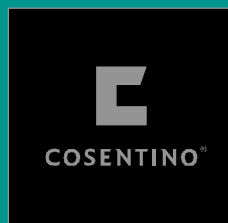


SENSA GRANITE



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WHAT IS SENSA?

Cosentino introduces Sensa, the new granite worktop with improved properties against stains. Retain the original beauty of your worktop thanks to this treatment, with 10 years warranty.

Sensa is the new brand of worktop by Cosentino. Its success is based on a product which repels stains, introducing a radical new concept in the granite business, offering a definite protective treatment to reduce stains on the material, always showing a visually attractive result.

FORMAT: Slab in 2 and 3 cm, the slabs are treated in the surface. The minimum size is 2,5 x 1,5 m.

CHOOSING SENSA

In addition to the strength and character of granite, you can now also enjoy a revolutionary treatment that will keep your kitchen as beautiful as the first day.

The innovative treatment of Sensa means that the colour, texture and natural beauty is unchanged yet it offers a very high resistance to staining.

The Sensa brand is a granite product range that offers great added value. It doesn't require any special maintenance and it is certified for contact with food offering complete peace of mind.

Sensa Level can guarantee short delivery times due to the vast stock of material in our warehouses. All Sensa granite in this collection are exclusive or semi-exclusive.

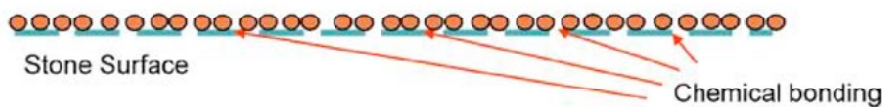
WHAT IS SENSAS TREATMENT?

Sensa is a protective treatment to reduce the granite absorption rate and thus reduce the vulnerability of the material. Sensa is not a sealant but bonds the granite surface in a different way from conventional sealers.

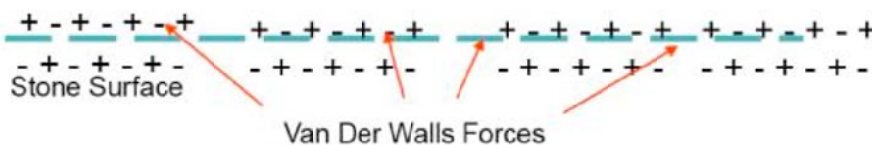
The Sensa treatment, unlike sealing products, allows the granite to breathe as it penetrates and remains in the stone structure, preserving its natural colour and beauty.

Thanks to its low molecular weight, Sensa reacts with the granite to become integrated in its molecular structure as a result of chemical bonding. Conventional sealants have a wide molecular structure, which results in much weaker electrostatic forces than Sensa.

SENSA



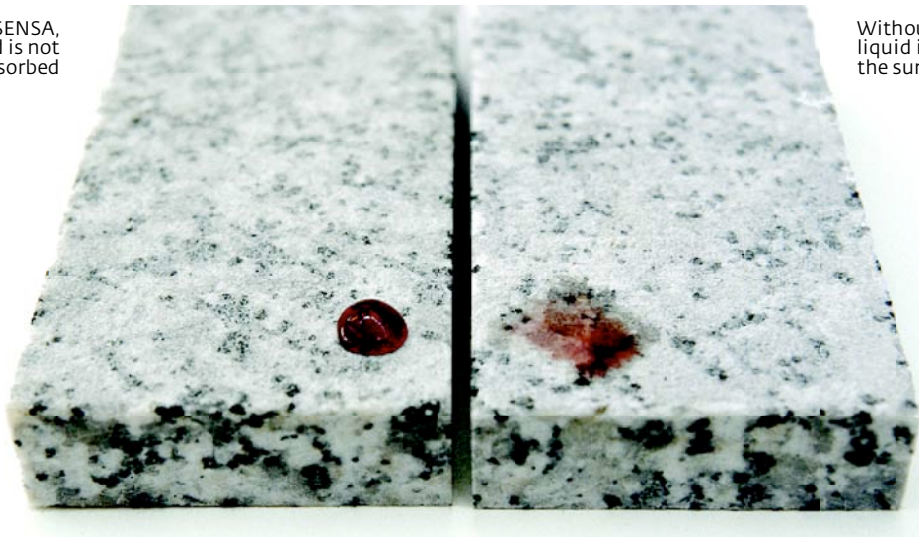
OTHER SEALANTS



COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH OTHER SEALERS

SENSA	OTHER SEALERS
Does not require re-sealing after initial application	Require annual applications
Chemical bonding with the stone that allows it to breathe	Cover the surface, soak into the pores and blocking the porosity of the granite
Remains bonded to the structure and is long lasting	Protection wears out with the passing of time
It is not affected by usual cleaning products	Common home cleaning products damage the protection

With SENSA,
the liquid is not
absorbed



Without SENSA, the
liquid is absorbed by
the surface

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why does granite have to be sealed?

Granite is a naturally porous stone due to the micro-porosity of the surface structure. This micro-porosity, together with the surface stress, allows the liquids to be absorbed. This phenomenon is known as 'absorption by capillarity', which results in the staining of the stone.

What happens if the surface is scratched or chipped?

The penetration of the SENSA treatment is variable, depending on the granite properties. Research has shown that the penetration can be up to 5 mm. If the granite is chipped more than 5mm, the sensitivity of this area to staining would increase depending on the porosity of the material.

How can the surface be repaired if it has been damaged?

Given the great penetrative capacity of the product (up to 5mm), nothing is required in most cases; in extreme cases, the product should be re-applied in the affected area. In any event, we recommend that this operation be carried out by a specialist in order to achieve the best possible results.

What can be done with the excess product on the surface?

