

LACQUERED WOOD

At Fredericia we use a light lacquer treatment that partially fills the grain, so that the wood structure will appear through the surface. This light lacquer treatment is more gentle than a dense lacquer, however scratches will not easily be exposed, the wood itself is nice to touch, and the resulting aging will be more beautiful.

Whether clear or black lacquered, our furniture is easy to clean and is dirt resistant. However, the treatment is not easy to restore if damaged, therefore you should take care not to leave water on the surface of lacquered woods as it may sink into the microscopic cracks and cause warping. Lacquered surfaces are also sensitive to humidity, direct sunlight and alcohol.

DAILY CLEANING

Wipe with a clean, dry soft cloth – always in the direction of the grain, as this will minimize the possibility of small scratches caused by dust particles. Spots should be removed using a lacquer treatment agent. If deeper washing is required, use a cloth soaked in lukewarm water that has a small amount of universal cleaning detergent added and wrung well. It is important to choose a mild detergent with no sanding properties. After cleaning, dry the surface with a clean, dry cloth immediately.

MAINTENANCE

If kept well, no additional treatments are necessary. Avoid spilling liquids and keep furniture surfaces dry. Original Fredericia lacquer can be purchased for covering smaller cracks. Discolouration of lacquer cannot be removed with cleansing detergents and you should consult your Fredericia retailer for professional treatment.

PAINTED WOOD

Painted wood should be treated in the same manner as lacquered wood. Touch up paint for small cracks in the paint caused by hard wear can be obtained from Fredericia.

OILED TREATED WOOD

Oil treated wooden furniture is very resistant to dirt and water, small scratches and marks are not easily seen. The oil is absorbed into the wood and creates a surface that is smooth with a silky touch. At Fredericia, oil treatment is available for a number of our models in oak or smoked oak.

Oiled oak: For oiled oak furniture, we use an oil that has a light white pigmentation which serves to retain the natural colour of the oak.

Smoked oak: The oak is smoked in ammonia steam. After sanding, the smoked oak is then treated with a clear oil/wax solution.

DAILY CLEANING

Use a clean, dry cloth. We do not recommend using wet cloths on oil treated surfaces. If spots cannot be removed with a dry cloth, use a clean cloth soaked in clean water and wrung well. Firmly wipe the surface in the direction of the grain with a clean, dry cloth. If necessary, soap flakes can be added to the water (¼ DL soap flakes to 5 litres), or a detergent that is specifically designated for oiled surfaces (clear oil). After washing and removal of spots, new oil must be applied to the entire surface, following the maintenance instructions.

Caution: Never use chemicals, scouring pads, steel wool, or the like, as this will damage the surface.

MAINTENANCE

Oil treated surfaces should be maintained with a thin layer of new oil. Application of new oil should only be done when necessary. If the wooden surface looks dry, faded or is spotted, an oil product should be applied. If the surface is not faded or spotted, we do not recommend to oil the surface, as it is possible to over treat. Application of oil 1-2 times a year is usually sufficient to maintain the colour and glow of the wood.

Before applying oil, the furniture must be cleaned with a soft cloth that has been well wrung in lukewarm water. If the wood grains "raise", lightly sand them with a 240 grain sanding paper. After evenly distributing the oil to the entire wooden surface, wipe the oil off with a clean, dry cloth in the direction of the wood grain, and let the furniture surface dry completely.

Caution: Never use linseed oil for any furniture maintenance.

Oil soaked cloths are flammable and should be disposed of responsibly. We recommend containing used oiled cloths in a sealed plastic or metal container with a little added water.

SOAP TREATED AND UNTREATED WOOD

Only solid wood furniture is available untreated. Untreated wooden surfaces are very sensitive to dirt, fat and liquids, and very humid environments can raise the fibres in the wood, which makes the surface less smooth, as well as more sensitive to dirt. Coloured liquids can cause very deep spots.

Soap treated surfaces are similar to untreated wood in appearance and touch. Soap treated surfaces are easier to maintain as the surface is lightly treated.

Both untreated and soap treated woods age very beautifully and develop a patina over time. As the surface will become more treated through everyday use and washing in soap solutions, the surface will also grow more resistant to dirt.

DAILY CLEANING

Use a clean dry soft cloth. For cleaning, use a cloth of lukewarm water and wrung well. Dirt and spots of oils should be removed with a light solution of soap water. Use 1/4 DL soap flakes to 1 L of warm water. After the spots have been removed the entire wooden surface must be covered in the soapy solution and afterwards dried off with the well wrung cloth.

MAINTENANCE

Twice per year, furniture should be washed with a soap solution as described above. Apply the soapy solution to all surfaces. Distribute the soap solution evenly, but be careful not to soak the furniture. Dry off with a soft cloth wrung well.

Caution: Applying the soap solution periodically will enhance the dirt-resistance of the surface. However, overuse of soap can destroy the wooden fibres and natural colour of the wood. Especially for oak, which is rich in tanning acids, overuse of soap can cause the surface to become brown and dull.

Never use sulphates, brown soap, linseed oil or cleaning materials which contain iron.

Oak surfaces should be protected from steel and iron objects, as the metal may react with the wood and leave permanent black spots.

VEGETABLE TANNED ANILINE LEATHER

FREDERICIA LEATHER GROUP 2

BEFORE USE

When furniture is newly delivered, no form of treatment should be applied.

DAILY CLEANING

For normal cleaning, wipe with a very soft dry cloth. In case of spots, wipe with a soft dry cloth that has been well wrung in boiled, then cooled clean water.

It is often better to leave smaller spots untreated and for time to wear them off, instead of attempting to remove them. In case of accidental spots of liquid, immediately wipe the entire surface with a cloth that has been dipped in cold water and well wrung.

THOROUGH CLEANING

If absolutely necessary, spots can be wiped with a very mild soapy solution. Wait a minimum of 6 months after purchase before cleaning the furniture with soaped water. Mix 1/4 DL pure white soap flakes to 3 L of boiled or demineralised water. When cooled, dry the entire furniture surface with a soft cloth that has been well wrung. Wipe loose cushions separately and make sure that the water is equally distributed among the surface. After drying, polish with a very soft dry cloth. The entire surface of the leather should be covered in order to prevent blotches. Make sure never to soak the furniture surface.

Caution: Leather creams with fats should not be applied to leather that does not have surface protection to prevent the risk of blotches. Sulphated or chemical cleaning detergents must in no circumstances be used on leather furniture.

LEATHER WITH SURFACE PROTECTION (SEMI-ANILINE, COATED)

FREDERICIA LEATHER GROUP 1 AND LEATHER GROUP 0

BEFORE USE

When furniture is newly delivered, no form of treatment should be applied.

DAILY CLEANING

Wipe with a very soft dry cloth or a soft cloth that has been well wrung in clean water. Make sure to treat the entire leather surface to prevent blotches. In case of spots, use a mild soap solution (1/4 DL soap flakes to 3 L of boiled water cooled to lukewarm). When the leather is dry, polish the entire surface with a very soft cloth.

MAINTENANCE

Once per year, wash the furniture surface in a very mild soapy solution as described above. A small amount of leather fat may be applied, but not in saturation and no more than once per year. Use a leather cream or another colourless, fragrance-free natural oil.

Caution: Extensive use of soap flakes in combination with surface treated leathers will destroy the surface protection. Pure, clean water will not damage the leather, and will add moisture and help the leather retain its elasticity for many years. However, make sure to not soak the furniture surface, as this may cause blotching.

Extensive use of leather fat may loosen the leather structure and cause it to weaken.

Sulphated or chemical cleaning detergents must under no circumstances be used on furniture leather.