



ALEXANDER
LAMONT



Product Care



Thank you for choosing Alexander Lamont. We hope that you will enjoy your items for many decades to come. If cared for well, your pieces will age beautifully and become friends of the house to be passed down to the next generation.

Alexander Lamont's furniture, lighting and accessories characteristically combine more than just one material. Each one should be cared for in its own way.

Please read the guidelines carefully to acquaint yourself with the care of each surface. If you have a table with bronze legs and a shagreen top, for example, you should read about both bronze care and shagreen care.

For wall panels please refer to the installation and care instructions that are provided on delivery.

If you have any issues or questions about your Alexander Lamont pieces, please contact our customer service department at enquiries@alexanderlamont.com.



Furniture • Lighting • Accessories • Wallcoverings

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Upholstery

1. Usage
 - Indoor use only.
 - Avoid leaving magazines or newspapers for extended periods – print ink may mark the surface.
 - Remove any spilled liquids immediately. Alcohol, vinegar, and other substances have strong acidic properties and can also cause discoloration. Coffee and tea stain fabrics easily, and even water can penetrate and cause changes.
2. Environment
 - Keep away from direct sunlight or windows with prolonged UV exposure.
 - Keep away from direct heat sources such as radiators.
 - Keep away from moisture and damp. Not for use in wet rooms.
3. Cleaning
 - Leather: If necessary, gently clean leather with a dry or slightly damp soft white cloth. Avoid using saddle soap or other cleaning agents.
 - For stains, clean the surrounding area with lukewarm water and a soft white cloth. If the stain persists, gently blot the area using a mild liquid detergent and a soft white cloth. Never vigorously rub a stained area.
 - Consult a professional home furnishing cleaning service if necessary.
 - Fabric: If necessary, carefully vacuum the fabric to remove dust.
 - For any spills, wipe with an absorbent cloth immediately.
 - For stains, clean the surrounding area with lukewarm water and a soft white cloth. If the stain persists, gently blot the area using a mild liquid detergent and a soft white cloth. Never vigorously rub a stained area.
 - Dry cleaning may be possible with a professional home furnishing cleaning service.

Wood and Wood Veneers

1. Usage
 - For indoor use only.
 - Prevent close or direct contact with extremes of heat, cold, and moisture by using coasters and trays.
 - Plants or flowers should always be kept inside closed vases or pots, which are themselves placed on drip-proof coasters or trays.
 - Food should only be served on surfaces that have been protected with mats, trays, and heat-proof pads.
 - To prevent damage to the surface, apply felt to the base of lamp bases, vases, ashtrays, boxes, and any other accessories placed on top of the item.
 - Do not drag or slide items across wooden surfaces.
 - Remove liquid spills immediately. All liquids have the potential to stain, pigment, discolor, or penetrate into surfaces.
2. Environment
 - Keep wood away from direct sunlight or windows with prolonged UV exposure. Protective lacquers and veneers may fade, bleach, or become brittle through extended exposure.
 - Keep away from direct heat sources such as radiators, ovens, et cetera.
 - Protect from moisture or dampness. Not for use in wet rooms.
 - Try to ensure that hand-made furniture items do not encounter extremes of temperature and humidity, as this can cause movement in the pieces and potentially delamination.
 - Furniture should be kept within temperatures of 50°F to 75°F (10°C to 25°C) and within a relative humidity of 40–65%.
 - In very dry conditions, humidifiers will help balance the environment and potentially avoid moisture loss.
3. Cleaning
 - Dust surfaces gently with a clean, dry, lint-free cloth.
 - For surfaces with build-up or ingrained dirt, use a very lightly dampened microfiber cloth or chamois leather to wipe the surface. Avoid excess moisture.
 - Wipe away any fluid spills immediately.
 - Do not use cleaning agents containing wax, silicone, acids, or abrasives, as they will degrade the protective finish.
4. Special Considerations

Solid wood and wood veneer furniture are protected with special varnishes and lacquers that not only enhance the natural beauty of the wood but also provide scratch and chemical resistance, creating very strong surfaces.

