

# MAINTENANCE



Royal Botania®

# TEAK

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**Technical description:** Teak wood is produced by the *Tectona Grandis*, a tree that under favourable conditions can attain a height of up to 45 m, with a trunk diameter up to 2.4 meters. The wood's renowned durability is due to its high content of natural oils. The limited absorption of moisture protects the wood from warping and thus gives the wood its enormous stability. In addition, the wood is highly resistant to attacks by pests. It is because of these qualities, as well as its exceptionally attractive hue and structure, that teak has deservedly received the title of "the noblest of all wood types"

**Ecology:** The teak tree originates mainly in what is known as the Golden Triangle, this being the region of Laos, Myanmar (formerly Burma), and Thailand. As in past centuries, the wood was primarily shipped out of two Burmese ports, namely Moulmein and the capital city of Rangoon, it thus became known by its nicknames: Moulmein teak or Rangoon teak. Burma possesses immense natural teakwood resources. The harvesting of the wood is conducted under the supervision of the "Forest Department of Myanmar", and is based on the principle of maintaining a "sustainable forest". This implies a selective system of cutting and reforestation. It is a system that is being promoted by organisations such as the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF). In addition to the process of systematic reforestation in the wild, the operation of controlled teak plantations has also been established by the Burmese government. Many centuries ago, people were already aware of the properties of teakwood, and plantations were established in Africa, South America, and other South-East Asian countries. Soil and climate conditions have a significant impact on the quality of the wood, and as such, only plantation wood from the *Tectona Grandis* tree grown in Indonesia has the same superior qualities as wood harvested from forest-grown trees. Following the colonial era, the Indonesian plantations came to be supervised by the local population. Today they are operated under the jurisdiction of the state-run institution Perum Perhutani .

**Processing:** Only wood that has matured possesses the much valued qualities of great stability and resistance. Mature wood is ready to be felled after 75 to 80 years. At that time, the trees are first ringed, which means that the lower section of the bark is removed. This causes the trees to lose the major portion of their sap. Some two years later, they are cut down and sawed. The wood is subsequently selected on the basis of its structure.



The drying stage of the wood is a very important step and determines to a large degree the subsequent process. The drying time and the speed of the drying depends on the thickness of the material that is being processed. Following this stage, the ideal moisture content should lie between 8% and 12%, not only at the outside surface but also all the way into the core of the wood. After the drying operation, the further processing stages are of great importance. This is especially true where it pertains to wood destined for outdoor furniture, which will be subjected to the harshest climatic conditions. The wood's constructive strength in fact depends to a large extent on the precision of its processing.

Improper wood seams with excessive variations will quickly bring about instability and seams that are too tightly joined can result in cracks and fissures.

**Maintenance:** In view of its high resistance, teakwood does not require additional protective measures. Nonetheless, a treatment to render the wood less sensitive to stains, or to keep the original colour of the wood, may be desired. Untreated wood, exposed to water and UV rays, will oxidise and take on a silver-grey sheen. It is simply a question of personal taste whether or not an individual wishes to allow the teak to "weather" to a silver-grey colour, or would rather maintain the original golden-brown colour of the wood.

#### PREVENTIVE CARE:

**Teak Sealer:** This is the ideal to retain the wood's golden-brown colour. It is suitable for indoor as well as for outdoor use. Slightly darkens the natural hue. Treat the wood regularly. Provides protection against greasy stains.

**Teak Protector:** Prevents the formation of moss in damp outdoor environments. Makes the spring cleaning of furniture easy. Does not stop the greying process. Apply annually prior to the onset of winter.

**No Stain:** Protects against stains. Is recommended for indoor use: bathroom furniture, parquet floors, tabletops. Does not have a UV filter to counteract the greying process. Makes wiping down the furniture much easier. Does not bring about a change in the wood's colour on application.

