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# Cocktail Lounge Chair

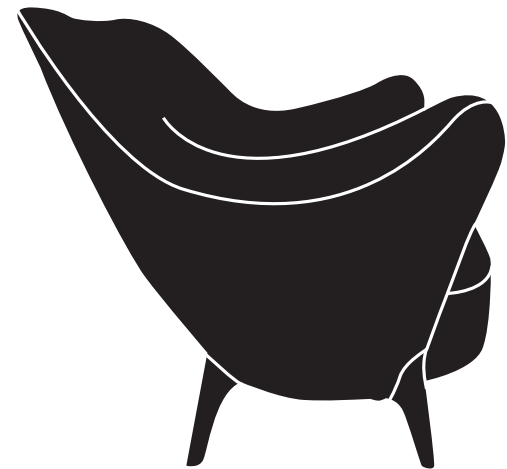
Designed by  
**Arne Hovmand-Olsen**  
1953

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Care Instructions



For more information about care and maintenance go to  
[www.warmnordic.com](http://www.warmnordic.com)



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## 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 accompanying guidelines 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

Differences in colouration can occur when the chair is exposed to direct sunlight. Whole or partial coverage with blankets or cushions for long periods of time can cause colour differences.

Avoid placing the lounge chair close to solid fuel stoves and radiators.

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

The foam on the chair will become softer with use.

The lounge chair is heavy so do not try to move it alone. At least two people needed when moving it. Make sure that you lift it rather than pushing it, as that will damage the base and floor.

### Oiled wood

Oiled 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 legs are 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.

Scratches: Small scratches on solid wood legs can be bettered by sanding the wood with the grain with fine-grained sandpaper (grit 220). Following this, the oil treatment above must be repeated. 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.

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## Textiles

The textiles used on Warm Nordic's products come from leading textile-manufacturers and are all of high quality. Many of the textiles are made of pure wool or of wool-content quality. Wool is a strong material, the elastic and dirt-repellent properties of which make it relatively easy to maintain.

Regular cleaning: Upholstered furniture should be vacuumed often with a soft mouthpiece designed for furniture. Always remove stains and liquids immediately to avoid these penetrating the material and leaving marks.

Furniture can be treated with Guardian Textile Protection to great advantage, 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.

There is not one detergent which can remove all types of stain. Specific stains are not covered by this guide, and it may therefore be necessary to seek the aid of your furniture retailer .

## Velvet

On velvets, which are not regularly maintained, the seat 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!

## Sheepskin

In order to preserve the original condition of your sheepskin furniture, vacuum clean with a soft mouthpiece designed for furniture and air regularly. Spots should be immediately soaked with water. Clean with a sponge, lukewarm water and a mild wool shampoo.

Avoid placing the furniture in direct sunlight as colour changes in the wool may occur.

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## Leather in general

Leather is a natural product and, therefore, no hides are 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 the 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.

Spot cleaning is not recommended for leather. Depending on the type of leather and colour, spot cleaning can cause unnatural discolouration.

## Aniline and suede leather

Aniline leather is soft, dyed leather without surface treatment. 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 is 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 fitted with a soft mouthpiece. Aniline and suede 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.

## Pigmented leather

Pigmented leather has been surface treated and has superior colourfastness than e.g. aniline leather. It is easy to maintain and resistant to most stains and dirt.

Regular cleaning: Cleaning is to be done with a vacuum cleaner fitted with a soft mouthpiece. Surface-treated 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 be dry out the leather. Always remove stains and liquids immediately to avoid these penetrating the material and leaving marks.

Maintenance: Pigmented 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 3-6 times a year.