

PRODUCT INFORMATION

with care for people and nature



MANGO WOOD

In India, the mango fruit stands for prosperity, luxury and wealth. Most of the mango wood furniture that is shipped to the Netherlands comes from India.

A mango tree grows quite fast. The fruit production is good in this first period. As the tree gets older, the fruit production also decreases. The solution for mango farmers is then: cut and replant. This way of working makes the wood of the mango tree sustainable. After its life as a food producer, the wood gets a second life as furniture.

These products require little maintenance. Do you want to treat the furniture anyway? This is possible with beeswax or (transparent) lacquer. Beeswax is a natural product without chemical substances. Keep in mind that your mango wood product may become slightly darker. Beeswax makes the grains more visible and the wood shines a bit more. Beeswax makes wooden furniture 'come to life'. A transparent matt varnish is another option. This varnish provides a hard layer on the furniture, which prevents the furniture from 'coming to life'.



ACACIA WOOD

Acacia trees are not difficult to find in India. They can be found everywhere along roads and on undeveloped land. Acacia wood is a non-native hardwood species. It is beautiful, with a wide colour spectrum from warm to light. It is a sustainable wood: the trees grow quickly (they reach their full length in sixteen years) and for every tree that is felled, a new one is planted. Planting is seen as an investment, which pays off after a few years when the wood is sold.

Wooden products are somewhat sensitive to changes in temperature and humidity. Use in an atmosphere that is too dry can cause the wood to warp or break. But too wet is not good either. A relative humidity of between 50 and 70% is ideal.

Our wooden utensils are finished with a food-safe varnish. The products can be washed by hand, but they are not dishwasher safe. It is also not recommended to soak wood in water. To maintain them and protect them from drying out, you can occasionally rub the wood with salad oil. The wooden serving boards are hard enough to be used as a cutting board and soft enough to keep the knife sharp. However, it is inevitable that cutting scratches will occur during use.



MILLMADE PAPER

This is paper made from trees with the FSC certificate (Forest Stewardship Council). This organization is committed to promoting sustainable forestry worldwide. It sets standards for forestry products and certifies independently if these standards are met. The organization offers customers the opportunity to choose forest products such as paper and wood that have been obtained in an environmentally friendly, socially responsible and economically viable way.



HANDMADE PAPER

More and more people around the world are choosing Indian handmade paper because it is environmentally friendly, handmade, tree-free and 100% recycled. Moreover, no toxic chemicals such as acids or chlorine are used in the manufacturing of this paper. While making the pulp, colours and other waste materials like straw, grass, jute, wool, silk waste, leaves, petals etc. can be added. These additions give a beautiful artistic texture to the handmade paper. Cotton paper has an excellent tensile strength which makes it suitable for making shopping bags, boxes, covers, etc. The thickness of the handmade paper depends on the amount of scooping.



JUTE

Jute is obtained from plants of the genus Corchorus. These are mainly found in warm, humid regions of India. Our jute products include bags, placemats, trays and wall decorations.

- Jute fibre is 100% biodegradable and recyclable; environmentally friendly.
- Jute requires little pesticide or fertiliser.
- It is a natural fibre with a golden and silky shine and is therefore called the golden fibre.
- It is the cheapest vegetable fibre that is extracted from the bark or the peel of the stalk of the plant.
- It is the second most important vegetable fibre after cotton in terms of use, worldwide consumption, production and availability.



COTTON

For our cushions and other fabric products, cotton from India is used. Cotton is a natural, soft fibre that grows from the seeds of the cotton plant. The cotton thread is processed into fabric.

Cotton plants need a lot of sun and warmth. They also need a lot of water. Cotton plants grow mainly in tropical and sub-tropical countries.

The cotton farmers always receive a minimum price for their cotton. Even if the world price is lower. If the price is higher, the farmer gets the same price as everyone else. Employees in production receive fair wages for their work and work in safe working conditions.



CANVAS

Canvas is a treatment of cotton. Canvas is an extremely durable tightly woven fabric that is used for making sails, tents, party tents, backpacks, shelters, as a support for oil paintings and for other objects where strength is required.



