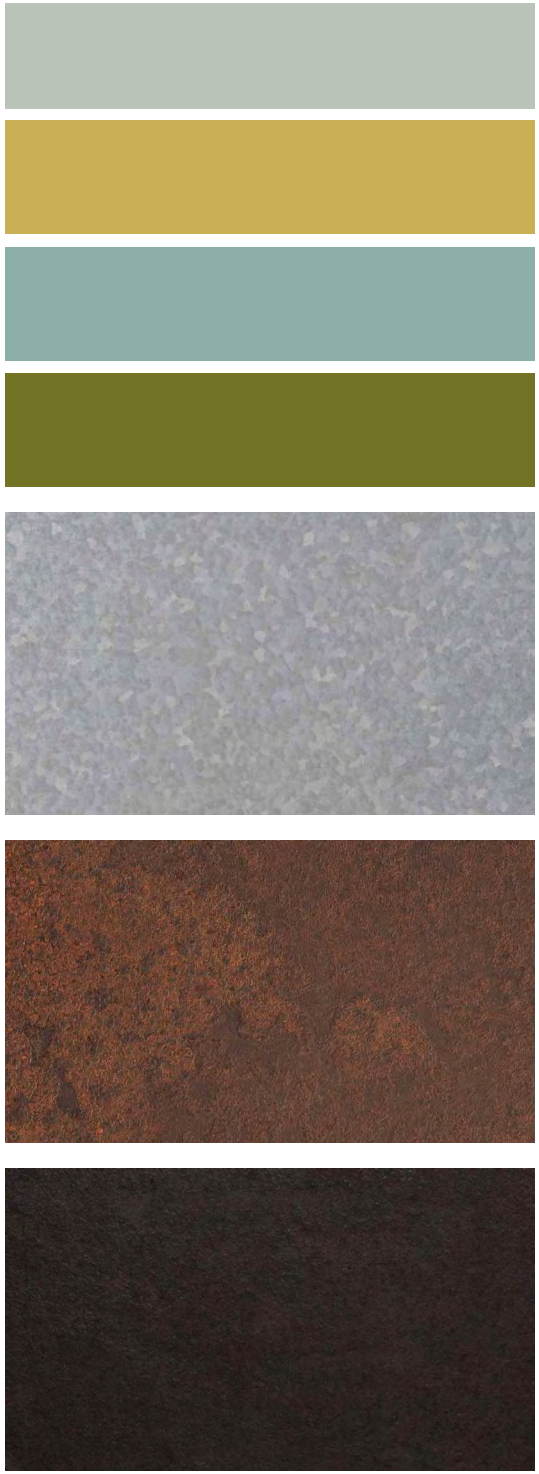
hope



iron

■utilising restored machinery from the mid 1900's, individual product components are machine cut and pressed from mild steel.
the distinctive features of the scrolled arm and table legs are forged in the traditional method and assembled by hand on the anvil using hammer and rivets.
visible welding is avoided where possible and only used to re-inforce delicate joints.
the result is a product where the joints are apparent and a defined sense of constuction is evident.
these characteristics are a hallmark of our production.
finished metal frames undergo various finishes before timber components are added.

◓painted

the metal components are hot dip galvanised before assembly to prevent corrosion in the joints.
they are primed with an anti-corrosive etch primer to ensure good paint adhesion.
finally hand painted by brush with two coats of oil based enamel paint.
- this is the traditional finish for this type of furniture and offers the most protection.

standard colours - ochre building blue pond green french grey

◐galvanised (unpainted)

the metal components are hot dip galvanised as before, but then left unpainted.
they are bright and silver when new with an apparent crystal pattern, but soon assume a soft lead grey colour as they oxidise.
- this finish is recommended for furniture in close proximity to the sea.

