



kerrock®  
by KOLPA

## CARE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Kerrock is a composite material made of an inorganic filler and a high-quality acrylic polymeric binder, which creates the impression of natural marble or granite, nevertheless it is warm, nonporous and treated similarly to timber or soft metals. It can be sawn, ground, polished or thermally treated.

The Kerrock care and maintenance should be done by means of environmentally-friendly methods. A fresh appearance of your Kerrock product can be preserved by merely following and observing the Kerrock care and maintenance instructions below.

# CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF KERROCK SURFACES



## HOW TO CLEAN KERROCK KITCHEN SURFACES, WASH BASINS AND SINKS

### FOR EVERYDAY CLEANING

Even though the liquids cannot penetrate into Kerrock, it is best that you immediately wipe the spilled stain with a dry cloth. Rinse the stain with warm water and clean Kerrock with a soft microfiber cloth and a normal household detergent or cleaning agent (Pril, Cif, Mr. Muscle, Meglio, Ajax, etc.). Always clean in a circular motion.

### FOR PERSISTENT STAINS

such as coffee, tea, fruit or vegetable juices, red wine, ketchup, ink, pen, colouring agents

Wipe the spilled stain immediately with a soft cloth and rinse it with warm water. For mat surfaces use a cleaning pad (Vileda Glizti, Scotch-Bride) and clean them with a diluted bleaching agent (3:1) or a fine abrasive cleaning agent (suitable for Inox). We recommend you to use our cleaning agent Kerrock (special abrasive creamy cleaning agent). Rinse the surface a few times with warm water and wipe it with a soft dry cloth. Clean shiny surfaces with a soft cloth and a fine polishing agent.

### SCALE, MINERALS

Spray the household scale-removal agent (bathroom cleaning) or table vinegar on the surface and allow to work for 2–3 minutes. Take a microfiber soft cloth and rub the surface for a while in a circular motion. Rinse the surface several times with warm water and wipe it with a soft dry cloth.

### SCRATCHES AND CUTS

Since Kerrock is homogeneous along its entire cross-section, its surface can be fully restored, and minor scratches and cuts can be easily removed.

Deeper abrasions and scratches should be polished with a sandpaper of granulation 180–220, until they disappear. Continue the polishing with a sandpaper of granulation 320–400, 600.

Afterwards, clean the entire surface with a more fine abrasive cleaning agent. Shiny surfaces should be polished with a sandpaper of granulation 600–800 or higher. To obtain an even surface of the product, you should polish all the visible surfaces. This procedure requires the experiences, therefore it is recommended to be performed by qualified Kerrock processors.





Well-  
conceived.  
To the last  
detail.

## FOR WASH BASINS AND SINKS:

**Once or twice a week perform a beauty care on the wash basin or sink.**

To remove all greasy and other stains that occur during a normal food preparation, use stronger surface cleaning agents. Prepare a spray with 3/4 of chlorine-based household bleaching agent and 1/4 of water, and spray the prepared mixture on the surface and allow to work for 10 minutes. After the procedure has been completed, rinse the surface with running warm water and wipe it with a soft cloth. You can use the same ratio of the bleaching agent and water to fill a wash basin or sink and allow to work for 10 minutes. After the procedure has been completed, rinse the surface thoroughly with running warm water and wipe it with a soft dry cloth.

## CLOSE ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO:

### HEAT:

- When placing hot kitchenware (pans, frying pans, baking tins, etc.) directly from the cooking hobs or oven, always use a protective surface, and never place hot kitchenware directly on the working surface or the wash basin rack or the bottom.
- Do not pour boiling or hot water directly into the sink bowl, without opening the faucet with a cold water.
- Always select the proper size of kitchenware in relation to the size of the cooking surface, and place it centrally on the cooking surface. Any deviations from the ideal line may damage Kerrock surface near the cooker.



PLEASANT TO TOUCH

**kerrock**<sup>®</sup>  
by KOLPA

## SCRATCHES AND CUTS

- Never cut or chop directly on Kerrock surface, but for chopping and cutting always use a suitable cutting board.
- Scratches, dust and everyday wear are more visible by dark, more strongly pigmented colours.

