

- CARE GUIDE -

# RESULT CHAIR

HAY



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The Result Chair was originally created by Friso Kramer and Wim Rietveld while working at Ahrend in the 1950s, the collection has been relaunched by HAY together with Ahrend. When initially launched in the '50s, it was regarded as a triumph in its innovative use of sheet steel, giving new direction for use in organically shaped products.

Today, both as an individual piece and as a part of a collection, it is notable for its sparing use of materials, simplistic construction and for being light enough to move around. These lasting designs manifest functional excellence and aesthetical lightness that have been proved in real environments over several generations.

The Result Chair features a thin steel-sheet base with an oak seat and backrest, retaining maximum flexibility, lightness and strength. Originally a popular chair in schools in the 1950s, Result's clean aesthetics and durability mean it can be used in many public and private contexts. Available in a variety of wood finishes and base colours that can be coordinated with the Pyramid Table.

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. The information below is only intended as a general guideline.

#### CAUTION

- 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.
- When you move your furniture, make sure you lift it rather than pulling or pushing it to avoid damaging the floor, legs and mountings.

- CARE AND MAINTENANCE -

- 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.
- Avoid partially covering the surface, for example with cushions or skins, as colour variances may appear.
- 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.

## CLEANING & CARE

### WATERBASED LACQUERED 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.

### 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

suiting 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.

#### POWDER COATED 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.

#### 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 a water outline. If the stain persists, 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 leather 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.



Havnen 1 8700 Horsens Denmark  
+45 3164 6000 / hay@hay.com

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