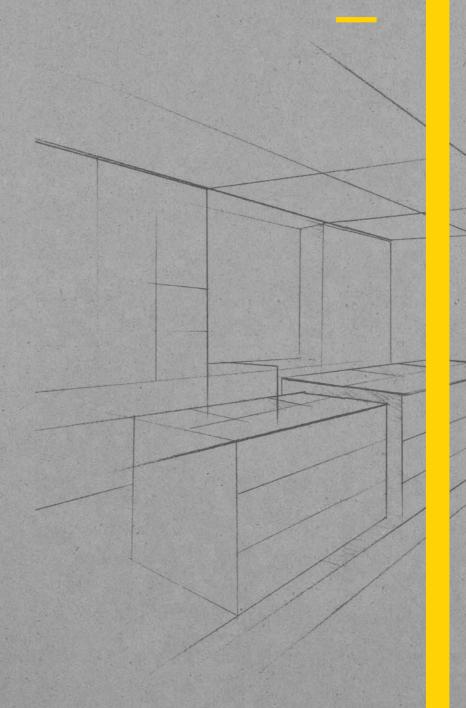
# NEOLÌTH TECHNICAL MANUAL



DESIGN, HANDLING AND MECHANIZATION KITCHEN COUNTERTOPS

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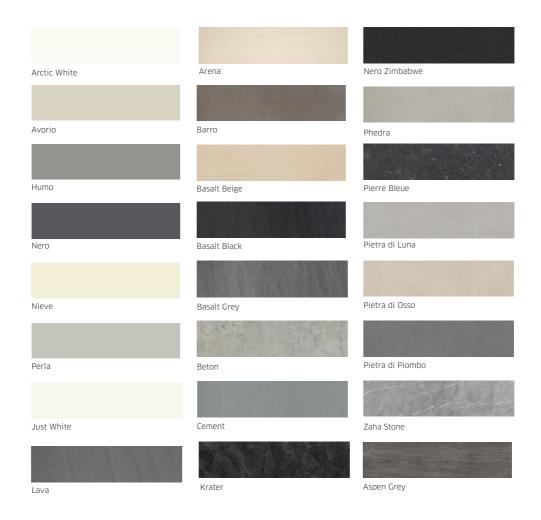
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Due to the uniqueness of the materials used in North America to produce kitchen countertops, a specific countertop manual was created for this market which is only applicable in the USA and Canada. The "Technical Kitchen Countertop Manual" should be used in all other countries of the world.

# 01, PRODUCT NOOLITH TECHNICAL MANUAL P

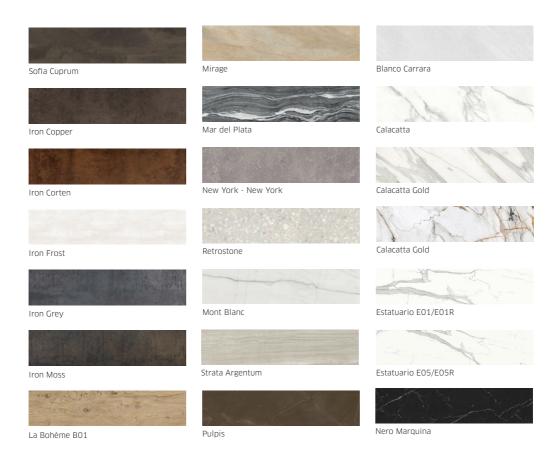
# **01. PRODUCT**

### 1.1 Product Range



# 01. PRODUCT

### 1.1 Product Range



### 01. PRODUCT

### 1.2 Finishes



### SATIN

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



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.

### 1.2.1 Special Finishes



### SLATE FINISH

Available now in the Mar del Plata, Slate finish creates the delusion of stratum on the surface.



### BOHÈME

You have to touch La Bohème to believe it. A natural relief that reminds the touch of a Lebanese cedar of a hundred years.



### NATURAL HONED

Honed texture typical of natural stones: flat, soft, without any glossiness and completely matte.



### **ULTRASOFT**

Texture with a greater degree of softness and depth than Natural Honed. Available in Calacatta Luxe model and on request in Calacatta, Calacatta Gold and Estatuario.



### STEEL TOUCH

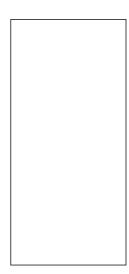
The semi-polished finish on these stones creates an irregular, burnished effect which gives the surface a more worn-in touch and

# 01. PRODUCT

### 1.3 Formats



3.600x1.200 mm 142"x48"



3.200x1.500 mm 126"x60"



3.200x1.600 mm 126"x64"



2.600x1.200 mm 102"x48"



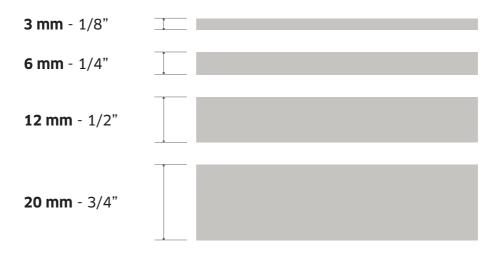
2.600x1.500 mm \*102"x60" \*

The measures above are **net measures**. Please note that unless it is specified in the order, the slabs will be delivered in gross measure (eg. 3.250x1.550mm instead of 3.200x1.500mm) in order to prevent any type of break in the peaks during transport and logistics affect the usable net measure of the table.

<sup>\*</sup> This format is only available for projects. Not in permanent stock. Please ask for minimum quantities.

# **01. PRODUCT**

### 1.4 Thicknesses



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

TEST	ASTM	Unit			FINISH			
1531	ASTIVI	Offic	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 <sup>-6</sup> )	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)	-	OK	OK	OK	OK		
Thermal Shock resistance	ASTM C484-99 (2014)	-	OK	OK	OK	OK		
Chemical resistance	ASTM C650-04 (2014)	=	OK	OK	OK	OK		
Visible abrasion	ASTM C1027-09	Class	*PTR	Class 3	Class 5	*PTR		
Deep abrasion	ASTM C1243-93 (2015)	mm³	112	*PTR	*PTR	*PTR		
Stain resistance	ASTM C1378 (2014)	Class	А	А	А	А		

TECT	NODM	DETERMINIATION	l lmit	FINISH					
TEST	NORM	DETERMINATION	Unit	SATIN	SILK	POLISHED	RIVERW.		
		Thickness *	mm	± 0,2	± 0,2	± 0,2	± 0,2		
Determination of Dimen-	ISO-10545-2	Flatness Tolerance Width Slab	mm	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)		
sions and Surface Quality	130 10343 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	ISO-10545-3	Absorption by Boiling	%	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1		
Water Absorption capacity	130 10343 3	Density	gr/cm³	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	mm³	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 <sup>-6</sup> . °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		
		Cleaning Products	Class	UA	GA	GA	GA		
		Swimming Pool Salts	Class	UA	GA	GA	GA		
Chemical Resistance	ISO-10545-13	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		
Lead and Cadmium Release	ISO-10545-15	Lead Concentration	mg/dm²	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01		
Lead and Cadmion Release	130 10343 13	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		

# **01. PRODUCT**

### 1.5 Product Technical Characteristics

Bending Resistance as per the slab thickness:

TEST	STAN- DARD	DETERMI- NATION	Unit	3600 x 1200							3200 x 150	00	
				3 mm	3+	6 mm	6+	3+3	6+3	6+6	6+	12 mm	20 mm
Weight	-	Grammage	Kg/ m2	7	8	14	15	16	23	30	15	29	
		Mass		34	38	67	72	76	110	143	77	148	
Bending Resistance	ISO 10545-4	Breaking Force	N	353	430	1449	1807	1337	2735	3149	1807	5451	15748
_		Modulus of Rupture	N/ mm²	48	54	48	53	47	57	47	53	51	55

# **02. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **02. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Neolith slabs must be loaded, unloaded and transported by means of a forklift, bridge crane or other hoisting device.

Whenever handling and transporting, the slabs must be balanced taking their center of gravity into account.

The following table summarizes the weight per slab and per square meter:

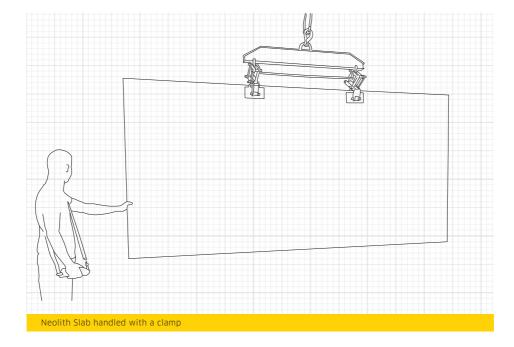
Format		3600 x 1200 mm, 144" x 48"								125" x 60" 125" x 64"
Thicknesses (mm)	3	3+	6	6+	3+3	6+3	6+6	6+	12	20
Weight (kg/m2)	7	8	14	15	16	23	30	14	29	48
Weight of full slab (Kg)	34	38	67	72	76	110	143	77	148	245

Table 1: Formats and weights per thickness.

### 2.1 Transporting with a clamp

Always pay attention to the movement and handling of the slabs to prevent splintering or breakage.

TheSize recommends using the following type of clamp for lifting and moving individual



The additional width of this clamp will prevent the slab from bending during handling to, thus, prevent undesirable breakage.

This clamp is available through TheSize.

Contact TheSize for more details.

### Recommendations:

- Clamping more than 2 slabs at the same time is not recommended.
- Before lifting polished slabs with the clamp, remove the protective plastic.

Make sure to cover all metal surfaces that may come into contact with the slab with adhesive foam tape.



