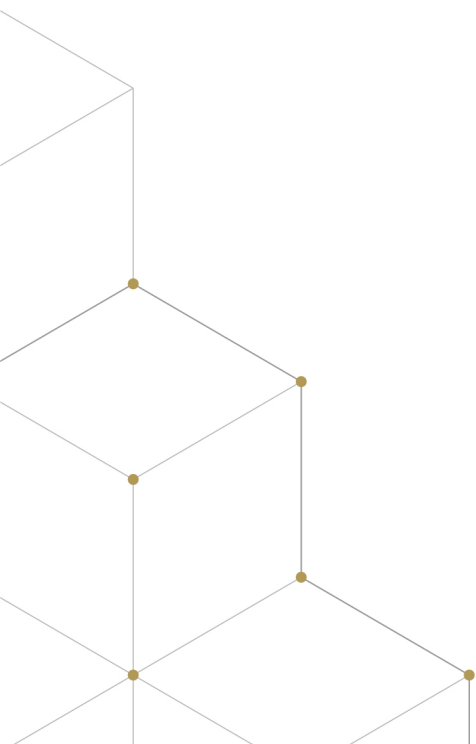


# CITATAH

2024  
CATALOG

—  
INDONESIAN  
TREASURE



# INDONESIAN TREASURES

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Published January 2024, color of technical stone in this publication may vary slightly due to the printing process, desktop, and mobile preview. Final color selection should be made from stone samples.

The detailed information in this publication may be modified or updated without prior notice.

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## OUR STORY

Founded by the late Mr Husni Johannes on 26 September 1974, Citatah takes its name from its first marble quarry among the “stone gardens” near Bandung, West Java. Within twelve years, the business became Indonesia’s first international stone company in Indonesia, and by the late 80s it was supplying marble to Las Vegas landmarks including The Luxor Hotel & Casino, Caesars Palace, Aladdin’s Hotel (now known as Planet Hollywood), and Mandalay Bay.

On 3 July 1996, Citatah became the first natural stone company listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, ushering in a new phase of growth. Today, the business runs from end-to-end marble production and delivery, to distributing a vast array of natural stones sourced globally and luxury interior products including Bisazza, Caesarstone, Geoluxe and Nextep. Citatah’s natural and engineered stones are in demand for projects of all purposes, from houses to hotels, offices to malls, in locations all over the world.

Citatah exports to over 40 countries and has helped its clients deliver projects on every continent except Antarctica.

With our quarry opening in 1974 in the Citatah area of West Java, subsequently becoming our namesake, we confirmed our status as Indonesia’s pioneer of the Marble and Natural Stone industry.

## WHY CITATAH

With over 45 years experience in the industry, Citatah is the most well-equipped and experienced Marble and Natural Stone handler in Indonesia. Pioneering the field since 1974 with the nation's first quarry in Citatah, West Java, and our second quarry in Pangkep, South Sulawesi, we have a production capacity of 100.000 tons of raw marble annually. To support our production, we have the finest and most experienced quarry masters in our employ paying close attention to each step of the extraction process and utilise only the best machines in the business.

Once each block is quarried, they are immediately sent for processing in our factories and their automated slab lines, each of the steps has been honed with more than 4 decades of experience, ensuring an expedient, smooth, and precise process. Much like our quarries, our factories are manned with experienced production masters, supported by stone masters and cutting-edge machinery. Once finished, each piece, be it tile, slab, or inlay, will be set down in our dry-lay facility, which boasts 7000sq.m of open space to allow our masters to go through rigorous quality control and code each piece, creating one giant puzzle to streamline the installation process while maintaining the best results. Once complete, each of the pieces is then packed tight into pallets and shipped off to their new homes.

Throughout the years we have also won multiple awards reinforcing our position as industry leaders. These awards include:

- 9<sup>th</sup> International Trophy to Export; from Editorial Office & Trade Leader's Club, 1986
- World Selection to Commercial & Export Merit; from Afoarab – World Selection, 1986
- International America Award, from Editorial Office & Trade Leader's Club, 1986
- VII International Asia Award, from Editorial Office & Trade Leader's Club, 1987
- XXI International Trophy for Quality, from Editorial Office & Trade Leader's Club, 1993
- International Gold Star for Quality Business Initiative, from BID Business Initiative Directive, 1993
- XX Golden Award for Best Trade Name, from Editorial Office & Trade Leader's Club, 1995
- Arch for Europe for Excellence in Corporate & Quality Image – Gold Star Award; from J\*BAN Imagen Arte S.A., 1996
- X Golden Europe Award for Quality, from Editorial Office & Trade Leader's Club, 1996
- World Quality Commitment, from BID Business Initiative Directions, 1996
- Winner of Furniture Design Competition (Curved Stone) BD West 2019 Los Angeles, USA

Combining award-winning experience with cutting-edge technology allows us to continue innovating and pioneering the industry, matching any client requirement with quality, be it inlays, sculptures, stairs, slabs, or tiles. We look forward to catering to any of your needs.



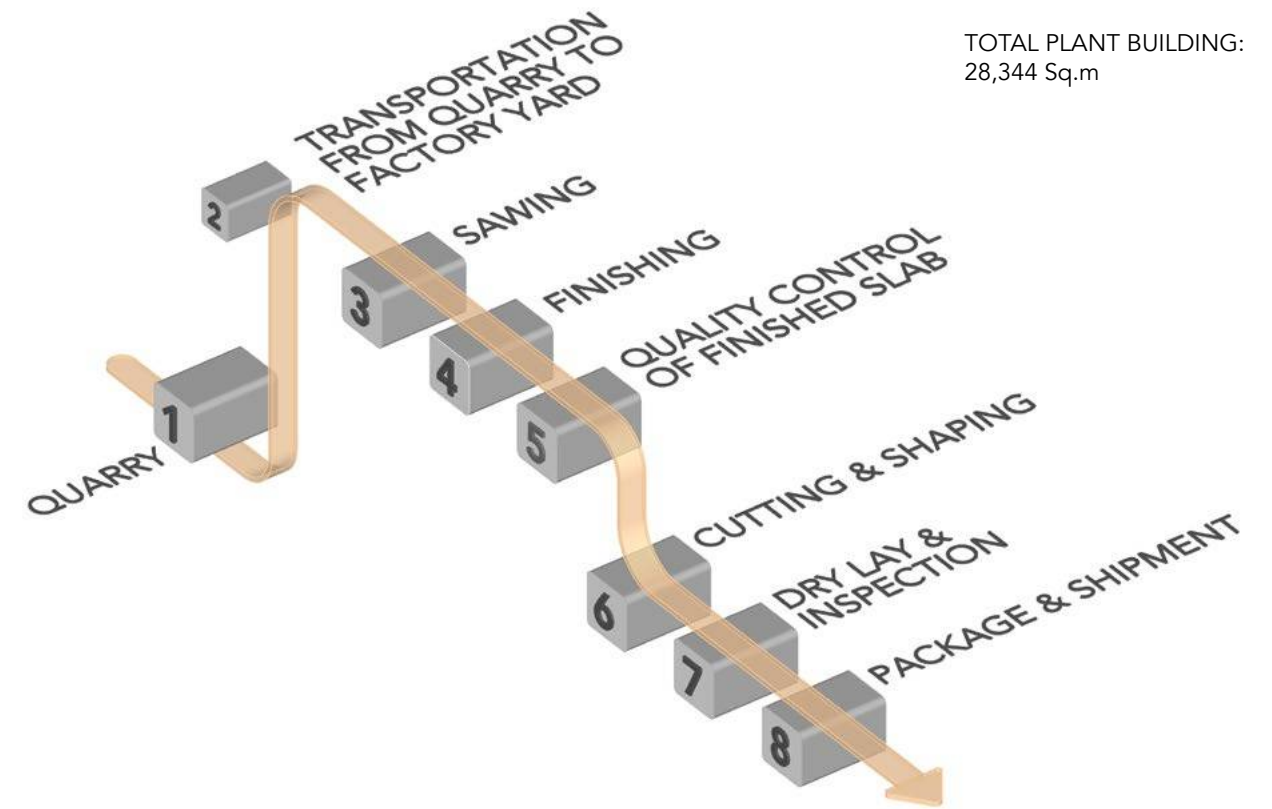
# INDUSTRY PROCESS

## METHOD STATEMENT

TOTAL QUARRY AREA:  
100 Hectares

TOTAL PLANT AREA:  
18 Hectares

TOTAL PLANT BUILDING:  
28,344 Sq.m



### Machineries

- |    |                                    |    |                           |
|----|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 01 | Automatic Polishing Slab Line      | 10 | Mobile Crane              |
| 02 | Automatic Polishing Tile Line      | 11 | Monowire                  |
| 03 | Automatic Resin Line               | 12 | Multi Head Edge Finishing |
| 04 | Block Cutter                       | 13 | Multi Slicing             |
| 05 | Bridge Cutter                      | 14 | Overhead Crane            |
| 06 | Cross Cutting                      | 15 | Single Head Polishing     |
| 07 | Gangsaw                            | 16 | V-Joint                   |
| 08 | Gantry Crane                       | 17 | Waterjet                  |
| 09 | Jib Crane ( Electric Chain Hoist ) |    |                           |

## QUARRIES



The art of stone lies deep within Citatah's DNA. The original Citatah Quarries, first cut in 1976, lie among the stone pinnacles and tea gardens outside Bandung, West Java. They produced the Perlato and Classic Beige marbles.

Since the 1990s, Citatah's production focus has centred on Pangkep, north of Makassar in South Sulawesi. Master craftsmen use advanced cutting techniques to select stones with the perfect patterning and marbling, yielding beige, and grey marbles.

Dedicated to growth, although never at the expense of quality, Citatah continues to seek out new Indonesian treasures across the archipelago.



