

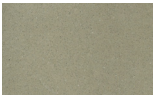
Minera

kettal

Description

Minera stone finish incorporates an uneven layer of medium aggregates. The low porosity combined with an elegant and simple aesthetic make, perfect for outdoor living. Featured in Giro side tables and Il Colonnato collection.

Colours



Antique Rose
MI3



Atlas
MI4

Detailed colours



Technical specifications

Material	Concrete with mass colored silica aggregate
Finishing	Pickled and waterproofed

Cleaning & Maintenance

We suggest to treat our Minera stone as a product made of natural stone or marble. We suggest not to use:

- Abrasive sponges
- Corrosive detergents
- Limescale removers
- Bleach (if in solution > 10%)
- Ammonia (if in solution > 10%)
- Vinegar
- Abrasive pastes

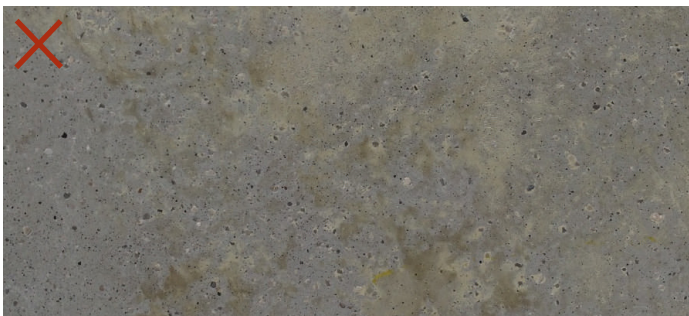
The quick removal of stains guarantees a better maintenance of the products.



1.1 Colour variations

Concrete is a natural material and, as such, slight nuances and variations in the shades of the cement mix can occur during its production process, which must be accepted as part of the technology and material.

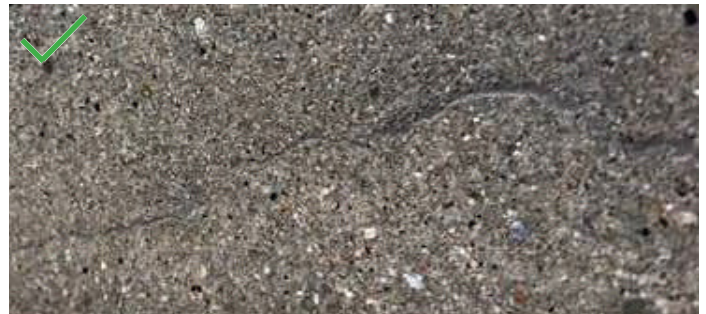
If manufactured products show yellowing or substantial colour variations, we kindly ask you to contact our customer service in order to evaluate the cause of the non conformity.



1.2 Cracks and wrinkles

During the drying and curing phase lasting about 28 days the concrete tends to shrink and expand. This process can cause the appearance of micro cracks or shrinkage wrinkles, which must be accepted as a natural phenomenon of the material processing.

In the event that an item suffers severe trauma (such as falls or impacts), deep and continuous cracks may occur. Please inform Kettal promptly if such cracks are observed when opening the packaging.



1.3 Fibres

Fibres are a component of the cement mix and give Minera its extreme strength and flexibility. If the chosen finish requires deep polishing, the fibres can be visible on the surface and must be accepted as an intrinsic feature of the finish.

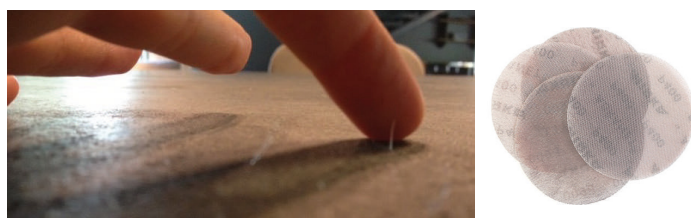
If at the time of opening the packaging the fibres should be significantly distinguishable both visually and to the touch, please inform Il Cantiere for an analysis of the causes of non-compliance.



With time it is possible that fibres tend to 'curl'. If this happens, the fibres can sting a little when the surface of the top is touched.

Solution

It is possible to use specific abrasive discs, which can be easily used on concrete to trap in their honeycomb structure the curled fibres. After one single use, the discs allow to have a smooth surface.

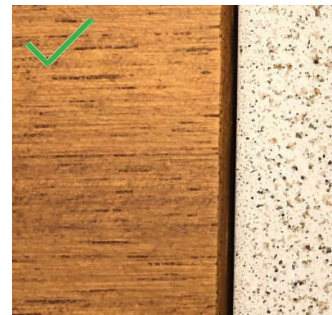


1.4 Flats and tolerances

Concrete tops and flat surfaces, especially those of large dimensions, are not completely flat, because of the characteristics of the material and for their manufacturing process.

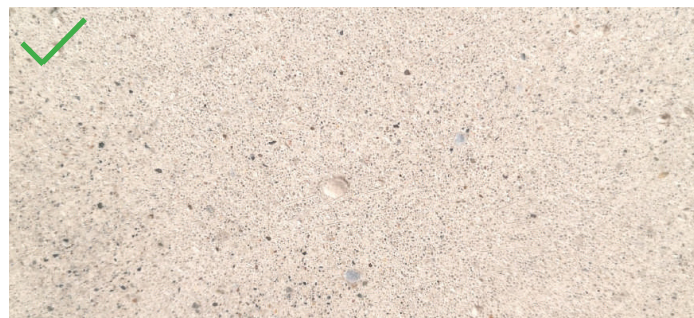
The curing process can cause a minimal decrease of the thickness of the concrete products, irregularities of the surface can occur if some areas are polished by hand more than others.

