

**GENERAL
INFORMATION
ABOUT
SOLID WOOD**

FROM FOREST TO FURNITURE

We offer our furniture in various wood types such as oak, walnut and elm. The oak comes from plantations in Europe, and the elm and the walnut are American.

After having grown in the forest for approximately 200 years, the trees are felled, cut lengthwise into planks and placed on sticks to dry covered for about 2 years.

After drying on sticks, the wood is oven-dried for approximately 8 weeks, until a moisture content of about 8-10% is achieved, which is required in order to use the wood for furniture production.

WOOD TYPES

The walnut and oak either comes in a "normal" or "wild" version. "Wild" is defined as planks, where the natural structure of the tree is more visible than on the "normal" version. Natural structure can be: shakes, mirror, irregular colours, drying stripes, knots, cracks, etc. Knots and cracks are filled with black putty. Please note that small holes may occur in the putty itself.

We also offer the oak in a semi-smoked version, the so-called smoked oak. During the smoking process, the ready-made furniture is placed in a container with ammonia for approximately 72 hours. During those 72 hours, the ammonia attacks the tannins, which makes the wood change colour. The dark colour will enter about 1-2 mm into the wood and give it a beautiful dark expression.

The final colour depends on the amount of tannins in each oak stick. Therefore, it is not possible to tell in advance, how big the colour differences will be. The colour differences can be very visible, even on the same piece of furniture, for example the various parts of a chair or the sticks or planks on a table top.



TABLE CONSTRUCTIONS

Most of our tables have a table top with a thickness of 4 cm, and some are slightly thinner. Some of the table tops are made of glued sticks of the same width, and some are made of glued sticks in random widths.

Additionally, we have our TREE TABLE, which, in oak, is always made of two full planks taken from the same tree trunk, whereas the version in walnut is made of several broad sticks glued together, but always with as wide sticks as possible, and from the same tree trunk, if possible. Despite careful plank selection from the same tree, there will, in most cases, be differences between the two planks.

For the manufacturing of TREE TABLE, we receive the whole tree trunks, cut into planks with a thickness of 52 mm. A tree trunk often has 8-12 planks, depending on the size of the trunk. The top and bottom planks are too narrow to use for a plank table, where entire planks are required.

The widest planks are the planks in the middle, called marrow planks, from where the wood has drawn its nourishment over time. These are always cracked all the way through and cannot be used for table tops. This leaves us with approximately 3 planks per tree trunk, which can actually be used for a TREE TABLE, so out of one tree trunk we can make one TREE TABLE.



WOOD

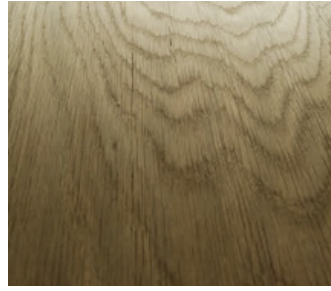
- A NATURAL MATERIAL

Wood is a natural material, which can be affected by changing humidity, direct sunlight and normal wear and tear. The thicker and wider a plank or a stick is, the more it will react, and despite careful wood selection and drying, table tops and wooden legs can develop a rough surface and may slightly warp.

So, when it comes to tables, where both table top and legs are made of solid wood, (like the JEPPE UTZON TABLE), the table top and the legs can change in width, which may affect the size of the gap between the table top and the legs and the table top and the extension leaves. Likewise, on table tops split in two planks, the width of the gap between the planks might also change.

Moreover, the natural structure of the wood may contain different characteristics, which are all natural parts of the wood, and which are not considered errors in the product. Depending on humidity, changing environments, direct sunlight, changing seasons etc. you may experience roughness, unevenness and irregularities in the table top. On the TREE TABLE, you will most likely experience these features no matter under which conditions the table is placed. However, in most cases the roughness can be removed by sanding (see our care instructions on our website).

Knots are holes from the branches, and they occur on wild oak and wild walnut planks and sticks in different shapes and sizes. Sometimes, these knots are split up, when the tree is cut, and therefore some knot holes can be very elongated, and not round as expected. On the whole planks of the TREE TABLE, the placement and number of knots will be different from plank to plank, depending on the location of the branches on the tree. Therefore, it might occur that there are several more knots on one plank than another.



Shakes (drying scratches) occur, because the wood-sticks dry faster on the outside than at the centre. This is natural for any solid wood table.



Mirror is a natural characteristic of the tree. The appearance of the mirror depends on the grain direction in each stick or plank.



Drying stripes are fine lines of tree juice that appear during drying, especially on thick and wide sticks. Drying stripes will evaporate over time, when the furniture is placed in the appropriate room at home.



On table tops with wide and thick sticks, small cracks may appear, especially at the end of the table top. It often occurs in the winter months, where it is cold and the air is dry. Most often, these will retract again during the summer months. Because of the extremely wide planks on the TREE TABLE, cracks are inevitable and they might not retract again.

GUIDELINES & CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Expand your solid wood furniture's lifetime by following below guidelines and care instructions:

- Avoid exposing solid wood to direct sunlight or heat from radiators or other heat sources, which, in worst case, can cause the wood to split.
- Maintain consistent humidity of 30-60% in your home.
- Avoid placing hot or damp objects directly on the furniture, or to cover it with airtight material.
- Avoid placing decoration objects on the furniture the first 4 weeks.
- In case of notches, splits or coffee and red wine stains, you can try to remove these by sanding and subsequently soap or oil treating the furniture.
- It is important that you follow our care instructions carefully, in order to preserve your solid wood furniture for many years to come. You can find our care instructions as PDF or video at our website.

