

Use and care of oak and ash surfaces

General description

Glued wood surface (oak and ash): is a natural material made of oak or ash lamellas, which is sealed together. The surface of a natural tree is pleasant to touch, it will always be pleasant warm at room temperature.

The oak and the ash have solid wood suitable for making table surfaces, etc. furniture parts. They are, compared to other species of wood, such as pine, fir or birch, much more solid and resistant to physical damage, such as scratches, prints, etc., but when using such a surface, it must be taken into account that there may be damage from sharp and heavy objects such as knives, meat hammer, etc.

Wood is a soft material; it can both soak up humidity and water and give it away. When the humidity of wood changes, the size of the wood may also change, which may result in wood shrinking or swelling, which may result in cracks in wood and trimming, glued compounds may unfold, surfaces may bend and twist. Wood has a natural characteristic to change the tone under the influence of ultraviolet rays – when the surface has long been directly influenced by strong sunlight.

A greased surface looks like raw wood, but it is covered with a thin protective layer. The oil layer protects the surface from moisture, dirt and exposure to ultraviolet rays, but prolonged and intense impacts can cause damage. For example, water spilled on such a surface may damage the oil layer for a long time, which may result in damage to and damage to wood.

It is recommended that products of glued wood be placed in rooms with a uniform temperature and humidity mode. (Optimal temperature 16-25 °C, relative humidity 45-55%).

The following operations shall be performed for trimming:

Regularly wipe or soak the dust. Even a small layer of dust is abrasive and can cause scratches of finishing cover. Use a lightly moistened, soft cloth or special paper napkins for cleaning furniture.

Do not use large amounts of water and soap, as well as diluents and solvents, disinfectants and glass cleaning fluids for cleaning wood furniture.

Avoid using universal furniture cleaners. They are usually designed to treat more durable materials, such as plastics, stone, embossed, etc. Priority shall be given to specialized means of cleaning and protecting furniture intended for oiled surfaces. Care should not be carried out more frequently than 3-4 times a year. Read the package leaflet carefully before using them. Once you have selected the appropriate care product, do not change it to another.

Oiled wood surfaces should be covered periodically with a new layer of oil. Oil producers are advising the oil finish to be restored once a year, but it depends on depreciation.

Do not allow your pets to be on the furniture if you do not want additional defects on the surface of the tree.

Use furniture for the appropriate purpose. Sit only on items designed and constructed for it.

A natural wooden surface is new and stored in the packaging, so immediately after installation the surface may be slightly oily, but it will certainly seep into a uniform coating.

Use of furniture

Whole, grown-up branches are a natural thing and are not considered to be the fault of wood. Nor are minor differences in color tones between different parts of the tree a defect. Each tree shield has a unique, textural design.

Different species of trees are particularly sensitive to light, both natural and artificial. Try not to keep various items on such surfaces for a long time, change their location.

Do not allow various fluids to reach wood surfaces. Even in small quantities of water found on furniture, e.g., by licking plants, can cause serious damage to the surface of the wood and the surface of the finishing. Exposure to various chemicals, such as alkali, acids, alcohols and their based fluids, is particularly hazardous. These substances, such as surfaces damaged by nail varnish strippers, may prove to be non-renewable. It is also dangerous to reach different cosmetic products (oil, scent, etc.) on the surface of the furniture.

Dry (not wipe!) accidentally spilled fluids immediately. Remember that damage is caused not only by chemically active substances, but also by highly colored fluids, such as coffee, tea or red wine, which can change the surface color of the furniture.

Do not place hot objects, such as irons, pans, very hot containers, etc. on surfaces not intended for this purpose. Hot objects can cause changes in the colors of wood and finishing coverings. Use pallets to protect wood surfaces.

Be careful when placing abrasive materials, such as corrugated, on wooden surfaces cardboard boxes, shopping bags, ceramic articles, botched pots, lamps, ashtrays, etc., with which it is very easy to scrape together and otherwise damage the wood-finishing layer.

Furniture handling

Because there are many different types of furniture, grooming tends to be different. Remember that the choice of type of care is determined not by the tree species from which the article was made, but by what type of finishing is for the product in question. The finishing surface serves at the same time as a decorative element that highlights the texture or changes the appearance of wood, as well as a protective layer to protect wood from the surrounding environment.

The most difficult to recover are wooden surfaces without any finishing surface. Normally, such surfaces are restored by drowning with very fine sandpaper.

Do not place the furniture directly under sunlight, which may cause changes in the color and bleaching of wood and finishing materials.

Do not place wooden furniture in dry and hot, poorly ventilated spaces (for example, building attic and garret in summer), or adjacent to air-conditioners or heaters, radiators, fireplaces, etc. heat sources. Placing furniture on a heated floor can also have a significant impact on their condition.

Do not store the furniture in long-standing and wet spaces.

Surface recovery

Small prints and scratches can be corrected by carefully drowning them with fine sandpaper, later restoring the oil coating.