ITALIC

Technical Fabrication Manual

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PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

ITALIC products combine advanced manufacturing technology with premium natural minerals to create durable, high-performance surfaces suitable for residential and commercial interior applications.

Manufactured using carefully selected quartz minerals, advanced polymer technology, and Breton's innovative Chromia™ color infusion technology, ITALIC slabs are engineered to deliver exceptional strength, dimensional stability, stain resistance, and long-term durability while maintaining a refined and natural aesthetic.

Advanced color-infused manufacturing technology creates high-resolution surfaces with authentic depth, movement, and three-dimensional realism inspired by natural stone. Combined with proprietary material science and precision manufacturing to create lab-grown quartz, ITALIC delivers the visual richness of natural materials with the consistency, performance, and reliability of engineered surfaces.

ITALIC quartz slabs are available in:

- 130" x 65" slab format
- 7mm thickness
- 20mm thickness
- 30mm thickness

All ITALIC materials are intended for interior applications only and are approved for:

- Residential applications
- Commercial applications
- Interior wall cladding applications

Color consistency is one of the advantages of ITALIC quartz products. Manufacturing processes and color blending are carefully controlled and continuously monitored to maintain the highest possible level of consistency from slab to slab and lot to lot.

Although extensive quality control procedures are implemented throughout production, slight variations in shade, movement, depth, pattern distribution, and transparency may still occur and should always be reviewed and approved prior to fabrication or installation.

During fabrication and installation, ITALIC recommends the use of denatured alcohol for cleaning adhesive residue and surface contaminants. Acetone or aggressive solvents should never be used directly on the material surface.

Slab Initial Inspection

Prior to fabrication, every slab must be thoroughly inspected under proper lighting conditions. The fabricator is responsible for confirming that the slab meets aesthetic and dimensional requirements before any cutting, polishing, or modification begins.

The slab surface should be inspected for:

- Surface contamination or foreign materials
- Scratches or holes on non textured material
- Surface dullness or polish inconsistencies
- Excessive pigment concentration
- Irregular movement or visible manufacturing defects

Although ITALIC maintains strict manufacturing standards to ensure consistency, slight variations in color, movement, background tone, and transparency may occur between production lots due to the natural mineral composition used during manufacturing.

Fabricators should always inspect and approve:

- Color consistency
- Vein direction
- Finish consistency
- Overall slab appearance

prior to fabrication and installation.

Any slab considered unsuitable must be reported at the time of delivery or prior fabrication. Claims submitted after the material has been cut, fabricated, or modified from its original condition may not be accepted.

SLAB INSPECTION

Dimensional Tolerances

In addition to visual inspection, fabricators should verify slab dimensions and flatness tolerances prior to fabrication.

Thickness:

Nominal Thickness	Acceptable Thickness Tolerance
7mm	Not less than 6.5 mm and not more than 7.5 mm
20mm	not less than 18.5 mm and not more than 20.5 mm
30mm	not less than 28.5 mm and not more than 30.5 mm

Flatness should always be measured with the slab positioned horizontally and supported correctly across the full length and width of the slab.

IMPORTANT:
The fabricator is responsible for inspecting all material prior to fabrication, including removal of protective film where necessary to verify finish quality and overall slab condition.

- Inspect all lifting equipment, slab booms, clamps, and forklifts prior to handling material.
- A minimum of two trained operators is recommended when moving slabs:
    - One operator handling equipment operation.
    - One operator guiding slab movement.
- Always wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE) during handling and transportation.
- Quartz slabs are heavy and fragile. Avoid lifting slabs higher than necessary during movement.
- Be aware of the slab “fall shadow,” defined as the area where material could fall or shift during handling.
- Never stand directly underneath, between, or in front of moving slabs.
- Keep hands and fingers away from moving material and pinch points to prevent crushing injuries.
- Store slabs securely on approved A-frames or slab storage systems designed for engineered stone materials.

FABRICATION EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment

Proper safety equipment must always be used during fabrication, handling, transportation, and installation of quartz materials.

Recommended PPE includes:

- Safety glasses
- Cut-resistant gloves
- Hearing protection
- Steel toe footwear
- Respiratory protection compliant with local silica regulations
- Appropriate fabrication clothing

Recommended Fabrication Equipment

ITALIC quartz should be fabricated using professional stone fabrication equipment specifically designed for engineered quartz materials.

Recommended equipment includes:

- Bridge saw
- CNC contouring machine
- Waterjet system
- Edge polishing machine
- Wet Grinders
- Diamond blades designed for quartz
- Diamond polishing pads
- Finger bits
- Forklifts
- A-frames or slab storage racks
- Overhead lifting systems
- Dust extraction systems
- Water filtration systems
- Fabrication tables
- Material clamps and transport systems

Proper maintenance of fabrication equipment is essential to reduce stress on the material and ensure clean, consistent fabrication results.

SILICA SAFETY STATEMENT

This document is intended as a general fabrication and safety reference and does not replace the responsibility of fabricators, installers, or employers to comply with all applicable OSHA regulations and local health and safety requirements related to crystalline silica exposure.

ITALIC quartz products contain crystalline silica. Fabrication processes such as cutting, grinding, drilling, and polishing may generate respirable crystalline silica dust, which can present serious health risks if proper protective measures are not followed.

