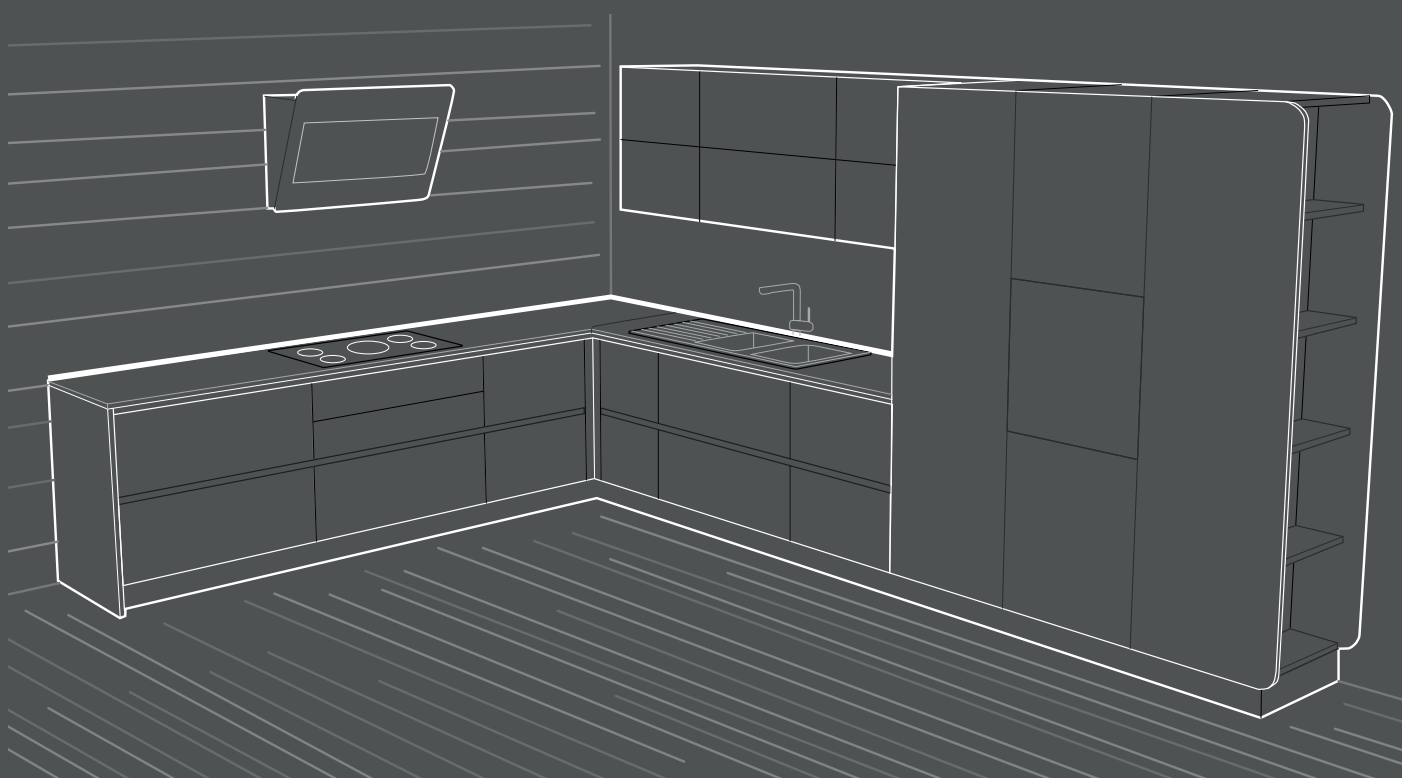


USE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL



"Original instructions"
2026-04 rev 20

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GRUPPO LUBE



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FOREWORD

The consumer is required to scrupulously follow the instructions and recommendations given herein; any damage caused by improper use of the products or by maintenance and cleaning carried out in ways other than those described in this manual will not be covered by warranty replacement.

When new units are added to a kitchen already installed, differences in shade may become apparent due to the normal oxidation processes of the materials. Such differences cannot therefore be considered grounds for complaint.

Make sure that assembly is carried out by qualified personnel and, in any case, do not make any modifications to the unit that could compromise the stability of the structure. Hazards such as tipping or collapse may occur in the event of incorrect installation.

It is forbidden to move or install the kitchen yourself if it (or any of its parts) has not yet been installed. Wait for these operations to be performed by authorised and qualified personnel.

Check that the kitchen, once installed, matches the order placed and is free from defects.

Check that the upstand (or splashback) and the worktop have been installed with their hardware, sealed with silicone and properly insulated.

Contact your authorised LUBE/CREO dealer for any issue or assistance.

INTRODUCTION

This use and maintenance manual has been prepared to instruct and assist the consumer in the proper and intended use for which the kitchen has been designed, as well as in its upkeep and correct cleaning.

Read this manual thoroughly and carefully to ensure correct and appropriate use of the kitchen and a healthy, comfortable environment.

Keep this manual for future reference.

This use and maintenance manual has been drawn up in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree 206/2005 – the Consumer Code, the Italian legislation protecting the consumer.

INTENDED USE

Every kitchen is designed and manufactured to allow all “cooking” activities to be carried out in complete safety. The kitchen also provides ergonomically designed storage space (wall units, base units, tall units, etc.) as a pantry/larder.

In this way the kitchen environment in your home becomes a comfortable, welcoming space where everyday cooking activities can be carried out with full ergonomic comfort and well-organised use of space.

IMPROPER USE

- **Hanging from / clinging to / climbing on** wall units, tall units, shelves, open shelves, extractor hoods, doors.
- **Standing** on base units, drawers, deep drawers, worktops, shelves, tables.
- **Obstructing** ventilation by placing objects above-behind or below-in front of the refrigerator.
- **Striking** the glass parts.
- **Overloading** beyond the permitted weight.
- **Causing** excessive heat.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENT

The environment in which the kitchen is installed plays a fundamental role in the health and safety of both the kitchen itself and the people who use it.

HUMIDITY

First of all, attention must be paid to indoor humidity: for a healthy and comfortable indoor climate, it is essential that the humidity level is kept between 40% and 65% and no higher. Excessive humidity in fact creates the ideal conditions for the proliferation of unwanted bacteria and fungal spores, which can cause allergies and infections. Other problems may also arise, such as dimensional changes in doors and wooden components.

DIRECT SUNLIGHT

Some kitchen materials (especially wood and lacquered surfaces) may undergo colour changes (yellowing) if exposed to direct sunlight for prolonged periods.

It is therefore essential to protect the units from direct sunlight, for example by using curtains.

AIR VENTILATION (STANDARD UNI 7129:2015)

Inside the kitchen, the amount of air consumed by gas combustion must necessarily be replaced by an equivalent amount of air drawn in from outside.

Therefore, in addition to the existing windows and doors, at least two further permanent openings to the outside are used: one is for extraction (air outlet) and the other for ventilation (air inlet), located close to the floor.

If an EXTRACTOR hood is installed, the extraction opening (air outlet) may not be mandatory.

HAZARDOUS AREAS

Even in a setting such as the kitchen there are certain components or “zones” that require particular attention, as they are sources of potential hazards.

The hazardous areas include:



Appliances: particularly the hob, oven and dishwasher

WARNING! – BURN HAZARD



Floor: especially if wet or with slippery objects on it

WARNING! – SLIP / FALL HAZARD

SAFETY

safety control

LUBE industries srl carries out daily quality and safety checks on the products it manufactures in-house at its own plants. The same safety checks also apply to the products that LUBE industries srl purchases from external suppliers and markets, in order to meet market requirements and comply with the Consumer Code: only safe products may be placed on the market (Art. 104 – “*Obligations of the manufacturer and distributor*”).

All wood-based kitchen components comply with the requirements of the Italian Ministerial Decree of 10.10.2008, which governs the emission of formaldehyde from wood-based panels and from products made with them, in living areas.

declaration of conformity – formaldehyde emission

(pursuant to the Italian Ministerial Decree of 10.10.2008)

Il sottoscritto SILEONI PACIFICO, rappresentante legale della società LUBE INDUSTRIES srl, via dell'industria 4 Treia (MC), P.IVA 01504060433

dichiara, sotto la propria esclusiva responsabilità,

che tutti i componenti a base legnosa delle cucine da essa prodotte, ai quali questa dichiarazione si riferisce, sono conformi alla seguente norma:

UNI EN 13986:2015 “Pannelli a base di legno per l'utilizzo nelle costruzioni - caratteristiche, valutazione di conformità e marcatura”, esclusivamente per ciò che è indicato al prospetto B1 della stessa indicante “classi di formaldeide E1” in base a quanto previsto dal D.M. 10 ottobre 2008 (emissione formaldeide < 0.1 ppm o < 0.124 mg/m³, secondo la norma EN 717-1:2004).

Inoltre dichiara che, per i soli componenti costituenti le strutture dei mobili, viene rispettato per l'emissione di formaldeide anche quanto previsto dal regolamento americano EPA TSCA Title VI (collezioni LUBE, CREO e BORGO ANTICO).

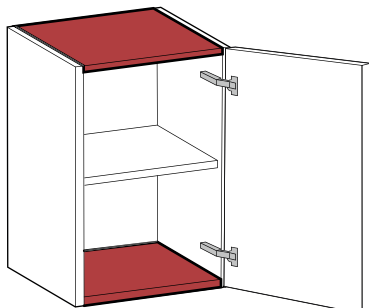
Treia li 09/06/2020


Pacifico Sileoni

maximum permissible loads on units

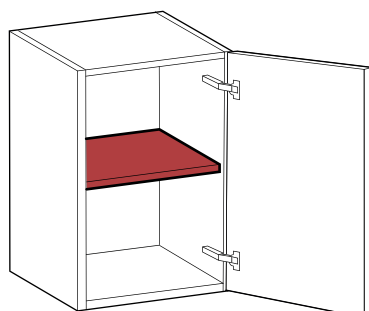
The maximum load values for the units listed below refer to tests carried out in accordance with the UNI 11663 and UNI EN 14749 standards.

TOP / BOTTOM PANEL (WALL UNIT)



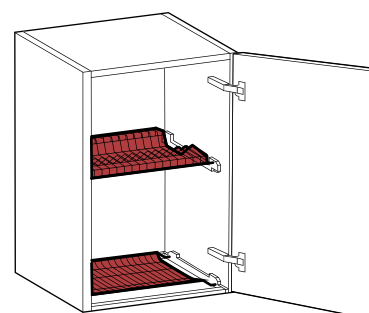
DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
31/34	45/60/90/120	20 kg

SHELF – WALL UNIT



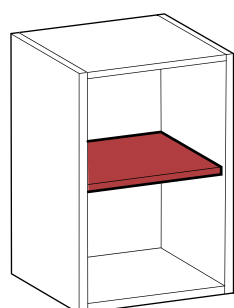
MATERIAL	DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
STANDARD (MELAMINE-FACED)	31/34	UP TO 60	15 kg
STANDARD (MELAMINE-FACED)	31/34	FROM 65 TO 120	10 kg
GLASS	31/34	UP TO 120	8 kg

PLATE RACK (UPPER / LOWER)



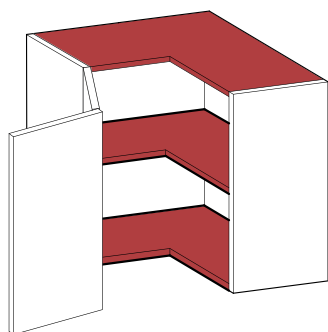
DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
23	UP TO 60	15 kg
23	FROM 65 TO 120	10 kg

SHELF – OPEN UNIT



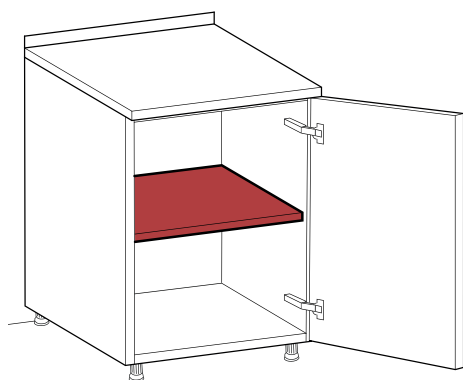
MATERIAL	DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
MELAMINE-FACED / LAC- QUERED / VENEERED / PET TH. 18 mm	31/34	UP TO 120	10 kg
METAL	31/34	UP TO 120	8 kg

SHELF / TOP / BOTTOM PANEL – CORNER WALL UNIT



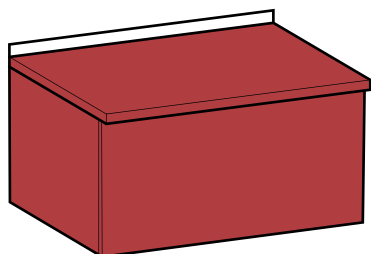
MATERIAL	DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
STANDARD (MELAMINE-FACED)	-	-	10 kg

