

FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW FROM A-Z

General use, cleaning and maintenance instructions, properties typical of the goods and important information from A-Z.

A

Air humidity (Indoor climate):

Wood is a natural material constantly absorbing and emanating moisture. Furniture should therefore not be exposed to any extremely high or too low air humidity. Otherwise, the wood begins to work again, to get warped or to show open glued joints or cracks. The indoor climate that is best for humans and plants, according to doctors and scientists, has annual average values of 45–55 % relative air humidity at 18–23° C. It is therefore recommended to have a thermometer and a hygrometer in the room. There is a threat of mould and damage to material if the walls are permanently moist.



Anziano oak:

Old wood in its most beautiful form. With the charm of the past and the radiance of the new, Anziano oak is one of furniture manufacturing's visual delights. The veneer, which is the basis for the manufacturing process, is produced from beams of palaces,

houses and barns in a time consuming process. The raw material is between 100–500 years old and is pre-selected by qualified purchasers. The wood is prepared for processing in a boiling process before it is cut. Anziano oak is FSC recycled WOOD certified veneer.

1.5 mm of strong veneer is thus created layer by layer. In the preliminary stages colour changes are achieved through damping to create a homogeneous appearance. Some beams cannot be used, e.g. from stables because they have a dark finish due to tanning processes. After being cut, the veneer layers are selected with great care and assorted into a veneer grain. In a further processing stage, the veneer is applied on to a carrier material for transporting. Processing and transportation is only possible in this way.

In further processing of Venjakob furniture, the surface is treated by sanding, buffing, brushing and varnishing. Inclusions, structures, swirls and unevenness that can be felt on the surface are deliberate and prove the authenticity of the product. Colour play varies from product to product and cannot be influenced - it is, after all, a unique specimen. A filler repairs cracks and knotholes. However, in spite of taking great care, there will always be open spots, but they do not reduce the usage properties. Anziano oak, something special for customers seeking the charm of the past and the traces it has left!

Assembly instructions:

Assembly instructions are enclosed with the product at the time of delivery. Please read them carefully before assembly. If they are not observed the guarantee/warranty will not apply. You can also find them at: www.venjakob-moebel.de

B

Bending:

A certain amount of warping cannot be avoided in shelves, bookshelves, drawers, wall boards, table tops or panels depending on the material and size and is permissible (see testing standards), as long as the safety and function is not impaired.



Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*):

Origin: America Beech is a whitish, pale brown wood and is very hard. Traditionally it is used for chair frame production but lately is more commonly used for veneered or solid wood furniture in general.

Buffalo leather: (see Leather)

C

Cane work:

Cane work is a natural product. It grows as a climbing plant in the tropical rain forest of Indonesia; the botanical name of the plant is: Calamus Rotang. Cane work is especially sturdy and strong because it is not hollow, unlike bamboo, but very light nevertheless. To use it for the netting of chairs, threads from the outer layer of the plant are decorticated. Mostly by handicraft the massive back frame is then strung with the highly stressable cane work, the front side gets lacquered. Punctually, one can see and feel single threads; those verify the authenticity of the



material and are a typical characteristic of the product. From an ecological point of view the cane work has many advantages: It has the quality and resilience of nature and the plants regrow quickly.

Cleaning and care: The cane work should be wiped damp or vacuumed off regularly. To obtain the elasticity, the raw backside can be moistened. This is especially important in dry or climatized rooms. Punctual stress to the cane work must be avoided!

Ceramics:

The ceramic table tops are very sturdy and easy to care for as the surface is virtually scratchproof and heat-resistant. The manufacturing process is the result of research and development. A blend of quartz and clay that is interspersed with colour pigments is subjected to 24,000 tons of pressure and thus highly compacted and then sintered in a special oven at 1,200 °C.

Ceramics are a natural product that do not release any harmful substances. There may be variations in colour and structure but these are in alignment with quality standards. Ceramics are UV resistant and therefore the colour is not subject to change. This is an extremely versatile surface with a huge visual impact that is resilient, reliable, practical and durable at the same time. Ceramics are food safe, hygienic and very easy to take care of as liquids can not penetrate the table top and remain on the surface. The ceramic plates are glued to glass plates.

Cleaning and Care instructions in general:

Attention: Please always observe the manufacturer's instructions for the product! Make sure that no hot, too heavy, sharp edged, scratching or wet objects, that cause pressure points or edges, are placed on high quality furniture surfaces. Please immediately clean off spilled acidic liquids, such as fruit juices and alcohol, and do not let them penetrate. Never rub on the spot with great pressure. Tobacco smoke, kitchen vapours and environmental influences also leave their traces. To ensure that your furniture remains beautiful for a long time, you must care for it regularly. Surface care requires some effort, but your furniture will then give you pleasure for a long time.

Cleaning and care products:

We recommend:

- Care and Maintenance Set 1 for normal oiled surfaces:

order-no. 0000-1427

- Care and Maintenance Set 2 for light oiled surfaces:

order-no. 0000-1428

- Care and Maintenance Set 3 for finishes. oak rustico and oak rustico stone:

order-no. 0000-1430 For cleaning, care and protection of oiled surfaces. With the regular use of the Care and Maintenance Sets you ensure the continuous beauty of the surface and protect it from effects of external influences.

- Puratex cleaner for all textile fabrics:

order-no. 9999-1717 In spite of its gentle effectiveness (without bleach), it is especially suitable for cleaning of older soiling.

-Keralux Leather Care Kit P - cleaning agent and care lotion:

order-no. 0000-1461

-Keralux Intensive Cleaning Kit Aktiv Plus P:

order-no. 0000-1462

-Cleaning and Care Set Stone:

order-no. 0000-1451 Ideal for regular cleaning and impregnation of all polished and open-pored stone-surfaces.

-Cleaning and Care Set Glass:

order-no. 0000-1455 Ideal for professionell cleaning and polishing of high-quality sensitive glass surfaces.



You can order all Care and Maintenance Sets at local furniture retailers or online at: www.venjakob.moebelpflegeshop.de.

Further information for cleaning and care of the various materials and surfaces can be found in this brochure at the entries for each material.

Colorado Walnut (*Juglans nigra*):

Origin: America

Depending on the type and origin of the walnut tree, the darker Colorado Walnut shows a wide range of colours from greyish brown too dark stri-

pes or brown to reddish brown with up to almost black varying stripes. All walnut wood types, particularly the lighter wood parts become darker under the influence of intense light. Each surface structure is individual, the furniture piece is a unique specimen. Marks from branches and growth occur in varying proportions and are characteristic of Colorado Walnut. They reflect the uniqueness of each and every piece of furniture.

