

print hpl
high pressure laminates

h i g h p r e s s u r e l a m i n a t e s

Labgrade

HPL - High Pressure Laminates



ABET LAMINATI

LABGRADE

HPL (High Pressure Laminates)

Print HPL Labgrade is a decorative high pressure plastic laminate that conforms to EN 438 Standards. It is a self supporting solid grade laminate in thicknesses from 10 mm.

The Labgrade surface is especially suitable for those cases in which a specific resistance to aggressive chemical substances is required.

The decorative layers on both sides and the Kraft which provides a support, are impregnated with thermosetting resins and pressed in a hydraulic press.

During the pressing, temperatures of 150° C, and pressures 9 MPa cause polymerisation of the resins and irreversible cross-linking to ensure the product's outstanding technical quality.

The surface obtained is non-toxic, chemically inert and physiologically safe. It is officially approved for use for contact with food-stuffs.

The most striking features are:

- high resistance to surface wear
- high scratch resistance

- excellent resistance to impact
- excellent resistance to moisture
- good resistance to water
- good resistance to steam
- excellent resistance to high temperatures
- outstanding resistance to chemicals
- outstanding resistance to solvents
- easy cleaning
- good dimensional stability
- excellent fire retardancy and minimal amount of smoke produced
- antistatic

APPLICATIONS

- Chemistry and physics laboratories.
- Photographic laboratories.
- Cosmetic laboratories.
- Electronic laboratories.
- Nuclear laboratories.
- School laboratories.
- Industrial and commercial kitchens.
- Working counters in areas with special hygiene requirements.



TECHNICAL DATA

Characteristics	Test method	Unit	Results
Density	DIN 53479	Kg/m ³	1430 ± 30
Thickness tolerance	EN 438-2.4	%	± 5
Resistance to surface wear	EN 438-2.6	no. of turns	≥ 350
Resistance to immersion in boiling water	EN 438-2.7	% mass increase % thickness incr. appearance grade	≤ 1 ≤ 1 ≥ 4
Resistance to dry heat (180°)	EN 438-2.8	appearance grade	≥ 4
Dimensional stability at 20° C	EN 438-2.10	% dimensional change	L ≤ 0,1 T ≤ 0,2
Resistance to impact by large diameter ball	EN 438-2.12	mt drop height	> 1,5
Resistance to scratching	EN 438-2.14	N	≥ 3
Resistance to colour change in xenon arc light	EN 438-2.16	blue wool scale grey scale	≥ 6 ≥ 4
Resistance to cigarette burns	EN 438-2.18	appearance grade	≥ 3
Resistance to steam	EN 438-2.24	appearance grade	5
Flexural modulus of elasticity	ISO 178	MPa	≥ 10.000
Flexural strength	ISO 178	MPa	≥ 100
Tensile strength	ISO 527	MPa	≥ 70
Thermal conductivity	DIN 52612	Watt/m°K	0,25
Reaction to fire	BS 476	Class	2
Resistance to chemicals	(see table)		
Electrical resistivity	NFPA 99	Ohm	1·10 ⁸ ÷ 1·10 ¹¹ antistatic

COMMERCIAL DATA

Dimensions	Finish	Thicknesses
305 x 130 cm	3 mm BK sanded reverse	ZODIA - SEI
305 x 130 cm 366 x 161 cm 420 x 161 cm	from 6 to 25 mm (Stratificato BK)	ZODIA - SEI



RESISTANCE TO SUBSTANCES AND REAGENTS

1

HPL is resistant to the following substances and reagents. These substances do not change the appearance of the surface of the HPL even after prolonged contact.

