

DE LA ESPADA

LOOKING AFTER YOUR FURNITURE
MATERIAL INFO, CARE & WARRANTY



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IMMEDIATELY UPON DELIVERY

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THANK YOU

Thank you for your purchase. Please find following important information about products manufactured by De La Espada including care instructions and warranty.

Assembly instructions can be downloaded from the De La Espada website www.delaespada.com

CARING FOR YOUR TIMBER IN VARYING CLIMATES

WARNING: AVOID CRACKING/WARPING IN COLD WEATHER

NOTE: These instructions do NOT apply to very humid climates such as parts of Asia.

IMMEDIATELY UPON DELIVERY DO THE FOLLOWING

(And any time there is an extreme change in temperature such as inhabiting a holiday home in winter)

1) LOWER INTERIOR TEMPERATURE (IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO)
At time of delivery, make sure the room where the furniture will be kept is fairly cool, no warmer than 17° Celsius (63° Fahrenheit). Keep radiators and underfloor heating low and consistent.

Your furniture needs to be kept in a fairly cool room at the beginning because the furniture has been kept in cold conditions (cargo container, warehouse, delivery vehicle, etc) for 2-8 weeks and needs to slowly adjust to a warmer environment.

2) SLOWLY INCREASE TEMPERATURE OVER 2-WEEK PERIOD
Over a two-week period, you may gradually increase the interior temperature. This will allow the furniture to adjust to its new environment. Aim to gradually bring the temperature up to 20°C (68°F), never exceeding 26°C (79°F).

3) USE AN RH HYGROMETER
Monitor the humidity in the room using an RH hygrometer. This low cost device is widely available, and can be purchased from reputable firm Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>. The ideal humidity level is 50%.

4) USE A HUMIDIFIER (IF NEEDED)
If the humidity in the environment falls below 35%, keep a humidifier next to the piece of furniture to increase the moisture in its environment to 50%. Alternatively, if a humidifier is not available, place a bucket filled with water near the piece of furniture, as this will add humidity to the room as the water evaporates.

THERMAL SHOCK

Wood absorbs and releases moisture in response to its environment. One of the greatest care concerns for any solid wood product, particularly in the winter time, is thermal shock. Thermal shock can cause cracks or warping and can occur any time there is an extreme change in the environment such as:

TIME OF DELIVERY

When the product is moved from the warehouse and into your home or place of business, the change in temperature between the warehouse (even if climate-controlled), the delivery vehicle, and the delivery address can cause thermal shock.

HOLIDAY HOMES

When a holiday home is uninhabited, the home may get quite cold, and when the home is reinhabited, the heating is turned on, dramatically changing the environment.

NOTE: Thermal shock can happen quickly, within hours.

CLIMATE AND WOOD CONTINUED

PREVENTING THERMAL SHOCK

During the first two weeks of the environment change, it is crucial to take preventative measures to protect your solid wood furniture. We recommend following the procedures listed in bold on the previous page (lower interior temperature, slowly increase interior temperature over a 2-week period, use a humidifier) any time there is a change in environment.

DAY TO DAY - LIVING WITH SOLID WOOD FURNITURE

Keep an eye on the relative humidity throughout the product's life, and alter its environment as needed to achieve ideal conditions of 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F.

MEASURE HUMIDITY

The simplest way to measure the humidity in the environment is by using an RH Hygrometer. Hygrometers are low cost and can be purchased widely with a digital or analogue display. A reputable firm is Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>. If the humidity in the environment falls below 35%, keep a humidifier next to the piece of furniture to increase the moisture in its environment to 50%. Alternatively, if a humidifier is not available, place a bucket filled with water near the piece of furniture, as this will add humidity to the room as the water evaporates.

UNDERFLOOR HEATING

If you have underfloor heating, we recommend turning it to a low setting and maintaining the temperature for extended periods of time. Short bursts of extreme heat followed by cold are detrimental to the furniture.

REAPPLY WAX REFRESHER OR OIL - OILED FINISHES ONLY

If your furniture has an oil finish, keep plenty of Wax Refresher on hand (for Danish oil or white oil finishes) or Black oil on hand (for black oil finishes) for reapplications. Wax Refresher and black oil can be purchased through De La Espada. The frequent application of wax or oil will keep the wood as sealed as possible, providing a protective barrier against the environment. NOTE: If you have a lacquered finish on your timber, do NOT apply wax or oil.

PROTECT FROM DIRECT HEAT AND SCRATCHES

Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided by using tablemats. Prevention is the best protection from surface scratches. Always use table mats, coasters and tablecloths to ensure a beautiful long lasting surface. Do not place your solid wood furniture next to direct sources of heat or cold such as radiators or air conditioning ducts.

PROTECT FROM BRIGHT LIGHT/DIRECT SUNLIGHT

Timber is a natural material and the colour/tone can bleach, fade and shrink, causing cracks if the table is exposed to UV light, and this process is accelerated the more intense the exposure. You may wish to limit exposure to sunlight such as by closing curtains when the room is not in use. Additionally you may wish to consider installing ultra-violet (UV) filtering film on windows to limit the fading and discolouration caused by UV rays. Boards can crack or open on glue lines in response to factors including prolonged exposure to direct

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0 CLIMATE AND WOOD CONTINUED

6 sunlight and/or hot spot lights.

C SPILLAGES
Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately. Once the immediate spillage is cleared, ensure that the whole surface is wiped clean with a damp cloth. Do NOT use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the timber.

L PROBLEM SOLVING - CRACKING

I If cracks appear in your furniture, follow one or more of the following procedures to rectify the issue.

M CONTROL RELATIVE HUMIDITY

A The ideal conditions for the furniture are 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F.

T Work to achieve these conditions by controlling the temperature and the humidity.

E Measure the humidity in the environment by using an RH Hygrometer. We recommend purchasing from a reputable firm such as Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>. If the humidity in the environment falls lower than 35%, keep a humidifer next to the piece of furniture to increase the moisture in its environment to 50%. Alternatively, if a humidifer is not available, place a bucket filled with water near the piece of furniture, as this will add humidity to the room as the water evaporates.

A LIMIT SUN EXPOSURE

W If relevant, move the furniture away from direct sunlight, cover it with a tablecloth, install blinds, or use UV filters on glass.

O RESTORE MOISTURE WITH A WET CLOTH - OILED FINISHES ONLY

O Wipe all exposed areas of the timber with a wet cloth twice daily for two weeks. The cloth should be slightly wetter than damp, so when you wipe it across the surface you can see a glaze of water across the timber, but no puddles. Wipe all exposed surfaces with special concentration on edges (end grain) as this is where most of the moisture escapes. Every 2-3 days, lock in the moisture by applying Wax Refresher (for Danish or white oil finishes) or black oil (for black oil finishes) to the end grain (edges of the timber planks).

D This wet cloth procedure will affect the surface finish, raising the grain, so at the end of the two weeks, we recommend that you restore the beauty of the finish by sanding down the item to a smooth finish, then applying Wax Refresher (for Danish or white oil finishes) or black oil (for black oil finishes). Find sanding and application instructions on Vimeo at vimeo.com/delaespada

FILL CRACKS WITH SOFT WAX

If cracks remain after following all of the above advice, you may wish to fill them with a cosmetic repair wax in a matching colour. The wax will temporarily fill the crack, then when conditions are more humid and the timber naturally swells to regain its original shape, the wax will push out as the crack closes and can be removed easily.

