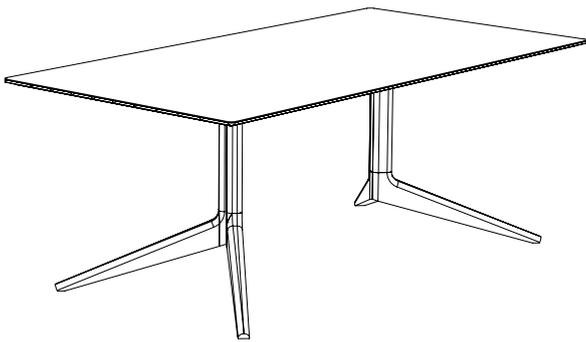


IMPORTANT CARE INFORMATION

341 LIGHT TABLE BY MATTHEW HILTON



READ THIS IMMEDIATELY UPON DELIVERY

BEWARE OF THERMAL SHOCK

It is important, immediately upon delivery, to take measures to prevent thermal shock.

Wood absorbs and releases moisture in response to its environment. One of the greatest care concerns for any solid wood product, particularly in the winter and spring time, is thermal shock. Thermal shock can cause cracks or warping and can occur any time there is an extreme change in the environment such as:

TIME OF DELIVERY

When the product is moved from the warehouse and into your home or place of business, the change in temperature between the warehouse (even if climate-controlled), the delivery vehicle, and the delivery address can cause thermal shock.

HOLIDAY HOMES

When a holiday home is uninhabited, the home may get quite cold, and when the home is reinhabited, the heating is turned on, dramatically changing the environment.

NOTE: Thermal shock can happen quickly, within hours.

PREVENTING THERMAL SHOCK

During the first two weeks of the environment change, it is crucial to take preventative measures to protect your solid wood furniture. We recommend following one or more of the three procedures below, listed in order of preference.

1) GRADUALLY INTRODUCE TO NEW ENVIRONMENT

We recommend that the relevant room in your home or place of business is kept fairly cool for the first 2 weeks after delivery, keeping radiators and underfloor heating low and consistent. Over the two week period, you may gradually increase the temperature. This will allow the furniture to adjust to its new environment.

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2) USE A HUMIDIFIER

Keep a humidifier next to the piece of furniture for the first two weeks, to increase the moisture in its environment.

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3) WIPE WITH A WET CLOTH TWICE DAILY

Wipe all exposed areas of the timber with a wet cloth twice daily for the first two weeks to slow the moisture loss. The cloth should be slightly wetter than damp, so when you wipe it across the surface you can see a glaze of water across the timber, but no puddles. Wipe all exposed surfaces with special concentration on edges (end grain) as this is where most of the moisture escapes. This procedure will affect the surface finish, so at the end of the two weeks, we recommend that you apply Wax Refresher (available through De La Espada) to restore the beauty of the finish. Find wax application instructions in the Looking After Your Furniture care guide.

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Beware of radiators and air conditioning ducts in close proximity to your timber furniture. These can create a dangerously dry environment. If you have underfloor heating, we recommend turning it to a low setting and maintaining the temperature for extended periods of time. Short bursts of extreme heat followed by cold are detrimental to the furniture.

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CLIMATE CONTROL

You must provide a consistent environment for your table, to avoid an excess or deficiency of humidity. Use a hygrometer in combination with a humidifier/dehumidifier to measure and maintain suitable conditions. Hygrometers are low cost (about the cost of a latte) and can be purchased widely with a digital or analogue display. The ideal conditions for your furniture are 50% relative humidity at 20 degrees Celsius (normal interior temperature). If you do not maintain the recommended climate for your furniture, then the boards can warp, crack or open on glue lines, or gaps may appear between the extending panels due to swelling. Please also beware of the following:

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BRIGHT LIGHT

Timber is a natural material and the colour/tone can bleach and fade if the table is exposed to any UV light, and this process is accelerated the more intense the exposure. You may wish to limit exposure to sunlight such as by closing curtains when the room is not in use. Additionally you may wish to consider installing ultra-violet (UV) filtering film on windows to limit the fading and discolouration caused by UV rays. Boards can crack or open on glue lines in response to factors including prolonged exposure to direct sunlight and/or hot spot lights.

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MOVING THE TABLE

To allow for the extending function, the tabletop is connected to the base of the table only by the sliding hardware. Due to this construction, it is important to NEVER carry, lift or move the table by the upper leaves as this may damage the table. Always move the table by the subframe (the angled frame that sits beneath the top leaves) only. To allow adequate access to the subframe, first remove both extension leaves, and close and lock the tabletop before moving.

Table top panels can bow upward or come away from the table hardware if the table is moved/carried by the tabletop. Use the

utmost care and attention when moving any wood furniture as it can mark easily if banged. Dents or deep scratches on the table panels or leg can result from moving parts of the table without due care and attention.

KEEP THE TABLE LOCKED

The locks on the underside of the tabletop act as braces for the timber leaves, so it is very important to make sure the thumb screws are always kept locked when the table is not being actively extended or contracted. There are locking positions for the table when displayed without leaves, with one leaf, and when used with both extension leaves. Please ensure they are used at all times, otherwise you will risk damage to the table mechanism.

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