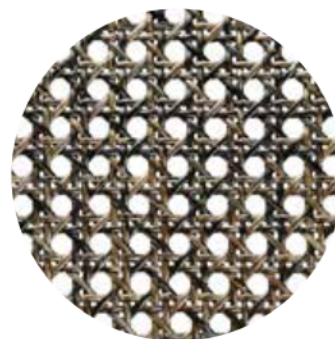


# CANEWORK DARK MELANGE

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Canework is a renewable and durable material that has been used in furniture making for centuries. One reason that we still find canework visually appealing today is without doubt its decorative, cut-out pattern, which gives furniture a transparent look. This is why the seat and backrest of many Thonet chairs continue to be made of this natural material, harvested from the Calamus rotang or rattan palm. These tropical creepers grow in the rainforests of South-East Asia and produce long shoots that climb trees like lianas. To create the fibres for the canework, the outer layer of the harvested rattan shoots is peeled off and cut into strips. These strips are then glued together to create one long continuous fibre. The raw material for the canework is mainly imported from Indonesia.

Nowadays, Thonet canework furniture is fitted with an industrially woven canework mat, which is hammered into a groove running round the seat frame or backrest and then secured with wood glue.

DARK MELANGE is a new addition to our canework range, with sophisticated colour nuances. The naturally reactive dyeing process produces organic irregularities that give the material a particularly individual finish, accentuating the beauty of the natural product and its distinctive texture. In an interior design context, DARK MELANGE offers an additional, rich-coloured option that can be used for statement pieces of furniture.

From an environmental perspective, which is becoming increasingly important, canework is also sustainable because the rattan palm is dependent on biodiversity. It can only thrive in symbiosis with its neighbouring trees, which means that the use of rattan contributes to preserving the rainforest. The rattan palm also grows back quickly after it is harvested, absorbing more CO<sub>2</sub> than trees.

This almost invisible mesh is stretched under the seat to provide extra support, an addition that also makes sense from a sustainability perspective as it significantly extends the life of heavily used woven furniture. The synthetic mesh comes standard with the canework seats for the tubular steel models S 32 and S 64 as well as with all the bentwood classics.

## FACT FILE AND PROPERTIES:

- Naturally reactive dyeing process (secret formulation)
- Glossy finish with dark, sophisticated colour nuances
- Tested for non-fade properties according to DIN EN ISO 105-B02; colour stability under UV, score of 7 out of 10 (very good)
- Abrasion resistance tested using crockmeter according to DIN EN ISO 105-X12 (2016-11); assessments: bleeding of the fabric according to DIN EN ISO 105-A03 (2020-02), colour change of the sample according to DIN EN 20105-A02 (1994-10), result (wet and dry): 4-5 out of 4-5 (very good)
- Durability test: 70,000 cycles according to DIN EN 1728:2012, Section 6.17, with intermediate white cotton fabric. No abrasion. No colour transfer to light-coloured clothing when sitting on the chair.
- Material stability: same properties as previous canework (tested twice according to DIN EN 1728:2012, Section 6.17; 100,000/70,000 cycles). The dyeing process does not affect the material's physical properties.
- Martindale test according to DIN EN ISO 5470-2 (2021-11): no colour transfer to the test fabric after 100,000 cycles.
- Use in interior design – appealing colour and texture
- Care: the canework should be regularly dampened on the unfinished underside/backside to maintain its elasticity. This is particularly important in dry or air-conditioned spaces. Being exposed to dry air for long periods can lead to the material becoming brittle and losing its elasticity.

Canework offers two characteristics that are essential for a chair: stability and elasticity. It is a natural material that is robust but also has a bit of give, creating a seat that is comfortable without a cushion. To provide extra durability in locations where the furniture will see a lot of use, such as restaurants, cafés and other busy places, Thonet has developed and patented a reinforcement in the form of a white polyester mesh.

riods could make the material brittle and likely to crack. If any fibres come loose, they can be resecured with adhesive. Heavy loads on one spot should be avoided.