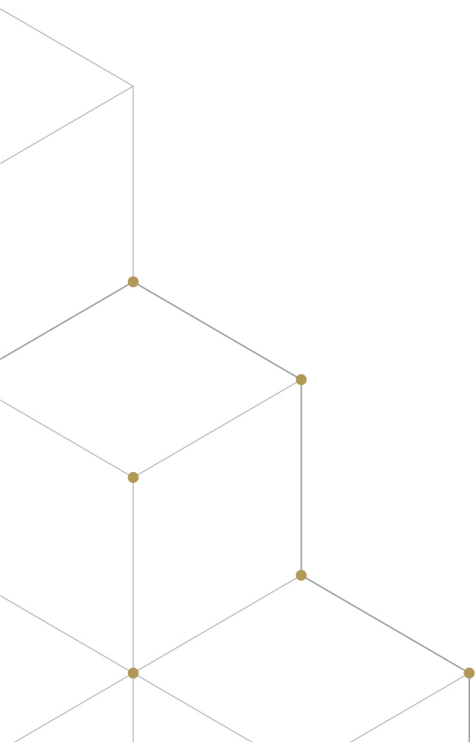
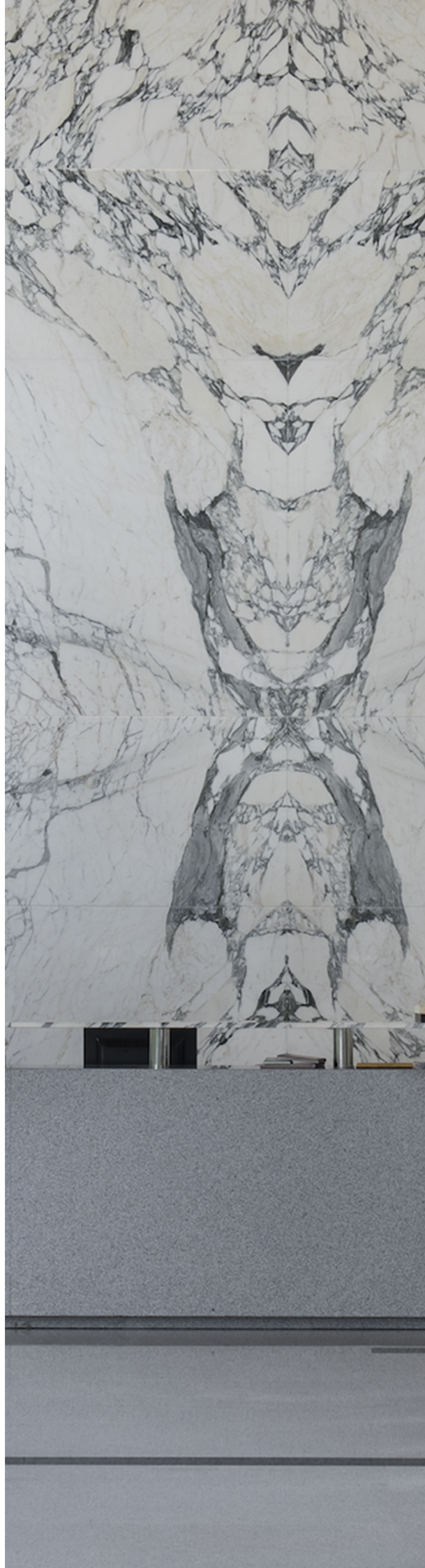


CITATAH

2024
CATALOG

—
WORLDWIDE
COLLECTION



WORLDWIDE COLLECTION

© Copyright 2024 Citatah

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, scanning or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except where noted.

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.

CONTENTS

06 - 07
WORLDWIDE COLLECTION

08 - 09
WHY CITATAH

10 - 11
INDUSTRY PROCESS

12 - 13
PROCESSING

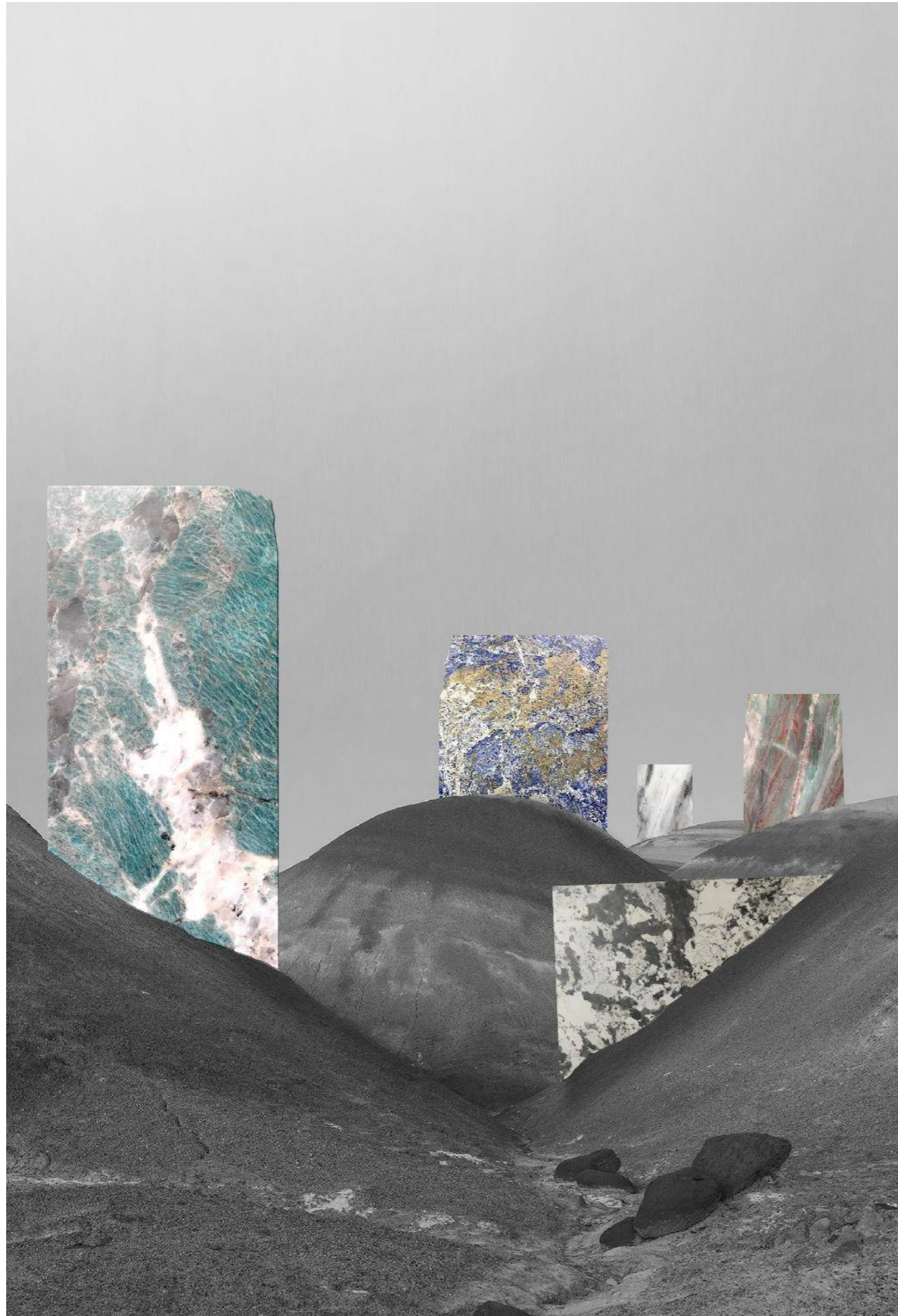
14 - 16
VALUE ENGINEERING

17 - 60
PROJECTS

61 - 79
PRODUCTS

80 - 85
CARE & MAINTENANCE

86 - 88
CONTACT US

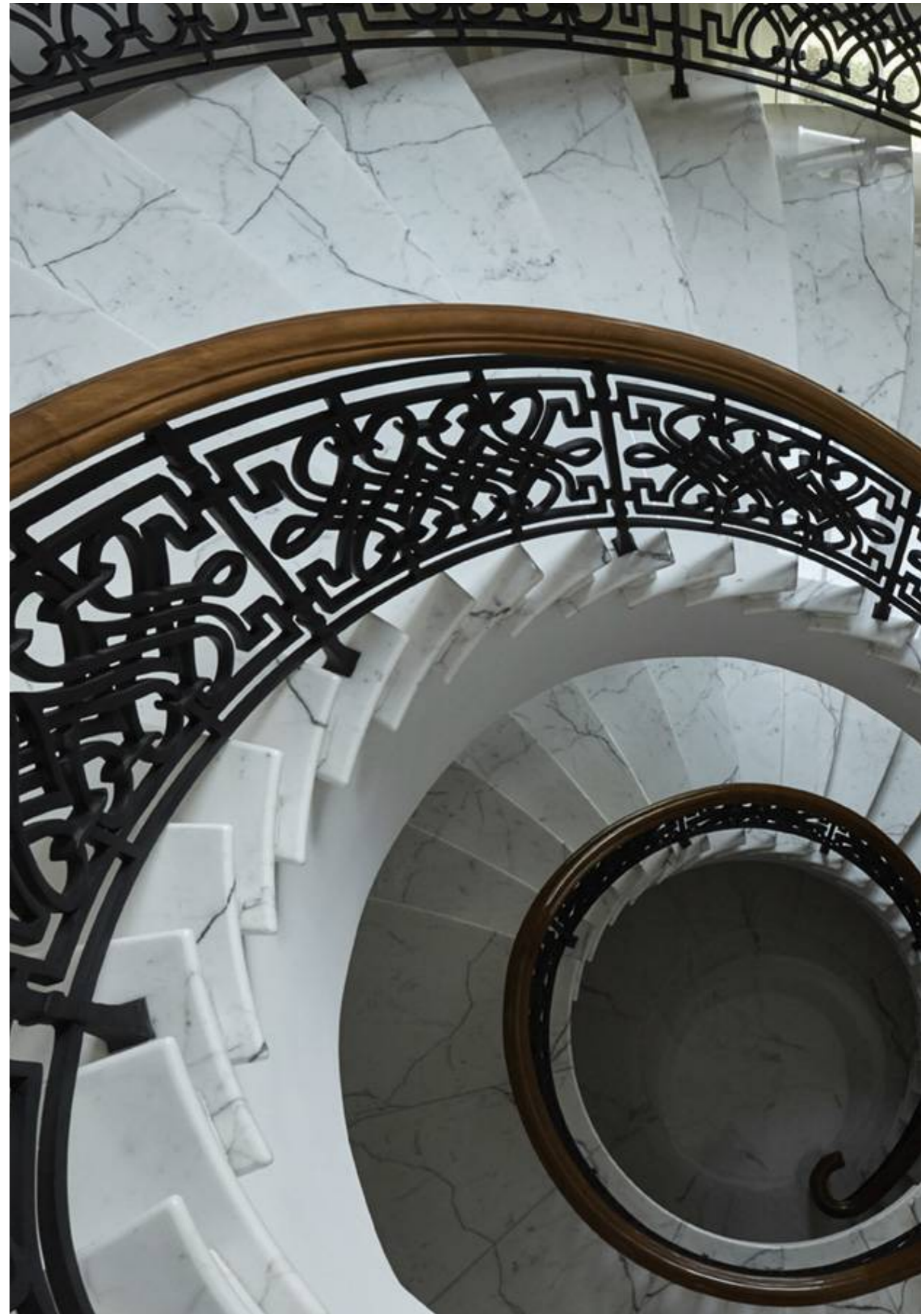


WORLDWIDE COLLECTION

Sourced from around the world, Citatah cuts and perfects natural stone in every style—from one-off statement pieces tailored for an atrium to classically elegant tiles.