CLIMATE AND WOOD CONTINUEDPROBLEM SOLVING - SWELLING

In high humidity, your timber may swell which may cause problems with moving parts such as drawers. When conditions are less humid, the timber will slowly shrink to regain its original dimensions.

CONTROL RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The ideal conditions for the furniture are 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F.

Work to achieve these conditions by controlling the temperature and the humidity.

Measure the humidity in the environment by using an RH Hygrometer. We recommend purchasing from a reputable firm such as Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>. If the humidity in the environment is higher than 50%, keep a dehumidifier next to the piece of furniture to decrease the moisture in its environment.

USE A FAN

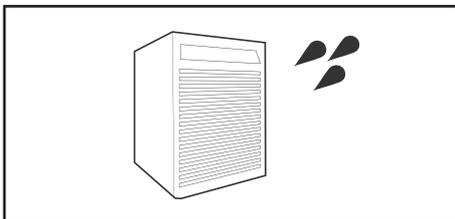
Use a fan to better circulate and evaporate the air around the product.

USE A HAIR DRYER

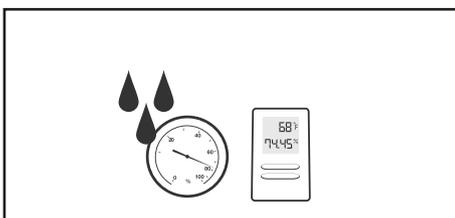
If the swelling is extreme, use a hairdryer or heat gun aimed at the product, positioned approximately 30cm (12") away, to evaporate the moisture. Concentrate on any visible end grain (edges of the timber planks). Once this step is complete, we recommend reapplying Wax Refresher (for Danish or white oil finishes) or black oil (for black oil finishes). Find application instructions in this document and on Vimeo at vimeo.com/delaespada

OPTIMISING CONDITIONS

Below we offer some simple, straightforward advice on how to maintain your furniture in low humidity or high humidity.



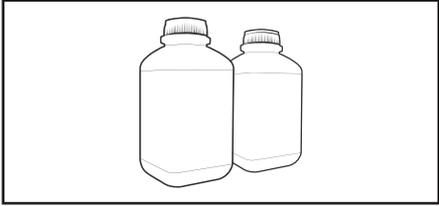
1) USE A HUMIDIFIER/DEHUMIDIFIER
Humidifiers can help restore moisture in dry climates or where moisture is lost through the winter months. A dehumidifier can reduce the amount of moisture in the air if conditions are too humid.



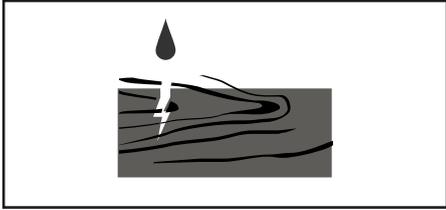
2) USE AN RH HYGROMETER
Hygrometers allow you to monitor the Relative Humidity in your home, to ensure that the conditions are neither too humid, nor too dry. The ideal conditions for your furniture are 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F (normal interior temperature). Hygrometers are low cost and can be purchased widely with a digital or analogue display.

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CLIMATE AND WOOD CONTINUED



3) REAPPLY WAX OR OIL REGULARLY
If your furniture has an oil finish, keep plenty of Wax Refresher on hand (for Danish oil or white oil finishes) or Black oil on hand (for black oil finishes) for reapplications. Wax Refresher and black oil can be purchased through De La Espada. The frequent application of wax or oil will keep the wood as sealed as possible, providing a protective barrier against the environment. NOTE: If you have a lacquered finish on your timber, do NOT apply wax or oil.



4) FILL CRACKS WITH COSMETIC REPAIR WAX
If cracks do occur in your timber, you may wish to fill them with a cosmetic repair wax in a matching colour. The wax will temporarily fill the crack, then when conditions are more humid and the timber naturally swells to regain its original shape, the wax will push out as the crack closes and can be removed easily.

SOLID TIMBER

Mortise and tenon joints, dovetailing, wedge tenons, and lap joints combined with slow-drying wood glue that seeps deep into the fibres of the solid wood create strong, unbreakable bonds adding long life to every piece of furniture we make.

Keep timber products away from extreme temperatures and climate changes. Not for use near a radiator.

AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT

The timber we use is sourced from sustainable forests in the United States. The trees on the farms are pruned regularly to allow for consistent grain patterns and fewer knots, ensuring exceptionally strong planks of the highest quality.

Walnut is highly prized by cabinetmakers and is considered rare, as the stock from plantation forests is limited and supply varies from season to season. The grain of this timber ranges from very plain to highly figurative depending on the methods used to saw the tree trunk for conversion into planks. The wide colour range combined with an intricate figure grants each piece made from walnut a refined beauty. Walnut may change colour over time, particularly when exposed to sunlight.

SOLID TIMBER CONTINUED**AMERICAN WHITE OAK**

The timber we use is sourced from sustainable forests in the United States. The trees on the farms are pruned regularly to allow for consistent grain patterns and fewer knots, ensuring exceptionally strong planks of the highest quality.

Long known for its hardness and durability, oak evokes strong feelings thanks to its near mythical properties. When sanded this timber is pleasantly aromatic. White oak also has properties that make it far more resistant to water and rot than many other timbers. Small fissures and fine lines normally occur over time increasing the character and individuality of your oak furniture. Oak may develop small cracks during the winter months or under other dry conditions. These cracks may decrease or disappear with additions of humidity as the timber swells. Refer to the "CARING FOR YOUR TIMBER IN VARYING CLIMATES" section on pages 4-8 of this manual for further information.

EUROPEAN ASH

The timber we use is sourced from sustainable forests in Europe. The trees on the farms are pruned regularly to allow for consistent grain patterns and fewer knots, ensuring exceptionally strong planks of the highest quality.

European Ash is a hardwood that has long been prized by cabinetmakers due to its versatility and simple beauty. This dense timber has a coarse yet even texture, compressive strength, and an appealing straight grain. It varies in colour from a cream to pale tan colour and accepts stains and coatings more readily than other timbers.

EUROPEAN DOUGLAS FIR

The timber we use is sourced from sustainable forests in Europe. The trees on the farms are pruned regularly to allow for consistent grain patterns and fewer knots, ensuring exceptionally strong planks of the highest quality.

Our European Douglas fir is grown in France. Due to its strength, durability, and attractive straight grain, this blond softwood has long been used for joinery and flooring. Douglas fir trees can grow to very large sizes which, when regularly pruned, results in impressively wide and long planks of timber with consistent grain patterns.

NOTE: As a softwood, Douglas fir will mark will regular use. Our care instructions include guidance on how to steam-repair dents in the timber, however we recommend embracing some level of wear and tear as part of the ongoing story and beauty of your Douglas fir furniture.

FINISHES**OIL FINISHES - DANISH OIL OR WHITE OIL**

We use a traditional wood oil finish followed by wax, applied by even application to the timber planks. This finish seals the pores of the timber, enhancing the natural structure of the wood and forming a water repellent protection against everyday wear and tear. Our natural Danish oil finish deepens the natural colour of the timber, while our white oil, which contains white pigment, enhances the natural appearance while whitening the colour of the grain. One important benefit of these finishes is the relative ease with which damage is repaired, as the timber can be reapplied with wax at any moment. We recommend you use only products supplied or approved by De La Espada.