SUBSTANCE	CHEMICAL FORMULA
4-amino aceto-phenone	$\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3$
1-naphthylamine	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2$
1-naphthol	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{OH}$
Acetic acid	CH_3COOH
Acetic acid ethyl ester	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
Acetic acid isoamyl ester	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$
Acetone	CH_3COCH_3
Active carbon	
Adhesives - water soluble	
Alcoholic beverages	
Alcohols	
- Primary	RCH_2OH
- Secondary	$\text{RR}'\text{CHOH}$
- Tertiary	$\text{RR}'\text{R}''\text{COH}$
Aldehydes	RCHO
Alum solution	$\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2$
Aluminium sulphate	$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
Amides	RCONH_2
Amines	
- Primary	RNH_2
- Secondary	$\text{RR}'\text{NH}$
- Tertiary	$\text{RR}'\text{R}''\text{N}$
Ammonia	NH_4OH
Ammonium chloride	NH_4Cl
Ammonium sulphate	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
Ammonium thiocyanate	NH_4SCN
Amyl acetate	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$
Amyl alcohol	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
Aniline	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$
Animal fats	
Animal feedstock	
Arabinose	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$
L-Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$
Asparagic acid	$\text{HOCOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
Asparagine	$\text{H}_2\text{NCOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
Baking yeast	
Barium chloride	BaCl_2
Barium sulphate	BaSO_4
Benzaldehyde	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$
Benzene	C_6H_6
Benzidine	$\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$
Benzonic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
Biogel	
Blood	
Blood group test Seren	
Boric acid	H_3BO_3
Butyl acetate	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$
Butyl alcohol	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$
Cadmium acetate	$\text{Cd}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$
Cadmium sulphate	CdSO_4

