The protection cream helps shield against stains, enhances durability, and maintains the leather's natural softness. Avoid soaking the leather or using excessive water, as this can cause drying and cracking over time.

## **Be aware of**

Avoid using detergents, ammonia, oils, polish, or varnish, as these can damage the leather's surface. Be cautious with sharp objects that could scratch the material. Keep leather furniture away from heat sources, as excessive heat can cause the material to dry out and crack. Additionally, prolonged exposure to direct sunlight may cause the colour to fade.

If you need more detailed care instructions tailored to the specific type of leather, we recommend referring to [Sørensen Leather's guidelines](#).