SHELF – BASE / TALL UNIT



MATERIAL	DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
STANDARD (MELAMINE-FACED)	31/34	UP TO 60	20 kg
STANDARD (MELAMINE-FACED)	31/34	FROM 65 TO 120	15 kg
GLASS	31/34	UP TO 120	8 kg

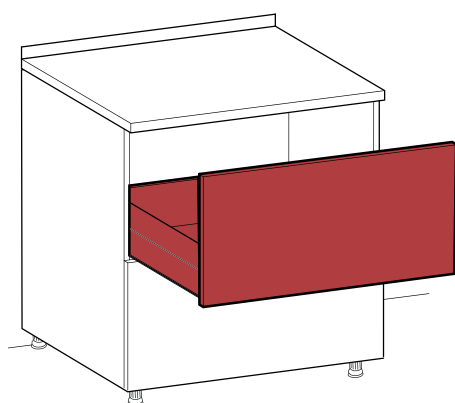
SUSPENDED BASE / TALL UNIT



DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	HEIGHT (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
UP TO 60	UP TO 120	FROM 36 TO 153	120 kg

the maximum load stated refers to the total capacity of the wall brackets and therefore includes the weight of the unit and of any built-in worktop / appliance (e.g. in the case of tall units / oven housing units)

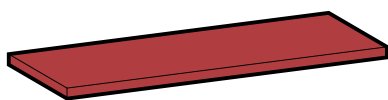
EXTENDABLE UNIT (DRAWER / DEEP DRAWER)



DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
60	UP TO 120	50 kg
REDUCED	UP TO 120	30 kg

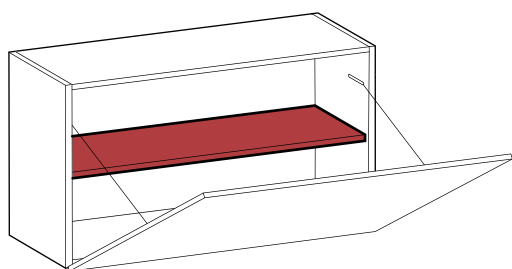
the maximum loads stated include the weight of the drawer / deep drawer

OPEN SHELF



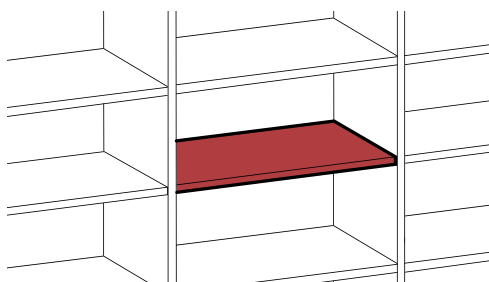
MATERIAL	DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
COATED	UP TO 31	-	10 kg/lm
METAL	-	-	8 kg/lm

SHELF (LIVING WALL UNIT)



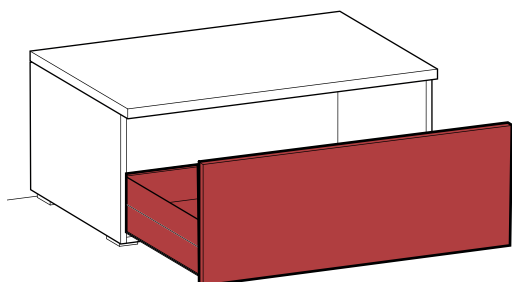
DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
31	UP TO 60	15 kg
31	FROM 65 TO 120	10 kg

SHELF (SIDE-FRAME BOOKCASE SYSTEM)



DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
31	-	25 kg

EXTENDABLE UNIT (LIVING BASE DEEP DRAWER)



DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)	LOAD MAXIMUM
48	UP TO 120	30 kg

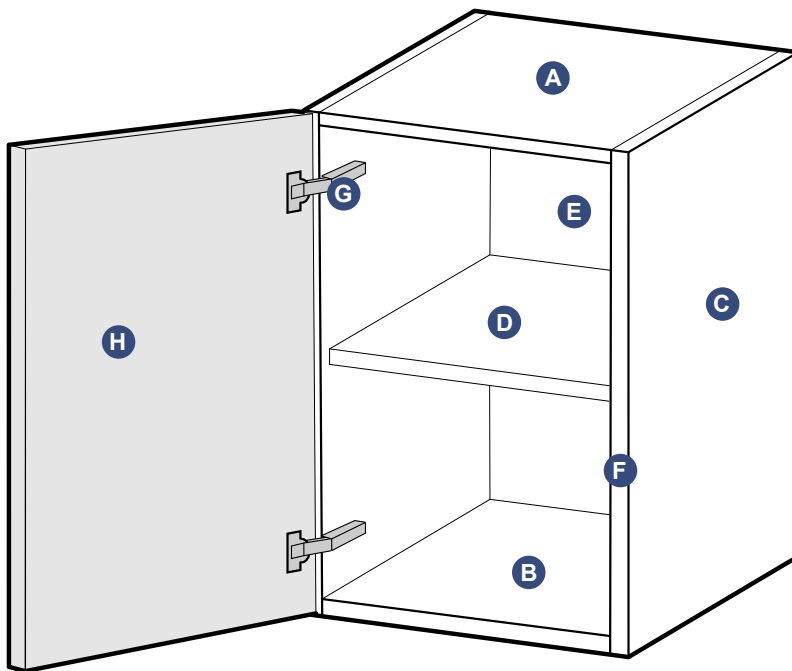
the maximum loads stated include the weight of the drawer / deep drawer

KITCHEN DESCRIPTION

The kitchen is designed and built to be used, cleaned and maintained without exposing people to risk, provided these operations are carried out under the foreseen conditions, also taking into account reasonably foreseeable misuse.

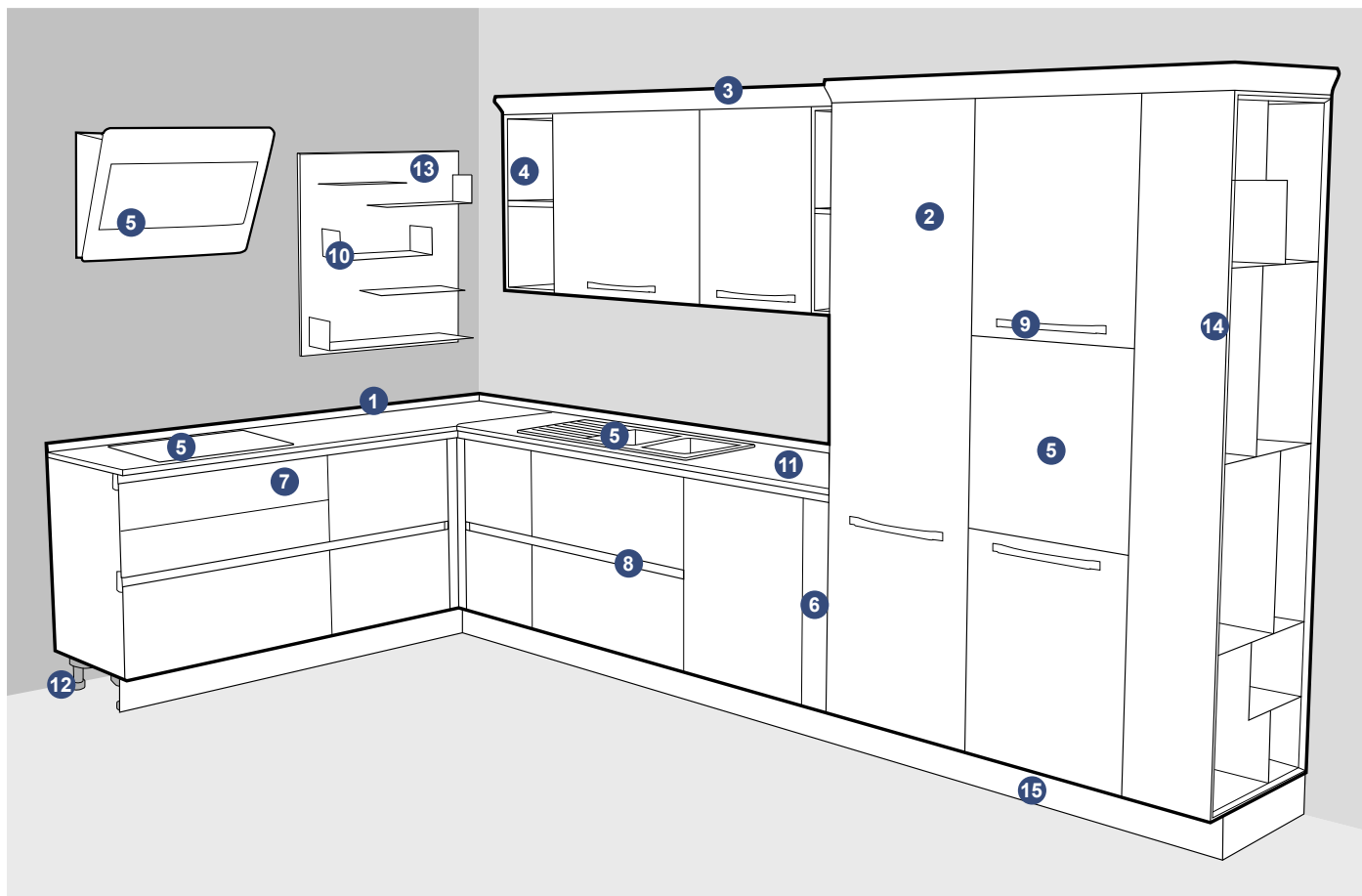
A kitchen normally consists of primary units (base units, tall units, wall units), worktop, appliances and other components that can be added according to taste and need, such as tables, chairs, complementary items (open shelves, open shelving units, splashbacks, cornices, filler panels, etc.) and various accessories (lights, under-cabinet fittings, etc.).

make-up of the primary unit (base unit, tall unit, wall unit)



- A** Top panel
- B** Bottom panel
- C** Side panel
- D** Shelf
- E** Back panel
- F** Edge banding
- G** Hinge
- H** Door

component description



- ❶ Backsplash
- ❷ Door
- ❸ Frame
- ❹ Open unit
- ❺ Appliances (oven, microwave, hob, extractor hood, fridge, dishwasher, washing machine,...)
- ❻ Filler panel
- ❼ Drawer / deep drawer front
- ❽ Handleless profile
- ❾ Handle
- ❿ Shelf
- ⓫ Worktop
- ⓬ Adjustable foot
- ⓭ Backpanel
- ⓮ End panel
- ⓯ Plinth

For more details on each component, see the "GLOSSARY" on page 32

USE / WARNINGS

general precautions

- DRY THE SURFACES AND EDGES IMMEDIATELY after use. Especially in the case of units adjacent to appliances, to avoid build-up of heat, water droplets and steam such as:
 - Hob, which when in use can produce steam on adjacent wall units;
 - Oven, which when in use and opened releases steam;
 - Dishwasher, which when opened at the end of the cycle releases steam;
 - Extractor hood, near which condensation may form.
- AVOID excessive heat and moisture on edges, joints and flat surfaces.
- DO NOT EXPOSE THE SURFACES (worktops and sinks in particular) to direct contact with high heat sources (pans, coffee makers, irons, etc.), nor to IMPACTS or contact with sharp objects (e.g. knives, scissors, etc.) or blunt objects (utensils, bottles, pans, etc.).
- PROTECT THE UNITS FROM DIRECT SUNLIGHT: DO NOT EXPOSE the surfaces directly and for prolonged periods to sunlight (e.g. protect them using curtains). Kitchen furniture exposed unevenly to sunlight may shift colour in a non-uniform way.
- NEVER LEAVE food in direct contact with shelves / worktops.
- AVOID EXCESSIVE SPILLAGE OF LIQUIDS that could penetrate inside the units and damage materials that are not resistant to this kind of stress.