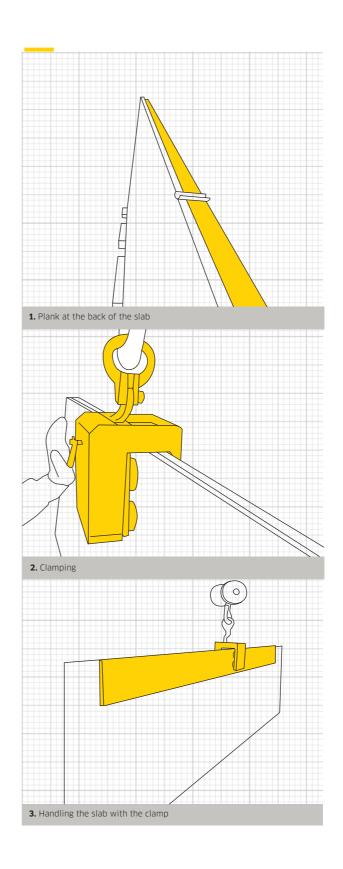
Make sure to cover all metal surfaces that may come into contact with the slab with adhesive foam tape.

If this type of clamp is not available, use a 2 cm thick plank of approximately 3 m x 20 cm so the clamp can catch 12 mm slabs.

Fixing the ends of the slab with jacks to the plank so the slab doesn't sag during handling is recommended.

Position the plank to the rear of the slab to be lifted.

- 1) Place the clamp on the slab and the plank.
- 2) Fix the clamp and lift the slab and plank with care.
- **3)** Avoid sudden changes in direction.



### 2.2 Transporting with slings

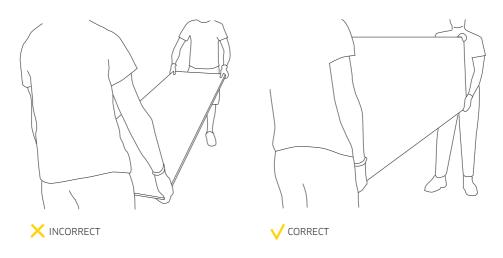
Using canvas slings to move several slabs at the same time is recommended.

Metal slings must not be used to handle Neolith slabs.

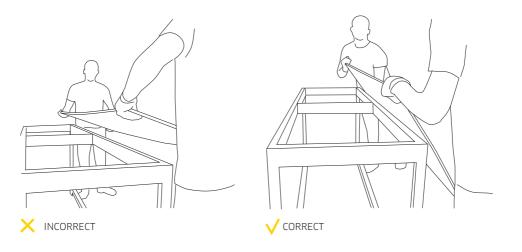


### 2.3 Manually transporting a Neolith slab

### Moving a Neolith countertop



### Raising a Neolith countertop onto a bench

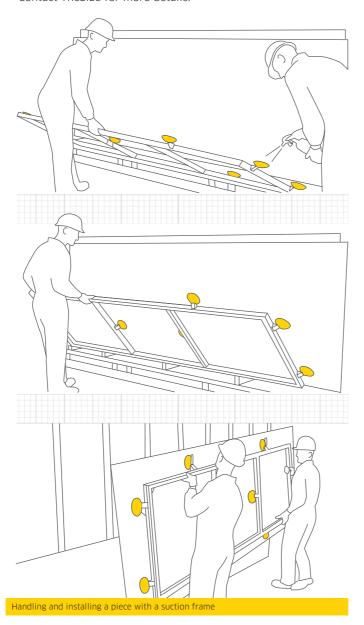


### 2.4 Suction frame

For easier handling of slabs and finished parts, using a suction frame is recommended (only for 3 and 6 mm slabs).

The suction cups can move easily along the frame which helps adapt the frame to any size slab needed.

This frame can be purchased from TheSize. \*Contact TheSize for more details.

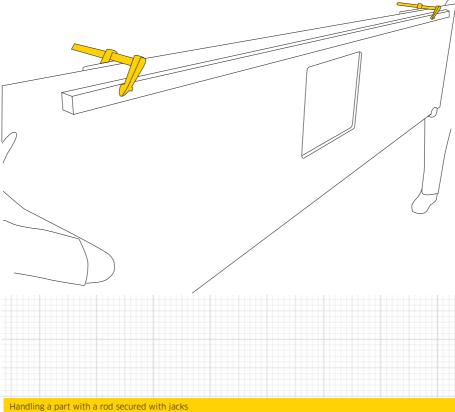


If this type of frame is not available, an aluminum rod or similar element, secured with several jacks, can also be used.

This will prevent the part from bending too much during handling.

Fixing thin, long parts (skirting, for example) with jacks to an aluminum rod for transport is also recommended.

This will prevent the part from bending too much during handling.



# Neolith | Technical Manual

### 2.5 Slab storage

Place the slabs length-wise on wooden beams to prevent the slabs from splintering.

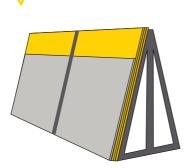




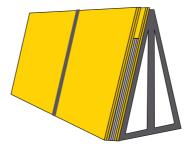
CORRECT

3 mm and 6 mm slabs need at least three support points, distributed evenly along the back of the slab; a full support is recommended - an unused granite or marble slab with sufficient width, for example. The best way to maintain the integrity of the slabs is to keep them in their original packaging or use a full support on the back of the slab such as an unused granite or marble slab which is wide enough.

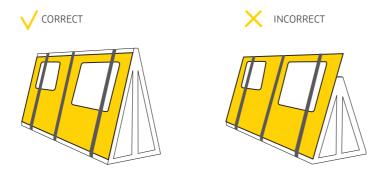
Avoid positioning large slabs against smaller slabs:







The supports must be able to hold the entire surface of the part during transport. Supports that are too small may cause the part to break:





### 2.6 Transport by road

When in a truck, the slabs must be completely supported and securing the slabs mechanically (with jacks or belts) is recommended as they could become loose with strong wind and break.

Lightweight slabs and tiles may easily fall from a truck or to the ground so always secure the slabs to a sawhorse while unloading.

Pay special attention in the shop if the slabs are stored outdoors; secure the slabs to sawhorses to protect them from gusts of wind.

### 03. INSPECTION

Before beginning production, TheSize recommends deep-cleaning the slab and doing a meticulous visual inspection of the slab to check whether the slab complies with the quality requirements. Check these items when visually inspecting a slab:

■ Fissures	Thickness	Pollution
Stains	Shine variations	Pricks
The tones of the different slabs	Flatness	Imperfections

This should be the first step prior to starting production. Doing the inspection against the light to identify possible imperfections not seen when flat is recommended.

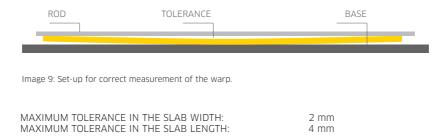
\*No claims will be accepted for installed or manufactured material when defects were already present upon delivery of the material. Marble workers are responsible for determining whether the slabs are adequate for use. If they are not adequate, they should be exchanged before the slabs are cut or modified in any way.

### 3.1 Slab characteristics

### 3.1.1 Flatness

To check the flatness of a slab, it should be positioned horizontally on a completely flat base.

The flatness is measured by placing an aluminum rod or similar object on the surface of the slab, covering the entire width or length of the slab.



### 3.1.2 Tone

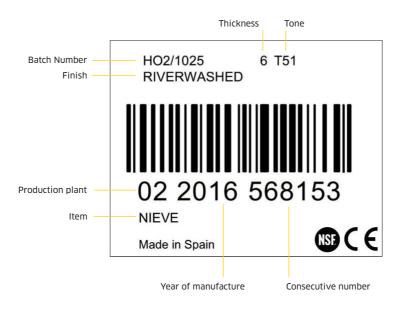
TheSize is constantly working so the tone of the current batches matches the tone of previous batches. Despite our efforts, slight variations in tone may occur between different batches of the same model due to the use of natural raw materials.

Deviations in tone are more noticeable among the various thicknesses of a single model given the way in which each thickness is produced.

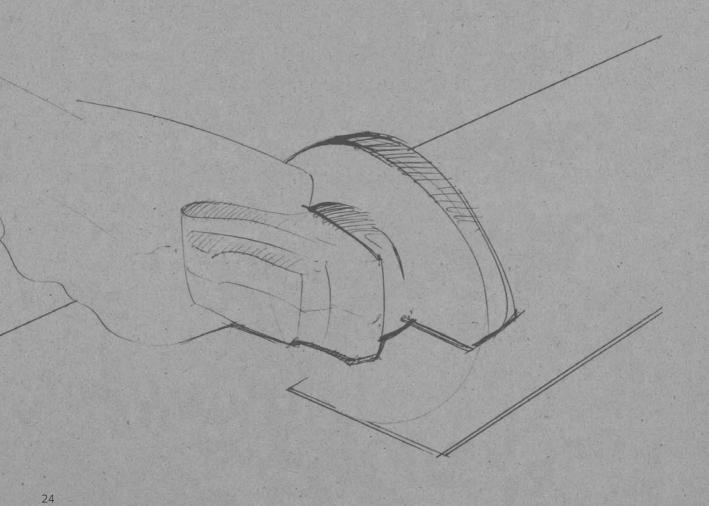
Before cutting, visually inspect the slabs to ensure the tone of the different slabs is acceptable. Do this inspection under lighting conditions that are similar to what would be found at the place of installation. We recommend not combining slabs from different batches.

