









EN 14411:2012	CARATTERISTICA TECNICA PHISICAL PROPERTY CARACTERISTIQUE TECHNIQUE TECHNISCHE DATEN CARACTERÍSTICA TÉCNICA ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА	NUMERO O METODO DI MISURA NORMS/NORM/ NORME/NORMAS/ НОРМЫ	VALORE PRESCRITTO DELLA NORMA REQUIRED STANDARDS VALEUR PRESCRIPTE PAR LES NORMES VALORES REQUERIDOS NORMVORGABE ЗНАЧЕНИЕ, ПРЕДПИСАННОЕ НОРМОЙ	VALORI VALUES VALEURS WERTE VALORES ЗНАЧЕНИЕ
	Resistenza chimica Chemical strength Resistance chimique Chemische beständigkeit Resistencia al ataque químico химическая стойкость	UNI EN ISO 10545-13	Resistenza a basse concentrazioni di acidi/alcali Resistenza ad alte concentrazioni di acidi/alcali Resistenza ai prodotti chimici di uso domestico e agli additivi per piscina Resistance to low concentrations of alkalis and acids Resistance to high concentrations of alkalis and acids Resistance to household chemical products and swimming pool additives Résistance à de faibles concentrations d'acides et d'alcalis Résistance à de fortes concentrations d'acides et d'alcalis Résistance aux produits chimiques à usage domestique et aux additifs pour piscine Alkali- u. Säurebeständigkeit für niedrige Konzentrationen Alkali- u. Säurebeständigkeit für hohe Konzentrationen Beständigkeit gegen chemische Haushaltsprodukte und Zusatzstoffe für Schwimmbäder Устойчивость к воздействию кислот и щелочей низкой концентрации Устойчивость к воздействию кислот и щелочей высокой концентрации Устойчивость к воздействию бытовых химикалий и добавок для бассейнов	GLA GHA GA
	Assorbimento d'acqua Water Absorption Absorption d'eau Wasseraufnahme Absorción de agua Водопоглощение	UNI EN ISO 10545-3	≤ 0,5%	0,11%
	Resistenza alla flessione Bending Strength Résistance à la flexion Biegefestigkeit Resistencia a la flexión Предел прочности при изгибе	UNI EN ISO 10545-4	N ≥ 27N / mm ²	58,4 N / mm ²
	Resistenza al gelo Frost resistance Résistance au gel Frostwiderstandsfähigkeit Resistencia a la helada Морозостойкость	UNI EN ISO 10545-12	Nessun campione deve presentare rotture o alterazioni apprezzabili della superficie. No sample must show alterations to the surface Les échantillons ne doivent pas présenter de ruptures ou d'altérations considérables de la surface. Die Muster dürfen weder Bruch noch Schäden an der Oberfläche aufweisen. Ninguna muestra debe presentar roturas o alteraciones apreciables de la superficie Ни один из образцов не должен иметь трещин или других заметных изменений поверхности	Non gelivi Frost-proof Non gélifs Frostsicher No presentan gelivación Морозостойка
	Resistenza alle macchie Stain resistant Resistance aux taches Gegen flecken beständig Resistencia a las manchas Стойкость к пятнам	UNI EN ISO 10545-14	Classe ≥ 3 Class ≥ 3 Classe ≥ 3 Klasse ≥ 3 Clase ≥ 3 Класс ≥ 3	Classe 5 Class 5 Classe 5 Klasse 5 Clase 5 Класс 5
	Durezza di Mohs Hardness in Mohs degrees Dureté de Mohs Moh'sche Härte Dureza de Mohs Твердость по Моосу	UNI EN 101	≥ 5° Mohs	5
	Resistenza allo scivolamento (coefficiente di attrito) Slip resistance (coefficient of friction) Résistance au glissement (coefficient de friction) Rutschfestigkeit (Reibungskoeffizient) Resistencia al deslizamiento (coefficiente de roce) Спротивление скольжению (коэффициент трения)	DIN 51130 ASTM-C 1028 BS 7976-2	Attrito soddisfacente Satisfactory friction Friction satisfaisante Befriedigende Reibung Roce satisfactorio Удовлетворительный коэффициент трения	R10 DRY 0,87 WET 0,71 DRY 45 WET 27
	Resistenza all'abrasione Abrasion resistance Resistance a la abrasion Abriebfestigkeit Resistencia a la abrasión УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ К ИСТИРАНИЮ	Classificazione Interna Internal Classification System	Piastrille smaltate - Classi di abrasione da III a V Glazed tiles - Abrasion class from III to V Cx émailés - Classe d'abrasion de III à V Glasierte Fliesen - Abriebklassen III bis V Azulejos esmaltados - Clase de la abrasión desde III a V глазурованная плитка - класс истирания от III до V	Classe V

Le caratteristiche tecniche indicate nei cataloghi di linea e nel Catalogo Generale, e in qualsiasi documento di promozione commerciale di Rondine s.p.a., hanno lo scopo di dare un'indicazione dei valori riscontrati nei vari lotti e nelle varei tonalità del prodotto, pertanto differenze rispetto a tali valori indicativi non possono essere oggetto di contestazione.

