



DRAENERT

MATERIAL

WEICHGESTEINE

SOFT STONES

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DRAENERT EXPRESSION OF PERSONALITY

TO OUR ESTEEMED CUSTOMERS,

We wish you much pleasure with your new stone table. You have purchased a piece of furniture, which has been manufactured in our workshops as far as possible in skilled workmanship. We put a lot of care in balanced design and an accurate treatment of the very different materials. For us, natural stone is just like a page in the history book of our Earth. Originating millions of years ago, during our planets evolution, it is today found and exploited with immense effort in the world's quarries. Its primeval nature gives him its luminosity and attractiveness. This is why we have decided not to alienate it by using synthetic surfaces. Our furniture achieves its shine and silky feeling edges from being processed exclusively with water and diamond polishing discs.

STONE TYPES

Marble | Limestone | Onyx | Travertine | Sandstone | Oil slate

Natural stones can be distinguished according to their genesis as original rock or metamorphic emerged rock. The conversion happens by the remelting of the original rock mass under enormous pressure and heat, as it occurs in fold mountains and in volcanic mountains.

ORIGINAL ROCK TYPE		METAMORPHIC ROCK TYPE	
granite, gabbro, norite (plutonic rock)	hard	gneiss, conglomerate	hard
sandstone (sedimentary rock)	soft	quartzite	hard
limestone (sedimentary rock)	soft	marble	soft
slate, onyx (sedimentary rock)	soft	-	

SOFT STONES

To the soft stones belong: marble, limestone, travertine, sandstone, onyx and oil slate. The degree of hardness is comparable to glass.

CAUTION knives and forks or unglazed edges of ceramic tableware may cause fine scratches in the polish. Table mats should always be used. You may find such mats also in our accessories collection.

ACID SENSITIVITY

All calcareous stones like marble, limestone, travertine, onyx or serpentinite may get matt stains on the surface from acids only in very few minutes.



Acidic liquids are e.g. wine, sparkling wine, fruit juice or mineral water. Stains caused by acids on polished surfaces may not be repaired at site. The work-up may only be done in our factory or from a qualified stonemason at site.

Acid stains on leathered or matt surfaces however can be reworked at site with a special DRAENERT repair set. This consists of a grinding pad, a fine steel wool and the DRAENERT stone impregnator.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Some typical characteristics are to point out:



CREVICES AND PORES

Especially in the fine-grained sedimentary stones, such as sandstone, limestone or marble can be found very small holes (approx. 2 mm) in the polished surface. They cross the complete stone and cannot be filled with synthetic resins, because the filling would chip out again during the polishing process.



COOLING CRACKS (MAST LEAPS)

Such features can mostly be found in coarse-grained granites in the larger minerals. In fine-grained sedimentary rocks these can be found mostly in the middle of the surface. Cooling cracks can be several cm long, be seen and be felt. They originate from the cooling time of the rock and these are grown with minerals over millions of years. There must not be feared any risk of breakage of the stone plate.



DULL SECTIONS

Almost all rocks, except the granites, are laced with crevices, fissures and larger cavities. Some of them will be filled by a mixture of rock powder and synthetic resin. Without such a skilled finishing, many stones could not be offered. These filling materials may not be high-gloss polished and remain as dull areas in the polished surface.

MARBLES

Among the various natural stone types, which will be treated by DRAENERT, marbles take a special status. According to their genesis, they belong to the group of younger kind of rocks. Solute lime or the chalky shells of dead organisms have created over millions of years enormous stratum of sediments in the primordial oceans. Where these stratum sank down into the depth of the Earth's crust, they were subjected to increasing heat and pressure. The pressure and the high temperature have caused a complete recrystallization of the lime rock (metamorphosis). Their significant characteristic is the brilliant sparkle of crystals in the sunshine. The coarse-grained variances offer a glamorous visual illusion of depth. Due to its mysterious translucency it is the classical extensively used stone for sculpturing and as building material.