### 3.2 Slab identification

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



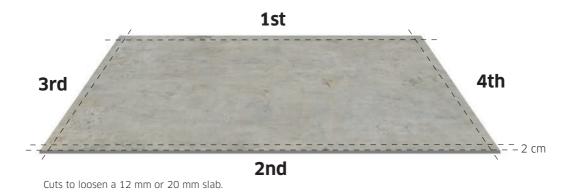
# **04. MECHANIZATION PARAMETERS**



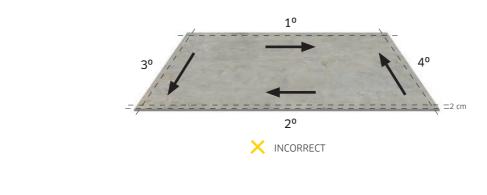
# NOOLÌTH | TECHNICAL MANUAL

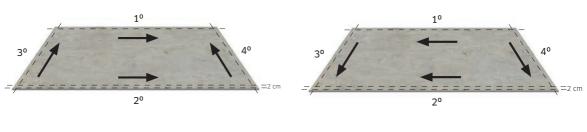
## **04. MECHANIZATION PARAMETERS**

Before producing a 12 mm or 20 mm slab, it is important to remove 2 cm of each side from the slab:

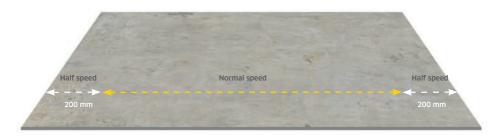


Both the 1st and 2nd cut as well as the 3rd and 4th cut must go in the same direction:





When cutting 12 mm or 20 mm slabs with a disc, it is important to reduce the speed to half at the beginning and end of the cutting process.



These recommendations only apply to 12 mm and 20 mm slabs. Any other thickness can be cut without having to take these steps into account.

### 4.1 Parameters for the Ultra-compact Neolith disc

Thickness	Straight Cut Speed (m/min)	45° Angle Speed (m/min)	Ø Disc (mm)	RPM	Surface Speed (m/s)
3+	3,5	1,7	300	2400 - 2600	
6 mm	1,5	0,7			
			350	2300 - 2500	
6+ and 3+3 mm	3,0	1,5			35 - 40
6+3 mm	2,5	1,4			
12 mm /12+	1,5	0,7	400	2000 - 2150	
20 mm	1,0	0,5			

Table 3: Disc parameters.

### 4.2 Waterjet parameters

Thickness	Speed (m/min)	Pressure (Bars)	Abrasive flow rate (kg/min)
3 mm   3+	2		
6 and 3+3 mm, 6+	2	2500 2700	0.4
6+3 mm	2	3500-3700	0,4
12 mm	1		
20 mm	0.7		

Table 4: Waterjet parameters.

The values indicated are suggestions. The cutting speeds and abrasive flow rates can be adjusted for a cleaner finish.

### 4.3 Parameters for CNC tools.

Tool		RPM	Speed (mm/min)
Crown bit		4500 - 5500	10
Cutting bit	12 mm	4500 - 5500	150
	20 mm	4500 - 5500	125
Router bit		8000- 10000	250

Table 5: CNC parameters.

### 05. CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Bridge disc or similar

Before beginning

Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

While cutting, it's important to use the maximum water flow to cool the disc. Be sure the water flow is aimed at the cutting area.











### **CUTTING SEQUENCE:**

Steps:

- 1. Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm).
- 2. Prepare the holes on all **inner corners**, minimum 3 mm bit diameter.

We recommend bits larger than 3mm when the kitchen design allows, as it will make the countertop firmer.

3. Prepare the remaining cuts.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Make sure the disc rotation coincides with the cutting direction.
- The cutting disc should be at least 1.5 mm more than the slab thickness to guarantee a clean cut.
- To release stress, the perimeter cut of the slab may be used as a final cut for the part to be made.
- In the exceptional case that the disc is lowered directly onto the slab, do it in automatic mode at the slowest possible speed.
- Periodically check the support plates and don't use the disc if it does not easily fit into the support plate.
- Cutting 45° angles in Neolith requires a slower cutting speed. It also helps to have something at the head and tail of the cut to keep the disc aligned.
- When using a new disc, do a few cuts so the disc segments can adapt and the diamonds
- Use something made of limestone at the head and tail of the cut to enhance the segments if the segments become blunt faster than normal during straight cuts.

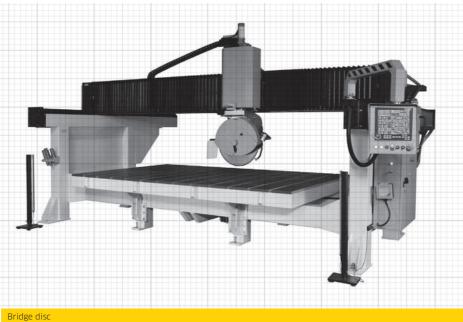
All cutouts must have previously drilled holes:

- A minimum radius of 3 mm.
  - Never lower the disc directly on the slab before drilling the corners.

### No squared inner corner means:

- No "L"-shaped countertop with 45° angled edges.
- No squared cutout for a sink.
- No inner 45° angled edge for the sink.
- Absolutely NO 90° CORNER.
- The clearest models (Arctic White, Estatuario, Calacatta) are harder for tools given the specific raw materials used.

TheSize recommends lowering the cutting speeds to 75% for these models to prevent the disc from overheating.

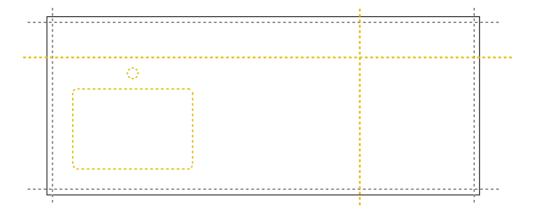


### 5.2 Waterjet

Before beginning:

Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

If using the waterjet to remove the 3/4" perimeters from 1/2" and 3/4" slabs, the cut should begin and go off the slab.



### STEPS:

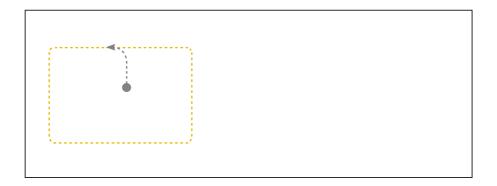
- 1 Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm)
- 2 Cutting.
- **3** Preparing the cutouts. All inner corners require a minimum radius of 3 mm.

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

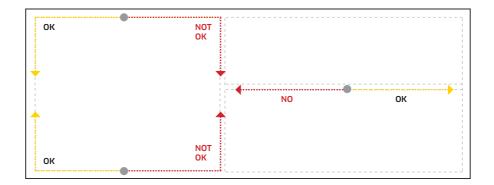
Remember that the perimeter cut of the slab to release stress may be used as a final cut for the part to be made.

Lower pressure is recommended for drilling holes.

To do the cutouts, beginning the cut at an internal point in the cutout and then getting closer to the cut perimeter is recommended:



To do large cutouts or large parts, you must remember the following cutting sequence:



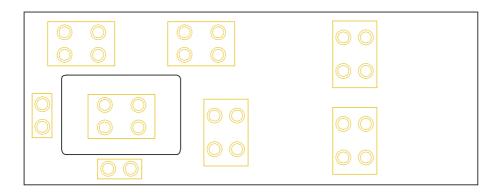
First cutting towards the edge of the slab from the hole or in parallel to the edge of the slab and following this direction to finish the part is recommended. Making the first cut towards the center of the slab is not recommended.

### 5.3 Digital control bit

Before beginning:

Check that the bench is straight and level and that the suction cups are free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

Make sure there are suction cups below the entire slab, especially below the part to be cut.

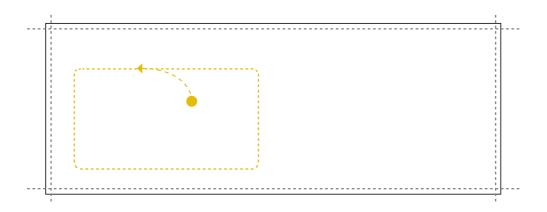


Use plenty of water to cool the tool during production in the inside and outside of the tool.

### STEPS:

- 1. **Perimeter cut,** minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm)
- 2. Drilling with a crown bit.
- 3. Preparing the **cutouts**. All inner corners require a minimum bit of 3 mm.

We recommend bits larger than 3 mm when the kitchen design allows, as it will make the countertop firmer



First drill a hole inside the cutout, using the crown bit. Afterwards, use the router bit to get closer to the cutting line.

As you get closer to the cutting line, curve a bit; do not use a perpendicular approach as this could create a notch.

At the end of the cut, reduce the speed to 50% as you complete the cutout.

### Tips for digital control bits.

### Crown bit:

Drill the slab with the lowest downward speed possible, especially at the end of drilling. Before completing the drilling, raise the crown a bit to remove the pressure from the inside of the crown.

### Router bit:

Always begin from a hole previously made with a crown bit.

Never lower the router bit directly onto the surface.

The first two times, eliminate only 0.5 mm; then 2 mm per pass.

Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.

### Cutting bit:

Do not use the oscillation option during cutting; this could cause splintering.

The clearest models (Arctic White, Estatuario, Calacatta) are harder for tools given the specific raw materials used;

The Size recommends lowering cutting speeds for these models to prevent tool overheating.

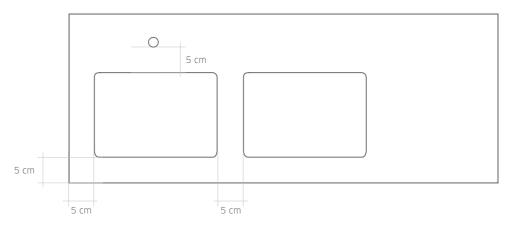
TheSize Surfaces recommends the following end uses for the various Neolith thicknes-

Paneling: 3mm, 3+, 6 mm and 6+ Paving: 6 mm, 6+, 12 mm and 20 mm Countertops: 3+3, 6+3, 6+6, 12 and 20 mm.

### 6.1 Gaps

The minimum distance between a cutout and the edge of the slab must be at least 5 cm.

TheSize recommends distances greater than 5 cm when the kitchen design allows as it makes the countertop firmer.

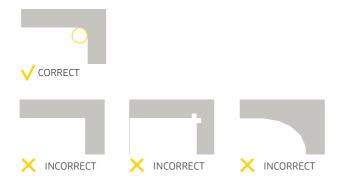


# **IMPORTANT**



All cutout 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.



The correct way to create a cutout, except with waterjet and digital control bits, is to first drill the corners and then the rest of the cuts.

### **Guidelines for cutouts:**

- Two straight cuts must never be joined.
- No squared inner corners.
- All inner corners must have a minimum radius of 3 mm.