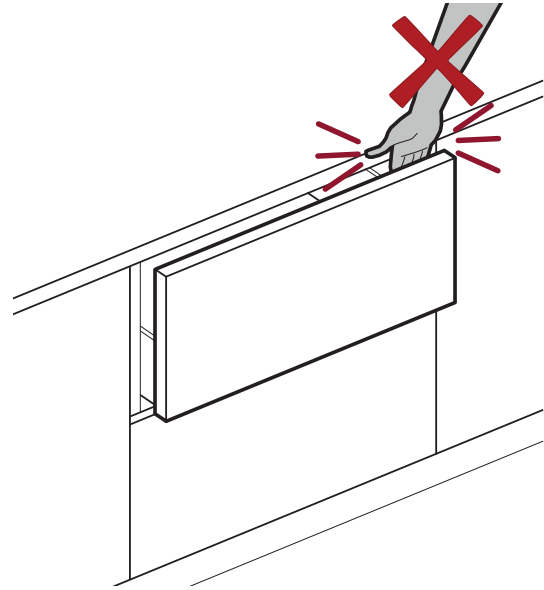
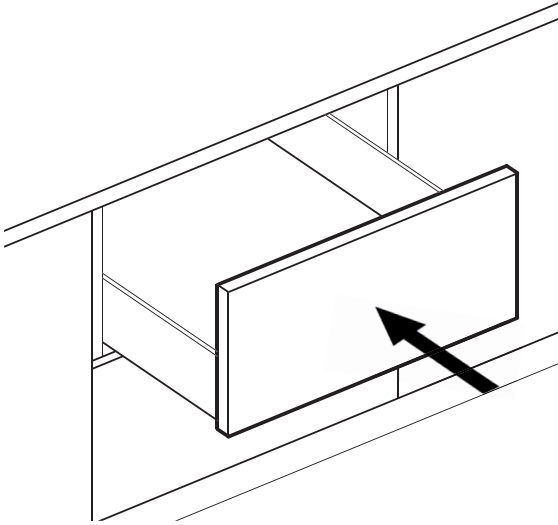
doors and hinges

- NEVER FORCE the opening angle of the doors.
- DO NOT HANG ON the doors when they are open.
- DO NOT EXPOSE the inside of the doors to staining substances or unsuitable cleaning products.
- DO NOT LEAVE OPEN, inside the storage units, packs or bottles of detergents or other chemicals or toxic / corrosive substances (acetone, ammonia, trichloroethylene, bleach, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, paint thinner, etc.) which over time could cause oxidation.

handleless kitchens



WARNING! – CRUSHING HAZARD: when closing the drawer / deep drawer, take care not to trap your fingers.



appliances

- CARRY OUT a PERIODIC CHECK of the appliances (REFER TO THEIR USE AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS).
- BEFORE servicing the appliances, always consult the relevant manuals.
- DO NOT SERVICE the appliances without first unplugging them or switching them off at the breaker.
- DO NOT USE adapters or multi-socket strips; the plug of each appliance must be the only one connected to the socket, to prevent overheating and short circuits. The kitchen electrical system must also include a main residual-current circuit breaker (RCD) which in turn controls an individual safety switch for each appliance.
- DO NOT TAMPER WITH or modify the electrical parts. For any need, contact qualified personnel.
-  **WARNING! – ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD:** AVOID operating or touching the appliances when barefoot or when the floor is wet.
- FOR ANY problem, call technical support (see appliance manual).

EXTRACTOR HOOD

- ALWAYS SWITCH ON the extractor hood whenever you cook, in particular 5 minutes before starting to cook and switch it off 15 minutes after finishing.

- Regular MAINTENANCE of the extractor hood (filter replacement and cleaning) is essential for the longevity of the kitchen units. Please refer to the specific instructions from each manufacturer.
- Switch on the extractor hood at a POWER LEVEL SUITED to the heat produced by the hob.
- The protective front panel of the hood (built-in wall-unit models) must ALWAYS BE OPEN while the hood is in operation.

FRIDGE TALL UNIT

- DO NOT PLACE anything ABOVE-BEHIND or BELOW-IN FRONT OF the fridge tall unit. For correct operation, the fridge tall unit requires continuous ventilation, which is provided by a special pre-perforated plastic bottom panel that allows the air flow to enter beneath the unit door and exit from the top.

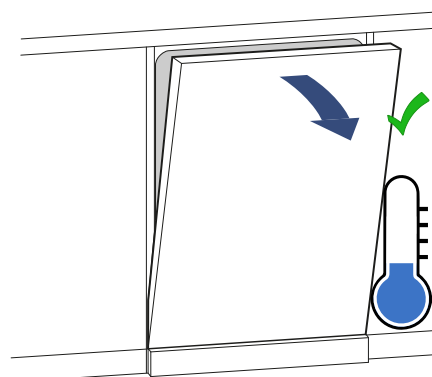
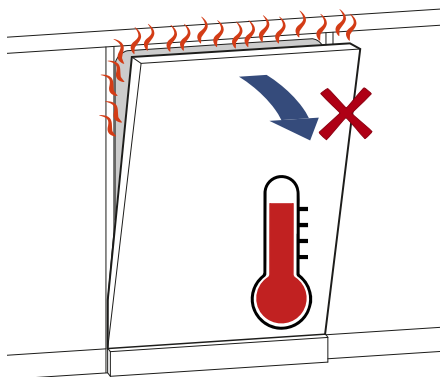
OVEN

- MINIMISE OPENING OF THE OVEN while it is in operation to prevent hot steam from escaping, which could, over time, damage the surfaces of the surrounding units.

DISHWASHER



WARNING! – BURN HAZARD: wait for the appliance to cool down before opening it.



WARNING! Some dishwashers feature an automatic door-opening function at the end of the cycle; while this aids the drying of the dishes, it can pose a risk to edge-banded doors, which are particularly sensitive to heat and steam. In such cases, it is therefore advisable to deactivate the automatic opening function to preserve the long-term integrity of the adjacent doors.

HOB

- ALWAYS USE LIDS and pans suited to containing steam.
- NEVER LEAVE the burner on without a pan on it.

sink

- DO NOT POUR boiling liquids directly into the sink without first turning on and running cold water over the base of the bowl.
- DO NOT PLACE pans taken directly off the heat, or red-hot or overheated objects, or anything that has been in direct contact with a flame, on the surface, to avoid thermal shock (always use trivets for this purpose).
- ALWAYS USE suitable chopping boards and do not work directly on the sink.
- DO NOT LEAVE open packs or bottles of detergents or other chemicals beneath or near the sink, to prevent oxidation and corrosion caused by their fumes.

materials

STAINLESS STEEL (SINK – WORKTOP – SPLASHBACKS)

- DO NOT LEAVE open packs or bottles of detergents or other chemicals near these surfaces, to prevent oxidation and corrosion caused by their fumes.
- DO NOT LEAVE rusty iron objects on the surface for long periods.
- DO NOT DRAG pans across the stainless steel surface; lift and move them during normal kitchen activities.
- WIPE UP any liquids to prevent staining and oxidation.
- DO NOT PLACE hot items on the surface without protection, to avoid deformation.

CERAMIC / STONEWARE (WORKTOP – DOORS – SPLASHBACKS)

- DO NOT SUBJECT to impact the more delicate points such as edges and corners.

LAMINATE / MELAMINE (WORKTOP – DOORS – SINKS – OPEN SHELVES – SPLASHBACKS)

- PAY ATTENTION TO THE EDGES AND JOINTS: if neglected or exposed to excessive heat, water or moisture, they can weaken and lead to defects.
- ALWAYS KEEP THE SURFACES DRY, particularly near the joints, in order to protect them from the risks associated with excessive water and moisture.
- AVOID contact with staining substances such as wine, coffee, fruit juices, bleaches, chemical or aggressive products (containing chlorine, acetone, trichloroethylene, ammonia, pure alcohol, stain removers, etc.) which can cause discolouration of the laminate.
- DO NOT EXPOSE THE SURFACES to direct contact with high heat sources (pans, coffee makers, etc.). Where there is a laminate splashback close to the hob, regulate the flame of the burners so as not

to damage the splashback.

WOOD (WORKTOP – DOORS – TABLES – CHAIRS – OPEN SHELVES)

- AVOID prolonged contact of wooden surfaces with damp objects (wet glass bottoms, tablecloths, cold drinks) which can cause swelling.
- In the event of contact with water or steam, DRY IMMEDIATELY and carefully.

CEMENT RENDER (DOORS – SPLASHBACKS – OPEN SHELVES)

- PAY particular attention to the corners and edges, especially in darker shades (since any scratches or wear would be more visible).

PLASTICS PVC – PET – PP – ACRYLIC – POLYMERIC (DOORS – CHAIRS – STOOLS – OPEN SHELVES – PLINTHS)

- PROTECT the surfaces and edges from steam / heat, as they may delaminate (e.g. switch on the extractor hood, open the front panel of the built-in hood, etc.).

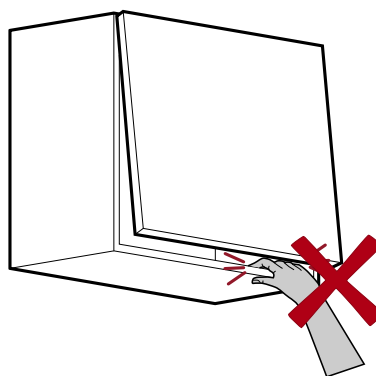
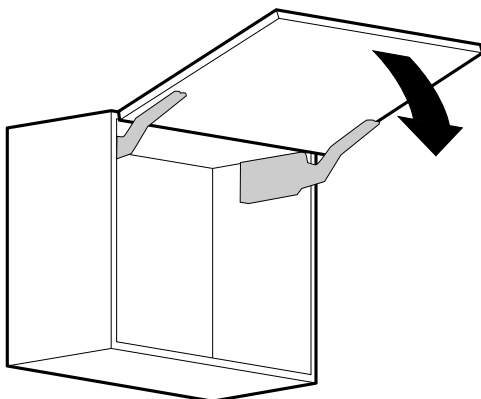
STONE AND AGGLOMERATES (SINK – WORKTOP – SPLASHBACKS)

- REGULARLY (once a year) carry out a water-repellent treatment by calling a technician specialised in stonework, who will perform the treatment.
- AVOID DIRECT CONTACT with staining and colouring substances, acidic substances and greasy substances: marble and granite are in fact delicate materials and stain easily.
staining substances: coffee, wine, tea, bleach, limescale removers, etc.
acidic substances: lemon, vinegar, tomato, cola, fruit, citrus, etc.
greasy substances: oil, sauces, etc.

wall units with lift mechanisms



WARNING! – CRUSHING HAZARD: when closing the door, take care not to trap your fingers.



back panels

- DO NOT LEAVE bottles of oil or vinegar in contact with the back panels of the units, as the latter may become stained.

tables and chairs

- PERIODICALLY CHECK that the bolts used to fix the legs are properly tightened.
- DO NOT use the chairs OUTDOORS, as they are not suitable.
-  WARNING! – FALL HAZARD: DO NOT stand on the table and/or chair.
-  WARNING! – FALL HAZARD: ALWAYS USE the chairs with all four legs resting on the floor.

worktop

- DO NOT PLACE pans taken directly off the heat, or red-hot or overheated objects, or anything that has been in direct contact with a flame, on the surface, to avoid thermal shock (always use trivets for this purpose).
- ALWAYS USE suitable chopping boards and do not work directly on the flat surfaces.
-  WARNING! – FALL HAZARD: DO NOT APPLY excessive concentrated loads GREATER THAN 50 kg (e.g. do not stand on the worktop).



CLEANING

foreword

- STAINS (of any kind) MUST BE CLEANED PROMPTLY, while still fresh.
- STRICTLY FORBIDDEN: vigorous cleaning (e.g. excessive scrubbing), as the materials / surfaces may become deformed.
- NEVER USE abrasive cleaning tools (e.g. abrasive sponges, steel wool, abrasive creams or powdered cleaning products and the like).
- NEVER USE woollen cloths or paper.
- NEVER USE cleaning equipment that produces high-temperature steam.
- ALWAYS DRY THE SURFACES IMMEDIATELY at the end of cleaning. Never allow standing water / moisture or, in general, standing liquids to form on doors, carcasses or worktops, as they could cause delamination near the edges or unsightly absorption and stains.
- REMOVE any traces of cleaning products with a dry cloth to avoid streaks or marks.
- BEWARE of staining substances (e.g. wine, coffee, fruit, etc.) and aggressive substances (chlorine, alcohol, acetone, trichloroethylene, stain removers, etc.)

products to avoid (on all surfaces)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| • acetone | • ink |
| • acids in general | • solvents and derivatives |
| • alcohol | • trichloroethylene |
| • ammonia | • waxes or wax-based products |
| • limescale removers | • degreasers |
| • bleach | • aggressive detergents, concentrated limescale removers (e.g. Viakal) |
| • detergents containing chlorine | |
| • paint thinners | |
| • descalers | |



routine cleaning (suitable for all surfaces)

Routine cleaning is to be carried out as follows:



1 **clean** the surfaces with a damp microfibre cloth moistened with water and well wrung out



2 **dry thoroughly** with a second microfibre cloth dry, to avoid streaks

FOR THE BEST RESULTS:

use water and a neutral detergent (spray or liquid):

TIP: Before using the detergent, test the product on a hidden area (inside the door, an edge or non-visible areas).

