



## **MATERIAL**

- 100% post-industrial recycled cork grain, highly compressed with a polyurethane binder
- 1-1/4" raw slabs are slightly oversize at 25 -1/2" wide x 36-1/2" long, so you can yield a 25"x36" finished slab
- Cork is rapidly renewable, fully recyclable and biodegradable

## **APPLICATIONS**

- Horizontal surfaces in commercial and residential interiors — including tables, bath vanities, kitchen islands, countertops, desks and other work surfaces. Suberra is suitable around sinks.
- Fills a void between low-priced, high-pressure laminate tops and higher-end, sustainable solid surface tops

## **FABRICATION AND FINISHING**

- Suberra can be cut, routed and sanded with woodworking tools and seamed with standard adhesives
- Suberra requires regular support and is not intended to cantilever or span long distances unsupported.
- Undermount sinks should be hung with brackets from the base cabinets, as with some stone tops
- The type of finish depends on the application and the customer's preference. In most cases, we recommend three coats of OSMO Poly-x Oil.
- Suberra should ideally be fastened to cabinets or table bases with standard wood screws

## **SOURCE & MANUFACTURING**

- The raw material is culled by hand every nine years from the bark of the Cork Oak tree, which regenerates quickly. Cork Oak trees are protected by law in Portugal from over-harvesting. Cork off-cuts from various manufacturing products are ground up, and that grain is compressed into slabs
- Cork is composed of cellulose, lignin and — most of all — a waxy, waterproof substance called suberin. Whereas wood gets its defining properties (including a propensity to burn) from a high cellulose content, it is largely suberin that characterizes cork.

## **CONTRIBUTES TO LEED CREDITS**

- MR 6 — Rapidly Renewable
- MR 4 — Recycled Content
- EQ 4.4 — No added urea formaldehyde

## **LAB TEST RESULTS (fall 2009)**

- Slab density = 31 lbs / sq.ft.
- Heat resistant to 350 degrees
- Does not off-gas urea formaldehyde
- Class B fire rating
- Does not support bacterial growth (specifically no fungal growth observed after 28 days of exposure to several types)
- Prolonged light exposure has a "moderate effect" that "does not notably alter the original condition of the specimen"
- Good resistance to abrasion (no weight loss of samples due after a 200-cycle wear-resistance test)
- Good stain resistance (no effect on raw, unfinished samples exposed to coffee, tea, 50:50 ethyl alcohol, citric acid, ketchup, acetone, #2 pencil and wax crayon. Exposure to household ammonia, mustard and black shoe polish produced a stain that was difficult to see.)