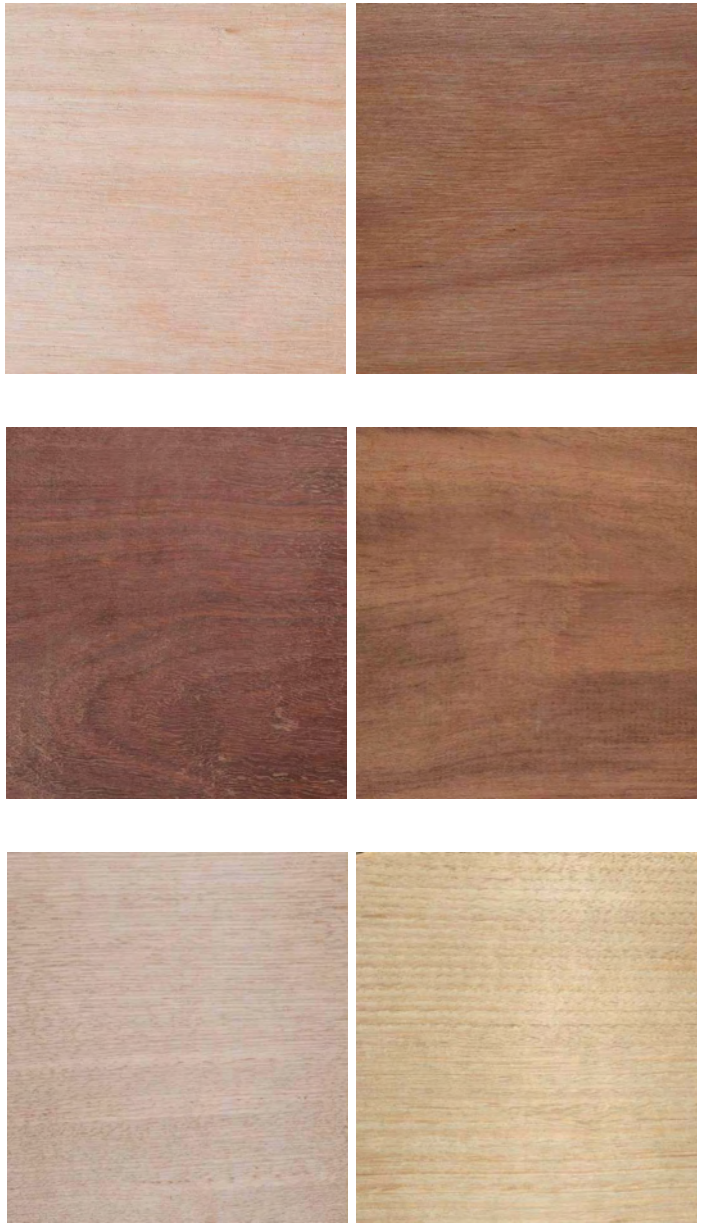
◒rust

metal components are acid-dipped and left to oxidise (rust).
they are brushed down and coated with a wax sealer to prevent brush off marks.
- this finish will leave rust marks on paving and is not recommended for coastal situations
  a seasonal application of oil to the articulating joints on chairs is recommended.

◒pickled (russist)

◒metal components are pickled in acid baths and left to oxidise (rust).
they are brushed down and coated with a rust converter and waxed to prevent brush off marks.
appearance is black in colour.
- this finish will leave rust marks on paving and is not recommended for coastal situations.
  a seasonal application of oil to the articulating joints on chairs is recommended.

- note due to variation occuring in the printing process colour samples are not 100% accurate



timber

■ the eucalyptus, commonly referred to as 'gum trees', have long been associated with south african and australian landscapes.
indigenous to western australia and tasmania, the eucalyptus family has hundreds of species.
a few of them were succesfully forrested here and used extensively as sleepers for the first railway lines in the country and as tunnel props in the mines.
they have a great propensity for use outdoors and will deliver a long period of service if maintained.
we use 3 of these eucalyptus species to manufacture our products.