S-CLEAN DETERGENT (*SPRAY NEUTRAL* e.g.: glass cleaner, multi-surface product, etc.):

- 1- **wet** a microfibre cloth with water and wring it out well
- 2- **spray** the detergent onto the microfibre cloth and NOT directly onto the surface
- 3- **clean** the surfaces, wiping with the cloth in circular movements
- 4- **rinse** the surfaces with a clean microfibre cloth dampened with water only
- 5- **dry thoroughly** with a second dry microfibre cloth, paying particular attention to the edges.



DETERGENT LIQUID NEUTRAL, TO BE DILUTED (e.g.: washing-up liquid):

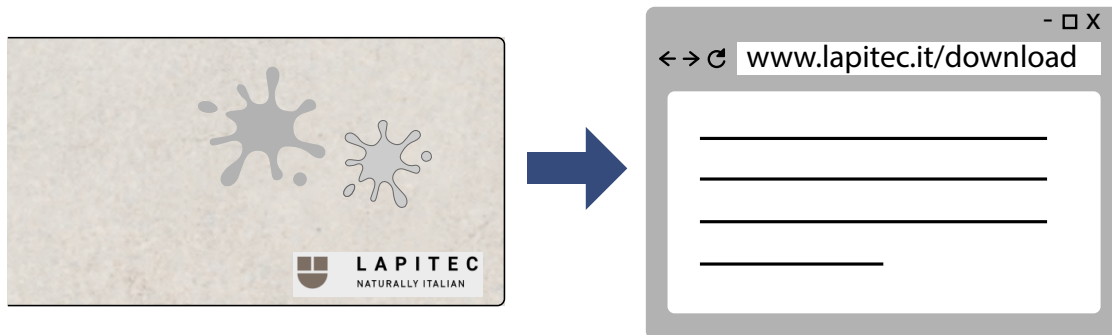
- 1- **dilute** the detergent with water (ratio 1:10, e.g. 0.1 litre of cleaning product to 1 litre of water)
- 2- **wet** a microfibre cloth with the prepared solution and wring it out
- 3- **clean** the surfaces, wiping with the cloth in circular movements
- 4- **rinse** the surfaces with a clean microfibre cloth dampened with water only
- 5- **dry thoroughly** with a second dry microfibre cloth, paying particular attention to the edges.



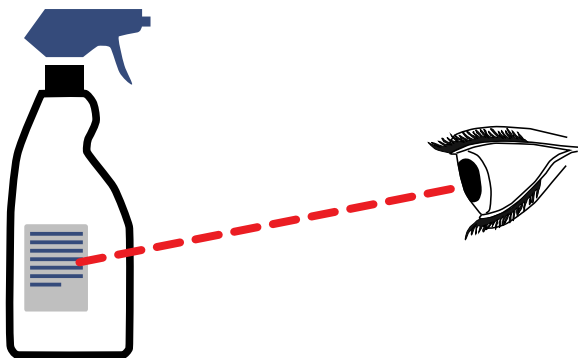
for stubborn stains...

If routine cleaning is not sufficient, depending on the nature of the staining agent, you can proceed with SPECIFIC cleaning techniques / detergents for the surface to be treated.

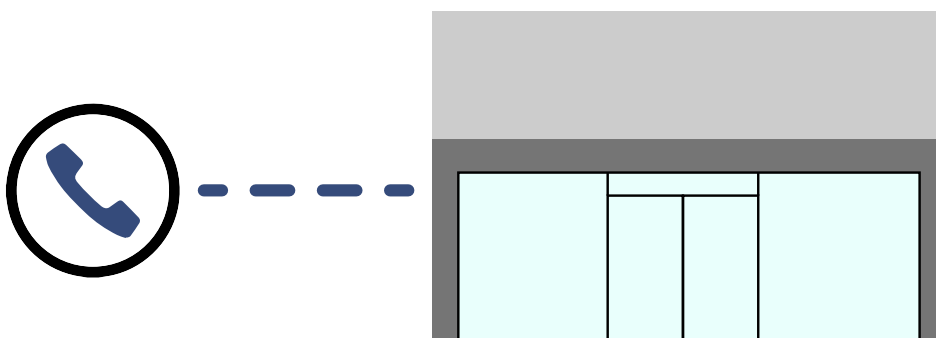
In this regard, it is recommended to:



If necessary, consult the website of the manufacturer of the surface to be treated.



Before use, always read the label on the cleaning product to make sure it is suitable for the surface to be treated.



Should any problems arise, contact your authorised LUBE/CREO dealer.

cleaning tips for specific surfaces

STAINLESS STEEL (WORKTOPS – SINKS – SPLASHBACKS)

- Stainless steel surfaces tend to be marked by the limescale contained in water. Specific products are commercially available which remove these marks easily. DO NOT USE chlorine-based detergents or abrasive cleaning tools.
- **RUST STAINS:** These stains can be removed by vigorous use of cream cleansers (e.g. Stahl-fix or similar products) with a normal non-abrasive sponge. Allow the product to act for a few minutes and then rinse thoroughly and dry carefully.

ALUMINIUM (UPSTANDS – DOORS – OPEN UNITS – SPLASHBACKS)

- Specific products for cleaning brushed and polished aluminium are available from hardware stores and specialised shops.

POWDER-COATED ALUMINIUM (DOOR FRAMES – HANDLELESS PROFILES – PLINTHS – HANDLES – ACCESSORIES)

- Powder coating has a porous appearance and is sensitive to acidic substances (tomato, vinegar, coffee, lemon, etc.). It is therefore recommended to remove any stains promptly (within a few minutes), otherwise they may be absorbed and remain visible. Clean the surface using a simple damp cloth. Avoid any kind of detergent, spray or liquid.

COMPOSITE (WORKTOPS – SPLASHBACKS)

- If routine cleaning is not enough, switch to cleaning with a creamy detergent such as Cif cream or more aggressive detergents, to be removed immediately afterwards with a sponge; do not leave these products on the worktop for long, as they may leave streaks when they dry. Then rinse with a damp sponge and dry thoroughly with a soft, dry cloth.

CORIAN (WORKTOPS – SPLASHBACKS)

- Most damage caused by impact, heat or chemicals can usually be repaired on site, fully restoring the surface to its original, even and hygienic appearance. For repairs, contact your LUBE/CREO dealer or the DuPont™ Corian® Warranty Centre.

LACQUERED (DOORS – OPEN SHELVES)

- In the event of small, localised chips, a touch-up can be carried out. Using a small brush, the right amount of lacquer is applied to cover the damaged area. The touch-up bottle can be ordered from your authorised LUBE/CREO dealer.

LAMINATE / MELAMINE (WORKTOPS – DOORS – SINKS – OPEN SHELVES – SPLASHBACKS – SHELVES)

- For limescale stains, products containing weak acids (acetic acid at max. 10/15% and diluted citric acid) can be used, or lukewarm water and baking soda for light traces.
- For stubborn limescale, a solution of water and household vinegar may be used on the affected area, leaving it to act for a maximum of 5 minutes and rinsing thoroughly immediately afterwards. If the limescale persists, repeat the operation.
- Ink stains can be treated with denatured alcohol and a soft cloth, but as a rule, alcohol should be used with caution as it is too aggressive.

HPL STRATIFIED LAMINATE (SINKS)

- For white HPL, hydrogen peroxide or bleach can also be used (max. 3% by volume and contact time of no more than 10 minutes).
- To maintain the original shine and prevent dirt and limescale from settling in the bowl:
 - 1- Treat all parts of the bowl with a silicone furniture polish (PRONTO SPRAY), as it helps water to run off; the application should be carried out with short sprays at intervals of 15–20 seconds.
 - 2- After a short time, wipe over the entire surface of the bowl with a dry cloth (after this treatment, avoid direct contact with food).
- For the corners, which are always harder to clean, a little bleach can be applied with a brush (contact time of no more than 10 minutes).
- If a drain unblocker or drain cleaner is needed, limit contact of the liquid to the drain strainer only, without affecting the laminate.
- For stubborn limescale, household vinegar may be used on the affected area, leaving it to act for a maximum of 5 minutes and rinsing thoroughly immediately afterwards. If the limescale persists, repeat the operation.
- TIP: Once or twice a week, give your sink a beauty treatment. Remove all residues of oil or grease from normal food preparation from the sink using a detergent or a solution for solid surfaces. Spray a solution made up of 3/4 bleach and 1/4 water onto the sink and leave it to act for a few hours or overnight. The exposure time should be limited to 16 hours. In the morning, rinse and clean with a damp cloth. The sink will be perfectly clean with very little effort.

FENIX LAMINATE (WORKTOPS – DOORS – SINKS – OPEN SHELVES – SPLASHBACKS)

- Where there are traces of dirt that cannot be removed with normal household detergents, use mild aromatic solvents (acetone).
- Where there are micro-scratches, please follow the repair instructions (using a heat source and a magic sponge) given in the chapter “MAINTENANCE / ADJUSTMENTS” on page 26.
- Surface defects caused by micro-scratches can be removed either with heat or with the magic sponge, which can be requested from your authorised LUBE/CREO dealer.

PLASTICS PVC – PET – PP – ACRYLIC – POLYMERIC (DOORS – CHAIRS – STOOLS – OPEN SHELVES – PLINTHS)

- Plastics, as a rule, attract dust because they have an electrostatic charge; it is therefore advisable to treat them with an antistatic agent which is sprayed on and spread with a soft cloth.
- In the case of ACRYLIC doors, any scratches (if not deep) can be removed by a simple polishing operation using a dedicated repair kit, which can be ordered from your authorised LUBE/CREO dealer.

STONE AND AGGLOMERATES (SINK – WORKTOP – SPLASHBACKS)

- Avoid non-specific liquid detergents.
- Any scratches can be reduced using floor wax.
- Any streaks or stains (such as limescale) can be removed by rubbing with a paste of baking soda and water, leaving it to act for a few minutes and then cleaning with a normal damp sponge.

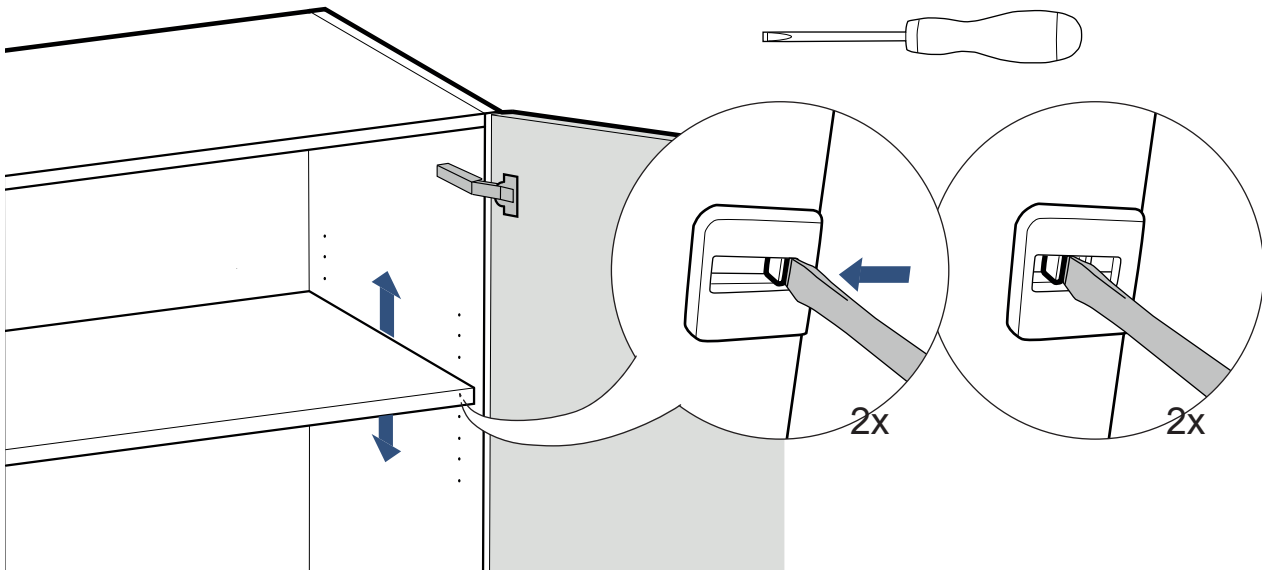
WOODEN OR VENEERED SURFACES

- Strictly avoid non-specific detergents and sprays, as they could damage the surface coating layer.