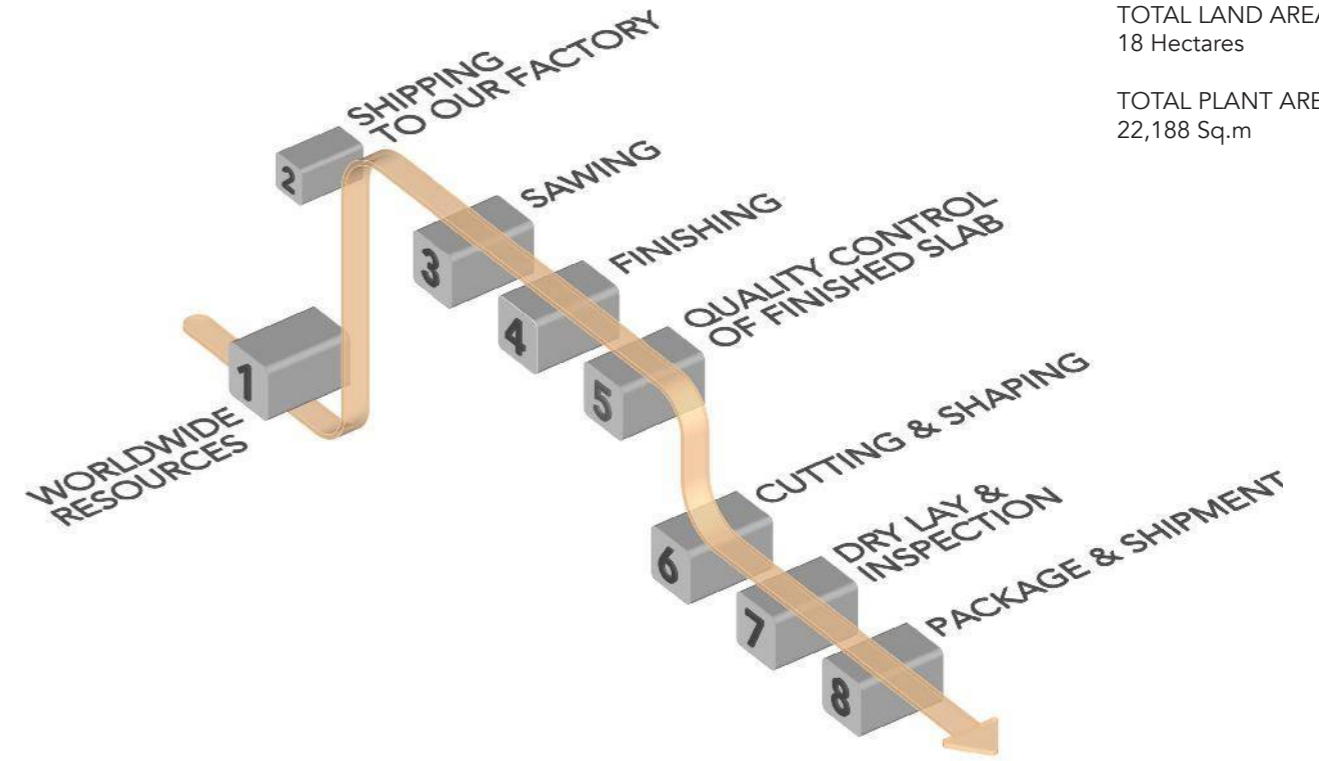
WHY CITATAH

In addition to Citatah's quarries, we have been supplying a broad spectrum of projects, from hotels to offices, malls to houses, with internationally acclaimed natural stones since 1985. These projects include the Grand Hyatt Jakarta, Mandarin Oriental Jakarta, Ratu Plaza Jakarta, Shangri-La Jakarta, Landmark Tower Jakarta, Ritz Carlton Bali, Conrad Bali, amongst many others. We understand that our customers only want the highest quality stones, and we aim to deliver, with extensive partnerships to quarries globally and over 3 decades worth of experience working with international materials, Citatah is well equipped to supply all projects with any material that matches the customer's requirements.



INDUSTRY PROCESS

METHOD STATEMENTS



TOTAL LAND AREA:
18 Hectares

TOTAL PLANT AREA:
22,188 Sq.m

Machineries

01	Single Head Polishing	12	Flame & Bushhammer	23	Robot Wire
02	5 AXIS - Cutting & Milling	13	Gang saw	24	Roughing & Profiling
03	Automatic Polishing Line	14	Lathe	25	Sandblast
04	Automatic Resin Line	15	Longitudinal Cutting	26	Sandblast & Bushhammer
05	Automatic Trimming & Cutting	16	Milling Machine	27	Single Head Polishing
06	Block Cutter	17	Monowire	28	Slab Scanner
07	Bridge Cutter	18	MULTI AXIS - Cutting & Milling	29	Slot Drilling
08	Column Polishing	19	Polishing Line	30	Splitting / Benchsaw
09	Cross Cutting	20	Portable Bridge Cutter	31	Tumble
10	Drilling & Cutting	21	Profile & Polishing	32	Waterjet
11	Edge Profiling & Polishing	22	Punch - Split Face		

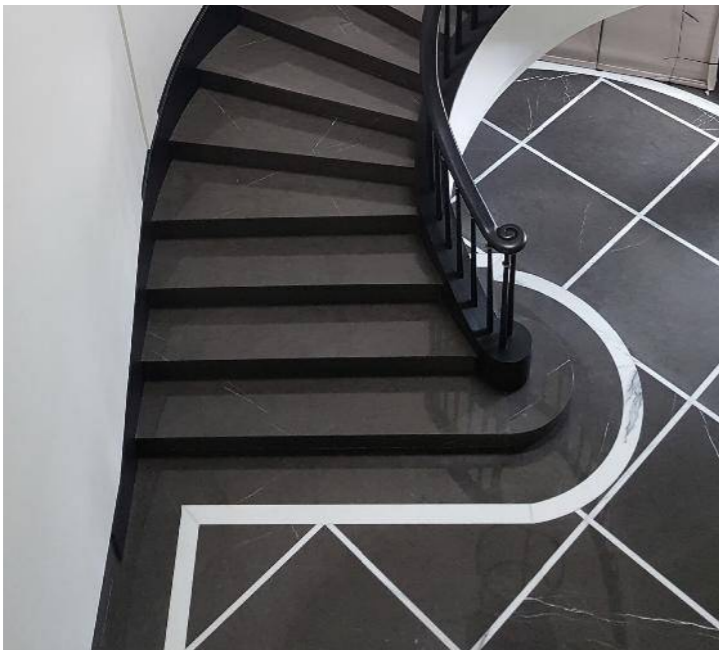
PROCESSING

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.



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.

RONALD REAGAN FEDERAL BUILDING
AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Ronald Reagan Federal Court
Santa Ana, USA



Belmond Cap Juluca
Anguilla, British West Indies



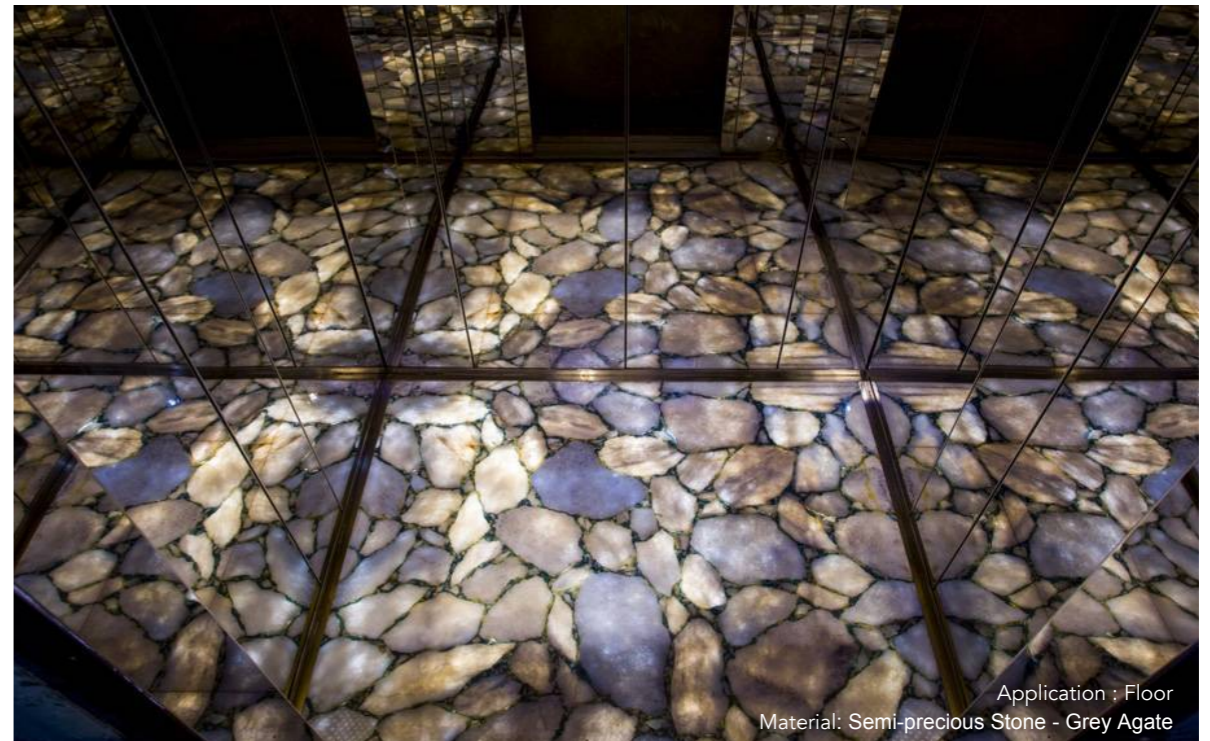
Application : Floor
Material : Rikho Beige & Giallo Ocra