Calcium carbonate (chalk)	CaCO_3
Calcium chloride	CaCl_2
Calcium hydroxide	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
Calcium oxide	$\text{CaO}(\text{aq})$
Calcium nitrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
Cane sugar	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$
Carbol xylene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$
Carbolic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$
Carbon tetrachloride	CCl_4
Caseine	
Castor oil	
Caustic soda up to 10%	NaOH
Cedar wood oil, thickened	
Cement	
Chloral hydrate	$\text{Cl}_3\text{CCH}(\text{OH})_2$
Chlorobenzene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$
Cholesterol	$\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{45}\text{OH}$
Citric acid	$\text{HO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
Clay	
Coal	
Cocaine	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_4\text{N}$
Coffee	
Caffeine	
Cooking salt	
Copper sulphate	CuSO_4
Cosmetics	
Cresol	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$
Cresylic acid	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$
Cyclo hexane	C_6H_{12}
Cyclo hexanol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$
Detergents	
Dextrose	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
Digitonine	$\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{92}\text{O}_{28}$
Dimethyl formamide	$\text{HCON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
Dioxane	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$
Dulcete	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$
Dyes, paints	
Dimethyl sulphoxide	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}$
Earth	
Esters	RCOOR'
Ethanol	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$
Ethers	ROR'
Ethyl acetate	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
Ethylene chloride (dichloroethylene)	CH_2CCl_2
Fats	
Feedstuffs	
Foodstuffs	
Formaldehyde	HCHO
Formic acid up to 10%	HCOOH
Fructose	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
Galactose	
Gelatin	
Glacial acetic acid	CH_3COOH
Glucose	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
Glycerine	$\text{CH}_2\text{OHCHOHCH}_2\text{OH}$
Glycolic acid	$\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
Glycol	$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Graphite	C	Potassium carbonate	K_2CO_3
Gypsum	$CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	Potassium chloride	KCl
Heparine		Potassium hexacyanoferrate	$K_4Fe(CN)_6$
Heptanol	$C_7H_{15}OH$	Potassium hydroxide up to 10%	KOH
Hexane	C_6H_{14}	Potassium iodate	KIO_3
Hexanol	$C_6H_{13}OH$	Potassium nitrate	KNO_3
Hydrogen peroxide 3%	H_2O_2	Potassium sodium tartrate	$KO_2CCH(OH)CH(OH)CO_2Na$
Hydroquinone	HOC_6H_4OH	Potassium sulphate	K_2SO_4
Hypophysine		Potassium tartrate	$KO_2CCH(OH)CH(OH)CO_2K$
Ink		Potato starch	
Inorganic salts and their mixtures (exception group 2)		Potters's reagent	
Inositol	$C_6H_6(OH)_6$	Propanol	$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$
Insecticides		1,2-propylene glycol	$CH_3CH(OH)CH_2OH$
Isopropanol	C_3H_8OH	Pyridine	C_5H_5N
Ketones	$RCOR'$	Quinine	$C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$
Lactic acid	$CH_3CHOHCOOH$	Raffinose pentahydrate	$C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} \cdot 5H_2O$
Lactic sugar	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	Rhamnose monohydrate	$C_6H_{12}O_5 \cdot H_2O$
Lactose	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	Rochelle salt	
Lead acetate	$Pb(CH_3COO)_2$	Saccharose	= zucchero greggio
Lead nitrate	$Pb(NO_3)_2$	Salicylic acid	HOC_6H_4COOH
Levulose	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	Salicylaldehyde	HOC_6H_4CHO
Lipstick		Saponine	
Lithium hydroxide up to 10%	LiOH	Soap	
Lithium carbonate	Li_2CO_3	Sodium acetate	CH_3COONa
Magnesium carbonate	$MgCO_3$	Sodium bisulphate	$NaHSO_3$
Magnesium chloride	$MgCl_2$	Sodium carbonate	Na_2CO_3
Magnesium hydroxide	$Mg(OH)_2$	Sodium chloride	NaCl
Magnesium sulphate	$MgSO_4$	Sodium citrate	$NaO_2CCH_2C(OH)(CO_2Na)CH_2CO_2Na \cdot 5H_2O$
Maltose	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	Sodium diethylbarbiturate	$NaC_8H_{11}N_2O_3$
Mannite	$C_6H_{14}O_6$	Sodium hydrogen carbonaten (sodium bicarbonate)	NaHCO
Mannose	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	Sodium hypo-sulphite	$Na_2S_2O_4$
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	CH_2Cl_2	Sodium nitrate	$NaNO_3$
Mercury	Hg	Sodium phosphate	Na_3PO_4
Methanol	CH_3OH	Sodium silicate	Na_2SiO_3
Milk		Sodium sulphate	Na_2SO_4
Mineral oils		Sodium sulphide	Na_2S
Mineral salts		Sodium sulphite	Na_2SO_3
Nail lacquer		Sodium tartrate	$NaO_2CCH(OH)CH(OH)CO_2Na$
Nail lacquer remover		Sodium thiosulphate	$Na_2S_2O_3$
Nickel sulphate	$NiSO_4$	Soot	
Nicotine	$C_{10}H_{14}N_2$	Sorbite	$C_6H_{14}O_6$
Nonne-Apet reagent		Standard acetate solution	
Octanol (octylacohol)	$C_8H_{17}OH$	Standard I-agar nutrient	
Ointments		Standard II-agar nutrient	
Oleic aci	$CH_3(CH_2)_7CH=CH(CH_2)_7COOH$	Standard I-bouillon nutrient	
Olive oil		Standard II-bouillon nutrient	
Organic solvents		Starch	
4-nitro phenol	$O_2NC_6H_4HO$	Starch common salt solution	
Pandys reagent		Stearic acid	$CH_3(CH_2)_{16}CO_2H$
Paraffins	C_nH_{2n+2}	Styrene	$C_6H_5CH=CH_2$
Paraffin oils		Sugar and derivatives	
Pentanol	$C_5H_{11}OH$	Sulphur	S
Peptones		Talcum	$3MgO \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$
Perchloric acid	$HClO_4$	Tannin	$C_{76}H_{52}O_{46}$
Petroleum ether		Tartaric acid	$HO_2CCH(OH)CH(OH)CO_2H$
Phenolphthaleine	$C_{20}H_{14}O_4$	Tea	
Phenol & phenolic derivates	C_6H_5OH	Terpentine	
Polishes (creams and waxes)		Tetra hydrofuran	C_4H_8O
Potassium aluminium sulphate	$KAl(SO_4)_2$	Tetraline (tetrahydronaphtalene)	$C_{10}H_{12}$
Potassium bromate	$KBrO_3$	Thiourea	H_2NCSNH_2
Potassium bromide	KBr	Thymol	$2-[(CH_3)_2CH]C_6H_3.5.(CH_3)OH$

Thymol buffer solution	
Toluene	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃
Trehalose	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁
Trichlorethylene	CHClCCl ₂
Trypsine	
Tryptophane	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₂
Urease	
Uric acid	C ₅ H ₄ N ₄ O ₃
Urea	CO(HN ₂) ₂
Urine	
Vanilline	4-(HO)C ₆ H ₃ -3-(OCH ₃)CHO
Vaseline	
Water	H ₂ O
Water colours	
Xylene	C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂
Yeasts	
Zinc chloride	ZnCl ₂
Zinc sulphate	ZnSO ₄

2

Surfaces of HPL are not altered, if the substances quoted below (especially in liquid or dissolved form) are spilt and if they interact only for a short time, ie if the boards are wiped with a wet cloth within 10-15 minutes and are subsequently wiped dry.

