TECHNICAL MANUAL

SAPIENSTONE

INDEX

ABOUT US

Sapienstone, brand of Iris Ceramica Group, redefines the concept of high-quality, large-format ceramic surfaces, designed to transform kitchens and interior spaces through a seamless fusion of innovation, technology, and sophisticated aesthetics. With a premium international identity, the brand operates in the luxury architecture, design, and interior design markets, bringing its excellence to over 100 countries through a solid distribution network of more than 10,000 retail points worldwide.
Available in 12 mm and 20 mm thicknesses and featuring advanced graphic quality, Sapienstone ceramic surfaces offer unprecedented definition and a wide chromatic range in a 160x320 cm format, achieving ultra-realistic reproductions of natural stones, marbles, woods, and cements. They are resistant to temperature changes (ISO 10545.9), scratching, and impact, and are completely hygienic and antibacterial. Each texture and finish is the result of a meticulous design process that combines precision and visual depth to create high-impact spaces.

VALUE

Its four core values — design, innovation, quality, and sustainability — come together to create ceramic surfaces that go beyond expectations, rising to a fourth dimension where each piece not only meets contemporary needs but also redefines the boundaries of design, functionality, and environmental responsibility.
Design goes beyond aesthetics, integrating art, culture, and fashion into each surface. Every surface expresses a visual and poetic language, reflected in the diversity of its material forms. Through innovation, Sapienstone sets new trends in the sector, ensuring that strict quality controls guarantee each piece's strength and durability.

Design

Innovation & Quality

Sustainability

OUR PLUSES

4D Ceramics. Veins running through entire thickness

The research into technological innovation conducted by Iris Ceramica Group, which Sapienstone is part of, has taken a new step forward in re-engineering ceramics, evolving this material even further, which is something that has never been done before. Visually speaking, the result is a ceramic surface that looks exactly the same throughout, on both the surface and its thickness. This is achieved by recreating natural veining, shades of color, geometric designs or patterns, thus completely blurring the boundary between a surface and its edge.

Integrated induction cooker

Sapienstone, ever attentive to the latest new trends in interior design and the demands of contemporary living, will be presenting an innovative new porcelain cooking surface with an exclusive integrated induction cooker that allows users to cook directly on the kitchen countertop.

Aesthetic beauty

By processing natural raw materials, which are used in combination with cutting-edge production technologies, we are able to obtain high-performance materials with aesthetic and technical properties.

FINISHES

The processing of natural raw materials, combined with the use of leading-edge patented production techniques, makes it possible to obtain high-tech materials characterized by typical full-body effects, a feature that has always been the exclusive hallmark of quarried marble and stone. Chromatic variations, veining and speckling are thus prized characteristics of Sapienstone materials.

NATURAL (N)

A compromise between the polished and natural finishes. Matt surface.

POLISHED (P)

Finish obtained by postproduction treatment with rough diamond heads to improve final hardness and gloss.

SILKY (S)

With velvety visual and tactile qualities.

CASHMERE (C)

A velvety and smooth surface that displays the esprit couture of technical ceramic surfaces.

TOP-LAPPED (TL)

The lapped finish enhances the natural beauty of Sapienstone ceramic materials.

STRUCTURED (ST)

Reminiscent of the roughness of hewn stone.

4D

THE FOURTH DIMENSION

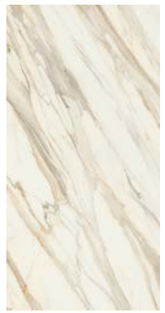
The Iris Ceramica Group full-bodied technology has been further developed, bringing life to a technologically advanced surface with no rivals on the market. Iris Ceramica Group has taken ceramics to a new dimension: 4D Ceramics. As in nature, the 4D ceramic surface comes from stratification, and becomes granitic. Solid as a rock, composed of natural minerals, using a green hydrogen production process developed by Iris Ceramica Group, it witholds in its 12mm and 20mm thickness all its history and the elements from which life originates: water, fire and earth. And so, a living surface is born, made from the same substance the Universe is made from. A surface with a soul, the same sustainable soul that Iris Ceramica Group is renowned for: the fourth dimension embraces the Group's values, impressed in the body of matter.