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1 **FINISHES CONTINUED**

0 *Please follow the care instructions below. You may also wish to refer to our care film, which is available to view at vimeo.com/167712540*

DAILY MAINTENANCE - WIPE WITH A DAMP CLOTH

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For daily maintenance of tabletops and shelves, use a damp cloth or sponge with clean water, wiping down the whole surface as one. When done correctly, this procedure should deal with any small hairline scratches, daily wear and tear and dust build up. Do not concentrate cleaning or wiping on small patches/areas of the tabletop or shelves, even if the mark/tarnish is located in one particular part of the surface. This will cause the surface to appear patchy due to uneven wiping and rubbing. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical cleaners to clean the timber.

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Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided by using table mats. Prevention is the best protection from surface scratches. Always use table mats, coasters and tablecloths to ensure a beautiful long lasting surface. Avoid spillages and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the timber. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately. Once the immediate spillage is cleared, ensure that the whole surface is wiped clean.

LONG-TERM GENERAL MAINTENANCE - REAPPLY WAX REFRESHER

For long-term general maintenance, periodic reapplication of wax is required. Ideally, the furniture should be waxed in the following way once every six months to a year. You will need Wax Refresher (clear for our Danish oil finish, or white for our white oiled finish), and two soft white cloths.

STEP 1: Take a small piece of wax, the size relative to the surface being cleaned. For the top of a dining table, you will need approximately 3-4 tablespoons of wax, applied one tablespoon at a time.

STEP 2: Rub the wax into one of the soft cloths. It is important to rub the wax thoroughly into the cloth, so it is one even, thin layer, almost becoming part of the cloth. First push the wax into the cloth with a circular movement of your hand, then grab both sides of the cloth and rub them together.

STEP 3: Once the wax is thoroughly worked in, use the cloth to rub the entire surface of the timber, always following the grain direction. Add more wax to your cloth as needed, to allow the entire timber surface to receive an even layer of wax.

STEP 4: Wipe the surface with the clean white cloth to rid of excess wax. Allow the surface to dry for 24 hours before use.

NOTE: We recommend refraining from placing heavy objects on the surface for 5-7 days after applying wax.

LIGHT DAMAGE AND STAINS - SAND TIMBER / REAPPLY WAX REFRESHER

For light damage, scratches and stains, use the following procedure. You will need Wax Refresher (clear for our Danish oil finish, or white for our white oiled finish), two soft white cloths, one 250 grit (very fine) sanding sponge, and one scouring pad.

STEP 1: Take the sanding sponge, and sand in long strokes across the affected area, following the direction of the wood grain. To avoid an uneven appearance, do not concentrate the sanding exclusively on a single patch, and sand only until the mark is removed. Too much sanding may remove the layers of oil thus creating a patchy finish.

STEP 2: Next, lightly sand the entire surface as one, using long strokes, again following the grain direction.

STEP 3: Take the scouring pad and wipe the entire surface, following

FINISHES CONTINUED

the grain direction. This will help to create an extra smooth surface.
STEP 4: Wipe the surface with the clean white cloth to rid of all dust.

STEP 5: Take a small piece of wax, the size relative to the surface being cleaned. For the top of a dining table, you will need approximately 3-4 tablespoons of wax, applied one tablespoon at a time.

STEP 6: Rub the wax into one of the soft cloths. It is important to rub the wax thoroughly into the cloth, so it is one even, thin layer, almost becoming part of the cloth. First push the wax into the cloth with a circular movement of your hand, then grab both sides of the cloth and rub them together.

STEP 7: Once the wax is thoroughly worked in, use the cloth to rub the entire surface of the timber, always following the grain direction. Add more wax to your cloth as needed, to allow the entire timber surface to receive an even layer of wax.

STEP 8: Wipe the surface with the clean white cloth to rid of excess wax. Allow the surface to dry for 24 hours before use.

NOTE: We recommend refraining from placing heavy objects on the surface for 5-7 days after applying wax.

DEEP SCRATCHES AND DENTS - STEAM AND REAPPLY WAX REFRESHER

For deep scratches and dents, a steam iron can be used to raise the wood fibres before reapplying Wax Refresher. You will need a steam iron, 1 thin lint-free cloth (such as a J-cloth), 2 soft cloths, and Wax Refresher (clear for our Danish oil finish, or white for our white oiled finish).

STEP 1: Pour water into your steam iron, and turn the heat to the highest setting.

STEP 2: Pour a small amount of water (approximately one tablespoon) directly onto the dent in the timber, then place a lint-free cloth on top of the water, and pour another tablespoon of water on top of the cloth.

STEP 3: Use the steam iron to gently iron the cloth, being sure not to let the cloth get too dry. Add more water as needed. Periodically lift the cloth to check the progress you are making with the dent, then replace the cloth and continue to iron, being sure to add water as needed, until you are happy with the results. Allow the patch to dry fully before applying Wax Refresher

STEP 4: Take a small piece of wax, the size relative to the surface being cleaned. For the top of a dining table, you will need approximately 3-4 tablespoons of wax, applied one tablespoon at a time.

STEP 5: Rub the wax into one of the soft cloths. It is important to rub the wax thoroughly into the cloth, so it is one even, thin layer, almost becoming part of the cloth. First push the wax into the cloth with a circular movement of your hand, then grab both sides of the cloth and rub them together.

STEP 6: Once the wax is thoroughly worked in, use the cloth to rub the entire surface of the timber, always following the grain direction. Add more wax to your cloth as needed, to allow the entire timber surface to receive an even layer of wax.

STEP 7: Wipe the surface with the clean white cloth to rid of excess wax. Allow the surface to dry for 24 hours before use.

NOTE: We recommend refraining from placing heavy objects on the surface for 5-7 days after applying wax.

Please refer to the De La Espada care film (vimeo.com/167712540) should you need further guidance on the above care instructions.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION- It is advisable to wear gloves whilst applying wax. Waxy cloths can spontaneously combust if not disposed

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1 **FINISHES CONTINUED**

2 of properly. When you are finished applying the wax, immediately
immerse the used cloth in water, then put the wet cloth in an airtight
container – either a metal can with a tight-fitting lid or a plastic
bag – and seal tightly before disposal. Do not store wax near sources
of extreme temperature. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of
children.

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OIL FINISHES - BLACK OIL

We use a traditional wood oil finish with a black pigment, applied by
even application to the timber planks. This finish seals the pores of
the timber, enhancing the natural structure of the wood and forming a
water repellent protection against everyday wear and tear. Our black
oil finish gives the timber an attractive colour with a black grain,
highlighting the natural variations. One important benefit of this fin-
ish is the relative ease with which damage is repaired, as the timber
can be reapplied with oil at any moment. We recommend you use only
products supplied or approved by De La Espada.

