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# Welcome

Exterior stone surfaces such as patios, pool decks, walkways, walls, fountains, and driveways can dramatically enhance your outdoor spaces. Natural stone materials like travertine, limestone, granite, slate, and sandstone are commonly used for these applications due to their beauty and durability. However, exposure to weather, water, and foot traffic can degrade their appearance and longevity over time. With proper care, your outdoor stone surfaces can maintain their aesthetic appeal and functionality for years. This guide provides professional tips for daily care, weather protection, pressure washing techniques, sealing, troubleshooting common problems, and more.

Keep this guide on hand for easy reference, and feel free to share it with friends and family who may benefit. If you ever need professional assistance, we're just a call or message away.



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# Contents

AcknowledgmentsII
Welcomeii
Do's and Dont's For Exterior Stone Care2
Pressure Washing: Cautions and How-Tos5
Sealing Exterior Stone Surfaces7
Protection from Weather9
Let's Talk About Stains10
How To Remmove a Stain1
Potential Stone Problems and What To Do About Them17
Who You Hire Matters2
What a Stone Restoration Contractor Can Do2







# DO'S AND DONT'S FOR EXTERIOR **STONE CARE**

Regular maintenance is crucial to keeping your outdoor stone looking its best. Follow these routine care DO'S and DONT'S to protect your investment:

- DO Sweep and remove debris. Outdoor stone surfaces should be swept daily or as needed to remove dirt, leaves, twigs, and other debris. Left unchecked, organic matter can stain stone or contribute to mold and mildew growth. Use a soft-bristle broom to avoid scratching the surface.
- Rinse with water when needed. After sweep-DO ing, hose down the stone surface with clean water to remove any remaining dirt or dust. Avoid using hard water, as it can leave mineral deposits that may stain or dull the stone. If hard water is your only option, dry the surface with a clean mop or towel to prevent water spots.
- Clean spills and soiled surfaces with a good neu-DO tral cleaner or other cleaner if the label specifies safe for natural stone. Use a pH-neutral, stone-safe cleaner diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Never use acidic cleaners (like vinegar) or undiluted bleach, especially on softer stones like limestone or marble, as these can etch or dull the surface.



- DON'T Use cleaners that contain acid on marble, limestone, or travertine.
- Clean mildew and other biological stains with a stone-safe mildew stain re-DO mover or use a mild bleach solution to remove algae or moss.
- Blot up spills immediately, but if you have dried on spills, spray a stone-safe DO cleaning agent, allow ample dwell time, and scrub with a soft brush. Never wipe, as this may spread the stain further. Use a damp cloth with a neutral cleaner to gently clean the affected area.
- Treat stains following instructions in the How to Remove a Stain section on DO page 15.
- Use pressure washer to clean some stone surfaces. Refer to the section on **DON'T** Pressure Washing on page 7.
- Use outdoor floor protector glides under chair legs, table legs, or other ob-DO jects that can damage the deck surface or leave rust stains.
- Have your outdoor hardscape professionally cleaned and serviced periodically. DO Your PRO can determine whether a sealer is needed, depending on the type and location of material.
- DO Adjust sprinkler heads to avoid spraying on your pool and patio area floors and hardscape.
- Use sunscreen spray, suntan oil spray, or bug spray near your pool and patio DON'T area floors and hardscapes.



- Monitor your surfaces periodically and address any problem immediately. DO
- Allow pool chemicals, outdoor kitchen cleaners, and other substances that DON'T could negatively interact with the chemistry of natural stone to come into contact with your surfaces.



#### PRESSURE WASHING: CAUTIONS AND HOW-TOS

Pressure washing can be a great tool for cleaning exterior stone surfaces, but it must be done with care to avoid damaging the stone.

#### **Cautions**

- Avoid High Pressure: Using too much pressure can erode the surface of softer stones like limestone, travertine, or sandstone. Even harder stones like granite or slate can be damaged if the pressure is too intense.
- Check the PSI: For most natural stone, the pressure washer should be set between 800 and 1200 PSI. Higher pressures can cause irreversible damage to the surface or grout.
- Test in an Inconspicuous Area: Always test the pressure washer on a small, hidden section of the stone to ensure it doesn't cause damage.

# **Pressure Washing Instructions**

- Preparation: Remove any furniture or objects from the area and sweep the surface to remove loose debris.
- Set the Washer: Set the pressure washer to a low-to-medium setting (800-1200 PSI). 2. Attach a fan-tip nozzle to disperse the water evenly and reduce direct impact.
- Pre-soak the Surface: Wet the stone thoroughly with water before applying any 3. cleaner. This helps prevent the cleaner from soaking directly into the stone's pores.



