

The discrete and elegant PK22 easy chair in wicker or leather stands as an icon for Poul Kjærholm's work.
The frame is stainless steel.



hive



PK22

DESIGN

Poul Kjaerholm, 1956

DESCRIPTION

Easy chair designed by Poul Kjaerholm, manufactured by Fritz Hansen.

FINISH

The PK22 frame is based on a stainless spring steel frame.

VARIETIES

Wicker.
Leather.

DIMENSIONS

Height:	71 cm
Sitting height:	35 cm
Width and depth:	63 cm

UPHOLSTERY

The leather includes Classic leather, thickness about 1.4-1.6 mm (5 colours); Natural leather, thickness about 1.4-1.6 mm (1 colour); Elegance, thickness about 1.4-1.6 mm (3 colours) and White leather, thickness about 1.4-1.6 mm (1 colour).

ACCESORIES

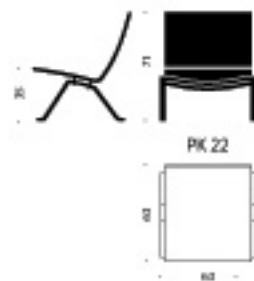
Leather cover with separate lining.

GUARANTEE/LEATHER MODEL

5 year warranty against manufacturing defects on standard products (materials and construction). Wear, tear and damage to cover, finish and the like are not covered by this guarantee.

GUARANTEE/WICKER MODEL

2 year warranty against manufacturing defects on standard products (materials and construction). Wear, tear and damage to cover, finish and the like are not covered by this guarantee.



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MAINTENANCE

SPECIFICATIONS LEATHER

Type:	Classic leather/ Soft leather
Raw material:	Danish cow-hides
Tanning:	Chrome
Dye:	Fulling
Surface treatment:	Aniline-dyed and coated to resist dirt and change in colour
Leather quality:	High aesthetic quality, very good useful qualities and extremely high sitting comfort
Lightfastness:	Good
Durability:	Good
Resistance to dirt:	Good
Distinctive marks:	Leather will always have scars from insect bites, sling etc. The characteristic marks of nature may be found on the hides and cannot be accepted as grounds of complaint. This distinguishes genuine leather from synthetic materials.

CAUTION

- Avoid exposing leather furniture to strong heat.
- Avoid excessive dryness.
- Avoid direct sunlight

LEATHER MAINTENANCE

- Vacuum the leather regularly with a clean brush.
- Maintain a certain moisture level in the room.
- Wash with a soap solution approx. once a year [see Maintenance below].
- Never apply any stain removers, sulphonated liquids etc. to the leather.

SHOULD THE ACCIDENT OCCUR

- Use only clean, boil, lukewarm water.
- Soak up the stains with a clean, dry and soft cloth.
- Never rub hard.

MAINTENANCE

Pigmented leather is surface treated and thus well protected against external influences as long as the pigmentation is intact. The pigmentation makes it difficult for dirt, water etc. to penetrate the leather.

For cleaning use necessary, wipe! cloth wrung in lukewarm water. In case of difficult, large stains, e.g. grease spots, carefully use a cloth wrung in a lukewarm soap solution [1/2 dl soap flakes per 1 liter lukewarm, boil water]. Do not use stain removers, sulphonated liquids or solvents on furniture leather.

Whisk the soap water and apply it on a soft wrung cloth to the entire surface in order to avoid blotching and rings; however, do not soak the leather. There is no need to wipe off the surface; the soap is absorbed by the leather hence leaving a bit of fat. The leather dries slowly at normal room temperature. Should the leather after this operation end up with a matt, grey surface, this is due to the soap not having penetrated the leather; subsequently, polish with a dry, soft cloth.

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MAINTENANCE

DECLARATION

Type:	Natural-coloured.
Raw material:	Danish cowhides.
Tanning:	Natural leather: Vegetable. Elegance: Chrome and vegetable after- tanning.
Dye:	Undyed.
Surface treatment:	None.
Qualities:	Very high aesthetic quality with good useful qualities and good sitting comfort.
Fastness to light:	Patinates in use.
Durability:	Good.
Resistance to dirt:	Acceptable.
Distinctive marks:	Leather will always have scars from insect bites, sling etc. The characteristic marks of nature may be found on the hides and cannot be accepted as grounds of complaint. Such marks are distinctive of genuine leather.

GOOD ADVICE

- Avoid exposing leather furniture to direct sunlight.
- Avoid placing leather furniture directly against sources of strong heat.
- Avoid air-drying of rooms in which leather furniture is placed.
- Avoid spilling liquids/oils and fats on leather furniture.

MAINTENANCE

- Wipe leather furniture frequently with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never apply chemicals, sulphonated washing and cleaning detergents or fats (leather polish/oil).
- Maintain a regular level of humidity in rooms in which leather furniture is placed.

Natural-coloured leather is a very delicate type of leather and will easily absorb liquids, e.g. spilled drinks/oils and fats. Only try to remove stains if the worst comes to the worst as the leather is easily damaged by cleaning attempts.

STAIN REMOVAL

- Soak up the stain with a clean, dry cloth.
- Never rub off the stain, but dab it up.

If the stain does not disappear when using a clean, dry cloth, then try with a clean cloth wrung in boiled, cooled water or in a tepid soap solution [1/2 dl soap flakes per 1 liter water]. The leather should in this case be wiped (moistened) over the whole furniture surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry before you begin to use the furniture again.

FRESHENING

Wipe over the entire furniture surface with a clean cloth wrung in a tepid soap solution [1/2 dl soap flakes per litre water]. Make sure that the furniture is wiped homogeneously all over the surface to avoid shield edges. Leave the leather to dry before you begin to use the furniture again.

MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE

Rattan is a natural material, consisting of the inner tissue of the stem of the tropical palm, Calamus Rotang. The colour of rattan may vary. This is a characteristic feature of natural materials and will not be accepted as grounds of complaint.

Rattan will dry if placed in locations with a low humidity (e.g. in rooms with central heating). When rattan dries, it turns hard, and the risk of breaking increases.

Rattan furniture **must** be cleaned 10-12 times a year. Use a solution of about 1 tablespoon soap flakes to 1-1½ dl liquid water. **Spray** the solution onto both sides of the chair with an atomizer and allow it to penetrate into the rattan. Redundant water, if any, can be wiped off with a clean, damp cloth, but only on the front of the chair.

The above instructions **must** be followed. Complaints on grounds of dried out rattan are not accepted.

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