SUBSTANCE	CHEMICAL FORMULA
Aluminium chloride	AlCl ₃
Amino-sulphonic acid up to 10%	NH ₂ SO ₃ H
Amonium hydrogen sulphate	NH ₄ HSO ₄
Aniline dyes	
Arsenic acid up to 10%	H ₃ AsO ₄
Caustic soda in concentration over 10%	NaOH
Crystal violet (gentian violet)	C ₂₅ H ₃₀ N ₃ Cl
Esbach reagent	
Ferric chloride	FeCl ₃
Ferrous chloride	FeCl ₂
Fuchsine	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N ₃ O
Hair dyeing and bleaching agents	
Hydrochloric acid up to 10%	HCl
Hydrogen peroxide 3-30%	H ₂ O ₂
Inorganic acids up to 10%	
Iodine	I ₂
Lacquers	
Lithium hydroxide over 10%	LiOH
Mercuric chloride solution	HgCl ₂
Mercuric dichromate	HgCr ₂ O ₇
Methylene blue	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ ClN ₃ S
Nitric acid up to 10%	HNO ₃
Nylander reagent	
Oxalic acid	COOHCOOH
Phosphoric acid up to 10%	H ₃ PO ₄

Picric acid	C ₆ H ₂ OH(NO ₂) ₃
Potassium chromate	K ₂ CrO ₄
Potassium dichromate	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇
Potassium hydrogen sulphate	KHSO ₄
Potassium hydroxide in concentration over 10%	KOH
Potassium iodide	KI
Potassium permanganate	KMnO ₄
Silver nitrate	AgNO ₃
Sodium hydrogen sulphate	NaHSO ₄
Sodium hypochlorite	NaOCl
Sulphuric acid up to 10%	H ₂ SO ₄

3

The following substances must be immediately removed since they can irreparably damage the HPL surface after a very short time of contact.