*Please follow the care instructions below. You may also wish to refer
to our black oiled timber care film, which is available to view at
<https://vimeo.com/326792193>*

DAILY MAINTENANCE - WIPE WITH A DAMP CLOTH

For daily maintenance of tabletops and shelves, use a damp cloth or
sponge with clean water, wiping down the whole surface as one. When
done correctly, this procedure should deal with any small hairline
scratches, daily wear and tear and dust build up. Do not concentrate
cleaning or wiping on small patches/areas of the tabletop or shelves,
even if the mark/tarnish is located in one particular part of the
surface. This will cause the surface to appear patchy due to uneven
wiping and rubbing. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical
cleaners to clean the timber. Please ensure that direct contact with
hot objects is avoided by using table mats. Prevention is the best
protection from surface scratches. Always use table mats, coasters and
tablecloths to ensure a beautiful long lasting surface. Avoid spillage
s and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near
the timber. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately. Once the
immediate spillage is cleared, ensure that the whole surface is wiped
clean.

LONG-TERM GENERAL MAINTENANCE - REAPPLY BLACK OIL

For long-term general maintenance, periodic reapplication of oil is
required. Ideally, the furniture should be oiled in the following way
once every six months to a year. You will need our Black Oiled Timber
Care and Repair Kit.

Black oil contains a black pigment that can stain and mark,
particularly if the spillage is left to dry. It is essential to
protect from spillages by using drop cloths, rubber gloves and
coveralls when applying oil. Any undesirable spills should be cleaned
immediately with a clean cloth.

STEP 1: Before beginning, place a drop cloth under the item you intend
to oil, and use drop cloths to cover any nearby objects. Be sure your
clothes are protected by coveralls and your hands by rubber gloves.
STEP 2: Ensure the product is level. For example, in the case of a

FINISHES CONTINUED

chair, which may have a sloping seat, place levellers under the back feet to level the seat.

STEP 3: Using a clean soft cloth, wipe the entire surface of the product to rid of any dust.

STEP 4: Holding the closed lid in place, briefly shake the tin of black oil to mix the contents. Next, remove the lid.

STEP 5: Pour approximately 2-3 tablespoons of black oil onto the wood, more or less depending on the size of the surface being oiled. For large areas such as the top of a dining table, you may find it easier to work in sections. Using a clean soft cloth, begin spreading the oil in a circular motion to ensure an effective application. If oiling a large surface in sections, then after you finish spreading the black oil on the first section, start working on the next, adding more oil as needed, until the black oil is spread across the entire surface.

STEP 6: To further even out the application, use the oiled cloth to wipe down the whole surface as one, using long strokes following the grain direction. Run the cloth along the edges of the table top if oiling a table. The surface should look black and completely covered with a layer of oil.

STEP 7: Using a clean cloth, wipe the entire surface and the edges to rid of excess oil. This process will start to expose the upper layers of the wood, thus showing the natural colour of the wood species, whilst preserving the dark pigment in the grain. After removing most of the excess oil, continue wiping with a clean cloth or the other side of the cloth you are using, until you reach the desired tone. Try to seamlessly blend each area you are oiling, balancing the dark tone of the oil pigment with the natural tones of the wood species.

STEP 8: Stand back and look at the entire product as one, ensuring that the surface has a harmonious, even tone throughout. If the surface is the desired shade then proceed to step 9. If the tone is patchy, too light or too dark please rectify it as follows:

PATCHY

If the surface appears patchy, try to lighten the darker areas by rubbing them further with a clean cloth. Once the dark patches appear closer in tone to the lighter areas, wipe the entire surface as one to further even out the colour.

TOO LIGHT

If the tone is too light, first allow the surface to dry for 24 hours, then reapply the black oil. Allow 24 hours drying time between each oil application and before use.

TOO DARK

If the tone is too dark and the oil is still wet, continue wiping with a clean cloth until you reach the desired tone.

If the oil is already beginning to dry, then first let it dry for 24 hours. Next, use a scouring pad to lightly rub the surface with long strokes in the direction of the wood grain until you reach the desired tone, then wipe with a clean cloth.

STEP 9: ALLOW THE SURFACE TO DRY

Allow the surface to dry for 24 hours before use.

LIGHT DAMAGE AND STAINS - SAND TIMBER / REAPPLY OIL

For light damage, scratches and stains, use the following procedure.

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1 **FINISHES CONTINUED**

4 You will need our Black Oiled Timber Care and Repair Kit, drop cloths to protect surrounding surfaces, one 250 grit (very fine) sanding sponge, and one scouring pad.

F STEP 1: Before beginning, place a drop cloth under the item you intend to repair, and use drop cloths to cover any nearby objects.

I STEP 2: Take the sanding sponge, and sand in long strokes across the affected area, following the direction of the wood grain. To avoid an uneven appearance, do not concentrate the sanding exclusively on a single patch, and sand only until the mark is removed.

N STEP 3: Next, lightly sand the entire surface as one, using long strokes, again following the grain direction.

I STEP 4: Take the scouring pad and wipe the entire surface, following the grain direction. This will help to create an extra smooth surface.

S STEP 5: Wipe the surface with a clean white cloth to rid of all dust.

H STEP 6: Reapply oil by following the procedure in the "Reapply Black Oil" section.

E NOTE: We recommend choosing one of the product surfaces not being repaired, and using that as a guideline for the tone you are trying to achieve with the repaired surface. Once you have applied the oil and rubbed it with a clean cloth, stand back and look at the entire product as one, comparing the repaired surface to the surfaces used as a tone guide. Then finish or correct the tone as per instructions in the "Reapply Black Oil" section.

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DEEP SCRATCHES AND DENTS - STEAM AND REAPPLY OIL

For deep scratches and dents, a steam iron can be used to raise the wood fibres before reapplying oil. You will need a steam iron, a bottle of water, 1 thin lint-free cloth (such as a J-cloth), 2 soft cloths, and a Black Oiled Timber Care and Repair Kit.

STEP 1: Before beginning, place a drop cloth under the item you intend to repair, and use drop cloths to cover any nearby objects.

STEP 2: Pour water into your steam iron, and turn the heat to the highest setting.

STEP 3: Pour a small amount of water (approximately one tablespoon) directly onto the dent in the timber, then place a lint-free cloth on top of the water, and pour another tablespoon of water on top of the cloth.

STEP 4: Use the steam iron to gently iron the cloth, being sure not to let the cloth get too dry. Add more water as needed. Periodically lift the cloth to check the progress you are making with the dent, then replace the cloth and continue to iron, being sure to add water as needed, until you are happy with the results. Use the cloth to wipe away any excess water, then allow the patch to dry fully before applying oil.

STEP 5: Reapply oil by following the instructions in the "Reapply Black Oil" section above.

Please refer to the De La Espada black oiled timber care film at <https://vimeo.com/326792193> should you need further guidance on the above care instructions.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - Always protect your hands with gloves when applying oil. Oily cloths can spontaneously combust if not disposed of properly. When you are finished applying the oil, immediately immerse the used cloth in water, thoroughly soaking it, then put the wet cloth in an airtight container - either a metal can with a tight-fitting lid or a plastic bag - and seal tightly before disposal. If gloves or drop cloths have become saturated with oil it is a good idea to dispose of them following this method as well. Do not store oil near sources of extreme temperature. Do not take

FINISHES CONTINUED

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internally. Keep out of reach of children.

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OXIDISED FINISH

We use an oxidising solution that reacts with the tannin in the wood to create a beautiful patina that allows the natural beauty of the grain to remain visible. This is followed by a clear, matte lacquer. The lacquer is impermeable to water, though spillages should be wiped clean immediately.