COLLECTIONS

4D CERAMICS

P C

ARABESCATO 4D

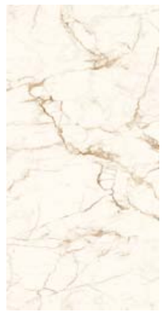


P C

CALACATTA AUREO 4D

P C

CALACATTA 4D



P C

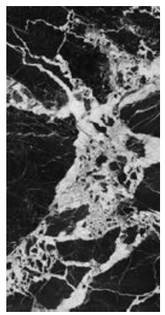
CALACATTA MACCHIA VECCHIA 4D

P C

CALACATTA STATUARIO 4D

C

FIOR DI VIOLA 4D

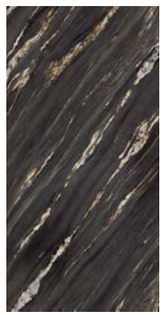


P C

GRAND ANTIQUE 4D

TL

JATOBA BROWN 4D



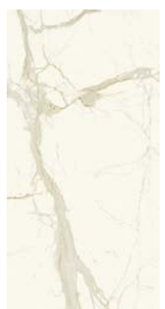
P C

KUROCA 4D

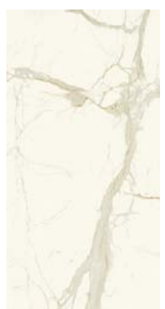
TL

SILVER WAVE 4D

BOOKMATCH



P S



WHITE CALACATTA BOOKMATCH

MARBLE

N P

ARABESCATO

N P

BIANCO LASA

N

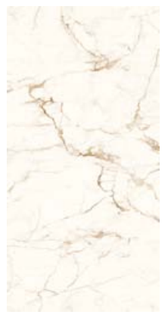
BRECCIA IMPERIALE

N P

BRIGHT ONYX

N P

CALACATTA



P S

CALACATTA MACCHIA VECCHIA

N

CREMA AVORIO

P S

DARK MARQUINA

P

FIOR DI BOSCO

C

GRIGIO SAVELLI

N P

PIETRA GREY

N P

PREMIUM WHITE

P C

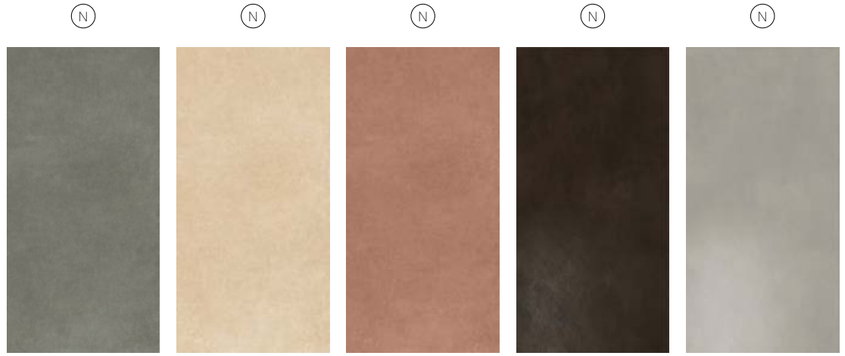
TAJ MAHAL

P S

WHITE CALACATTA

CEMENT

(N) BALANCE IVORY
(N) BALANCE LIGHT GREY
(N) BALANCE NUDE
(N) BALANCE STEEL BLUE
(N) BALANCE AZURE



(N) BALANCE CHESTER GREEN
(N) BALANCE OCHRE
(N) BALANCE MARSALA RED
(N) URBAN ANTRACITE
(N) URBAN ARGENTO

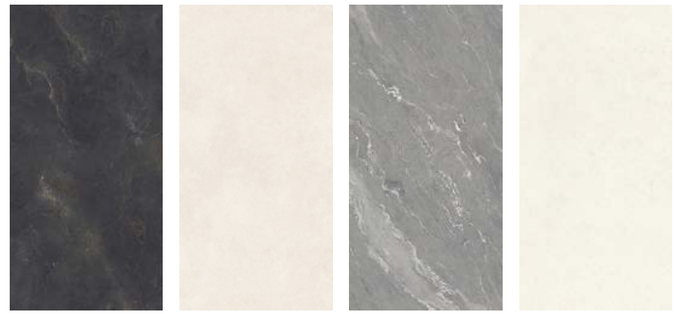
WOOD

(N) ROVERE BAIO
(N) ROVERE BUCKSKIN

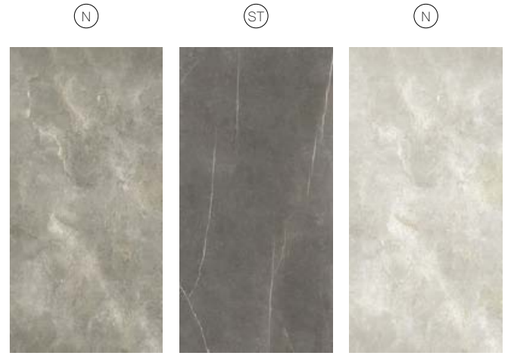
GRANITE

(TL) ALASKA WHITE
(N) CEPPO VARESE

STONE



(N) BLACK DIAMOND
(ST) CREMA NEVE
(ST) QUARZITE VALS
(ST) LUNA LIMESTONE



(N) PALLADIUM GREY
(ST) PIASENTINA
(N) PLATINUM WHITE

MONOCHROME

(N)(P)(C) UNI ICE

THECNICAL INFORMATION

The kitchen countertop is one of the most heavily used and functional surfaces in the home, and its selection requires careful consideration. It is where most daily tasks take place, from food preparation to placing utensils and appliances.

For this reason, resistance, durability, and ease of maintenance are essential technical qualities, alongside design and aesthetic harmony with the rest of the space.

Choosing the right material is therefore crucial. In this context, porcelain stoneware stands out as one of the best options on the market, thanks to its excellent technical performance and the versatility of its finishes, offering both practicality and refined aesthetics.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD ISO 10545* / ASTM**	REQUIRED STANDARDS	AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCTION §
MODULUS OF RUPTURE	ISO 10545.4	≥ 35 N/mm²	≥ 45/mm²
	ASTM C 648	> 275 lbf (1,22 kN)	> 700 lbf
WATER ABSORPTION	ISO 10545.3	≤ 0,5%	≤ 0,05%
	ASTM C 373		
RESISTANCE TO DEEP ABRASION	ISO 10545.6	≤175 mm³	≤ 127 mm³
	ASTM C1243		≤ 130 mm³
STAIN RESISTANCE	ISO 10545.14	Unglazed tiles: testing method available	CLASS 5 Natural surface
	ASTM C1378	As reported	CLASS A
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE	ISO 10545.13	Minimum CLASS B	Conforme
	ASTM C 650		

* According to the EN 14411 Encl. G/ISO 13006 Encl.G for unglazed dry-pressed ceramic tiles of the group B1a.

** According to the ANSI A137.1 and ANSI 137.3 for glazed dry-pressed ceramic tiles with CLASS P1 water absorption.

Resistance to heat

Porcelain stoneware surfaces are resistant to high temperatures, frost, and thermal shock. These characteristics are vital in a kitchen, as frequent contact with hot utensils, pots, and coffee makers could, in some cases, damage the countertop.
The high-performance technical qualities of ceramic slabs ensure that high temperatures and sudden thermal changes are unable to alter this material, which remains unchanged and durable over time.

Resistance to scratches

Due to its intensive use, the kitchen worktop is often exposed to the risk of scratches and marks caused by sharp and pointed utensils, as well as by common objects with rough surfaces.
Porcelain stoneware, especially with natural finishes, is among the hardest materials available on the market. Thanks to its inherent resistance, it proves to be an excellent choice for minimising this type of damage.

Resistance to stains and corrosion and ease of cleaning

An important characteristic of porcelain stoneware is its extreme compactness, which makes it an ideal candidate when choosing a kitchen countertop.
Its impermeability ensures that even the most stubborn stains can be easily removed, not just oil, wine, sauces, and coffee, but also acidic substances like lemon, vinegar, or detergent residues.

Surface hygiene

Being a compact material, porcelain stoneware is particularly well-suited for kitchen surfaces, particularly for those who place a strong emphasis on hygiene.

	§	QUARTZ SURFACE	GRANITE	MARBLE	SOLID SURFACE
UV Resistant	●●●●●	●●	●●●●	●●●●	●
Heat Resistant	●●●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●
Scratch Resistant	●●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●
Chemical Resistant	●●●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●

SURFACE CHECK

Before starting to carry out any work, such as cutting, laying or installing on cabinets, we recommend meticulously cleaning and examining the large format ceramics to check for any issues such as:

- Bubbles, cracks and splits;
- Bends, deformations;
- De-shading;
- Any other fault that may be considered a defect.

The processing of natural raw materials, combined with the use of leading-edge patented production techniques, makes it possible to obtain high-tech materials characterized by typical full-body effects, a feature that has always been the exclusive hallmark of quarried marble and stone. Chromatic variations, veining and speckling are thus prized characteristics of Sapienstone materials. Slight light-dark shading or variations in colour tone or gloss on the top are due to the manufacturing process and therefore should not be considered a defect. In respect of any replacements, it should be noted that there may be slight differences between new and old large format ceramics. Claims will not be accepted for any large format ceramics, which have already been installed, even if defects were present on delivery.

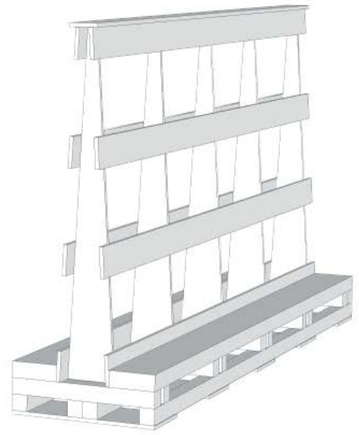
HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling a-frame

A fork lift truck with adequate loading capacity (approximately 5000kg) is essential for handling A-frames. It should be equipped with forks not less than 1.20m (48 in) / 1.40m (56 in) in length for handling on the long side.

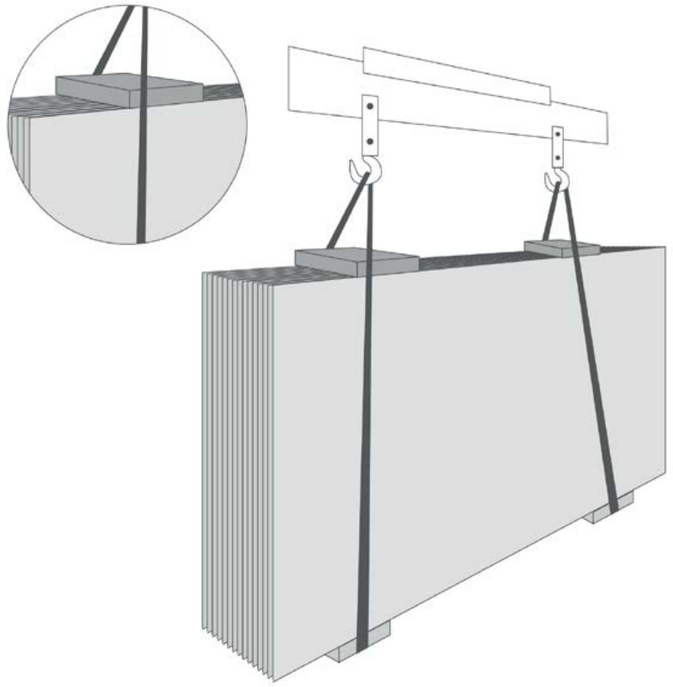
Handling rack - a-frame on the long side

We recommend inserting the forks into the rack in the holes provided for this, using a fork lift truck of adequate load capacity equipped with forks at least 1.20m (48 in) in lenght, at the maximum obtainable width position. Before lifting, insert the forks all the way under the load.



