



The information in this manual describes the suggested procedures for working and handling Glassos® Crystal white. The procedures, created by CCS STONE, Inc., are best practices only and pertain solely to Glassos® Crystal White. GLASSOS® Crystal White should be worked by a skilled, experienced stone fabricator, using state of the art techniques and machinery, following the suggested guidelines in this manual. The information provided is only for reference. CCS Stone will not guarantee individual results since the only way to become proficient in Glassos® is through experience.

Lifting, Storage and Handling

Glassos® Crystal White should be stored and transported in a vertical position.

Always move one Glassos® slab at a time when using a slab lifter or straps.

Do not use cables to move Glassos® Crystal White slabs unless the material is properly packed within a wooden bundle.

Wood or rubber protection is required between the bottom of slabs and tiles when storing or shipping on metal frames.

It is recommended not to store or transport more than 8 slabs Glassos® Crystal White on one side of an A frame.

Slabs must be nested (face out) to prevent breakage.

There is a removable film on the face of the slab to protect it .

The film should to be kept on the slab until it is ready for fabrication.

Glassos® Crystal white slabs should be stored indoors.

Warpage

Glassos® Crystal White will always have some degree of warpage.

Warpage or curling is the result of the manufacturing process and not a defect in quality.

Since Glassos® Crystal White is fused together at high temperature, when cooled it may cause the finished slab to warp or curl.

Curling is an inherent trait of Glassos® Crystal White that should be understood for those interested in the product.

Warpage on a ten foot slab may be up to 3/8” but may be less.

Since tiles are cut from slabs the same tolerances apply.

Mold Marks

Glassos® Crystal White will always have impressions on the back caused by the molds used in manufacturing.

Thicknesses of Crystallized glass are not calibrated and will vary.

Tolerances

Thickness tolerance for slabs is +/- 1/8”*

Thickness tolerance for tiles is +/- 1/16”*

Dimensional tolerance for slabs is +/- 1/2”*

Dimensional tolerance for tiles is +/- 1/16”*

actual tolerances may vary slightly

**Cutting**

Glassos® Crystal White may be cut and processed using traditional, water cooled stone working machinery and diamond tooling.

It is the responsibility of the fabricator to determine which blade to use based on his equipment and operator. For Glassos® Crystal White, the fabricator may try a segmented diamond marble blade or a professional blade engineered to cut crystallized glass.

Always maintain a sufficient water flow to cool the blade.

Prior to cutting, inspect the back of the slabs and identify the mold marks so they do not interfere with the finished look.

Inspect for warpage before cutting and if necessary cut on a level cement bed and make sure the slab is properly shimmed and supported.

For best results use a slow traverse and do not step cut.

When cutting slabs of Glassos® Crystal White the sawyer should dress the blade after each cut.

Do not cut sink holes for countertops greater than 26" in depth without introducing a seam in the cut out.

Do not plunge cut.

There must be a minimum of 4" setback on sink and cook top cut outs.

All inside corners must have a minimum of 1/2" radius including all sink cut outs, cook top cut outs, outlets, bumpouts and notches.

Details such as mitering, quirk miter, rabbeting, notches, grooves and step milling are possible by an experienced fabricator.

Finishing

Glassos® Crystal White has gas pockets that form under the visible crystals. A freshly cut edge may be polished like natural stone. The edge should be honed and fully polished first then after the edge is polished the holes may be filled with clear or colored epoxy. Our experts repeat the process of filling and cleaning then use the Glassos® Magic Buff to finish. Glassos® Magic Buff pad may also be used to remove minor scratches and restore a mirror polish to the surface. The surface and edges may be buffed with Pamir clear or white wax to enhance reflectivity and offer added protection. Cover edges with stretch wrap to protect them after working and remove at time of installation.

Milling and Calibrating

Backs of Glassos® Crystal White slabs and tiles are inherently uneven due to the manufacturing process. Fabricators must be prepared to calibrate exposed edges at seams and sink cutouts as required. It is recommended to calibrate only the first 2-3 inches along the exposed edge.

Satin Texture

Glassos® Satin Texture is a matte finish that removes the polish and increases the coefficient of friction on Glassos® products. This treatment is available on tile, cut to size projects and full size slabs. Satin texture is effective for slip resistance in wet areas or when a matte finish is desired. The textured surface remains non porous and does not require a sealer.



Polishing and Repair

Small chips and exposed gas holes should be avoided but may be filled using one the following methods:

- Acrylic epoxy two part cartridges
- Liquid flowing water clear epoxy
- Knife grade water clear epoxy
- Cyanoacrylate
- UV resin

Add white pigment as required.

Dress any remaining gas holes on the surface and edges with clear or white Pamir wax.

For final polishing and removing minor surface scratches use a Glassos® Magic Buff pad.

Seams and Installation

Dry fit all pieces in the shop and make any necessary adjustments in the shop.

Set with silicone and epoxy as required. Score edges to be joined and use white epoxy.

Use side mount dishwashers and sink supports and avoid garbage disposals.

Joints are to be 1/32" wide with each joining piece to have a 1/32" polished , finished bevel.

Installed top will have a 1/16" polished V groove that may be left open or filled with an elastomeric sealant.

Sink, Faucet, Cooktop and Outlet Cutouts

Drill all holes using wet diamond core bit in the shop or waterjet to reduce the risk of breakage from overheating the material.

All cut outs require a 4" setback and minimum 1/2" radius inside corners including outlet cutouts.

For sink cutouts it is suggested to work a maximum counter depth of 26" to avoid breakage/.

If depth is greater than 26" , for an island or peninsula, a seam must be introduced at the sink cut out. Farm sinks may not require a seam on counter tops greater than 26" in depth.

Vanity tops may have multiple cut outs without seams in counter tops less than 26" in depth.

Cooktops should be seamed along the sides, front and rear.

Concerns about seam location and requirement may be discussed with a CCS Stone technical consultant.

Email technical Glassos® Crystal White questions or comments to info@ccsstone.com