CORIAN® SOLID SURFACE METALLIC AESTHETICS

Introduction

This bulletin addresses the procedures for fabricating Corian® Solid Surface colors with metallic aesthetics, including techniques to create unique aesthetics utilizing the directional nature of the product.

Overview

Corian® Solid Surface is available in three types of aesthetics with metallic reflectivity: solid, particulate and veined. Solid colors with metalllic flakes have the strongest directionality. Colors with particulates have a lower level of directionality. Colors where the metallic flakes are only in the vein do not exhibit the behavior addressed in this document and should be fabricated using the techniques detailed in the *Corian® Solid Surface Product Fabrication Bulletin – Veined Aesthetics* (K-26828). Refer to the *Corian® Solid Surface Product Fabrication Bulletin – Directional Aesthetics* (K-26833) for a listing of colors that have some degree of directionality and the appropriate Product Fabrication Bulletin to follow.

The metallic pigments in the solid and particulate colors reflect light in a directional manner. Depending on the design goals, the objective may be to either maximize or minimize the directional effect relative to a reference point. For best visual results, you will need to consider directionality of the sheet, lighting type and locations from where observers will view the sheet, the impact on layout, and assembly techniques. This bulletin contains several design ideas to get you started. With experience, you will likely find additional techniques to maximize the beauty and visual activity of your installations. Be sure to show samples to your customer to ensure that the design will meet their expectations.

The fabrication methods shown here often require more sheet and fabrication effort than standard colors. It is important to bid based on the sheet and effort required, not on a square foot basis. The time to discuss the various fabrication methods, their effects on cost and appearance, and to set expectations is BEFORE fabrication so the customer is not surprised by the results. Physical samples can be helpful when setting expectations.

This bulletin focuses on the unique characteristics of these colors, especially the solid colors, as they have the strongest directional behavior. The particulate containing samples have similar behavior, but the particulates disrupt the pattern and it is not as distinctive. There are some differences which are discussed in the relevant sections. The focus is on fabrication techniques that are unique to these colors and assume an understanding of Corian® fabrication. All typical fabrication and installation requirements, seam reinforcement, for example, must be followed. For complete details of assembly procedures, refer to the *Corian® Solid Surface Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals* bulletins.

A. Key Design Points

This product is directional, both on the top surface and on the edges. While changes in reflectivity at seams may be minimized with the techniques shown here, it is generally not possible to eliminate the visibility from all angles of observation.

The reflectivity of sheet edges is not completely uniform. If a uniform edge profile is required, a v-groove edge is recommended.

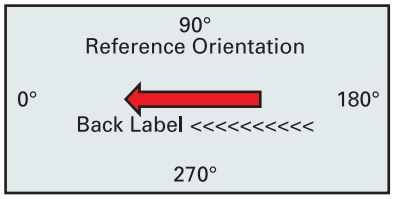
The directional nature of the sheet must be accounted for during design and fabrication. This directionality persists through the thickness and is most apparent along the length of the sheet. If two sections are joined with different orientations so that they look different on the top surface, the edge profiles may also look different.

Using the orientation of the product back side labeling as a reference direction and marking all cut pieces with a directional arrow will help later with properly orienting the pieces during assembly. Otherwise, it may be difficult to visually determine orientation of the cut pieces until they are seamed together and the sample is finished.

All references to orientation in this bulletin will be relative to the backside label on the sheet. There are directional arrows in the label that point towards the beginning of the text. When the sheet is oriented so the text is upright, 0° will be **LEFT** with the arrows pointing towards it, 90° will be **UP**, 180° will be **RIGHT** and 270° will be **DOWN**. This terminology will also be used to describe viewing angles. For an uncut sheet, to view the 0° appearance is to stand at the 180° position and look towards 0°. This is similar to how you would read a compass, looking across the compass to look North.

Pick one piece, generally the largest one and use that as your reference orientation. All other pieces can be oriented relative to that piece. Picking 0° as the reference, the red arrow indicates the reference orientation.

