



INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

QUARTZ, GRANITE, CERAMIC WORKTOPS

INSPECT WORKTOP AFTER DELIVERY
INSTALLED WORKTOP IS ACCEPTED AS GOOD

ALWAYS CARRY WORKTOPS IN VERTICAL POSITION.

INSPECT THE WORKTOP AT DELIVERY.
DON'T FORGET TO CHECK PACKAGING BEFORE
UNPACKING THE WORKTOP.

WORKTOP SHOULD BE INSTALLED WITHIN 8 DAYS OF
DELIVERY.

STORE IT AT ROOM TEMPERATURE (AROUND 20°C) AND
HUMIDITY AROUND 50%.

ALWAYS STORE VERTICALLY, NEVER HORIZONTALLY.

DO NOT STORE CLOSE TO A HEAT SOURCE OR IN DIRECT
SUNLIGHT.

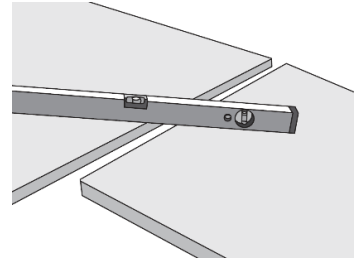
QUICK GUIDE

1. SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

Before installation, it is important that the installed kitchen elements and support structures are level.

Use a spirit level to check, and shims to level out the worktop during installation.

For blind corners or elements without a top, supplementary support structures must be installed so that the worktop is properly supported on all sides.

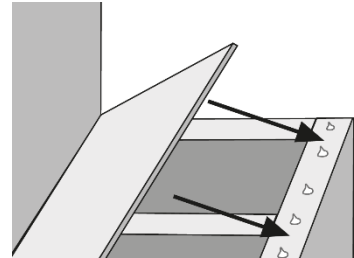


2. SECURING WORKTOPS

Clean underside of worktop with denatured alcohol to ensure surface is clean for sealant adhesion.

Apply sealant to the top of cabinets.

Lay the worktop down. First holding it vertically along the back edge of cabinets, then cautiously lower it down onto the cabinets.



3. CLEANING THE JOINT

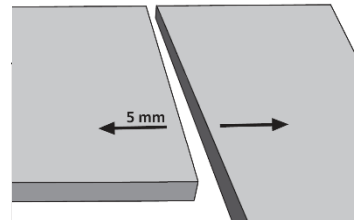
Clean both sides of the joint with denatured alcohol to ensure surface is clean for sealant adhesion.



4. TEST FITTING THE JOINT

Check if worktops are flush and adjust with shims if needed.

Pull one worktop to create a 5 mm gap.

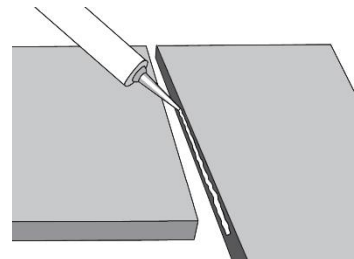


5. GLUING THE JOINT

Put masking tape along the edges of the joint, making removal of excess sealant quick and easy.

Apply a thick layer of sealant to one side of the joint. Push the worktops back together.

Immediately check if the worktops are aligned and adjust as needed before the sealant sets.



6. CLEANING EXCESS SEALANT

Some sealant should be squeezed out. Clean it off using a piece of firm cardboard or a rubber putty knife.

Clean off the joint itself only after the sealant sets (after about 2 hours)

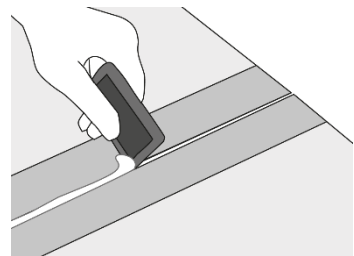


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MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

1.1. PLANNING OF THE STRUCTURE

Pre-requisite to successful installation of kitchen worktops is that the structure to which the worktop will be secured is level.

1.2. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPORTS

1.2.1. CORNER SOLUTIONS, JOINTS

Make sure the worktop will be secured every 600 mm.

In areas where cabinets cannot support the worktop, like in corners, supporting strips should be screwed into the wall to stabilise the worktop.

Worktops must be secured to the cabinets as close to the joint as possible, along full length of the joint except for overhang.

1.2.2. UNSUPPORTED WORKTOP AREAS

Free overhangs deeper than limits specified below must be supported, for example with an angle bracket.

- At most 250 mm free overhang with 20 mm worktops.
- At most 300 mm free overhang with 30 or 40 mm worktops.

1.2.3. SUPPORTING WALL-MOUNTED CABINETS

Wall-mounted cabinets that are not supported by the floor could bend under the weight of the worktop.

We recommend supporting such cabinets with legs.

2. SECURING THE WORKTOPS

Worktops with chipboard or plastic foam core can be secured with screws. For such cases refer to securing section of Acrylate Worktop Manual.

Quartz, granite and ceramic worktops are secured by gluing them to supporting cabinets. This has to be done before any joints are glued.