Application : Backwall
Material : Nexstone - Bianco Crystal

Application : Reception Desk
Material : Semi-precious Stone - White Quartz

MD Place
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Floor
Material: Semi-precious Stone - Grey Agate



Application: Floor
Material : Blue Louise, Mystery White

Menara BTPN
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Wall
Material : Roman Classico Travertine

Application : Floor
Material : Statuario Altissimo



Application : Column
Material : Via Lattea



Application : Floor
Material : deCam Serpeggiante



Application : Wall
Material : Lonicera Onyx

Application : Floor
Material : Siberian White

Palma Tower Simatupang
Jakarta, Indonesia

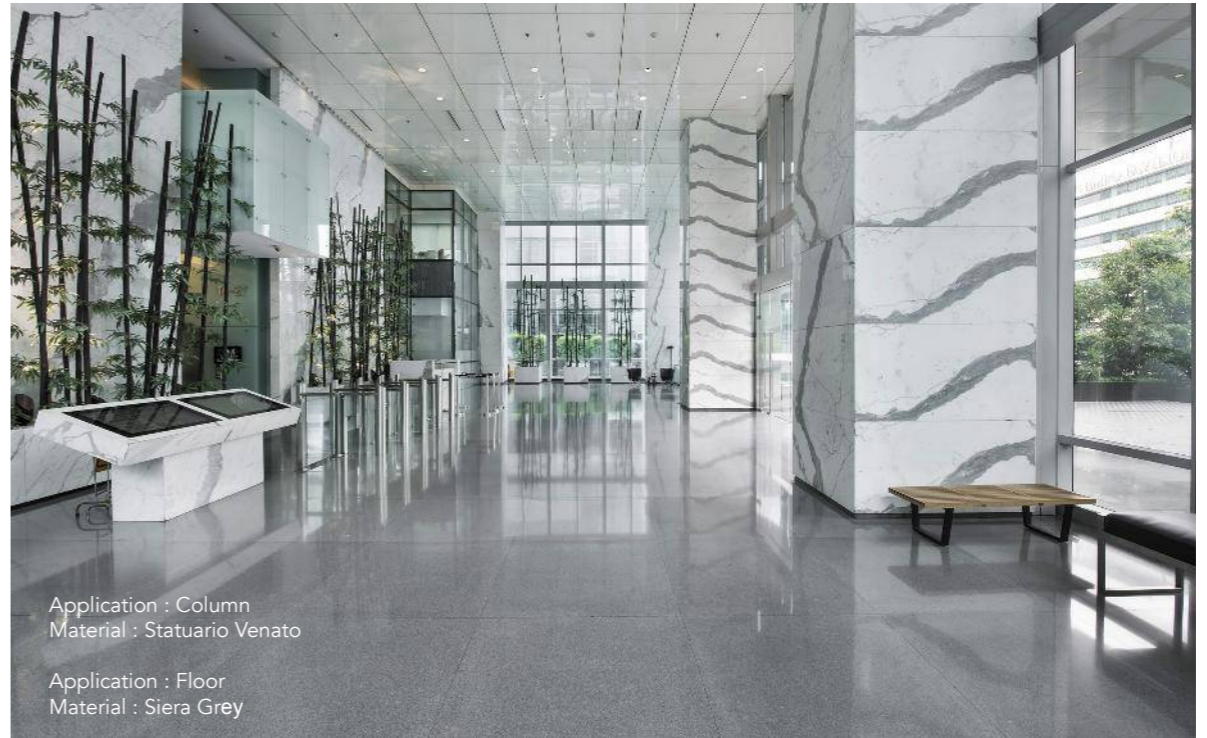




Application : Wall
Material : Roman Classico Travertine

Application : Floor Inlay
Material : Serpeggiante Zeta, Nero Absoluto

Menara Palma
Jakarta, Indonesia

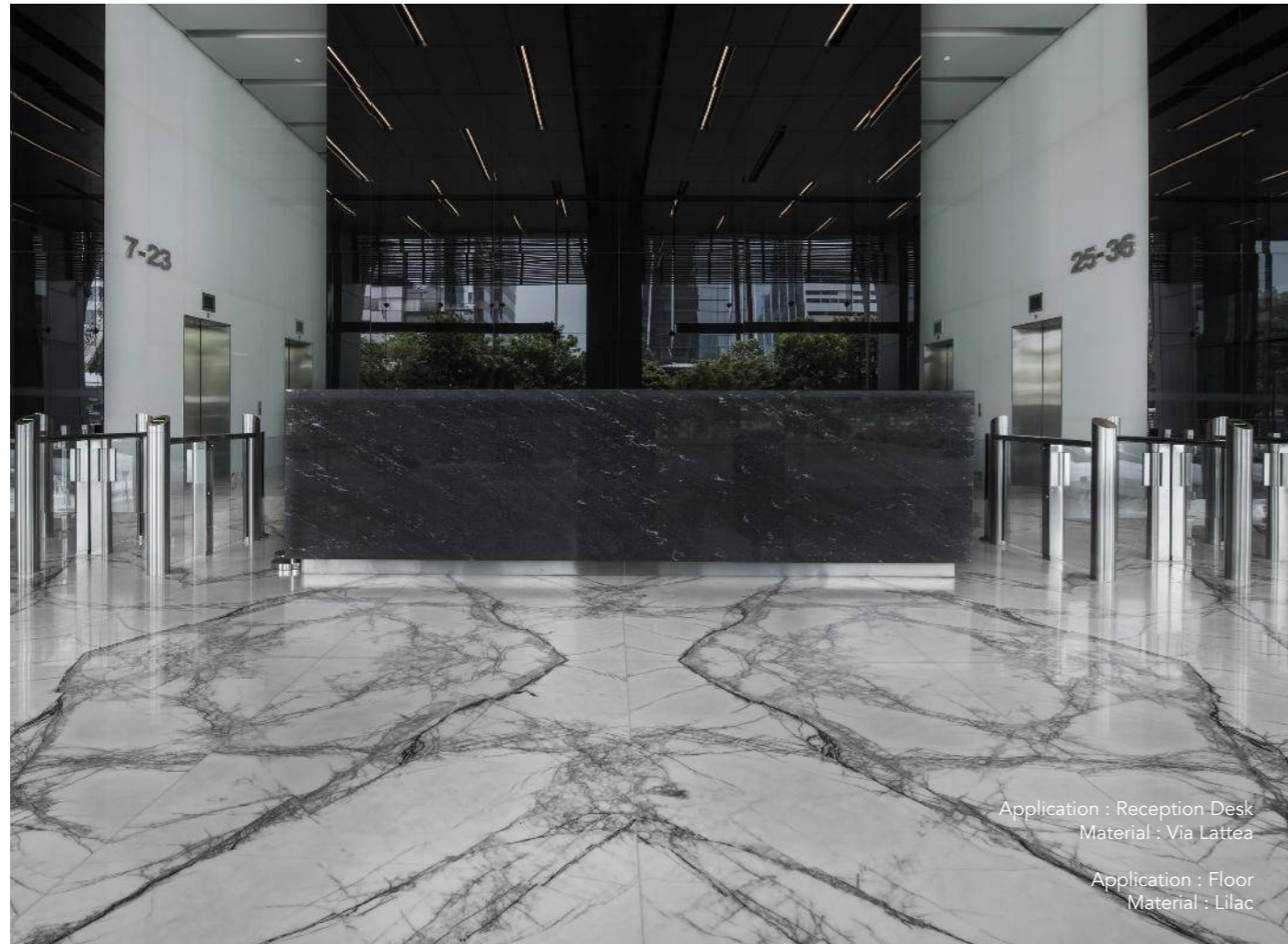


Application : Column
Material : Statuario Venato

Application : Floor
Material : Siera Grey



Menara Palma 2
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Reception Desk
Material : Via Lattea