Colour and structural differences in solid wood and real wood veneer (tolerances): (see Air humidity)

These unmistakable natural and growth properties make each individual piece of authentic, wooden furniture a "unique specimen." They have a unique appearance just like our personal thumbprint.

Wood changes with sunlight and light irradiation as well as different climatic conditions. The more it is exposed to natural conditions, the quicker these changes take place. Absolute uniformity in colour and structure, for example between the plan sample and delivered item or the horizontal and vertical grain direction of the wood, can therefore not be guaranteed and is typical of the item. Wood types and veneers from different tree trunks do not fit together structurally and as far as colour is concerned. Deviations in colour will occur during use at the latest. If there are additions of furniture pieces later on, there will be clear differences in colour between old and new pieces at the beginning, which will adjust with time.

Special, model specific processing methods, such as vertical and horizontal direction of the veneer, "precipitated" veneer cutting between doors, side parts or drawers are the industrial standard. Depending on the type of wood, position and incidence of light, veneer and solid wood combinations result in light and dark differences in colour and structure. This colour play is a property typical of the item of a naturally grown material and an important and unmistakable characteristic of authenticity.

Colour samples:

If production takes place according to colour samples, the colour finish can naturally only be approximated, since the structure of the wood is very different with each delivery. Complaints and exchanges are therefore not accepted

for deliveries according to colour sample. We try to match the colour to our best possibilities.

CombiTex:

The textile cover adapts to the shape of the back due to its elasticity. A breathable cover was constructed based on the interplay of design and material.

Cleaning and care: CombiTex fabrics are easy to clean, dry quickly and retain their shape. Thanks to their low rate of water absorption they do not take long to dry. Stains are most easily removed if they are still fresh and have not penetrated to the interior of the fibres. In most cases the use of an absorbent sponge is sufficient for their removal. Whilst working with a moistened sponge, you must ensure that the covering is just dampened and does not become wet. In general: These recommendations are just general information that does not necessarily guarantee that one hundred percent of stains will be removed. In special cases, we recommend seeking the help of a professional cleaning business. Please do not use harsh cleaning agents.

Coffee tables:

An extensive and varying range of coffee tables is available. This includes a large number of continuously new materials made of natural and artificial products. You can find tips on maintenance and properties of use in this document.



Cork bark:

Cork bark has a rough surface that is rich in contrast and shows marks left by wind and weather. Its natural colours vary between light brown and dark brown. It is a renewable resource that can be obtained from the cork oak every nine years without having to cut down the tree. Before it is processed for furniture the cork bark is steamed. Because of its unique cell structure cork oak creates a natural room climate.

D

Discolouration (textiles that are not colour fast):

Textiles that are “not colour fast”, e.g. blue jeans, t-shirts or similar items, can easily bleed on light or single colour covering materials, especially if the colours are strong. This discolouration cannot be removed from most materials and only in the initial stages of discolouration when leather covered items are affected. This is not a reason for complaints since the cause are external materials that are not colour fast, e.g. jeans.

Door hinges:

If movement noises occur, treat the joints and turning points with resin-free sewing machine oil. You can remove metal abrasion with a cloth soaked in a light soap solution. You should leave alignment to the specialists. In case of changes this applies to adjustments as well.

E

EcoTex:

The textile back cover adapts to the shape of the back due to its elasticity. A breathable cover was constructed based on the interplay of design and material.

Cleaning and care: EcoTex fabrics are easy to clean, dry quickly and retain their shape. Thanks to their low rate of water absorption they do not take long to dry. Stains are most easily removed if they are still fresh and have not penetrated to the interior of the fibres. In most cases the use of an absorbent sponge is sufficient for their removal. Whilst working with a moistened sponge, you must ensu-

re that the covering is just dampened and does not become wet. In general: These recommendations are just general information that does not necessarily guarantee that one hundred percent of stains will be removed. In special cases, we recommend seeking the help of a professional cleaning business. Please do not use harsh cleaning agents.

Electrical components:

Only replacement lamps or equipment with the same capacity (check transformer) can be used. They should not be closed off or covered with curtains (trapping of heat). Trapping of warmth or heat can cause consequential damages.

F

Fabrics:

The price of a fabric does not necessarily say anything about its robustness and durability, but can express other quality criteria, such as the exclusivity and elegance of the materials used, for example (silk), the refinement of the printing or weaving process, the high aesthetic value or the extreme fineness. Care and maintenance can be compared to daily human hygiene. Dirt formed in daily use (house dust, breadcrumbs, pills, etc.) is removed in regular care and maintenance through regular vacuuming (low suctioning capacity) with a normal household vacuum cleaner with an upholstery brush.

You must use a nozzle with soft brushes for velour and flat fabrics and work in the direction of the nap. Then brush off with a soft brush (e.g. clothes brush). Now and then the cover should be wiped off with wet chamois leather. The moisture keeps the fibres elastic and thus has a positive effect on durability.

The textile covering materials exhibit the highest variety in quality, materials, designs and colours. Individual product information is especially important in this case. On no account should micro-fibre cloths, steam cleaners or irons be used!

Stains are removed best immediately after they have formed; it is important that spilled liquids are dabbed off immediately with absorbent kitchen paper or cloth - not rubbed! - so that they cannot even penetrate into the fabric.

COBRA This resistant material with a leather optic preserves the value and the appearance of your furniture in the long term with some cleaning and care. As is the case with all soiling, the sooner a stain is removed the greater the chance is of removing it permanently.

Cleaning/stain removal/care: Always soak up spilled liquids immediately with a clean, soft cloth. Never scrape off dried-on stains. Gently remove dirt that has already dried with a blunt object and continue to clean it with water and alkali-free soap. Dilute highly concentrated beverages before wiping them off. Household cleaners, alcohol and products containing solvents must never be used under any circumstances. If you want to use a cleaning agent, never apply it directly to the affected location. Test it on a concealed area of the upholstered cover first, using a soft, white cloth. We assume no liability for this. Cleaning and stain removal are always carried out at your own risk. If stains are particularly resistant, you should seek the advice of a service company. You can use a mild, solvent-free care product for imitation leather to care for your cover. You can find this in most chemist's shops.



ENOA HP (High Performance)

offers you the following advantages:

- 100% breathable,
- Safe Front protective layer guards against mould, dust mites, bacteria, microbes and odour,
- Easy to clean with water alone,
- Easy care,
- Long-lasting with a 5-year warranty for easy care,
- Soft, smooth feel,
- Flame retardant: classified as
BS 5852 Part 1-2 (British Standard)
EN 1021 1-2 (European Norm),
- Abrasion-proof and extremely resistant,
- Environmentally safe and holds the
Öko-Tex Standard 100 certificat (free from poisonous substances).