Use slow-hardening sealant to have time to make adjustments and glue joints if present.

First prepare the worktop. Clean its underside with denatured alcohol to ensure surface is clean for sealant adhesion. Sit it vertically alongside the back edge of cabinets.

Then put dabs of sealant on the supporting structure. Do not put sealant all along the entire supporting structure. This is unnecessary, the worktop is heavy and does not require such gluing.

After the sealant is placed, lower the worktop onto the cabinets.

Be careful to avoid any impact or bending of the worktop. It could crack or peel if handled carelessly.

Last, check if worktop is level and properly supported along its entire perimeter. If it is not, insert shims to level it out or give support.

If the worktop is secured in a way where it cannot be removed without damaging other parts of the assembly, compensation for such damage to other parts is not provided in the event of complaint.

3. CLEANING THE JOINT

The joint has to be cleaned properly with cloth and denatured alcohol to ensure proper adhesion of sealant.

4. TEST FITTING THE JOINT

It is important to test fit the joint to make any adjustments that may be needed for a level, smooth joint.

See if the worktops are level with a spirit level, and if the joint is smooth. Use shims as necessary to avoid minor differences between the worktops at the joint.

Pull one worktop 5 mm away to have space to insert sealant.

5. GLUING THE JOINT

Put masking tape along the edges of the joint, making removal of excess sealant quick and easy. Just don't forget to remove the tape immediately after finishing the joint – it could leave a mark if it is left on too long.

Apply a thick layer of sealant to one side of the joint.
Then push the worktops back together.

Immediately check if the worktops are aligned and adjust as needed before the sealant sets.

6. CLEANING EXCESS SEALANT

If the joint is properly sealed and tightened, some sealant should be squeezed out from the joint.

To clean off excess around the joint, wait a couple minutes for it to set a little, and then scrape it off using rubber putty knife, firm piece of cardboard or similar.

Clean off the joint itself only after the sealant sets (after about 2 hours).

7. BACKSPLASH MOUNTING

Backsplashes are secured by gluing them to the wall. It is recommended to use slow-hardening glue to have more time for adjustments.

It is crucial to test fit the backsplash, see how it sits on the wall, if any adjustments are needed.

After test fitting the backsplash, clean its underside (side without decor) with denatured alcohol to ensure surface is clean for sealant adhesion. Lay it flat on the worktop near the wall with the decor side down.

Then put sealant on the backsplash.

After the sealant is placed, raise the backsplash to the wall and press it in.

If the wall isn't completely straight, you may need to hold the backsplash in until the sealant sets.

Fill the joint between backsplash and worktop with silicone.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION – QUARTZ WORKTOPS

Type:	quartz worktop
Material:	solid sheet of quartz (12, 20, 30 mm width), sheet of quartz on supporting plastic foam frame (40 mm width)
Surface:	polished
Bottom side:	solid sheet (12, 20, 30 mm width), plastic foam supporting frame (40 mm width)
Edge:	bevel 2x2 mm (12, 20 mm), bevel 3x3 mm (30, 40 mm width)
Decors:	see our full range at deskform.com

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Quartz composite is made of quartz, pigment and binding resins. These are mixed and moulded in large slabs.

The surface is non-porous, tolerates most cleaning agents. But it is sensitive to UV light.

- Worktops must be inspected as they are being unpacked. Any damage must be documented immediately after discovery.
If damage is found or documented afterwards, it is not covered by product guarantee.
- Modifications performed in place, or generally not performed by DESK-FORM, are not covered by product guarantee.

2. DECOR, COLOUR

Be aware that there can be slight differences in colour between worktops in same decor – especially when ordering additional worktops separately. These slight differences can be especially visible at joints.

On single colour decors, slight markings up to 4 mm may occur.

On non-uniform decors, larger spots of single colour may occur.

3. SINKS

We offer under-mounting for sinks in our range.

This means sink is mounted directly under the worktop, glued with silicone and supported with fittings from below. Fittings can only be removed on one side, if it is necessary to mount the worktop.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION – GRANITE WORKTOPS

Type:	granite worktop
Material:	solid sheet of granite (30 mm width)
Surface:	polished, matt, or structured – dependent on selected decor
Edge:	bevel 3x3 mm
Decors:	see our full range at deskform.com

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Granite is natural, mined stone. It is cut out of rock with its natural structure and then shaped into large slabs.

The surface can be less or more porous, but it tolerates most cleaning agents and is resistant to UV light.

- Worktops must be inspected as they are being unpacked. Any damage must be documented immediately after discovery.
If damage is found or documented afterwards, it is not covered by product guarantee.
- Modifications performed in place, or generally not performed by DESK-FORM, are not covered by product guarantee.

2. DECOR, COLOUR

Be aware that there can be slight differences in colour between worktops in same decor – especially when ordering additional worktops separately. These slight differences can be especially visible at joints.

As granite is natural material, smaller holes, dips, grains and shrinkage cracks should be expected.

3. SINKS

We offer under-mounting for sinks in our range.

