

Care and Maintenance

Furniture made of solid wood

Wood is a natural material and it is therefore important that you handle it the right way. Solid wood can “work” when the moistness of the air changes. That means that tabletops can become rugged or slightly curved and especially beech can become splits caused by the wind – small splits between the grains. Splits caused by the wind have no influence on the validity. Ordinary well seasoned and dried wood is estimated for at relative moistness of air between 40 – 60 %. Therefore, wood shall not be kept in rooms where the moistness of the air is very fluctuate, because wood is adjusting for the surroundings.

When you follow the following points, you will achieve the best result

- The tabletop shall not be covered the first month, because light discoloration can arise from vases, lamps and similar things.
- Solid wood can not stand directly sunlight or directly heating, for example from a wood burning stove or to closely placed at a radiator. This can dry the wood and cause splits in the tabletop.
- Do never cover the table with airtight material such as a plastic cloth or an oilcloth for more than 24 hours a time. Can the wood not breath then it will split. This is especially a problem with tables from beech.
- Protect the tabletop from hot pots or things made of metal, which is conducting the heat.
- Always use dish mats under bottles and glasses where condensation might occur and under hot objects
- Always use cut resistant underlay when using sharp tools.
- Any spilled liquid, shall be wiped up immediately.

Soap treated furniture

Daily care: Wipe off the table with a rag wrung out in clean water. Eventually wipe off the table with a dry rag.

Remember to after-care the soap treated furniture regularly. (6 – 8 times per year or as required). Soap treated tabletops, which are not so often used do also have to be treated with soap. When you after-care the tables it is important that you treat both sides of the tabletop to equalize the tensions, which will appear in the wood. Especially in the winter time, it is important to add soap water because of the low moistness in the air.

Mixing and adding of soap

- Mix about ½ deciliter soap flakes with 1liter boiling water. Let the mixture cool off until it is lukewarm.
- Add the soap water with a rag. Dry off the additional soap with a dry rag. (Do never pour out the soap water directly on the furniture).
- Let the furniture dry for about 1hour.
- Are the furniture afterwards rugged on the surfaces you can grind with a grind sponge or grind paper grain 220 – 320. Remember to grind along the grains.

Oil treated furniture

Daily care: Wipe of the table with a rag wrung out in clean water. Eventually wipe off the table with a dry rag.

Remember to after-care the oil treated furniture regularly. (2 – 3 times per year or as required). Use the enclosed oil for after-care.

Adding oil and white-oil to the furniture

- Wipe off the furniture with a rag, which do not fluff.
- Add the oil with a rag and let it dry for about 3-5 minutes. White-oil has to be wiped off immediately after adding the oil. (Do never pour out the oil directly on the furniture).
- Afterwards you wipe of the table with a dry rag.
- Is the surface scratched then you can grind with a grind sponge or grind paper grain 220 – 320 with a little oil along the grains. Remember to dry off the table with a dry rag.
- **After use you have to put the rags into water before you throw them away due to danger of fire.**

Lacquered furniture

Daily care: Wipe of the table with a rag wrung out in clean water. Eventually wipe off the table with a dry rag.

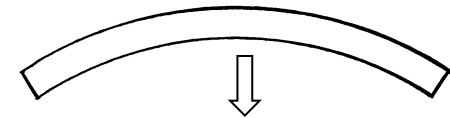
- Has the lacquer become dull and wear out, you can add a thin layer of furniture oil. Ask the furniture shop about, which oil you shall use.
- Add the oil with a rag and let it dry for about 5-10 minutes. (Do never pour out the oil directly on the furniture).
- Afterwards you wipe off the table with a dry rag.
- After use you have to put the rags into water before you throw them away due to danger of fire.
- Have your furniture had a damage then contact your furniture shop.

Extension leaves made of solid wood

Due to that wood is a living material, solid extension leaves can become curved during storage. The reason for this is that the extension leaves often during keeping are only getting moistness on one side. The extension leaf will then extend on that side where the moist is coming from and the leaf will become curved, with the longest side where the leaf has got most moist.

When the leaf left the factory, the leaf had the same moistness on both sides of the leaf. The leaf can be made plane again. You place the leaf with the side of the leaf which is the shortest side against a plane floor. Let the leaf be in this position for about 2-5 days or after demand. Place the leaf as shown below.

You also have the possibility to cure the curving by putting the leaf into the table, so that the leaf is free on both sides. This procedure will however be longer than the other one.



Plane floor

Stainless steel

The stainless-steel parts, which we use in our furniture is untreated, but cleaned and grinded. We use steel of a very high quality, but slight differences may occur in the steel, as well as, there might be some small grind scratches. Difficult grease spots can be removed by using a rag moistened with alcohol. Afterwards you can polish the steel with a metal polish. Small scratches can be removed using the enclosed grind sponge or grind paper grain 220 – 320. Remember to grind along the direction of how the steel has been grinded.

Fenix (Nano) Laminate: Maintenance and Cleaning

By normal use laminate is cleaned with a universal degreaser in warm water. To remove stains, use a concentrated cleanser and wipe the table off with a dry cloth afterwards (we recommend using a microfiber cloth). You must, however, clean the table carefully with water after each use of soap, cleanser, etc.

By use of more aggressive cleanser please try the cleanser on a less visible area first, to ensure that the laminate will not be discoloured. After cleaning the table, then use a cloth wrung up in warm water to remove any film on the laminate.

Lines from a pencil can be removed with an eraser, but this can also make lines in the laminate, so be careful and rub only very gently. Certain chemicals, coloured fruit juice and similar can discolour the surface of the laminate, if left on the table for too long.

We suggest not to use any kind of sanding materials like steel wool, scouring powder and similar. Brown soap or soapflakes are also not recommended, they can create a film that make the surface mat. The film can be removed with a universal cleanser.

If the film cannot be removed as previously described, we recommend using Riisfort's laminate cleaner kit, which can be purchased at www.riisfort.dk/shop/

Please note that small different colour spots can appear on tables with a laminated top. If the spot is less than 1.0 square millimetre per square metre then it is within the allowed according to standard EN438.

Small spots and micro scratches in the surface can be removed using a melamine sponge.

Melamine sponge: Rub the damaged part/spot with the melamine sponge.

Iron: Place a wet piece of paper towel on the damaged place and iron on the place for maximum 10 seconds. Clean the area with lukewarm water and a microfiber cloth.

Link for Videos showing maintenance of Fenix Laminate: <https://bit.ly/2WgZb8Z>

Corian®

- Corian® is an elegant material with many qualities, which consists of natural minerals, pigment and acrylic polymer. It was introduced by American scientists at the end of the 1960'es and has since been used in the home.
- The advantage by using Corian® is, that it on the surface is like unhewn stone, but is workable like wood. That means that it practically can be made into virtually any design – in one piece without visible joints.
- Corian® is a very hygienic material. It can resist almost any stain. The surface reject moisture, dirt, and bacteria. It hinders liquids to penetrate into the material. Corian® is simple to maintain. For everyday cleaning, you wipe up spills as they occur. For this purpose, you only have to use clean water or water with a common household degreaser.
- Corian® is a solid material and cannot delaminate. Colours and patterns run through the entire thickness of the material. Scratches can be removed by using grind paper grain 500 or an abrasive plastic scouring pad (e.g. Scotch-Brite™). Always using a circular motion.
- The Corian® surface must be renewed now and then to keep the gloss of the surface. Use a mild cream abrasive cleaner. Clean the complete surface with a damp cloth using a circular motion. Rinse with warm water and dry with a soft cloth.

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