- Apply Cleaner: Use a stone-safe cleaner specifically designed for pressure washing. 4. Apply the cleaner according to the manufacturer's instructions and allow it to sit for the recommended dwell time.
- Wash with Care: Hold the pressure washer wand at a 45-degree angle, at least 12 inches from the stone surface. Move in sweeping motions to avoid concentrating the pressure on one spot. Do not linger in one area too long, as this can damage the stone.
- 6. Rinse Thoroughly: After washing, rinse the stone with clean water until all cleaner and dirt are removed.
- Dry the Surface: If possible, use a clean mop or towels to remove excess water and 7. prevent water spots from forming, especially if you have hard water.

"Hardscape" refers to the non-living elements of landscaping design, typically involving solid and durable materials that create structure and functional features in an outdoor space. Common hardscape materials include stone, concrete, brick, gravel, metal, and wood. These elements are used to build patios, walkways, retaining walls, fire pits, seating areas, and other features that enhance the usability and aesthetics of a landscape.



## SEALING EXTERIOR STONE SURFACES

Sealing is an important consideration in maintaining your outdoor stone. For optimal outcomes it is highly recommended that it be done by a qualified stone professional.

Sealing your exterior stone surfaces can protect them from staining, weather, and water damage. A good sealer acts as a barrier, reducing the stone's absorbency and helps to prevent dirt and grime from penetrating the surface. But not all stone should be sealed. Consider the following:

# **Types of Sealers**

- 1. Impregnating Sealers: These penetrate below the stone's surface, filling the pores to prevent water, oil, and other contaminants from being absorbed. They do not alter the appearance of the stone.
- 2. Enhancing Sealers: While impregnating sealers will not alter the appearance of your stone, a color-enhancing (impregnating) sealer will protect the stone while restoring or bringing out its color, giving it a wet (i.e. darker, not glossy) look. It will, at the same time, provide good protection from water-based staining. Color enhancing sealers are typically used on tumbled marble, low-honed limestone and travertine, honed (black) granite, etc.
- 3. Topical and Specialty Sealers: These form a protective layer on top of the stone. While they offer a high level of protection, they can alter the appearance of the stone. Some are very long lasting while others may require more frequent reapplication.



# **Avoid Waxes and Other DIY Coatings**

Stay away from do-it-yourself topical coatings. They may look great at first, but can quickly begin showing unsightly signs of wear, scratches, and dullness and can also act like magnets, trapping contaminants.

Caution: Whether or not the stone is sealed, it's important to understand that some types of stone are naturally prone to issues like spalling, rusting, and staining. Even with a highquality sealer, stones that contain iron deposits, for example, can develop rust spots when exposed to moisture over time. Similarly, certain types of soft or porous stones may still experience spalling—where layers of the stone begin to flake off—due to freeze-thaw cycles, mineral content, or environmental conditions.

Sealers can help mitigate these problems in some cases, but they are not a cure-all solution. Regular maintenance and an understanding of the specific characteristics of the stone are crucial to its long-term preservation. If your stone exhibits signs of spalling, rust, or staining, consult a stone care professional for the best course of action tailored to your stone's unique needs.n severe structural damage. Sealing some types of stone can help minimize this risk by creating a barrier that reduces water penetration, which is especially beneficial in freezing climates. However, sealing isn't always necessary for every stone type or situation. Dense stones, like granite, may naturally resist water absorption better, while softer, more porous stones may benefit more from sealing.

#### PROTECTION FROM WEATHER

Exterior stone surfaces are constantly exposed to the elements. Over time, sunlight, rain, extreme temperatures, and foot traffic can take a toll. Here's how to protect your stone from the weather:

- 1. Sun Exposure: UV rays can fade certain types of stone, especially those with darker colors. To protect from fading, use a UV-resistant sealer or provide shading through umbrellas or awnings where possible. This is especially relevant on outdoor kitchen countertops.
- Water and freezing can be a real threat to certain types of stone, as many are porous and can absorb water. When temperatures drop, this trapped water can freeze and expand, leading to cracks, spalling (flaking), or even severe structural damage. Sealing some types of stone can help minimize this risk by creating a barrier that reduces water penetration, which is especially beneficial in freezing climates. However, sealing isn't always necessary for every stone type or situation. Dense stones, like granite, may naturally resist water absorption better, while softer, more porous stones may benefit more from sealing.

