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MAINTENANCE GUIDE



# CONTENT

THE MAINTENANCE GUIDE IS ONLY INDICATIVE.  
BY IMPROPER USE THE WARRANTY WILL NOT APPLY.

## UPHOLSTERY:

### LEATHER & SUEDE

Ant, Series 7, Grand Prix, Oxford, Lily, China Chair, ICE, RIN, Series 3300, Egg, Swan, Space, Ro, Swan Sofa, Lissoni Sofa.  
PK11, PK9, PK8, PK25, PK22, PK80, PK31, PK33, PK91, PK24, PK20.

3

### FABRICS

Ant, Series 7, Grand Prix, Oxford, Lily, ICE, RIN, NAP, Series 3300, Egg, Swan, Space, minuscule, Ro, Swan Sofa, Lissoni Sofa, Alphabet Sofa Series, Favn.  
PK8.

5

### CANVAS

PK22, PK91.

6

## WOOD:

### VENEER/LACQUERED WOOD (CHAIRS & TABLE TOPS)

Ant, Series 7, Grand Prix, Dot, Oxford, Lily, Table Series, Little Friend, T-No.1, minuscule.

7

### SOLID WOOD

China Chair, Essay.

9

### SOLID MAPLE

PK54A.

11

## OTHER MATERIALS:

### GLASS

Plano, Space, T-No.1.  
PK61/PK61A, PK65.

12

### GRANITE

PK61/PK61A, PK54, PK62, PK63/PK63A, PK65.

13

### MARBLE

PK61/PK61A, PK54, PK62, PK63/PK63A, PK65.

14

### SLATE

PK61, PK62, PK63/PK63A, PK65.

15

### LINOLEUM

Table Series, Essay.

16

### POLYESTER-COMPOSITE (TABLE TOPS)

PK58.

17

### SYNTHETIC LAMINATE (TABLE TOPS)

Table Series, Plano, Little Friend, Essay, minuscule.

18

### PLASTIC

ICE, RIN, NAP, Space, minuscule.  
PK8.

20

### WICKER

PK22, PK24, PK20.

21

### FLAG HALYARD

PK25.

22

### STEEL

PK11, PK9, PK25, PK22, PK80, PK31, PK33, PK91, PK24, PK20, PK61/PK61A, PK71, PK51/PK55, PK54, PK62, PK63/PK63A, PK65.

23

### CHROMED (BASES)

Ant, Series 7, Grand Prix, Dot, Lily, NAP, Series 3300, Table Series, Plano, Little Friend, Coat Tree.

24

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## LEATHER & SUEDE

REPUBLIC of Fritz Hansen™ offers several different leathers; BASIC, CLASSIC, SOFT, ELEGANCE, NATURAL, RUSTIC, SENSE, WHITE, OPTICAL WHITE and SUEDE. Each type of leather has its own characteristics which can be good to know before using your furniture.

- BASIC is a light sanded leather with a fine grain print which gives a smooth appearance to the upholstery. It is a pigmented leather which has been treated with a heavy surface finish - this makes the leather extremely durable. BASIC is also very user-friendly as it is stain resistant. The leather has a high degree of lightfastness.  
Thickness approx. 1.0-1.2 mm.
- CLASSIC is a firm and durable leather. It is pigmented and lightly grained with a relatively uniform look. Wrinkles in the swayings, neck wrinkles and other natural marks may occur. The hides have been given a strong surface finish, which makes the leather extremely user-friendly and protected from light and dirt.  
Thickness approx. 1.4-1.6 mm.
- SOFT is a beautiful, soft, fully grain semi-aniline leather with a light surface finish. The leather has a smooth surface and is ideal if you want to combine the natural look with good durability, high seating comfort and easy maintenance.  
Thickness approx. 1.0-1.2 mm.
- ELEGANCE (aniline) is an exquisite leather. The leather has a natural nude surface, with a light wax treatment, where all natural markings are visible. This emphasizes the unique character of the leather and adds a rustic charm to the furniture. ELEGANCE and other aniline leathers are more susceptible to dirt and grime, compared with pigmented leather. The leather will change with time through use and exposure to light and quickly gains a beautiful patina.  
Thickness approx. 1.4-1.6 mm
- NATURAL (aniline) is fully grain vegetable tanned leather made from hides of the highest quality. The leather is an elegant and beautiful leather with a natural nude surface where all natural markings are visible. It quickly gains a beautiful patina and darkens over time.  
Thickness approx. 1.2-1.4 mm.
- RUSTIC (aniline) is an exclusive leather of the highest quality and with a natural surface. The leather is vegetable tanned and chrome free. RUSTIC has a natural nude surface with natural markings and a light impregnation. Therefore, the leather will become lighter through use and get a beautiful patina. The marks seen on the leather are not defects, but unique fingerprints that nature has imprinted on the specific piece of leather.  
Thickness approx. 1.3-1.5 mm.
- SENSE (aniline) is a fully grain chrome tanned leather. SENSE is characterized by an extraordinary soft and slightly oily surface which comes from a special waxing. Colour variations, neck wrinkles, fat stripes and other natural markings are visible on the leather and contribute to its exclusivity.  
Thickness: approx. 1.0-1.2 mm.

