

# Care and Maintenance

Congratulations on your new Woak furniture.

To ensure the proper maintenance of your new furniture, it is important that you follow the instructions in this guide. Failure to comply with these care instructions, as well as the recommendations and the resulting damage or changes to the furniture in principle do not entitle the buyer to a complaint or further warranty claims.

Wood is a natural material and wooden furniture will always be unique. Every piece of wood has its own unique pattern. Veins, small knots and shadows are part of wood's nature and thus should not be seen as defects. Wood is a living material that reacts to daily use.

Regular exposure to light will cause the wood to change color over time. It's recommended to not place the furniture in direct sunlight. Avoid putting placemats, vases or other objects in the same place for longer periods of time, as this will result in discoloration that may be difficult to even out. Never place tea lights, pots or other hot objects directly on the wooden surface, as this may leave permanent marks. Always use a protective mat. Spills should be wiped up immediately, as fluids can soak into the wood and leave permanent marks. They can cause swelling and rising up the wood.

Solid wood is very sensitive to humidity and temperature. The wood absorbs and emits moisture depending on the climate in which it is placed. Air humidity varies with the seasons and can therefore affect the furniture. Therefore, it is quite normal for a tabletop to expand during the summer, when air humidity is high, and then contract in the winter, when air humidity is lower. Also, it can be found that the finger joints in the legs open up a bit and later contract again. It is recommended that you place the furniture in a room with a temperature of 18-21°C. An air humidity level of 45-55% is optimum. Solid wood furniture can be damaged by being stored in a room with fluctuating humidity and temperature. It should never be placed close to heat sources such as radiators or wood stoves, as this can cause severe drying and cracks in the wood.

Daily care: For daily care use a cloth moistened in clean water and wrung out. Always wipe dry with a dry cloth to remove excess moisture from the surface. Usage of cleaning products is not recommended as it may discolor the wood surface.

Regular care with oil: Woak furniture is delivered with an oiled surface and it is ready to use. Wood surface should be treated with oil regularly. It is recommended to treat for the first time after 3-4 weeks of use. Afterwards, the furniture should be treated 2-3 times annually, depending on use and wear. When treating with oil, it is important to treat both the front and back to even out tensions that arise in the wood. While first time treating some of the wood fibers may rise up and cause the wood to feel rough. It only needs to be sanded very lightly with a 220 grit sanding sponge.

Small scratches: If there are small scratches on the furniture, start by sanding with 180 grit sandpaper. Remember to always sand in the same direction as the veins in the wood. Then sand lightly with 220 grit sandpaper.

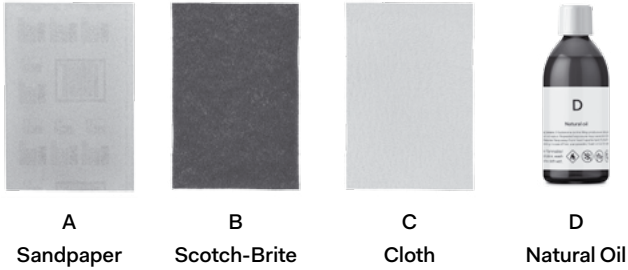
Stains: Red wine stains, grease or the like can be removed by rubbing gently with a soft sponge moistened with a little wood cleaner. Treatment can be repeated a couple of times, with a couple of days in between each treatment. Then sand along the veins using 220 grit sandpaper. If the stain has penetrated deep into the wood, sand with 180 grit sandpaper and then with 220 grit sandpaper. When sanding with coarse sandpaper - 180 grit - it is important to sand a larger area to avoid making an indentation in the wood. The sanded area may appear a bit lighter, even after oil treatment. This will even out over time with exposure to light.

Candle wax: Let the wax harden and remove as much as possible with a sharp object. Be careful not to scratch the wood. Then try to remove the stains with benzene. Beware. Highly flammable. Make sure to have adequate ventilation and only use small amounts at a time. Lastly, treat as described in the section on stains.

Dents and scratches: The vast majority of dents and scratches can be removed if the wood fibers are not broken. Brush the mark with lukewarm water (the water will cause the wood to swell and rise up). When dry, sand with 220 grit sandpaper. The treatment can be repeated if necessary. For bigger dents, you can try to carefully steam the dent up. Soak a dishcloth in clean water, fold it together and place 3-4 layers on top of the dent. Then place the tip of a very hot iron on the dishcloth for just a few seconds at a time. The heat will cause steam, which soaks into the wood and causes the wood to expand. Never place the iron directly on the wooden surface! Then let it dry and sand with a 220 grit sanding sponge.

