

OAK WOOD



APPLICATIONS ON PRODUCTS

Tense Material, Tense Curve

ORIGIN OF THE MATERIAL

Solid natural oak, 3 mm thickness, obtained from sustainable forests and subjected to biothermal treatment through the combined use of heat and steam, without the addition of chemicals.

The wood retains its original beauty while the heat treatment changes its colour without using colouring agents, chemical dyes or harmful substances, resulting in totally natural, unique, irreplaceable hues.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

The heat/steam treatment transforms the features of the solid wood slats of which the top is made.

The wood's original and natural susceptibility to torsion, bending, swelling and shrinkage in diverse humidity conditions decreases by 50%, as heat-treated wood remains very stable in changing climatic and environmental conditions.

The natural features of the wood and raw materials are kept unchanged, therefore visible design irregularities, cracks, chinks, small holes, veins, knots and rendering should be regarded as signs of quality and authenticity.

The natural surface is further enhanced by a special extensive matt finish that is particularly rough and worn, a genuine visual and tactile experience for the user. Top, edges and legs coated by 3mm thick solid wood.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

Warm, deep colour shades that differ one from the other.

Surfaces, with infinite nuances and variables characterised by different finishes, hues and sizes.

Assembly is conducted manually to grant the surface structure and refinement.

MAINTENANCE

Biothermal oak boasts excellent mechanical and chemical resistance, yet it is also delicate given its particular surface.

To avoid leaving any cleaning residues (spots and/or stains), perform the following operations on the whole surface, using circular movements.

For regular, everyday maintenance, use a soft cloth moistened with water.

For more thorough maintenance and cleaning, use a soft cloth moistened with a small amount of mild non-abrasive detergent containing no ammonia and/or vinegar (e.g. a degreaser); when finished, rinse the surface with a soft cloth moistened with water and wipe with a soft dry cloth.

Wood is a natural, porous material: it is ESSENTIAL to avoid contact with and/or the deposit of liquid oily substances.

REMEMBER:

- Avoid using abrasive sponges and pads made of steel or other abrasive materials that would inevitably scratch the surface;
- Avoid banging or cutting the surface with blunt objects which could scratch it and remove its protective layer;
- Do not use alcohol, stain removers, thinners, acetone, trichloroethylene, ammonia, bleach, vinegar, anti-limescale cleaners or any other fluid containing these substances;
- Do not use abrasive powder cleaners or detergents which could ruin the aesthetic appearance and surface finish of the product;
- Do not drag objects across the surface and do not concentrate on one particular area when cleaning the top (this may alter its matt effect);
- Do not place hot pans and/or objects, portable ovens or stoves on the surface as these could cause deformation and yellowing.

RESULTS OF COMPLETED RELIABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TESTS ARE AVAILABLE		
REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS
EN 12720:2009 + A1: 2013 Furniture	Assessment of surface resistance to hot and cold liquids	LEVEL: 4

CARBONISED WOOD Black Carbonised Natural Oak



APPLICATIONS ON PRODUCTS

Tense Material, Tense Curve

ORIGIN OF THE MATERIAL

Solid natural oak, 3 mm thickness, obtained from sustainable forests and subjected to biothermal treatment through the combined use of heat and steam, without the addition of chemicals.

The characteristic "black carbonised" effect is obtained by applying a natural acid to the surface.

The wood retains its original beauty while the heat treatment changes its colour without using colouring agents, chemical dyes or harmful substances, resulting in totally natural, unique, irreplicable hues.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

The heat/steam treatment transforms the properties of the solid wood slats of which the top is made.

The wood's original and natural susceptibility to torsion, bending, swelling and shrinkage in diverse humidity conditions decreases by 50%, as heat-treated wood remains very stable in changing climatic and environmental conditions.

The natural features of the wood and raw materials are kept unchanged, therefore visible design irregularities, cracks, chinks, small holes, veins, knots and rendering should be regarded as signs of quality and authenticity.

The natural surface is further enhanced by a special extensive matt finish that is particularly rough and worn, a genuine visual and tactile experience for the user. Top, edges and legs lined with a sheet of material in a thickness of about 3 mm.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

Deep black shade.

Surfaces with infinite variables, characterised by different finishes and sizes.

Assembly is conducted manually to grant the surface structure and refinement.