Figure A-1 – Defining a Reference Orientation



It is important to remember that the visual effects are with respect to the original sheet orientation, not to the seams where sheets are brought together. The difference will be delineated at the seams, but the angles where the effects are most visible are dependent on the original sheet orientations, lighting, and the position of the observer.

Lighting plays a strong part in the visibility of patterns. Directional lighting can maximize visual effects when oriented in a way that maximizes directional reflections. Uniform area lighting may decrease the impact of the patterns.

The position of the observer is important. If the design will be primarily viewed from certain positions, it is important to design so that position will see the desired effect.

B. Definitions

Reference Orientation – A reference arrow or angle that is the basis for defining all other orientations. For the purposes of this document the sheet label arrows (0°) for the main segment will be used and is shown by a red arrow in the diagrams. For smaller designs where the design is an inlay in a main sheet the backside arrows are a good reference. For larger or more complex designs other reference systems may be appropriate.

Sheet Orientation/Segment Orientation – The angle of sheets or segments of sheets relative to the Reference Orientation. Th is is shown by black arrows in the figures and defined in degrees, as in a compass.

Visual Segment – A discrete section of the design that has a uniform orientation and is intended to appear uniform. It may consist of smaller segments with identical orientations that are seamed with an inconspicuous seam.

Observer Viewpoint – The position (depicted as an eyeball in diagrams) and the angle (arrow in diagrams) from which the design is viewed. Changing either the location of the observer or the angle may change the appearance.

C. Visualizing Design

Using the arrows marking the sheet orientations is an important concept in being able to visualize how a design will look. A simple analogy is to imagine the arrows are cars, with white headlights and red taillights. To understand if two segments will be visually different draw the design with the segment orientation arrows. Using the car analogy, if the observer sees both arrows as white (headlights) or red (taillights), then the visual segments will have similar appearances. If one looks red and the other white they will look different. It is important to understand the position of the observer viewpoint is critical, two different observers most likely will see different visual appearances.

D. Designing for Directional Effects

The directional nature of the sheet lends itself to some unique design possibilities and is the best application for the solid metallic colors.

Decorative patterns can be created by assembling a surface from pieces with varying orientations. The varying orientations of the metallic flakes interact differently with light. As the observer moves relative to the surface, different aspects of the design appear and disappear, creating a dynamic surface.

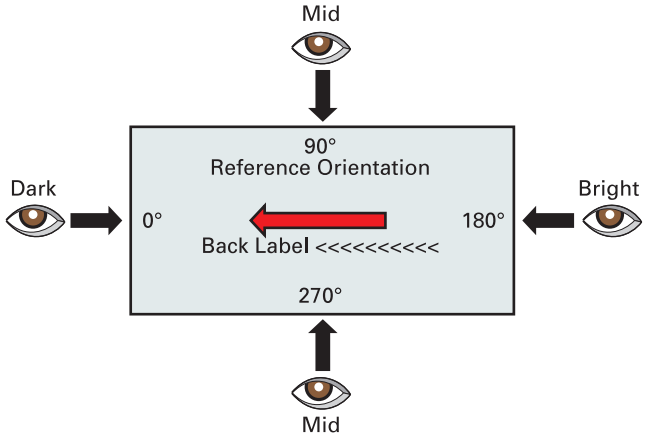
One source of inspiration for creating unique aesthetics is applications where wood grain is used as a design element. An example is a parquet appearance. This may be fabricated by assembling strips with alternating angles, then cutting that into squares that are assembled with alternating orientations.

SHEET REFLECTIVITY

The metal flakes in the sheet are at a slight angle to the surface. The reflectivity of the sheet varies with orientation. This varying appearance is what makes the creative designs possible.

