
Leather in general

Leather is a natural product and therefore no two hides are quite alike. The appearance and properties of the leather vary depending on which part of the animal it is derived from and what it has been exposed to. All leather should be protected against sunlight and strong heat. For this reason you should keep furniture a good distance away from south-facing windows, solid fuel stoves, radiators, etc. Please also remember that grease breaks down leather similarly to the way it breaks down textiles. For this reason please avoid spilling greasy foods, snacks, etc.

Depending on the type of leather, it should be treated with Guardian Leather Cleaner and Guardian Leather Conditioner 3-6 times a year.

Semi-aniline leather

Challenger semi-aniline leather has a light surface treated and has superior colourfastness than e.g. aniline leather. It is easy to maintain and resistant to most stains and dirt while still remaining its softness and comfortability.

Regular cleaning: Cleaning is to be done with a vacuum cleaner set on low suction power and fitted with a soft mouthpiece. Semi-aniline leather can be wiped with a clean, lint-free cloth wrung out in demineralised water, but it is not recommended that this is done often, as water can dry out the leather. Always remove stains and liquids immediately to avoid these penetrating the material and leaving marks.

Maintenance: Semi-aniline leather should be treated at regular intervals with a care product for the this type of leather. The care product protects the surface of the leather against dirt and stains and keeps the leather soft and pliable. We recommend the use of Guardian Leather Cleaner and Guardian Leather Conditioner.

Aniline leather

Soavé aniline leather is a luxury soft, dyed leather without surface treatment. Aniline leather has a natural grain and soft silky touch with perfect seating comfort. The natural surface means that the leather presents with natural marks such as insect bites and scars, which gives the leather its distinctive character. Aniline leather ages with beauty but can be very susceptible to dirt and stains and will fade and dry out when exposed to sunlight.

Regular cleaning: Cleaning is to be done with a vacuum cleaner set on low suction power and fitted with a soft mouthpiece. Aniline leather can be wiped down with a dry, lint-free cloth. Never use water, as this will leave marks. Always remove stains and liquids immediately, although penetration of the material will probably prove unavoidable.

Maintenance: Aniline leather should be treated at regular intervals with a care product for the type of leather in question. The care product protects the surface of the leather against dirt and stains and keeps the leather soft and pliable. We recommend the use of Guardian Leather Cleaner and Guardian Leather Conditioner.

The Orange

Designed by

Hans Olsen

1955

Care Instructions



Care Instructions

Warm Nordic's furniture is high quality when it comes to design and functionality.

With correct maintenance, the furniture will remain in good condition for many years to come. We advise that you follow the guidelines below to care for and clean the furniture. This ensures extended life time.

We have chosen materials which age beautifully, but please be aware that all materials undergo changes to their nature over time when exposed to light, dust and use.

General advice

Avoid placing furniture close to solid fuel stoves and radiators, as the heat source may dry out the wood and cause the formation of cracks.

Wood is a natural material and for this reason may vary in colouration and structure.

Please be aware that differences in colouration can occur when furniture is exposed to direct sunlight. Whole or partial coverage with blankets and cushions for long periods of time can cause differences in the hue and colouration of the wood.

Do not stand on the chair or sit on the back.

Oiled and smoked wood

Oiled and smoked wood has a warm glow, which achieves a beautiful patina with regular maintenance.

Regular cleaning: To be wiped with a clean, lint-free cloth wrung out in warm water. Wipe with a dry cloth.

Do not use dish-soap or other detergents to clean and do not use abrasives such as scouring creams, steel wool or scouring sponges as these will cause scratches and drying out.

Maintenance: We recommend that the surface is treated at regular intervals with an oil specially designed for oil treated furniture, such as Guardian Wood Oil, which can be used on all wood types. Before treatment is begun, all remaining dust must be removed with a wet cloth, following which the wood must be allowed to dry completely. The oil must always be applied with a clean, dry cloth and with the grain. Allow the oil to dry for approx. 2 hours, following which any excess oil must be removed. It may be necessary to repeat the treatment several consecutive times until the wood is saturated by oil.

Please note that the cloth may self-ignite and must therefore be disposed of or kept in an air-tight bag or container.

Guardian Wood Cleaner can be used beneficially before oil treatment in the case of difficult stains.

Black lacquered wood

Lacquered wood is easy to maintain. Further, the hardened surface of the wood is less susceptible to the effects of sunlight than other treatments.

Regular cleaning: To be wiped with a clean, lint-free cloth wrung out in warm water. Wipe with a dry cloth.

Do not use abrasives such as scouring creams, steel wool or scouring sponges as these will cause scratches. Lacquered surfaces do not tolerate denatured alcohol.

Textiles

The textiles used on Warm Nordic's products come from leading textile-manufacturers and are all of high quality.

Regular cleaning: Cleaning is to be done with a vacuum cleaner set on low suction power and fitted with a soft mouthpiece. Always remove stains and liquids immediately to avoid these penetrating the material and leaving marks. Velvet textiles may also be brushed lightly after vacuuming with a hard cloth brush.

Textiles can be treated with Guardian Textile Protection, substantially minimising the risk of stains.

Stain removal: Stains and spilled liquids should be removed immediately by dabbing with kitchen tissue or a dry, lint-free cloth. Stains which are not greasy can be removed by gently dabbing with a clean, lint-free cloth or sponge wrung out in clean, warm water. The stain should be agitated from the edge working towards the middle with clean, lint-free cloths. Do not rub, as this may damage the textile. The damp spot can be easily dried with a hairdryer on a low setting. Many stains require special treatment.

For difficult stains, we recommend the use of Guardian Textile Cleaner.

Velvet: On velvets, which are not regularly maintained, the seat and back will be formed and will show pile tangling over a period of time. Depending on the colour, you will see it as a change of shade.

By sitting you exert pressure on the velvet fabric forcing the pile naps in any direction. In combination with heat, the rising air humidity, the body moisture and the kind of filling material under the velvet the direction changes of the pile naps is "partly fixed". This is a typical property of velvet fabric and it is neither a defect or a sign of low quality.

You can treat these marks of wear and tear as follows:

Take a clean, white (not coloured), warm, damp (not wet) piece of cloth and lay it several hours or a night over the velvet. The moisture will restore the cotton velvet. The velvet upholstery should not be used before it is completely dry!
