

## **LEATHER**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Fritz Hansen offers several different leathers. Each type of leather. Has its own characteristics which can be good to know before using your furniture.

### **NATURAL MARKS**

The typical natural characteristics that can occur on the different leather types are:

- Insect bites
- Scars
- Neck wrinkles
- Beauty marks
- Colour difference from one leather hide to another, and even within a single leather hide
- Variation in the natural grain from one hide to another, and even within a single hide
- Hair whirls

### **GENERAL MAINTENANCE & CARE**

The best maintenance for Fritz Hansen leather upholstery is regular vacuuming with a soft brush. Avoid using harsh brushes, cleaning products and sharp objects.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

If cleaning is absolutely necessary, use boiled water with natural soap shavings. Whip 2-3 tablespoons of soap flakes into 1 liter of boiled water until the soap flakes are fully dissolved. Only use the foam to clean the leather. Apply the foam with a soft cloth evenly across the surface of the furniture. If necessary, use a dry, soft cotton cloth to even out any excess foam or moisture. Let the furniture air dry, and afterwards wipe the leather off thoroughly with a soft cotton cloth.

Spot cleaning is not recommended for leather. Depending on the leather type and colour, spot cleaning can cause unnatural discolouration.

Fritz Hansen recommends no other means than the use of soap flakes for stain removal. The use of harsh cleaners is not covered by the warranty.

NOTE, suede must only be vacuumed and NEVER applied water or soap.

### **WARNING**

Sharp objects can scratch and damage all leathers, and non-colourfast clothing can cause permanent discolouration of the leather. Please be aware of this before using furniture upholstered with leather.

Do not expose leather to direct sunlight for extended periods of time or place leather close to warm radiators or fireplaces. Heat can dry out leather and cause cracking.

## **TEXTILES**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The textile's quality and properties are chosen to suit both furniture for private use and public use (e.g. Offices, hotels, and institutions) where there is extra emphasis on durability.

### **GENERAL MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Regular cleaning and maintenance is important to keep upholstery looking its best and to prolong its life. Dust and dirt wear the textile and reduce its fire-retardant properties.

Best maintenance for Fritz Hansen textile upholstery is regular vacuuming on medium power with a soft brush, ideally every week. Avoid harsh brushes.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

Remove wet stains by carefully dabbing with a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in warm, detergent-free water. If a stain persists, use a powder-based dry cleaning product. Follow instructions and pre-test your cleaning method on an inconspicuous area of the furniture to determine if colour bleeds, the textile's texture changes or if character is altered in any way. No other chemicals or detergents can be used.

NOTE, stain removers and cleaners are not covered by the Fritz Hansen warranty.

### **STEAM CLEANING**

Products listed below upholstered in textile can be steam cleaned:

Little Giraffe™, Series 3300, Ro™ Cushions, Ro™ Sofa Cushions, Fri™ Cushions, Fri™ (glue-free version), Fri™ footstool, Via 57™, Fred™, Let™, Lissoni Sofa™, Alphabet™ Sofa, Favn™ Cushions, Lune™ Sofa, Poufs, and Plenum™.

NOTE, products not listed above should not be steam cleaned.

### **WARNING**

When cleaning do not rub with force as this can damage textiles and cause discolouration.

Sharp objects can scratch and damage all textiles, and non-colourfast clothing can cause permanent discolouration of the textile. Please be aware of this before using the furniture.

Do not expose textiles to direct sunlight for extended periods of time or place textiles close to warm radiators or fireplaces.

## **CANVAS**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Canvas is made from plain-woven linen, in both natural & black colour.

### **GENERAL MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Dust and dirt wears on the canvas. Therefore, regular cleaning and maintenance is important if the upholstery should have a long life. Clean frequently, preferably every week, by using a soft brush or by vacuuming the canvas on low to medium power to collect any dust.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

Remove wet stains by carefully dabbing with a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in warm detergent-free water. If a stain persists, we recommend a gentle powder-based dry cleaning product. No other chemicals or detergents should be used.

### **WARNING**

When cleaning do not rub with force as this can damage the canvas and cause discolouration.

Sharp objects can scratch and damage the canvas, and non-colourfast clothing can cause permanent discolouration of the canvas. Please be aware of this before using the furniture.

Do not expose canvas to direct sunlight for extended periods of time or place canvas close to warm radiators or fireplaces.

## **FLAG HALYARD**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The flag halyard used on Fritz Hansen chairs is made from 100% natural flax fibre with a core of nylon.

### **GENERAL MAINTENANCE & STAIN REMOVAL**

Vacuum the halyard on low to medium power to gather dust attached to the halyard.

If there are any spills or stains on the chair, remove them as quickly as possible by dabbing on the stain with a moist cloth. Avoid rubbing the halyard, as this can cause the fibres to draw out and leave the halyard damaged and worn.

## **WICKER**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Wicker is a natural material, made from the inner tissue of the stem of the tropical palm, Calamus Rotang.

Wicker is a sturdy but bendable material and is easy to weave with.