The sheet is most reflective looking towards 0° from the 180° position (the direction of the arrows on the backside label). The view of the 90° and 270° positions is slightly less reflective. The least reflective viewing angle is looking at 180° from the 0° position. This is true for both the top and any edge profiles. These statements assume uniform lighting. Directional lighting may change the visible appearance.

Figure D-1 - Effect of Orientation on Reflectivity



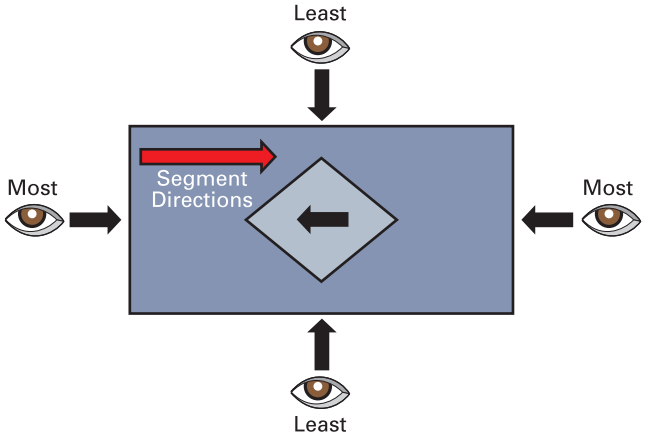
LIGHTING

Lighting plays a strong part in the visibility of patterns. Directional lighting can maximize visual effects when oriented in a way that maximizes directional reflections. Uniform area lighting may decrease the impact of the patterns. Directional lighting typically has a spot source, such as incandescent or halogen bulbs. An example of area lighting would be banks of fluorescent tubes. LED lighting can be either directional or area depending on the lighting design.

CREATING "DISAPPEARING" DESIGNS

Creating patterns that are only visible from certain angles can be a creative design option. These designs "appear and disappear" as the observer viewpoint changes. Patterns are most likely to "disappear" (have a uniform appearance without pattern) if all components are oriented to either 0˚ or 180˚. These patterns will be most visible looking down the 0˚ or 180˚ axes that align with the sheet orientations. They will be least visible from the 90˚ and 270˚ axes. This is illustrated in Figure D-2.

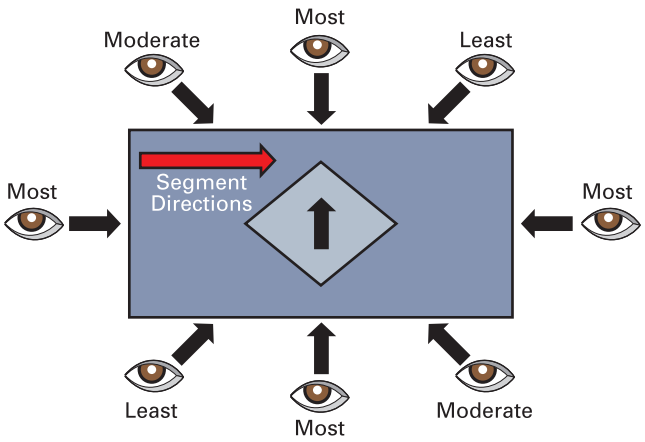
Figure D-2 - Creating "Disappearing" Patterns



CREATING AESTHETICS VISIBLE FROM MANY ANGLES

Patterns will be visible from more angles if sections are oriented 90˚ from each other. They will be most visible looking along one of the original axes of the sheet. The patterns will be least visible looking from a point half way between the original axes when the sheets are oriented so that the label arrows are both pointing away or towards the observer. When the sheets are oriented so that one label arrow is pointing towards the viewer and one away, as in Figure D-3, the pattern will be moderately visible. This figure also illustrates the importance of the observer viewpoint. The same pattern may look very different from different observer viewpoints.

