



GUBI

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR **RATTAN**

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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Characteristics

Treated with a water-based lacquer, GUBI's rattan products are made by hand using all-natural skin-on rattans of the Manao and Tohiti species – these varieties have the highest density, which makes them exceptionally strong, and means they can accept screws without risk of damaging the stem or the screw falling out.

Care & Maintenance

- Rattan furniture is intended for indoor use, but its lightweight nature means it can be readily brought outside for temporary stints in outdoor spaces – as well as allowing for easy reconfiguration of furniture layouts.
- Rattan is very low maintenance, requiring nothing more than dusting with a cloth or a gentle vacuum cleaning with a brush attachment. While it accepts stains and varnishes for aesthetic purposes, these are not necessary for its preservation – and its golden natural color is often valued in its own right. Rattan is a largely impervious material, remarkably hardwearing, and naturally resistant to heat, cold, moisture, insects and temperature fluctuations, allowing it to be used outside for short periods.



Semi Polished Rattan

GUBI

Characteristics

The skin is removed from the rattan cane and sanded down to a beautiful smooth surface, which is polished in its natural golden state, and shiny lacquer applied on top.

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Characteristics

French cane is a durable weaved material made from rattan vines.

Care & Maintenance

- Clean a grimy or dirty cane seat with a wood soap or mild detergent mixed with warm water, using a soft cloth or bristle brush.
- Be careful not to damage the wood surface with the water. Rinse well and then let the seat dry naturally on a warm, windy day to eliminate the possibility of mold and mildew, which will damage and stain the cane. Do not sit on the seat for at least 48 hours, otherwise the cane can stretch out of shape.
- The cane must be oiled with lemon oil, orange oil, or mineral oil (use sparingly) applied to both the top and bottom of the cane seat a few times a year. The aforementioned oils can be purchased in most hardware stores.
- Do not use abrasive cleaning.
- Discoloration of the material may occur if liquids with strong colors are spilled on the French cane and not immediately removed.
- Keep the chair away from extreme heat situations and areas with low humidity. These conditions could cause the cane to dry out and become brittle and break. Also, direct sunlight and heat ducts are areas to be avoided.
- Repairs related to the cane including reweaving should always be done by a professional carpenter.

