

Glasses

Due to the limitations of the internet and differences between display devices colours should only be considered as an indication.



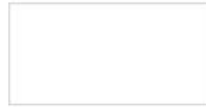
CR101
Sandblasted



CR102
Black



CR104
Acid-etched



CR105
Transparent



CR106
Green



CR107
Brown



CR201
Extralight white



CR202
Extralight transparent



CR203
Extralight red



CR205
Extralight orange



CR206
Extralight yellow



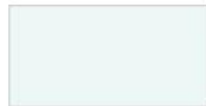
CR301
Acid-etched
and sandblasted



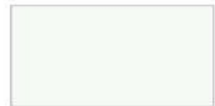
CR302
Black acid-etched



CR307
Brown acid-etched



CR401
Extralight white
acid-etched



CR901
Glass paste

Crystal

The term satin identifies a type of glass whose surface is dull compared to the natural transparency of glass. Kreaty gets this effect using two different processes:

Acid process: the glazing of a surface of the glass case by dipping the same in tanks containing acids that attack the glass cold. Kreaty establishing a special etching that eliminates the flaws in the surface smooth and thus making it very practical to clean. Blasting the glazing is determined by brushing the glass, made "striking" of the area treated with a special sand.

To improve the accession of paint colored crystals Kreaty first are always subject to sandblasting.

The crystals Kreaty can be divided into two broad categories: blue line and extralight:

The crystal called **Blue Line** is characterized by a dominant color blue more visible in the board. Kreaty uses only selected Blue Line and the first choice to ensure a high standard of quality constant. The crystal **Extralight** is distinguished by its almost total absence of dominant color in the edges thanks to its special composition. Kreaty use this precious crystal to give more brilliance to light colors.

All the "Crystals" used in the production Kreaty are temperate, except where otherwise indicated.

Glass paste

Glass paste is nearly as antique as glass. Indeed, around 2000 BC the Egyptians used it to produce small objects like pearls, charms and jewels with the intention of imitating gems. This rare material is produced by grinding crystal already coloured with metal oxides; these chips are then mixed and placed inside a mould before being left for a few days in an oven able to raise very high temperatures (more than 1300 °). A lot of great artists like Cesar, Mitoraj, Roulot, Dali, Dan Daley, Fassianos, Kozo and others were fascinated by this unique and precious material, creating wonderful sculptures and real masterpieces, made of extraordinary colours and brightness. The main characteristic of glass paste is its translucent aspect, that really makes it different from any other material used for decoration.

How is it produced nowadays?

A basic mixture of silicon, sodium and calcium with colouring pigments must be mixed up in a crucible placed inside an oven that reaches the temperature of 1300°, during 12-18 hours, until a fluid compound, called glass paste, is obtained. Later a certain quantity of incandescent paste can be taken and placed inside a press, until a slab of the required thickness is obtained. The slab is then placed on a base, inside special ovens where it is slightly cooled down and maintaining a soft consistency. The proceeding goes on, leaving the slab in a second oven that will lower its temperature from 1300° to the room-temperature. This happens because a sudden change of temperature could break the slab and damage the product. The slab in glass paste shows a different aspect compared to glass though it maintains the same characteristics. It shows a stronger colour intensity and warmth and an imperfect planarity that emphasizes its structure.