Warning tipping hazard:

For the safety of workers, to avoid injury to people and irreparable damage to the large porcelain panels, DO NOT handle the A-frames with forklifts after removing the plastic guards, strapping, and other antitip locking systems.
If even one of the anti-tip systems is removed, be sure to secure the load with appropriate systems, such as strapping or clamps, to prevent the large porcelain panels from tipping over.
GranitiFiandre S.p.A. disclaims all responsibility for injury or damage to persons, property or to the large porcelain panels due to handling of A-frames without adequate safety guards in place.
GranitiFiandre S.p.A. recommends that, at all times, at least two, trained, workers handle any movement of the large porcelain panels.



Handling large format ceramics handling single large format ceramics

During unloading, it is essential to remove large format ceramics one by one from alternate sides of the A-frame in order to ensure the load is stable, balanced and can be handled safely. Suction cup lifters, canvas or rubber belts, or clamps may be used to handle single large format ceramics.

Handling multiple large format ceramics

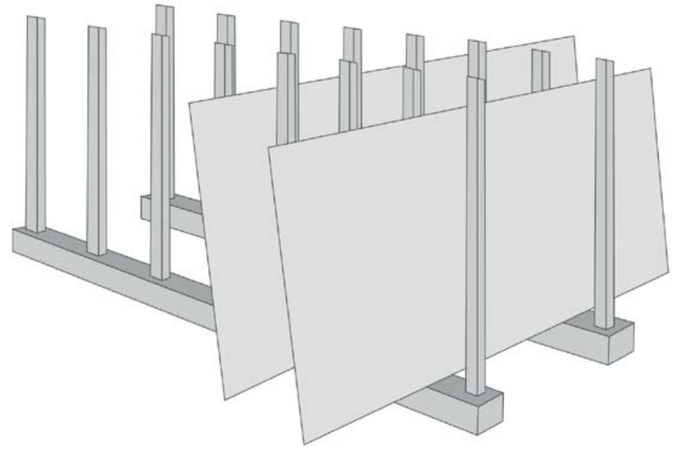
Use specific equipment with adequate load capacity. For example forklift with extending arms and sling straps, or overhead crane with jib and suitable straps. Steel cables, chains or anything that could damage the large format ceramics in any way should not be used. We recommend protecting edges when lifting or moving large format ceramics. Always check the maximum lifting capacity of the equipment is suitable for the weight of the load to be lifted.

Instruments required

The instruments for lifting and handling the slabs can be chosen according to the size of the slab and the activities to be performed on the site, in particular:
- Fork lift truck with forks 1.6 M long;
- Frame with suction cups for handling large format slabs;

Processing stages

1. Remove the cover from the cage/rack;
2. Position the frame with suction cups on the slab and make sure that the cups adhere to it perfectly;
3. For horizontal handling (on the surface), put the slab into a vertical position and use the wheels applied to the handling frame.



Storing large format ceramics

Large format ceramics may be stored on trestles or in the shipping crates used to deliver products.
If storing on trestles, always ensure large format ceramics are removed from alternate sides in order to balance the load, prevent damage and eliminate risk to personnel.
Warning: After picking up large format ceramic(s) always ensure they are secured with straps or clamps, to prevent them possibly toppling over.
Alternatively, large format ceramics can be stored upright on suitable metal racks that must be covered with rubber, Teflon or wood on any parts in direct contact with large format ceramics.
Bear in mind that, when stored upright on racks, the large format ceramics may flex slightly.
This does not affect installation since when laid on a flat surface any flexing should disappear and the large format ceramics will revert to being perfectly straight.

EDGE CUTTING AND TREATMENT

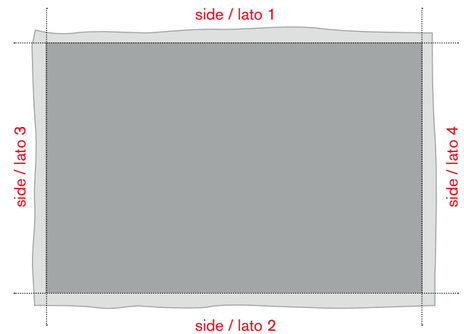
BY DISC, WATER JET, CNC & EDGE TREATMENT

The successful processing of a slab does not depend so much on the type of tool—whether it is a Disc, Water Jet, or Milling Cutter—but rather on the cutting methods and sequence used. As a general rule, it is always advisable to break down the slab as much as possible by removing the parts that are not relevant to the project. During all processing phases, the more the slab is reduced to its final dimensions, the greater the advantages in workability. It is very rare for a slab to be unworkable; there are more or less conservative approaches, as well as more or less invasive sequences and methods. Less conservative sequences and methods can lead to conditions that cause slab breakage. Some slabs may have different workability due to mineralogical characteristics, but this does not mean they should be considered defective.

With these clarifications in mind, we will now outline some fundamental points that form the basis of successful processing.

Cutting and cutouts

Non-rectified large format ceramics must be detensioned, by making a small cut on all four sides, before starting to carry out any other work.
We recommend using any type of cutter (disc, waterjet, CMC etc.). We also recommend making cuts on the long sides first (1 and 2) followed by the short sides (3 and 4).

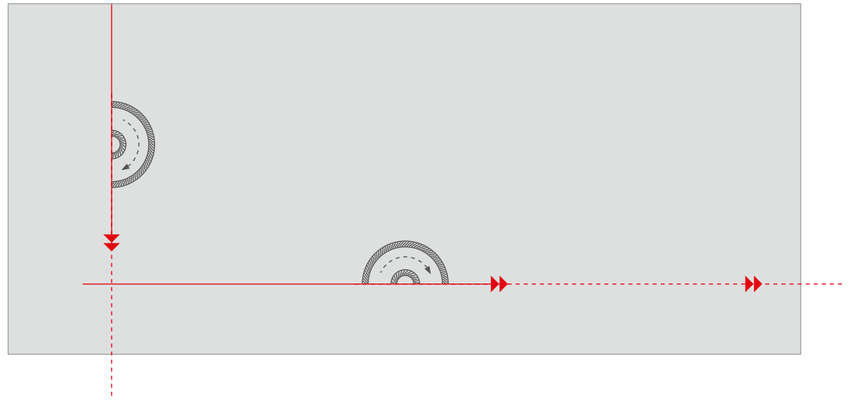


Installation Instructions

We recommend wet cutting or the score and snap method during the installation process.
Do not dry cut using power tools during the installation process.
Improper installation techniques could expose installer to harmful dust.

