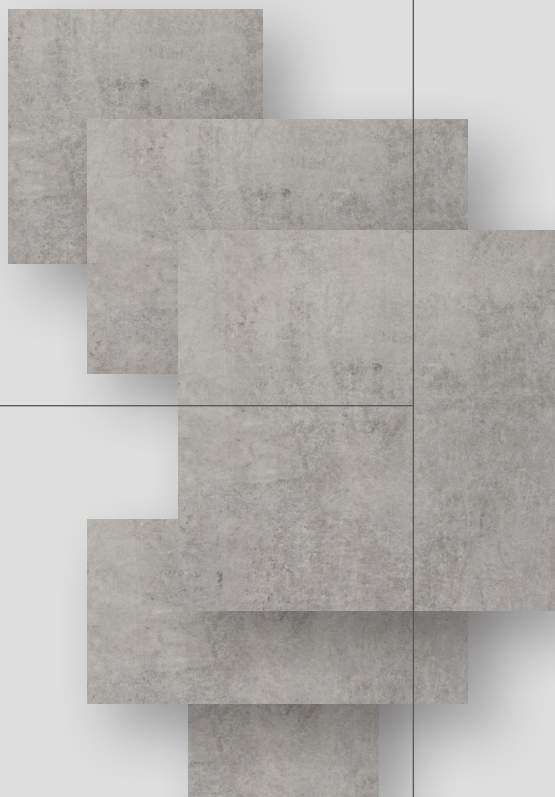


# Design and installation Dekton® Flooring

COSENTINO® FLOORING  
DESIGN AND INSTALLATION





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# Design criteria

## Product features

Dekton® has all the technical features required for any hard surface, even in a demanding application such as flooring.



### Fireproof material

Dekton® is ideal for use in evacuation routes, as it is non-combustible. It is classified at the highest level in accordance with the European EN 13501 and North American ASTM E84 Standards.



### Low water absorption

Dekton®'s water absorption is negligible; durability is ensured even with regular wet cleaning.



### Dimensional stability

The ultra-compact properties of Dekton® stand out in terms of flatness, zero warping, straight shapes and maximum precision between tiles.



### Highly resistant to UV light

Dekton® is highly resistant to ultraviolet (UV) light and will not fade or degrade over time in an outdoor flooring application.



### Colour durability

The raw materials used for the manufacturing of Dekton® ensure the durability of all the shades that make up each colour, in all weather conditions, preventing discolouration over time.



### Resistance to freezing and thawing

Dekton®'s resistance to thermal fatigue tests in freezing and thawing situations makes it a suitable material for outdoor use in harsh environments, such as floors in industrial refrigeration facilities.



### Maximum heat resistance

Dekton® is ideal for flooring in areas exposed to high temperatures, even with dark colours, as well as for underfloor heating and other thermally demanding industrial applications.



### Scratch resistant

Dekton® is one of the best materials to use when you cannot avoid the movement of chairs, tables and other objects that may scratch the floor.



### Abrasion resistant

Dekton® is among the best materials for commercial high-traffic, heavy-duty applications.



### Easy cleaning and low maintenance

The excellent resistance of Dekton® to all types of chemicals facilitates the cleaning of floors in hospitals, laboratories and industry facilities in general, without the need to use expensive abrasive systems.



### Stain resistant

Dekton® features ultra-compaction, virtually zero porosity and inorganic composition that prevents stains from penetrating or setting on the tiles permanently, and can be cleaned after months without the need for treatment.



### Superior mechanical resistance

Whether the Dekton® floor has to withstand heavy loads or is a raised access floor, its excellent compressive and bending strength, combined with the right thickness, ensures the necessary durability.

Flooring characteristics  
and formats

Thanks to its high performance, and with proper installation, Dekton® can be laid in large formats guaranteeing optimal results, even in high traffic areas.

It should be noted that substrate conditions are essential to ensure a good installation. The suitability of the laying surface should always be checked beforehand and must be:

- Healthy and free of cracks.
- Treated and stable throughout.
- Mechanically resistant to support the loads and their use.
- Dry, clean and without loose pieces.
- Flat, taking into account the maximum tolerance.

The right format and thickness of Dekton® will depend on local regulations and project requirements and will need to be verified by those undertaking the project.

For more technical information on Dekton®, please refer to the product data sheet.

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| FULL<br>SLAB<br>FORMATS | 3,200 x 1,440 mm (126" x 56")                            |
| THICKNESSES             | 8 mm - 12 mm - 20 mm - 30 mm*                            |
| FINISHES                | Smooth, Textured, Polished and Dekton® Grip+ (wet areas) |

\* Please check availability for 30 mm thickness.

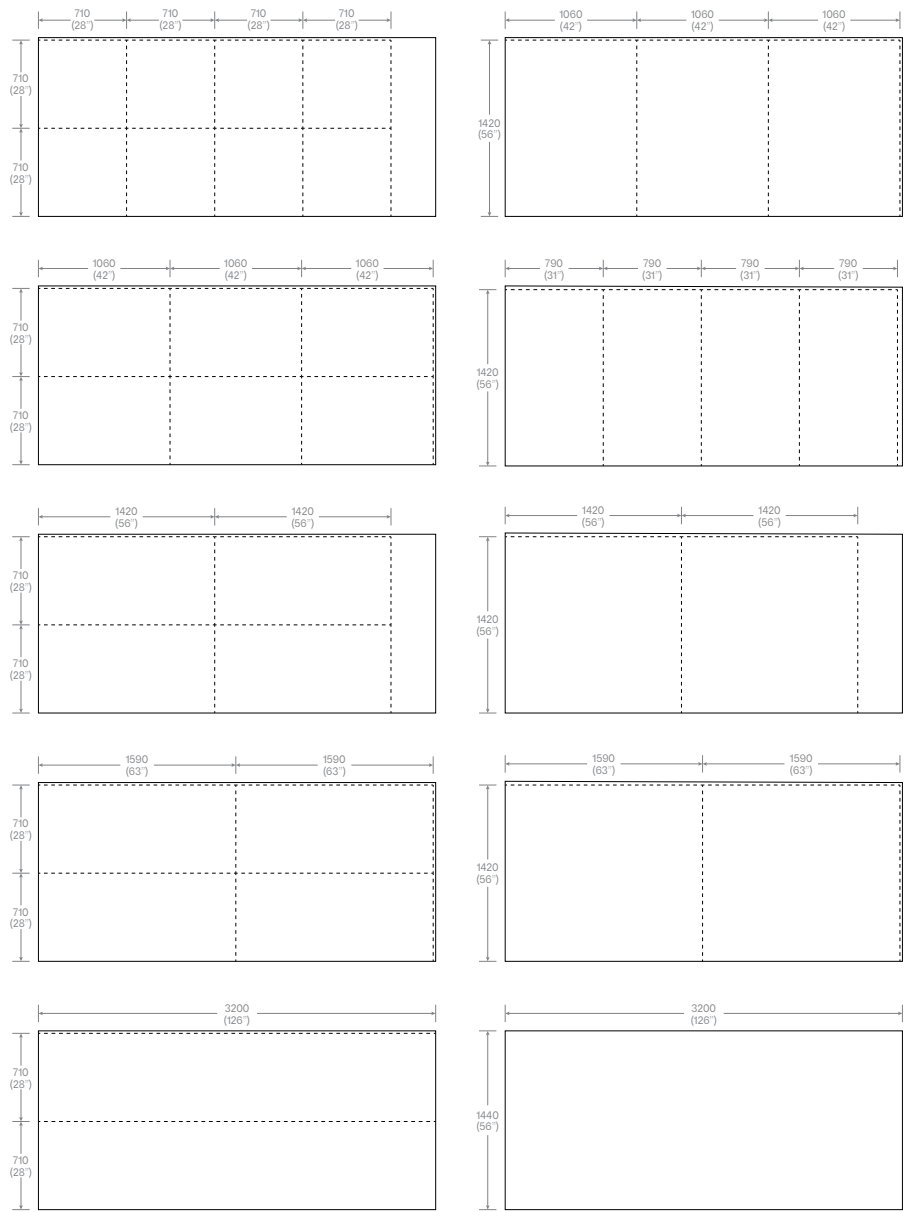
Dekton® is highly versatile. With it, you can customise pieces for your project depending on the design, starting with a full slab.