Long-term exposure to respirable crystalline silica may cause serious illnesses including silicosis, lung disease, COPD, kidney disease, and other respiratory complications. To reduce exposure risks, proper workplace safety procedures must always be implemented.

Recommended safety measures include:

- Wet fabrication methods
- Local exhaust ventilation and dust extraction systems
- Proper respiratory protection and PPE
- Employee safety training
- Safe material handling and housekeeping procedures

Dry sweeping, dry grinding, or cleaning silica dust using compressed air should never be performed unless approved dust-control systems are in place.

All fabrication should be performed in properly equipped fabrication facilities whenever possible. Field fabrication should be minimized to help reduce exposure risks for installers, end users, and surrounding environments.

FABRICATION TIPS

Quartz fabrication should be performed using equipment specifically designed for engineered stone materials. Proper cutting procedures are critical to reduce internal

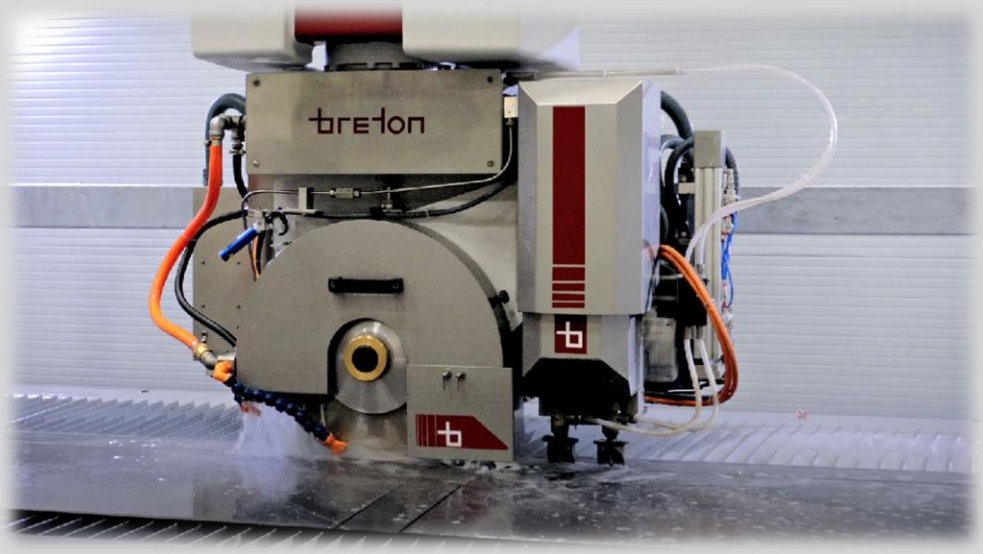
stress on the slab and minimize the risk of breakage during fabrication, transportation, and installation.

Cutting performance may vary depending on:

- Blade quality
- RPM speed
- Feed rate
- Cooling water flow
- Blade condition
- Machine calibration
- Slab temperature
- Fabrication environment

Proper setup and equipment maintenance are essential to achieving clean cuts and minimizing chipping or stress fractures.

ITALIC recommends consulting tool and equipment manufacturers directly for machine-specific recommendations and cutting parameters.



RECOMMENDED CUTTING PARAMETERS

The following values are intended as general fabrication references only. Actual cutting parameters may vary depending on fabrication equipment, tooling manufacturer, blade specifications, and shop conditions.

7mm Material:

- Feed speed: Up to78” per minute
- Blade diameter: 12”–20”
- RPM range: 1100–2500

20mm Material:

- Feed speed: Up to118” per minute
- Blade diameter: 12”–20”
- RPM range: 1100–2500

30mm Material:

- Full cut or step cutting recommended.
- Feed speed: Up to 118” per minute
- Blade diameter: 12”–20”
- RPM range: 1100–1950

THICKNESS OF THE SLAB	NOTES	FEED SPEED
7mm	Full cut	78--85"/min
20mm	Full cut or in steps of 3/16" - 3/8"	118"/min
30mm	Full cut or in steps of 3/16" - 3/8"	118"/min

Fabricators should always verify cutting parameters directly with tooling manufacturers to optimize cut quality and reduce stress on the material.

GENERAL CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Fabrication tables and support surfaces must remain level and stable throughout the cutting process to prevent slab movement and stress concentration.

Only blades and tooling designed specifically for quartz fabrication should be used. Worn or damaged tooling should be replaced immediately to maintain clean cuts and prevent unnecessary stress on the material.

An abundant and continuous flow of cooling water should always be maintained during fabrication. Proper cooling reduces overheating and improves overall cut quality.

Recommended fabrication sequence:

1. Trim long sides first
2. Trim short sides second
3. Complete major cuts
4. Perform sink and cooktop cutouts last

Plunge cutting directly into the slab is not recommended unless absolutely necessary. If plunge cutting is required, the blade should enter the material slowly and under controlled conditions. Approx. 4” per minute

Fabricators should avoid modifying or altering the factory surface finish during fabrication.

Water residue should never be allowed to dry on surfaces as mineral deposits may leave visible permanent staining.

