NEOLITH TECHNICAL MANUAL

TILING AND PAVING

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1.1 Product Range



1.1 Product Range



1.2 Finishes



SATIN

Completely matte finish. Highly resistant and ideal for commercial uses.

SILK

A matte finish with a light layer of enamel for subtle shine and a pleasant soft touch. Surface finish which is easy to clean.

RIVERWASHED

Finish with a rugged texture and high relief for surfaces that evoke feelings upon touch.

DÉCOR POLISHED

Décor Polished offers a perfectly linear reflection of the Classtone Collection colors, which gain depth and elegance.*



NANOTECH POLISHED

With a high shine level, Nanotech Polished offers the Colorfeel Collection a more sophisticated image.*

1.3 Formats



1.4 Thicknesses



	3 (1/8")	3+ (1/8")	6 (1/4")	6+ (1/4")	12 (1/2")	20 (3/4")
Indoor paneling	•	٠	٠	•		
Indoor paving			•	•	•	•
Outdoor natural stone facade			•	٠	•	•
Outdoor paving			•	•	•	•
Ventilated facade with exposed anchoring				•	•	•
Ventilated facade with hidden anchoring				٠	•	•
Countertops					٠	•
High-traffic paving				٠	•	•
Indoor paneling over the material	•	•	•	•		
Indoor paving over the material			٠	٠		
Furniture	•	•	•	•	•	•

(+) means slabs reinforced with Fiber Glass mesh.

тест	ΔΟΤΜ	Unit	FINISH					
IESI	ASTIM		SATIN	SILK	POLISHED	RIVERWASHED		
Moisture expansion	ASTM C370-12 (2016)	%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%		
Linear Thermal expansion	ASTM C372-94 (2016)	(x10 ⁻⁶) °C ⁻¹	5,7	5,8	5,3	6,1		
Water absorption	ASTM C373-16	%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%		
Crazing resistance	ASTM C424-93 (2016)	-	ОК	ОК	ОК	ОК		
Thermal Shock resistance	ASTM C484-99 (2014)	-	ОК	ОК	ОК	ОК		
Chemical resistance	ASTM C650-04 (2014)	-	ОК	ОК	ОК	ОК		
Visible abrasion	ASTM C1027-09	Class	*PTR	Class 3	Class 5	*PTR		
Deep abrasion	ASTM C1243-93 (2015)	mm ³	112	*PTR	*PTR	*PTR		
Stain resistance	ASTM C1378 (2014)	Class	А	А	А	А		

TECT	NOPM	DETERMINATION	Unit -	FINISH					
TLJT	NORM		Onit	SATIN	SILK	POLISHED	RIVERW.		
		Thickness *	mm	± 0,2	± 0,2	± 0,2	± 0,2		
Determination of Dimen-	150-10545-2	Flatness Tolerance Width Slab	mm	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)		
sions and Surface Quality	150-10545-2	Flatness Tolerance Lenght Slab	mm	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)		
		DImension Tolerance	mm	± 1 (0,2%)	± 1 (0,2%)	± 1 (0,2%)	± 1 (0,2%)		
Water Absorption Capacity	150-10545-3	Absorption by Boiling	%	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1		
	150-10545-5	Density	gr/cm ³	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4		
Impact Resistance	ISO-10545-5	Coefficient of Restitution	-	0,84	0,83	0,83	0,83		
Resistance to Deep Abrasion	ISO-10545-6	Lost Volume	mm ³	112	-	-	-		
Resistance to Superficial Abrasion	ISO-10545-7	Visual Control	Class	PEI III	PEI II	PEI I	PEI II		
Linear Thermal Expansion	ISO-10545-8	Expansion 25 - 100°C (Average)	10 ⁻⁶ . °C	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7		
Thermal Shock	ISO-10545-9	Damage	-	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage		
Moisture Expansion	ISO-10545-10	Coefficient of Expansion	mm/m	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1		
Frost Resistance	ISO-10545-12	Damage	-	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage	No Damage		
	ISO-10545-13	Cleaning Products	Class	UA	GA	GA	GA		
		Swimming Pool Salts	Class	UA	GA	GA	GA		
Chemical Resistance		Low Concentration Acids and Bases	Class	ULA	GLA	GLB	GLA		
		High Concentration Acids and Bases	Class	UHA	GHA	GHB	GHA		
Stain Resistance	ISO-10545-14	Visual Control	Class	5	5	5	5		
Load and Cadmium Poloaso	150-10545-15	Lead Concentration	mg/dm²	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01		
	130-10545-15	Cadmium Concentration	mg/dm²	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001		
UV Resistance	DIN 51094	Color Change	-	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change		
	DIN 51130	Critical Angle with footwear	Class	R9	R9	-	R10		
	DIN 51097	Critical Angle Barefoot	Class	А	А	-	А		
Anti-Slip Properties	ANSI A137.1	Dynamic Coefficient of Friction	-	0,52	0,42	0,21	0,53		
	UNE-ENV 12633	Slip Resistance (Pendulum Method)	Class	2	1	0	2		

