## 1 BTONTEEW

BETONTECG
The value of simplicity



## ฟิ <br> BETONTEC®

14

## White

Beige
Clay

22

Mud

Grey
Anthracite

## ิ BETONTEC®

A selection with a concrete minimalist look,both warm and cool. A range that represents modernity and tradition, residential and commercial.
A range with a genuine look for a new generation. Inspired by our market and our clients needs, we designed this collection for all those who passionately believe that simplicity is a priceless value.

Una selezione di cementi dal look minimalista, dai colori sia caldi che freddi.
Una gamma che rappresenta modernità e tradizione,per spazi
residenziali e commerciali.
Ispirati dal nostro mercato e dalle esigenze dei nostri clienti, abbiamo progettato questa collezione per coloro che credono appassionatamente che la semplicità sia un valore inestimabile.


## 4

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## WHITV

$120 \times 260$


PORCELAIN STONEWARE
GRES PORCELLANATO

RECTIFIED AND MODULAR
RETTIFICATI E MODULARI
$=10,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$60 \times 60 \quad 30 \times 60$

60×60 LAPPATO $30 \times 60$ LAPPATO

$15 \times 6010 \times 605 \times 6020 \times 2010 \times 10$


Mosaic
$30 \times 30 \quad(2,5 \times 5)$
30×30 ( $2,5 \times 5$ ) LAPPATO


Special pieces
STEP 30X60


SKIRTING 7X60
SKIRTING 7,5X90


WHITE 60X60cm LAPPATO (floor) - BETONBRICK FLOOR WHITE-GREY $10 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ (wall)

## BHICE

$=10,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$60 \times 60$
$30 \times 60$


PORCELAIN STONEWARE GRES PORCELLANATO

RECTIFIED AND MODULAR RETTIFICATI E MODULARI
$15 \times 6010 \times 60 \quad 5 \times 6010 \times 10$


Mosaic
$30 \times 30(2,5 \times 5)$


Spectal pieces
STEP 30X60


SKIRTING 7X60



## CLAY


$=10,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$90 \times 90$
$60 \times 60$
60×60 LAPPATO $30 \times 60$ LAPPATO




PORCELAIN STONEWARE GRES PORCELLANATO

RECTIFIED AND MODULAR RETTIFICATI E MODULARI
$15 \times 6010 \times 60 \quad 5 \times 60 \quad 20 \times 20 \quad 10 \times 10$


Mosaic
$30 \times 30 \quad(2,5 \times 5)$
$30 \times 30(2,5 \times 5)$ LAPPATO
再册删冊


CLAY 60X60cm MATT (floor) - BETONBRICK WALL 7,5X30cm CLAY GLOSSY (wall)
$1 \quad 1$


BETONTECH WHITE $120 \times 260 \mathrm{~cm}$ MATT (floor)
BETONTECH GREY $120 \times 260 \mathrm{~cm}$ MATT (wall)

$90 \times 90$


$60 \times 60$ LAPPATO $30 \times 60$ LAPPATO

$15 \times 6010 \times 60 \quad 5 \times 6020 \times 2010 \times 10$


Mosaic
$30 \times 30 \quad(2,5 \times 5)$
$30 \times 30(2,5 \times 5)$ LAPPATO
再冊冊冊


$120 \times 260$


PORCELAIN STONEWARE GRES PORCELLANATO

RECTIFIED AND MODULAR RETTIFICATI E MODULARI

$$
\hat{*} 10,5 \mathrm{~mm}
$$

$90 \times 90$

$60 \times 60$
$60 \times 60$ LAPPATO

$30 \times 60$ 30x60 LAPPATO


Mosaic
$30 \times 30 \quad(2,5 \times 5)$
$30 \times 30(2,5 \times 5)$ LAPPATO

SKIRTING 7X60 SKIRTING 7，5X90

20


GREY $60 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$ MATT

## ANHHRACITE

$=10,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$60 \times 60$

$15 \times 6010 \times 60 \quad 5 \times 6010 \times 10$


Mosaic
$30 \times 30 \quad(2,5 \times 5)$
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冊冊冊