Bronze/Brass and Polished Brass

1. Usage
 - Our patinas are applied with fire and acid and are highly durable. Nonetheless, sharp, abrasive, or rough items can scratch and damage the patina. Take care to protect the patina when opening wrapped pieces by avoiding the use of sharp objects as much as possible.
 - If a furniture piece has a brass or bronze top surface, ensure that items placed on the top are protected using coasters, trays, or felt under objects.
 - Wipe off spilled liquids quickly to avoid damage or staining.
 - Salt air or rainwater contains residues that can cause changes to the patina.
 - Never apply adhesive materials such as tape, stickers, or glue directly onto brass or bronze surfaces.
2. Environment
 - Bronze and brass are durable materials that can be kept in any climate, indoors or semi-outdoors, but different environmental conditions can affect the patina.
 - Bronze and brass will oxidize over time as the patina develops, varying according to environment. Effects include darkening, developing verdigris, or losing sheen. Outdoor exposure or rain/salt air accelerates this process.
 - Furniture pieces should ideally be kept within temperatures of 50°F to 75°F (10°C to 25°C) and a relative humidity of 40–65%.
3. Cleaning
 - Use a soft, dry cloth or very soft brush.
 - Never apply any foreign substance or cleaning agent.
 - Check if polished brass items have a clear lacquer finish. Lacquered items should never be polished with brass cleaning agents.
 - For polished brass items without lacquer, clean and polish with standard brass polishing creams such as Brasso or Simichrome.
 - Bronze sheen can be maintained with wax; see special considerations below.
4. Special Considerations
 - The lost wax process creates a cast finish that sometimes includes pitting, tiny pinholes, and an uneven surface, resulting from molten metal poured into molds. This gives each piece a unique subtle finish.
 - Patinas are finished with bronze waxes to bring lustre and protection. The evolving patina grows more beautiful over time. If the surface is dull, gently buff with a soft lint-free cloth.

Polished Aluminium

1. Usage
 - Polished aluminium has a highly reflective surface that can be sensitive to scratching, abrasion, and impact. Avoid contact with sharp, abrasive, or rough objects. Take care when opening wrapped pieces and avoid using sharp tools directly against the surface.
 - If a furniture piece has a polished aluminium top or other horizontal surface, protect the finish with coasters, trays, or felt pads under objects.
 - Wipe off spilt liquids promptly. Water, beverages, oils, and other substances left on the surface may cause staining, water marks, or changes in appearance.
 - Avoid prolonged contact with salt, acidic substances, or other corrosive materials, as these may affect the aluminium surface.
 - Never apply adhesive materials such as tape, stickers, or glue directly onto polished aluminium surfaces, as they may leave residue or affect the finish.
2. Environment
 - Polished aluminium is durable; however, environmental conditions can gradually affect its appearance.
 - Aluminium will naturally oxidize over time, with changes varying according to the environment. Effects may include subtle changes in colour, dulling, or loss of sheen. Outdoor exposure or rain/salt air may accelerate this process.
 - Furniture pieces should ideally be kept within temperatures of 50°F to 75°F (10°C to 25°C) and a relative humidity of 40–65%.
3. Cleaning
 - Use a soft, dry, lint-free cloth or very soft brush.
 - Never apply any foreign substance or cleaning agent.
 - For Polished aluminium items without lacquer, clean and polish with standard polishing creams such as Brasso or Simichrome.
4. Special Considerations
 - The casting process can naturally create subtle surface characteristics such as pitting, tiny pinholes, and slight surface irregularities. These characteristics may remain visible after polishing and contribute to the unique appearance of each piece.
 - Polished aluminium is handcrafted through casting and polishing, resulting in subtle variations in surface character and reflectivity. Fine marks and natural changes in appearance may develop over time through handling, oxidation, and environmental exposure. These are inherent characteristics of the material and finish.