With a total area expanding over 150 hectares in Pangkep, South Sulawesi producing Indonesia's finest beige, grey, and taupe marbles, Citatah will be ready to address any and all clients' demands for generations to come.



All our quarry operations are manned by experienced quarry masters who meticulously plan and utilise the newest technologies ensuring that little stone goes to waste during the extraction process.



Once the initial cuts have been made, the block is then freed using excavators manned by skilled drivers who then move the stone blocks through the quarry to be sent to the factory for further processing.



## PROCESSING

Citatah processes stone at two facilities, in Karawang, West Java, and Pangkep, near our South Sulawesi marble quarries. State-of-the-art technology means our Karawang technicians can craft cut-to-size pieces with patterns tailored to a customer's requirements, sharing progress with the customer along the way.

Our factories can cut all and any types of natural stone with the Pangkep facility focusing on our domestic marble, and Karawang facility tending to a myriad of other demands of natural stone slabs and tiles in a range of finishes. We are committed to the communities and the environment in the areas we serve, and projects run from reforestation to food distribution, road maintenance and community rebuilding. Naturally, we protect local water supplies and the ecosystem.

O1



Arriving in our factory each block is then cut into slabs using either our gang saws or block cutters, once in their slab form, each slab enters our automated finishing lines where they are finished in accordance to client requirements.

O2



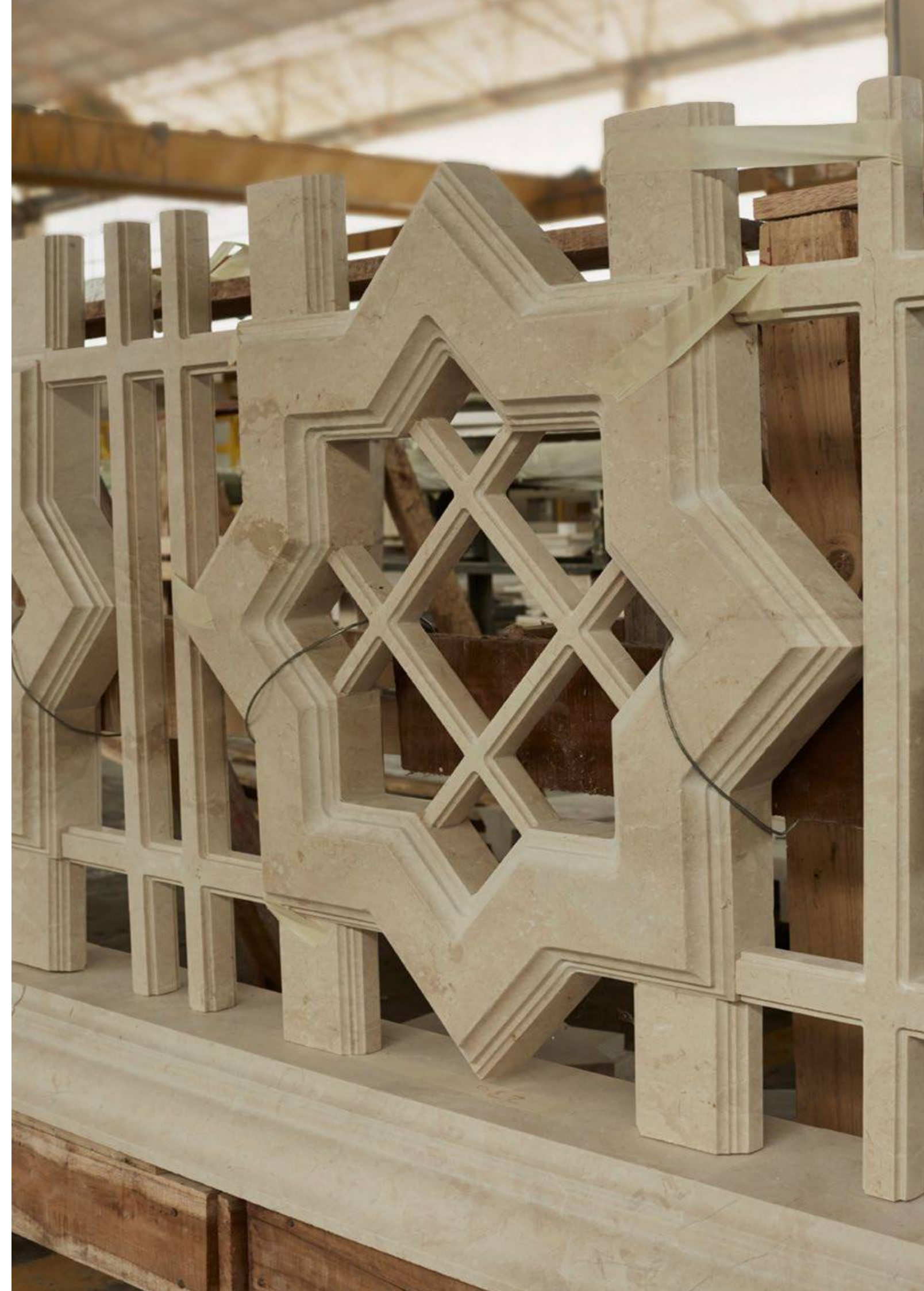
With over 7.000 Sq.m of dry lay area in our Pangkep factory, and 4.000 Sq.m in our Karawang factory, each of our slabs is meticulously checked and coded by our stone experts to allow greater ease in their installations at their respective sites.

O3



Neatly packed away, all our slabs will be packed tightly and securely in pallets to ensure their safety and integrity as they make their journey to their sites.

## VALUE ENGINEERING



Whether crafting twisted columns or one-of-a-kind sculptures or working with the demanding acoustic requirements of a modern concert hall, Citatah can produce each and every design a client requires. From Nordstrom and Mitsubishi to Hilton and Four Seasons, from mosques and embassies to luxurious private residences, our experience spans every design context fine stone is required.

## CITATAH - PARQUET

The Citatah Parquet series is a combination of select materials from our wide offering of beige marbles, cut into small sizes, dry-laid prior to being inlaid together to finally form a slab. The Parquet series from Citatah represents the embodiment of the culture for high level quality control and workmanship ingrained in our stonemasons. A solid choice for both indoor and exterior usage, our locally made parquet marbles can also be bookmatched providing a unique touch to your walls and floors. Greeting guests in its lobby with its soft beige yet visually striking tones of the various Beige marbles in the Parquet mix, the Lombok Astoria hotel in Lombok, Indonesia offers a prime example of how one can create an eye-catching entrance yet still remain elegant.