For more details on each surface, see the “GLOSSARY” on page 32

MAINTENANCE / ADJUSTMENTS

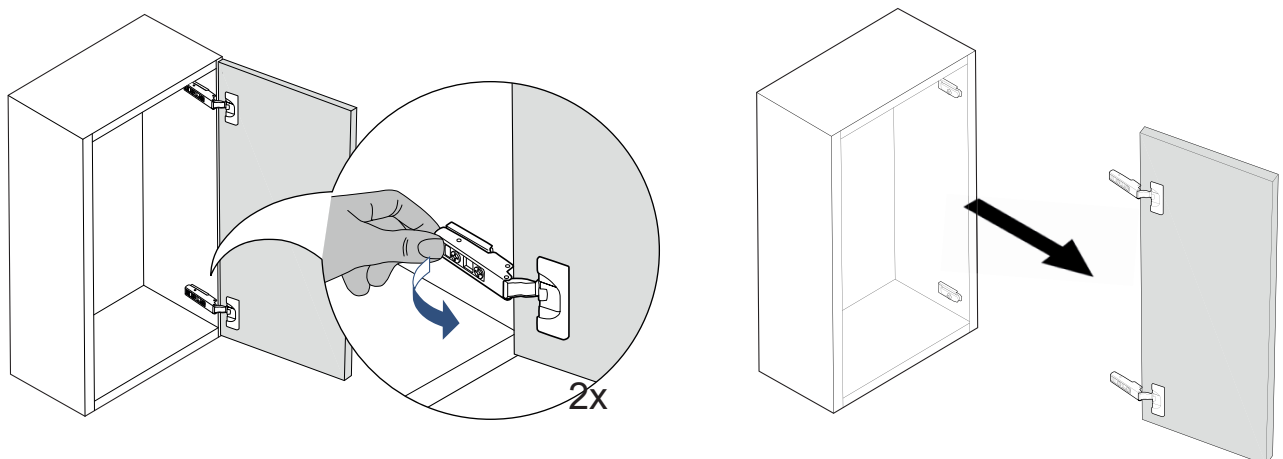
how to release the shelf

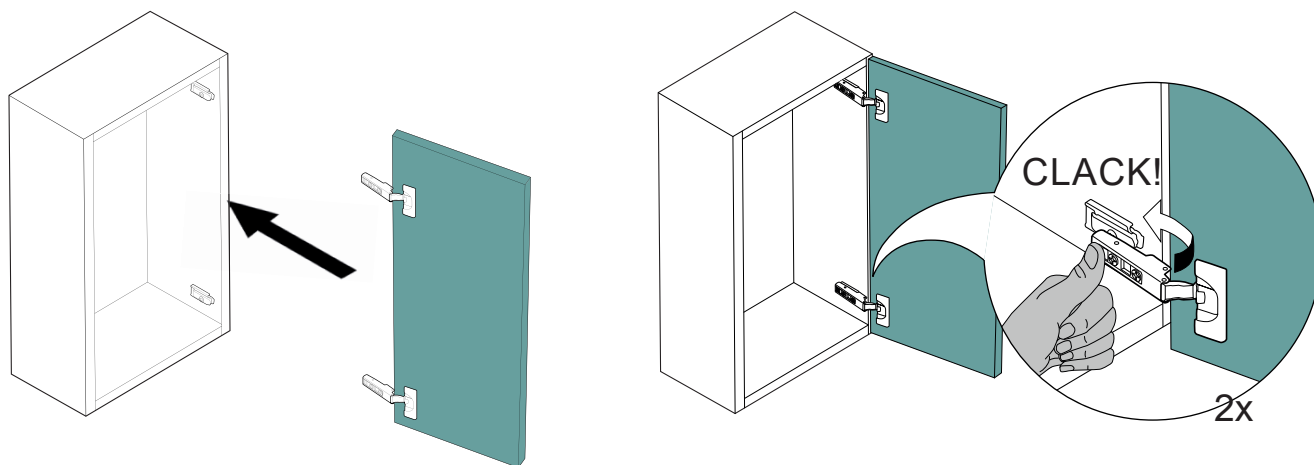


how to remove / replace the door (only side-opening doors)

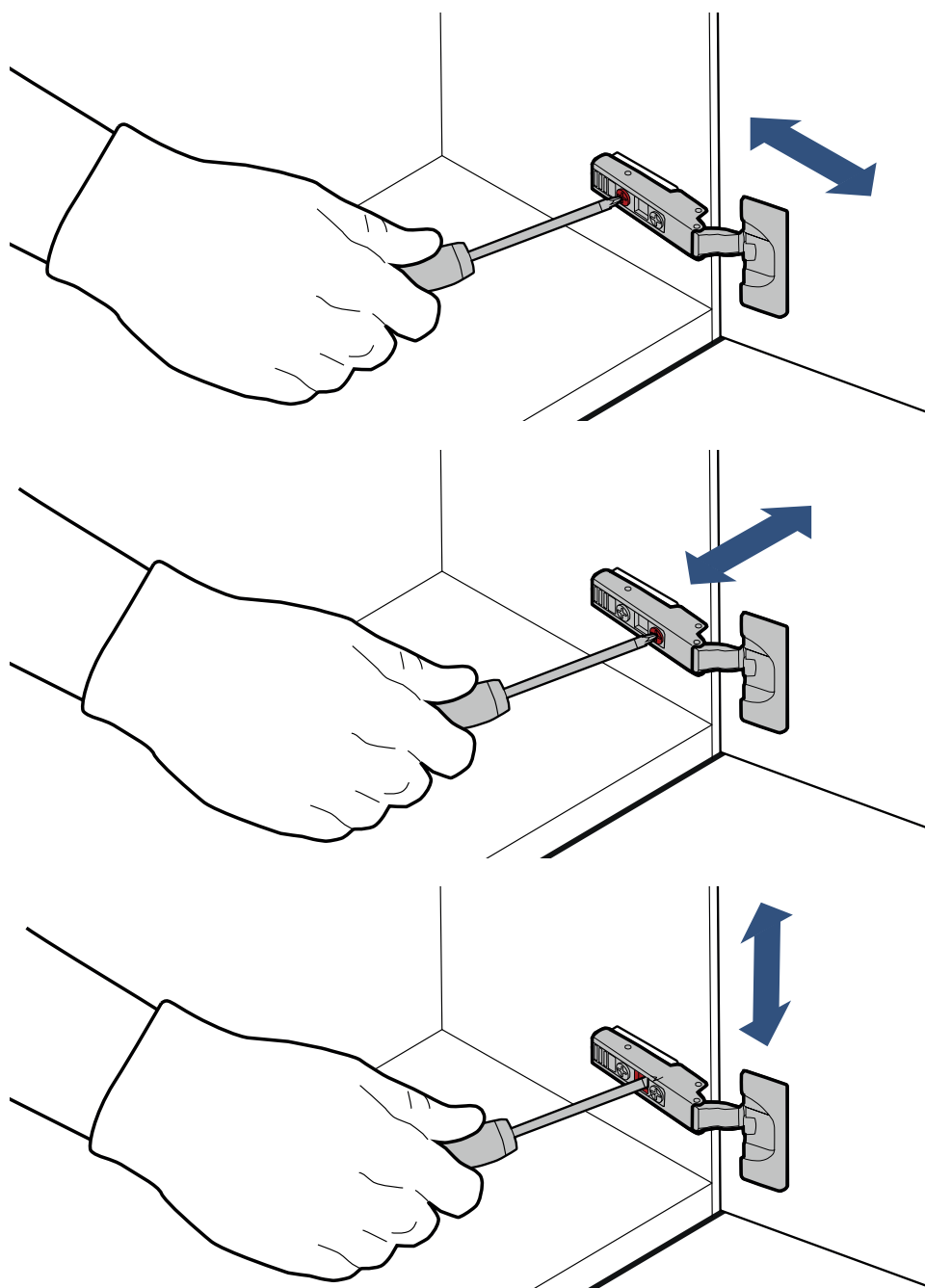


Beware of the weight of the door! For doors that are too heavy (e.g. tall-unit doors), work in pairs.





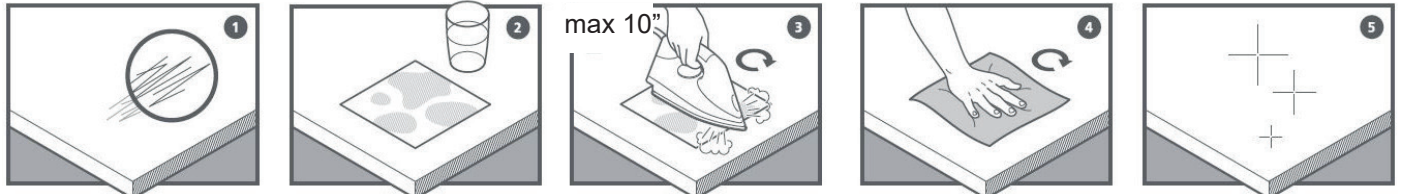
how to adjust the hinge (only side-opening doors)



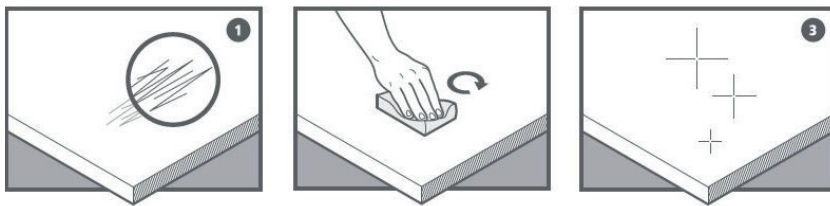
how to repair the laminate Fenix worktop

Surface defects caused by micro-scratches can be removed either with heat or with the magic sponge, which can be requested from your authorised LUBE/CREO dealer. For the repair, follow the instructions below:

REPAIR WITH KITCHEN PAPER AND AN IRON



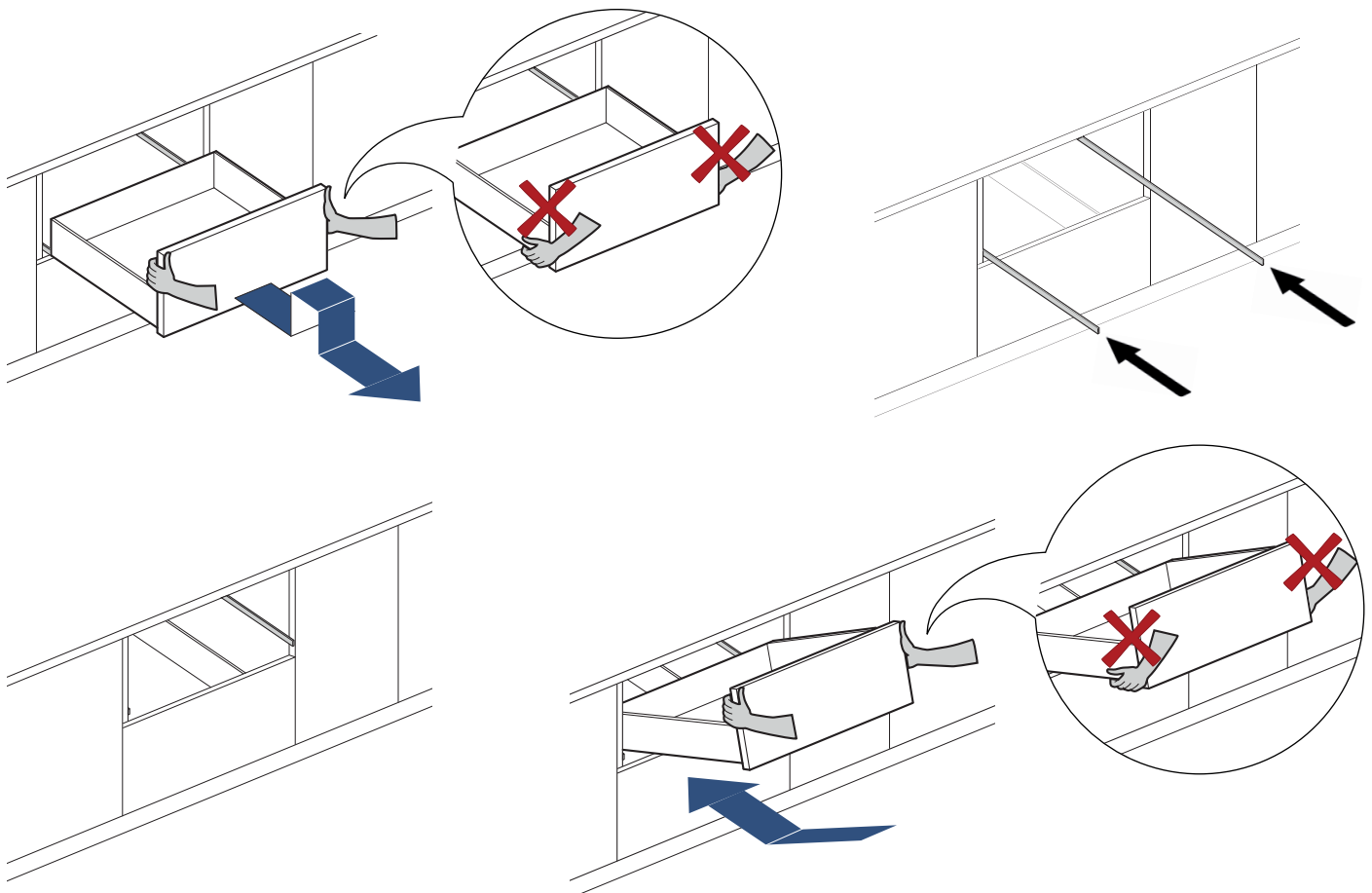
REPAIR WITH THE MAGIC SPONGE



how to remove / refit the drawer / deep drawer

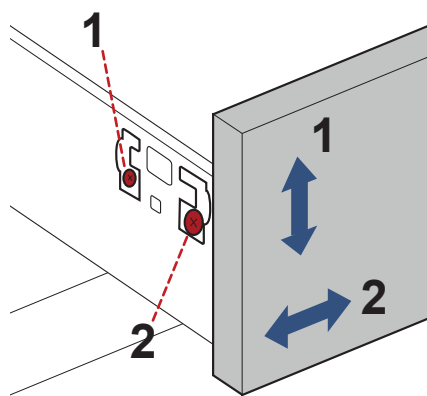
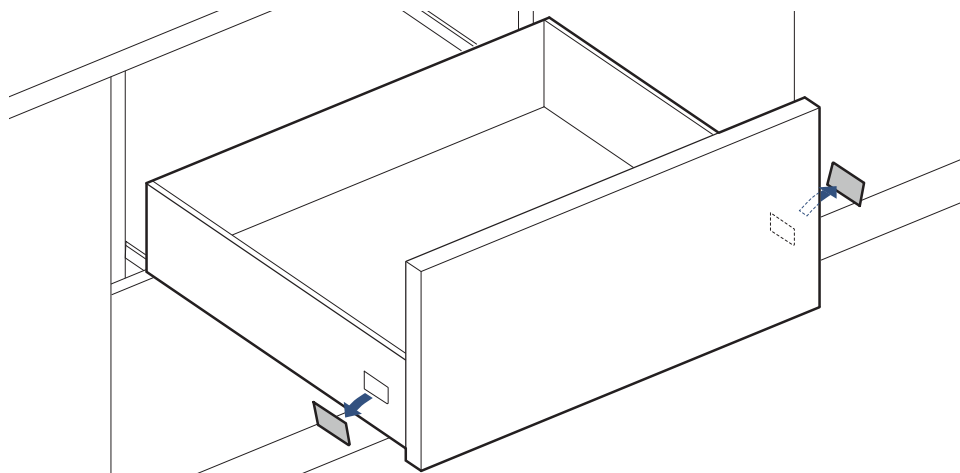


Beware of the weight of the drawer / deep drawer! Empty the drawer / deep drawer before removing it.

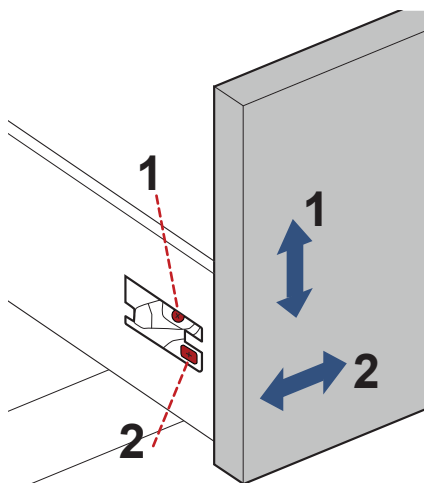


how to adjust the drawer / deep drawer

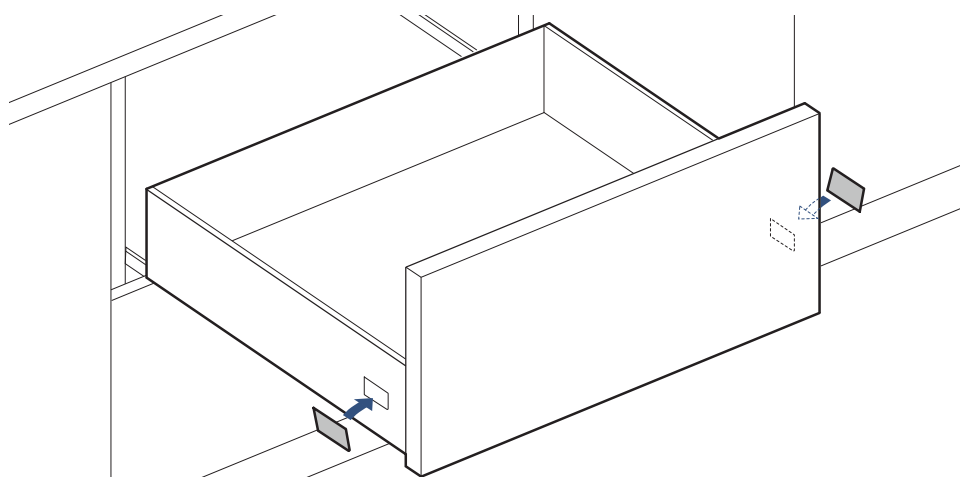
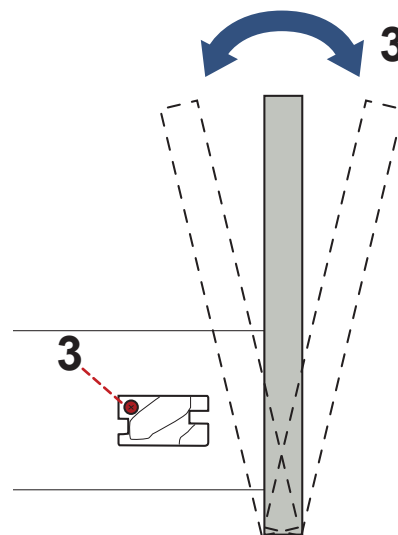
The fronts of drawers and deep drawers can easily be adjusted with a screwdriver using the dedicated adjustment screws. To carry out the adjustment, follow the steps below:



drawer adjustment

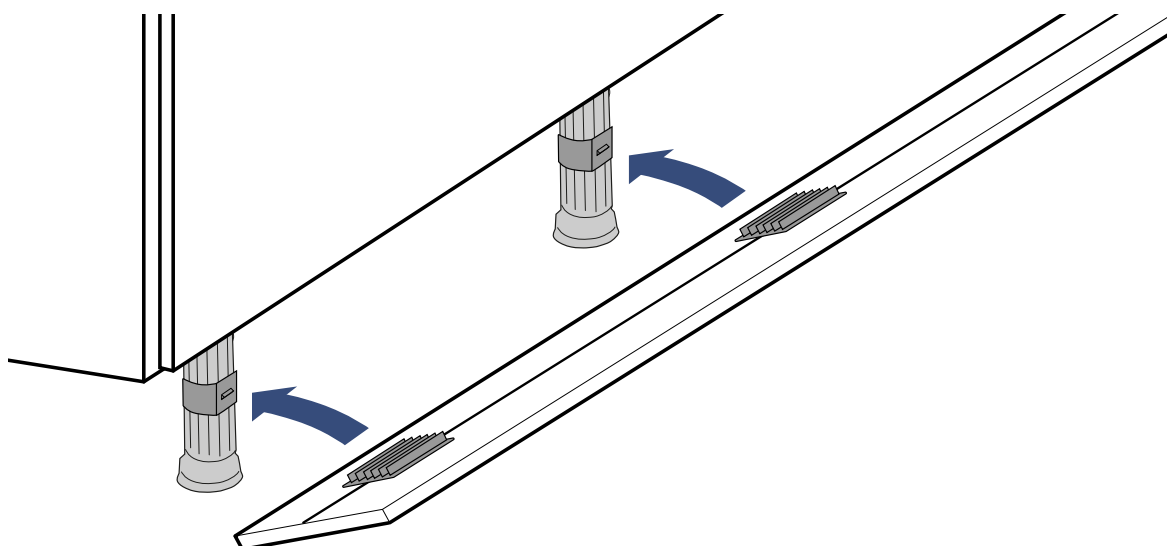
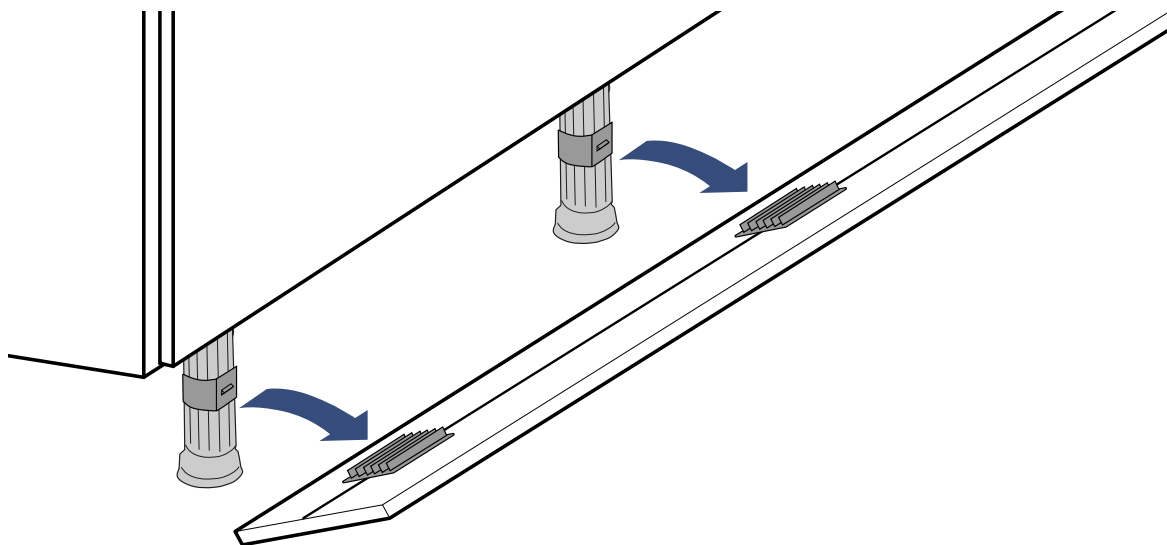


deep drawer adjustment



how to release the plinth

To make cleaning underneath the base units easier, the plinth can be released simply by pulling it at the level of the adjustable feet.



For all other adjustments, contact your authorised LUBE/CREO.

DISPOSAL

At the end of their service life, do not dispose of the units in the environment; instead, contact a municipal solid waste disposal company for their transport to landfill or recovery.



TECHNICAL SUPPORT

LUBE Industries srl relies on selected and competent dealers able to resolve any problems that may arise after purchase.

Requests for replacements or kitchen additions should be submitted to your authorised dealer, who will assess the issue and arrange for it to be resolved.

GLOSSARY

ABS

Acronym for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene, a polymer based on highly resistant synthetic resins used in the manufacture of packaging, television housings, toys, etc.

STAINLESS STEEL

It is a steel that is resistant to corrosion and to certain chemicals; to qualify as such, it must contain at least 12% chromium; 18/10 stainless steel means it has a content of 18% chromium and 10% nickel. Thanks to its hygienic properties, it is often used in applications linked to the food sector (pans, sinks, worktops).

ACRYLIC

Acrylic is a thermoplastic material entirely similar in appearance to a high-gloss lacquered finish; it is also non-toxic and remains unchanged over time, retaining all its original brightness and not yellowing with age; it is resistant to ultraviolet rays and to humidity. It is not resistant to the following products: acetone, ink and ethyl-butyl acetate.

ALKORCELL

It consists of a decorative foil for indoor use, based on polypropylene (PP), free from halogen components, plasticisers and formaldehyde. It is suitable for covering the surfaces of wood-based materials and is used in the manufacture of furniture components. A thermosetting coating gives the foil the properties required for these applications. For processing with different bonding systems, the foil is back-treated with a primer, and bonding is carried out using dispersion, hot-melt or solvent-based adhesives.

ALUMINIUM

A silvery-white, ductile and very light metal, used mainly in the aeronautical field. Used both as die-cast and as drawn metal, it is then coated or protected by means of anodic oxidation processes, which make the surface layers resistant to scratches and corrosion.

UPSTAND FOR WORKTOPS

Made of aluminium or impact-resistant rigid PVC with a laminate finish. It is generally fixed to the worktop with screws and sealed with silicone both against the wall and where it rests on the worktop.