The bottom and top edges of the cutouts for vitroceramic cooktops, sockets or switches are often a bit sharp or irregular; therefore, beveling them with special diamond or paper discs or even abrasive sanders is recommended.

Polishing the edges of the cutout is recommended to eliminate any micro-fissures created when cutting. The more intense this treatment is, the less risk there will be in the future











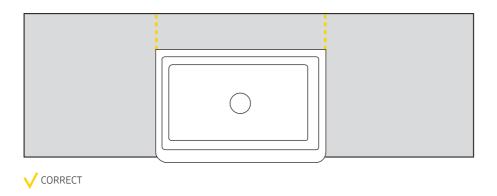


If the countertop design so allows, avoid Neolith countertops with unbalanced weights:

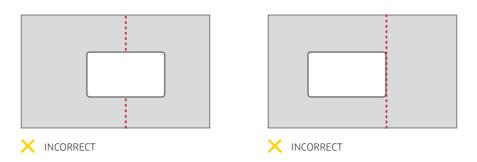




Irregular cuts are also not recommended such as for a "farmhouse sink"; in these cases, add joints to the countertop design:

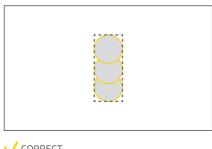


Other types of designs to be avoided:



# Sockets and switches:

Gaps made to insert accessories (sockets, switches, etc.) should be done using circular drills; they may overlap.



# **6.2 Countertop reinforcement**

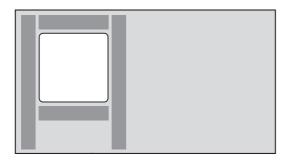
# ▶ Countertops with 45° edges:

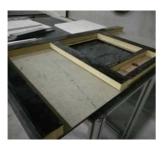
Reinforcements for 45° edges must be made with Neolith strips or dense granite; be careful when using other materials for reinforcement. The difference in the thermal expansion can cause the countertop to curve or the 45° edges may open over time.

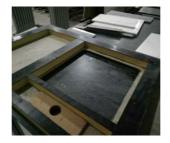
NEVER USE QUARTZ REINFORCEMENT.

For countertops with 45° edges, reinforcements must be installed for greater countertop firmness, especially with 3+3, 6+3 and 6+6 thicknesses. These reinforcements must be distributed around the perimeter in such way that they find direct support on the sides of the kitchen furniture.

Moreover, it is important to reinforce the perimeter of the cutouts for greater strength and firmness in the area:





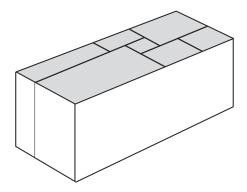




Reinforcements with expanded Polyurethane

# Countertops with a straight edge:

For straight edge countertops, where no inner structure can be hidden, a continuous surface like a wooden plank, Kerdi-Board or similar element should be placed over kitchen furniture.

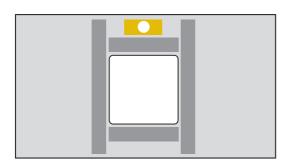


### > 3+3, 6+3 and 6+6 Neolith countertops

Besides the aforementioned written recommendations, inserting a reinforcement piece (wood or similar) in the faucet gaps is recommended to reinforce this area. This reinforcement will distribute the forces generated during installation and daily use.



# **NEVER USE QUARTZ REINFORCEMENT!**

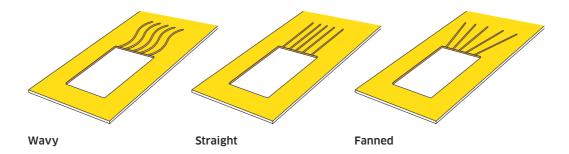




### 6.3 Draining racks

With a Neolith countertop, the only solution is creating sloped channels and combining them with an undermount sink.

The grooves can be made in the size and shape that best adapts to the kitchen design. For example:



The following considerations must be observed when making the channels:

- This part of the countertop will require additional cross-reinforcement.
- The maximum depth of the channels is 3 mm for 12 mm thicknesses and 5 mm for 20 mm thicknesses.
- Sloped channels are not recommended for 3+3 and 5+3 mm countertops.
- The minimum distance between channels should be 1 cm.
- NANOTOP by LITHOFIN or a similar product should be used to seal the grooves.

Please remember that the base color of the slab will be visible upon creating the grooves and it may contrast with the surface design in some models. Depending on the model, the grooves may change color and be void of the design.

### Manufacturing

### Recess

Use a router bit and always begin at the sink gap. Never lower the router bit directly onto the surface.

The first two times, eliminate only 0.5 mm; then a maximum of 2 mm per pass.

### Finish

Sand the grooves by hand to remove any marks made by the router bit. Use fine sandpaper until all marks have been removed.

Round the upper edges of the grooves and seal using NANOTOP by LITHOFIN or a similar product.

### 6.4 Sinks

### Flush sinks

TheSize only recommends the installation of flush sinks in 12 mm and 20 mm.

Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.

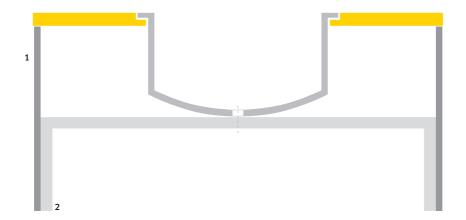


### Undermount sinks

To reduce the risk of splintering to a minimum, a round edge with a radius of at least 2 mm is recommended.



For large-size sinks, place a rod support structure under the sink so the weight is on the rods and not the countertop.

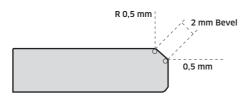


- 1.Furniture
- 2. Support rod

### 6.5 Edges and Joints

### Edges

The Size recommends using the following edge for Neolith countertops. It is the perfect compromise between esthetics and functionality.



The edge is formed by a 2 mm bevel and by two rounded edges with a radius of 0.5 mm. The radius is barely visible but increases the edge impact resistance.

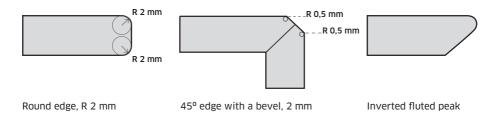
In high impact risk areas (sinks and dishwashers, for example), the edges could be as follows:



The greater the radius, the better it will bear any impacts. Remember that the greater the bevel, the more base color in the slab.

The edges can be wet or dry polished using standard granite or marble discs.

### Recommended edges for Neolith:





Polished edges must be treated with water repellant to permanently seal the edge.

TheSize recommends using NANOTOP by LITHOFIN or a similar product.

45° edge with a bevel 12 or 20 mm



Round polished edge

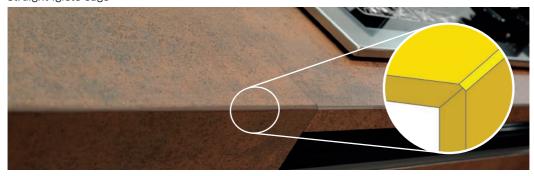


Inverted fluted peak



# Types of Edges

Straight iglete edge



Pilaster edge



A testa **edge** 



# Joints

Given the texture of Neolith slabs, a micro-bevel for all joints is recommended. Even if the straight edges are perfect, they may seem "splintered" due to the texture of Neolith slabs.

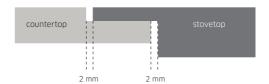
Each joint requires additional support (any technique will work).

The oven finish may not be "touched-up"; once the Neolith surface is polished or ground, there is no way back.

Producing samples so your customer can approve the edges and joints is highly recommended. (joint with a micro-bevel, 45° edge with a 2 mm bevel or a round 2 mm edge).

### 6.6 Glass-ceramic / induction stovetops

The minimum distance between the countertop and a stovetop must be 2 mm.



Use the right heat-resistant silicone or the joints supplied by the stovetop manufacturer.

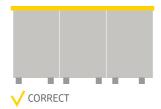
Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.

### 6.7 Countertop Installation

#### Furniture:

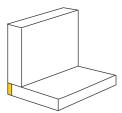
Furniture must be in perfect conditions and level before installing the countertop. Cabinets must be secured to each other and then secured to the wall.





### Expansion joints:

Given the irregularities in the wall and possible structural movements in the building, leaving a 3 mm perimeter expansion joint on the countertop is recommended. The point where the crown and countertop meet shall be sealed with a line of silicone:

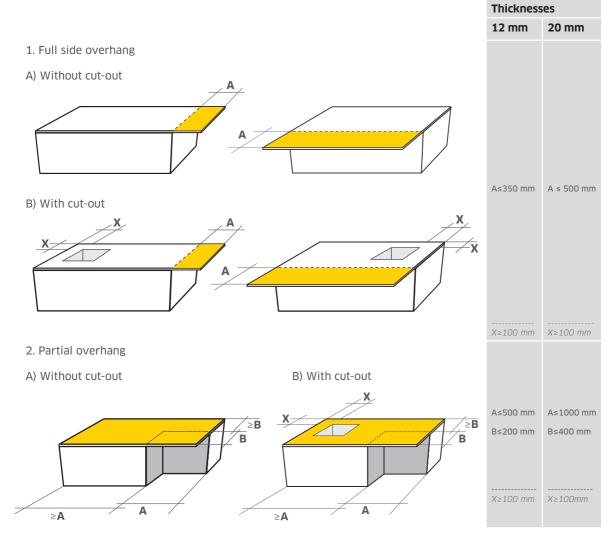


Flexible adhesive should be used such as 100% transparent adhesive to fill these joints and secure the countertops to the furniture and the floor or to secure the Neolith crowns to the wall. This will enable adequate thermal expansion.

Using flexible adhesives such as epoxy or liquid nails to secure the countertop is not recommended.

