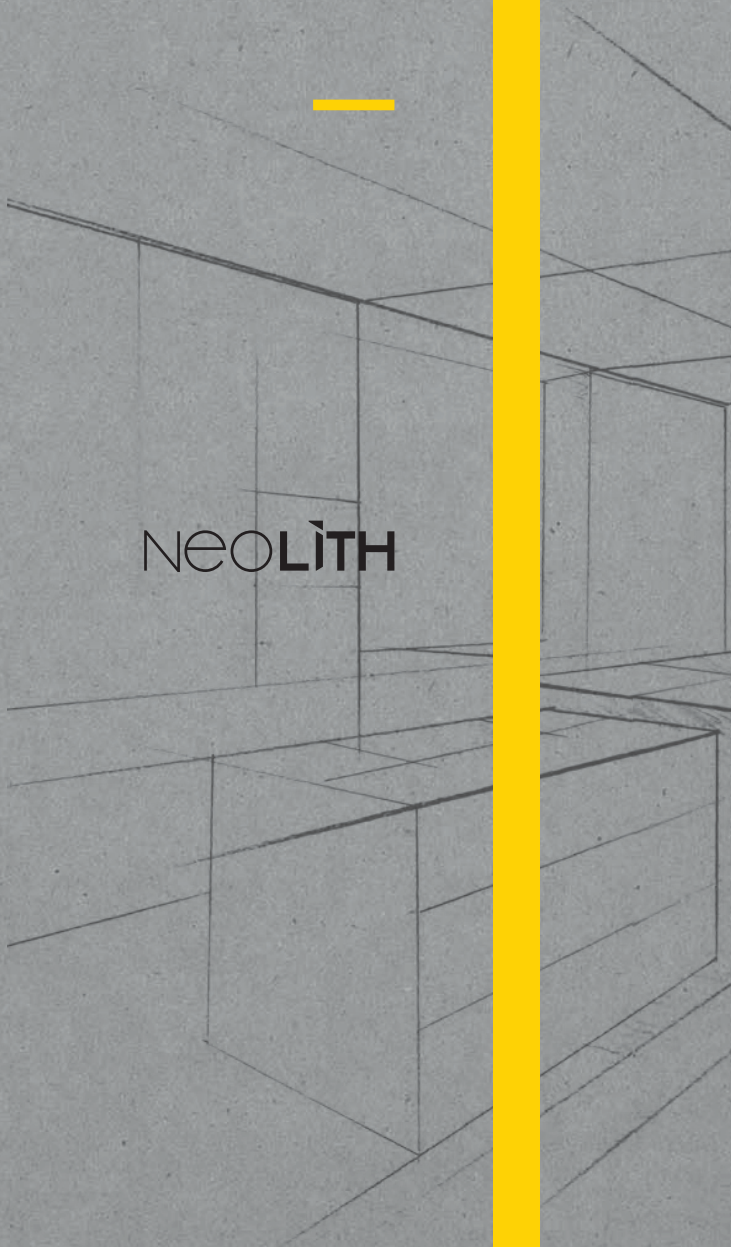
TECHNICAL MANUAL

V: NOV 18



NEOLITH

DESIGN, HANDLING AND MECHANIZATION

INDEX

IMPORTANT FABRICATION INFORMATION

Natural stone and Neolith slabs are not hazardous as shipped and used by the end customer. However, fabrication and processing of materials containing quartz (ie. cutting, sawing, grinding, breaking, crushing, drilling, sanding or sculpting) generates dust which contains crystalline silica (quartz). Unprotected and uncontrolled exposure to such dust is dangerous to health and can cause severe illnesses (such as silicosis, lung cancer, fibrosis of the lungs, tuberculosis, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune diseases, lupus erythematosus, kidney diseases, abrasion of the cornea and irritation of the skin and eyes). Pre-existing physical disorders may aggravate the adverse effects of exposure to silica dust. Wherever this product is fabricated and processed, a silica control program shall be in place in accordance with all the applicable laws, regulations, orders and directives. The permissible exposure limits to silica dust shall also be met. For relevant information you may also look at the requirements of your Australian local workplace safety regulator, International Labour Organization (http://www.ilo.org/safework), the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (www.osha.gov), and the European Network for Silica (www.nepsi.eu).

FIRST AID: If irritation of the eyes or skin is experienced, flush the area immediately with plenty of water. If breathing difficulties are experienced, move outdoors into fresh air. In any event of physical discomfort, consult with a physician.

DANGER - REFER TO SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR MATERIAL BEING PROCESSED BEFORE USE

Harmful by inhalation
Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure
May cause cancer (inhalation)
Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)
May cause respiratory tract irritation

Wear appropriate respiratory protection. The minimum class of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is specified in the SDS for the material being processed, by guidance material produced by Work Health and Safety Regulators in their respective jurisdictions and by Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1715

Do not breathe or expose others to dusts generated
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection
Dispose of residues in accordance with local regulations
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

CDK STONE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **NEOLITH SLABS OR TILES (GRES PORCELAIN)**

Synonyms GLAZED / UNGLAZED CERAMIC ● SINTERED COMPACT SURFACE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses BENCHTOPS ● BUILDING MATERIAL ● CLADDING ● CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL ● INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS ● TILE

Building Facades

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **CDK STONE PTY LTD**

Address 4 - 6 Freighter Rd, Moorabbin, VIC, 3189, AUSTRALIA

Telephone 03 8552 6000

Fax 03 8552 6001

Email help@cdkstone.com.au

Website www.cdkstone.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

2.2 GHS Label elements

No signal word, pictograms, hazard or precautionary statements have been allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

The solid product as supplied is classified as non-hazardous under normal conditions and does not present an inhalation, ingestion, skin, or eye hazard. However, dust created when the product is cut, grinded or machined may cause mechanical irritation and may contain crystalline silica, some of which may be respirable. Chronic exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis (silicosis).

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ADDITIVE(S)	-	-	Remainder
QUARTZ (CRYSTALLINE SILICA)	14808-60-7	238-878-4	25%
NATURAL PIGMENT(S)	-	-	<1%
NATURAL CLAY	-	-	Not Available
NATURAL MINERAL(S)	-	-	Not Available

Ingredient Notes This product contains respirable quartz at a concentration of 0.1 mg/m3.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	(Dust exposure) Flush gently with running water, irrigating under eyelids. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	(Dust exposure) If inhaled remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	(Dust exposure) Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
Ingestion	Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

No fire or explosion hazard exists.

5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

If spilt, collect and reuse where possible.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ensure material is adequately labelled and protected from physical damage.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Quartz (respirable dust)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.1	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Wet where possible. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	If cutting or sanding with potential for dust generation, wear dust-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear leather or cotton gloves.
Body	Not required under normal conditions of use.
Respiratory	If cutting or sanding with potential for dust generation, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	SOLID
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	2230°C
Melting point	1610°C
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	2.5
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Incompatible with strong acids (e.g. hydrofluoric acid).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	This product is expected to be of low toxicity. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
Skin	Mechanical irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation due to mechanical action.
Eye	Mechanical irritant. Due to product form and nature of use, the potential for exposure is reduced. Product may only present a hazard if material is cut, drilled or sanded with dust generation, which may result in mechanical irritation.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Adverse health effects, usually associated with long term exposure to high respirable crystalline silica quartz dust levels are not anticipated due to product form. This product may only present a hazard if rocks are cut or drilled with dust generation. Respirable crystalline silica quartz is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
STOT - single exposure	Dust can be generated during cutting of the product. Dusts are mechanical irritants that may cause throat irritation.
STOT - repeated exposure	Adverse health effects, usually associated with long term exposure to high respirable crystalline silica quartz dust levels are not anticipated due to the product form. This product may only present a hazard if rocks are cut or drilled with dust generation. Chronic exposure to dust may cause lung fibrosis (silicosis).
Aspiration	Not applicable for solids.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
The substance is inert there is no evidence of significant toxicity.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Being inorganic, the substance will not biodegrade.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
The substance is inert and will not be absorbed and accumulate in tissues.

12.4 Mobility in soil
No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects
The main component/s of this product are not anticipated to cause any adverse effects to plants or animals.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	Reuse where possible. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.3 Transport hazard class	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None allocated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Inventory listings **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

Prepared by

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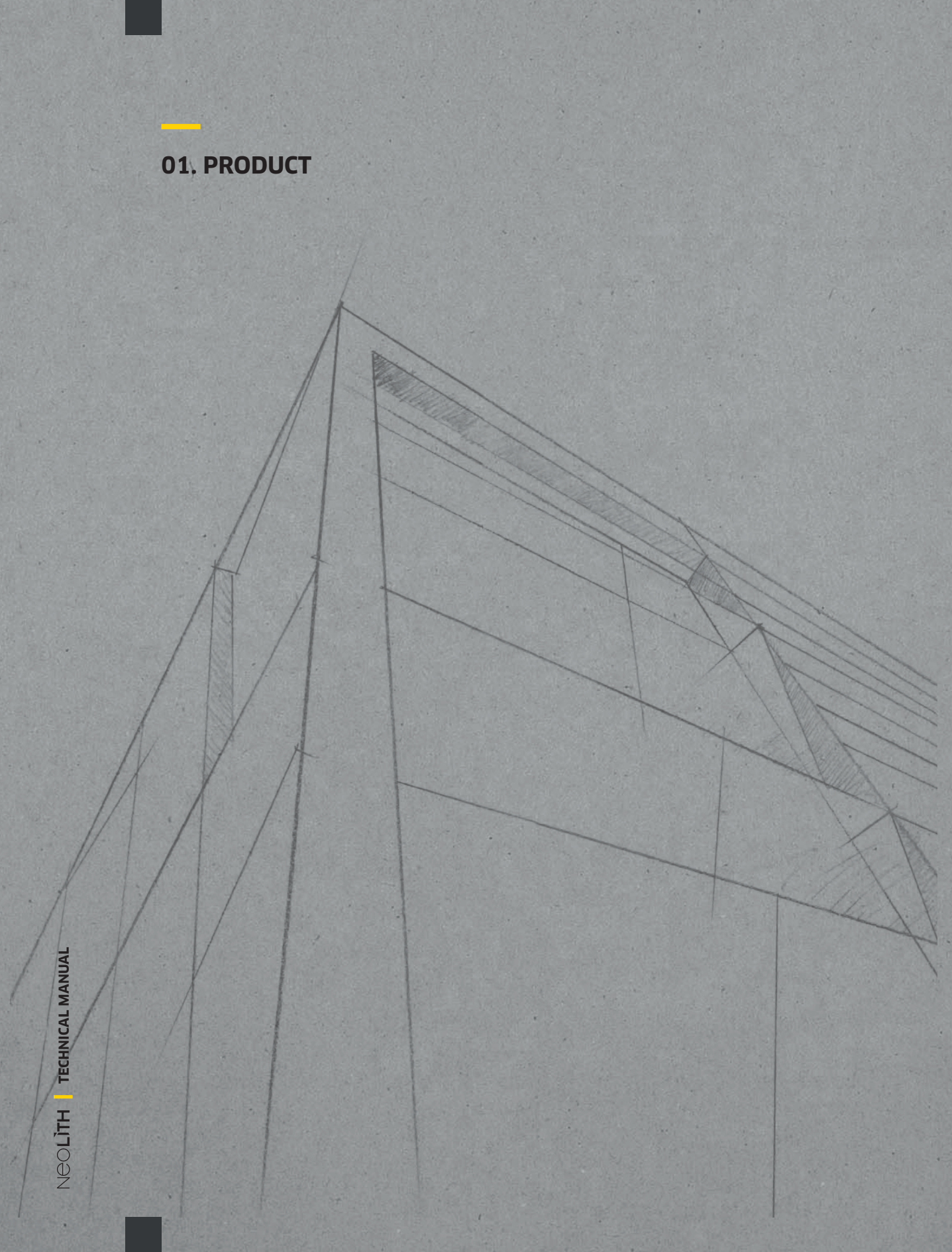
[End of SDS]

01. PRODUCT



01. PRODUCT

1.1 Product Range

Arctic White

Avorio


Humo


Luna


Nero

Nieve


Perla

Arena


Aspen Grey


Barro


Basalt Beige


Basalt Black


Basalt Grey


Beton


Cement


Concrete Taupe


Krater


Lava


Mirage


Nero Zimbabwe


Phedra


Pierre Bleue


Pietra di Luna


Pietra di Osso


Pietra di Piombo


Retrostone


Zaha's Stone

01. PRODUCT

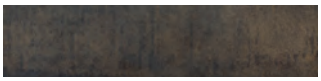
1.1 Product Range


Iron Copper


Iron Corten

Iron Frost


Iron Grey


Iron Moss


Textil White


La Bohème

Blanco Carrara


Calacatta

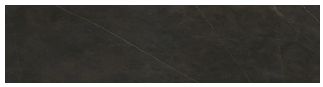

Calacatta Gold


Estatuario E01/E01R

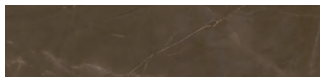

Estatuario E04/E04R


Estatuario E05/E05R


Nero Marquina


Calatorao

Onyx 001/001-R


Pulpis


Strata Argentum


Steel Marengo

01. PRODUCT

1.2 Finishes

SATIN

Completely matte finish. Highly resistant and ideal for commercial uses.

SILK

A matte finish with a light layer of enamel for subtle shine and a pleasant soft touch. Surface finish which is easy to clean.

RIVERWASHED

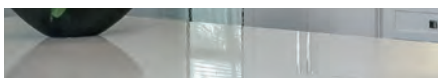
Finish with a rugged texture and high relief for surfaces that evoke feelings upon touch.

NATURAL HONED

A honed texture which is typical of natural stones: smooth, soft, shine-free and completely matte.

DÉCOR POLISHED

Décor Polished offers a perfectly linear reflection of the Classtone Collection colors, which gain depth and elegance.



NANOTECH POLISHED

With a high shine level, Nanotech Polished offers the Colorfeel Collection a more sophisticated image.

01. PRODUCT

1.3 Formats

New

3.600x1.200 mm

* Only in 3 and 6 mm

3.200x1.600 mm

* Only in 12 and 20 mm

3.200x1.500 mm

* Only in 6 and 12 mm

01. PRODUCT

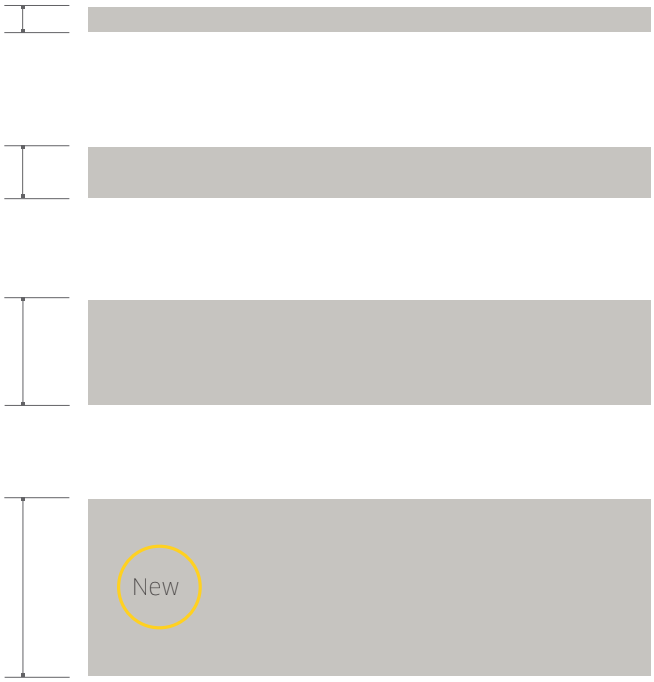
1.4 Thicknesses

3 mm

6 mm

12 mm

20 mm



	3	3+	6	6+	12	20
Indoor paneling	●	●	●	●		
Indoor paving			●	●		●
Outdoor natural stone facade			●	●	●	
Outdoor paving			●	●		●
Ventilated facade with exposed anchor				●	●	
Ventilated facade with hidden anchor				●	●	
Countertops					●	●
High-traffic paving				●	●	●
Indoor paneling over the material	●	●	●	●		
Indoor paving over the material			●	●		
Furniture	●	●	●	●	●	

01. PRODUCT

1.5 Product Technical Characteristics

Product characteristics as per the finishes:

TEST	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	Unit	FINISH			
				SATIN	SILK	POLISHED	RIVERWASHED
Determination of Dimensions and Surface Appearance	**ISO 10545-2**	Thickness*	mm	± 0,2	± 0,2	± 0,2	± 0,2
		Tolerance Flatness Slab width	mm	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)
		Tolerance Flatness Slab length	mm	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)
		Tolerance Dimensions**	mm	± 1 (0,2%)	± 1 (0,2%)	± 1 (0,2%)	± 1 (0,2%)
Water Absorption	**ISO-10545-3**	Boiling Absorption	%	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1
		Apparent Density	gr/cm3	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4
Impact Resistance	**ISO 10545-5**	Coefficient of restitution	-	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,8
Deep Abrasion Resistance	**ISO-10545-6**	Lost Volume	mm3	130	-	-	-
Surface Abrasion Resistance	**ISO 10545-7**	Visual Appearance	Clase	PEI III	PEI II	PEI I	PEI II
Linear Thermal Expansion	**ISO 10545-8**	Expansion 25 - 100oC (Average)	10-6· oC	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7
Resistance to Sudden Temperature Change	**ISO 10545-9**	Damage	-	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage
Moisture Expansion	**ISO 10545-10**	Coefficient of Expansion	mm/m	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1
Freeze Resistance	**ISO 10545-12**	Damage	-	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage
Chemical Resistance	**ISO 10545-13**	Cleaning Products	Clase	UA	GA	GA	GA
		Pool Salts	Clase	UA	GA	GA	GA
		Weak Concentrations	Clase	ULA	GLA	GLB	GLA
		High Concentrations	Clase	UHA	GHA	GHB	GHA
Stain Resistance	**ISO 10545-14**	Visual Appearance	Clase	5	5	5	5
Release of Lead and Cadmium	**ISO 10545-15**	Lead Concentration	mg/dm2	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01
		Cadmium Concentration	mg/dm2	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
Lightfastness	**DIN 51094**	Chromatic Change	-	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change
Anti-Slip Properties	**DIN 51130**	Critical Angle of Slip (Shoes method)	Clase	R9	R9	-	R10
	DIN 51097	Critical Angle of Slip (Barefoot areas)	Clase	A	A	-	A
	ANSI A137.1	Coefficient of Dynamic Friction	Clase	0,41 – 0,57	0,42	0,21	0,53

* Slabs without mesh
** Cut Slabs/Tiles

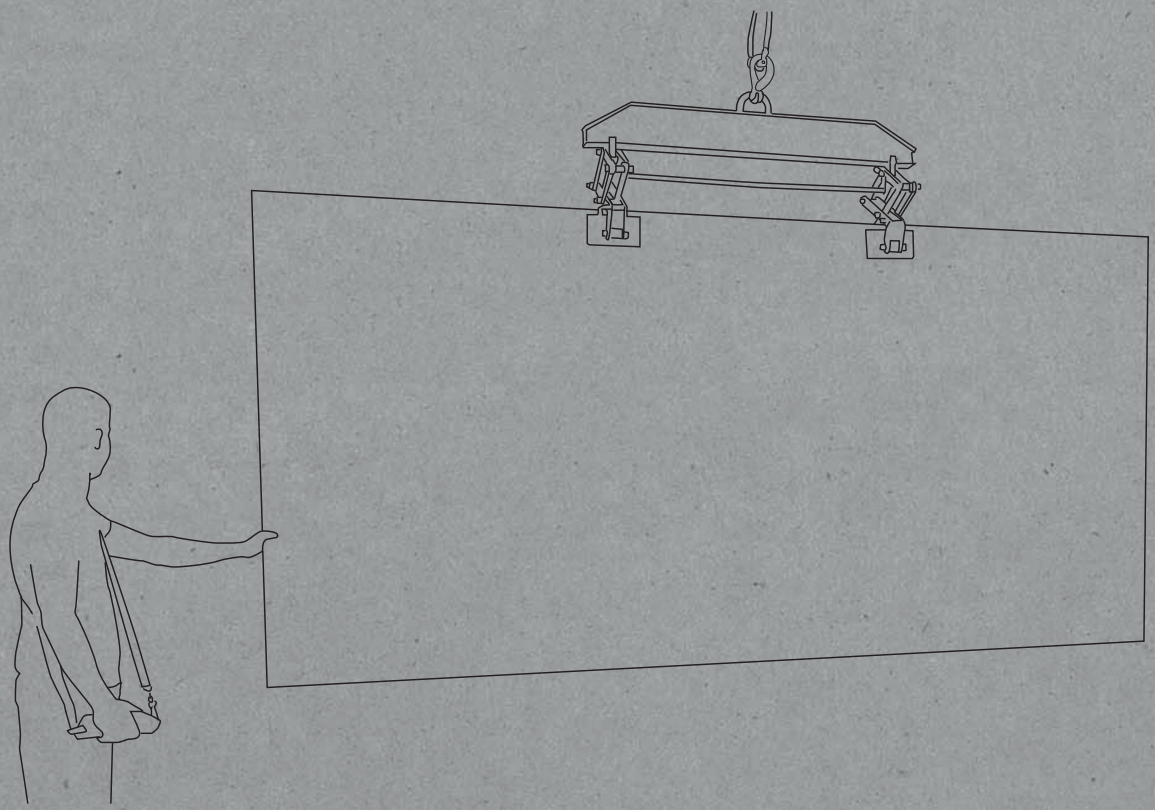
01. PRODUCT

1.5 Product Technical Characteristics

Bending Resistance as per the slab thickness:

TEST	STAN-DARD	DETERMI-NATION	Unit	3600 x 1200							3200 x 1500		
				3 mm	3+	6 mm	6+	3+3	6+3	6+6	6+	12 mm	20 mm
Weight	-	Grammage	Kg/ m2	7	8	14	15	16	23	30	15	29	
		Mass		34	38	67	72	76	110	143	77	148	
Bending Resistance	ISO 10545-4	Breaking Force	N	353	430	1449	1807	1337	2735	3149	1807	5451	15748
		Modulus of Rupture	N/ mm^2	48	54	48	53	47	57	47	53	51	55

02. HANDLING AND STORAGE



02. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Neolith slabs must be loaded, unloaded and transported by means of a forklift, bridge crane or other hoisting device.
Whenever handling and transporting, the slabs must be balanced taking their center of gravity into account.

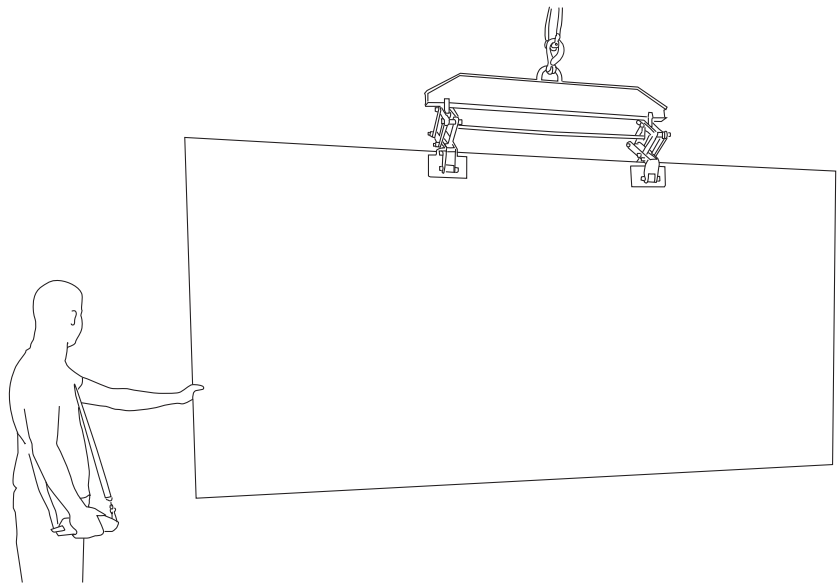
The following table summarizes the approx. weight per slab and per square meter:

Format	3600 x 1200 mm							3200 x 1500 mm		
Thicknesses (mm)	3	3+	6	6+	3+3	6+3	6+6	6+	12	20
Weight (kg/m2)	7	8	14	15	16	23	30	14	29	48
Weight of full slab (Kg)	34	38	67	72	76	110	143	77	148	245

Table 1: Formats and weights per thickness.

2.1 Transporting with a clamp

Always pay attention to the movement and handling of the slabs to prevent splintering or breakage.
TheSize recommends using the following type of clamp for lifting and moving individual slabs:



Neolith Slab handled with a clamp

The additional width of this clamp will prevent the slab from bending during handling to, thus, prevent undesirable breakage.

Recommendations:

Clamping more than 2 slabs at the same time is not recommended.

Before lifting polished slabs with the clamp, remove the protective plastic.

Make sure to cover all metal surfaces that may come into contact with the slab with adhesive foam tape.

Make sure to cover all metal surfaces that may come into contact with the slab with adhesive foam tape.

If this type of clamp is not available, use a 2 cm thick plank of approximately 3 m x 20 cm so the clamp can secure onto 12 mm slabs.

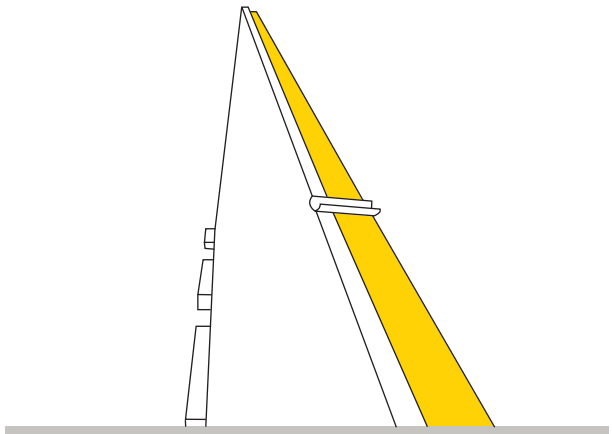
Fixing the ends of the slab with clamps to the plank so the slab doesn't sag during handling is recommended.

Position the plank to the rear of the slab to be lifted.

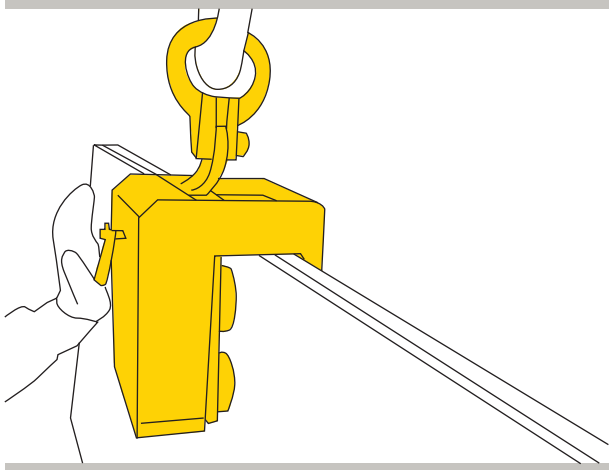
1) Place the clamp on the slab and the plank.

2) Fix the clamp and lift the slab and plank with care.

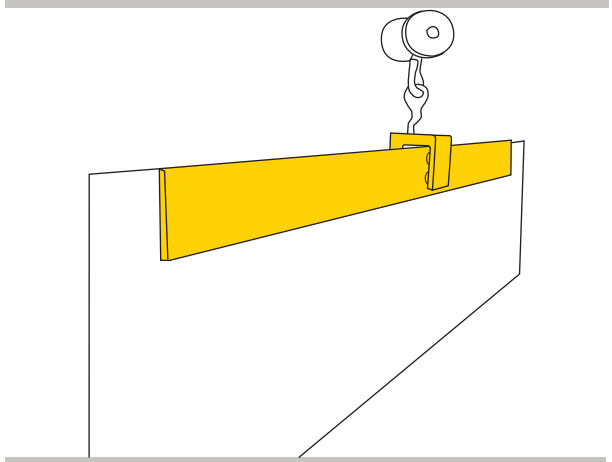
3) Avoid sudden changes in direction.



1. Plank at the back of the slab



2. Clamping



3. Handling the slab with the clamp

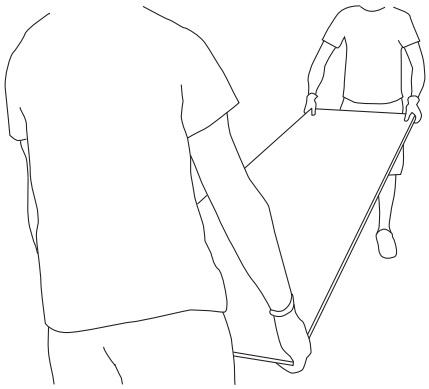
2.2 Transporting with slings

Using canvas slings to move several slabs at the same time is recommended. Metal slings must not be used to handle Neolith slabs.

Canvas slings

2.3 Manually transporting a Neolith slab

Moving a Neolith countertop



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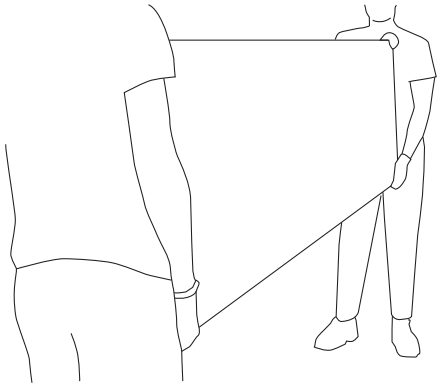
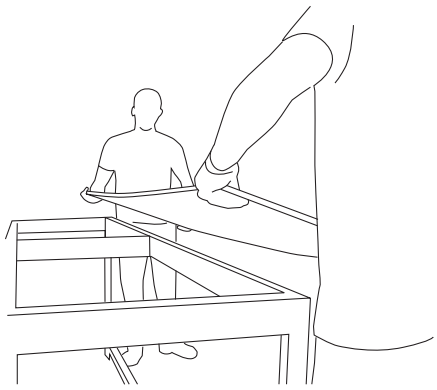
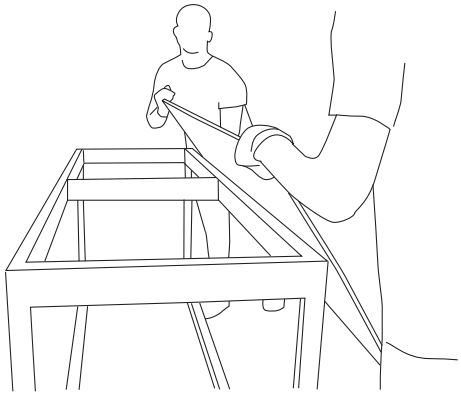


✓ CORRECT

Raising a Neolith countertop onto a bench



✕ INCORRECT

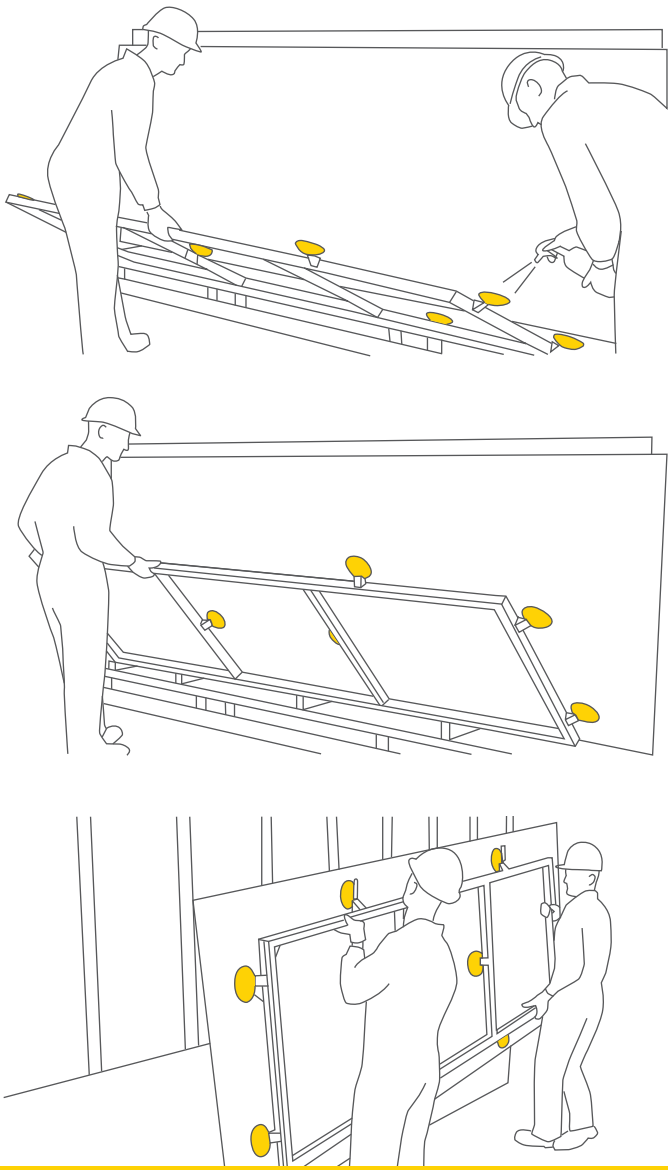


✓ CORRECT

2.4 Suction frame

For easier handling of slabs and finished parts, using a suction frame is recommended (only for 3 and 6 mm slabs).

The suction cups can move easily along the frame which helps adapt the frame to any size slab needed.