SAFE FRONT

- No dust mites,
- No bacteria,
- No mould,
- No odour.



SAFE FRONT protects against mites, bacteria and mould that causes allergies.

SAFE FRONT is free from insecticides and other volatile substances.

SAFE FRONT ensures that your upholstering fabrics receive maximal hygienic protection so that you can continue to enjoy optimal health.

Clean it with water only.

The protective layer that surrounds every fibre facilitates the removal of stains without cleaning agents that could damage the fabric. A cloth and some water suffice. 100% Enoa HP breathability allows your chairs and seats to breathe! It is 100% breathable and therefore ensures that there is excellent air circulation in your seating furniture.

100% environmentally friendly: It holds the Öko-Tex Standard 100 certificate,

which attests that no products that are harmful to the environment are used. Extremely resistant quality: Its extreme resilience and sturdiness make this one of the most trustworthy upholstery fabrics on the market.



Cleaning

- Cleaning with water for the following stains: oil, milk, ketchup, mustard, wine, sauces, coffee, tea, liqueurs and ballpoint pen stains.
- Use a clean, damp cloth.
- Rub careful with the cloth using circular motions so that the fabric does not become too wet and allow it to dry in intervals.
- For better hygiene, clean the fabric regularly with a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment.
- Never brush the fabric if it is wet.
- Do not expose to direct sunlight.
- The additional application of extraneous substances such as impregnating agents, spot removers, bleach or similar chemical agents must be avoided.
- Avoid wearing clothing that could transfer colour to the cover.

OXFORD

This highly effective upholstery fabric is

- resistant to soiling,
 - resistant to pilling,
 - easy to care for,
 - durable,
 - odour-repellent and
- ideally suited for households with children.

Cleaning and care:

- Remove stains by gently rubbing with water and mild soap
- Quickly air dried.
- Avoid heat and strong light.

 **Efficiency™**



ROM The fabric that protects itself! ROM is completely different. The surface tension, which prevents a stain from penetrating, is not formed by a single set film on the fabric but by billions of nano films that are completely independent of each other

and are linked individually with the fabric fibres. The great advantage of this system is apparent in the long term as its stain repellent characteristic is not diminished by use. The influences that could usually remove conventional stain guards can no longer impair this protection. Any damage due to washing, rubbing or scratching is limited to just a few stain guard molecules in the nanometer range, whose function is completely taken over by adjacent molecules. ROM is comparable to a flexible, breathable, protective shield built with billions of individual parts. The advantages over rigid, easily breakable conventional protective films are evident. For this reason, even after 20 common cleanings (ISO 6330) the ROM fabric retains a water-repellent effect (DIN EN 24920) of >80% and an oil-repellent effect (DIN EN ISO 14419) of >4.

TOULOUSE

This fabric uses a special finish for its stain protection with the polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) polymer that consists of „building blocks“ that each contain two carbon atoms and four fluorine atoms. The carbon atoms are completely surrounded by fluorine atoms due to a special treatment and are therefore protected.

Anti-adhesive and repellent qualities are created by this combination so that the fabric fibres treated this way become practically water-, wear- and stain-resistant without any change to the appearance and feel of the fabrics. The stain protection finish makes the fabric easy to care for, water- and soil-resistant and durable. The treated fabrics obtain strong, sustainable protection against liquid stains, dust and dry dirt. Thanks to their stain protection finish, these fabrics continue to look new for longer also because they are not rubbed as much due to the finish and their care becomes easier.

This finish does not change the appearance, the feel, the colour or the

breathability of the fabric in any way. This anti-adhesive technology makes the removal of dry dirt and liquids very easy as they remain on the surface.

Tests that were carried out on fabrics with stain protection finishes resulted in the following environmental benefits:

- trouble-free removal of stains,
- only low temperatures needed when cleaning,
- fast drying (25% faster than untreated fabrics).

The characteristics of this innovative treatment for cleaning and drying upholstered fabrics reduce the consumption of water and energy so the environment is protected as a consequence.

Cleaning and Care: In general, it is sufficient if liquids are soaked up immediately by a dry cloth and any dry dirt being brushed away gently.

Watery stains like soft drinks, coffee and wine: The best idea is to use a dry cloth or a paper towel to soak up the liquid without exerting great pressure. If a stain remains on the fabric, it will be enough to clean it with a slightly dampened sponge, you can add a little bit of mild soap such as curd soap before cleaning the fabric. After cleaning, the spot should be very thoroughly wiped off with a clean sponge that was previously dipped in lukewarm water to remove the stain entirely.

Oily stains such as fat or sauce: It's important to use a dry cloth or a paper towel to soak up the stain without exerting great pressure. However, if the stain should adhere permanently to the fabric, it is sufficient to rub it with a soft, slightly dampened sponge that has possibly been provided with curd soap and then to clean the area very thoroughly with a clean sponge and lukewarm water.

Ballpoint pens and felt-tipped markers:

Before drying off the colour or ink, treat the spot with diluted common methylated spirits and then clean with a damp sponge and curd soap so that the rim of the stain is also removed.

VIENNA

The fabric convinces with its air-conditioning characteristics: Warmth and cold are balanced, an increased heart rate is lowered and moisture is absorbed. These outstanding effects are based on the patented weaving technology DUALCYCLE™, that connects natural and synthetic fibres intelligently. The materials can easily be separated and are recyclable.

Cleaning and Care: Vacuum with a soft brush and clean stains with a damp sponge. Resistant stains can be cleaned with white cleaning benzine and a clean, lint-free cloth. For difficult and resistant stains you can also refer to a professional dry-cleaning service. Certification: Cradle to Cradle®, Silver

FlexTex:

The Flex Tex core consists of individual threads that are manufactured from rubber. This natural product offers a high degree of flexibility and very good elastic recovery characteristics. Due to the bundled arrangement and the great number of threads, the overall elasticity of the cable remains if it is damaged by external factors. Shocks, crushing or the like, only damage threads that are directly involved whereas all of the rest remain intact. Braiding protects the elastic core and makes it durable. It consists of TriTex threads that are made of polyamide (see **Cleaning and care of TriTex**).

Floor protection:

To protect the floor from scratching, you have to ensure that the respective floor is protected by using special pads under standard feet and legs of the furniture. Complaints about the pads used will generally not be accepted. Customers are responsible for protecting their floor materials from damage themselves.

Forming of crimping and folds:

This behaviour of the covering fabric/leather/artificial leather is mostly caused by mere use. If you have a preferred sitting position, e.g. only on the middle part of the seat, you will notice some crimping on this seat surface at some point, which will not reduce by itself as time passes. It will even not disappear and become as it once was, when the corner seat or the chair was still new!