In cold climates, it's also essential to avoid using salt-based deicers on stone surfaces, as these can accelerate damage by causing the stone to degrade and become brittle over time. Instead, consider using calcium magnesium acetate or sand, which are less harmful alternatives that provide traction without chemically attacking the stone. Additionally, proper drainage and regular maintenance can go a long way in preventing freeze-thaw damage, as they help keep excess water away from the stone's surface. Always consider the stone type, local climate, and intended use when deciding if sealing is the right choice for protecting against freeze damage. Consulting with a stone care professional can provide valuable guidance for your specific needs.

Prevent Moss and Algae Growth: In damp or shaded areas, moss, algae, and mildew 3. can grow on stone surfaces, making them slippery and unattractive. Regularly clean these areas with a stone-safe mildew remover or a mild bleach solution (if safe for your stone type).

### LET'S TALK ABOUT STAINS

#### An Important Rule of Thumb About Stains

A true stain is always darker than the surrounding material. If it appears as a lighter color, it is not a stain, but either a mark of corrosion (etching) made by an acid or a caustic mark (bleaching) made by a strong base (alkali). In other words, a lighter color "stain" is always surface damage and has no relation whatsoever with the absorbency rate of the damaged material-stone or otherwise. There is not a single exception to this rule.

Let's start by saying that a stain is a discoloration. So far, so good. The fact is, however, that not all discolorations are stains. To illustrate the point, let's take, for example, a piece of common fabric. Fabric is typically absorbent. Therefore, if we spill some liquid onto it, the material will absorb it. If it is only water, it will leave a temporary "stain." Once the water evaporates, the fabric will go back to its original color. But, if coffee or cooking oil is spilled on the fabric, a stain will occur, because the fabric will absorb the staining agent and change its color in a permanent way-unless we do something to remove the agent from the fabric.

On the other hand, if bleach is spilled on that same fabric, a discoloration will occur, but it can hardly be defined as a stain, because it is actually permanent damage to the dye that originally gave the fabric its color.

As with the fabric example, when it comes to natural stone there are stains that are true stains and there are "stains" that are actually discolorations caused by something else. A stain is a discoloration of the stone produced by a staining agent that was actually absorbed by the stone. Other "discolorations" have nothing to do with the porosity (absorbency) of the stone, rather they are a result of damage to the stone surface. All those "stains" that look like "water spots" or "water rings" are actually marks of corrosion (etches) created by some chemically active liquid (mostly-but not necessarily limited to-acids), which had a chance to come in contact with the stone. All calcite-based stones, such as marble, limestone, onyx, travertine, etc., are sensitive to acids. Therefore, they will etch readily (within a few seconds). Many slates will also etch, and so will a few "granites" (those that instead of being a 100% silicate rock are mixed with a certain percentage of calcite).





# Etching and "Water Stains" or "Rings"

Sometimes, marks of corrosion (etch marks) that an acidic substance leaves behind may look like water stains or rings, but they are neither stains, nor were they generated by water. The surface damage is exclusively related to the chemical makeup of the stone, which has nothing to do with how porous or absorbent the stone is.

Polished marble, travertine, onyx, limestone, etc., are all calcitebased stones that chemically react with acidic substances. Once acid makes contact with the calcite in the stone, a mark of corrosion appears on the surface. The mark may look like a water stain or ring, but it is actually etch damage. Do not try to remove the "stain" by applying a poultice. This would be a useless exercise, since the blemish is not a stain.

So, how do you remove a chemical etch-mark, which, as previously mentioned, is not a stain but surface damage? You don't. In fact, an etch mark can be effectively compared to-and defined as-a shallow chemical scratch. A scratch is something missing, like a groove in the stone, and nobody can remove something that is already missing. It would be like trying to remove a hole from a doughnut! To resolve this problem, the material around the groove must be removed and made level with the deepest point of the scratch.

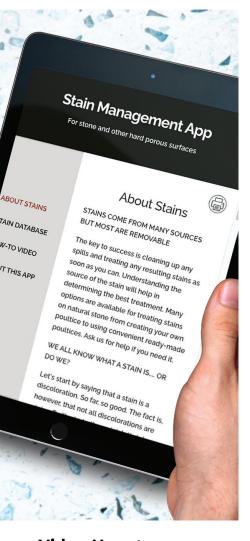
Technically, this is a small stone restoration project. Is this a task for the non-professional? The answer is maybe. If your stone is polished marble, travertine or onyx, then there's hope. If your stone is marble or travertine that has a honed or soft matte finish, honefinished slate (like a chalkboard), or mixed "granite," you probably should hire a professional stone restoration contractor. If your stone has a cleft-finish, for example, slate with a rippled surface texture, then nobody can actually do anything about the etch damage, other than attempting to mask it by applying a good-quality



stone color enhancer.