Shagreen, Parchment and Straw Marquetry

1. Usage
 - For indoor use only.
 - Prevent direct or close contact with extremes of heat, cold, damp, and moisture.
 - Plants or flowers should always be kept inside closed vases or pots on drip-proof coasters or trays.
 - Food should only be served on surfaces that have been protected with mats, trays, or heat-proof pads.
 - Apply felt under lamp bases, vases, ashtrays, boxes, and other accessories.
 - Do not drag or slide items across these surfaces.
 - Do not leave magazines or newspapers for long periods; ink may shed and stain the finish.
 - Remove liquid spills immediately. All liquids have the potential to stain, pigment, discolor, or penetrate into surfaces causing lifting of inlay. Immediate action prevents damage.
 - Pigmented materials (wine, ketchup, etc.) can stain if spilled.
2. Environment
 - Keep away from direct sunlight or windows with prolonged UV exposure.
 - Protective lacquers and veneers may fade, bleach, or become brittle with extended exposure.
 - Keep away from direct heat sources such as radiators or ovens.
 - Protect from moisture or dampness. Not for wet rooms.
 - Avoid extremes of temperature and humidity, which can cause movement and potential delamination.
 - Maintain 50°F–75°F (10°C–25°C) and 40–65% relative humidity. Extreme changes can cause movement.
 - In very dry conditions, humidifiers can help avoid drying-induced movement.
3. Cleaning
 - Dust gently with a soft cotton cloth or very soft brush.
 - Wipe spills immediately using absorbent dry cloths.
 - Do not use foreign substances or cleaning agents.
4. Special Considerations
 - Shagreen and parchment have natural variations in color, tone, and texture. These markings are beautiful, inherent characteristics.
 - If surfaces are likely to experience liquid spills, placing a glass cover is recommended.
 - Natural materials evolve and become more beautiful over time; colors and tones may gently fade.

Mica

1. Usage
 - For indoor use only.
 - Prevent direct or close contact with extremes of heat, cold, damp, and moisture.
 - Plants or flowers should always be kept inside closed vases or pots, which are themselves placed on drip-proof coasters or trays.
 - Food should only be served on surfaces that have been protected with mats, trays, and heat-proof pads.
 - Apply felt under lamp bases, vases, ashtrays, boxes, and other accessories to prevent damage.
 - Do not drag or slide items across mica surfaces.
 - Do not leave magazines or newspapers for long periods on the surface; ink may shed and stain the finish.
 - Remove liquid spills immediately. All liquids have the potential to stain, pigment, discolor, or penetrate into surfaces causing lifting of inlay. Immediate action prevents damage.
 - Pigmented materials (wine, ketchup, etc.) can stain if spilled.
2. Environment
 - Keep mica away from direct sunlight or windows that allow prolonged UV exposure.
 - Protective lacquers and veneers may fade, bleach, or become brittle with extended exposure.
 - Keep away from direct heat sources such as radiators, ovens, et cetera.
 - Protect from moisture or dampness. Not for wet rooms.
 - Avoid extremes of temperature and humidity, which can cause movement in the pieces and potential delamination.
 - Maintain temperatures of 50°F–75°F (10°C–25°C) and 40–65% relative humidity.
 - In very dry areas, humidifiers can help prevent movement caused by drying.
3. Cleaning
 - Dust gently with a soft cotton cloth or very soft brush.
 - Wipe away any fluids that spill immediately using absorbent, clean dry cloths.
 - Do not apply any foreign substance or cleaning agent to these materials.

4. Special Considerations

Mica surfaces naturally vary in tone and texture. These variations are part of the material's unique artisanal character.

Gold and Silver Leaf - Gilding

1. Usage
 - For indoor use only.
 - Precious metal leaves are extremely thin and must not be rubbed; contact can be abrasive or leave a residue.
 - Never apply adhesive materials such as tapes, stickers, or glue directly onto these surfaces.
 - If you have a gilded bowl, do not put water inside; water contains chlorine and other residues that can dull the gold and cause damage.
 - Some bowls or vases may not be fully lined to protect against leakage.
 - If using candles or tea lights, ensure they are within a glass container and a felt mat is placed underneath to avoid scratching.
 - Never let candle wax drip onto precious leaf surfaces.
2. Environment
 - Keep precious metals free from extremes of light, temperature, humidity, and avoid moist or damp conditions.
3. Cleaning
 - Blow away dust and, if necessary, use a very soft dry cloth to gently brush away residue. A very soft-bristled brush may also work, but avoid repetitive brushing.
 - Never apply any foreign substance or cleaning agent.
 - Do not rub or touch excessively; even oil from fingers can build up over time.
 - Never use abrasive materials.

4. Special Considerations

Precious metals naturally tarnish over time. At Alexander Lamont, we view tarnishing and the gradual evolution of natural materials as a beautiful aspect of our products. All metals patinate with age, enhancing the lustre and character of the surface.