Application : Floor
Material : Lilac

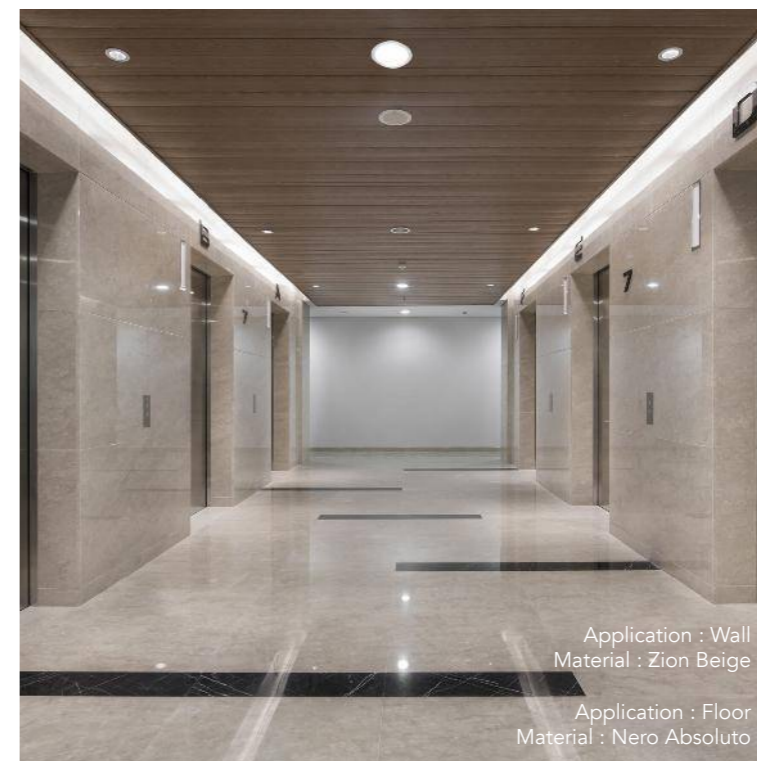




Application : Wall
Material : Arabescato Cervaiolo

Application : Floor
Material : Jay White, Nero Assoluto

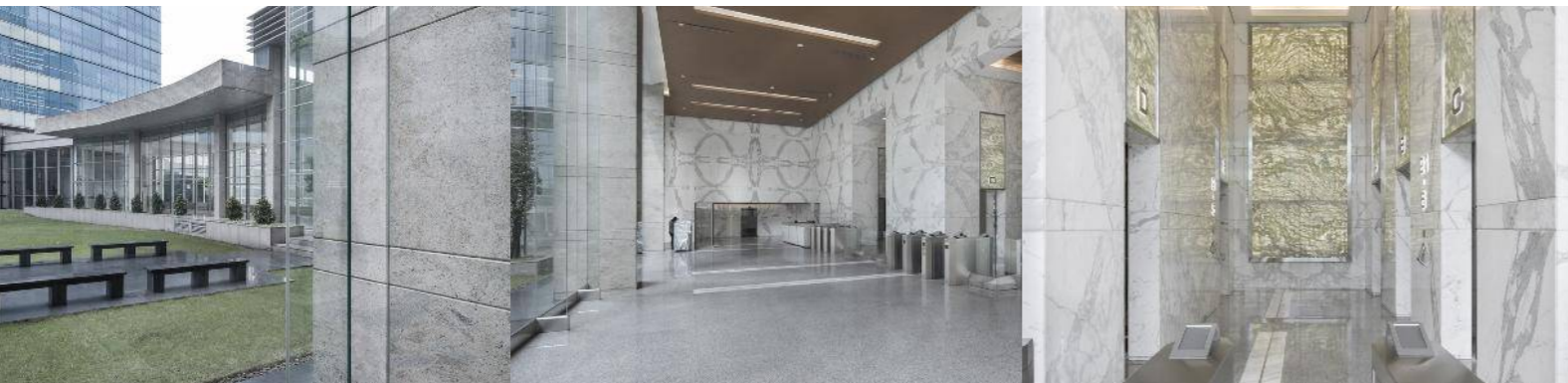
Menara Pertiwi
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Wall
Material : Zion Beige

Application : Floor
Material : Nero Assoluto

Menara Prima
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Wall
Material : Statuario Venato

Application : Floor
Material : Cinza Antas



Application : Wall
Material : Ariston

Application : Floor
Material : Silver Siena Travertine

Sequis Tower
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Wall
Material : Ariston

Application : Floor
Material : Silver Siena Travertine



The Pakuwono House
Jakarta, Indonesia



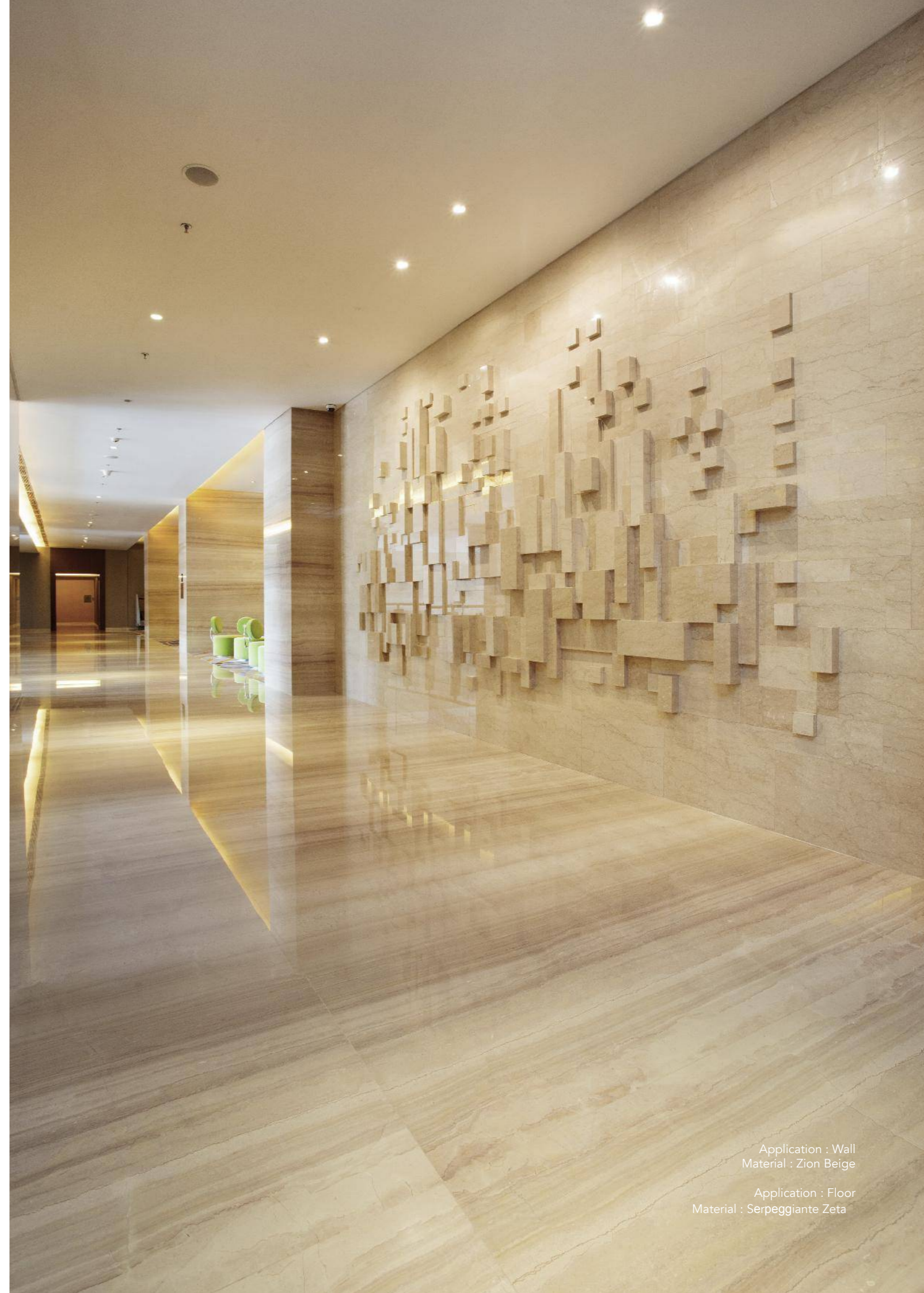
Application : Floor & Wall
Material : Lilac



Application : Table Top
Material : Azul Lapis



Application : Wall
Material : Serpeggiante Zeta



Application : Wall
Material : Zion Beige

Application : Floor
Material : Serpeggiante Zeta



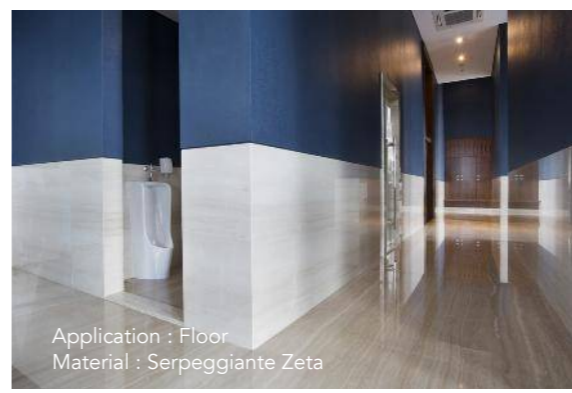
Application : Wall
Material : Capolavoro

Application : Floor
Material : Etruscan Rose

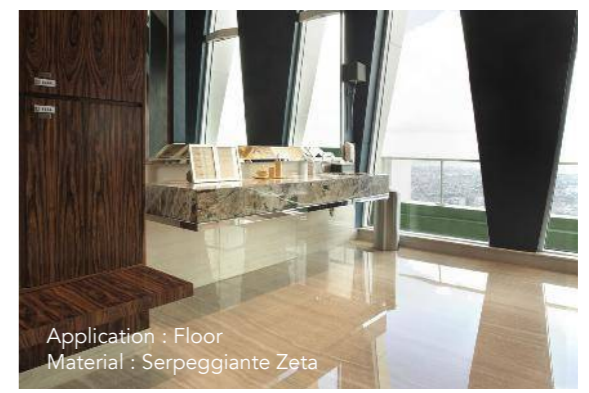
The Pakubuwono Signature
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Wall
Material : Roman Classico Travertine



Application : Floor
Material : Serpeggiante Zeta



Application : Floor
Material : Serpeggiante Zeta



Application : Wall
Material : Mocca Cream

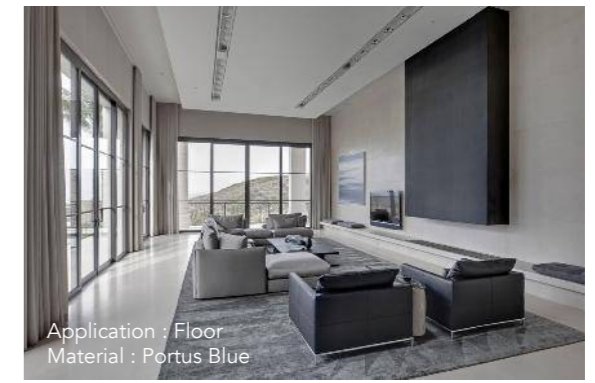
Private Residence
California, USA



Application : Front Facade
Material : Portus Blue



Application : Infinity Pool & Nook Breakfast
Material : Portus Blue



Application : Floor
Material : Portus Blue

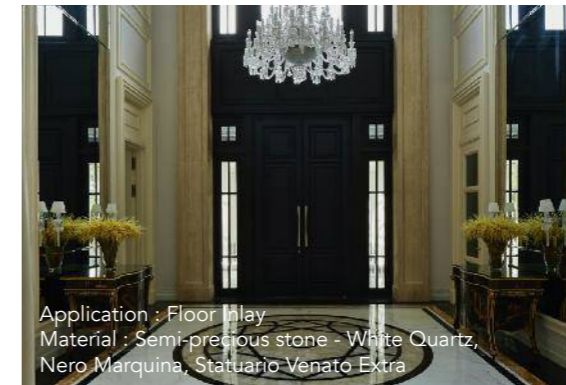
Private Residence
Jakarta, Indonesia



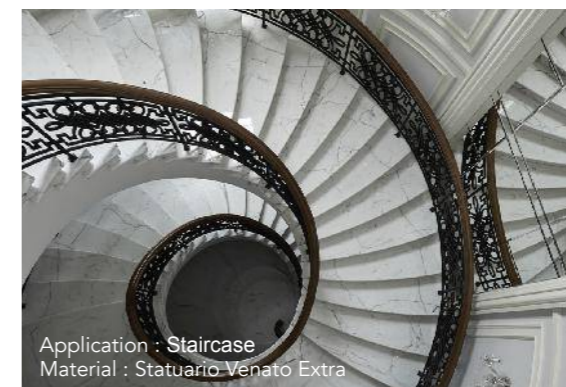


Application : Floor Inlay
Material : White Onyx, Café Corata,
Amazonite

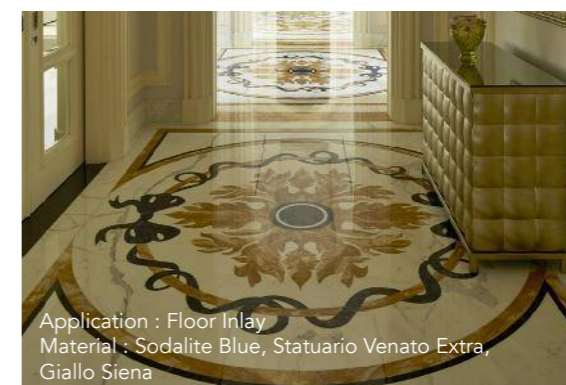
Private Residence
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Floor Inlay
Material : Semi-precious stone - White Quartz,
Nero Marquina, Statuario Venato Extra



