





A product designed by **COSENTINO**



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DEKTON by Cosentino®

For 6 years, Cosentino Research & Development, S.L. has been working on the development of a new large format product with unique properties. This product consists of a mixture of raw materials that react to high temperatures to obtain a slab with unique technical and aesthetic characteristics.

The product's patent was requested in 2012 and currently a PCT patent has been requested. The trade name of the product is DEKTON® by Cosentino, although it may have different brands depending on the final application. Owing to its properties, DEKTON® is a unique material around the world, as it boasts the highest quality technical characteristics among the different existing construction surfaces on the market.

Manufacturing Process

The factory as a unit includes several phases. Each phase is different depending on the type of product that it is capable of developing. The manufacturing process is explained below from the first phase.

The manufacturing phase consists of the following sections:

Receipt and preparation of raw material: begin the very start of the process, the raw materials are checked for quality and suitability. All raw materials are stored separately to prevent cross-contamination. The raw materials are transported by a conveyor belt system, from the storage areas to a series of hoppers or purification systems exclusively designed for this process.

The raw materials used for DEKTON® have been very carefully chosen, paying particular attention to the physical and chemical parameters. They are supplied from all around the world and in some cases, demand a complex logistics system to prevent contamination or loss in quality.

Milling and homogenization: the DEKTON® formula is transported from the hoppers or purification systems to a wet grinding process, in which, the different raw materials are mixed in a certain ratio and are ground to a specific particle size. The particle size completely determines the speed and course of the chemical reaction that gives rise to DEKTON®. It also conditions the final properties of the product. This mixture is stored separately before use, following a pre-determined stabilisation period.

Pigmentation: the pigmentation process is made up of a complex system of mixers, diluters and stirrers. This system is capable of mixing, depending on the colour/finish, inorganic pigments with the rest of the DEKTON® formula. These pigments also form part of the chemical reaction that gives rise to DEKTON®, thus the quality control of its chemical composition is thorough and rigorous.

Atomisation: The already coloured DEKTON® formula is dried by atomisation until a specific size, grain form and a specific humidity are achieved. The different powder products obtained are stored in separate silos. In this case, the humidity controls the fluidity of these small particles, allowing them to be deposited in the different receptacles that supply some of the subsequent decoration systems. They flow between the channels that supply the other decoration systems or that allow their movement during mixing systems.

Decoration systems: using several unique mechanisms for their design and function, these small particles generated in the previous section, are carefully positioned on different locations on a belt, creating a continuous slab. The decoration mechanisms are what create the different aesthetic effects.

These effects can be produced throughout the thickness of the slab or just on the surface. In total, and in the first phase of the production process, there are 16 different decorative systems that can work independently or simultaneously, or even in groups, resulting in an incredible design versatility.

Shaping system: the continuous slab is separated into several sections that later will create the finished slab, and that will be subject to an extreme ultra-compaction process. To do so, a unique press worldwide has been designed for its special dimensions and its capacity to compact.

This process gives the slabs sufficient mechanical resistance to be able to move onto the next section, which is the final thermal process. Before reaching this last section, the ultra-compact slabs pass through different intermediary steps to assist the following steps or to include the aesthetic/decorative content of the piece in some cases.

Thermal process: during this process, the finished slab is given its final physical, chemical and aesthetic properties. This process includes the application of high temperatures so that the different coloured particles react following a pre-established reaction path.

Throughout this process, the raw material and initial pigments are transformed into several intermediary composites. These composites, through the application of heat, are controlled so that they react and so that they can follow the correct synthesis path.

The final result is DEKTON® with a useful surface area of approximately 3200 x 1440 mm and diverse thicknesses that vary from 8 to 20 mm, depending on the application.

Classification and storage:

Warehouse manufacturing process is the classification and storage of slabs. They are classified horizontally in an automatic the last step of the **FALTA TEXTO**



Chemical Composition

This product does not contain resins or organic additives and therefore polymerisation reactions are not used for its production. The chemical composition of the product is fully inorganic.

Different formulas are used for DEKTON®, depending on the type of product required; this means that the final

chemical composition can fluctuate without the physical or chemical properties being affected.

One example of the final chemical composition of DEKTON® is as follows: aluminium silicates, amorphous silica, crystalline silica, zircon and inorganic pigments. The content of crystalline silica in all colours and formula will always be below 11% in weight.

The product is classified with the TARIC tariff code: 6914.90.00.90.

Nevertheless in accordance with its technical characteristics, it complies with group Blaof standard EN 14411:2006, such as tiles both for indoor and outdoor flooring applications.

Properties

From the outset, DEKTON® has been designed so that it can be used on practically all existing construction sur-

face applications. Currently its main characteristics are as follows, although new generations of DEKTON® that

are being developed will allow its use in other more specialised technical applications.

High resistance to hydrolysis	Resistance to UV ray exposure (possibility of application outdoors)
High resistance to abrupt temperature changes	Resistance to chemical products and almost entire pH range
High resistance to freezing	Low thermal dilation
High resistance to abrasion and wear and tear	Non-combustible
Flexural strength	Optimal thermal insulation
Extreme resistance to compression	Possibility of cut-to-size products
Resistance to contact with hot objects	Possibility of studying different thicknesses and formats depending on the application

FAMILY I	SPECTRA	DOMOOS	SIRIUS	SIROCCO	KADUM	STRATO	KERANIUM	-
	ANANKÉ	VEGHA	KELYA	LUMINA	BLAZE	SPLENDOR	VALTERRA	-
	ALDEM	BOREA	KEON	ODIN	KORUS	GALEMA	VENTUS	-
FAMILY II-A	HALO	ZENITH	AURA	ARIANE	KAIROS	-	-	-
FAMILY II-B	ENTZO	AURA 15	KAIROS	HALO	FIORD	TUNDRA	GLACIER	ZENITH
FAMILY III	DANAE	IROK	EDORA	BLANC CONCRETE	GADA	BENTO	MAKAI	-
	AGED TIMBER	STERLING	SAREY	DOVE	-	-	-	-
FAMILY IV	TRILIUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS 02