PORCELAIN STONEWARE GRES PORCELLANATO

RECTIFIED AND MODULAR RETTIFICATI E MODULARI

Special pieces
STEP 30X60


SKIRTING 7X60




WHITE


GREY


CLAY Y


MUD

BETON


BETONepoque
_vetri5_
betonbrick
well
betonbrick fhour
BETONSQUARE


## BETON



## WHITE



GREY

## WHITE

ESAGONA
(full range available also in grey color)
WHITE-GREY

## ioph7 $7,3 \mathrm{~mm}$



ESAGONA
WHITE-GREY
DECOR

$60 \times 120 \mathrm{~cm}$

## 至 9,5

$120 \times 120 \mathrm{~cm}$


$21 \times 18,2 \mathrm{~cm}$

$\square$
$\square$


## WHITE



GREY


MUD

## GREY

(full range available in all colours)

$45 \times 90 \mathrm{~cm}$

$22,5 \times 90 \mathrm{~cm}$

$15 \times 90 \mathrm{~cm}$

mosaic
22,5×90cm

BETONepoque

$20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ WHITE-GREY patterns mix

$20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ White
$20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ Grey

$20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ CLAY-MUD patterns mix

$20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ Clay

$20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ Mud


## betonbrick floor

WHITE-GREY $10 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$



CLAY-MUD $10 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$

## betonbrick <br> wall <br> veal



WHITE glossy $7,5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$


CLAY matt $7,5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$


WHITE matt $7,5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$


MUD matt $7,5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$


GREY matt $7,5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$


WHITE glossy 7,5x15cm DIAMOND


WHITE glossy $7,5 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$


BLACK glossy $7,5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$ DIAMOND


GREY glossy $7,5 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$


CLAY glossy $7,5 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$


MUD glossy $7,5 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$

## BETONSQUARE BETONSQUARE MOSAICS



CLAY-MUD $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$


GREY mosaic $31,6 \times 31,6$ (chip 1, 7x1, 7)

CLAY-MUD mosaic mix
31, 6x31, 6 (chip 1, 7x1,7)



WHITE-GREY DECOR $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ CLAY-MUD DECOR $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$


CLAY mosaic $31,6 \times 31,6$ (chip 1,7x1,7)


MUD mosaic $31,6 \times 31,6$ (chip 1,7x1,7)


WHITE-GREY mosaic mix 31, 6x31, 6 (chip 1, 7x1, 7)


LAYING SCHEMES/listels


LS1
13\% /m2 $5 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$
$35 \% / \mathrm{m} 2 \quad 10 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$
$52 \% / \mathrm{m} 2 \quad 5 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$


LS2
$17 \% / \mathrm{m} 2 \quad 5 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$
$33 \% / \mathrm{m} 210 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$
$50 \% / \mathrm{m} 215 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$


LS3
20\% /m2 $5 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$
20\% /m2 $10 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$
$60 \% / \mathrm{m} 2 \quad 15 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$

