

caratteristiche tecniche 4.8 mm



LASTRE DI GRES PORCELLANATO MULTISTRATO ISO 13006 - G - Bla UGL ($E \leq 0,5\%$) UNI EN 14411 - G -
MULTILAYER PORCELAIN SLABS ISO 13006 - G - Bla UGL ($E \leq 0,5\%$) UNI EN 14411 - G -

	CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	NORMA ISO STANDARD	VALORI PRESCRITTI DALLE NORME INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	VALORE MEDIO DSG-GIGACER AVERAGE DSG-GIGACER VALUE
	CARATTERISTICHE DIMENSIONALI DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS		S > 410	
	LATI SIDES	ISO 10545-2	$\pm 0,6\%$	$\pm 0,2\%$
	SPESSORE THICKNESS		$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 3\%$
	RETTILINEITÀ DEGLI SPIGOLI STRAIGHTNESS OF EDGES		$\pm 0,5\%$	$\pm 0,2\%$
	ORTOGONALITÀ RECTANGULARITY		$\pm 0,6\%$	$\pm 0,2\%$
	PLANARITÀ SURFACE FLATNESS		$\pm 0,5\%$	$\pm 0,2\%$
	ASSORBIMENTO D'ACQUA WATER ABSORPTION	ISO 10545-3	$\leq 0,5\%$	$\leq 0,1\%$
	RESISTENZA ALLA FLESSIONE BENDING STRENGTH	ISO 10545-4	$\geq 35\text{N/mm}^2$	$\geq 40\text{N/mm}^2$
	MODULO DI ROTTURA MODULUS OF RUPTURE	ISO 10545-4	> 700N (sp. $\leq 7,5\text{mm}$)	> 700N
	RESISTENZA ALL'ABRASIONE PROFONDA RESISTANCE TO DEEP ABRASION	ISO 10545-6	$\leq 175\text{mm}^3$	$\leq 145\text{mm}^3$
	COEFFICIENTE DI DILATAZIONE TERMICA LINEARE COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION	ISO 10545-8	$\leq 9 \times 10^{-6} \text{c}^{-1}$	$\leq 7 \times 10^{-6} \text{c}^{-1}$
	RESISTENZA AGLI SBALZI TERMICI RESISTANCE TO THERMAL SHOCKS			
	RESISTENZA AL GELO FROST RESISTANCE	ISO 10545-12	METODO DISPONIBILE AVAILABLE METHOD	RESISTE RESISTANT
	RESISTENZA ALL'ATTACCO CHIMICO RESISTANCE TO CHEMICAL ATTACKS	ISO 10545-13	min. UB	CONFORME COMPLIANT
	RESISTENZA DEI COLORI ALLA LUCE COLOUR RESISTANCE TO LIGHT	DIN 51094	NON DEVONO PRESENTARE APPREZZABILI VARIAZIONI DI COLORE THE PRODUCT MUST NOT EVIDENCE CLEAR COLOUR VARIATIONS	CONFORME COMPLIANT
CONCRETE / KREA				
	RESISTENZA ALLE MACCHIE STAIN RESISTANCE	ISO 10545-14	METODO DISPONIBILE AVAILABLE METHOD	CONFORME COMPLIANT
	COEFFICIENTE D'ATTRITO COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	DIN 51130	---	R10
		DIN 51097	---	---
		BCR	---	> 0,40

Trattandosi di un prodotto tecnico a tutto impasto alcune impurità e puntinature visibili nei colori chiari sono da considerarsi una caratteristica tecnica del prodotto

Tutte le informazioni relative a destinazione d'uso, posa, taglio, fori, giunti, pulizia e manutenzione sono disponibili sul nostro sito web.

All the information concerning use, installation, cutting, holes, joints, cleaning and maintenance are available on our website.

DSG consiglia per una posa ottimale minimo mm 2 di fuga. For optimum laying and fixing, DSG recommends a minimum gap width of 2 mm.