DEKTON® Technical Specifications

According to STANDARD EN-14.411

TEST	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	Units	Family I	Family II	Family III	Family IV
Flexural and bending strength	UNE EN ISO 10.545-4	Mean flexural strength	N/mm ²	60	67	59	60
		Mean tensile strength	N	2548	2.313	2.356	2.568
		Mean breaking strength	N	14.966	13.559	13.818	15.620
Water absorption, open porosity and densities	UNE EN ISO 10.545-3	Water absorption by boiling	%	0	0,1	0,1	0,1
		Water absorption by vacuum	%	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
		Open porosity	%	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
		Apparent relative density	g/cm ³	2,51	2,61	2,53	2,44
		Apparent density	g/cm ³	2,50	2,61	2,52	2,44
Resistance to deep abrasion	UNE EN ISO 10.545-6	Wear volume	mm ³	125	106	115	119
Determination of dimensions and surface quality	UNE EN ISO 10.545-2	Length and width	%	0,11/-0,18	0,04/-0,08	0,04/-0,04	0,02/-0,02
		Thickness	%	0,50/-0,50	4,95/-2,20	0,53/-0,53	-1
		Straightness of sides	%	0,01/-0,01	0,03/-0,03	0,01/-0,03	0,02/-0,02
		Orthogonality	%	0,07/-0,16	0,04/-0,09	0,21/-0,21	0,08/-0,08
		Lateral curvature	%	0,04/-0,08	-0,06	-0,06	-0,07
		Central curvature	%	0,06/-0,06	0,02/-0,04	0,02/-0,04	0,02/-0,02
		Warping	%	-0,11	-0,07	-0,06	-0,04
		Surface appearance (Tile defect)	%	100	100	100	100
Determination of the impact strength	UNE EN ISO 10.545-5	Mean coefficient of restitution	-	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,92
Determination of linear thermal expansion	UNE EN ISO 10.545-8	Expansion between 30-100°C	°C ⁻¹	6,5·10 ⁻⁶	5,1·10 ⁻⁶	6,3·10 ⁻⁶	5,8·10 ⁻⁶
Determination of resistance to thermal shock	UNE EN ISO 10.545-9	Expansion between 30-100°C	-	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage
Determination of moisture expansion	UNE EN ISO 10.545-10	Maximum expansion	mm/m	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
		Intermediate expansion	mm/m	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Determination of frost resistance	UNE EN ISO 10.545-12	Damage	-	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage
Determination of chemical resistance	UNE EN ISO 10.545-13	CINH /Cleaning products	Class	UA (no damage)	UA (no damage)	UA (no damage)	UA (no damage)
		Bleach / Pool salts	Class	UA (no damage)	UA (no damage)	UA (no damage)	UA (no damage)
		HCl (3% v/v)	Class	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)
		Citric A. (100g/l)	Class	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)
		KOH (30 g/l)	Class	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)	ULA (no damage)
		HCl (18%)	Class	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)
		Lactic A. (5%)	Class	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)
		KOH (100 g/l)	Class	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)	UHA (no damage)
Determination of stain resistance	UNE EN ISO 10.545-14	Green agent	Class	5	5	5	5
		Red agent	Class	-	-	-	-
		Mud (solution)	Class	5	5	5	5
		Olive oil	Class	5	5	5	5



DEKTON® Technical Specifications

According to STANDARD ASTM (American Society for Testing Materials)

TEST	Standard	Determination	Units	Family I	Family II	Family III	Family IV	
Moisture expansion	ASTM C370	Average moisture expansion	%	0,02	0,005	0,004	*	
Breaking strength	ASTM C648	Average breaking strength	lbf	3.963	4.896	3.932	*	
Flexural properties	ASTM C674	Average modulus of rupture	psi	10.828	13.997	9.005	*	
Water absorption, bulk density, apparent porosity and apparent specific gravity	ASTM C373	Average water absorption	%	0,03 (Im-pervious)	0,05 (Im-pervious)	0,01 (Imper-vious)	*	
Static coefficient of friction (skid resistance)	ASTM C1028	Static coef. Friction dry	-	0,80	0,77	0,77	*	
		static coef. Friction wet	-	0,66	0,56	0,69	*	
Wet dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF)	ANSI A137.1 section 9.6.1	Average DCOF	-	0,57	0,33	0,47	*	
Relative resistance to wear (Taber abrasion)	ASTM C501	Average Abrasive Wear Index		182,2	337	240	*	
Thermal shock resistance	ASTM C484	Defects	-	No defects	No defects	No defects	*	
Bond strength	ASTM C482	Average bond strength	psi	423	437	357	*	
Resistance to chemical substances	ASTM C650	Common Household and cleaning chemicals						
		Acetic acid, 3% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Acetic acid, 10% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Ammonium chloride, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Citric acid solution, 30 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Citric acid solution, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Lactic acid, 5% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Phosphoric acid, 3% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Phosphoric acid, 10% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Sulfamic acid, 30 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Sulfamic acid, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Swimming pool chemicals						
		Sodium hypochlorite solution, 20 mg/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Acids and bases						
		Hydrochloric acid solution, 3% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Hydrochloric acid solution, 18% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
		Potassium hydroxide, 30 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*	
Potassium hydroxide, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected	*			
Absorption and bulk gravity	ASTM C97	Average weight percent absorption	%	0,02	0,04	0,02	*	
		Average density	lb/ft ³	156	160,63	157,6	*	
Modulus of rupture	ASTM C99	Average modulus of rupture dry conditions	psi	8.128	9.042	7.369	*	
		Average modulus of rupture wet conditions	psi	7.490	8.446	7.480	*	
Flexural strength	ASTM C880	Average flexural strength dry conditions	psi	6.840	3.118	5.858	*	
		Average flexural strength wet conditions	psi	6.205	4.187	5.119	*	
Compressive strength	ASTM C170	Average compressive strength dry conditions	psi	34.409	>55.000	44.882	*	
		Average compressive strength wet conditions	psi	17.823	>55.000	40.165	*	
Abrasion resistance	ASTM C1353	Average index of abrasion	-	349	349.48	265,8	*	