DOOR

The door can be flat or frame-mounted. The flat door can be in solid wood or covered with various materials (finishes): melamine, FENIX, veneered wood, polymeric, PET, Alkorcell, acrylic, Glaks, wood, UV-cured lacquer, lacquer, cement render, Laminam stoneware, Mutina stoneware, glass, decor. If the door is covered, the internal substrate may be chipboard or MDF. The frame door, on the other hand, consists of a frame in solid wood or aluminium and a centre panel which may be in sheet metal, painted MDF, solid wood, glass or chipboard covered with: veneered wood or melamine.

For further information on ADJUSTMENTS, refer to the relevant chapter.

DOOR OPENING

The door may have different opening types:

- right or left opening: “traditional” opening with a vertical axis of rotation, opening to the right or to the left
- mechanism-assisted opening: used mostly in wall units, it includes flap-up, bi-fold, oblique and vertical opening systems

WALL BRACKET

Metal component used to fix the unit to the wall (wall unit, suspended base unit).

Normally each unit is fitted with two wall brackets, fixed to the inside of the side panels and/or to the top panel.

EDGE BANDING

Edge banding in ABS or polypropylene (PP), bonded with thermosetting polyurethane adhesives, 1 mm thick on the front edges of the unit side panels and shelves, and 0.5 mm thick on the lower and upper edges of the side panels and on the sides and rear of the internal shelves. Paper edging is used for the non-visible parts of the units (rear).

CENTRE PANEL (RAISED PANEL)

The central panel of a frame door, generally made of chipboard or MDF, veneered or covered.

MELAMINE PAPER

Paper impregnated with melamine resins; it may come in various colours or imitate wood grain. It is used to face chipboard panels, which after this process are referred to as melamine-faced panels.

DRAWERS AND DEEP DRAWERS (INTERNAL STRUCTURE)

The structure may consist of a 16 mm-thick particleboard bottom (very low formaldehyde emissions, compliant with the F**** standard) faced with grey laminate, with sides and back in galvanised steel sheet with anti-corrosion coating, or it may be made entirely of solid beech and plywood; sliding takes place on full-extension runners with an interlocking system to prevent accidental detachment and an automatic self-closing action that engages in the last 4 cm. The soft-close system (blu-motion) is also fitted as standard.

For further information on ADJUSTMENTS, refer to the relevant chapter.

HINGE

Made of steel sheet and Zamak alloy, copper- and nickel-plated for corrosion resistance, adjustable in three directions.

POLYURETHANE ADHESIVES

PUR or polyurethane adhesives are widely used in the woodworking industry and produce strong bonds, resistant to lateral stress. As a result, it is difficult to separate two elements bonded with PUR without damaging them. Another important property of PUR adhesives is that they cure easily.

HOT-MELT ADHESIVES

Adhesives which, applied in molten form, bond on cooling under the pressure exerted between the two elements to be joined. They are reversible in nature, since, if heated again to temperatures of about 60 °C to 100 °C, they soften and temporarily lose their bonding power.

THERMOSETTING ADHESIVES

Resins that develop their bonding power through chemical reactions partly activated by heat. The most important in the furniture industry are obtained by combining formaldehyde with other base resins. Having undergone a chemical reaction, they are irreversible adhesives and therefore also withstand high temperatures. The polyurethane adhesives used by Lube to bond the edges of the carcasses are of this type.

CORNICE

An additional decorative element, usually fitted in classic-style kitchens. It may be made of fir wood or MDF (class E1) veneered with sliced wood (different depending on the model); acrylic / polyurethane coating.

OPEN SHELVING UNIT

Unit (base, wall or tall) with fixed variable height and width and no door, with exposed shelves. It can be made of metal or wood in various finishes: polymeric, lacquered, melamine, depending on the chosen kitchen model.

MODULAR OPEN UNIT

Similar to an open shelving unit but with variable height, width and depth. The finish can match either the door or the carcass.

FILLER PANEL

A finishing element, similar to the door, fitted to fill in residual spaces. Unlike the door, the filler panel is generally much narrower in width and remains fixed in place.

CARCASS BOTTOM PANEL FOR REFRIGERATOR (BASE, TALL UNIT)

Made of rigid, dimensionally stable PVC plastic, perforated in the centre to allow any water leaks to drain off and to protect the body of the unit.

FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is a substance used in the manufacture of many adhesives and resins, which in turn are also used in the production of wood panels. Panels produced in this way can release formaldehyde molecules in gaseous form into the environment. These emissions, which are considered harmful to health, are regulated in many countries around the world by specific standards and laws. The best-known are:

- European standard (E1)
In Europe (for Italy, the relevant reference is the Italian Ministerial Decree of 10/10/2008), the current limit is set at 0.1 ppm, corresponding to the E1 formaldehyde class, obtained with test methods EN 717-1:2004 or EN ISO 12460-3:2015.
- Japanese standard (F4****)
In Japan, the formaldehyde emission classification level is set according to the Japanese standard JIS A 1460:2015, ranging from F* to F****. Currently F**** (F4-star) is the strictest

formaldehyde emission standard in the world (<0.3 mg/litre, i.e. roughly half the European E1 value).

- US standard (CARB ATCM Phase 2 / EPA TSCA Title VI)

In California, historically the US state most attentive to ecological and health issues, the law currently sets emission limits for all wood-based products. In particular, the ATCM CARB 2 regulation requires limits to be within 0.09 ppm, in accordance with the US standard ASTM E 1333-69 (2002), so the Californian regulation also ranks as one of the strictest in the world. Unfortunately, there are currently no official correlations between the values obtained with the ASTM method and the corresponding method used in Europe (EN 717-1 or EN 717-2). The products concerned must hold third-party certification issued by bodies authorised and recognised by the California Air Resources Board (CARB Phase 2 certification, also known as CARB 2). Since 1 June 2018, the limits set by CARB for California have been extended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to all other federal states, so wood-based materials marketed in the USA must comply with CARB ATCM Phase 2 and EPA TSCA Title VI.

DRAWER / DEEP DRAWER FRONT

The front is the name given to the door of a drawer or deep drawer. The deep drawer front may be flat or frame-mounted, depending on the kitchen model. The drawer front, however, is always flat below a height of 23.7 cm.

For further information on ADJUSTMENTS, refer to the relevant chapter.

GLAKS

Acrylic glass with aesthetic characteristics identical to those of glass, but with a number of major advantages: it is shatterproof, scratch-resistant, chemical-resistant and impact-resistant. It can be worked with standard woodworking tools and machinery and is available in custom sizes.

HANDLELESS PROFILE

It consists of an anodised or powder-coated aluminium profile. It can be “L”-shaped or flat.

GLOSS LEVEL

It is identified by the gloss value, measured on the coated surface using the dedicated instrument called a gloss meter:- matt: up to 10 gloss

- semi-matt: from 11 to 35 gloss

- semi-gloss: from 36 to 60 gloss

- gloss: from 61 to 80 gloss

- high gloss: above 80 gloss.

PLATE RACK

Made of electrically welded metal wire, it can be plastic-coated with polymeric resin, nickel-plated, or chromed and covered with a transparent plastic-coated sleeve (Crominox finish).

For further information on max loads, refer to the SAFETY chapter.

WATER-REPELLENT

In the furniture sector, the term water-repellent is applied to those “raw” chipboard, MDF or plywood panels that resist, for a certain period defined by the relevant standards, the swelling caused by water in the wood fibres.

This resistance is not absolute and there is a scale of values; the maximum resistance value corresponds to the definition of a water-repellent panel. Naturally, other factors also contribute to the panels' water resistance, such as the type of melamine facing and the bonding / sealing of the edges.

VENEERED

wood panel (MDF, chipboard, etc.) covered with veneers (see VENEER entry in the glossary). The panel of a door, an open shelf or even part of a worktop (peninsula, snack top, island) may be veneered.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

LACQUERING

Lacquering is a type of coating which uses lacquer, i.e. a coloured opaque polyester and/or polyurethane coating that conceals the wood grain, unless it is open-pore lacquering, which is a colouring coating that allows the underlying wood grain to remain visible.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

UV-CURED LACQUERING

A type of opaque coating (lacquering) in which the applied products are cured by exposure to special lamps emitting high-energy light in the ultraviolet range. These systems allow very rapid and effective curing of the resins, which normally produce very hard and durable films.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

LAMINATE

Also known by the trade name “Formica”, it consists of phenolic resins (support) and melamine resins (decorative paper layer) bonded together to form sheets of about 0.6 mm. It is used to face wood panels (which are then called laminated panels).

HPL LAMINATE

The mark HPL stands for “High Pressure Laminates”; laminates of this type consist of layers impregnated with phenolic resin and a decorative facing impregnated with melamine resin, with an overall thickness ranging from 0.6 to 12 mm (HPL stratified laminate).

The layers are bonded under the combined effect of heat and high pressure, producing a material with outstanding hardness and resistance to scratching, wear, impact, chemicals and fire. They are used mainly for worktops.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

POSTFORMING LAMINATE

Application of a laminated surface to an irregularly shaped substrate (panel) (typically with a curved edge or profiled variant). In the case of a panel with a curved edge, the edge is first rounded by machine and then the laminate is applied to the panel.

SINK

STAINLESS STEEL: Made of 18/10 stainless steel sheet, single-pressed or with electro-welded bowls, smooth or “embossed” finish. The steel sink tends to show up water marks and limescale deposits, which can however be removed using the standard specific products on the market today.

RESIN: Made of resins and mineral fillers polymerised in a mould, it is resistant to chemical agents and stains, but over time it may lose elasticity and crack as a result of thermal shocks (e.g. cold water – hot water).

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

WOOD

Wood is a natural material with all the characteristics that this entails; the difference in grain or shade between the various parts cannot therefore be considered grounds for complaint.

Cucine Lube has nevertheless included strict checks on wood finishing and matching within its Quality system in order to minimise any issues. Exposure of wood to direct sunlight can cause entirely normal colour changes linked to the natural evolution of the material. Wood in fact matures over time and may take on a slightly different shade, which should not be considered a defect. Finally, it should be remembered that, even after processing, it behaves as a living product, changing in volume as the humidity of the environment varies.

CEMENT RENDER

Cement render is a paste made from carefully studied mixtures of hydraulic binders and aggregates, based on quartz flours and mineral sands with controlled particle size, free from salts and impurities. A percentage (1–2%) of stabilising elastomeric polymers is added to this formulation to avoid stresses or cracks caused by temperature changes and special dynamic loads. Before application, the surfaces are treated to allow the skim coat to be applied. The skim coat is applied strictly by hand by skilled craftsmen onto composite panels. Once dry, several coats of transparent acrylic finish are applied to the surface: this treatment protects the surface from grease and dirt ingress.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

HANDLE

It can be found on the front, on the top edge or integrated into the door. It is generally made of aluminium or Zamak alloy with a galvanic finish. The kitchen models featuring a handle are called BRIDGE or HEAD.

MDF

MDF stands for medium-density fibreboard and uses brushwood and wood-processing waste as its raw material. They are of interest from an ecological point of view, as their production does not entail the systematic felling of trees. They are made up of wood fibres obtained by means of steam and special defibrators, bonded together with thermosetting adhesives. These fibres (very similar to cotton fluff), once pressed, give the panel good mechanical properties, excellent dimensional stability and compactness along the edges, making them indispensable for producing lacquered panels, PVC-faced panels, and in cases where large surfaces are required, where wood might present flatness problems. However, they have a high weight and generally poor moisture resistance.

MELAMINE (PANEL)

Melamine is a solid and durable material, made up of papers impregnated with melamine resin. This material is then bonded to a chipboard panel to create a finished material for use in any type of furniture. Over recent years, it has evolved both aesthetically and functionally. By synchronising the print with the matrix of the foil, this material faithfully reproduces the surface of various types of wood, creating highly pleasing tactile and visual effects.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

OPEN SHELF

MELAMINE-FACED OPEN SHELF: class E1 particleboard panel faced with melamine; ABS edging.

VENEERED OPEN SHELF: class E1 particleboard panel veneered with sliced wood (varying according to the model) and coated with acrylic / polyurethane products.

LACQUERED OPEN SHELF: class E1 MDF panel lacquered with solvent-based coating

PET OPEN SHELF: MDF panel (class E1 and EPA TSCA Title VI compliant) faced with PET and edged with ABS.

PLYWOOD (PANEL)

This is the term used when five or more layers of wood are arranged with cross-grained fibres and bonded together with adhesives that are resistant to water and moisture.

PET

PET (also called polyethylene terephthalate) is a thermoplastic material with characteristics similar to those of PVC, but with the major ecological advantage that, unlike PVC, it does not produce dioxin when burnt. It is therefore a recyclable material suitable for contact with food. The doors covered with this material consist of MDF panels onto which PET sheets of varying thickness are applied, depending on the finish.

