

A vertical photograph of a forest scene. Sunlight streams through the dense canopy of tall trees, creating a dramatic lens flare effect. The trees are mostly dark green, and the ground is a mix of green grass and brown shadows. The overall mood is serene and natural.

CARE GUIDE

PBJ
DESIGNHOUSE
1968

pbjdesignhouse.com

Congratulations on your new piece of PBJ furniture.

Before starting the assembly of your new furniture, we recommend you look carefully in all cartons to make sure, you have all necessary parts, and to follow the enclosed assembly instruction. If something is wrong, please contact your dealer as soon as possible.

A few pieces of advice before you start using your new PBJ furniture.

- Be aware of care instructions before using the furniture the first time.
- If your furniture is treated with oil, it might need a thin layer of oil before use. If the wood rises after oiling, you can sand quite easily with a pad sponge grain 400.
- All doors and drawers have been adjusted in the factory on a levelled surface. If any unevennesses in the façade after placing the furniture in its place, this can be corrected by using the adjustable screws in frames, plinths, or legs.
- Wood is a living product, that reacts to general use. Over time the colour changes, because of the natural light in the room. There will be most changes in the start – so be careful not to place things on the surface for long periods of time, as this can produce uneven changes, that can be difficult to even out.
- Do not put hot items directly on the surface of the furniture. It might make permanent damages. Use coasters.
- Do not put cold items, directly from the refrigerator or freezer, on the surface of the furniture. It might make permanent damages. Use coasters.
- Be aware where to place the furniture – if you place it in direct sunshine, the colours and the glow in the wood may fade due to the UV rays from the sun.
- Be careful not to place the furniture too close to radiators or heaters, as the wood may dry out
- Any spilt liquid shall be wiped off immediately.

- Please retighten the screws/bolts after 6 weeks of use and then subsequently every 6 months.
- If in doubt, please contact your dealer.

WOOD

Wood is a natural product and develops completely individually. 2 pieces of wood are never the same. Both knots, grain structure and colour variations together give the wood its unique character, and its variations are a significant part of the wood's quality. That is why, these variations should not be taken as a fault with the product, but as a stamp of quality. As wood is a natural product, the colour of the surface will change over time, so you must be careful when placing decorations, placemats, and things like this on the surface for long periods of time, otherwise differences in colour may occur which can be difficult to even out.

At PBJ Designhouse, all pieces of wood and veneer are sorted by hand, so the colour nuances and grain structure match as best as possible.

All types of wood used at PBJ Designhouse come from plantations where the trees are selected individually, felled after 120 – 150 years in a controlled and gentle manner, and where replanting is ensured.

PBJ Designhouse combines the wood types as follows:

- Sideboards and highboards: Cabinet in veneer – edge and legs in solid wood.
- Dining tables: Table legs and some edges in solid wood – tabletop and some edges in veneer or laminate - individual table tops also in solid wood.
- Chairs: Legs in solid wood.

SOLID WOOD

Solid wood is usually used for legs/frames on tables, sideboards, and chairs. We also have individual table tops in solid wood. The solid table tops from PBJ Designhouse are laminated, and the boards that have subsequently been edge processed and finally surface treated in natural oil.

The open part of the wood – the pores in the end wood – takes up resp. emits the most moisture. This together with changes in humidity will cause small changes in the plate size. At the same time, the expansion and contraction of the wood will mean that the transition between components can be felt. There may be small wind scratches = small cracks between the grain. These things are not a mistake of the product and will not be taken as a claim, but simply show that wood is a living material. We do not recommend keeping furniture from solid wood in unheated or humid spaces. Solid wood on the legs/frame has received the same surface treatment as the rest of the furniture and must be treated as described below. Solid tabletops are always oil-treated and must be treated as described below.

VENEER

PBJ Designhouse usually uses veneer for surfaces, e.g., to reduce the use of solid wood and thus save natural resources, but also to make the furniture more directionally stable, since chipboard or MDF, which will be the core under the veneer, does not work in all directions – as solid wood will do. Chipboard and MDF are also made from residual wood, thus a more sustainable solution. Veneer is cut in several different places on the trunk of the tree, and since the wood is also a natural product, 2 pieces of veneer will never be exactly alike. Likewise, new furniture will not necessarily have the same colour as previously purchased. Veneer is treated differently depending on the type of wood we are talking about. We choose the treatment that gives the best product.

OAK

Oak can be found in most parts of the world. At PBJ Designhouse, we primarily use European oak, due to its light and lean grain structure. We offer oak with different treatments on the surface. variants. Light oak lac – Bianco oak oil – Oak natural oil – Smoked oak oil – Black oak lac. These variants are treated in different ways, and consequently demanding different maintenance and care.

