



Natural wood finish

The natural wood finish is not modified in any way by staining or other agents during the production process. According to the type of wood, the surface is only finished with transparent lacquer or oil, thus naturally highlighting the wood texture. The execution of products with a natural wood colour is denoted as Natural. There is no surcharge for Natural wood finish.

■ **Beech** / Beech is among the best known and most commonly used deciduous trees. Beech wood is light to pinkish in colour. Beech wood texture is not very distinctive because there is not much difference between the colour of spring and summer wood (so called annual rings). The wood is hard, relatively strong, less elastic, homogeneous and dense.

■ **Oak** / Oak has been one of the most sought-after materials for centuries. Its core is relatively wide, evenly coloured, brownish with grey or yellowish tinges. The wood is strong, hard and very durable. It is the most resilient material against

weather changes and fluctuations of wet and dry periods.

■ **Ash** / Ash is white to yellowish in colour, the white is of a cream tinge; in contrast, the core is dark brown. Its distinct annual rings create a beautiful pattern, which was used in inlays in the past. The wood is strong, hard, resilient and very elastic, therefore it is also suited for making skis, sledges, sporting equipment and bannisters, as well as furniture.

■ **American walnut** / American walnut is native to North America and was brought to Europe in the 17th century. It is of dark brown colour with lighter strips and spots of purple tinge. Thanks to its colouring, it is ideal as a substitute in furniture manufacture for more expensive dark wood. American walnut is a hard, strong but relatively light wood from the temperate zone. It is easy to process and its surface shows a beautiful gloss and colouring, especially when treated with oil.

natural
beech - lacquer



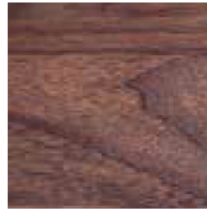
natural
oak - oil/lacquer



natural
ash - lacquer



natural
american walnut - oil



Surface finish

■ Lacquered surface (beech, oak, ash)

The standard finish for our chairs is water-based clear lacquer. UV protection in the lacquer layer slows down natural oxidation changes in the wood colouring. The surface is resilient to the accumulation of dirt and is easy to maintain. According to DIN 4102 Part 1, the transparent lacquer is classified under class B1 in combustibility tests on wooden furniture.

■ Oil-treated surface (oak, American walnut)

The clear base of natural oils and waxes creates a matt protective film on the wood surface which does not crack and does not peel, and yet allows the wood to breathe. Minor damages on surfaces treated this way can be easily repaired. Oil layer is applied directly to the machined raw surface which is not treated by any colour before being oiled. The oil brings out the wood's natural colour. This effect can be best observed on American walnut, which we therefore recommend to finish exclusively with oil. With oil, we also finish the products from unstained oak wood.

! To renovate oiled surfaces, we recommend a special kit, which you will find in the price list under the name Carebox and the identification code CB0001.

! How to proceed with oiling can also be found in the video tutorials on our website.



TON

Stains

Stains may be used to match beech, oak or ash products to the surroundings. Staining does not affect the wood structure and most colours do not suppress the wood pattern, either. On the contrary, wood as a natural material absorbs colours differently and for this reason the surface is characterised

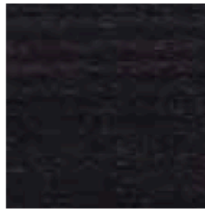
by lighter or darker places. The colour result is also affected by the initial range of colour of individual woody plants (see illustration photo). Stains are applied by either immersion or spraying. The surface is then finished only with transparent lacquer. There is no surcharge for stain colour finishes.

! The texture in the picture below shows beech. The colour finishes are for illustration purposes only.

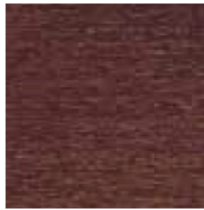
B4 coffee
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



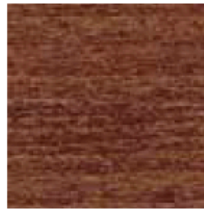
B105 dark wenge
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



B112 dark chocolate
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



B114 nougat
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



B115 granite
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



B116 honey
beech/ash - lacquer



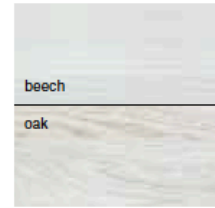
B123 black grain
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



B276 white powder
beech/oak/ash - lacquer



Colour difference between beech and oak in B276 - white powder



Antique colour

Antique finish is created by using specially developed finishing materials, which are applied manually - this technology underlines the unevenness and the originality of each product. The Antique Classic finish imitates a dark stained chair surface which has been attacked not only by age, but

also by woodworm. Besides irregular, rubbed off, bleached, and hand-worn spots, the surface is also decorated with tiny holes made by the woodworm wood master. Antique colour is subject to a surcharge as shown in the price list below.

! By default, we finish most of the seating furniture in the Antique Classic without faux woodworm holes. In that case, the colour will be identified as B130/A0. Faux holes can only be applied to products in the classic bent collection (identified as TON R&D).

B130/A antique classic
beech



! To be protected against damage by liquids, Antique Classic table tops are finished without woodworm holes. In this case, the colour code is B130/A0.

! We apply Antique Classic only to beech wood products.

Pigment finishes

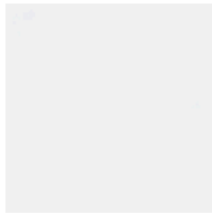
The natural colour and texture of wood can be covered with pigment finishes, which create a compact colour layer on the surface. The final appearance of the pigment finishes on the surface is, however, influenced by the type of wood, their different porosity and colour, production technology, light refraction and individual perception of colour finishes (see illustration photo). The relief

on beech plywood is so monolithic after being finished with pigment colours that it may look like a pressed plastic part. On the contrary, on the surface of oak or ash, which have more pronounced pores in their structure, small striations remain visible even after being finished with pigment colours. Pigment finishes are subject to a surcharge as shown in the price list.

! Please note that pigment colours from the Pantone, RAL and NSC colour charts are more susceptible to mechanical damage on the surface!

! Solid wood tables and table tops cannot be finished in pigment colours from the Pantone, RAL or NCS samplers.

B20 white
RAL 9016
beech/oak/ash



B31 sandy beige
NCS S 3005 - Y20R
beech/oak/ash



B32 ginger yellow
NCS S 2060 - Y10R
beech/oak/ash



B37 ocean blue
RAL 5008
beech/oak/ash



B38 grey shadow
NCS S 7502 - G
beech/oak/ash



B40 nude pink
NCS S 1010 - Y90R
beech/oak/ash



B41 salmon pink
NCS S 0570 - Y80R
beech/oak/ash



B42 coral orange
NCS S 0585 - Y80R
beech/oak/ash



B43 ruby red
NCS S 1085 - Y90R
beech/oak/ash



B44 creamy yellow
NCS S 0540 - Y
beech/oak/ash



B45 aqua green
NCS S 0520 - B70G
beech/oak/ash



B46 turquoise green
NCS S 2040 - B80G
beech/oak/ash



B47 pine green
NCS S 8010 - B30G
beech/oak/ash



B48 baby blue
NCS S 0520 - B
beech/oak/ash



B49 cloud grey
NCS S 2000 - N
beech/oak/ash



B50 moon grey
NCS S 3500 - N
beech/oak/ash



B52 blue berries
NCS S 5030 - R80B
beech/oak/ash



B53 opal blue
NCS S 3030 - B10G
beech/oak/ash



B54 mountain fjord
NCS S 5030 - B10G
beech/oak/ash



Colour difference between beech and oak in B38 - grey shadow

