

JAVANESE STREET FURNITURE



The **RAKYAT** line seeks inspiration from Java's common street carpentry:

Built from leftover wood, simply emerging, repeated and refined across centuries. A shared carpentry wisdom that spread across the island.

The result of Santai's reinterpretation is a collection defined by boxy frames, intuitive joinery and high material-efficiency. A new carpentry approach that prioritizes thin surfaces.

RAKYAT is made from reclaimed teak of disassembled old houses. The wood is dark, full of marks and the most sustainable choice.





1

INSPIRED BY **DAILY SOCIAL SETTINGS** AND
SITTING STYLES ACROSS JAVA.



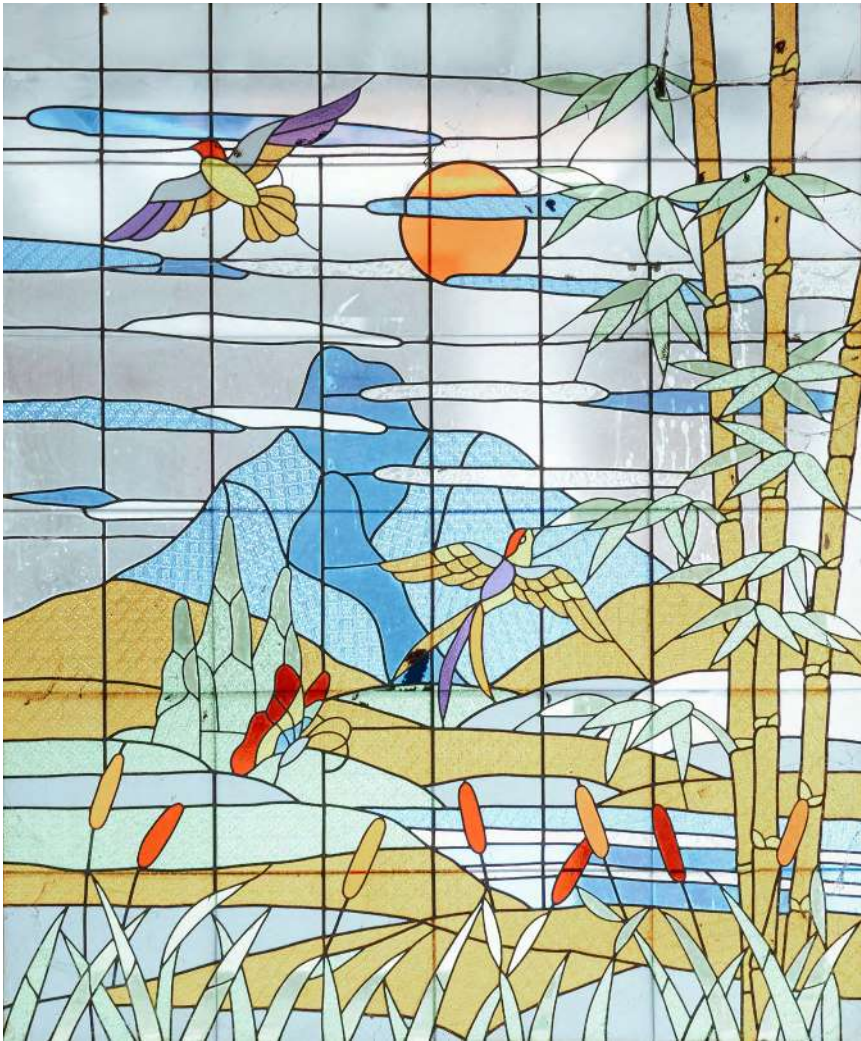
2

CONTINUING **NATURALLY-GROWN CARPENTRY
KNOWLEDGE** AND HAND TOOL JOINERY.



3

CRAFTED SOLELY FROM **RECYCLED TEAK** OF
OLD HOUSES.