However, the recommended formats to maximise the use of Dekton®, starting with a full slab, are as follows:

| FORMATS (mm)               | No. OF PIECES |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 710 x 710 (28" x 28")      | 8             |
| 710 x 1,060 (28" x 42")    | 6             |
| 710 x 1,420 (28" x 56")    | 4             |
| 710 x 1,590 (28" x 63")    | 4             |
| 710 x 3,200 (28" x 126")   | 2             |
| 1,060 x 1,420 (42" x 56")  | 3             |
| 1,420 x 790 (56" x 31")    | 4             |
| 1,420 x 1,420 (56" x 56")  | 2             |
| 1,420 x 1,590 (56" x 63")  | 2             |
| 1,440 x 3,200 (56" x 126") | 1             |

- This is assuming a 3 mm wide cutting wheel.
- Any other format is possible, up to a maximum of a full slab.

|                        |                          |                           |                          |                          |                         |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                        | 142 x 142<br>(56" x 56") | 142 x 320<br>(56" x 126") | 142 x 159<br>(56" x 63") | 142 x 106<br>(56" x 42") | 142 x 79<br>(56" x 31") |
| 71 x 71<br>(28" x 28") | 71 x 142<br>(28" x 56")  | 71 x 320<br>(28" x 126")  | 71 x 159<br>(28" x 63")  | 71 x 106<br>(28" x 42")  |                         |



All dimensions in mm and inches

## Patterns and design

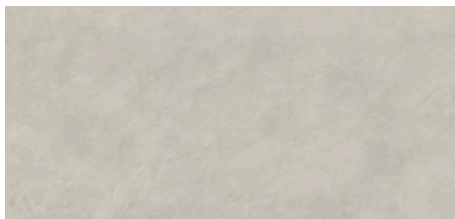
We have classified our Dekton® colour range into three different clusters of patterns to facilitate the design process.

All our portfolio is labelled as Infinite Pattern, Singular Patterns or Smooth Pattern, depending on the desired effect for large surfaces and the placement of slabs adjacent to one another, taking into account the orientation of the design, shades and variations.

However, this classification is merely indicative and we recommend that you contact our Product department to obtain an individual assessment that guarantees how you can materialise your project the way you imagined.

### → Infinite Pattern

Uniform colours or designs with a consistent or almost consistent composition and structure that, when used for cladding such as floors, walls or façades, allow for random placement of slabs, providing a beautifully consistent look. Please note that cuttings are subject to shade variations. Recommended for cladding large surfaces.



Dekton® Argentium

### → Singular Pattern

Designs with colour ranges of greater complexity and a very strong orientation, which result in patterns with a lot of character and variation in smaller cuts or continuous layouts. We recommend consulting our technical team for use on large surfaces.



Dekton® Aura 15

### → Smooth Pattern

Designs with an orientation in the graphic structure that has to be taken into account when cutting and placing the slabs. It is a very versatile type of pattern that requires consideration of orientation in its installation. Recommended for large surfaces.



Dekton® Danae

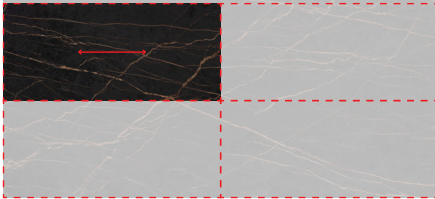


In addition, since Dekton® patterns have been designed for a large format (full slab), it is possible that, in the smaller formats used for flooring, colour irregularities, certain contrasts or changes in orientation between the pieces may be observed.

It is therefore advisable to take this into account from the design phase.

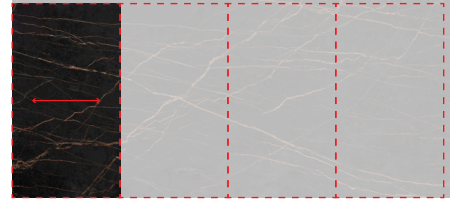
**Option A**

Veining parallel to the piece



**Option B**

Veining perpendicular to the piece



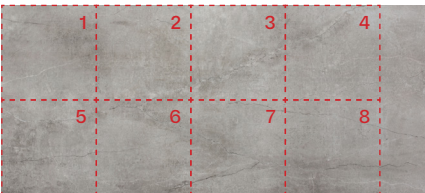
Dekton® Laurent - Differences in veining orientation depending on the selected cutting pattern and format.

**Non-correlated pieces**

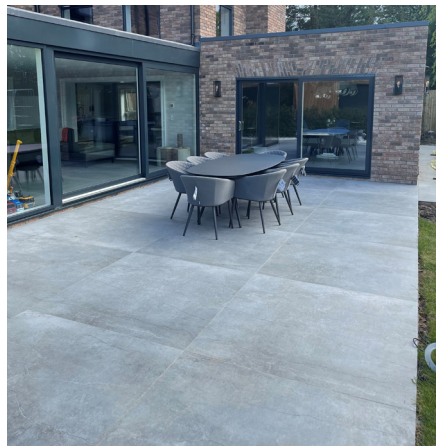
In this case, the pieces are placed without regard to the order or pattern in which they were cut.

This random placement achieves a very natural effect, but the end customer must be informed of this from the very beginning.

However, it will also depend on the Dekton® colour chosen, as randomness will be much more evident in patterns with a wide range of colours.



Dekton® Soke - Non-correlated placement pattern



Middle Northcumberland (United Kingdom), Houses

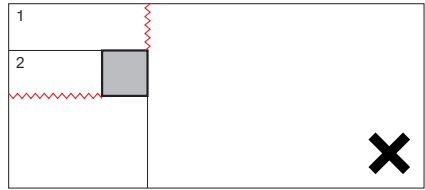
# Other considerations

## → Joints with columns, mortises or other elements

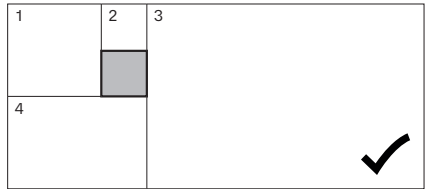
L-shaped pieces are not recommended.

Therefore, in order to deal with joints with elements that “break” the continuity of the flooring, it is recommended to divide it into as many pieces as necessary.