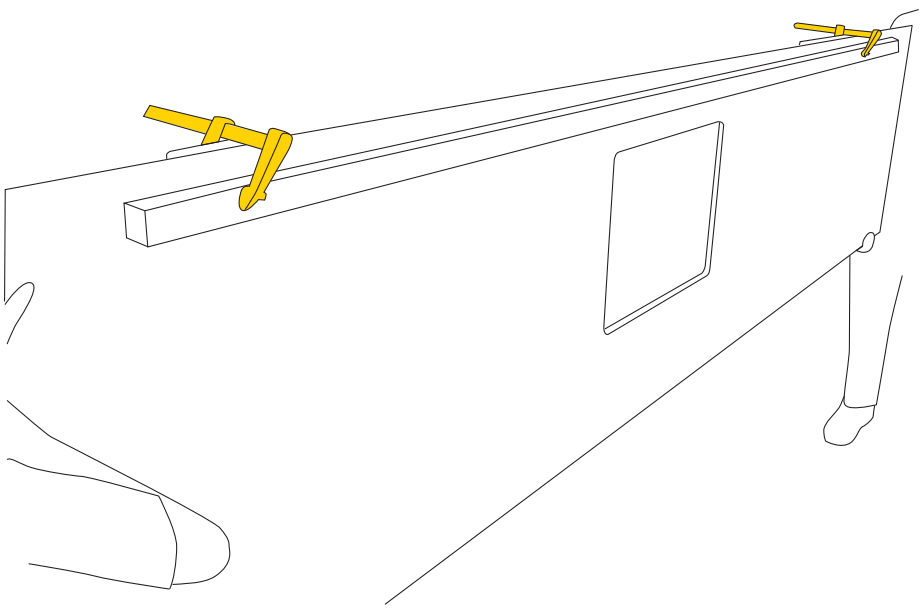


Handling and installing a piece with a suction frame

If this type of frame is not available, an aluminum rod or similar element, secured with several F clamps, can also be used.

This will prevent the part from bending too much during handling.

Fixing thin, long parts (skirting, for example) with F clamps to an aluminum rod for transport is also recommended.
This will prevent the part from bending too much during handling.



Handling a part with a rod secured with F clamps

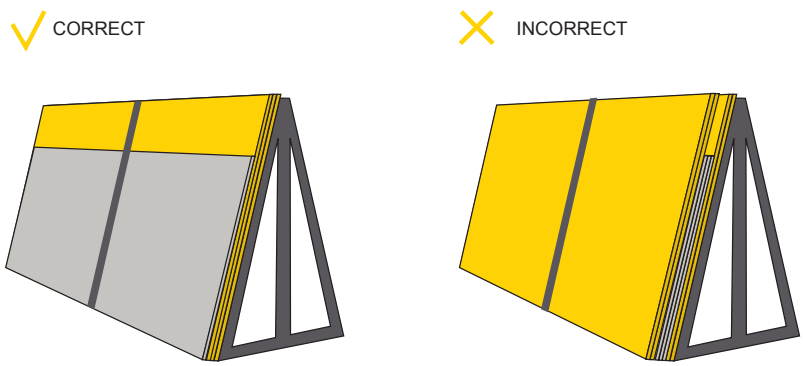
2.5 Slab storage

Place the slabs length-wise on wooden beams to prevent the slabs from splintering.

supports for slab storage

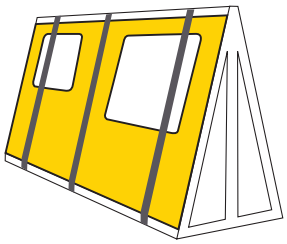
3 mm and 6 mm slabs need at least three support points, distributed evenly along the back of the slab; a full support is recommended - an unused granite or marble slab with sufficient width, for example. The best way to maintain the integrity of the slabs is to keep them in their original packaging or use a full support on the back of the slab such as an unused granite or marble slab which is wide enough.

Avoid positioning large slabs against smaller slabs:

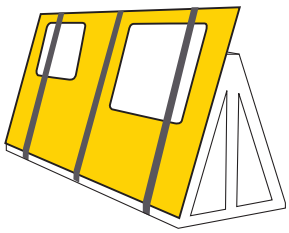


The supports must be able to hold the entire surface of the part during transport. Supports that are too small may cause the part to break:

CORRECT



INCORRECT



Storage of Neolith slabs in the shop

2.6 Transport by road

When in a truck, the slabs must be completely supported and securing the slabs mechanically (eg. truck or ratchet straps) is recommended as they could become loose with strong wind and break.

Lightweight slabs and tiles may easily fall from a truck or to the ground so always secure the slabs to a sawhorse while unloading.
Pay special attention in the shop if the slabs are stored outdoors; secure the slabs to sawhorses to protect them from gusts of wind.

03. INSPECTION

Before beginning production, TheSize recommends deep-cleaning the slab and doing a meticulous visual inspection of the slab to check whether the slab complies with the quality requirements. Check these items when visually inspecting a slab:

- Fissures
- Stains
- The tones of the different slabs
- Thickness
- Shine variations
- Flatness
- Pollution
- Pricks
- Imperfections

This should be the first step prior to starting production. Doing the inspection against the light to identify possible imperfections not seen when flat is recommended.

*No claims will be accepted for installed or manufactured material when defects were already present upon delivery of the material. Fabricators are responsible for determining whether the slabs are adequate for use. If they are not adequate, they should be exchanged before the slabs are cut or modified in any way.

3.1 Slab characteristics

3.1.1 Flatness

To check the flatness of a slab, it should be positioned horizontally on a completely flat base.
The flatness is measured by placing an aluminum rod or similar object on the surface of the slab, covering the entire width or length of the slab.

Image 9: Set-up for correct measurement of the warp.

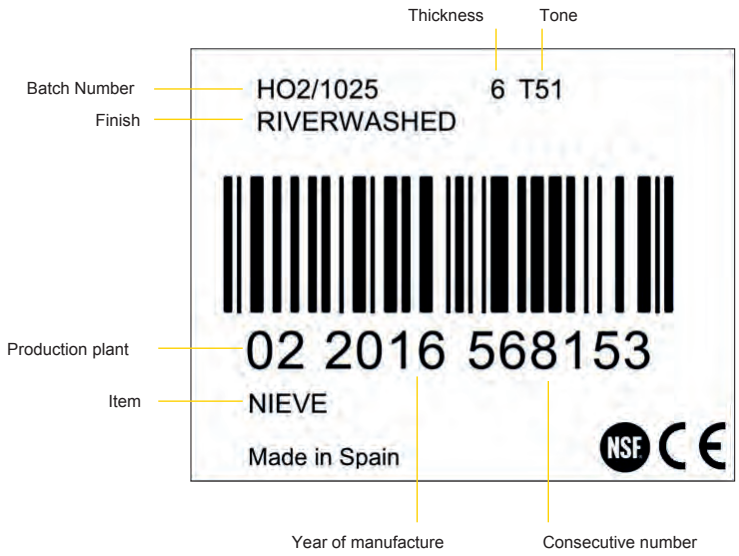
MAXIMUM TOLERANCE IN THE SLAB WIDTH:	2 mm
MAXIMUM TOLERANCE IN THE SLAB LENGTH:	4 mm

3.1.2 Tone

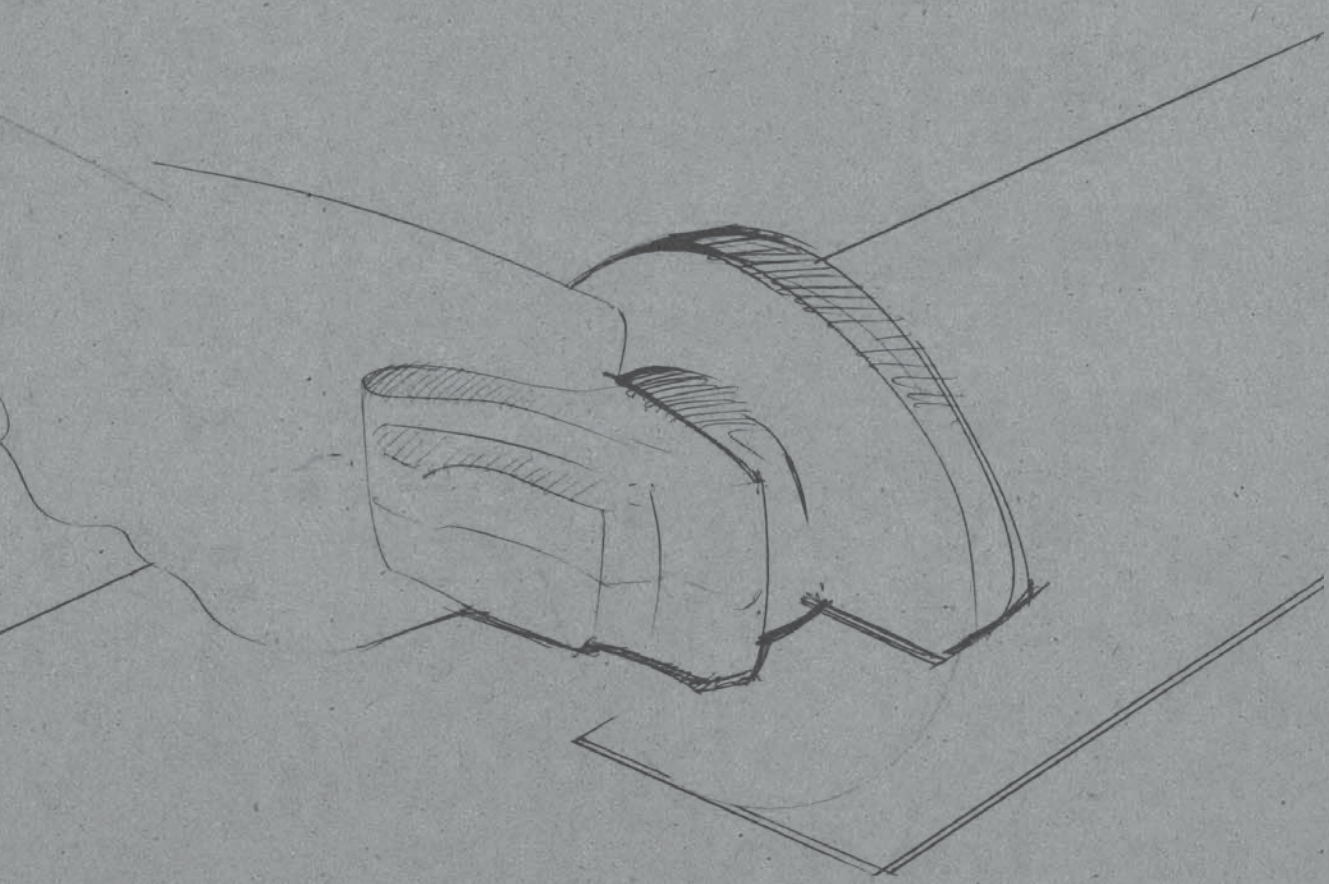
TheSize is constantly working so the tone of the current batches matches the tone of previous batches. Despite our efforts, slight variations in tone may occur between different batches of the same model due to the use of natural raw materials. Deviations in tone are more noticeable among the various thicknesses of a single model given the way in which each thickness is produced.
Before cutting, visually inspect the slabs to ensure the tone of the different slabs is acceptable. Do this inspection under lighting conditions that are similar to what would be found at the place of installation. We recommend not combining slabs from different batches.

3.2 Slab identification

Each slab has a label with important information related to each slab. The labels must be recorded for future reference.

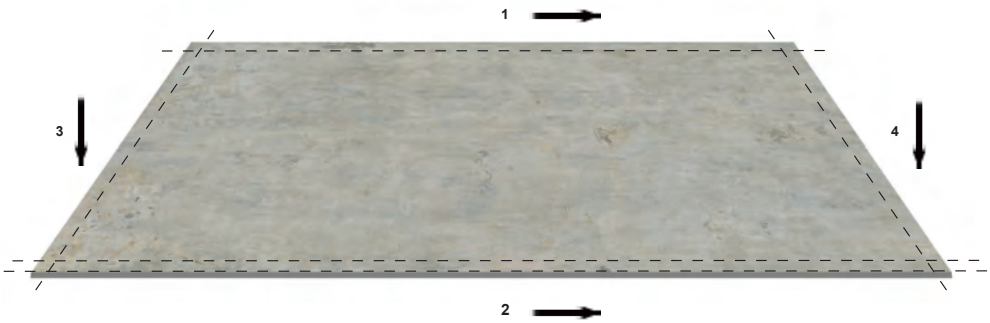


04. MACHINING PARAMETERS



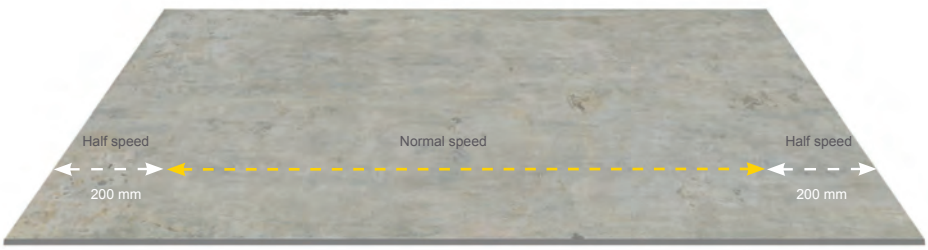
04. MACHINING PARAMETERS

Before producing a 12 mm or 20 mm slab, it is important to remove a minimum of 2 cm off each side from the slab by cutting the two long sides first followed by the two short sides. Cuts should all be made in the same direction, ie. 1 & 2 are both cut from left to right and then cuts 3 & 4 are done from the top of the slab to the bottom.



Cuts to loosen a 12 mm or 20 mm slab.

When cutting 12 mm or 20 mm slabs with a disc, it is important to reduce the speed to half at the beginning and end of the cutting process and allow the blade to fully exit the material before lifting the blade. Cuts should also begin outside of the slab, ie. Plunge cutting is highly likely to damage the material and should be avoided wherever possible. If absolutely required drop in at the slowest speed possible in Automatic mode.



4.1 Approx. parameters for Disc cutting

NOTE: parameters will vary depending on actual blade used. Check with your preferred supplier before cutting.

Thickness	Straight Cut Speed (m/min)	45° Angle Speed (m/min)	Ø Disc (mm)	RPM	Surface Speed (m/s)
3+	3,5	1,7	300	Check with blade manufacturer	35 – 40
6 mm	1,5	0,7			
6+ and 3+3 mm	3,0	1,5	350	Check with blade manufacturer	
6+3 mm	2,5	1,4	400	Check with blade manufacturer	
12 mm /12+	1,5	0,7			
20 mm	1,0	0,5			

Table 3: Disc parameters.

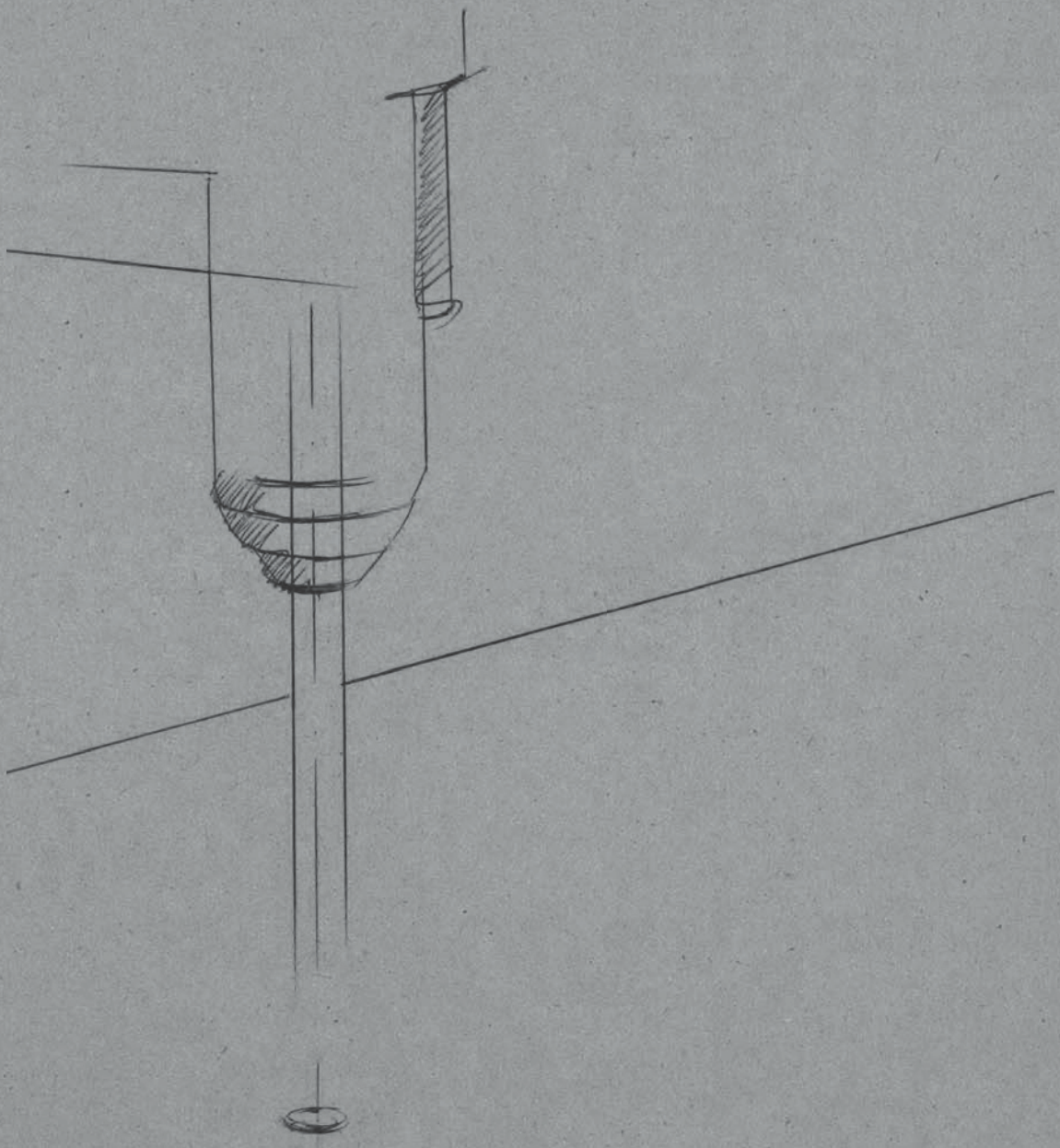
4.2 Waterjet parameters

Thickness	Speed (m/min)	Pressure (Bars)	Abrasive flow rate (kg/min)
3 mm | 3+	2	2800	0,4
6 and 3+3 mm, 6+	2		
6+3 mm	2		
12 mm	1		
20 mm	0.7		

Table 4: Waterjet parameters.

