

## **STONECORE HIGH GLOSS**

**STONECORE high gloss** is composed of natural mineral charges (calcium carbonate and aluminium trihydrates) and polyester resin. The glossy technical enamel covering the material surface is of the polyester acrylate type of excellent properties.

The aesthetic, mechanical and chemical properties make this material suitable for bathroom furniture applications.

**STONECORE high gloss** is a very versatile, lightweight material, which makes it possible to manufacture a wide range of object shapes: undercut washbasins, customized washbasins, base elements, columns.

### **MAINTENANCE**

In order to preserve the original surface characteristics of **STONECORE high gloss** please follow the few short and simple rules of good maintenance below.

#### **Daily care**

The care of this product is quick and easy. To remove most kinds of stains, such as the lime or dirt marks that normally appear on the surface, simply clean using a damp cloth or a nonabrasive sponge and a normal non-abrasive detergent. Carefully rinse the surface. We recommend the following products: ACE® cream gel, CIF® gel, AJAX®.

#### **How to prevent damages**

Do not clean with detergents or abrasive sponges. Do not use wire wool. Although this product is heat-resistant, do not place any burning-hot object or pour any boiling fluid on its surface. It is recommended not to use aggressive chemical solvents such as acetone, trichloroethylene or other strong acid or basic solvents. Certain substances, e.g. ink, cosmetics or dyes may release colouring agents on the surface, which are therefore to be avoided. Do not place lit cigarettes on the surface or use it as a cutting board.

#### **How to repair damages**

Some improper uses may cause visible defects on the surface. Signs of wear, scratches, persistent stains or chipping can be generally fixed by extraordinary maintenance. If the technical coating thickness has not been damaged, scratches, persistent stains or small chips can be repaired by polishing the surface first using P800 and then P1000 sandpaper, until it is uniform. In order to restore the original shine (or to remove wear signs or lime deposits), the products that are normally used for car waxing are recommended, according to the brand's original directions for use.

#### **SUITABLE products**

Non-abrasive, liquid or gel detergents such as ACE® cream gel, CIF® gel or AJAX®. Denatured ethyl alcohol and descaling products (Viakal) can be used, making sure to thoroughly rinse the surface.

#### **UNSUITABLE products**

Abrasive sponges and detergents. Solvents such as acetone or trichloroethylene and other chemicals such as strong acids (e.g. muriatic acid) or strong bases (e.g. caustic soda) or very aggressive substances for clearing sink drains, solvents used in wall painting etc. Industrial detergents or other products of unknown properties should be first tested on an area that is not visible before applying the product on the entire surface.

## SCHEDA TECNICA

Property	Method	Unit	Result
Density	Internal method	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.70 – 2.0
Barcol hardness	ASTM D 2583-81	Barcol	50
Water absorption after 48 hours	UNI EN ISO 62:2001	%	< 0.2
Coefficient of thermal linear expansion between - 10 a +20 °C	ASTM 831:2006	E μm/m °C	34.3
Coefficient of thermal linear expansion between 74° a +125 °C	ASTM 831:2006	E μm/m °C	85.7
Contact with food - global migration	UNI 1186:2003	EN mg/dm <sup>2</sup>	Distilled water: 0.7 Acetic acid 3%: 3.8 Ethanol 10%: 1.2
Flexural strength	EN ISO 178:2003	MPa	32.3
Elastic modulus – flexion	EN ISO 178:2003	MPa	9102
Tensile strength	EN ISO 527:1996	MPa	19.8
Elongation at break – traction	EN ISO 527:1996	%	0.26
Elastic modulus – traction	EN ISO 527:1996	MPa	10330
Impact strength (thickness 15 mm)	UNI 10442:1995	Joule	2
Dry-heat resistance	EN 12722:1997	-	No faults at 120 °C
Moist-heat resistance	EN 12721:1997	-	No faults at 100 °C
Resistance to temperature changes	UNI 9429:1989	-	Level 5: no faults detected
Compliance to US-CANADA standards – Plastic plumbing fixtures –	CSA B45.5.11 IAPMO Z124-2011	-	Attained
		-	
Determination of floor friction coefficient	Method B.C.R.A.	-	The material meets the standard imposed
Compliance to EC standards	UNI EN 14688:2007 Washbasins UNI EN 14527:2010 Shower trays	-	Attained

## RESISTENZA CHIMICA

Ace cream gel	Ballpoint pen ink**
White vinegar	Permanent ink**
Acetone **	Iodine 7%**
Acetic acid 10%	Sodium hypochlorite 5%
Citric acid 10%	Ketchup
Muriatic acid**	Lysoform**
AJAX	Crayon **
Ethyl alcohol 48%	Mercurochrome 2%**
Denatured ethyl alcohol	Olive oil
Water spots	Zinc oxide (paste) **
Ammonia 10%	Hydrogen peroxide 3%
Clay (face mask)	Perfume
Sodium bicarbonate (50% water solution)	Lipstick
Methylene blue 1% **	Salt (sodium chloride)
Butyl acetate	Tomato sauce
Coffee	Soap (household)
Bleach **	Cigarette (burn)***
CIF	Nail polish*
Mouthwash (alcohol-based)	Lemon juice
Toothpaste**	Tea
Dishwasher detergent (liquid) **	Tincture of iodine **
Nail polish remover (acetone-free) **	Hair dye **
Petroleum ether	Toluene **
Ethyl acetate **	Urea 6%
Foundation (makeup)	Viakal **
Glycerine	VIM® powder
Sodium hydroxide 5%***	Red wine**
Sodium hydroxide 20%***	Gentian violet 1%**
<p><b>*Remove using acetone or nail polish solvent before cleaning.</b>  <b>**This type of stain or smudge requires surface repair. ***To remove this stain or smudge run deep surface repair using P120-220-320 sand paper and then smooth with a scouring sponge (Scotch Brite® type).</b></p>	