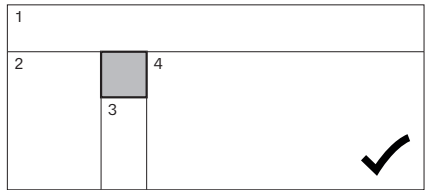
The aim is to avoid loose and flimsy ‘arms’ on the floor tiles, as this area of the material is very susceptible to breakage.



Joint with a column using L-shaped pieces



Joint with a column using straight pieces - OPTION A

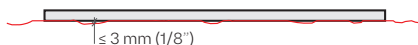


Joint with a column using straight pieces - OPTION B

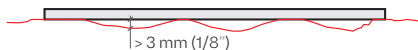
## Basic characteristics of the substrate

1. The substrate on which Dekton® is to be laid must be suitable to support the loads and meet the requirements of its intended use.
2. It must be dry, stable and have compressive strength.
3. It must be free of unevenness or slope (maximum 3 mm (1/8") measured with a 2 m (79") metal ruler).

Otherwise, it must be properly smoothed over or treated with a self-levelling layer.



Negative deviation: within tolerance.



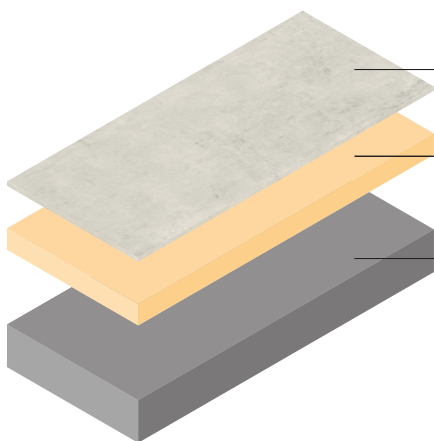
Negative deviation: out of tolerance.



4. It shall be free of dust, grease, oil, glaze, release agents, curing liquids or any other product that could impair adhesion.

If necessary, it must be cleaned beforehand (milling, vacuuming, descaling, etc.).

5. In general, there are three main parts of a floor:



### Surface layer (Dekton®)

For this finishing layer, both the thickness and the format of the selected piece will depend on the use, the application site and the conditions of the substrate.

### Intermediate layers

Their composition (recommended adhesives, self-levelling agents, pre-primers, compacted gravels, etc.) will depend, above all, on the substrate to which they are to be applied.

### Substrate layer

This layer will influence the other parts of a floor.

A good substrate will reduce the number of intermediate layers and allow the thicknesses and formats of the pieces to be less restrictive than in the case of a weak or poorly maintained substrate.

The following are the most common examples from the wide variety of situations that can occur:

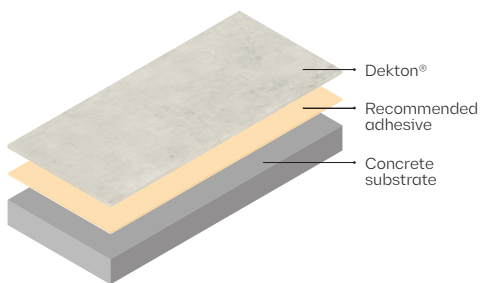
### → New construction site

The substrate is assumed to be in an optimal state on which the rest of the necessary layers will be placed.

In any case, the technician in charge of the project will certify that the substrate complies with the conditions described above.

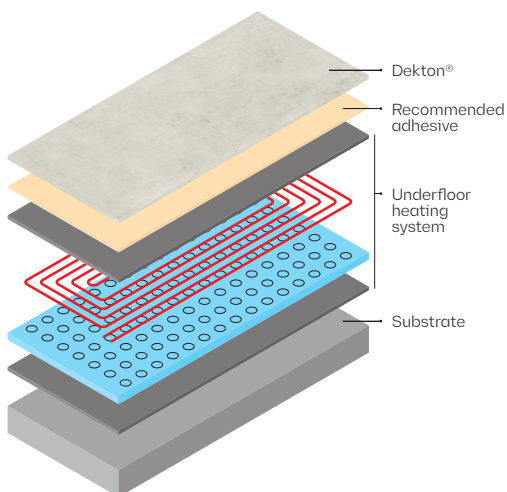
#### Bonded to concrete substrate

- Check the flatness of the substrate.
- Clean beforehand.
- Lay the Dekton® pieces using the recommended adhesive.



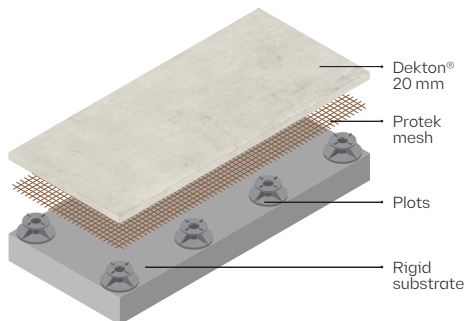
#### Underfloor heating

- Consult the supplier of the underfloor heating system for installation details.
- For information on the appropriate adhesive, please consult the technical data sheets of the recommended adhesives published by Cosentino®.



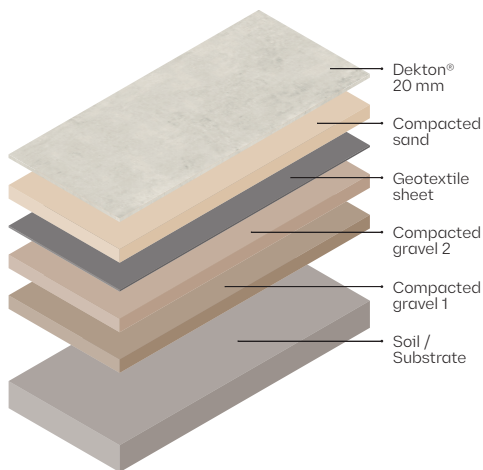
### Raised floor / floating floor

- For foot traffic use only.
- Dekton® thickness: 20 mm.
- The material must always be supplied with mesh, on its back side, by Cosentino® (Protek).
- Minimum 4 mm (5/32") joint between pieces. There is no grout and the material will be vulnerable to 'bumping' into each other.
- Maximum distances between plot axes: 500 mm (20").
- For more information on types of plots to be used, edges and cleaning and maintenance, please consult the technical data sheet published by Cosentino®.



### Floating flooring in garden area

- Plan the design and excavate the area as thick as necessary to accommodate all layers.
- Consider calculating a 2 % slope for proper drainage.
- The area needs to be compacted.
- The use of two layers of different grain size is recommended.
- Use a geotextile sheet before adding the final layer of sand.



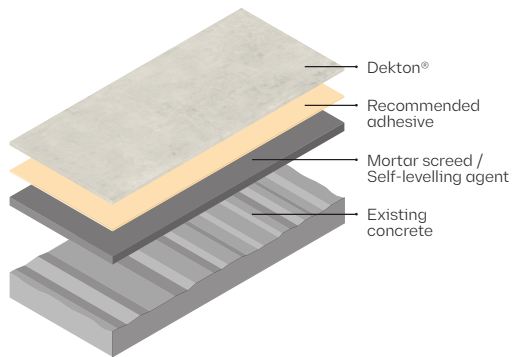
## → Rehabilitation

In this case, the expert or technician in charge of the project will have to assess that both the existing substrate and the substrate underneath are in good condition for laying the flooring.