The difference in the remaining, less or never used surfaces can be explained in one sentence: What you use, will change.

This behaviour of the item has various causes: On the one hand, the manufacturer calculates supplementary material when producing the covering material, to guarantee that the seams or even the covering material will not tear due to the load. The manufacturer always assumes that heavily built people will also use his goods. On the other hand, the seat width and depth contribute to crimping. Generally, the bigger the seating surface or the more fabric/leather/artificial leather the seating surface has, the more likely it is that crimping and folds will form.

If the seating surface is divided into seams fixed in the frame with fasteners, in a typical 3 seat sofa, for example, you will have 3 seat surfaces that are quite narrow compared to a continuous seating area, such as, for example, in settees. These can often achieve a dimension of 1.60 m or more and thus have a lot of material favouring the formation of crimping.

Industry has standard values for the formation of crimping and folds - what is within regulations and if crimping is within permissible limits or not. In the case of normal and solid cushion set up the height of the fold in a seat width of approx. 50 cm can be 1.40 cm, if the seat width is 70 cm, approx. 2 cm and in the case of seat widths of up to 160 cm or above, even 4 cm. The fold height is determined by passing over the covering material from the outside to the middle using slight pressure, so that a fold remains in the middle whose height provides the value. The materials themselves also have their own tensile and expansion properties according to the type of weave. This means, the denser the material is woven, the less the material expands under stress!

One exception is the so called light cushion type, which is based on a separate cushion set up. An especially soft seating comfort is often possible connected to a deep subsidence into the item. In this case, a certain ability to fold is definitely intended and folds

created later on also do not represent a defect (see lighter cushion type). Finally, it must be mentioned that it is authentic leather that additionally reacts to body heat and has the tendency to expand somewhat. Direct sunlight or the warmth of heaters strongly influence this behaviour of leather!

Functional parts:

Functional parts are technical compromised parts between solid and movable material. To make sure that this technology functions reliably on a permanent basis, it is very important that they are handled carefully. The stress limits must always be strictly observed (see our type descriptions and assembly instructions). Visually, they often also look somewhat different or deviate slightly from the dimensions. Fittings can be stressed through one-sided handling, for example. Functional parts require some manoeuvrability depending on the process and material as well as the dimension tolerance, e.g. on a complementary section etc. Depending on the type and surface, regular maintenance and care is recommended.

Furniture fittings:

The proper use of furniture includes the obligation to ensure subsequent adjustment if there are deviations from the assembled condition later on to guarantee permanent functional safety and to rule out consequential damages (e.g. suspended front).

Furniture surfaces in general:

Since the variety of furniture surfaces is very large as far as materials (modelling, plastic, real wood veneer, solid wood), colour and quality are concerned, they also have different strengths and weaknesses. You can best judge yourself, how intensively the furniture parts are used. Beauty, elegance or pure natural products, e.g. solid wood, does not automatically equal high durability and life at the same time.

All surfaces more or less change in the course of time through the effects of light and sunlight. With use a patina, e.g. streaking, is formed, similar effect to glass or car lacquer. The principle, the more "natural" the surface, the more sensitive it is, applies in this case as well.

Reproductions or artificial materials are sometimes superior to the natural materials, also as far as ease of cleaning and maintaining is concerned. Your personal attitude also plays a part in using solid wood or real wood veneer. In summary: Get some detailed advice before the purchase, also with respect to the care properties and changes of the furniture during use.

Furniture locks:

Stiff/Stuck furniture locks can be treated with graphite powder (available in car accessory shops), if necessary the bolts of bar locks must be adjusted.

G

Guarantee:

(see pg. 2 - 5 of this Quality Pass / pg. 44-45 for the guarantee certificate)

Glass:

Glass produced in the float process corresponds with EU standards and DIN 1249. When light is polarised, irritating aspects such as clouds, rings, streaks or drawing defects in the spectral colours are caused physically and are unavoidable. Glass surfaces are sensitive to scratches. Sharp edged objects cannot be put down or pulled on the surface without protection. Float glass can burst in contact with hot objects or bottles from the freezer in particular. Cleaning is done with a commercially common glass cleaner.

Permissible material properties such as small bubbles, core flaws, streaking or crimping cannot be a cause for complaints, as long as the safety and functionality of the glass is not impaired. The criterion for clearance when identifying possible errors with corresponding light sources is RAL GZ 430.

Since glass is applicable as a usable and decorative surface in a large variety of variations and qualities, the respective manufacturing information and the cleaning and maintenance tips must be very specially observed (ask your specialist retailer.)



Colour glass:

Our coloured glass is a non-transparent, lacquered glass, which is produced by applying and curing of an opaque, highly resistant lacquer on the reverse side of the glass. Different colour optics can be created through various glass strengths. The colouring can be different depending on the thickness of the glass. Moreover, glass production is subject to certain fluctuations in the production process and in the raw material, quartz.

The different types of glass can have various percentages of green hue to this factor and the colour shade can have a different effect. This production process cannot be influenced. We cannot accept complaints based on this aspect.

Frosted glass:

We offer frosted glass in a chemically roughened (acidified) surface finish. With pleasant haptics, there are no unpleasant reflections. For cleaning use washing up liquid (not with a commercially common glass cleaner).

Optiwhite glass:

A standardised saline mixture is added to normal float glass, which - depending on the origin of the quartz sand - can have different colour nuances. A green hue is formed in the process. Optiwhite glass is a particularly tint-free glass which is discoloured using the most precise, dosed addition of certain metal salts. It has less of a green tint. Optiwhite glass is also offered in certain models with an acidified surface and thus obtains a matt surface appearance.

Glass breakage and safety glass:

Safety glass distinguishes itself through its increased strength, in particular. This is achieved through special treatment, known as „tempering“. The glass pieces must be finished for this purpose, as they would have become too hard for certain tools after this process. During tempering, the glass panels are heated in a furnace to approx. 700° C and then abruptly cooled down again (shock cooling). The surface of the glass is hardened in the process, areas of stress in the glass are smoothed out and both its bending strength and resistance to impact are greatly increased. The resistance to impact is limited at the edges. Very small glass particles form in case of glass breakage, which

are also not sharp edged, compared to float glass, which shatters into sharp edged, pointed pieces and can lead to injuries.

Due to the high temperatures when hardening the glass, it becomes slightly crimped. However, this unevenness can hardly be spotted by the observer, just as little as the tiny inclusions and burned areas, which are also normal properties of safety glass. Safety glass cannot be exposed to extreme temperatures (hot/cold) when used. Nickel sulphide inclusions can release glass breakage in this way. Additional information can be found in DIN 1249.