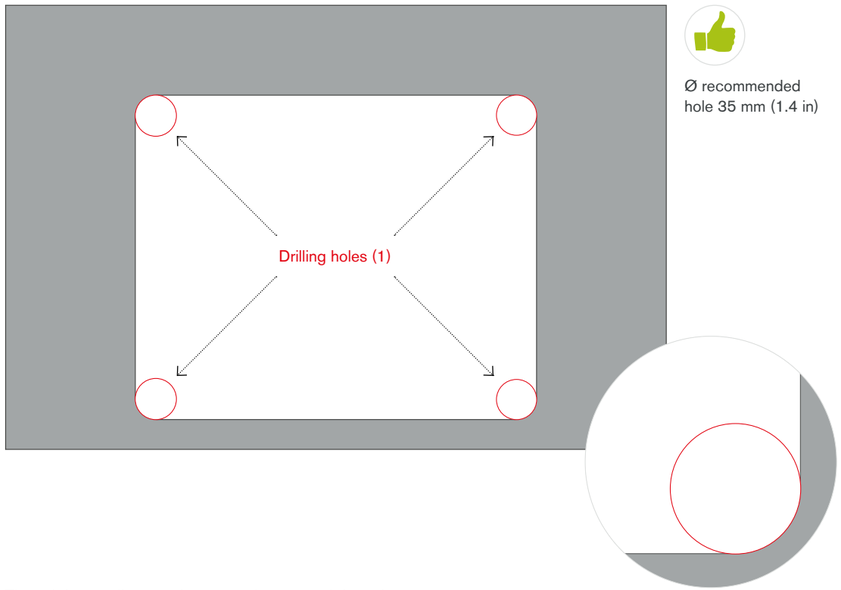
Disc cutting

Ensure that the workbench is stable and level. Select an appropriate disc taking into account the type of material which needs to be cut (PORCELAIN STONEWARE), thickness, angle and type of machinery used.
When making cuts on small pieces, it is good practice to secure them with the appropriate tools to prevent movement and potential breakage.
Reduce the cutting speed by 50% at the beginning and end of the cut, over a length equal to the diameter of the disc being used.



Internal cuts with disc cutter for basins, cooktops, etc.

After having detensioned the large format ceramic around the entire perimeter, firstly make holes in each corner - minimum 35 mm (1.4 in) diameter holes are recommended. Then make 4 cuts on the large format ceramics starting with the longest cut and innermost one.
The cut must be at a tangent to the circumference of the hole, without going beyond it.



Ø recommended
hole 35 mm (1.4 in)

The minimum distance between the cut and the edge of the slab must not be less than 50 mm (2.0 in).

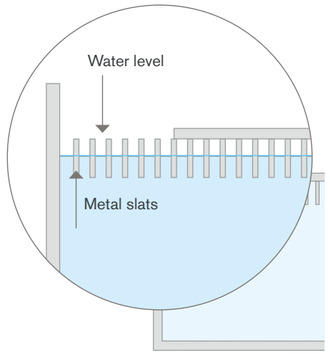
Important.

- Ensure the work surface is straight, clean, and stable;
- Use blades specifically designed for porcelain stoneware;
- The smaller the diameter of the blade, the higher the spindle rotation speed;
- The slower the feed rate, the better the quality of the cut;
- The blade must cut through the full thickness of the slab, extending at least 1 mm beyond it;
- Cool both the slab and the blade properly during cutting;
- Use plenty of water, making sure to direct the stream directly onto the cutting area.

The values shown are indicative only and refer to an appropriate machine in good working order with adequate discs.
For disc cutting, the operators expertise is vital in setting the parameters correctly, depending on the ceramics to be cut and the result required. It is also important to follow manufacturer's recommendations in respect of cutting discs.

Water-jet cutting

Sapienstone slabs can also be processed using water jet cutting.
It is important to set the cutting parameters by considering all relevant factors: the type of material, its thickness, and the type of machine being used.
Water jet cutting allows for perfect shapes and clean, highly precise cuts.
Before starting any processing, always check the flatness of the workbench and the condition of the supports.
Replace worn support slats on the bench to ensure the surface rests evenly.
When the slab requires multiple cutouts, always begin with the largest one first, followed by the smaller ones (for example: cut the sink hole first, then the faucet hole).
Water level
It is always recommended to drill holes at the corners before making cutouts, in order to avoid excessive stress at the intersection points of the cuts.
The minimum distances between hole and edge, and between holes, remain unchanged (min. 50 mm).
For water jet cutting as well, it is advisable to outline the perimeter cut before starting the actual processing.



Indications for water-jet cutting

Ø ORIFICE	Ø NOZZLE	H2O PRESSURE (HIGH) MPA	H2O PRESSURE (LOW) MPA	ABRASIVE FLOW KG / MIN	ABRASIVE TYPE
0,3048 mm 0.012 in	0,889 mm 0.035 in	3800	700	0,32 (11.25 oz)	Grana #80

SPEED MT/MIN

Thickness 12 mm (0.48 in)	0,7 - 1.0
Thickness 20 mm (0.80 in)	0,3 - 0,5

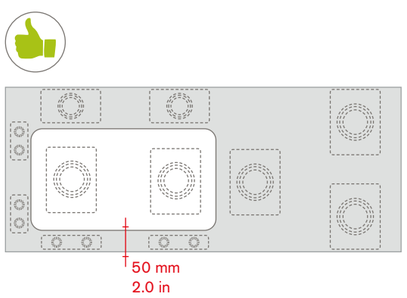
Reduce the speed by 20-30% for cuts other than at a 90° angle.

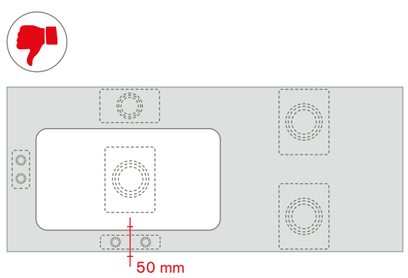
The figures shown are indicative only and refer to an appropriate machine in good working order with adequate equipment.
For waterjet cutting, the operators expertise is vital insetting the correct parameters, depending on the ceramics or porcelain to be cut and the result required.

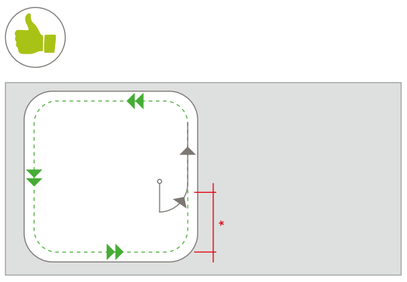
CNC Cutting

Ensure the work surface is in optimal condition.
Place a sufficient number of suction cups to provide the best possible support for the slab.
Proper and functional positioning of the suction cups is essential for the success of the operation, placing them especially under areas most stressed during the process.

Distribute the suction cups evenly, including in the section that will be removed. Otherwise, the cut part could bend before the process is complete, causing cracks and breakages that would make the slab unusable.
Use plenty of water, directed precisely onto the tool.



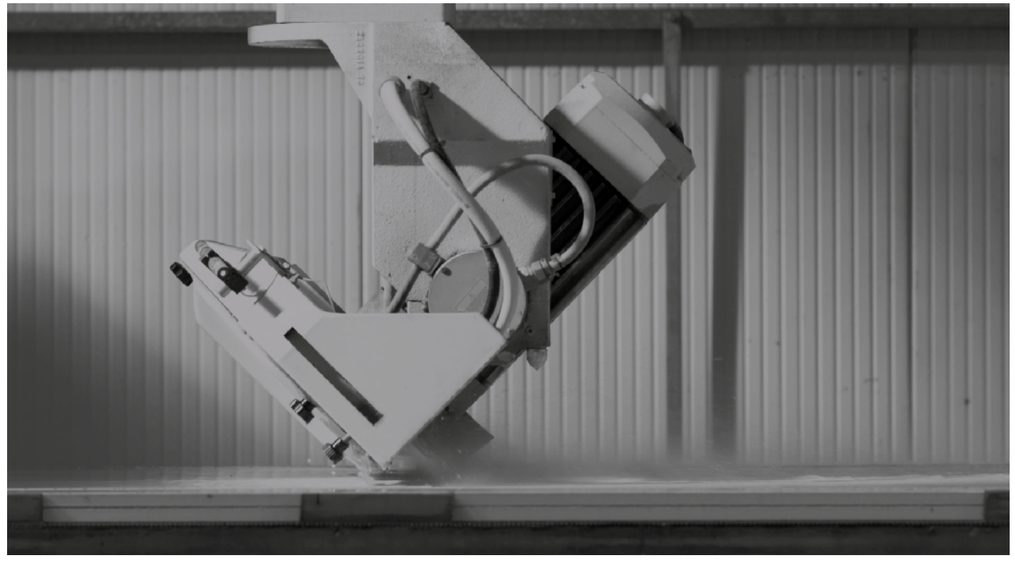




*50% of cutting speed applied in the last 150 mm (6.0 in)

CNC Cutting Parameters

During CNC cutting, the operator's experience is essential in correctly setting the processing parameters, based on the material being worked and the desired result.
The manufacturer's guidelines for the cutting tools are also very important and should always be followed. We recommend starting with more conservative settings.