Light oak lac. Is the light version of oak. It has a matt white pigmented lacquer on top, which means that the surface does not

look lacquered, and has a strong surface. The colour may change slightly over time.

Maintenance: The lacquer makes the surface resistant to dirt and does not require maintenance. The surface is not resistant to scratches, so be careful not to drag things across the surface.

Care: Light oak lac. Is best cared with a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. Never use chemicals or abrasives. Possible spilled liquids are removed immediately so they will not make stains.

Bianco oak oil is a white-pigmented light oak oil. Bianco oak oil is treated with a white oil on top, which makes it resistant to dirt, yet still delicate. The surface is not resistant to scratches, so be careful not to drag things across the surface.

Maintenance: If the surface feels delicate, dry, and matt, it can be given extra oil (contact the dealer for an oil recommendation) – which makes it more resistant again. If there is a stain or scratch, you can lightly sand the surface and oil the entire surface. Remember only a thin layer and wipe it off immediately afterwards. If the wood rises after oiling, you can sand quite easily with a pad sponge grain 400. Remember only to sand in the direction of the grain. Note that with a veneer table, sanding must be done with great care, as veneer can easily be sanded through. The color may change slightly over time.

Care: Bianco oak oil is best cared with a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. Never use chemicals or abrasives. Possible spilled liquids are removed immediately so they will not make stains.

Oak oil is the natural oak colour, with the warm glow. Oak oil is treated with a natural oil on top, which makes it resistant to dirt, yet still delicate. The surface is not resistant to scratches, so be careful not to drag things across the surface.

Maintenance: If the surface feels delicate, dry and matt, it can be given extra oil (contact the dealer for an oil recommendation) – which makes it more resistant again. If there is a stain or scratch, you can lightly sand the surface and oil the entire surface. Remember only a thin layer and wipe it off immediately afterwards. If the wood rises after oiling, you can sand quite easily with a pad sponge grain 400. Remember only to sand in the direction of the grain. Note that with a veneer table, sanding must be done with great care, as veneer

can easily be sanded through. The color may change slightly over time.

Care: Oak oil is best cared with a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. Never use chemicals or abrasives. Possible spilled liquids are removed immediately so they will not make stains.

Smoked oak oil is a brown-stained oak, that has been given a stained oil treatment on top, which makes it resistant to dirt, yet still delicate. The surface is not resistant to scratches, so be careful not to drag things across the surface.

Maintenance: If the surface feels delicate, dry, and matt, it can be given extra oil (contact the dealer for an oil recommendation) – which makes it more resistant again. If there is a stain or scratch, you can lightly sand the surface and oil the entire surface. Remember only a thin layer and wipe it off immediately afterwards. If the wood rises after oiling, you can sand quite easily with a pad sponge grain 400. Remember only to sand in the direction of the grain. Note that the surface is stained, so you cannot sand the table at spots, as you sand through the stain. Note that with a veneer table, sanding must be done with great care, as veneer can easily be sanded through. The color may change slightly over time.

Care: Smoked oak oil is best cared with a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. Never use chemicals or abrasives. Possible spilled liquids are removed immediately so they will not make stains.

Black oak lac. Is black stained oak, which has been given a final matt lacquer with black stain, which means that the surface does not look lacquered, but has a strong surface. The colour may change slightly over time.

Maintenance: The lacquer makes the surface resistant to dirt and does not require maintenance. The surface is not resistant to scratches, so be careful not to drag things across the surface.

Care: Black oak lac. Is best cared with a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. Never use chemicals or abrasives. Possible spilled liquids are removed immediately so they will not make stains.

Walnut The colour varies depending on type of walnut, from warm gray/brown via dark chocolate/brown to deep purple/brown. The mix of colours and the warm glow is the personality, charm, and characteristics of the walnut wood. PBJ Designhouse always use the American walnut (Pecan).

We only use Walnut oil in our collection.

WALNUT

Walnut oil has a warm brown colour. It is treated with oil on top, which makes it resistant to dirt, yet it is still delicate. The surface is not resistant to scratches, so be careful not to drag things across the surface. The colour changes over time, especially at the beginning – so be careful when placing vases, bowls and alike – as there may be uneven changes in the surface colour, which can be difficult to equalize.