The values indicated are suggestions . The cutting speeds and abrasive flow rates can be adjusted for a cleaner finish.

05. CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS



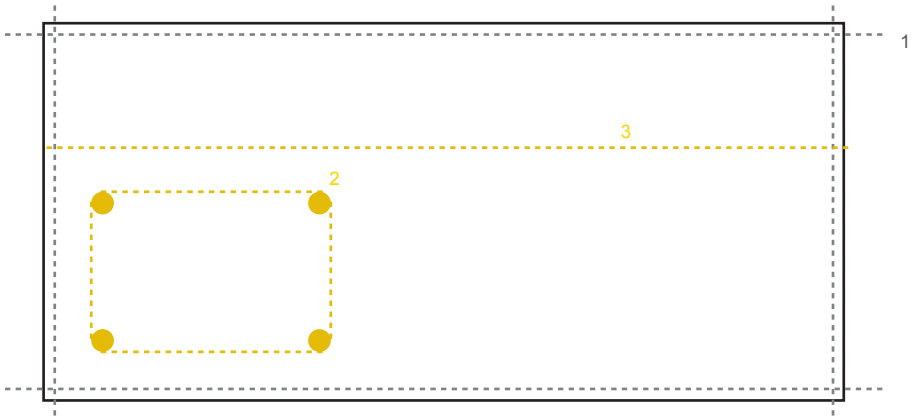
05. CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Bridge saw or similar

Before beginning

Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

While cutting, it's important to use the maximum water flow to cool the disc. Be sure the water flow is aimed at the cutting area.



CUTTING SEQUENCE:

1. Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm).

2. Prepare the holes on all **inner corners**, minimum 6 mm bit diameter.

We recommend bits larger than 3mm when the kitchen design allows, as it will make the countertop firmer.

3. Prepare the remaining cuts.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

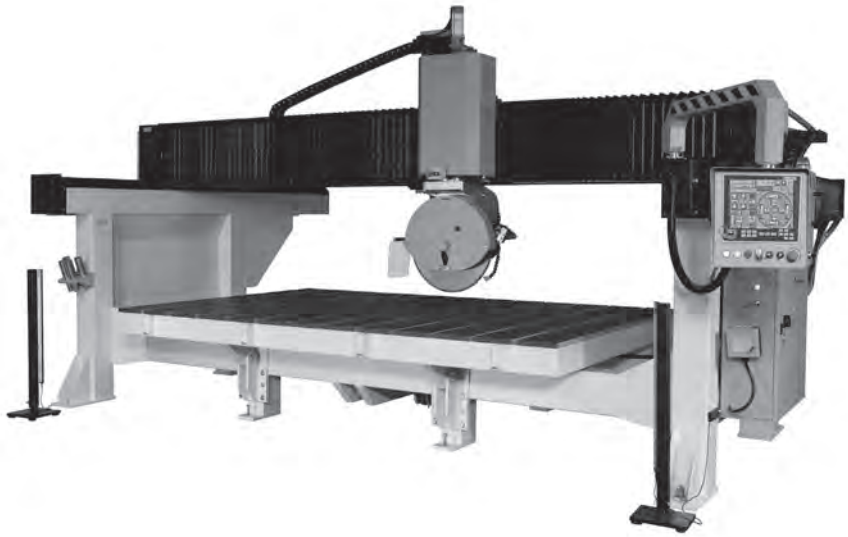
- Make sure all cutting is done in the forward direction only and that the disc rotation coincides with the cutting direction.
- The cutting disc should be at least 1.5 mm past the bottom of the slab thickness to ensure a clean cut. Note that the perimeter cut of the slab may be used as a final cut for the part to be made.
- In the exceptional case that the disc is lowered directly onto the slab, do it in automatic mode at the slowest possible speed.
- Periodically check the blade flanges and don't use the disc if it does not easily fit onto the spindle.
- Cutting 45º angles (mitred cuts) in Neolith requires a slower cutting speed. It also helps to have something at the beginning and end of the cut to keep the disc aligned.
- When using a new disc, do a few cuts so the disc segments can adapt and the diamonds have a chance to open.
- All cutouts must have previously drilled holes:
  - A minimum radius of 6 mm.
  - Never lower the disc directly on the slab before drilling the corners.

No squared inner corner means:

- No “L”-shaped countertops regardless of internal angle.
- No squared cutout for a sink or cooktop.
- No mitred edges around the sink cutout.
- Absolutely NO 90º CORNER.

- The whitest models (Arctic White, Estatuario, Calacatta) are harder on the tools due the specific raw materials used.

TheSize recommends lowering the cutting speeds to 75% for these models to prevent the disc from overheating.



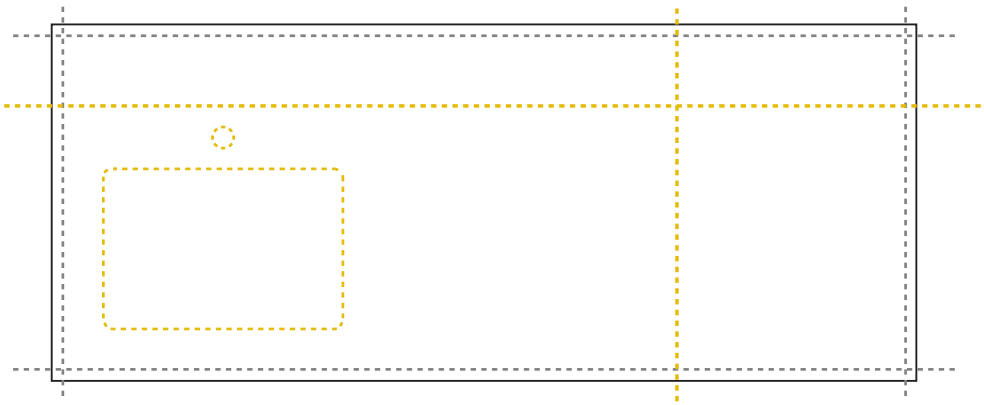
Bridge disc

5.2 Waterjet

Before beginning:

Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

If using the waterjet to remove the min 20cm perimeters from 12mm and 20mm slabs, the cut should begin outside of the slab and continue all the way past the edge of the slab.



STEPS:

1 Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm)

2 Cutting.

3 Preparing the cutouts.

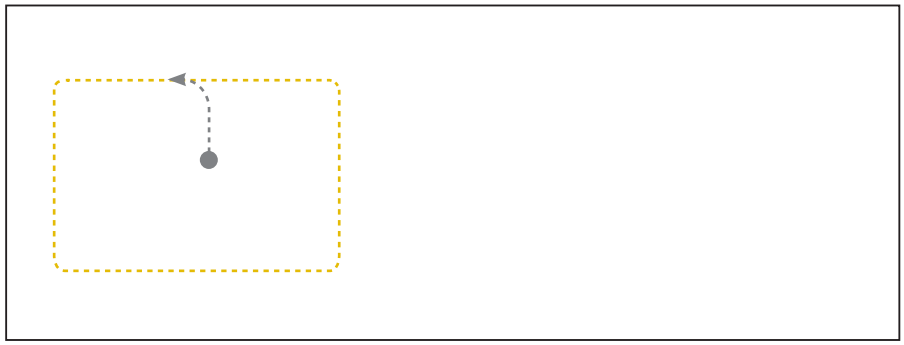
All inner corners require a minimum radius of 6 mm.

We recommend radius's of more than 6 mm when the kitchen design allows as it will make the countertop firmer.

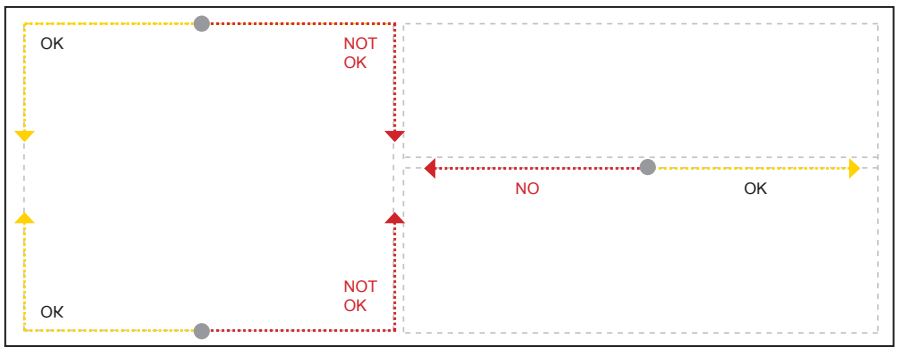
Remember that the perimeter cut of the slab to release stress may be used as a final cut for the part to be made.

Lower pressure is recommended for drilling holes.

To do the cutouts, beginning the cut at an internal point in the cutout and then getting closer to the cut perimeter is recommended:



To do large cutouts or large parts, cut from the entry point towards the outside of the slab first. You must remember the following cutting sequence:



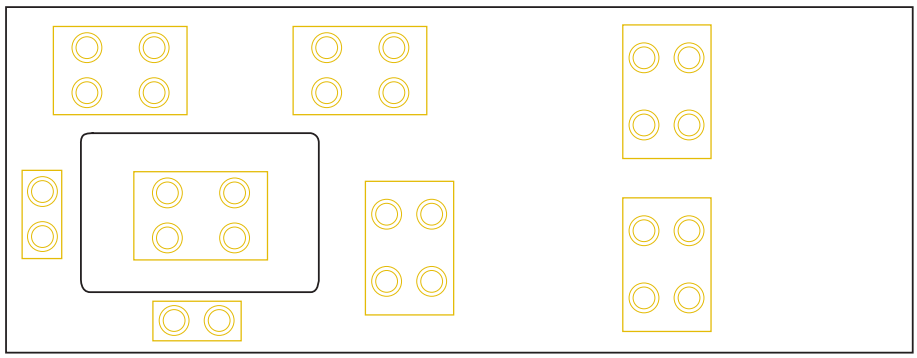
First cutting towards the edge of the slab from the hole or in parallel to the edge of the slab and following this direction to finish the part is recommended.
Making the first cut towards the center of the slab is not recommended.

5.3 Digital control bit

Before beginning:

Check that the bench is straight and level and that the suction cups are free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

Make sure there are suction cups below the entire slab, especially below the part to be cut.



Use plenty of water to cool the tool during production in the inside and outside of the tool.

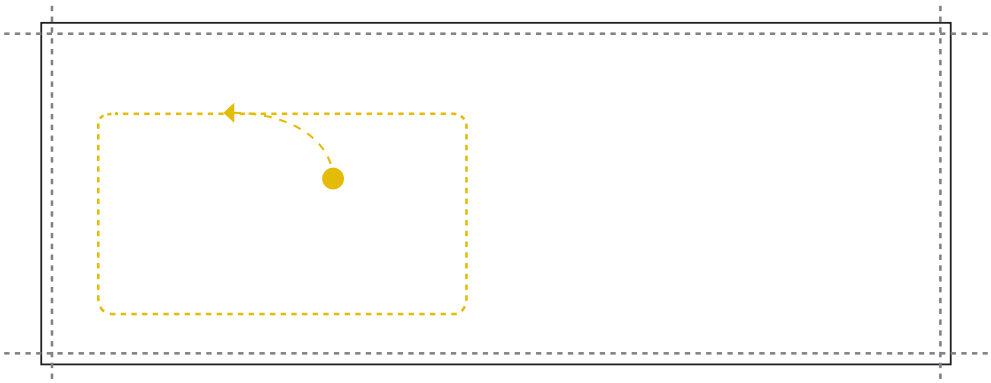
STEPS:

1. Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm)

2. Drilling with a crown bit.

3. Preparing the cutouts. All inner corners require a minimum bit of 6 mm.

We recommend bits larger than 6 mm when the kitchen design allows, as it will make the countertop firmer



First drill a hole inside the cutout, using the crown bit. Afterwards, use the router bit to get closer to the cutting line.

As you get closer to the cutting line, curve slightly; do not use a perpendicular approach as this could create a notch.

At the end of the cut, reduce the speed to 50% as you complete the cutout.

Tips for digital control bits.

- Crown bit:
  Drill the slab with the lowest downward speed possible, especially at the end of drilling. Before completing the drilling, raise the crown bit to remove the pressure from the inside of the crown.

- Router bit:
  Always begin from a hole previously made with a crown bit.

  Never lower the router bit directly onto the surface.

  The first two times, eliminate only 0.5 mm; then 2 mm per pass.

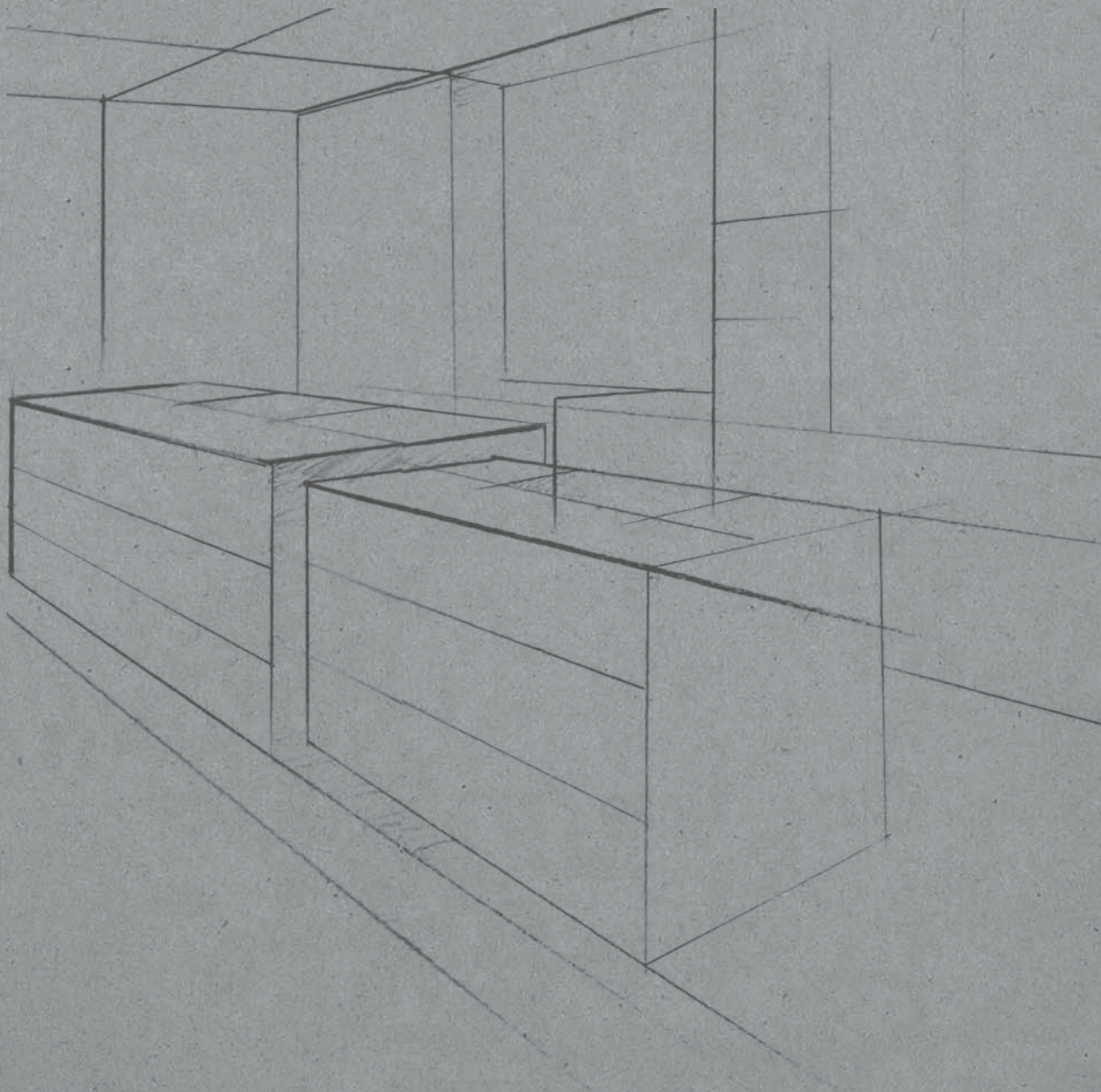
  Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.

