

## Care and Maintenance



### Cleaning and Care

Earthstone worksurfaces are easily maintained and simply require a regular wipe down with a mild detergent and water.

With very little maintenance the surface can be returned to its original condition and look new longer than any other kitchen surface.

Never cut anything directly on the worksurface and always use a heat protective pad for any hot items taken directly from the oven or cooker.

Clean Earthstone worksurfaces daily with a mild detergent and water, followed by rinsing with warm water and a gentle buff to dry the surface.

Once a week after cleaning apply a thin coat of Countertop Magic Polish. Spray the Polish and wipe across the full worksurface. Using a clean microfibre cloth wipe off any excess Polish and buff dry. Apply a second coat of Polish and repeat the process to give a deep lustre to the worksurface.



### Staining

Earthstone worksurfaces have a solid, non-porous surface resistant to stains, mould, mildew and bacteria growth.

We recommend normal everyday spills be wiped away without delay using a damp cloth to avoid any potential staining. If any discolouration appears due to coffee, tea or fruit juices or marks caused by cigarette burns the following procedure should be followed.

**Please Note: Depending on the nature of the stain the treatment may become more intense. Ensure you test the respective method before it is extensively applied.**

The first stage is to clean the surface using a mild detergent and water. If the stain remains try an even mix of domestic bleach and warm water making sure you protect your hands with gloves.

For more stubborn stains apply a non-abrasive cream cleaner to a non-abrasive nylon brush and rub gently over the stain.

Finally, if the previous methods fail try rubbing the area in a circular motion with a Scotchbrite pad in warm, soapy water.

At the end of each stage rinse with warm water, gently buff dry the surface and apply Earthstone Liquid Polish across the whole surface.

**Please Note: If the stain persists we recommend you contact a professional tradesman who will return the worksurface to its original installation condition and apply the full sanding and finishing treatment.**



### Scuffs and Scratches

One of the main benefits of your Earthstone worksurface is that it is repairable.

Slight scuffs and scratches can be easily removed with a moist Scotchbrite pad, applying pressure in uniform circular motions.

To finish, follow the weekly clean regime, ensuring the whole worksurface is polished. Severe scratches and deep dents can be removed by a simple sanding process (see page 18).

**Please Note: Never cut anything directly on the worksurface. Depending on your skill and ability this procedure may have to be performed by a professional tradesman. The darker colours will show excessive marking, scratches and wear and tear more noticeably than the lighter colours.**



### Resistance to Chemicals

Earthstone worksurfaces are basically resistant to the effect of chemicals although aggressive substances may leave marks in the case of lengthy exposure. Such damaged finishes can easily be restored.

However please always make sure that finishes do not come into constant contact with aggressive chemical substances such as paint thinner, turpentine, nail varnish remover (acetone) or oven or drain cleaners for lengthy periods.



### Resistance to Heat

**Never place any hot items directly from the heat source directly on to the worksurface.**

Earthstone worksurfaces can become damaged if hot pans, earthenware or dishes are placed directly from the oven or hob.

To prevent surface damage from hot objects it is recommended to use a heat resistant mat or stainless steel grating on the worksurface.

We also recommend that pans match the size of the hotplate and do not extend beyond the heat source around the hob.

Should any accidental damage of the surface occur this can be repaired by following the instructions.

Slight discolouring can be easily removed with a moist Scotchbrite pad, applying pressure in a uniform circular motion.

More severe marks can be removed by a simple sanding process using a 240 grit sandpaper, applying pressure in a wide circular motion.

**Please Note: Depending on the severity of the mark it may be necessary to request professional assistance from your installer.**



Wilsonart  
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**Solid Surface  
Worksurfaces**

**IMPORTANT:** Please inspect this product fully prior to cutting, jointing or installation (including colour, texture, profile, visible imperfections and defects), as any consequential fitting costs in reference to these visible discrepancies will not be accepted at a later stage.

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## Recommended Installation Tools

The following list of tools are recommended to produce the best results:

- **Hand Held Circular Saw** - use a circular saw with high quality TCT triple chip blades for a fine finish cut. A hand router must be used for the final sizing of exposed edges. Allow at least 5mm oversize for final pass.
- **Hand Router** - a variable rotation speed and high quality double flute tungsten carbide tipped cutter is used for straight cuts, mitre joints and cut-outs.
- **Hand Plane** - use for removing excess adhesive from joints once adhesive has hardened.
- **Random Orbital Sander** - to sand Earthstone worksurface use a good quality random orbital sander with an extractor.
  - 180 grit** first stage to remove excess material from joints
  - 240 grit** second stage to smooth over joints
- **Scotchbrite Pad** - for final finish use an ultra fine Scotchbrite pad.
- **Palm Sander** - ensure a good quality orbital palm sander is used for finishing the front edge.
- **Electric Drill** - use a good quality variable speed drill with 1/2" chuck. Standard high speed drill bits are suitable for Earthstone worksurface.
- **10mm Spanner**
- **Mitre Jig** - used for forming mitre joints and position cut-outs for connector bolts.
- **Edge/Profile Trimmer** - trimming overhanging edges, use a fixed tip guide trim cutter with a 3mm profile cutter.
- **Edge Clamps** - 'A' type clamps are used to apply edging, 'G' type to secure jigs to the worksurface. 3 Way clamps for curved edges.
- **Cleaning Solvent** - cleaning surfaces thoroughly prior to bonding.
- **Seam Adhesive** - 50ml cartridges with colour matched adhesive used to bond mitre joints and edging. Applicator gun with mixer tips also required.
- **Silicone Sealant** - waterproof and mould resistant sealant for all exposed raw core against moisture.
- **Aluminium Tape** - reflective tape used to reduce the heat transfer between the hob and internal cut-out.
- **Fibre Reinforced Tape** - to temporarily secure the edging to the worksurface if additional edging is required. Tape is removed when adhesive is set.
- **Jointing Bolts and Biscuits** - bolts are used to clamp joints and the biscuit joints help to strengthen joints and produce a level surface.
- **Finishing Polish and Cloth** - Countertop Magic Polish is recommended for the final surface polish.