If as the result of an uneven application product lumps appear on the surface, these can be removed rubbing with a dry cloth always provided it has not dried.

What is the resistance of the material to scratching?

As explained, there is no surface layer, so therefore, the resistance to scratching is that of the stone, and for treated stones this can be up to 7 on the MOHS scale (depending on the granite)

How is the surface maintained?

The surface does not require maintenance. Regular cleaning following the methods described in the "Preventive Maintenance" section is sufficient.

Can the surface be stained once treated?

This treatment is not indestructible. What the treatment ensures is that the stone is unaffected when maximum exposure to the treated material is not exceeded (see resistance to staining table in section 4.4). If these exposure times are exceeded or if the staining is with agents different from those for which the treatment is effective, irreversible staining may occur.

Is the protection of the surface the same as that on the edges?

No. The protection of the surface is carried out on the factory and that of the edges is carried out manually after production, the performance of both treatments is the same if the recommended application modes are complied with.

Can the sealed product be used outdoors?

Yes. The product performs well under solar radiation and UV ray exposure.

Can the SENSEA treatment be applied to paving and coverings?

The product can be used for both coverings and paving. The only fact to take into account would be that if the stone wear and tear is very high, there will inevitably be a point where the heavy use means the stone is worn down beyond the protected area (wear deeper than the penetration).

MATERIALS AND FORMATS

The Sensa programme is available for the following materials and textures:

- Abyss (Polished, Leather).
- Smoke (Polished, Leather).
- Jatobá (Polished).
- Crisol (Polished Leather).
- Manglar (Polished)
- Blat (Polished Leather)
- Boira(Polished,Leather)
- Savannah (Polished, Leather)
- Tuscany (Polished)
- Latina (Polished)
- Outono (Polished, Leather)

With regards to the available formats, the material will be provided in slabs of at least 2,5 x 1,5 m, unless otherwise indicated, with thicknesses of 2 and 3 cm.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The Sensa treatment ensures that only very low maintenance is required as there is such a high resistance to staining. In order to maintain the surface in its original state, it should be regularly cleaned using a couple of drops of a neutral cleaning product or soft washing-up liquid. The best results are obtained using a wet cloth with warm water and softly rubbing to avoid abrasion of the surface layer. After cleaning, rinse with water and dry the surface.

Recommendations:

- Do not put very hot objects directly on the worktop. The use of table mats is recommended to avoid marking the stone.
- In the event of spillages, dry the worktop as soon as possible.
- Avoid cutting food directly on the worktop, as it can be scratched.
- Do not use very abrasive cleaning products such as metal scourers, and gently rub the surface to avoid scratches.
- Do not use very acid or very basic cleaning products, as the surface layer can be damaged.

CLEANING STAINS

Some of the cleaning products and methods that can be used are described below:

Oxalic acid

These liquids can be very aggressive, so we recommend that they are used with great caution.

Ammonia.

When cleaning with ammonia, be careful not to mix it with any type of bleach as the reaction can generate toxic gas. Clean the stain by wetting a cloth and rubbing it.

Bicarbonate.

Mix it with water to make a poultice that is applied on the stain with a cloth.

Detergents

Any common detergent available at supermarkets can be used. Apply on the stain, diluted with water. Rinse after use.

Bleach

Take the same precautions as with ammonia. Apply on the stain, diluted with water. Rinse after use

Hydrogen peroxide

Liquid that can be bought in chemists and drugstores.

Poultice.

With the application of poultice, we make the most of the cleaning agents, as it allows eliminating stains that have penetrated the stone to a certain depth.

But what are poultices in this sense?

They are absorbent materials applied to a surface to remove a stain. They can be powder, paper or gel. Currently, the most frequently used poultices are powder-based. Some powders are very absorbent and ideal to remove certain types of stains. Some of the most frequently used powder-based poultices are the following:

- Clay.
- Talc.
- Chalk.
- Sepiolite (hydrated magnesium silicate).
- Diatomite (kieselgur).
- Methyl cellulose.
- Flour.

Clay and diatomite are usually the best. Do not use chalk or clay with iron. When using chemical acids these will react with the iron and make some stone surfaces go yellow. The best is to purchase poultice powder from a trusted supplier.

Some typical poultice papers are the following:

- Cotton balls.
- Paper towels.
- Gauze.

Paper poultice can be very efficient for soft stains. They are as easy to apply as the poultice powder, and very easy to remove too.

Gel poultices are usually thick chemical products designed to be applied on a stain with the use of powder or paper. They perform well with certain stains. When poultice materials are purchased, always ask whether they contain stain removing chemical products or if there is a need for added chemical products.

Some powder and gel poultice contain chemical products and only require adding water. Never mix additional chemical products with poultices with their own formula.

For poultice to perform well, let them act for at least 24 hours.

FINISHING THE EDGES AFTER PRODUCTION



from being withheld when applying the sealer.

b) Application of the protection.

The protection is applied by firstly pouring the product on a cloth (never pour directly on the material)

Then apply the product evenly on the entire surface to be treated.

The treated surface should be shiny for 3 – 5 seconds once the product has been applied. Avoid contact with adjoining areas.

Once the product has been applied, let it dry for approximately 5 to 10 minutes, and then repeat the application of the product.

When the second application is dry, remove the product excess with a dry cloth.

Once the second layer has been applied, do not touch for 24 hours.

Once the worktop edges have been made, these should be protected in the same way as the rest of the worktop.

a) Edge preparation.

Before applying a new layer of sealant, the surface of the edge should be thoroughly cleaned in order to ensure that there are no impurities between the sealant and the stone. The use of a wet cloth or paper with a few drops of liquid detergent is recommended.

The cleaning process should be carried out in a completely clean area.

The application of the product should be carried out when the surface is completely dry, in order to prevent moisture





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