| PACKAGING BETONTECH | $\square$ |  |  | \# |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pieces | Sq. Mt. | Kg | Boxes | Sq. Mt. | Kg |
| $120 \times 260 \mathrm{~cm}-48$ "x102" | 1 | 3,12 | 43,99 | 20 | 62,40 | 955 |
| $120 \times 120 \mathrm{~cm}-48$ "x48" | 2 | 2,88 | 40,61 | 25 | 72,00 | 1.057 |
| 60x120cm-24"x48" | 3 | 2,16 | 30,46 | 16 | 34,56 | 522 |
| $90 \times 90 \mathrm{~cm}-36 " \times 36{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2 | 1,62 | 39,3 | 22 | 35,64 | 885 |
| $60 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}-24{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 1,08 | 25,10 | 32 | 34,56 | 1.024 |
| $30 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}-12$ "x24" | 5 | 0,90 | 20,65 | 48 | 43,20 | 1.011 |
| $15 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}-6 " \times 24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 | 1,08 | 24,80 | 40 | 43,20 | 1.012 |
| 10x60cm-4"x24" | 15 | 0,90 | 20,65 | 40 | 36,00 | 846 |
| $5 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}-2 " \times 24 "$ | 34 | 1,02 | 23,40 | 40 | 40,80 | 956 |
| $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}-8 " \times 8$ " | 25 | 1 | 22,95 | 54 | 54,00 | 1.239 |
| $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}-4 " \mathrm{x} 4$ " | 50 | 0,50 | 11,50 | 50 | 25,00 | 595 |
| Mosaic 30x30cm - 12"x12" (chip 2,5x5cm) | 11 | 1 | 22,95 | 30 | 30,00 | 709 |
| Skirting 7x60cm - 3"x24" | 14 | 8,40ml | 14,70 | - | - | - |
| Skirting 7,5x90cm - 3"x36" | 6 | $5,40 \mathrm{ml}$ | 8,70 | - | - | - |
| Step $30 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}-12$ "x24" | 6 | 1,08 | 20,65 | - | - | - |

TECHNICAL FEATURES UNGLAZED PORCELAIN STONEWARE
CONFORMING TO EUROPEAN STANDARDS EN 14411 ISO 13006 APP. G (GRUPPO BIA UGL CON EB $\leq 0,5 \%$ )
CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE GRÈS PORCELLANATO TUTTA MASSA Conformi a Norme Europee EN 14411 ISO 13006 App. G (Gruppo Bla UGL con Eb $\leq 0,5 \%$ ) TECHNISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN FEINSTEINZEUG DURCHGEFÄRBT Gemäß den Europäischen Normen EN 14411 ISO 13006 App. G (Gruppe Bla UGL mit Eb $\leq 0,5 \%$ ) CARACTERISTIQUES TECHNIQUES GRES CERAME PLEIN MASSE Conformes aux Normes Européennes EN 14411 ISO 13006 App. G (Groupe Bla UGL avec Eb $\leq 0,5 \%$ )

