



Fossilstone

What once was ocean now is desert... The extinct sea creatures embedded in this unique stone are two varieties of the same Cephalopod class which lived somewhere between 480 million and 66 million years ago.



The Ammonite survived the Orthoceras, but at one time, for about 200 million years, these two roamed the oceans together.

A major event, such as an earthquake caused the oceans tectonic plates to shift and the Sahara Desert rose up, leaving a deep channel and a change in water temperature. The cephalopods which were prolific to the oceans could not adapt and died in mass numbers. As the water continued to recede, the creatures became buried in the sediments and the lack of oxygen caused their fossilisation. Eventually mud turned to limestone creating a 'Cephalopod bed'.



This is now being mined in Morocco and crafted into a variety of homewares. The different toned stones come from two different depths of the ocean.



CARING FOR YOUR FOSSILSTONE

Like marble or granite, fossilstone is a silicate. To get the longest life and preserve the beauty of your natural stone, follow these tips:

Coasters: Use coasters under glasses, particularly those containing alcohol or citrus juices.

Heat: The use of a trivet to hold hot pots or dishes is recommended. Do not put hot food or drinks in a fossilstone dish.

Acidity: Avoid foods with an acidic base including products containing lemon, vinegar or tomato. This acid attacks silicates and other minerals.

Spills: Liquids such as red wine or softdrink can stain fossilstone. Don't wipe the area, it may spread the spill. Flush the area with water and mild soap and rinse several times. Dry thoroughly.

Cleaning: Dust your fossilstone frequently to avoid build up of dust that may scratch.

Products containing lemon, vinegar or other acids may dull or etch the stone. Clean with a neutral cleaner, stone soap, or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent and warm water.

In the sink or other wet areas, soap scum can be minimized by using a squeegee after each use. To remove soap scum, use a non-acidic soap scum remover or a solution of ammonia and water. Frequent or over-use of an ammonia solution may eventually dull the surface.

Avoid scouring powders or creams that may scratch the stone

The use of a light polish such as Mr. Sheen keeps fossilstone shiny as well as adding a mild protective coating.

NOTE: Fossilstone dishes and platters are decorative and not designed for daily use. The use of serrated knives is not recommended.