Otherwise, the necessary preliminary actions must be carried out to guarantee all the basic requirements and conditions (flatness, strength, etc.) in order to be able to lay the flooring on the substrate.

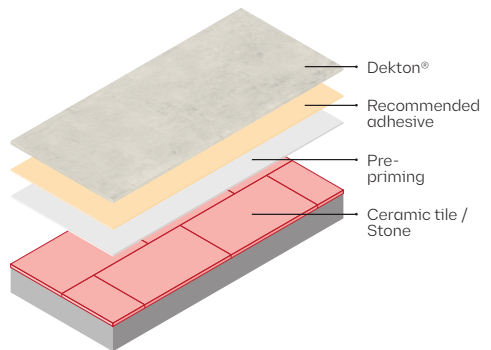
### Bonded to existing concrete

- If the height of the floor level can be raised, it is advisable to use a mortar screed with the specific product for this purpose.
- If this is not possible, a surface hardener can be used to reinforce the existing concrete.



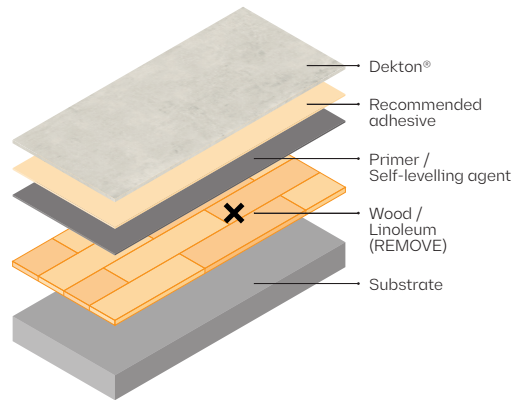
### Bonded to ceramic tile / stone

- If the ceramic tile is well bonded, the new Dekton® cladding can be laid, using a suitable primer before applying the cement-based adhesive.
- If the ceramic tile is not in good condition, it should be removed and work should be performed on the base surface.



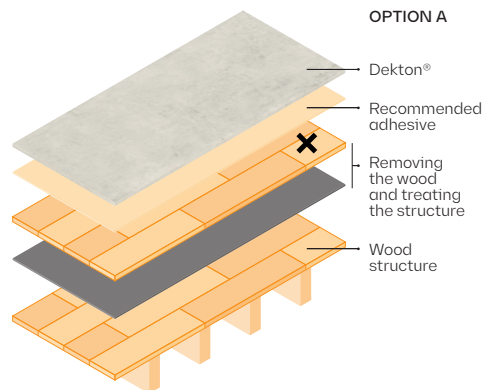
### Bonded to wood / linoleum / etc.

- Due to lack of ventilation, wood or wood flooring will tend to rot or 'swell' due to moisture accumulation, either because of the characteristics of the application site or because of the moisture present in the adhesive itself.
- In all cases, the existing wood or wood flooring must be removed and, if necessary, the substrate underneath treated.
- If the substrate underneath is also made of wood, it must be treated to prevent it from being affected by the aforementioned moisture.

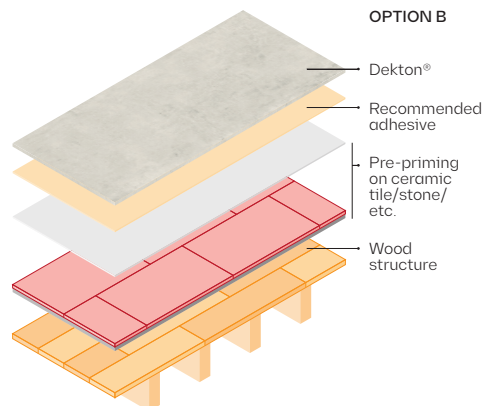


### Bonded on wooden structure

- In this case, the expert or planner must check that the structure is suitable to support the new Dekton® flooring.
- If the structure contains wood, it must be removed, as above, and the wooden structure treated on top to prevent it from getting wet.
- If there is another type of finish (ceramic, natural stone, cement, etc.) on the wooden structure, it is sufficient to apply a primer or a self-levelling agent, as appropriate, before applying the recommended adhesive.



**OPTION A**



**OPTION B**

# Recommendations of thickness and format according to applications

Depending on the required application, the maximum recommended formats are:

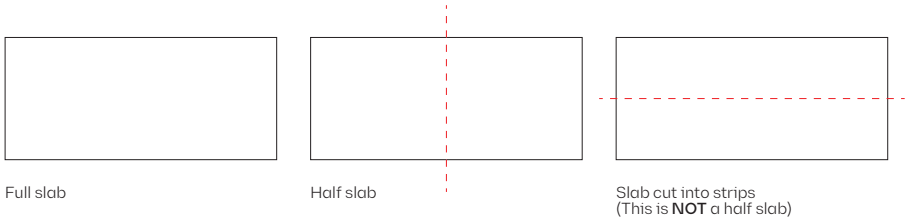
| USE                   |   | THICKNESS    |           |           |           |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                       |   | 8 mm         | 12 mm     | 20 mm     | 30 mm*    |
| DOMESTIC              | OUTDOOR TERRACE                                 | Half slab*** | Full slab | Full slab | Full slab |
|                       | INDOOR FLOORING                                 | Full slab    |           |           |           |
|                       | RAISED FLOORING**                               | ●            | ●         |           |           |
|                       | UNDERFLOOR HEATING                              | Full slab    | Full slab |           |           |
|                       | SWIMMING POOL FLOORING                          | Half slab    |           |           |           |
|                       | GARAGE  | ●            | ●         |           |           |
| PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL | OUTDOOR TERRACE                                 | ●            | Half slab | Full slab | Full slab |
|                       | INDOOR FLOORING                                 | Half slab    | Full slab |           |           |
|                       | RAISED FLOORING**                               | ●            | ●         |           |           |
|                       | UNDERFLOOR HEATING                              | Half slab    | Full slab |           |           |
|                       | SWIMMING POOL FLOORING                          | ●            |           |           |           |
|                       | PAVEMENTS AND SQUARES                           | ●            | Half slab |           |           |
|                       | CAR DEALER                                      | Half slab    | Full slab |           |           |
|                       | CAR PARK  | ●            | ●         | Half slab |           |
|                       | LOW-SPEED ACCESS ROAD<br>(< 20 KM/H) (< 12 MPH) | ●            | ●         | ●         | Half slab |

● NOT RECOMMENDED

\* See available colours for 30 mm thickness.

\*\* Material must be supplied with mesh on the back side - DEKTON® PROTEK.

\*\*\* A rigid and stable support, similar to that which would exist indoors, is mandatory.





## Dekton® Grip+

Dekton® Grip+ is our anti-slip solution for wet areas.

Grip+ changes the Dekton® surface structure in a controlled manner, thus obtaining a homogeneous non-slip surface that is easy to maintain.

It stands out for:

- Anti-slip treatment in accordance with European (SRV), American (DCOF) and German (DIN) standards.
- Easy cleaning.
- Permanent finish.
- Among the available colours, from the standard to the Grip+ option, the colour is the same.

For more technical information on the material, please refer to the product data sheet.

However, it is very important to note that not all Dekton® colours are available in this finish.

In addition, the available colours are classified as follows:

1. Dekton® Grip+ colours for barefoot use.

Only for use in areas where there is no road traffic and where footwear is not worn (swimming pools, spas, etc.).

