

HOW TO SEAL PORCELAIN STONEWARE

TYPES OF PORCELAIN STONEWARE

For the purpose of sealing Porcelain falls into three categories:

- **Glazed** - does not require sealing.
- **Normal** - these tiles are subject to soiling and will often benefit from sealing to improve ease of cleaning.
- **Polished** - the process of polishing opens up the tiny capillaries of the tile which need to be treated with a special sealer. The sealer impregnates the small cavities, prohibiting the penetration of stains.

INITIAL CLEANING

- Once the new tiles are laid and grouted it is important to remove all grout and cement residues. This should be done with D-Scale.
- Existing porcelain should be cleaned with D-Grease. A concentrated D-Grease solution will remove most problem stains.
- A special floor-washing machine with liquid suction will produce best results.
- Ensure floors are rinsed thoroughly after cleaning.

SEALING

- 1-2 coats of Protex Stone Protector will give maximum results.
- Apply with a clean cloth, brush or lambswool applicator.
- Ventilate well.
- Any residual should be buffed off according to label instructions.

MAINTENANCE

- We recommend cleaning with warm water and a small amount of neutral cleaner such as Natural Clean.

CAUTION

- Porcelain Stoneware has an extremely low porosity which means that normal sealers are not suitable. Any sealer used will need to have a micronised molecular structure to penetrate and adhere to these dense surfaces.

ALWAYS TEST

- Because every type of tile/paver is different we recommend that a small test area is done to ensure that the appearance and protection is satisfactory.
- Allow sealers at least 24 hours to cure before testing.