

Surface Hardness (MOHS)

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

What does the MOHS SCALE Certification of SEVASA's Antiscratch and CriSamar® STEP (walkable) glasses mean?

Creating an Antiscratch satin glass means restoring or even surpassing the scratch and stain resistance characteristics lost in the transformation from float glass to matte.

Until now, producing satin glass had involved gaining opacity, achieving a silky touch, a matte without gloss, but at the cost of increasing its delicacy, limiting its applications.

SEVASA's constant innovation brings us the Antiscratch line (LuxFine® and LuxRaff®), **satin glasses that even surpass the Surface Hardness of other glasses and materials, becoming an optimal material for demanding applications, such as worktables and kitchen countertops, while maintaining the elegance and silky feel of satin.**

MOHS SCALE: CLASIFICACION BASED ON SURFACE HARDNESS

The Antiscratch satin glasses and CriSamar® STEP (walkable) have been tested according to the Surface Hardness test: EN 101:91 Standard MOHS Scale.

This internationally standardized method classifies materials based on the hardness of their surface, comparing them to each other, allowing for the establishment of a gradual numerical scale from #1 to #10, with 1 being the softest surfaces (talcum powder) and 10 being the hardest (diamond).

The test involves the use of punches with various tips graded according to their hardness, determining which ones can leave their mark on the material and which are not.

The following table indicates some reference materials, as well as the advantages of Antiscratch glasses over other glasses or materials.

SCALE	MATERIAL
1	Talcum poder
2	Standard satin glass
3	Marble
4	Granite Sevasa LuxRaff® Grip
5	Float glass Sevasa LuxRaff® Regular Sevasa LuxRaff® Solid Sevasa CriSamar® STEP (depends on model)
6	LuxRaff® Stone - Silestone
...	
10	Diamond

**For further detail see certification table.*