2. Dekton® Grip+ colours for footwear use.

For all applications except stairs.

For further information on the latest colours available with Grip+ treatment, please refer to the recently published colour lists.

Always refer to the applicable local regulations for floor slipperiness requirements.



Rafa Nadal Academy (Manacor, Spain), Sports

## Joints

A key factor in ensuring the successful design and installation of the flooring is a thorough analysis, including joint layout and dimensions. Below are some examples:

### → Grout joints

Dekton® pieces should never be installed without grout joints.

These joints must always be at least:

- **2 mm (5/64")** for indoor applications and **3 mm (1/8")** for outdoor applications, taking into account the expansion of the material.
- **4 mm (5/32")** for raised flooring.
- **5 mm (13/64")** for 20 mm tile on sand.



### → Perimeter joints

They are found with walls, columns, etc.

At least **4 mm (5/32")** is recommended.



### → Expansion joints

They will be placed in areas of 50 m<sup>2</sup>, reducing these areas in the case of slabs with metal structures or significant deformations.

For filling expansion joints, **elastomeric materials** can be used, according to the manufacturer's instructions, as well as **suitable ready-made profiles**.

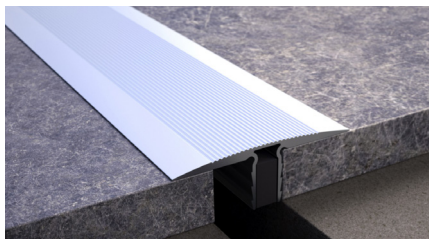


### → Structural joints

They must always be used, both in the substrate and in the cladding.

These joints must be sealed using **elastomeric materials** or **suitable ready-made profiles**.

A size of **3 mm (1/8")** to **4 mm (5/32")** is recommended.



## On-site / Workshop placement

### Palletising and transport of material to the construction site / workshop

To facilitate the storage and transport to the construction site / workshop, Dekton® pieces are supplied in specially designed wooden frames or crates according to their formats.

The material is then strapped to the crate and placed on a non-slip surface to prevent sudden movements.

Whenever the flooring is of a single format, it will be packed in pallet-size crates, weighing no more than 1,500 Kg.

If larger in size or with various formats, vertical trestles are used, with the pieces correctly arranged.

For the handling of the pieces on site, appropriate safety measures must be taken to remove and move the pieces one by one, using the necessary means of support.

It is especially important to use suitable suction cups depending on the size and weight of the piece.

Glass-type suction cups with suction pump are recommended.



Packaging in a crate for large-format flooring



Packaging on trestle for flooring of various dimensions



Handling with suction cups for large-format pieces

# Manufacturing and installation

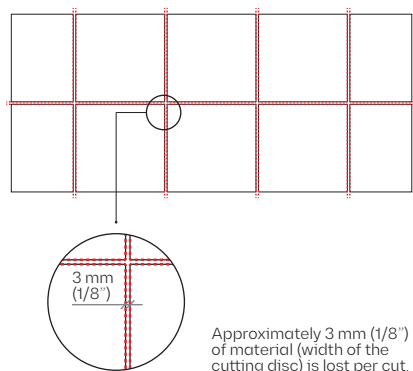
## Cutting pieces in the workshop

Although the pieces for flooring projects are usually supplied already cut by Cosentino®, it is always possible for the client to be supplied with full slabs and to cut them themselves with waterjet or CNC machines, among others.

In this case, the diagram below shows some of the key points to consider for the design regarding the cut.

Workshop cutting is possible for 8 mm, 12 mm and 20 mm thicknesses.

All the information on manufacturing can be found in both the Quick Guide and the approved tool sheets for Dekton®, which Cosentino® has published.

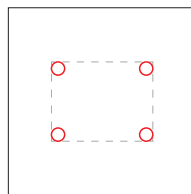


### → Mortises

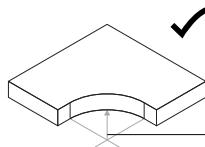
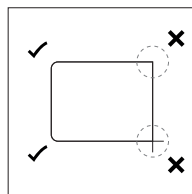
In the case of pieces with mortises, it is only permitted to cut them in the workshop beforehand.

To do so, it would be necessary to use a waterjet or CNC tool, with at least 5 mm (13/64") radius at each corner.

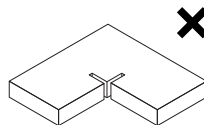
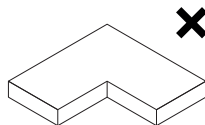
1° Pre-drilled holes with a min. radius of 5 mm (13/64")



2° Continuous cutting of the entire hole



Minimum radius of 5 mm (13/64")



## → Transport from the workshop to the installation site

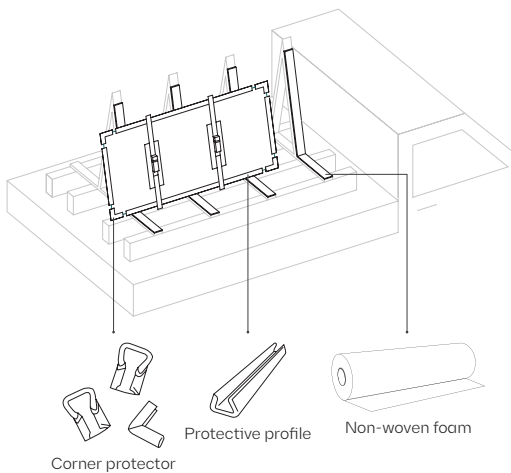
### Before loading - Quality control

Standardised template with quality control, including: number of pieces, appropriate dimensions, possible material defects, presentation of pieces to check joints, etc.

### Transport by lorry

Place the material, with all edges and corners protected, vertically on trestles, securing them with canvas slings and protecting the ratchets.

Special care must be taken with pieces with holes made in the workshop.



### Movement with manual suction cups

Use elements that strengthen and facilitate the handling of the material.

Pieces must always be transported one by one in a vertical position, and manual handling with suction cups must be carried out with bars that keep the piece straight and free of warping.

## Cutting pieces on site

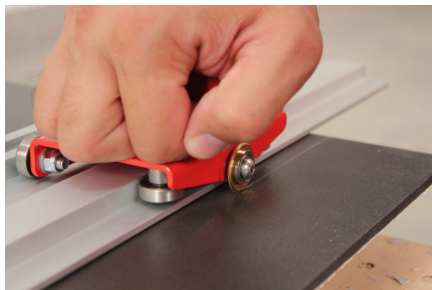
As mentioned above, the pieces can be supplied cut to size by Cosentino®. However, for on-site adjustments, cuts and drill holes can be made with the appropriate tools to deal with design changes, corners, columns, etc.

### → Dry cutting (Slim cutter)

On-site cutting is possible using dry cutting machines. We recommend the use of polishing blocks to micro-bevel the pieces.

This type of on-site cutting is only recommended for thicknesses of 8 mm for lengths up to 3,200 mm (126"), and 12 mm for lengths up to 1,400 mm (55").

Please refer to Dekton® cutting manual for basic advice on how to cut as well as the recommended tools.



Parting cut



Slim Cutter type cutting tools

### → Straight cut with water supply

Cutting with disc and water supply is also possible for thicknesses between 8 mm and 20 mm.

However, the following requirements must be met:

- Use cutting tools recommended by Cosentino®.
- Always cut with water supply.
- Sharpen the tool regularly.