## Sanding edges and joints

### Top Tip

The use of a good quality random orbital sander is vital to produce a professional finish.

For edging a palm sander should be used on the front edge keeping this flush and flat.

Please follow the specified grain sequence to obtain a perfect finish.

180grit > 240 grit > ultra fine Scotchbrite pad

When sanding away excess adhesive across the edges and joints you need to return to a 180 grit.

1. Ensure the sander is moved constantly over the entire worksurface during the complete sanding operation. Wipe the worksurface clean with a damp cloth between each pass to remove surface contamination
2. Ensure you avoid just sanding up and down the edges or joint as this could cause a groove or trenching.
3. To provide a consistent matt finish over the entire worksurface use a random orbital sander with an ultra fine Scotchbrite pad.

### Top Tip

We recommend finishing to a matt surface which is most suitable for darker colours and offers maximum economy in regards to the amount of care required.

## Polishing

To achieve a rich, high quality finish use Countertop Magic, a unique polishing agent.

1. Apply Countertop Magic evenly on to the entire surface and wipe off the excess immediately.
2. Allow to dry and apply a second coat of Countertop Magic wiping off immediately with a clean microfibre cloth.

## Maintenance - scuffs and scratches

1. Slight scuffs or scratches can be easily removed with a moist Scotchbrite pad, applying pressure in uniform circular motions. To finish, apply two coats of Countertop Magic as described in the Polishing instructions.

When the mark is still visible move on to step 2.

**Please Note: Depending on your skill and ability the following procedures may have to be performed by a professional tradesman.**

2. Use a random orbital sander with a 240 grit pad and feather out the damaged area. Wipe clean with a damp cloth then repeat the process replacing the 240 grit paper with the ultrafine Scotchbrite pad, sanding over the entire worksurface. When the mark has gone wipe down the whole surface with a damp cloth and apply two coats of Countertop Magic as described in the Polishing instructions.

If the mark is still visible, continue to step 3.

3. Use a random orbital sander with a 180 grit pad and feather out the damaged area. Wipe clean with a damp cloth then repeat the process replacing the 180 grit paper with a 240 grit and follow step 2.

**Please Note: Darker colours will show excessive marking, scratching, wear and tear more noticeable than lighter colours**

A feature of Earthstone worksurfaces is the relative ease in which any damage can be repaired to the surface.

### Top Tip

Use any cut outs saved from installation as this will provide the best match.

### Recommended equipment:

- Trend Timber Repair Kit (for details go to [www.trend-uk.com](http://www.trend-uk.com))
  - Handheld router with unibase
  - Guide bush collars
  - Inlay Kit (optional)
1. Position the circular template over the damaged area of the board and cut out a circle from the Earthstone worksurface using a copying ring and groove cutter (fig 41).
  2. Adjust the depth so that only a small amount of the base material is removed.
  3. Using a spare piece of solid surface, place the same template over it and use the copying ring and the groove cutter to cut out a circle (fig 42).

### Top Tip

When making the repair drill a small hole all the way through the worksurface. This will allow air and surplus adhesive to escape.

Remember to place a piece of card to catch the surplus adhesive inside the unit.

4. All surfaces must be cleaned before bonding.
5. Before applying adhesive first dry fit the piece to ensure a tight fit. When bonding place an additional bead of adhesive around the joint.
6. Apply the adhesive and insert the circular piece. The circular piece should just project above the level of the entire surface. Make sure that the adhesive squeezes out on all sides (fig 43).
7. Sand down the bead of adhesive, then sand the entire area to match the previous finish (fig 44).

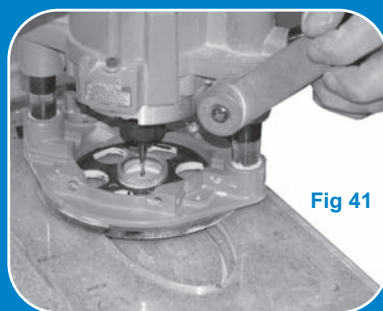


Fig 41



Fig 42

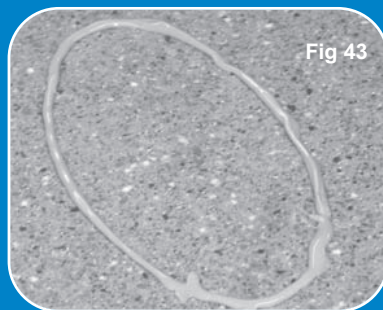


Fig 43



Fig 44

## Handling

Before handling please ensure adequate manpower is available to safely lift the worksurface.

When carrying manually, we advise that it is held vertically along the width.

**Do not carry flat!**

## Planning

The positioning of the joints is very important so careful planning is required to achieve the best results.

Joints should not extend across any hob or sink cut-outs and must not be formed over heat radiating appliances e.g. dishwashers, tumble driers or washing machines.

Please refer to the Cutting and Jointing section on page 3 for more detailed installation instructions.

Earthstone worksurfaces have a moisture resistant barrier on the underside to prevent moisture ingress into the core material.