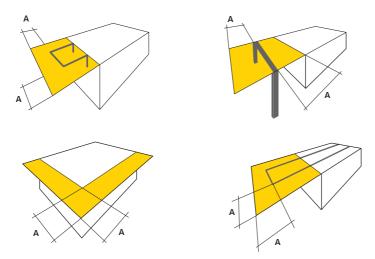
# 6.8 Overhang

Sizing the parts that will overhang must be taken into consideration during countertop designing, pursuant to the parameters indicated in the following table:



Occasional maximum static load = 100 kg It is recommendable to reinforce the  $\boldsymbol{X}$  sections with additional reinforcements of expanded polyurethane.

# More examples of countertops with overhangs



### 6.9 Outdoor countertops

Installing the countertop over a brick/stone or similar base or structure using C2 cement glue is recommended.

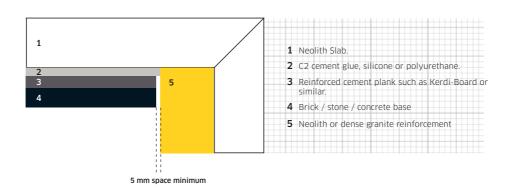
If there is no such structure available, covering the top of the existing structure with reinforced cement panels is recommended.

When installing outside, avoid the use of wood or agglomerate planks due to their tendency to expand and contract as the weather changes.

Using flexible adhesives such as epoxy, liquid nails or construction adhesives to secure a Neolith countertop is not recommended.



To glue the  $45^{\circ}$  angles, use an adhesive that is suitable for outdoor use and resistant to UV rays such as Integra Ultra.



# 6.10 Observations

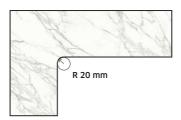
# L-shaped countertops

Dividing L-shaped countertops into several parts is recommended to avoid 90° corners in one part.



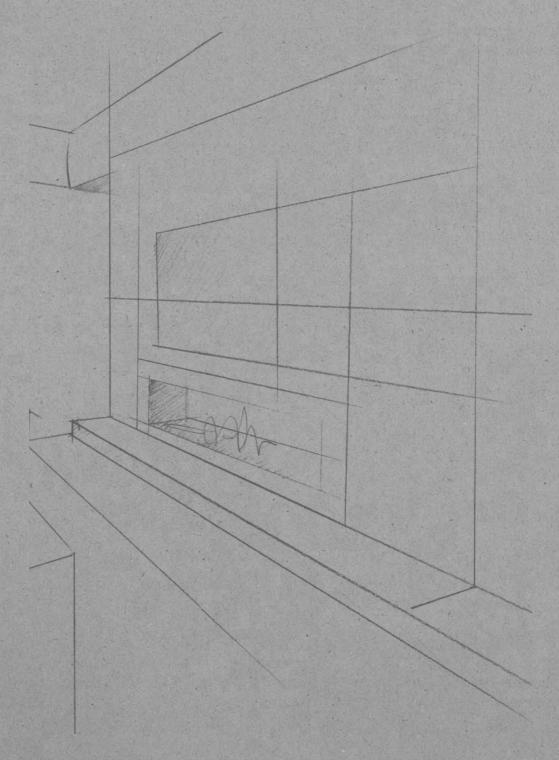


L-shaped countertops made of a single piece without a 45° angle must have a minimum radius of 2".



Make sure the furniture is in perfect conditions and level before installing this type of countertop.

# **07. EXTREME HEAT**



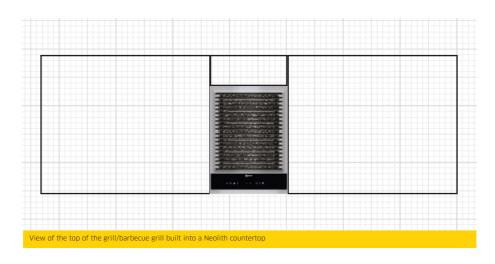
# **07. EXTREME HEAT**

Neolith parameters that are essentially relevant for this use:

- ► Maximum temperature: 300° C
- ▶ Linear thermal expansion: between 5.3° and 6.7°. 10-6 x°C-1

If grills and/or barbecue grills are to be placed in a Neolith countertop, keep the following in mind:

- $\cdot$  Always remember that all material expands when subject to temperature changes (i.e. the metal structure of a barbecue grill) to prevent stress due to a lack of space for such expansion.
- $\cdot$  Metal materials expand much more than Neolith; therefore, prevent direct contact by leaving enough space (which will depend on the dimensions of the barbecue grill, maximum temperature it may reach, etc.).
- $\cdot$  Polishing the edges of the cutout is recommended to eliminate any micro-fissures created when cutting. The more intense this treatment is, the less risk there will be in the future.
- $\cdot$  Inner corners must have minimum radiuses of 10 mm. We recommend diameters of more than 10 mm or producing the countertop in several parts, when the design so allows:



 $\cdot$  Leaving a minimum space of 5 mm between the grill/barbecue grill and filling with thermal insulation such as fiberglass thermal insulation tape is recommended.



# Possible uses for Neolith with built-in barbecue grills:

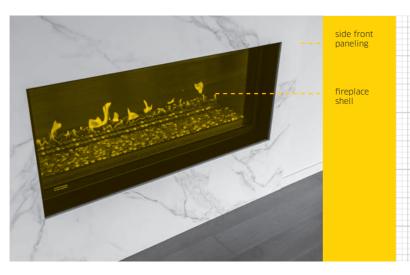


# Possible uses for Neolith with fireplaces:

Front outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall (fire resistant).

Side outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.

# Countertop furniture





Neolith is not recommended for inner paneling for a fireplace.

# Ethanol fireplace design

Front outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall. Side outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.



# **08. GLUE**

Look at the side of the Neolith slab when preparing the glue color as the color of the surface is not exactly the same as the color of the slab base; this is important as polishing the edges will expose the slab base color.

Recommended glue: Integra or similar.

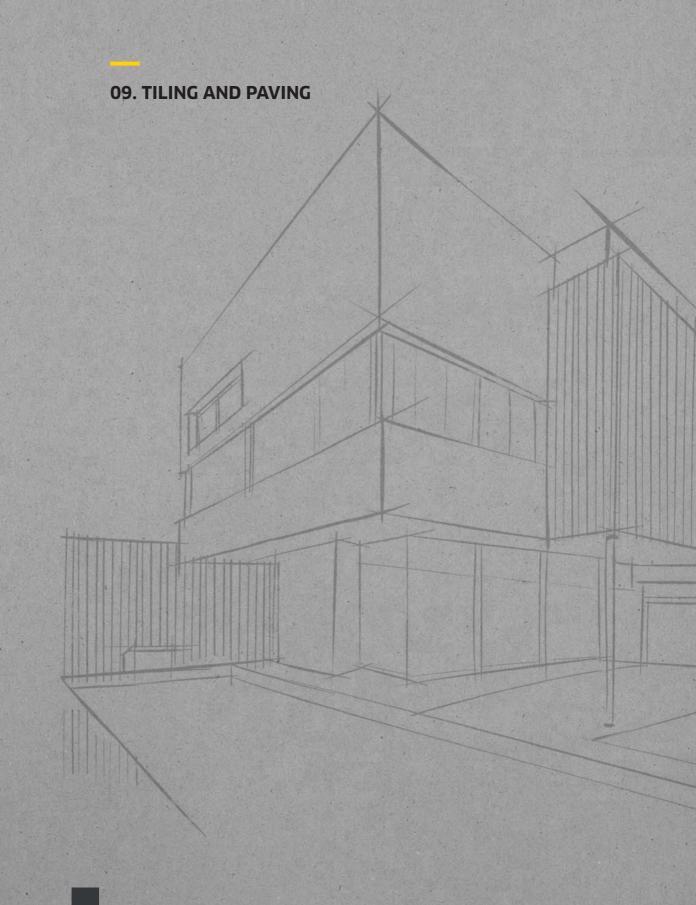
### INTEGRA COLOR CATALOG:

Sheet name	Integra Match	
Arctic White	Perfect - 720-314	
Arena	Marfil - 720-310	
Aspen Grey	Quarry - 720-423	
Avorio	Marfil - 720-310	
Barro	Meteor Grey - 720-311	
Basalt Beige	Barley - 720-307	
Basalt Black	Nacreto - 720-312	
Basalt Grey	Meteor Grey - 720-311	
Belgian Blue	Nacreto - 720-312	
Beton	Light Grey - 720-310	
Calacatta	Perfect - 720-314	
Cement	Cement - 720-313	
Concrete Taupe	Diana Pearl - 720-424	
Estatuario	Perfect - 720-314	
Iron Copper	Nacreto 720-312	
Iron Corten	Nacreto 720-312	
Iron Grey	Nacreto 720-312	
Iron Moss	Nacreto - 720-312	
Limestone Lava	Cement - 720-313	
Marfil	Marfil - 720-310	
Nero	Nacreto - 720-312	
Nero Assoluto	Nacreto - 720-312	
Nero Marquina	River Rock - 720-425	
Nero Zimbabwe	Iron Grey - 720-426	
Nieve	Perfect - 720-314	
Onyx	Perfect - 720-314	
Phedra	Light Grey - 720-309	
Pietra Di Luna	Silk Grey - 720-316	
Pietra Di Osso	Barley - 720-307	

Sheet name	Integra Match	
Pietra Di Piombo	Medium - 720-315	
Pulpis	Clay Brown - 720-308	
Strata Argentum	White Linen - 720-427	
Textil Black	Cement - 720-313	
Timber Ash	Cement - 720-313	
Timber Ice	Perfect - 720-314	
Timber Night	Meteor Grey - 720-311	
Timber Oak	Cement - 720-313	
Travertino Classico	Marfil - 720-310	
Travertino Navona	Marfil - 720-310	
Zaha Stone	Dove - 720-422	

### **AKEMI GLUE CATALOG:**

Akemi Colour Bond P+ 6 min		
Akemi Colour Bond P+ 12 min		
Akemi Platinum P+		
Akemi Spectrum Paste		



# 09. TILING AND PAVING

### 9.1 Indoor installation.

Leave a 2-3 mm space between tiles.