Figure D-3 - Creating Patterns Visible at Many Angles

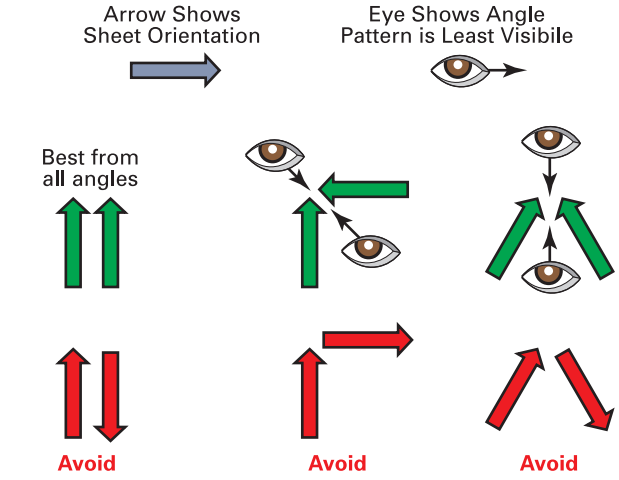


E. Designing To Minimize Directional Effects

Trying to present a "uniform" appearance is more difficult than designing to take advantage of directional effects. The best way to achieve a uniform appearance is to assemble all pieces with the same orientation. Where this is unpractical, then the transition should look as natural as possible, often achieved with a mitered seam.

When designing to minimize directional effects, the arrows on the labels should be pointing so that they meet at some point. The directional effect will be least visible from a point midway between the two arrows, so the most likely position that people will view the design must be considered. This is shown in Figure E-1. The arrows are representative of the sheet orientation as defined by the directional arrows in the backside product label. The eye and arrow represent a viewer position and angle of observation.

Figure E-1 - Designing to Minimize Directional Effects



Note that even two sheets seamed together with the same orientation are likely to have a visible change in reflectivity at the seam from certain angles. For widths of less than two sheets, visibility will be minimized by removing equal amounts from each sheet along the inside of each sheet. The seam will then be made at the freshly cut edges.

F. Seams

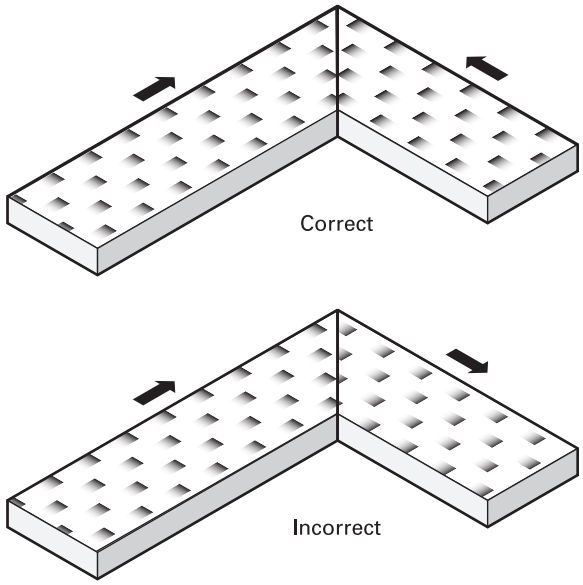
Light reflection varies as the metallic colors are viewed from different angles. This can appear as a color difference when sheets are joined. Common examples of where sheets may come together at 90° angles are "L" or "U" shaped tops. This is a natural feature of the aesthetic and will be more evident in some colors and finishes than others. It is best to have samples to show the customer so it is understood what the final piece will look like.

DIAGONALLY SEAMED CORNERS

When two sheets need to be joined at an angle a diagonal seam will provide the best appearance. A diagonal seam will provide a subtle, neatly tailored change in directionality. This seam will be least noticeable looking down the diagonal and directly above. The seam is most visible looking down the length of the sheets at low angles.

The sheet orientations should be as shown in the "correct" example in Figure F-1, with the arrows in the backside label both pointing either towards the corner as in the diagram or both arrows pointing away from the corner. They should not meet in a head-to-tail orientation as shown in the "incorrect" example in F-1.

