

Gallotti&Radice

The Italian high quality glass design

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www.gallottiradice.it

Gallotti&Radice: quality Made in Italy

This document certifies the authenticity of your product, describing it in detail so it can best be taken care of.

Gallotti&Radice was the first company in Italy, right from the early sixties, to promote their love for the studio and the use of glass within furniture arrangements.

Other people and companies later followed suit. This fact, presently and only naturally provides an advantage, but at the same time, also signifies a sense of responsibility in light of culture and specifically, design. Gallotti&Radice is aware of this, and has presently assumed the task and role of continuing, keeping alive, the development of “genuine” glass designs. Glass, which is simultaneously extremely fragile and strong, transparent and unchangeable, light and enduring, must be tackled, by those designing architectural arrangements, with sincere respect and careful handling, with authentic poetry and with intense discipline, with patience, reverence, tenacity. With love.

Made in Italy

Gallotti&Radice designs, creates, transforms and produces solely and fully in Italy. The end products demonstrate excellence, quality of details, finishes and forms. This is possible thanks to the experience which the Company has gathered over the years, constantly growing with a well-defined objective: to produce objects designed to withstand time.

A connection with the territory

Gallotti&Radice respects the territory in which it operates and pays specific attention, even when it comes to selecting its suppliers, which are all local, and the majority of which, are located in the large district of Brianza, which for many years has been working in the furniture sector, with mastery and excellence.

Warranty

Our warranty is valid for 2 years from the date of purchase and covers all manufacturing defects. The warranty period enters into force from the date printed on your receipt or sales slip. You may be asked to present proof of purchase when requesting service.

The warranty is non-transferable and is valid only for the original purchaser. It covers repair or replacement of unusable or defective parts free of charge during

the warranty period after inspection and acceptance by Gallotti&Radice or its agent.

Eventual reflections, shades or small dots on the tempered glass tops, which are able to be seen under a particular light condition, are not considered defects of manufacture, but the characteristics of the tempering process.

Natural variations in the colour of the wood, changes in colour under ambient or artificial light, slight variations in dimensions owing to high humidity or dry conditions and the grain of wood knots or other natural characteristics of wood products are not covered by the warranty.

The warranty excludes damages resulting from careless or incorrect furniture installation, and potential damages resulting from accidents such as a fall, an impact, a natural disaster, fire and, in any case, all defects that cannot be attributed to defects in the manufacture of the product. Moreover, the warranty is not valid if our products are disassembled, modified or repaired by anyone other than authorized Gallotti&Radice staff. Damage due to poor upkeep or improper use of the product are not considered defects of manufacture. You will find useful recommendations in the instruction booklet regarding the use and care of your product.

If you have any doubts or require further information, consult the Gallotti&Radice reseller where your product was purchased. For any situation not expressly covered by this warranty legal provisions shall be applied.

The Materials

Glass

Common glass is composed almost exclusively of silica, the same substance as quartz. In its purest state, glass is transparent, relatively hard, almost inert from a chemical and biological standpoint and presents a very smooth surface. Glass is available in a wide range of finishes and colours for interior decoration.

It is possible to improve its resistance and strength during the tempering process. Thickness:

6-8-10-12-15-19 mm.

Mirror

The mirror consists of a glass plate on which a thin layer of silver or aluminum is deposited, attached to the glass for electrolysis. The metal layer is deposited on the opposite side of the reflecting surface and is covered with a protective paint. In this way, the delicate coating is protected by the glass itself, but there is a second minor reflection caused by the glass front surface.

Aluminium

A silvery, highly ductile metal. Its chief properties are resistance to corrosion, tensile strength and its light weight. These properties are ideal for manufacturing durable yet lightweight frame components.

Raw aluminum can be worked using several different processing techniques such as fusion, forging or pressing.

Steel

An iron alloy with a carbon content not exceeding 2.11%. Stainless steel is the name currently used for steel that has a high chromium content for its rust resistant properties when exposed to air and water.

Brass

Oxidized alloy composed of copper and zinc.

The percentage of zinc determines properties such as mechanical strength, color, toolability, ductility, conduction of electricity and heat, abrasion resistance and corrosion.

Hand-brushed brass

Brushing is a chemical treatment that changes the surface appearance of the metal. Hand-brushed brass is naturally stained and uneven. This craftwork gives each piece a unique uniqueness, making it exclusive.

Copper

Dimmable and malleable metal, red. Corrosion resistant and non-magnetic.

Shaved copper

Brushing is a chemical treatment that changes the surface appearance of the metal. Hand-washed copper is naturally stained and uneven. This craftwork gives each piece a unique uniqueness, making it exclusive.

Chrome plating

Finish obtained by galvanic process, by deposition of a layer of chrome on the surface, after application of previous layers in nickel. The thickness total finish obtained is between 10 and 20 microns.