The colour of wicker may vary; this is a characteristic of natural materials. Over time, wicker develops a beautiful patina.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Wicker will dry if placed in locations with a low humidity (e.g. in rooms with central heating). When wicker dries it turns hard and the risk of breaking is high. Wicker furniture must be cleaned 10 -12 times a year. For maintenance, use a solution of about 1 teaspoon soap flakes to 1 litre hot water. Spray the solution onto both sides of the chair with an atomizer and allow it to penetrate into the wicker. Redundant water, if any, can be wiped off with a clean, damp cloth, but only on the front of the chair.

If a wicker seat or backrest wears out or is damaged, it can be repaired and restored to its original state, please contact Fritz Hansen Sales Support for further information.

NOTE, complaints on grounds of dried out wicker are not accepted.

## **VENEER, LACQUERED OR COLOURED WOOD**

### **GENREAL INFORMATION**

As a natural wood material, the colour and structure of the outermost layer of veneer/wood may vary (knots in the wood, dark and light areas) from chair to chair. The production aims to manufacture shells with similar structure.

To protect the veneer/wood from wear and tear, the last step is to give it a layer of clear lacquer. The lacquer protects the veneer/wood from UV radiation from sunlight, but the lacquered surface on products in natural wood/veneer will take on a patina within the first weeks of use. Especially light-coloured wood is sensitive to direct sunlight. How much and how fast the surface will patinate depends on the exposure to light.

### **CLEANING**

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 furniture, you may have to clean them in another way than suggested in the following.

The following recommendations only apply where the stains are superficial; they do not apply where the lacquer has been penetrated.

#### *Daily cleaning*

Wipe the furniture with a clean cloth. Stains and dirt can be removed from the furniture with a clean cloth wrung in water, or in a solution of hot water and a universal cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable), soap flakes (1/4 dl (decilitre) soap flakes for 1 litre hot water, cooled), a washing detergent or hot water with about 10% vinegar. Finally, wipe off with a clean, dry cloth.

NOTE, that extension leaves, which for certain table models are put together and stored under the tabletop, must be clean and completely dry before storage.

Warning: Beware of excessive use of water on tabletops with an aluminum edge in order to prevent it from detaching from the tabletop. 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.

#### *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 furniture until all stains are dissolved. Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the 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 furniture with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

### **STAIN REMOVAL**

**WARNING:** Benzine for cleaning, methylated spirits etc. are inflammable. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

- Ballpoint-/spirit pen/wax crayon: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Chewing gum: Benzine for cleaning
- Coffee/tea: A universal cleaning detergent
- Cosmetics/shoe polish/wax: A universal cleaning detergent
- Fats/oils: A universal cleaning detergent or Benzine for cleaning
- Indian ink: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Lacquer/glue: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Paraffin wax: Benzine for cleaning
- Printing ink: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Red Wine/juice: A universal cleaning detergent
- Soot/nicotine: A universal cleaning detergent
- Finger-prints: A universal cleaning detergent or methylated spirits/a window cleaning detergent

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

### **WARNING**

For tables, make sure that nothing is placed on the surface in the same place for long, as this will result in stains and discolouring.

Veneer, Lacquered or coloured wood surfaces do not stand moisture, heat or alcohol. All spilt liquids must therefore be wiped up immediately. Hand Sanitizer/rubbing alcohol will not harm the lacquer, but spill should be wiped off immediately.

Veneer, lacquered or coloured wood chairs can be damaged by the edge of a table if banged up against it. This is often seen in connection with tables that have metal edges.

Jeans with riveted pockets and the like can make pressure marks on the veneer, lacquered or coloured wood.

## **OILED SOLID WOOD**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Wood are a natural material which comes in a variety of species. At Fritz Hansen Oak, Maple, Beech, Cherry and Ash are the mostly used solid wood. Each species comes with their own properties in terms of color, texture, pattern, strength, hardness etc. Each species also has large variations in color and grain structure. Furthermore, the processing of wood can influence the final visual impression.

At Fritz Hansen all solid wood comes from highest sorting class which are processed to be used in conditioned environment, and should not contain defects as cracks (from drying), unsound dead knots, sapwood (outer water transporting layer of wood) etc.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

For maintenance of oiled wood surfaces, use oil, an abrasive sponge and a cloth (lint-free). For oak, use white pigmented oils and for walnut, use clear oil. The oil will penetrate the grain of the wood building dirt and create a 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**

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:*

The surface must be thoroughly cleaned and dry before applying any oil. 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.

When applying the oil 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. 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.

Remove any excess oil with a lint-free cloth until the wood is completely smooth to the touch. Leave the table to dry overnight. For optimal results we recommend repeating the treatment in points 2-4 (several times).

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. If any dry spots appear within 24 hours of treatment, then the treatment should be repeated.

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. 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 containers. Never pour oil directly onto furniture and never use steel wool. Please note that the warranty does not cover damage caused by improper adhesion.

#### **DAMAGE REPAIR & STAIN REMOVAL**

- **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 long 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 LIQUIDS (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 with a sharp object - be careful 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 the stain with the foam from a mild detergent and a brush. Do not use too much water. If this does not have any effect try alcohol or Benzine for cleaning. If this also does not work try to sand the stain away by sanding the stain and a large area around. Use fine sandpaper (Grain 240-320). Treat the table with oil afterwards.
- **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 (e.g. a cabinetmaker) before you attempt to repair the damage yourself.