1.6 Characteristics

Neolith slabs can be installed indoors or outdoors and work well in high-traffic areas.

Neolith is resistant to freezing and highly resistant to stains, scratches and water. Low water absorption prevents the formation of normal stains and makes cleaning faster and easier.

TheSize Surfaces offers an extensive selection of Neolith formats and colors to meet the needs of most residential and commercial installations. When installed correctly, Neolith will last a lifetime.

TEST	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	UNIT		3600	x 1200		3200	x 1500
				3mm	3+	6mm	6+	6+	12mm
Bonding	150	Breaking Force	Ν	353	430	1449	1807	1807	5451
Resistance	10545-4	Modulus of Rupture	N/ mm²	48	54	48	53	53	51

1.7 Slab identification

Each slab has a label with important information related to each slab. The labels must be recorded for future reference.



02, HANDLING

02. HANDLING

2.1 Packaging and storage

Depending on the format, Neolith is supplied on a frame or in wooden crates. In both cases, the slabs are clearly identified and perfectly secured and protected by shrink wrap. Neolith does not require any special considerations with respect to temperature or moisture and can be stored outdoors.

The best way to maintain the integrity of the product is to keep it in the original packaging.



Unload the material as close as possible to the worksite to prevent unnecessary handling. Obstacle-free access must be provided to the job site and the necessary measures must be taken to handle the product from the storage area to the installation area.

Make sure not to slide the slabs over each other when unpacking; Lift them one by one to prevent friction with other slabs. When unloading and handling, avoid any direct impact on the slabs and be careful to prevent the slabs from bending or falling.

2.2 Handling

Once the package is open, secure the slabs with straps (or a similar system) on the sawhorses to prevent the slabs from moving.

A frame with vacuum cups or another mechanism should be used to handle the slabs and prevent them from bending or arching. Manufacturing different frame formats to secure the different slab formats available (small, medium, large) is recommended.



03. INSTALLATION

3.1. Prior to setting

The area where the slab is installed is of vital importance to correct installation and continuous functioning.

Before beginning the installation operation, all types of substrate, it is best to check for the following characteristics:

- It is completely free of any grease, oil or dust.
- It is dry without any remains of cement, resin, paint or loose particles.
- It is perfectly resistant and compact.
- It is flat. It is essential to fill any differences in level using the proper self-levelling products.
- It is stable without any cracking and it has been properly set. For unstable supports and bases or those with minor fissures, using an anti-fracture membrane mesh between the support and the piece is recommended.
- The mechanical resistance and hardness is adequate for the expected tension it must support from the intended use.
- All necessary perimeter and expansion joints have been completed.

3.2. Adhesive application

Make sure the suction cups are tightened before moving the slabs; clean and moisten the suction cups before securing them; increase the suction against the Neolith slab.

To apply mortar, positioning the slab fixed to the suction frame horizontally and then turning the slab downwards is recommended. A flat workbench will be required to rest the frame without causing deformation or arching in the slab.

Once the frame with the slab is fixed in a horizontal and flat position, the back of the slab must be cleaned to eliminate any dust or dirt before the glue cement may be applied.

3.3. Double gluing

Apply the adhesive with double gluing without leaving any gaps; first on the back of the slab with a 3 mm flat notched trowel and then on the support with a 6 mm inclined notched trowel, making sure to also cover the corners and edges all while avoiding any air pockets between the support and the piece.