|  | TECHNICAL FEATURES CARATTERISTICE TECNICHE TECHNISCHE DATEN CARACTERISTIQUE TECHNIQUE | TESTING METHOD METODICA DI PROVA PRÜFVERFAHREN NORME D’ESSAIS | REFERENCE STANDARD RIFERIMENTO NORMA STANDARDWERT RÉFÉRENCE NORME |  |  | TEST RESULTS VALORE PRODOTTO PRODUKT WERTE VALEUR PRODUIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | Sizes Dimensioni Abmessungen Dimensions | EN ISO 10545-2 |  |  |  | Compliant Conforme Erfüllt Conforme |
| $20$ | Water absorption Assorbimento d'acqua Wasseraufnahme Absorption d'eau | EN ISO 10545-3 | Eb $\leq 0,5 \%$ |  |  | Compliant Conforme Erfüllt Conforme |
|  | Modulus of rupture <br> Resistenza alla flessione Biegezugfestigkeit Résistance à la flexion | EN ISO 10545-4 | Medium value $35 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2 \mathrm{~min}$. |  |  | Compliant Conforme Erfüllt Conforme |
|  | Breaking strength Carico di rottura Bruchlast Charge de rupture |  | sp. $>=7,5 \mathrm{~mm}: \min 1300 \mathrm{~N}$ |  |  | Compliant Conforme Erfüllt Conforme |
| (0) | Abrasion resistance Resistenza all'abrasione Abriebbeständigkeit Résistance à l'abrasion | EN ISO 10545-6 | $175 \mathrm{~mm}^{3} \mathrm{max}$ |  |  | Average <br> Medio - Mittelwert <br> Moyenne <br> $<150 \mathrm{~mm}^{3}$ |
| $\stackrel{\hat{c}}{\text { - }}$ | Thermal expansion coefficient Coefficiente di dilatazione termica lineare Wärmeausdehnung Coefficient de dilatation thermique linéaire | EN ISO 10545-8 | *Declared value Valore dichiarato Angegebener Wert Valeur déclaré |  |  | <9 MK-1 |
|  | Thermal shock resistance Resistenza agli sbalzi termici Temperaturwechselbeständigkeit Résistance aux écarts de température | EN ISO 10545-9 | *Pass according to iso 10545-1 Test superato in accordo con iso 10545-1 Test ueberstanden nach ISO 10545-1 Pv en accord avec norme en 10545-1 |  |  | Resistant <br> Resistente <br> Widerstandsfähig <br> Résistant |
|  | Frost resistance Resistenza al gelo Frostbeständigkeit Résistance au gel | EN ISO 10545-12 | *Pass according to iso 10545-1 Test superato in accordo con iso 10545-1 Test ueberstanden nach ISO 10545-1 Pv en accord avec norme en 10545-1 |  |  | Resistant <br> Resistente <br> Widerstandsfähig <br> Résistant |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6=1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Resistance to low concentrations of acids and alkali Resistenza a basse concentrazioni di acidi e alcali Beständigkeit gegen schwach konzentrierten Säuren und Laugen <br> Résistance à des basses concentrations d'acides et bases | EN ISO 10545-13 | *Declared value Valore dichiarato Angegebener Wert Valeur déclaré |  |  | From ULA to ULB Da ULA a ULB Von ULA bis ULB De ULA jusqu'à ULB |
|  | Resistance to high concentrations of acids and alkali <br> Resistenza ad alte concentrazioni di acidi e alcali Beständigkeit gegen stark konzentrierten Säuren und Laugen Résistance à des hautes concentrations d'acides et bases |  | *Declared value Valore dichiarato Angegebener Wert Valeur déclaré |  |  | From UHA to UHB <br> Da UHA a UHB <br> Von UHA bis UHB <br> De UHA jusqưà UHB |
|  | Resistance to domestic chemicals and additives for swimming pools <br> Resistenza ai prodotti chimici di uso domestico e agli additivi per piscina <br> Beständigkeit gegen chemischen Haushaltsreiniger und Zusatzstoffe für Schwimmbäder Résistance aux prod. chimiques d'usage domestique et additifs pour piscines |  | UB min. |  |  | UA |
|  | Stain resistance of unglazed porcelain Resistenza alle macchie di piastrelle non smaltate Fleckenbeständigkeit von unglasierten Fliesen Résistance aux taches des carreaux non emaillés | EN ISO 10545-14 | *Declared value Valore dichiarato Angegebener Wert Valeur declaré |  |  | CLASSE 5 |
|  | Colors resistance to light <br> Resistenza dei colori alla luce <br> Lichtbeständigkeit <br> Résistance des couleurs a la lumière | DIN 51094 | No noticeable color change. <br> Non devono presentare apprezzabili variazioni di colore. Die Muster dürfen keine sichtbaren Farbveränderungen aufweisen. Ne doivent pas présenter de variations importantes des couleurs. |  |  | No alteration after testing Materiale inalterato dopo il test Keine Veränderung nach dem Test <br> Aucune altération relevée |
|  | Friction coefficient (Slipperiness) Coefficiente di attrito (Scivolosità) Reibungskoeffizient (Schlupfrigkeit) Coefficient de friction (Glissement) | DIN 51130 | *Declared value Valore dichiarato Angegebener Wert Valeur déclaré |  |  | R10 matt |
|  |  | ANSI A137.1 (DCOF) |  |  |  | >0,42 matt |



## 1_PACKAGING

Special packaging has been developed to store and transport large tiles safely. Large tiles, whether all the same size or in different sizes, are loaded into crates. All packages are dispatched full or according to individual order requests.
IT IS RECOMMENDED TO MOVE THE CRATES ONE AT A TIME.

