

Care instructions

Hide, leather and wood are natural materials. The colour samples in shops are a guide to the choice of colours. Remember that a particular nuance and structure on the completed furniture item can differ from the sample.

Wherever possible, it is advisable to protect your new furniture from strong sunlight. Textiles, wood, leather and sheepskin are all affected negatively by being in direct sunlight. You should also keep your furniture dust-free. Dust particles that are not removed can act like sand paper and cause friction damage and unnecessary wear and tear. Note that scratches show up more clearly on dark and shiny surfaces than on light, matt surfaces.

Below are recommendations although unfortunately we can not guarantee the result one hundred percent. If you are thinking of using detergents, you should initially check in a concealed area that the detergent does not leave scratches or marks.

Upholstered furniture

Vacuum the furniture regularly. Stains on the furniture should be treated immediately. Use kitchen paper or something similar to soak up any possible liquid.

Non-removable textile coverings

First try to remove stains on furniture with a cloth or sponge that has been lightly moistened in warm water – if the furniture is not covered in linen or linen straps. Dab carefully and avoid soaking the material. If this does not help, contact your retailer for advice. Use kitchen paper to soak up any possible liquid and contact your retailer for advice.

Webbing

Swedese uses several different types of webbing. For cotton and synthetic webbing, see the advice on permanent covering above.

Linen webbing

Vacuum or brush the furniture regularly. Furniture covered with linen or linen straps is sensitive to water and other liquids – permanent stains can occur. If stains arise on the linen webbing, contact your retailer for more advice.

Felt framework

Form felt or couching felt, that forms the framework of, for example, Glove, is cleaned either by vacuuming the surface or by washing with a cloth, lightly moistened in a solution of soap and water. Soak up the superfluous liquid with a dry cloth after treatment.

Leather

Never place leather furniture nearer than 30 cm from a radiator, nor in direct sunlight. Vacuum often with a soft brush and clean exposed areas when necessary, such as armrests and headrests. Water-dissolvable stains should be dabbed gently and removed with household paper. The best way to remove other stains is with special leather cleanser. The furniture should be impregnated a couple of times per year with an impregnating agent – especially if you have cleaned the leather. You can buy an impregnating agent from your retailer.

Sheepskin

Vacuum your sheepskin weekly. Stains are removed by carefully dabbing with a moist cloth. Use a mild liquid washing detergent, such as wool shampoo, if necessary. Dab afterwards with clean, warm water. Note that the sheepskin on Lamino/Laminett should not be soaked – the water could then dissolve the glue that attaches the sheepskin to the linen weave and the fabric can get stained. A cleaned easy chair should dry in room temperature and not be used while drying.

Removable covering

There are washing instructions sewn into all our removable coverings. Follow these and stretch the covering whilst wet. Be particularly careful with the seams.

Wood furniture

All our wood furniture, veneered and solid, is sensitive to liquid. Those furniture items that are oiled are particularly sensitive – the wood fibre can buckle on contact with water and the surface then feels rough.

Oil-treated wood furniture

For regular care: first wipe with a damp cloth and then with a dry cloth. Do not use abrasive cleansers. Once or twice a year or if scratches or nicks appear, the furniture should be oiled with linseed oil and sandpapered with fine sandpaper (no. 240) lengthwise, along the wood. After a short while, the surplus oil is wiped off. Then polish with a cotton cloth that does not leave particles. Let the furniture dry for at least 1-2 days. Remember that cloths soaked in linseed oil can easily self-ignite.

Varnished wood furniture

Our furniture is varnished twice. The first time the furniture is primed with a water-based varnish. Then a top varnish is applied that provides a more hard-wearing and durable surface. A varnished wood surface is sensitive to heat and damp, so use a stand for mugs, plates and naturally sauce pans. For regular care, wipe the furniture with a damp cloth and possibly a mild cleaning agent. Then dry properly with a dry cloth. Do not use scouring powders or other cleansers that contain abrasives, as they can scratch the surface. Nor should you use cleansing agents that contain ammonia.

Laminated surfaces

For regular care, wipe the surface with a damp cloth. Then clean the surface with a clean, dry cloth. Water used in conjunction with a so-called all-purpose cleanser dissolves most stains. If there is a good deal of dirt, then use a window cleanser. Scratches can also appear on laminated surfaces. So use some type of stand for mugs, plant pots and similar items.

Glass surfaces

Glass sheets in our tables are of toughened glass. The sheets are impact resistant. If however this breaks, the entire glass part breaks up into small pieces – which reduce the risk of personal injury. Clean the glass tabletop with window-cleanser.