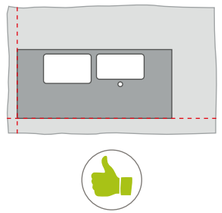
DESIGN OF THE WORKTOP

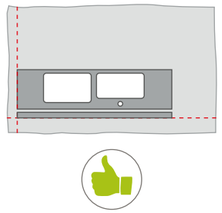
Cutting management

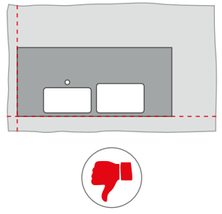
Whenever possible, always position cuts and cutouts in the middle of the large format ceramic. For example on projects such as the ones beside.

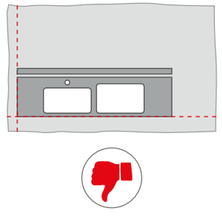
The same result is obtained by turning the project 180° as below, but resulting in less weight on the large format ceramics and greater cutting margins.

If two portions need to be obtained from a slab to create two kitchen countertops, it is advisable to make a cut in the middle of a 324 cm long slab with a thickness of 12 mm rather than a single cut. In these cases, factors such as vibrations, blade overheating, or tool exit at the final stretch of the cut may cause the slab to break. We therefore suggest making a pre-cut as previously indicated: first removing 8 mm in depth and then the rest, positioning the blade approximately 5 mm below the slab to ensure the best possible cutting conditions.



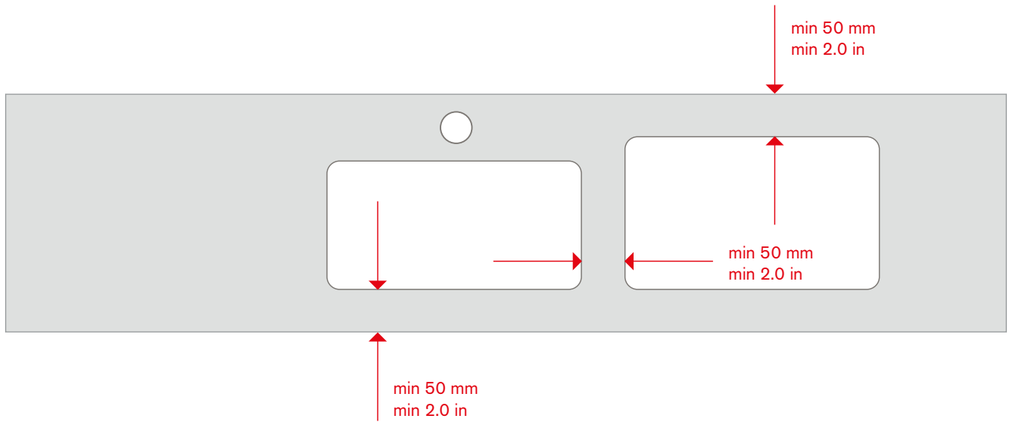






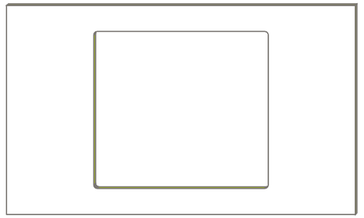
Internal cutting: recommendations

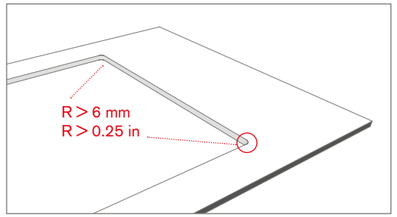
When making an internal cut or hole in the slab, it is necessary to maintain a minimum distance of 50 mm or more from the outer edge of the slab.

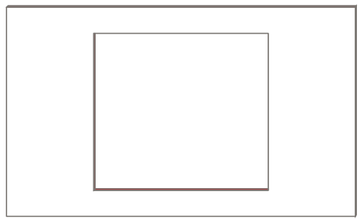


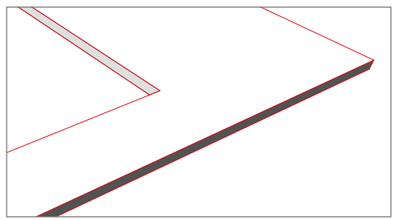
Internal corners

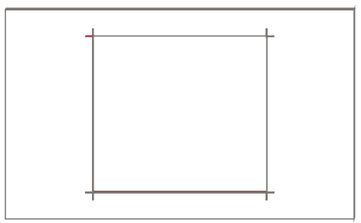
Internal corners of cut-outs must have a minimum 6 mm (0.25 in) radius.
Cutting 90° angles considerably increases the possibility of cracking and breakage during all stages of working (processing, handling, transport and installation). Holes for faucets must be positioned at least 30 mm (1.2 in) from cut-outs and the outer edge of large format ceramics.