## Crate for $120 \times 260$

Cm $275 \times 136$ h 28 , $\cdot \mathrm{Kg}$ per tile 44 • tile per crate $20 \cdot$ Sqm per crate 62,40

- Kg per full crate $880 \cdot$ Stockability max 10 pallets in warehouse


## Crate for $120 \times 120$

Cm $130 \times 130 \times \mathrm{h} 58 \cdot \mathrm{Kg}$ per tile 20,30 • tile per crate 50 • Sqm per crate 72

- Kg per full crate 1015 • Stockability max 4 pallets in warehouse


## Crate for $60 \times 120$

Cm $129 \times 69 \times \mathrm{h} 58 \cdot \mathrm{Kg}$ per tile $10,15 \cdot$ tile per crate 48 • Sqm per crate 34,46

- Kg per full crate 522 • Stockability max 4 pallets in warehouse


## 2_MOVING PACKAGES

## Long side

This is the best option. Use forks at least 1.4 m long, set to the width that provides the best possible support for the package.
Short side
Use forks at least 2.1 m long, set to the width that provides the best possible support for the package.

## LOADING TRUCKS AND CONTAINERS

To load packages into a container, you can either use a fork lift or load from the ground using ramps of suitable height. Use straps, ties and airbags to keep the material secure during transport. When loading, always make sure that weight is distributed evenly to avoid displacement during transport. Loading calculations must always take account of transport weight limits.

## ARRANGEMENT FOR LOADING ON CONTAINERS

## SIZE 120x260

CONTAINER 20': 12 CRATES
CONTAINER 40': 24 CRATES - PAY ATTENTION TO MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT
SIZE $120 \times 120$
CONTAINER 20': 12 CRATES
CONTAINER 40': 27 CRATES - PAY ATTENTION TO MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT
SIZE 60x120
CONTAINER 20': 24 CRATES
CONTAINER 40': 54 CRATES - PAY ATTENTION TO MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT

## 3_MOVING LARGE TILES ON SITE

## ON-SITE EQUIPMENT

It is important to use suitable equipment to move large tiles on site.

## Suction cups

Use vacuum pump suction cups on non-smooth or textured surfaces to ensure a firm grip during manual movement (120x120).
Use non-marking rubber suction cups on light coloured surfaces.
Suction cup bars or lifting frames with cross-bars
Applying this type of lifting device to large tiles improves rigidity and permits completely safe transport on tile trolleys (120×260).
Reinforced trolley
We recommend the use of reinforced trolleys to move tiles around large sites and to move tiles in which holes, cutouts or cuts have been made to permit the passage of electrical cables or water pipes.
Work bench with aluminium profiles
Use a work bench with aluminium profiles to support the tiles you need to work on practically and safely. Install the work bench on a stable and level surface. Suitable for $60 \times 120,120 \times 120,120 \times 260$.

## MOVING TILES BY HAND ON SITE

To ensure operator safety, always move large tiles one at a time. At least two people are needed to move each tile, and more may be needed depending on the weight of the tile.
Manual tile lifting kits include single suction cups for $120 \times 120$ tiles or suction cup frames for tiles of $120 \times 260$ and above.
Single suction cups
Use suction cups with individual handles only to lay a small number of tiles in ground level areas that are easily accessible and provide plenty of room for manoeuvre. Attach the suction cup to the centre of the tile to ensure good balance when moving it.

## Suction cup frames

Place the frame over the centre of the tile so that the ends of bars touch the walls of the crate. To stop the edges of the tile coming into contact with the floor, adjust the end hooks to leave a small gap between the tile and the floor.

