

# Flooring Quick guide

## 1. Basic support requirements

- The substrate must be cured, stable and level.
- Moisten the substrate, if necessary.
- Cleaning is required prior to installation.
- When Dekton® is installed on a new concrete screed, allow the screed to cure for at least 10 days.
- For less rigid substrates or structures, use an uncoupling membrane.
- For pre-existing ceramic or stone substrates, carry out the installation if the substrate is in good condition and apply a primer (Bonding interphase) beforehand on the substrate.

## 2. Design and layout recommendations

- Take into account the pattern of the chosen Dekton® color, in order to avoid contrasts not accepted by the client:

- Infinite / Smooth / Singular.

- L-shaped tiles are not allowed under any circumstances. Lay out and cut the tiles according to the above instructions.

## 3. Handling and cutting the material on site

- Always move the tiles vertically, using glass-type vacuum suction cups.
- Rest the tiles on suitable material that does not cause chipping on the edges.
- On-site straight cutting, both dry and with water supply, is possible.

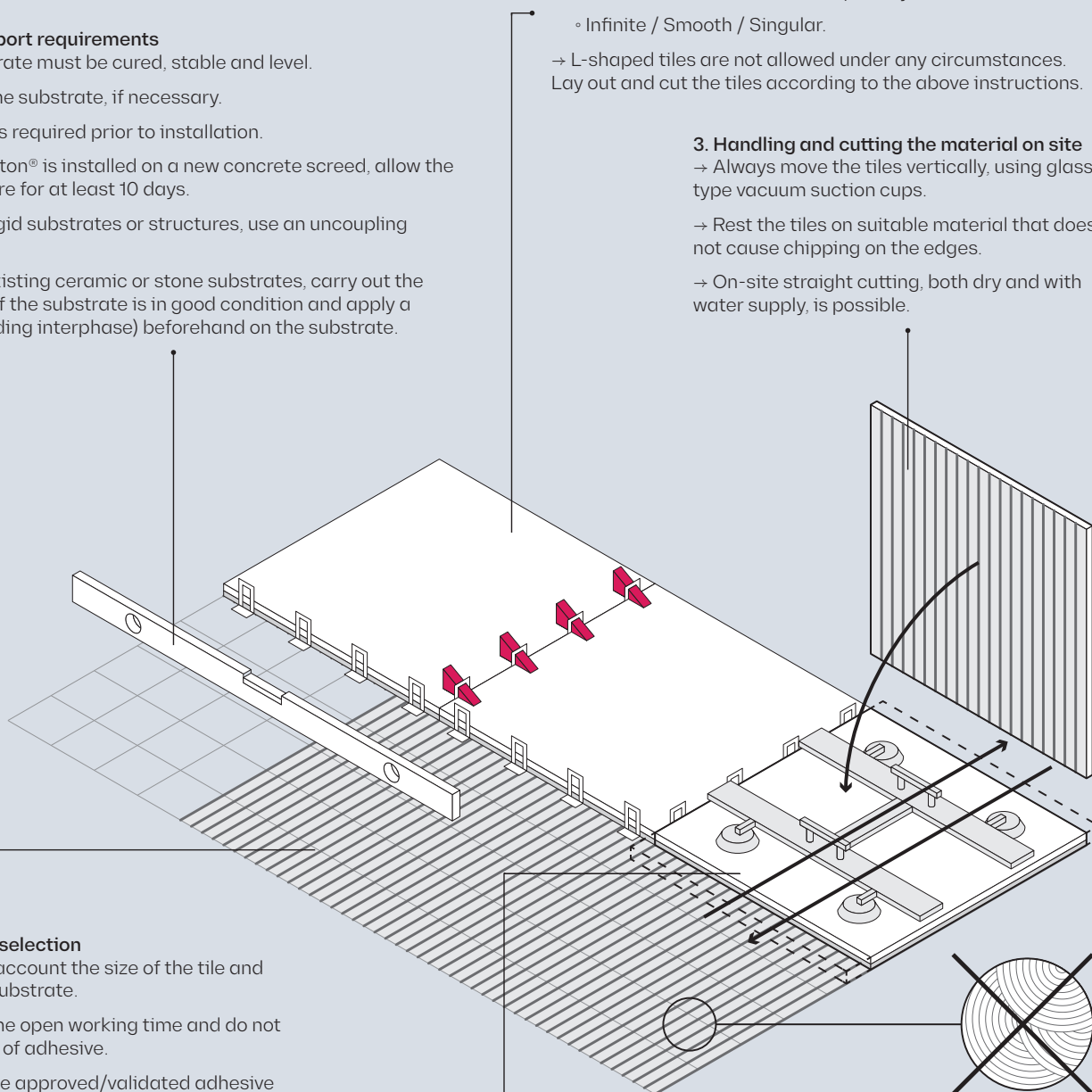
## 4. Adhesive selection

- Take into account the size of the tile and the type of substrate.
- Respect the open working time and do not mix batches of adhesive.
- Consult the approved/validated adhesive documents published by Cosentino®.
- Always verify with the adhesive supplier before any installation job.
- Recommendation for large-format tiles:



## 5. Gluing the tiles

- Double gluing technique: adhesive both on the substrate and on the tile.
- Use of notched trowel: adhesive lines in the short direction of the tile, with the same direction on both the tile and the substrate. Avoid perpendicular to each other, as gaps may form under the tile.
- Use of leveling wedges.
- Vibrating the installed tile: manually (small-format tiles) or mechanically (large-format tiles).



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## 6. Types and dimensions of joints

→ In any case, the following minimum joints must be respected:

- Grout joints  $\geq 2$  mm [ $1/16''$ ].
- Perimeter joints  $\geq 4$  mm [ $1/8''$ ].

*This type of joint is very important in the meetings with recessed elements due to the different expansion between materials.*

- Structural joints  $\geq 3 - 4$  mm [ $1/8''$ ].
- Expansion joints: every 50m<sup>2</sup> [538 sqft] of surface.

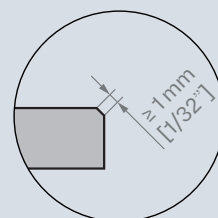
*For these two types of joint, the use of suitable ready-made profiles is recommended, especially in high transit areas.*

## 7. Edges with bevel

→ The tile edges must always have a bevel in order to avoid chipping and to eliminate damage caused during cutting.

→ Bevel of at least 1 mm [ $1/32''$ ].

→ They can be supplied ready-made or, in the case of cutting and adjusting on site, this can be done by means of a polishing block.



## 8. Grouting material

→ Use a rubber towel, according to the manufacturer/supplier's instructions.

→ Recommendation for grouting material:



## 9. Final cleaning of the job

→ The use of a cleaning rotary machine, with a non-abrasive polyester disc (white color), is recommended for final cleaning.

→ Follow the recommendations established in the *Dekton® Flooring Use & Care Manual*, both for standard finishes and for anti-slip Grip/Grip+ finishes: cleaning procedure, reference products, restrictions, etc.

→ Daily maintenance will depend on the use to which the material is subjected.

→ Protect the finished flooring to avoid damage caused by other on-site labors.

## NOTES

→ Square/rectangular cut-outs (e.g. for registers) are not allowed under any circumstances. An appropriate cut must be made by dividing the tile as much as necessary. Only circular cut-outs (e.g. for electrical sockets or railing supports) are allowed. Please refer to the *Dekton® Flooring Design & Installation Manual* for further details.

→ Always use tools recommended by Cosentino®.

→ Material tolerances according to EN 14411 standard.

→ Failure to correctly carry out the instructions/recommendations set out in this *Quick Guide* may result in material breakage pathologies.