- Cutting bit:
  Do not use the oscillation option during cutting; this could cause splintering.

The clearest models (Arctic White, Estatuario, Calacatta) are harder for tools given the specific raw materials used;

TheSize recommends lowering cutting speeds for these models to prevent tool overheating.

06. DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF A NEOLITH COUNTERTOP



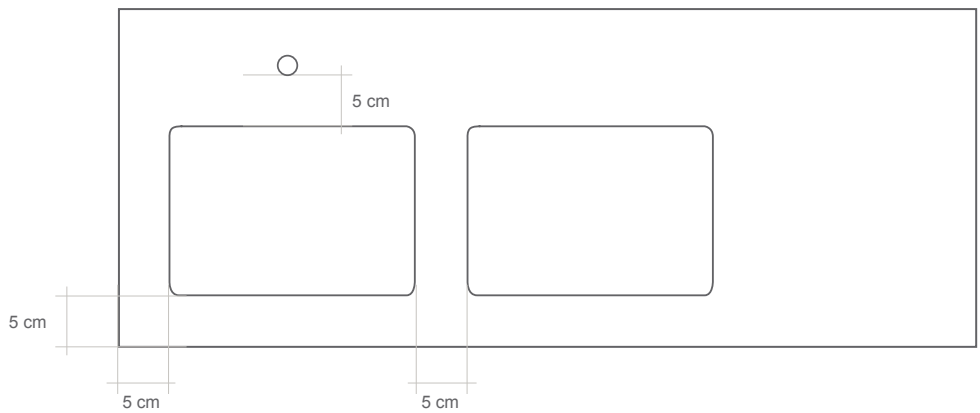
TheSize Surfaces recommends the following end uses for the various Neolith thicknes-ses:

Paneling: 3mm, 3+, 6 mm and 6+
Paving: 6 mm, 6+, 12 mm and 20 mm
Countertops: 3+3, 6+3, 6+6, 12 and 20 mm.

6.1 Gaps

The minimum distance between a cutout and the edge of the slab must be at least 5 cm.

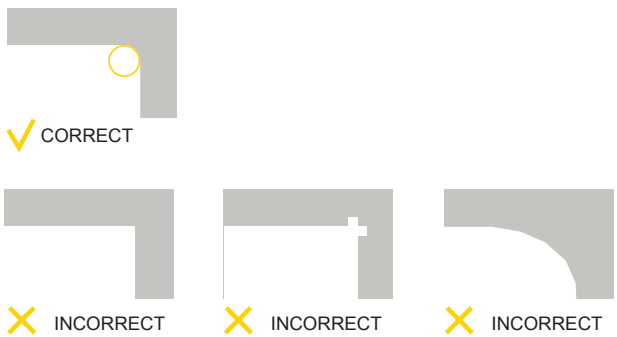
TheSize recommends distances greater than 5 cm when the kitchen design allows as it makes the countertop firmer.



IMPORTANT

All cutout corners must have a minimum radius of 6 mm.
Never leave 90º angles.

We recommend radiuses of more than 6 mm when the kitchen design allows as it will make the countertop firmer.

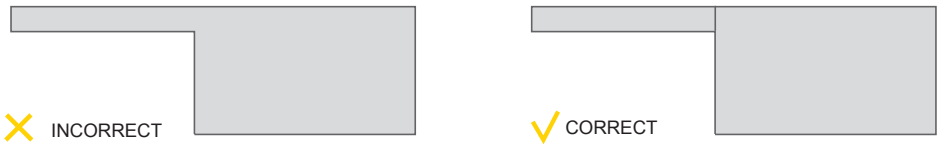


The correct way to create a cutout, except with waterjet and digital control bits, is to first drill the corners and then the rest of the cuts.

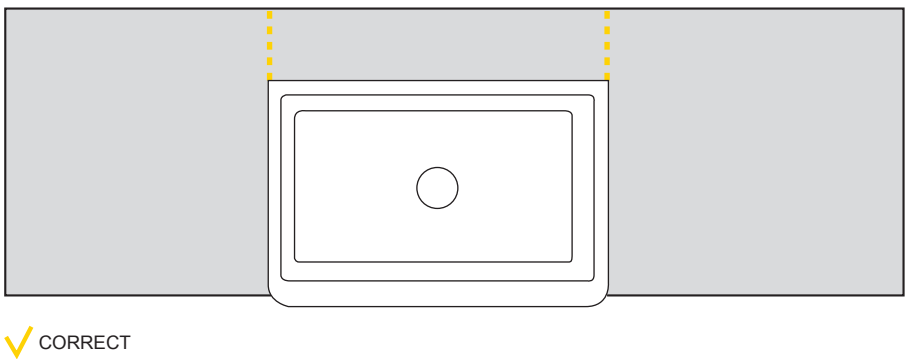
Guidelines for cutouts:

- Two straight cuts must never be joined.
- No squared inner corners.
- All inner corners must have a minimum radius 6 mm.

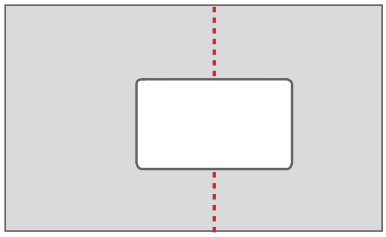
If the countertop design so allows, avoid Neolith countertops with unbalanced weights:



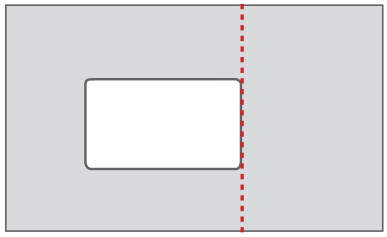
Irregular cuts are also not recommended such as for a “farmhouse or butlers sink”; in these cases, add joints to the countertop design:



Other types of designs to be avoided:



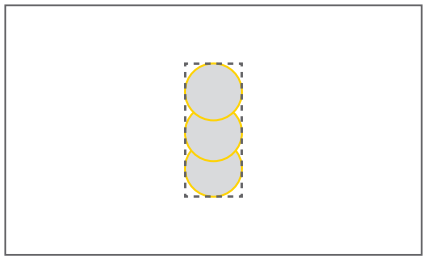
✕ INCORRECT



✕ INCORRECT

Sockets and switches:

Gaps made to insert accessories (sockets, switches, etc.) should be done using circular drills; they may overlap.



✓ CORRECT

6.2 Countertop reinforcement

A full substrate is recommended for the best results.

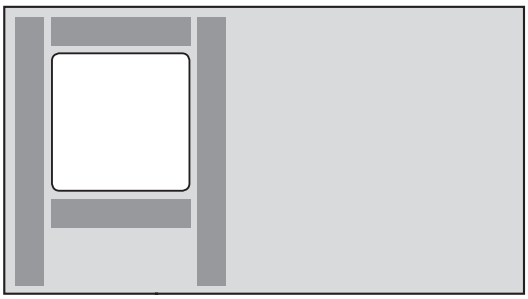
Countertops with mitered edges:

Reinforcements for 45º edges must be made with Neolith strips or dense granite; be careful when using other materials for reinforcement. The difference in the thermal expansion can cause the countertop to curve or the 45º edges may open over time.

NEVER USE QUARTZ / ENGINEERED STONE REINFORCEMENT.

For countertop's with 45º edges, reinforcements must be installed for greater countertop rigidity, especially with 3+3, 6+3 and 6+6 thicknesses. These reinforcements must be distributed around the perimeter in such way that they find direct support on the sides of the kitchen cabinets.

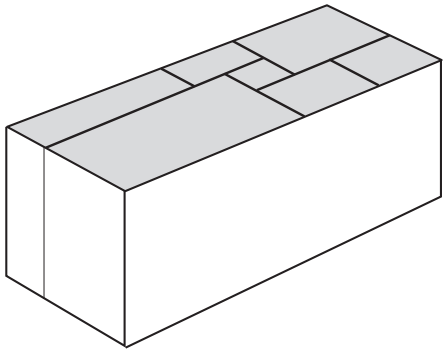
Moreover, it is important to reinforce the perimeter of the cutouts for greater strength and rigidity in the area:



Countertops with a straight edge:

A full substrate is recommended for the best results.

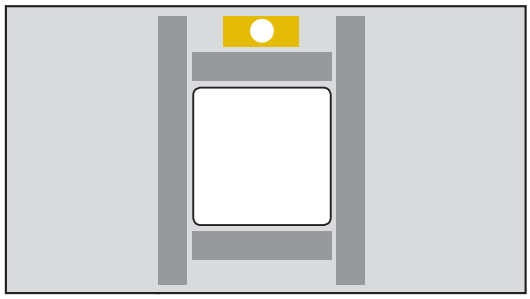
For straight edge countertops, where no inner structure can be hidden, a continuous surface like a wooden plank, Kerdi-Board or similar element should be placed over kitchen furniture.



3+3, 6+3 and 6+6 Neolith countertops

Besides the aforementioned written recommendations, inserting a reinforcement piece (wood or similar) in the gap between the tap holes is recommended to reinforce this area. This reinforcement will distribute the forces generated during installation and daily use.

NEVER USE QUARTZ / ENGINEERED STONE REINFORCEMENT.

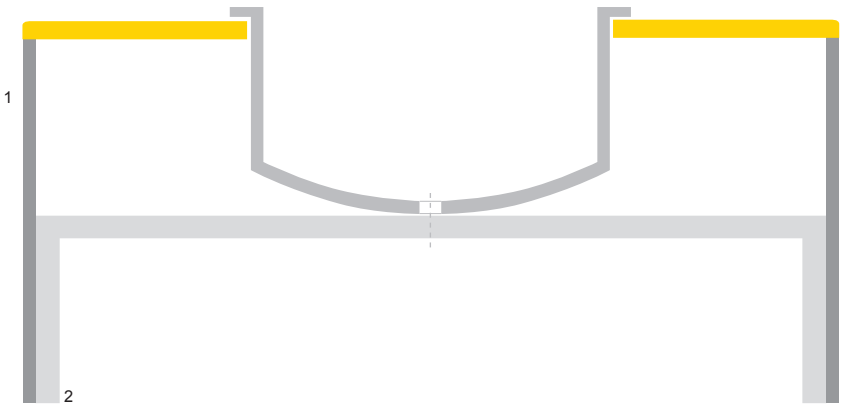


6.3 Sinks

- Undermount sinks

  To reduce the risk of splintering to a minimum, a round edge with a radius of at least 2 mm is recommended.

For large-size sinks, place a rod support structure under the sink so the weight is on the rods and not the countertop.

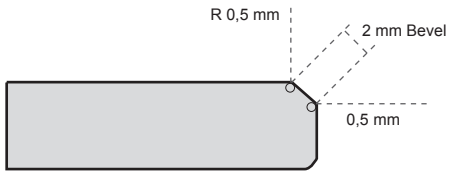


1. Furniture
2. Support rod

6.4 Edges and Joints

- Edges

TheSize recommends using the following edge for Neolith countertops. It is the perfect compromise between esthetics and functionality.



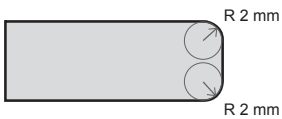
The edge is formed by a 2 mm bevel and by two rounded edges with a radius of 0.5 mm. The radius is barely visible but increases the edge impact resistance.

In high impact risk areas (sinks and dishwashers, for example), the edges could be as follows:

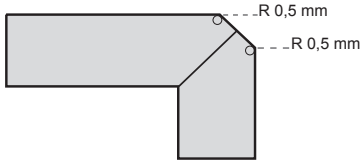
The greater the radius, the better it will bear any impacts. Remember that the greater the bevel, the more base color in the slab.

The edges can be wet polished using standard granite or marble discs.

Recommended edges for Neolith:



Round edge, R 2 mm



45º edge with a bevel, 2 mm

Inverted fluted peak

IMPORTANT

Polished edges must be treated with water repellant to permanently seal the edge. TheSize recommends using NANOTOP by LITHOFIN or a similar product.

Joints

Given the texture of Neolith slabs, a micro-bevel for all joints is recommended. Even if the straight edges are perfect, they may seem “splintered” due to the texture of Neolith slabs.

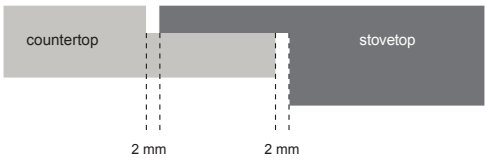
Each joint requires additional support (any technique will work).

The suface finish may not be “touched-up”; once the Neolith surface is polished or ground, there is no way back.

Producing samples so your customer can approve the edges and joints is highly recommended. (joint with a micro-bevel, 45º edge with a 2 mm bevel or a round 2 mm edge).

6.6 Glass-ceramic / induction stovetops

The minimum distance between the countertop and a stovetop must be 2 mm.



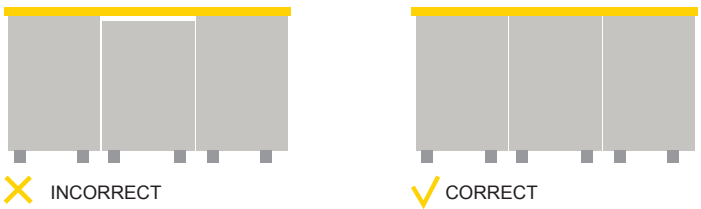
Use the right heat-resistant silicone or the joints supplied by the stovetop manufacturer.

Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recom-mended.

6.7 Countertop Installation

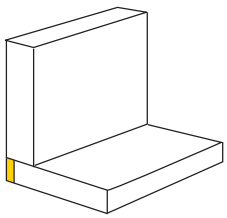
Furniture:

Furniture must be in perfect conditions and level before installing the countertop. Cabinets must be secured to each other and then secured to the wall.



Expansion joints:

Given the irregularities in the wall and possible structural movements in the building, leaving a 3 mm perimeter expansion joint on the countertop is recommended. The point where the crown and countertop meet shall be sealed with a line of silicone:

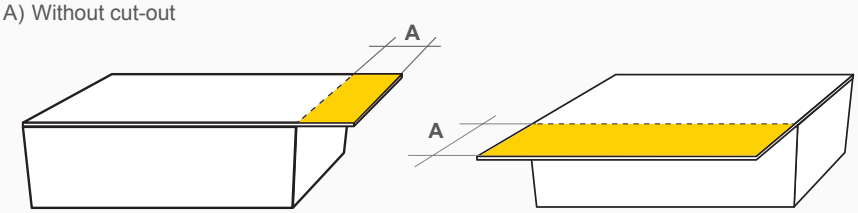
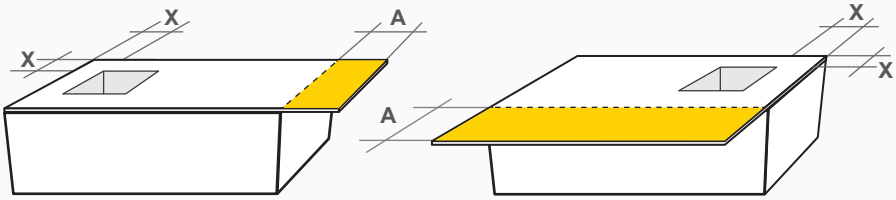
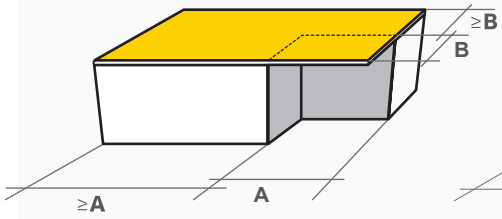
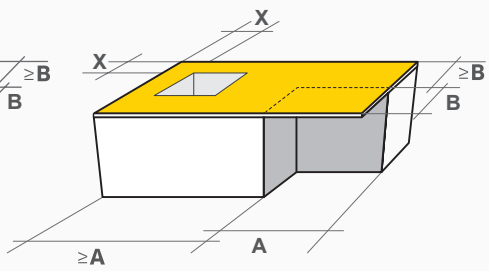


Flexible adhesive should be used such as 100% transparent adhesive to fill these joints and secure the countertops to the furniture and the floor or to secure the Neolith crowns to the wall. This will enable adequate thermal expansion.