Application : Staircase
Material : Statuario Venato Extra



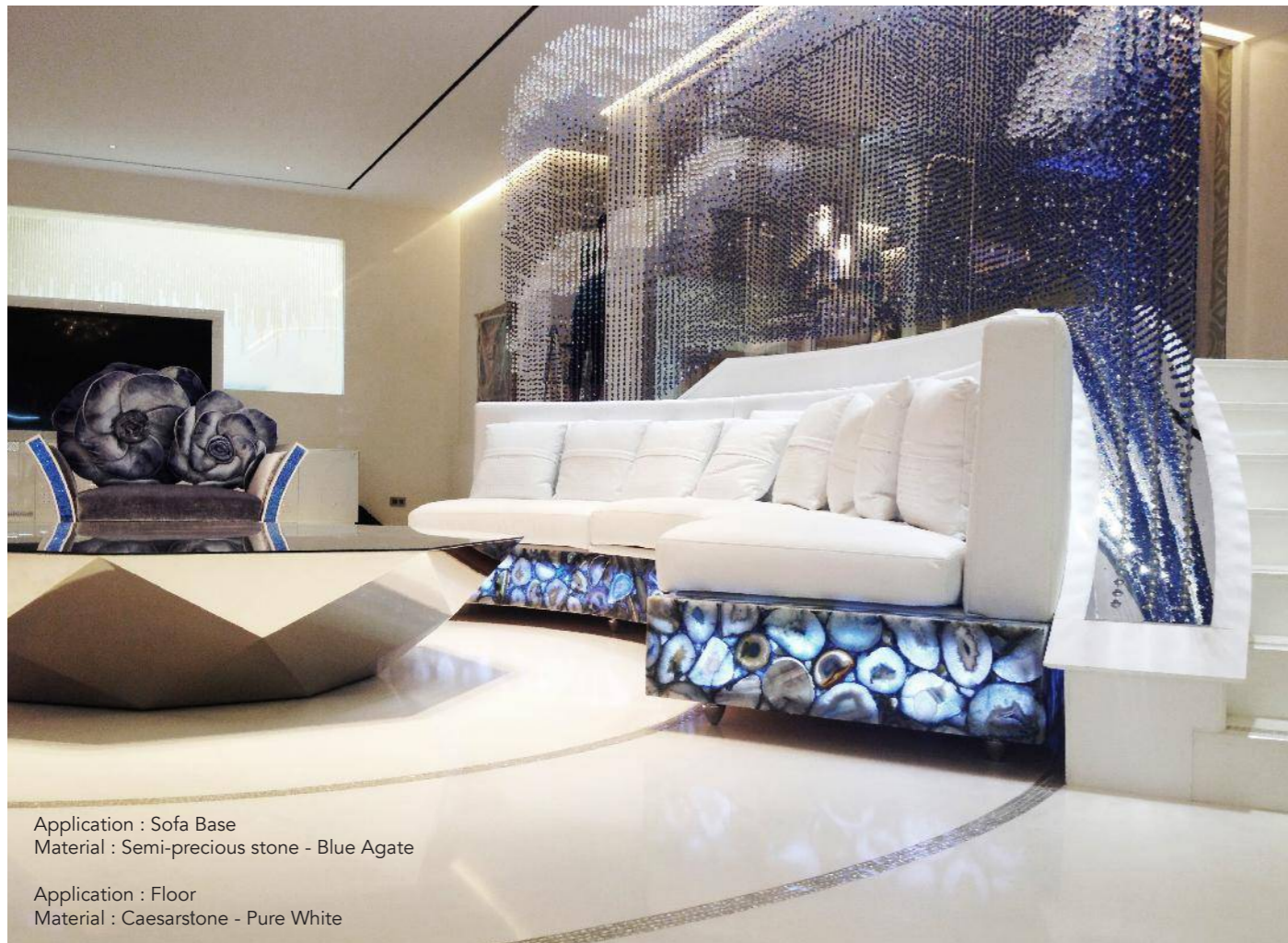
Application : Floor Inlay
Material : Sodalite Blue, Statuario Venato Extra,
Giallo Siena

Private Residence
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Floor Inlay
Material : Serpeggiante Zeta, Giallo siena, Bianco Perlino

Private Residence
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Sofa Base
Material : Semi-precious stone - Blue Agate

Application : Floor
Material : Caesarstone - Pure White



Application : Floor Inlay
Material : Mystery White, Bianco Onyx, Giallo Siena, Stalattite Brown, Dark Emperor



Private Residence
Semarang, Indonesia

Application : Roof
Material : White Onyx

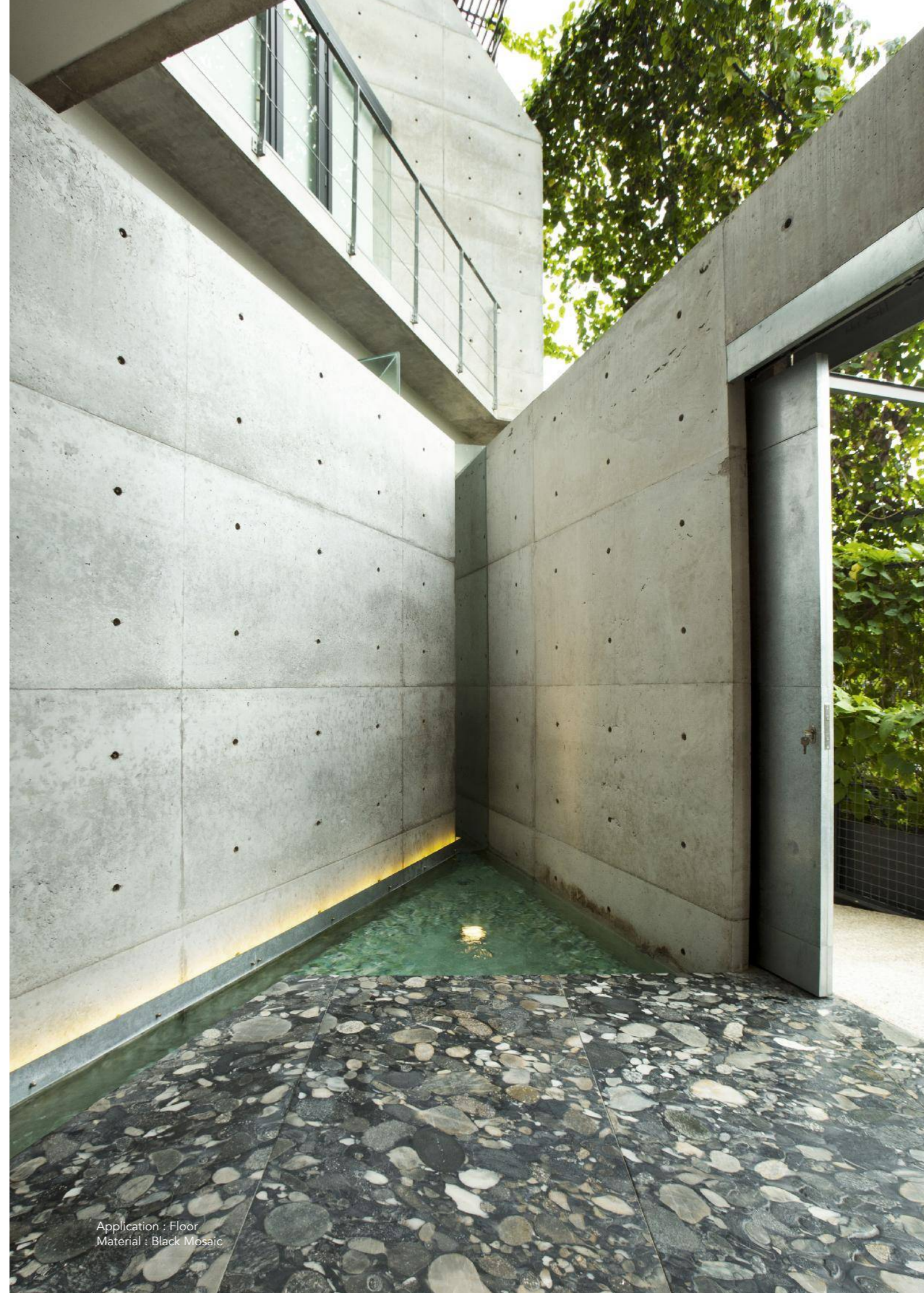
Application : Column
Material : Travertine

Private Residence
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Wall
Material : Bisazza Glass Mosaic (Custom)

