

# **STONECORE MATT**

**STONECORE MATT** is composed of natural mineral charges and resin. It is coated with a matt-effect technical enamel. This coating (800 - 1000µm) combines optimal characteristics of resistance and complete restorability of the surface.

## **MAINTENANCE**

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

### **Daily care**

The care of **STONECORE MATT** is quick and easy. Clean the surface of **STONECORE MATT** using soapy water or a common detergent to remove most stains and the dirt that may have deposited. Gel detergents and abrasive products are particularly recommended in combination with a scrub sponge of the Scotch Brite® type. Thoroughly rinse the surface with abundant water. In this way, you can make sure the original distinctive opaque finish of **STONECORE MATT** is safely preserved.

### **How to prevent damages**

This surface is highly resistant to stains, in general. Nevertheless, we do not recommend the use of aggressive chemicals such as acetone, trichloroethylene or strong acids or bases. Some substances such as ink, cosmetics and dyes may stain the surface if in prolonged contact with the material. All stains can however be removed by following the directions below. Cigarette burns can be removed according to the same procedure.

### **How to remove stubborn stains, scratches and burns**

Small surface damage can be restored using a Scotch Brite® (3M registered trademark) scrub sponge combined with a common abrasive cleaner. If the damage is still visible, smooth again the area using extra-fine sandpaper.

### **Suitable products**

Detergent creams or powders such as CIF®, VIM® or similar products, which contain micro-granules that scour the surface. Denatured ethyl alcohol can also be used, making sure the surface is then rinsed thoroughly.

### **UNSUITABLE products**

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.

## **CHEMICAL RESISTANCE**

The surface has been subjected to a 16-hour contact test with staining agents and aggressive substances. Most smudges can be easily removed by cleaning, in some cases specific restoring/repair may be required:

**Cleaning:** wipe with a sponge and a normal bathroom detergent, or an abrasive sponge (Scotch Brite® type) and scouring cream.

**Repair:** polish using P320 sandpaper and smooth using a scouring sponge (Scotch Brite® type).

### 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	65
Water absorption after 48 hours	UNI EN ISO 62:2001	%	< 0.3
Flexural strength	EN 178:2003	ISO MPa	32.3
Elastic modulus – flexion	EN 178:2003	ISO MPa	9102
Tensile strength	EN 527:1996	ISO MPa	19.8
Elongation at break – traction	EN 527:1996	ISO %	0.26
Elastic modulus – traction	EN 527:1996	ISO MPa	10330
Impact strength (thickness 15 mm)	UNI 10442:1995	Joule	2
Dry-heat resistance	EN 12722:1997	-	No faults at 160 °C
Moist-heat resistance	EN 12721:1997	-	No faults at 100 °C
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
Compliance to US-CANADA standards	CSA B45.5.11	-	Attained
– Plastic plumbing fixtures –	IAPMO Z124-2011	-	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%**

**\*Remove using acetone or nail polish solvent before cleaning.**  
**\*\*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).**