TIPS TO PREVENT BREAKAGE

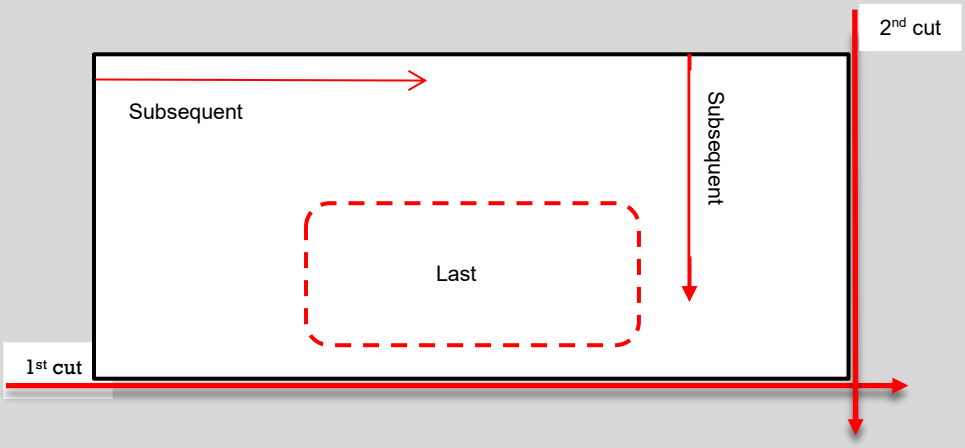
To reduce the risk of slab breakage during fabrication, ITALIC recommends trimming slab edges prior to fabrication.

Begin trimming on the long side of the slab before moving to the shorter sides.

If the material begins to close or pinch during cutting, insert small wedges to reduce pressure and prevent stress cracking.

When making long cuts, drill a relief hole near the termination point of the cut whenever possible to reduce stress concentration.

Proper slab support during fabrication is essential. Unsupported areas may create flexing that can lead to cracks or breakage.



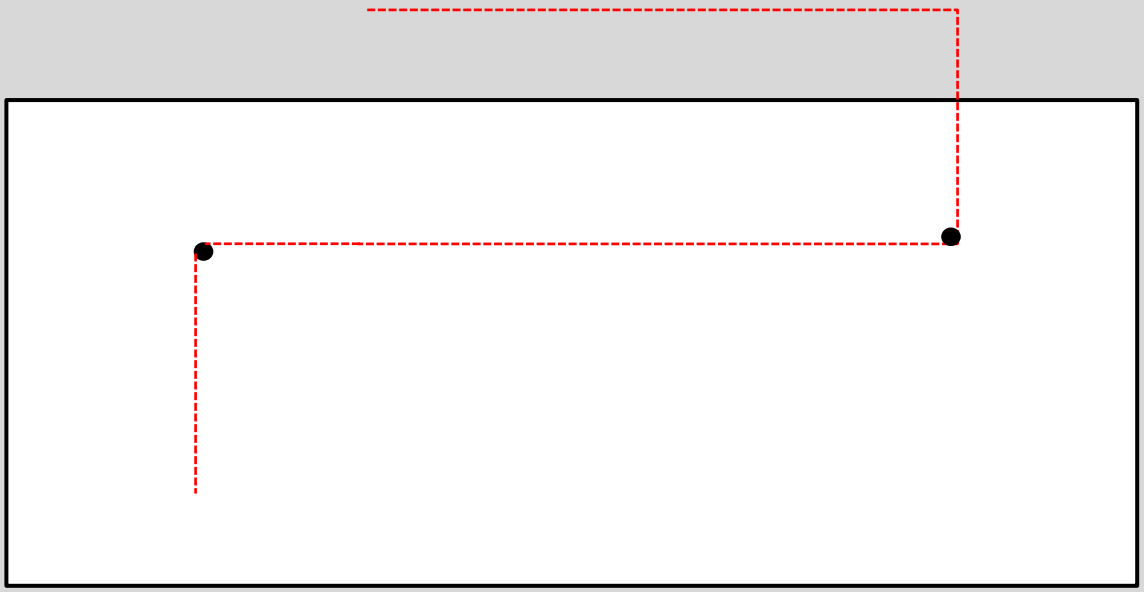
INSIDE CORNERS

Inside corners are among the highest stress points in quartz fabrication and must always be properly radiused.

For L-shaped fabrication:

- Drill the inside corner radius before completing the cut
- Recommended radius: 3/8” minimum

Sharp inside corners should never be fabricated as they significantly increase the risk of cracking during transportation or installation