Using flexible adhesives such as epoxy or liquid nails to secure the countertop is not recommended.

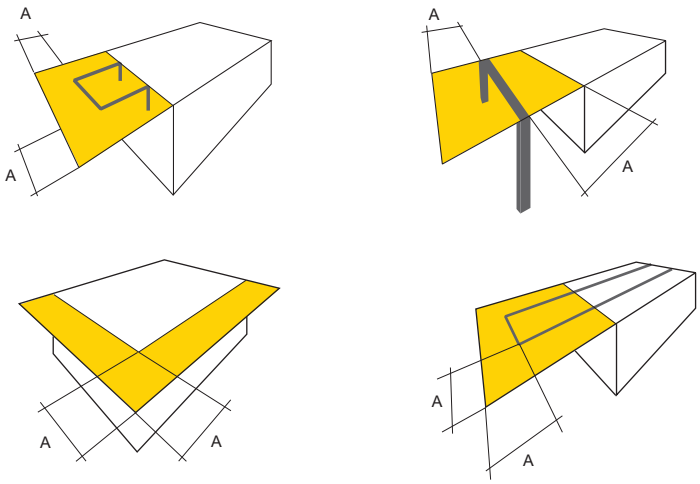
6.8 Overhang

Sizing the parts that will overhang must be taken into consideration during countertop designing, pursuant to the parameters indicated in the following table:

	Thicknesses	
	12 mm	**20 mm**
1. Full side overhang		
A) Without cut-out 	A≤150 mm	A ≤ 300 mm
B) With cut-out 	---------- *X≥100 mm*	---------- *X≥100 mm*
2. Partial overhang		
A) Without cut-out 	A≤500 mm B≤200 mm ---------- *X≥100 mm*	A≤500 mm B≤400 mm ---------- *X≥100mm*
B) With cut-out 		

Occasional maximum static load = 100kg
It is recommendable to reinforce the X sections with additional reinforcements of expanded polyurethane.

More examples of countertops with overhangs



6.9 Outdoor countertops

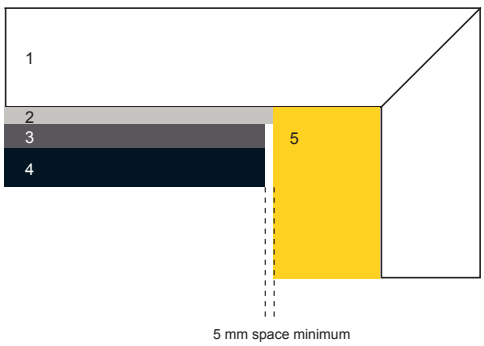
Installing the countertop over a brick/stone or similar base or structure using C2 cement glue is recommended.

If there is no such structure available, covering the top of the existing structure with reinforced cement panels is recommended.

When installing outside, avoid the use of wood or agglomerate planks due to their tendency to expand and contract as the weather changes.

Using flexible adhesives such as epoxy, liquid nails or construction adhesives to secure a Neolith countertop is not recommended.

To glue the 45º angles, use an adhesive that is suitable for outdoor use and resistant to UV rays such as Integra Ultra.



1 Neolith Slab.
2 C2 cement glue, silicone or polyurethane.
3 Reinforced cement plank such as Kerdi-Board or similar.
4 Brick / stone / concrete base
5 Neolith or dense granite reinforcement

6.10 Observations

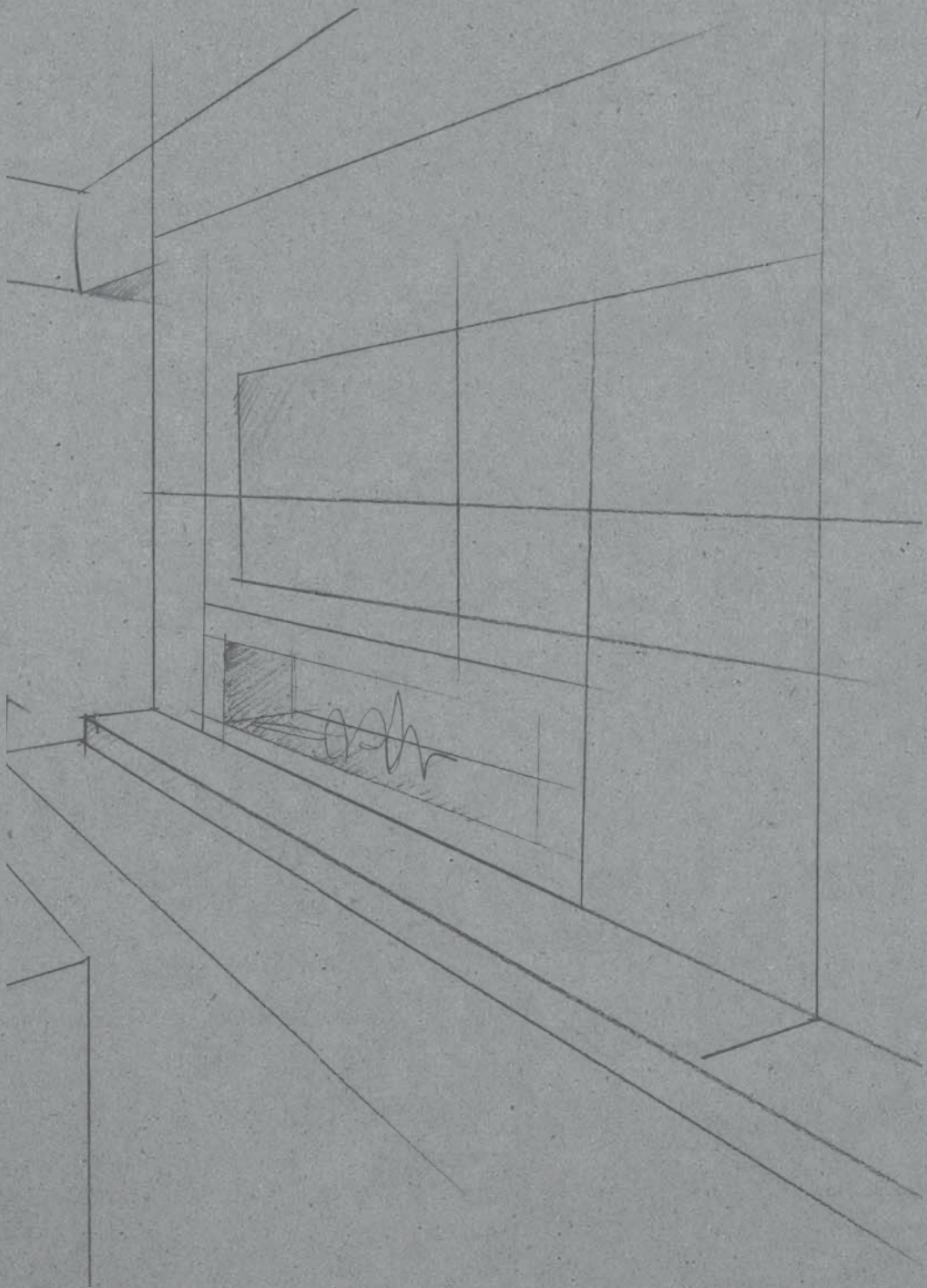
- L-shaped countertops

Dividing L-shaped countertops into several parts is recommended to avoid 90º corners in one part.

L-shaped counter tops made of a single piece without a 45º angle must have a minimum radius of 20mm.

Make sure the furniture is in perfect conditions and level before installing this type of countertop.

07. EXTREME HEAT



07. EXTREME HEAT

Neolith parameters that are essentially relevant for this use:

- Maximum temperature: 300º C
- Linear thermal expansion: between 5.3º and 6.7º. 10-6 xºC-1

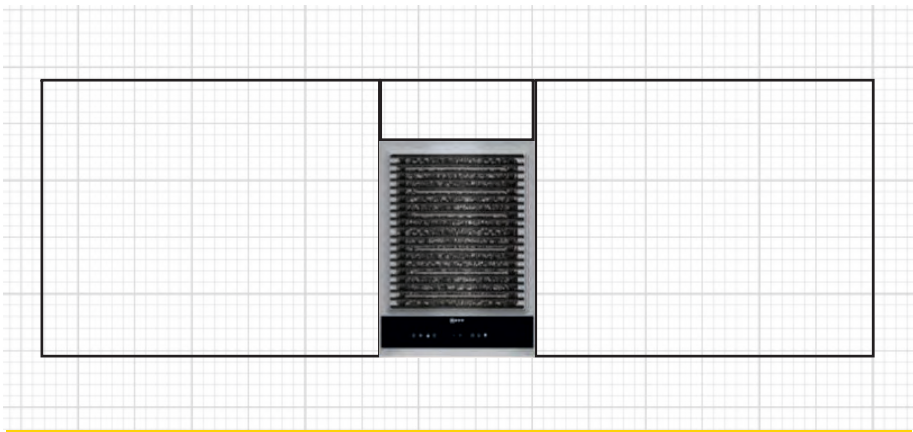
If grills and/or barbecue grills are to be placed in a Neolith countertop, keep the following in mind:

· Always remember that all material expands when subject to temperature changes (i.e. the metal structure of a barbecue grill) to prevent stress due to a lack of space for such expansion.

· Metal materials expand much more than Neolith; therefore, prevent direct contact by leaving enough space (which will depend on the dimensions of the barbecue grill, maximum temperature it may reach, etc.).

· Polishing the edges of the cutout is recommended to eliminate any micro-fissures created when cutting. The more intense this treatment is, the less risk there will be in the future.

· Inner corners must have minimum radiuses of 10 mm. We recommend diameters of more than 10 mm or producing the countertop in several parts, when the design so allows:



View of the top of the grill/barbecue grill built into a Neolith countertop

· Leaving a minimum space of 5 mm between the grill/barbecue grill and filling with thermal insulation such as fiberglass thermal insulation tape is recommended.

Neolith is not recommended for inner paneling for a fireplace.

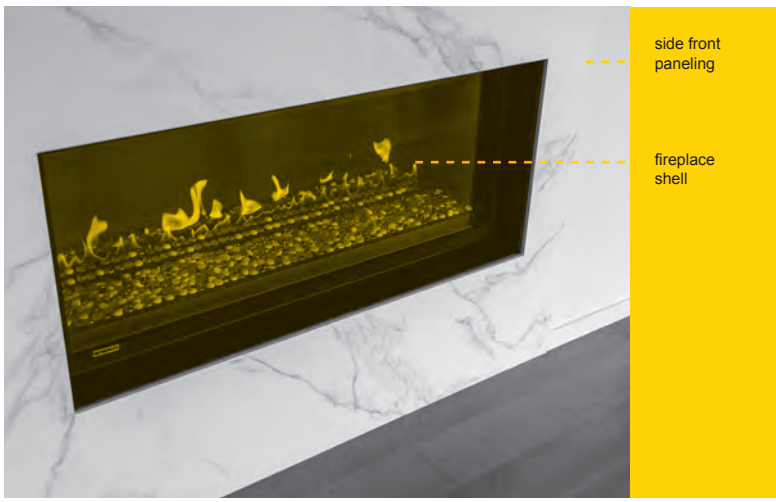
Possible uses for Neolith with built-in barbecue grills:

Possible uses for Neolith with fireplaces:

Front outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall (fire resistant).

Side outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.

Countertop furniture

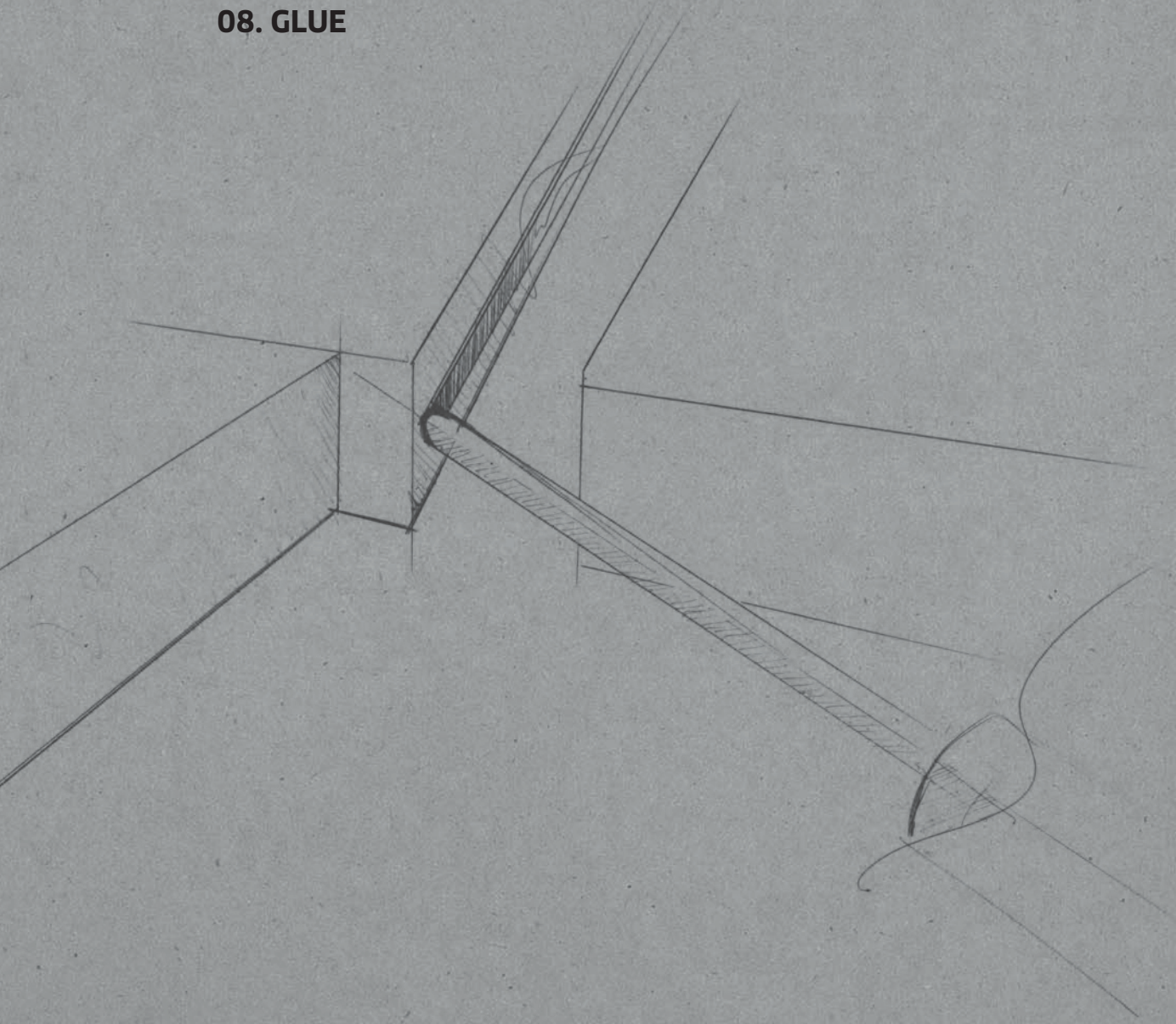


Neolith is not recommended for inner paneling for a fireplace.

Ethanol fireplace design

Front outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall. Side outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.

08. GLUE



08. GLUE

INTEGRA ULTRA MUST BE USED FOR OUTDOOR BENCHTOPS

Look at the side of the Neolith slab when preparing the glue color as the color of the surface is not exactly the same as the color of the slab base; this is important as polishing the edges will expose the slab base color.

