

Cristalplant®

Characteristics, use and maintenance



Ordinary maintenance

Simply clean Cristalplant® with soapy water or common detergents to remove most of the stains and dirt that can deposits on the surface.

In particular, gel or abrasive detergents are recommended, taking care to rinse the surface well, use it with an abrasive sponge such as "Scotch Brite®" as a sample included; this will keep the original matt finish.



How to prevent damages

The surface has a good resistance to stains in general, but the use of aggressive chemicals, such as acetone, trichlorethylene, strong acids or bases is not recommended.

Some substances such as ink, cosmetics and dyes in prolonged contact with the material, can release colours on the surface, same with cigarettes. Everything can be removed by following the instructions below.



Removal of persistent stains, scratches and burns

Cristalplant® is a homogeneous material throughout all its thickness and can be repaired from surface aggressions, such as scratches, cigarette burns and persistent stains, restoring the surface to its original beauty by following these indications:

. For minor damages it is possible to restore the surface by using a "Scotch Brite®" sponge (3M registered trademark) and a common abrasive cleaner. Sand the damaged part, if the damage is still visible, go over by sanding it with very fine sandpaper.

Use: CIF®, VIM® or similar cream or powder detergents that contain micro-granules that abrade the surface. Denatured ethyl alcohol can be used taking care to rinse the surface well.

Do not use: solvents such as acetone or trichlorethylene and other aggressive chemicals such as strong acids (muriatic acid...) and strong bases (caustic soda...). If you want to use industrial cleansers or other whose aggressiveness is unknown, it is better to test the product in a non-visible or small area before applying it to the whole surface.



Removal of severe damage with the maintenance kit (art. AKIT0847CV)

Carefully clean the damaged surface and the surrounding area with a cotton cloth and denatured alcohol. Dust and stains must be removed. Mix the supplied plaster and the catalyst with a stainless steel spatula until the liquid is completely mixed.

N.B. Use the two components completely, if you use wrong doses of catalyst there is a risk of obtaining a yellow color (too much catalyst) or insufficient hardening (too little catalyst);

Apply the plaster on the damaged part and the one immediately surrounding it. Be careful to spread the grout a little at a time inside the damaged part, in order to let the air escape from it.

You must obtain a raised part over the damaged section.

Allow the plaster to harden for at least 12 hours at room temperature. To obtain good results, the temperature must be at least 15° C, to speed up the catalysis and obtain faster hardening, a hot air generator (hairdryer) can be used. In this case, after the plaster has hardened, it is sufficient to wait 4-5 hours before removing the excess;

The plaster can be removed with 220 grit sandpaper. If there is a lot of excess plaster applied, it is recommended to use an electric sander with 120 then 220 grit sandpaper to finish the surface.

The surface must be smoothed evenly, also including the surrounding part so as not to notice differences and avoid hollows. After removing the plaster, eliminate the dust and clean with commonly used detergents the Scotch Brite® sponge included in the kit.

The guarantee does not cover damages caused by:

- Wrong or improper maintenance
- Modifications without authorization or improper use (ex. no using the appropriate supports for cutting or fixing between walls)
- Use outside the ambient settings foreseen for the product
- Improper physical or chemical use
- Damage caused by non-compliance with the procedures regarding assembly and installation
- Wrong preparation or maintenance of the place where the product is installed
- Any other improper use how long described, including repair or other interventions maintenance by personnel not authorized by producer
- Extraordinary events
- Limescale deposits caused by the hardness of the water outside the range of 8 and 12 french degrees

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