Solid wood can withstand almost everything except two things: Steel wool and ammoniac as these substances create a chemical reaction in the wood because of the natural acidity in the wood.

#### **WARNING**

For tables, make sure that nothing is placed on the surface in the same place for long, as this will result in stains and discoloration.

## **SOLID MAPLE**

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Wipe the expansion ring frequently with a clean, dry cloth in the direction of the grain. Dirt, stains, etc. may be removed by applying a solution of 2-3 tablespoons of 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 (never leave the expansion ring wet).

Frequent washing with a soap solution reduces the lifting of fibres and increases the natural resistance of the surface.

NOTE, the appearance/colour of the wood will change when cleaning. Therefore it is recommended to clean all plates in the expansion ring at the same time.

### **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.

### **WARNING**

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

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

## **FENIX NTM LAMINATE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The FENIX laminate is created with the use of nanotechnology. The material is known for its matte expression and soft touch that is easy to maintain, and offers a great range of features, such as:

- Low light reflectivity, extremely matt surface
- Thermal healing of micro scratches
- Anti-fingerprint
- Soft touch
- Resistance to scratches and abrasion
- Resistant to dry heat
- High resistance to acid solvents and household reagents
- Enhances anti-bacterial properties

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Fenix Laminate is an innovative material with unique properties which facilitates daily cleaning and do not require special maintenance. It is easy to clean and is resistant to mould, it has improved anti-bacterial properties, is resistant to both abrasion and scratch as acid-containing solvents and cleaning agents.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

To achieve the best results when cleaning the FENIX NTM® laminate it is important to take the following precautions:

- Never clean with abrasive products such as sponge scourers, sandpaper or steel wool
- Avoid using dishwasher detergents or soft soap, neither concentrated nor dissolved in water, as well as soap flakes dissolved in water
- Products with a high acid or alkaline products should be avoided as they can cause stains.
- When using solvents should the cloth be completely clean, so leave no marks on the surface.
- Do not use furniture polish and wax-based cleaners, as these will put an adhesive layer on the close FENIX laminate surface as dirt can get in.

#### *DAILY CLEANING:*

FENIX NTM® laminate surface should be cleaned regularly but does not require any special maintenance, just a clean microfiber cloth with warm water, Fritz Hansen Laminate Cleaner or similar detergent. Almost all normal household cleaning products or disinfectants are perfectly well tolerated. Use a melamine sponge (wrung in lukewarm water) about once a week – this helps cleaning the surface in depth and restoring its matte expression.

#### *THOROUGH CLEANING:*

For thorough cleaning of the FENIX NTM® surface we recommend using a white melamine sponge along with a grease-dissolving detergent that does not contain acids. Spray it onto the surface and rub the sponge in circles.

Make sure that the entire surface of the tabletop is rubbed; otherwise, the difference between the cleansed and the not cleansed area will remain visible. Rinse thoroughly using a microfiber cloth wrung in clean water. After this type of in-depth cleaning we recommend discarding the melamine sponge.

NOTE, if a larger area has collected dirt over time, we recommend initiating the thorough cleaning with rubbing the table using a dry melamine sponge. This helps remove grease and soap residue if the surface has previously been cleaned with soap-based detergents. This process is especially suitable for the light-coloured surfaces.

### **LAMINATE CLEANER**

Fritz Hansen Laminate cleaner laminate has been developed for efficient cleaning of Fritz Hansen laminate tabletops.

#### **HOW TO USE:**

1. Spray the laminate cleaner directly onto the surface
2. Wait a few minutes and then wipe the table with a dry clean cloth
3. Remove streaks using a hard-woven cloth and wipe with a clean, dry cloth

Laminate cleaner contains 500 ml and can be purchased from your Fritz Hansen dealer.

NOTE, the laminate cleaner is only for new tables produced after 2017. Laminate cleaner is specially designed for efficient, periodic cleaning and protection of FENIX NTM® laminate tabletops.

General terms and conditions before use: Fritz Hansen A/S disclaims any liability in relation to the use of the following care and cleaning products. Any use is at any time the customer's own responsibility.

The maintenance guide is only indicative, by improper use the warranty will not apply.