- WHITE is a soft, fully grain leather type with a strong finish. This means that the leather is very durable and easier to maintain. WHITE is a smooth leather that is soft to touch. The surface of this lighter coloured leather may appear less visible, because of the many pigments often used in the colour process. WHITE is also more susceptible to dirt than other colours.  
Thickness approx. 1.4-1.6 mm.
- OPTICAL WHITE is a durable and user-friendly type of leather. The leather is pigmented and has a slight grain, which means that the natural structure is visible. This leather has also been treated with a light surface finish, making it very user-friendly. However, the optical white colour makes the leather susceptible to stains.  
Thickness approx. 1.4-1.6 mm.
- SUEDE is a leather quality where the innermost part of the hide is processed. It can be used on seating surfaces and, in combination with smooth leather. SUEDE has a nice pile that changes colour and shimmers depending on the direction the pile faces. Natural marks may occur on the leather, and wear and patina will occur with time. SUEDE is buffed chrome tanned, aniline dyed and treated against dirt and light. This type of leather offers a very high seating comfort.  
Thickness approx. 1.9-2.0 mm.

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

## MAINTENANCE

The best maintenance for all types of leather from Fritz Hansen is regular vacuuming with a soft brush. Avoid using cleaning products and sharp objects. If cleaning is necessary use boiled water with natural soap shavings of good quality. Whip 2-3 tablespoons of soap flakes in 1 litre water and only use the foam. Apply the foam with a soft cloth, let the furniture dry and dry thoroughly with a soft cotton cloth.

**Note that quality Suede must only be vacuumed and NEVER applied water or soap.**

See our "How to maintain leather" video at [fritzhanzen.com](http://fritzhanzen.com). Click on "The Republic" in the menu and then press "Care".

## STAIN REMOVAL

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

## WARNING!

Textile dyes from non-colourfast clothing can stain the leather types with a natural surface (Elegance, Natural, Rustic, Sense, White and Optical white) and cause permanent discoloration of the leather. Please be aware of this before using the furniture upholstered with these leathers.

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## FABRICS

The fabric used to upholster Republic of Fritz Hansen™ furniture comes from the leading Danish and international suppliers.

The fabrics 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.

### MAINTENANCE

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

### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

Vacuum frequently on medium power, ideally every week.

### STAIN REMOVAL

Remove wet stains by carefully dabbing with a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in warm detergent-free water. If the stain remains, we recommend the chemical dry cleaning product K2R ([www.k2r.de](http://www.k2r.de)). No other chemicals or detergents can be used. This also applies to steam cleaning.

### WARNING!

Do not rub the material with force. This could damage the fabric and cause loss of colour.

No upholstered furniture should be exposed to direct sunlight or be placed close to a radiator or fireplace!

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## CANVAS

Canvas is made from plain-woven linen (Natural & Black) or cotton (Primary red, Umbra green & Black) and is a very heavy-duty material.

### 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.

### STAIN REMOVAL

Remove wet stains by carefully dabbing with a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung in warm detergent-free water. If the stain remains, we recommend the chemical dry cleaning product K2R ([www.k2r.de](http://www.k2r.de)). No other chemicals or detergents can be used. This also applies to steam cleaning.

### WARNING!

Do not rub the material with force. This could damage the fabric and cause loss of colour.

No upholstered furniture should be exposed to direct sunlight or be placed close to a radiator or fireplace!

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## VENEER/LAQUERED WOOD (CHAIRS & TABLE TOPS)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

### WARNING!

Natural wood lacquered surfaces do not stand moisture, heat or alcohol. All spilt liquids must therefore be wiped up immediately.

### Table tops:

Never place/use hot-plates, candles, fondue sets or similar inflammable items directly on the table top.

### NOTE!

The lacquered surface on products in natural wood/veneer will take on a patina within the first weeks of use.

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. How much and how fast the surface will patinate depends on the exposure to light.