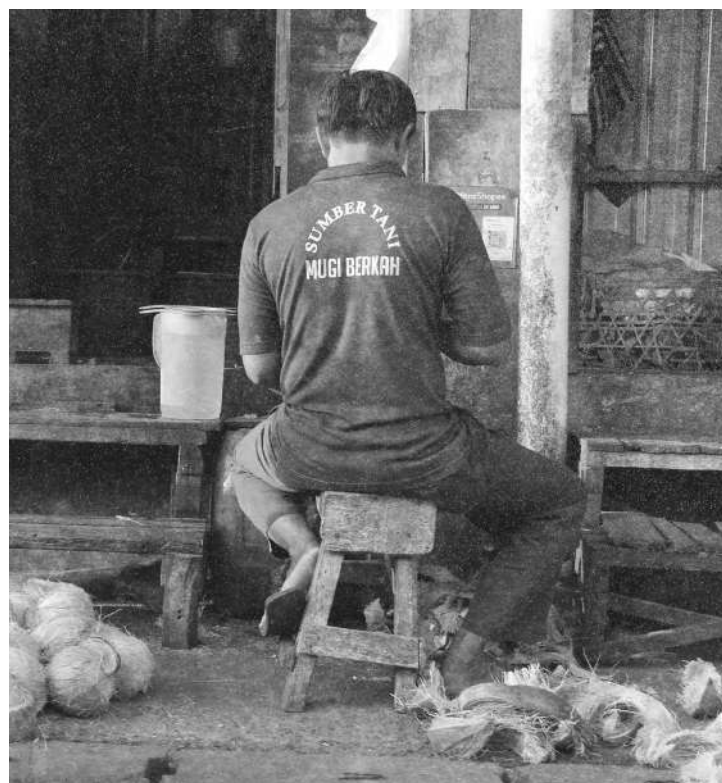








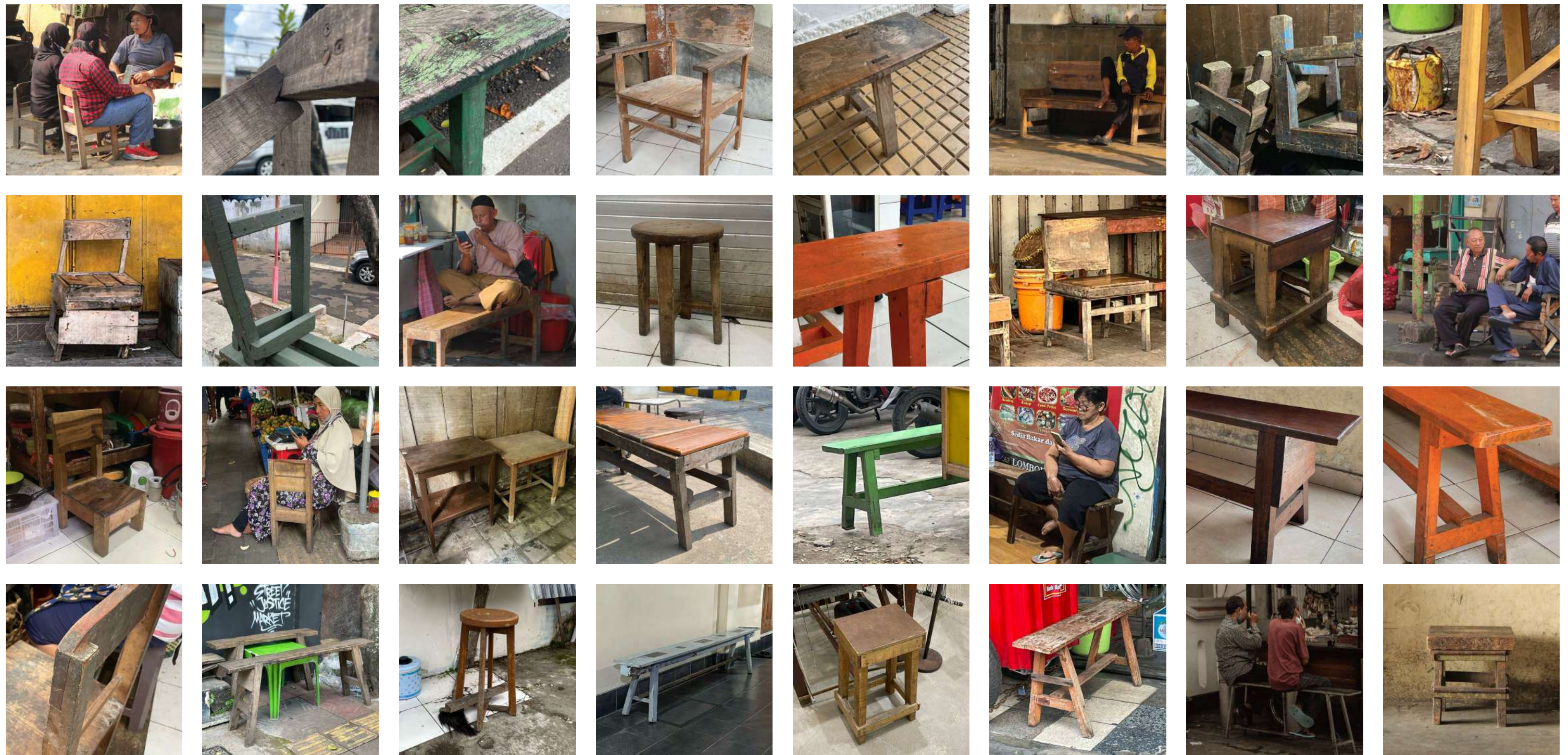












FIELD STUDY:

Used at improvised settings, the furniture pieces need to be cheap, fast to assemble and very resistant. They are mainly made of recycled wood planks, crafted by basic hand tools and are either uncoated or painted in bright stains.

With the growing pressures of climate change and rising wood prices, the frugal character of street furniture has become highly relevant for our current times and the need for a more conscious lifestyle. **RAKYAT** aims to build the new furniture line around four observed principles of Javanese street furniture.

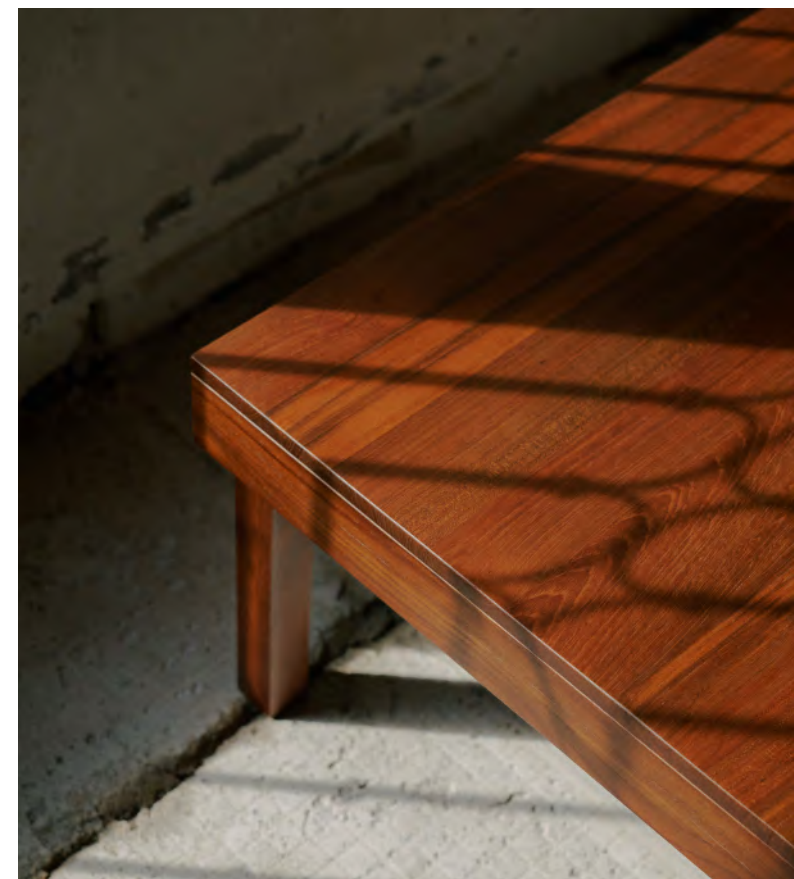
4 PRINCIPLES OF STREET FURNITURE

- ① **RECYCLED MATERIALS**, leftover wood from demolished old products, interiors and houses.
- ② **MATERIAL EFFICIENCY**, thin tops and beams prioritizing component width, rather than thickness.
- ③ **HAND TOOL JOINERY**, fast and simple joinery that could also be executed by basic hand tools.
- ④ **INTUITIVE AESTHETIC**, rectangular forms, externally attached components, sharp edges.