### **RECOMMENDED CLEANING – TYPE OF DIRT**

#### **SYRUP, FRUIT JUICE, JAM, MILK, TEA, COFFEE, WINE, SPIRITS, SOAP AND INK:**

1. Remove all stains with Fritz Hansen Laminate Cleaner or a similar detergent mixed in water as the dosage instructions indicate
2. Rinse thoroughly with a microfiber cloth wrung in lukewarm water

#### **ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS, SAUCES, EGG, SMOKE, LIME SCALES, GELATINE AND BLOOD:**

1. Remove all stains with a grease-dissolving detergent that does not contain acids mixed in water as the instructions under THOROUGH MAINTENANCE indicate
2. Rinse thoroughly with a microfiber cloth wrung in lukewarm water

#### **VEGETABLE AND VINYL BASED GLUES, ORGANIC WASTE AND GUM ARABIC:**

1. Remove as much dirt as possible using kitchen roll
2. As far as possible remove the stains with a grease dissolving detergent that doesn't contain acids, and a melamine sponge
3. Stubborn stains can then be carefully wiped off with benzine on a microfiber cloth. Avoid rubbing heavily in one isolated place, but be gentle and get evenly around
4. Repeat the cleaning process with the degreaser and the melamine sponge

5. Rinse thoroughly with a microfiber cloth wrung in lukewarm water

**HAIR SPRAY, VEGETABLE OIL, PENS, WAX, FOUNDATION AND OILY MAKE-UP, RESIDUAL SOLVENT MARKS, NAIL POLISH, SPRAY LACQUER, LINSEED OIL, NEOPRENE GLUES AND TRACES OF SILICONE:**

1. Remove as much dirt as possible using kitchen roll with nail polish remover (acetone)
2. Remove the stains with a grease-dissolving detergent that doesn't contain acids, and a melamine sponge
3. Rinse thoroughly with a microfiber cloth wrung in lukewarm water

**SMALL SCRATCHES REPAIR**

Melamine Sponge: Rub the melamine sponge (dry or slightly damp) in a circular motion on the area where the surface is scratched. It helps restoring the matte expression on the surface.

Iron:

1. Place a slightly damp piece of paper towel on the area where the surface is scratched.
2. Place the heated iron on the kitchen roll piece and move it in circular motions for about 8-10 seconds.
3. Rinse thoroughly with a clean microfiber cloth and lukewarm water.

**WARNING**

Laminate provides a very strong surface; however, marks and spots will form on the laminate if it is exposed to high heat, e.g. if a hot pan is placed directly on it without using a dish mat, or to red wine for many hours.

Always use coasters and trivets and clean/maintain laminate surfaces according to the maintenance and cleaning instructions.

## **LAMINATE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Laminate is a material that consists of thin layers of paper that are heated together with a thermosetting bonding material under very high pressure. The material is durable, resistant to wear and tear and easy to maintain. Visually the material is matt. Laminate is also considered to be an anti-bacterial material since the surface is 'closed' with no open pores.

At Fritz Hansen we use different types of laminates for tabletops, but they all share common features, such as:

- Resistance to scratches and abrasion
- Resistant to dry heat
- High resistance to acid solvents and household reagents
- Enhances anti-bacterial properties
- Low light reflectivity, extremely matt surface
- Thermal healing of micro scratches
- Anti-fingerprint
- Soft touch

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Laminate has unique properties which facilitates daily cleaning and do not require special maintenance. It is easy to clean and is resistant to mould, it has improved anti-bacterial properties, is resistant to both abrasion and scratch as well as acid-containing solvents and cleaning agents.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

To achieve the best results when cleaning the FENIX NTM® laminate it is important to take the following precautions:

- Never clean with abrasive products such as sponge scourers, sandpaper or steel wool
- Avoid using dishwasher detergents or soft soap, neither concentrated nor dissolved in water, as well as soap flakes dissolved in water
- Products with a high acid or alkaline products should be avoided as they can cause stains.
- When using solvents should the cloth be completely clean, so leave no marks on the surface.
- Do not use furniture polish and wax-based cleaners, as these will put an adhesive layer on the close FENIX laminate surface as dirt can get in.

### *DAILY CLEANING*

Laminate surface should be cleaned regularly but does not require any special maintenance, just a clean microfiber cloth with warm water, Fritz Hansen Laminate Cleaner or similar detergent. Almost all normal household cleaning products or disinfectants are perfectly well tolerated. Use a melamine sponge (wrung in lukewarm water) about once a week – this helps cleaning the surface in depth and restoring its matte expression.

### *THOROUGH CLEANING*

For thorough cleaning of the laminate surface we recommend using a white melamine sponge along with a grease-dissolving detergent that does not contain acids. Spray it onto the surface and rub the sponge in circles. Make sure that the entire surface of the tabletop is rubbed; otherwise, the difference between the cleansed and the not cleansed area will remain visible. Rinse thoroughly using a microfiber cloth wrung in clean water. After this type of in-depth cleaning we recommend discarding the melamine sponge.

NOTE, if a larger area has collected dirt over time, we recommend initiating the thorough cleaning with rubbing the table using a dry melamine sponge. This helps remove grease and soap residue if the surface has previously been cleaned with soap-based detergents. This process is especially suitable for the light-coloured surfaces.

### **LAMINATE CLEANER**

Fritz Hansen Laminate cleaner laminate has been developed for efficient cleaning of Fritz Hansen laminate tabletops.

#### HOW TO USE:

1. Spray the laminate cleaner directly onto the surface
2. Wait a few minutes and then wipe the table with a dry clean cloth
3. Remove streaks using a hard-woven cloth and wipe with a clean, dry cloth

Laminate cleaner contains 500 ml and can be purchased from your Fritz Hansen dealer.