TEST	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	Units	Family I	Family II
Flexural and bending strength	UNE EN ISO 10.545-4	Mean flexural strength	N/mm ²	60	67
		Mean tensile strength	N	2548	2.313
		Mean breaking strength	N	14966	13.559
Water absorption, open porosity and densities	UNE EN ISO 10.545-3	Water absorption by boiling	%	0	0,1
		Water absorption by vacuum	%	0,1	0,1
		Open porosity	%	0,2	0,2
		Apparent relative density	g/cm ³	2,51	2,61
		Apparent density	g/cm ³	2,50	2,61
Resistance to deep abrasion	UNE EN ISO 10.545-6	Wear volume	mm ³	125	106
Determination of dimensions and surface quality	UNE EN ISO 10.545-2	Length and width	%	0,11/-0,18	0,04/-0,08
		Thickness	%	0,50/-0,50	4,95/-2,20
		Straightness of sides	%	0,01/-0,01	0,03/-0,03
		Orthogonality	%	0,07/-0,16	0,04/-0,09
		Lateral curvature	%	0,04/-0,08	-0,06
		Central curvature	%	0,06/-0,06	0,02/-0,04
		Warping	%	-0,11	-0,07
Determination of the impact strength	UNE EN ISO 10.545-5	Mean coefficient of restitution	-	0,85	0,85
Determination of linear thermal expansion	UNE EN ISO 10.545-8	Expansion between 30-100°C	°C ⁻¹	6,5·10 ⁻⁶	5,1·10 ⁻⁶
Determination of resistance to thermal shock	UNE EN ISO 10.545-9	Damage	-	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage
Determination of moisture expansion	UNE EN ISO 10.545-10	Maximum expansion	mm/m	0,1	0,1
		Intermediate expansion	mm/m	0,0	0,0
Determination of frost resistance	UNE EN ISO 10.545-12	Damage	-	Passes/no damage	Passes/no damage
Determination of chemical resistance	UNE EN ISO 10.545-13	CINH /Cleaning products	Clase	UA	UA
		Bleach / Pool salts	Clase	UA	UA
		HCl (3% v/v)	Clase	ULA	ULA
		Citric A. (100g/l)	Clase	ULA	ULA
		HCl (18%)	Clase	UHA	UHA
		Lactic A. (5%)	Clase	UHA	UHA
Determination of stain resistance	UNE EN ISO 10.545-14	Green agent	Clase	5	5
		Red agent	Clase	-	-
		Mud (solution)	Clase	5	5
		Olive oil	Clase	5	5



DEKTON XGLOSS Technical Specifications

According to STANDARD ASTM (American Society for Testing Materials)

TEST	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	Units	Family I	Family II
Moisture expansion	ASTM C370	Average moisture expansion	%	0,02	0,005
Breaking strength	ASTM C648	Average breaking strength	lbf	3.963	4.896
Flexural properties	ASTM C674	Average modulus of rupture	psi	10.828	13.997
Water absorption, bulk density, apparent porosity and apparent specific gravity	ASTM C373	Average water absorption	%	0,03 (Impervious)	0,05 (Impervious)
Static coefficient of friction (skid resistance)	ASTM C1028	Static coef. Friction dry	-	0,96	0,96
		Static coef. Friction wet	-	0,56	0,56
Wet dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF)	ANSI A137.1 section 9.6.1	Average DCOF	-	0,16	0,16
Relative resistance to wear (Taber abrasion)	ASTM C501	Average Abrasive Wear Index		182,2	337
Thermal shock resistance	ASTM C484	Defects	-	No defects	No defects
Bond strength	ASTM C482	Average bond strength	psi	423	437
Resistencia a las sustancias químicas	ASTM C650	Common Household and cleaning chemicals			
		Acetic acid, 3% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Acetic acid, 10% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Ammonium chloride, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Citric acid solution, 30 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Citric acid solution, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Lactic acid, 5% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Phosphoric acid, 3% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Phosphoric acid, 10% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Sulfamic acid, 30 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Sulfamic acid, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Swimming pool chemicals			
		Sodium hypochlorite solution, 20 mg/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Acids and bases			
		Hydrochloric acid solution, 3% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Hydrochloric acid solution, 18% (v/v)	-	Not affected	Not affected
		Potassium hydroxide, 30 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected
Potassium hydroxide, 100 g/L	-	Not affected	Not affected		
Absorción y densidad específica	ASTM C97	Average weight percent absorption	%	0,02	0,04
		Average density	lb/ft ³	156	160,63
Módulo de rotura	ASTM C99	Average modulus of rupture dry conditions	psi	8.128	9.042
		Average modulus of rupture wet conditions	psi	7.490	8.446
Resistencia a la flexión	ASTM C880	Average flexural strength dry conditions	psi	6.840	3.118
		Average flexural strength wet conditions	psi	6.205	4.187
Resistencia a la compresión	ASTM C170	Average compressive strength dry conditions	psi	34.409	>55.000
		Average compressive strength wet conditions	psi	17.823	>55.000
Resistencia a la abrasión	ASTM C1353	Average index of abrasion	-	349	349,48

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS 02

DEKTON® lubriciousness

Based on STANDARD EN-14.231

FINISH	COLOUR	DETERMINATION	VALUE
Smooth matte	Domoos, Strato, Sirocco, Kadum, Keranium, Vegha, Ventus, Korus, Galema, Keon, Kelya, Zenith, Aura, Kairos, Aura15, Entzo, Danae, Irok, Sterling, Sarey, Trilium	USRV dry	48
		USRV humid	23
Textured matte – Slate/Limestone	Sirius, Gada, Edora, Dove, Blanc Concrete, Valterra	USRV dry	49
		USRV dry	22
Textured matte - Wood	Ananké, Borea, Aldem, Odin, Ariane, Bento, Makai, Aged Timber	USRV dry	44
		USRV humid	21

DEKTON® lubriciousness

Based on STANDARDS DIN 51130 and DIN 51097

FINISH	COLOUR	STANDARD	VALUE (°)	CLASS
Smooth matte	Domoos, Strato, Sirocco, Kadum, Keranium, Vegha, Ventus, Korus, Galema, Keon, Kelya, Zenith, Aura, Kairos, Aura15, Entzo, Danae, Irok, Sterling, Sarey, Trilium	DIN 51130	7.2	R9
		DIN 51097	8	-
Textured matte – Slate/Limestone	Sirius, Gada, Edora, Dove, Blanc Concrete, Valterra	DIN 51130	6.7	R9
		DIN 51097	9	-
Textured matte - Wood	Ananké, Borea, Aldem, Odin, Ariane, Bento, Makai, Aged Timber	DIN 51130	5.7	-
		DIN 51097	14	A



DEKTON XGLOSS lubriciousness

Based on STANDARD EN 14.231
Family I and II

FINISHES	COLOUR	DETERMINATION	VALUE
Polished	Spectra Lumina Blaze Splendor Halo	PSRV dry	103
	Fiord Tundra Glacier	PSRV wet	10

DEKTON XGLOSS lubriciousness

Based on STANDARDS DIN 51130 and DIN 51097
Family I and II

FINISHES	COLOUR	STANDARD	VALUE (°)	CLASS
Polished	Spectra Lumina Blaze Splendor Halo	DIN51130	1.1	-
	Fiord Tundra Glacier	DIN51097	8	-