Additional protection above dishwashers and washing machines is recommended. Apply a 50mm wide bead of clear silicone sealant to the underside of the front edge of the worksurface.

### Top Tip

Any excess material recovered from a cut out should be placed underneath the units or plinths for use in any future repair work.

This will ensure an exact colour match and eliminate any colour variance from another batch.

## Conditioning

Prior to installation ensure Earthstone worksurfaces, splashbacks, upstands and adhesives are brought up to room temperature of around 18°C (64.4°F).

## Storage

Earthstone worksurfaces must always be stored in a ventilated, dry, enclosed area within the recommended temperature, face up, flat and supported on batons every 1000mm, starting 100mm in from both ends.

During installation Earthstone worksurfaces can be stored vertically on the back long edge, not the finished edge, for short periods.

If not possible, ensure the edge touching the floor is protected against damage.

## Colour tolerances

Earthstone worksurfaces are factory finished to a 240 grit surface ready for immediate installation.

Whilst manufactured to strict colour tolerances it is advisable to check all components prior to commencing installation.

Lightly sand a small area of each worksurface using a fine Scotchbrite pad.

Clean off any dust and compare colours.

**Please Note: Should there be an unacceptable colour variance, please contact your supplier before commencing installation.**

**Claims for colour variation cannot be made after installation.**

## Always

- Use sharp router blades (double flute tungsten carbide).
- Thoroughly clean with de-natured alcohol prior to bonding.
- Dry fit so a clean cut is achieved.
- Insert glue cartridge into gun and exert pressure until both components (accelerator and glue) flow out of the cartridge. Mixer tip should then be attached.
- Ensure squeeze out of adhesive on all attached edges and joints.
- Use an extraction unit if available when sanding and routing.

## Never

- Use a belt sander.
- Over sand in one area.
- Use a wood chisel or power planer to remove excess adhesive.

## Not recommended

- Jigsaw, Auger type drill bits, Ripping saw blades.

Earthstone worksurfaces are hardwearing and require good quality machinery and clean, sharp cutters to produce a professional finish that ultimately saves time and effort.

(See a list of recommended installation tools on page 1)

## Cutting Earthstone worksurfaces Cut-outs - sinks and hobs

Cutting Earthstone worksurfaces can be carried out using a portable hand-held circular saw.

1. Position the worksurface to begin cutting in from the factory fitted edge.
2. Ensure a good quality sharp triple fine tooth tungsten carbide tipped blade is used and make two cutting passes:
  - **1st cut** set saw blade depth at 10mm
  - **2nd cut** set saw blade depth at 40mm
3. Final trimming should be made with a router. Allow 5mm oversize to trim to the final size with the router.
4. All joint edges and final finished ends must be cut using a hand router with a sharp blade.
5. Ensure the cut is cleaned to allow for a good bond and finish to the joint.

### Top Tip

Never finish the cut through a fitted edge. Always proceed carefully when cutting towards and through the front edge, this will reduce the possibility of chipping or flaking.

Cut-outs can be formed using a hand router and a suitable jig or template.

### Top Tip

All hob cut-outs require a 50mm wide heat reflective tape around all the raw edges making sure the tape overhangs both the surface and underside of the cut-out.

1. Clamp the jig to the face of the Earthstone worksurface and cut round in 3 stages of 12mm depth increment.
2. Similarly with a template mark out the desired cut-out using a pencil again following the outline and cutting in 3 stages. Always ensure all internal corners of the cut-out are rounded using a drill with a minimum 10mm radius.
3. Thoroughly clean the edges of the cut-out and the surface ensuring all dust and shavings have been removed.
4. Completely seal the Sink cut-outs using a 2 mm thick bead of clear, water resistant silicone.

Refer to page 11 for details on undermount sink installation.

### Top Tip

Any excess material recovered from a cut out should be placed underneath the units or plinths for use in any future repair work. This will ensure an exact colour match and eliminate any colour variance from another batch.

## Finishing drainer grooves

1. Carefully hand sand the drainer grooves with 240 grit paper then finish with an ultra fine Scotchbrite pad ensuring not to round over the edges of the grooves (fig 39).
2. Finally, sand the entire worksurface with an ultra fine Scotchbrite pad to achieve an even matt finish.
3. Countertop Magic Polish should be applied when the entire installation is complete.

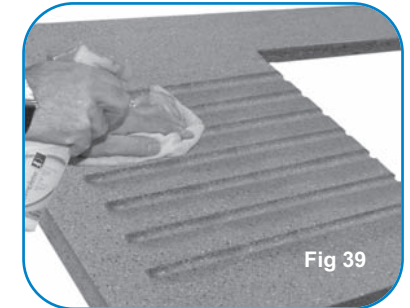


Fig 39

## Installing Tap holes

Tap holes should be cut completely through the Earthstone worksurface allowing the chipboard substrate to support the tap.

1. Position the tap as required ensuring clearance of any fittings.
2. Cut the tap hole using a suitable hole-saw to the correct tap dimension.
3. Completely seal the exposed chipboard within the tap hole with a waterproof and silicone sealant.
4. Ensure the tap is installed following the manufacturers instructions to prevent moisture entering the tap hole.

It is recommended to seal the tap body to the worksurface with an excess of silicone sealant to prevent water from penetrating the tap hole.

**Please Note: Adequate prevention from moisture entering the tap hole is the responsibility of the installer.**



Fig 40

The Earthstone worktop surface is a 6mm solid acrylic manufactured to withstand all the wear and tear of today's kitchen, with the added benefit of being both repairable and easily maintained. Drainer grooves can be created for an even more spectacular look.