NOTE, the laminate cleaner is only for new tables produced after 2017. Laminate cleaner is specially designed for efficient, periodic cleaning and protection of FENIX NTM® laminate tabletops.

General terms and conditions before use: Fritz Hansen A/S disclaims any liability in relation to the use of the following care and cleaning products. Any use is at any time the customer's own responsibility.

The maintenance guide is only indicative, by improper use the warranty will not apply.

### **WARNING**

Laminate provides a very strong surface; however, marks and spots will form on the laminate if it is exposed to high heat, e.g. if a hot pan is placed directly on it without using a dish mat, or to red wine for many hours.

Always use coasters and trivets and clean/maintain laminate surfaces according to the maintenance and cleaning instructions.

## **POWDER COATED OR PAINTED STEEL AND ALUMINUM**

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

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.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

#### *DAILY CLEANING*

Wipe the furniture with a clean cloth. Stains and dirt can be removed from the furniture with a clean cloth wrung in water, or in a solution of hot water and a universal cleaning detergent (ammonia acceptable), soap flakes (1/4 dl (decilitre) soap flakes for 1 litre hot water, cooled), a washing detergent or hot water with about 10% vinegar. Finally, wipe off the tabletop 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 furniture until all stains are dissolved. Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the 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 furniture with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

### **STAIN REMOVAL**

**WARNING:** Benzine for cleaning, methylated spirits etc. are inflammable. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

- Ballpoint-/spirit pen/wax crayon: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Chewing gum: Benzine for cleaning
- Coffee/tea: A universal cleaning detergent
- Cosmetics/shoe polish/wax: A universal cleaning detergent
- Fats/oils: A universal cleaning detergent or Benzine for cleaning
- Indian ink: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Lacquer/glue: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Paraffin wax: Benzine for cleaning
- Printing ink: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Red Wine/juice: A universal cleaning detergent
- Soot/nicotine: A universal cleaning detergent
- Fingerprints: A universal cleaning detergent or methylated spirits/a window cleaning detergent

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



## **ALUMINUM**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Fritz Hansen uses four types of surface finish on Aluminum

- Mirror polish
- Brushed finish
- Powder coated
- Painted

For maintenance of powder coated and painted, please see Powder Coated or Painted Steel & Aluminum.

Mirror polished surfaces have a mirror like finish. When new, a mirror polished surface appears almost as shiny as high-gloss chrome. In time the surface will get slightly more matt.

A brushed surface is not polishing but a uniformity of the surface. The treatment leaves the surface with a striped pattern. The brushed surface of a piece is matte.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

- Dust: Remove with dry soft cloth.
- Stains (typically grease): Remove with soft cloth with a mild dishwater. Wipe gently with a dry soft cloth.
- Difficult stains: A plain eraser can remove some stains.
- Petroleum benzine can also be used with a soft cloth. Precaution must be taken to avoid staining other materials!!
- Do not use abrasive materials, as they may change the surface gloss!

## **STEEL**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The stainless steel used for all Poul Kjærholm furniture is produced by an Italian steel manufacturer. As Fritz Hansen uses a very carefully selected steel supplier, the quality and hardness are of a uniformly high standard. Cutting and grinding takes place in Nakskov, Denmark.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Clean the steel by using a soft cloth soaked in spirits. If greasy or stubborn spots are not removed rub the spots with a cloth soaked in benzine for cleaning.

Do not use chlorine based liquids on the steel as this will cause the steel to rust.

Be sure to dry off the steel with a dry cloth after cleaning floors to avoid spots on the steel.

## **CHROME**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

At Fritz Hansen we are using three different types of chromed surfaces:

- Mirror chrome
- Satin chrome
- “PK” chrome, which is used for PK33, PK31, PK25 and PK20

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Chrome surfaces have good resistance to dirt as well as liquids, but water can cause corrosion on the surface.

Chromed surfaces can be wiped with a dry or damp cloth wrung in soapy water, and then wiped with a dry cloth afterwards.

For thorough cleaning chrome surfaces can be wiped with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

### **STAIN REMOVAL OF RUST**

For removal of rust on chromed surfaces, we recommend using metal polishing agent, which is typically available from dealers of auto spare parts.

### **WARNING**

Do not use solvents on coated frames.

## **GRANITE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Granite consists of minerals, metals, feldspar, gneiss and mica, making it a hard-wearing product. FRITZ HANSEN tabletops are made from honed Nero Impala granite.

Nero Impala is a natural rock product where 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.

Furthermore, with some granite dating up to 2,6 billion years back in history, being formed by the slow crystallization of magma, it must be emphasized that every piece of granite is unique and that no two pieces will be similar.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

To protect the surface of the tabletop and before using the granite, we recommend you apply Stone Wash (alternatively soap flakes) - a cleansing soap for all-natural stone types - which is delivered with each granite table. With the use of Stone Wash, the surface will create a layer of protection against stains, but please note the tabletop will never be 100% stain repellent: Acid can still penetrate depending on how long it stays on the surface.

In the unfortunate event of stains, clean with Stone Wash or soap flakes as described below. Leave it in pure form on the whole surface of the table, never only in patches, and you will build up the sheet of protection again.

