



# Maintenance & Care

User instructions



# Contents

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Find below information about the materials and finishes used in the collection as well as guidelines for daily care, cleaning and maintenance.

*Navigate document by selecting a chapter!*

Wood:	Oiled oak & walnut	3
	Lacquered or stained wood	4
	Teak	4
Finishes:	Linoleum	4
	Fenix nano laminate	5
Metal:	Lacquered & powder coated metal	5
	Stainless steel	5
	Brass & copper	6
	Aluminium	6
	Painted Aluminium	6
Upholstery and textile:	Outdoor upholstery	7
	Paper Cord	7
	Rattan	8
	Polyester Webbing	8
	Upholstery webbing	9
	Bouclé	10
	Wool, Natural Fibres, or Blends	10
	Handloomed-woven rugs	11
	Sheepskin	11
	Leather	12
Velvet	14	
Other materials:	Marble & travertine	15
	Glass	15
	Mirror	16
	Plastic	16

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## Oiled oak & walnut

Oiled oak & walnut, whether solid or veneered, is a fundamental material in the &Tradition collection.

To a greater extent than lacquering and staining, oiling leaves the wood feeling and looking natural and still offers a good surface protection. Oiled wood will develop a natural patina and character over time which will only enhance the beauty of the material.

Solid oak and oak veneer is oiled using either white pigmented oil or a dark smoked oil. The white pigmented oil allows the oak to maintain its original and natural light colour for longer and thereby protects the wood from premature darkening and turning yellow. The smoked oil offers a unique dark finish and character. Variations in wood structure and colour are natural characteristics of solid oak. This feature is further enhanced when applying the smoked oil and should be seen as part of the overall product.

For daily care, dust oiled furniture with a soft dry cloth. Cleaning can be done using a soft cloth wrung in lukewarm water following the wood grain and dried immediately with a soft cloth following the wood grains. For more severe cleaning, a soap specifically developed for oiled wood can be used. Follow the instructions on the packaging of the cleaning product.

Solid walnut or walnut veneer is oiled using a natural coloured oil to maintain its original colour for longer and thereby protect the wood. To maintain the look and silky feeling of oiled wood, regular re-oiling is recommended. Re-oiling should be done when the wood starts to appear dry or faded. Usually, re-oiling once a year is sufficient. Re-oiling walnut can be done by applying standard natural oil for indoor wood products.

Avoid use of cleaning detergents and abrasive cleaning agents as they may damage the surface of the oiled wood. Avoid placing wooden furniture in direct sunlight, excessive heat or humidity.

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## Lacquered or stained wood

Lacquered or stained wood offers a stronger surface than oiling and is also effective when coloured surfaces are desired. Compared to oiled wood, lacquered and stained wood is easier to clean and requires minimal maintenance.

For daily care it is recommended to dust the furniture with a soft cloth. Lacquered and stained wood can be cleaned with a soft cloth wrung in a mild solution of lukewarm water and a universal cleaning detergent. Always follow the wood grains and always dry with a soft dry cloth immediately after cleaning.

Avoid use of abrasive cleaning agents and aggressive cleaning detergents as this will damage the surface of the lacquered or stained wood. Avoid placing wooden furniture in direct sunlight, excessive heat or humidity.

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## Teak

To preserve or enhance the original colour of the teak, apply furniture oil regularly. It is also possible to sand the wood to restore its original colour. This hardwood possesses natural oils and tight grain patterns that make it resistant to rot and decay, making it an ideal choice for both indoor and outdoor furniture. Exposure to the elements may cause minor cracks and veins to rise in the products, but this will not affect overall design or durability. During winter we recommend storing your furniture in an unheated shelter. We also advise protecting the teak from water exposure in order to prevent discolouration. Our teak is sourced from well-managed, FSC®-certified forests.

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## Linoleum

Tabletops with linoleum offers a soft touch surface that does not feel as cold and hard as laminate. Regular cleaning is done with a soft cloth wrung in a mild solution of lukewarm water and a universal cleaning detergent.

Avoid placing sharp objects on the surface as this may scratch the tabletop. It is recommended to use trivets or coasters under flowerpots, vases, cups etc.

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## Fenix nano laminate

Fenix NTM Nano laminate is a soft touch laminate based on nano technology and is used for tabletops as an alternative to linoleum and standard laminate. The nano laminate offers unique features such as scratch resistance, soft touch, low light reflectivity, anti-fingerprint and much more.