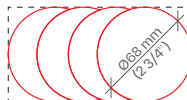
Straight cut with disc and water supply

### → Boxes for power sockets, mortises, etc.

When drilling holes to make boxes for power sockets, the use of 68 mm (2 3/4") overlapping drill holes is recommended until the desired size is achieved.

Mortises should be made in the workshop.

1°



2°



Drilling for making boxes for power sockets with Ø68 mm (2 3/4") drill holes

## Basic characteristics of adhesives and grouts

With regard to the bonding or adhesive material, it is essential to consult with the selected local supplier prior to installation and to faithfully follow their product recommendations and application instructions.

Dekton® has a low thermal expansion coefficient, so an improved cement-based adhesive of Class C2 is sufficient.

Conventional cement, such as that used for natural stone, should not be used because the material is non-porous and the evaporative setting is ineffective.

Consult the technical data sheets of the recommended adhesives published by Cosentino® and developed jointly with the main brands: Ardex, Capa, Ceramfix, Ceresit, Danosa, Kerakoll, Laticrete, Mapei, Propamsa, Puma, Sika and Weber.

The main parameters involved in the choice of an adhesive for flooring application are:

| APPLICATION AREA | SUBSTRATE   | SIZE                     |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| INTERIOR         | Cement or anhydrite, self-levelling product, concrete, fibre cement, old ceramics, stone. | ≤ 75 x 75 cm (30" x 30") |
|                  |   | > 75 x 75 cm (30" x 30") |
|                  | Underfloor heating.   | All sizes                |
|                  | Wood, OSB, laminate.  | All sizes                |
| EXTERIOR         | Metal, resin, rubber and linoleum.  | All sizes                |
|                  | Cement, concrete.   | ≤ 75 x 75 cm (30" x 30") |
|                  |   | > 75 x 75 cm (30" x 30") |
| SWIMMING POOL    | Metal.  | All sizes                |
|                  | Cement mortar on shotcrete and concrete (+ Waterproofing membrane).                       | ≤ 75 x 75 cm (30" x 30") |
|                  |   | > 75 x 75 cm (30" x 30") |
|                  | Fibreglass, metal.  | All sizes                |

As for the mortar for the joints, or grout, the recommendations of the different manufacturers mentioned above should also be followed, considering the parameters below:

| APPLICATION AREA   | SUBSTRATE     | SIZE      |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| EXTERIOR           | All surfaces. | All sizes |
| INTERIOR           | All surfaces. | All sizes |
| SWIMMING POOL      | All surfaces. | All sizes |
| UNDERFLOOR HEATING | All surfaces. | All sizes |



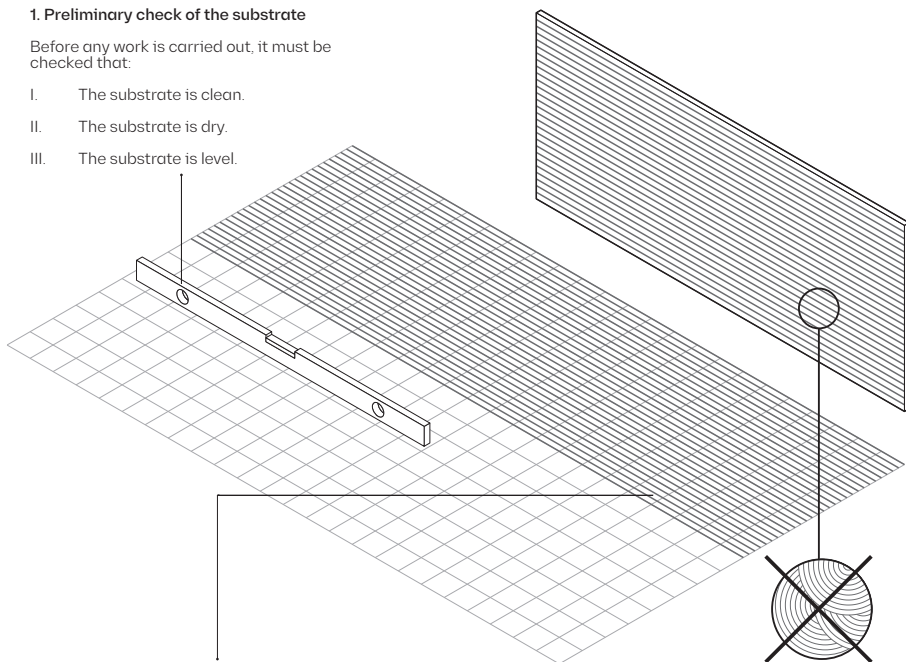
## Laying and adhesion of pieces

Laying of pieces must always be done considering the characteristics of the adhesive: open time, lifetime, maximum application thickness, etc., as well as the manufacturer's instructions.

### 1. Preliminary check of the substrate

Before any work is carried out, it must be checked that:

- I. The substrate is clean.
- II. The substrate is dry.
- III. The substrate is level.



### 2. Double gluing

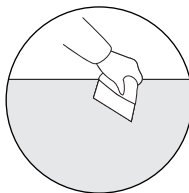
Installation is carried out according to the technique of 'double gluing' (adhesive on the back of the piece and on the substrate), which ensures perfect adherence and prevents gaps from forming.

Never apply the adhesive by 'sticking' or 'pinching'.

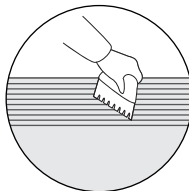
This technique has several advantages:

- It allows for a greater distribution of stress by ensuring the maximum possible contact surface (> 90 %) between the substrate and the adhesive and the adhesive and the piece.
- It avoids the formation of efflorescence by preventing the eventual stagnation of rainwater on the surface of the tile.
- For this reason, in outdoor flooring, the possibility of frost formation and breakage due to this effect is avoided.

The application, both on the substrate and on the piece, would be according to the following diagrams:



- a. Application with trowel on the piece



- b. Combing with toothed trowel on the piece



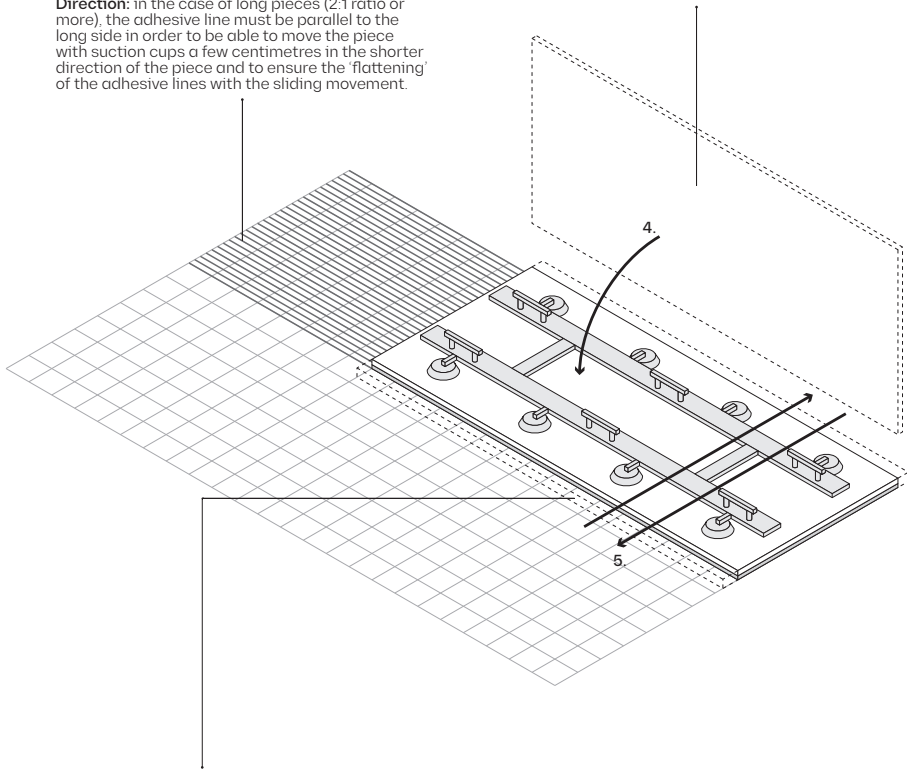
### 3. Toothed trowel and direction of the adhesive lines