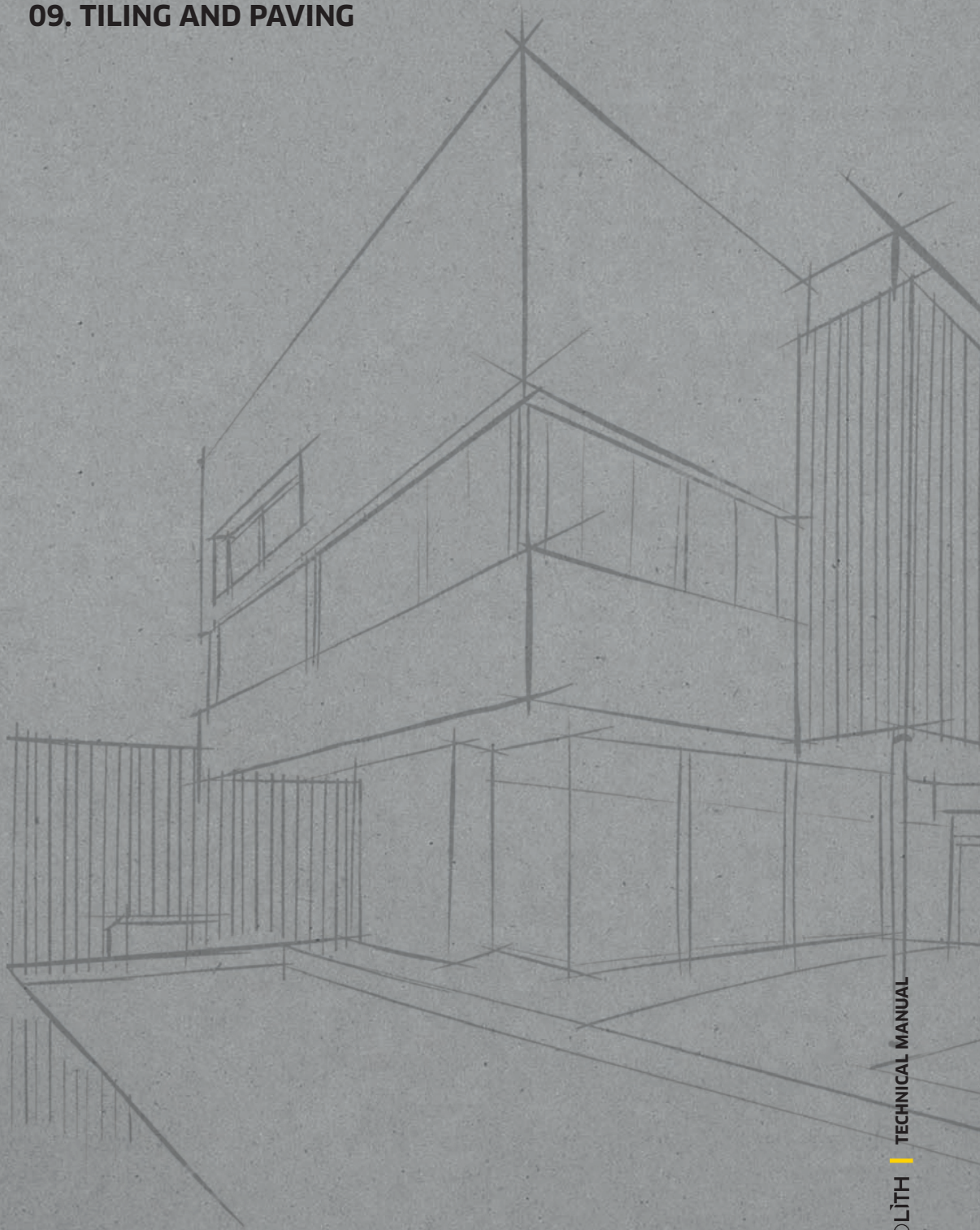
Recommended glue: Integra or similar.

INTEGRA COLOR CATALOG:

Sheet name	Integra Match
Arctic White	Perfect - 720-314
Arena	Marfil - 720-310
Aspen Grey	Quarry - 720-423
Avorio	Marfil - 720-310
Barro	Meteor Grey - 720-311
Basalt Beige	Barley - 720-307
Basalt Black	Nacreto - 720-312
Basalt Grey	Meteor Grey - 720-311
Belgian Blue	Nacreto - 720-312
Beton	Light Grey - 720-310
Calacatta	Perfect - 720-314
Cement	Cement - 720-313
Concrete Taupe	Diana Pearl - 720-424
Estatuario	Perfect - 720-314
Iron Copper	Nacreto 720-312
Iron Corten	Nacreto 720-312
Iron Grey	Nacreto 720-312
Iron Moss	Nacreto - 720-312
Limestone Lava	Cement - 720-313
Marfil	Marfil - 720-310
Nero	Nacreto - 720-312
Nero Assoluto	Nacreto - 720-312
Nero Marquina	River Rock - 720-425
Nero Zimbabwe	Iron Grey - 720-426
Nieve	Perfect - 720-314
Onyx	Perfect - 720-314
Phedra	Light Grey - 720-309
Pietra Di Luna	Silk Grey - 720-316
Pietra Di Osso	Barley - 720-307

Sheet name	Integra Match
Pietra Di Piombo	Medium - 720-315
Pulpis	Clay Brown - 720-308
Strata Argentum	White Linen - 720-427
Textil Black	Cement - 720-313
Timber Ash	Cement - 720-313
Timber Ice	Perfect - 720-314
Timber Night	Meteor Grey - 720-311
Timber Oak	Cement - 720-313
Travertino Classico	Marfil - 720-310
Travertino Navona	Marfil - 720-310
Zaha Stone	Dove - 720-422

09. TILING AND PAVING



09. TILING AND PAVING

9.1 Indoor installation.

Leave a 2-3 mm space between tiles.
Create movement joints every 25 m2 or as dictated by applicable national law.
The adhesive must be applied with a notched trowel using the double-glue technique; in other words, the adhesive must be applied to the back of the tile and the sublayer.

Neolith must be installed with class C2 adhesive pursuant to standard EN 12004 and class “highly flexible S2”.

9.2 Outdoor installation.

Create flexible movement joints of around 1 cm wide in the corners. Create movement joints every 9-12 m2 or as dictated by applicable national law.
The building structural joints must be absolutely respected.

The tiles must be installed with a large joint between them. The width of the joint must be determined pursuant to the local climate conditions, the size of the tiles and flexibility of the sublayer.

In warm climates and during poor weather (strong winds, for example), using class E adhesives (with open time) is recommended pursuant to standard EN 12004.

In cold climates and during the winter, it is best to use class F adhesives (quick fixing) as per EN 12004.

9.3 Tiling over other Tiles.

Check that the old tiling is well-fixed. Otherwise, remove any loose tiles and fill the gaps with mortar that is compatible with the support.

Wash the old tiling with water and soap to eliminate any grease or dust, rinse well and let dry.

Apply bonding resin before tiling above the old tiles, following the recommendations for installation indoors or outdoors.

9.4 Manual Cutting

Manual ceramic cutter:

Neolith can be cut without any problems using traditional machines. Thicknesses of 3 and 6 mm can be cut using manual cutters. Cutting with a grinder is recommended for 12 mm. If the part has reinforcement mesh, the mesh must be cut with a cutter after splitting.

Grinder:

Tiles may be cut with no problems using a diamond disc available from TheSize.

Irregular cut:

Use crown bits, available from TheSize, for round holes. Gaps made to insert accessories (sockets, switches, etc.) should be done using circular drills; they may overlap.

A radius of at least 3 mm must be left on any inner corner of a gap. Never leave a 90 degree angle.

9.5 Tile Rejointing

Recommended Products:

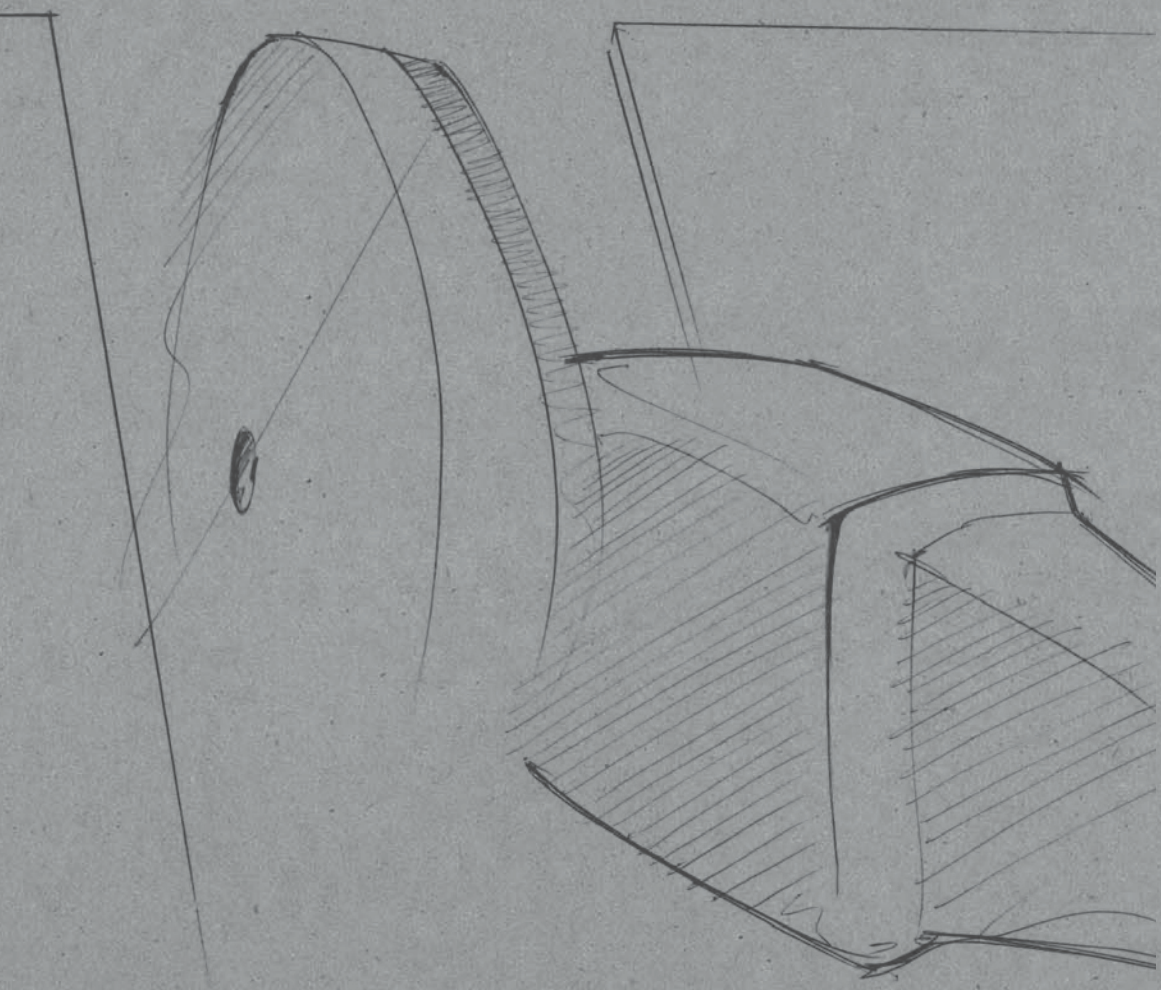
High-performance, anti-fluorescence, quick fix and dry, water-repellant, anti-mold, class CG2 as per EN 13888.

High-performance, polymer modified, water-resistant technology for filling joints of up to 6 mm wide, class CG2 as per EN 13888.

Deep clean the surface after re-jointing with the right soap, wash the surface and absorb any excess water using the right equipment and do any other necessary operations to complete the work as per the specifications.

For more information, read our “Tiling and Paving Guide”, available in the download area on our website: www.neolith.com.

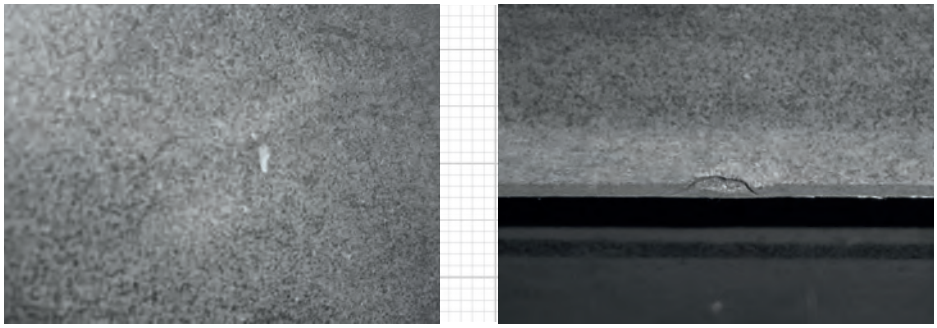
10. REPAIRS



10. REPAIRS

10.1 Chip repair

Ceramic surfaces can be damaged for many reasons. Most of the time it is due to a defect caused by a plate that falls down or a heavy object.



Keep in mind that no repair is perfect; it's very difficult to duplicate the tone and texture of a surface with resins.

Step 1:
Mix the bi-component epoxy resin, adding the color to color the epoxy so it matches the Neolith countertop.

Tip:
Repair all defects at the same time as the bi-component epoxy will cure quickly. And only mix enough to fill the defects with a little left over: epoxy resin cannot be stored once mixed.

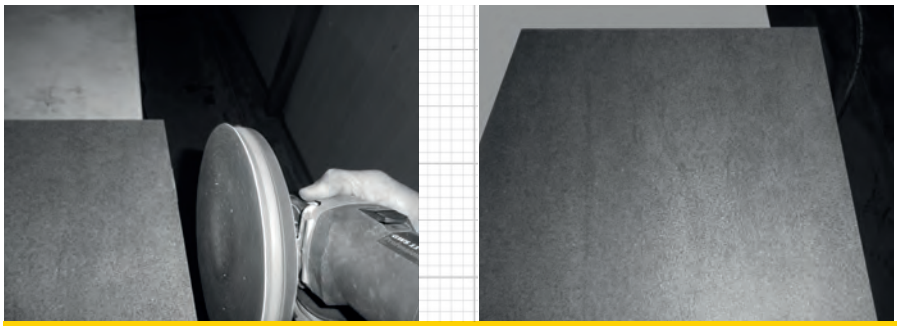
Step 1

Step 2:
Use a Neolith fragment to imitate the surface finish and fill the defect with the mixed resin.

Step 2

Step 3:
Use an acetone-soaked cloth to add additional texture to the resin to imitate the adjacent surface even better.
Make sure the level of resin does not exceed the surface.
Clean the excess resin from the surface before it hardens with an acetone-soaked cloth.

Step 4:
Once the resin hardens, remove the excess resin in the edge mechanically. For surface repairs, it's best to work manually to prevent damage to the surface.



Step 4

10.2 Repairing surface scratches in Neolith Polished.

Necessary materials:
- Cerium oxide powder (90% purity, optical quality)
- Rubber gloves
- Smooth cloth
- Water
- Electric drill / Grinder
- Polishing pad (lamb wool, felt or leather pads)
- Spray bottle
- Goggles

Determine the depth of the scratches before polishing the scratches on the surface. If you can feel the scratches with your fingernail, they're too deep to be polished with cerium oxide. You must first sand the entire surface.

Only then can you polish the surface with cerium oxide.

Instructions:

1. Mix a little cerium oxide with the water to form a fine paste (creamy consistency) -mixing in a small bowl is recommended so the paste can be applied easily to the polishing pad.

2. Deep clean the surface to eliminate all dirt and grease residue.

3. Apply the polishing paste to the pad.

4. Place the pad on the drill and work the area.

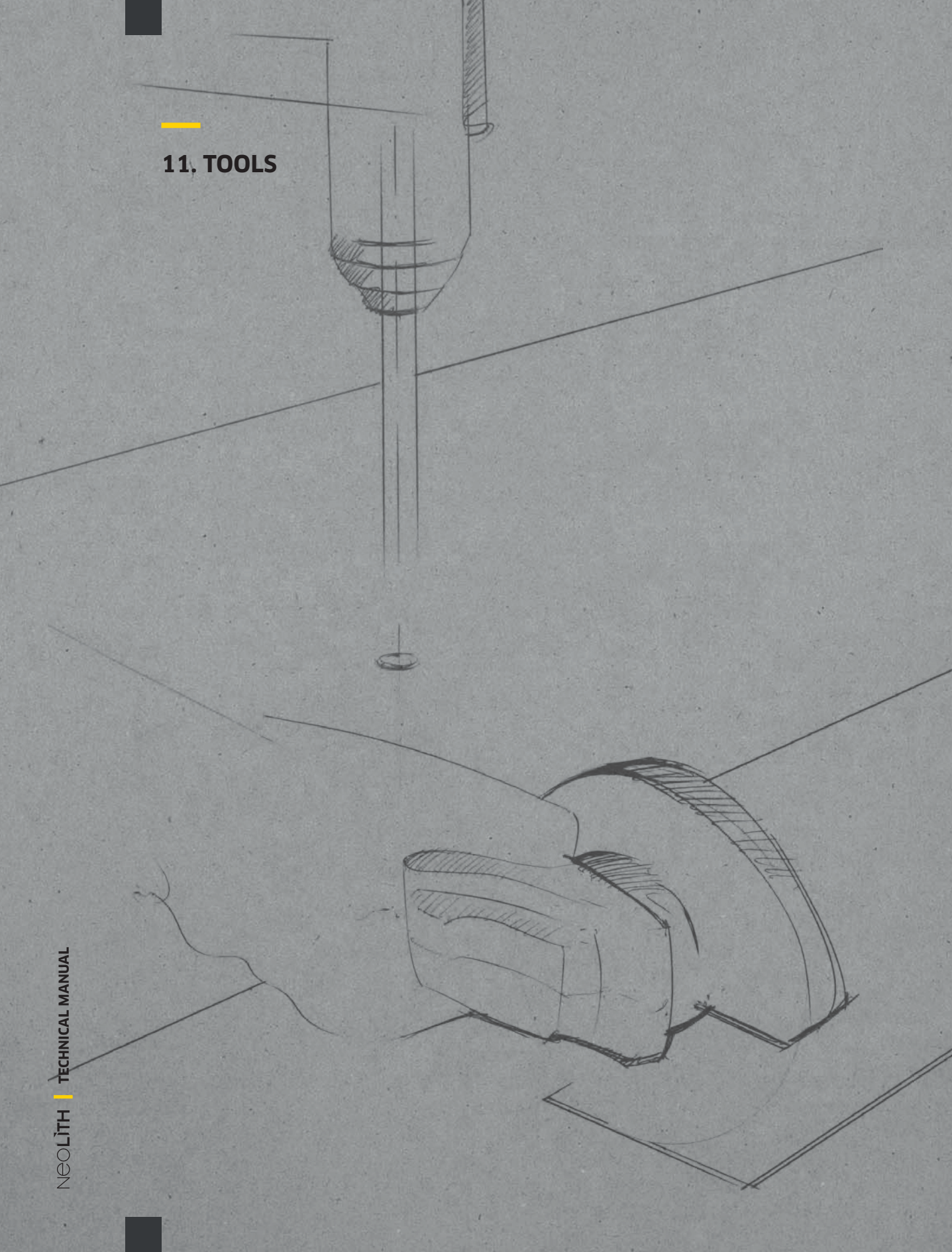
5. Move the pad up and down, left and right in the area.