### Top Tip

Before starting ensure you use good quality cutters and work smoothly when processing the grooves to reduce the final finishing time and provide an excellent finish.

**IMPORTANT:** Always process the drainer grooves after the 3mm profile has been applied to the inner edge of the cut-out but before the back face has been machined to remove the waste chipboard.

### Marking and cutting out drainer grooves

Two alternative jigs provide different design effects, one for straight grooves the other offers a left and right dog-leg design.

1. Apply masking tape to the surface to help position the grooves. Mark out the groove centre lines with a pencil ensuring they are parallel to the front edge of the worktop.
2. Centralise the required groove in the jig over the marked out centre line and firmly clamp the jig in place (fig 36).
3. Use a hand router fitted with a 30mm guide collet and a radius cutter. Accurately set the plunge depth to 3mm. Never cut deeper than 3mm.
4. Starting from the farthest point from the sink cut-out, plunge the router and run smoothly along the jig to create the groove. Smooth use of the router will minimise hand sanding when finishing (fig 37).
5. Repeat the steps above to complete the remaining grooves (fig 38).



Fig 36



Fig 37

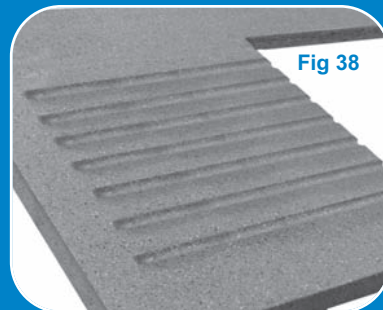


Fig 38

### Working with Earthstone Adhesives

**Only Earthstone colour match adhesives should be used for jointing and edging. Other adhesives will expose joints.**

The adhesive is a sealant and bonding agent for both the surface material and the chipboard core. It must be applied correctly with an applicator gun to ensure a controlled mix of adhesive and hardener.

When using a new cartridge always purge and dispose of 3 - 5 ml of mixed adhesive.

Earthstone colour match adhesive is normally fully cured in 40 minutes, with a joint open time of 6 - 8 minutes. It is best to plan on closing the joint within 5 - 6 minutes. This could alter slightly depending on the temperature.

### Masons Mitre Joint

A typical masons mitre method with biscuits is recommended for corner joints.

### Top Tip

It is advisable to carry out a dry fit prior to installation once all the components have been prepared.

It is recommended to router through the worksurface in three incremental stages with the worksurface positioned as follows:

- Left hand 90° joint
  - female joint router face up
  - male joint router face down
- Right hand 90° joint
  - female joint router face down
  - male joint router face up

1. Line up the jig to the worktop and clamp in position following the right or left format above. Cut through in 3 stages of 12mm depth increments. Repeat on opposite joint (fig 1).
2. To ensure a clean square edge use a straight edge guide offset to suit the router for both joints.
3. Using a biscuit jointing machine form pockets to suit No.20 biscuits. Cut pockets 20mm down from the top face between bolt slots.
4. Do not cut pockets over bolt slots. Use one biscuit between each connector bolt.
5. Prepare the worktop bolt connectors.
6. Cut out worktop jointing bolts (3 for 650mm, 4 for 900mm width) (fig 2).
7. Clean the surfaces to be joined using industrial denatured alcohol, avoid applying cleaner to chipboard. Allow to evaporate dry and assemble within a short time to prevent recontamination (fig 3).



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

8. Insert a small bead of Earthstone colour match adhesive in each of the biscuit cut-outs and fit biscuits (fig 4).
9. Apply two beads of adhesive along the entire length of the joint, the first along the top edge of the cut, the second 5mm up from the bottom (fig 5).
10. Without delay bring the two worksurfaces together and align the front inner faces (fig 6). This will help create squeeze out and achieve an inconspicuous and secure joint (fig 7).
11. Insert the connection bolts and using a 10mm spanner draw the elements together.  
**Do not over tighten.**
12. Allow adhesive to harden for 40 minutes (finger-nail test). Do not attempt to remove any excess squeezed out adhesive at this time as it will shrink during drying. Adhesive overspill elsewhere on the surface may be wiped off using an industrial denatured alcohol.
13. Using a hand plane carefully remove the excess bead of adhesive in preparation for the next stage of sanding (fig 8).
14. Using a good quality random orbital sander ensure the full surface is sanded evenly (fig 9).
15. To finish follow the recommended sanding and polishing instructions on page 17.

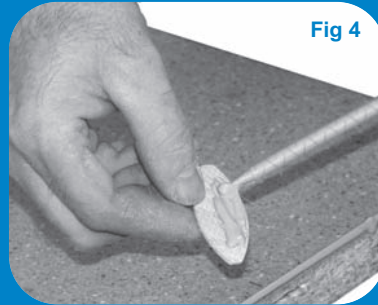


Fig 4



Fig 5

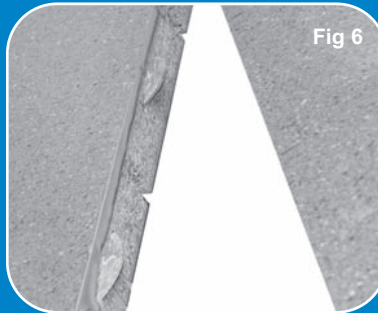


Fig 6

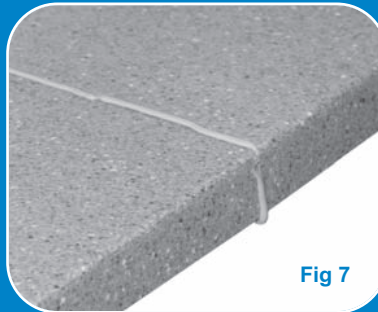


Fig 7

### Top Tip

Do not sand along the joint line only, feather out over a larger area to avoid trenching.