Granite:

(see Stone / Natural stone)

I

Indoor climate:

(see Air humidity)

Intended use:

Please ensure that your furniture is only used in the general living area. It is not suitable for use outdoors or in public / commercial property areas. Special agreements have to be made for orders for exteriors or public facilities.

L

Lacquered metals, anodised or polished aluminium:

Use a light soap solution to clean these metals (then rub dry). Do not use alcohol or cleaning/scrubbing agents!

Lacquer surfaces:

The PUR lacquer we use covers as smooth as silk and with a matt finish. A mild furniture cleaner commonly used in households or a wet leather cloth is recommended to clean the lacquer. The surface must then be wiped dry

with a lint-free cotton cloth. Formation of streaks is thus prevented. Never use acidic or scrubbing agents to clean the surface! The creation of a patina when the item is used is a typical property. PUR lacquer is low in harmful substances and corresponds with the regulations of the German Federal Health Office. The lacquer lamination surfaces in matt and high-gloss are very scratch-resistant due to its UV-lacquering.



Lacquered wood surfaces:

For the regular care of lacquered wood surfaces we recommend wiping it with a dry, soft and non-linting cloth. In addition of the use of such a dust cloth, the surface can be treated as follows to clean off finger prints or other light soiling:

Cleaning: Wipe furniture surface with a damp cloth. We recommend to use a mild, neutral soap. Please clean large areas to avoid rubbed scrubbing spots. Wipe dry with a clean cloth to avoid small cracks in the lacquer caused by remaining moisture on the surface. Do not use chemical cleaning agents with added ammonia (ammonia solutions/spirit of hartshorn), alcohol and softening agents as well as scrubbing cleaners with scouring agents (please check the labels of the common household products for contents before use!). Protect the surface from hot objects, adhesive labels and rubber coated objects.

Leather:

Please note that leather is organically grown and tanned animal skin. Leather breathes and expands, and therefore acquires beauty and character with "age." Every piece of leather has its own type of scars, structure and colouring and distinguishes itself through natural properties such as mandrel cracks, engraving, burning marks, prominent neck folds and natural expansion. These natural irregularities are not beauty defects, but evidence of authenticity and lasting value.

Always remember that leather also bleaches out due to strong incidence of light, particularly sunlight and continuous proximity to running heaters dries out the leather and makes it porous or brittle. Remedy: Ensure shade or air

humidifiers, since hot and dry air is also harmful to humans.

Care: To retain natural leather's natural beauty, it must be cleaned and maintained regularly. Taking care of leather is not time consuming. Apart from normal maintenance (light vacuuming and occasional wiping off with a damp cloth), it is recommended to clean the leather according to use, once or twice a year, with specially suited cleaning products and to treat it appropriately with a suitable leather care product according to their instructions.

Please do not experiment with unsuitable agents such as shoe polish, floor wax or cosmetics, for example. When in doubt, consult a specialist.

Removal of stains and spots: Never try to remove stains by rubbing them or with solvents (e.g. stain remover, turpentine, petrol)! Please remove liquids immediately with an absorbable cloth. Do not treat grease stains in natural leather - they are often absorbed into the leather and become invisible after some weeks. Work on remaining stains with a leather cleaner.

Protection from stains can also be impregnated later on, depending on the leather type. Leather care kits contain active substances that are ideal for protecting the leather.

Leather Care Kits are available at furniture retailers:

Keralux Leather care kit P - cleaning agent and care lotion:

The effective cleaning agent cleans the leather thoroughly but gently. The rich care lotion treats the leather by giving them back important moisture and creates an a protective layer of impregnation.

Keralux cleaning agent kit Aktiv Plus P:

The special cleaner gets easily rid of superficial soiling, especially greasy and oily stains as well as colour wears (e.g. jeans clothing).

Leather Sterling:

Surface: Rustic, untreated nubuck buffalo leather with a slight pull-up effect.

Tanning: High-quality napa soft mineral tanning

Fat liquoring: High-quality fats for a soft, smooth feel

Colouring: Dyed through in the drum with high-quality dyes

PCP: Complies with the Order on the Prohibition of PCP of 12/12/1989.

Environment: The leather is produced in an environmentally friendly manner

without the use of AZO colorants in accordance with the prohibitive order.

Resistance to light: ≥ 3 (EN ISO 105-B02)

Cleaning and Care: Leather Sterling can be cleaned with a damp cloth and a mild soap solution. To care for your leather we recommend KERALUX soft cleaner, intensive cleaner and care lotion for nubuck leather with pull-up effect.

Buffalo leather:

OUR RUSTIC AND SOFT NUBUCK BUFFALO LEATHER is barreldyed, completely sound in tone, with high-quality colours. Later it is grinded unevenly by hand, so the dark and covering pigments on the surface create accents for a worn look from the first day on. The original surface with all natural and growth characteristics remains partially visible and retains its breathability. A robust leather with a pleasantly warm feel and an authentic used and vintage look is created, including possible variations of colour, luster and grinding. The interplay of coloured and naturally matt surfaces imitates the natural ageing process. Through time this artificially created patina is intensified by natural signs of daily use. Our buffalo leather is equipped flame retardant.

Cleaning and Care: Please clean the buffalo leather carefully with a damp cloth and a natural soap solution. For regular cleaning and care we recommend the KERALUX soft cleaner, intensive cleaner and care lotion for nubuck leather as well as the KERALUX- impregnation spray N that protects the nubuck leather and prevents early colour fading. For mending of slightly colour faded leathers with a vintage effect we recommend the KERALUX colour repair kit.

LED lighting:

The high energy efficiency of LED makes an important contribution to climatic protection. Low power consumption reduces CO² emissions and electricity costs are drastically reduced. Compared to a halogen lamp of the same light intensity, LED not only impresses with clearly lower energy consumption, a higher degree of effectiveness and greater amount of light provided, but also with an extraordinarily long life. The energy efficiency of our LED lighting is

specified in our sales catalogue and the lighting is labeled accordingly in the show rooms.



Light fastness (effects of light on furniture):

Light fastness is the resistance of a material to the effect of light (especially sunlight, daylight, halogen lighting etc.). Such light sources and particularly sunlight change surfaces, especially wood surfaces. Natural wood types can become dark or turn yellow, pickled wood can bleach. You must protect your valuable furniture from the extreme effect of light, since an absolute light fastness cannot be achieved. The elemental force of the sun changes all materials! Special care must therefore be taken in south facing rooms with a lot of glass. When there is direct exposure to sunlight, curtains or blinds should be closed since a surface can otherwise become lighter or darker at the places exposed even after a few weeks. Such "colour changes" have no influence on the use or life.

