



## MATERIAL DATA SHEET

<b>THICKNESS:</b>	3cm
<b>COLOR:</b>	Bianco Rhino
<b>MATERIAL TYPE:</b>	Marble
<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:</b>	South Africa
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	Recrystallized Calcite Limestone
<b>ABSORPTION:</b>	Med
<b>SCRATCH RESISTANCE:</b>	Low
<b>CHEMICAL RESISTANCE:</b>	Low
<b>RECOMMENDED USAGE:</b>	Low Traffic Areas - Marbles are traditionally prized for their aesthetic appeal, accentuated by pronounced veining trends and often bold colors. These stones are calcium carbonate based, made up principally of the calcite crystal. Due to their mineralogical makeup, all marbles are vulnerable to either abrasion or chemical attack. Abrasive attack occurs most commonly from common kitchen utensils, and can be prevented with the judicious use of protective cutting boards and similar measures. The use of cleaners containing abrasives must be avoided. Chemical attack is most commonly brought about by exposure to acidic solutions, such as lemon juice, tomatoes, vinegar, etc. The use of inappropriate cleaning agents may also trigger acidic attack. Acidic solutions can permanently etch the surface of the material. To mitigate this problem it is best to hone marbles in high traffic areas or where acids will be present such as food prep areas.

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### CARE AND MAINTENANCE

- Do's***
- Clean up spills in a reasonable amount of time.
  - Use clean water or PH neutral stone cleaner for daily cleaning
  - Seal porous stone every 1-3 years

- Don'ts***
- Do not use any chemical based cleaners with bleach, ammonia, or acids.
  - Keep acidic or alkaline products from contact of marbles, limestone, travertine, onyx, basalt products. This will cause etching.
  - Do not cut on top of natural stones, granite may not scratch but will dull knife edge and could embed metal into the surface.
  - Do not sit, stand or place large amounts of weight on the front or back of cutouts, overhangs, or suspended bar tops.