### Butt Joint Assembly

To join two straight lengths a similar method is applied.

1. The worksurface edges to be bonded together have to first be milled at right angles and then straight, ensuring both surfaces are exactly parallel to secure a good inconspicuous joint.
2. Cut out the recesses for the underside bolt connectors. Using a biscuit jointing machine form pockets to suit No.20 biscuits.
3. Cut pockets 20mm down from the top face between bolt slots. Do not cut pockets over bolt slots. Use one biscuit between each connector bolt.

### Final installation

To simplify the installation it is best to fit the sink face down making sure the sink is centred in the cut-out when viewed face up.

1. Using denatured alcohol and a lint-free bleached cloth, thoroughly clean the two joining faces of the sink lip and worksurface allowing each face to evaporate dry.
2. Apply a bead of clear silicone sealant to the overhanging face of the solid surface. Scrape off any excess silicone and clean up with denatured alcohol.
3. Position the sink applying gentle pressure all round ensuring the silicone or adhesive squeezes out on both the back and face edges of the cut-out creating a solid, waterproof bond. Screw the sink brackets in place and tighten.
4. Centralise the sink and then hand tighten the sink clip bolts. Do not use a spanner to tighten the bolts as over-tightening will cause damage to the sink and the worksurface.
5. Finally, secure the locking nuts with a spanner.

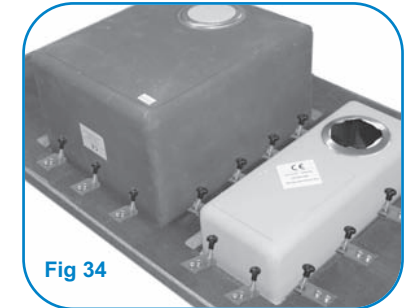


Fig 34

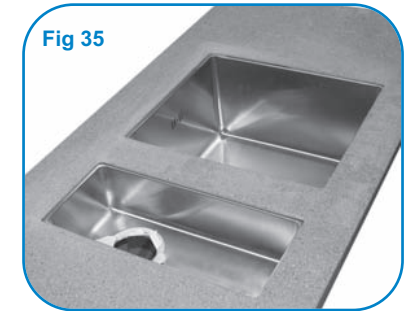


Fig 35

### Top Tip

Any exposed raw chipboard should be completely sealed using a waterproof silicone sealant.

6. Any excess silicone should be removed immediately.
7. It is recommended to allow 24 hours before using the sink (fig 35).

### Fitting the sink

1. First check the sink fits by assembling a dry fit. Place the inverted sink into the cut-out to confirm it centres when viewed from the face and clears the surrounding chipboard from the back (fig 32).

#### Top Tip

At this point ensure the sink lip is completely flat as this will affect the bond between stainless steel and the acrylic surface and cannot be remedied at a later stage. Replace the sink if in any doubt.

2. Using the appropriate sink clips position one at each corner, using ten clips for a 1.5 bowl stainless steel sink. Assemble the sink clips, position the securing plate and drill pilot holes into the back of the worktop to take the screws (fig 33).

Remember to avoid obstructing any tap holes or overflows.

#### Top Tip

It is recommended to trial fit any overflows required to assure clearance from the surrounding worktop. It may be necessary to cut clearance around the overflow.

3. Once satisfied with the final fit and clip location, remove all clips and the sink in preparation for the final installation.



Fig 32

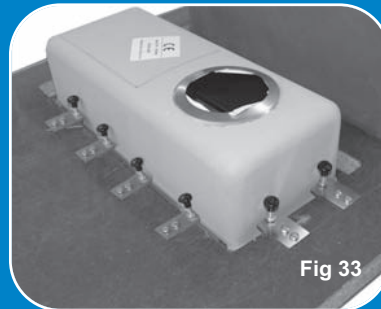


Fig 33

4. Clean the surfaces to be joined using industrial denatured alcohol (avoid applying cleaner to chipboard). Allow to evaporate dry and assemble within a short time to prevent recontamination.
5. Apply two beads of adhesive along the entire length of the joint, the first to run just above the line of the biscuits, the second 5mm up from the bottom.
6. Apply adhesive to the biscuit grooves. Apply a final bead of adhesive along the edge of the top surface and front and back edge. This will help create squeeze out and achieve an inconspicuous and secure joint.
7. Bring the two worksurfaces together and align the front inner faces. Insert the connection bolts and tighten. **Do not over tighten.**
8. Allow adhesive to harden for 40 minutes (finger-nail test). Do not attempt to remove any excess squeezed out adhesive at this time as it will shrink during drying. Adhesive overspill elsewhere on the surface may be wiped off using an industrial denatured alcohol.
9. Using a hand plane carefully remove the excess bead of adhesive in preparation for the next stage of sanding (fig 8).
10. Using a good quality random orbital sander ensure the full surface is sanded evenly. (fig 9)
11. To finish follow the recommended sanding and polishing instructions on page 17.



Fig 8



Fig 9

#### Top Tip

Do not sand along the joint line only feather out over a larger area to avoid trenching.

Earthstone worksurfaces are supplied with three sides factory edged, one long and two short. If additional edging is required this can be easily done prior to installation.

**Method 1 - router back the chipboard core**

**Method 2 - plant on the edge**

### Top Tip

Generally, it is easier to apply an edge on a workbench before the worksurface is fully installed.