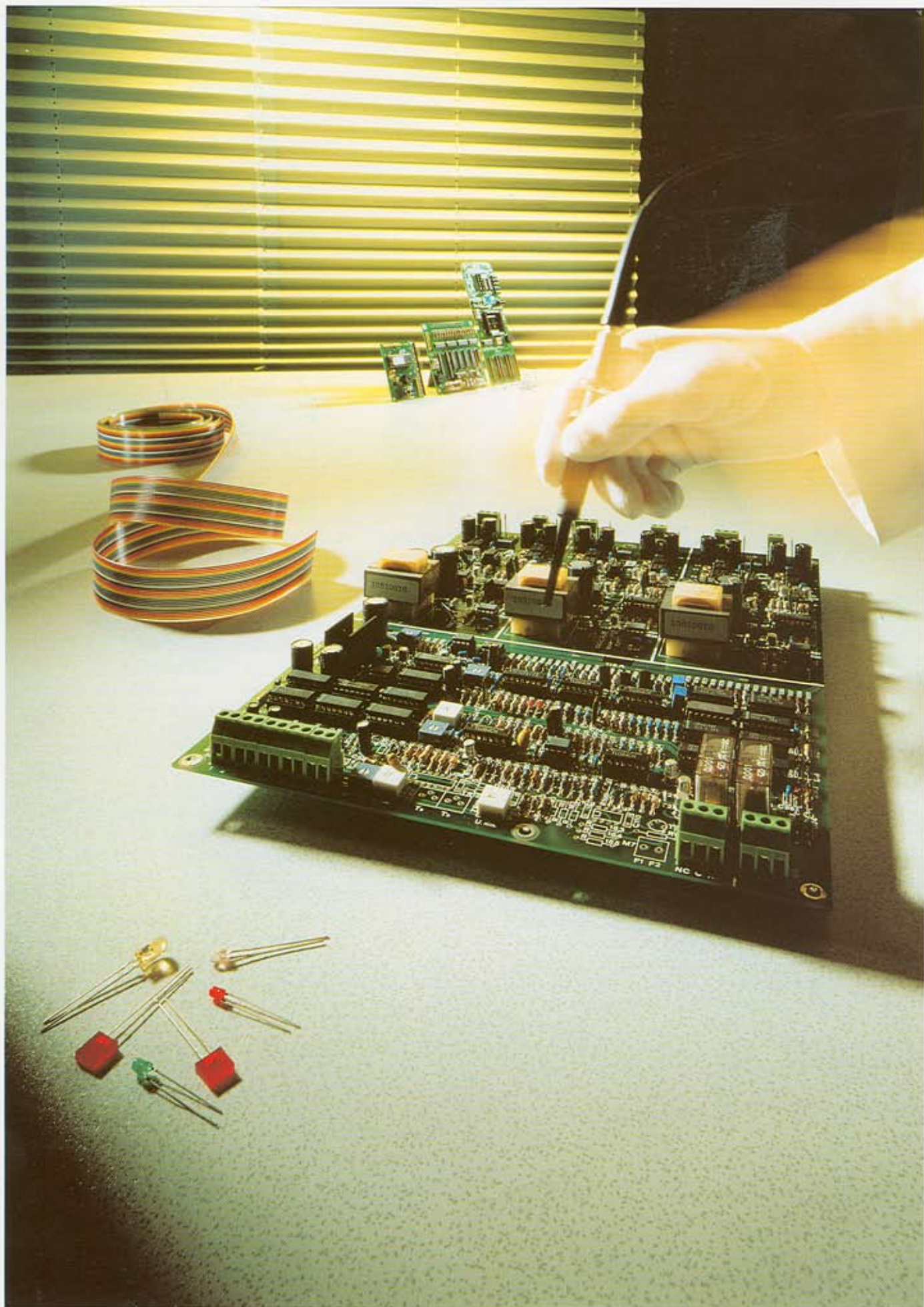
SUBSTANCE	CHEMICAL FORMULA
Adhesives (chemically hardened)	
Amino sulphonic acid*	NH ₂ SO ₃ H
Aqua regia*	HNO ₃ +HCl=1:3
Arsenic acid*	H ₃ AsO ₄
Chromesulphuric acid*	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ +H ₂ SO ₄
Formic acid*	HCOOH
Hydrochloric acid*	HCl
Hydrofluoric acid*	HF
Hydrogen bromide	HBr
Nitric acid*	HNO ₃
Phosphoric acid*	H ₃ PO ₄
Sulphuric acid*	H ₂ SO ₄

*in concentration over 10 %

4

Repeated interaction with the following aggressive gases and vapours leads to a change in the HPL surface.

SUBSTANCE	CHEMICAL FORMULA
Acid fumes	
Bromine	Br ₂
Chlorine	Cl ₂
Nitrous fumes	N _x O _y
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂

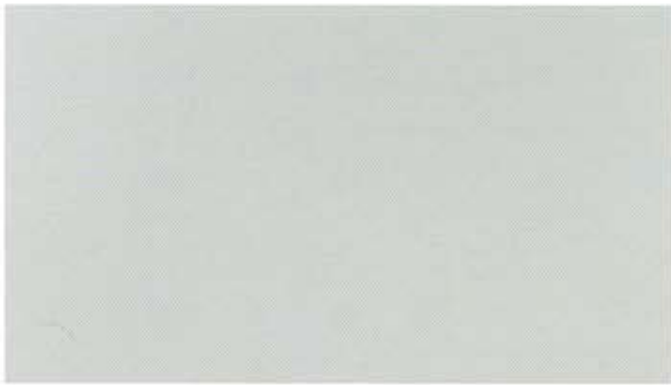




414



406



478



810



280




416



421

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE (HPL)

