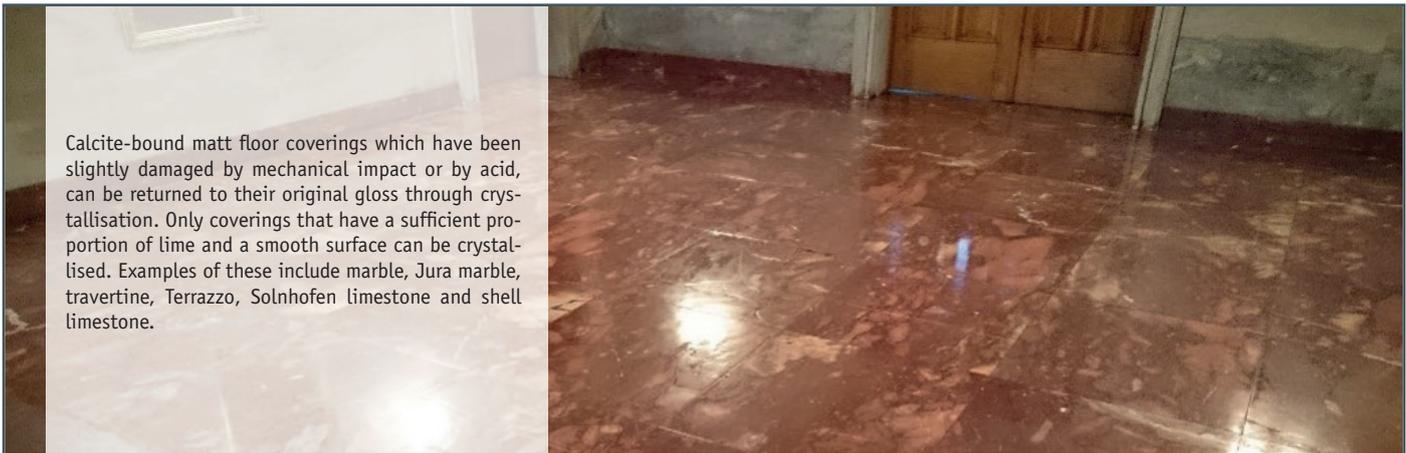


# Recommended Cleaning & Care

BUZIL-WERK Wagner GmbH & Co. KG

## CRYSTALLISATION OF CALCITE-BOUND STONE COVERINGS: THE ROCA SYSTEM



Calcite-bound matt floor coverings which have been slightly damaged by mechanical impact or by acid, can be returned to their original gloss through crystallisation. Only coverings that have a sufficient proportion of lime and a smooth surface can be crystallised. Examples of these include marble, Jura marble, travertine, Terrazzo, Solnhofen limestone and shell limestone.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR CRYSTALLISATION

- › Only floor coverings that contain lime can be crystallised. The properties of the stone surface determine the level of polish.
- › For this reason, heavily scratched/worn surfaces must be sanded in advance.
- › Contamination such as dirt, wax, floor polish and wipe care products must be completely removed from the floor covering; otherwise, care films prevent the Roca Clarin R 180 ready-to-use crystalliser from reacting with the lime contained in the stone.
- › Advanced deep cleaning with Corridor® Unic Ultra S 707, Corridor® Power Stripper S 708 or Planta® Multi Stripper P 321 must be performed.
- › The floor covering must be completely dry – this takes several hours.

### HOW CRYSTALLISATION WORKS

	Treatment	Cleaning device
<p>The crystallisation process using Roca Clarin R 180 is a chemical-mechanical procedure.</p>	<p>Spray the product onto the floor covering undiluted, working on a section at a time (max. 1-2 m<sup>2</sup>).</p>	
<p>Roca Clarin R 180 converts the limestone crystals on the surface of the covering into microfine crystals that are similar to silicate. These are transparent and reach a Mohs scale hardness of 4-6 (marble, for example, has a Mohs scale hardness of just 3).</p>	<p>While still damp, polish to an even finish using a heavy single-disc machine (maximum 200 rpm) and a stainless steel R 180 pad, until a high gloss is achieved.</p>	
<p>Crystallisation using Roca Clarin R 180 guarantees a polish that lets the colours of the stone shine again, and makes the surface of the floor harder, more resistant to scratches, and more dirt-repellent. It is far superior to traditional polishes with respect to clarity, durability, ease of care, and resilience.</p>	<p>Remove polishing dust with a vacuum cleaner, and then wipe the covering with water so it is damp.</p>	
	<p>Polish any cloudiness that forms using a white polishing pad.</p>	

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## CONTINUED: CRYSTALLISATION

### DAILY ROUTINE CLEANING

	Dirt	Treatment	Cleaning device
Microfibre-based flat mops should be used to achieve optimum cleaning results.	<b>ORGANIC/INORGANIC CONTAMINATION</b>	Manual floor treatment	
	like protein, oil and grease or foodstuff residue e.g. coffee, red wine etc.  Products like Corridor® Daily S 780 or Planta® Clean P 315, and the high-moistening Roca Wipe R 300 floor cleaner, are well-suited to daily routine cleaning.		

### DURABILITY OF CRYSTALLISED FLOOR COVERINGS

Surface compression and the hardness of crystals from crystallisation makes natural and concrete stones significantly less sensitive to scratching, contamination and the influence of slightly acidic liquids such as fruit juices, cola, etc.

Damage to the polish resulting from heavy wear or citric acids, for example, can be easily recrystallised. Following this process, the reworked area cannot be distinguished from the previously crystallised area.

The durability of a polish depends on various factors that cannot be determined in advance.

For example:

- > The frequency and type of use
- > The stone's properties
- > Ongoing daily routine cleaning

It is therefore not possible to provide a guarantee with respect to durability.

Regular recrystallisation of heavily frequented areas using Roca Clarin R 180 takes little effort and guarantees that the floor covering will continue to look presentable and first-rate in the long-term.