

TECHNICAL DATA

Series "WOOD"

1. Technical Features

Norma UNI EN 14411 - Annex G – Dry-pressed ceramic tiles with low water absorption - GROUP B1aGL,

| | Technical features | Norms | Required standards | Average |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| REGULARITY AND QUALITY SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS | LENGTH AND WIDTH (The deviation, in percent, of the average size for each tile (2 or 4 sides) from the work size (W)) | UNI EN ISO 10545-2 | ± 0,6 % | COMPLIANT |
| | THICKNESS | | ± 5 % | COMPLIANT |
| | STRAIGHTNESS OF SIDES | | ± 0,5 % | COMPLIANT |
| | RECTANGULARITY | | ± 0,6 % | COMPLIANT |
| | SURFACE FLATNESS | | ± 0,5 % | COMPLIANT |
| | SURFACE QUALITY | | A minimum of 95% of tiles shall be free from visible defects that would impair the appearance of a major area of tiles | COMPLIANT |
| PHISICAL CHARACTERISTICS | WATER ABSORPTION | UNI EN ISO 10545-3 | Eb ≤ 0,5 % | COMPLIANT |
| | BREAKING STRENGTH (S) – MODULUS OF RUPTURE (R) | UNI EN ISO 10545-4 | S > 1300 N R > 35 N/mm ² | COMPLIANT |
| | CRAZING RESISTANCE | UNI EN ISO 10545-11 | REQUIRED | COMPLIANT |
| | RESISTANCE TO FROST | UNI EN ISO 10545-12 | REQUIRED | COMPLIANT |
| | CATEGORY USE | INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION | | C4* |
| CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS | RESISTANCE TO HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS AND SWIMMING POOL SALTS | UNI EN ISO 10545-13 | Class GB min. | RESISTANT |
| | RESISTANCE TO LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF ACIDS AND ALKALIS | | Manufacturer to state classification | RESISTANT |
| | RESISTANCE TO STAINING | UNI EN ISO 10545-14 | Minimum Class 3 | COMPLIANT |

* Classification and recommendations for the use of Monocibec floor tiles

The resistance of ceramic floor tiles depends on a combination of various factors, some of which are referable to the correspondence of certain laboratory test, others depend on the place of use of the product and the specific conditions of use. Monocibec provides its own valuation of the resistance of the different products following a procedure that bears in mind and summarizes the results of the various laboratory tests and their PEI, MOHS, REFRACTION relationship, together with the comparison with past experience on the various types over years of use of the product in countless conditions. Below is a table that divides the products in five different classes and is an extremely useful instrument for the correct choice of the most suitable material for each purpose, provided that this choice is backed-up by the judgement of the user concerning the effective conditions of use on the product.

1 Ceramic floor tiles subject to light traffic to be used in rooms protected from abrasive and scratching agents. In general these tiles may be used in bedrooms and bathrooms of private homes.

- 2 Ceramic floor tiles subject to medium light traffic to be used in rooms protected from abrasive and scratching agents.
- 3 Ceramic floor tiles subject to medium-traffic to be used in rooms protected from abrasive and scratching agents. In general, these tiles may be used in all rooms of private homes to which there is no direct access from the outside.
- 4 Ceramic floor tiles subject to medium-heavy traffic to be used also in rooms to which there is direct access from the outside, provided that they are protected from abrasive and scratching agents.
- 5 Ceramic floor tiles for floors subject to heavy wear. In general, these tiles may be used in hotels, shops, offices and schools.

2. Sizes, Colours, Finishings:

2.1 Sizes : 50x50 – 25x50 – 12,5x50

2.2 Colours: 5 (Beige, Bianco, Grigio, Verde, Rosso)

2.2 Finishings: Natural

3. Process features

The WOOD series is realized in porcelain stoneware by dry pressing of a mix of spray-dried bodies obtained from precious natural raw materials. The obtained substrate is later silk-screen printed (decorated) and fired at over 1200°C, temperature needed to reach the sintering necessary to make the product frost-proof, non-absorbing and resistant to chemical attacks.

4. Compliance with standards



WOOD is a material that ensures compliance, as far as the first choice is concerned, with the requirements specified in the international standards UNI EN 14411 appendix G and ISO 13006, for the surface chemical and physical features; the compliance is extended to all commercial choices for the safety features connected with the CE marking. WOOD is also CCC certified.

The Quality management system - implemented by the company and certified according to the standard UNI EN ISO 9001:2008 - ensures a steady compliance.



5. Environmental Certification

5.1 LEED Rating System

WOOD guarantees the following LEED credits:

Credit SS 7.1/7.2 - Heat Island Effect: WOOD does not increase the temperature of city areas compared to country areas (No heat island effect), as the solar reflectance index SRI is ≥ 29 . WOOD is thus particularly suitable for outdoor roofed and non-roofed installations.

Credit EA 1 - Optimize energy performance: heat conductivity λ of WOOD ranges between 1 and 1.3 Watt/(m·K). Therefore WOOD is provided of very good insulating performance.

Credit EQ 4.2 - VOC content: WOOD does not emit VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds), as certified by qualified external laboratories.

Credit MR 1.2 - Building re-use: WOOD can contribute to this credit by coating existing floors and walls, renovating surfaces and structures avoiding their demolition and rebuilding. (1pt)

Credit MR 2.1-2.2 - Management of building wastes: WOOD can contribute to this credit, as all ceramic tiles can be totally considered as recovered materials to be used as aggregates for different filling operations (substrates, embankments, etc.).

Credit MR 5.1-5.2 – Regional materials: 65% of the materials used to produce WOOD comes from quarries located within 500 miles from its production headquarters.