

## Treatments:

	Soap	Oil	White pigmented oil	Stain / Varnish	Clear lacquer	CHS Colour
Available for wood types:	Ash, beech, maple, oak	Ash, beech, maple, oak, cherry, walnut	Ash, maple, oak	Beech, oak	Ash, beech, maple, oak, cherry, walnut	Beech, oak
What it is:	Flakes made from 100% vegetable-oil based soap, mixed in water; the mixture is rubbed into wood then wiped off.	Vegetable based oil rubbed into wood with a cloth.	Vegetable based oil with a special white pigment rubbed into wood with a cloth.	Waterbased stain.	2 component acid cured lacquer.	Special paint
Appearance:	The closest to raw wood; grain and structure visible; light colour.	Grain and structure visible; darker than soap, creates luster and brings out contrast in grain and structure; darkens over time to reach a rich patina.	Grain and structure visible; lightens the wood and does not darken over time; brings out contrast in grain and structure.	Structure visible, but grain and other contrasts are covered; uniform dark-wood colours.	Grain and structure visible; darker than soap; glossy, smooth finish; yellows over time.	Structure visible, but grain and other contrasts are covered; uniform colours according to colour card.
Maintenance: (end-user)	Wipe clean with damp cloth; wood should be treated about every 2-3 months - or as needed to remove stubborn stains.	Wipe clean with damp cloth; wood should be treated 2 times per year, on all surfaces, or as needed to remove scratches or stubborn stains.	Wipe clean with damp cloth; wood should be treated 2 times per year, on all surfaces, or as needed to remove scratches or stubborn stains.	Wipe clean with damp cloth.	Wipe clean with damp cloth.	Wipe clean with damp cloth.
Advantages:	The most natural of finishes. Anyone can completely restore a table to its original beauty - using soap and "elbow grease" without having to use a professional.	Anyone can completely restore a table to its original beauty - using oil and "elbow grease" without having to use a professional. Oil is more stain-resistant than soap.	Not susceptible to the effect of light and does not yellow over time. Anyone can completely restore a table to its original beauty - using oil and "elbow grease" without having to use a professional. Oil is more stain-resistant than soap.	Easy to care for on a daily basis, as long as there is no serious damage (deep scratches, burn marks, etc) not susceptible to the effects of light and does not yellow over time.	Easy to care for on a daily basis, as long as there is no serious damage (deep scratches, burn marks, etc) not susceptible to the effects of light.	Easy to care for on a daily basis, as long as there is no serious damage (deep scratches, burn marks, etc) not susceptible to the effects of light and does not yellow over time.
Disadvantages:	Requires regular maintenance for best result; until the wood has been treated many times. Soap treated wood takes stains from red wine, childrens markers etc.	Requires regular maintenance for best results, ideally 2 x per year.	Requires regular maintenance for best results, ideally 2 x per year,	Surface must be repaired by professionals in case of serious damage; this entails sanding down entire table/ chair and refinishing.	Susceptible to scratches and abrasion over time; surface must be repaired by professionals in case of serious damage; this entails sanding down entire table/chair and refinishing.	Susceptible to scratches and abrasion over time; surface must be repaired by professionals in case of serious damage; this entails sanding down entire table/ chair and refinishing.
Recommended for:	Private homes - especially wood purists / Scandinavians love soap-treated wood; should be willing to use about 20 minutes a month to maintain their furniture.	Private homes and public areas those who love the contrasts and feeling of natural wood.	Private homes and public areas.	Private homes and public areas.	Private homes and public areas those who do not want to bother at all with furniture maintenance.	Private homes and public areas those who do not want to bother at all with furniture maintenance.
Not recommended for:	Restaurants, air ports or other high-use public venues.			Those who love the contrast and feeling of natural wood.	Those who love the contrast and feeling of natural wood.	Those who love the contrast and feeling of natural wood.



## Exposure to sun light, heat and humidity

Wood, leather and woolen fabrics are natural materials that age with grace if treated well. Careless treatment or lack of maintenance, however, will affect the appearance and even the lifetime of your furniture. Please follow these simple guidelines for maximum enjoyment of your furniture from Carl Hansen & Son.

## Exposure to direct sunlight

The sun's UV rays will affect the color of wood, leather and fabric. Whenever possible, we recommend that your furniture not be placed in direct sunlight.

## Exposure to heat & humidity

Carl Hansen & Son furniture is in use all around the world in a wide variety of climates.