Dimensions

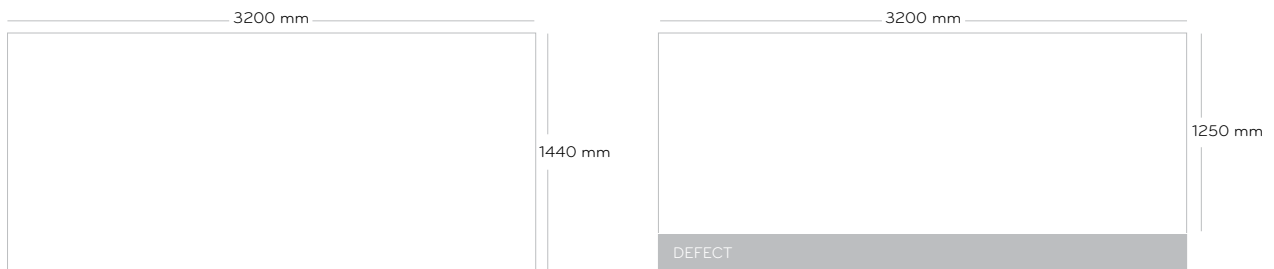
The DEKTON® slab has a nominal dimension of 3200 x 1440 mm.

Depending on the type of colour and formula used to manufacture DEKTON®, the useful surface area may be larger than the above dimensions. In the event of a defect appearing, the surface area of the slab decreases

in sufficient measure to allow the defect to be eliminated from what is considered the useful surface area. In other words, the area affected by the defect is subtracted, as shown in the example.

The DEKTON® slabs are marketed in three different thicknesses: 8, 12 and 20 mm.

The maximum deviation from the nominal value is $\pm 2\%$. As an example, for a 20 mm thick slab, the maximum variation that the slab may have is ± 0.4 mm.



Textures / Finishes

The DEKTON® colours may have different textures such as Smooth matte, Textured matte (wood, slate / limestone) and Polished. Dekton Grip, our finish for wet zones, is also available.

The texture is determined by the name of the colour. Not all the textures are available in all the colours.

COLLECTION	TEXTURE	COLOURS
SOLID	Smooth matte	DOMOOS, ZENITH, GALEMA, KORUS, VENTUS
	Textured matte	ANANKÉ, ARIANE, SIRIUS
	Polished	HALO, SPLENDOR, LUMINA, BLAZE, SPECTRA
NATURAL	Smooth matte	AURA, AURA 15, ENTZO, KAIROS, DANAÉ, IROK, KELYA, VEGHA, SAREY, SIROCCO, STERLING
	Textured matte	EDORA, GADA
	Polished	GLACIER, TUNDRA, FIORD
TECH	Smooth matte	STRATO, KADUM, KERANIUM, KEON, TRILIUM
	Textured matte	DOVE, BLANC CONCRETE
WILD	Textured matte	MAKAI, BOREA, VALTERRA, BENTO, ALDEM, AGED TIMBER, ODIN



Colour / Tones

Each slab is defined by Colour + Tone. Numbers are established to specify tones in the colours (slight variations in colour intensity). The variation of tone is determined by:

- Solid colours: ΔE variation (control with The colour and tone are reflected in the slab unit label with Colour and Tone Code.

The label determines the TRACEABILITY of the slab. Its "history" throughout the factory production process through the slab number (batch).

Spectrophotometer: Lab/D65/10°).

- Colours with veins: visual variations (of pattern).

Product Standardisation

The continuous production process of DEKTON® makes variations in the standardisation of the product almost non-existent.

However, owing to the use of natural raw materials, certain irregularities may occur. The following is deemed acceptable provided that they fall into the following ranges:

Type of irregularity	Size	Standard
Similar colour	≤ 3 mm.	Acceptable
Different colour	≤1 mm.	Acceptable

In specific cases of irregularities produced by subsequent mechanical processes, defects that can be seen in natural light in a perpendicular direction 50 centimetres from the slab are deemed non-acceptable.

Flatness

The flatness is controlled with the slab on a totally flat and horizontal surface.

Not to check on a rack or in a vertical position. The flatness is measured with an aluminium ruler/profile and thickness gauges, measuring the point where the arrow is greatest.

The maximum deviation from the nominal value is < 2,0 mm.

As an example, for a 3200 mm long and 1400 wide slab, the maximum arrow would be 2,00 mm.



Colour Code

Slab n°.

Manufacturing date

Tone

Dimensions

Certifications

DEKTON® by Cosentino is in the process of certification of the following worldwide institutions.

NSF



NSF International is an independent non-profit organisation devoted to safety in public health and environmental protection. NSF, is a worldwide leader, in the development of standards, product certifications, education and risk management for health and public safety.

The different Dekton® by Cosentino products have been tested and evaluated by NSF in accordance with international standard 51.

Obtaining the NSF certification and thus, the right to use the logo for the certified products, entails, a toxicological evaluation of all the ingredients of all the different products, proficiency testing and successfully passing unannounced audits annually, in all manufacturing sites.

To see the list of products that currently have the certificate, visit the NSF website:

www.nsf.org,

GREENGUARD



The Greenguard Certification programme identifies those products that have been tested to guarantee that their chemical and particle emissions are in line with the strict guidelines for indoor contaminants.

Likewise, Greenguard has another certification, Greenguard Gold, which assesses the sensitive nature of schools along with the characteristics of this type of building. This certification includes maximum control of the requirements with regard to chemical product emissions.

Dekton® by Cosentino has been analysed by Greenguard, proving that it does not emit any type of VOC and thus has achieved the Greenguard Certified (Certificate No. 41572-410) and Greenguard Gold (Certificate No. 41572-420) Certifications. The certifications of the different Cosentino products can be downloaded from the Greenguard webpage: www.greenguard.org

www.greenguard.org

ETE / ETA



Evaluación Técnica Europea (ETE) European Technical Assessment (ETA)

AAn European Assessment Document is a document that contains at least a general description of the construction product, the list of essential characteristics, relevant for the intended use of the product provided by the manufacturer and agreed between the manufacturer and the technical assessment body, the methods and criteria for assessment of the product properties in relation to its essential characteristics, as well as controlling factory production.

A request for a European Technical Assessment is performed by a manufacturer of any manufactured product, if that product is not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard. This assessment will demonstrate its performance against its essential features and will be assessed by a technical evaluation body.

Dekton® by Cosentino has been tested by the ITeC (Institute of Construction Technology of Catalonia) as a product for ventilated façades. Once the European Technical Assessment is approved, the CE mark will be applied directly to the product for this type of applications.



Handling

DEKTON® slabs must be handled with the proper care and safety to prevent damage to equipment. The table below describes the weight per slab and per metre squared.