For more details about the unique properties of nano laminate, as well as cleaning and maintenance refer to: [www.fenixntm.com/en](http://www.fenixntm.com/en)

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## Lacquered & powder coated metal

The majority of the lighting products in the &Tradition collection have a lacquered or powder coated surface.

These surfaces are durable, require no maintenance and offer an endless palette of colours, textures and gloss.

It is recommended only to use a soft, dry cloth to clean lacquered and powder coated surfaces but in case more severe cleaning is necessary, a soft cloth wrung in lukewarm water can be carefully applied. Always dry immediately after cleaning with a soft, dry cloth. Avoid using abrasive cleaning agents or aggressive cleaning detergents on lacquered or powder coated surfaces as this may permanently damage the surface.

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## Stainless steel

Stainless steel is used on both lighting products and furniture in either a mirror-polished or satin-polished finish. Stainless steel is a classic strong corrosion resistant material that requires no surface protection and will not change appearance over time.

Dust stainless steel products for daily care using only a soft, dry cloth. Cleaning of stainless steel should be done only by using a cleaning detergent specifically for stainless steel. Follow the instructions on the packaging. Cleaning agents not developed specifically for stainless steel may permanently damage the surface of the stainless steel and should never be used.

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## Brass & copper

Brass and copper is used for both lighting products and furniture in either a mirror-polished or satin-polished finish. Depending on the product, the brass and copper may be coated using a transparent lacquer or left untreated. Coated brass and copper will not change appearance over time whereas uncoated brass and copper will develop a unique and beautiful patina, over time adding character to the product.

For daily cleaning of coated brass and copper it is recommended only to use a soft dry, cloth. For removal of stains, a soft cloth wrung in lukewarm water can be carefully applied. Always dry immediately after with a soft dry cloth. In case a patina of the material is not desired, the material can be regularly cleaned and polished using a detergent specifically for brass and copper. Please note that no cleaning detergents or solutions should be used on bronzed brass as this will alter the appearance of the finish.

Avoid using abrasive cleaning agents or aggressive cleaning detergents on coated and uncoated brass and copper as this will permanently damage the surface.

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## Aluminium

To clean and maintain aluminium, simply use a soft cloth dampened with lukewarm water. Afterward, ensure thorough drying with another soft cloth. Avoid the use of abrasive cleaning products, such as steel wool or polish, as these can harm the aluminium's surface. Never use aggressive or abrasive cleaning detergents, as doing so may lead to irreversible damage.

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## Painted Aluminium

Maintaining painted aluminium is straightforward. Regular cleaning with mild detergents and water helps preserve its appearance. The paint finish resists staining and is easy to wipe clean, making it a practical choice for architectural elements and consumer products that require minimal maintenance.

## Upholstery and textile

Avoid direct sunlight and intense heat sources, as they can cause fading and weaken seams. Regular cleaning is essential to maintain the longevity of textiles and upholstery. Using a vacuum cleaner with a soft-bristled attachment is an effective method. Take care to prevent fabric damage from sharp objects. We advise against using steam cleaners, as steam can force dirt deeper into the textile.

To remove stains, act swiftly by blotting liquids with an absorbent cloth or paper towel. Vacuum loose particles and use a sponge or clean, damp, undyed cloth with a mild cleaning solution for the remaining stain. Sparkling water can dissolve dirt effectively; however, avoid oversaturating the textile. Agitating the bottle of sparkling water may enhance its cleaning effect. To prevent water outlines after cleaning, it is possible to dry the textile with a hairdryer if used not too close to the surface and on a low heat setting. For persistent stains, seek professional assistance from fabric and upholstery cleaners.

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## Outdoor upholstery

Spills should be blotted with a clean, dry cloth. Avoid rubbing the spill site. Oil based spills may be treated with corn starch to absorb the excess substance, which should afterwards be removed with a straight edge tool. Regular cleaning includes using a mild solution of soap and water, thoroughly rinsing off, then air drying.

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## Paper Cord

First seen used in furniture in the early 1900s, paper cord became synonymous with Scandinavian mid-century design. Still used to this day, paper cord is a low impact material which brings an organic charm to pieces.