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

### DAY-TO-DAY 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 table top with a clean, dry cloth.

Warning! Beware of excessive use of water on the table tops in order to prevent the coating on the table top and the aluminium edges will detach from the table top.

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.

*See guidelines for stain removal on the next page.*

## STAIN REMOVAL

Warning! Benzene, methylated spirits etc. are inflammables. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

- Ballpoint-/spirit pen/wax crayon Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Chewing gum Benzene
- Coffee/tea A universal cleaning detergent
- Cosmetics/shoe polish/wax A universal cleaning detergent
- Fats/oils A universal cleaning detergent or benzene
- Indian ink Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Lacquer/glue Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent
- Paraffin wax Benzene
- Printing ink Benzene 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.

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## SOLID WOOD

### GENERAL INFORMATION

For maintenance of oiled wood surfaces, use oil, an abrasive sponge and a cloth.

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

Use oil for periodic maintenance of wooden furniture. For oak, use white pigmented oil. If the surface becomes too light, use white pigmented oil and clear oil alternately. For walnut, use clear oil.

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. 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.

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.

### DISPOSAL

Do not pour oil into the sewage system. Dispose of according to local regulations.

Oil-soaked cloths and gloves to be disposed of in closed metal containers to avoid self-ignition.

### 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

- **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 such as 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 as much of the stain as possible using blotting paper and an ammonia solution (approx. 8 per cent). Please note that the solution may irritate the eyes, the skin and the respiratory system. Always read and follow the instructions on the product in question.
- **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.

### 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.

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## SOLID MAPLE (PK54 A)

### MAINTENANCE

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.

### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

Wipe the expansion ring frequently with a clean, dry cloth in the direction of the grain. Dirt, stains, etc. may be removed by wiping with a cloth wrung in a solution of 2-3 tablespoons soap flakes per litre water.

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

### THOROUGH CLEANING

Apply 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).

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.

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## GLASS

### CLEANING

Table tops made of glass should be wiped with a clean, dry cloth. Clean with household ammonia as the occasion requires.

Never use abrasives or sharp-edged tools.

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## GRANITE

Granite consists of minerals, metals, feldspar, gneiss and mica, making it a hard-wearing product. Republic of Fritz Hansen™ table tops are made of matt-polished granite of the type Nero Impala.

### SPECIFICATION

Nero Impala is a natural rock product whose 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.

### MAINTENANCE

Before you start using the table, it is recommended that you treat it with an impregnating agent for absorbent materials. The agent must be grease, water and oil-repellent.

Granite is best treated with acid-free wax which is available from paint shops. The wax should be applied in an even layer on the entire plate with a soft cloth until the surface appears uniform.

### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

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

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## MARBLE

Marble is a relatively hard, uniform and easy material to work with. The marble used for REPUBLIC of Fritz Hansen™ table tops originates from the area around the city of Carrara in Tuscany, Northern Italy.

### SPECIFICATION

The following natural distinctive marks are indications of genuine marble and may appear to a small extent:

- 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

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 stiff brush. Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the table top to absorb as much soap as possible. Then wipe the table top with a clean damp cloth.

Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

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## SLATE

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

### SPECIFICATION

- 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.
- Slate appears naturally a bit grey.

### MAINTENANCE

Before the delivery the slate table top has been treated with a soap solution. If you want to maintain the look obtained by this treatment, we suggest the following treatment of the top:

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 brush.

Leave the foam to work for about 5 minutes without drying out to allow the table top to absorb as much soap as possible.

Then wipe the table top with a clean damp cloth.

Repeat this treatment regularly as needed.

### LUSTRE

If, however, you prefer a deep black lustre of the slate table top instead, you should apply a mixture of 1 part of linseed oil and 3 parts of white spirit to the table top with a clean, dry cloth.

Leave the mixture for about 5-10 minutes and then wipe off with a clean, dry cloth.

### WARNING!

Please note that 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.

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## LINOLEUM

Linoleum consists of linseed oil, resins, ground limestone, wood flour, felt paper with no surface treatment. It is an organic material. One of its properties is that it always feels warm and is therefore particularly suited for tables and for similar purposes. The material is also bacteria repellent because of the oxidation, and is sound-absorbing as well.

### SPECIFICATION

- Light resistance: Good
- Wear resistance: Good
- Dirt resistance: Good
- Characteristics: Structured surface from the rolling process.

### CAUTION!

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.

### MAINTENANCE

Initial cleaning on delivery of furniture: Clean the surface using a moist cloth and a cleaning and maintenance polish suited for linoleum (e.g. Monel). Apply linoleum polish according to need and anticipated intensity of future use. That provides a good basis for future maintenance.

