

ABOUT A
CHAIR
Collection

Care Guide

HAY

ABOUT A CHAIR COLLECTION

The About A Chair Collection is the result of a long-term collaboration between HAY and designer Hee Welling. From the outset, the goal was to create a connected family of chairs based around one simple, strong idea, without sacrificing the individual qualities offered by each model.

By making the frames, shells and upholstery options interchangeable, the About series provides a wealth of design possibilities as well as retaining the elemental form. This multi-functional series includes dining and conference chairs, office chairs, bar stools, lounge chairs, tables, an ottoman and a sofa. Its versatility and contemporary expression make it suitable for a wide variety of private or public environments.

CAUTION

With a little care you can prolong the life of your furniture. Follow the instructions for the materials of your specific product to make sure that it stays in the best shape for as long as possible.*

- Always remove stains quickly before they can do any permanent damage to the furniture.
- Avoid placing the furniture in direct sunlight or near a strong heat source to reduce changes. As wood is a natural material, it will change in colour and will patinate over time. HAY only uses top quality fabrics, but all fabrics fade and seams weaken, when exposed to sunlight or strong heat.

- When you move your furniture, make sure you lift it rather than pulling or pushing it to avoid damaging the floor, legs and mountings.
- Avoid improper use such as sitting on the back or armrests, tilting the seats on their back legs, putting your feet on the furniture or standing on it.
- Be careful not to scratch or damage the surface with sharp objects.
- Smooth out creases and wrinkles with your hand after use to even out the fabric.
- Check the status of the gliders frequently and if worn down, contact your local retailer to buy replacements. The durability of the gliders will depend on the surface the chair is placed on.

Stackable chairs

- Take care not to scratch the chairs against each other when stacking them. Do not move or drag the chairs around when stacked as the weight will damage the legs.
- Avoid removing the lounge seat cushion. If the cushion must be removed for cleaning purposes, make sure to lift it straight up in one single movement. If the cushion is folded, wrinkles and small bubbles can appear. Treat these by gently steaming the fabric and pressing it to reactivate the glue. Do not place the iron directly on the fabric. Steam only with a damp cloth between the fabric and the iron.

*The information below is only intended as a general guideline. For more information on how to remove specific stains, please enquire where you bought the furniture.

CARE GUIDE

Plastic / polypropylene

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. Do not use cleaning products containing alcohol, as they may damage the surface.

Fabrics

Vacuum the furniture regularly using the upholstery nozzle to remove dust and avoid fluff and pilling. Straighten the fabric with your hands from time to time. Wrinkles in the fabric can be straightened using a steamer. Soak up spilled liquids immediately with an absorbent napkin or cloth by dabbing gently towards the centre of the stain. Never use concentrated detergents or bleach, ammonia, optical brighteners or soap intended for hard surfaces. We do not recommend spot cleaning of individual marks and stains as this damages the fabric and causes colour loss.

On wool fabrics, most stains can be removed with lukewarm water on a clean lint-free cloth. If necessary, add a little neutral detergent. Avoid rubbing the material hard as this could result in loss of colour and damage the fabric. It may also be necessary to use a hairdryer to avoid leaving an water outline. If the stain persist, consult a specialist cleaner.

Velour

Vacuum the furniture regularly using the upholstery nozzle /or brushing with a soft clothes brush – always in the direction of the nap to remove dust and avoid fluff and pilling. To rejuvenate velour and restore its pile, rub it with a well wrung, slightly damp cloth in the direction of the nap. When you sit on velour fabric, you exert a pressure that forces the nap in different directions. Together with heat, rising air humidity, body moisture and the type of upholstery, this can cause these changes of direction to become fixed, creating a slight change in colour. This is a typical property of velour, and is neither a defect nor a sign of low quality. This effect can

be removed by applying a damp (not wet) cloth and leaving it overnight, which will restore the pile to its original direction. The upholstered furniture should not be used until it is completely dry. If necessary, a hair dryer can be used at a low temperature setting.

The same result can be achieved by steaming or spraying distilled water at a distance of 20 cm from the fabric for a few seconds, before leaving overnight. Care should be taken not to spill large quantities of water on the fabric. It is advisable to treat the whole surface in order to avoid shading. This treatment can be repeated if necessary. After this treatment, the upholstered furniture must be completely dry before it can be used again. A hair dryer at a low temperature setting can be used. To restore the pile to its original direction, please brush with a soft brush.

Aniline leather

Aniline leather has no or only a light surface treatment to preserve the leather's natural surface and soft touch. All natural markings, such as scars and

insect bites, will be visible on aniline leather, which contributes to the leather's exclusive appearance.

This kind of leather is very susceptible to dirt, and over time it will patinate and become slightly darker. Be careful not to scratch the leather. Aniline leather is demanding to maintain, and we recommend that you keep a cleaner and care product suitable for this type of leather at hand. Using water may leave a permanent stain on the surface. Do not use sharp objects, strong detergents or solvents on the leather.

Semi-Aniline leather

Semi-aniline leather is a full grain leather with a light top finish. All natural markings, such as scars and insect bites, will be visible on the leather. Vacuum regularly using the upholstery nozzle. Be careful not to scratch the leather. To remove stains, use a clean, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes or use a special leather care product. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores of the leather. Apply a protective lotion two to four times annually to enhance the resistance of the material. Do not use sharp objects, strong detergents or solvents on the leather.

Pigmented leather

Pigmented leather is corrected leather with excellent durability. Vacuum regularly using the upholstery nozzle. Be careful not to scratch the leather. To remove stains, use a clean, lint-free cloth to apply the lather from a solution of water and a mild

detergent, or soap flakes or use a special leather care product.

Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth, and polish gently, using a soft cotton cloth. Avoid pressing liquid into the pores of the leather. Apply a protective lotion two to four times annually to enhance the resistance of the material. Do not use sharp objects, strong detergents or solvents on the leather.

Powder coated or chromed steel

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. White spirit (mineral spirit) can be used to carefully remove stains from chromed surfaces.

Powder coated or polished aluminium

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap

residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

Stainless steel

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface. Stains may be carefully removed using white spirit (mineral spirit).

Lacquered or stained wood

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. If the surface is scratched or appears matt, use a care product specifically suited to lacquered or stained wood. Avoid using detergents containing silicone, as they seal the stain in and make subsequent repairs more difficult. Avoid using scouring cream or scouring pads, as they may scratch the surface.

Soaped wood

Wipe with a clean cloth wrung in water or in a solution of water and a neutral detergent or soap flakes. Remove soap residue immediately using a clean, dry cloth. To remove stains, clean and scrub using a thick solution of soap flakes that should not stay on the wood for more than two minutes. Then remove the remaining soap residue using a damp cloth. If the grain of the wood rises after cleaning, gently sand down the wood using fine-grit sandpaper (No. 220), always sanding in the direction of the grain.

If the surface is scratched or appears matt, use a care product specifically suited to soaped wood.