◓ 1.karri - eucalyptus myrtacaea (diversicolour)

grown and milled locally in knysna (south africa) it is regarded as an alien timber.
it is a hard dense, stringy timber, varying from light pinkish brown to dark brown in colour - hence its name.
it quite rapidly assumes an attractive silver grey colour and characteristic fine cracks when left untreated and exposed to the elements - approx. 6 months.
● used on all models of chairs except the scandinavian.

◐ 2.jarrah - eucalyptus marginata

imported from australia, a highly regarded hard wood, renown for its use in extreme conditions outside i.e. construction of jetties and boat frames - is extremely stable and naturally resistant to boring insects.
the natural colour varies - dark reddish brown to light brown and pink- very dark red brown when oiled.
generaly clear grained, it is occasionally marked with characteristic resin pockets.
it will slowly assume a silver grey colour similar to that of teak when left untreated.
and exposed to the elements - approx. 18 months.
the natural colour can be revived by removing the dead grey surface matter.
this characteristic is regarded as an indication of a superior timber - it has a longer lifespan than karri.
● used on outdoor timber table surfaces and the scandinavian chair.
it can be specified for other chairs by request.

◒ 3.tasmanian oak - eucalyptus delegatensis

imported from tasmania, a hard wearing timber which derived its name from its inherent strength and appearance of a true oak.
the natural colour is pale grey/ blonde - honey gold when oiled.
it bleaches to an appealing bone colour when scrubbed.
it has a consistent visible linear wood grain, light flecks and occasonal lines of dark hardwood growth.
it is a fibrous timber with an open end grain and is therefore limited to use indoors or in well protected areas.
● for indoor application only, used on the scandinavian chair, trestle benches and on table surfaces.

timber finishes

◓ painted

first primed with an oil rich primer and then hand-painted with two coats of oil based enamel.
paintbrush strokes are subtley evident.
the high oil content of the paint provides flexibility to accommodate the natural expansion and contraction of timber exposed to outdoor conditions.

- paint deterioration on the end grain is unpredictable and will require attention when it occurs.
  paint will cloud with time as a result of exposure to the uv.
  products are hand-painted with enamel paints that are easily obtained from hardware stores.

standard colours - ochre building blue pond green french grey

- note due to variation occuring in the printing process colour samples are not 100% accurate

◐ oiled

two coats of natural linseed oil based timber preservative with uv stabilizers are applied.
this penetrates the substrate and leaves a thin protective waxy layer on the surface.
it is a natural plant oil based preservative and will break down with exposure to the elements .
it enables seasonal maintenance to be done without the difficulty of removing the residue of old varnish or sealant type treatments.

- oil is supplied to nourish the timber and seasonal application is recommended to maintain the colour and condition.

◒ natural

untreated timber is scrubbed with a neutralizing soap, this removes some of the plant tannin which continues to leach out naturally - it also has the effect of slightly bleaching the colour.
when initially exposed to moisture the timber will roughen - scouring pads are provided to render it smooth.
characteristic fine hairline cracks will develop and prolonged exposure to weather will eventually transform the timber to a silver grey colour
karri - approx. 6 months and jarrah - approx. 18 months.

- a timber soap scrub is supplied to neutralize the formation of bio-life.
  seasonal maintenance is recommended to prolong the life.

stone

■probably the most stable natural material for outdoor table surfaces.
the selecting, cutting and shaping process for these surfaces is undertaken by experienced stone cutters.
the profile edges are shaped by hand and the surfaces are honed to a non-reflective finish.
stone surfaces are not attached to the frame, the weight being sufficient to locate it in position.

sealing

surfaces are treated with a silicone sealant to help prevent stains, it is necessary to maintain the stone with a regular application of the sealant provided.
unsealed stone will acquire marks from spillage but these will fade with exposure to the weather and the cleaning process will soften them as the subtrate takes on a patina of time and a history of long remembered meals.

