

Ceramics

kettal

Description

Ceramics by Kettal is a collection of high-quality ceramics that combines functionality with elegant design. Its design aims to emulate the stone with natural grain and cracks that give a more realistic finish. Kettal tabletops therefore have imitation cracks.

THIS IS NOT A BREAK IN THE MATERIAL, it is printed on, as can be verified by looking at the edges, where there is no corresponding split.

This simulated crack is a second step in the printing process, which achieves a slight relief so that it feels more like the real stone. The quality of this printing, so like the real thing, is an added value of the product.

Technical specifications

Water absorption	≤ 0,5 % · ISO 10545-3
Thickness	± 5.0% max (± 0.5 mm max) · UNI EN 14411-G
Orthogonality	± 0,5% max (± 2 mm max) · ISO 10545-2
Flatness	± 0,5% max (± 2 mm max) · ISO 10545-2
Bending strength	ISO 10545-4
Resistance deep abrasion	120-150 mm ³ · ISO 10545-6
Frost resistance	ISO 10545-12
Thermal shock resistance	ISO 10545-9
Linear thermal expansion coefficient	≤ 9 x10 ⁻⁶ /°C · ISO 10545-8
Stain resistance	from Class 3 to Class 5 · ISO 10545-14
Chemical resistance	ISO 10545-13
Colour resistance to light exposure	DIN 51094



Colors



Du Gent Grey
CM2



Neutral Caliza
CM3



Royal Black
CM4

Maintenance

Daily cleaning

For daily cleaning, avoid the use of waxes, oily soaps, fulminic products, and various treatments (water-repellent and oleophobic) on the porcelain product, as the application of this is unnecessary. As is often the case with some detergents on the market, these contain waxes or polishing additives that, after several washes, can leave a bright sheen on the screed. Sometimes, a single drop of a drink such as Coca Cola, water, wine, etc. may be enough to eliminate this sheen, restoring the original appearance of the tile and creating a stain effect in some areas. In these cases, first remove the wax using the wax removers for the waxes applied.

In the case of sheen created by soap, lime, and dirt, however, use an acid detergent diluted in water.

It should be noted that hydrofluoric acid (HF) and its derivatives can irreparably damage porcelain tile. For ordinary cleaning, we recommend using bleach and ammonia, properly diluted in water. For porcelain with a polished surface, we suggest drying the screed in order to avoid visible rings.

Special cleaning

For individual and/or especially resistant stains, we suggest using specific detergents. Furthermore, do not forget that it is easier to remove any type of stain when it is still fresh.

It is important to always do a preliminary test before using detergent products, especially on lapped or polished porcelain.

Description

Ceppo di Gré is a heterogeneous porous natural stone with a very homogeneous chemical composition.

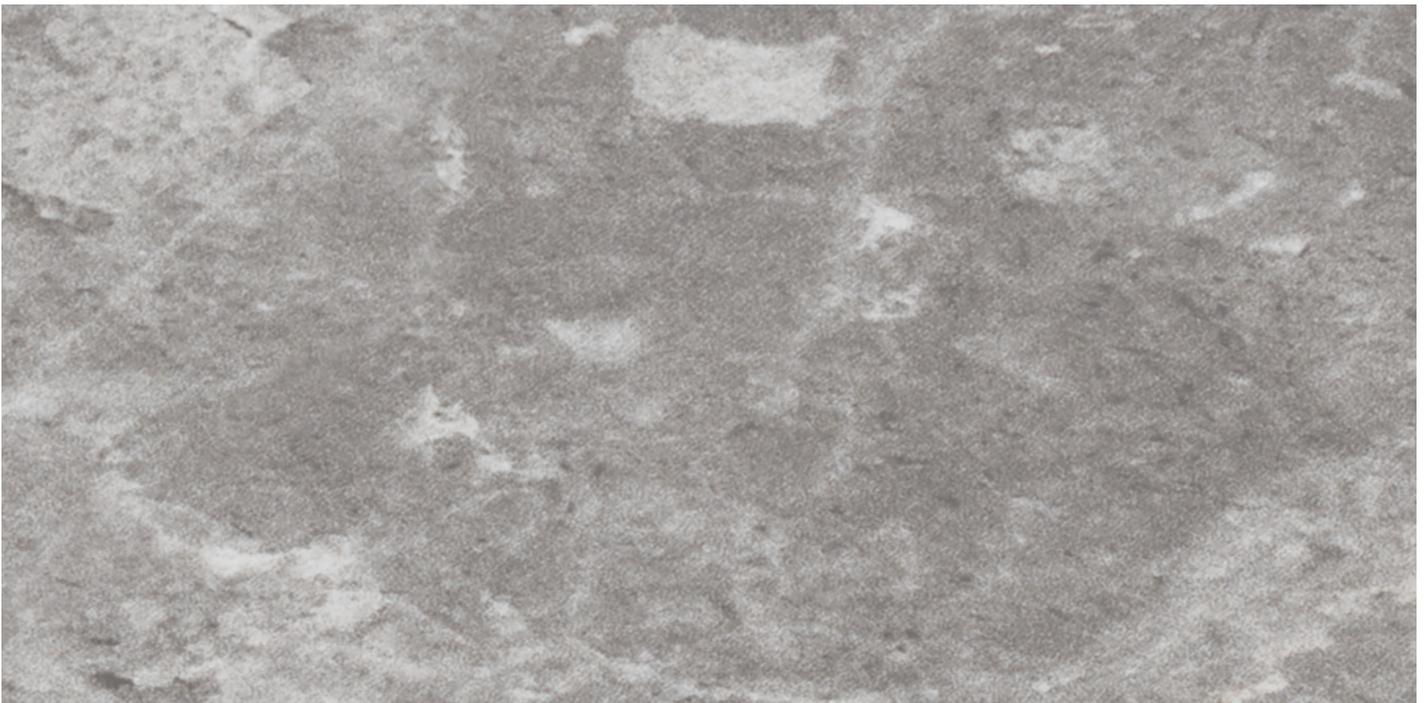
The morphology and size of the clasts are variable and irregularly distributed.