The double gluing technique is necessary and essential to preventing gaps on the back of the slabs. These gaps can collect rainwater which could create tension and cause the slabs to become unglued at below-zero temperatures.

Back buttering is also necessary so the tension caused by different movements due to changes in temperature and/or structural movements will distribute evenly and over a larger surface area.



3.4. Setting

Once both surfaces are ready to be installed, place the Neolith slab downwards into the final installation position.



Hammer the surface using a rubber trowel to eliminate all gaps and air bubbles. Always check for perfect adhesion to the corners and sharp edges.



Do not step on the flooring during or after laying; respect the times indicated by the manufacturer.

Before grouting, respect the times marked by the adhesive manufacturer.

3.5. Levelling systems

The likelihood that the subfloor is absolutely level is almost null. There is almost always some type of irregularity which is often only noticed once the slabs are installed.

The best way to prevent this is by using a levelling system. There are various advantages to levelling systems:

- They help lay a clean and level floor.
- They ensure the slabs are more firmly joined to the adhesive for stronger and more long-lasting installations.
- They reduce the slab installation time.
- They reduce the need to lift up the slabs again to add more adhesive.



if substrate planarity or level its out of allowable tolerances (more than 1/8" for every 10') substrate needs to be prepared/repaired and leveled in order to bring substrate within tolerances.

The installation of this type of system often follows a three-step process: adjust the supports, insert the wedges and remove the supports.

3.4.1 Arranging the supports

After applying adhesive to the slab, insert the levelling supports under the slab along all four sides. For large-format slabs, use more than one clip along each side. Position the slab in place as per the recommendations (3.4).

3.4.2 Insert the wedges

With the slab in place, carefully insert the wedges in the support grooves. This must be done carefully so as not to push the wedges beyond the fracture point.

3.4.3 Remove the supports

After the adhesive sets, remove the supports by separating the part sticking out of the base support.

When used correctly, a levelling system will make installing large-format slabs easy work.

3.6. Joints

3.6.1 Grouting joints

Custom-cut slabs are rectified and come with perfect straight and exactly "square" edges. Therefore, there is less of a need for wide joints to conceal the variations in slab format.

However, joints between the slabs are fundamental, particularly when securing largeformat slabs. The joints help absorb the different movements between the subfloor and the slabs, such as:

- movement due to structural deformation.
- movements due to thermal expansion.



3.6.2 Expansion joints

Expansion joints are critical, especially on floors exposed to sunlight. Without them, most installations that are seemingly well-done will fail.

Without enough space for the slabs installed to expand, the slabs will usually come unglued in the middle of the floor. This situation can occur with both commercial and residential installations so none of them are exempt of this requirement.

Expansion joints must be installed in 25 m2 areas indoors and 9 m2 areas outdoors. These joints must be a minimum of 5 mm wide, must extend through the tile and adhesive layers to the subfloor and must be filled with good quality elastic joint sealant.

3.6.3 Perimeter joints

Perimeter joints are used where the Neolith surface is against movement barriers such as walls, columns, stairs and closets.

Perimeter joints must be continuous and the width must be no less than 6 mm. They have to be grouted with compressible material such as silicon and can be hidden by a baseboard. These joints must reach the subfloor.

04. INDOOR INSTALLATION

4.1. General rules

- Leave a space of 1/16" minimum between the slabs.
- Create ²⁵/₆₄" movement joints every 270 ft², respecting the exact pattern of the structural joints, perimeter deformation or applicable national laws.
- The adhesive must be applied using a notched trowel using the double gluing technique (3.2). Double gluing is necessary and essential so as not to leave any gaps on the back of the slab.
- Use of a class C2S1 adhesive pursuant to standard EN 12004.
 For large slabs (<10 ft²), "highly flexible" C2S2 is recommended as per EN 12004.
- The subfloor structural joints must be respected at all times.







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05. OUTDOOR INSTALLATION

5.1. General Rules

- Leave a space of ⁵/₃₂" minimum between the slabs.
- Create ²⁵/₆₄" movement joints every 130 ft², respecting the exact pattern of the structural joints, perimeter deformation or applicable national laws.
- The adhesive must be applied using a notched trowel using the double gluing technique (3.2). Double gluing is necessary and essential so as not to leave any gaps on the back of the slab.
- Use of a class C2S2 "highly flexible" adhesive pursuant to EN 12004.
- The subfloor structural joints must be respected at all times.