#### CLEANING:

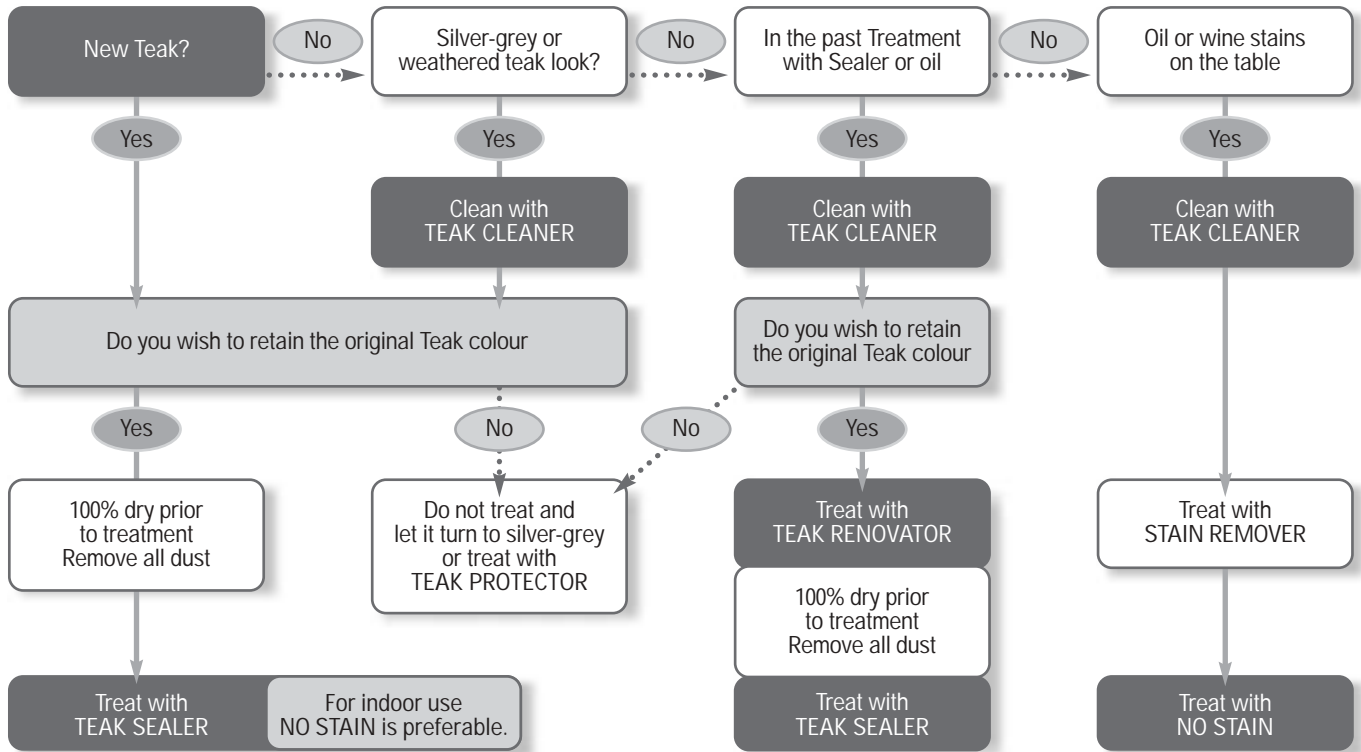
**Teak Cleaner:** Strong cleaning agent that removes dirt deposits and moss. Apply, let soak in, and then scrub. Do not use high-pressure cleaners as they will damage the wood fibre and increase the porosity of the wood's surface area.

**Teak Renovator:** Partially restores the golden-brown colour after greying. A strong cleaner that deeply penetrates into the wood.

**Stain Remover:** A specially developed paste to remove greasy stains on teakwood. Apply the paste and leave to soak in, then rinse with clean water. If desired, treat the wood with Teak Cleaner later.



