

## CLEANING AND MAINTAINING INSTRUCTIONS

Recently we got quite impressed by a multifunctional cleaner called VuPlex. We did several test comparing the results of traditional cleaners versus the results obtained by VuPlex.

The use of VuPlex has distinct advantages over the traditional approach with mild soap etcetera.

Vuplex is first a cleaner, an effective cleaner and easy to use one, removing also quite difficult stains. But it also contains a wax-like material. This additive seals micro-pores. We investigated the Faux Stones Series of course intensely with cheap red wine, curries etcetera. We found that in some cases -with overnight exposure- we had to use Scotch Brite- just a few seconds - to remove a superficial effect.

VuPlex gives an protective wax-like microlayer, which appaers to be indeed a very effective method for prevention of any chemical influences. Also this wax-like layer makes scratches less visible. The surface of the material becomes smoother, softer and very easy to clean because this wax-like layer is water- and dirt repellent. And, moreover, also antistatic.

So, we advise to use this cleaner for (preventive) maintainance of the Faux Translucent Stone.

Vuplex can be ordered from PyraSied and our local distributing partners.

### The more traditional approach to cleaning is:

Rinse the sheets or product with lukewarm water. Remove dust and dirt from the Faux Translucent Stone (FTS) with a soft cloth or sponge and a solution of mild soap and/or liquid detergent in water. A 50:50 solution of isopropylalcohol and water also works well. Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water.

Always use a soft, damp cloth to blod dry. A nonwoven is perfect. Rubbing with a dry cloth could schcratch the material and also help to create a static charge leading to dust-attraction. Available are also anti-static cleaners (Burnus is a brand, we supply this).

Never use scrapers, squeegees or abrasives like Scotch-Brite on the FTS. Also avoid scouring compounds, gasoline, benzene, acetone, carbon tetrachloride, certain deceeing fluids, lacquer thinnes or other strong solvens.

FTS comes with polished and also with matt surfaces. The matt surface is a bit easier. When stained light abrasives can be used. Test first if the abrasive with fits the mattness of the surface!!

#### Do:

- use warm water, mild detergent (Dreft or another detergent as used for cleaning dishes) and a soft CLEAN cloth, nonwoven, chamois or sponge.
- blot dry with a slightly damp CLEAN cloth, nonwoven, chamois or sponge.

#### Do NOT:

- use squeegees, scrapers or abrasives as they may scratch the material or product.
- use scouring compounds or solvents such as acetone, thinner, gasoline, benzene, trior other strong solvents.
- clean I hot sun or elevated temperatures
- use a dry or not-clean cloth or synthetic fiber such as rayon or polester as they may scratch the sheet
- use cleaners around edges or holes where the cleaner can wick into the interlayer.

**Damaged surfaces:** the kind of damage is related to the way the damage can or should be (or can be) repaired. Light scratches in polished or matt material can de removed using the correct sandingpapers in the correct se-quence using rotating equipment. After grain 1200 a polishing agent should be used with a soft cloth of the rotating equipment. The approach is like polishing the laquer of a car.

Deeper scratches need more sanding. However when the scratch is more then 1 mm deep (which is seldom the case) even the professional cannot repair without leaving a surface with a lightreflection that is a bit disturbed.

Parts that have broken because of violence can be glued using a "superglue" with a very low viscosity. However: an invisible reparation is quite impossible. A functional reparation on the contrary is no problem.

Disclaimer: as usual the user himself should check in his circumstances of the recommended approach is the correct one.

We are - as usual - not responsible for what we recommend. Above is a guide only and the user should always test.