MAINTENANCE

Acid-coated biothermal oak boasts excellent mechanical and chemical resistance, yet it is also delicate given its particular surface. To avoid leaving any cleaning residues (spots and/or stains), perform the following operations on the whole surface, using circular movements.

For regular, everyday maintenance, use a soft cloth moistened with water.

For more thorough maintenance and cleaning, use a soft cloth moistened with a small amount of mild non-abrasive detergent containing no ammonia and/or vinegar (e.g. a degreaser); when finished, rinse the surface with a soft cloth moistened with water and wipe with a soft dry cloth.

Wood is a natural, porous material: it is ESSENTIAL to avoid contact with and/or the deposit of liquid oily substances.

REMEMBER:

- Avoid using abrasive sponges and pads made of steel or other abrasive materials that would inevitably scratch the surface;
- Avoid banging or cutting the surface with blunt objects which could scratch it and remove its protective layer;
- Do not use alcohol, stain removers, thinners, acetone, trichloroethylene, ammonia, bleach, vinegar, anti-limescale cleaners or any other fluid containing these substances;
- Do not use abrasive powder cleaners or detergents which could ruin the aesthetic appearance and surface finish of the product;
- Do not drag objects across the surface and do not concentrate on one particular area when cleaning the top (this may alter its matt effect);
- Do not place hot pans and/or objects, portable ovens or stoves on the surface as these could cause deformation and yellowing.

RESULTS OF COMPLETED RELIABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TESTS ARE AVAILABLE		
REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS
EN 12720:2009 + A1: 2013 Furniture	Assessment of surface resistance to hot and cold liquids	LEVEL: 4

RECONSTRUCTED STONE



APPLICATIONS ON PRODUCTS

Tense Material, Tense Curve, Link1, Link2, Square

ORIGIN OF THE MATERIAL

Made from a mixture of natural and industrial materials, reconstructed stone artificially reproduces the sedimentation of sandstone found in rivers, granting the product its characteristic appearance.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

Top, edges and legs lined with a sheet of material in a thickness of about 3 mm.

Through an innovative blend of elements, this compound results in a very natural, soft and smooth surface featuring the traditionally irregular colours and shading of sedimentary rock.

Manual application accentuates the surface's unevenness, making every single element original and inimitable, thereby increasing the value and uniqueness of the finished product.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

Excellent mechanical and chemical resistance.

Surfaces in different finishes, hues and sizes.

Assembly is conducted manually to grant the surface structure and refinement.

MAINTENANCE

Stone boasts excellent mechanical and chemical resistance, yet it is also delicate given its particular surface.

To avoid leaving spots or stains, perform the following operations on the whole surface, using circular movements.

For everyday cleaning, use a soft cloth moistened with water. For more thorough cleaning, use a soft cloth moistened with a small amount of mild non-abrasive detergent (e.g. a degreaser).

After cleaning, rinse the whole surface with a soft cloth moistened with water and wipe with a soft dry cloth.

REMEMBER:

- Use water and mild gentle soap and dry with a soft clean cloth;
- Use any normal mild detergent provided it does not contain chlorine or its by-products and compounds, such as bleach, hydrochloric acid, ammonia and vinegar;
- Avoid using abrasive sponges and pads made of steel or other abrasive materials that would inevitably scratch the surface;
- Avoid banging or cutting the surface with blunt objects which could scratch it and remove its protective layer;
- Avoid leaving liquids on the surface for long periods of time to prevent the formation of lasting marks and stains;
- Do not use alcohol, stain removers, thinners, acetone, trichloroethylene, ammonia, bleach, anti-limescale cleaners or any other fluid containing these substances;
- Do not use abrasive powder cleaners or detergents which could damage the aesthetic appearance and surface finish of the product;
- Do not drag objects across the surface and do not concentrate on one particular area when cleaning the top (this may alter its matt effect);
- Do not place hot pans and/or objects, portable ovens or stoves on the surface as these could cause deformation and yellowing.

RESULTS OF COMPLETED RELIABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TESTS ARE AVAILABLE		
REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS
EN 12720:2009 + A1: 2013 Furniture	Assessment of surface resistance to hot and cold liquids	LEVEL: 4.7

RECONSTRUCTED MARBLE



APPLICATIONS ON PRODUCTS

Tense Material, Tense Curve, Minima 3.0 Sketch and Sideboard, S Table

ORIGIN OF THE MATERIAL

Reconstructed marble is obtained from marble powder mixed with a binder.

