

Limestone Line



Limestone

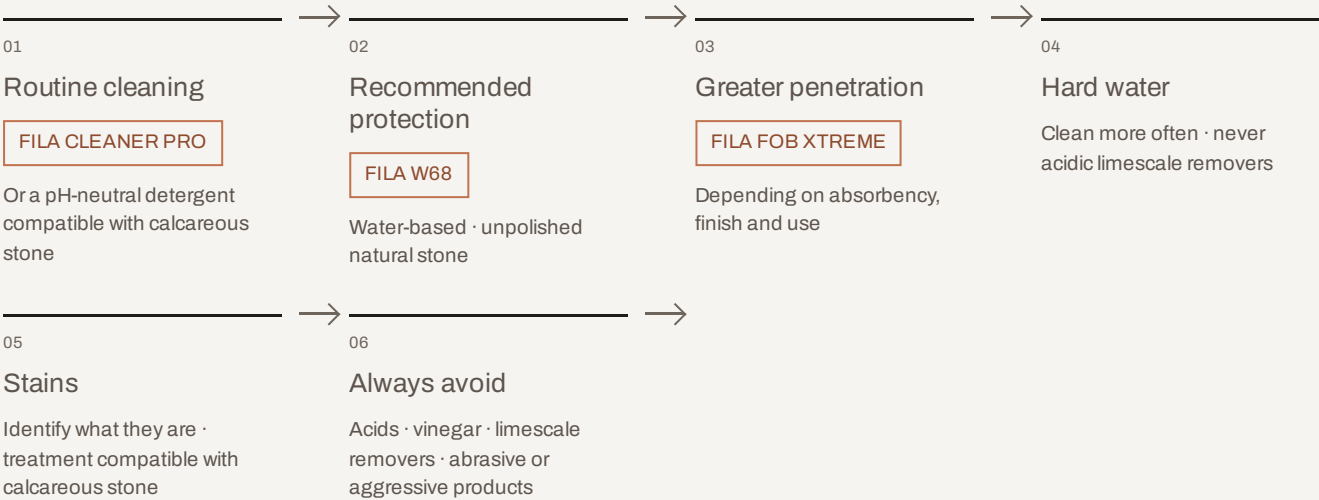
Cleaning, maintenance and protection

Technical data sheets and the Line's remaining documentation:
formmadesign.com/documentacion/limestone

Limestone is a natural, porous material. Suitable protection reduces its absorbency and makes cleaning easier, but it does not change the nature of the material or make it resistant to acids.

Maintenance is adapted to the finish of the stone, its location and the intensity of use.

01 — AT A GLANCE



A protector reduces absorbency and makes maintenance easier, but it does not make limestone resistant to acids.

02 — PROTECTION

Recommended by Formma	FILA W68. Water-based water- and oil-repellent protector for unpolished natural stone. Because it is water-based and for its environmental characteristics, it is the usual system on compatible finishes.
Greater penetration	FILA FOB XTREME. Where the project, the absorbency of the stone or the conditions of use require it.
The choice between W68 and FOB XTREME depends on the finish, the application and the performance required.	

Always test the protector on a sample or in an inconspicuous area and follow the manufacturer's current technical data sheet.

03 — ROUTINE CLEANING

Product	FILA CLEANER PRO, at the dilution FILA states for each type of cleaning.
Alternative	pH-neutral detergents specifically compatible with calcareous natural stone.
Use clean water and non-abrasive cleaning materials. Remove spills and stains as soon as possible to stop them penetrating the stone.	

04 — STAINS AND INTENSIVE CLEANING

If routine cleaning is not enough, do not go straight to descalers or general-purpose heavy-duty cleaners.

Treat each stain with a product compatible with calcareous natural stone and appropriate to the type of stain and the finish, tested beforehand on a sample or in an inconspicuous area. If in doubt, consult Formma before intervening.

05 — PRODUCTS TO AVOID

Acids Vinegar Conventional limescale removers Acidic descalers Abrasive products Bleaches and aggressive cleaners not intended for calcareous stone

Acids react with the calcareous composition of the stone and can alter its surface permanently.

06 — WET AREAS

In showers, bathrooms and areas frequently exposed to water, remove soap residues and mineral deposits regularly before they build up. With hard water, clean more often.

Do not use conventional limescale removers, even where there are limescale deposits.

Surface protection makes maintenance easier, but it does not replace construction waterproofing beneath the stone.

07 — WORKTOPS

Remove immediately any liquids that could stain or attack the stone. Do not leave acidic foods such as lemon, vinegar or wine on the surface, or hot containers or objects directly on the stone.

Whether Limestone is suitable for a worktop depends on the stone, the finish, the protective treatment and the conditions of use.

08 — RENEWING THE PROTECTION

Protective treatments are not permanent. How long they last depends on the stone, the finish, the intensity of use, the exposure, the cleaning products and the maintenance carried out.

When the surface clearly loses its repellency, consider renewal. Before reapplying W68 or FOB XTREME, clean the surface and follow the renewal

instructions in its current technical data sheet.

Do not apply further coats of protector without first checking the condition of the surface.

09 — IMPORTANT

Limestone is natural stone: variations in tone, grain, texture, porosity and surface evolution are inherent to the material.

These recommendations are general. The product and the cleaning or protection procedure are adapted to the stone, the finish, the application and the type of soiling. Use FILA products in accordance with their current technical data sheets, testing beforehand prior to treating the whole surface.