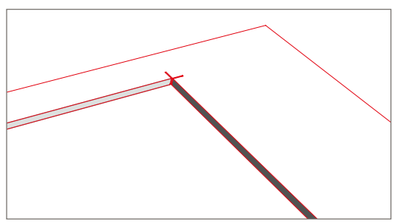








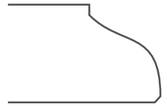




Edges

Squared edge at 45°

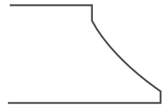
Rounded edge at 45°



Concave edge

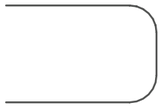
Straight
squared edge

Rounded
straight edge



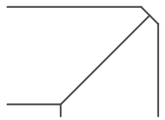
Convex
edge

Double straight
squared edge

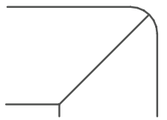


Double straight
rounded edge

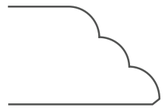
Rounded
edge



L-shaped
squared edge



L-shaped
rounded edge

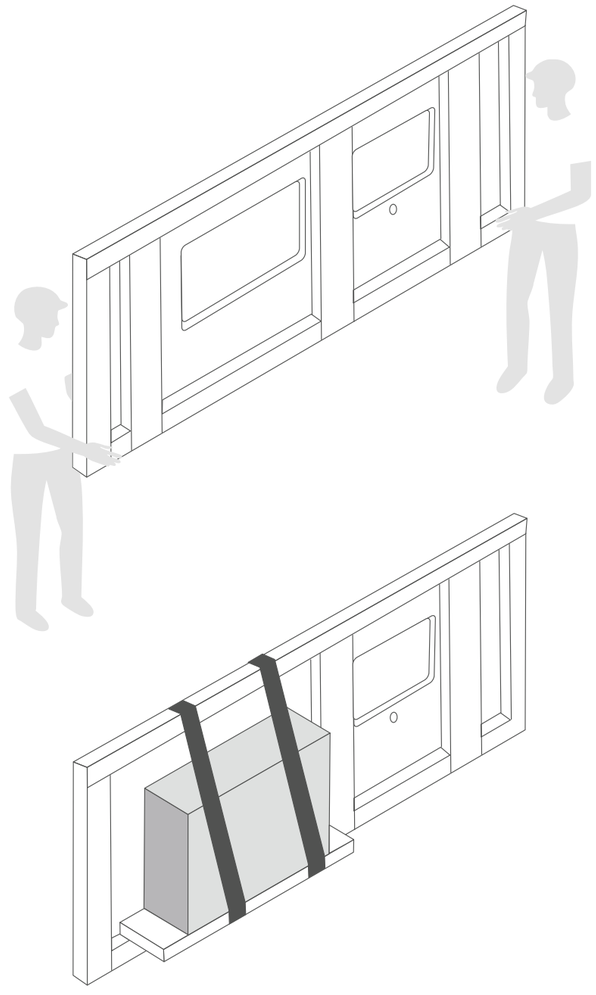


Triple rounded
edge

POSITIONING

Handling after cutting

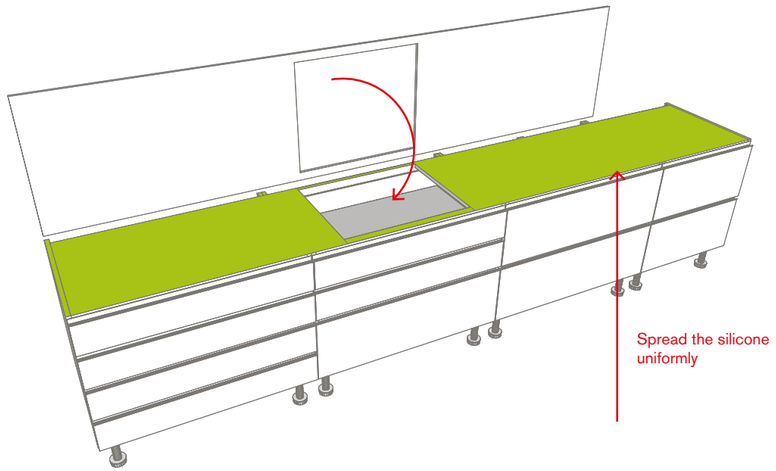
After completing all work on large format ceramics, take special care during handling, transport and installation at the client's premises.
Most damage to the structure occurs during these phases, caused by flexing, twisting or impact on edges and corners.
When there are large cutouts, or more than one cutout, we recommend installing wooden bars (50 x 30 mm/1.2"x2.0") along the entire length of the large format ceramic and also crossways, as per the diagram below to reduce the possibility of flexing (using hot glue to fix in place).



If the kitchen counter has a built-in basin assembled directly on the large format ceramic, provide support and fix the basin so that it cannot cause twisting or flexing.

Approaching the pieces

While approaching the slabs we recommend to follow the procedure below to guarantee the best possible positioning:



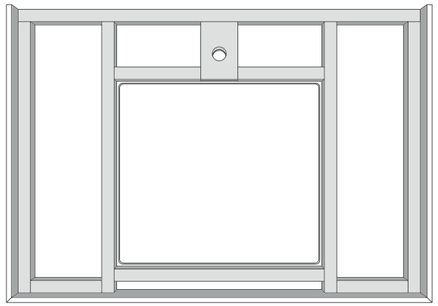
Positioning the pieces without joint

Please handle the slabs carefully, with special caution to edges and keeping to the instructions below for their positioning:
1. check that each edge is minimally chamfered to make the slab more solid;
2. make sure that the substrate is levelled and perfectly flat, otherwise adjust or adapt using levelling wedges;
3. check that the joint edges match perfectly and do not have different angles, which may cause breakage.

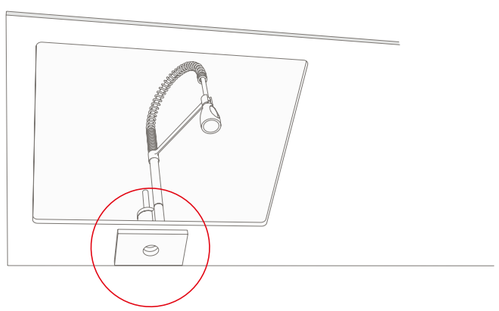
Levelling wedges must be inserted while approaching two adjacent slabs to avoid any impact.
The wedges can be removed only when silicone is applied and during possible later final adjustments that require a min. movement.

Positioning the reinforcements

It is recommended to build reinforcements to be placed on the slab rear side at a reciprocal distance of 600 mm (24.0 in).
All joints must be reinforced in the lower part.
Gaps, not supported by any surface, must be reinforced with bars of a sufficiently resistant material, such as: granite, aluminum, high density polyurethane foam.