5.2. Climate

Using class TE adhesives (with extended open time) in warm climates and during poor weather (strong winds, for example) is recommended pursuant to standard EN 12004.

In cold climates and during the winter, it is best to use class F adhesives (quick fixing) as per EN 12004.

These adhesives end curing and reach high connection resistance in just a few hours which prevents the water in the mix from freezing overnight.

06. GROUTING

Poor grouting can ruin a perfect installation. Besides the aesthetic value of quality grouting work, poor work can affect the longevity and maintenance of the slabs.

6.1. Preparation

- Clean, brush and vacuum the joints to ensure the area is free of stagnant water, dirt, dust or foreign remains.
- Remove the spacers and excess glue cement to ensure uniform joints.

6.2. Grout and Thinset

Grout that is high-performance, anti-fluorescence, quick fix and dry, water-repellant, anti-mold, and class CG2 as per EN 13888 is recommended.

6.2.1 Applying the grout

- Before applying the grout, moisten the surface near the joint with a damp cloth or sponge, using a minimal quantity of water so the joints remain dry.
- Then, hold the rubber trowel at a 45° angle and force the grout into the joints to completely fill them without leaving any gaps.
- Remove the excess grout from the surface of the tiling while holding the rubber trowel at a 90° angle (perpendicular to the tile surface) while it moves through the slab in a diagonal direction.

6.2.2 Cleaning

- Begin cleaning as soon as the grout begins to harden (generally between 10 and 30 minutes).
- Never allow the grout to remain on the tile surface for an extended period of time before completing the initial cleaning.
- Use the least amount of water possible when cleaning the grout from the surface. The excess water will discolor the joints.
- After cleaning, rinse and wring out the sponge so there is no excess water on the surface of the slab or in the grouted joint.
- Change the rinse water frequently. (Having various buckets of clean water on hand will simplify this process.)
- Make sure all the slabs are deep-cleaned before the grout dries.
- Clean the surface again around an hour later with a clean cloth to remove any remaining haze.

If the surface of the slabs continues to be dirty with grout remains because it has not been correctly cleaned, cement remover may be used at least 24 hours after grouting.



6.3. Epoxy products

6.3.1 Applying the grout

Apply the mix carefully to the joints (which must be dry before application) with a hard rubber trowel, making sure the joints are completely filled to the bottom. Remove the excess material by sliding the edge of the same trowel diagonally over the joints, leaving only a thin film on the surface of the slab.

6.3.2 Cleaning

- Epoxy grout must be cleaned while still "wet". Moisten the surface of the grout using a thick, hard and large-size sponge moistened in clean water to prevent the removal of the grout from the joints. Use circular movements to soften the film of grout on the surface of the slab and finish cleaning the surface of the joint.
- Replace the sponge when it is too impregnated with resin. It is important not to leave any grout remains on the surface of the slab after cleaning. It is very difficult to remove once hardened which is why the sponge must be rinsed frequently.
- The final cleaning can be done by using a special cleaner for epoxy grout such as Mapei or other brands.

In general, these types of products can also be used to remove grout remains several hours after application. Check the manufacturer's manual for more information.

07. BONDING PRIMER

If you wish to improve the adhesion of the Neolith material with fiberglass reinforcement above the result obtained on tests carried out by the adhesive supplier, applying a water-compatible adhesion enhancement agent for compact, non-absorbent supports is recommended.

Apply the adhesion enhancement product directly to the back of the Neolith piece by applying a thin film, preferably with a sponge roller. Repeat the operation crosswise to the initial application.



Wait for final laying until it has dried as per:

BRAND	PRODUCT
Мареі	Ecoprim Grip
Sika	Sika Top 10

08. MANUAL CUTTING

8.1. Straight cut:

8.1.1. Score and snap tool:

Neolith can be cut without any problems using traditional machines. The 3 mm and 6 mm slabs can be cut using manual cutters.



If the part has reinforcement mesh, the mesh must be cut with a cutter after splitting. Cutting with a grinder is recommended for 12 mm and 20 mm slabs.

8.1.2. Grinder:

Slabs and tiles may be cut without any problems using a diamond disc.