The combing should always be done with a toothed trowel to define its geometry according to the format of the piece, the substrate and the type of adhesive. This ensures adequate adhesive thickness and good distribution along the surface, including perimeters.

**Direction:** in the case of long pieces (2:1 ratio or more), the adhesive line must be parallel to the long side in order to be able to move the piece with suction cups a few centimetres in the shorter direction of the piece and to ensure the 'flattening' of the adhesive lines with the sliding movement.

### 4. Laying the piece

At least two operators are needed to lay the piece, using tools such as the EasyTrans conveyors.

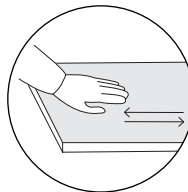


### 5. Sliding movement

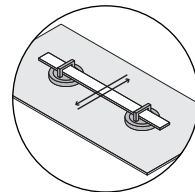
To allow air to be released and better contact between the piece and the substrate, reversible sliding movement must be employed and not 'hammering'.

The process is as follows:

- I. Place it in its final position.
- II. Then move it perpendicular to the adhesive lines in proportion to the width of the trowel tooth.
- III. And put it back in place, keeping to the width of the marked joint.



a. Manually, for small formats



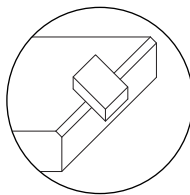
b. With a block between suction cups, for large formats

## 6. Edges with bevel

The edges must always have a micro-bevel of at least 1 mm.

In other more specific cases, such as on raised floors or raised access floors, larger rounded bevels and corners are recommended.

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

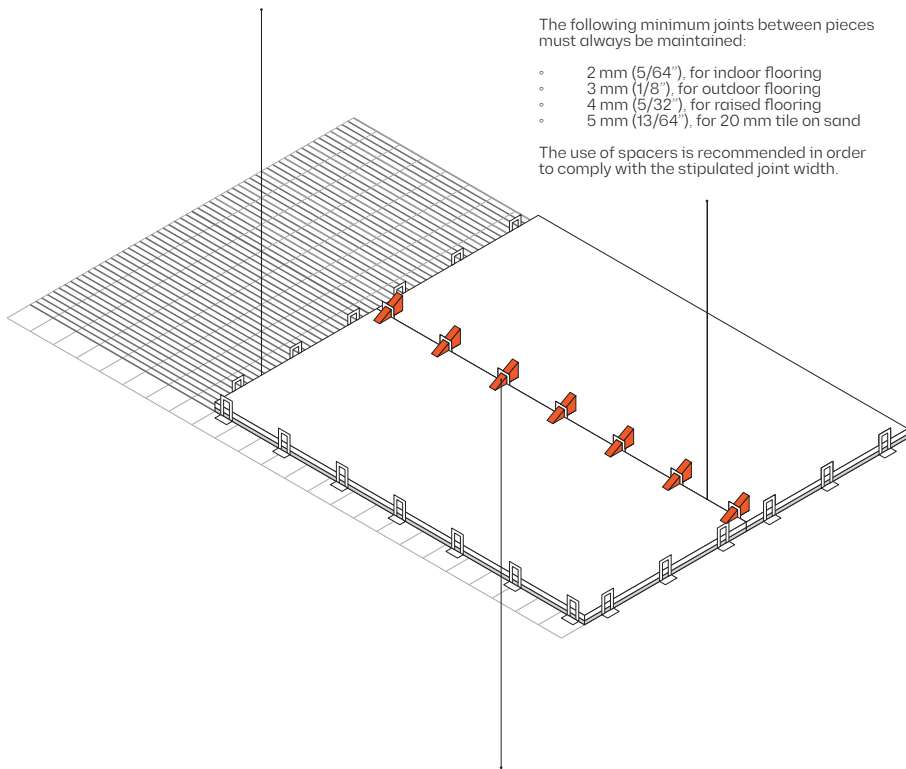


## 7. Joints

The following minimum joints between pieces must always be maintained:

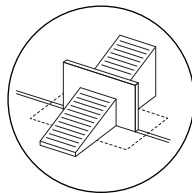
- 2 mm (5/64"), for indoor flooring
- 3 mm (1/8"), for outdoor flooring
- 4 mm (5/32"), for raised flooring
- 5 mm (13/64"), for 20 mm tile on sand

The use of spacers is recommended in order to comply with the stipulated joint width.



## 8. Auxiliary systems

When laying large format pieces, the use of auxiliary systems to improve the final levelling of the flooring is recommended, such as levelling wedges, ensuring regular thickness of the adhesive layer.



### 9. Grouting material

When filling the joints, the appropriate grout and consistency should be chosen and applied according to the manufacturer's instructions.

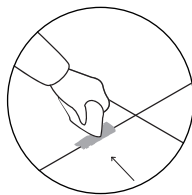
It is advisable to use a rubber trowel of the appropriate hardness to the width of the joint to extend the material diagonally to the direction of the joints.

The final texture and curvature will be set on the joint using a pointing trowel or equivalent tool.

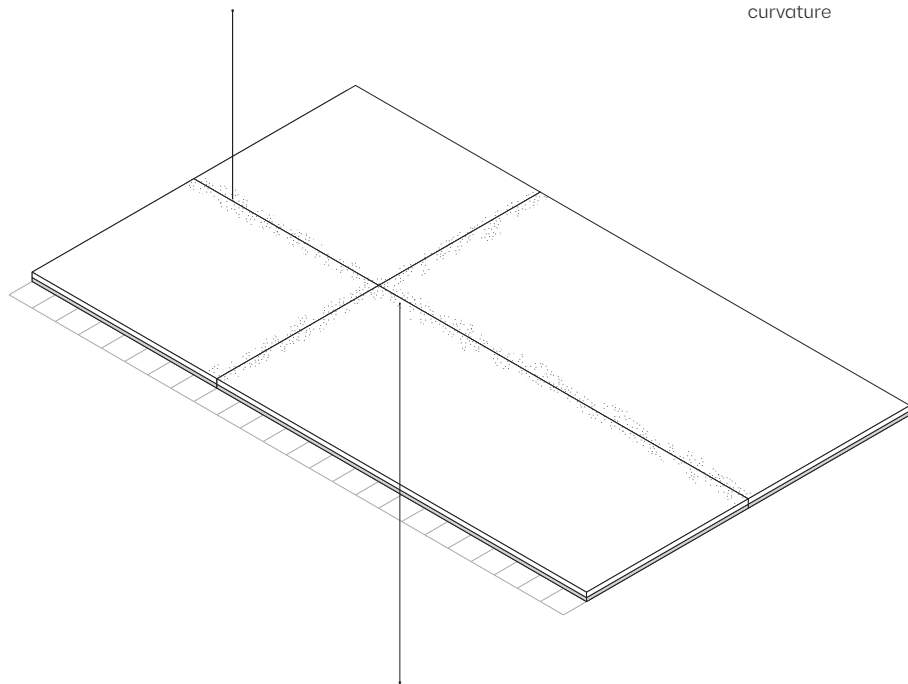
In some cases, flexible stainless steel scrapers or extrusion guns can be used to apply the grout.