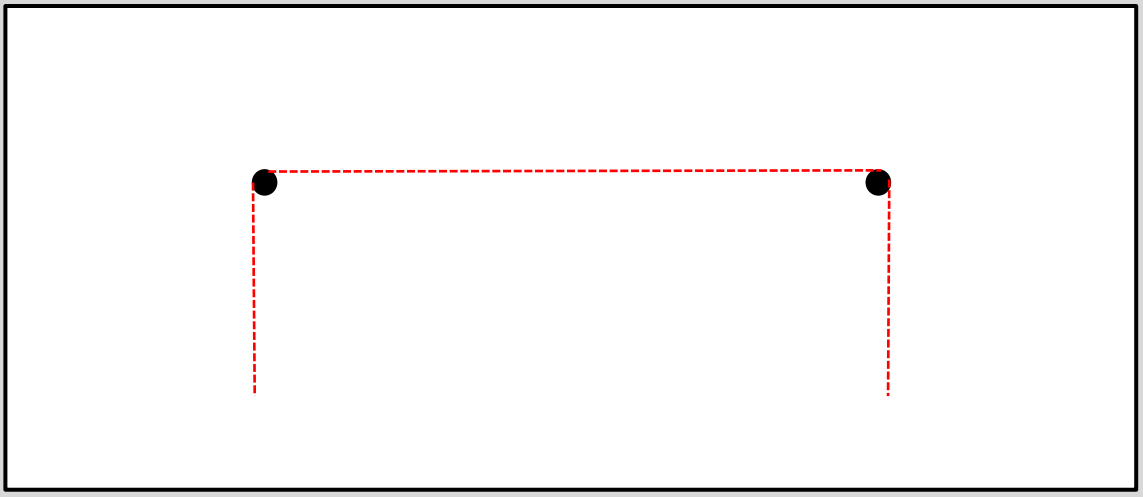


U-SHAPED FABRICATION

For U-shaped fabrication, drill relief holes at all intersecting cut locations prior to cutting.

Shorter cuts should always be completed first to reduce stress concentration throughout the slab.

Rounded internal corners dramatically reduce weak points and improve long-term structural stability.



SINK & COOKTOP CUTOUTS

When fabricating sink or cooktop openings:

- All corners must be radiused
- Minimum radius: 3/8”
- Larger radiuses are recommended.

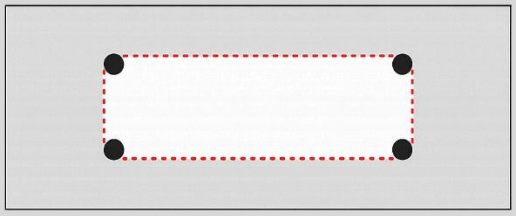
For bridge saw fabrication:

1. Mark all corner locations
2. Drill corner relief holes
3. Complete cuts between holes
4. Maintain rounded transitions

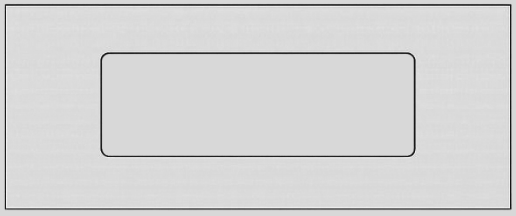
These procedures significantly reduce the risk of cracking during installation and long-term use.

1 - Mark the vertices

2 – Drill holes corresponding to the vertices



3 - Make the cuts to join the holes



4 - Hole with radius edges

COOKTOP OPENINGS

Cooktop openings should allow:

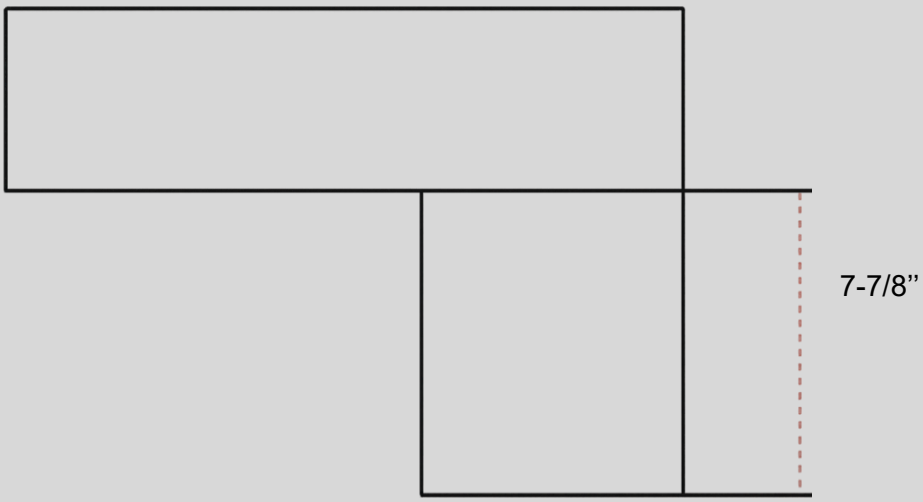
- Minimum 1/8” clearance between appliance and quartz
- Maximum 3/4” perimeter support

Excessive unsupported quartz around cooktop openings may increase the risk of thermal cracking.

L-SHAPES

Fabricating large L-shaped sections from a single slab is not recommended, especially when the smaller section exceeds approximately 7-7/8”.

Seamed layouts are often preferred to reduce stress and improve installation stability.



CNC FABRICATION GUIDELINES

CNC fabrication must always be performed using tooling specifically designed for engineered quartz surfaces. Improper tooling, excessive feed speeds, or insufficient cooling can lead to overheating, chipping, vibration, premature tool wear, or possible slab failure during fabrication.

When using finger bits, slower operating speeds are required due to the higher amount of material removed during the cutting process compared to traditional bridge saw blades.

Recommended Finger Bit Operating Ranges

• Feed rate: approximately 7-7/8”–15-3/4” per minute (200–400 mm/min)
• RPM: approximately 4000–8000 RPM

Actual operating speeds may vary depending on material thickness, tooling condition, machine capability, and cut complexity.