## 4_WORKING ON LARGE TILES

Accurate cuts, shapes, cutouts and holes can be made by specialist tile workshops and processing centres using cutting discs, CNC systems, water jets and other professional equipment.
Simple jobs can be completed on site, but special attention is needed during both movement and working.
A bench of suitable size, with aluminium support profiles is ideal for cutting and drilling jobs.
CNC MACHINING (OFF-SITE)
CNC machines can perform high-precision operations on large tiles, including the forming of sink surrounds.
WATER JET MACHINING (OFF-SITE)
Water jet machines can be used for various operations including cutting, shaping and hole formation, with accurately formed corners and edges and correct final chamfering.
EDGE FINISHING (OFF-SITE)
Automatic machines and special tools are required to finish edges. All kinds of edge should be finished using a cutter and an edge chamfering tool.
The minimum width of straight edges is 2 mm .
The minimum radius of rounded edges is 2 mm .

## HOLES

Holes for accessories, taps, fittings and electrical cables must be at least 5 cm away from the edge of the tile. The minimum corner radius of internal cutouts must be 5 mm . Outside edges should always be chamfered for maximum strength.
Instructions:

1. Position the large tile on a stable, clean and flat work bench. Keep the finished surface facing up.
2. Start the work using a diamond disc mounted on an angle grinder or drill (normal mode, not hammer). Cut the tile at an angle of about $75^{\circ}$.
3. Gently oscillate the tool to complete the hole. Keep the cutting disc wet to avoid overheating. Use a diamond countersink to make holes that will remain visible.
4. On completion of work, clean the area thoroughly.

## STRAIGHT CUTS

Use a cutting guide to align the cutting tool. Only use diamond cutting discs that are designed for porcelain tile and suitable for use on the machine in question Discs must be water cooled and speed reduced at the beginning and end of the cut. Adjust rotation and feed speed to suit the dimensions of the disc and the nature of the cut. To obtain 'L' shapes, make straight cuts first and then drill a hole at the corner.

## MANUAL STRAIGHT CUTS

Position the large tile you need to cut on a stable work bench of suitable size. Use a cutting guide to align a tungsten carbide cutting tool over the line to be cut. Instructions:

1. Lower the bar and cutting wheel on to the line to be cut.
2. Cut the ends of the tile for about 5 cm , working from the inside towards the outside.
3. Complete the cut without stopping and at constant speed and pressure.
4. Move the tile so that the line of the cut protrudes about $10-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ from the bench.
5. Break off one of the two ends with a pincers. Again using a pincers, apply gentle pressure to the other end to detach the entire section along the cutting line.

Two people are needed for this job to avoid the cut section falling and breaking.
6. Remove the cutting guide and smooth the remaining sharp edge of the tile with a diamond pad or resin grinder.

## MANUAL CURVED CUTS

Position the large tile you need to cut on a stable work bench of suitable size. Use a cutting guide to align a tungsten carbide cutting tool over the line to be cut. Instructions:

1. Mark out the cutting line with a pencil.
2. Use an angle grinder with a suitable cutting disc to cut the tile along the marked line.

## RECTANGULAR CUTOUTS

'L' or 'C' shaped cutouts may be required:

- on the edge of a tile, near corners or columns
- in the centre of a tile, to fit accessories, taps, electrical equipment, sinks, hobs, etc. Cutouts must be positioned at least 5 cm from the edge of the tile and from other holes.
Instructions:

1. Position the large tile on a stable, clean and flat work bench. Keep the finished surface facing up
2. Mark the outline of the cutout
3. Use a drill in normal (not hammer) mode with a diamond bit or an angle grinder with a cutting disc of 6-8 mm in diameter. Proceed to make circular holes at the inside corners of the marked cutout. The cutting tool must be cooled continuously.
4. Complete the cutout using an angle grinder with a small diameter ( max .125 mm ) diamond disc to cut along the straight edges