LIMESTONES

They also belong to the sedimentary rocks and in a certain extent they are the precursor material for marble. On this kind of rock the recrystallization has not occurred. This group of rocks shows a fascinating variety of colours and expressive banded and veined graining. On the one hand they can be easily polished; on the other hand these rocks show numerous fine hairline cracks and as all other calcareous stones they are very sensitive to acids.

ONYX

A special variation of fine-crystalline lime stones are those rocks, which are known as Onyx (calc-sinter). When on hot sources spontaneously chalky solutions are cooling off, the mineral Aragonite will arise, which is related to chalk. This mineral develops rocks of a very transparent and translucent structure. The floral ornamentation as well as the different color pigments of white, yellow, red to blue as well as different green pigments, offer a unique magic appearance.

TRAVERTINES

Also the Travertines belong to the group of limestones. Due to its own genesis, this kind of sedimentary rocks is structured like a sponge. Traversed by a mesh of fine channels and veins it would be possible to look through the stone slabs, but they are unilaterally filled. In order to protect this unique open-porous stone surface appropriately, the travertines, different from all other stones, will be impregnated in our workshops with a special lacquer.

Care instructions: For the care the cleaning with a soft cloth is sufficient. The common stone care agents are **not** allowed to be used!

SANDSTONES

Contrary to the limestones sandstones are mainly composed of sand-size quartz-minerals. This kind of rock can be found everywhere around the earth, in different grain sizes and completely different colour compositions. Similar to the limestones, they have not passed a metamorphosis, means to be metabolized by high pressure and temperature to a new kind of rock, but they are highly compact and with cement binding. They show usually an open-porous, sandy touch surface. Such stones can not be polished.

SWABIAN OIL SLATE

Swabian oil slate is one of the very few indigenous rocks which are processed by the furniture trade. During the Jurassic Age about 180 million years ago, when organic life on our planet was already 500 million years old, large swathes of today's Europe are flooded by the Jurassic sea. Created from petrified sea silt, interspersed with countless dead plants and animals, a rock layer was built, which folding upwards, built up today's low mountain region reaching from the Swiss over the Swabian and on to the Frankish Jura. At the northern edge of the Swabian and Frankish Alb, these oil slate deposits meet the today's surface of the Earth and are mined in open-cast mines. The fascination of the fossilised testimony to an earlier period of life, such as the ammonites which are found in the few meters deep seam, make this type of rock distinguishable from all others.

We process the Swabian oil slate in two varieties:

- 1 | Natural cut**, in the traditional coffee-brown color of the slabs coming from the center of the split seam.
- 2 | Natural split**, in somewhat paler earth shades with numerous deposits of the tiniest shelled creatures, as found in the upper layers of the seam.

If desired, we can set special fossils into the slabs, as ammonites in various sizes.

Care instructions: For the care, cleaning with a damp cloth is sufficient, thanks to their natural oil content. The natural oils, have a tendency to evaporate over time. Especially in the vicinity of radiators or in direct sunlight the surface quickly dries out and this results in definite fading and greying. We therefore recommend regular treatment with DRAENERT stone impregnator. The table top will regain its rich brown tone. Should the top have water or other marks, please contact your furniture store or directly our factory. We offer special care agents for oil slate on request.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

ATTENTION TO ACID SENSITIVITY:

Acids of all kinds (juices, wine, mineral water etc.) attack the stone surfaces of marbles, lime stones, onyx, travertine or serpentinite, dissolve the chalk and damage the polishing. Please take care that such spilled fluids are wiped-up immediately.