Diamond disc

Irregular cut:

Use crown bits, available from TheSize, for round holes.

For gaps or corner cuts, first drilling the corners and then cutting the gap or corner is recommended.



All inner corners must have a minimum radius of 3 mm. Never leave 90° angles.

We recommend radiuses of more than 3 mm when the kitchen design allows as it will make the countertop firmer.



09. TOOLS













16mm: 541-036



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10. RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES

10. RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES

INDOORS

FLOORING AND CLADDING		NORMAL HARDENING			FAST HARDENING		
SUPPORT TYPE	MANUFACTURER	ADHESIVE		ISO 12003 - ANSI	ADHESIVE	ISO 12003 - ANSI	
	MAPEI	KERABON + ISOLASTIC		C2ES2 / A188.4, A118.11	ELASTORAPID	C2FTES2 / A118.4, A118.11	
	SIKA	CERAM - 235 Flex	kible	C2ES2 / A188.4			
FLOORING AND CLADDING ON CEMENT BASE	KERAKOLL	SPECIAL PORCELA free)	AIN (Fiberglass	C2ES2 / A188.4			
		H40 NO LIMITS		C2ES2 / A188.4, A11			
	LATICRETE	GOLD		A188.4	GOLD Rapid	A118.4	
	ARDEX	FLOORING X77	CLADDING X78	C2-FT(F)E(E)-S1 / A118.4, A118.11	ARDEX X7R	A118.4, A118.11 C2-T	
	PUMA	PEGOLAND FLEX PEGOLAND PROF	ESSIONAL FLEX	C2TE S1			
	MAPEI	KERABOND + ISO	LASTIC	C2ES2 / A188.4, A118.11	KERAQUICK	C2FTS1 / A118.4.	
		ULTRALITE S2			LATEX PLUS	A118.11	
FLOORING ON HEAT RADIANT FLOOR.	SIKA	CERAM-237 Flex	floors	C2E / 118.4, A118.11			
	KERAKOLL	H40 NO LIMITS		C2TES1 / 118.4, A118.11			
	ARDEX	S28 + E90		C2-FT(F)E(E)-S1 / A118.4, A118.11	ARDEX X7R	A118,4, A118.11 C2-T	
	PUMA	PEGOLAND PROFESSIONAL FLEX ELITE & PEGOLAND FLEX RECORD		C2TE S2			
	MAPEI	KERABON + ISOLASTIC		C2ES2 / A188.4, A118.11	ELASTORAPID	C2FTS2 / A118.4,	
	CIIZA	ULTRALITE S2		COE / 110 4		A110.11	
FLOORING AND CLADDING	SIKA	CERAM - 237 Flex Floors		A118.11			
ON GYPSUM WALLBOARD AND FIBER CEMENT.	KERAKOLL	SPECIAL PORCELAIN (Fiber- glass-free)		C2TE / A 118.4			
		H40 No limits	H40 No limits				
	LATICRETE	XLT	XLT		XLT Rapid	ANSI A118.4/ A118.11	
		GOLD		A118.4	GOLD Rapid	A118.4	
	ARDEX	FLOORING X77	CLADDING X78	C2-FT(F)E(E)-S1 / A118.4, A118.11	ARDEX X7R	A118.4, A118.11 C2-T	
	PUMA PEGOLAND FLEX PEGOLAND PROFESSIONAL FLEX		ESSIONAL FLEX	C2TE S1			
	MAPEI	KERALASTIC KERALASTIC T		R2/A 118.3	KERAQUICK +	C2FTS2 /	
FLOORING AND CLADDING METAL, WOOD AND				R2T/A 118.3	LATEX PLUS	A118.11	
PLYWOOD	KERAKOLL	SUPERFLEX ECO		R2T / 118.3			
	ARDEX	ARDEX WA		C2-FT(F)E(E)-S1 / A118.4, A118.11	ARDEX X7R	A118.4, A118.11	
	PUMA	PEGOLAND ELAST	ГІС	R2T			

10. RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES

OUTDOORS

FLOORING AND CLADDING		NORMAL HARDENING	FAST HARDENING		
SUPPORT TYPE	MANUFACTURER	ADHESIVE	ISO 12003 - ANSI	ADHÉSIF. ADHESIVE	ISO 12003 - ANSI
	MAPEI	KERABON + ISOLASTIC	C2ES2 / A188.4, A118.11	KERAQUICK	C2TES1 /
		ULTRALITE S2	/110.11	LATEX PLUS	A118.11
	SIKA	CERAM - 260 Flexible	C2TES2/ A188.4, A118.11		
(WITHOUT FIBER GLASS)	KERAKOLL	SUPERFLEX ECO	R2T / A118.3		
	LATICRETE	PLATINUM	C2TES1/ A118.4, A118.11	PLATINUM Rapid	C2TES1/ A118.4, A118.11
	ARDEX	X77 + E90	C2-FT(F)E(E)-S1 / A118.4, A118.11	ARDEX X7R	A118.4, A118.11 C2-T
	PUMA	PEGOLAND PROFESSIO- NAL FLEX ELITE PEGOLAND FLEX RECORD	C2TE S2		
	MAPEI	KERALASTIC T	R2T / A118.3		
	SIKA	CERAM-260 Flexible	C2TS1 / A118.4, A118.11		
	KERAKOLL	SUPERFLEX ECO	R2T / A118.3		
CLADDING FAÇADE (WITH FIBER GLASS)	LATICRETE	PLATINUM	C2TES1/A118.4, A118.11	PLATINUM Rapid	C2TES1/ A118.4, A118.11
	ARDEX	X77 + E90	A118.4, A118.11	Coat back with ARDEX 8+9 and use Ardex X7R	
	PUMA	PEGOLAND ELASTIC	R2T		
	KERAKOLL	H 40 ECO EXTRAFLEX	C2TES1/A118.4, A118.11		
	SIKA	CERAM-260 Flexible	C2TES2 / A118.4 A118.11		
FLOORING	LATICRETE	PLATINUM	C2TES1 / A118.4, A118.11	PLATINUM Rapid	C2TES1/ A118.4, A118.11
	MAPEI	KERALASTIC T	R2T / A118.3		
	ARDEX	X7B + E90	C2-FT(F)E(E)-S1/ A118.4/ A118.11	ARDEX X7R	A118.4, A118.11 C2-T
	PUMA	PEGOLAND PROFESSIO- NAL FLEX ELITE PEGOLAND FLEX RECORD	C2TE S2		

SAFETY DATABASE

From all the available information about Neolith, The Size has prepared a Safety Data Sheet as specified in the REACH Regulation (EC) N° 1907/2006.

The purpose of this guide is to provide employees general information and guidance on how to handle the product during all activities, to promote and improve working conditions and to minimize potential risks through the implementation of the risk management measures proposed in this document.

Because of the product characteristics, employees should be aware that during cutting and/or polishing of Neolith, they may come in contact with breathable airborne crystalline silica (quartz). Prolonged or massive inhalation of breathable crystalline silica may cause pulmonary fibrosis, commonly known as silicosis. The main symptoms include coughing and difficulty breathing. Therefore TheSize recommends wet cutting and polishing to reduce the exposure to breathable crystalline silica dust to a minimum.

According to Regulation (EC) N° 1907/2006 Version 2 Print date 21.12.2011 Revision date 21.12.2012, the finished product (porcelain tile) presents no risk to human health and the environment. Because of generation of silica dust in the dry manipulation processes the following risks must be taken into account:

Regulation CLP CE Nº 1272/2008 Crystalline silica dust	Classification according Directive 1999/45/CE
Precautionary statements	
	×
P260:	
Do not breathe dust generated in the cutting, shaping and polishing of the material.	
P264:	R20 [.]
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling	Harmfull by inhalation
P270:	R48:
Do not eat, drink or smoke when manipulating	Danger of serious damage to health by prolongued exposure
P280:	S22:
Wear gloves, suitable work clothing and goggles	Do not breathe dust
P284:	S38:
Wear respiratory protection for particles (P3)	In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory
	equipment (P3)
Consult doctor it feeling unwell	
P501	
Remove residues in accordance with local regulations	

Safety Guidelines

Additional Information:

According to information provided, the testing of the product has not detected or cristobalite or tridymite, which are the more silicaceous and dangerous varieties.

More detailed information regarding safety and health standards and recommendations is available on <u>www.neolith.com</u> (Downloads: Safety Data Sheets section).

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