Istiqlal Mosque  
Jakarta, Indonesia



Belmond Cap Juluca  
Anguilla, British West Indies





Conrad Hotel  
Bali, Indonesia



Hilton Hotel  
Bandung, Indonesia

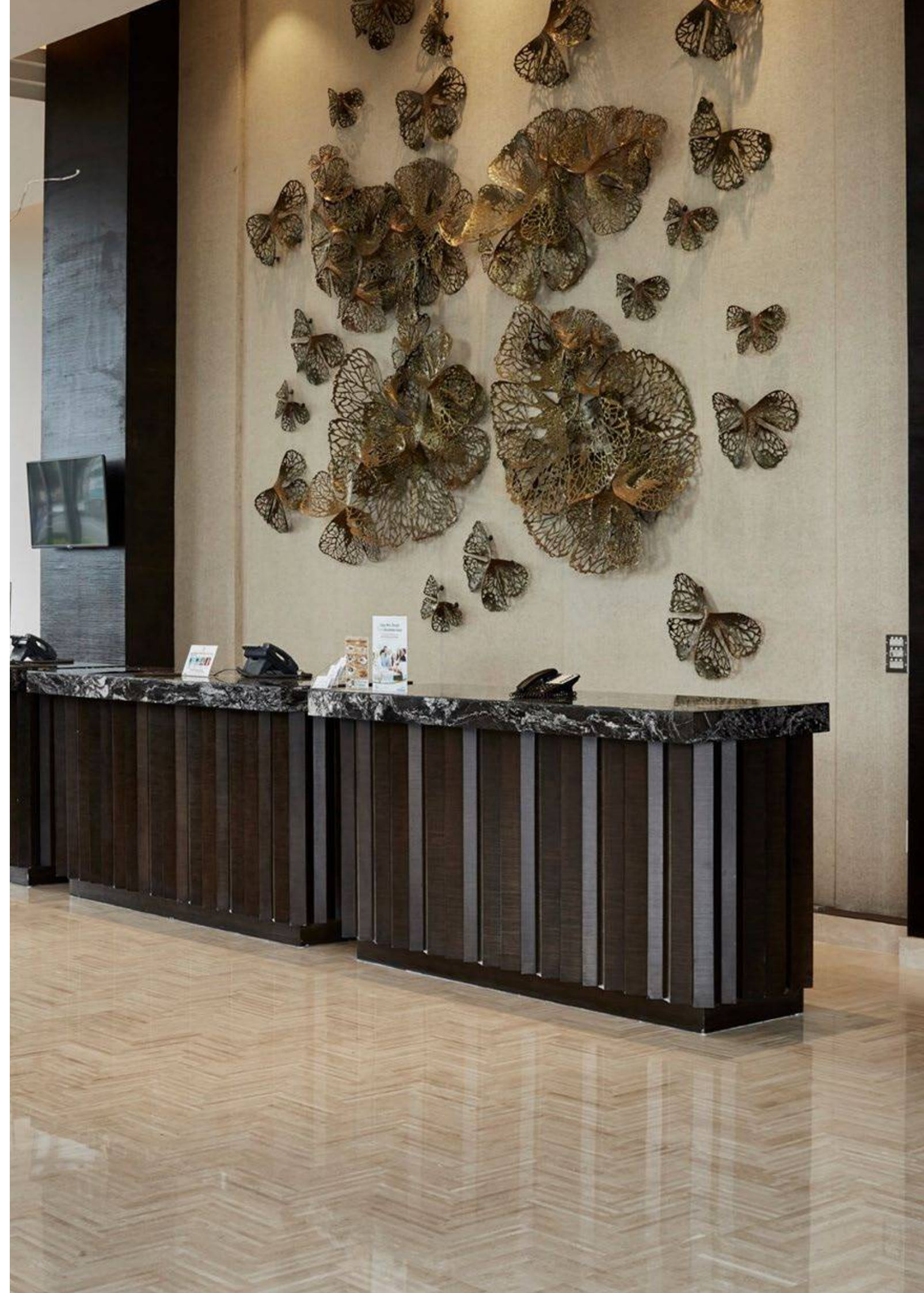




Fairfield by Marriott Hotel  
Belitung, Indonesia



Lombok Astoria Hotel  
Lombok, Indonesia

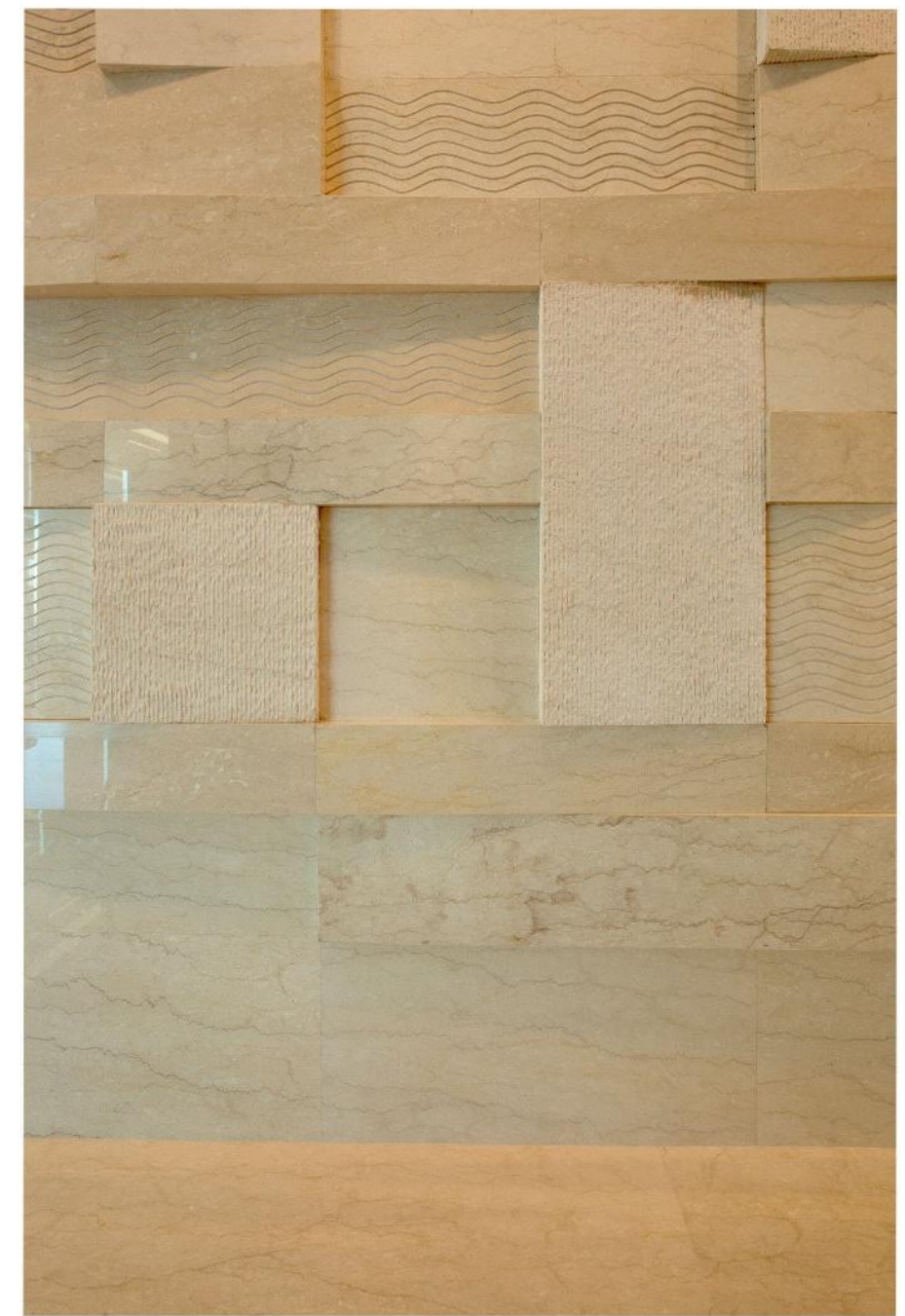




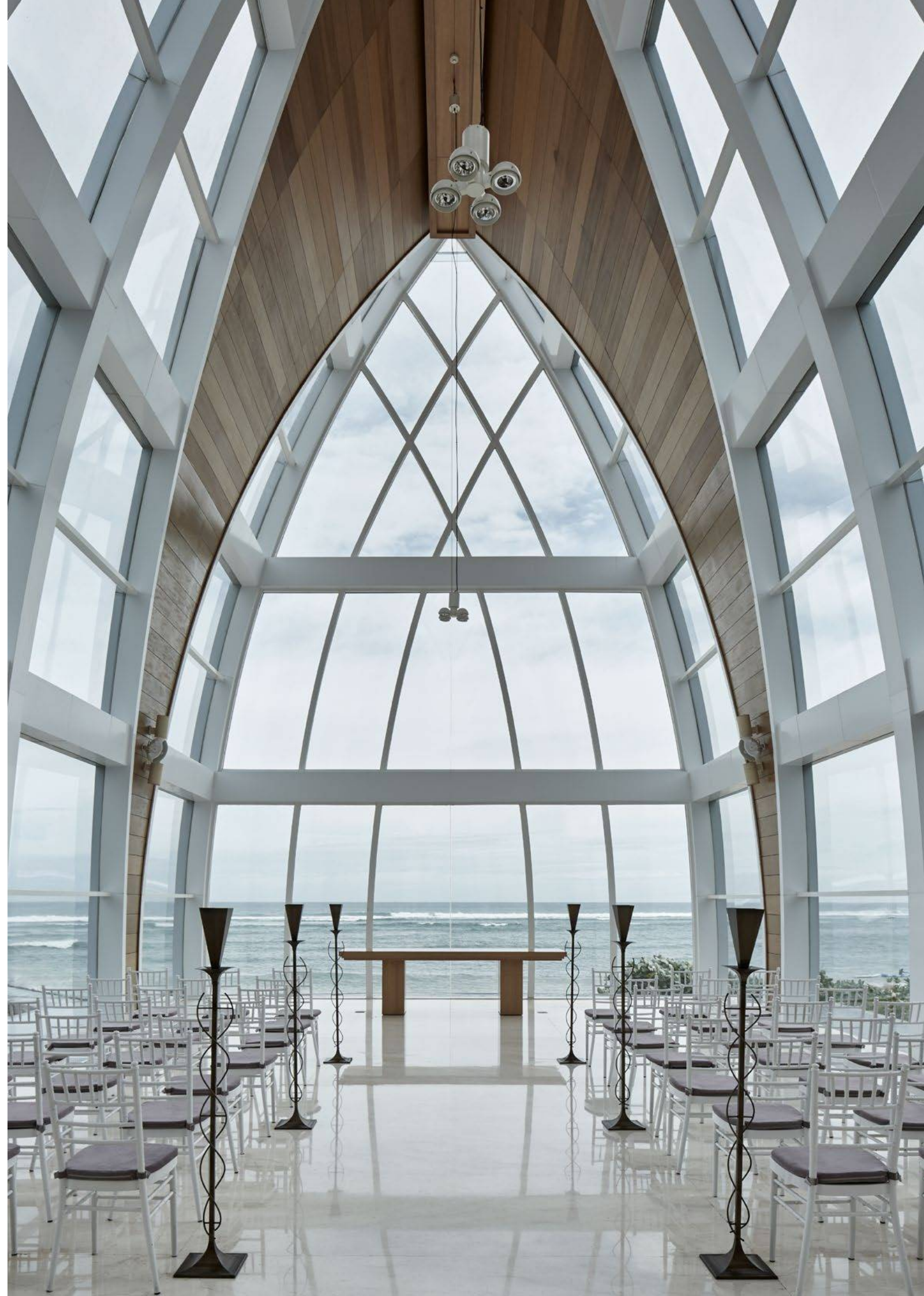
Hilton Garden Inn  
Rzeszów, Poland



The Pakuwono House  
Jakarta, Indonesia



The Ritz Carlton  
Bali, Indonesia



Private Residence  
Jakarta, Indonesia





Private Residence  
Semarang, Indonesia

Private Residence  
Jakarta, Indonesia





Private Residence  
Jakarta, Indonesia

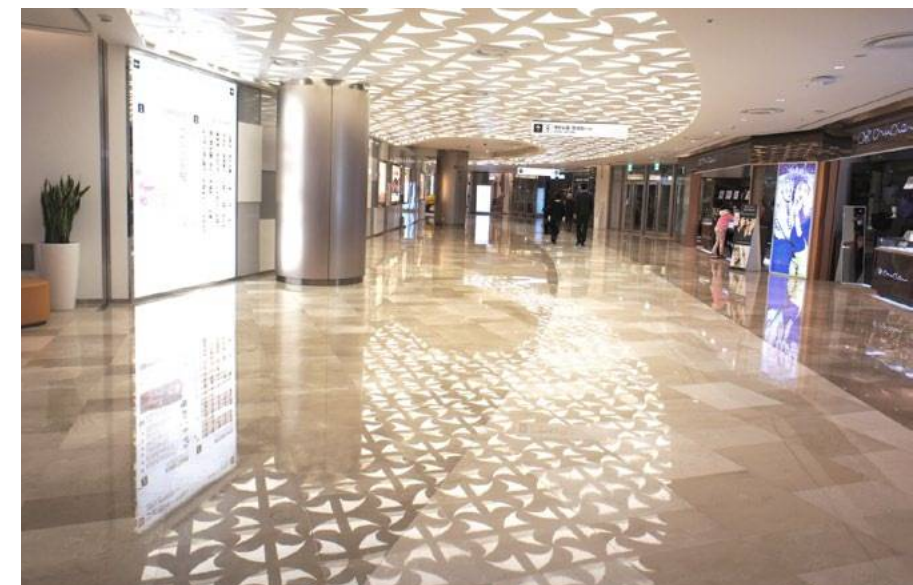


The Residence  