### Method 1 - Undermount

1. Measure and cut the required length of edging strip.
2. With the worksurface face down and routed back it is recommended that on the final pass the router is set to go into the surface material by 1mm. All of the chipboard is then removed. This will give a clean cut.

Note: Ensure all excess material is removed as this is critical in achieving an inconspicuous joint.

3. Thoroughly clean the edge of the Earthstone worksurface (avoiding the chipboard) and the reverse of the edging strip using industrial denatured alcohol and a lint-free bleached white cloth. Allow to evaporate dry (fig 10).
4. Apply a bead of adhesive along the full length of the lip. Then apply beads of adhesive to the top, centre, bottom and two short edges of the edging strip (fig 11).
5. Firmly apply edging strip and align flush to the overhang material if core is routed back. Ensure that an unbroken bead of adhesive is squeezed out of the joint. This is vital to achieve a clean, inconspicuous joint.
6. Secure the edging using 'A' clamps, one at each end and the others spaced approximately 100mm apart (fig 12).
7. Allow 40 minutes for the adhesive to cure before commencing further finishing work.
8. Using a profile trimmer hand trim the excess edge overhang and form a 3mm radius profile to match the factory finish (fig 13). Profiling may not be needed if the edge is to fit against a tall housing or wall.

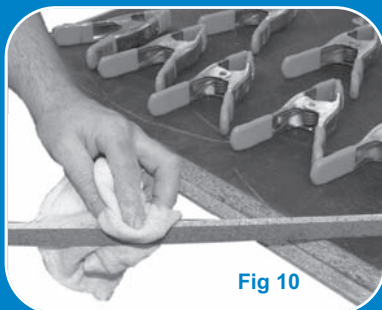


Fig 10

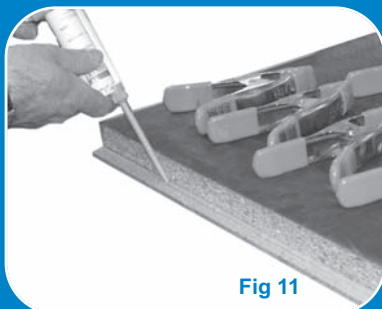


Fig 11

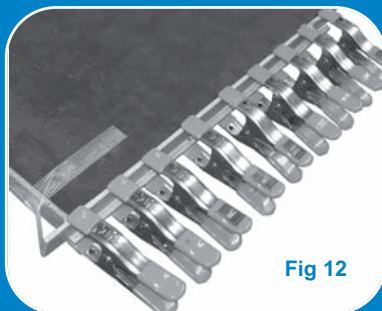


Fig 12



Fig 13

5. Finish the cut-out inner edge using a palm sander with 240 grit paper, followed by an ultra fine Scotchbrite pad. Sand the internal radii by hand and finish with the same Scotchbrite pad (fig 30).
6. The finished inner edge profile and any draining grooves must be completed before turning the worktop over to work the back side.
7. If drainer grooves are required please refer to section "Installing drainer grooves" on page 16 before continuing.
8. If no drainer grooves are required, continue with the normal surface sanding process around the entire sink area. Using a random orbital sander buff the whole surface with an ultrafine Scotchbrite pad, this will reduce the final installation work.
9. Support the entire worktop when turning it over "face down" to continue working on the back side.

### Top Tip

Do not apply Countertop Magic Polish until the entire installation is complete.

### Back cut-out

1. Accurately position the "BACK" jig to the cut-out on the back of the worksurface, ensuring the jig handing corresponds with the cut-out. Clamp the jig in place, one at each corner, taking care to protect the face material from the clamps.
2. Using a hand router carefully remove the excess chipboard. This requires accurate setting of the router depth to the exact stop position to ensure not cutting through the top 6mm of solid surface.
3. Accurately measure the total thickness of the worksurface and the jig and set the router cutter depth to the total thickness as measured less 5.5mm. Set and lock the depth stop, therefore trimming 0.5mm off the solid surface to give a clean bonding surface.
4. Use a 30mm guide collet and standard ½ inch router cutter to cut back the chipboard to the final depth (fig 31).

### Top Tip

Best results are achieved cutting in three depth stages, taking care to keep the router cut vertical during each cut.

5. Thoroughly remove all loose dust or debris.

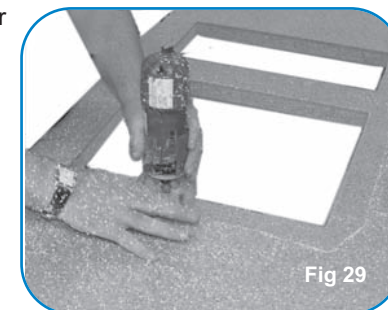


Fig 29



Fig 30

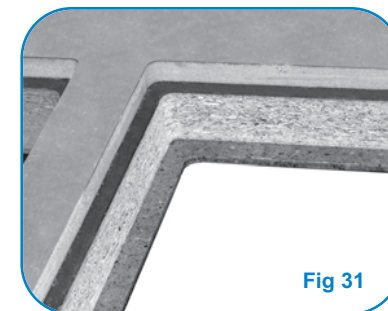


Fig 31



Reusable jigs have been developed by Wilsonart specifically to marry up with individual stainless steel undermount sink models.

Normally each undermount sink requires two jigs designed to form the cut-outs on both the face and the back of the worksurface. The unique jigs can be flipped over to create left or right hand cut outs to match the appropriate sink.

Always refer to the identification label to select the correct jig before commencing.

### Stainless Steel Undermount Sinks Installation

Position the undermount sink by taking all measurements from the sink centre as opposed to the bowl centre. Sink centres line up with the jig centres. Cut-outs can be formed using a hand router.

