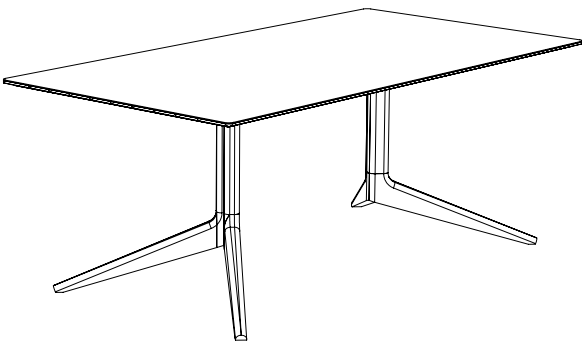


**IMPORTANT CARE INFORMATION****341 LIGHT TABLE BY MATTHEW HILTON**

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**

Your furniture has been kept in cold conditions (cargo container, warehouse, delivery vehicle, etc) for between 2 to 8 weeks and needs to slowly adjust to a warmer environment to prevent 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.

**IMMEDIATELY UPON DELIVERY OR INHABITATION DO THE FOLLOWING (DURING COLD WEATHER):**

NOTE: These instructions do NOT apply to very humid climates such as parts of Asia.

**1) LOWER INTERIOR TEMPERATURE (IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO)**

At time of delivery, make sure the room where the furniture will be kept is in the range of 7°-12° Celsius (45°-54° Fahrenheit). Keep radiators and underfloor heating low and consistent.

Your table needs to be kept in a fairly cold room at the beginning because it has been kept in cold conditions (cargo container, warehouse, delivery vehicle, etc) for 2-8 weeks and needs to slowly adjust to a warmer environment.

**2) SLOWLY INCREASE TEMPERATURE OVER 2-WEEK PERIOD**

Over a two-week period, you may gradually increase the interior temperature. This will allow the table to adjust to its new environment. Aim to gradually bring the temperature up to 20°C (68°F), never exceeding 26°C (79°F).

**3) USE AN RH HYGROMETER**

Monitor the humidity in the room using an RH hygrometer. This low cost device is widely available, and can be purchased from reputable firm Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>.

**4) USE A HUMIDIFIER (IF NEEDED)**

If the humidity in the environment falls below 35%, keep a humidifier next to the

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piece of furniture, particularly for the first two weeks, to increase the moisture in its environment to 50%. Alternatively, if a humidifier is not available, place a bucket filled with water near the piece of furniture, as this will add humidity to the room as the water evaporates.

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**DAY TO DAY - LIVING WITH THE 341 LIGHT TABLE**

Keep an eye on the relative humidity throughout the product's life, and alter its environment as needed to achieve ideal conditions of 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F.

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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.

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.

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MEASURE HUMIDITY

The simplest way to measure the humidity in the environment is by using an RH Hygrometer. Hygrometers are low cost and can be purchased widely with a digital or analogue display. A reputable firm is Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>. If the humidity in the environment falls below 35%, keep a humidifier next to the piece of furniture, to increase the moisture in its environment to 50%.

BRIGHT LIGHT/SUNLIGHT

Timber is a natural material and the colour/tone can bleach, fade and shrink, causing cracks if the table is exposed to 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.

**PROBLEM SOLVING**

If cracks appear in your table, follow one or more of the following procedures to rectify the issue.

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CONTROL RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The ideal conditions for the table are 50% relative humidity at 20°C/68°F.

Work to achieve these conditions by controlling the temperature and the humidity.

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Measure the humidity in the environment by using an RH Hygrometer. We recommend purchasing from a reputable firm such as Wagner Meters <https://www.wagnermeters.com/shop/th-200-thermo-hygrometer/>. If the humidity in the environment is lower than 40%, keep a humidifier next to the piece of furniture to increase the moisture in its environment. Alternatively, if a humidifier is not available, place a bucket filled with water near the piece of furniture, as this will add humidity to the room as the water evaporates.

LIMIT SUN EXPOSURE

If relevant, move the table away from direct sunlight, cover it with a tablecloth, install blinds, or use UV filters on glass.

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RESTORE MOISTURE WITH A WET CLOTH - OILED FINISHES ONLY

Wipe all exposed areas of the timber with a wet cloth twice daily for two weeks. 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. Every 2-3 days, lock in the moisture by applying Wax Refresher (for Danish or white oil finishes) or black oil (for black oil finishes) to the end grain (edges of the timber planks).

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This wet cloth procedure will affect the surface finish, raising the grain, so at the end of the two weeks, we recommend that you restore the beauty of the finish by sanding down the item to a smooth finish, then applying Wax Refresher (for Danish or white oil finishes) or black oil (for black oil finishes). Find sanding and application instructions on Vimeo at [vimeo.com/delaespada](https://vimeo.com/delaespada)

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FILL CRACKS WITH SOFT WAX

If cracks remain after following all of the above advice, you may wish to fill them with a cosmetic repair wax in a matching colour. The wax will temporarily fill the crack, then when conditions are more humid and the timber naturally swells to regain its original shape, the wax will push out as the crack closes and can be removed easily.

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