



PRODUCT CARE

The product you have purchased has unique characteristics and care requirements. Lawson Fenning has thoughtfully selected and combined materials for the best natural experience.

The proper care of this product is an important factor for the overall enjoyment of ownership and use.

We hope that you will embrace the design's aesthetics that you have been drawn to, as well as the product material's natural state of being and future evolution, which we refer to as a “living” finish.

Taking care of high-quality furniture, can be as easy as almost doing nothing, so all you have to do is enjoy living with your purchase. However, understanding the characteristics and care guidelines for your furniture will assure a lifetime of use and enjoyment.



LIVING FINISH

A “living” finish is a material's surface state of being that will react to its environment and your physical interaction with it.

A living finish will change over time developing a patina and will reflect the natural elements of the surrounding environment (air, sun, temperature, and moisture) as well as your interaction with the surface.

The surface finish and/or surface patina you see now will not be the surface finish (patina) you see in the future.

We have selected these materials and finishes, as we know they will age well and evolve beautifully over time, developing a unique personality of their own.



WOOD PRODUCTS



TEAK

Teak and other outdoor hardwoods like ipe, acacia and iron wood requires very little maintenance apart from the occasional scrub. A mild solution of soapy water or a diluted mixture of Marine SimpleGreen® and water will remove accumulated dirt. This should be followed by a rinse with clean water. To remove grease spots, a light scrub with a de-greasing agent is recommended. It should be oiled every 3-4 months. These outdoor woods may still change in tone from exposure to the elements.



GUIDELINES

Moisture and heat can immediately impact or damage any wood finish, so it is important to always follow these protective guidelines.

- Use coasters, placemats, table runners and trivets.
- Always wipe up moisture promptly with a dry micro fiber cloth.
- Use felt pads to help prevent scratches. (avoid cork and rubber pads as these may react with the wood finish)
- Wood will expand and contract with seasonal humidity changes. Maintain consistent humidity levels to minimize movement in the wood and prevent warping.
- Over time, air and sunlight will change the color of natural wood. Occasionally rotate the items placed on your wood furniture to allow a more uniform color to develop.

CARE

Care for your wood furniture according to its finish. Do not use commercial cleaners, solvents, synthetic waxes, sprays, or ammonia-based cleaners. Microfiber cleaning cloths have electrostatic properties that have high dust-attracting power, making it unnecessary for the need to use additional cleaning products. Studies have shown that microfiber fabrics used to clean surfaces can lead to a reduction in bacteria content by 99%. Most conventional cleaning materials only reduce this number by 33%. Care for your microfiber textiles by washing them in regular washing detergent only. Do not use self-softening, soap-based detergents, or fabric softeners as they will reduce the effectiveness of the textile.

SPILLS AND SPOT CLEANING

Immediately cover the area with ultra-absorbent paper towels and remove without wiping. Use a dry microfiber cloth to remove the remaining moisture and residue.

A damp microfiber cloth with distilled water may be used. In the case of residue or heavily soiled surfaces a very diluted solution of distilled water and Ivory Soap bar lather is the most neutral cleaner, but too much soap can damage wood surfaces. Dampen microfiber cloth in the solution and remove excess water from the cloth, apply to the affected area, then immediately dry with another dry microfiber cloth to remove all moisture.



UPHOLSTERY- FABRIC

GUIDELINES

To ensure that your upholstery is always in its best condition, it is recommended to clean it regularly. This is because the fibers in your upholstery tend to collect dirt particles and keep them hidden below the surface level.

- Dust and dirt cause fabric to wear faster, we recommend vacuuming regularly with a soft brush attachment and gentle movements for this task to avoid scratching or marking the material. This is especially important for delicate fabrics like velvet.
- Flip, rotate and fluff removable cushions regularly to ensure even wear and increase longevity.
- Feather and down cushions have excellent recovery, but much like down comforters or pillows will need to be fluffed frequently to restore their loft. Some feather loss is normal.
- Vacuuming with an upholstery attachment between the fabric casings and cushions will help prevent feathers from poking through the fabric.
- Tight (attached) cushions will stretch and wrinkle with use. You can easily restore their appearance by smoothing the surface and tucking excess upholstery into the sides of the seat or back.
- To minimize fading, avoid placing your upholstered furniture in direct sunlight. Dark fabrics and natural fibers like cotton are most susceptible to fading.