F**I****N**

For cleaning, we recommend a damp cloth or a diluted mild soap if necessary. We do not recommend furniture polish as this may damage the surface. Avoid contact with hot objects by using table mats. Avoid any impacts where possible, as damage of this nature will result in cracks to the lacquer. Prevention is the best protection from surface scratches.

I**S****H**

Always use table mats, coasters and tablecloths to ensure a beautiful long lasting surface. Keep out of direct sunlight, as this may cause the colour to fade.

E**S****STAINED FINISH**

We use a stain which is applied evenly to the timber, followed by a clear, matte lacquer. The lacquer is impermeable to water, though spillages should be wiped clean immediately. For cleaning, we recommend a damp cloth or a diluted mild soap if necessary. We do not recommend furniture polish as this may damage the surface. Avoid contact with hot objects by using table mats. Avoid any impacts where possible, as damage of this nature will result in cracks to the lacquer. Prevention is the best protection from surface scratches.

Always use table mats, coasters and tablecloths to ensure a beautiful long lasting surface. Keep out of direct sunlight, as this may cause the colour to fade.

PAINTED FINISH

We use a paint which is applied by even application to the wood planks. This finish seals the pores of the timber, enhancing the natural structure of the wood and forming a water repellent protection against everyday wear and tear.

For daily maintenance, dust the surface. Use a damp cloth for periodic cleaning. If desired, a mild soap heavily diluted with water may be used to clean. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical cleaners to clean the surface. Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches. Use mats and coasters to protect the surface. Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided by using tablemats. Avoid spillages and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the timber. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately.

WOOD COMPOSITES**PAINTED HDF**

HDF fibreboard is engineered for outstanding strength and durability.



1 **WOOD COMPOSITES CONTINUED**

6 SATIN MATTE PAINTED HDF

Our satin matte paint seals the pores of the material, forming a water repellent protection against everyday wear and tear. For daily maintenance, dust the surface. Use a damp cloth for periodic cleaning. If desired, a mild soap heavily diluted with water may be used to clean. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical cleaners to clean the surface. Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches. Use mats and coasters to protect the surface. Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided by using tablemats. Avoid spillages and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the material. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately.

GLOSS PAINTED HDF

Paint is applied evenly to our HDF followed by a clear gloss lacquer. This finish seals the pores of the material forming a water repellent protection against everyday wear and tear.

Always use a very clean or brand new microfibre cloth when dusting or cleaning the surface to prevent scratches. For daily maintenance, dust the surface using a microfibre cloth. Use a damp microfibre cloth for periodic cleaning. If desired, a mild soap heavily diluted with water may be used to clean. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical cleaners to clean the surface. Avoid any impacts where possible as damage of this nature will result in cracks to the lacquer. Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches. Use mats and coasters with a soft, non-abrasive underside to protect the surface. Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided by using table mats. Avoid spillages and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the timber. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The following repair instructions apply to a majority of gloss paint products. Please contact us before performing any repairs as specific advice for repair varies from time to time, and failure to contact us prior to performing repairs may void the warranty on the product. To remove surface marks, use the following procedure. First, mask the area around the HDF with a low-tack masking tape to ensure the polishing paste does not come in contact with adjacent materials. Next, dust and clean the HDF surface with a microfibre cloth to remove any dust particles which can otherwise cause scratches during the polishing process. Finally, use a microfibre cloth and a fine car machine polish and polish the HDF surface following the manufacturer's instructions.

PLYWOOD

We use birch plywood with a timber veneer. Where a Danish oil or white oil finish is used on the veneer, the timber can be reapplied with the relevant wax at any moment. Where a black oil finish is used, the timber can be reapplied with black oil at any moment. We recommend you use only products supplied or approved by De La Espada. Do NOT apply wax or oil to lacquered, stained or painted finishes. NEVER use abrasives on your veneered furniture, as this may damage the surface.

For daily maintenance, use a damp cloth or sponge with clean water, wiping down the whole surface as one. When done correctly, this procedure should deal with any small hairline scratches, daily wear and tear and dust build up. On oil finishes, do not concentrate cleaning or wiping on small patches/areas even if the mark/tarnish is located in one particular part of the surface, as this will cause the surface to appear patchy due to uneven wiping and rubbing. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical cleaners to clean the timber.

WOOD COMPOSITES CONTINUED

Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided. Avoid spillages and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the timber. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately. Once the immediate spillage is cleared, ensure that the whole surface is wiped clean. Prevention is the best protection from surface scratches.

For long-term general maintenance of Danish oil or white oil finish finishes, periodic reapplication of wax is required, and for maintenance of black oil finishes, periodic reapplication of black oil is required. Please refer to the relevant oiled finish care instructions in this manual for more information.

CORK

Cork is a natural material made from cork oak bark. Our cork is reconstituted, allowing for complex forms and varying thicknesses. Cork is light, durable, and has a pleasantly soft feel. For daily maintenance, dust the surface with a dry soft cloth. Use a damp cloth for periodic cleaning. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any other chemical cleaners to clean the cork. Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects is avoided. Avoid spillages and do not use any corrosive products such as bleach anywhere near the cork. Any spillages should be wiped clean immediately. Once the immediate spillage is cleared, ensure that the whole surface is wiped clean. Keep out of direct sunlight to prevent fading.

Keep away from extreme temperatures and climate changes. Not for use near a radiator. It is essential that you care for your wood furniture by normalising its living conditions as much as possible. A humidifier can provide a consistent climate for the wood so it does not dry out during the winter months.

RATTAN

Rattan, a lightweight and durable material, is also eco-friendly, as the plants are abundant and fast-growing. De La Espada rattan is finished to match the timber to which it is attached, and care varies accordingly.

STAINED FINISHES

Our rattan is finished with a stain followed by a clear matte lacquer for the following timber finishes:

- Danish oiled walnut
- Stained ash
- Oxidised oak
- Black oiled oak, ash, or walnut

Rattan finished with a stain and lacquer requires only a damp cloth for cleaning. Be sure not to over-wet the rattan. Wipe dry with a soft cloth.

OILED FINISHES - DANISH OIL OR WHITE OIL

Our rattan is finished with a traditional Danish oil followed by wax for the following timber finishes:

- Danish oiled oak or ash
- White oiled oak or ash

For periodic cleaning, use the following procedure. Add a few drops of mild dish detergent to a bowl of water and mix rapidly until bubbles form on the surface. Dip a soft cloth into the bubbles only, NOT into the water, and wipe the rattan. This cleans without over-wetting. Use

1 **RATTAN CONTINUED**

8 a soft brush such as a toothbrush to gently clean the crevices of the
rattan, using the suds only, as above. Wipe dry with a soft cloth.
Periodically reapply Wax Refresher (clear for Danish oil finish or
white for white oiled finish). Please refer to the "LONG-TERM GENERAL
F MAINTENANCE - REAPPLY WAX REFRESHER" instructions on page 6 for more
information.

I **PAINTED FINISHES**

I Our rattan is painted for the following timber finish:
B - Painted ash
R Rattan finished with paint requires only a damp cloth for cleaning. Be
sure not to over-wet the rattan. Wipe dry with a soft cloth.