Create movement joints every 25 m2 or as dictated by applicable national law. The adhesive must be applied with a notched trowel using the double-glue technique; in other words, the adhesive must be applied to the back of the tile and the sublayer.

Neolith must be installed with class C2 adhesive pursuant to standard EN 12004 and class "highly flexible S2".

### 9.2 Outdoor installation.

Create flexible movement joints of around 1 cm wide in the corners. Create movement joints every 9-12 m2 or as dictated by applicable national law. The building structural joints must be absolutely respected.

The tiles must be installed with a large joint between them. The width of the joint must be determined pursuant to the local climate conditions, the size of the tiles and flexibility of the sublaver.

In warm climates and during poor weather (strong winds, for example), using class E adhesives (with open time) 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.

### 9.3 Tiling over other Tiles.

Check that the old tiling is well-fixed. Otherwise, remove any loose tiles and fill the gaps with mortar that is compatible with the support.

Wash the old tiling with water and soap to eliminate any grease or dust, rinse well and let dry.

Apply bonding resin before tiling above the old tiles, following the recommendations for installation indoors or outdoors.

# 9.4 Manual Cutting

#### Manual ceramic cutter:

Neolith can be cut without any problems using traditional machines. Thicknesses of 3 and 6 mm can be cut using manual cutters. Cutting with a grinder is recommended for 12 mm. If the part has reinforcement mesh, the mesh must be cut with a cutter after splitting.

### Grinder:

Tiles may be cut with no problems using a diamond disc available from TheSize.

### Irregular cut:

Use crown bits, available from TheSize, for round holes. Gaps made to insert accessories (sockets, switches, etc.) should be done using circular drills; they may overlap.

A radius of at least 3 mm must be left on any inner corner of a gap. Never leave a 90 degree angle.

### 9.5 Tile Rejointing

Recommended Products:

High-performance, anti-fluorescence, quick fix and dry, water-repellant, anti-mold, class CG2 as per EN 13888.

High-performance, polymer modified, water-resistant technology for filling joints of up to 6 mm wide, class CG2 as per EN 13888.

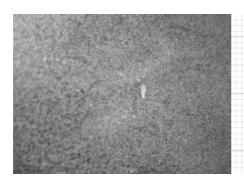
Deep clean the surface after re-jointing with the right soap, wash the surface and absorb any excess water using the right equipment and do any other necessary operations to complete the work as per the specifications.

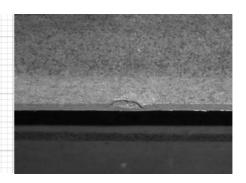
For more information, read our "Tiling and Paving Guide", available in the download area on our website: www.neolith.com.

# 10. REPAIRS

# 10.1 Chip repair

Ceramic surfaces can be damaged for many reasons. Most of the time it is due to a defect caused by a plate that falls down or a heavy object.





Keep in mind that no repair is perfect; it's very difficult to duplicate the tone and texture of a surface with resins.

### Step 1:

Mix the bi-component epoxy resin, adding the color to color the epoxy so it matches the Neolith countertop.

### Tip:

Repair all defects at the same time as the bi-component epoxy will cure quickly. And only mix enough to fill the defects with a little left over: epoxy resin cannot be stored once mixed.



Step 2: Use a Neolith fragment to imitate the surface finish and fill the defect with the mixed resin.



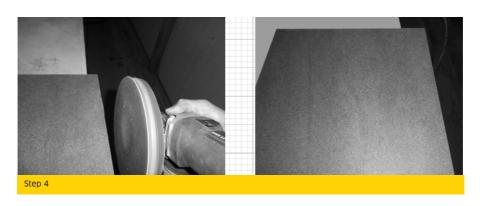
# Step 3:

Use an acetone-soaked cloth to add additional texture to the resin to imitate the adjacent surface even better.

Make sure the level of resin does not exceed the surface.

Clean the excess resin from the surface before it hardens with an acetone-soaked cloth.

Step 4: Once the resin hardens, remove the excess resin in the edge mechanically. For surface repairs, it's best to work manually to prevent damage to the surface.



### 10.2 Repairing surface scratches in Neolith Polished.

Necessary materials:

- Cerium oxide powder (90% purity, optical quality)
- Rubber gloves
- Smooth cloth
- Water
- Electric drill / Grinder
- Polishing pad (lamb wool, felt or leather pads)
- Spray bottle
- Goggles

Determine the depth of the scratches before polishing the scratches on the surface. If you can feel the scratches with your fingernail, they're too deep to be polished with cerium oxide. You must first sand the entire surface.

Only then can you polish the surface with cerium oxide.

### Instructions:

- 1. Mix a little cerium oxide with the water to form a fine paste (creamy consistency) mixing in a small bowl is recommended so the paste can be applied easily to the polishing pad.
- 2. Deep clean the surface to eliminate all dirt and grease residue.
- 3. Apply the polishing paste to the pad.
- 4. Place the pad on the drill and work the area.
- 5. Move the pad up and down, left and right in the area.
- 6. Keep the surface damp to prevent overheating if there's enough paste, just spray a little water on to keep the area damp.
- 7. Clean any residue and inspect the repair keep working until you get a satisfactory result.
- 8. Clean the pad for later use.

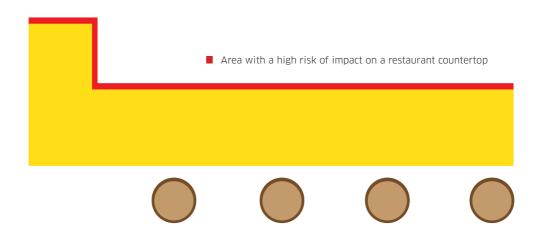
# 11. COUNTERTOP EDGES

# **EDGES & PROTECTION PROFILES**

### 11.1 Work Areas subject to Harsh Conditions

Even though a **Neolith®** countertop is resistant to impacts, there are harsh work atmospheres in which the edges recommended in section 6.5 of our countertop technical manual are not enough to properly protect the countertop in these environments.

In these areas with a **high risk of impact**, behind a restaurant bar counter, for example, rounded edges should be considered for the countertop.



Due to the design of some models, this option may not be the most aesthetic measure.

To solve this problem, **TheSize** sought the assistance of **Schlüter®-Systems**, whose construction systems are the result of extensive experience in the sector and guarantee a good final finish.

**Schlüter®-Systems** produces several profiles that are suitable for protecting **Neolith®** countertop edges.

Below is a summary of some profiles that have led to the best results with the various Neolith® models and thicknesses.

The profiles can be secured to the countertop with industrial silicone like **SoudalT-Rex**. The joint between the profile and the Neolith® countertop was rejointed with Akemi Composil colored silicones.

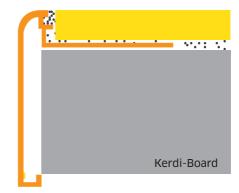
Sometimes, substrates like **Schlüter®-Kerdi-Board** are used. **Schlüter®-Kerdi-Board** is an extruded rigid foam panel covered on both sides with special reinforcement material to guarantee the effectiveness of the adhesive. **Schlüter®-Systems** has developed various types of profiles to cover the visible edge of the substrate.

### Schlüter®-Rondec-Step

**Schlüter®-Rondec-Step** is a profile which, in combination with a Neolith countertop, creates a symmetrical outer corner and covers the front edge of the countertop. The profile comes in two aluminum finishes and allows for different decorative designs and interesting contrasts.



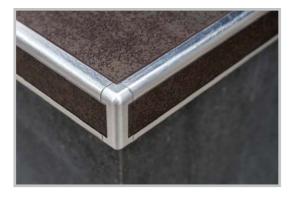
1. Neolith Beton 12 mm with Schlüter\*-Rondec-Step and its outer angle

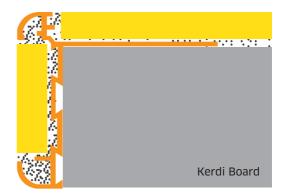


Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter\*-Rondec-Step profile

### Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct

With Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct, pieces with the same coating as the countertop as well as other materials can be inserted in the free space in the profile. Besides the decorative effect, the profile effectively protects the countertop edges from deterioration caused by mechanical aggressions. Special parts are available for Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct to properly join the profiles to inner and outer corners.





2. Neolith Iron Copper 12 mm with Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct and its outer angle

Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter®-Rondec-Step profile

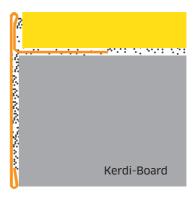
The suitability of Schlüter-Rondec-Stepct should be checked in cases where chemical aggressions may occur. Aluminum is sensitive to alkaline substances.

### Schlüter®-Schiene-Step

Schlüter®-Schiene-Step is the right profile for Neolith® countertops. The top of the profile features a vertical section that finishes and protects the countertop edges from possible impacts while the bottom covers the edge of the substrate.



3. Neolith Zaha Stone 12 mm with Schlüter®-Schiene-Step and its outer angle



Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter®-Schiene-Step profile

Profiles to protect edges

### Schlüter®-Quadec

Schlüter®-Quadec is a high-quality finish stainless steel profile for countertops, which also provides good protection for edges. The surface of the profile creates a square outer corner that is symmetrical with Neolith® countertops.





Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter®-Quadec-TSG profile

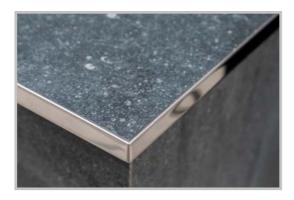
4. Neolith Cement 12 mm with Schlüter®-Quadec-TSG and its

Special parts as well as connections and covers for some finishes are available to easily and beautifully join **Schlüter®-Quadec** profiles to inner and outer corners

### Schlüter®-Schiene

**Schlüter®-Schiene** is a special profile to protect and decorate the outer edges of **Neolith®** countertops.

The acting loads are deviated to the coating and support because of the thickness and special angle of the profile. Thus, the countertop edges are effectively protected from possible deterioration. A separator creates a defined joint between the profile and countertop.





Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter\*-Schiene-E profile

5. Neolith Pierre Bleue 20 mm with Schlüter®-Schiene-E

# Schlüter®-Jolly

Schlüter\*-Jolly is a finishing profile for Neolith\*countertop edges which also provides good edge protection. Since the profiles are available in different colors, the countertop and joint colors can be combined in addition to the possibility of creating interesting contrasts.





Cross-sectional image of a Jolly- AC profile

6. Neolith Estatuario 12 mm with Jolly-AC

Besides the decorative effect, the profiles also protect the countertop edges from deterioration due to mechanical aggressions.

The separator integrated in the profile creates an even joint between the profile and countertop.

### Other models



7. Neolith Pietra di Piombo 12 mm with Jolly-TSG



8. Neolith Pierre Bleue 20 mm with Schiene-A





9. Neolith Iron Copper 12 mm with **Quadec-TSOB** 

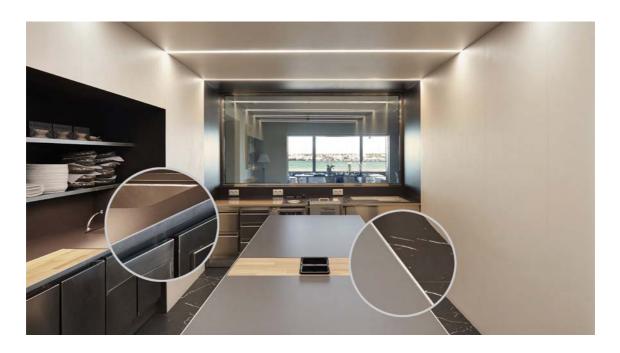
10. Neolith Nero Zimbabwe 12 mm with **Jolly-AC** 

# Composil - Akemi colored silicones

Photo no.	Neolith® color	Schlüter®-Systems profile	AKEMI silicone (Composil)
1	Beton Silk	Schlüter®-Rondec Step Brushed Aluminum	CC 1960
2	Iron Copper	Schlüter®-Rondec-Step-CT Brushed Aluminum	CC 2000
3	Zaha Stone Silk	Schlüter®-Schiene-Step-Eb Brushed Stainless Steel	CC 1840
4	Cement Satin	Schlüter®-Quadec-Tsg Lacquered with Gray Relief	CC 1805
5	Pierre Bleue	Schlüter®-Schiene-E Stainless Steel	CC 1880
6	Estatuario Polished	Schlüter®-Jolly-Ac Lacquered White	CC 1130
7	Pietra di Piombo Silk	Schlüter®-Jolly-Tsg Lacquered with Gray Relief	CC 1850
8	Pierre Bleue	Schlüter®-Schiene-A Stainless Steel	CC 1880
9	Iron Copper	Schlüter®-Quadec-Tsob Lacquered with Bronze Relief	CC 2000
10	Nero Zimbabwe	Schlüter®-Jolly-Ac Lacquered Black	CC 1000

# Proyectos con perfiles

Restaurant Miramar - Llançà, Girona, España





### Restaurant Enigma - Barcelona, España



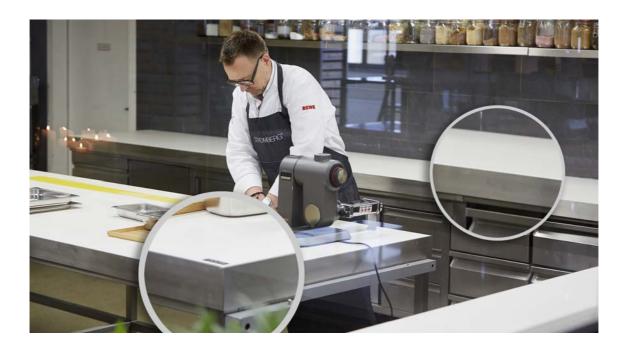


Restaurant Confusion - Porto Cervo, Italia



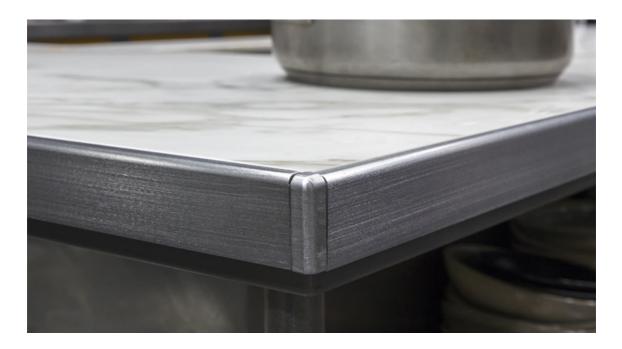


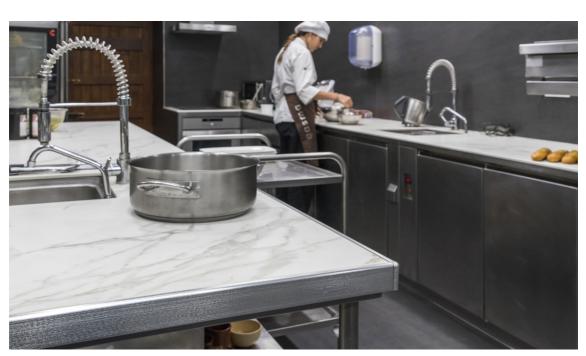
Restaurant Kutchiin & Campus Loft - Münster, Alemania

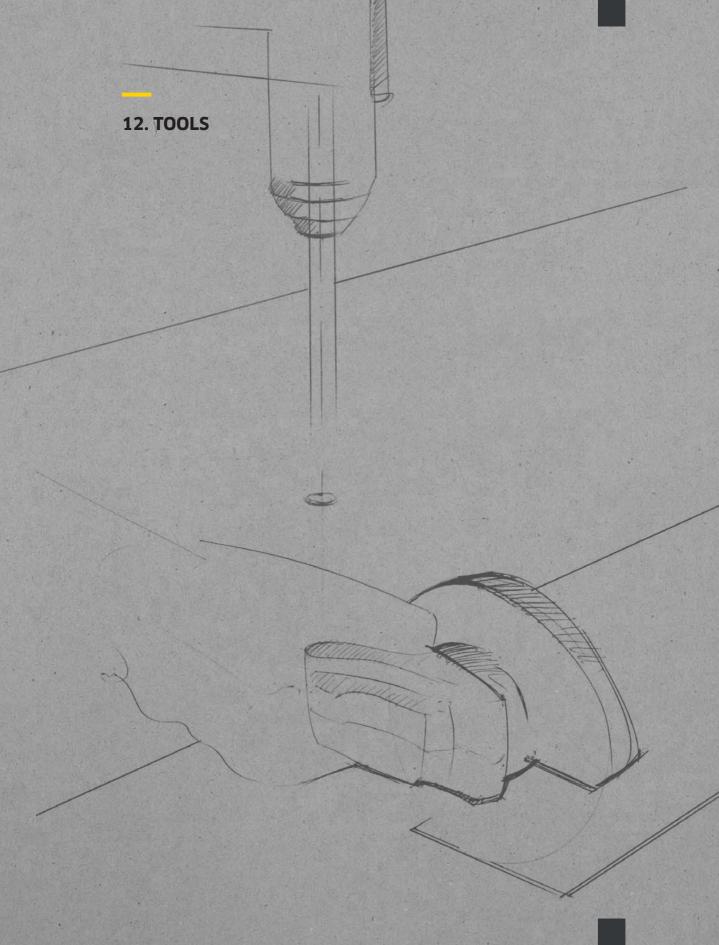




Gasma, Gastronomic University - Castellón, España







### **12. TOOLS**

### DISCS

Dented disc for porcelain



Ø 300 Ref. 411-053 Ø 350 Ref. 411-055 Ø 400 Ref. 411-056

### SILICON CARBIDE DISC

A flexible silicon carbide disc with Velcro for dry work. 60, 120, 220, 400 Grain



Ø 125 60: 720-041 120: 720-042 220: 720-043 400: 720-044

Ø 180 60: 720-018 120: 720-019 220: 720-020 320: 720-021 400: 720-023 600: 720-022 800: 720-183

### SMOOTHING PLATE WITH ELECTRO-DEPOSITED DIAMOND

To refine and smooth edges



Fine grain G40, Ref.720-008 Thick grain G100, Ref. 720-009

### **FELT DISC**



Ø 125 Ref. 720-181 Ø 180 Ref. 720-064

79

### **SMOOTHING CUP**

Preliminary edge beveling and polishing



medium, 60 grain: Ref. 720-061

### **SILICON CARBIDE DISCS**

Discs for wet work



Ø 100 30: 720-291 100: 720-292 200: 720-292 200: 720-293 400: 720-294 800: 720-295 1500: 720-296 3000:720-297

### 20-35 MM CROWN BITS

Electro-deposited diamond bits



Ø 35: 411-018

### **ROUTER BIT**



Ref. 720-107

### 6-12 MM BITS

Electro-deposited diamond bit. Use a drill without the hammer action. Use water to cool.



Ø 6 Ref. 853-099 Ø 8 Ref. 853-098 Ø 10 Ref. 853-097

### **CROWN BIT (CNC)**



Ref. 720-165

### 10 CM DIAMOND DISC

Dented disc for porcelain. Recommended speed 11.00 R.P.M.



Ref. 411-051

### **ROUTER BIT**



Ref. 720-210

### **NEOLITH COLORED FILLER**

Check availability and references.