Application : Floor
Material : Black Mosaic



Application : Floor
Material : Black Mosaic

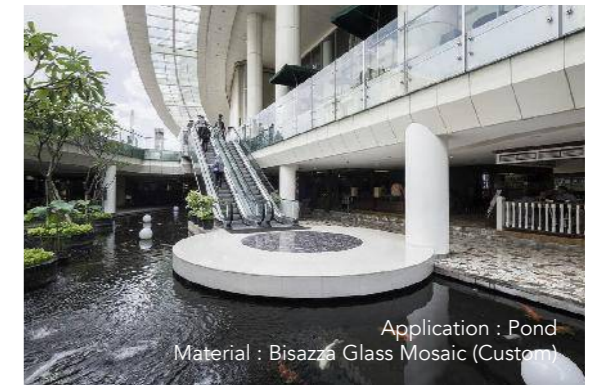
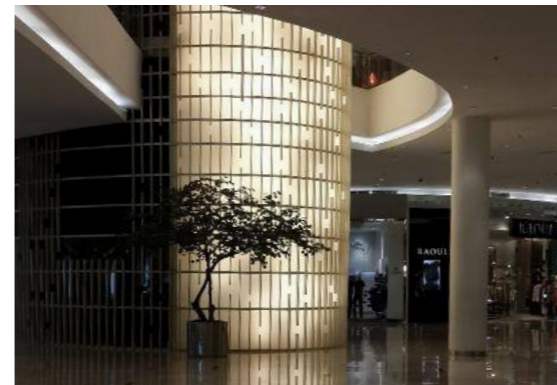


Application : Floor
Material : Tigress, Nero Marquina, Emperador Brown

Senayan City
Jakarta, Indonesia



Application : Floor
Material : Random Cut Stone



Application : Pond
Material : Bisazza Glass Mosaic (Custom)

GIA
Jakarta, Indonesia





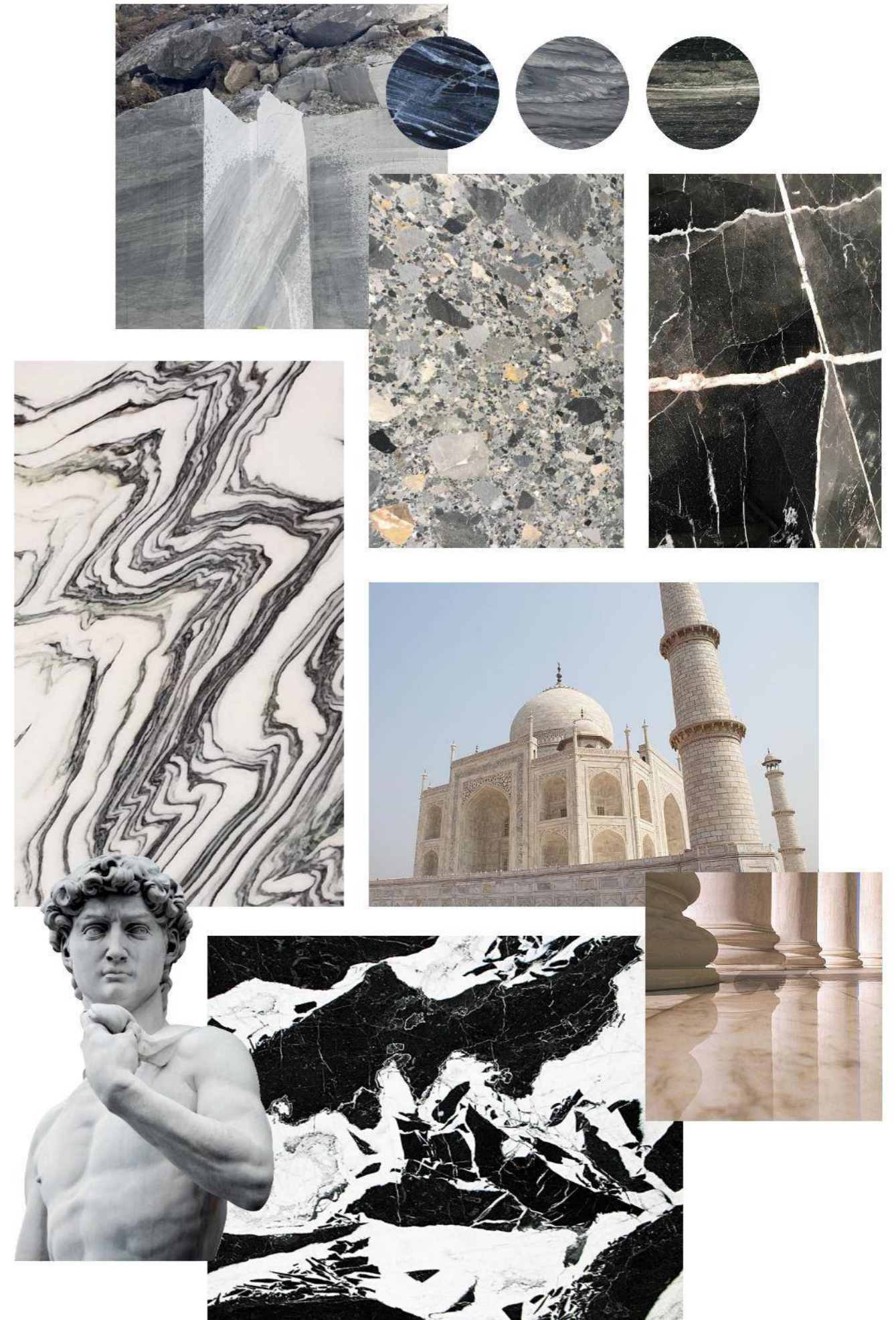
PRODUCTS

MARBLE

Formed from limestone under the pressures of heat and time, designers often seek out marble for its sleek finish: The name derives from the classical Greek for “shining stone”.

Perfect for carving, marble is beloved by sculptors in Ancient Greece, Renaissance Italy and beyond. The Venus de Milo and Michelangelo’s David owe their sheen and shape to this hard stone, while it stars in exteriors as diverse as the Taj Mahal and Oslo’s modernist Opera House.

The swirls, veins and vibrant patterns in some coloured marbles create the perfect statement piece—be that an atrium floor, a fireplace, a column, a room divider, a table or a bathroom counter. An increasing number of contemporary designers are rediscovering the classical style of more neutral, subtler marbles. Marble can stain when exposed to the elements, so most designers choose this stone for interiors.

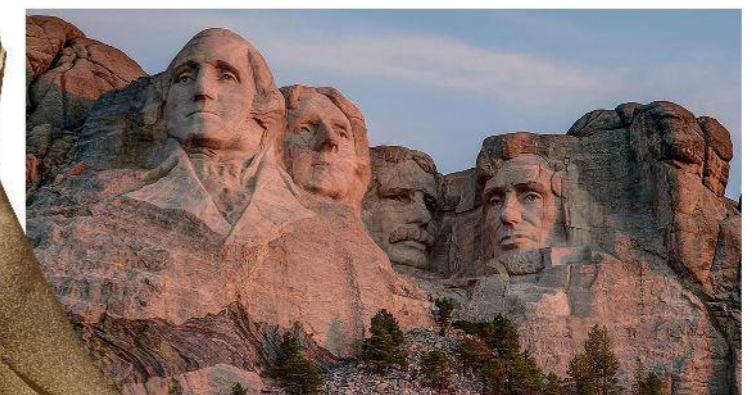
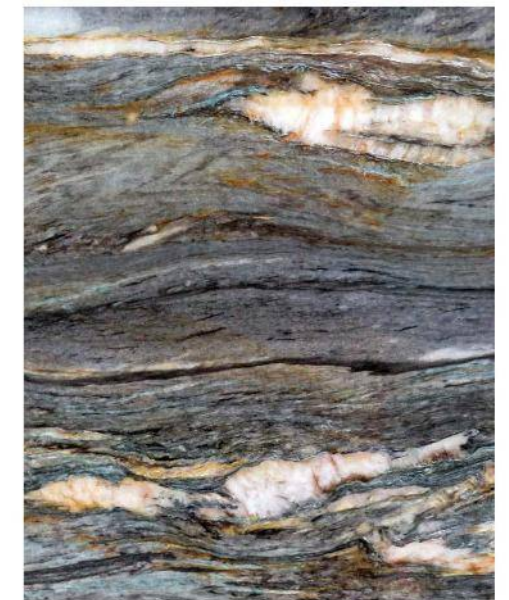
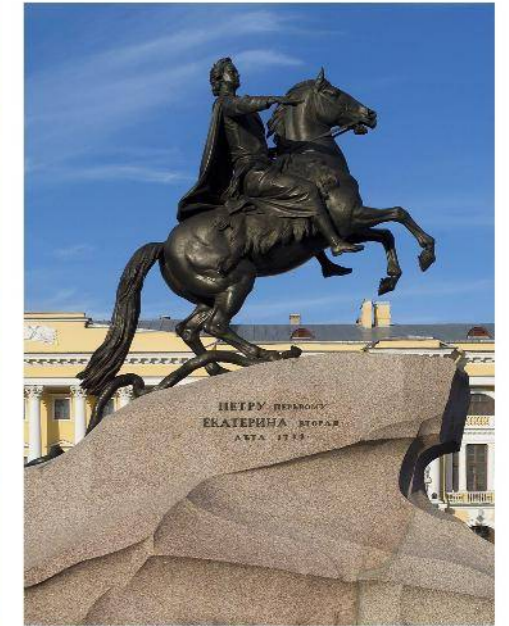


GRANITE

Forged from magma far below Earth's surface, granite is a byword for strength and durability. Flecked with large grains—and sometimes veins—in a kaleidoscope of colours, granite comes in hues from jet black through to red, gold and green.

Ancient Egyptians carved obelisks, sculptures, and more from granite; contemporary architects including Zaha Hadid have made the dense rock sing.

When polished, granite can add its dark light to any room or building exterior; raw or textured granite yields an edgy, very modern feel. Designers use it for everything from cladding skyscrapers to kitchen counters and decorative yet resilient floors, or even in construction.

