

Cosmetic Standards

Construction Details



Mortise & Tenon Joinery

One of the oldest forms of furniture construction, mortise and tenon joinery, dates back to hundreds of years. Originally used to construct panels, tabletops, beds, etc., this technique was used in eras before the advent of glues and other methods of construction. Mortise and tenons create extremely strong structural integrity, because the wood is interlocking. This serves as the primary method of construction used by us in most of its furniture.



Floating Panels & Tops

Within the frame, held together with mortise and tenons, wood panels are inserted along a tongue and groove, which allow for the natural movement of solid wood. This is an essential element of constructing heirloom furniture, because solid wood panels must have room to breathe. The panel "floats" within the frame structure (no glue or nails are used) which prevents cracking.



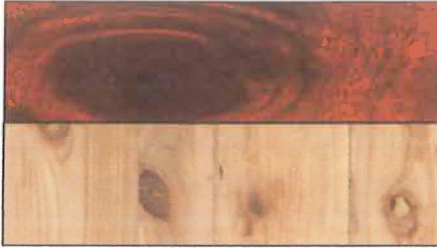
Hand-turned Components & Legs

A key element of the beauty and structural integrity of us, solid wood furniture is its handmade nature. Instead of using machines to turn wood components on a lathe, each individual component is hand-carved on the turning machine. Similarly, each component is sanded by hand before removing from the lathe, as seen in the picture here. This creates an amazing beauty in the turned components.

Cosmetic Standards Wood Features

Slight variations in color, grain, cracks and knots are traits that showcase the unique characteristics of the wood and add to the one-of-a-kind qualities of each piece. These small differences are highly desirable and draw out the true beauty of the wood. It is important to keep in mind that all of these features are unique and not considered defects.

Knots



Knots are natural imperfections in the wood where tree branches were enclosed within the trunk. Since we are made from the entire tree, knots of varying sizes and shapes will be present. Small cracks may appear within the knot. These small cracks do not affect the structural integrity of the furniture and are not considered defects.

Filler



Since we use the entire tree to construct its furniture, some knots and/wind cracks may require the use of filler. We only use the highest quality epoxy-based filler which is durable and will last the lifetime of the furniture. Care is taken to blend the coloration as close as possible, but filler may be noticeable, which is not considered a defect. By using filler it prevents us from having to waste any part of the wood in the crafting process making it eco-friendly.

Grain Variations



The tropical hardwood species used by us in its solid hardwood furniture or has extreme grain and color variations. These variations are truly a key element in the beauty of the product, and make each piece of furniture a unique work of art. As such, these variations are unavoidable and not considered defects.

Mineral Deposits



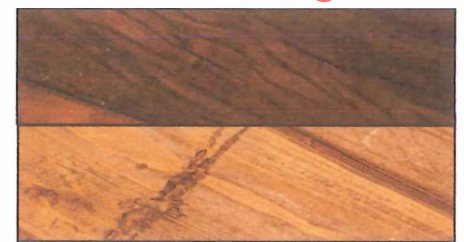
The presence of natural minerals such as iron, phosphate, calcium, etc. in the soil where the tree lived often causes variations in the wood grain. These may appear as rings, circles, lines, or shades either darker or lighter than the regular grain of the wood. These factors are unavoidable and not considered defects.

Natural Cracks



Seasonal cracks and splits may open from time to time, but are considered normal in solid, tropical hardwood furniture. In most cases, the opening of natural cracks is a result of changes in environment such as humidity, sunlight, etc. These cracks are a natural part of the wood, caused by tree movement from the wind and natural forces. As long as the crack is not excessive it will not affect the structural integrity of the furniture and is therefore not considered a defect.

Checking



Checks are hairline cracks in the wood as caused by natural tree movement from the wind and natural elements. This checking is inherent in the tropical hardwoods used by us and do not constitute a defect. Variations in environment and other factors such as air conditioning, heaters, sunlight, etc. may cause these cracks to open and close over time, which is unavoidable and not considered a defect. Some touch ups with a stain marker may be necessary.

“Each tree is unique”

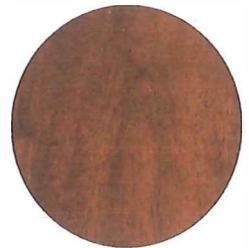
Mango Wood

- The most popular fruit tree in the world
- Mango Trees are fast growing hardwoods with dense grains making it perfect for solid wood furniture
- Sustainable and regularly replanted due to their agricultural value as a major food crop
- Comparable to cherry or ash wood



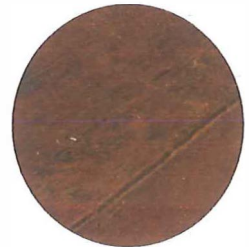
Acacia Wood

- Most common tree in the world with over 2,000 species
- Harvested according to government and forestry standards
- Extremely dense and high quality to last generations
- Reaches maturity in 5 years
- Comparable to mesquite wood



Reclaimed Teak

- Prized for its beauty, durability and moisture resistance
- Used for over 5000 years in the Indian subcontinent for constructing buildings, furniture and boats
- Reclaimed and re-purposed for generations