markings and inclusions

stone is a natural substrate and is formed over millions of years of sedimentary and metamorphic processes - fossilized deposits, like fern spore and partially formed crystals are often apparent.
● we cannot guarantee exact replicas of colour and markings of the sample surfaces at our showroom - surfaces on display can be purchased, please discuss with sales assistant.

we are currently using 2 types of stone

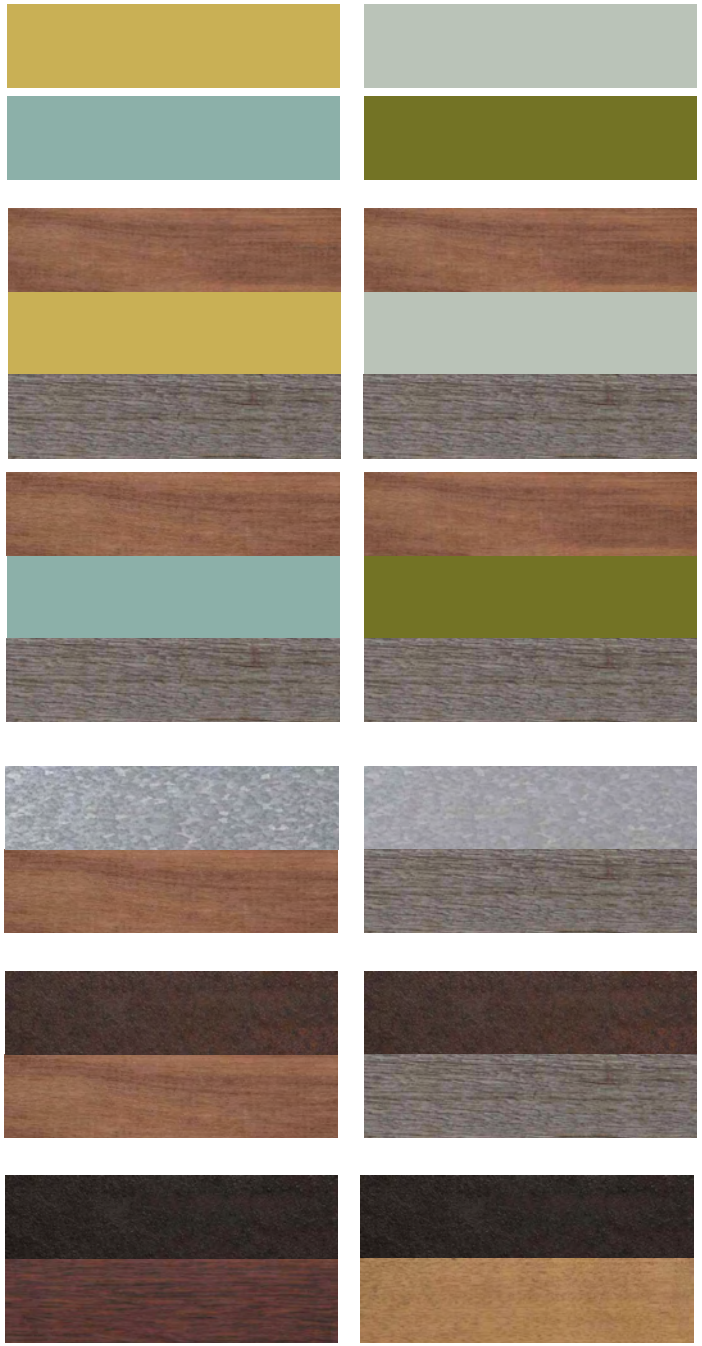
1.sandstone - naboomspruit classic

◓ flower-cut
◐ vein-cut

a dense fine-grained sedimentary stone supplied from local quarries in mpumalanga.
the colour is a subtle spectrum of ochre, light brown, grey and rose and varies according to the depth of the quarry.
the markings or pattern are determined by the cut.
sandstone is a neutral substance and is not prone to etching from acidic food substances.