All technical features stated in leaflets, in master brochure and in merchandising of Rondine Spa are meant to be an indication of an average of figures recorded within a span (determined by international law) in several production runs, therefore a slight discrepancy in quality figures of a certain batch in relation to these figures cannot be considered a production failure.

Les caractéristiques techniques mentionnées dans les catalogues de ligne et dans le catalogue général et dans tous les documents de promotion commerciale de Rondine SpA ont le but de fournir une indications des valeurs rencontrés dans les différents lots et dans les différentes tonalités du produit et donc les différences par rapport à ces valeurs indicatives ne peuvent pas faire l'objet des réclamations.



LAYING AND CLEANING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RONDINE GROUP CERAMIC PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION

Standard UNI EN 14411 – Ceramic tiles: Definition, Classification, Characteristics and Marking, defines and provides the marking terms, requirements and criteria for high quality ceramic tiles.

Rondine S.p.A. continually tests all its tiles in accredited workshops, in accordance with the aforementioned standard. Moreover, internal quality control procedures are implemented on an ongoing basis.

LAYING

Before laying at the site, the tiler should check the shade, size, and choice of material, whereas when laying the tiler should always use tiles from several boxes to obtain the ideal colour mix. The tiler should also check the product for any obvious flaws before laying, which would not be covered by the guarantee if pointed out after laying.

The tiler should use adhesives which are suitable for the various types of use, and follow the instructions on the packaging. The surface to be tiled should be checked to ensure it is stable, dry and ready for tiling, and is not excessively hot or cold. The adhesive should be applied professionally such that there are no gaps between the tile and the surface.

The tiler should be careful not to mark the material on the outer surface with pencils (graphite) or permanent markers, especially on products with smooth, glazed or lapped surfaces. Appropriate diamond tile cutters and special equipment should be used for the cutting and outlining operations requested by the Works Manager, especially with porcelain stoneware. The dimension of the tile joint may vary depending on the format used, orthogonal or diagonal laying angles, and final use. A minimum tile joint of 3 mm is recommended for non-rectified products and a minimum joint of 2 mm for rectified products. Laying rectangular formats in a staggered pattern requires tiles to be staggered by 6 cm, but never more than 10 cm. (Fig.1). In large rooms expansion joints must be positioned with regularity, whereas in small rooms it is sufficient to leave a slight gap between the tiles and perimeter walls, which are then covered with skirting.

GROUTING AND CLEANING AFTER LAYING

Fillers or mortar coloured with pigments should only be used after carrying out an initial test. For porcelain stoneware surfaces which are smooth, glazed or lapped, mortar or fillers which are contrast coloured (white tiles and anthracite, red grouting etc.) cannot be used due to the microporosity caused by the abrasive action of the cutter during processing.

With the use of cement surfacers after grouting the tiles, with the grout still fresh, any excess grout should be removed immediately with a sponge and plenty water.

A few days after laying, clean thoroughly with buffered acids to completely remove and dissolve any residue. It is also important to rinse well until the wash water runs clean. Liquid extractors are useful for removing dirty wash water, which avoids moving it from one place to another. When work has been completed the tiler should wash the floors with a water and buffered acid solution, to avoid the insufficient or late removal of grout residue leaving marks which may be difficult to remove.

Rondine recommends FILA Deterdek for this operation (follow the recommendations on the container for dilution percentages closely), which is an acid descaling agent that does not give off harmful fumes and combines the descaling action with effective cleaning.

For special areas of application, if waterproof grouting is required, epoxy mortar can be used. Follow the manufacturer's instructions on the packaging exactly and adhere to the procedures for use. When using these products, always consult expert, qualified tilers, as the incorrect application of epoxy mortars could irreversibly compromise the colour and appearance of the tiles.

The use of detergents (anti-corrosive products) which contain hydrofluoric acid could permanently damage the surface of any type of tile. It should be noted that more than 90% of the problems which arise on site are due to incorrect, or even non-existent, washing after laying. Appropriate washing after laying removes laying residue (mortar, adhesive, various types of dirt from the work site) and any remaining surface dirt.