#### Face cut-out

##### Top Tip

Support your Earthstone Worksurface as you work through each process particularly at the point of creating the sink cut-out as this could lead to a temporary weakening of the worktop.

1. Position the worktop "face up" and mark out the sink centre with a pencil (fig 26).
2. Ensuring the jig handing corresponds with the desired sink handing centralise the 'FACE' jig and clamp in place using four clamps, one at each corner (fig 27).
3. Cut into the face of the worktop with a hand router fitted with a 30mm guide collet and standard 1/2 inch router cutter, cutting round in 3 stages of 12mm depth increments (fig 28).

##### Top Tip

Support the cut-out section as it releases as this can be saved and stored for any future repair work. This will ensure exact colour match and eliminate any colour variance from another batch.

4. Using a hand router fitted with a 3mm radius profile trimmer, profile the inner edge of the cut-out (fig 29).

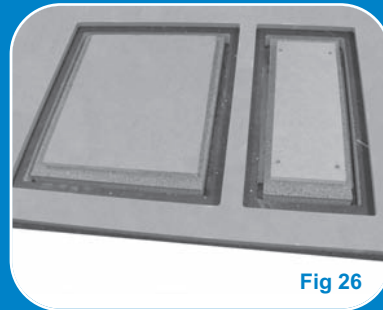


Fig 26

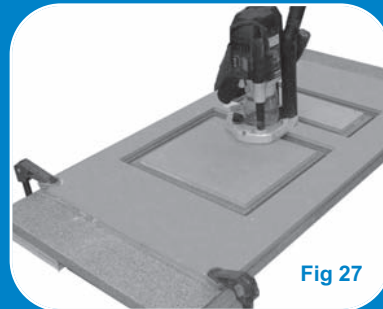


Fig 27

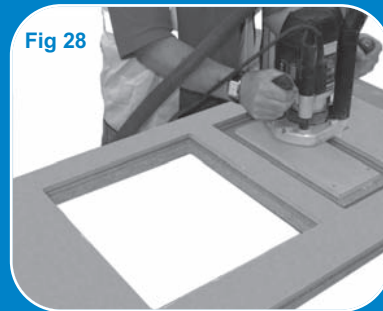


Fig 28

### Method 2 - Plant on

Remember if you select the plant on method the new edge will increase the worktop length by 6mm per edge.

1. Measure and cut the required length of edging strip.
2. Using a straight edge and router, remove any excess material.

#### Top Tip

Always router into the face edge and never router out of the front edge as this will reduce the possibility of chipping or flaking.

3. Thoroughly clean the edge of the Earthstone worksurface (avoiding the chipboard) and the reverse of the edging strip using industrial denatured alcohol and a lint-free bleached white cloth. Allow to evaporate dry.
4. Apply colour matched adhesive along the length of the worksurface (fig 14).
5. Apply colour matched adhesive to the top, centre, bottom and both short edges, 5mm from the edge. Apply the edging strip directly to the clean edge ensuring squeeze out of the adhesive (fig 15).
6. Position the edging strip and secure in place with fibre reinforced tape leaving a 2 - 3mm overhang at the top and bottom of the edging strip (fig 16).
7. Place the tape every 50 - 75mm making sure that an unbroken bead of adhesive has been squeezed out along the top of the joint. This is vital to achieve a clean, inconspicuous joint.
8. Allow to dry hard for 40 minutes.
9. Using a profile trimmer hand trim the excess edge overhang and form a 3mm radius profile to match the factory finish (fig 17). Profiling may not be needed if the edge is to fit against a tall housing or wall.

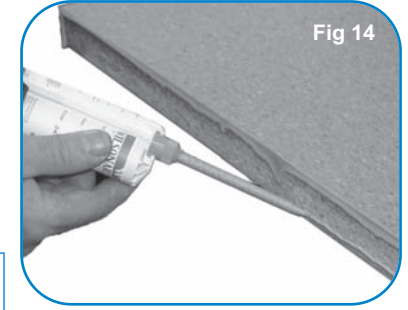


Fig 14



Fig 15

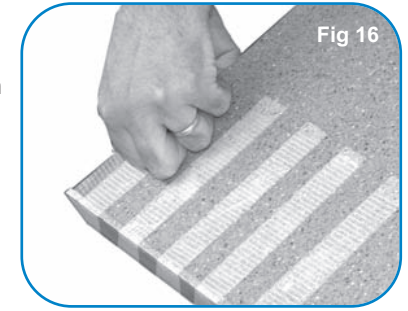


Fig 16

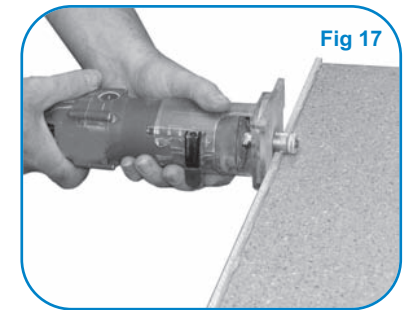


Fig 17

## Worktop Curve

Earthstone worktops are designed to make installation simple and can be adapted to create curved corners if required. A specially prepared jig provides a perfect rounded end to match the growing trend of curved kitchen doors.

### Preparing the worktop curve

These instructions have been formatted to be used with a 12.7mm router cutter with a 30mm collet, 3 way clamps and accompanying jig.

