

# Care & Maintenance:

## *Anatolia Sintered Slab & Porcelain Slab*

Version: November 2025

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*With regular maintenance and care,  
sintered slabs/porcelain slabs are  
extremely durable and can last a lifetime.*

### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

For optimum results when using the 6 mm thick Anatolia Sintered Slab/ Porcelain Slab, ensure all necessary installation conditions are in line with National applicable standards and that local building codes are met and procedures followed.

- Use professionals with demonstrated experience in laying large-format slabs.
- Ensure installation is in accordance with all local building codes.
- Ensure the installer is familiar with and following all Installation Specifications outlined in ANSI A108 and all applicable / referenced sections therein.
- Follow recommendations for all products used when installing slabs.
- Read the information in the technical guides and on the product packaging before using any product.
- Always use the recommended tools.
- Make sure that the work area is safe, clean and well lit in order to properly complete the installation and inspection required when installing large slabs.

### **1. MAINTENANCE**

Anatolia Sintered Slab/Porcelain Slab have a surface that's resistant to stains and easy to maintain; to preserve these characteristics, thorough cleaning must occur as soon as installation is completed, eliminating any residues that may create a film on the surface of the product capable of retaining more dirt.

Insufficient or late removal of grout, silicone and adhesive residues may leave stains that are difficult to remove. Initial cleaning must therefore take place immediately after installation, using acid-based products, rubbing hard and rinsing well with plenty of water. This will permit the elimination of adhesive, cement, silicone residues, etc.

#### **Caution**

- Carefully follow the instructions provided by Anatolia®. Before cleaning the surface installed, it is always best to test the cleaning agents first on a sample of the material which has not been installed, or on a small, hidden area.
- Do not use hydrochloric acid or caustic soda under any circumstances.

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- Do not use products that contain hydrofluoric acid and its derivatives.
- Do not use highly concentrated potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide under any circumstances.

### **1.1. Cleaning After Installation**

Use a neutral or alkaline detergent to clean away cement or grout residues. If epoxy-based grouts are used, clean away any remains as soon as the joints have been grouted, using a sponge and plenty of clean water. Clean the surface thoroughly with an alkaline detergent, following the instructions on the product label. If some epoxy remains on the surface after cleaning, clean the surface using a cleaner specifically for epoxy residues. To care for the slab surface, use a neutral detergent. To clean and care for the slab joints, use products specifically designed for this purpose. After the slabs have been installed, protect the newly installed floor to prevent damage until all onsite work has been completed. Wait (approximately 24 to 48 hours) for the grouting material to set before covering the newly installed slabs.

### **1.2. Everyday Cleaning and Care**

To remove everyday dirt, vacuum or sweep the surface regularly and then clean it with a flat mop, water and a neutral cleaner in the dilution recommended by the manufacturer. Always use a non-abrasive cloth such as a microfiber cleaning cloth when cleaning to avoid dulling your surface. Do not use cleaning wax, oil-based cleaners, ammonia, sealants or products containing acid, alkali or bleach as part of routine maintenance. Clean with warm water may be sufficient for frequent washes. After using cleaning solutions, wipe down entire area with a clean cloth or mop and clear water to remove any residue that may have been left behind. Avoid abrasive cleaning products such as scouring or steel wool pads. Use felt or rubber protective pads under furniture to prevent scratching slab surfaces. Place good quality floor mats in high traffic locations and areas that are susceptible to moisture (i.e. near entrance /exit ways).

Abrasive cleaners such as Vim® Cream cleaners, Bar Keepers Friend® Soft Cleanser, or Mr. Clean® Magic Eraser® are NEVER to be used on your surface as dull spots can occur and is not covered under warranty.

### **Caution**

All possible care should be taken to prevent the presence of material from outdoors which may cause scratches, quartz sand and other materials, since they may cause abrasion of the surface and reduce its shine.

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### 1.3. Removing Oil and Grease

Specific cleaners are available for removing oil and grease, such as alkaline detergents or grease removers. In the case of more persistent remains, suitable products should be used. A wide range of floor cleaners can be found with a formula suited to removing these types of residues. More thorough commercial grease removers can also be used. Always test first in a hidden area before using.

### 1.4. Removing Specific Stains

Slab surfaces might occasionally get stained through contact with certain substances (dyes, paint...) or as a result of spills. Everyday cleaning methods might not be sufficient in such cases, and specific procedures will be needed depending on the type of stain. Time is of the essence in removing stains and so the area in question should be cleaned as promptly as possible to prevent the substance from drying and becoming harder to remove. Staining does not indicate a flaw or defect with the material and will NOT be covered under warranty.