Load capacities:

The load capacities of shelves, drawers, bookshelves, wall boards and table tops - whether glass, wood, metal or anything similar - vary. The specifications on maximum load limits must be strictly observed. When installing or assembling furniture, a correct and sufficient wall attachment / mounting must be observed.

M

Maintenance:

(Siehe Cleaning and Care instructions oder Fabrics and Leather)

Regular care and maintenance can be compared to daily human hygiene, i.e. dirt formed through daily use is removed. It is important that spilled liquids

(e.g. fruit juice, alcohol etc.) are immediately dabbed off with absorbent kitchen paper or cloth - not rubbed! - so that they cannot even penetrate into the surface. Please do not rub on the spot and do not use any furniture care products containing silicone. Never try to remove resistant spots with solvents (e.g. stain remover, terpentine, benzene).

Measuring, installing and aligning:

Measurement when planning furniture and the right alignment when assembling the furniture are among the most important tasks when planning new furniture for your rooms. Floors, walls and ceilings are not completely even, so a certain amount of unevenness has to be factored in when assembling and setting up new furniture. Dining rooms made of wood or solid wood as well as covering materials such as leather or fabrics should not be kept too close to heaters or light sources and must be aligned absolutely evenly. If this is not observed, subsequent damages can happen fast (e.g. tilting, getting stuck, squeaking, tearing, scratching, warping, bleaching out and drying out) right up to rupturing of materials. In new buildings it is crucial to ensure a sufficient distance from walls and air circulation in the initial stages (risk of mould).

Metal drawer guide rails:

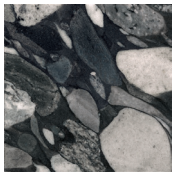
Rolling drawer guide rails (recognisable by cylindrical wheels) should be cleaned with a dry dust brush once a year. On no account should the wheels be lubricated.

Ball guides (recognisable through track balls) do not require special care. If a drawer cannot be completely pushed in or pulled out after a while, pull it a few times with "gentle force" until the maximum opening point.

Metal with surface treatment:

Chromed or nickel-plated metal can be cleaned with common metal cleaning agents, wipe dry after.

N



Natural stone (see: Stone)

Among natural stone materials, granite has a high wear hardness and is weather resistant. In spite of this ability to resist, however, granite is not light fast. As with other materials, traces of use become visible. Table tops with granite surfaces have been impregnated during production. They are not lacquered and are therefore open por-

red. Impurities such as grease, oil etc. can be easily removed if treated immediately. However, the protective effect does not last long, since water vapour wanders into the granite and the effect of impregnation subsides with time.

Please note: Annual re-impregnation, within 12 months for the first time after the purchase date, is therefore a compulsory guarantee condition. Depending on intensity of use, this can also be more frequent. Nevertheless, traces of use, such as stains from aggressive substances, for example, or a subsiding of the degree of shine, cannot be completely avoided. (Proof is an invoice for care products; see sources of reference for cleaning and care products).

New buildings:

When moving into new buildings there is usually extremely high floor and wall moisture. Values above 90 % construction moisture and a relative humidity of more than 65 % can often not be avoided in the initial months. In this state, no furniture parts should be directly or extensively mounted on the wall, but only after proper drying out of all floors and walls. Otherwise, damage due to moisture, swelling up of materials or formation of mould or mould stains can quickly occur. The north facing side of the building is particularly affected.

In such cases sufficient air circulation behind furniture parts must be ensured. This is particularly important. Air that is too dry harms humans and materials just as much as air that is too moist. The correct temperature is an annual average of 18–23° C and a relative humidity (RL) of 45–55 %.

O

Oak (Quercus robur):

Origin: Germany, France, Croatia, Serbia, Italy, Hungary, Ukraine. Oak is a light yellowish brown hard wood with a rougher structure than beech or cherry, for example.

Oak rustico embossed:

Oak rustico consists of several layers of real wood veneer and is embossed with a high pressure method. The embossment depicts a natural cleaved tree trunk and a rustic wood selection with knot holes, streaks and natural defects; they provide an authentic optic. The surface is additionally refined with an aqua-oil. The high pressure treatment and the aqua-oil makes the surface very hard and almost immune to scratches. It can be brushed up with our care set anytime.

Odour:

New products smell a certain way initially. This is well known and can last a few weeks or months depending on the material. The material specific intensity of the odour evaporates with use and is influenced by constraints such as indoor climate, season, temperature fluctuation, ventilation behaviour, degree of use and duration, sensitivities of people and is not considered very serious (Stiftung Warentest, product testing). Certain natural products, such as leather, solid wood etc. for example, always have their own smell, typical of the item. The German Quality Association for Furniture e.V. worked out quality and testing regulations for furniture, which ensure that no risks to health and the environment originate in furniture.

Oiled surfaces:

Your new, oiled furniture must be cleaned and maintained with the right products from the start. Regular care guarantees a long life of the surface. Loose dirt should be removed with a duster. It is important that all dirt and spilled liquids (e.g. drinks) are removed immediately, to avoid a long contact time. To

wipe up spills, a small amount of neutral soap can be added to the water, then wipe the surface dry. It is important not to let the surfaces get permanently wet. Sharp and scrubbing cleaning agents should not be used. Dirt scratches can be cleaned with a fine Scotch pad in the direction of the fibre. We recommend our Care Sets for cleaning, care and protection. The beauty and protection of the surface will remain through regular use of the care kit. You can get the Care Sets at specialist furniture retailers.

Optiwhite glass:
(see Glass)

P

Pilling:

Pilling or the formation of small knots can occur mainly in flat or combination fabrics in the initial stages. They mostly occur due to the rubbing of external textiles with which the user sits on the furniture. This is known as external pilling and is a property typical of the item, not a material defect. There are special pilling shavers for this purpose, with which the pills can be removed without problems according to the manufacturer's instructions, without damaging the covering material. Pill formation as well as the removal of pills do not impair the durability of the material. This aspect, typical of the item, has no influence on the life of the material.

Q

Quality- and testing criteria:
correspond to the guidelines of the
German Quality Association.



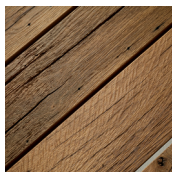
Wir sind Mitglied
der Deutschen
Gütegemeinschaft
Möbel

R

Real wood veneer:

(See Solid wood and Colour and structural differences)

Real wood veneer, as an industrially made sliced veneer, is a natural product. It should therefore not be confused with PVC, paper or similar foils. Ecology: By using wood from controlled forestry, handling of these resources is very careful and gentle, as is desired to protect our environment.



Reclaimed timber:

Shown in the best light by the sun: Decade-long influences have marked this wood. Sun, wind, rain and the harsh climate of the Alps are determining factors for its unique appearance. This wood derives its special character from being retrieved from the mountains, sanded, relieved of nails and worked on by expert craftsmen.

