

Restoration of natural stones such as marble, granite, limestone, and travertine requires the removal of scratches and/or etch marks from the surface. Most resurfacing is done mechanically with diamond abrasives. Diamond being the hardest stone.

To acquire a true polished or honed surface, the imperfections must be grinded or sanded to the level of the damage. Depending on the depth of damage reflects on how many steps will be needed for the repair.

Only an experienced specialist could recognize the proper order of diamond grits needed to achieve the desired finish.

Deep stains from acid based drinks, foods, or chemicals may cause an etch to deep for resurfacing alone. Most stains can be removed by using a poultice which requires a longer duration.

For more information on restoration and resurfacing contact our specialist.

### Restoration Terminology

**Grinding:** A very aggressive process using metal-bonded and diamond grit to remove deep scratches and lippage. Usually performed using a heavily weighted floor-buffing machine with water. This process is typically dust free. The goal is to flatten the floor.

**Honing:** Similar to grinding, but not as aggressive. The grits and materials are not as coarse as those used when grinding. Honing is completed after the grinding phase. However, many restoration and polishing projects are started at this level since honing will remove minor to moderate scratches and etch marks. As with grinding, the end goal is to achieve a flat floor.

**Polishing: Completed** after the honing phase. Higher grit series and sometimes combinations of grit compounds to simulate higher grits. The stone will start to show a shine during this process and can be brought to a very high shine at this point.

**Sealing: The process** in which a high-quality protective sealant is applied to the surface of the stone. Whenever stone is ground, honed, or polished, the surface should be sealed immediately to ensure protection from contaminants.