This means sink is mounted directly under the worktop, glued with silicone and supported with fittings from below. Fittings can only be removed on one side, if it is necessary to mount the worktop.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION – CERAMIC WORKTOPS

Type:	ceramic worktop – Dekton™, Deklite™
Material:	solid sheet of ceramic (12, 20 mm width) sheet of ceramic on glued chipboard (40 mm width) sheet of ceramic on plastic foam core (20, 30 mm width)
Surface:	polished, matt, or structured – dependent on selected decor
Bottom side:	solid sheet (12, 20 mm width), backside laminate (40 mm width)
Edge:	bevel 2x2 mm, ABS (Deklite™)
Decors:	see our full range at deskform.com

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Ceramic is made of components like sand and clay, processed under extremely high temperature. This results in a very hard, robust worktop that is almost maintenance-free.

The surface is non-porous, tolerates all cleaning agents. It is also resistant to acids, bases and UV light.

- Worktops must be inspected as they are being unpacked. Any damage must be documented immediately after discovery.
If damage is found or documented afterwards, it is not covered by product guarantee.
- Modifications performed in place, or generally not performed by DESK-FORM, are not covered by product guarantee.

2. DECOR, COLOUR

Be aware that there can be slight differences in colour between worktops in same decor – especially when ordering additional worktops separately. These slight differences can be especially visible at joints.

3. SINKS

We offer under-mounting for sinks in our range.

This means sink is mounted directly under the worktop, glued with silicone and supported with fittings from below. Fittings can only be removed on one side, if it is necessary to mount the worktop.

USE, CARE, MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. CLEANING

Daily cleaning of worktops should be carried out with a cloth and hot soapy water.

Remove strongly coloured liquids from the surface immediately to prevent them staining the worktop.

2. HEAVY LOAD RESISTANCE

Do not overload quartz, granite and ceramic worktops. Maximum permissible load, if the worktop is appropriately supported, is 50 kg.

Do not climb onto or sit on the worktop.

3. STAIN RESISTANCE

Liquids with strong colour can stain the quartz or granite surface and should be removed as quickly as possible.

Ceramic is more resistant to staining, but it is still recommended to use the same precautions.

If severe calcium deposits develop, clean with warm solution of vinegar (7%), then rinse off with water.

4. SCRATCH RESISTANCE

Quartz or granite surface can be scratched with sharp objects.

Never use such objects directly on the worktop surface – use a carving board, don't drag objects with rough surface (for example cast iron or ceramic pots) across the worktop.

Ceramic surface is highly resistant to scratches, but it is still recommended to use the same precautions.

5. HEAT RESISTANCE

Quartz or granite are resistant to heat. However, never put hot cooking vessels directly on the surface – use a pad, carving board, or other heat protection.

Ceramic is highly resistant to high heat, but it is still recommended to use the same precautions.

6. SINKS

6.1. STAINLESS STEEL SINKS

Clean by wiping with a damp cloth.

Avoid using steel wool since it can leave behind small particles and scratches that can develop into rust spots.

Avoid leaving cast iron pots and fry pans in the sink as these can also cause rust stains.

If, despite precautions, small scratches or rust spots appear, these can be sanded off.

Use mild sandpaper (220 grade) and rub in long, even strokes.

6.2. SILGRANITE SINKS

Clean with regular scrub sponge with detergent.

If severe calcium deposits develop, fill the sink with a warm solution of vinegar (7%) for a few minutes, then rinse off with water.

Silgranite sinks in lighter shades can be stained by strongly coloured liquids. Wipe the sink off with a wet cloth after draining such liquids to prevent discoloration.

6.3. PVD SINKS

Clean the sink with a soft sponge, using lukewarm water and mild soap, at least once a day. In case of persistent dirt, dip a soft cloth in a solution of equal parts of water and white wine vinegar with acidity 4-8% (50% water – 50% vinegar), and clean the entire surface. Limescale stains (white stains) can be easily removed with white wine vinegar. Just dip a soft cloth in the vinegar and rub gently the stained surface. Repeat the operation if needed.

Then rinse your sink thoroughly with running water.

Finally dry carefully with a soft cloth, to prevent water stagnation. Always wipe in the direction of the grain, to preserve the satin finish.

Do not use products containing ammonia, bleach, chlorine, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, citric acid, hydrogen peroxide, active oxygen.

Avoid abrasive and aggressive chemicals. These products may alter the surface of the sink.

In case of doubts, test your cleaning product on a small area of the sink before applying it to the surface.

Do not wash any components of the sink in the dishwasher.

Do not use steel wool, abrasive pastes, abrasive sponges, metal scouring sponges that may scratch the sink's surface.

Do not throw sharp or heavy objects into the sink.

Do not leave wet sponges, wet metal scouring sponges, as well as metal utensils or cans which may rust in the sink, for more than a few hours, as they may lead to the formation of dark rust-like stains.

Do not leave any acid foodstuff such as lemon, tomato, wine, pickled vegetables or salt, as well as highly pigmenting substances (for example teabags, coffee) in the sink for long, as they may stain the sink.

In case you accidentally use these substances in the sink, immediately rinse the sink and dry it.