## 5_PREPARING THE SURFACE AND APPLYING ADHESIVE

Before applying adhesive, make sure that the back of the tile is perfectly clean and free from ceramic powder and engobe.
Make all necessary $45^{\circ}$ corner tile cuts before applying adhesive.
To clean the tiles, use a sponge damped in a water and detergent solution.
The adhesive must cover the entire surface and be of uniform thickness.
To achieve this condition use the technique of double application.
Apply adhesive in straight lines parallel with the short side of the tile.
This permits air to escape more easily. Start by applying adhesive to the back of the tile using a square toothed spatula with teeth no smaller than 3 mm. Proceed parallel with the short side of the tile, taking care to cover the entire back of the tile, including the corners. Now apply adhesive to the substrate using a slant ridge spatula with teeth of at least 10 mm , proceeding in the same direction as for the back of the tile and taking care not to leave any area uncovered. Facing tiles should be applied with the aid of an additional mechanical support.
Use a class C2-S1/S2 adhesive on floors. For walls, use a class T adhesive with reduced vertical slip. Always choose the type of adhesive best suited to the substrate.

## 6_INSTALLATION

Before you start installing tiles, make sure that the lot is of sufficient quantity and of the right colour and thickness. Follow all the rules and precautions necessary for correct installation. Prepare the substrate, ensure the correct composition of mortars or adhesives, respect specified drying times, expansion joint positions and beating methods, etc.

## Installing tiles with adhesives

Tiles must be installed by qualified persons using suitable equipment. Installation should always be performed under good lighting conditions.
The choice of adhesive depends on the type of tile (material and size), the substrate to be covered and the use to which the tile will be subject
Check that the material has been correctly installed before the adhesive dries completely, so that minor corrections can be made if necessary.

## Installing tiles with fresh morta

The use of fresh, cement-based mortar or "thick-bed" mortar is not recommended for tile sizes with long sides of over 30 cm or for non-absorbent substrates. Instructions:

1. Check that the substrate (screed) is hard enough, clean, free from cracks and smooth, with a maximum variation in level of $1 \mathrm{~mm} / 2 \mathrm{metres}$.
2. First apply adhesive to the tile and substrate, then lift the tile and, with great care and using suitable moving equipment, lay it gently on the adhesive of the substrate. Once in place, the tile cannot be lifted again, and position adjustments are restricted to a maximum of 4-5 cm.
3. Use a manual or electric, anti-bounce tile beater to beat the tile, working from the centre outwards and in straight lines. This ensures maximum adhesion between the tile/adhesive/substrate and facilitates the elimination of air. Remove any adhesive forced out from the joints to keep them free for grouting. 4. Place spacers around the edges of contact with other tiles to form a joint of at least 2 mm .
4. Position the tiles one after another, moving them into place with a suitable manual tool and leaving a joint of at least 2 mm between them. Always lay floors first and then tile the walls. A gap of at least 3 mm should be left between the perimeter of the floor and the bottom of walls.
5. Use self-levelling spacers to ensure the accurate positioning of tiles. These should be removed when the adhesive is dry and before grouting. Insert wedges by pushing them towards the tile laid previously. Wedges can correct up to 1 mm of difference in height.
6. When the adhesive is completely set, remove the levelling wedges with a mallet.
7. After installation, and depending on the type of adhesive used, floor surfaces should not be walked on for 12-24 hours.

## Technical Joints

Structural expansion and movement joints are essential to the durability of an attractive tiled surface. Ask a professional tiler for advice and/or help. Structural expansion joints should be located over those found in the substrate and made using a suitable sealant or profile.
In outdoor floors, movement joints must be provided in areas of 9-12 sq.m. depending on the substrate and in high traffic indoor areas or on flexible substrates.
Areas can be increased to 20-25 sq.m for indoor floors over a stable substrate.
In any case, always leave a gap of 3-5 mm between the perimeter of the floor and any walls, columns or corners and between tiled sections and sections covered in other materials.
The manufacturer declines all responsibility for installations without adequate joints between tiles: the minimum acceptable joint between tiles is 2 mm.

