

INFORMATION SHEET ON NATURAL STONE

1. Jura Limestone and Shell Limestone are natural products, each piece is unique and their distinctive features need to be taken into account.
2. Optical characteristics are to be judged under typical conditions, i.e. normal distance and lighting. Angled light is not a deciding factor.
3. Without special agreement the production performance will be assessed according to standard practice, as commonly used within the industry.
4. Variations in colour, structure and texture
Colour, structure and texture of natural stones are determined by the various minerals and their distribution in the stones. According to DIN 18332 – natural stone works, section 2.1.4., variations in colour, structure and texture within any one deposit are explicitly allowed. The scope of variation can, depending on the deposit, be limited to an extent, within the range of sampling.
5. Veining and Fissures
The formation of natural stone is a geological process. Over millions of years, shifts in the Earth's crust caused tectonic fissures in the sedimentary rocks, which were filled again with calcspar and tightly merged with the other material substances. These calcite veins are a natural appearance in the characteristic of many limestones and add to the look of the slabs. The veining is not to be reviewed as fault. Tectonic fissures and a disturbed structure are a natural characteristic of limestones with layers, clay deposits, hollows, etc. In certain cases they can require a special, professional filling technique, but in general they are inevitable.
6. Porosity in rocks
Pores in natural stones are inevitable due to its natural formation, filling these pores is a special service. Remaining open pores or re-opening pores are no defect, since the original stone structure is merely being restored.
7. Tolerances in sizes
Acceptable deviations in dimensions of single natural stone slabs are documented in DIN 18332. Regarding tolerances in sizes of natural stone building elements, the requirements of DIN 18201 and DIN 18202 apply and need only to be checked when the fitting of the various elements is clearly impaired. Unevenness in the surface of a floor or façade, visible through angled light, is permitted if they are within the size tolerances according to DIN 18202.
8. Use of limestone in outdoor areas
With proper installation and especially by avoiding soil wetness / dampness the risk of frost damage can almost be eliminated. As a rule, however, an absolute frost resistance of limestone cannot be guaranteed and no liability can be assumed. Please avoid the use of salt to remove or prevent snow or ice, since limestone is not resistant to salt.
9. Recommendations for cleaning and maintenance
 - 9.1. Only acid-free, non-etching, alkali-free and non-scratching cleaners, which will not affect the surface, may be used.
 - 9.2. For surfaces with structures (quarry rough, slightly honed, sandblasted, bush hammered, etc.) mechanically working methods (for example fibre pad-method) can also be used.