

The Finishes

HPL – Laminates

Sheets made of a bearing layer composed of:

- various Kraft-paper sheets impregnated with phenol resins
 - decorative paper sheet impregnated with melamine resins
 - real cellulose Overlay sheet impregnated with melamine resins.
- Laminates are widely employed in Data Processing Departments, in computer rooms, laboratories and any room where cleaning, ease of maintenance and wear resistance are required.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Thickness | from 0,9 to 1,2 mm |
| Weight Density | 1,45 kg/dm ³ |
| Abrasion Resistance | > 3000 REV. TABER |
| Fire Rating | Class 1 |
| Electric Resistance | 1·10 ⁸ ohm ÷ 1·10 ¹¹ ohm |

PVC

Composed of polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C.) joined with plasticizers, stabilizers, inert charges and dyes. It is usually employed in medium-traffic rooms and has a good acid resistance and cleanability. It can be supplied as antistatic or conductive.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Thickness | From 2,0 mm to 4,0 mm |
| Weight | From 3,3 to 5 kg/sqm |
| Fire Rating | Class 1 (according to DM 26.6.84) |
| Soundproofing | 3 dB |
| Electric Resistance | 10 ⁴ ÷ 10 ¹⁰ ohm |

Linoleum

Made of natural raw materials such as linseed-oil, trees resins, wood powders, calcareous powders, dyes, cork, cork powders and rolled on a jute base. Linoleum is an ecological product, wholly biodegradable and naturally antistatic; it is friction and cigarette resistant and it is unreactive to greases and oils. Linoleum's most common applications are in offices and in light-medium traffic rooms. The oxydation process must be considered in order to point out the natural features of linoleum, as follows: during the drying-up time, the linoleum changes its colour temporarily. Basically, all types of linoleum have, first, the typical yellow shades, which are mostly noticeable in the light colours. This yellowing does not last long and disappears by the exposure to the light. By exposure to sunlight they disappear faster. In order to have a better idea about this phenomenon, expose half of a piece of linoleum sample-piece to the daylight and keep the other half covered. You will immediately notice that the yellowing disappears and that the resulting colour remains permanent.

Technical Characteristics

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Thickness | From 2,0 mm to 4,0 mm |
| Weight | From ca. 2,4 kg/sqm to 4,7 kg/sqm |
| Fire Rating | Class 1 (according to DM 26.6.84) |
| Soundproofing | From 3 to 6 dB DIN 52210 |
| Electric Resistance | 10 ⁸ ohm ÷ 10 ¹⁰ ohm |

Rubber

This flooring is composed of two sheets of natural and synthetic rubber, mineral batches and stainers. It is recommended for heavy-traffic floorings and anywhere hygienic, easily maintained, long lasting surfaces are required.

Technical Characteristics:

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|---------------------|---|
| Thickness | From 2,0 mm to 4,0 mm |
| Weight | From 2,9 a 6,8 kg/sqm |
| Fire Rating | Class 1 (according to DM 26.6.84 - 25.8.84) |
| Soundproofing | 5 - 12 dB |
| Electric Resistance | $10^6 \div 10^{12}$ ohm |

Carpet

Composed of synthetic fibres with different diameters, coupled with a basic coat (70% polyamide and 30% polyester).

The most significant attribute of carpet is the soundproofing, which is particularly important for the application to raised flooring. On the other hand, cleaning difficulty and the short service life restrict the applications.

The most popular types are the needlefelts, which seem to be more "technical" than the "bouclé" types. Among the various carpet types, the loose-laying ones are the most convenient, especially for a replacement.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Thickness | 6,5 mm |
| Weight | 1,45 kg/sqm |
| Soundproofing | 19 dB |
| Electric Resistance | $10^6 \div 10^{10}$ ohm |
| Fire Rating | Class 1 (according to DM 26.6.84 - 25.8.84) |

Parquet (Wood)

In order to make it usable for raised flooring application, parquet is bonded to chipboard or calcium-sulphate panels. A wide variety of wood species and finishes are available. On all prefinished parquets the walking surface is coated at the plant with special wear-resistant transparent varnishes. Wood, being an organic fibrous material, is more subject to dimensional and colour variations according to changes in environment conditions. Therefore it is important to maintain a humidity rate between 40% and 60%, otherwise it can be subjected to deformation. Parquet is ideal for executive environments where traffic is limited.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fire Rating | Class 1 |
| Soundproofing | 10 dB |
| Print of A 10 mm diam. sphere | 25 - 60 Nw/mm ² |

Cotto Tiles

Cotto Tile is a wet-drawn, dried and kiln fired at moderate temperature. Because of its dimensional irregularities and high absorption capacity, cotto tile is not ideal for raised flooring application. Therefore it is submitted to a process of cutting, squaring, chamfering and calibrating in order to eliminate these irregularities and render it useable for access flooring applications. Top finishes can be dull (matte) or glossy and the body of the tile itself can be sealed to resist absorption of water by a special impregnation process.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Thickness | 13 mm |
| Weight | 28 kg/sqm |
| Fire Rating | Class 0 |

Porcelain Stoneware (Unglazed Ceramic Tile)

A technologically advanced material, porcelain tiles are composed of ultra-purified, highly ground clays with silica and feldspar additives. The surface is not glazed, but as the homogeneous batch is heated to extremely high temperatures, vitrification occurs which results in a surface of greater hardness than granite or marble. It is deep abrasion resistant, shock resistant, acid resistant, frost proof and exhibits the lowest water absorption rates and greatest resistance to staining of any ceramic material.

Since the colour of porcelain tile is inherent in the particular mixture of the batch itself, normal wear and abrasion over time do not expose any variation in tint. In fact, even if daily use removes the surface layer, an identical lower layer will emerge.

Surfaces are available in "matte", "semi-matte", "bright" or "polished" for creating special aesthetic effects, with relief sculpturing, or the "slate" surface which has the appearance of natural stone .

For raised floor application, tiles are produced in either 60x60 cm or 30x30 cm size.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Thickness | From 6,5 to 12 mm |
| Weight | 20 kg/sqm |
| Fire Rating | Class 0 (according to DM 26.6.84) |

Marbles, Granites and Natural Stones

For the top finishes of modular raised floors panels, marbles, granites and natural stones are employed in polished and calibrated tiles, with standard sizes of 60 x 60 cm. Since they are natural products, extracted in blocks from quarries and then submitted to mechanical cutting and trimming, the standard tolerances for colour variation and inclusions are similar to those which apply to traditional flooring. These tolerances are even more emphasized in the 60 x 60 cm sizes than in the 30 x 30 ones. Hard and solid stones such as granites are to be preferred; less suitable are marbles and softer stones.

Technical Characteristics:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Thickness | 15/19 mm |
| Weight | 40/55 kg/sqm |
| Fire Rating | Class 0 |
| Sound Proofing | 2 - 4 dB |
| Size Tolerance | ± 0,4 mm |
| Thickness Tolerance | ± 0,5 mm |
| Allowed Orthogonality Deviation | MAX. 0,6 mm |
| Chamfer | MAX 2 ± 0,5 mm |

Recomposed Marbles and Granites

These stoneware products are industrially composed of natural marble and granite fragments, bound with 6-7% polyester resins.

Vacuum pressing combined with a catalytic curing process result in a compact and homogeneous top finish product.

Technical Characteristic:

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Thickness | 4,5 - 15 mm |
| Weight | 9-20 kg/sqm for each cm of thickness |
| Fire Rating | Class 1 (according to DM 26.6.84) |