Specifications	8 mm thickness	12 mm thickness	20 mm thickness	30 mm thickness
Full slab	Max. 99 kg	Max. 149 kg	Max. 248 kg	Max. 372 kg
Weight per m²	Max. 21 kg	Max. 32 kg	Max. 53 kg	Max. 79 kg
Slabs package (*)	6	6	10	10

(*) Maximum number of slabs considering vertical storage and receipt in centre/customer warehouse.

When handling slabs, it must be taken into account that they may have sharp edges owing to the nature of the material. For this reason, safety gloves must always be used while handling slabs. Canvas slings should be used for the correct handling. Given the hardness of the material, there may be

sharp edges on some point of the slab and for this reason it is compulsory to combine the canvas slings with protective covers to extend the life of the slings and prevent possible accidents. Protective covers recommended by the sling manufacturer should be used.

The use of metallic slings should not be used to handle the material.

For any means of handling, the metallic parts that may touch the surface of the material should be protected from impacts, as shown in the following images.



HANDLING AND STORAGE 05

Handling

For any handling system used, the manufacturer's and guaranteeing the recommended maintenance/ instructions should be followed, as well as respecting

replacement periods in each case depending on use. the maximum acceptable loads of all elements,

To open the package or handle the individual slabs, an alligator clip or a conventional clip (both with rubber application) must be used as shown in the image.



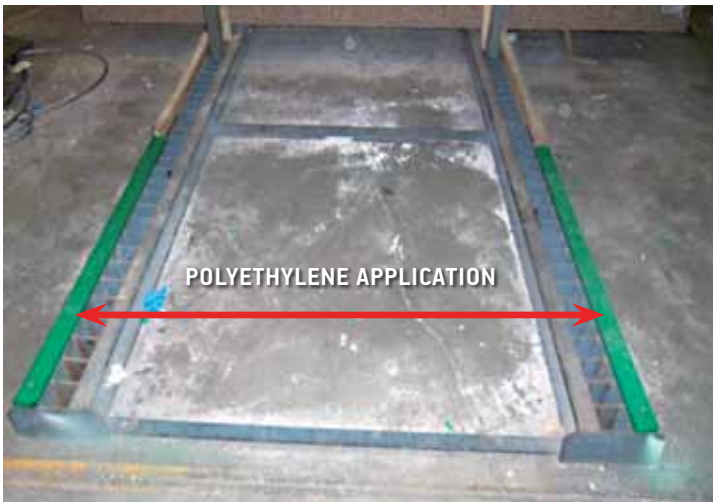
Storage

When positioning DEKTON® slabs on racks, take extreme care to prevent breaking the edge of the material. The use of polyethylene supports with anti-slip grooves is compulsory on the racks, as shown in the image on the right. The aim is that this protection buffers the support of the slabs and also to preserve the condition of the

The use of a support to support the slabs is recommended as it provides sturdiness to the unit. For example, a 3 cm thick slab in a completely rigid material such as granite could be used.

The slabs will be placed surface on surface, and 3.5 cm thick agglomerate wooden strips will be used to separate the packages

The use of 4 strips is recommended to separate the packages, as can be seen in the following image.





DEKTON® is a unique product compared to what is currently available on the market. Due to its chemical composition, its main distinguishing feature lies in its extraordinary physical properties, such as its hardness, abrasion and mechanical resistance.

This makes the ultra-compact surface DEKTON® incomparable with any other surface currently on the market whether it be glass, ceramics, earthenware, marble, granite or quartz agglomerate. Due to the fact that this surface is so innovative, tools commonly used in stone industry workshops are not valid for DEKTON®. If the specific tools are not used, it may cause incidents and may affect the material, tool or performance of the machinery.

A consequence of the use of unsuitable tools and their process parameters, is the gradual decrease in the quality of cutting, grinding, bevelling, etc., leading to a possible deterioration of the abrasive material, thereby leaving the tool useless for any another function. In view of the above, for each type of work, request recommendations on tools, conditions and trade brands before beginning work. In view of the above, for each type of work, request recommendations on tools, conditions and trade brands before beginning work.

IMPORTANT BEFORE STARTING TO WORK WITH DEKTON®

Trim the DEKTON® slabs, eliminating at least 1.5 cm from each length of side of the slab.

Calculate the correct elaboration sequence, first separating the complete surfaces or pieces and then drilling the respective holes.

Do not do this in reverse.

In the case of cutting pieces for façades, floors or tiles, start by cutting complete strips in the necessary tile width or length and separate those strips completely from the rest of the slab. Then cut them in the required format.

It is essential for all pieces that have corners, to make radius of at least 5 mm (using for example a 8 mm drill) to ensure the perfect integrity of the surface during its handling, installation and use.

LABEL

Fundamental information appears on the label, such as, the tone, which will be necessary to check when making a worktop with more than one slab, so as to achieve the correct tone.

The batch number is another code to take into account, which identifies the slab and traces it with regard its manufacturing process. This will make any kind of incident easier to solve.



CUTTING WITH A BLADE CUTTER COMBINED MACHINES OR SIMILAR

Before starting, check the following:

- The cutting table should be solid and robust.- It must be perfectly flat and level (the quality is improved using a rubber or wooden surface, to buffer the blade vibrations).
- Check that the surface that the slab is placed on is in good condition (the piece is perfectly supported and there are no surface irregularities that affects the adhesion of the slab).
- The blade must be in good condition (the tool should be within its product life cycle and there should be no surface damage).

- The cooling process for this type of work is very important. The coolant flow must point directly at the cutting point and not indirectly. Use the maximum flow allowed by the machinery.

- If it is a special machine where the cutting process can be carried out immersed in water, this process should always be used to optimise the cooling process, to improve the surface quality and extend the life of the tool.

The recommended cutting speeds of blades for DEKTON® are as follows:

Colours	Whites	Other colours
Straight speed	0.5 m/min	1-1.2 m/min
45° cutting speed	0.5 m/min	0.5-0.7 m/min
Material lowering speed	0.1 m/min	0.1 m/min
Depth	3 x -5 mm	3 x -5 mm

*Depending on the type of blade to be used and the brand, it is necessary to adjust the specific revolutions and speeds. To do so, use a suitable blade depending on the type of machinery available. If the machine has a frequency converter, any blade out of those recommended can be used, by simply adjusting the revolutions.

WORKING WITH MANUAL MACHINES

MATTE AND POLISHED FINISH EDGES

The abrasives must be in good condition. The cutting table and the piece should be well secured to prevent any movement during polishing.