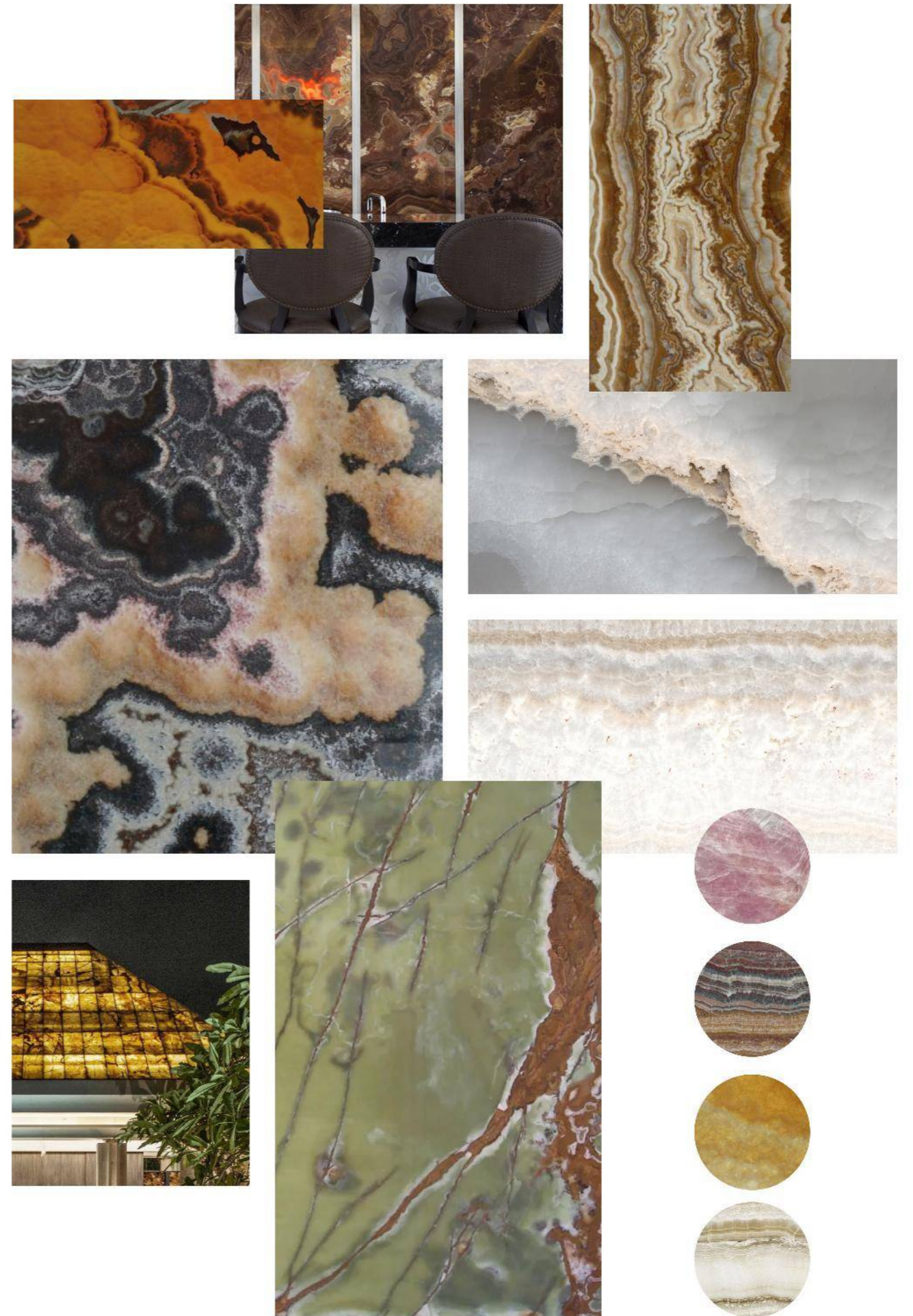


O N Y X

Related to marble, onyx forms under the slow drip of water in cool, dark limestone caverns. A fragile, delicate stone webbed with elegant bands of colour, it is often translucent and can shine especially beautifully when backlit.

Romans and ancient Egyptians used alabaster, a type of onyx, for fine sculpture and drinking vessels. It still adorns the interiors of mosques and palaces across the Middle East, including the Alabaster Mosque in Cairo's Citadel.

Onyx stone is a very different substance from the mineral onyx, famed as a gemstone and healing crystal. But, like a gemstone, its precious sheen is best suited as an accent. Designers favour onyx for statement highlights, such as wall panels or bar counters.

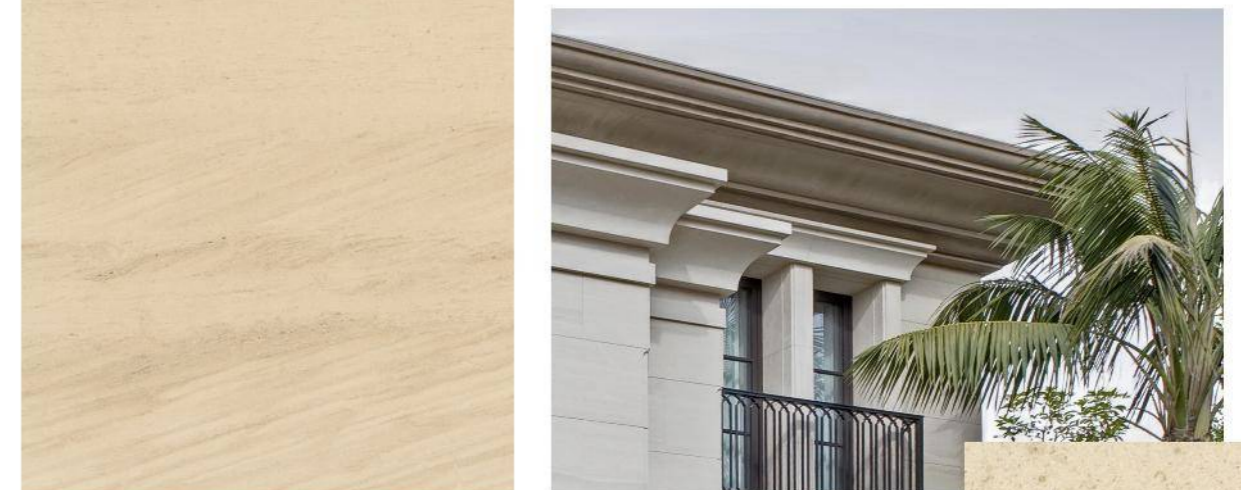
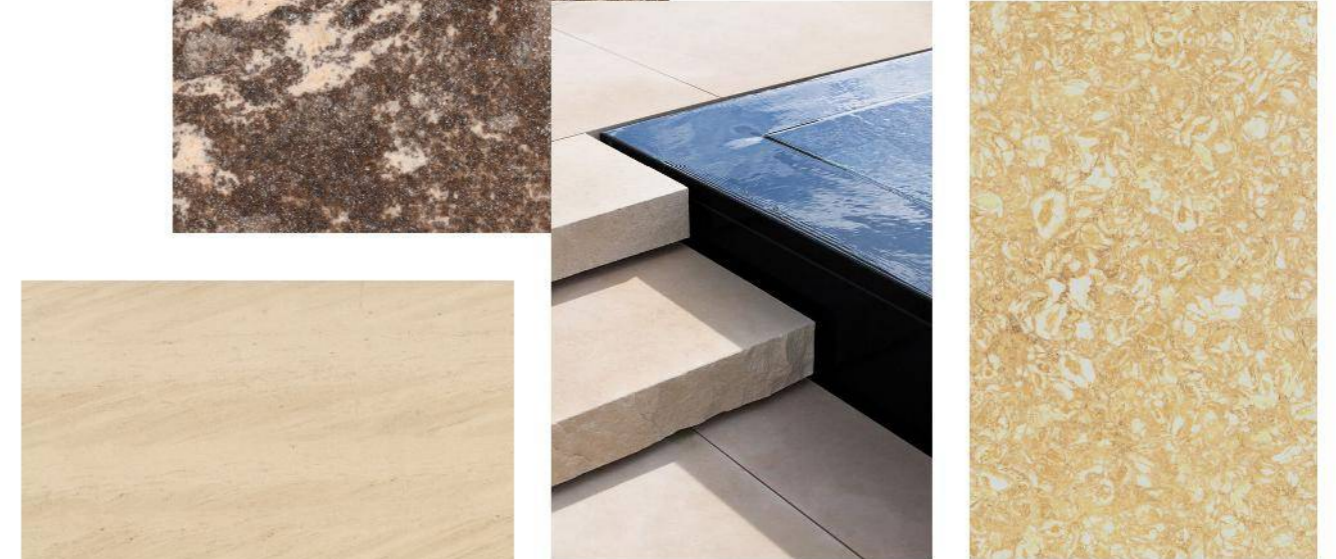


LIMESTONE

Most often formed in warm, shallow seas as coral, sand, shells and marine debris slowly compress into rock, limestone has been a favourite of builders and architects since ancient times.

Limestone once covered the Great Pyramids of Giza and, 4,500 years after it was built, the facing on top of Khafre's Pyramid still gleams in the desert sun. More recently, it's been the choice of architects in iconic structures from the Empire State Building to Paris' Notre Dame cathedral.

Commonly used for walls, floors and facings, both interior and exterior, limestone is most often sold in neutral hues from cream to buff and grey. Dense, strong and heat-resistant, it supports a wide range of finishes, from polished through to brushed, making it a very adaptable stone.



TRAVERTINE

From Rome, Italy, to Yellowstone, USA, travertine forms some of nature's most striking landscapes: stepped pools descending in tiers of glistening stone. Travertine stone, a member of the limestone family, forms over slow aeons of geological time as spring, river and lake waters evaporate, above ground or underground.

Over the centuries, travertine has lent its robust sheen to landmark buildings including the Colosseum in Rome, Paris' Sacré-Coeur Basilica, Los Angeles' Getty Center and Mies van der Rohe's Barcelona Pavilion.

Available in a wealth of neutral tones, from silver and gold through to coral, buff and brown, travertine takes a polish well. Designers choose this flexible, adaptable stone for a wealth of applications both interior and exterior.

