



Abey Australia offers a complete design solution with our custom kitchen and tapware collection finishes. Each of our special finishes have been developed using state of the art technology processes that result in exceptional surface quality and a unique design element. Best of all our finishes are done as part of the production process which ensures consistency and stock being readily available in our warehouses.



FINISH PROCESS

GALVANIC:

The first step of the galvanic process ensures the tapware componentry is cleaned to remove all the grease, dirt and dust from the surface. This is done by a process of degreasing. Firstly, it is done by hand, then in an automatize chain at 80° C as well as 50°C and then with sodium in room temperature. This process takes 20 to 25 minutes. Second step is applying of a layer of Nickel. This allows the final layer of finishing to be completely attached to the components and it also avoids the risk of oxidation of the surface. In our finishing process we use Nickel PWP, which releases less nickel than the standard one. The result is components with better quality and the tapware treated with this process won't release any toxic substances when water flows into it. The thickness of the nickel layer has an average of 15 micron. The components are now washed again then sent to the final bath for plating. The plating process gives a hard finish surface which passes a standard salt spray test to ensure there isn't any oxidation.

PAINTED:

Wet paint is the traditional (although technologized) process of applying a liquid paint to a metal product for finishing. Most sheet metal fabrication processes will use a spray, pump or pressured vessel to deliver the wet paint evenly. Plating is the process by which metal is deposited on a conductive surface. The process of wet painting is accomplished by thoroughly cleaning a metal object before wet-blasting liquid paint to an even thickness of approximately 15-20 micrometers. The wet paint is applied until the product is evenly coated with the desired thickness of paint.

The process of plating can be quite complicated and depends on the desired metal for plating and sought effect. Typically, an item is covered with a desired metal and some combination of heat and pressure are applied to fuse them. Painted tapware can produce a wider range of colours than powder coated so more custom colours can be produced. A much better thinner finish can be produced also with paint than other methods.

LACQUERED:

GESSI's Matt Black and White Finishes, with their peculiar aesthetic are made by covering the product with various layers of polyurethane lacquer. In order to obtain the antiquated look of the GESSI's Aged Bronze and Antique Brass finishes, we start with sandblasted brass that is firstly lacquered in gold and then in black or brown. At this point, our highly specialised artisans manually brush the surface bringing back to light the golden tones of the first lacquer layer.

POWDER COATED:

Powder coating is a finishing process in which a coating is applied electrostatically to a surface as a free-floating, dry powder before heat is used to finalise the coating. Powder coating is a finishing process that yields a thick hard finish that is tougher than conventional paint. The process of powder coating starts with the preparation of the tapware to be powder coating. Firstly, the tapware is cleaned to ensure the removal of any debris and oil which can inhibit the attachment of the dry powder. Next, the dry powder is applied electrostatically – a process by which the particles of the powder and the object are charged through a high voltage electrostatic surge. This electrostatic stage of powder coating greatly increases the efficiency and productivity of the coating process as less paint is wasted and the metal object is fully coated.

The sprayed powder coating is then cured at temperatures as high as 400 degrees for ten minutes so that the finish can set onto the object. While setting, the powder melts and flows around the object. The heat not only melts the powder but binds the polymer into a heavier polymer that bonds in a tight network-like finish. The curing not only coats the sheet metal product but it also binds the polymer into a tighter heavier finish. The benefits of the process of powder coating are numerous. Due to the dense finish on the tapware, it ensures it is more durable and longer lasting than conventional painting. Secondly powder coating is a thick one coat finish so the process is quite easy. Also, powder coating creates even surfaces.

PVD:

PVD is a coating technology used to deposit a thin film (few microns) on tapware. PVD stands for “Physical Vapor Deposition”. The finishing process begins inside a vacuum chamber, where different metals like titanium, zirconium and chrome evaporate in a vacuum atmosphere. Due to kinetic energy and a potential difference, ions move on the products surface where they condense creating the desired coating. PVD coating is particularly recommended for tapware as it allows hardness and is resistance to abrasions, scratches and corrosion. Typically processed with a thin layer, PVD coating offers exceptional aesthetic features as well as guarantees a very long life for the durability.

FINISH PROCESS BY BRAND & FINISH:

		GARETH ASHTON	GESSI	ARMANDO VICARIO
FINISH	Suffix			
Aged Bronze	ABR		Lacquered	
Antique Brass	AB		Lacquered	
Aged Brass	AB	Galvanic	Galvanic	
Antique Copper	AC	Galvanic		
Black	B	Powder Coated	Lacquered	Powder Coated
Black Metal	BM		PVD	
Black Metal Brushed	BMB/707		PVD	
Bronze	BR		Galvanic	
Brushed Brass	BB	PVD	PVD	
Brushed Chrome	BC		Galvanic	Galvanic
Brushed Gold	BG		PVD	
Brushed Nickel	BN	Stile: Galvanic Others: PVD	Galvanic	Galvanic
Chrome	C	Galvanic	Galvanic	Galvanic
Copper	CO		PVD	
Copper Brushed	COB/708		PVD	
Gold	G		PVD	
Graphite	GR	Painted		
Gun Metal	GM	Galvanic		
Steel Brushed	239		PVD	
Warm Steel Brushed	726		PVD	
White	W	Powder Coated	Lacquered	Powder Coated