The water flow must be high and properly directed towards the machined area to keep the material cool and achieve good quality. It is fundamental to ensure that the tool is kept continuously cool and that there is no fault in the coolant supply system. To improve the final quality of the finish, first of all grind with the diamond blade or rectified plate.

Move the polishing machine continuously over the material without pressing excessively against the material.

For MATTE edges, use standardised brushes for DEKTON®. A regular sequence may be:

- 46 fine brushes (to create texture)
- 60 fine brushes (to create texture)
- 120 thick filament brushes (to create tone and matte finish)

For POLISHED edges use specific sandpaper recommended for DEKTON®. A regular sequence may be: 60, 120, 400, 800, 1500, 3000.

CUTTING

Only use standardised blades to cut DEKTON®. Generally, these tools work at slow speeds and are highly cooled.

DRILLING

Only use standardised blades to machine DEKTON®. In general, the tools operate at very slow speeds and are highly cooled (ideally immersed). For which, it is recommended to place a container on the DEKTON® surface, containing the coolant while drilling.

In the event of problems securing the drill at the start of the work, use holes in a material as a guide, to then attach to DEKTON® with the use of clamps. Another option is to slightly punch the surface of DEKTON® and then use a small milling cutter to drill 5 mm. Then, the recommended drills can be used with a guide. If the drill is used directly on the material, the material must be fed at 45° until a 3 mm notch has been made. Then, the drill is gradually straightened until in a vertical position. Small circular movements should be made now to complete the work. It is vital to sharpen the tool after 4 drills with abrasive paste or similar. In the event of problems securing the drill at the start of the work, use holes in a material as a guide, to then attach to DEKTON® with the use of clamps. Another option is to slightly punch the surface of DEKTON® and then use a small milling cutter to drill 5 mm. Then, the recommended drills can be used with a guide.

MAKING AND POLISHING EDGES WITH AUTOMATIC MACHINE

The pressure of the heads on the edge should be as low as possible to prevent damaging the abrasives.

The blades with a central coupling thread are used for straight edges, whether they are polished or matte.

The blades with a non-centric thread are used for special edges.

MATTE FINISH EDGES

For machines with 6 motors, a normal sequence example may be: diamond brushes of 46, 46, 60, 60, 120, 120. Speed: Approximately 80 cm/min.

Pressure: 1.5 bar for diamond brush and 2 bar for others

POLISHED FINISH EDGES

For machines with 6 motors, a normal sequence example may be: 60, 120, 400, 800, 1500, 3000. For machines with 8 motors, a normal sequence example may be: 60, 120, 220, 400, 600, 800, 1500, 3000.

Speed: Approximately 60 cm/min. Pressure: 1.5 bar for the first 3 positions and 2 bar for others.

All parameters are guidelines, and although they have been tested on standard machinery, they must be adjusted depending on the manufacturer and workshop characteristics in each case. If it is not possible to work with complete sequences, shorten the sequence by eliminating the middle phase.

SPECIAL EDGES

The generators should be in good condition without any deformities to achieve the right profile.

The sequence of tools is the same that is used for MATTE and POLISHED edges, depending on the type of finish that is required.

Speed: Approximately 20-25 cm/min.

Pressure: 5 bar for the generator, for the others 2 to 2.4 bar.

MITRED EDGES

To create edges at a 45 degrees angle, the use of special discs to cut DEKTON® is recommended. Next, one 50 and one 120 grinding mill should be used to leave the surface perfect. This achieves the highest quality in the work performed.

NUMERIC CONTROL

MILLING CUTTER

The use of milling cutters is recommended with The use of milling cutters is recommended with conditions between 3500 and 4500 rpm and a speed between 180 and 210 mm/min.

Depending on the type of milling cutter to be used and brand, it is necessary to adjust the specific revolutions and speeds to ensure excellent cutting quality.

DRILLING

The recommended use is 4500 rpm and a perforation speed of 15mm/min. The tool should be sharpened (using an abrasive paste or similar) every 4 drills to extend the useful life of the tool and ensure the good quality of the cut.

Depending on the type of drill to be used and brand, it is necessary to adjust the specific revolutions and speeds to ensure excellent cutting quality.

Due to the hardness and resistance to the abrasion of DEKTON®, a good cooling system is required for these tools so they are not damaged. If there is no sufficient

cooling system, we recommend spot drilling, stopping 2 mm before the end. Use a securing accessory on the rear face that will give added support. Next, sharply hit to remove the filling.

MAKING MATTE AND POLISHED EDGES

To make the edges, the conditions and speeds depend on the type of tool and brand. The general conditions are detailed below, but it is recommended to check the specific conditions of the DEKTON® tools with the supplier.

In general, both for matte and polished finish, 3 or 4 of the highest metallic positions (depending on brand) are used. For these positions, conditions between 4800 and 5000 rpm are recommended, starting with a slow speed and increasing until the recommended speed is reached depending on the brand, which can range between 300 and 500 cm/min.

For a matte finish, only the use of these metallic positions is necessary. Then, the final matte texture will be achieved with manually sanding.

To obtain the polished finish, the sequence will continue with the following positions: 600, 800 and 1200. The 1200 position will only be used for dark colours. For the 600 grain position, work with a maximum erosion of -0.1 mm and with feed rates between 0.5 and 1 m/min, and between 1800 and 3400 rpm depending on brand and supplier.

For the 800 and 1200 grain positions, work with maximum erosion of -0.2 mm and with feed rates between 0.3 and 1 m/min, and between 1400 and 2000 rpm depending on brand and supplier.

CUTTING WITH WATER

To cut with water, the following parameters are recommended for a standard machine of 3800 bars:

- Feed rate = 800 mm/min
- Top pressure = 360 bar
- Lowest pressure = 60 bar
- Activate corner control

Use the brackets to prevent pieces moving while cutting.

AFFIXING

To affix the edges, only use putties recommended for DEKTON®. These putties possess special characteristics that adapt perfectly to the zero-porosity products and they are resistant to UV radiation, making them suitable for outdoor use.

Contact your COSENTINO® representative in your nearest CENTER for recommendations on manufacturers of tools, putties and accessories. They will be able to advise you to ensure correct working process.