Source of mark Examples	Degree of soiling	Light recent marks	Normal soiling, of longer duration	Hard stubborn marks: old stains
Dust. Dirt. Dust/ Grease mixture. Pencil. Chalk.	1			
Chalk residue. Chalk rims (water rims). Rust.	2			 
Coffee. Tea. Fruit juice. Sugar solution.	3			
Grease. Oil. Finger-marks. Feltpen. Marker-pen. Ball-point-pen. Nicotine deposits (tea leaves). Rubber marks.	4		 	
Lipstick. Shoe polish. Floor polish. Wax polish. Allpurpose stick.	5		 	
Wax residues (candle-grease, separating agents for presses). Wax crayon.	6		 	
Bacteriological stains (soap residues, skin excretions, germs, blood, urine, vomit).	7		 	
Dark patches appearing after treatment with solvents (streaks). The streaks usually come out when organic solvents are used with cold water and cloths already used other times for cleaning.	8			
Water colours. Corrosives. Disperse dyes. Water-soluble adhesives. Dispersion media (polyvinylacetate).	9		 	
Solvents containing varnishes, dyes and adhesives (varnish residues, varnish sprays) colour sprays, marking inks.	10		 	 
Dual-constituent varnishes and adhesives. Synthetic resins (e.g. amino plastic resins).	11		 	
Silicone sealants. Furniture polish.	12			

Light recent marks

- Use paper towels; soft, clean, cloths (dry or damp); sponge or similar. After using a damp cloth, wipe down afterwards with absorbent paper towels.
- Organic solvents.
- **Remove immediately** using water or organic solvent.
- Rub off dry - use silicone remover.

Normal soiling, of longer duration

- Use clean hot water, clean cloth or towels, soft sponge or brush (e.g. nylon brush). Use normal cleaning agent without abrasive constituent, washing powder (especially heavy-duty detergent), liquid soap or hard soap. Remove dirt with solution of cleaning agent, or let it soak according to the degree of soiling, then wash off with clean water or glass cleaner. Wipe several times if necessary. Remove all traces of cleaning agent, to prevent streaks developing. With clean, absorbent cloths (or better still, paper towels) wipe the surface dry.
- Organic solvents, e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK.
- **Cleaning is possible only before hardening takes place.** Remove at once after contact using water or organic solvent.
- Silicone remover.
- Organic solvents (e.g. acetone, spirits, petrol, trichlorethylene, MEK). Nail varnish remover.
- Carefully remove wax or paraffin by hand. Avoid scrapers -use plastic or wooden spatulas. Remove any residue using absorbent paper and iron.
- Additional treatment with disinfectant. Can be steamcleaned. Disinfect as appropriate.
- Water or organic solvent.
- When using adhesives or varnishes in manufacturing, consultation with the manufacturers is recommended, to determine the cleaning agents best suited for removing soiling which might occur during fabrication.

Hard stubborn marks: old stains

- Soak dirt overnight in washing-up liquid or solution of washing powder in water. Then use liquid detergent (e.g. CIF, ATA in thick solution), in conjunction with a fine polishing stick. Gentle bleach may be used, but with great caution. N.B. Use liquid detergent and polishing stick, or bleach, as seldom as possible!
- Soften with water or organic solvent, then peel or pull off.
- Certain chalk residues may be removable by an acidic cleaning agent (e.g. 10% acetic or citric acid).
- Colour residues can sometimes be removed by hand after hardening.
- **No cleaning possible!** Residues of condensation adhesives or reagent adhesives can no longer be removed.

IMPORTANT In order to preserve its original appearance Labgrade should be kept clean and dry. For general cleaning do not use abrasives or scouring agents (scouring powder, steel wool). Do not use polishes, wax, furniture cleaners or bleaches! Do not use cleaning agents which contain strong acids, salts, e.g. decalcifiers with formic acid or sulphuric acid bases, drain cleaners, hydrochloric acid, silver cleaners, oven cleaners. When cleaning with solvents, observe the safety regulations! Open the windows! No naked flames!