The dimensions of the individual elements vary from a few centimetres to a few decimetres, which gives the rock its typical "rough" appearance and ensures that each slab is a unique piece.

It is a natural stone with optimal technical properties, making it frost, weather and acid resistant.

In addition to façade cladding, it is particularly suitable for exteriors. Its mineralogical homogeneity, consisting exclusively of carbonates, provides excellent workability for a wide range of processes, especially with regard to slab surface finishing.

The stone is geologically classified as monogenic dolomitic breccia with conglomerate appearance, belonging to clastic sedimentary rocks with calcareous matrix cementation. Due to the particular geological origin, the blocks often have a large inclusion of dolomites or clay veins, more or less closed, which pass through the blocks with two different inclinations.



Advice

It is recommended to use the large 6 mm thick boards only for residential and light commercial applications, but always in contexts where there are no concentrated loads or hard wheelbarrows. Apply the adhesive using the double-spread method (colla), to ensure perfect distribution of the glue and guarantee optimum adhesion, preventing the formation of possible gaps that could cause breakage.

This is due to the fact that the tile installation depends to a large extent on the optimal execution of the tile installation, its complete setting, that the appropriate expansion joints have been respected, as well as that the tile installation has been carried out correctly.

Maintenance

Daily cleaning

Avoid using waxes, oily soaps, impregnating products and various treatments (water repellent and oil repellent) on the porcelain stoneware product for daily cleaning, as their application is unnecessary. As is often the case with some detergents on the market, they contain waxes or polishing additives which, after several washes, can leave a shiny patina on the floor. Sometimes, a single drop of foodstuffs such as Coca Cola, water, wine, etc. can be enough to remove this patina, restoring the original appearance of the tile and causing the stain effect in some areas. In such cases, the wax must first be removed using the wax remover products applied.

In the case of patinas created by soap, lime and dirt, however, an acid detergent should be used, suitably diluted in water.

It should be noted that hydrofluoric acid (HF) and its derivatives can cause irreparable damage to porcelain stoneware.

For ordinary cleaning, it is advisable to use bleach and ammonia, suitably diluted in water; in the case of porcelain stoneware with a polished surface, it is recommended to dry the floor to avoid streaks

Special cleaning

For individual and/or especially resistant stains, we suggest using specific detergents. Furthermore, do not forget that it is easier to remove any type of stain when it is still fresh.

It is important to always do a preliminary test before using detergent products, especially on lapped or polished porcelain.

Technical specifications

Water absorption	≤ 0,5 % · ISO 10545-3
Thickness	± 5.0% max (± 0.5 mm max) · ISO 10545-2
Orthogonality	± 0.3% max (± 1.5 mm max) · ISO 10545-2
Flatness	± 0.4% max (± 1.8 mm max) · ISO 10545-2
Bending strength	S ≥ 700 N (< 7.5 mm) S ≥ 1.300 N (> 7.5 mm) R ≥ 35 N/mm ²
Resistance to striking	ISO 10545-5
Resistance to abrasion	≤ 175 mm ³ · EN ISO 10545-6
Thermal shock resistance	Test passed according to EN ISO 10545-1
Resistance to ice	Test passed according to EN ISO 10545-1
Resistance to stains	UB min. · ISO 10545-13
Chemical resistance	ISO 10545-13