The compound thus obtained is spread onto the surface, granting the original material a more homogeneous appearance and yet preserving its natural features, such as its porosity.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

Top, edges and legs lined with a sheet of material in a thickness of about 3 mm.

Good mechanical impact resistance.

Lighter than a top in natural marble.

Although only slightly porous, the surfaces are subject to staining.

The finishing treatment increases surface resistance.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

More even appearance.

Assembly is conducted manually to grant the surface structure and refinement.

MAINTENANCE

The ordinary maintenance of reconstructed marble is similar to that for natural marble and involves wiping the surface with a soft sponge moistened with very little mild detergent. Remember to always check the label of the detergent before use: if the material is not listed among the washable surfaces, it is preferable to use plain water.

It is absolutely important not to use anti-limescale cleaners or detergents, abrasive powders, sponges and pads, aggressive products such as ammonia and acetone, and acidic cleaning agents.

Reconstructed marble does not tolerate acid substances such as lemon - and any detergents that contain it, even in small proportions - and Coca-Cola. Such substances may damage the material permanently despite the stain resistant treatments to which it is subjected and must therefore be removed immediately.

Be careful when resting glasses and bottles directly on the reconstructed marble top and, if necessary, instantly wipe off any spilt liquids.

RESULTS OF COMPLETED RELIABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TESTS ARE AVAILABLE		
REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS
EN 12720:2009 + A1: 2013 Furniture	Assessment of surface resistance to hot and cold liquids	LEVEL: 4.7

RED DIAMOND



EN

APPLICATIONS ON PRODUCTS

Tense Material, Tense Curve

ORIGIN OF THE MATERIAL

An innovative finish obtained by means of a material processing and stratification technique, very different to standard lacquering, that enhances the top, its qualities and its depth of colour.

This special coloured concrete resin is expertly combined with a binder and applied by hand all over the top in an irregular way. The subsequent combination with a smooth surface finish consisting of extremely thick polyester creates an original lens effect notable for its colour and depth.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

The material stratification process is based on a special mass-coloured concrete resin around 3 mm in thickness which is expertly combined with a binder and applied by hand all over the top in a deliberately irregular and non-uniform way.

The subsequent combination of the black patina, rough, dynamic and with lots of shadowy areas, and the surface finish consisting of various layers of polyester, extremely thick, smooth and very glossy, creates an original lens effect notable for its colour and depth.

Surface, edges and legs with application of 3 mm-thick material composed of a mass-coloured cement base and surface finish in glossy polyester.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

A special "lens" effect lends depth to the surfaces covered, which are left deliberately irregular.

Warm and deep yet irregular colour shading.

Surfaces with infinite nuances and variables.

Assembly is conducted manually to grant the surface structure and refinement.

Good surface resistance to liquids.

Poor resistance to scratches.

Scratched surfaces can generally be restored by rubbing the scratch with a very soft cloth (ideally an old cashmere sweater) until fully polished.

MAINTENANCE

To clean and maintain a surface finish consisting of extremely thick polyester, apply the same instructions as for lacquered/glossy painted surfaces:

- Always clean with a soft cloth;
- In the presence of stubborn dirt, use a non-coloured liquid detergent that does not contain ammonia, and instantly remove all trace with a dry cloth to avoid streaking or dulling.

REMEMBER TO AVOID:

- Acetone, trichloroethylene, ammonia, abrasive steel sponges, pads and creams, furniture wax, alcohol;
- Banging or cutting the surface with blunt objects which could scratch it and remove its protective layer;
- Leaving liquids on the surface for long periods of time to prevent the formation of lasting marks and stains;
- Dragging objects across the surface and concentrating on one particular area when cleaning the top (this may alter its matt effect);
- Placing hot pans and/or objects, portable ovens or stoves on the surface as these could cause deformation and yellowing.

RESULTS OF COMPLETED RELIABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TESTS ARE AVAILABLE		
REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS
EN 12720:2009 + A1: 2013 Furniture	Assessment of surface resistance to hot and cold liquids	LEVEL: 4.9
UNI EN 10782:1999	Determination of hardness	01/20 (9b)