## 7_GROUTING

Wait for the adhesive to set completely before grouting.
Instructions:

1. Make sure that the joints are clear and free from all traces of adhesive and/or powder. Residual material preventing filling of the joint to at least $2 / 3$ the thickness of the tile must be removed.
2. Grout small areas at a time (4-5 sq.m.) especially when working with textured, non-slip or polished tiles. Use a suitable rubber spatula. Always test grout of a colour that contrasts with the tiles on a small, hidden area before grouting the rest of the surface.
3. Remove excess grout from the surface in diagonal strokes before the product dries, and remove all residues.
4. Clean the surface thoroughly with a sponge damped in clean water then wipe down the surface, including the joints with a damp cloth. Use a sponge and plenty of water to clean off epoxy grouts.
The reaction times and hardness of these products makes it impossible to remove residues once set. Always refer to the grout manufacturer's specifications to ensure that the product is suitable for the type of tile.

## 8_CLEANING

The entire tiled surface must be cleaned, including the tiles, joints, movement joints and profiles. Cleaning must continue until all traces of installation materials have been eliminated
INITIAL CLEANING
Initial cleaning is of fundamental importance for all subsequent steps and for correct maintenance over time. Thorough initial cleaning helps floors remain attractive and protected for years to come, and only has to be performed once, before the floor is used.
Initial cleaning should be performed 4-5 days after completion of grouting, when the grout sealant is perfectly dry, but no later than 10 days after. Use an acid or alkaline detergent to suit the characteristics of the sealant. Always test detergents on an unused tile or on a small hidden area of the floor to ensure compatibility, especially in the case of lapped or polished tiles. Do not use cleaning products containing hydrofluoric acid (HF) or its derivatives. After grouting and cleaning, the surface may still present a film of cement residue that cannot be removed using water alone. In such cases, the residue must be removed using an acid-based product, diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions.
Instructions:

1. Start by wetting the tile surface, especially the joints, which are not normally acid resistant.
2. Next, distribute the prepared acid solution over the surface and leave it react for a short time (2 minutes).
3. Do not allow the solution to dry on the floor. Remove it either manually or using a single-head scrubber-dryer fitted with a non-abrasive disc.
4. Rinse the surface thoroughly afterwards.

Use of a floor cleaner is particularly recommended for textured tiles and large surfaces. Manual methods can then be used to clean points inaccessible to the machine such as corners, along walls and wherever the machine cannot operate.

## ORDINARY CLEANING

The purpose of ordinary cleaning is to remove dirt and marks and to restore the surface's original appearance. Porcelain tile does not require protective treatment: regular, thorough cleaning is sufficient
to keep it in perfect condition. Clean tiled surfaces thoroughly using hot water, a soft cloth or sponge and neutral detergent if necessary.
Industrial scrubber-dryers can be used to clean large floors, with inaccessible areas cleaned manually afterwards.

## 9_GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Never rub surfaces with abrasive materials such as metal scrubbing pads or hard brushes as these might leave indelible scratches or marks.
Remove greasy or oily residues using a detergent containing organic solvents or with an alkaline detergent ( $\mathrm{pH}>9$ ), then rinse the area thoroughly.
Do not use soaps as they can leave a slippery film on the surface, especially if used with hard water.
Do not use products containing waxes or shine- enhancing rinse agents. Do not use abrasive detergents on smooth and/or polished surfaces.
In the case of matt materials, always test abrasive detergents on a small area of tile first.
Always test any non-neutral detergent on an unused tile or on a hidden area of the floor first.

## WARNING:

For material that has already been laid, Terratinta Group Srl:

- does not accept any complaints for visible defects.
- does not accept liability for the quality of the tiled surface but only for the characteristics of the material supplied.
- once the material has been laid, it is wise to keep aside a few tiles for possible future repairs or to have a sample of the material in the event of complaints.


## "Stay hungry, stay foolish."

S. Jobs 1955-2011