6. Keep the surface damp to prevent overheating - if there's enough paste, just spray a little water on to keep the area damp.

7. Clean any residue and inspect the repair - keep working until you get a satisfactory result.

8. Clean the pad for later use.

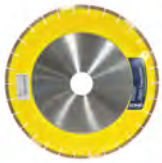
11. TOOLS



11. TOOLS

LARGE BLADES

Diarex USC Blades for Ultra Compact Surfaces



DB300PUCS	Portable Saw only 300mm
DB350PUCS	Portable Saw only 350mm
DB350SUCS	Bridge Saw Speed 350mm
DB400SUCS	Bridge Saw Speed 400mm
DB400UCS	Bridge Saw Standard 400mm
DB450SUCS	Bridge Saw Speed 450mm
DB450UCS	Bridge Saw Standard 450mm

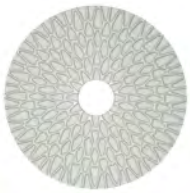
GRINDING CUP

Diarex Pro-Series Grinding Cup 100mm Red

DCW4DP1A	Coarse M14 Thread #30/40
DCW4DP2A	Medium M14 Thread #50/60
DCW4DP3A	Fine M14 Thread #140/170
DCW4DP4A	Ultra Fine M14 Thread #200/230

DIAMOND POLISHING DISCS

Diarex Elite Polishing Pads 100mm



DE.4V.1	Polishing Pad Position 1 Red
DE.4V.2	Polishing Pad Position 2 Yellow
DE.4V.3	Polishing Pad Position 3 Blue
DE.4V.4	Polishing Pad Position 4 Green
DE.4V.5	Polishing Pad Position 5 Orange
DE.4V.6	Polishing Pad Position 6 White

VACUUM BRAZED CORE DRILLS

Diarex Ultra Vacuum Brazed Core Drills with M14 Thread

DCD006VDU	Core Drill 6mm
DCD008VDU	Core Drill 8mm
DCD010VDU	Core Drill 10mm
DCD020VDU	Core Drill 20mm
DCD025VDU	Core Drill 25mm
DCD030VDU	Core Drill 30mm
DCD032VDU	Core Drill 32mm
DCD035VDU	Core Drill 35mm

ROUTER BIT		
UCS Finger Bit for UCS Materials 22x35mm		
	MT74022 MT74028 MT74030	UCS Finger Bit 20x15mm UCS Finger Bit 22x25mm UCS Finger Bit 22x35mm

CORE DRILL (CNC)		
ADI UCS CNC Core Drill		
	MT81135	Core Drill 35x75mm Magenta

SMALL DIAMOND BLADES		
Diarex Stinger Ultra Thin Blade - for Porcelain		
	DBT105US	105mm - 22.2mm bore

ROUTER BIT		
Diarex Router Tip for Sintered Stone M12 Thread		
	DRT20UCS	Router Tip 20x14mm

POLISHING BLOCKS

Diarex Diaflex Hand Pad 90x55mm - Metal Bond Flat Foam Backing

DFHP90M0060	Hand Pad #60 Green
DFHP90M0120	Hand Pad #120 Black
DFHP90M 0200	Hand Pad #200 Red

INTEGRA SURFACE BONDER Xi

Epoxy Modified Methacrylate Adhesive for Quartz, Natural Stone, Solid Surface, Sintered Stone and more… - For Indoor Use Only

IAXI250

For full Colour Charts get the Integra App.

INTEGRA ULTRA SURFACE BONDER

A premium grade adhesive for bonding Engineered, Sintered and Natural Stone - For Indoor & Outdoor Use

IASB210 Bonder 215m

For full Colour Charts get the Integra App.

MANUAL TILE CUTTER

Brevetti Montolit SpA

Australia

CDK Stone
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

blog: www.cdkstone.com.au/montolit
email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: 300-70 (SUPERSTICK)
Machinery: Manual tile cutter for Sintered Stone Slabs.
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- A complete system for cutting Sintered Stone Slabs from 0cm to 340cm.
- Non-slip system;
- Quick connection;
- Integrated lubrication;
- Quick cutting wheel change;
- International patent;
- 100% MADE IN ITALY

HANDLING SYSTEM FOR LARGE FORMAT TILES

Brevetti Montolit SpA

Australia

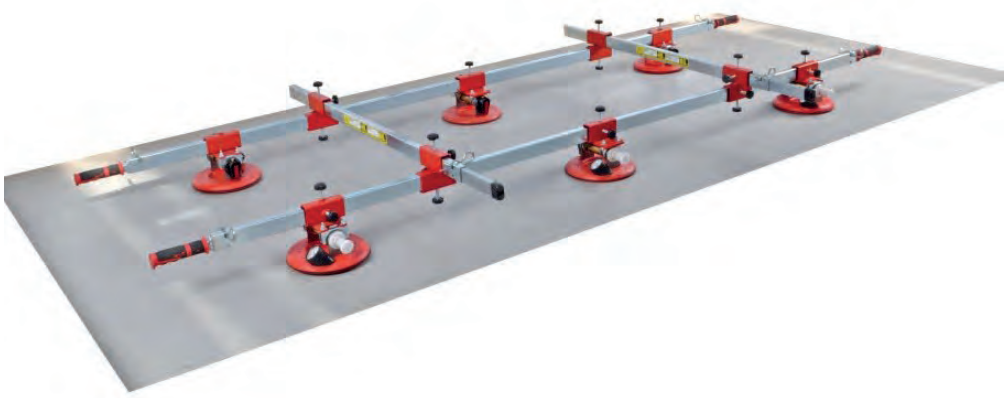
CDK Stone
Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

blog: www.cdkstone.com.au/montolit
email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: 300-70 (SUPERSTICK)
Machinery: Handling System for Sintered Stone Slabs.
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- It is designed to handle and position next-generation Sintered Stone Slabs 320cm x 160cm.
- The overall dimensions of the complete frame are also specifically designed so the tile slabs can be removed from the special packaging they come in.
- The telescopic handles provide for a more ergonomic grip.
- The 'Superstick' carrying frame allows the tile slabs to move in both horizontal and vertical directions and is equipped with telescopic legs for support on the ground so the tile remains in the frame without being damaged.
- The special suction cups are equipped with a vacuum safety gauge to indicate the force of adhesion to the tile slab.
- Made of galvanized steel to resist wear and corrosion.
- Max. load 80Kg



BOGIE FOR LARGE TILES

Brevetti Montolit SpA

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Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

blog: www.cdkstone.com.au/montolit
email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: 300-85 (GOAL)

Machinery: Bogie for Sintered Stone Slabs.
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- The ideal solution for moving Sintered Stone Slabs in warehouses or at installation sites.
- Easily folds to use less space during transport and storage.
- The 4 soft rubber castors on each corner offer superb movement and direction control as well as extreme stability.
- Two of the wheels have brakes which can be locked to keep the carriage in the desired position.
- Slabs up to a maximum weight of 150kg can be carried completely safely and materials such as wood and foam can be secured to avoid chipping and slip-ping in areas of contact with the cart.
- Two hooks in the upper part of the cart support the Superstick frame to more easily coat tiles with adhesive glue and create movement continuity between the plate lifting phase and installation.

PLASTIC CORNER PROTECTOR FOR SINTERED STONE SLABS

Brevetti Montolit SpA

Australia

CDK Stone
Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

blog: www.cdkstone.com.au/montolit
email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: 300-95-04 (3/4mm)
300-95-06 (5/6mm)
300-95-10 (8/10mm)
300-95-12 (11/12mm)

Machinery: Plastic corner protector for Sintered Stone Slabs.
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- A set of large plastic tiles for Sintered Stone Slabs.
- A patented system that absorbs shocks which could damage or chip the material.
- Made of plastic material that can be re-used again and again.

MASONARY WET SAW

FLEX
Das Original

FLEXAustralia

CDK Stone
Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: CS60
Machinery: Wet Circular Saw
Features, Diameters, Observations:

Diamond masonry wet saw with GFCI.

- High-performance motor: extra powerful for stone cutting and joint milling
- Continuous cut depth setting from 0-60 mm, with rail guide up to 54 mm. In the mitre cut from 0-44 mm, with guide rail up to 38 mm
- Continuous angle adjustment for mitre cuts from 0-45°
- High-quality magnesium die-castings for protective cover and base plates
- Motor protection made of rubber prevents the direct intake of spray water
- Water supply: for an effective cooling of the diamond blade
- Quick-fit brass coupling: for 1/2″ water hose
- GFCI operator protector circuit breaker: integrated in cord

DIAMOND BLADE

DIAREX

Diarex

Australia

CDK Stone
Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: DBT105US

Machinery: Diamond blade
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- The new standard of high quality Diarex blades for cutting Sintered Stone, Marble, Engineered Stone.
- New generation 10mm x 1.2mm segment ensures longer life & segment strength
- 105mm, 125mm
- 22.2mm bore
- Yellow

DIAMOND CORE-BITS FOR DRILLING

DIAREX®

DiarexAustralia

CDK Stone
Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

P: 03 8552 6000

email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: DCD0##VDU

Machinery: Diamond Core-Bits for drilling
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- Use: wet
- Diarex Ultra Vacuum Brazed Core Drills with M14 Thread
- Material: For all types of Sintered Stone, terracotta tiles, granite and marble.
- Application: For furniture and bathroom fittings and electric and plumbing systems.
- Perfect for drilling: porcelain stoneware, hard ceramic, granite, marble
- Speed: Very High
- Finish: Good
- Lifespan: Good
- Use: Flexible angle grinder
- Diameter: 6mm, 8mm, 10mm, 12mm, 16mm, 20mm, 25mm, 30mm, 32mm, 35mm, 38mm, 40mm, 45mm, 50mm

DIAMOND HAND PADS

DIAREX

Diarex

Australia

CDK Stone
Head Office
4-6 Freighter Road
Moorabbin VIC 3189

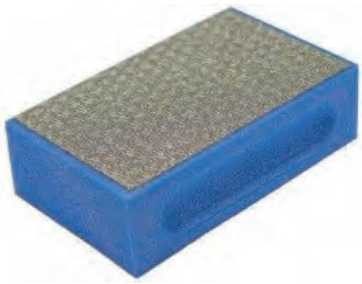
P: 03 8552 6000

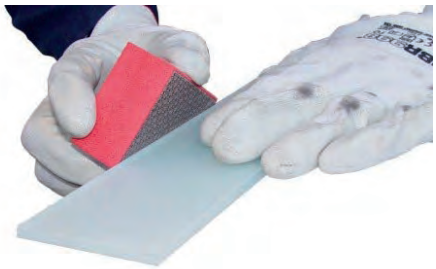
email: info@cdkstone.com.au
web: www.cdkstone.com.au

Reference: DFHP90M0##0

Machinery: Diarex Diaflex Hand Pad 90x55mm - Metal Bond Flat Foam Backing
Features, Diameters, Observations:

- Main purpose: Ideal for smoothing and finishing ceramic, glass and Sintered Stone tile corners and edges and marble and granite coverings. Excellent for smoothing and rounding sharp edges were tiles are cut to increase their mechanical strength.
- Instructions for use: Rub the pad on the surface to be treated, using the entire diamond surface so as to maximize service life.
- Characteristics: Made using a special diamond deposition technology, the pads come in two different diamond grain sizes to suit the material to be worked: – medium (DFHP90M0600), in green, for hard tile, porcelain tile, klinker and granite – fine (DFHP90M0200), in red, for single-fired tiles, double-fired tiles, terracotta, marble and glass.





12. CLEANING PRODUCTS

HEAVY ORGANIC DIRT REMOVAL

Lithofin
Premium Stone + Tile Care Products

Lithofin WAX-OFF

Removes layers of mineral oil, grease, silicone, resins, adhesives, sealant, lacquer, tar, grease and fresh paint. Rinses off with water.

- Ready-to-use
- Dissolves surface dirt's
- Deep acting
- Contains solvents

Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFWAXOFF01

EXTERNAL GREEN DEPOSITS

Lithofin
Premium Stone + Tile Care Products

Lithofin ALGEX

Special cleaner for outdoor areas removing algae, moss and slippery green deposits from steps, paths, terraces, walls, etc.

Suitable for all external pavers, stone, concrete, brick, and plastic and wood furniture.

- Concentrate
- Self-acting and preventive
- Easy and safe to use
- Free of chlorine and acid

Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFALGEX01

EPOXY GROUT

Lithofin
Premium Stone + Tile Care Products

Lithofin Resin-EX

Removes residues of epoxy grout, brush-in systems, similar organic substances such as resins.

• Professional use product
• This product is NOT suitable for acid sensitive surfaces.

Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFRESINEX01

BATHROOM AND SANITARY AREAS

Lithofin
Premium Stone + Tile Care Products

Lithofin KF Active-Clean

For regular cleaning of bathroom, toilet and sanitary areas, promoting hygienic cleanliness.

Removes lime scale, soap scum, body oils, rust and grease deposits from baths and showers. Cleans chrome, ceramics, glass, basins, grout lines, stainless steel etc.

• Concentrate - high yield
• Contains acid
• Self-acting

Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFKACTCLN01

Products for countertops, sinks and shower trays

BENCHTOP CLEANING	
Lithofin Premium Stone + Tile Care Products **Lithofin MN Easy-Clean** Ideal for every-day cleaning of small stone surfaces such as kitchen benchtops, tabletops and bathroom vanities. Lithofin MN Easy-Clean leaves your surfaces hygienically clean, streak free; as well as enhancing the stones appearance. • Ready to use • Cleans, protects and maintains • Streak-free finish • Safe-to-use in food preparation areas	
Container	**Ref. number**
500ml bottle 1ltr bottle	LFMECLNS0.5 LFMECLNR01

Products for floors and facades

INTERNAL FLOOR CLEANING	
Lithofin Premium Stone + Tile Care Products **Lithofin KF Vitra-Clean** For every-day cleaning of ceramic and porcelain floors subjected to normal levels of wear. Selected raw materials ensure an optimum, streak-free cleaning effect without building up layers. Surfaces become more attractive and less sensitive with continued use. • Concentrate – very high yield • Free of wax • Mildly alkaline • Does not form layers	
Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFKVITCLN01

THOROUGH CLEANING	
Lithofin Premium Stone + Tile Care Products **Lithofin KF Intensive Cleaner** For occasional thorough cleaning or for regular cleaning of floors subjected to heavy usage. Removes stubborn and accumulated dirt, oil and grease films, care product residues from internal and external surfaces and grout lines. Suitable for all ceramic and porcelains finishes. • Concentrate • Extra strong • Alkaline • Highly active	
Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFKINTCLN01

NEWLY INSTALLED SURFACES	
Lithofin Premium Stone + Tile Care Products **Lithofin KF Cement Residue Remover** Special product for removing grout residues and builders dirt from newly installed ceramic and porcelain tiles. Prepares surfaces for use. Effortlessly removes cement-based grout residues, mortar, rust, lime, efflorescence and hardened dirt layers. • Concentrate • Acid-based • Acts rapidly • Low odour • Easy to use	
Container	Ref. number
1ltr bottle	LFKCRR01

THESIZE®
SURFACES