E **FIBREGLASS**

G Our fibreglass is painted and, for the gloss finish only, applied with
L a clear lacquer. For daily maintenance, dust the surface. Use a damp
A cloth for periodic cleaning. If desired, a mild soap heavily diluted
S with water may be used to clean. Do not use spirits, bleaches or any
S other chemical cleaners to clean the surface. Prevention is the best
protection against surface scratches. Use mats and coasters to protect
the surface. Please ensure that direct contact with hot objects
is avoided by using tablemats. Avoid spillages and do not use any
corrosive products such as bleach. Any spillages should be wiped clean
immediately.

A **METAL**

N **ANODISED ALUMINIUM**

D Anodising is a highly controlled oxidation achieved through an
electrochemical process, resulting in a finish that is durable and
corrosion-resistant. It is important to keep the surface clean,
washing regularly with water and a mild soap, always rinsing
thoroughly and drying with a soft cloth. Regular cleaning in this way
will prevent the build up of contaminants which can cause the surface
M to deteriorate. NEVER use coarse abrasives such as sandpaper, steel
E wool or brass wool. NEVER use bleach, chlorides, cream cleaners, or
concentrated alkaline base solutions.

T **POLISHED ALUMINIUM**

A Our aluminium is hand polished for several hours to achieve the rich
L surface, and as is the nature of a hand-finished product, each piece
will feature slight variations. Polished aluminum is non-corrosive.
There is no coating on our hand-polished aluminium, and it will begin
to patina immediately upon use.

For regular cleaning, first remove dust with a feather duster or
similar. Use Windex or similar spray cleaner, with or without bleach
followed by a soft, lint free cloth. Rinse with hot water. Any
spillages should be wiped clean immediately.

Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches. Use
mats and coasters to protect the surface. To remove light scratches
or patina, use 3M Perfect It III Machine polish with non-abrasive
buffing pads (such as 3M Perfect It III Blue High Gloss Polishing
Pad), rubbing in a circular pattern. This polish is available at most
hardware stores. Wipe clean with a soft, lint-free cloth.

METAL CONTINUED

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Do NOT use stainless steel cleaner on any aluminium furniture. Do NOT use abrasive cleaners, pads or brushes on hand polished aluminium.

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BRUSHED BRASS

Brass has a tendency to oxidise when exposed to air or direct contact with skin. Our brass is coated with Renaissance Wax to slow the oxidation process. To maintain the wax barrier over time, we recommend occasionally reapplying Renaissance Wax following the manufacturer's instructions. The patina that develops as a result of oxidation is a natural and beautiful part of the life of the brass product and does not require polishing. If however if you prefer to remove the patina, it is important to regularly brush your brass with a fine grit (360 grit) abrasive brushing pad such as a Mirka Mirlon Finishing Pad. It is very important to always wipe in the direction of the grain of the brushed surface. After brushing, use a non-aggressive, multipurpose cleaning solvent to degrease the product such as CT1 Multi-Solve, applied with a clean soft cloth following the grain direction. Once the brass has been cleaned, reapply Renaissance Wax to the entire surface. Do NOT use ammonia, products containing ammonia, or any other corrosive cleaning solutions as this can damage the brass.

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BURNISHED BRASS

Our brass is coated with Renaissance Wax to slow the oxidation process. The oxidation process is chemically accelerated to create burnished brass, meaning this brass already features a patina. To maintain the wax barrier over time, we recommend occasionally reapplying Renaissance Wax following the manufacturer's instructions. We do not recommend polishing. However, should you wish to polish this brass, we recommend only polishing the raised areas of the overall form, to maintain the original appearance as much as possible. Clean using a brass polish such as Brasso, and clean all desired areas at once. If the surface is textured, this will remove the oxidation from the highest points of the textured surface, while the lower parts of the textured surface will continue to oxidise. After cleaning, use a non-aggressive, multipurpose cleaning solvent to degrease the product such as CT1 Multi-Solve, applied with a clean soft cloth. Once the brass has been cleaned, reapply Renaissance Wax to the entire surface. Do NOT use ammonia, products containing ammonia, or any other corrosive cleaning solutions as this can damage the brass.

POLISHED BRASS

Brass has a tendency to oxidise when exposed to air or direct contact with skin. Our brass is coated with Renaissance Wax to slow the oxidation process. To maintain the wax barrier over time, we recommend occasionally reapplying Renaissance Wax following the manufacturer's instructions. The patina that develops as a result of oxidation is a natural and beautiful part of the life of the brass product and does not require polishing. If however if you prefer to remove the patina, it is important to regularly clean the brass using a brass polish such as Brasso, and to clean the entire surface at once. After cleaning, use a non-aggressive, multipurpose cleaning solvent to degrease the product such as CT1 Multi-Solve, applied with a clean soft cloth. Once the brass has been cleaned, reapply Renaissance Wax to the entire surface. Do NOT use abrasives, ammonia,



2 METAL CONTINUED

0 products containing ammonia, or any other corrosive cleaning solutions as this can damage the brass. Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches.

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POLISHED BRONZE

Bronze has a tendency to oxidise when exposed to air or direct contact with skin. Our bronze is coated with Renaissance Wax to slow the oxidisation process. To maintain the wax barrier over time, we recommend occasionally reapplying Renaissance Wax following the manufacturer's instructions. The patina that develops as a result of oxidisation is a natural and beautiful part of the life of the bronze product and does not require polishing. If however if you prefer to remove the patina, it is important to regularly clean the bronze using a bronze polish such as Brasso, and to clean the entire surface at once. After cleaning, use a non-aggressive, multipurpose cleaning solvent to degrease the product such as CT1 Multi-Solve, applied with a clean soft cloth. Once the bronze has been cleaned, reapply Renaissance Wax to the entire surface, following the manufacturer's instructions. Do NOT use abrasives, ammonia, products containing ammonia, or any other corrosive cleaning solutions as this can damage the brass. Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches.

CAST IRON

Cast Iron is hardwearing, with great compressive strength and is easy to maintain. Our cast iron is parkerized, which protects the iron from corrosion and wear, retains oil molecules, and provides a dark grey to black matte surface. A light coating of wax further protects the surface, while providing an attractive sheen. Cleaning requires wiping with a damp cloth, then wiping dry. To protect the finish, regularly reapply a good grade of light machine oil or clear furniture wax without pigment, rubbing into the surface. After a few applications, the iron will develop a bit of patina protecting further from corrosion, and making the removal of any dirt very simple. Please note that cast iron has a naturally inconsistent surface as a result of minute air pockets forming in the molten iron. This is more pronounced on larger sections of the material.

BRUSHED COPPER

Copper is a beautiful metal that has long been used in art and architecture. It is has a reddish-orange colour which over time develops a green patina. Our copper is coated with Renaissance Wax which provides a barrier to slow ageing and oxidisation, while maintaining a natural appearance. To maintain the wax barrier over time, we recommend occasionally reapplying Renaissance Wax following the manufacturer's instructions. The patina that develops as a result of oxidisation is a natural and beautiful part of the life of the copper product and does not require polishing. If however if you prefer to remove the patina, it is important to regularly brush your copper with a fine grit (360 grit) abrasive brushing pad such as a Mirka Mirlon Finishing Pad. It is very important to always wipe in the direction of the grain of the brushed surface. After brushing, use a non-aggressive, multipurpose cleaning solvent to degrease the product such as CT1 Multi-Solve, applied with a clean soft cloth following the grain direction. Once the copper has been cleaned, reapply Renaissance Wax to the entire surface. Do NOT use ammonia, products containing ammonia, or any other corrosive cleaning solutions as this can damage the copper.

