

# GUBI

# MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOLID WOOD

The information included in these materials is guidance on the proper care and maintenance of GUBI products, but this guidance can not be considered a guarantee of specific results. GUBI is not liable for any damage resulting from care and maintenance activities. Information from suppliers of chemicals and cleaning solvents, including but not limited to label instructions, should always be followed.

10/2022

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## **Oiled Treated Wood**

## GUBI

#### **Characteristics**

Oil treated wood gives a soft surface. The product will acquire a pleasing patina as it ages.

#### Wood Types

American Walnut

#### Oak

Iroko

#### Care & Maintenance

- Wipe with a clean, dry cloth. Soiled surfaces should be wiped with a wrung-out cloth that had been immersed in a solution of soap and water. Dry off immediately with a clean cloth.
- Always protect tabletops against heat, damp, and colored objects. Use trivets.
- Please note that wooden table legs can leave stains.
   (especially in connection with washing floors or cleaning carpets)
- Never place furniture directly up against radiators or heaters.
- Red wine, coffee, and other strongly colored fluids can leave a mark if you leave them on the tabletop and do not remove them right after a spill.
- Avoid using abrasive cleaning products on wood surfaces.
- Protect your furniture from the sun to avoid sun bleaching.
- Oil treated wood is recommended to be oiled once or twice a year, or whenever the wood looks particularly dry.
- If the wood grains raise, lightly sand them with a 240-grain sanding paper in the direction of the timber grain.
   Make the cloth damp with oil and evenly distribute to the entire wooden surface in the direction of the grain.
   Wipe the oil off with a clean, dry cloth in the direction of the wood grain, and wait 10-20 minutes until the furniture surface dry completely.
- Repair of serious damage should always be carried out by a professional.

#### Important Note



## Soap Treated Wood

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#### **Characteristics**

Soap treated wood has a high resemblance to untreated wood, with a similar look and feel. Due to the soap treatment, the surface will become resistant to dirt over time. The material will also acquire a pleasing patina as it ages.

#### Wood Type

Oak

#### Care & Maintenance

- Wipe with a clean, dry cloth or a wrung-out cloth that has been rinsed in lukewarm water.
- Always protect tabletops against heat, damp, and colored objects. Use trivets.
- Please note that wooden table legs can leave stains. (especially in connection with washing floors or cleaning carpets)
- Never place furniture directly up against radiators or heaters.
- Red wine, coffee, and other strongly colored fluids can leave a mark if you leave them on the tabletop and do not remove them right after a spill.
- Avoid using abrasive cleaning products on wood surfaces.
- Protect your furniture from the sun to avoid sun bleaching.
- Repair of serious damage should always be carried out by a professional.
- Natural wood soap is recommended to be applied 2-3 times a year or when needed.
- If the wood grains raise, lightly sand them with a 320-grain sanding paper in the direction of the timber grain. Then wipe the surface with a dry soft cloth to remove any excess dust.
- To remove deep stains, it is recommended lightly sand them with a 240-grain sanding paper first in the direction of the timber grain. Then wipe the surface with a dry soft cloth to remove any excess dust.
   After, it must be given a second soap treatment and lightly sand them with a 320-grain sanding paper to get a fine finish.

#### Important Note



## Lacquered Wood

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#### **Characteristics**

Lacquered surfaces require low maintenance, as they are highly resistant to dust and dirt.

Wood Types

American Walnut

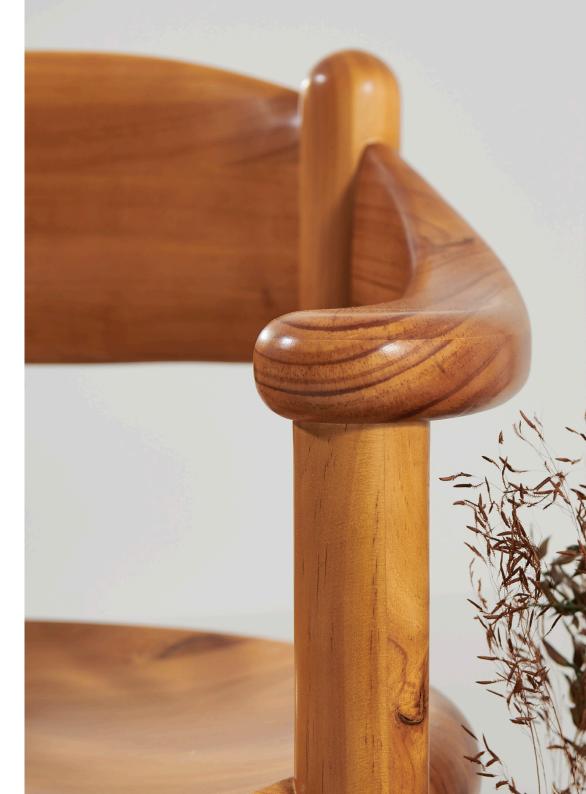
Oak

Pine

#### Care & Maintenance

- Always protect tabletops against heat, damp, and colored objects. Use trivets.
- Please note that wooden table legs can leave stains (especially in connection with washing floors or cleaning carpets)
- Never place furniture directly up against radiators or heaters.
- Red wine, coffee, and other strongly colored fluids can leave a mark if you leave them on the tabletop and do not remove them right after a spill.
- Avoid using abrasive cleaning products on wood surfaces.
- Protect your furniture from the sun to avoid sun bleaching.
- Repair of serious damage should always be carried out by a professional.
- Wipe with a clean, dry cloth or a wrung-out cloth that has been rinsed in clean water. Dry immediately with a clean cloth.
- Soiled surfaces should be wiped with a wrung-out cloth that has been immersed in a solution of soap and water. Dry immediately with a clean cloth.

#### Important Note



### **Natural Wood**

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#### **Characteristics**

Teak wood will age and change color over time, gaining a silvery-gray patina as it is exposed to sunlight and weather. Teak wood will also naturally develop minor splits and cracks. This will particularly be visible on the end grain.

#### Wood Type

Teak

#### Care & Maintenance

- For best results, always wipe in the direction of the wood grain. Remove grease and other dirt as quickly as
  possible with a soft brush or cleaning pad and mild soapy water. Rinse the furniture with lukewarm water
  afterwards to prevent stains and leave to dry.
- Always use coasters, backing or placemats between the wood surface and items to prevent scratching or staining. Do not place heat sources, such as hot plates, serving pieces or other hot items directly on your furniture.
- Do not pressure wash any teak furniture, as this can cause damage.
- Wood breathes, so do not cover the furniture.
- Teak's natural oils are retained throughout the lifespan of the wood, so it doesn't need to be treated with further oil, wax, paint, or varnish. It can be left outside uncovered and untreated all year round and will fade to a beautiful and even silver-gray patina over time. For those who wish to preserve the wood's honey gold tones, an annual application of oil or sealant is the simple solution.
- Always protect tabletops against heat, damp, and colored objects. Use trivets.
- Please note that wooden table legs can leave stains (especially in connection with washing floors or cleaning carpets)
- Never place furniture directly up against radiators or heaters.
- Red wine, coffee, and other strongly colored fluids can leave a mark if you leave them on the tabletop and do
  not remove them right after a spill.
- Avoid using abrasive cleaning products on wood surfaces.
- Protect your furniture from the sun to avoid sun bleaching.
- Repair of serious damage should always be carried out by a professional.

#### Important Note