Zanzibar, Tanzania

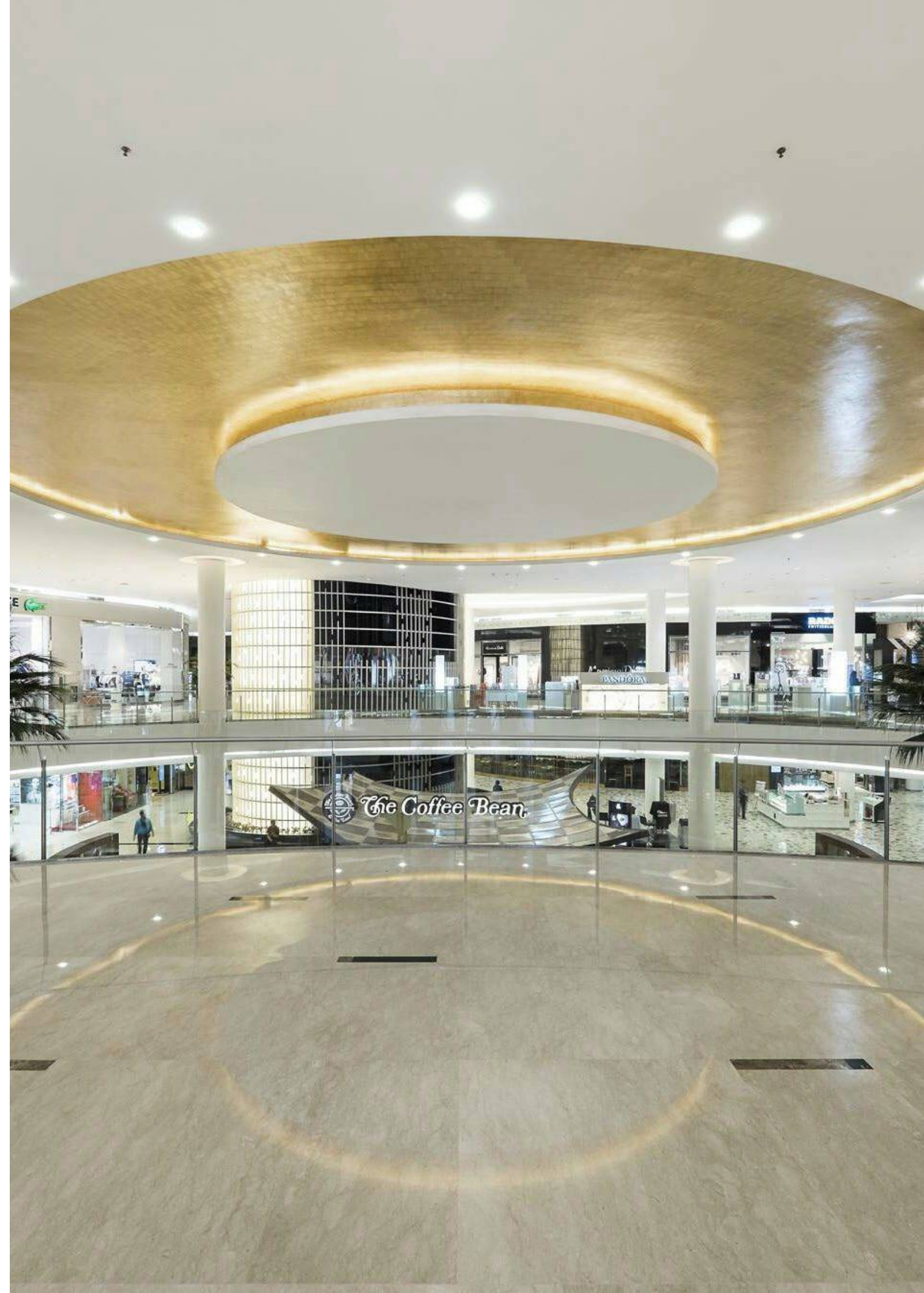




Lotte World Mall  
Seoul, South Korea

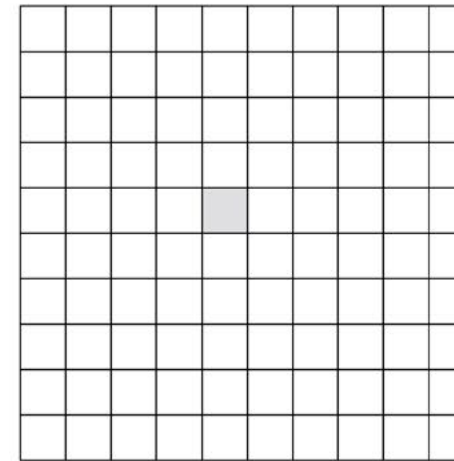


Senayan City  
Jakarta, Indonesia



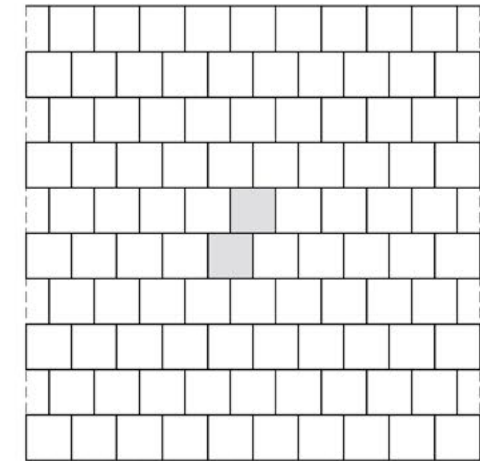
DESIGN  
INSPIRATIONS

DESIGN INSPIRATIONS



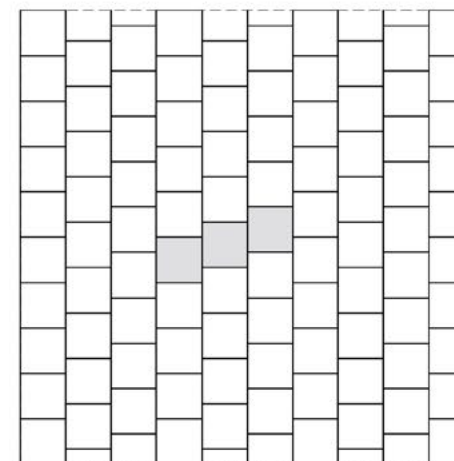
300x300

**Wisteria**



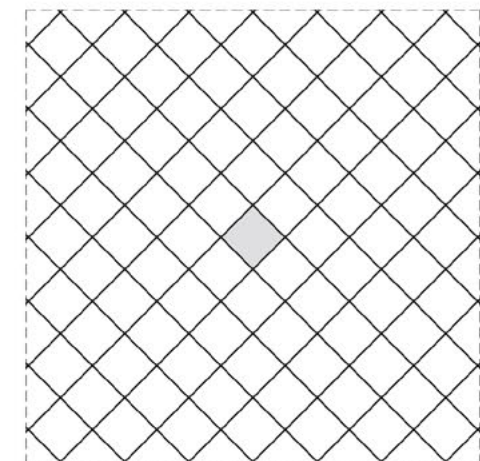
300x300

**Allamanda**



300x300

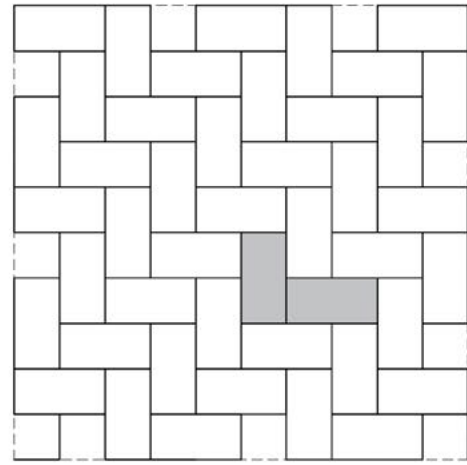
**Dahlia**



300x300

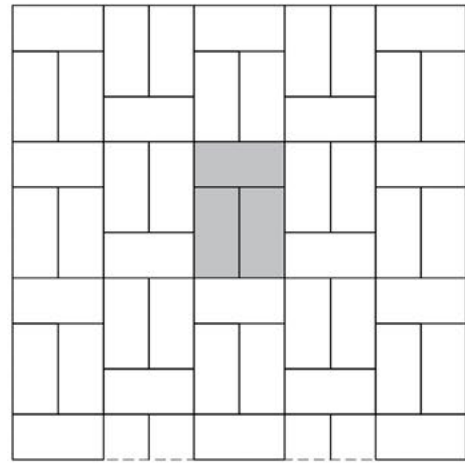
**Lavatera**

DESIGN INSPIRATIONS



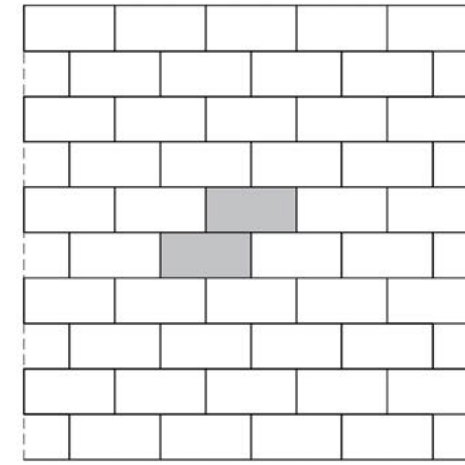
300x600

**Dandelion**



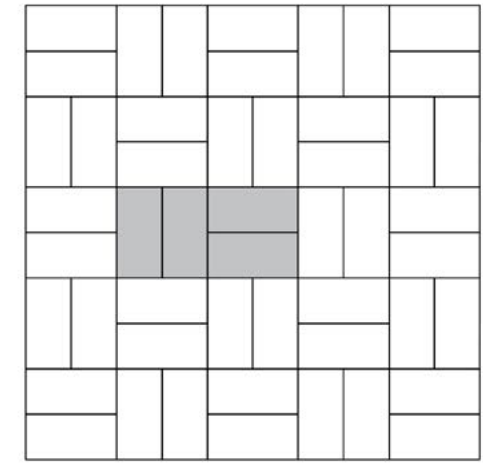
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**Eidelweis**