Maintenance: If the surface feels delicate, dry, and matt, it can be given extra oil (contact the dealer for an oil recommendation) – which makes it more resistant and gives it the beautiful glow again. If there is a stain or scratch, you can lightly sand the surface and oil the entire surface. Remember only a thin layer and wipe it off immediately afterwards. If the wood rises after oiling, you can sand quite easily with a pad sponge grain 400. Remember only to sand in the direction of the grain. Note that with a veneer table, sanding must be done with great care, as veneer can easily be sanded through. The colour may change slightly over time.

Care: Walnut oil is best cared with a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. Never use chemicals or abrasives. Possible spilled liquids are removed immediately so they will not make stains.

HPL LAMINATE

HPL Laminate is manufactured by paper impregnated with resin, and pressed together under high pressure into a board, among other things resistant to scratches. During the process the surface can be done in a variety of colours. Subsequently the board is made for the requested furniture parts, and supplied with an edge of laminate, wood veneer or solid wood. The surface is not totally smooth but appears slightly rugged.

Care For daily care, you can use a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. If necessary, use a few drops of sulfo, wash the table with clean water again. It is essential to clean the whole surface at the same time. Never use

grinding material, as it will cause scratches in the surface. Eventually you can use Laminate Cleaner (contact your dealer), let it work for a few minutes, clean it with fresh water and wipe it off with a dry cloth.

MARBLE LAMINATE

Marble Laminate is also a HPL laminate, manufactured by paper impregnated with resin, and pressed together under high pressure into a board, among other things resistant to scratches. During the process the surface can be done in a variety of colours. Subsequently the board is made for the requested furniture parts, and supplied with an edge of laminate, wood veneer or solid wood. The surface is smooth, matt and have a pattern like marble.

Care For daily care, you can use a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. If necessary, use a few drops of sulfo, wash the table with clean water again. It is essential to clean the whole surface at the same time. Never use grinding material, as it will cause scratches in the surface. Eventually you can use Laminate Cleaner (contact your dealer), let it work for a few minutes, clean it with fresh water and wipe it off with a dry cloth.

KÉR LAMINATE

Kér Laminate is also a HPL laminate manufactured by paper impregnated with resin, and pressed together under high pressure into a board, among other things resistant to scratches. The difference to HPL is only the structure in the surface. During the process the surface can be done in a variety of colours. Subsequently the board is made for the requested furniture parts, and supplied with an edge of laminate, wood veneer or solid wood. The surface is smooth, matte, and exclusive.

Care For daily care, you can use a clean, soft cloth wrung out in lukewarm water followed by wiping off with a dry cloth. If necessary, use a few drops of sulfo, wash the table with clean water again. It is essential to clean the whole surface at the same time. Never use grinding material, as it will cause scratches in the surface. Eventually you can use Laminate Cleaner (contact your dealer), let it work for a few minutes, clean it with fresh water and wipe it off with a dry cloth.

FENIX/NANO LAMINATE

Fenix/Nano Laminate is a further development of HPL, based on Nano technology and a new generation of acrylic resin, hardened, and affixed in an electronic process. The surface will appear totally smooth, among other things repellent to fingerprints, and at the same time it appears with a nice, smooth touch, which makes it appealing to sit and work at.

Care For the daily care, use a micro fiber cloth, wrung with a light detergent. If the surface still appears dirty, you may use a cloth with real warm water + a mild detergent, wash the plate thoroughly, wash with clean warm water and finally wipe with a dry cloth. It is essential to clean the whole surface at the same time. If smaller scratches in the surface, you can use a melamine sponge or repair – see video at: [FENIX General Maintenance - YouTube](#)

LEATHER

Leather we use a type of semi aniline leather, which is full grained with a slight treatment of the surface, which makes is very soft. The leather is dyed by chrome with use of only environmentally friendly products. The leather is hard-wearing and with a higher light resistance compared to the full aniline leather. It is smooth, soft with an elegant appearance and high sitting comfort. Leather, like other materials, is affected by sunlight and heat sources (burning stove, hot radiator etc.), so we recommend not to place the chairs near such things.


Care Daily cleaning with a clean, soft cloth wrung in lukewarm clean water. Do not rub heavily on the leather. Use leather care products, which both keep the leather smooth and maintain the glow. When using care products, then always from seam to seam.

FABRIC

Design	Combinations	Martindale	Light fast	W & T
Devide	75 % Wolle / 25 % Polyamid	> 60.000	> 5	3-4
Cura	98 % post-consumer recycled polyester / 2 % Polyester	> 100.000	> 5-8	4-5
Grain	92 % post-consumer recycled polyester / 8 % Polyester	> 100.000	> 5-7	4-5

Care Use vacuum cleaner regularly. If any spilled liquids, take them off immediately from seam to seam. Use distilled/purified water to avoid calcium stains. Do not use solvents.





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