- 1 | Due to their crystalline structure, all natural stones absorb liquids and return them to the air through evaporation. This means that water will temporarily leave a darker stain.
- 2 | For the regular care the cleaning with a soft cloth is sufficient. The best stain protection is a quick reaction. The later the stone surface is cleaned, the more fluids may penetrate the stone.
- 3 | Our table tops are consequently pre-treated at DRAENERT with special oil-wax emulsions as well as additionally with a hard wax stone care polish (only for polished surfaces). This treatment will allow normally enough time, to wipe-up fluids before they will penetrate the stone surface.
- 4 | **A regular subsequent** care with the DRAENERT stone impregnator should be regularly repeated, depending on the use quarterly or semi-annual. The impregnator is applicable on polished, leathered and matt stone surfaces.
- 5 | Should persistent stains appear after all, e.g. through coloured liquids, generous soaking using a wet sponge overnight will help. This will rinse the colored particles into the lower layers of stone and the tabletop will regain its former appearance. We then recommend to fresh-up the surface with the DRAENERT stone impregnator.
- 6 | Be careful, however, with grease stains or stains caused by synthetic substances (ink, felt pens, etc.). In such an event, please contact your furniture store or our company directly. For this purpose, we offer special stone care agents on request.
- 7 | When moving a stone table within your home, do not carry the full weight on the projecting edges of the table top as you could conceivably damage the plate. Use wooden support bars which reach under the sub-construction.

CARE PRODUCT

Within the scope of our care products DRAENERT offers a cleaning and care set for stone surfaces. **For the order please contact us under www.draenert.com**

METAL SURFACES FOR TABLE BASES

In a large number of its models, DRAENERT uses components made of steel with an electro-plated finish or of stainless steel as a design element. Complex table bases, leg tubes, high-precision fitted pieces for mechanically movable tables, table skid frames or chair frames obtain their glossy metallic look through highly sophisticated electro-plating processes or by polishing or matting of stainless steel. Before the ultra-fine finishing process each base material must be prepared by diverse grinding and polishing processes. Due to the individual form of each piece, any mechanization is only possible to a certain extent and traditional workmanship is indispensable.

POLISHED CHROME

Polished chrome is surely the classic metal surface for furniture. The reflecting, cold metallic gloss is known for its hardness and scratch resistance, and gives each structural steel part an optimum protection against corrosion for interior use. This surface is not suitable for outside use (patio or garden) or for use in a tropical climate.

Care instruction: The polished chrome surface is resistant against regular household acids and alkalines, and can easily be cleaned with a damp cloth. From time to time care with a conventional chrome polish is recommendable.

MATT CHROME AND SATINATED NICKEL

Matt chrome and satinated nickel have matt-finished, silvery surfaces. In regard of their production method these surfaces are based on the glossy variants. After the electro-plating, these pieces will be matted by manual brushing. With this procedure the matt chrome surface attains a much more delicate matt sheen due to the thickness of the coating. The nickel varieties are brushed more intensively and they match the look of pure brushed stainless steel.

Care instruction: Matt surfaces are roughened surfaces and are thus more vulnerable to liquids. Acids may cause irreparable damage, in case they are not removed immediately. But with a Scotch-Britt such damages may be reworked a bit by brushing the surface in the grinding direction.



STAINLESS STEEL (V2A)

Some models of our collection are made from stainless steel tube or stainless steel sheets. A surface protection to prevent from corrosion is not necessary. The stainless steel is offered in a matt brushed version. For the table pedestals we use brushed stainless steel sheets.

Care instruction: A regular care with DRAENERT metal care is recommended.

COATED AND LACQUERED METAL SURFACES

The colored metal parts of our table models will be coated or lacquered. For some of our table models the according metal support parts for the glass bonding are made of black eloxated aluminum, as well with a black bonding surface. For all other colors the metal support may not be lacquered, because the glue would attach the lacquer. These parts must keep one of the galvanic surfaces. All coated or lacquered surfaces are much more sensitive to damages as the galvanic surfaces.

Care instruction: Coated or lacquered surfaces may not be treated with solvents or dilutions. Only clean these surfaces with non-abrasive cleaning agents.

CARE PRODUCTS

In our range for care products DRAENERT offers a cleaning and care set for stainless steel and metal surfaces. **For the order please contact us under www.draenert.com**