CARE

As not all fabrics are the same, first consult the fabric manufacturers' recommended approach for cleaning and stain treatment for best results. For general care, always treat stains immediately. Blot up as much of the spill as possible with a clean, dry, white cloth, working from the outer edge to the center of the stain. Do not rub. Apply a small amount of recommended cleaner to the stain and gently agitate it with your fingertips. Avoid over-saturation which can damage the fabric backing or cushions. Continue to apply manufacturer-recommended cleaner sparingly and blot until the stain no longer transfers onto the cloth. When you've removed as much of the stain as possible, blot any remaining cleaner from the fabric. If the spot cleaner recommends a water rinse, apply a small amount of distilled water to the stained area and blot to remove it. Tap water may stain or discolor the fabric due to its mineral content. Do not dry clean or machine wash cushion casings as it may damage the fabric, backing, or stitching. For large or persistent stains, contact an in-home professional upholstery cleaning company. FibercareLA is recommended.



VELVET

A damp microfiber cloth with distilled water may be used. In the case of residue or heavily soiled surfaces a very diluted solution of distilled water and Ivory Soap bar lather is the most neutral cleaner, but too much soap can damage wood surfaces. Dampen microfiber cloth in the solution and remove excess water from the cloth, apply to the affected area, then immediately dry with another dry microfiber cloth to remove all moisture.



UPHOLSTERY - LEATHER

GUIDELINES

- Regularly vacuum your leather furniture with an upholstery attachment to remove dust.
- To minimize fading, place leather furniture where it won't be exposed to direct sunlight.
- To assure even wear and longevity, regularly remove the zippered casings from the seat and back cushions to fluff and rotate the cushion inside.

CARE

To properly protect leather, you must first clean away any oils and impurities with Chemical Guys leather cleaner. Only then can you condition the leather to restore a smooth silky texture and fresh new scent. Conditioner nourishes naturally tanned leather hides and synthetic materials, preventing them from drying out, cracking, and fading from the wear and tear of regular use. Regular use of cleaner & conditioner keeps leather looking clean, feeling soft, and resist to cracking.

TYPES

Aniline leather (unprotected)- Full aniline or unfinished leather has a soft, luxurious feel. The leather is dyed through with aniline dye but has no surface pigment color added. It has little or no protective coating other than perhaps a dirt-resistant treatment. Natural surface grains and markings may be seen on the leather, which can develop a beautifully aged patina. Aniline leather is more sensitive to staining than protected leather. Nubuck leather is also a type of aniline leather, which has been distressed or buffed to create a soft, silky feel.

Semi-Aniline (protected)- Protected or finished leather may be labeled semi-aniline, aniline plus pigment, or pigmented leather. Protected leather is more durable, stain-resistant, and uniform in appearance than pure aniline. This leather is dyed and topped with a layer of pigment color. It has a soft feel like pure aniline leather but is a little more durable due to the protective pigment coating.

CLEAN AND CONDITION

All nubuck leather is sensitive to oil-based stains because of its texture. We recommend Chemical Guys Leather Cleaner to treat stains. Use a soft bristle brush to help lift the stain and also restore the texture of the nubuck. Apply Chemical

Guys Leather Conditioner according to package directions after cleaning if the nubuck feels dry. Immediately blot spills with a clean white cloth, moving toward the center of the spill. Don't rub. We also recommend Guardsman Clean & Renew to treat stains. For water-based stains, use leather cleaner according to package directions. Oil-based stains are more difficult to remove initially but dissipate into the leather over time. If the leather feels dry to the touch or appears lighter in color, apply Guardsman Protect & Preserve to restore softness and color.