TYPE OF STAIN	AGENT SUBSTANCES	RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS
ENGOBE	PHOSPHORIC ACID/ CETRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	FABER- CEMENT REMOVER FILA- PH ZERO
DYE	SOLVENT- METHL CHLORITE	DNC- CHEMICAL PAINT FY FILA- NOPAINT STAR
RUST	ACID DETERGENT CETRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	PEQUINSA SC/B TENAX- RUST REMOVER FILA- PH ZERO
TRACE OF METAL	%18 HYDROCHLORIC ACID	BERILON- DK34 TENAX- BLOOSTER
NICOTINE	SOLVENT/OXIDANT HYDROJEN PEROXIDE	TENAX- BLOOSTER FILA- PS 87 PRO
CEMENT/ PLASTER/ LIMESCALES	PHOSPHORIC ACID/ HYDROCHLORIC ACID / MURIATIC ACID (4%)	LITHOFIN- ZEMENT or INTENSIVE FABER- CEMENT REMOVER or DISYCOTT FILA- PH ZERO or DETERTEK
COAL	ACID DETERGENT	TENAX- BLOOSTER FILA- DETERTEK
OIL/GREASE	SOLVENT/ TOLUENE/ ALKALINE DETERGENT / OXIDANT/ NEUTRAL DETERGENT/ PROPYLENE GLYCOL PROPYL ETHER	TENAX- BLOOSTER FABER- DEEP DEGREASER FILA- PS 87 PRO
GLUE	SOLVENT- NITRO	FABER- ALKALI CLEANER
TAR/ ASPHALT	SOLVENT/ TOLUENE/ACETONE	FABER- DEEP DEGREASER FILA- CR10 PEQUINSA REBO
IODINE	MURIATIC ACID (4%) / SODIUM HYPOCHLORIDE	TENAX- BLOOSTER FILA- PS 87 PRO
BLOOD/ TEA/ COFFEE/ KETCHUP/ MAYONNAISE	SODIUM HYPOCHLORIDE / AMONIA/ NEUTRAL DETERGENT/PROPYLENE GLYCOL PROPYL ETHER	TENAX- BLOOSTER PEQUINSA REBO FILA- PS 87 PRO or DETERTEK FABER- STAIN REMOVER
MARKER	ACETONE	ACETONE FILA- PS 87 PRO

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TYPE OF STAIN	AGENT SUBSTANCES	RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS
RUBBER, TYRES	SOLVENT	<b>FABER-</b> FABER 30 or ALKALI CLEANER <b>FILA-</b> DETERTEK PRO or PS87 PRO <b>TENAX-</b> BRIO ACTION or BOOSTER <b>PEQUINSA-</b> REBO
RESIN / ENAMEL/ WAKS/ EPOXY	SOLVENT / SOLVENT	<b>TENAX-</b> WAKS REMOVER <b>LITHOFIN-</b> RESIN X <b>FILA-</b> CR10
BEER	AMONNIA	<b>TENAX-</b> BLOOSTER <b>PEQUINSA-</b> REBO <b>FILA-</b> PS 87 PRO or DETERTEK <b>FABER-</b> DEEP DEGREASER
LIPSTICK	ACETONE/ MURIATIC ACID (4%)	<b>TENAX-</b> BLOOSTER <b>PEQUINSA-</b> REBO <b>FABER-</b> DEEP DEGREASER
WINE	AMONNIUM /BLEACH/ ALKALINE DETERGENT /SOLVENT/ METHYLGICINE DIACETIC ACID	<b>PEQUINSA-</b> SC/B <b>FABER-</b> DEEP DEGREASER <b>FILA-</b> CR10
LEMON	NEUTRAL DETERGENT	<b>FILA-</b> CLEANER PRO <b>FABER-</b> TILE CLEANER or DISYCOTT <b>TENAX-</b> BRIOTOP
ICE CREAM	ALKALI BASED DETERGENT	<b>FILA-</b> PS 87 PRO <b>FABER-</b> DEEP DEGREASER <b>TENAX-</b> BLOOSTER
COLA / FRUIT JUICE	OXIDANT / NEUTRAL DETERGENT	<b>TENAX-</b> BRIOTOP <b>FILA-</b> DETERTEK <b>FABER-</b> DISYCOTT
SEAWEED	SODIUM HYPOCHLORIDE	<b>FABER-</b> COLORED STAIN REMOVER <b>FILA-</b> DETERTEK
FOOT PRINTS	SOLVENT/ ACETONE	<b>FABER-</b> DEEP DEGREASER <b>FILA-</b> PS 87 PRO <b>PEQUINSA-</b> CAUCHO
SILICONE	SOLVENT/ ACETONE	<b>FABER-</b> ALKALI CLEANER <b>FILA-</b> EPOXY CLEANER
DAILY CLEANER	AMONNIUM BASE	<b>FABER-</b> FLOOR CLEANER <b>FILA-</b> CLEANER PRO <b>TENAX-</b> BRIOTOP
VOMITTING	CHLORINE	<b>TENAX-</b> BOOSTER <b>FABER-</b> CEMENT REMOVER <b>FILA-</b> PS87 PRO