Figure F-1 - Diagonal Corner Seams



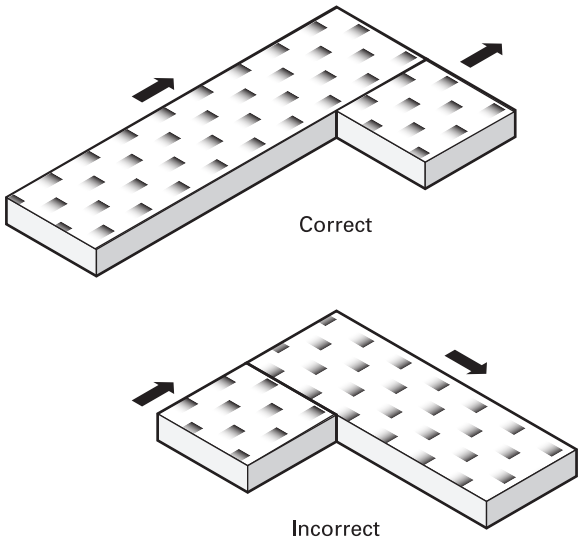
OFFSET-SEAMED CORNERS

If one side of an "L" is less than 60 inches (152.4 cm) then a typical offset seam can be used at the corner. Additional 30 inch sections could be added, maintaining the common orientation as shown in Figure F-2.

The sheet orientations should be as below on the left, with the arrows in the backside label both pointing in the same direction.

See *Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Positioning of Seams* (K-25288) for more information.

Figure F-2 - Offset Corner Seams

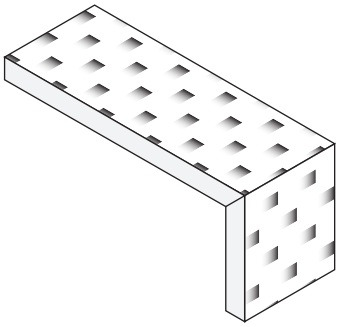


G. Edge Or Corner Details

This section addresses options for corners or edges. The metallic colors have reflective metal flakes that are generally oriented in the plane of the sheet. Thus the edge of the sheet shows the edges of the metallic flakes. As the edges reflect less light compared to the surface of the flake, the edges of the sheet will have a darker, less reflective appearance. The orientation of the flakes changes through the thickness so the edge appearance has some variation in reflectivity which is most noticeable for flat stacked profiles. Creating a curved edge profile masks much of the non-uniformity. The reflectivity also varies with orientation of the sheet in the same manner as the top surface.

If a drop edge is used, the surface reflectivity of the vertical edge contrasts with the edge view of the top sheet. Therefore a more suitable aesthetic is obtained using a v-groove edge. A v-groove edge will give the most uniform appearance when a tight radius is used.

Figure G-1 - V-groove Edge



The appearance of a stacked edge does differ from the top appearance and there will be varying reflectivity on the edge. This is most apparent for a flat edge. If profiles are used, the change in reflectivity from the curvature hides some of the variation and the surface will look more uniform. The stacked sheets should have the same orientation as the top sheet. Different profiles (bullnose, ogee, etc.) will give different effects. A strip of a contrasting color will also hide the varying reflectivity.

Drop edges or a butt seam on a vertical corner are not recommended unless the visual contrast is desired. In all cases, having samples to show customers so they understand the visual details will help avoid surprises when the job is installed.