a. Application with trowel



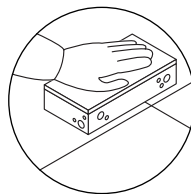
b. Making the final texture and curvature



### 10. Final cleaning of the job

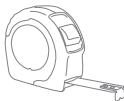
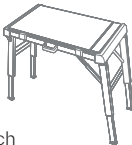
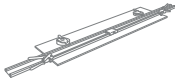

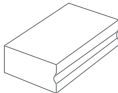

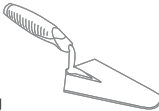

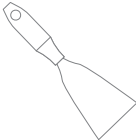

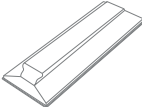

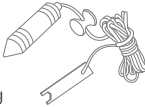
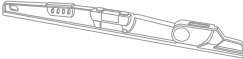

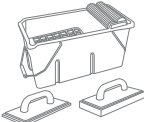

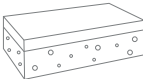
After installation, the surface usually has residues such as small traces of cement, limescale, silicone, epoxy, etc.

It is therefore necessary to do a final cleaning, using a specific cleaning product (e.g. Deterdek Pro by Fila or equivalent), which will leave the surface clean without damaging the grout.



\* For underfloor heating, follow the above guidelines, keeping in mind that the adhesive must be suitable for this type of application.

# Tools for manufacturing and installation

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  <p>Tape measure</p>                |  <p>Workbench</p>         |  <p>Parting cut</p>       |
|  <p>Approved disc and drill bit</p> |  <p>Polishing block</p>   |  <p>Mixer</p>             |
|  <p>Mixing trowel</p>               |  <p>Toothed trowel</p>    |  <p>Scraper</p>           |
|  <p>Plastic trug</p>               |  <p>Finishing trowel</p> |  <p>Suction cups</p>     |
|  <p>Levelling system</p>          |  <p>Spirit level</p>    |  <p>Levelling kit</p>   |
|  <p>Grouting kit</p>              |  <p>Water</p>           |  <p>Cleaning sponge</p> |

# Health and safety

## Risks associated with handling and transport

Operators and fitters dealing with Dekton® must comply with all laws and regulations relating to occupational health and safety in workplaces, as well as the information contained in this Guide.

During transport and handling of Dekton® materials, risks such as bumps, cuts, musculoskeletal disorders, entrapment or blast injuries can occur due to incorrect handling.

Always follow the safety instructions contained in this Guide.

## Risks associated with manufacturing and transformation

The manufacturing process can involve risks such as cuts, blast injuries, entrapment, exposure to high noise levels and exposure to chemicals such as free crystalline silica dust.

For more information about these risks and measures to prevent them, consult the Safety Information Sheet as well as the Best Practice Guide that Cosentino® has published.

If you do not have this information, please ask your supplier.

# Cleaning and maintenance

## Initial cleaning

After the installation of Dekton®, the surface usually has residues such as small traces of cement, limescale, silicone, epoxy, etc.

It is therefore necessary to do a final cleaning that will leave the Dekton® surface clean without damaging the grout.

There are specific products on the market containing acidic solutions to remove cement, epoxy, etc.

You should use the recommended cleaning products and apply them according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

## Daily cleaning

For daily dry cleaning (ambient dust) of Dekton® floors and pavements, it is recommended to use a dry mop without any type of cleaning product, a conventional vacuum cleaner or a broom.

For daily wet cleaning, a neutral detergent with a high cleaning power is recommended, avoiding the use of acid and abrasive products.

## Removing stubborn stains

For stubborn stains which, due to the time they have been there or their composition, do not disappear with daily cleaning, it is recommended to follow the table below, which details the possible types of stain and the most suitable cleaning products to remove them.

| STAIN                           | CLEANING PRODUCTS                           |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Liquids and organic residues    | Conventional detergent, Grease remover      |
| Grease and oil                  | Degreaser                                   |
| Rubber                          | Degreaser                                   |
| Resins, putties, silicone, dyes | Solvent, Acetone                            |
| Traces of cement adhesives      | Acid  |
| Plaster                         | Plaster remover, Acid detergent             |
| Tar                             | Degreaser                                   |
| Nicotine                        | Abrasive cleaning product, Solvent, Acetone |
| Metal rust                      | Metal cleaner, Hydrochloric acid            |

Other cleaning products such as bleach, hydrogen peroxide or caustic soda, commonly used in commercial premises, hospitals, veterinary clinics, industrial facilities and other public spaces, are perfectly suitable for Dekton®, without requiring precautionary measures other than those indicated by each manufacturer.

For more information on the use of other highly concentrated chemicals, please contact Cosentino® Customer Service.

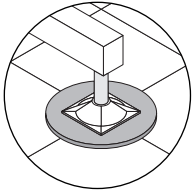
# Cleaning kit

The cleaning kit required depends on the surface finish (Standard or Grip+). The use of abrasive cleaning products that may damage the surface of the material should always be avoided.

Below is a list of the most common cleaning kits and their recommended use:

| CLEANING KIT         | DEKTON® | DEKTON® GRIP+® | RECOMMENDATIONS   |
|----------------------|---------|----------------|---|
| Broom                | X       |                | Recommended for small areas.<br><br>Make sure that the bristles are not made of metal.  |
| Dry mop              | X       |                | Use it slightly damp to improve performance.<br><br>Particularly useful for areas with large format Dekton®.  |
| Microfibre mop       | X       |                | Avoid use on Dekton® Grip+, as fibres can get trapped and leave 'fluff' on the surface of the material.   |
| Cotton mop           | X       | X              | For best results, water should be changed after cleaning every 25 m² of floor surface.<br><br>If the water is not changed frequently, suspended particles can settle back onto the surface being cleaned.   |
| Pressurised water    |         | X              | In wet outdoor areas for domestic use or those with heavy foot traffic, we recommend the use of hot, pressurised water, with or without neutral soap, for the proper cleaning of the non-slip surface.  |
| Industrial machinery | X       | X              | Automatic single-disc rotary-type machines with melamine discs (e.g. 3M) are recommended for occasional cleaning.<br><br>Except in special cases, such as stubborn stains, cleaning with these machines requires the use of conventional floor cleaning detergents. |

\* In the event that high and concentrated weights have to be placed on the floor for some type of equipment (e.g. specific supports for lifting platforms for working on façades), support plates of suitable material and dimensions should be used to help distribute this weight over a larger surface area without damaging the tiles.









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\* Find information on NSF-certified colours at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org)

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