Adequate and constant water flow is critical throughout fabrication. Engineered quartz requires cooling. Insufficient cooling may result in resin burn, discoloration, overheating, edge stress, or tool glazing.

Water flow should:
• Be directed into the active cutting area
• Follow the rotation direction of the tool
• Remain continuous during fabrication.

The slab must always be properly secured to prevent movement or vibration during cutting operations. Tooling should be inspected regularly for wear or damage. If chipping, vibration, or instability occurs during fabrication, immediately reduce feed speed and inspect tooling condition before continuing.

Proper CNC setup, tooling maintenance, cooling, and conservative operating speeds are essential for clean cuts and long-term material performance.

WATERJET FABRICATION

Waterjet cutting can be used for ITALIC fabrication when proper equipment, tooling, and operating procedures are followed. Waterjet systems operate using high-pressure water combined with abrasive material, typically ranging between 2500–5000 bar (36,000–72,000 PSI). Follow your equipment manufacturers parameters.

Cut quality is heavily affected by feed speed. Excessive cutting speeds may create irregular or serrated edges, particularly on the bottom portion of the slab, which can introduce stress points and increase the risk of breakage during handling or installation.

Typical waterjet cuts produce a kerf width ranging from approximately 1/64” to 1/16” depending on machine setup, nozzle condition, abrasive flow, and cutting pressure.

Cut quality and performance may vary based on:
• Waterjet equipment and software
• Pressure settings
• Abrasive type and quantity
• Nozzle condition and distance from slab
• Material thickness and cut geometry.

Fabricators should always consult the waterjet equipment manufacturer for recommended operating parameters specific to engineered quartz surfaces.

General Waterjet Fabrication Recommendations

• Reduce feed rates when necessary to improve cut quality
• Use abrasives specifically designed for quartz fabrication
• Regularly inspect and maintain equipment components
• Keep machine software updated and calibrated
• Whenever possible, begin cuts from the outside toward the inside of the slab
• Start pierce points away from the finished piece whenever possible
• Ensure the support surface is level and in good condition
• Verify proper abrasive flow during fabrication
• Reduce nozzle-to-slab distance if additional cut precision is required

Proper setup, conservative cutting speeds, and routine equipment maintenance are essential to minimize stress, chipping, and potential slab failure during waterjet fabrication.

EDGE POLISHING & EDGE DETAILS

Edges can be polished using stone edge polishing machines equipped with quartz-specific grinding wheels, typically 5-1/8” in diameter. The fabricated piece must always be properly secured during polishing to prevent movement or vibration that may affect edge quality or create stress within the material.

Adequate and continuous cooling water is required throughout the polishing process to maintain proper tool performance and prevent overheating of the quartz surface. Feed speed and grinding pressure should be adjusted based on the machine, tooling, and desired finish quality.

Recommended Grinding Wheel Sequence for Polished Finish

100 → 200 → 400 → 500-800 → 1500-2000 → 2000-3000

Fabricators should routinely inspect polishing wheels for wear or contamination, as damaged tooling may create inconsistent finishes, burning, or edge distortion.

Important Surface Care Notice

Water allowed to dry on the quartz surface may leave calcium or mineral residue that can become highly visible, particularly on darker colors. Excess water should be removed immediately after fabrication and polishing operations.

EDGE DETAILS

Most edge profiles commonly used in natural stone fabrication can also be produced with engineered quartz surfaces when proper fabrication practices are followed.

Polished Edges

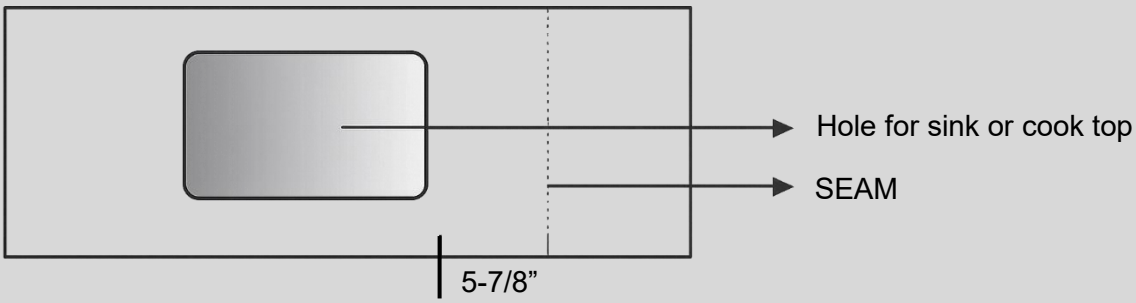
Straight Polished edges are the simplest, strongest, and most cost-effective option. These profiles are limited to the actual thickness of the slab material but provide the highest structural integrity.

Mitered Edges

Mitered edges are commonly used to create larger or waterfall-style edge details with a continuous visual appearance. Mitered edges exceeding 4” in height should include proper structural support behind the miter to reduce stress and help prevent possible breakage during handling, transport, or installation.