Installation

INSTALLATION OF CERAMIC HOB

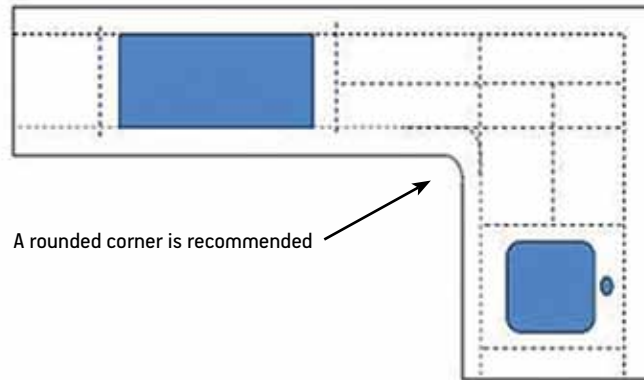
Several recommendations:

- It is important to fit the sealing gasket recommended by all manufacturers.
- Use the largest possible space to correctly insert the hob.
- Create the corner radii (radius of at least 5 mm using bits with a diameter of 10 mm, for example).

WORKTOP SUPPORT

Units should be perfectly level before installing the hob. It is particularly recommended to level the unit legs to achieve the perfect alignment of all of them.

By way of example, the dotted line shows which areas should be supported in an L-shape worktop.



Packaging

Once the product has been cut, the following steps are recommended to prevent damage to material during transport and handling.

- Clean the worktop or cut surface well to avoid the presence of abrasive particles on the surface that could damage it during transport.

- Completely dry the piece to remove any remnants of cleaning products or moisture that could damage the material.
- Prepare the pallet or support surface using material that cushions vibrations during transport (for example polyethylene foam). Finally, use plastic covering to prevent movements during the handling and transport.

- Make a frame for the edges of the piece, ensuring that there is a rim of at least 2 cm on each side to prevent contact with other objects during the handling and transport.
- Prepare the pallet or support surface using material that cushions vibrations during transport (for example polyethylene foam). Finally, use plastic covering to prevent movements during the handling and transport.



First recommendation before beginning installation

First, the adjustment and levelling of the furniture is very important (with the legs of the unit) to prevent the worktop from sinking in the future.

Joint between two Worktop Pieces

Mastic or silicon can be used as an adhesive, due to the rigidity, minimal expansion and excellent dimensional stability (straightness, squareness, bending, warping) of Dekton® material.

With a perfectly smooth surface, it is advisable to use silicon for its sealing power and adhesion capacity. If there are slight dimensional variations, the Mastic indicated in the technical datasheets can be used. First, clean the edges of both surfaces, making sure that they are dry and grease-free. To ensure this, apply solvent or alcohol. Next, silicon or Mastic can be applied. Once the pieces are adjusted, remove any excess product. In the case of silicon, use soap and detergent. In the case of Mastic, use solvent or acetone.

For proper adhesion, the use of semi-automatic machines with suction cups that give the joints and levelling an accurate and professional finish are recommended. If the worktops are placed outside, follow the recommendations

provided by the manufacturer, whether it is silicone or Mastic, especially with regard to resistance to UV rays.

JOINTS VIA MITIRING OR REINFORCEMENT

Mastic, is always used in the workshop alongside machinery and/or appropriate professional tools. It is advisable in these cases to score the edge to be joined, on both sides, to ensure the best adhesion and fixation, so that the Mastic fills these score marks

BACKSPLASHES

Depending on the irregularities of the wall, there should be a minimum space of 3 mm cm between the wall and the countertop for ease of installation (the expansion is irrelevant in the case of Dekton).

The backsplash must be perfectly sealed with silicon both at the contact point with the worktop and the top part of the wall. The sides of the worktop and the backsplash should be sealed with silicon of the same colour.

Excess silicone can be cleaned by traditional method (water and detergent) or a professional product for such use, available on the market.

GOOD INSTALLATION PRACTICES

First, put everything in its place without using silicon or Mastic. Next, protect the surfaces using the masking tape (2cm wide) for a good stain-free finish and minimise (or avoid) having to clean up excess product. The preparation takes a little longer but in the end, it speeds up the process and the end result has a better quality.



INSTALLATION AS FLOORING 08

PREPARING THE ELEMENTS

Cleaning: Ensure that both the support surface on which you are installing DEKTON®, and the piece of DEKTON®, are free of all foreign matter and they are clean, dry and dust free. Remove the damaged parts and other substances or products unrelated to the supporting surface or DEKTON®.

Levelling: If the surface is uneven, it will need to be levelled by applying adjustment mortars. To fit DEKTON® pieces, the flatness of the substrate must not exceed a 3 mm variation. The adjustment can be done with selflevelling mortar.

On vertical surfaces, the adjustment shall be carried out with another type of mortar, which can be covered in 2h. Regarding DEKTON®, the final appearance of the flooring with a slight bevel, always helps the visual consistency, for this reason Cosentino® recommends bevelled edges.

Consistency: the base substrate should be extremely consistent (ensuring high tensile strength). If this were not the case, remove the base substrate and apply a new one until consistent.

Roughness and porosity: the base substrate should provide an adequate level of porosity and surface roughness to ensure the adhesion of the product. The greater the roughness of the base substrate the better the adhesion between it and DEKTON®.

Humidity: humidity ranges specified in the data sheet of the products must be respected. The humidity of the base substrate must be very low when using synthetic materials, while it should be high when using aqueous materials being careful not to cover the base substrate with water. If necessary, due to residual humidity or the fact that the flooring is placed directly on the ground, a vapour barrier will be applied until it reaches saturation

TYPES OF SUBSTRATE

Weak cement substrates or in poor condition: If it is feasible to raise the height of the floor level, a new screed overlay should be applied in 24h. If this is not a possibility, a surface hardener can be used to reinforce the existing concrete. If the substrate is in good condition and clean, proceed with laying the DEKTON® pieces with the chosen adhesive.

Ceramic substrate: if the ceramic surface is well joined, DEKTON® may be used, if you apply a primer before the application of the adhesive cement. If the ceramic surface is not in good condition, you should lift it up and do it properly.

Cement in good condition: make sure that both the area and the materials are clean. Proceed to lay DEKTON® the using recommendations of the adhesive.

To set DEKTON®, the substrate areas must not be subject to variations greater than ± 3 mm. The adjustment of the floor can be carried out using self-levelling mortar.

For wall application, the surfaces must be adjusted using other types of mortars that can be covered in less than 2 hours.

When using any other type of materials in the substrate area, always check the technical specifications of the adhesive manufacturer.

HOW TO APPLY ADHESIVE

It is essential to choose the correct adhesive for each specific base substrate. Cosentino® advises to take into consideration that the adhesives meet the classification determined by the UNE 12004 for this choice.

IMPORTANT: Since DEKTON® is a non-porous material, normal physical drying cements cannot be used because of the water evaporation. Hence, only chemical drying cements can be used. The cement dries by chemical reaction and it is not affected by contact with air.

