

Guide to our Furniture.

Furniture Construction

We make extensive use of solid timber in the main components of our furniture, other components such as shelves, side and rear panels are made from a variety of wood derivatives.

We utilise among others, traditional joining techniques such as mortice and tenon and dovetails to join the solid timber components, other components are joined using a variety of suitable techniques to result in rigid and stable furniture.

Dimensions

All dimensions are subject to a dimensional tolerance of 20mm in any given direction

The Natural Character of Materials

The precise colour and tones of any wood, leather, granite, slate and other natural materials seen in our showroom or website cannot be guaranteed to be identical to the furniture delivered. This is inherent to the natural materials that we use to make our products.

Expect variations in wood grain patterns and density: These variations are a vital part of the beauty of natural wood. Grain can range from very plain and straight to highly figured depending how the tree has grown and also its conversion into planks

Colour variations are caused by the assortment of minerals in the soil in which the tree was grown, rainfall, growing temperature, etc. All wood species can also exhibit sap runs, knots and pinholes in varying degrees.

Colour changes through time will occur when wood is exposed to all types of light (natural and man-made), some species more than others. The finishing process does not hinder this aging.

General Care

Cabinets and Furniture.

Clean the cabinet as needed with a lint-free cloth dampened with mild detergent or soap and water.

Dry immediately with a lint-free cloth.

Wipe up spills, spatters and watermarks as they occur, keeping the surface dry.

Use an emulsion-non solvent cleaner and polish, as designed for wood, on all clean surfaces as needed.

Avoid using scouring pads or powdered cleansers as these may scratch and penetrate the surface, allowing food or moisture to enter and cause deterioration of the finish and wood.

Surfaces

Stone surfaces should be cared for in accordance with the instructions supplied our specialist installers.

Oiled wood surfaces – Primarily, an oil finish is IN the outer surface of the wood rather than ON the surface, which is the property that can make it such an attractive finish, but also vulnerable to water penetration if not cared for diligently.

The oil should be applied by brush and allowed to soak in for 10 minutes then completely wiped off with a rag to prevent a build up of a surface film, following the adage of: Once a week for a month Once a month for a year Once a year forever after, should result in well protected surfaces but depends on the amount of use and heavy cleaning a surface receives.

It is very important to follow the instructions offered by the manufacturer of the oil product you use especially regarding used rags disposal as they present a fire hazard through spontaneous combustion.

Other surface types – Manufactures instructions should be followed.

Temperature & Humidity

It is important to keep an even temperature and humidity level in your home.

Excessive temperature and humidity changes can have adverse effects on furniture or cabinets. Wood, of whatever age, whether finished or not, reacts to the conditions of its environment. Dryness will shrink wood and eventually cause it to split from lack of moisture. Too much moisture, on the other hand, can swell wood and also cause it to crack and or split from stress.

Wood is an organic material which does not have a uniform internal structure, it reacts to large and or rapid variations in it's environment, resulting in material reactions that can consist of, but are not limited to; warping, growth, shrinkage, splitting, checking, discoloration, separation at the joints and decomposition of the adhesives and finish materials.