NOTE: For large or persistent stains, contact a professional upholstery cleaning company.





TYPES OF STONE

Natural stone can be classified into two general classifications according to its composition: Siliceous Stone or Calcareous Stone. Lawson-Fenning uses only Calcareous Stone in its standard product ranges. Knowing the difference is critical when selecting cleaning products.

Siliceous Stone: Composed mainly of Silica or Quartz. This includes Granite, Slate, Sandstone, and Quartzite.)

Calcareous Stone: Composed mainly of Calcium Carbonate. This includes Marble, Travertine, Limestone, and Onyx)

CARE

As a general rule of thumb, whenever a spill occurs, immediately blot the spill with a paper towel. Do not wipe the area; it will spread the spill. Flush the area with water and mild liquid dishwashing soap. Rinse several times. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft microfiber cloth. Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar, or other acids. Do not use scouring powders or creams; these products contain abrasives that may scratch the surface.

Staining refers to the residual effect of a spill that cannot be removed with dishwashing detergent. Professional's Choice Tile & Stone Cleaner is a pH-neutral cleaner designed for all stone surfaces. This is a non-toxic cleaner that can handle the most difficult stains yet is gentle enough for everyday use.

MAINTENANCE

With varying degrees of desired final appearance, there are two recommended products that will seal and protect your stone against stains while also enhancing the rich color of the stone.

511 Impregnator- Forms an invisible barrier that is resistant to moisture and stains. This is not a surface coating and will not alter the natural look of the stone. All surfaces treated will become harder and less slippery.

511 Seal & Enhance- This is a unique, solvent base formula designed to eliminate the need to use an impregnator before using a color enhancer for maximum stain protection and superior color enhancement. It will enhance the color and rejuvenate the appearance of honed and polished stones. This will also revitalize old and worn stone. It can be used successfully in both interior and exterior environments as it is freeze/ thaw resistant.

NOTE: Follow the manufacturer's directions for use of these products, taking care to flush the area thoroughly with clean water. Protect yourself with rubber gloves and eye protection. Work in a well-ventilated area.



BRASS

True brass is an alloy of copper and zinc that tends to oxidize (tarnish) quickly when exposed to air, which is a major reason why brass can be given a clear coating of lacquer to prevent this condition. However, with unlacquered brass, a “living” finish may be desired to achieve an everchanging patina finish. Lawson-Fenning offers a small range of standard products with unlacquered solid brass; however, the majority of the brass finishes are lacquered on plated steel.

It should be noted that lacquer is not permanent and can be chipped, scratched, or broken down chemically due to its chemical production process. It is susceptible to oxidation in the atmosphere. Before getting started there are a few areas of concern that you should be aware of when it comes to cleaning or polishing brass. Avoid using highly abrasive scrubbing cloths, metal bristled brushes, or steel wool; these will scratch the surface of the brass.

LACQUERED AND UNLACQUERED BRASS

A weekly wiping with hot, soapy water or a weak water/ammonia solution on a soft microfiber cloth will help keep unlacquered brass shiny. If the tarnishing is not desired then the recommended conventional polishes such as Brasso and Twinkle will clean and coat the raw brass with a thin film of oil to help inhibit future tarnishing.

Additionally, these polishes contain solvents and detergents to remove the tarnish, mild abrasives to polish the brass, and oils to act as a barrier between the raw metal and air. Do not over-use these metal polishes as they may create a smudging problem since fingerprints (human body oils) dissolve the solvency of the metal polish. Only a trace amount to create the thin film should be applied. If desired to prevent further tarnishing a thin coat of linseed or mineral oil can be applied to the cleaned brass with a soft microfiber cloth.



POLISHED BRASS

All-Metal Polish by Turtle Wax is recommended for the protection of polished brass surfaces. Wash and dry surface prior to application. Apply with a clean dry micro fiber cloth and rub into the surface, one small area at a time, until a black residue appears. Continue polishing until all oxidation has been removed. Let dry to a light haze, then remove the black residue with a clean micro fiber cloth.