While marble and other calcite-based stones are vulnerable to acids, granite is much more resistant. In fact, the only acid that will etch polished granite is hydrofluoric acid, commonly found in rust removers.

If the etch is light (the depth is undetectable by the naked eye and it looks and feels smooth), then a polishing compound for marble will work quite well-without requiring the experience of a professional. In this case, no specific tools are needed other than a piece of terry cloth.



#### Video How-to

For an interactive stain app featuring a how-to video and detailed, stepby-step instructions to treat virtually every kind of stain you may encounter, visit the Caring For It section on our website.

#### **HOW TO REMMOVE A STAIN**

## The Poulticing Method

What's a poultice? It is the combination of a very absorbent medium (it must be more absorbent than the stone) mixed with a chemical. Since the chemical will be interacting with the stain, selecting the appropriate chemical for the type of stain to be removed is important. The concept is to reabsorb the stain out of the stone. The chemical will attack the stain inside the stone, and the absorbent agent will pull both the chemical and the stain out together. The absorbent agent can be the same all the time, regardless of the nature of the stain to be removed, but the chemical will be different, depending on the nature of the staining agent.

The absorbent part of a poultice could be (in order of preference): talcum powder (baby powder) or a paper towel and for larger projects, diatomaceous earth (the white stuff inside your swimming pool filter), or household flour.

As we said before, the chemical must be selected in accordance with the nature of the staining agent.

Important note: The following stain removal instructions are for natural stone, NOT Quartz Surface, which is a man-made material. Do not poultice Quartz with any solvent as it may cause a solvent burn (damage to the resin that the top is made with – looks like etching). If there is a solvent burn on Quartz, refinishing will be needed.

# There Are Five Major Classifications of Stains:

1. Organic stains (i.e. coffee, tea, coloring agents of dark sodas and other drinks, gravy, mustard, etc.)







- 2. Inorganic stains (i.e. ink, color dyes, dirt–water spilling over from flower or plant pots, etc.)
- 3. Oily stains (i.e. any type of vegetable oil, certain mineral oils-motor oil, butter, margarine, melted animal fat, etc.)
- 4. Biological stains (i.e. mildew, mold, etc.)
- 5. Metal stains (i.e. rust, copper, etc.)

# **Choose the Right Chemical**

The chemical of choice for both organic and inorganic stains is hydrogen peroxide, but not the kind you might buy in a drugstore, which is too weak at 3.5 volume. Use 30/40 volume hydrogen peroxide, the clear type. It is available at your local beauty salon or you can order it online.

Sometimes, in the case of ink stains, denatured alcohol (or rubbing alcohol) may turn out to be more effective.

For oily stains, our favorite is acetone, which is available at any hardware or paint store. Do not use nail polish remover, because it may contain other chemicals or no acetone whatsoever.

For biological stains, use regular household bleach or a mildew stain remover designated safe for stone.

For metal/rust stains, our favorite is a white powder (to be dissolved in water) called Iron-out<sup>™</sup>, which can be found in any hardware store. There is also a product called RSR-2000 from Alpha Tools that is used and recommended by restoration contractors.





### **Preparing Your Poultice**

Wear rubber gloves at all times while handling chemicals! You will need a chemical and an absorbent medium.

- 1. Using a metal spatula or spoon, mix the chemical and the absorbent medium in a glass or stainless steel bowl. The idea is to form a paste that is just a tad thinner than peanut butter, but not runny. If you are attempting to remove a metal (rust) stain, first dissolve the Iron-outTM with water according to the directions on the container, then mix with an equal amount of your absorbent medium. Add more water if your mixture is too thick or more absorbent medium if it is too runny.
- 2. Apply the poultice onto the stain, going past the edge of the stain on all sides by approximately 1/2 inch and keeping it as thick as possible (at least 1/4 inch).
- 3. Cover the poultice with plastic wrap, tape it down using painter's masking tape, and poke a few holes in the plastic.
- 4. Leave the whole thing alone for at least 24 hours, then remove the plastic wrap.
- 5. Allow the poultice to dry thoroughly. It may take from a couple of hours to a couple of days or better, depending on the chemical. Do NOT peek! This is the phase during which the chemical that was forced into the stone, together (hopefully) with the staining agent, is being re-absorbed by the absorbing agent. You do NOT want to interrupt this process.
- 6. Once the poultice is completely dry, scrape it off the surface of the stone with a plastic scraper or the flat edge of a straight razor blade. Clean the area with a little squirt of neutral cleaner, then wipe it dry with a clean rag or a sheet of paper towel.