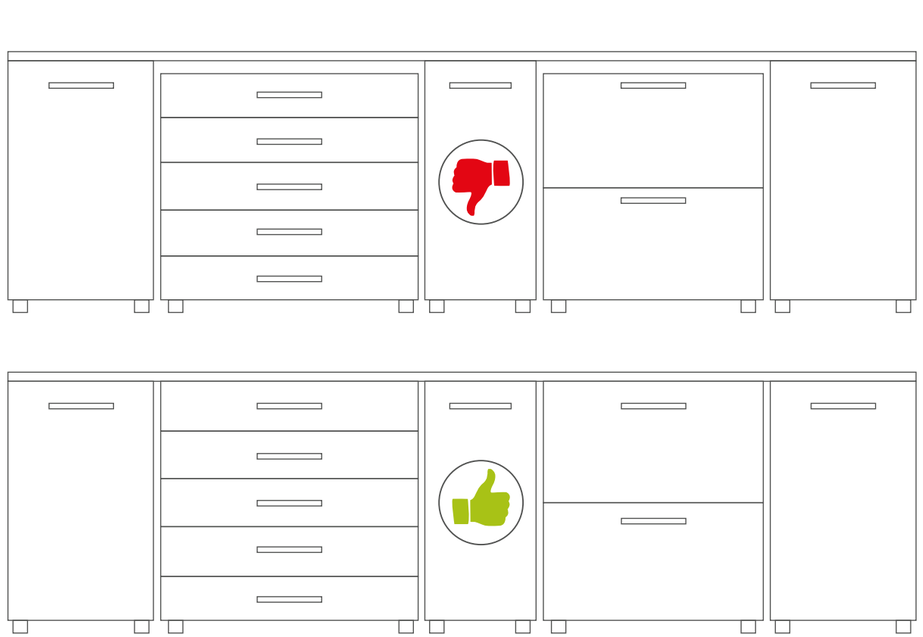


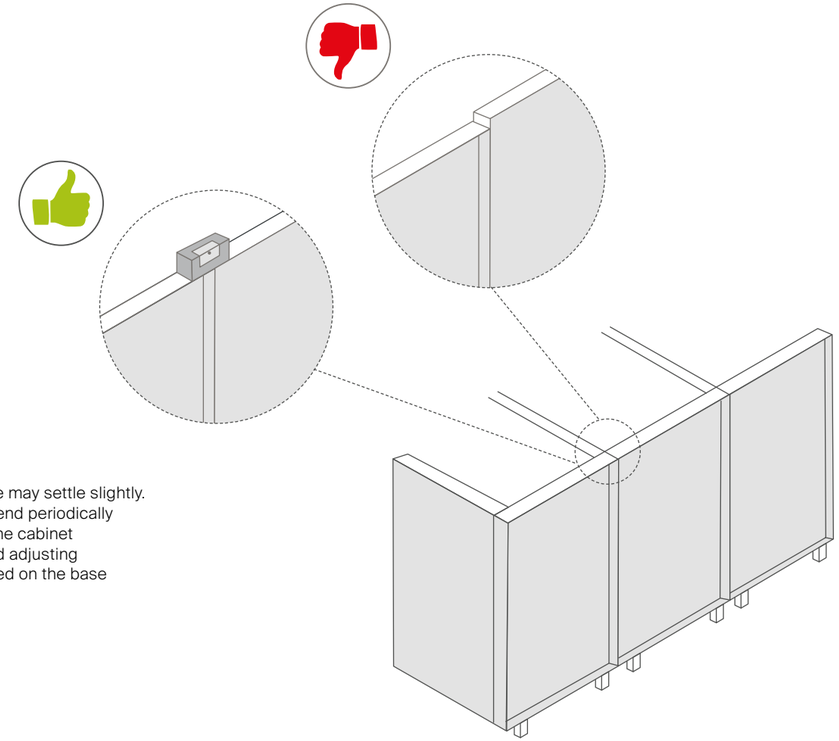
If the taps are to be installed directly in the top, it is advisable to add a reinforcing pad under the top in the point where the hole has been drilled. Be careful as the pad must be positioned so as to enable free movements of the top.



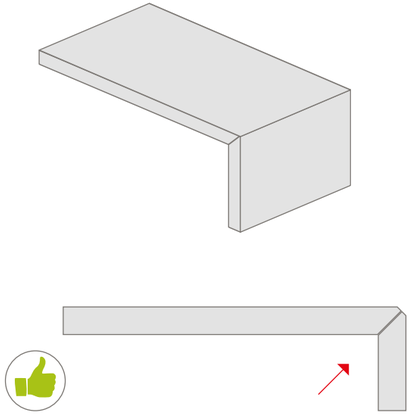
Countertop support substructure

Before installing the top ensure that all parts of the cabinet structure are stable, level, clean and are able to support the load.





Over time the structure may settle slightly. We therefore recommend periodically checking the level of the cabinet supporting the top, and adjusting the feet usually provided on the base of the cabinet.

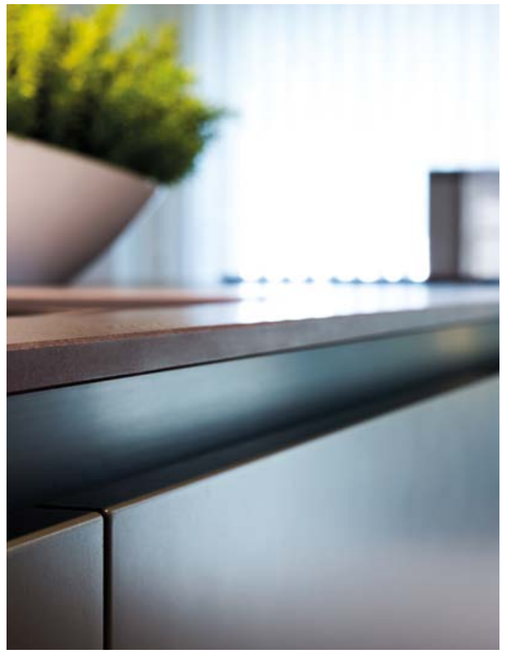


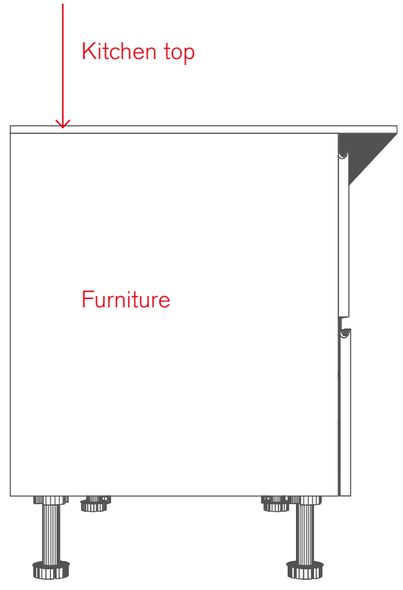
Bonding the top

To bond porcelain stoneware parts (i.e. joints between vertical and horizontal pieces), use a two-part epoxy resin in the same color as the ceramics.
Remove any excess two-part resin before it hardens.

To bond the top to the structure use an flexible adhesive (i.e. silicone).
For joints between set-in elements and the top use a transparent flexible adhesive (i.e. silicone) or the gaskets supplied with the basin or appliance.

INSTALLING THE KITCHEN TOP





Installing the kitchen top

We always recommend to position an insulating panel over the dishwasher or under the worktop.

All tops and islands made with 12 mm (0.48 in) slabs can be installed with a projection. We also recommend to make a 3-4 mm (0.12 / 0.16 in) radius around the slab edges.

It is recommended to position a supporting strip under the points where the 12 mm (0.48 in) slabs are matched in 50 mm (2.0 in) wide laminar structures and to make sure that the strip has the same thickness.

OVERHANGS

Overhangs with cutouts

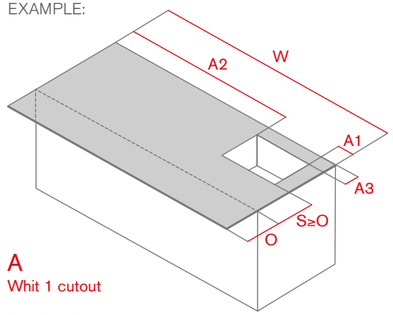
For overhangs on kitchen counters, we recommend ordering large format ceramics supplied with mesh backing.
During the kitchen design phase it is very important to specify a mechanical or adhesive (epoxy adhesive) fixing to negate any leverage.
Incorrect fixing could cause cracking especially for basin and/or cooktop cutouts, and is also dangerous for the user.
Basic rules to follow for overhangs with cutouts:

1) The supported section must be equal to or greater in depth than the overhanging section.

2) For overhangs, the minimum distance between the outer edge and cutout must be equal to or greater than 100 mm (4.0 in).

3) For double cutouts keep a minimum distance of 600 mm (24 in) between one cutout and another. For larger overhangs it is essential to use additional support systems to ensure stability and no flexing.

EXAMPLE:

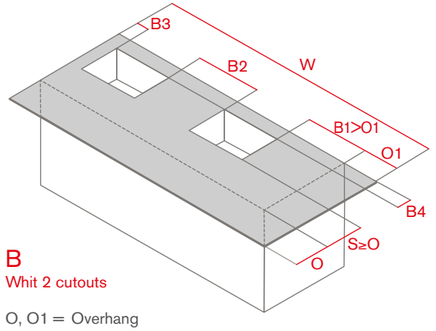


A
Whit 1 cutout

O = Overhang

S = Supported section must be ≥ O

A1, A3 ≥ 100 mm (4.0 in)
A2 ≥ 600 mm (24 in)

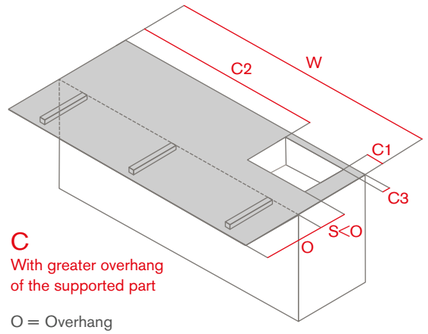


B
Whit 2 cutouts

O, O1 = Overhang

S = Supported section must be ≥ O

B1, B2 ≥ 600 mm (24 in)
B3, B4 ≥ 100 mm (4.0 in)



C
With greater overhang
of the supported part

O = Overhang

S = Supported section < O

C1 ≥ 100 mm (4.0 in)
C2 ≥ 600 mm (24 in)
C3 ≥ 50 mm (2.0 in)