Lacquer, Eggshell, and Gesso

1. Usage
 - For indoor use only.
 - While these surfaces are considered durable, handcrafted finishes (with centuries-old examples surviving in wonderful condition) require care to avoid knocking or contact with hard or sharp objects.
 - Never apply adhesive materials such as tape, stickers, or glue directly onto the surface.
 - Keep plants or flowers inside closed vases or pots on drip-proof coasters or trays.
 - Do not drag or slide items across these surfaces.
 - Food should only be served on surfaces that have been protected with mats, trays, or heat-proof pads.
 - Apply felt under lamp bases, vases, ashtrays, boxes, and other accessories.
 - Prevent direct or close contact with extremes of heat, cold, damp, and moisture.
2. Environment
 - Keep away from direct sunlight or windows with prolonged UV exposure.
 - Keep away from direct heat sources such as radiators or ovens.
 - Do not allow liquids, condensation, or damp to build up on or inside items.
 - Maintain temperatures of 50°F–75°F (10°C–25°C) and 40–65% relative humidity. Extreme conditions or sudden changes can cause movement or damage.
 - In very dry areas, humidifiers can help prevent drying-induced movement.
3. Cleaning
 - Dust gently with a soft cotton cloth or very soft brush.
 - Wipe fluids that spill immediately using absorbent dry cloths.
 - Do not use foreign substances or cleaning agents.
 - If lacquer appears dull, buff with a minimal amount of high-quality furniture wax.
 - Eggshell and gesso can be buffed with a clean soft cloth, but do not use wax.

4. Special Considerations

It is advisable to have chips or damage repaired to prevent further separation from the substrate. Repairs should be carried out by a qualified restorer experienced with these materials. Contact Alexander Lamont for guidance.

Overlay Glass

1. Cleaning
 - Dust or buff with a clean dry cloth or professional cleaning materials as used for other glass.
 - Glass can be washed in warm soapy water with great care to avoid chipping or knocking. Rinse thoroughly afterward.
 - Never put overlay glass in the dishwasher.

2. Special Considerations

Overlay glass is hand-blown, shaped, and polished by jade cutters using traditional methods. Facets and shapes may be slightly irregular, and these subtle variations contribute to the unique beauty of each piece.

Rock Crystal and Stone

1. Cleaning
 - Clean with a damp cloth and gently buff with a clean dry soft cloth.
 - Never attempt to wash in the dishwasher.
 - Rock crystal can be washed in warm soapy water if great care is taken; rinse and buff afterward.

2. Special Considerations

- Alexander Lamont Rock Crystal contains inclusions intrinsic to the material. Floating, lacy, irregular inclusions enhance the character and glow of Rock Crystal objects.
- Calcite, onyx, and marble stones come in varied surface finishes, smooth or textured, and may contain natural color striations unique to each slice. This is a deliberate choice to enhance their natural beauty and uniqueness.

Cast Glass

1. Cleaning
 - As cast glass is used in electrical fittings, great care should be taken when dusting or cleaning. A very soft brush or clean soft cloth is sufficient to remove dust and restore shine.
2. Special Considerations
 - Cast glass is artisanal, produced through kiln casting or direct casting and finished by hand. Variations such as small bubbles, flow lines, surface textures, or tonal differences are inherent.
 - Thicker sections may show deeper tones or richer color concentration. These characteristics contribute to the uniqueness and beauty of each piece.

Selenite

1. Usage
 - For indoor use only.
 - Prevent direct contact with extremes of heat, cold, or moisture.
 - Remove liquid spills immediately.
 - Handle with care; selenite is soft and may chip, scratch, or fracture if impacted.
2. Environment
 - Keep away from direct sunlight or windows with prolonged UV exposure.
 - Keep away from damp and moisture as much as possible. Not for use in wet rooms.
 - Ideally, pieces should be kept within temperatures of 50°F to 75°F (10°C to 25°C) and a relative humidity of 40–65%.
3. Cleaning
 - Dust gently using a soft dry lint-free cloth or very soft brush.
 - Do not allow liquids to come into contact with selenite.
4. Special Considerations

Selenite is a natural mineral with a soft crystalline structure and inherent translucency. Variations in tone, veining, clouding, surface, and internal striations are natural characteristics and contribute to its soft, luminous quality. Each piece is unique.

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