SEAM PLACEMENT & ADHESIVES

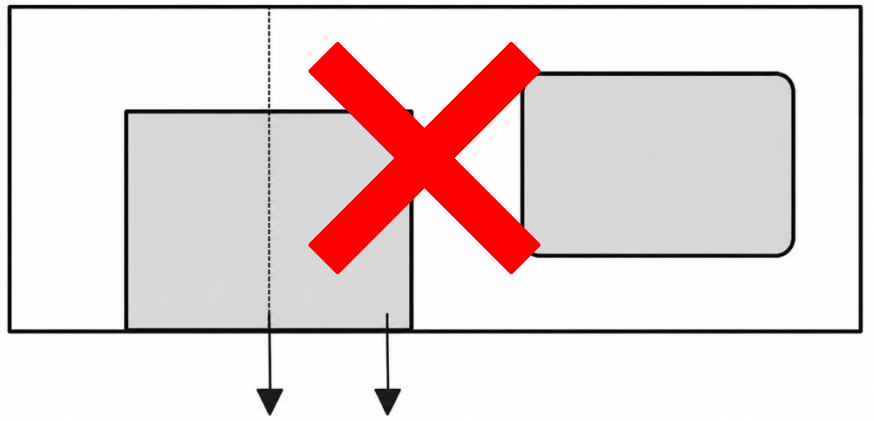
When planning the seam location on countertops made of several pieces, in addition to allowing the maximum use of the slab surface, you must consider certain technical aspects: The seam must be at least 5-7/8” from the holes (sink or cooktop cut out).



The seam should remain as tight and consistent as possible.

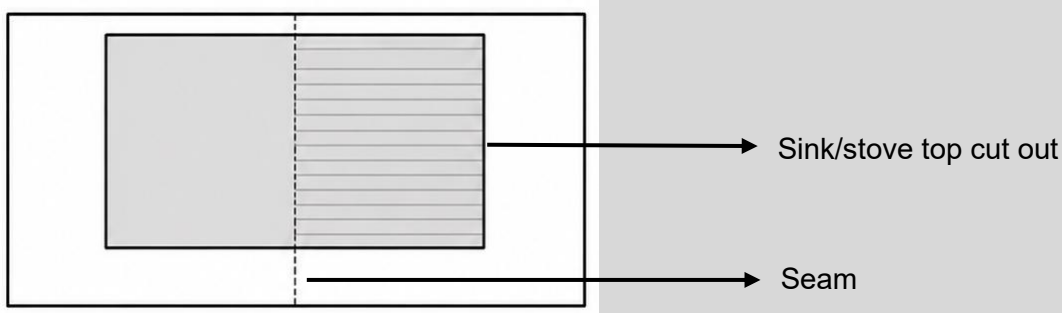
The seam must not be positioned above the dishwasher or any other household appliance that radiates heat.

Incorrect seam Placement



SEAM PLACEMENT & ADHESIVES

Correct seam placement.



Proper seam preparation and adhesive application are critical to achieving clean joints, proper structural support, and long-term performance.

• Use masking tape to protect adjacent surfaces before applying adhesive.
• Clean all bonding surfaces thoroughly using denatured alcohol or approved surface cleaner prior to seaming.
• Surfaces to be bonded must be flat, dry, roughened when necessary, and completely free of dust, moisture, oils, or contaminants.
• A/B epoxies are not recommended for quartz seaming applications, as cured residue may permanently stain or become difficult to remove from the surface.
• Recommended adhesives include quartz-grade polyester resins or acrylic seam adhesives used in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer’s instructions.
• If color adjustment is required, only use pigments specifically designed for stone adhesive systems.
• Excess adhesive should be removed before full cure to minimize cleanup and avoid possible surface residue.

• Seams should remain as thin as possible, with a maximum recommended joint width of 1/16” (1.5 mm). Proper seam-setting equipment such as seam setters or Gorilla Grip systems is strongly recommended.

• Any seam passing through an overhang area must include proper structural support beneath the seam location.
• Seam support running parallel to the seam is strongly recommended to reduce stress and improve long-term stability.

• Leave seam setters or retaining clips in place until the adhesive has fully cured. Premature removal may allow movement within the seam and affect joint quality or alignment.
• Once the adhesive has properly set, remove seam setters, retaining clips, and masking tape carefully. Any remaining adhesive residue should be cleaned immediately using denatured alcohol or an approved adhesive cleaner.
• Mechanical fastening methods such as screws, nails, or fasteners must never be installed in direct contact with the quartz material, as this may create stress points that can lead to cracking or failure over time.

Quartz-approved adhesive systems and color-matched seam products are available from manufacturers such as:
• Integra Adhesives
• Tenax

Fabricators should always follow the adhesive manufacturer’s recommendations regarding mixing, cure times, color matching, and application procedures.

INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS

• Countertops must always be handled and transported in a vertical position to reduce stress and minimize the risk of cracking or breakage. Before installation, inspect all pieces for scratches, chips, cracks, or visual imperfections.

• Verify that all cabinetry and support surfaces are level and properly secured before installation. If necessary, adjust cabinet legs or supports to ensure proper alignment.

• Carefully position the countertop onto the cabinetry without forcing or flexing the material. Apply small amounts of neutral cure silicone at support points before lowering the countertop into place.

• When joining seams or installing backsplashes, protect surrounding surfaces with masking tape before applying silicone or seam adhesive. Excess silicone should be removed before full cure using a spatula, razor blade, or putty knife.