VENEER

Also called “sliced veneer”, it is a thin sheet of wood (about 0.6 mm) obtained by slicing logs. It is used to cover various wood panels (MDF, chipboard, etc.) which are then referred to as veneered.

ADJUSTABLE FOOT

Made of impact-resistant plastic (PVC), height-adjustable, screwed to the bottom of the unit using special bushings without drilling the carcass bottom (this completely avoids points where dirt could accumulate or water could seep into the base and sink-base carcasses). It can also be made of aluminium, adjustable, mounted on a dedicated base also made of an aluminium extrusion.

FACING

The operation of covering a raw panel with various materials such as laminate, PVC, veneer, etc.

POLYPROPYLENE

Polypropylene (PP) is a thermoplastic polymer and an environmentally friendly product, with high-quality production technology. It is also resistant to acids, solvents, light and moisture, properties which make it particularly suitable as an alternative to the better-known PVC and ABS.

PVC

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is one of the most widely used plastic materials in the furniture industry. It is used to cover both structural elements and small doors. It is considered a toxic material, but in reality the hazards occur only at the production and disposal stages (if not burnt in suitable incinerators it produces dioxins). It can be coloured and can imitate wood grain. Being a thermoplastic material, it does not withstand heat well, softening at temperatures between 75 and 95 °C.

SINK-BASE BOTTOM PROTECTION

Made of chequered aluminium or coated plastic, it protects the sink-base unit from water leaks.

BACK PANEL

Made up of a 2.8 mm-thick high-density fibreboard panel, compliant with E1 and US EPA TSCA Title VI for formaldehyde emissions, polypropylene-faced for wall units and coated for base and tall units.

SPLASHBACK

Made up of a panel placed above the worktop, against the wall. Usually bonded and sealed with silicone both against the wall and where it rests on the worktop.

CHAIR / STOOL

Frame: can be made of tubular metal coated with thermosetting powders, or of solid wood treated with water-based products (stain) and acrylic / polyurethane products (basecoat).

Seat and backrest: can be made of synthetic material (methacrylate), solid wood, plywood, padded fabric or imitation straw.

SCREEN PRINTING

This is a particular printing method in which ink is forced through the mesh of a silk fabric (screen-printing mesh) which has previously been blocked in the non-printing areas. On glass, through a further high-temperature heating process, the screen print can be tempered so that it fuses with the glass and becomes indelible.

COATING THICKNESS

The dry film thickness of coating on the component is identified by measuring the thickness of the coating quality applied:

- open pore: up to 5 microns thick
- semi-open pore: from 6 to 20 microns thick
- semi-closed pore: from 21 to 60 microns thick
- closed pore: over 60 microns thick

STRUCTURE AND SHELVES (BASE, TALL AND WALL UNITS)

Made up of 18 mm-thick particleboard panels compliant with the F**** and US EPA TSCA Title VI standards (very low formaldehyde emissions), melamine-faced.

The shelves are 18 mm thick and feature integrated shelf supports with an anti-detachment device; they may also be in tempered glass (6 mm thick) with ground edges.

TABLE

Top: can be a class E1 particleboard panel covered with HPL plastic laminate (see laminate worktop) or veneered with sliced wood and finished with water-based, polyurethane or acrylic coatings; alternatively, it can be in glass, granite or natural stone.

Aprons and base: can be made of metal or of plywood panels, melamine-faced or veneered with sliced wood that varies according to the model.

Legs: can be made of metal or solid wood; the coating is carried out with acrylic / polyurethane products.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

FRAME

It can be made of wood (e.g. classic-style doors) or aluminium (e.g. glass doors), generally rectangular, made by suitably joining four or more strips. If the frame is rectangular, the vertical elements are called stiles and the horizontal ones rails.

END PANEL

Unit (base, wall, tall) placed at the end of a composition. It is not mandatory and has a purely aesthetic function.

STAINLESS STEEL WORKTOP

The stainless steel worktop consists of a class E1 particleboard substrate covered with AISI 304 2B steel sheet with a 1 mm-thick Scotch-Brite finish; it is perfectly stain-resistant and entirely suitable for the hygienic handling of food in the kitchen. A major advantage of this worktop is that the sink bowls and the hob can be welded directly to it, providing continuity and avoiding joints that could trap dirt.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

MARBLE OR GRANITE AGGLOMERATE WORKTOP

It is a compound based on marble or granite (about 95%), resin and coloured pigments, produced by a patented high-tech process. It is a fairly porous material, like natural stones.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

CERAMIC WORKTOP (Dekton, Infinity, Iris, Kerlite, Laminam, Lapitec, Mutina)

The ceramic worktop is a sophisticated blend of porcelain stoneware made up of clays and high-quality raw materials. The mixture is pressed and sintered in innovative kilns at very high temperatures (around 1200 °C). It is produced in thin, large-format slabs (up to 300×100 cm). The individual slabs produced have excellent resistance to heat, stains, scratches, ultraviolet rays and abrasion. They are unaffected by time and weather.

The worktop surface is fully non-absorbent and pore-free; in addition, dirt, bacteria, fungi or mould pathogens are completely unable to penetrate the surface of the product.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

COMPOSITE WORKTOP (DuPont Corian, Ile Lube, Lab Lube, Light, Okite, quartz, Silestone)

The composite worktop is the result of a blend of natural powders such as quartz (more than 90%), resin and coloured pigments. This composition gives the worktop high technical performance. The material is non-porous, waterproof, resistant to stains, acids and solvents, to liquid absorption and to heat. It is also resistant to abrasion and chemical attack. The surface of the composite worktop slab may show some micro-particles of different colour, the result of a blend made up almost entirely of natural quartz; this does not mean that the product can be considered non-compliant with the natural quality standard, nor that it can be subject to complaint.

A key feature distinguishing the DuPont Corian worktop is that this material contains a higher proportion of acrylic resins than other composite worktops. For this reason, Corian is a material that can be reworked, taking on any desired shape at controlled temperatures.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

GRANITE WORKTOP

It is one of the most abundant rocks on the Earth's surface; it is an intrusive igneous rock (formed when magma becomes trapped in the Earth's crust, solidifying at depth). Its name derives from the Latin granum (grain), a clear reference to its holocrystalline (granular) structure, and visually granite therefore has a grainy appearance.

It is composed mainly of quartz (between 20% and 60%) and therefore contains hard materials.

Abrasion resistance: rather high; any scratches are barely visible on light colours.

Polish: rather durable; good resistance to wear and to contact with chemicals.

Absorption: as with all natural stones, liquids penetrate into the pores of the material; some (such as water) cause a wet effect that fades with evaporation; others (such as oil and other greasy substances) leave permanent dark marks.

Breakage resistance: high. Stones are particularly noble materials, both because of their natural origin and because of the beauty and preciousness that make these products unique pieces, never identical to one another: for this reason, every supply will have colour characteristics (shades, veins, grains) and features different from the others (difficult to perceive from the assessment of a colour sample alone at the point of

sale). None of these features should therefore be regarded as defects: they should rather be interpreted as marks of uniqueness.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

LAMINATE WORKTOP

The laminate worktop consists of a class E1 water-repellent particleboard panel covered with high-pressure plastic laminate (HPL).

It boasts outstanding mechanical, physical and chemical resistance, easy machinability and very simple maintenance.

The manufacturing process of this worktop produces a stable, homogeneous, non-porous, high-density material with physical and chemical characteristics completely different from those of its original components; furthermore, thanks to its very low permeability, high compactness and low porosity provided by the melamine resin it contains, it is not affected by food or by the chemicals commonly used in the home; HPL is a thermosetting material, does not react with these substances and, being very hygienic, forms a barrier against possible formaldehyde emissions, bacterial growth, mould, fungi and other volatile substances (VOCs) from any wooden substrates it covers. It also has outstanding hardness and resistance to scratches, impacts, abrasion, chemicals and heat.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

FENIX LAMINATE WORKTOP

Produced using next-generation resins, this intelligent material is distinguished by a surface with outstanding properties.

With low light reflection, its surface is extremely matt (specular reflection value: 1.5 at 60°) and anti-fingerprint. Thanks to the use of nanotechnology, any micro-scratches can be repaired with heat, and the surface is also pleasantly soft-touch.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

MARBLE WORKTOP

Marble is a metamorphic rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) and therefore contains semi-hard materials. This material is formed through a metamorphic process from sedimentary rocks such as limestone or dolomite, which causes complete recrystallisation of the calcium carbonate of which they are mainly composed. Visually, marble has the appearance of a homogeneous paste.

Abrasion resistance: not very high; any scratches can be reduced using floor wax.

Polish: durable, provided that the surface is not frequently rubbed; contact with acid-based chemicals is to be avoided.

Absorption: as with all natural stones, liquids penetrate into the pores of the material;

some (such as water) cause a wet effect that fades with evaporation;

others (such as oil and other greasy substances) leave permanent dark marks. Acidic substances (vinegar, lemon, etc.) negatively affect the polish.

Breakage resistance: fairly high

Stones are particularly noble materials, both because of their natural origin and because of the beauty and preciousness that make these products unique pieces, never identical to one another: for this reason, every supply will have colour characteristics (shades, veins, grains) and features different from the others (difficult to perceive from the assessment of a colour sample alone at the point of sale). None of these features should therefore be regarded as a defect: it should rather be interpreted as a mark of uniqueness.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

STRATIFIED HPL WORKTOP

Laminate worktop without a particleboard substrate, made up solely of stacked layers of kraft paper impregnated with thermosetting aminoplastic resins compliant with EN 438 and ISO 4586. It is subjected to a high-pressure process at 9 MPa and 150 °C in dedicated multi-daylight presses, where the resins undergo polycondensation to produce a non-porous material. It has a fixed thickness of 12 mm.

For further information on USE/WARNINGS and CLEANING, refer to the relevant chapters.

GLASS WORKTOP

The main feature of glass worktops is that they combine strong aesthetic impact with hygienic guarantees thanks to the non-porous nature of the surface, torsional and impact resistance and, not least, high resistance to deterioration and aesthetic decay over time. The materials used are as follows:

- 1) 12 mm-thick glass
- 2) Class E1 V100 water-repellent melamine-faced substrate, 28 mm thick
- 3) Aluminium edge
- 4) Lacquering carried out with lead-free coatings
- 5) Special adhesives

CHIPBOARD (PANEL)

Technically defined as a particleboard panel, it makes use mainly of wood-processing waste and residual brushwood from trees; in this way it becomes an environmentally friendly product, as it does not require additional tree felling. It consists of wood flakes and particles pressed and bonded together with thermosetting adhesives. It is commonly used after veneering, melamine facing, or PVC or laminate coating – materials which give the panel the desired aesthetic qualities.

It is much lighter than the MDF panel; however, it too has very poor resistance to moisture, especially in its raw state. The materials normally used to cover it nevertheless provide good water resistance, depending mainly on the type and method of facing.

ACRYLIC COATING

Coating with very high resistance to light, giving better results against yellowing. It is used in particular on light-coloured woods, where any yellowing of the coating would cause a very unpleasant colour shift. It gives the wood a very natural look, as it can be applied at minimal thickness without creating the effect of a transparent film overlying the wood panel.

WATER-BASED COATING

It is used for the new eco-friendly coating systems in which the solvent used is water.

This solves major environmental impact issues (it is enough to consider that in some cases up to 70% of the applied product evaporates during drying in the form of polluting solvents). Water-based coatings are still in the experimental stage.

POLYESTER COATING

It is normally used where high coating thicknesses with excellent mechanical resistance are required (lacquered panels). Being harder than acrylic or polyurethane coatings, it is also commonly used on table tops and other items subject to wear. It can be polished (high-gloss lacquer) using systems based on increasingly fine grits, until a mirror-like surface with strong aesthetic effect is achieved.

Polyester coatings also have poor light resistance and are not suitable for producing very light-coloured lacquers, which yellow easily.

POLYURETHANE COATING

It is the most widely used in the wood sector, being economical and easy to apply.

Having poor light resistance, it tends to yellow and is therefore not suitable for coating light-coloured woods.

TEMPERED GLASS

Glass with particular characteristics of hardness and impact resistance obtained through tempering.

This process consists in heating the glass to high temperatures (650 °C) and then cooling it abruptly with jets of air. If broken, such glass shatters into very small pieces that do not form dangerous sharp shards.

ZAMAK

An alloy of very pure zinc, aluminium and magnesium which, in addition to having reasonable chemical inertness, is very well suited to die-casting processes. In the furniture industry, it is used mainly for the manufacture of knobs and handles.

PLINTH

It can be made of anodised or coated aluminium, or of PVC covered with decorative melamine paper. Standard heights: 6 cm or 13 cm.