7. If the stain is gone, your mission is over! If some of it is still there, repeat the whole procedure (especially in the case of oily stains, that can take up to 4 or 5 attempts). There are several reasons why a stain will not lighten at all after poulticing. You may have made a mistake while evaluating the nature of the stain and consequently used the wrong chemical). The stain may be too old and permanently set. It is also possible that the spot is not actually a stain but some other type of discoloration.

\*Use a paper towel as your absorbent material, fold it 8 to 10 times to make a "pillow" that is a little wider than the stain, soak it with the chemical to a point that is wet through but not dripping, apply it on the stain and tap it with your gloved fingertips to insure full contact with the surface of the stone. Then take it from step 3.







# POTENTIAL STONE PROBLEMS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Travertine, slate, limestone and other decorative stones commonly used outdoors are durable materials that will last a lifetime. However, if stone is not installed correctly or properly cared for, problems may result that will shorten its life. The following are the most common problems that may occur and what to do about them.

# 1. Etching

The dull, light/whitish spot created when liquids containing acids are spilled on a calcite-based stone is called etching. Marble and limestone etch very easily. Granite is very acidresistant and will rarely etch. To prevent etching, avoid using cleaners and chemicals that contain acids. Light etching can be removed with a little effort and a good marble polishing compound. Deep etching or large areas will require the services of a restoration professional.

#### 2. Stains

Some stone surfaces can become stained easily if they are not properly sealed. Many foods, drinks, ink, oil and rust can cause stains. Most stains on stone can be removed. For some more difficult stains, professional techniques by a stone restoration provider may be the only hope. Permanent stains can occur. For more information, see the Stain Management section in this guide.

# 3. Efflorescence

Efflorescence appears as a white powdery residue on the surface of the stone. It is a common condition on new stone installations or stone that has been exposed to a large quantity of water, such as flooding. This powder is a mineral salt from the setting bed. To remove efflorescence do not use water.







Buff the stone with a clean polishing pad or #0000 steel wool pad. The stone will continue to effloresce until it is completely dry. This drying process can take several days to as long as one year. Do not seal the stone until all efflorescence is gone. Contact your stone restoration PRO for efflorescence removal.

# 4. Spalling, Flaking and Pitting

If your stone is developing small pits or small pieces of stone are popping off the surface (spalling), then you have a problem. This condition is common on stone exposed to large amounts of water or de-icing salts. Like efflorescence, mineral salts are the cause for spalling. Instead of the salts depositing on the surface (efflorescence) they deposit below the surface of the stone, causing pressure within the stone, which, in turn, causes stone spalls, flakes or pits. Unfortunately, once a stone begins to spall, it is almost impossible to repair. It is recommended that the stone be replaced.

# 5. Yellowing

Embedded dirt and grime can give stone a yellow, dingy look. Waxes and other coatings can yellow with age. Certain stones will naturally yellow with age as a result of oxidation of the iron within the stone. This is especially problematic with white marbles. If the yellowing is caused by dirt or wax build-up, have the stone cleaned with an alkaline cleaner or wax stripper. This may be a job best left to professionals. If the yellowing is the result of aged stone or iron oxidation, it is impossible to remove.

# 6. Uneven Tiles (Lippage)

Lippage is the term given to tiles that are set unevenly. In other words, the edge of one tile is higher than the next. Lippage is the result of a poor installation. If the lippage is higher than the thickness of a dime, it is considered excessive. Your stone restoration contractor can grind the tile to flatten the floor.

## 7. Water Rings/Spots

Water rings and spots are very common on some natural stone surfaces. They are either areas that have become etched or are created from hard water minerals such as calcium and magnesium that are left behind when water evaporates. To remove either type of these spots on polished stone, use a marble polishing compound. Moderate to severe etching or larger damaged areas will require professional honing by your stone restoration contractor.

# 8. Cracks and Chips

Cracks in stone can be caused by settling, poor installation, inadequate underlying support or excessive vibration. Chips can result from a bad installation or when a heavy object falls on a vulnerable corner. Repairs can be done by your professional stone restoration contractor by filling with a color-matched polyester or epoxy.