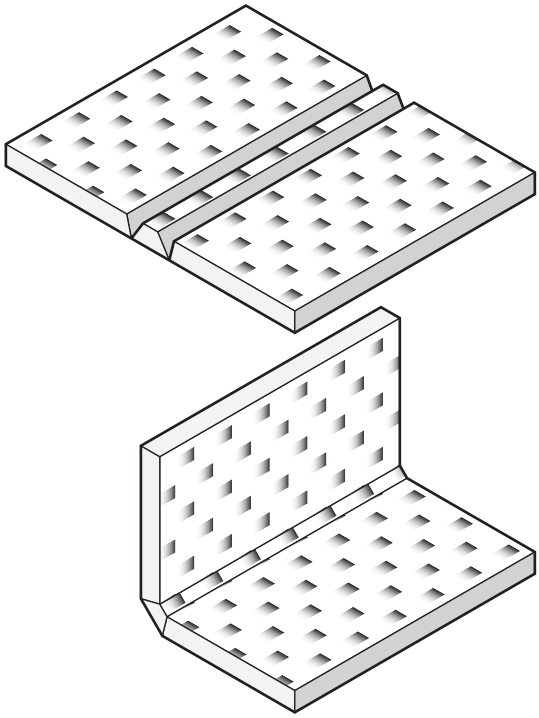
Particulate products: Particulates distort the metal flake orientation enough that the appearance of a stacked edge is more uniform. The behavior is the same as other non-metallic products with large grinds in that while the face is sanded to reveal the large particulates, the back is not and large particulates are not exposed. If the stack is assembled with two sheets "back to back" the seam area may have a scarcity of large particles and appear non- uniform. For best appearance all strips in the stack should be assembled "face up".

See *Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Edge Details and Buildups* (K-25293) for more information.

H. Coves

For metallic colors reflectivity varies with the orientation of the metallic flakes to the viewer. Creating the cove reveals the interior of the sheet, and the metal flakes will not be aligned with the surface cut of the cove. Depending on the angle of observation, the cove may match, but will tend to look darker than the horizontal or vertical surfaces surrounding it at other angles. This may be less visible for the particulate containing products, but is still there. Coves are therefore not recommended. If a cove is required, the v-groove technique provides the best cove, but it will be visible from some angles. Make sure the customer sees a sample and approves the appearance. Set-on or butt-seamed back splashes are recommended. See *Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Backsplashes* (K-25294) for more information.

Figure H-1 - V-groove Cove



I. Thermoforming

Corian® Solid Surface with metallic flake can be thermoformed using typical settings. Thermoforming behavior will be comparable to products similar in coloration without metallic flake. It is important to account for directionality during the design of the part and during fabrication. To track orientation it is best to put arrows on each piece indicating the orientation relative to the backside label. See *Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Thermoforming* (K-25297) for more information.

J. Finishing

All typical finishing methods are suitable to use on Corian® Metallic colors. Darker colors may have a better appearance with a semi-gloss finish. As with other dark colors, the color will get darker and deeper with higher gloss finishes. The metallic flakes and directionality effects will also be more apparent at higher glosses. The consumer should be made aware of the proper care and maintenance instructions for the provided gloss level. The use of low angle lighting will help highlight scratches for removal. It also may be necessary to finish up with a finer than normal grit of abrasive. As always, cleaning the top between grit changes is needed. Buffing pads may turn dark from metal oxide removed during polishing.

The entire surface should have a uniform finish, paying particular attention to finishing after field seaming.

See *Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Finishing and Polishing* (K-25298) for more information.

CORIAN® SOLID SURFACE METALLIC AESTHETICS

K. Summary

The directional nature of metallic flakes in these Corian® colors allows for some creative designs that change with viewing angle. When directionality is not desired many typical fabrication techniques can be used, but an awareness of the impact of sheet orientation on fabrication methods is required to minimize the effect of directionality. In addition, all requirements as set forth in Tech Bulletin, *Corian® Solid Surface Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals Requirements* (K-25705) must be followed.

L. Referenced Documents

Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Positioning of Seams (K-25288)

Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Edge Details and Buildups (K-25293)

Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Backsplashes (K-25294)

Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Thermoforming (K-25297)

Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Finishing and Polishing (K-25298)

Corian® Fabrication/Installation Fundamentals – Requirements (K-25705)

Corian® Solid Surface Product Fabrication Bulletin – Veined Aesthetics (K-26828)

Corian® Solid Surface Product Fabrication Bulletin – Directional Aesthetics (K-26833)

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