Everyday dust and debris should be cleaned off gently with a dry cloth. Minimal wet cleaning is recommended. The seat may be wiped occasionally with a slightly damp cloth using a suitable cleaning solution. Beware of strong and dark-coloured liquids and fabrics coming into contact with the cord, as this may cause discolouration. Liquid spills should be removed immediately by

gently dabbing, not rubbing, with a soft cloth to absorb as much excess as possible. Over time, as the chair is used, the woven seat may change in appearance. Exposure to light, heat and humidity may cause alterations in colour. Please note that if used frequently, over time the paper cord's tension may loosen slightly.

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## Rattan

In order to retain the strength and flexibility of rattan wicker the material needs to be maintained with a soap treatment 10-12 times a year using the following solution:

- Prepare 1 teaspoon of soap flakes dissolved in 1 litre of lukewarm water.
- Spray the solution on both the front and the back of the rattan and allow it to penetrate.
- If needed, wipe away any leftover liquid with a damp cloth.

Rattan has a delicate white expression when new. This will develop over time, darkening and forming a beautiful patina.

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## Polyester Webbing

Polyester is a synthetic textile and polymer known for its durability and versatility. Reliable and easy to work with, polyester's moisture-wicking properties and relative resistance to fading make it a practical material to use in outdoor furniture.

To avoid collecting dust and debris, dust or vacuum the polyester webbing frequently. Gently blot any spots or stains with a clean, damp cloth or sponge wrung in water and a mild cleaning solution. Avoid harsh or abrasive cleaners or excessive moisture, as they can damage the webbing. While polyester is known to be highly fade-resistant, we always advise against prolonged exposure to heat and direct sunlight and to store in a cool, dry place when not in use.



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## Upholstery webbing

### Stain removal

If an accident occurs and cleaning or stain removal is necessary, the following applies:

- The faster a stain is treated, the greater the possibility that the stain can be removed.
- Spilled liquids should be dabbed – not scrubbed – with a clean, lint-free cloth wrung in clean and lukewarm water, as soon as possible.
- Regardless of the size of the stain, it is important that you clean it working from the outer edge of the stain and move in towards the centre of the stain, so that the damaged area is reduced as much as possible.
- You should not rub or scrub the material as this can damage the material's colour, structure and strength which can worsen the state of the stain.
- If a stain has dried, is from a firmer substance, or has greasy contents, it may be possible to scrape off the stain residue with a blunt knife or a spatula, before continuing any necessary treatment with a suitable stain remover.
- When using a suitable stain remover on a small area, you should carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for use. It is recommended to test the stain remover on a less visible area of the material first – before cleaning the affected area – to see if the product works as intended, or to see if the product damages the webbing.
- If a stain is very big or has soaked into and through the material, it is recommended to contact a professional furniture cleaner before trying to remove the stain yourself, as it may require a special treatment depending on the nature and location of the stain.

### Disclaimer

- Do not use solvents, undiluted detergents, soaps, bleaches or ammonia on the material.

- Please be aware that especially new non-colourfast clothing and dark jeans can potentially leak colour onto the webbing. Any such leakage may not be possible to remove, as the excess colour can soak deep into the material.

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## Bouclé

We recommend treating the textile with a sealing or impregnating solution to maintain fabric quality. Apply this treatment periodically, a few times a year or as needed. Bouclé fabric is relatively low-maintenance, and regular vacuuming with a soft brush attachment is ideal for general cleaning. Ensure gentle pressure and vacuum in the direction of the fabric's texture to avoid damaging or separating the bouclé's fibres and loops.

To clean bouclé, begin by vacuuming the textile's surface with a soft brush attachment. Use a mild detergent solution and gently work it through the fabric with caution to avoid damaging the delicate textile structure of bouclé. Rinse thoroughly to remove any residual detergent and allow it to air dry. Avoid frequent washing, using hot water, or strong detergents. For specific stains, gently dab with a damp cloth and mild detergent. For persistent stains which are harder to remove, seek assistance from a professional upholstery cleaner.

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## Wool, Natural Fibres, or Blends

Keep upholstery or textile items made from wool, natural fibres, or blends away from direct sunlight and heat sources to prolong their lifespan. Regularly vacuuming with a soft-bristled brush attachment is also key to maintaining the textiles' longevity to ensure small particles of dust and debris do not wear away at the fibre structure of the upholstery.