	EXISTING INDOOR FLOORS (ceramic, cotto, marm, stone)	FLOOR HEATING SCREEDS	EXISTING INDOOR WALL COVERINGS	INDOOR WALL WITH PLASTER	OUTDOOR GLUED WALLS	OUTDOOR AND INDOOR PLACES
INTENDED USE	4.8 mm is particularly suitable for installation on existing floors in residential places.	4.8 mm is particularly suitable for installation on existing floors in residential places.	4.8 mm is particularly suitable for installation on existing floors in residential places.	4.8 mm is particularly suitable for installation on existing wall coverings in residential places.	4.8 mm is particularly suitable for installation on existing floors in residential places.	The use of 4.8 mm slabs is NOT RECOMMENDED in indoor or outdoor premises where there is handling of concentrated loads or parking of heavy static loads (industrial hard- wheel trucks, transpallets, fork-lift trucks, warehouses, factories, street furniture)
CUTTING	Cutting operations can be carried out with tools normally used for thicker porcelain tiles (manual or hose cutter with disks for porcelain tiles, bench machine with diamond disks for porcelain tiles and with water cooling, hydrojet).	Cutting operations can be carried out with tools normally used for thicker porcelain tiles (manual or hose cutter with disks for porcelain tiles, bench machine with diamond disks for porcelain tiles and with water cooling, hydrojet).	Cutting operations can be carried out with tools normally used for thicker porcelain tiles (manual or hose cutter with disks for porcelain tiles, bench machine with diamond disks for porcelain tiles and with water cooling, hydrojet).	Cutting operations can be carried out with tools normally used for thicker porcelain tiles (manual or hose cutter with disks for porcelain tiles, bench machine with diamond disks for porcelain tiles and with water cooling, hydrojet).	Cutting operations can be carried out with tools normally used for thicker porcelain tiles (manual or hose cutter with disks for porcelain tiles, bench machine with diamond disks for porcelain tiles and with water cooling, hydrojet).	_____
DRILLING	Drilling operations can be normally carried out with drills with porcelain tiles drill bits, hollow mills or hose- mounted drill bits (for large size holes), hydrojet. Never use the hammer function when drilling, in order to avoid excessive vibrations on the slab and if necessary use water cooling on the point being worked.	Drilling operations can be normally carried out with drills with porcelain tiles drill bits, hollow mills or hose- mounted drill bits (for large size holes), hydrojet. Never use the hammer function when drilling, in order to avoid excessive vibrations on the slab and if necessary use water cooling on the point being worked.	Drilling operations can be normally carried out with drills with porcelain tiles drill bits, hollow mills or hose-mounted drill bits (for large size holes), hydrojet. Never use the hammer function when drilling, in order to avoid excessive vibrations on the slab and if necessary use water cooling on the point being worked.	Drilling operations can be normally carried out with drills with porcelain tiles drill bits, hollow mills or hose-mounted drill bits (for large size holes), hydrojet. Never use the hammer function when drilling, in order to avoid excessive vibrations on the slab and if necessary use water cooling on the point being worked.	Drilling operations can be normally carried out with drills with porcelain tiles drill bits, hollow mills or hose-mounted drill bits (for large size holes), hydrojet. Never use the hammer function when drilling, in order to avoid excessive vibrations on the slab and if necessary use water cooling on the point being worked.	_____
UNDERLAYER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid, with no removable parts or cracks. - Perfectly flat with no height variations. - Cleaned of surface grease or wax with a suitable alkaline detergent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid, with no removable parts or cracks. - Perfectly flat with no height variations. - Cleaned of surface grease or wax with a suitable alkaline detergent. - With a minimum thickness of 30mm on the heating coils. - It is required to make the drying shrinkage (as for UNI EN 1264-4) and close the cracks which have generated during the test phase). - Dry and aged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid, with no removable parts or cracks. - Perfectly flat with no height variations. - Cleaned of surface grease or wax with a suitable alkaline detergent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid, with no removable parts or cracks. - Perfectly flat with no height variations. - Dry and aged. - The structure must withstand a weight of ceramic material of 10.2 Kg/m². 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid, with no removable parts or cracks. - Perfectly flat with no height variations. - for outdoor installation the minimum tear resistance of the plaster must be 1 N/mm². - Dry and aged. - The structure must withstand a weight of ceramic material of 10.2 Kg/m². 	_____
EXPANSION JOINTS	Keep strictly to the existing expansion joints on the old flooring or on the walls.	Before casting the concrete apply the perimeter band along all the vertical surfaces (walls, steps and columns). Apply expansion joints for surfaces bigger than 40sqm and wall lengths bigger than 8 m (as indicated on UNI EN 1264).	Keep strictly to the existing expansion joints in the old flooring or on the walls.	Keep strictly to the existing expansion joints on the supporting structure and the fractional joints required for laying the tiles (positioning and distance is the responsibility of the designer and works managers).	Keep strictly to the existing expansion joints on the supporting structure and the fractional joints required for laying the tiles (positioning and distance is the responsibility of the designer and works managers). Expansion joints at min. every 9-12sqm.	_____
CHOICE OF ADHESIVE	- C2/C2T (EN 12004) - S2 (EN 12002) N.B. read below "adhesive application"	- C2/C2T (EN 12004) - S2 (EN 12002) N.B. read below "adhesive application"	- C2/C2T (EN 12004) - S2 (EN 12002) N.B. read below "adhesive application"	- C2/C2T (EN 12004) - S2 (EN 12002) N.B. read below "adhesive application"	- C2/C2T (EN 12004) - S2 (EN 12002) N.B. read below "adhesive application"	_____
RECOMMENDED JOINT	3 mm single size installation 2 mm multi-size installation	3 mm single size installation 2 mm multi-size installation	3 mm single size installation 2 mm multi-size installation	2 mm	5 mm	_____

NOTE: ADHESIVE APPLICATION: Apply the adhesive onto the surface to be covered using a smooth spatula. Spread the adhesive using a serrated spatula with 6 mm sloping teeth. Apply the adhesive on the back of the slab using a serrated spatula with 3 mm teeth. Tap the surface of the slab with a rubber hammer or a spatula so as to ensure the slab is completely wet and avoid any problem of gaps or air bubbles between the tile and the underlayer.

NOTE: ADHESIVE APPLICATION ON PLASTERED WALLS: Apply a solid bed of adhesive to the support. Spread using a spatula of at least 4mm. Tap the surface of the slab with a rubber hammer or a spatula so as to ensure the slab is completely wet. make sure the tile is perfectly glued and that there are no gaps or air bubbles between the tile and the underlayer.

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