### DAY-TO-DAY MAINTENANCE

Clean the furniture using a moist cloth and a light solution of an all-purpose cleaner or dishwashing liquid.

### CLEANING

To protect the table, you are advised to use dish mats for hot, moist and coloured items. Remove any spills as quickly as possible to avoid staining of the material. Clean the surface using water with a neutral detergent. If that treatment does not work, try to remove spills by soaking the surface in water with linoleum polish for maximum 5 minutes. Then scrub the surface using a soft sponge or similar material. Finally wipe up the dirty water with a cloth.

### REFRESHING

Use linoleum polish at regular intervals to maintain the surface. To remove persistent stains, use a neutral detergent solution (e.g. a neutral degreasing detergent). Rinse with clean water. Then apply linoleum polish.

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## POLYESTER-COMPOSITE (TABLE TOPS)

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 seen on the table top surface.

### MAINTENANCE

The table top is 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.

### WARNING!

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

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## SYNTHETIC LAMINATE (TABLE TOPS)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

- 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 table top, 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 laminate has been penetrated.
- Never place/use hot-plates, candles, fondue sets or similar inflammable items directly on the table top.
- Please note that extension leaves, which for certain table models, are put together and stored under the table top, must be clean and completely dry before storage.

### DAY-TO-DAY CLEANING

Wipe the table top 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 table top 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 table top until all stains are dissolved. Alternatively, the cleaning detergent can be applied directly on the table top/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 table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

Warning! Beware of excessive use of water on the table tops in order to prevent the coating on the table top and the aluminium edges will detach from the table top.

Alternatively, 'Cleaner', available in paint stores can be used. Remember to treat the table top with Laminate Care afterwards (see next page for further details on this).

### STAIN REMOVAL

Warning! Benzene, methylated spirits etc. are inflammables. Only use with caution. Make sure that the room is ventilated.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • Ballpoint-/spirit pen/wax crayon | Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent                               |
| • Chewing gum                      | Benzene  |
| • Coffee/tea                       | A universal cleaning detergent   |
| • Cosmetics/shoe polish/wax        | A universal cleaning detergent or benzene  |
| • Fats/oils                        | A universal cleaning detergent or benzene  |
| • Indian ink                       | Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent                               |
| • Lacquer/glue                     | Benzene followed by a universal cleaning detergent                               |
| • Paraffin wax                     | Benzene  |
| • Printing ink                     | Benzene 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 table top with a clean, dry cloth until it is completely dry.

#### LAMINATE CARE

To protect the surface of the table top of laminated synthetic material, we recommend you apply Laminate Care available from Fritz Hansen dealers.

Spray Laminate Care directly on the surface. Wait a few minutes then wipe off the table top with a clean, dry cloth.

Remove stripes by means of a firmly wrung cloth and polish with a dry cloth.

Laminate Care has been developed specially for the effective, periodic cleaning and protection of laminated table tops.

#### NOTE!

The Laminate Care is for white laminate table tops only.

**For dark laminate, use only universal cleaning detergent, as Laminate Care contains natural waxes can leave a white film on dark surfaces.**

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## PLASTIC

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

### 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.

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## WICKER

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. All the wicker seats and back-rests on Poul Kjærholm furniture from Republic of Fritz Hansen™ are hand woven. Wicker develops a beautiful patina over the years.

### SPECIFICATION

The colour of wicker may vary. This is a characteristic of natural materials and will not be accepted as grounds of complaint.

If a wicker seat or rest wears out, or is damaged, it can be repaired and restored to its original state.

### MAINTENANCE

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.

### NOTE!

Complaints on grounds of dried out wicker are not accepted.

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## FLAG HALYARD

The flag halyard used in Poul Kjærholm's chairs is made from 100% natural flax fibre with a core of nylon. All flag halyard used by Republic of Fritz Hansen™ is produced in Denmark.

### MAINTENANCE

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 on the halyard as it can cause the fibres to draw out and leave the halyard damaged and worn.

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## STEEL

The stainless steel used in all Poul Kjærholm furniture is produced by an Italian steel manufacturer, using stainless steel scraps from all over Europe. As Republic of Fritz Hansen™ only 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 benzene.

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.

### NOTE!

Height difference may occur between the products.

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## CHROMED (BASES)

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

### MAINTENANCE

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

### THOROUGH CLEANING

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

### WARNING!

Do not use solvents on coated frames.

### STAIN REMOVAL OF RUST

For removal of rust on chromed surfaces, we recommend using Autosol ([www.autosol.com](http://www.autosol.com)) metal polishing agent. Autosol is typically available from dealers of auto spare parts.

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