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### **1.5. Damages and Care**

Although your Anatolia Sintered Slab/Porcelain Slab surface is extremely durable, it is NOT indestructible. Use cutting boards to prevent scratches and be mindful around your high traffic areas like the dishwasher and the kitchen sink. Excessive force can chip and crack Anatolia Sintered Slab/Porcelain Slabs and is not covered under warranty. The warranty does NOT cover damage caused by physical impact, chemical use, or NORMAL WEAR & TEAR OVER TIME, acts of nature, staining, scratches, or chips.

It is the owner's responsibility to keep the all-slab surfaces clean and well-maintained.

It's possible to repair some scratches from the surface. When the scratches are deep on the surface, it's difficult or impossible to repair. Faber® Scratch Off Kit is recommended due to it's ease of application. Be sure to follow manufacturers instructions, and always test in a hidden area.

## **2. SURFACE REPAIR - HONED SURFACES**

### **2.1 Before Starting**

Before beginning any surface restoration work, ensure you are equipped with the appropriate tools and wearing all required personal protective equipment (PPE). Proper preparation is essential to achieving consistent and successful surface repair.

#### **Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

- Safety goggles or face shield
- Protective gloves
- Dust mask or respirator (especially in enclosed areas)
- Hearing protection (if operating high-speed tools)

#### **Required Tools & Equipment**

Hand Polisher Power Tool with Adjustable rpm: A hand polisher power tool with adjustable speed settings (recommended range: 500–2200 rpm) is essential for restoring honed surfaces. Tools without rpm regulation are not suitable, as they cannot provide the controlled speed necessary for even surface refinement.

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**Abrasive Pads:** Use abrasive pads specifically designed for surface restoration. Improper pad selection or technique can result in permanent surface damage.

- Recommended Pads: Raimondi Abrasive Pads

**White Pad (Non-Abrasive):** For general surface cleaning before and after the restoration process.

### Working Medium

During polishing, use either clean water or a medium solution to help maintain consistent contact between the pad and the surface.

- **Water**
- **Medium Solution:** Recommended as it provides longer surface contact for a more uniform finish.

### Composition of Medium Solution:

SUBSTANCE	CONCENTRATION W/W	CLASSIFICATIONS	INDEX	CAS	EINECS
Glicole	>=20 <30%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; STOT RE 2, H373	603-027-00-1	107-21-1	203-473-3

## 2.2 Application

### Surface Cleaning

Before beginning any restoration process, thoroughly clean the surface to remove dust, dirt, or residue that could interfere with polishing.

- Use clean water or an alkaline-based surface cleaner applied with a white pad.
- Adjust cleaning duration and cleaning solution quantity depending on the level of dirt.
- Ensure the surface is completely free of debris before proceeding to restoration.

### Standard Surface Restoration

#### - Wet Application is Essential

- Surface restoration must always be performed wet. Never allow the surface to dry during the process.

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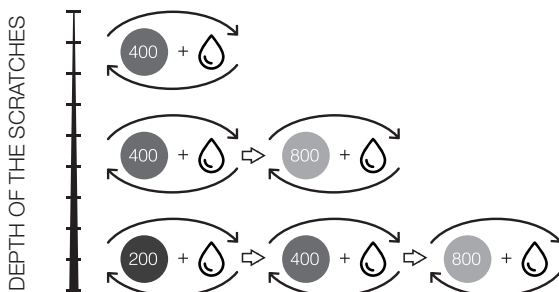
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- Re-wet the surface using water or the medium solution as needed.
  - Anatolia recommends using the medium solution, which maintains surface saturation longer and supports consistent results.
- **Using the Medium Solution**
- Follow the manufacturer's guidelines.
  - Shake the container well before use.
  - Apply directly onto the surface.
  - Use circular abrasive pads with a hand polisher at the recommended speed (500–2200 rpm).
- **Polishing Sequence & Pad Use**
- Begin with the 400-grit pad to remove surface scratches.
  - Work in smooth, consistent motions, applying light, even pressure. Excessive pressure and improper pad handling can permanently damage the surface.
  - After each step, inspect the surface visually or with a gloss meter if available.
- **Adjusting Surface Gloss**
- If inconsistencies in gloss are detected:
  - Use a 200-grit pad to reduce gloss (more matte appearance).
  - Use an 800-grit pad to increase gloss (smoother, slightly more reflective finish).