Whether it's in the form of a coffee table or in a dining room, the vibrancy of this wood is a feast for the eyes and always something special. Every piece of furniture becomes one of a kind. Prominent knots or even holes that could have been drilled when huts were being built are present in varying proportions. In addition, the structure of the surface is never identical. You purchase a look that will only be available in this form once and that we were unable to influence. It's just a product of nature!

Rub fastness / Colour fastness:

Colour fastness is referred to regarding colours of furniture materials or leather if they neither discolour nor rub off. Light colours usually have a higher fastness to rubbing than darker colours.

Nowadays, most cover materials have good fastness to rubbing values. Only very dark or intensive colours give off some colour in the initial stages. Light discolouring lies within the tolerance range. Only use distilled water and neutral soap for cleaning and rub carefully with a white, soft, clean cloth, always

from seam to seam, lightly and without much pressure and never only one spot (danger of rubbing off colour and cleaning edges)! Please do not use any micro-fibre cloths and steam cleaners.

Attention: Please always observe the manufacturer's instructions for the product and materials first! (Also see [Cleaning and Care Instructions for this purpose](#))

S

Santana oak:

You cannot bring a more natural look into your home. Santana oak embodies noticeable expressiveness and a unique rustic character. The appearance of the real wood veneer is marked by irregularities such as cracks, knots and ray flecks. These are part of the character of the wood and thus make it unique! These unique features are due to the material and do not constitute grounds for complaint! When the furniture is processed further by Venjakob, the surfaces are treated with brushes and oils and this is how Santana oak obtains its special depth effect.

Sap wood:

This concerns the deliberate use of light or dark parts in solid wood and veneer to give the surface a more lively appearance. Depending on the growth area, the proportions can differ. Sap wood parts do not justify complaints.

Seat mirror:

(see [Shiny marks](#))

Shiny marks:

or "seat sheen" is formed on velvety materials such as velour or some micro fibres when tuft of the fabric lays flat by the pressure of regular use and thus, depending on the incidence of light, creates a different visual "impression." This is not a quality defect, but a property of the material, typical of the item. This visual change has no influence on use, function and life and is not a defect in the material.

Sofenting agents:

Softening agents in articles of daily use used can generally lead to changes in wood and glass surfaces.

Solid wood:

Solid wood is a phenomenon, "it always works." Solid wood is one of the most multi-faceted, high-quality and beautiful, natural products used for furniture and interiors. Proverbially, it is "traditional and unique." Nature shows how difficult it is to subdue. It is not the solid wood that adapts to humans and their residences, but exactly the other way round. Humans must adapt their living areas to nature and its properties. Owners of antiques are well aware of this fact. What is indispensable for wood is also particularly important for humans, the living and indoor climate. This means an annual average of 45–55 % relative air humidity. Even then, "working", warping, swelling, shrinking or small cracks can not be avoided. The wood types for furniture construction originate in regulated forestry. (Also see Air humidity / Indoor climate)

Spare parts and parts subject to wear:

Use of spare parts and parts subject to wear from third part manufacturers can lead to risks. Only original parts can be used. General parts subject to wear, such as lamps, lighting or similar items are exempt from the guarantee / warranty.

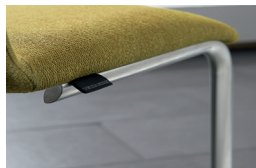
Special colours / Special pickling shades:

An absolute similarity between colour and structure in special fabrications is not possible in industrial production as far as production technology is concerned.

Stainless steel optic:

The stainless steel optic is created by a galvanised surface: After nickel plating a satin finish is applied manually (by a craftsman) and the look of polished stainless steel is created.

Cleaning and Care: Use a mild soap solution



to clean the surface and then gently rub it dry. Please do not use common household detergents for stainless steel maintenance to clean it.

Stone (Natural Stone):

Natural stone reflects a page from the history book of our earth. Formed millions of years ago on our planet, it is now found and developed with a great deal of effort in stone quarries all over the world. It is its past that created its colourful luminescence and radiance. So not to affect the appearance of the surface, we reject synthetic treatment. The shine and the look are formed exclusively by processing with water and diamond polishing disks.

We would like to point out some typical natural properties: In granite, gneiss and pegmatite in particular, we find the so called craquele, a fine network of hairline cracks and small craters, which can be felt and detected in the back-light on the reflection of the slab. Varying proportions of mat spots are also an unavoidable natural feature. Each slab in itself is a unique specimen and thus singular in its appearance. Cooling off tears (most leaps) in individual large crystals or in the surface originate from the time of origin of the rock, caused by the different cooling off times of the different minerals. They could even be several centimetres long. They have mostly overgrown into crystals and have no influence on the static. An actual open crack in a slab could not bear the stress when processing. Under the weight of the polishing machines, breaking of a slab would be unavoidable.

The small craters detectable in the slab's reflection, particularly in the case of granite, stem from crystals that have fallen out or have been washed out. The stones are made up of mineral substances with varying hardness. Therefore the softer parts in particular are loosened out or washed out during processing. These are typical properties of natural stone, which we do not want to hide with synthetic evening out materials for the above mentioned reasons.

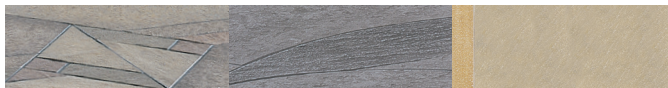


Granite: Granite stone is mined all over the world. The extremely hard and dense material is of volcanic origin and differs in colour and structure depending on the stone composition and place of mining. Typical colour play and veins were formed through the mixing or inclusion of different stone masses. Due to special properties and extreme hardness, most granite types are not surface treated. The granite slabs are mechanically polished to maximum shine and are not completely smooth. Light indentations (veins) and more mat parts are visible depending on the incidence of light. This is a natural property, "typical of the item." It is only through this work process that the natural material develops its full beauty. Every panel is always a unique specimen of nature, as structured as raw. The displayed granite samples show sections of an entire slab and only indicate the character of the stone. Granite is extremely resistant throughout years of use. Warm water and a simple detergent are suitable to clean granite slabs. Strong agents (e.g. thinning agents) make the surface mat and blunt. Certain types are treated with a protective agent, which permanently prevents the penetration of liquids. Liquids should be wiped off as soon as possible.

Colour slate: Slate is stone split into panels, usually formed through deposits of minerals that look like small leaves. The oldest deposits were formed during the Carboniferus in Central Europe. We use colour slate with very different colouring for the table tops, varying from light beige to rust red.