VELVET

Velvet is also a treated cotton. The fabric is woven with short upright loops. Sometimes these loops are also cut, creating small 'hairs'. The loops or hairs feel fluffy and create that well-known soft, shiny fabric. A typical characteristic of velvet is the colour change when you stroke the fabric back and forth. This is because the pile is woven in one direction (the nap) and when you brush against it, it changes colour slightly.



ALUMINIUM

Aluminium has many appearances; by nature it has a matt grey colour, it is soft, non-magnetic and ductile. In India, it can be coloured through and through by means of electrolysis. However, this is a chemical process and offers insufficient protection for the people who do this. Only Natural therefore chooses to lacquer the aluminium instead of using this chemical process which is harmful for man and environment.

Aluminium from India is made by hand. Unlike metal, aluminium does not rust but it can oxidise (white deposit). You can polish aluminium with salad oil to reduce oxidation.

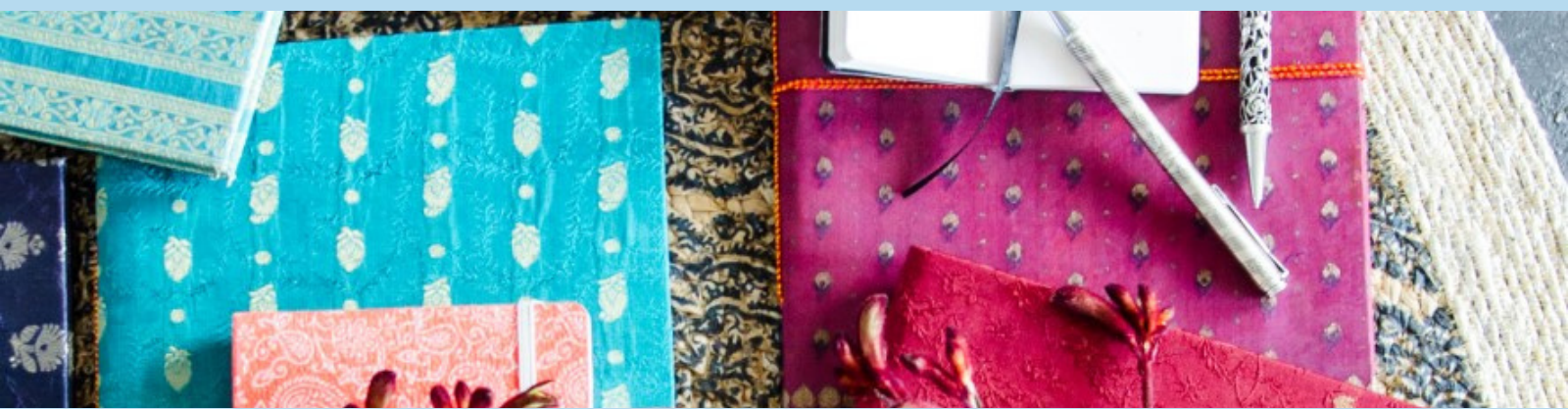


LEATHER

The buffalo and cow leather from which our products are made is produced at small-scale production facilities. During the tanning process, the leather is softened by a bath of water, natural tannic acids, which can be found in some plants, and salt. This relaxes the leather and gives it a natural brown colour.

Leather can be dyed in any colour. We speak of barrel dyed leather when the leather has been stored in large drums. By adding dyes and continuously rotating the drums, all hides are dyed very evenly.

The leather can also be dyed with natural ingredients; the colouring takes place by bathing the leather in natural materials that release colour such as leaves and bark.



SUSTAINABLE TREATMENTS

Saribooks

Books covered with the fabric of a sari. A traditional sari is a wrapping cloth that was worn at festive occasions in India.

Upcycled paper

Paper pulp is made from leftover (new) fabric from the fashion industry in India. From this paper pulp, papier-mâché Christmas items such as Christmas hangings and houses are created.

Recycled paper

Paper made from rags and used fabrics.