METAL CONTINUED

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POLISHED COPPER

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Copper is a beautiful metal that has long been used in art and architecture. It has a reddish-orange colour which over time develops a green patina. Our copper is coated with Renaissance Wax which provides a barrier to slow ageing and oxidation, while maintaining a natural appearance. To maintain the wax barrier over time, we recommend occasionally reapplying Renaissance Wax following the manufacturer's instructions. The patina that develops as a result of oxidation is a natural and beautiful part of the life of the copper product and does not require polishing. If however if you prefer to remove the patina, it is important to regularly clean your polished copper with Brasso or other copper polish, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Once the copper has been cleaned, reapply Renaissance Wax to the entire surface. Do NOT use ammonia, products containing ammonia, or any other corrosive cleaning solutions as this can damage the copper. Prevention is the best protection against surface scratches.

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EPAINTED (POWDER-COATED) STEEL

A dry coating of coloured powder is applied to the steel using static electricity. It is then cured under heat until an even, matte surface is achieved. The result is a very hard, durable surface with an appealing, even colour. Maintenance requires periodic cleaning with a damp cloth. Always wipe dry afterwards. Prevention is the best protection from surface scratches.

BRUSHED STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless Steel is hardwearing, stable and easy to maintain. For regular cleaning, first remove dust with a feather duster or similar. Use warm water and mild soap followed by a clean water rinse. Be sure to wipe the surface dry after cleaning. For stubborn marks, Windex or similar cleaning product can be used, with a soft cloth.

STONEMARBLE

Marble is a natural stone, thus each cut has individual colour and pattern variations. Marble is tolerant of direct heat, but it is softer and more porous than some stones and thus requires delicate care. Our marble is honed to a beautiful matte finish, then coated with a sealant to protect it from spillages, though any spills should be wiped clean immediately. For daily maintenance, use a soft dry microfibre cloth to remove dust. For wet cleaning, use a damp cloth and a pH-neutral cleaner designed for stone. Never use standard household cleaners or abrasives. Do not let vinegar or acidic foods come in direct contact with the marble as this will damage the surface. Periodically seal the marble with a suitable marble sealant. This should be done in response to the level of wear, approximately once every few years. The best way to determine when to reseal is by splashing water on the surface - if it fails to bead up, then it is time to reseal. Sealing will protect against stains and damage, but please note that some sealants can change the appearance of your marble. The best protection against scratches is prevention. Always use coasters and mats to protect the marble from objects that may scratch the surface.

2 **STONE CONTINUED**

2 **LIMESTONE**

Our limestone is honed to a beautiful matte finish then coated with a sealant to protect it from spillages, though any spills should be wiped clean immediately. For daily maintenance, use a soft dry microfibre cloth to remove dust. For wet cleaning, use a damp cloth and a pH-neutral cleaner designed for stone. Never use standard household cleaners or abrasives. Do not let vinegar or acidic foods come in direct contact with the stone as this will damage the surface. Periodically seal the limestone with a suitable stone sealant. This should be done in response to the level of wear, approximately once every few years. The best way to determine when to reseal is by splashing water on the surface - if it fails to bead up, then it is time to reseal. Sealing will protect against stains and damage, but please note that some sealants can change the appearance of your limestone. The best protection against scratches is prevention. Always use coasters and mats to protect the stone from objects that may scratch the surface.

GLASS

HAND-BLOWN COLOURED GLASS

Our coloured glass is hand-blown in the UK. As an artisanal product, the glass will include small inconsistencies including bubbles adding character to each piece.

Always remove jewellery before handling glass to prevent scratches. Regularly dust with a feather duster to remove dirt and other small particles which can scratch the glass. To clean, first dust thoroughly. Then use Windex or similar window cleaner and apply to the glass with a soft lint-free cloth. Always dry thoroughly with a soft lint-free cloth after cleaning. NEVER use abrasives to clean the glass and keep away from extreme temperature changes.

CLEAR GLASS

Our clear glass is tempered for great strength. The best protection against scratches is prevention. Always use coasters and mats to protect the glass from objects that may scratch the surface. Regularly dust with a feather duster to remove dirt and other small particles which can scratch the glass. To clean, first dust thoroughly, then a mild glass cleaner may be used.

COMPACT LAMINATE

Our compact laminate is high-density and consistent throughout. A blend of wood-based fibres and thermosetting resins manufactured under high pressures and temperatures yields a highly stable, dense panel with good strength-to-weight ratio. Dust with a soft cloth. To clean, use Windex or similar. Never use abrasives.

FABRIC

The following care instructions apply to all of the upholstery fabrics in our standard fabric collection introduced late 2020, excluding our leathers. This includes fabrics: Atom, Avalon, Balder,

FABRIC CONTINUED

Byram, Clay, Fez, Fuse, Harald, Jade, Moss, Nara, Noise, Phlox, Reed, Safire, Sonar, Step, Sunniva, Vidar, and Zero. Additional advice specific to velvet follows this general advice.

REGULAR CARE

Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery textile looking its best and to prolong its life. Dust and dirt wear down the textile and also reduce its fire-retardant properties.

Vacuum frequently, ideally every week, at half power where appropriate. Wipe upholstery fabrics made from polyurethane with a dry or moist cloth. May also be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush.

STAIN REMOVAL

If you act quickly, it is not difficult to remove spills and prevent stains from forming. However, we cannot guarantee complete stain removal.

First, scrape off any liquids or hardened residues with a spoon or a scoop before you proceed. Any loose particles must be vacuum cleaned before further cleaning. Liquids must be soaked up with an absorbent napkin or cloth.

Remove non-greasy stains by carefully dabbing with a lint-free cloth or sponge wrung out in warm water. Edge marks can be avoided by dabbing gently in circular motions towards the centre of the stain with a clean lint-free cloth. Remove greasy stains by using appropriate detergents or solvents. In all cases, we recommend testing stain-removal agents on an inconspicuous area first, to see if there is any effect on the textile.

Make sure to dry the fabric fully before use. It may also be necessary to use a hairdryer to avoid leaving edge marks. This applies especially to microfibre textiles.

These tips are purely recommendations and cannot guarantee complete stain removal. In order to ensure satisfactory results, particularly for large stains, we recommend contacting a professional dry cleaner. It is important to state whether the stain has already undergone treatment.

PROFESSIONAL CLEANING

Regular maintenance and cleaning removes dirt before it settles in the fabric and damages the fibres. Appropriate maintenance and regular cleaning can prolong the textile's life cycle and reduce costs for renovation and repair, replacement and disposal.

It is usually recommended that upholstered furniture with normal commercial use should be cleaned 2-3 times a year. Upholstery in private households usually needs less frequent cleaning.

In order to ensure satisfying cleaning results, we recommend contacting a professional cleaning service. Employing pH- neutral carbon dioxide solutions for cleaning is recommended because this method avoids the use of soap. A professional cleaning service may also assist in working out maintenance schedules, which ensure that the fabrics are maintained properly so that a good indoor climate and a maximum duration of the upholstery are achieved.

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2 **FABRIC CONTINUED**

4 IMPREGNATION

We do not recommend impregnation of woollen upholstery fabrics, as wool itself is dirt-repellent. Impregnation of fabrics made from 100% Trevira CS should be avoided since it decreases the fabric's permanent flame-retardant attributes.