### **STONE WASH USER DIRECTIONS**

Apply Stone Wash directly from the bottle on the entire tabletop, including the edges, in an even layer with a lint-free cloth. Let the soap penetrate the stone, wait around 5-10 minutes without the surface drying completely and then wipe off the remaining soap with a wrung-out cloth (lint-free).

NOTE, make sure all the remaining soap is removed to avoid stripes on the surface. It is important that the entire tabletop is covered during each treatment with Stone Wash to maintain a uniform surface. Repeat the treatment whenever necessary.

NOTE, using natural soap (Stone Wash or soap flakes) the honed granite will gain a silkier matt look over time

### **SOAP FLAKES USE DIRECTIONS**

For maintenance using soap flakes use only small, fine flakes that easily dissolves in water.

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 soft brush or cloth (lint-free). Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the tabletop to absorb as much soap as possible. Then wipe the tabletop with a clean, damp cloth (lint-free).

Note, it is important that the entire tabletop is covered each time in order to maintain a uniform surface. Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

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

#### *STAIN REMOVAL*

Granite is very resistant to stains, but even water can still cause temporary discoloration if it's allowed to soak in. Any liquids that penetrate the stone can leave stains, especially oils, fruit juice, and wine. For purification of very heavy stains use Stone Wash directly from the dispenser and follow the directions above.

- **ACID:** Granite is not resistant to acids. If acid has stained your table top the only thing you can do is treat the spot locally with STONE WASH until the matt spot vanishes, it is not guaranteed it will go away.
- **RED WINE:** Apply locally chlorine on the spot and try to remove the spot. Use STONE WASH afterwards until you have the same silky surface on the whole table again. Please note it is not guaranteed that the spot will go away.
- Wet items like vases or glasses can create stains on the tabletop. Always use coasters & trivets and a dry cloth to wipe off any remaining liquids. Never leave any wet areas, as they will soak in to the stone and leave a stain.

## **MARBLE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Marble is a relatively hard, uniform and easy material to work with. Fritz Hansen offers two types of marbles: Rolled and Honed marble for selected tabletops in the collection.

- **ROLLED MARBLE:** Rolled marble is a white marble with a relatively homogenous and “rough” surface.
- **HONED MARBLE:** Honed marble has a finely matt surface and is available in the colours: Beige, White, Grey-brown, Black, Charcoal and Cream. The surface of honed marble is very “textured”, which means that all surfaces are unique with their own pattern.

With some marble dating up to 540 million years back in history, being metamorphized by the content of the earth and its crust at the time, it must be emphasized that every piece of marble is unique and that no two pieces will be identical.

Furthermore, all types of marble will have various veining and crystallization that might appear to be cracks or pits, but these features are to be considered as a natural property of the stone. The slow creation of the raw materials leads to big variation on structure, pattern and colour.

### *SPECIFICATION*

There may be sand holes, glass veins and porosities in the surface, all are natural distinctive marks. The following examples of natural distinctive marks are indications of genuine marble and may appear to some extent:

- Marbling
- Fissures
- Shadows
- Natural Irregularities
- Calcareous spar: Looks like crushed crystal and stems from open water veins in the stone where the lime from the water has settled.
- Dark parts/Veins: Caused by deposits of a mineral. Natural distinctive marks in the marble are not accepted as grounds for complaint.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

To protect the surface of the tabletop and before using the table, we recommend you apply Stone Wash (alternatively soap flakes) - a cleansing soap for all-natural stone types - which is delivered with each PK marble table. With the use of Stone Wash, the surface will create a layer of protection against stains, but please note the tabletop will never be 100% stain repellent: Acid can still penetrate depending on how long it stays on the surface.

In the unfortunate event of stains, clean with Stone Wash or soap flakes as described below. Leave it in pure form on the whole surface of the table, never only in patches, and you will build up the sheet of protection again.

### **STONE WASH USER DIRECTIONS**

Apply Stone Wash directly from the bottle on the entire tabletop, including the edges, in an even layer with a lint-free cloth. Let the soap penetrate the stone, wait around 5-10 minutes without the surface drying completely and then wipe off the remaining soap with a wrung-out cloth (lint-free).

NOTE, make sure all the remaining soap is removed to avoid stripes on the surface. It is important that the entire tabletop is covered during each treatment with Stone Wash to maintain a uniform surface. Repeat the treatment whenever necessary.

### **SOAP FLAKES USE DIRECTIONS**

For maintenance using soap flakes use only small, fine flakes that easily dissolves in water.

Whip up a soapy solution of 2-3 tablespoons of soap flakes per litre of hot water and apply the foam to the tabletop with a soft brush or cloth (lint-free). Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the tabletop to absorb as much soap as possible. Then wipe the tabletop with a clean, damp cloth (lint-free).

NOTE, it is important that the entire tabletop is covered each time in order to maintain a uniform surface. Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

### **STAIN REMOVAL**

For purification of very heavy stains use Stone Wash directly from the dispenser and follow the directions above.