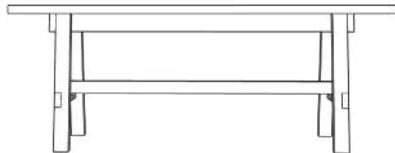
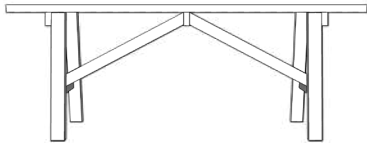
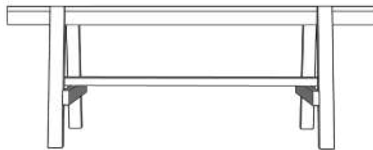
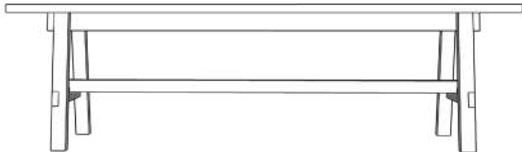
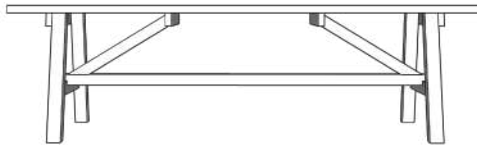
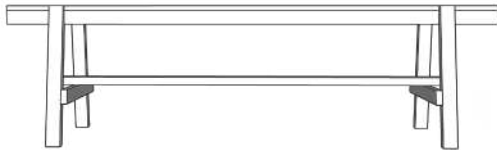
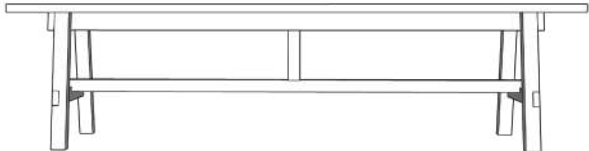
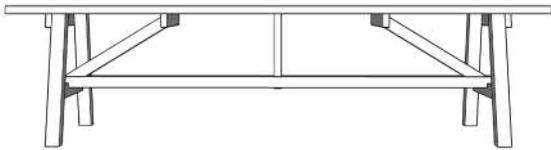
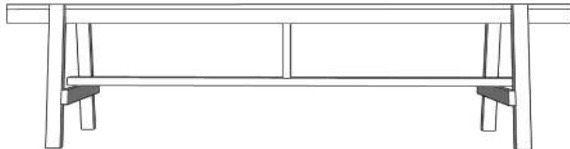
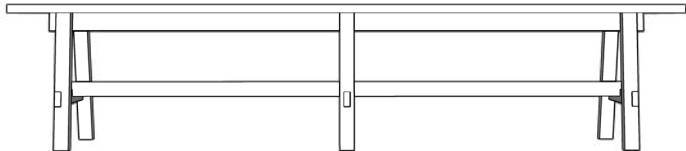
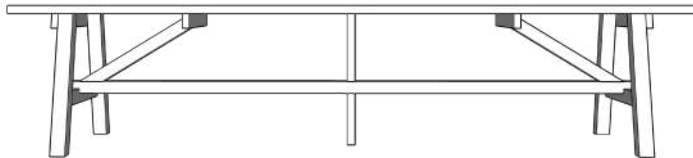
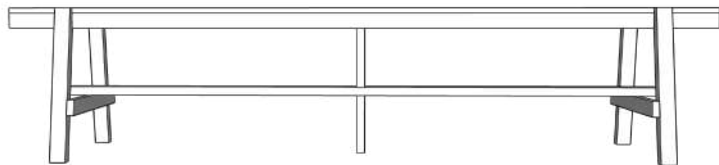
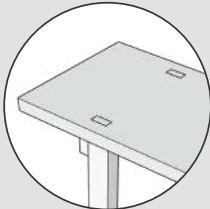
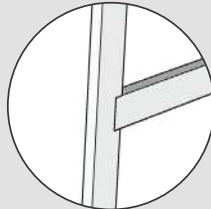
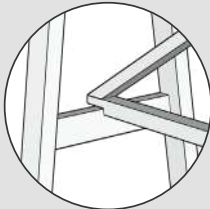
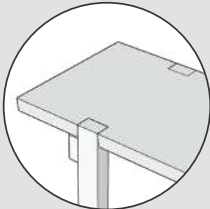
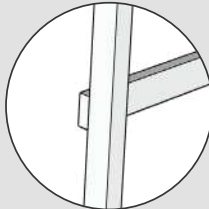
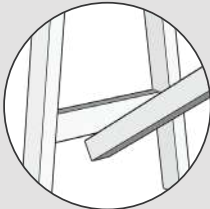
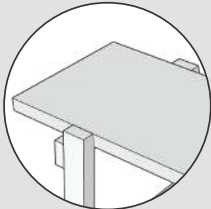
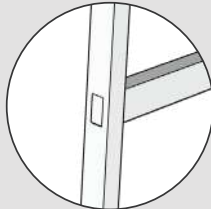