Solid wood

Subcortical tree trunk sections nearest the darker innermost annual rings, also known as duramen. Solid wood is considered to be high-quality, genuine natural wood in contrast to wood panels made from wood particles or multilaminates.

Veneered particle board

Panel composed of wood particles with a thin layer of solid wood, called a peeling, less than 7mm thick.

Particle board panels

Wood-based panels made from wood particles (shavings, wood chips, etc.) The wood particles are held together with hardening synthetic resin and then heat pressurised. Particle board panels use an assortment of less costly wood which is generally the by product of other processes: this is why this type of product is of interest from an ecological standpoint. Panel composed of wood particles with a thin layer of solid wood, called a peeling, less than 7mm thick.

Medium-density fibreboard (mdf)

An engineered wood-based product composed of wood fibres or fascicles of wood fibre submitted to processing by a thermomechanical defibrator under high temperature and pressure. The fibres are held together with hardening synthetic resin.

Chipboard panel

A panel composed of wood particles and covered with a cellulose base material (paper), sheets of polymer (pvc veneer, abs, etc.) or Melamine resins.

Polypropylene

Polypropylene (pp) is a plastic (vinyl polymer) requiring precise high-tech processing to make it high-quality and extremely versatile. Some of the extraordinary properties of this material are: exceptional toughness, optimal stability at high temperatures, elasticity and resistance to shock, low density and lightweight. Polypropylene is also a plastic with environmental-friendly properties.

It is absolutely atoxic and does not release toxic halogens during and after use. Working with this process requires little energy and its high energy content allows efficient thermal recycling.

Marble

Marble is a metamorphic rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate.

It is formed through a metamorphic process from sedimentary rocks, a process which results in a complete recrystallization of calcium carbonate.

The color of the marble depends on the presence of mineral impurities (clay, silt, sand, iron oxides, flint nodules) existing in granules or layers within the original sedimentary rock. White marbles are instead the result of Metamorphization of limestone rocks without impurities. Gallotti & Radice uses various types of marble, including the Calacatta Gold Screen, Sahara Noir, Black Marquinia and Emperador Brown.

Ecopelle

Eco-leather (or false leather or vin-leather) is a special ecological fabric similar to leather or hide even if not realized with animal material. It can be composed of fabric or jersey on which is smeared a plastic material for simulating the surface of the leather. It can appear smooth or rough to the touch, with veins or superficial characteristics typical of the tanned skins of various animals. The colours go from the imitation of the natural ones, in united dye or with tones and stains imitations, to patterns and shades that follow the fashion trends. Of easy maintenance, it guarantees a good duration in time maintaining its characteristics unchanged.

Hide

Leather is a protein material derived from the hides and skins of cattle, submitted to a special treatment to make it unalterable. This processing is called tanning and consists of eliminating the outermost layer of skin and connective tissue (hypodermis).

The most important layer is the dermis, consisting of fibrous fascicles of connective and elastic tissue. The upper portion of the dermis, called the grain, is considered to be the highest grade of leather, called "full grain".

Leather

Leather is a protein fabric derived from cattle and submitted to a tanning process. It is thinner and lighter than hide. The leather derives from the epidermis of the animals that is constituted by various layers and originally has a thickness of around 1 cm.

When speaking of full grain leather, we consider the most superficial layer of the epidermis that maintains the natural characteristics of the grain, veneer and softness (more or less scarred). The dimension of the grain does not determine the quality of the leather, but it derives from aesthetical choices. In the case of cheaper hides, the inner layers are used and are manufactured to reproduce the natural characteristics of the leather (grinding and pressure moulding of the grain).

Category L1 leather

European cattle
suede crust / type
tanning with chrome
aniline dye
thickness 1.2 / 1.4 mm
average size 1.4 / 1.6 sqm

Category L2 leather

European cattle
smooth flower grain
tanning with chrome
passing dye
finish in polyurethane resin
thickness 1.00 / 1.2 mm
average size ≥ 5.00 sqm

Velvet

Fabric in which the cutting threads are distributed very smoothly, with a dense, short body, giving it its distinctive feel. It is woven on a special frame that weaves two pieces of velvet at the same time. The two parts are then cut and the two are cut Fabric lengths are wound on separate grip rollers. Velvet can be made from many different kinds of fiber, silk and cotton mainly.

Mixed fabrics

Two or more different fibers can be used in the same fabric: cotton and wool, wool and acrylic, etc. These mixed fabrics have different characteristics depending on the fibers that make them and the percentages of each. Generally, the fiber blend allows the resulting fabric to retain the main qualities of the fibers that make it. For example, mixing cotton with synthetic fibers if It increases the resistance to dripping.

