

Quality description of Fusion composite stone

This quality description defines when irregularities in Fusion composite stone are grounds for complaint.

Due to the manufacturing process, a few irregularities may occur which are highlighted here.

The difference between composite stone and natural stone

Composite stone consists of over 90% quartz sand grains. Quartz is a naturally occurring mineral which is mainly found in hard quartzite natural stones and granite. The fine quartz sand is mixed with synthetic resin and pigment, giving the artificial composite stone the characteristics of natural stone.

Composite stone is manufactured industrially and therefore has higher requirements for surface uniformity, holes, indentations and colour variation than natural stone that nature has created itself.

Material content

Foreign matter

There must be no foreign matter in the composite stone. Including glass, plastic and wood. (see photo)



Here are examples of glass, wood and plastic that are not allowed in the surface

Quartz grains

Quartz grains exceeding $\text{Ø}2.5$ mm are considered foreign matter and must not be present.

Quartz grains that differ in colour but are less than $\text{Ø}2.5$ mm must be accepted as quartz is a natural material.



Example of quartz grains exceeding the maximum size



Example of quartz grains that differ in colour but must be accepted.



Example of quartz grains that differ in colour but must be accepted.

Colours

Colour variation

Residual pigments from previous production up to Ø5 mm with a maximum of 2 per plate must be accepted



Example of residual pigments



Example of residual pigments

Colours

Pigment spots

These spots are seen as areas where the quartz grains are not visible and the surface appears uniform.

Pigment spots are acceptable if they do not exceed $\varnothing 5$ mm in diameter and there is a maximum of 10 on a plate.



Pigment spots that are not accepted



Pigment spots that are not accepted

Indentations and holes

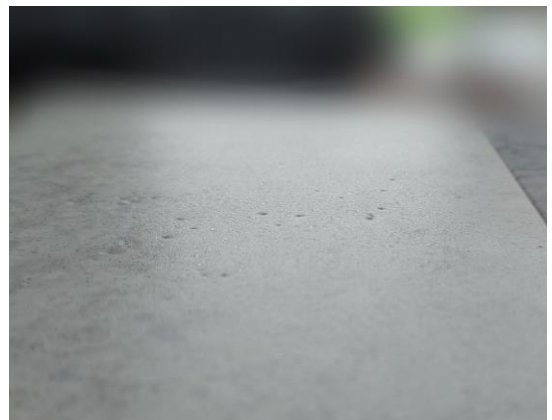
Pinholes

A few so-called "pinholes" will be present in a brushed surface, and must be considered as part of the surface.

However, a maximum diameter of 2 mm and a number of 8 per plate



Example of a concentration of pinholes that is not acceptable and is grounds for complaint



Example of a concentration of pinholes that is not acceptable and is grounds for complaint

Indentations and holes

Indentations

Indentations may appear as a natural part of the brushed surface. These must be accepted.

If the indentation exceeds a diameter of Ø5 mm and a depth of 1 mm, it is considered a hole.



Example of an indentation that must be accepted

Cracks and holes

Cracks and holes in the surface are not accepted.



Example of crack



Example of hole