## MAINTENANCE TABLE



# INOX

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**Technical specifications:** Stainless steel is commonly known as rust-free steel (RFS) or Inox. This is a ferrous alloy that increases the corrosion resistance of a substance by the addition of chrome and nickel. The principle is based on protecting the surface area by means of chrome-oxide and nickel-oxide molecules. These molecules are much larger than the underlying iron molecules, which prevents the latter from binding with oxygen and forming iron oxides – better known as rust.

**Treatment:** In order to obtain a chrome-oxide and nickel-oxide surface that is of a high grade purity and homogeneity, thus achieving optimal corrosion resistance, the Royal Botania frames are etched and subjected to a passivating process as a standard treatment.

Chlorine is RFS' greatest enemy and can cause a type of corrosion that is known as "pitting". For that reason, it is recommended that in locations near the seacoast – since sea salt is sodium chloride - the metal be given a surface made as smooth as possible in order to increase its resistance to corrosion even further. The smoother the surface, the less porous it is. The lower the porosity, the lower the possibility of dirt deposits accumulating on the metal surface, and thus the lower the risk of corrosion. For that reason, we recommend the optional electro-polishing treatment of the item's frame if it is to be used in a corrosive environment.

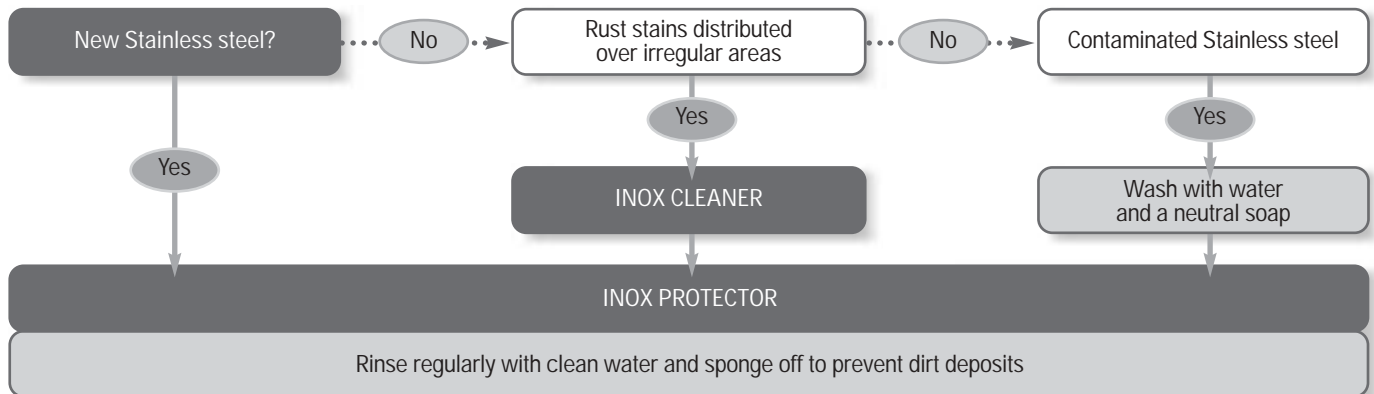
**Maintenance:** Since stainless steel is not impervious to corrosion, it is recommended that the item be cleaned regularly with water and mild soap. This treatment will minimise the contamination of the surface areas, as well as the risk of contamination of the surface with iron particles, also referred to as "suspended rust".

**PREVENTIVE CARE:****CLEANERS:****Inox protector:**

A light oil that protects and cleans. Used to prevent finger stains and other superficial surface blemishes.

**Inox cleaner:**

An acid solution for a thorough chemical cleaning of the surface areas. Removes stubborn stains as well as rust stains caused by iron contamination. Apply only in case of severe stains. Apply and allow it to soak in for some time, then rinse abundantly with clean water. Avoid all contact with skin and eyes. Extra protection is needed when used. Protect your surroundings and the environment! Make sure to use a protective covering for the ground, so as not to ruin your terrace, or to allow the acid solution to seep into the ground.