### **ULTRA-COMPACT DISC**

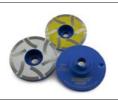
Segmented disc for porcelain



Ø 300 Ref. 411-066 Ø 350 Ref. 411-067 Ø 400 Ref. 411-068

### **ROUGHING DISC**

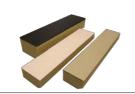
NANOCUT.DK4 RESIN FILLED CUP WHEE D100mm



Ref. 720-515

### **EXPANDED POLYURETHANE**

Countertop reinforcement



Ref. 720-073 | 3050X40X60 with black PE Ref. 720-076 | 3050X40X60 without PE PE Ref. 720-074 | 3050X47X60 with black PE Ref. 720-075 | 3050X40X60 with black PE

### MANUAL DRILL SUCTION CUPS

Rubber drill ring with suction cup 120MM



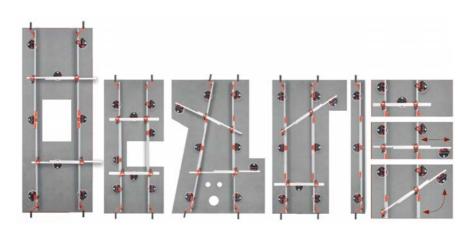
Ref 720 - 408

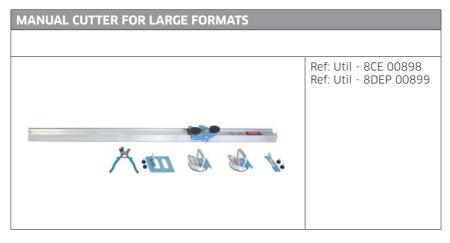
### **SUCTION CUP FRAME**

Easymove MK4 RV175 VACIO/VACUOMETRO



Ref. 720-709









## **13. CLEANING PRODUCTS**



An absolutely pure solvent to clean different surfaces without leaving any residue.

### Field of application:

- to clean and degrease before gluing and coating
- removes grease, oil and silicone residue, wax, tea incrustations, tree resin remains, sealants and glue
- removes stickers, laminas and adhesive tape
- to smooth and remove sealant



Container	Units	Ref. number
500ml sprayer	12	Neolith - 720-511   AKEMI - 87603
1l bottle	12	AKEMI - 87600

### **ANTI-MOSS AND ALGAE POWER**

# **AKEMI®**

Fast-action and highly-effective, low-alkaline and solvent-free cleaning product.

### Field of application:

Immediately removes deep incrustations and natural decoloring caused by flowers, leaves, bird excrements and other stubborn soiling.



Container	Units	Ref. number
500ml sprayer	12	Neolith - 720-508   AKEMI - 10825
1l bottle	6	AKEMI - 10832
5l jug	2	AKEMI - 10833

### **EPOXY REMOVAL**



A highly effective solvent-based cleaning product that is free of acids, bleach and chlorinated hydrocarbons. No penetrating odor.

### Field of application:

To remove mortar remains from epoxy resin-based joints, resin residue, sealant, adhesive remains and similar soiling from indoor and outdoor Sintered Stone.

Due to the liquid and gel-like consistency, it works quite well on vertical surfaces.



Container	Units	Ref. number
1I bottle	6	Neolith - 720-506   AKEMI - 11983

### **GRAFFITI CLEANING**



A very effective, gel-like blend of solvents.

### Field of application:

Removes graffiti paint and drawings made with markers from unprotected, solvent-resistant surfaces.



Container	Units	Ref. number
1l bottle	6	AKEMI - 10880

### **DEOXYGENATION**



A concentrated, acidic cleaning product that is free of hydrochloric acid and is biodegradable.

### Field of application:

To effortlessly remove oxide stains from Sintered Stone acid-resistant surfaces.



Container	Units	Ref. number
1  bottle	6	AKEMI - 10814
51 jug   11 can (paste)	6	AKEMI - 10815   AKEMI - 10824

### **ELIMINATES URINE AND LIME INCRUSTATIONS**



An inorganic acid-based cleaning product (hydrochloric acid-free) with biodegradable surfactants. pH < 1.

### Field of application:

Removes stubborn urine and lime incrustations, soap remains and similar soiling from acid-resistant surfaces. The product is suitable for effectively and completely cleaning floors, walls and other sanitation surfaces such as faucets, toilets, wall urinals and bidets.



Container	Units	Ref. number
750ml sprayer (ready for use) 1l bottle 5l jug	12 6 2	AKEMI - 11979 AKEMI - 11982 AKEMI - 11980

### **SOLVENT**

# **AKEMI®**

A product made of highly-effective solvents, surfactants and emulsifiers that is free of chlorinated hydrocarbons and is biodegradable.

### Field of application:

To effortlessly remove tar and polish. It even dissolves layers of wax that are very difficult to remove as well as polish from Sintered Stone.



Container	Units	Ref. number
1l bottle	6	AKEMI - 10816

### **BASIC CLEANING**



A highly-concentrated low-alkaline cleaning product that is free of phosphates and bleach and which is biodegradable, inoffensive to human health in the food sector (confirmed by an external German testing institute).

### Field of application:

For deep cleaning, to remove soiling from construction work, the wax and protective layers of the stone, cement stains, oil and grease, soot and tar, acrylic paint remains as well as plaster from Sintered Stone.



Container	Units	Ref. number
250ml bottle (ready for use)	20	Neolith - 720-512   AKEMI - 10808
1l bottle	6	AKEMI - 10812
5l jug	2	AKEMI - 10813

### Products for countertops, sinks and shower trays

### **TECHNO CERAMIC INTENSIVE CLEANER**



A ready-to-use cleaning product to remove heavy soiling and/or incrustations on Sintered Stone surfaces. This product can also be used to clean kitchen sinks. Can be supplied in a practical sprayer.

### Field of application:

Intensive cleaning of food remains, light oil and grease stains and fine layers of treatment products, rubber and protective products.

- 1. Evenly apply to the surface to be treated.
- 2. Spread with a damp cloth or sponge and leave for only a little bit of time. Do not let it dry!
- 3. Then, clean the dirt with a damp cloth and rinse with water. Rube with a clean, hair-free cloth until there are no stripes or streaks.



Container	Units	Ref. number
500ml sprayer	12	Neolith - 720-510   AKEMI - 12026

90

# NOOLITH | TECHNICAL MANUAL

### **TECHNO CERAMIC DAILY CLEANER**



A ready-to-use spray cleaning product, which is free of surfactant-based acids and bleach, auxiliary substances, aromas and alcohol and free of substances containing phosphates, which is biodegradable, inoffensive to human health in the food sector (confirmed by an external German testing institute).

### Field of application:

For daily cleaning of light soiling (i.e. fine layers of oil and grease, dried beverages) on high-tech largesize ceramic surfaces, especially from countertops, display counters and sinks.

Also removes light lime stains. For this reason, it's also excellent for cleaning ceramic shower travs and faucets. The quick-dry formula ensures a streak-free surface.

- 1. Shake before using, then open the valve.
- 2. Evenly apply to the surface to be treated.
- 3. Clean the surface with a clean, dry cloth.



Container	Units	Ref. number
500ml sprayer	12	AKEMI - 12027

### **TECHNO CERAMIC SET (transparent plastic box)**



### Content:

500ml Intensive Cleaner 500ml Daily Cleaner 1 microfiber cloth

### Field of application:

For daily, intensive cleaning of high-tech large-size ceramic surfaces.



Container	Units	Ref. number
Set in a plastic box	6	AKEMI - 12025

### Products for floors and facades

### **CRYSTAL CLEAN - Maintenance**



A cleaning product that is free of surfactant-based acids and bleach, auxiliary substances, aromas and alcohol and free of substances containing phosphates, and which is biodegradable and inoffensive to human health in the food sector (confirmed by an external German testing institute).

### Field of application:

For daily cleaning of minor soiling such as light layers of oil and grease or street dirt on Sintered Stone. It doesn't leave any streaks and dries quickly.

- 1. Dilute the product 1:50 (3-4 capfuls in 8 liters of water).
- Clean the surface with a clean, wet cloth or mop.

You'll never have to clean again!



Container	Units	Ref. number
500 ml	12	Neolith - 720-509   AKEMI - 10954
1l bottle (concentrated)	6	AKEMI - 10955
51 jug (concentrated)	2	AKEMI - 10956

### **INTENSIVE CLEANER - Basic Cleaning**



A high-alkaline concentrated cleaning product with anionic surfactants, auxiliary agents and solvents.

### Field of application:

To deep clean Sintered Stone surfaces in kitchens, occupied rooms, grocery stores, workshops and other industrial companies.

This alkaline product easily and quickly removes stubborn soiling such as oil and grease, soot, rubber stains, different waxes and emulsions with real shine.

- First wet the surface with clean water.
- 2. Apply the diluted product (mix 1:2 to 1:20), brush and leave for approx. 10 min.
- 3. Work the surface with a brush / mop or a buffer.
- 4. Collect the dirty water and then rinse abundantly with clean water.



Container	Units	Ref. number
11 bottle 51 jug	6 2	Neolith - 720-505   AKEMI - 11920 AKEMI - 11921

### ACID CLEANER - Limpieza Final de Construcción

# **AKEMI®**

Concentrated cleaning product based on organic acids with non-ionic surfactants and auxiliary substances, no corrosive vapors, no solvents, little odor.

### Field of application

To remove remains of cement, mortar and lime as well as layers of care products and remains of joint material made of modified polymers on acid-resistant surfaces of Sintered Stone.

- 1. Pre-wet the surface with clean water.
- 2. Apply the diluted product (mixing ratio 1: 2 to 1:20), brush and leave for approx. 10 minutes.
- 3. Work the surface with a brush / mop or a monodisc machine.
- 4. Collect dirty water and then rinse thoroughly with clean water.



Container	Unit	Ref. Number
11 bottle 51 jug	6 2	Neolith - 720-504   AKEMI - 11985 AKEMI - 11986

### SAFETY DATABASE

From all the available information about Neolith, The Size has prepared a Safety Data Sheet as specified in the REACH Regulation (EC) No 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) Nº 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:



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 www.neolith.com (Downloads: Safety Data Sheets section).



# THESTZE

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NEOLITH

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