- Wet items like vases or glasses can create stains on the tabletop. Always use coasters & trivets and a dry cloth to wipe off any remaining liquids. Never leave any wet areas, as they will soak in to the stone and leave a stain.
- ACID: None of the marbles are resistant to acids. If acid has stained your table top the only thing you can do is to treat the spot locally with Stone Wash until the matt spot vanishes, it is not guaranteed it will go away.
- REDWINE
  - ROLLED MARBLE: Moisten the spot with the stain with a little water and apply scouring powder in a thick layer on the stain, watch the stain dissolves and is absorbed by the powder. The treatment is repeated if necessary. After the stain is gone, wash off the spot thoroughly with clean water and then treat the surface with Stone Wash until it is saturated. Please note it is not guaranteed that the spot will go away.
  - HONED MARBLE: Apply locally chlorine on the spot and try to remove the spot. Use Stone Wash afterwards until you have the same silky surface on the whole table again. Please note it is not guaranteed that the spot will go away.

## **POLYESTER COMPOSITE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Polyester-composite is made of a special artificially cast stone material. The material consists of solid moulded polyester with a blend of natural minerals. The stone is hand polished which gives it the unique, matt surface.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

The tabletop can be 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.

Scratches and spots that cannot be removed immediately with cleaning agents can be removed by lightly polishing the surface. This is possible because the tabletops are moulded in one solid piece.

### **WARNING**

Polyester composite is a sensitive material that is easily susceptible to stains and should therefore be treated with caution.



## **SLATE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Slate is a very fine-grained and layered sedimentary rock that can be split into thin sheets. Slate has a great durability and strength. The exclusive black Italian slate used for Fritz Hansen tabletops, radiates a natural beauty with a stunning colour range and unique structure.

### *SPECIFICATION*

1. 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
2. The slate that we know is formed 400 million years ago in deep-water along tectonic areas. Colour will vary from charcoal (almost black) to lighter grey nuances and from piece-to-piece different minerals might be visible in the surface – this is what makes the material so appealing to work with.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

To protect the surface of the tabletop, we recommend you apply Stone Wash (alternatively soap flakes) - a cleansing soap for all-natural stone types. With the use of Stone Wash, the surface will create a layer of protection. Note, that acid can still penetrate depending on how long it stays on the surface. In the unfortunate event of stains, clean with Stone Wash as described below. Leave it in pure form on the whole surface of the table, never only in patches, and you will build up the sheet of protection again. However, eventually any day-to-day use simply contributes to the slate's patina.

### **STONE WASH USER DIRECTIONS**

Apply Stone Wash directly from the bottle on the entire tabletop, including the edges, in an even layer with a lint-free cloth. Let the soap penetrate the stone, wait around 5-10 minutes without the surface drying completely and then wipe off the remaining soap with a wrung-out cloth (lint-free).

NOTE, make sure all the remaining soap is removed to avoid stripes on the surface. It is important that the entire tabletop is covered during each treatment with Stone Wash to maintain a uniform surface. Repeat the treatment whenever necessary.

### **SOAP FLAKES USE DIRECTIONS**

For maintenance using soap flakes use only small, fine flakes that easily dissolves in water.

Whip up a soapy solution of 2-3 tablespoons of soap flakes per litre of hot water and apply the foam to the tabletop with a soft brush or cloth (lint-free). Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the tabletop to absorb as much soap as possible. Then wipe the tabletop with a clean, damp cloth (lint-free).

NOTE, it is important that the entire tabletop is covered each time in order to maintain a uniform surface. Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

### **STAIN REMOVAL**

For purification of very heavy stains use Stone Wash directly from the dispenser and follow the directions above.

1. ACID Slate is not resistant to acids. If acid has stained your table top the only thing you can do is treat the spot locally with Stone Wash until the matt and whitish spot vanishes, it is not guaranteed it will go away.
2. Wet items like vases or glasses can create stains on the tabletop. Always use coasters & trivets and a dry cloth to wipe off any remaining liquids. Never leave any wet areas, as they will soak in to the stone and leave a stain.

### **LUSTRE**

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

NOTE, 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.

WARNING: Cloths used for linseed oil may ignite spontaneously after use, therefore, NEVER throw used cloths with linseed oil directly into a bin or any other inflammable containers. For safe disposal it is recommended to put the cloth in a solution of water and detergent and into an inflammable container.

## **PLASTIC (ABS PLASTIC, PLASTIC & MELAMINE)**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Plastic is available in several versions, each with its unique characteristics. Fritz Hansen sets very high standards when it comes to the aesthetic quality, malleability, and durability of plastic.

For some products we use virgin material but for the N02™ Recycle we use recycled material made of sorted household waste.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Clean the plastic shell by wiping it with a dry cloth. Dirt can be removed with a cloth wrung out in lukewarm water. If this does not remove the dirt, a mild solution containing a universal cleaning agent or dishwashing liquid may be used.

Then dry off the shell with a cloth wrung out in clean water and finish by wiping with a dry cloth.

## **GLASS**

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Wipe off dust with a dry soft cloth. Remove stains with a soft cloth dampened in lukewarm water added a mild detergent.

Never use abrasives or sharp-edged tools to remove stains.

