

## INSTRUCTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF TOPSTONE WORKTOPS

### Packaging, Transport

The worktops are packed and stored in a professional manner after completion of production, quality control and the preparation of a photo documentation: either on a forklift or pallet truck, transportable one-way wooden A-frames or on multi-way transport frames made of steel. The A-frames and racks must always be stored indoors during eventual inter-transport reloading!

Upon receipt of the goods, the consignment is to be checked for damage, completeness and accuracy of measurements. Special attention should also be given to the cut-outs, type and number of edge processing (comparison with drawing) as well as any obvious defects. Complaints must be reported in writing immediately, but at the latest within 7 working days from dispatch. After the expiry of this period and after any assembly, no complaints of obvious defects can be accepted.

### Handling, Breaking resistance

**TOP STONE** worktops with edge profiles higher than the actual material thickness are reinforced by a high-quality, stable support construction. The risk of breaking through is generally only given if the work piece is not properly handled.

Transport and handling should only be carried out in a vertical (upright) position. Special care must be taken when handling the parts with cut-outs. There is an increased risk of damage by transport in a horizontal position due to the thin areas between cut-outs!

Do not stand on the worktops to clean windows or to replace light bulbs. This creates the risk of a point load, which can lead to the formation of cracks, especially in the sensitive edge areas of the sink and the cooking area.

### Precautions

Eventual attempts of own processing such as cutting; drilling or grinding should be avoided and generally only carried out by a specialist company, since this can otherwise lead to irreparable damage. Point loads, as well as inadequate alignment of the support cabinets, regarding uneven horizontal levelling, can lead to cracking. Please be sure to refer to our information on the worktop surfaces and protrusions.

Particularly in the cut-out areas of the worktops, sufficient, possibly additional supports, must be added to ensure an even load acceptance. For the installation of under-mount of basins, mounting aids are installed or supplied from the factory. The installation of the basin on the underside of the stone slabs can be done without any problems. Built-in devices intended for the purpose of heating or cooling must be insulated in such a way that, a drastic exposure of temperature into the stone is avoided!

The room and object lighting must be positioned with a sufficient clearance to the stone surface. The illuminating body and the illuminate must correspond to the state of the art and must be equipped with the specified UV filters.

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### Assembly

Before assembling the worktops, it is imperative to check the differences for absolute levelness, load bearing capacity and torsional strength. Multiplepart worktops are to be placed on existing or to be constructed supports and to be aligned flush together. The worktop elements must be installed free of any tension and must never be fixed with screws. Any eventual unevenness in the surface regardless of how slight must be compensated for by flat underlayment parts.

Wall joints of at least 5 mm must be made, which can be covered by splashback strips, or can be sealed with neutralcuring silicones. Buttjoint sealing should also be made with natural stone silicones. Before applying silicone, the worktop surface should be protected with adhesive tape. Do not apply any silicone or adhesive on the surfaces of the worktops! The drying or even curing should be avoided (remove fresh silicone or glue residue immediately by cleaning).

Back wall panels or splashbacks made of quartz stone are to be installed using fast setting cement adhesives or with natural silicones.

If **TOP STONE** worktops are combined with other materials such as glass, steel or wood, a flexible fixation of the panel as well as a flexible filling of the joint must be made in order to absorb possible expansion of the different materials. Please refer to our data regarding the different thermal expansion coefficients. Cut-outs for cooking zones and sinks are produced with corner radius of at least  $R = 3$  mm. A minimum of 3 mm all-round gap for ceramic panels and 1 mm for sinks must be taken into account in order to prevent possible expansion of the devices and dimensional tolerances of the manufacturers.

### ATTENTION!

- **The workpieces are fragile!**
- **Worktops may only be transported in an upright (vertically) position.**
- **Support cabinets must be prepared strictly level.**
- **The worktops must not be screwed in any way.**
- **Make sure that the unevenness is balanced by using underlayments over the entire length, glue in place and do not screw it together**
- **Ensure tension-free resting of the worktop on the support cabinets.**
- **Do not apply any silicone on the worktop; tape the edges of the worktop accordingly.**
- **Flush cut-outs (hob or sink) have tolerances in the fold depth, which must be compensated by underlayments.**

The content of this information is based on our many years of experience and takes into account the current state of technology as long as it was known to us at the time of publication and does not claim to be complete and correct. New editions replace this version at the time of their release.