The maintenance

The following instructions will help you best take care of your Gallotti&Radice furniture over time. Use the recommended cleaning products, avoiding harsh cleaners or abrasives.

Care of glass:

We recommend using vinegar diluted with water or glass cleaner. If the glass is mounted on aluminium profiles, do not use alcohol or ammonia, as they could stain the profile. Do not use solvents, abrasive cleaners, or cloths or sponges that can damage or scratch the surface. It is advisable to pass over the coloured surface with a damp cloth on painted glass products.

Care of marble planes:

Use water with sponge cloth.

Marble and stone are materials that need to be cleaned with extreme care: being porous tend to absorb liquids and then stain.

Gallotti&Radice planes are treated with a specific stain-resistant and anti-oil product, but in this case wine, coffee, lemon, vinegar and other products containing aggressive substances must be removed immediately.

It is advisable to store liquid or hydrophobic wax treatment for marbles every two months for the storage of the planes.

Absolutely avoid abrasive and aggressive products: acid detergents, bleach and metal wadding.

Care of wood and wood veneer parts:

We advise to use a neutral detergent. Avoid products containing acetone, thinners, ammonia, abrasive detergents or furniture wax. Caution: the surface of the wood is treated to resist moderate amounts of grease and dirt. In addition, surface coatings contain water-resistant and anti-yellowing agents. However, avoid exposing surfaces to scoring or high temperature.

Care of lacquered components:

We advise to use a neutral detergent. Avoid products containing acetone, thinners, ammonia, abrasive detergents or furniture wax. Warning: during initial cleaning, the cloth may pick up some color. This is a physiological phenomenon and is linked to the presence of paint powders that come to the surface during the drying process: once it is eliminated, you won't see it again.

Care of the chipboard panel containing melamine:

We advise to use a neutral detergent. Avoid products containing acetone, chlorine, thinner or abrasive cleaners.

Care of hinges, drawer slides, and metal parts:

Lubricate with any product widely available on the market. Use lubricant periodically on hinges and drawer slides after cleaning to remove possible dust. For metal parts, simply wipe down periodically with a damp cloth. Avoid any kind of abrasive cleaning product.

Care of hide upholstery:

Use a felt or soft wool cloth. Apply leather cream only if necessary. Occasional stains can be removed if they are wiped up immediately with an absorbent cloth. Do not rub the stain but gingerly blot starting from the edge of the stain and work inwards. Avoid: any type of aggressive (such as solvents) or abrasive product. Never steam clean. Do not use shoe-cleaning products.

Care for leather upholstery

Routine cleaning can be done using a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment, being as gentle as possible. After vacuuming, you can wipe down leather surfaces with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water and carefully wrung dry. Occasional stains can be removed if they are wiped up immediately with an absorbent cloth. Never rub vigorously.

Care of eco-leather upholstery

Do not use solvents, bleaches, chemical detergents or polish sprays. Clean the surface with a cloth moistened with lukewarm water and carefully wrung dry. For resistant stains use a neutral detergent.

Care of fabric upholstery:

Use of a vacuum cleaner is recommended of soft brushes. Periodically it can be used an adhesive brush. To smear, Immediately swipe with a cloth clean and preventing stain from expanding. Caution when using solvents, these should be applied on a cloth and never directly on coating.

Care of metals:

Metallic surfaces can be cleaned using common commercially available metal cleaning products and drying with a soft cloth. In the case of satin finishes, the surface should be cleaned always following the direction of the satin. If you use very calcareous water, white spots can be formed that can be removed with warm water and bicarbonate. Do not use detergents containing chlorine or its compounds, detergents in powder and abrasive products, metallic wipes for the surface.

Care of hand-brunished metals:

Hand-brushed metal surfaces can be cleaned using a damp cloth and dry immediately with a soft cloth. Any Chromatic changes of the hand-painted surface are to be considered physiological, since they are a natural oxidation process.

Care of chromed parts:

For good cleaning, use specific products for chromate surfaces, commercially available, drying immediately with a soft cloth. Do not use alkaline or abrasive detergents, soda or solvents, use pumice, metal wadding or various abrasives.

Disposal and environmental awareness

Glass, aluminium, steel, represent the main materials which characterize Gallotti&Radice production (100% recyclable materials). In the company Gallotti&Radice the collection, separation, recovery and disposal processes of glass, aluminium, steel, brass, paper and cardboard and all other workmanship rejects are handled with extreme care. The awareness of ecological matters and respect for the environment was heightened in 2010 when Gallotti&Radice created a photovoltaic panel system which guarantees production of clean energy, producing 86,500 KWh per year.

!!Disposal and environmental awareness

Please dispose of Gallotti&Radice products responsibly. The materials used for production are recyclable and, as such, items should be delivered to your local recycling centre.