Reclaimed Neem & Saal

- Durable, moisture resistance and insect repelling qualities
- Reclaimed from palaces and forts as interior support beams
- Building material used primarily in India

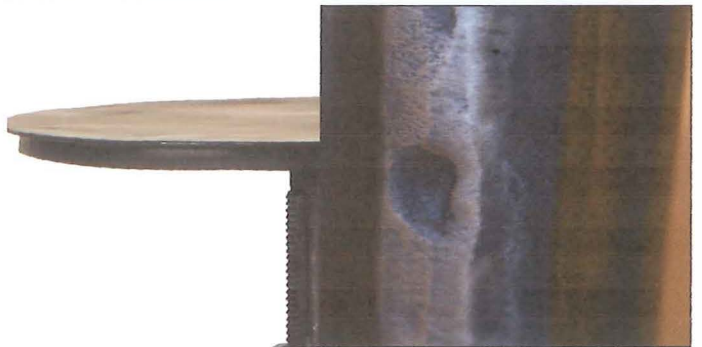


Recycled Cast Iron Characteristics

Recycled Cast Iron is durable and beautiful with an industrial antique style. Cast Iron is very rigid and is hand poured into our casting pans thus creating a natural beauty. Cast Iron is recast in our foundry from scrap iron, steel, limestone and carbon using age old sand casting methods.



Light Rust



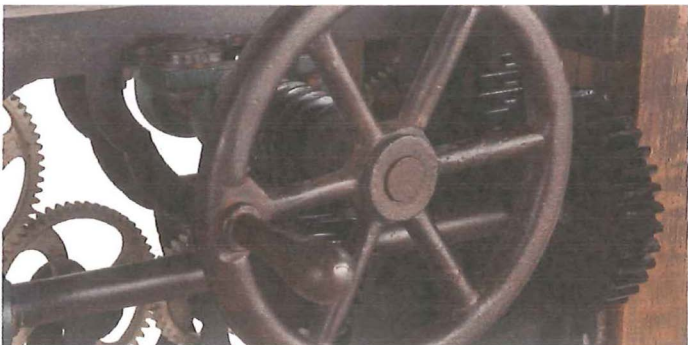
Dents



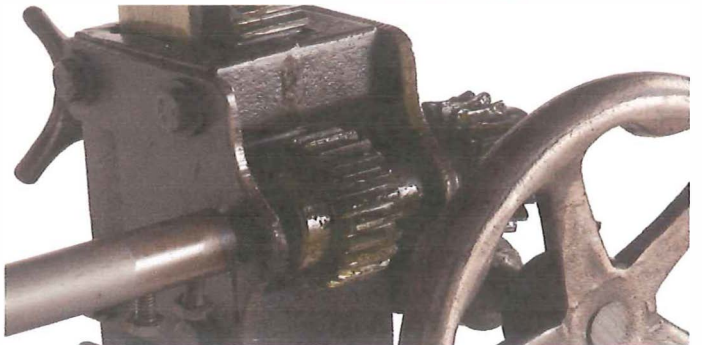
Oxidation



Pits From Casting

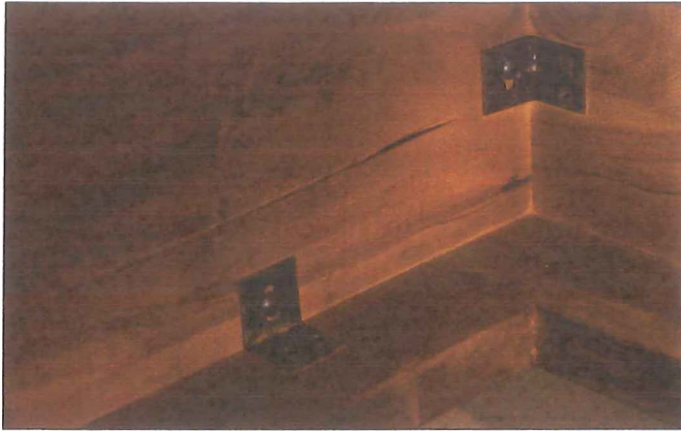


Mechanical



Grease

Superior Craftsmanship



Floating Tops

Constructing furniture using solid hardwoods requires a high degree of technical accuracy and craftsmanship. Solid wood components must be allowed to expand and contract in order to prevent cracking and ensure structural integrity. One of the key methods of construction, to allow the natural movement, is using metal clips to attach tabletops and other panels. These clips have slots which allow for the natural movement of the wood.



Dovetailed Drawer

An heirloom technique used over the centuries, dovetailing involves cutting interlocking grooves into the drawer front and side panel which ensures long lasting durability even with daily use. Drawers also feature either wood glides (pictured), or metal glides, and drawer stops for ease of use and safety. Drawers are constructed entirely of solid wood.



Dutchman Patches & Butterfly Joints

Often in reclaimed wood, there is the necessity to patch portions of the raw material that were used previously in old buildings, furniture, etc. Care is taken to match grains and coloration as close as possible. However, these patches are often noticeable but reflect the extreme craftsmanship necessary to work with reclaimed materials. Butterfly joints are used in solid wood to strengthen panels and other components where cracks may be present. In addition to adding to the heirloom quality of the product, both add beauty and uniqueness to each piece.