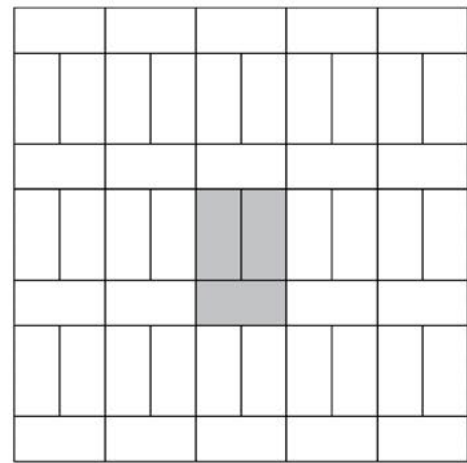
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**Aglonema**



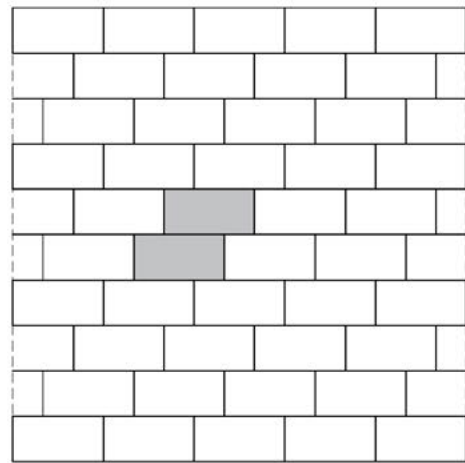
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**Lantana**



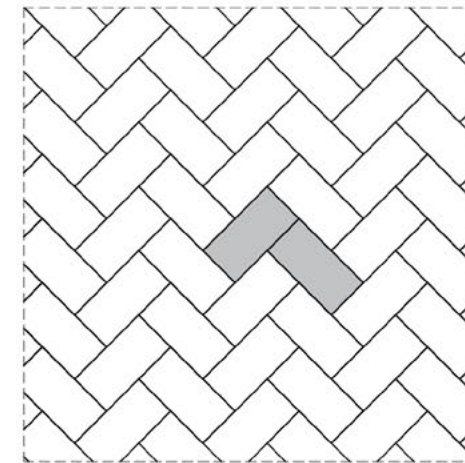
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**Magnolia**



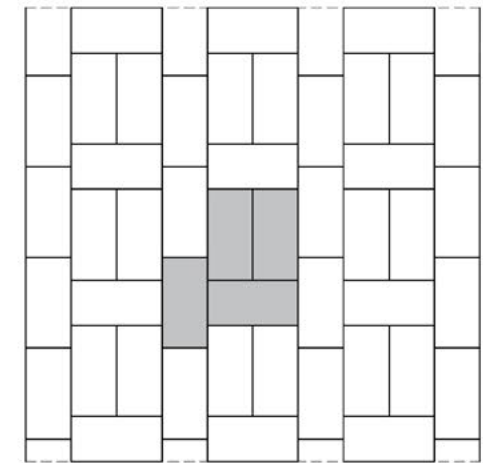
300x600

**Vinca**



300x600

**Hibiscus**



300x600

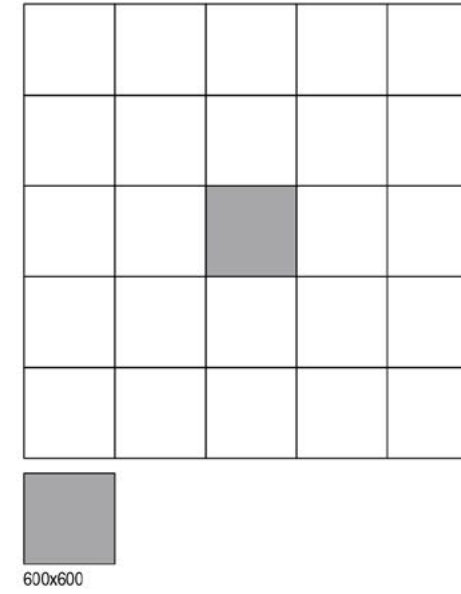
**Petunia**

DESIGN INSPIRATIONS

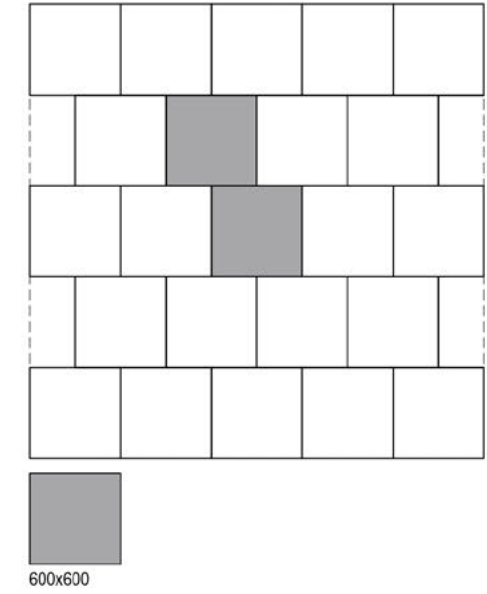
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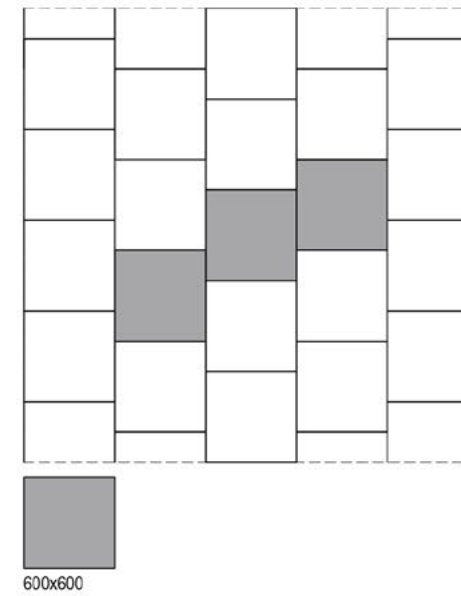
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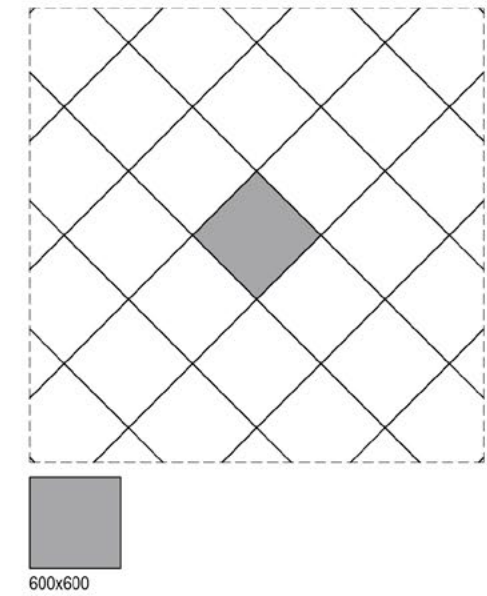
**Adenium**



**Amarilis**

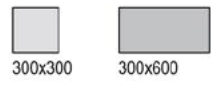
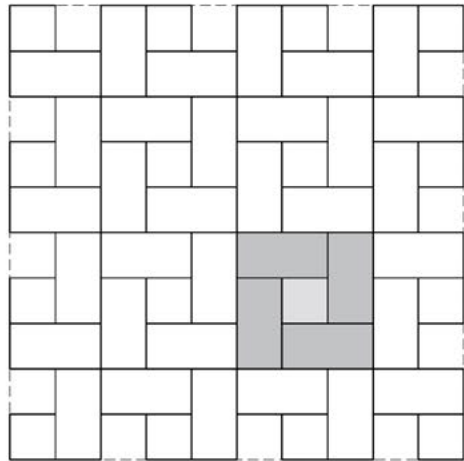


**Aster**

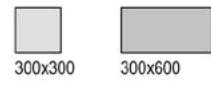
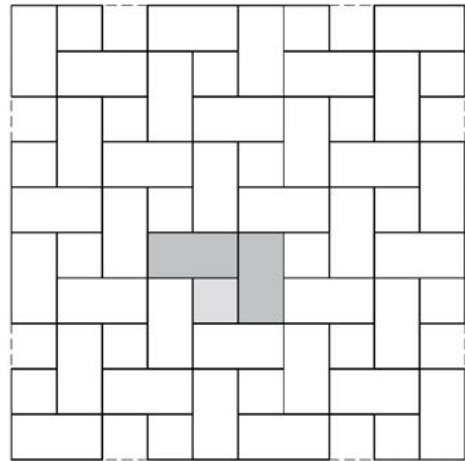


