Wood and wood products

Solid wood

We use only healthy, solid hardwood and work on it with our sound knowledge of all its specific characteristics. At present these woods are beech, oak, ash, maple, cherry and walnut. The craftsman's care begins with the selection and bringing together of individual woods and ends with treatments of the surface, when high quality oils and waxes are massaged into the finely polished surface.
This open-pored surface treatment allows the wood to breathe, take up and give out the room humidity. All woods used by ZEITRAUM stem from sustainable forests.

Wood is a renewable resource and CO_2-neutral. Compared with other materials its use requires the lowest amount of energy. Furniture with an exceptionally long life is produced through careful design and manufacture.

Ash

Origin: *Northern Bavaria, Germany*
Characteristics: *ring-pored, pale, heavy and hard, meets the highest demands for firmness and elasticity*
Processing: *Needs expert configuration for the best overall appearance – standard ash frames and heartwood ash surfaces on request, surface treatment with colorless natural oil to prevent discoloration*

European Oak

Origin: *Northern Bavaria, Germany*
Characteristics: *visible annual rings, strong and even structure, firm, hard, elastic, shock-resistant, weather-resistant*
Processing: *Surface treatment with colorless natural oil to prevent discoloration*

Knotty Oak

Origin: *Northern Bavaria, Germany*
Characteristics: *vibrant and natural-looking, wild character, existing branch markings and cracks are left on purpose*
Processing: *Needs expert configuration for the best overall appearance – standard oak frames and wild oak surfaces, Cracks and branch markings are sealed with black marble putty, surface treatment with colorless natural oil to prevent discoloration*

North American Black Cherry

Origin: *Northwestern Pennsylvania, USA, FSC*
Characteristics: *high quality, fine-pored, dense wood, very hard, reddish-brown, in the course of time it changes from gold-brown to a deep, noble red*
Processing: *easy to work with because of its straight growth and homogeneous structure enables an extremely smooth surface, surface treatment with natural oils and waxes*

European Walnut

Origin: *Southern Germany*
Characteristics: *heavy, hard, firm, minimum shrinkage, non-bending, light gray, mouse gray to dark brown, pronounced annual rings, the wood becomes lighter in appearance if subjected to intensive UV radiation*
Processing: *wood needs to be carefully selected and worked on with due care. surface treatment with natural oils and waxes*

North American Walnut

Origin: *Missouri, USA, American Walnut Manufacturers Association*
Characteristics: *fine-pored marking, striped texture, excellent stability characteristics, extremely durable, almost black-brown, the wood becomes lighter in appearance if subjected to intensive UV radiation*
Processing: *Careful selection and woodworking necessary, surface treatment with natural oils and waxes.*

Wood products

Beech Compound Wood

Compound wood is more than just material – it is a medium that plays a significant role in the history of furniture design. The basis beech wood has ideal characteristics and is easily combined with solid wood. Our compound wood manufacturer was the first company in Germany to receive the PEFC certificate. ***www.becker-kg.de***

Thick veneer

The technique of veneering was developed by the ancient Egyptians as long ago as approx 2900 BC. Thick veneering Thick veneer is one of the finest products to be produced from wood. It is solid timber of high value. ZEITRAUM thick veneer surfaces are 4mm thick sheets of wood, separated by sawing from the trunk. The individual, deliberately not mirrored combining of the veneer pieces provides an appearance similar to that of solid wood.

MDF

This material is stable and homogensous, can be cut and polished like wood and is a real all-rounder. Finest medium-density fiberboard from rest wood and forest thinning measures, woody plant material and / or recycled wood is made by careful pressing to form a wood material that is even and homogeneous in length and width.

Upholstering and covering materials

Leather from Reinhardt – mineral tanning

Leather is a material that directly affects the senses. It smells, it makes a noise, it is wonderful to touch and it looks good. Leather matures over the years and develops its own character. Every animal, every hide is different and looks different. The quality of the leather begins out on the pasture where animals are bred in freedom, with a healthy, nutritious and balanced diet. Jepard *is a fine grain, natural leather with soft touch,* Melano *a Soft nubuck cattle hide leather with a fine velvet surface, and* Nevada *is a cattle hide leather with natural marks.The leather undergoes a high quality Nappa soft mineral tanning without the use of AZO dyes.* **www.leder-reinhardt.de**

Leather from Elmo

Elmo takes ecological principles into account during all stages of production. From livestock breeding and transport, from reduced water and energy consumption through to chrome-free tanning. Production waste is brought to nearby farmers as environment-friendly fertilizer or forwarded to energy producers. Visible insect stings and small scar wounds underline the natural and wild character of leather. **www.elmoleather.com**

Fabrics from Rohi

Rohi has developed and produced woolen fabrics of the highest quality for more than 75 years. Rohi fabrics are made of finest Merino wool that even in its natural state already has all the characteristics needed for furniture upholstery fabric. Woolen fabrics are self-regenerating, don't crease and keep their appearance as new for years. The woolen yarn is dyed without the use of chemicals and is multi-twisted. **www.rohi.com**

Fabrics from Kvadrat

Kvadrat is the market leader in designer textile manufacture on the current market and has provided aesthetic, industrial and artistic-design textiles since 1968. For the award of the EU Flower certificate, all the processes "from cradle to grave" are examined for their finished qualities, i.e. the origin of the cotton and production stages through to finished products. Kvadrat textiles are expertly produced according to product and environment principles. **www.kvadrat.dk**

Polyurethane Foam

Our foam conforms to the CFC-free "MDI Polyurethane System". MDI systems, in contrast to TDI systems are not harmful in production. When we combine these we place great value on as few substances as possible (catalyst etc.) This combination of materials is also used in medical technology (X-ray shields).