ITALY**ABET LAMINATI Filiale**

Via Cogne 42 - 10155 TORINO
Tel. 011 / 266090 Fax 011 / 202946
e-mail: to01@abet-laminati.it

ABET LAMINATI Filiale

Viale Brianza 6 - 20092 Cinisello Balsamo (MI)
Tel. 02 / 6124851 Fax 02 / 6170379
e-mail: mi01@abet-laminati.it

ABET LAMINATI Filiale

Via Galvani 2 - 35030 Rubano (PD)
Tel. 049 / 631777 Fax 049 / 8975298
e-mail: pd01@abet-laminati.it

ABET LAMINATI Filiale

Via del Cantone 66 - 50019 Sesto Fiorentino (FI)
Tel. 055 / 316551 Fax 055 / 318553
e-mail: fi01@abet-laminati.it

ABET LAMINATI Filiale

Via Bruno Buozzi 12 Loc. Corte Tegge - 42025 CAVRIAGO (RE)
Tel. 0522 / 942434 Fax 0522 / 942436
e-mail: re01@abet-laminati.it

ABET LAMINATI Filiale

Via Toscana 91 - Villa S. Martino 61100 PESARO
Tel. 0721 / 453405 Fax 0721 / 453936
e-mail: ps01@abet-laminati.it

ABET LAMINATI Filiale

Via Stefano della Bella 5/7 - Loc. Giardinetti - 00133 ROMA
Tel. 06 / 2020074 Fax 06 / 2040478
e-mail: rm01@abet-laminati.it

AUSTRALIA ABET Pty Limited

11-13 Smoothy Place Arndell Park NSW 2148
P.O. Box 663, Blacktown NSW 2148
Phone 02 / 96727300 Fax 02 / 96727303
Free Call 1800 / 263950 e-mail: info@abet.com.au

FRANCE PRINT FRANCE sarl Gruppo ABET

Siège social et bureau de vente
BP 9154 108, Av. Aristide Bergès Z.I.
73091 CHAMBERY cedex 9
Phone 04 79621326 Fax 04 79622044
e-mail: stratifies@print-france.fr

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Bureau Promotionnel: 12, Rue d'Armenonville
F-92200 NEUILLY-sur-SEINE
Phone 01 / 47452310 Fax 01 / 40883781
e-mail: showroom@print-france.fr

GERMANY ABET GmbH

Füllenbruchstrasse 189-32051 HERFORD
Phone 05221 / 3477-0 Fax 05221 / 33196
e-mail: abetde@t-online.de

HOLLAND ABET B.V.

Lagedijk 4 - 3401 RG IJSSSELSTEIN
Phone 030 / 6868450 Fax 030 / 6888204
e-mail: verkoop@abet.nl www.abet.nl
Promotion Office 030 / 6868452 e-mail: promotie@abet.nl

POLAND ABET Sp.zo.o.

Ul. Mokotowska 46.1 00543 WARSAW
Phone 22 / 6225532 Fax 22 / 6228542
e-mail: abet@abet-spzoo.com.pl www.abet-spzoo.com.pl

SPAIN ABET LAMINATI S.A.

Poligono Industrial Pla d'en Coll C/ Segre, n° 8-10
08110 - Montcada i Reixac BARCELONA
Phone 93.575.41.97 Fax 93.575.41.99
e-mail: barcelona.abet@retemail.es

Delegación Norte - Ribera de Deusto, 6 - 48014 BILBAO

Phone 94.476.09.31 Fax 94.476.31.55
e-mail: bilbao.abet@retemail.es

SWITZERLAND ABET AG

Oberfeld 9 - CH-6037 ROOT/LU
Phone 041 / 4556030 Fax 041 / 4556033
e-mail: abet@abet.ch www.abet.ch

UNITED KINGDOM ABET LIMITED

70 Roding Road, London Industrial Park LONDON E6 4LS
Phone +44.20.74736910 Fax +44.20.74766935
e-mail: sales@abet.ltd.uk www.abet-ltd.co.uk

U.S.A.

ABET Inc. 60 West Sheffield Avenue ENGLEWOOD, NJ 07631
Phone 800/228/2238 - 201/541/0700 Fax 201/541/0701
e-mail: abetusa@aol.com www.abet-laminati.com

ABET Inc. 7307-H Edgewater Drive OAKLAND, CA 94621
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Viale Industria 21 - 12042 BRA (Italy)
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