As a consequence tolerances need to be defined with the client, during the development and prototyping of the product. Examples of conformity and non conformity agreed with the client during the prototyping of the product.



2.1 Plaster

Plaster is applied on the majority of our products and this procedure does not constitute a non compliance. If there are any complaints concerning the application of the plaster, each case needs to be evaluated with Il Cantiere, by taking into account the remarkability and difference in terms of aspect between plaster and concrete.



2.2 Holes and bubbles

Concrete surfaces can have small holes and bubbles. These features are a natural consequence of the production process and an intrinsic characteristic of the material. The aspect and quantities of holes and bubbles changes according to the finish. Normally we fill with plaster holes that have more than 5 mm of diameter, not those that have less than 4 mm of diameter.

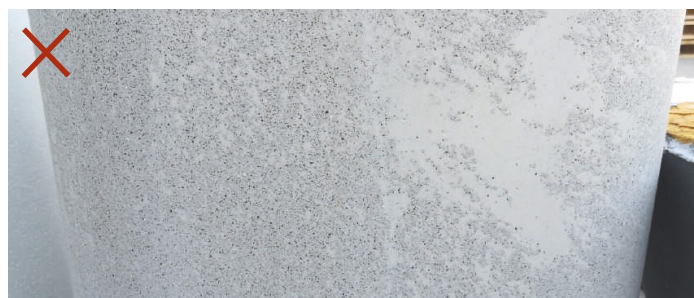
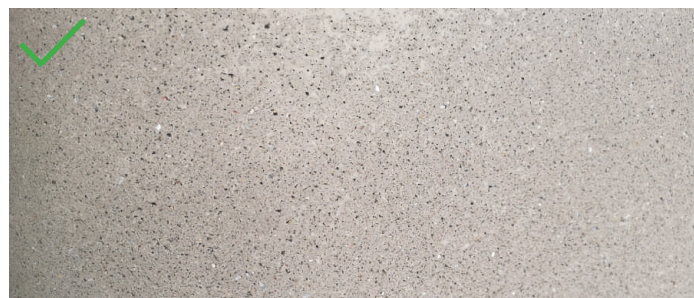


2.3 Distribution of the aggregates

The distribution of the aggregates is an effect of the finish that needs to be determined with the client.

It is possible to have a uniform distribution of the aggregates on the surface or a more irregular distribution.

An irregular texture is not a non compliance if it is the finish requested. Each case needs to be evaluated with Il Cantiere. Non compliances are accepted only if a evident area of the product has a texture that is different from the one agreed with the client.



2.4 Polishing and scratches

When a polished surface is requested, the surface can have slight scratches caused by the use of the polishing machine. Only evident scratches can be considered as non compliance, whereas slight scratches that can be seen only back lit, should be accepted as part of the finishing.

Moreover, with particularly polished surfaces, the edges of the tops will tend to be naturally lighter compared to the central areas of the top. This phenomenon should be accepted as a natural feature of the texture selected.



3.1 Sealants

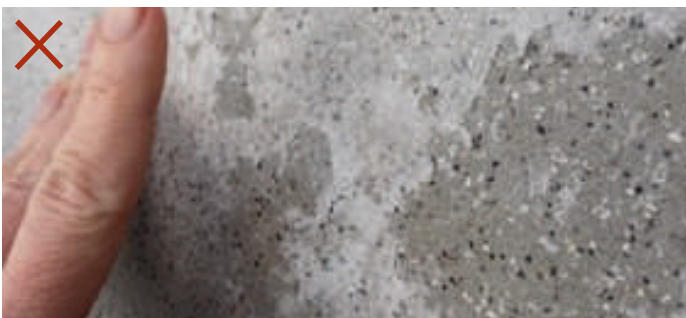
Concrete is porous material and it tends to absorb the liquids that come into contact with its surface. This is why we protect our products with two different special treatments:

Anti wear sealant, it is absorbed by concrete and it preserves its texture at sight and touch, but it doesn't offer an effective protection against stains, especially those from wine and coffee, if they stay in contact with the surface for a long time.

Anti stain sealant, it creates a protective film on the surface, making it shiny and less materic, but it offers high protection against stains. It must not be cut, scratched, or abraded with abrasive products, such as scourers or Scotch Brite, otherwise the cut part will not be protected or the protective film may flake over time.

3.2 Non compliance o sealants

Non-conformities related to the protective treatments may occur. The most frequent causes are infiltration of liquids and their consequent stagnation inside the packaging, incorrect storage, incorrect application of the protective coating or non-conformity of the sealing product itself. Please, contact Il Cantiere in case the surface is not in conformity when the packaging is opened. If the problem is found after the opening of the packaging, it is possible that the surface has been damaged due to a failure to comply with the rules of cleaning or use of concrete products.



3.3 Stains and wear and tear

Concrete is a porous material and it tends to absorb the liquids that come into contact with its surface. It is therefore important to avoid the stagnation of liquids on the surfaces and especially the prolonged contact between cement and wet objects such as vases, bottles, glasses or plastic sheets: incorrect evaporation of liquids can cause stains that are difficult to remove.

Il cemento è un materiale poroso che tende per natura ad assorbire i liquidi che entrano in contatto con la sua superficie. È importante quindi evitare il ristagno dei liquidi sui piani e specialmente il contatto prolungato tra cemento e oggetti bagnati quali vasi, bottiglie, bicchieri o teli di plastica: una non corretta evaporazione dei liquidi può causare infatti macchie difficilmente removibili dai manufatti.

1. Picture of a stain caused by a wet vase left in contact with the top for more than 3 months.

2. Picture of a top left in contact with a wet plastic cover for all winter.



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