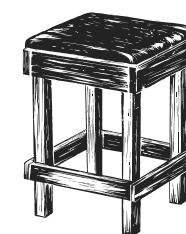
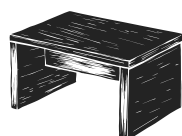
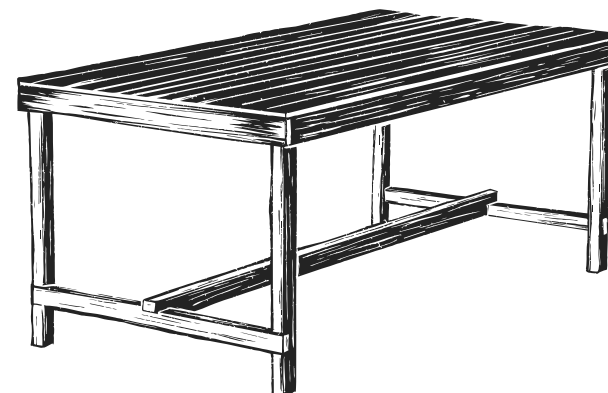
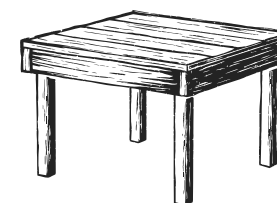
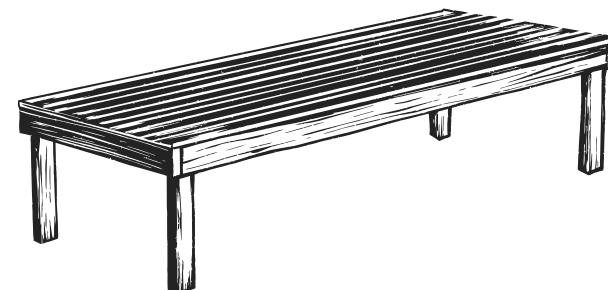
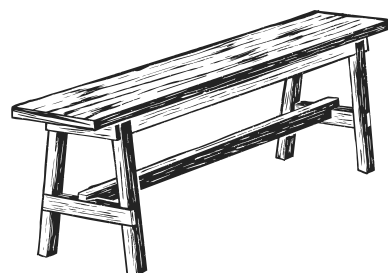
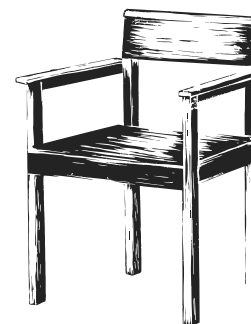
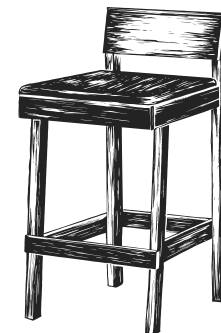
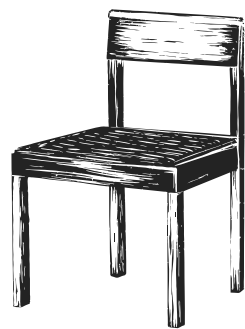
TYPE 1			TYPE 2			TYPE 3			
S									
M									
L									
XL									
DETAIL 1			DETAIL 2			DETAIL 3			
									
									
									
A			A			A			
B			B			B			
C			C			C			

As the most common informal furniture in Java, street benches share a core carpentry logic despite their visual variety. The great majority of benches can be ascribed to one out of **three main types**. They come in four length categories (S - XL), where for each bigger size an additional construction element is added for greater strength. Each bench has distinctive details on how the long-side beam meets the short-side beam (D1), how the upper side of the leg meets the top (D2) and how the short side beam meets the legs (D3). The variety for details 1-3, shown in our visualizations A-C serves as examples and can be greatly expanded. As a result of our classification, each street bench observed across Java can be categorized with a code system as shown in the following example: **T3.XL.D1A.D2C.D3B**.





RAKYAT line



MATERIALS



FABRICS





SUSTAINABLE RECLAIMED TEAK

Every piece is crafted from upcycled, reclaimed teak, giving historic materials a new life while strictly following sustainable practices.

- ① **RECYLED FROM OLD HOUSES**, the teak is salvaged from dismantled Pendopo or Limasan houses. We only collect wood from structures that are already incomplete; fully intact houses are typically preserved and sold as a whole.
- ② **FOR STRONG FOUNDATIONS**, we specifically source the wood from the most resilient parts of these old structures, such as the vertical pillars and the main base beams of the roofs, purchasing them through local agents who gather leftovers from various sites.
- ③ **AS PART OF THE GENERATIONAL CYCLE**, this practice honors a beautiful Javanese tradition. The first generation plants the teak trees, and the second generation harvests the wood to build a family home. By the third generation, the family may dismantle the structure, selling the historic wood to help fund the construction of a new, modern house.





