



OAKSTORE
HAND CRAFTED OAK FURNITURE

INFORMATION GUIDE

Oak Store Direct Ltd

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Thank you for ordering your new oak furniture from us. Here is some information about our products you may find useful. Please take the time to read it.

INSPECT YOUR ORDER

Up on receiving your order, please check all the correct parts are present and there is no damage. Do not discard packaging if any damage is found, take pictures if possible. Any damage must be reported to Oak Store Direct Ltd within 48hrs to warrant a claim for replacement. Email images to: sales@oakstoredirect.com, call us on 01274597579

NATURAL OAK

Solid oak is a natural timber product and changes in climate can affect the oak stability. Humidity and heat can cause the oak to absorb or lose moisture. Heat can expand the oak where as the cold will contract and can result in the oak 'warping' or 'cupping'.

PREPARING OAK

Solid untreated oak may require a light sanding prior to treatment. This can be carried out using standard sand paper. 120-240 grit paper should be used and sand in the direction of the grain. (Never sand against the grain as this will scour the oak and will show when treatment is applied) For a super smooth polished finish pre sand up to 400-600 grit sanding in stages (120, 240, 400, 600 grit) For smooth lacquer finishing, a very light sanding in between each coat with 400-600 grit should be applied.

SEALING OAK

Solid oak should be sealed as soon as possible to prevent the oak from absorbing moisture & causing movement (as mentioned above). If the oak is supplied already sealed (oiled/waxed/lacquered) then it is ready to be installed. After installing the oak it should be re-treated with your chosen finish/colour as often as required to ensure maximum protection and life span. A coat should be applied immediately after installation and then every 3 months or so. Do not allow the oak to dry out.

TREATMENTS

If a wax treatment was chosen with your new oak the brand is Briwax. For Danish/Tung/Teak oil a Rustin's Brand is used. And for Satin Oil is the Osmo brand wood oil and is available by request only. These products and information is available on our website.

Note: wood dye and stain will not seal the oak, therefore a top coat of wax/oil/lacquer should be applied over any dyes/stains.

STORAGE

The oak should be installed and fixed in place as soon as possible. If the oak is to be stored it should be sealed immediately (oil/wax/other) and then stored by laying flat with an air gap all around (use batons to separate each piece and ensure enough batons are used to prevent sagging). The oak should be stored indoors where the room temperature is stable and must not be exposed to extreme cold or heat.

WORKTOPS & WINDOW SILLS

Worktops & window sills have an A & B side. 'A' side is face up and has a fully finished surface, 'B' side may have small imperfections/knotting and should face down. Please check for this before installing the oak. Worktops & window sills should be fixed down solid. Oak window sills should NOT be installed in newly plastered rooms until the plaster has fully dried out.

MANTELS, MIRRORS & SURROUNDS

Air-dried oak is dried slowly over 3-5 years to develop character and hidden features within the wood grain. Air dried oak can have small or large splitting and open knots created in the drying process. This is part of the character used for rustic mantels and fire surrounds and not classed as defects. For kiln dried mantels, mirrors and fire surrounds, pin knotting allowed.

INSTALLATION

Basic DIY skills are required to install floating shelving/mantels/fire surrounds, if you are unsure about installing your new oak please seek the advice of a professional builder or joiner. All our fixing guides are available to download & print direct from our website.

Installation guides can be found here: www.oakstoredirect.com/installation-19-w.asp

Please Note: Untreated oak can have small knotting and splitting that require filling. If you have chosen a treatment this is already done for you. Mouldings/thresholds/skirting's are usually supplied over size to allow any split ends to be cut away on site. Solid oak mouldings can warp very easily so its always recommended to install as soon as possible.

CARE INFORMATION

Lacquered Oak

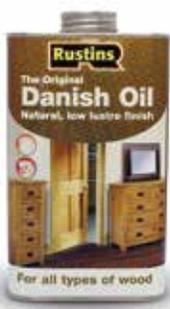


Lacquered oak is a satin finish with a sheen but not glossy. The polyurethane lacquer gives a good protection and seals the oak. Lacquer is waterproof and helps prevent liquid penetration. Spillages on the oak should be dealt with promptly to prevent leaving marks.

Care: Dusting your lacquered oak is best carried out with a soft cloth. Do not use any strong sprays/ polishes as this can remove the lacquer coating. If the oak is dirty and you cannot remove by dusting, use a damp cloth. Do not leave any excess water and make sure to dry off

the Oak after you have finished cleaning.

NOTE: Damp issues and constant water saturation will wear down the lacquer coating leaving the oak dull and subject to damage



Oiled Oak

Oiled Oak is a beautiful finish and brings out the lovely character and grain detail of the oak. Oiled oak should have several coats to protect from moisture and UV. Oil is usable indoors and outdoors and is a good water proofer. Oil penetrates deep into the oak to give maximum protection and repairs are easily made by simply oiling the damaged area. Oiled Oak finishing is very common, very easy and ideal for shelving, mantels and surrounds.