**Marigold**

DESIGN INSPIRATIONS

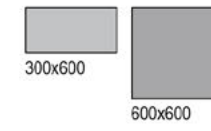
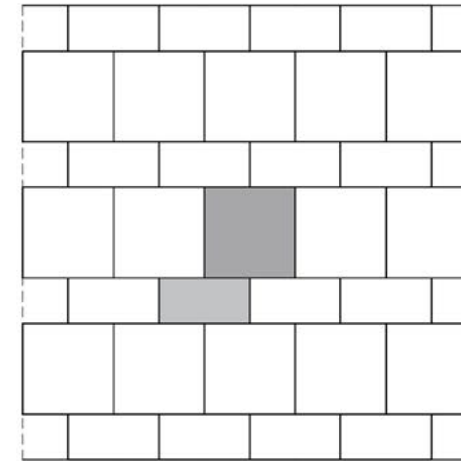


**Poppy**

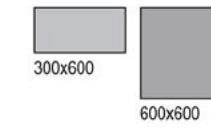
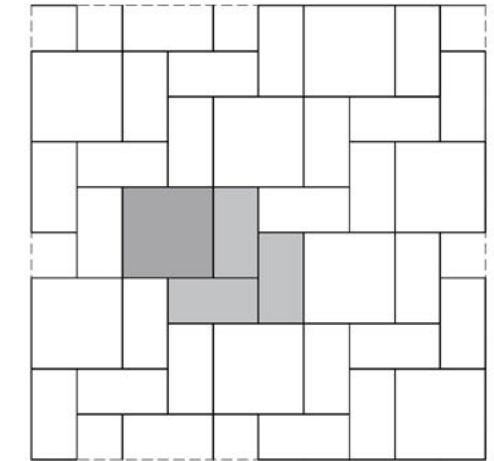


**Hydrangea**

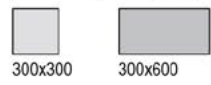
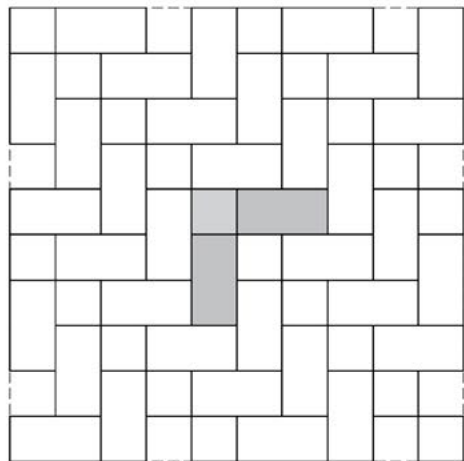
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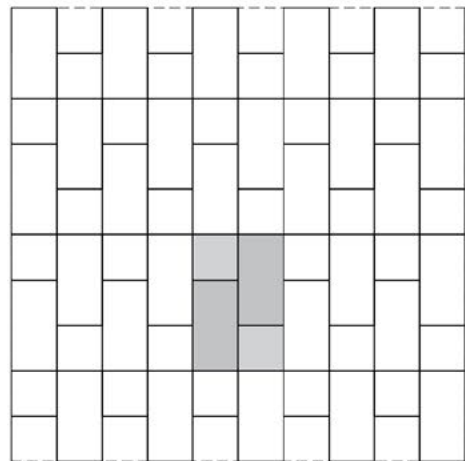
**Lobelia**



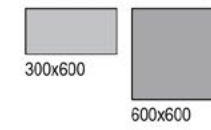
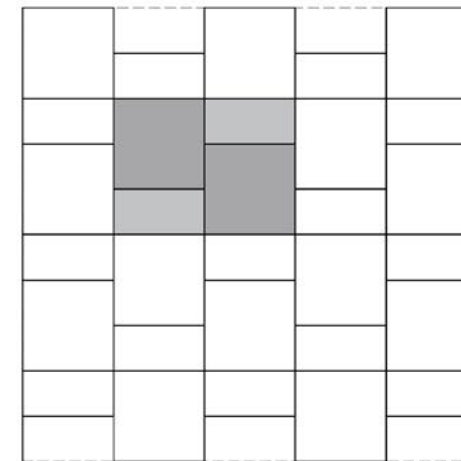
**Mandevilla**



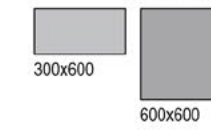
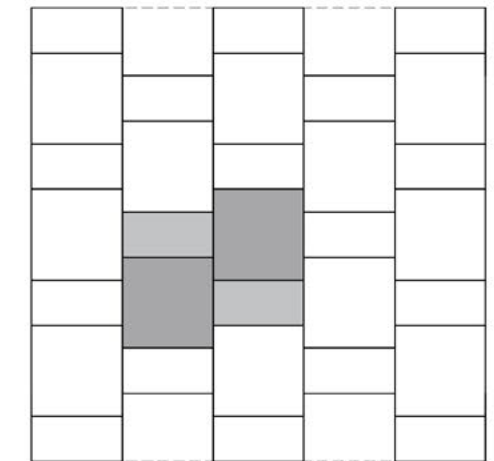
**Zinnia**



**Krisan**



**Freesia**



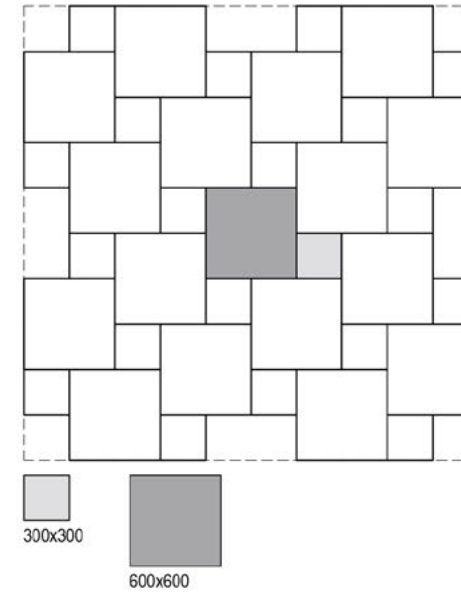
**Lupin**

DESIGN INSPIRATIONS

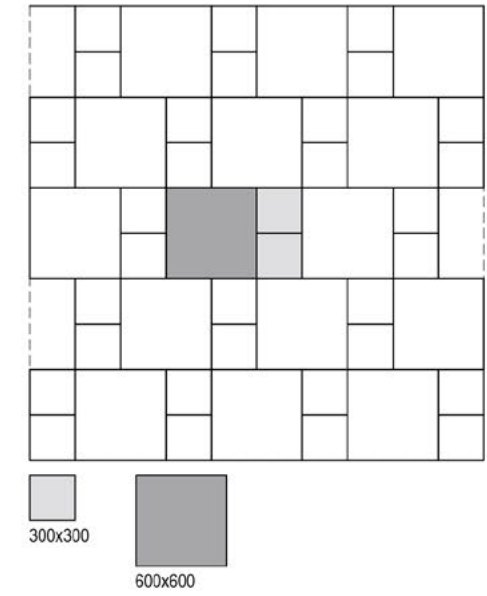


Application  
Floor  
Material  
Rikho Beige  
Fin. Polished  
Pattern  
Lupin

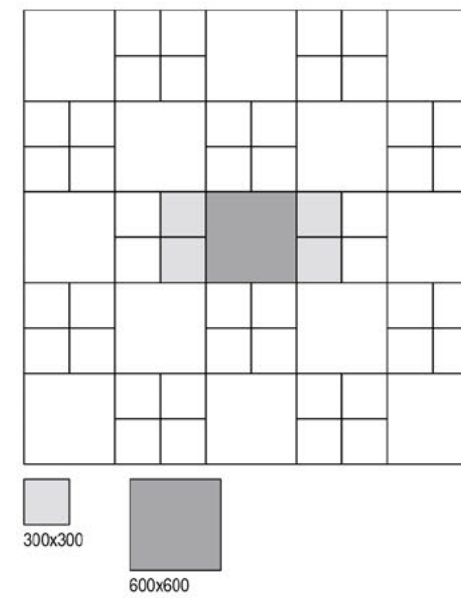
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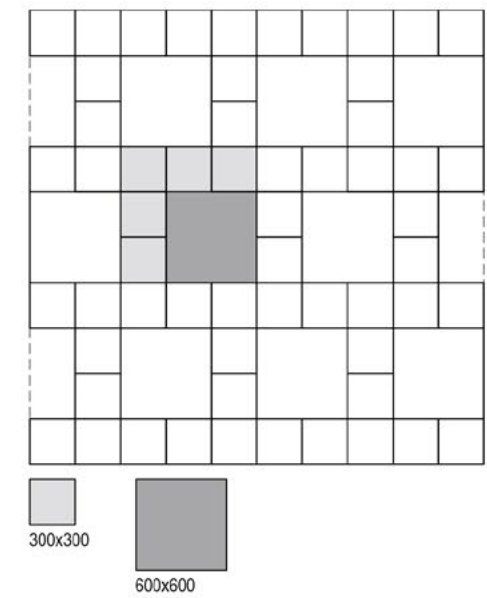
**Ranunculus**



