

Technical Datasheet - Cement Tiles

Applicable to our materials with product codes **MSCA GDN (Pastina)**

GDN Cement tiles is a precast material composed of a mixture of mineral powder, cement, water and natural colorants (colouring oxides). Produced by hand in standard moulds. A rotative press is used for the production of the double-layer, solid-colour tiles, as well as for the one-layers. The surface of the tile is uneven, with ripples, small holes, haze, dots, bulges.

The material can be realized in special colours studied by the designers in cooperation with our technical office.

CHARACTERISTICS	Standard	Unit	Range of Values
Density	EN 14617-1:2005	Kg/dm ³	2.4 - 2.6
Water absorption	UNI EN 13748-1:2005	% (volume)	<8
Flexural strength	UNI EN 13748-1:2005	Mpa	5.0 – 11.8
Slip resistance	UNI EN 13748-1:2005 and "The UK Slip Resistance Group Guidelines (Latest Issue) where appropriate.	PTV	Honed to achieve PTV>25 wet
Sustainability	BRE		B
Combustion reaction	EN 13501-1		A1

STANDARD SIZES	Size	Thickness	
Slabs	On Request, Size TBC	2, 3, 4 cm	(or thicker for special pieces - sinks, benches, etc.)
Floor Tiles	20x20x1.2cm; 25x25x1.3cm; 60x60x1.7cm	1.2, 1.3, 1.7 cm	
Cut to Size		2, 3, 4, 5 cm	(or thicker for special pieces)
Skirting	Cut to size		

Special size and thickness upon request

WEIGHTS

1.2cm	30 kg/sqm
1.3cm	32 kg/sqm
1.7cm	40.5 kg/sqm

Notes:

- The correct adhesive and silicone system should be used and installation be carried out by a bona-fide installer.
- Tiles can be finished or matt, and can be polished after installation.
- Post installation a more aggressive deep cleaning may be required depending on site conditions.
- If required for external areas or wet rooms, please consult an In Opera representative for more information.
- Stain resistance: the material will perform in the same way as natural marble and cement.
- Acidic contamination from substances like bleach, white wine, vinegar and lemon juice, should be avoided.
- A special protective finish is required post installation.
- Specialist treatments are available upon request and should be applied by a specialist.
- We recommend Fila solutions for any advice on cleaning and maintenance: www.filasolutions.com
- For wet areas we recommend an anti mould treatment to be applied either before the materials leave the factory and another coat on site post installation.
- The surface of tiles may have a natural porosity that shows the presence of small holes.
- The perimeter of a tile, especially if opaque, can never be perfect: grouting and polishing will remedy this temporary defect called "chipping".
- The intensity of the colour is greatly modified (temporarily) by the moisture contained in the tile. To verify the correspondence of the product, let the tile dry near a heat source.