equipment

Included

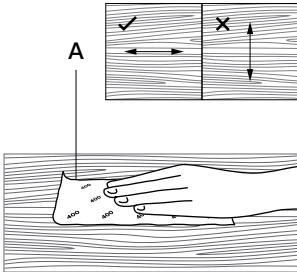


Necessary



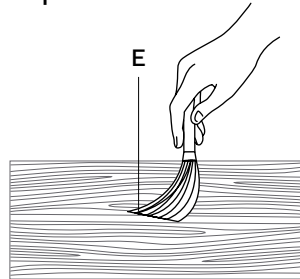
steps

step 1



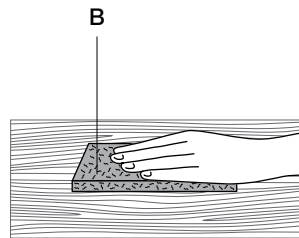
Sand the wooden surface  
**IMPORTANT:** Always lead  
 the straight of the wood fiber

step 2



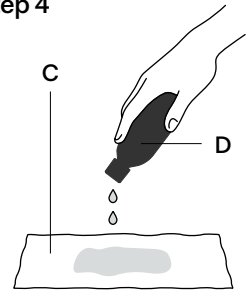
Clean up the surface of scobs

step 3



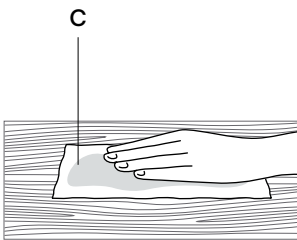
Treat the surface with Scotch-Brite

step 4



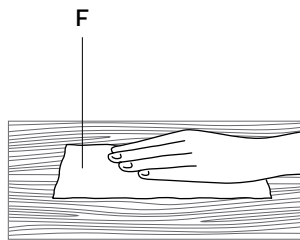
Aply oil to the cloth

step 5



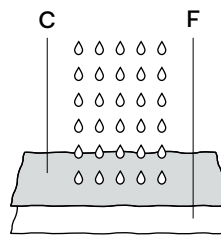
Treat surface with oiled cloth

step 6



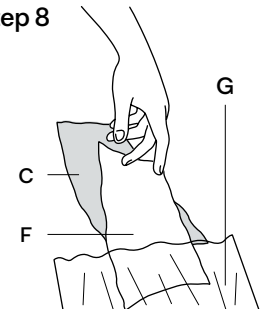
Polish surface with dry cloth

step 7



**IMPORTANT: Flammable!**  
 After using wash cloth in water

step 8



Wet clothes throw into a bin

Congratulations on your new piece of furniture.

Wood is perhaps the oldest material of mankind and still enjoys great popularity. Wood and the colour tones of wood surfaces are an expression of naturalness and have a correspondingly harmonious effect on people.

Great care is taken when selecting wood. Different colour shades and structures, small cracks, slight distortion, adhesions and knots are natural properties of the material and cannot always be prevented. On the contrary, these peculiarities underline its naturalness and make your furniture unique!

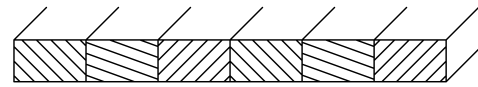
To ensure that you will enjoy your solid wood furniture for a long time, we ask you to read and adhere to the following instructions and care instructions carefully.

#### Important information on room climate

It is well known that wood is often referred to as a living material. But this does not only refer to the warmth and homeliness it radiates. Wood is a hygroscopic building material. This means that it adapts its moisture balance to the environment. If, for example, the humidity of the heated living environment falls in winter, wood gives moisture to the living space, and in summer it is exactly the opposite.

This interaction creates a swelling (stretching) and shrinkage (contraction) of the material. In the case of a table top, this means that the length of the table top is hardly changed, but its width can vary considerably. Our construction enables the best possible swelling and shrinkage of the wood. However, small cracks, especially during the transition periods with high temperature and humidity fluctuations, are not always completely avoidable with a solid wood panel. The same applies to joints that widen or narrow.

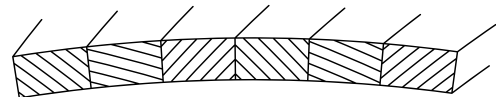
We therefore recommend a room temperature of 18 to 23 °C and a constant humidity of 50 to 60%. In the dry and cold winter months, however, you should not let the relative humidity drop below 40%.



Normal  
optimal room climate

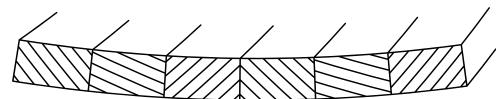
In humid air, dry wood absorbs humidity. This results in an enlargement of the cell walls. The shape of the wood changes, it grows larger.

In humid air (humidity above 60%), dry wood absorbs humidity. The cell walls are enlarged and the shape of the wood becomes larger. This enlargement is called a source.



Source  
humidity too high

In dry air (air humidity below 40%) damp wood cells release moisture. The cell walls become thinner. This reduction is called shrinkage.



Shrinkage  
humidity is too low

**NOTE:** The swelling and shrinkage can cause cracks in the plate!

We also recommend that the piece of furniture should never be placed near heat sources, such as a heating system or fireplace, as this can lead to severe dehydration and thus to cracks in the wood.

Wood is a living material, it reacts during daily use. The surface is influenced by the light, so that the colours change over time. It is recommended not to expose the furniture to direct sunlight.

At the same time, you should take care not to leave table runners, vases or other textiles/objects in the same place for a longer period of time, as these cause colour changes that are difficult or even impossible to undo. We would also ask you to expose any extensions or individual elements used, especially in the beginning, as often as possible to the various effects of light.