1. Place the jig on top of the worktop surface. Align it with the front edge of the worktop and 15mm in from the side (fig 18). Clamp into position.
2. From the front edge drop the router blade the full depth of the front edge and cut into the front only (this will avoid stepping). Allow router to stop before pulling back from the edge. This has now gone 6mm into the front edge (fig 19).
3. Set router to a depth of 6mm into the surface and follow the full curve and length of the jig all the way to the back edge of the worktop. Then plunge in increments of 12mm (fig 20) following the jig. Repeat until full cut is complete.
4. 6mm of the front edge and the corner of the worktop has been removed (fig 21). Remember as this is a plant on method to allow for 6mm curved edging to be put back on. Place the supplied pre-curved edge on the cut out to make sure a good clean cut has been achieved.
5. Clean the surfaces of the cut worktop and the 6mm curved edge with de-natured Alcohol and allow to evaporate dry.
6. Apply a bead of colour matched adhesive all along the top, bottom and front cut edges (fig 23). Position the curved edging so that 2mm overhang top and bottom can be seen. Using 3 way clamps or filament reinforced tape place every 50 to 70mm. Ensure that an adhesive squeeze all along the attached edging can be seen from above. (fig 24)



Fig 18

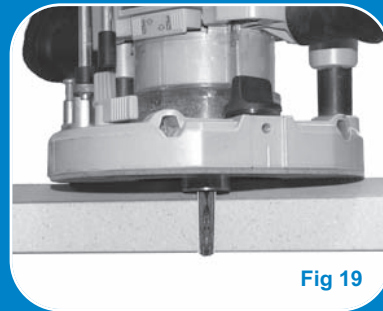


Fig 19

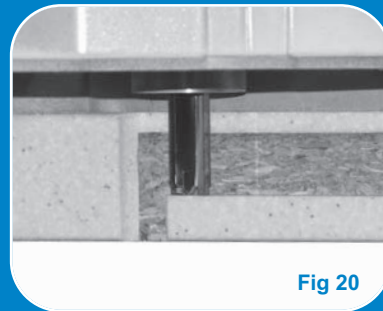


Fig 20

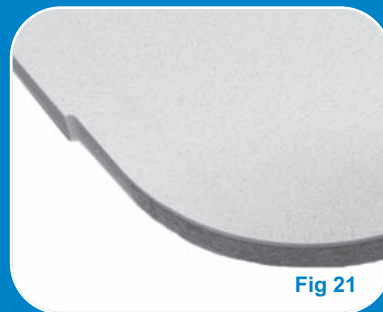


Fig 21

## Breakfast Bar

### Top Tip

Attach the tape from the under the worktop and pull over the edging to tighten.

7. Allow to dry hard for 40 minutes
8. Using a laminate cutter with a bottom bearing cutter or trimmer guide, trim to flush top and bottom. Then with a 3mm radius profile cutter trim to match the factory finish (fig 25).
9. For final sanding and polishing refer to page 17.

### Breakfast Bar

1. Position jig onto worktop (fig 22). Using a pencil, draw a line on the worktop following the sides of the jig. This gives you a guide when the jig is flipped over so both sides will match (fig 22).  
Note: Make sure that the jig is lined up with the pencil mark so no step will occur.
2. Follow fig 19 to 21, one side of the breakfast bar is now complete ready for the edging to be applied.
3. Using the pencil guide lines now flip over the jig, line up and clamp. You are now going to cut backwards into the edging only, (see fig 20: starting point A) Note: a sharp cutter is recommended.
4. As you are now backing into the front edge take your time as this will reduce the possibility of chipping or flaking. Move the router to position 'B' and route as fig 19 and 20.
5. Now you will have a breakfast bar with two curves cut ready for the edging to be applied. Dry fit first edging and tape into position. Clean and trim second edging to fit. This will help to achieve an inconspicuous seam when butted up together.
6. Apply edging as per fig 24 and 25.
7. To finish follow the recommended sanding and polishing instructions on page 17.

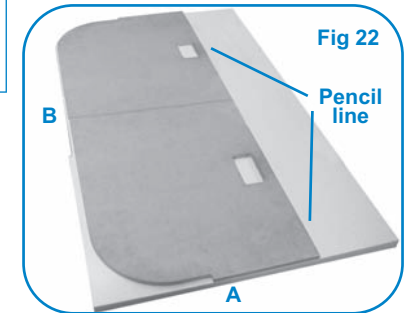


Fig 22

Pencil line

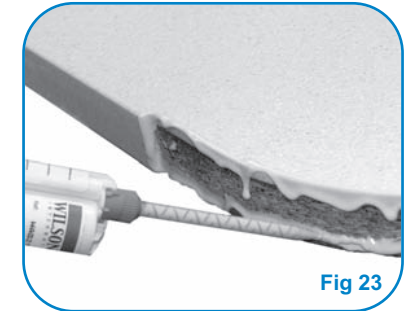


Fig 23

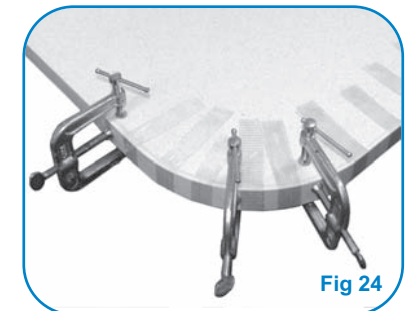


Fig 24

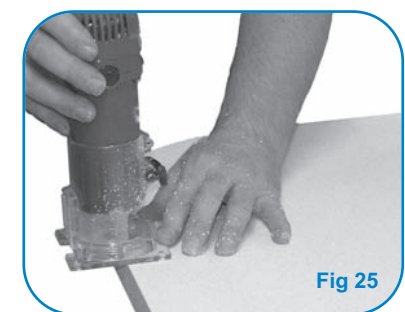


Fig 25