**Yarrow**

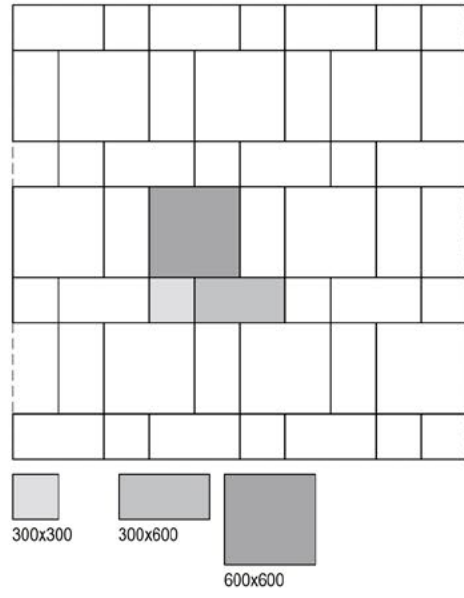


**Akasia**

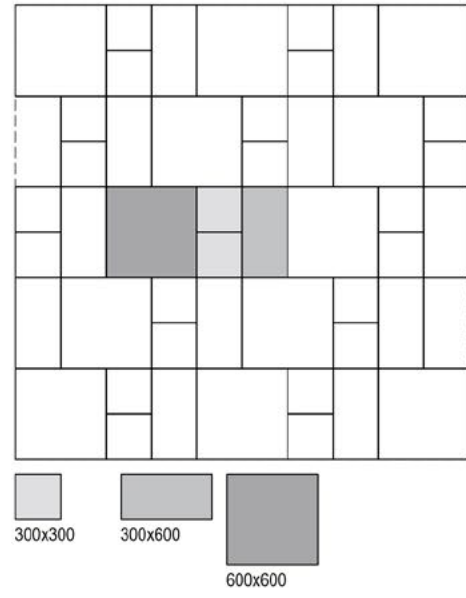


**Bougenville**

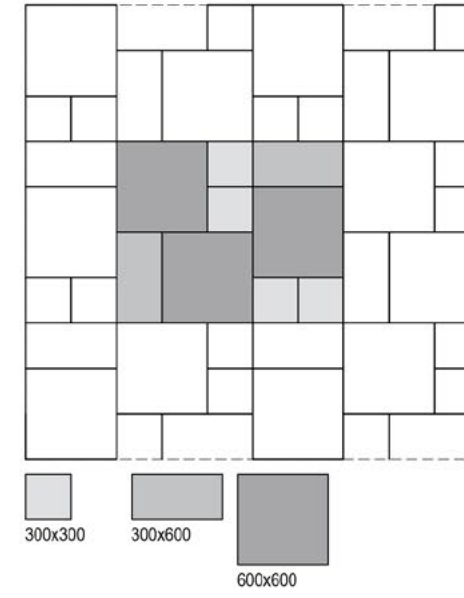
DESIGN INSPIRATIONS



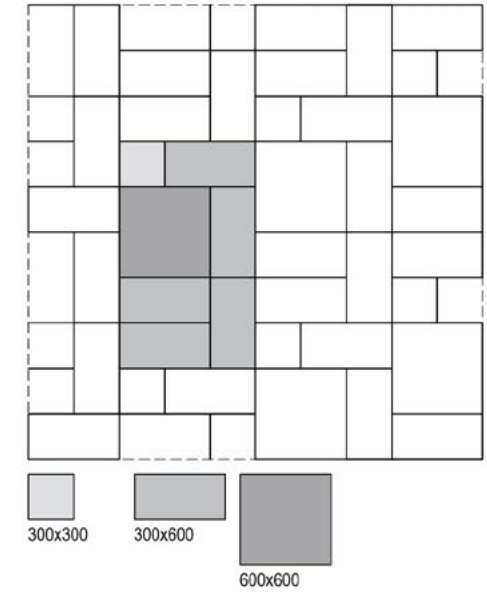
**Camelia**



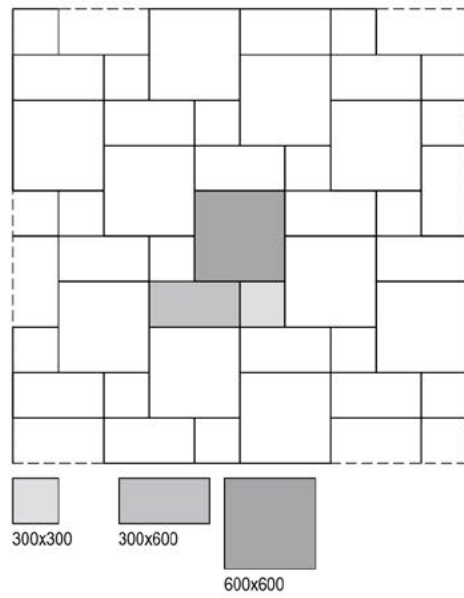
**Torenia**



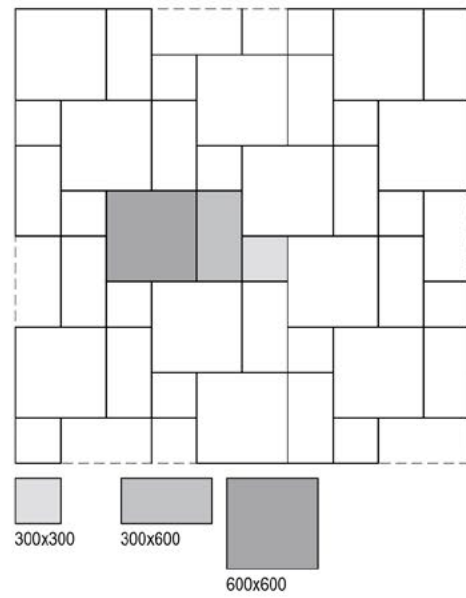
**Azalea**



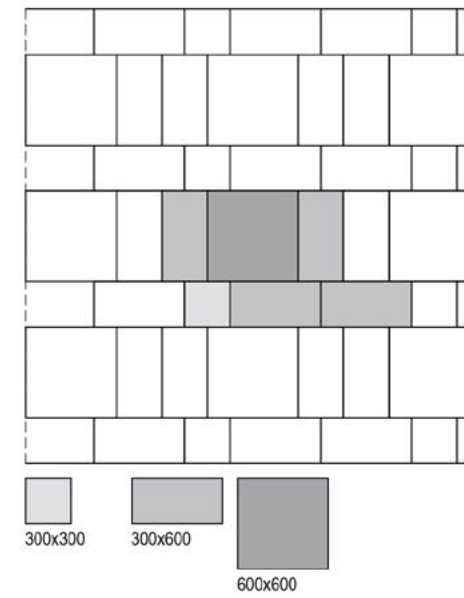
**Pansy**



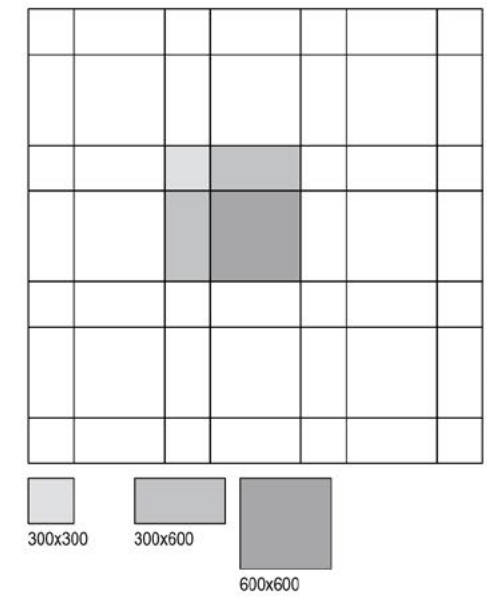
**Flamboyant**



**Oleander**



**Nemophila**



**Hortensia**

DESIGN INSPIRATIONS

# CITATAH MARBLE

From the stone gardens of Bunea, Sulawesi, come fine marbles in grey, ivory and beige, quarried, cut and finished in-house for absolute control every step of the way.



## CARE & MAINTENANCE

### **1. Precautions**

Use coasters under all glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices. Many common foods and drinks contain acids that will etch or dull the surface of many stones. Do not place hot items directly on the stone surface. Use trivets or mats under hot dishes and placemats under china ceramics, silver other objects that can scratch the surface.

### **2. Cleaning Methods & Recommendations**

Dust mop interior floors frequently using a clean non-treated dry dust mop. Sand, dirt and grit do the most damage to natural stone surfaces due to their abrasiveness. Mats or area rugs inside and outside an entrance will help to minimize the sand, dirt and grit that will scratch the stone floor. Be sure that the underside of the mat or rug is a non-slip surface. Normally, it will take a person about eight steps on a floor surface to remove sand or dirt from the bottom of their shoes.

Do not use vacuum cleaners that are worn. The metal or plastic attachments or the wheels may scratch the surface.

Clean stone surfaces with a few drops of neutral cleaner, stone soap or mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water. Use a clean rag mop on floors and a soft cloth or other surfaces for best results. Too much cleaner or soap may leave a film and cause streaks. Do not use products that contain lemon, vinegar or other acids on marble or other calcareous stones. Rinse the surface thoroughly after washing with the soap solution and dry with a soft cloth. Change the rinse water frequently. Do not use scouring powders or creams; these products contain abrasives that may scratch the stone.

In the bath or other wet areas, soap scum can be minimized by using a squeegee after each use. To remove soap scum, use a non-acidic soap scum remover or a solution of ammonia and water (about 1/2 cup ammonia to a gallon of water). Frequent or over-use of an ammonia solution may eventually dull the surface of the stone.

Vanity tops may need to have a penetrating sealer applied. Check with your installer for recommendations. A good quality marble wax or non-yellowing automobile paste wax can be applied to minimize water spotting. In food preparation areas, the stone may need to have a penetrating sealer applied. Check with your installer for recommendations. If a sealer is applied, be sure that it is non-toxic and safe for use on food preparation surfaces. If there is a question, check with the sealer manufacturer.

In outdoor pool, patio or hot tub areas, flush with clear water and use a mild bleach solution to remove algae or moss.

### **3. Know your stone**

Natural stone can be classified into two general categories according to its composition: siliceous stone or calcareous stone. Knowing the difference is critical when selecting cleaning products.