#### 9. Grout Problems

Missing grout, and grout lines that are stained or inconsistent in color can really distract from the aesthetic of any installation. Professional grout cleaning, sealing, or color sealing can restore grout to a like-new appearance and protect from staining. Certain sealers also have anti-mildewcide and other beneficial properties.









#### WHO YOU HIRE MATTERS

When it comes to caring for exterior stone hardscapes, not all service providers deliver the same level of craftsmanship and skill. Homeowners should never settle for less than personalized service, a proven reputation for excellence, proper insurance, and affiliations with respected industry organizations. Anything less is a gamble—with your property, your investment, and the lasting beauty of your outdoor spaces.

A true professional takes the time to understand your needs, assess the specific challenges of your stone surfaces, and recommend the right care solutions. It's not just about cleaning, restoring, or sealing—it's about doing it properly, with results designed to stand up to weather, wear, and time. Unfortunately, some companies still use inferior products or outdated methods that can cause staining, deterioration, or premature wear.

Consumer Reports reminds homeowners that one of the biggest mistakes you can make is "being seduced by price alone." While a low quote may seem appealing, it often comes at the expense of quality materials, workmanship, and long-term durability. Think about it: you wouldn't trust the cheapest contractor with the foundation of your home—your hardscapes deserve the same careful consideration.

The old saying is true: "Some of the most expensive work you'll ever pay for is cheap work." Poor-quality hardscape care can lead to costly repairs, replacements, or even safety hazards down the line. True value isn't about choosing the lowest price—it's about investing in skilled care, premium materials, lasting protection, and peace of mind.

When choosing a service provider, remember: value means quality results, long-term preservation, expert care, and the confidence that your outdoor spaces will remain beautiful, safe, and welcoming for years to come.

> Not all stone hardscape service providers are created equal. Never settle for less than personalized service, professional industry affiliations, proper insurance, and proven methods. Anything less is a gamble. Low prices may tempt, but real value lies in skilled care and lasting results.



## WHAT A STONE RESTORATION CONTRACTOR CAN DO

Generally speaking, restoration of stone is the restoring of worn stone to the state in which it was installed. It may also entail the altering of the stone's original factory finish to match a desired finish of the installation's owner or management. In some cases an owner may desire a polished surface to be honed or vice versa.

Restoration is a process that can only be done by a professional stone restoration company. Your typical maintenance/janitorial or tile and grout cleaning company will not have the proper tools or training to restore natural stone. Do not compare bids on cost alone. You must have confidence that the restoration contractor understands the stone and has the proper equipment and experience to meet reasonable expectations.

#### What is Involved?

Cleaning—Removes dirt, stains, bacteria and also removes waxes and polymers that have become embedded. (Cleaning alone will not remove dullness from etch marks and scratches.)

**Honing**–Honing will remove minor scratches and wear from everyday foot traffic and use. This process is also done by machine with diamond abrasive pads and water that creates no dust.

Polishing-Gives natural stone the sheen you want, enhances the veining in marble and adds protection from everyday traffic and spills. The same compounds that are used in the fabricating process are utilized.

Alter a Finish – A stone's finish can be changed. For example, a honed finish can be changed to a polished finish and vice versa. Special brushes and techniques allow for additional



decorative finishes.

**Sealing and Protecting**—To protect the surface from stains and etching. May also provide additional surface benefits.

**Color Enhancing**–The use of penetrating sealers / impregnators formulated to enhance or enrich the color of your stone.

**Crack and Chip Repair**–Cracks and chips in stone filled.

Fill Pits and Blemishes-Both limestone and travertine imperfections are filled at the factory. Unsightly blemishes that occur when factory fill fails or new ones develop can be filled.

Grinding-Grinding will remove deep scratches and lippage (uneven tile edges). This process is done by special floor machines with diamond abrasive pads and water that creates no dust.

Stripping-Removes coatings that can block a stone's ability to breathe, which causes spalling (when the stones crack, pop and shale). Some examples of common coatings are crystallization, janitorial waxes and polyurethane.

**Grout Cleaning, Sealing**–Dirt loves to hide in grout. Brushes cannot penetrate into the micro pores to get all of the contaminants out. Grout can be cleaned to like-new, and then sealed to facilitate easier ongoing maintenance. Grout color sealing gives grout a like-new, uniform appearance and provides numerous advantages over clear grout sealer.



SURFACE CARE