• Only neutral cure silicone should be used to secure countertops to cabinetry. Rigid adhesives such as epoxy are not recommended, as quartz requires slight flexibility to accommodate thermal expansion and contraction.

• Leave an expansion gap of approximately 1/8” (3 mm) between the countertop and walls or surrounding structures and seal with neutral cure silicone.

• Never apply pressure or concentrated force around sink or cooktop cutouts during installation, as these areas are high-stress points and may crack if improperly handled.

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

• ITALIC quartz is recommended for interior applications only.

• Perimeter support is preferred over full underlayment, especially near heat-generating appliances. If full underlayment is required for structural purposes, only approved support materials should be used.

• Quartz surfaces must be installed over a structurally sound and properly leveled support system. It is the fabricator’s responsibility to verify that the installation area is suitable for the application.

• Installation surfaces must be flat within 1/8” over a 120” span.

• Metal fasteners such as screws or nails must never be installed directly into the quartz material.

4-SIDED SUPPORT

Additional support is generally not required when:
• Countertop depth is less than 26”
• Countertop length is less than 118”

When these dimensions are exceeded, additional support is recommended every 36”.

3-SIDED SUPPORT

Applications with support on only three sides, including dishwashers, desks, and frameless cabinetry, always require additional support.

• 2 CM material with depths under 26” requires support every 24”
• 3 CM material with depths under 26” requires support every 36”
• All applications exceeding 26” depth require support every 24”

OVERHANG REQUIREMENTS

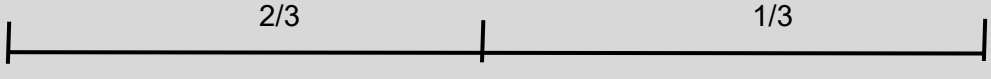
• Countertop overhangs must never exceed 1/3 of the total countertop depth. The remaining 2/3 of the countertop must be fully supported by cabinetry or structural support.

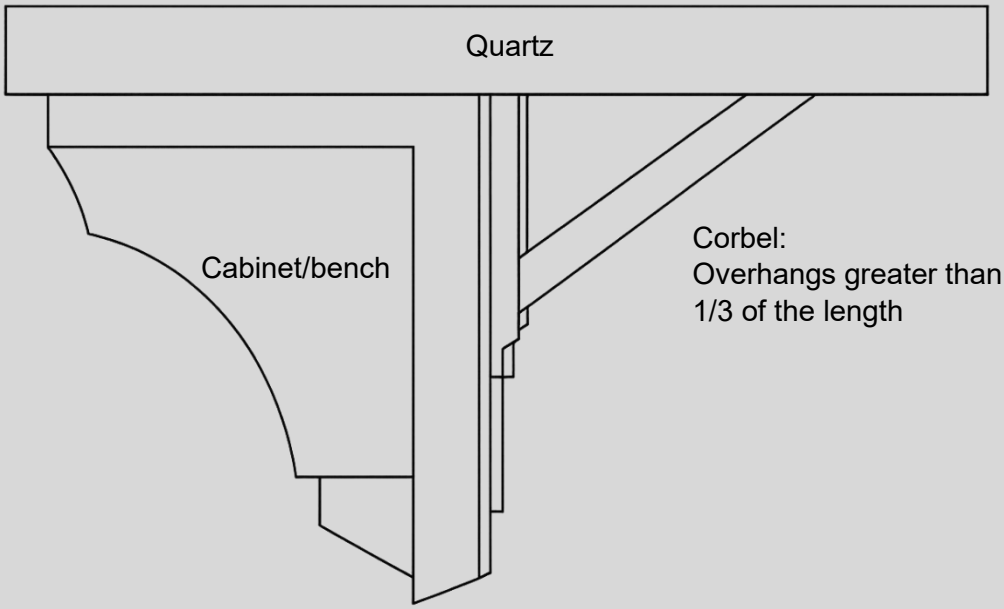
• In addition to depth limitations, countertops with overhangs should maintain a minimum overall length of 24”.

• Maximum unsupported overhang limits are:
• 10” for 2 CM material
• 13-3/4” for 3 CM material

• Any overhang exceeding these limits must be properly supported using brackets, corbels, legs, steel reinforcement, or other approved structural support systems.

• Support placement should be designed to evenly distribute weight and reduce stress on the quartz surface, particularly in areas exposed to seating, impact, or heavy loading.





OVERHANG SUPPORT GUIDELINES

• 2 CM material requires support every 24”
• 3 CM material requires support every 36”

• Additional support strips or reinforcement must be installed where necessary to meet span and load requirements.

• Full perimeter support (4-sided support frame) is acceptable for applications with countertop depths of 26” or less.

• Cutouts, holes, or notches are not permitted within unsupported overhang areas.

Material Thickness	Maximum Unsupported Overhang	Additional Support Required
2 CM	Up to 10”	No additional support required
2 CM	10”–18”	Corbels or brackets required
2 CM	Over 18”	Columns or legs required
3 CM	Up to 13-3/4”	No additional support required
3 CM	13-3/4”–24”	Corbels or brackets required
3 CM	Over 24”	Columns or legs required

Proper support placement is critical to minimize stress, reduce flexing, and ensure long-term structural performance of the installation.