DEKTON® INSTALLATION

The mortar should be applied on the substrate with a notched trowel, with an opening depending on the flatness, which in turn, will influence the type of adhesive used. Installation is carried out by a doublespread technique (adhesive on the piece and substrate) and light pressure is applied along with the lateral movement of the piece, to ensure that the adhesive completely covers the piece.

After installing the pieces, they can be adjusted, if the "open time" of the bonding material has not been exceeded.

Use spacers and leave a joint between the pieces (without filling). Fill in all the corners of the joint preventing the formation of bubbles and spaces.

Taking into account the expansion coefficient of DEKTON®, the joints may be reduced, but the performance of an entire system depends on several factors, including the substrate, anchoring, adhesive, situation, temperature, etc.. So providing a thermal expansion value for the entire system is very difficult, as it depends on the final configuration and factors that do not directly correspond to DEKTON®.

The pieces should never be installed without tile-tile joints.

In new renovation projects, do not fit the pieces until structural movements cease completely.

GROUTING

Check that the joints are not filled with adhesives. Seal the joints 24 hours after laying the tiles. The application of the mortar should be done with rubber trowel, pressing so that it successfully penetrates the joint, and with the same trowel removing the excess mortar from the surface of the piece. Once dry, it loses its shine. The joints must be cleaned and smoothed with a damp sponge and finally, left to harden.

There are several types of joints, such as expansion joints, structural and perimeter joints. Structural and perimeter joints should always be respected, both in the substrate and in the covering. The sealing of the joints must be carried out with elastic materials or suitable prefabricated profiles. Leaving a perimeter joint between 0.5 and 1 cm between the flooring and vertical surfaces is recommended.

Expansion joints in interior flooring must be placed every 30 m² apart.

The expansion joints should match the joints of the interior flooring of the building. These joints should not be coated with any rigid coating. Every five years, there will be a joint inspection to check for cracks, fissures, etc.

Contact your COSENTINO® representative in your nearest CENTER for recommendations on manufacturers of cements and adhesives. They will be able to advise you to ensure correct work.

Due to its very low porosity, the new ultra-compact surface DEKTON® by Cosentino is a surface highly resistant to stains caused both in the home, such as chemicals, making it ideal for use as a kitchen worktop and work surfaces.

For the daily cleaning of DEKTON® by Cosentino, the use of Q-Action along with a soft scouring pad is recommended. If this product is not available, the best option is using water and a neutral soap. It is important to rinse with a clean, damp cloth (preferably microfibre) in a good condition.

For colours with a polished finish, it is recommended to dry the surface with a paper or clean cotton cloth after cleaning (to be confirmed).

Although DEKTON® by Cosentino offers high resistance to aggressive chemicals, such as bleach, acids, etc. however extreme caution is recommended when using these products and ensure that contact time on the surface is as short as possible.

Cleaning stubborn stains

Of the two finishes of DEKTON® available, the matte finish is not affected by any common household product, making it practically impossible to stain.

On the other hand, the polished finish also has high resistance to stains, but it may stain when it comes into contact with a highly coloured, aggressive or adhesive substance for more than 24 hours.

In these cases, it is advisable to use more specific products such as: Cream detergents with abrasive particles or solvents (e.g. acetone or universal solvent).

Possible staining agents such as cleaning products recommended in each case are indicated in the table below.

As acidic cleaners, acidic products and descalers can be used etc., for alkaline products, basic cleaning product, ammonia, etc., for solvents, products such as universal solvents, thinner, turpentine, acetone, alcohol, etc. and as oxidant, products such as hydrogen peroxide or diluted bleach.

Stain	Cleaning product
Grease	Alkaline detergent/solvent
Dye	Solvent
Rust	Acid
Limescale	Acid
Wine	Alkaline detergent/acid
Pneumatic rubber	Solvent
Ice cream	Alkaline detergent
Resin/enamel	Solvent
Coffee	Alkaline detergent/solvent
Candle wax	Solvent
Cement residue	Acid
Plaster	Acid
Epoxy adhesive	Solvent
Cola soft drink	Oxidant
Fruit juice	Oxidant
Tar	Oxidant
Nicotine	Solvent/oxidant

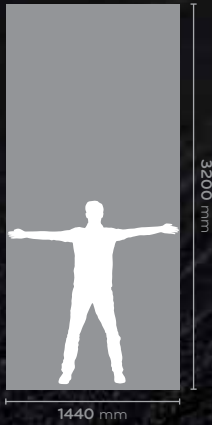
Precautions

Avoid direct contact with the metal parts of electric griddles, hobs or ovens which, due to incorrect installation, might directly touch the material.	Avoid very hot direct heat sources such as fireplaces, chimneys, barbecues, etc.
Avoid direct contact with naked flames.	In the case of Dekton Xgloss, avoid prolonged contact with extremely hot industrial objects.
Do not polish the surface.	Do not use scouring pads made of metal or with abrasive particles.
Do not cut directly on the surface with ceramic knives, as they are of a similar hardness.	In the case of Dekton Xgloss, do not cut the surface directly.



DEKTON® ULTRAOLOGY

ULTRASIZE UP TO



ULTRATHICKNESS



ULTRACOMPACT

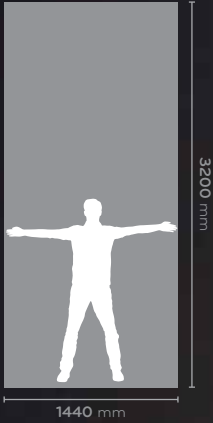
REDUCED WATER ABSORPTION	COLOR STABILITY	DIMENSIONAL STABILITY	HEAVY DUTY MECHANIC

ULTRAPERFORMANCE

RESISTANCE TO ABRASION	RESISTANCE TO STAINS	RESISTANCE TO ICE & THAWING	HIGHLY RESISTANT TO SCRATCH	HIGH UV RESISTANT	HIGH RESISTANT TO FIRE AND HEAT

DEKTON | X G L O S S

ULTRASIZE
UP TO



ULTRATHICKNESS



CRYSTALLINE SHINE 	WATER REPELLENT 	REDUCED WATER ABSORPTION 	COLOR STABILITY 	DIMENSIONAL STABILITY 	HEAVY DUTY MECHANIC
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RESISTANCE TO ABRASION 	RESISTANCE TO STAINS 	RESISTANCE TO ICE & THAWING 	HIGHLY RESISTANT TO SCRATCH 	HIGH UV RESISTANT 	HIGH RESISTANT TO FIRE AND HEAT
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A product designed by **COSENTINO**



ULTRACOMPACT SURFACES

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