Metals

Aluminium

Aluminium can be completely recycled without losing its original properties. Aluminium is recognized by its silver-white surface and light weight. A thin oxide layer protects it from corrosion. Recycling treatment of aluminium waste, in comparison with the first acquisition needs only about 10% of the energy.

Iron

There is evidence of the use of iron dating as far back as 4000 BC. Iron is one of nature's materials. In the markets of the world today it is produced up to 50% from old metals.

Natural materials

Linoleum

Linoleum is typically defined by a matt, silken surface that is elastic and in its haptic quality characteristically warm to the touch. The material is created from sustainably sourced resins, linseed oil, wood, powdered limestone, and natural color pigments. Linoleum is naturally anti-static and therefore optimally suited as a table top.

Ceramics

The production of ceramic wares is one of man's oldest cultural technologies. Ceramic is an ingenious natural material with many uses and then afterwards simply returned to the natural cycle. The raw material of Italian quality stoneware is poured into a plaster form and then double fired. Between firing processes it is finished with a white glaze.

Natural paper and textile coverings

In the production of our lighting series NOON we use only white, warm gray or black textile shades outside (75% viscose (cotton waste product), 25% polyamide) and natural paper inside. This material combination has a warm and homely character and comprises almost 90% natural materials.

Other materials

Formfleece

Formfleece consists of 100 % polyester fibres. For the moulding process needle punched polyester fleece mats are heated to about 160° C and moulded using tools. The finished product combines pleasant haptics with form stability.

Care instructions

Your wood surfaces will last a long time if you just follow a few basis tips.

Solar radiation

Direct sunlight will change the color of the wood. If possible, expose the piece of furniture to light in a uniform manner. Do not leave objects such as books or trays on a surface that is exposed to the sun for too long, because this may produce undesired patterns and outlines.

Proximity to heater

Too much heat can dry out the wood and allows solid wood to crack.

Heat-generating equipment

Do not operate laptops and desktop computers on the surface on a continuous basis. It's better to put electric equipment on an insulating mat.

Atmospheric environment

Constant atmospheric humidity (50 to 60 percent) and a temperature of about 20°C are good for all wood surfaces and especially important for solid wood. An air humidifier helps with ambient air that is too dry, above all during the winter.

The right care for every wood surface

Clean regularly with a soft, dry cloth. Do not use microfiber cloths. Its many small fibers have the same effect over time as fine emery paper. Too much water will damage the surface. As a result, only wipe with a damp cloth. It's best to use only a light cotton cloth. Avoid placing wet objects directly on the surface. Good prevention: Use coasters to prevent water rings. Caution: Fat-dissolving cleaning agents will damage wood.
Wood is a natural product. As a result, care for your valuable furniture with natural care products so that your furnishings will provide you with years of pleasure.
Care and repair kits that are coordinated precisely with your furniture and protect the wood in an optimum way are available from ZEITRAUM.

Waxed wood surface

Wax applies a water-repellent layer to wood.

Normal care

Dust or wipe with a damp cloth, with water or vegetable soap and with a damp, white cotton cloth. For beauty: Recondition with beeswax care emulsion. After drying, polish with a lint-free cloth. Caution: Always immediately dab off any liquid.

Heavy soiling

Apply wax balsam cleaner, possibly using a polishing fleece, and rub off.

Subsequent treatment

Clean with vegetable soap, then re-apply a very thin coat of wax.

Oiled wood surface

Wood oil penetrates deep into the surface, and protects and impregnates the wood. Hard wax oil combines the advantages of wax and oil. A single layer will prevent dirt and moisture from penetrating into the wood. The result is a highly durable, but breathable surface that is very well protected.

Normal care

After purchase, apply oil and polish with a cloth. Dust regularly or wipe with a damp cloth, and always dry immediately. Tip: Wood oil may ignite spontaneously so never simply dispose of saturated cloths in the trash. First dampen, allow to dry and then dispose of in a non-flammable container.

Heavy soiling

Clean with vegetable soap, re-sand stains and scratches (see repair), remove dust. Re-apply a thin coat of oil, and polish surface when dry.

Subsequent treatment

Sand the surface with sand paper (150 grit) every 1 to 2 years, always sanding in the direction of the grain. Remove dust, saturate a woolen cloth with oil and apply. Wait approx. 15 minutes and remove excess with a fresh woolen cloth.

Repair

Repairing Dings and nicks

Dings and nicks can be removed with an electric iron and a damp cloth. Sand the blemish, dampen and steam it out. Repeat the process until the desired result is achieved. Important: Never allow the electric iron to come into direct contact with the wood and the cloth should always be damp. After the damaged spot is swollen and dry, sand over it and finally re-sand with 180 grit sand paper. Then apply wood oil or hard wax oil and re-polish after 15 minutes.

Repairing scratches and stains

Sand scratches and stains that are deep in the wood with sand paper (120 grit) until the traces disappear. Re-sand with finer sand paper and treat with oil or wax.
***Tip:** Always sand in the direction of the wood grain.*