Care: Oiled oak needs to be protected from heat, sunlight and liquids. Do not place hot objects directly on to the oiled oak. Spillages on the oak should be dealt with promptly to prevent leaving marks. Do not use strong/industrial cleaning products on the oak. If the oak is exposed to heat/sunlight for long periods it may need to be re-oiled more often to prevent drying out. If your oak is exposed to heat, cold, damp or dry air for periods of time you may

need to re-oil on a regular basis, otherwise 2-3 times a year is normal.

Re-Oiling your Oak: If the oak gets too dry apply more oil. To Oil, Lightly sand the surface along the wood grain with fine sand paper (400-600 Grit). Apply the oil with a dry clean cloth. Make sure to apply the oil evenly over the surface and go with the grain, wipe off the excess then leave until dry (4-8 hours). Then repeat for each coat required. Finally buff the oak with a new dry cloth to bring up the grain.

NOTE: Use a lint free cloth to buff the oak. Oil can take a long time to dry depending on room conditions.

Waxed Oak



Waxed oak will absorb the elements from its surroundings. Wax will seal and protect the oak and enhance the grain detail, buffing will add a nice sheen/gloss effect to the oak. The same applies with heat, dark rings can be left if a hot item is placed directly on to the waxed oak furniture, we recommend using mats where possible. Spillages on the oak should be dealt with promptly to prevent leaving marks.

Care: Dusting your Oak is best carried out with a soft cloth. Do not use any strong sprays/ polishes as this could get under the wax layer and cause cracks to appear. If the oak is dirty and you cannot remove by dusting, use a damp cloth, this also helps prevent the dust re-settling on the oak. Do not leave any excess water and make sure to dry off the oak after you have finished cleaning. Apply wax to your oak 2-4 year and this will help maintain the grain and keep the oak in pristine condition.

Re-waxing Oak: Your new oak will need to be re-waxed especially in its first few years in your home. Waxing helps protect the grain, helps the wood resist moisture which causes cracks & splits. Waxing the oak regularly will keep the oak in its best possible condition. This can be done with most oak furniture waxes. When waxing make sure to go with the grain and not against it. Apply the wax with a clean soft cloth. Leave each coat to dry for around 1-3 hours before buffing the oak to a shine. Repeat this for each coat required.

NOTE: Always use a sample piece of wood to test the colour of the DRIED wax before applying to your oak.

ABOUT OUR OAK

AMERICAN OAK:

American White Oak comes from the Appalachian Mountains in North America. The heartwood varies colour from light tan or pale yellow-brown to dark/pale brown and can have a pinkish tint. The wood has a straight long grain and has medium texture. The Oak can have swirls, burls and a tiger-ray flake pattern. The sapwood is white to light brown and varies in size.

Properties – The oak planes, turns, bores, sands, stains and polishes well. Pre-boring is advised for nailing and screwing and it glues satisfactorily. The tannin content can react with ferrous metals to cause iron staining if the oak becomes wet.

Durability – Durable but not quite as much as European Oak. The heartwood is resistant to decay.

Typical Uses – Furniture and cabinetmaking, joinery, office furniture, boat building, trims, panelling, flooring, wine and whisky barrels, coffins & shingles. It is also sliced for veneers and plywood.

Stability: American White Oak is Kiln-Dried up to 15 years and is very stable.

INTERESTING FACTS

Typical height: 80–100 ft (25–30m)

Trunk diameter: 3–6 ft (0.9–1.2m)

Specific gravity: 0.76

Typical dry weight: 47lb/ft³ (760kg/m³)

Grows: Eastern Canada and USA.

FRENCH OAK:

French European Oak is sourced from Southern parts of France. The heartwood varies from light tan to biscuit or deep brown, with distinct bands of early wood and latewood. The grain is usually straight, but irregular or cross grain can occur. Rays and growth rings show an attractive feature of ‘silver grain’ when quarter sawn.

Properties – A fairly hard and dense hardwood with high crushing and bending strength, low stiffness and resistance to shock. Pre drilling is advised for screwing & nailing. Oak is good for gluing, painting, sanding, staining and will high polish. French oak can be darkened by fuming with ammonia. Due to tannin present in the oak it can react with ferrous metals when wet.

Durability – Very durable.

Typical Uses – Oak is mostly used for furniture and cabinetmaking, quality joinery including church’s, office furniture, kitchen cabinets, flooring, coffins, boats. Planed oak timber is sliced for veneers and plywood.

Stability: French Air-Dried Oak is dired for 2–5 years and is quite stable but usually rustic.

INTERESTING FACTS

Typical height: 60–100 ft (18–30m)

Trunk diameter: 4–6 ft (1.2–1.8m)

Specific gravity: 0.72

Typical dry weight: 45lb/ft³ (720kg/m³)

Grows: this species is known to grow across Europe, Turkey, North Africa, South eastern Canada and North eastern USA .