After removing any debris from the textile with a vacuum or soft brush, most stains on wool, natural fibres, or blends can be removed by gently dabbing the affected area with lukewarm water using a clean cloth. If needed, a small amount of mild, bleach-free detergent may be added. Avoid vigorous rubbing, as it may cause colour loss or damage to the textile. To prevent water outlines, it is possible to dry the textile with a hairdryer if used not too close

to the surface and on a low heat setting. For persistent stains, seek advice from a professional upholstery cleaner.

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## Handloomed-woven rugs

The rugs in the &Tradition collection are handmade in India by skilled craftsmen using carefully selected natural materials. Being handmade, each rug will have its own unique character and therefore the patterns and colours of two rugs will never be identical.

A new rug will shed excess fibers that were not fully spun into the yarn during spinning. This is normal and over time, the shedding will lessen and eventually stop.

To prolong the lifetime of a rug, it is highly recommended to use a rug underlay. An underlay ensures that the rug remains in a fixed position and will also reduce the risk of staining.

For daily care, vacuum the rug regularly to keep it free from fluff and dust or sand particles which will wear and tear the rug over time if not removed. Spots can be attempted to be removed by dabbing very gently with a damp cloth soaked in carbonated water. In case more thorough cleaning is necessary, professional cleaning is recommended.

Placing a rug in direct sunlight is not recommended as it will fade the colors of the rug over time.

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## Sheepskin

Easy on the eye and soft to the touch, sheepskin makes for exceptional and hard-wearing upholstery. It is defined by a dense and curly fleece that comes intact in its most natural form, where pieces are distinctly unique, and their look varies from product to product.

As with most natural materials, differences in structure, density and thickness are expected, as two pieces of sheepskin never look identical and tend to show natural variations in both curls and tones.

Please note that the wool's fibres might naturally become entangled in time. And in regards to colour, each skin's ability to maintain its original tone or absorb applied dye might vary, especially if exposure to sunlight is high. We recommend to keep sheepskin-upholstered products away from direct sunlight to avoid discolouring.

In order to preserve the skin's highly tactile, soft nature, we suggest vacuum cleaning on a weekly basis, and when stained, spots should be soaked with water as promptly as possible. For bigger stains, place a clean towel on the spill and let it absorb as much liquid as possible. For cleaning, we recommend the use of a sponge, lukewarm water and mild wool detergent.

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## Leather

High quality, natural leather is not flawless. &Tradition leather, like all other top-quality leather, may have some minor visible marks from the natural life of the animal. These characteristics give each &Tradition leather product a unique look but do not affect the overall strength or durability of the product.

&Tradition has distinct quality standards for which these markings are acceptable. Varying degrees of markings are permitted according to how visibly they appear on the product as a whole.

### Natural Characteristics

Typical natural characteristics which may be visible on the leather are: fat creases, neck wrinkles/spine marks, healed scars, vein marks, insect bites, slight colour differences from one leather hide to another, variation in the natural grain from one hide to another, and sometimes even within a singular hide

### Patina

Aniline leather will age beautifully, with each piece gaining its own patina. Over time, the natural leather will continue to develop a slightly different tone and as part of its unique appeal, it will not look exactly the same as on the day it was originally bought.

### Before Use

Leather furniture should not be exposed to direct sunlight, positioned close to heat sources or kept in very dry or highly

airconditioned environments. This is a natural material which does not perform well when put under these conditions and doing such may result in the leather drying out and becoming stiff and inflexible.

### **Maintenance**

To prolong the life of the leather it is important to frequently vacuum with a soft brush or gently wipe with a soft, dry cloth.

Never use cleaning detergents or sharp objects on the leather as this may damage the surface.

Instead of trying to remove minor spots or stains, they should be left untreated as over time they should fade and disappear.

### **Care**

The natural material should be treated with a special aniline leather care cream at least four times a year.

Aniline leather gets dry over time, so it is important to keep the leather conditioned and moisturised to retain optimal softness, flexibility and seating comfort.

Follow the instructions of the special care product; apply cream on a soft, lint-free cloth, massage in light circular motions from seam to seam on the furniture component. Let dry before taking in to use.

### **Cleaning**

Cleaning is done under customer's own responsibility

If leather is soiled, it should be wiped with a soft, clean, damp, lint-free cloth wrung in lukewarm, demineralised water. Alternatively, you can attempt to absorb as much liquid as possible from the soaked leather with a clean kitchen towel.