For wooden furniture, it is not so much the degree of heat or humidity that can be damaging. Rather, it is changes in the relative levels of heat and humidity that can be tough on furniture. For example, leaving a table in a cool, humid garage and then bringing it into a centrally heated house can cause wood to warp and damage the table. **DON'T DO THIS!**

Similarly, uneven exposure to a source of high heat can be tough on furniture. Please do not place furniture close to a radiator, wood stove or fire place as this can damage the furniture.

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## Soap treatment

How to mix your own soap solution - and treat wood the natural wood

Boil 1 liter (1 quart) of water and mix 1/4 dl (roughly 5 rounded tablespoons) soap flakes in the water. Let the solution cool before use. Never use brown soap or materials containing iron, as they may discolour the wood.

Dip a clean, soft cloth or sponge in the solution and wipe down the wood in the direction of the grain. Be sure to cover the wood but do not let the wood soak in the solution. Wait 5 minutes, then wipe off any residue soap with a soft cloth rinsed and wrung in clean water.

For tables: Be sure to treat the under side of the table top as well in order to prevent warping.

You can keep the soap solution and sponge in a covered container - ready to use the next time you need it.

After soap treatment, wooden furniture does not need further treatment with oils or waxes.

## Maintaining your soap treated wood furniture

Wipe your furniture clean with a soft cloth rinsed in water to take care of daily stains. Do not use cleaners or other chemicals on the wood. Steel wool should never be used.

Regular maintenance of soap-treated furniture is easy - and in the long run most effective. For best result, you should treat your furniture with the soap solution described above 2 weeks after purchase and then about every 4 weeks.

## Cleaning your soap treated wood furniture

While regular maintenance prevents most stains occurring during normal use, life is not always normal and tougher stains may occur. Grease, red wine spills or children's markers may all cause stubborn stains. It is especially here soap-treated wood proves its worth.

Simply use the same mixture of soap flakes and water as described above - and repeat the process as necessary. Even tough stains like these will disappear even though it might take 2 or 3 cleanings with a soft cloth.

If stains persist after this, then use a soft plastic scouring pad with the soap mixture, Always rubbing along the direction of the wood grain and never against it. Be sure to wipe off excess soap. Repeat this treatment with the scouring pad and soap, if necessary once or twice.

If stains remain even after treatment with the scouring pad and soap, then use sand paper on the affected area while the wood is dry. Again rubbing only with the grain and never against it. Gently sand the wood until the stain is gone and you arrive at fresh wood. Be careful not to sand any more than necessary as this can result in gouges in the surface of the wood. After sanding be sure to apply the soap treatment once again.

Even if stain is small to treat the entire surface of the furniture with the soap solution at least once to maintain a uniform surface.

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## Maintaining your oil-treated wood furniture

Wipe your furniture clean with a soft cloth rinsed in water to take care of daily stains. Do not use cleansers or other chemicals on the wood.

Regular maintenance of oil-treated furniture is easy – and in the long run very effective. For best results, you should treat your furniture twice a year as described below.

For regular maintenance, liberally apply the correct oil to a soft cloth or sponge (never directly to the wood) and rub the oil into the wood, always moving with the grain. Be sure to cover the entire piece of furniture in one go.

Then, wait 5 minutes before removing excess oil with paper towel.

After this, polish the wood by rubbing it with a soft, clean cotton cloth until it achieves a uniform luster. Again, remember always to rub with the grain.

Be sure to dispose of the used paper towel and/or cloths properly, as there is a risk of self-combustion with oily cloths. You can do this by packing the used cloths in a plastic bag, pour water into the bag, and then dispose the bag with the rest of your garbage.

## Rescuing your oil-treated wood furniture

Oil-treated wood is resistant to most stains. However, if stains remain even after treatment with the scouring pad and soap, then use sand paper on the affected area while the wood is dry. Again rubbing only with the grain and never against it, gently sand the wood until the stain is gone and you arrive at fresh wood. Be careful not to sand any more than necessary, as this can result in gouges in the surface of the wood. After sanding, be sure to apply the oil once again.

Even if the stain is small, be sure to treat the entire surface of the furniture with the oil at least once to maintain a uniform surface.



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## Stains and lacquers

Maintaining your stained or lacquered wood furniture

Wipe your furniture clean with a soft cloth rinsed in water to take care of daily stains. Do not use cleaners or other chemicals on the wood.

Rescuing your stained or lacquered wood furniture

Wood that is stained or lacquered is highly resistant to stains.

However, should your stained or lacquered furniture be damaged anyway (for example by serious scratches and dents, burns, etc.) then there is little most homeowners can do on their own to rescue or repair the damage. In case of serious damage to your stained or lacquered wood, we recommend that you contact a professional in order to repair the damage.

(Please note that the colours may differ from screen and print. Please contact us for further information or samples).



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