◒ 2.limestone - galala

a partly metamorphasised dense limestone imported from egypt.
a rich creamy white colour with 'marble-like' veins of grey and rust.
interesting fossilized inclusions and characteristic surface fissures are visible.
these are not considered to be structuraly defective and they are unavoidable on large surfaces.
● limestone is an alkyd and is prone to etching when exposed to acidic food substances.



chair assembly

■the wooden slats are secured to the metal frames with traditional solid brass or stainless steel screws.
this enables the easy removal of the wooden components for maintenance or replacement.
on selected models of chairs, solid timber backrest components are cut and shaped then steam-bent to a complimentary curve by dedicated craftsmen who specialize in this processes.

various combinations of finishes on metal frames and timber components are available.
● products can be painted in a colour of customer's choice - please enquire.

standard combinations

1.painted metal / painted timber
the traditional form - offers maximum protection.

standard colours - ochre building blue pond green french grey

● paint touch-up in areas of wear and deterioration on frame and timber.

◐ 2.painted metal / natural timber
standard colours apply / representation shows the colour combined with new and old timber.

● paint touch up in areas of wear on the painted metal frame.
seasonal scrubbing of timber.

◑ 3.galvanised metal / natural timber
recommended combination for commercial use and areas in close proximity to the coast.

● galvanised metal frame will attract salt deposits which can be scoured off.
seasonal scrubbing of timber.

◒ 4.rusted metal / natural timber

● annual re-application of wax and oiling of articulating joints on the frame.
seasonal scrubbing of timber.

◒ 5.pickled metal / oiled timber
◒

● re-application of rust converter when substrate starts to flake.
oiling when timber appears dry.

● note due to variation occuring in the printing process colour samples are not 100% accurate

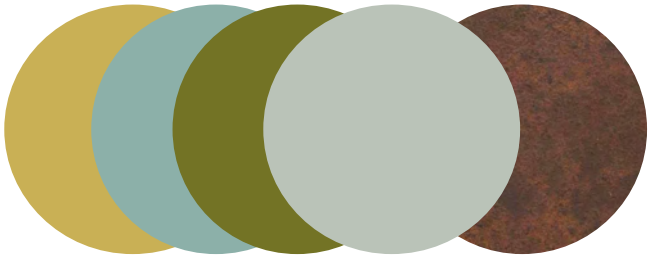


table construction

metal tables

these are limited to round tables of certain sizes - see catalogue.
electro-galvanised sheet metal is cut, formed and crimped to a steel hoop rolled on edge.
this results in a highly tensile surface and a table that is light and easy to move.
they are primed with an etch primer and hand-painted with an oil-based paint, brush strokes are visible.

standard colours - ochre building blue pond green french grey

- rust metal top tables are made from mild steel and are only recommended for inside or well covered areas.

timber tables

◓

1.planks
individual planks are secured to an angle section steel frame with either brass or stainless steel screws.
planks have a 3mm expansion gap between them to allow for the fluctuation in lateral swelling when exposed to different moisture levels.
these gaps will close up in excessively wet conditions and increase up to 10mm in dry climates.
- this method of construction is suitable for tables for outside - exposed to the elements.

◐

2.tongue and groove
planks are machined with a tongue and groove joint and glued to form a solid uniform surface.
this detail is visible on the end grain.
- this method of construction is only suitable for tables for inside or well protected areas.

◑

trestle tables
planks with 3mm gaps are secured with stainless steel screws to timber cleats on the underside at regular intervals across the width of the table.
the timber surface is a separate item and rests on the trestle legs locating on the sides.
- trestle tables made in this method are suitable for outside, but a greater degree of movement in the timber can be expected after time.

◒

stone tables
stone table surfaces simply rest on the table frame .
the weight of the stone is sufficient to keep them in place.
this also enables them to be moved or transported with greater ease.
- it is important to ensure that larger stones are well supported when lifting and moving them.