Degastone®: The Degastone® table tops consist of ground natural stone types, such as marble and dolomite. These ground stones are bound using artificial resins and natural colour pigments. The result is elegant tables with a resistance to breaking that is more than twice as strong as that of concrete. After joining the table panels, they are sealed with a high quality lacquer. Quartzite and quartzite stone slabs are sealed with DD lacquer for protection.

Cleaning and Care: Degastone® table tops do not need much cleaning and care. Wiping the surface with a wet chamois leather is usually enough. You can clean the surfaces with water and a bit of a mild soap.



Structure Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*):

Origin: Germany, France, Balkans

The beech is the "Queen of the Forest." Without human intervention, it would cover almost the whole of Germany. It roots itself well into the soil and is hardly at risk from damage from insects and storms. In spite of these positive properties, old beech trees are increasingly rarely found. As they get older, beech trees have a tendency to form a dark core. Processing beech heartwood into decorative pieces of furniture requires much more care. Qualitatively, the heartwood is almost equivalent to white beech wood, but its appearance is much more individual and exclusive.

When processing red beech heartwood for furniture, unique and singular colour structures are formed. Heartwood is naturally interfused with knobs and tends to form cracks. We largely confront these properties through the appropriate cut of the core planks and through artificial drying of the wood to the average indoor climate of centrally heated rooms that is common nowadays. Further characteristics like connations and colour differences as well as the darker colouring are an expression of an organic manufacturing process and is consciously desired as such. They give structure beech furniture an unmistakable and unique appearance.

Care: Clean lacquered or oiled surfaces regularly. Protect them from light especially sun light. Wipe off acidic soiling, fruit juices, lemonades or alcohol immediately and do not let them penetrate. Clean resistant stains with lukewarm water and some neutral soap. Do not use any sharp object. They could damage the surface and make it blunt. Request additional information from your specialist dealer. (See also: Oiled surfaces / Lacked wood surfaces.)

T

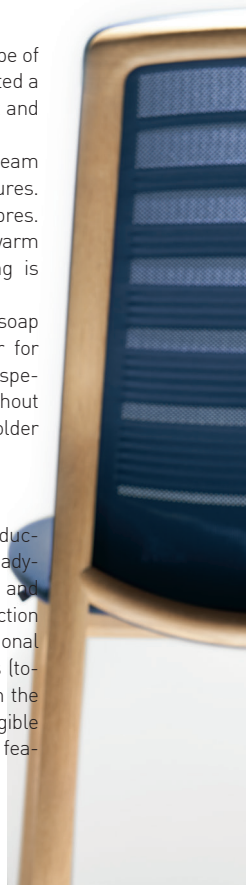
TriTex: The elasticity of the back cover adapts to the shape of your back. The interplay of design and material has created a breathable covering material, which still also has a light and transparent effect.

Cleaning and Care: The TriTex fabric is not suitable for steam cleaners. Poly-amide is not resistant to high temperatures. Such temperatures would lead to destruction of the fibres. The covering material can be easily cleaned with lukewarm water and non-aggressive detergents, provided soiling is normal.

Suitable cleaning agents: Detergents, benzene and mild soap solutions. We recommend PURATEX intensive cleaner for our TriTex backs and seats of chairs, (available at your specialist furniture retailers). In spite of the gentle effect (without bleach), it is particularly suitable for the removal of older soiling and stains.

Tolerances:

Tolerances can not be avoided in the industrial mass production of furniture for technical reasons. This refers to ready-made goods that are manufactured in large numbers and mostly as piece work. The opposite is individual production by craftsmen. This is applicable in particular to functional furniture, which requires additional leeway. If variations (tolerances) in colour, dimensions and structure fall within the national and international standards and are in a negligible range, then there is no material defect. This is a typical feature of this product.



Transport (Collection by the customer / Assembly by the customer):

Transport safeguards must be removed before using the function. Locks must be opened beforehand.

TV- and multifunctional parts:

Please allow enough space for air circulation for the heat-absorbing electronical parts. Overheating can cause consequential damage.

V

Veneer:

(See Real wood veneer / Colour and structural differences)

Great care is taken when selecting veneers for table tops with a veneer finish. Since the veneers are processed in individual strips, the veneer images must, of course, fit together. The grain texture of the precious wood veneer is enhanced in a particularly beautiful way using surface finishing with lacquer or linseed oil free of contaminants. Veneer images are often also processed with a deliberate proportion of sap wood. The proportions of the dark or light wood vary to create a lively appearance.



W

Wall fastening:

When assembly is being carried out by the customer and in the case of planned goods, the condition of the wall (solid brick work) must necessarily be tested and the fitting and tools specified by the manufacturer must be used, so that safety is ensured and the walls can bear the later weight of the furniture parts.



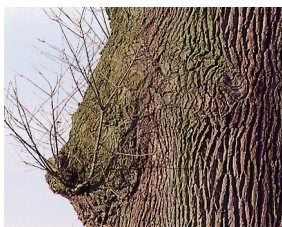
Wheels:

Testing of the suitability of the wheels for the existing floor material is incumbent on the customer. Damage caused by the wheels is not part of Venjakob's product responsibility.

Wild oak (*Quercus robur*):

Origin: Germany, France, Croatia, Serbia, Italy, Hungary, Ukraine

The descriptions wild oak or also knotty oak do not indicate a special wood type or a separate type of oak. Rather, this description serves the purpose of making clear that it concerns a special selection of the oak. Trees are selected which deliberately have many knobs and thus far grow at the edge of the forest or in shadowy locations. Properties typical of the wild oak are knobs (in different sizes and varying proportions) and differences in colour. The appearance always varies because of this and each piece of furniture is a unique specimen in itself. Larger natural defective spots and cracks are filled with a special hydromass.



Wild oak cracked:

The cracks in this wood are deliberate and are created with a special drying technique. The coffee tables that are equipped with this cracked wood are absolutely unique. During the selection process for the wood we look out for special characteristics: crack, knotholes, splintering or deformations. They are typical of the item and therefore no reason for complaint. During the processing of the wood for our high-quality Venjakob furniture the surface is treated with sanding and oiling. Inclusions, structures, swirls and palpable roughness, like cracks and splintering of the surface, are deliberate and testify for the authenticity of the product. We cannot control natural colour variations within the product range as well.

Wood materials:

The quality of a product is basically not dependent on whether a piece of furniture consists of wood materials or solid wood, but rather on the quality of the wood used. The chipboards, medium density fibreboards (MDF), plywood, three-layer panels or core board plywood are of the highest quality, extremely stable with their veneer, foil or lacquered surfaces, less susceptible to temperature fluctuations. They can be used in a variety of ways. Their content has been tested for sound health standards according to the strict DIN and EN European standards.

Wrinkling:

(see Forming of crimping and folds)