Recommended overhang measurements:
For 12 mm (0.48 in) thick slabs (with mesh backing) the maximum overhang should NOT EXCEED 250 mm (9.8 in).
For 20 mm (0.80 in) thick slabs (with mesh backing) the maximum overhang should NOT EXCEED 350 mm (13.8 in).
- In the event of overhang using slabs without mesh backing, reduce the maximum measurement above by 50%.
- In case of gluing the slab without using epoxy glue (for example with silicone, velcro or non-specific glues) do not exceed 50 mm (2.0 in) of overhang.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Cleaning after cutting

Cutting/drilling large format ceramics, whether by waterjet, disc or CNC, creates dust residues due to abrasion.
This dust, when mixed with the water used during cutting, creates a mixture that tends to solidify when it dries.
It is therefore essential to clean the surface thoroughly afterwards since, if not done correctly or at all, marks can be difficult to remove, especially on dark colors or gloss surfaces.
To clean the surface after cutting, use clean water and dry with a paper towel or, better still, a microfiber cloth.
Repeat until the surface is completely clean.
Do not store or stack cut large format ceramics when wet or not completely cleaned of residues.
Particular care should be taken to remove any epoxy resin residues on joints between vertical and horizontal large format ceramics, panels or basins.
Epoxy resin products adhere to surfaces rather than being absorbed, making removal after hardening somewhat difficult.
It is essential to remove these residues when “fresh” using soft sponges, cloths and suitable cleaning products recommended by the manufacturers themselves.

Ordinary cleaning

For ordinary cleaning it is sufficient to use a cloth in moistened microfiber and a neutral ph liquid detergent.
AVOID the use of abrasive sponges, steel wool pads, brushes hard and detergents containing hydrofluoric acid and its derivatives. Also avoid detergents containing waxes and / or brighteners.

Extraordinary cleaning

For persistent stains, use a soft sponge and a specific cleaning product. It is very important not to let the cleaning product evaporate on surface. After using any type of cleaning products, always exercise a good rinse.

TYPE OF STAIN	ALKALINE DETERGENT	ACID DETERGENT	SOLVENT BASED DETERGENTS
Final-site cleaning cement grout		FABER Cement Remover FILA - Deterdek Pro	
Final-site cleaning epoxy grout			FABER - Epoxy Cleaner FILA Epoxy Grout Haze Remover
Beer, Wine, Coffee, The, Coca Cola, Ketchup, Jam, Lipstick, Oil Olive and Seeds, Linseed Oil, Mustard, Mayonnaise, Ketchup, Rubber, Wax, Mechanical oils, Silicone, Bitumen, Glue, Candle wax, suction cup imprints	Cif Crema Chanteclair Candeggina / Bleach FABER - Deep Degreaser FILA - PS 87 Pro		Acetone
Cement, Plaster, Efflorescence limestone, metal residues, rust, Wall tempera.		White vinegar FABER - Tile Cleaner FILA - Deterdek Pro	
Graffiti, Paints			Acetone FABER - Graffiti Remover FILA - Nopain Star
Daily Cleaning	FABER - Floor Cleaner FILA - Cleaner Pro		
Periodic Maintenance		FABER - Tile Cleaner (diluito 1:10) / Diluted 1:10 FILA - Deterdek Pro	

Information to ensure safe use:

Before using any detergent, carefully read the warnings regarding use on the product label or consult the manufacturer's website as an example:
https://www.filasolutions.com/
https://www.fabersurfacecare.shop/it/en/
where you can consult and download safety data sheets, technical data sheets and information on the use of the products.
• It is always advisable to carry out a preliminary test on a concealed area or unused part of the large format ceramic.
• It is always good practice to remove all stains from the top promptly, especially particularly difficult stains such as coffee, red wine, juice, etc.
• On polished or natural surfaces do not use abrasive powder or paste detergents, abrasive sponges or steel scourers.
• In general, we recommend never using very strong acid or alkali cleaners.
• Our large format ceramics are resistant to thermal shock and scratching, however to maintain their appearance over time we recommend using trivets and chopping boards.

PACKAGING

Rack for 12/22 panels 320x150 CM & 320x160 CM

Code	Size	Weight	Price
MAX-IMB09C	**3370 x 740 x h.2018 mm**	**230 kg**	**430,00 €**

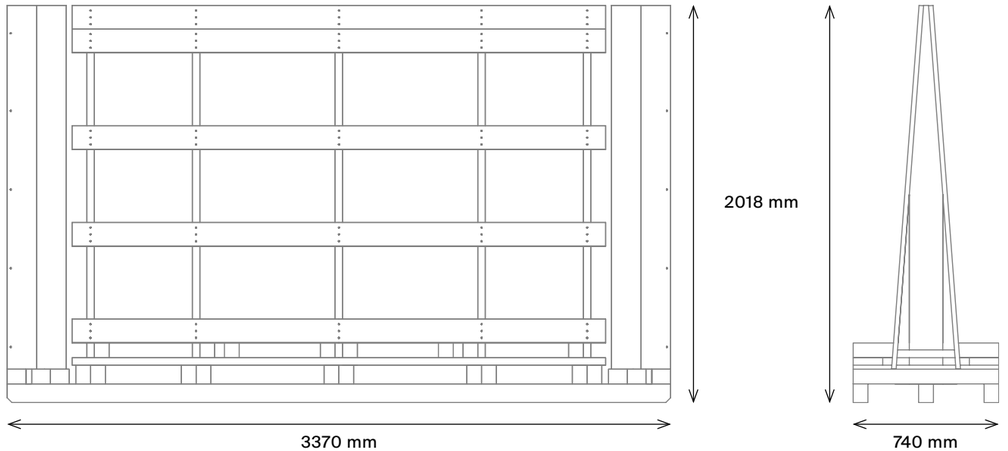
SLAB SIZE in mm/in ■	Slab thickness in mm/in	PIECE SAPIENSTONE SAPIENSTONE Without mesh	MQ. SAPIENSTONE CAPACITY Without mesh	KG SAPIENSTONE CAPACITY (Gross Weight) Without mesh
■ not rectified				
3200x1500x12 mm	126”x60” in	22	111,1264	3.350,00
3200x1500x12 mm	126”x60” in	12	60,6144	1.906,00
3200x1500x20 mm	126”x60” in	12	60,6144	3.352,00
3200x1600x12 mm	126”x63” in	22	112,64	3.510,00
3200x1600x12 mm	126”x63” in	12	61,44	1.920,00
3200x1600x20 mm	126”x63” in	12	61,44	3.400,00

Note

- 22 slabs – 12mm: One rack can hold a maximum of 5 different items (codes).
- 12 slabs – 12mm: One rack can hold a maximum of 4 different items (codes).
- 12 slabs – 20mm: One rack can hold a maximum of 3 different items (codes).
- The rack must be filled to the maximum indicated capacity.

Conditions

- Packaging on rack: apply palletised discount and relative rack cost.



General note

- The weight of crates and racks is subject to significant variations depending on the humidity level at the time of measurement.
- Truck loading: The indicated maximum number of crates refers to a single flatbed measuring 13.6 x 2.45 m, depending on the weight. For trucks with different dimensions, the calculation must be reformulated based on available space and crate volume. Iris Ceramica Group reserves the right to make any modifications to the weight, dimensions, and packaging information contained in this document.
- It is not possible to mix 12 mm and 20 mm slabs on the same support.

SSCATTECIT

EMAS
GESTIONE AMBIENTALE VERIFICATA
N. Registro IT-000039

ISO 9001
ISO 14001
Sistemi di Gestione Qualità Ambiente Certificati

NSF

See Official Listing (www.nsf.org) To identify which models are NSf Certified

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