Avoid placing warm or hot objects (e. g. tea lights, pots, etc.) directly on the wood surface, as they may leave marks. Therefore, always use a protective and heatresistant underlay.

#### Care instructions

Oiled surfaces are treated with a solvent-free, purely biological natural oil without synthetic additives. It invigorates the natural beauty and structure of the wood and produces an open-pored, slightly silkysmooth surface. The oil penetrates into the wood and protects it from the inside. The oiled surface is antibacterial and antistatic.

Your new piece of furniture will be delivered with an oiled surface and is ready for use immediately, but it needs to be treated regularly. Please use the maintenance kit (oil) and follow the care instructions. In the case of oiled furniture, it is important to treat both the front and the back (upper and lower sides) to compensate for any tensions in the wood.

The first follow-up treatment is recommended after three to four weeks. The furniture should then be treated two to three times a year, depending on the intensity of use and wear and tear.

When you treat your new piece of furniture for the first time, some wood fibres can straighten up so that the wood feels rough. In this case, sand lightly with a sanding sponge (grain 220) in the grain direction of the wood.

**NOTE:** Never use microfibre or leather cloths, scouring agents, dishwashing detergents or a furniture polish for cleaning!

For daily care we recommend using a cloth dipped in clear water and well wrung out. To remove excess moisture from the surface, always wipe with a dry cloth.

Spilled liquids should be wiped up immediately, otherwise they can penetrate into the wood, swell and leave permanent traces.

**Procedure for small scratches:** For small scratches in the furniture, first sand with sandpaper, grain 180, remember to always sand in the grain direction of the wood. Then lightly sand slightly with grain 220.

**Procedure for stains:** Red wine stains, grease stains and similar can best be removed by gently rubbing with a cleaning sponge dipped in wood cleaner. Repeat this treatment several times, at intervals of several days. Then sand in the grain direction with grain 220. When the stain has penetrated deeply into the wood, sand with 180 grit sandpaper and then 220 grit.

When grinding with coarse sandpaper - grain 180, it is important to grind off a larger area so that no depression is formed in the wood. The sanded surface can also look a little brighter after this treatment. However, this is compensated for by exposure to light after some time.

**Procedure for stearic/wax stains:** Allow the stearin (candle raw material) to dry and remove as much as possible with a sharp object. Be careful not to scratch the wood.

Then try to remove the stains with benzene. Please note that cleaning petrol is highly flammable. Ensure good ventilation and use only small amounts. Follow-up treatment is carried out as described in the section "Procedure for stains".

**Procedure for dents and scratches:** Most dents and scratches can be removed if the wood fibres are not broken. Brush the affected area with lukewarm water (the wood expands through the water). After drying, sand with a sanding sponge (grain 220). Repeat the treatment if necessary. In the case of severe dents, they can be carefully treated with steam. For this purpose, a dish towel is moistened in clean water, folded up and placed on the dent in three to four layers. Then press the tip of a hot iron onto the fabric for a few seconds. The heat produces steam, which penetrates into the wood and causes it to expand. Never place the iron directly on the wood surface. Allow the area to dry and then sand lightly with a abrasive sponge Grind off (grain 220).

**Guarantee claims:** Failure to comply with these care instructions, as well as the recommendations and the resulting damage or changes to the furniture do not entitle the buyer to a complaint or further warranty claims.

Congratulations on your new Woak furniture.

To ensure the correct maintenance of your new furniture, it is important that you follow these instructions. Marble is a natural material, more specifically, it is a crystallised limestone, and that is why marble furniture will always be unique. Each piece of marble has its own special pattern. Multi-coloured grain, small watermarks and shadows are a part of nature's own surface, and therefore must never be thought of as faults.

Concrete is a material that reacts to daily use, and one must be careful not to place vases or other objects in the same place for longer periods of time, as this will result in discoloration that can be difficult to eliminate. Spills should be cleaned up immediately, because they can soak into the marble and leave permanent marks. In particular, one must be aware of acidic liquids such as vinegar and lemon juice, as they can easily penetrate even a treated marble surface.

It is not advisable to place vases or other similar articles that give off moisture directly on the surface. Avoid dragging objects across the surface, and take care not to place hard and sharp objects directly on the furniture. It is recommended to use felt pads, place mats or similar as a protective underlay. Daily care can easily be handled using a cloth, wrung out in clean water.

Always wipe afterwards using a dry cloth to remove any excess moisture from the surface. It is not recommended to use cleaning agents for daily cleaning, as this may cause discoloration and damage the surface. Should cleaning agents be used, it is important to immediately wipe off the surface afterward with a clean cloth.

Your new furniture is delivered with a basic surface treatment. However, it is advisable to treat the table with Marble Polish before use. If you want a glossier surface or extra protection, repeat the treatment. It is recommended to give the table another treatment again after 2 - 3 weeks of use. Then the furniture should be treated at least 5 - 6 times per year, depending on daily use and wear.

If you have further questions, please contact your sales representative, the Woak team, if you have further questions about your new furniture.

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