Siliceous stone is composed mainly of silica or quartz-like particles. It tends to be very durable and relatively easy to clean with mild acidic cleaning solutions. Types of siliceous stone include granite, slate, sandstone, quartzite, brownstone and bluestone.

Calcareous stone is composed mainly of calcium carbonate. It is sensitive to acidic cleaning products and frequently requires different cleaning procedures than siliceous stone. Types of calcareous stone include marble, travertine, limestone and onyx. What may work on siliceous stone may not be suitable on calcareous surfaces.

#### **4. How to tell the difference**

A simple acid sensitivity test can be performed to determine whether a stone is calcareous or siliceous. You will need about 4 oz. of a 10% solution of muriatic acid and eyedropper. Or you can use household vinegar and an eye dropper. Because this test may permanently etch the stone, select an out of the way area (a corner or closet) and several inches away from the mortar joint. Apply a few drops of the acid solution to the stone surface on an area about the size of a quarter. If the stone is calcareous, the acid drops will begin to bubble or fizz vigorously. If little or no reaction occurs, the stone can be considered siliceous. Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water and wipe dry. This test may not be effective if surface sealers or liquid polishes have been applied. If an old sealer is present, chip a small piece of stone away and apply the acid solution to the fractured surface.

CAUTION: Muriatic acid is corrosive and is considered to be a hazardous substance. Proper head and body protection is necessary when acid is used.

#### **5. Stone Finishes**

A polished finish on the stone has a glossy surface that reflects light and emphasizes the colour and marking of the material. This type of finish is used on walls, furniture tops and other items, as well as floor tiles.

A honed finish is a satin smooth surface with relatively little light reflection. Generally, a honed finish is preferred for floors, stair treads, thresholds and other locations where heavy traffic will wear off the polished finish. A honed finish may also be used on furniture tops and other surfaces.

A flamed finish is a rough textured surface used frequently on granite floor tiles.

#### **6. Stone Colors and Appearance**

Granites and marbles are quarried throughout the world in a variety of colors with varying mineral compositions. In most cases, marbles and granites can be identified by visible particles at the surface of the stone. Marble will normally show "veins" or high concentrations. The minerals in granite will typically appear as small flecks distributed uniformly in the stone. Each type of stone is unique and will vary in color, texture and marking.

Sandstones vary widely in color due to different minerals and clays found in the stone. Sandstone is light gray to yellow or red. A dark red-dish brown sandstone, also called brownstone, has commonly been used in the north eastern United States and eastern Canada. Bluestone is a dense, hard, fine-grained sandstone of greenish-gray or bluish-gray color and is quarried in the eastern United States. Limestone is a widely used building stone with colors typically light gray, tan or buff. A distinguishing characteristic of many limestones is the presence of fossils that are frequently visible in the stone surface.

State is dark green, black, gray, dark red or multi-colored. It is most commonly used as a flooring material and for roof tiles and is often distinguished by its distinct cleft texture.

#### **7. Spills and Stains**

Blot the spill with a paper towel immediately. Don't wipe the area, it will spread the spill. Flush the area with plain water and mild soap and rinse several times. Dry the area thoroughly with a soft cloth. Repeat as necessary. If the stain remains, refer to the section in this brochure on stain removal.

#### **8. Stain Removal**

Identifying the type of stain on the stone surface is the key to removing it. If you don't know what caused the stain, play detective. Where is the stain located? Is it near a plant, a food service area,

an area where cosmetics are used? What color is it? What is the shape or pattern? What goes on in the area around stain?

Surface stains can often be removed by cleaning with an appropriate cleaning product of household chemicals. Deep-seated or stubborn stains may require using a poultice or calling in a professional. The following sections describe the types of stains that you may have to deal with and appropriate household chemicals to use and how to prepare and apply a poultice to remove stain.

#### **9. Types of Stain and First Step Cleaning Actions**

Oil-based (grease, tar, cooking oil, milk, cosmetics) an oil-based stain will darken the stone and normally must be chemically dissolved so the source of the stain can be flushed or rinsed away. Clean gently with a soft. Liquid cleanser with bleach OR household detergent OR ammonia OR mineral spirits OR acetone.

Organic (coffee, tea, fruit, tobacco, paper, food, urine, leaves, bark, bird droppings). May cause a pinkish-brown stain and may disappear after the source of the stain has been removed, normal sun and rain action will generally bleach out the stains. Indoors, clean with 12% hydrogen peroxide (hair bleaching strength) and a few drops of ammonia.

Metal (iron, rust, copper, bronze) Iron or rust stains are orange to brown in color and follow the shape of the staining objects such as nails, bolts, screws, cans, flower pots, metal furniture. Copper and bronze stains appear as green or muddy-brown and result from the action of moisture on nearby or embedded bronze, copper or brass items. Metal stains must be removed with a poultice. Deep-seated, rusty stains are extremely difficult to remove and the stone may be permanently stained.

Biological (algae, mildew, lichens, moss, fungi) Clean with dilute (1/2 cup in a gallon of water) ammonia OR bleach OR Hydrogen peroxide. DO NOT BLEACH AND AMMONIA! THIS COMBINATION CREATES A TOXIC AND LETHAL GAS!

Ink (magic marker, pen, ink) Clean with bleach or hydrogen peroxide (light colored stone only!) or lacquer thinner or acetone (dark stone only!).

Paint Small amounts can be removed with lacquer thinner or scraped off carefully with a razor blade. Heavy paint coverage should be removed only with a commercial "heavy liquid" paint stripper available from hardware stores and paint centers. These strippers normally contain caustic soda or

lye. Do not use acids or flame tools to strip paint from stone. Pain strippers can etch the surface of the stone; re-polishing may be necessary. Follow the manufacturer's directions for use of these products, taking care to flush the area thoroughly with clean water. Protect yourself with rubber gloves and eye protection, and work in a well-ventilated area. Use only wood or plastic scrapers for removing the sludge and curdled paint. Normally latex and acrylic paints will not cause staining. Oil-based paints, linseed oil, putty, caulks and sealants may cause oily stains. Refer to the section on oil-based stains.

Water Spots and Rings (surface accumulation of hard water) Buff with dry 000 steel wool.

Fire and Smoke Damage Older stones and smoke or fire stained fireplaces may require a thorough cleaning to restore their original appearance. Commercially available "smoke removers" may save time and effort.

Etch Marks are caused by acids left on the surface of the stone. Some materials will etch the finish but not leave a stain. Others will both etch and stain. Once the stain has been removed, wet the surface with clear water and sprinkle on marble polishing powder, available from a hardware or

lapidary store, or your local stone dealer. Rub the powder onto the stone with a damp cloth or by using a buffing pad with a low-speed power drill. Continue buffing until the etch mark disappears and the marble surface shines.

Contact your stone dealer or call a professional stone restorer for refinishing or repolishing etched areas that you cannot remove.

Efflorescence is a white powder that may appear on the surface of the stone. It is caused by water carrying mineral salts from below the surface of the stone rising through the stone and evaporating. When the water evaporates, it leaves the powdery substance. If the installation is new, dust mop or vacuum the powder. You may have to do this several times as the stone dries out. Do not use water to remove powder, it will only temporarily disappear. If the problem persists, contact your installer to help identify and remove the cause of the moisture.

Scratches and Nicks Slight surface scratches may be buffed with dry 0000 steel wool. Deeper scratches and nicks in the surface of the stone should be repaired and repolished by a professional.

### **10.Making and Using a poultice**

A poultice is a liquid cleaner or chemical mixed with a white absorbent material to form a pate about consistency of peanut butter. The poultice is spread over the stained area to a thickness of about 1/4 to 1/2 inch with a wood or plastic spatula, covered with plastic and left to work for 24 to 48 hours. The liquid cleaner or chemical will draw out the stain into the absorbent material. Poultice procedures may have to be repeated to thoroughly remove a stain, but some stains may never be completely removed.

### **11.Poultice Materials**

Poultice materials include kaolin, fuller's earth, whiting, diatomaceous earth, powdered chalk, white molding plaster or talc. Approximately one pound of prepared poultice material will cover one square foot. Do not use whiting or iron-type clays such as fuller's earth with acid chemicals. The

reaction will cancel the effect of the poultice. A poultice can also be prepared using white cotton balls, white paper towels, gauze pads.

### **12.Cleaning Agents of Chemicals**

Oil-based Stains. Poultice with baking soda and water OR one of the powdered poultice materials and mineral spirits.

Organic Stains. Poultice white one of the powdered poultice and 12% hydrogen peroxide solution (hair bleaching strength) OR use acetone instead of the hydrogen peroxide.

Iron Stains. Poultice with one of the powdered poultice materials and ammonia. These stains are difficult to remove. You may need to call a professional.

Biological Stains. Poultice with dilute ammonia OR bleach OR hydrogen peroxide. DO NOT MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH! THIS COMBINATION CREATES A TOXIC AND LETHAL GAS!

### **13.Applying the Poultice**

Prepare the poultice. If using powder, mix the cleaning agent or chemical to a thick paste the consistency of peanut butter. If using paper, soak in the chemical and let drain. Don't let the liquid drop. Wet the stained area with distilled water.

Apply the poultice to the stained area about 1/4 to 1/2 inch thick and extend the poultice beyond the stained area by about one inch. Use wood or plastic scraper to spread the poultice evenly.

Cover the poultice with plastic and tape the edges to seal it.

Allow the poultice to dry thoroughly, usually about 24 to 48 hours. The drying process is what pulls the stain out of the stone and into the poultice material. After about 24 hours, remove the plastic and allow the poultice to dry.

Remove the poultice from the stain, rinse with distilled water and buff dry with a soft cloth. Use the wood or plastic scraper if necessary.

Repeat the poultice application if the stain is not removed. It may take up five applications for difficult stains.

If the surface is etched by the chemical, apply polishing powder and buff with burlap or felt buffing pad to restore the surface.

# CONTACT US

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