## **LINOLEUM**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Linoleum is a natural material made from linseed oil, pine resin, ground cork dust, wood flour, and mineral fillers such as calcium carbonate, most commonly on a burlap or canvas backing. The material has a matt sheen and is soft to the touch. The material is also bacteria repellent because of the oxidation, and is sound absorbing as well.

Linoleum is constructed from 3 layers; impregnated felt paper, linoleum granules and lacquer - together they form a solid surface that is hardwearing, durable and easy to maintain.

Linoleum is a CO2 neutral product, as the raw materials absorb large amounts of CO2 while the production of the final material emits less. Fritz Hansen use's Forbo Furniture Linoleum, which is a 100% natural material, produced from recyclable raw materials. Out of the ingredients (linseed oil, resin, limestone flour, wood flour and eco-friendly colour pigments) as much as 72% are rapidly renewable.

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Initial maintenance 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. This provides a good basis for future maintenance.

### **CLEANING & STAIN REMOVAL**

To achieve the best results when cleaning linoleum surfaces, it is important to take the following precautions:

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

### ***DAILY CLEANING***

Wipe the tabletop 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 it off the tabletop 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 tabletop until all stains are dissolved.

Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the tabletop/stains. Leave it for a few minutes to take effect before wiping it off again. Wash off with clean water to avoid stripes/blotches, you should then wipe the tabletop with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

### *REFRESHING*

Use linoleum polish at regular intervals to maintain the surface. To remove persistent stains, use a neutral detergent solution. Rinse with clean water before applying the linoleum polish.

### *STAIN REMOVAL*

**WARNING:** Benzine for cleaning, methylated spirits etc. are inflammable. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

- Ballpoint-/spirit pen/wax crayon: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Chewing gum: Benzine for cleaning
- Coffee/tea: A universal cleaning detergent
- Cosmetics/shoe polish/wax: A universal cleaning detergent
- Fats/oils: A universal cleaning detergent or Benzine for cleaning
- Indian ink: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Lacquer/glue: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Paraffin wax: Benzine for cleaning
- Printing ink: Benzine for cleaning followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Red Wine/juice: A universal cleaning detergent
- Soot/nicotine: A universal cleaning detergent
- Fingerprints: A universal cleaning detergent or methylated spirits/a window cleaning detergent

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

### **WARNING**

Do not spill alcohol or hand sanitizer on linoleum as it will cause staining.

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 in longer periods will be exposed to large quantities of water and strong chemical agents, including alkaline detergents, as they have a degrading effect on linoleum.

## **ACRYLIC**

### **MAINTENANCE & CARE**

Clean acrylic by wiping it with a dry cloth. Dirt can be removed with a cloth wrung out in lukewarm water. If this does not remove the dirt, a mild solution containing a universal cleaning agent or dishwashing liquid may be used.

Then dry off the shell with a cloth wrung out in clean water and finish by wiping with a dry cloth.

## **ACCESSORIES**

### **BRASS PLATED STAINLESS STEEL**

Small differences in the surface may occur. This is part of the product's unique look.

### **CLEANING**

Use warm water and wipe with a clean, soft cloth. Clean with dish detergent as the occasion requires. Never use abrasives or sharp-edged tools to remove chalk stains.

### **LAQUERED STEEL**

Small differences in the surface may occur.

### **CLEANING**

Do not use sharp-edged tools to remove stearin/candle wax or stains. Do not use water for cleaning. Wipe with a clean, soft cloth.

### **PRINTED REFLECTIVE GLASS**

When cleaning, do not spray directly onto the surface with water/cleaning detergents. Always spray onto a soft cloth, before wiping the Surface.

Do not use excessive force to clean the glass since this can scratch the surface.



## **LIGHTING**

### **POLISHED COPPER**

The surface is polished copper sealed with a clear lacquer. Do not use copper cleaning products, as they can destroy the surface of the lamp.

### **RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE**

Dust: Remove with dry soft cloth. Stains: Remove with soft cloth with a mild dishwasher. Wipe gently with a dry soft cloth (i.e. cotton).

### **BRASS**

Products with raw, untreated brass may have colour differences when unwrapped. To restore the surface colour, use a brass cleaning product and applicator.

Brass should only be cleaned and polished with a brass cleansing product and applicator. Wipe off with a dry, soft cloth. Note that water on the surface may make the brass oxidize faster. For best colour and longevity, keep water off the shade completely.

The untreated brass part will start to patinate when it is being exposed to carbon dioxide and other substances, which will result in differences in colour and surface. This is part of the product's unique look but can be polished away.

### **NOTE ON ALL LAMPS**

If the external flexible cable or cord of the luminaire is damaged, it should only be replaced by the manufacturer, a service agent, or a similar qualified person in order to avoid a hazard.

### **OTHER MATERIALS**

Aluminum, steel, chrome plated brass with high-gloss, matt lacquer, glass, bone china, acrylic, abs plastic, polyethylene (pe), polycarbonate (pc) high-gloss and matt lacquer

### *RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE*

- Dust: Remove with dry soft cloth.
- Stains: Remove with soft cloth with a mild dishwasher. Wipe gently with a dry soft cloth (i.e. cotton).