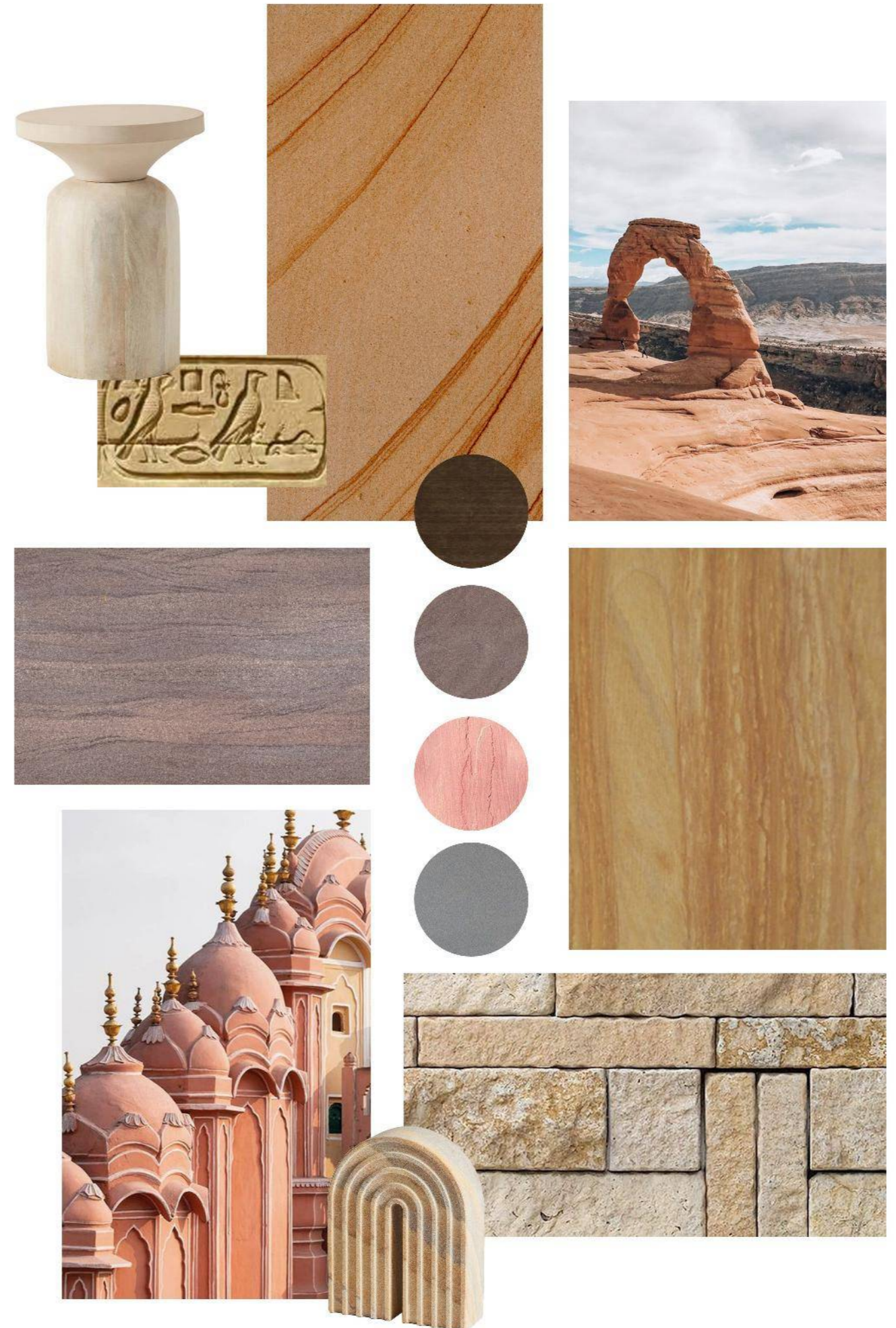


SANDSTONE

Formed over many thousands of years from the slow compression of fine grains of sand, minerals and more, sandstone offers a rich wealth of natural colours.

Craftsmen have worked this rugged yet vibrant stone since prehistoric times. In Petra, Jordan, ancient Nabateans sculpted tombs and monumental buildings from rock striped in hues from purple to brilliant orange. Yet it's also sandstone that underpins the neutral carvings of Cambodia's Angkor Wat and Washington's gleaming White House.

Today's designers typically use sandstone for exteriors, both paving and facings, floors and walls. Relatively easy to carve yet resistant to weathering, it lends itself to a wealth of finishes, from rugged naturalistic rocky surfaces through to high-gloss polishes.



QUARTZITE

Named for their high content of the crystalline mineral quartz, quartzites appear in a wealth of colours and finishes.

Tough, resilient and often very striking, some of the earliest humans used quartz-based stones to craft simple tools and arrowheads during the Stone Age. Some coloured quartz crystals, such as amethyst, are prized as semi-precious gems, while others are used for healing.

Today, designers use quartzite for surfaces as diverse as countertops, stairs and floors, in finishes ranging from rugged to glossy. Choose from a wealth of different patterns, often with rich colour variation. Don't confuse quartzite, naturally formed from pressurised sandstone, with engineered quartz, made from powdered rock and binding agents.

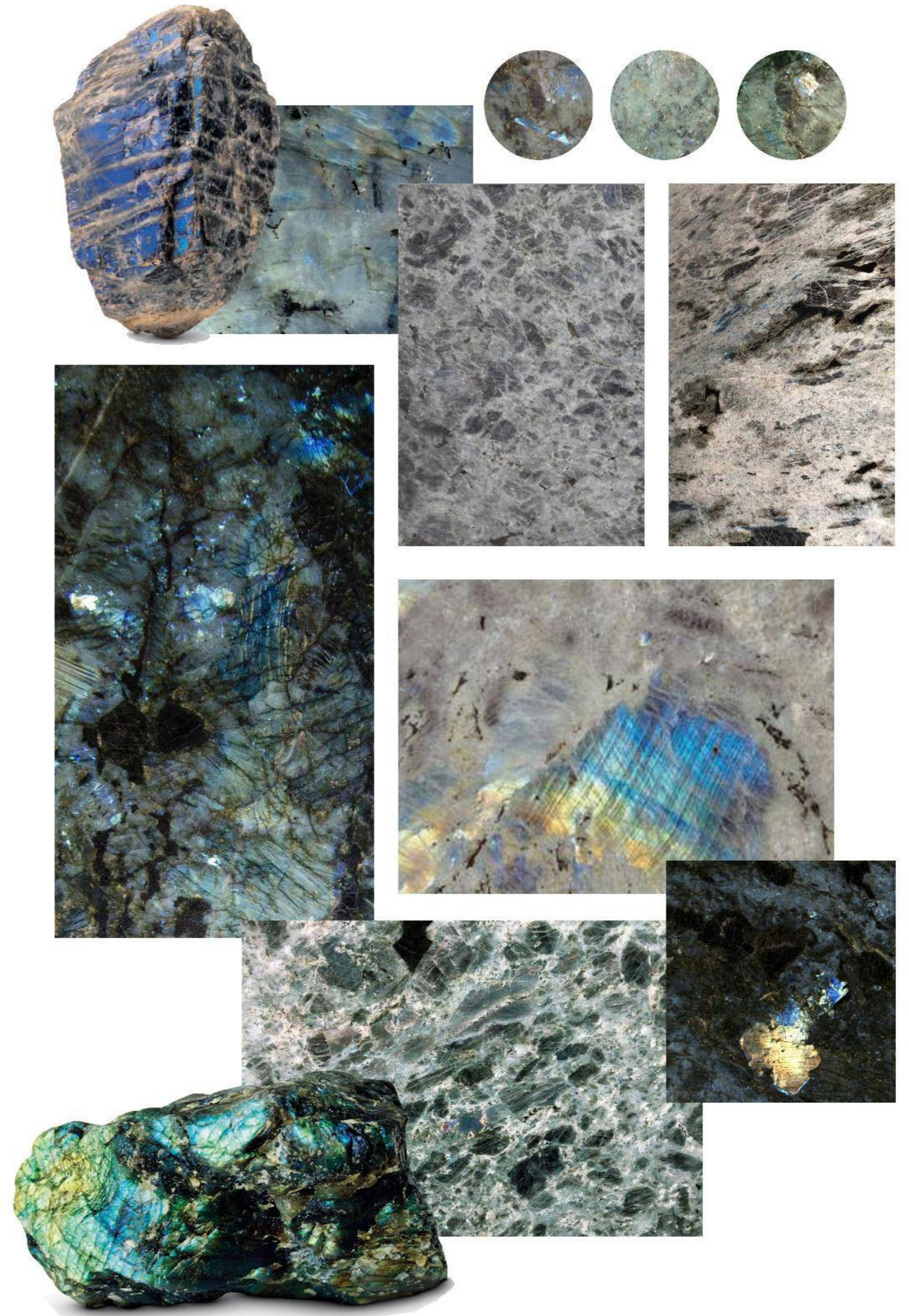


LABRADORITE

Recognized by its signature effect of reflecting beautiful hues of iridescent greens to blues to silvers, the Labradorite stone is a feldspar mineral often found in igneous rocks including basalt, gabbro, and anorthosites.

Officially discovered in the 18th century off the Labrador Peninsula in North America, Labradorite has had a rich history, being used far earlier, in projects that have been dated since the 9th century. Commonly used as a finishing stone, Labradorite adorns a number of prominent cathedrals in Ukraine and Russia, including the St Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg, Russia; amongst many other landmarks globally.

Often used to finish surfaces, Labradorite is a perfect interior stone to enhance the atmosphere, whether used as lavish countertops or surfaces in the kitchen or vanities, flooring or walling, you will be sure to captivate the attention of all eyes in the room.



SEMIPRECIOUS S T O N E

Encompassing a wide spectrum of stones and materials, semi-precious stones are gemstones that don't fall in the category of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. Spanning from Amazonite to Zircon, the collection of semi-precious stones covers an abundance of different patterning and hues.

Unlike what the name suggests, many of these semi-precious stones can potentially be more precious, rarer, and pricier than their "precious" gemstone cousins. Prominently exhibited in the construction in the Taj Mahal, many semi-precious stones from Jade, Jasper, Lapis Lazuli, Turquoise were used for the tombs of Shah Jahan, and his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Many other prominent tombs, like Jahangir's Tomb in Pakistan, also utilized a variety of different semi-precious stones in the construction.

Best used as showpieces to elevate the gravitas and opulence of a space, semi-precious stones are recommended to be used as countertops for kitchens or bars, surfaces for bathrooms or powder rooms, and custom cuts to be used as art-pieces, accents in doors or surfaces, or sculptures.



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

CONTACT US

Jakarta

Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Blok C4 No.10
Kuningan Timur, Setiabudi,
Jakarta Selatan 12950
Indonesia

P. +62 215 262 370
P. +62 215 262 371
WA. +62 8776 5833 437

Bali

Jl. Cargo Permai No.91
Ubung, Kec. Denpasar Utara,
Kota Denpasar,
Bali 80116, Indonesia

P. +62 361 909 0962
WA. +62 8776 5833 437

Pangkep Sulawesi

Kp. Siloro, Desa Mangilu
Kec. Bungoro, Kab. Pangkep
Sulawesi Selatan 90651,
Indonesia

WA. +62 8776 5833 437

Karawang Factory

Jl. Tarum Timur No.64
Desa Tamelang
Kecamatan Cikampek,
Karawang 41373,
Indonesia

P. +62 264 317 577
F. +62 264 310 808