**MAINTENANCE TABLE**

# ALUMINIUM

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**Technical specifications:** this refers to a metal that is both lightweight yet has properties of great mechanical strength which makes it eminently suitable for furniture manufacturing. Given proper treatment, it provides excellent resistance to corrosion.

**Treatment:** In order to protect the basic material, two possible treatments may be applied:

- powder varnishing: following a preliminary chemical treatment, a polyester powder is applied statically and imbedded by baking action.
- anodising action: refers to electrolytic treatment designed to obtain a solid homogeneous grey oxide layer. The advantages of this type of treatment are that it offers an attractive appearance, provides resistance to scratches, and an enormous resistance to corrosion even when used in coastal conditions.

**Maintenance:** To maintain, simply wash using water and a soft neutral soap. Avoid using abrasive products and/or scouring pads.



# GRANITE

Royal Botania®

**Technical specifications:** After diamonds, granite is the hardest stone substance in existence. Granite combines an enormous resistance to scratches with a very limited porosity. The minor amount of moisture it can absorb makes the material immune to freezing, which means that it retains its original features even in the case of outdoor use, which is in contrast to many other types of stone. These properties make granite one of the most preferred materials to be used in the manufacture of table tops and working surfaces.

**Treatment:** All granite materials undergo a finishing treatment. The smoother the degree of finishing, the darker the colour of the material. As a standard procedure, no further surface treatment is applied.

**Maintenance:**

**PREVENTIVE CARE:**

**No Stain:** Increases the resistance to grease stains, wine stains, and the like.

**CLEANING:**

Can be carried out simply by using water and a soft neutral soap. Used outdoors, this can be applied using a high-pressure cleaner, although be certain not to use the high-pressure cleaner on the teak wood or metal frames.



# BATYLINE®

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**Treatment:** The plastic coating guarantees exceptional resistance to climatic conditions and UV exposure. The fact that there is no moisture absorption results in quick-drying action, little sensitivity to staining, and simplicity in cleaning.

**Maintenance:** This is a simple process using water and soft soap. Scouring agents and solvents are to be strictly avoided.

**Technical specifications:** Batyline is a woven polyester fibre protected by a PVC coating. The fibres are then bundled together in order to obtain an exceptionally solid fibrous substance that is permanent, resistant to stretching, and immune to cracking.





# DRALON<sup>®</sup>

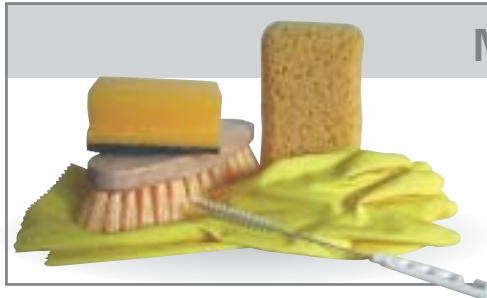
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**Treatment:** After the weaving action, the substance is treated with a water and stain repellent liquid. The effect of this treatment will diminish following each washing of the fabric.

**Maintenance:** Both the covers of the pillows and the parasol cloth covers are removable and may be machine-washed cold at a maximum temperature of 40° C. Lie flat to dry and reposition the almost dry fabric to prevent wrinkling. No ironing is required!

#### Technical specifications:

All the pillows and parasols in the Royal Botania collection are manufactured from Dralon fibres from Bayer. This is a 100% synthetic, mould-free polyacrylate fibre imbued with high UV resistance properties.



#### MAINTENANCE SET

- Set with all necessary tools for easy maintenance.
- Hard brush • Sponge
  - Scouring sponge • Small brush
  - Rubber Gloves



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## COLLECTION

CLASSIC OUTDOOR FURNITURE  
CONTEMPORARY OUTDOOR FURNITURE  
UMBRELLA COLLECTION  
TEAK BATHROOM FURNITURE  
GARDEN LIGHTING

Dealer



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