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## CHEMICAL SPILLAGE

Any accidental spillage of chemicals (thinners, oven cleaning agents, drainage cleaning agents, strong acids and alkali, acetone-based nail polish remover, etc.) should be rinsed with a soap and water to prevent damage to the working surface. To remove nail polish use a non-acetone based remover, and then rinse with water. Undiscovered and long-term exposure to chemicals can damage the surface. Detailed information on Kerrock resistance to chemicals can be found in the enclosed specification for Kerrock Testing of Chemicals, while resistance to special chemicals can be tested further.



## QUALITY GUARANTEED

Kolpa guarantees Kerrock customers a 10-year material quality warranty subject to observance of our processing, care and maintenance instructions. If properly cared for, Kerrock will remain the same as it was at the moment of installation. Qualified processors guarantee the highest processing quality level of the final product and the highest quality of installation.



Kolpa d.d., Rosalnice 5, 8330 Metlika, [info@kolpa.si](mailto:info@kolpa.si), [www.kolpa.si](http://www.kolpa.si)



## KERROCK TESTING OF CHEMICALS



### CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF KERROCK PRODUCTS

Kerrock has been tested according to ISO 19712-2:2007 (Plastics-decorative solid surfacing materials, Part 2: Determination of properties - Sheet goods), method A (Resistance to chemicals and stains).

### TESTING DESCRIPTION:

The test samples are subjected to contact with several stain-leaving agents found in our everyday lives. Two to three drops of the tested agent are applied to the test sample, which is subsequently covered with a watch glass. The agent is allowed to take effect for the prescribed time (maximum 16 hours), afterwards the stains are rinsed with water and a detergent. Any stain is then visually assessed. The stain is removed with a cleaning pad (Vileda Glitzi, Scotch-Bride) and a diluted bleaching agent or a fine abrasive cleaning agent.

Aggressive chemicals and longer exposures may damage the surface, therefore cleaning with fine abrasives is not always suitable (photo chemicals, special chemicals used in laboratories, medical practices, etc.), thus it is suitable that the resistance of Kerrock to a specific chemical is tested and the suitability of Kerrock for use is confirmed.

*In particular, Kerrock is distinguished by its durability, design options, environmental friendliness, wide range of applications, easy cleaning and processing.*



### **Kerrock is not sensitive to the following substances:**

Aluminium hydroxide	Sodium nitrate
Ammonia	Sodium sulphate
Petrol	Paraffin
Benzoic acid	Zinc sulphate
Beer	Cooking salt solution
Citric acid (10%)	Yeast culture in water solution
Formaldehyde (39%)	Glycerine
Meat and sausages	Mustard
Lipstick	Iodine solution (medical)
Liquid household cleaning agent	Calcium hydroxide
Boric acid tincture	Calcium chloride
Urine	Kalcijev klorid
Bleaching agent	Hydrogen peroxide (30%)
Hand cream	Alkali and soapy water
Toothpaste	Animal and plant fats and oils



### **Minor stains (shine modification) that can be removed with a wet cleaning pad (Scotch-Brite) can be caused by the following substances:**

Alcohol	Alcoholic beverages
Stamping ink	Cola beverages
Tea	Black and red wine
Diethyl ether	Coffee
Nail polish	Natural fruit and vegetable juices
Natrijev hidroksid (25%)	Sanitary detergent
Hydrochloric acid (20%)	Wine vinegar
Amidosulfonic acid-based anti-scale agents (<10%)	

**The stains that can be removed with a fine abrasive agent and a bleaching agent can be caused by the following substances:**

Acetone	Barium hydroxide
Black tea	Ink
Ethyl acetate	Gentian violet
Phosphorous acid (< 9%)	Concentrated vinegar (30% acetic acid)
Shoe polish	Phosphorous acid (< 9%)
Formic acid (< 9%)	Nail polish remover
Blueberry juice	Hair colouring and discolouring agents
Toluol	Water crayons

**The following chemical agents may require additional polishing to be removed. Frequent use and long-term exposure are not recommended:**

Bromine

Cresol

- brush cleansers
- metal cleansers

Dichloromethane

Dioxane

Nitric acid (9%, 20%)

Phenol (40%, 85%)

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Phosphorous acid (20%, 75%, 90%)

Acid cleansing agent for discharge pipe system

Chlorobenzene

Chloroform (100%)

Strong disinfectants

Formic acid (20%, 50%, 90%)

Acetic acid (30%)

- paint strippers

Perchloric acid

Methylene chloride-based products:

- Film developing agent
- Trichloroacetic acid (10%)

Sulphuric acid (20%)