Do not spot clean leather - clean the entire surface from seam to seam.

Never scrub the leather in an isolated area as this will discolour and tear the material.

If extensive cleaning is needed, it is recommended to use a solution of clean boiled water or demineralised water with a dilution of mild, natural, high-quality soap flakes:

1. Use 0,5DL soap flakes for 1L water. Whip soap flakes in the water until fully dissolved.
2. When the solution is lukewarm, the foam must be gently rubbed onto the leather surface with a soft, clean, cotton cloth using circular motions.  
It is essential that only the foam from the solution is used. Make sure the foam is equally distributed on the whole surface from seam to seam. Be sure to never soak the surface.
3. When the furniture is dry, the leather should be polished with a very soft, lint-free cloth.
4. After cleaning, it is necessary to apply a special leather care cream.

#### Large Spills or Damages

If large areas are soiled or the surface is very damaged, contact a professional cleaning firm.

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## Velvet

To remove dust and dirt that naturally settles on the surface of the material, regularly brush off or gently vacuum off using a hard cloth brush, working in the direction of the pile naps. Liquid spills should immediately be dabbed off, not rubbed, using a paper towel or a clean, dry kitchen cloth. Wet spills, such as food, should gently be scrapped off from the fabric and afterwards gently dabbed with a cold solution of water and detergent. For hard to remove stains or general deep cleaning, consult an upholstery cleaning specialist in your area.

Pressure exerted on the most used areas may affect the surface by causing slight tangling and changes in shade. This is a natural process in the everyday use of velvet that may be slowed down by regular brushing and maintenance. In order to treat these spots, take a clean, undyed, damp cloth and lay it down on the site for several hours, and let fully dry before use.

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## Marble & travertine

Marble and travertine are used in the &Tradition collection on both lighting products and furniture. The natural material offers a distinctive and exclusive look and two items will never look the same.

The marble and travertine used on &Tradition tabletops are treated with a sealer which makes the tabletop more stain resistant than when left untreated. However, it is strongly recommended to always use a trivet and not to place glasses or cups with liquids directly onto the tabletop. As natural materials, marble & travertine are sensitive to liquids and if not removed immediately, spilled liquids will leave a permanent stain on the tabletop.

For daily care and cleaning it is recommended to use a cleaning agent specifically developed for stone or marble.

It is also highly recommended to do a re-sealing of the tabletop approximately every second month using an appropriate sealer developed specifically for stone or marble.

The marble used on lighting products has no surface protection and is therefore more exposed to stains and marks. If possible, it is recommended only to clean marble on lighting products with a soft, dry cloth. In case more severe cleaning is necessary, use a cleaning agent specifically developed for stone or marble. Avoid using abrasive cleaning agents or aggressive cleaning detergents on marble as this will permanently damage the surface.

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## Glass

While common tempered glass features in our collection, we also have pieces made from borosilicate glass and opal glass. Some items, such as our Collect Glassware range and the Mist lamps, are mouth-blown, while others, like the bottles used in the Mnemonic range's hand soaps and lotions, are handmade. In these mouth-blown and handmade glass designs, individual characteristics such as minor air bubbles and variations in form and thickness may be visible from piece to piece.

For daily cleaning of glass, a soft, dry cloth is best. For more stubborn stains, it's recommended to use a soft cloth with a standard glass cleaning detergent, followed by drying with another soft, dry cloth. Avoid abrasive cleaning agents as they can damage the glass surface.

Daily care for the Collect Glassware:

Regular dishwasher liquid is suitable, and all items are dishwasher safe (up to a maximum of 50°C). Avoid cleaning detergents with harsh chemicals. For deeper cleaning, soaking the product overnight in water and vinegar is recommended.

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## Mirror

Use household glass cleaner for the mirror. To avoid damaging the surface of the mirror frame, always spray the glass cleaner onto a soft cloth and clean the mirror.

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## Plastic

For daily cleaning it is recommended to use a soft cloth wrung in lukewarm water. For more severe cleaning a mild detergent can be used. Always dry immediately after.



User instructions

# Maintenance & Care

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We challenge convention to create objects that rethink how we use materials and manufacturing techniques. We find beauty in objects that can be created by the latest industrial processes as well as those that maintain techniques that have evolved over a long period of time. We strive for timeless beauty and quality that is made to last.

[andtradition.com](http://andtradition.com)

**&Tradition®**