### Caution:

#### Pad Selection Based on Scratch Depth:

The appropriate pad type and grit level should be selected based on the depth and severity of the scratches. Refer to the Restoration Pad Selection Table for guidance on pad progression.



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### **Polishing Tool Movement:**

Proper movement of the polishing tool is critical.

Avoid uniform or repetitive motion, as this can cause visible movement marks on the surface.

To minimize this risk:

- Operate the tool in a smooth, controlled orbital motion.
- Maintain a straight and consistent position throughout the process.

### **Prevent Surface Heating:**

Overheating during restoration can damage the surface finish.

To avoid this:

- Wet the surface thoroughly with clean water or recommended polishing medium after each restoration step.
- Monitor surface temperature throughout the process, especially during extended use.

### **Heavy Restoration**

- For deeper surface scratches, start with the 200-grit pad, followed by 400 and 800 as required. Follow the recommended sequence based on scratch severity.
- Do not mix up pad types. Using the wrong pad can permanently damage the surface.
- Suggested speed of 500-2200 rpm.
- After abrasive pad treatment, clean the surface with a mild alkali-based chemical cleaner to remove any residue and restore cleanliness.

### **2.3 Restoration Example**

The example below demonstrates the visual difference before and after professional restoration of a honed slab surface.

### **Surface Condition:**

- The surface was scratched with a mineral of Mohs hardness 7 (Silicon Dioxide / SiO<sub>2</sub>).



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### **Restoration Method:**

- Surface was restored using the above Standard Surface Restoration process with restoration abrasive pads matched to the slab's original finish.
- Final appearance closely matches the original honed texture and reflectivity.

### **BEFORE**



### **AFTER**



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### **WARNING:**

Slabs and off cuts can have sharp edges. Handle slabs with cut-resistant gloves and always wear safety glasses. Fabrication and processing could generate harmful silica dust. Respect local legislation regarding silica dust exposure at all times.

Exposure to silica dust from cutting, grinding, or polishing can cause acute lung injury, silicosis, or cancer. Always wear a respirator; only use wet cutting and finishing methods when fabricating. Proper ventilation and safety precautions must be taken in the work area to avoid exposing others to harmful silica dust. Children should not be present during any cleaning, fabrication or restoration process. For more information, see the SDS at [www.anatolia.com](http://www.anatolia.com)

If you are not experienced or qualified to use polishing equipment, please seek professional assistance.

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### Countertop Comparison

Anatolia Sintered Slab/Porcelain Slabs are a smart and safe choice for kitchen countertops. They have outstanding qualities and meet the most common parameters of durability and resistance used to evaluate materials in general.

CONDITIONS	ANATOLIA SINTERED SLAB/ PORCELAIN SLAB	QUARTZ	NATURAL STONE	LAMINATES	SOLID SURFACE	STEEL
RESISTANCE TO HEAT AND HIGH TEMPERATURES	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓✓
HYGIENIC	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
EASY TO CLEAN	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓	NO
NON-POROUS	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
SUITABLE FOR USE OUTDOORS	✓✓✓	NO	✓✓	NO	✓✓	✓✓
RESISTANCE TO MOLD, MILDEW AND FUNGUS	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	NO	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
STAINPROOF	✓✓✓	✓✓	NO	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
DETERGENT RESISTANCE	✓✓✓	✓✓	NO	✓✓	NO	NO
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE	✓✓✓	✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓	NO
RESISTANCE TO THERMAL SHOCK	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	NO	✓✓	✓✓✓
FROST RESISTANCE	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓✓
MOISTURE RESISTANCE	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
SCRATCH-PROOF	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	NO	NO	NO
ABRASION RESISTANCE	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	NO	NO	NO
UV-RESISTANCE	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	NO	NO	✓✓✓

*Information provided by Anatolia is to be used as a general guideline only. Always consult a professional and thoroughly review the warranty and information for any products being used. Anatolia also recommends that you test a small area prior to usage of any product to determine whether the product you are about to apply serves its intended purpose.*