POST-FABRICATION CLEANING

Once fabrication is complete, remove all dust and residue from the surface using clean water and a soft cloth. Thoroughly dry the material before proceeding with deep cleaning.

Deep clean the surface using a cleaner specifically formulated for engineered quartz surfaces with a neutral, slightly acidic, or slightly alkaline pH. Apply the cleaner evenly using a non-abrasive sponge or microfiber cloth and allow it to remain on the surface for approximately 5 minutes. Thoroughly rinse with clean water until all detergent residue has been completely removed. Remove excess water using a clean cloth and allow the surface to dry completely.

If the surface appears dull or uneven after cleaning, rinse again and allow to dry. If residue or dull areas remain visible, repeat the cleaning process as necessary.

Quartz surfaces containing mother of pearl or decorative shell components should never be cleaned using acidic detergents, as they may damage the decorative materials.

The use of waxes, topical sealers, or surface treatments on polished quartz surfaces is not recommended. Improper use of these products may result in uneven appearance, residue buildup, or loss of surface clarity over time.

CLEANING AFTER INSTALLATION

During installation, seams and adjacent surfaces should be protected using masking tape to prevent silicone or adhesive from spreading onto the quartz surface.

Only neutral cure silicone should be used during countertop installation. Excess cured silicone may be carefully removed using a new razor blade while taking care not to scratch or damage the surface.

Once installation is complete, deep clean the surface using a quartz-safe cleaner with a neutral, slightly acidic, or slightly alkaline pH. Apply evenly with a soft sponge or microfiber cloth, allow the cleaner to remain for approximately 5 minutes, then thoroughly rinse with clean water. Remove excess water with a clean cloth and allow the surface to dry.

Quartz surfaces containing mother of pearl or decorative shell components should not be cleaned using acidic detergents.

Use caution when cleaning around delicate metallic trims, fixtures, appliances, or other acid-sensitive materials adjacent to the quartz surface.

DAILY CLEANING

For routine daily cleaning, use a damp microfiber cloth or paper towel along with a small amount of cleaner specifically formulated for engineered quartz surfaces with a neutral or slightly acidic pH.

Apply the cleaner evenly across the surface, allow it to sit for a few seconds, then rinse with clean water or wipe clean using a damp cloth. Thoroughly dry the surface after cleaning to help prevent residue or water spotting.

Quartz surfaces containing mother of pearl or decorative shell components should not be cleaned using acidic detergents, as they may damage the decorative materials.

Use caution when cleaning around delicate metallic trims, fixtures, appliances, or other acid-sensitive materials adjacent to the quartz surface.

CLEANING DIFFICULT STAINS

ITALIC quartz is highly resistant to staining; however, stubborn stains may require additional cleaning procedures, particularly if not removed promptly.

Deep clean the affected area using a quartz-safe cleaner with a neutral or slightly acidic pH. Apply the cleaner evenly using a non-abrasive cloth or pad, such as a 3M Scotch-Brite non-scratch pad, and allow it to remain on the surface for approximately 5 minutes. Thoroughly rinse with clean water until all cleaner residue has been removed, then dry the surface completely.

If the stain remains visible, repeat the cleaning process as necessary.

Quartz surfaces containing mother of pearl or decorative shell components should only be cleaned using neutral pH cleaners.

PREVENTING DAMAGE CAUSED BY THERMAL SHOCK OR IMPACT

Quartz surfaces are heat resistant and capable of withstanding brief exposure to normal cooking temperatures. However, sudden or extreme thermal shock may damage the material.

The use of trivets or hot pads is strongly recommended when placing hot cookware, appliances, or heated items on the surface.

Quartz surfaces are highly scratch resistant but are not scratch proof. Cutting boards should always be used during food preparation to help protect the surface from scratches, impact damage, or premature wear.

CHEMICALS TO BE AVOIDED

Avoid exposing quartz surfaces to harsh chemicals, solvents, or aggressive cleaning products, especially paint removers containing trichloroethane or methylene chloride. Products such as acetone, paint thinners, bleach, highly alkaline cleaners, oven cleaners, caustic soda, acidic detergents, oily soaps, descalers, markers, inks, and abrasive or micro-abrasive cleaners should never come into contact with the surface.

Cleaning products not specifically formulated for engineered quartz surfaces are not recommended, particularly highly acidic or highly alkaline detergents. Highly abrasive pads or sponges may also damage or dull the finish of the material over time.

If any of the products listed above come into contact with the surface, they should be removed immediately and thoroughly rinsed with clean water.

Although occasional exposure to mild alkaline products may not immediately damage the material, highly alkaline detergents are not recommended for routine cleaning and may affect the finish over time.

Care should also be taken when cleaning around delicate metallic trims, fixtures, appliances, or other acid-sensitive materials adjacent to the quartz surface.

Only neutral cure silicone is recommended for countertop installation applications.

POST-INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Thermal stress around cooktops is one of the most common causes of post-installation cracking.

Recommended practices:

- Maintain proper appliance clearances.
- Use thermal insulation tape where appropriate.
- Ensure all internal corners are properly radiused.
- Avoid excessive unsupported spans.
- Do Not use Acetone or any similar chemical.
- Only use denatured alcohol to clean post fabrication and installation.
- Fabricators and installers should educate end users on proper daily maintenance procedures to preserve the appearance and performance of the material.