VELVET

Velvet is a very special fabric with a deep, luxurious pile. Due to its special nature, it behaves differently from other textiles, and requires specific and regular care. The above general fabric care guidance can be used in combination with the below advice.

TIME OF DELIVERY

Unpack your velvet furniture immediately upon delivery. The longer it stays wrapped, the greater the chance of pressure marks. All of our products are packaged very carefully to ensure they arrive safely at their destination. Items upholstered in velvet are first wrapped in a cloth sleeve to minimise pressure marks from the outer packaging. However, it is impossible to completely prevent such marks, and it is common for velvet products to arrive with pressure marks and lines. As the fabric adjusts to its new environment, these marks may gradually disappear, particularly in more humid conditions. Steaming, vacuuming, and brushing are other ways to remove such marks.

DAILY USE

Though our velvet is extremely hardwearing, the nap will change over time, particularly in frequently used areas such as seats and armrests. This is a beautiful part of the character of the material. To best maintain the pile, we recommend weekly brushing and/or vacuuming. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight as this may cause the fabric to fade.

STEAMING

Lightly steam the fabric using a steamer. Never iron.

BRUSHING

We recommend using a brush that is specifically intended for use on velvet, and which has fine-combed anodised aluminium bristles.

VACCUING

If vacuuming, be sure to use an upholstery attachment and a low suction setting to gently lift the pile without damaging it.

CLEANING

Stains - act quickly. First, remove the worst with a spoon, or in the case of liquid, absorb with a white cloth. Any loose dry particles must be vacuum cleaned before further cleaning. Remove non-greasy stains by dabbing gently with a damp lintfree cloth or sponge. Edge marks can be avoided by dabbing gently in circular motions towards the centre of the stain. Make sure to dry the fabric fully before use. It may also be necessary to use a hairdryer on a low temperature setting to avoid leaving edge marks.

For more engrained stains and for occasional rejuvenation, we recommend professional dry cleaning.

LEATHER

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Leather is hardwearing and beautiful. All of our leathers benefit from regular vacuuming to remove dust. Keep sharp and heavy objects such as keys away from the leather to avoid marking. Avoid excessive heat and if possible direct sunlight as these will dry the leather. High humidity, warm temperatures, poor ventilation, and soiling can cause mould to grow on leather. It is important to keep the leather clean and to control the environment where the leather products are kept to prevent mould formation. We recommend using a Hygrometer to monitor the Relative Humidity in your home, to ensure that the conditions are neither too humid, nor too dry. The ideal conditions for your furniture are 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F (normal interior temperature).

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Air conditioners or dehumidifiers can remove moisture from the air, and either should be used with windows and doors kept closed.

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If mould does form, follow this procedure: Remove mould with a soft bristle brush (such as toothbrush), if possible outdoors to prevent scattering mildew spores in the home. Run a vacuum cleaner attachment over the surface of the leather to draw out more of the mould, being sure to immediately dispose of the vacuum bag outdoors. Dry the leather with an electric heater, fan, or sun and air. If necessary, sponge lightly with thick suds of mild soap and wipe with a clean damp cloth, being sure to avoid soaking the leather.

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Below are three types of leather offered by De La Espada. If in doubt as to which leather applies to you, please contact us.

ELMORUSTICAL VIII

An aniline leather from Scandinavian cattle, Elmorustical is soft and natural, offering outstanding comfort. The finest quality hides are chosen, as this full grain leather maintains the distinct features of the natural hide, lending each piece individuality and character. The surface is untreated, offering a luxuriously soft and natural feel. This leather is more sensitive to stains and will develop a patina over time, improving with the mark of age.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Aniline leather is very durable and will age naturally in response to its environment, the oils in the user's skin and other factors resulting in a beautiful patina.

Never place leather furniture within 30cm of a radiator or in direct sunlight.

Vacuum often with a soft brush and, when necessary, clean any exposed surfaces, such as armrests and headrests. For stains that are water-soluble, dampen the area and dry using a paper towel.

For you to be able to take the best possible care of your leather furniture, Elmo has developed a water-based leather care programme with a cleaning (leather cleaner) and a protective (leather protection) component. Follow the manufacturers instructions when applying. For more information visit www.elmoleather.com

FINISHED LEATHER

Our finished leather is soft, supple, and hardwearing. A corrected grain leather, it has a uniform surface and a protective top coat.



2 **LEATHER CONTINUED**

6 Suitable for a wide range of applications, it is resistant to spillage and staining and is easy to clean. This low-maintenance leather has a soft handle and a silky matte finish.

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CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Occasionally vacuum furniture upholstered in leather. To clean, wipe leather with a damp cloth and, if needed, a mild soap, and be careful to avoid soaking. Products designed to feed the leather produce a sticky surface that attracts dust and dirt from continued use so we do not recommend them. Avoid excessive heat and if possible direct sunlight as these will dry the leather.

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NATURAL GRAIN LEATHER

The natural grain of this cow hide leather is preserved, the surface lightly buffed. The hides, chosen for their more uniform surface, will contain natural grain variations and may contain other small marks such as scars, lending each piece individuality and character.

The hide is through-dyed then finished with pigmented and protective coats, producing a waxy feel and semi-matte appearance. This leather is soft, hardwearing, and low-maintenance.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Occasionally vacuum furniture upholstered in leather. To clean, wipe leather with a damp cloth and be careful to avoid soaking. Products designed to feed the leather produce a sticky surface that attracts dust and dirt from continued use so we do not recommend them.

WARRANTY

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LIMITED 5-YEAR WARRANTY

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De La Espada ("Seller") offers a guarantee to the original Purchaser ("Purchaser") only that the De La Espada product lines manufactured by De La Espada and sold through authorised retailers (hereinafter "Products") are free of defects in workmanship and materials. If any defects should arise during the product's 5-year warranty period from the date of shipment, Seller shall, upon prompt notice, repair or replace, at its option and costs, the affected part or parts. Repair or replacement will fulfill De La Espada's obligation to the warranty and exclude the right to compensation.

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This warranty does not cover damage or defects caused by:

- Failure to follow product care instructions as supplied by De La Espada.
- Improper storage contrary to De La Espada's recommendations.
- Misuse of the product.
- More intensive or abnormal use of the product than what can reasonably be expected for normal private use.
- Damage caused by a carrier other than Seller.
- Normal wear and tear or acts or omissions of parties other than Seller (including user modification).
- Customer's Own Material, Customer's Own Leather, or other third party materials applied to Products.
- Products not installed following instructions or damaged by careless removal of packaging.
- Dramatic temperature variations or exposure to unusual conditions contrary to De La Espada's recommendations.

Natural variations occurring in wood, fabric, and leather shall not be considered defects, and the Seller does not guarantee the colourfastness or matching of the colours, grains, textures or surface hardness of such materials.

THE EXPRESS GUARANTEES CONTAINED HEREIN ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER GUARANTEES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY GUARANTEES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ALL OTHER GUARANTEES ARISING FROM COURSE OF DEALING OR USAGE OF TRADE.

The remedies provided above are the Purchaser's sole remedies for any failure of Seller to comply with its obligations regarding the Products. Correction of any nonconformity in the manner and for the period of time provided, shall constitute complete fulfillment of all liabilities of Seller, with respect to or arising out of the Product furnished hereunder.

DE LA ESPADA