## **TECHNICAL SHEET**

BRAND	CERAMICAS APARICI, S.A.  Ctra. Castellón - Alcora, km 12 12130 San Juan de Moró (Castellón) SPAIN		
	NAME: JOLIET JADE & TOFFEE		
PRODUCT	SIZE (cm): 7,4X29,75		
TYPE OF PRODUCT	TYPE: Dry-pressed ceramic tiles, with water absorption E <sub>b</sub> > 10% TYPE WHITE BODY  USE: For internal and external walls.  GROUP: BIII		
REFERENCED RULES	ISO-13006:2012 and UNE EN 14411:2013		

Characteristics	Test Method	Requirements	Values Compliance
A) DIMENSIONS AND SURFACE	OUALITY		
Length and width			
The work size shall be chosen as follows:	ows for:		
a) modular tiles:	EN ISO 10545-2	In order to allow a nominal joint width of between 2 and 5 mm	PASS
b) non-modular tiles:	EN ISO 10545-2	So that the difference between the work size and the nominal size is note more than 2% (maximum 5 mm)	PASS
The permissible deviation of the average size for each tile (2 or 4 sides) from the work size (W) Requirements for nominal size N 7cm <n<15cm< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<15cm<>			
N≥ 15 cm	EN ISO 10545-2	± 0,75 mm ± 2,0 mm ó ± 0,5%	PASS
Thickness			
a) The thickness shall be specified		Declared thickness	SEE BOX
b) The permissible deviation, of the average thickness of each tile from			
the work size thickness			
Requirements for nominal size N			
7cm≤N<15cm		± 0,5 mm	
N≥ 15 cm	EN ISO 10545-2	$\pm 0.5 \text{ mm } \acute{0} \pm 10\%$	PASS

Straightness of sides (facial sides)			
The maximum permissible			
deviation from straightness, related			
to the corresponding work sizes. Requirements for nominal size N			
7cm≤N<15cm	EN ISO 10545-2	± 0,5 mm	PASS
N≥ 15 cm	EN 150 10343 2	$\pm 1.5 \text{ mm } \acute{0} \pm 0.3\%$	17155
Rectangularity			
The maximum permissible			
deviation from rectangularity,			
related to the corresponding work			
sizes.  Requirements for nominal size N			
7cm \le N < 15cm	EN ISO 10545-2	± 0,75 mm	PASS
N≥ 15 cm	21 (150 105 15 2	$\pm 2.0 \text{ mm } \acute{0} \pm 0.5\%$	11155
Surface flatness		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
The maximum permissible			
deviation from flatness			
2)			
a) centre curvature, related to diagonal calculated from the work			
sizes.			
Requirements for nominal size N			
7cm≤N<15cm	EN ISO 10545-2	+0,75 / -0,50  mm	PASS
N≥ 15 cm		+2,0/-1,5 mm	
		ó + 0,5% / - 0,3%	
b) edge curvature, related to the corresponding work sizes.			
Requirements for nominal size N	EN ISO 10545-2	+0.75 / -0.50  mm	PASS
7cm≤N<15cm	21 (150 105 15 2	+2.0/-1.5 mm	11155
N≥ 15 cm		ó + 0,5% / - 0,3%	
c) warpage, related to diagonal			
calculated from the work sizes.			
Requirements for nominal size N 7cm \( \) N < 15cm	EN ISO 10545-2	± 0,75 mm	PASS
N≥ 15 cm	LIV 15O 10343-2	$\pm 2.0 \text{ mm } 6 \pm 0.5\%$	TASS
Surface quality		,	
		A minimum of	
		95% of the tiles	
	EN ISO 10545-2	shall be free from	PASS
		visible defects that would impair the	
		appearance of a	
		major area of tiles.	
B) PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
Water absorption (in % by mass)		T 40::	
	EN ICO 10545 2	$E_b > 10\%$ .	DAGG
	EN ISO 10545-3	When the average exceeds 20%, this	PASS
		shall be indicated.	
		Individual	
		mínimum value	
		9%)	

Breaking strength, for:					
a) Thickness ≥ 7,5 mm	EN ISO 10545-4	Not less than 600 N	>600 N		
b) Thickness < 7,5 mm	EN ISO 10545-4	Not less than 200 N	>200 N		
Flexural tensile strength or modulus of rupture					
a) Thickness ≥ 7,5 mm	EN ISO 10545-4	Minimum 12 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	PASS		
b) Thickness < 7,5 mm	EN ISO 10545-4	Minimum 15 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	PASS		
Coefficient of linear thermal expan	sion				
from ambient temperature to 100° C	EN ISO 10545-8	Declared Value	5.5-5.3 10 <sup>-6</sup> /°C		
Bond strength/adhesion, for:					
cementitious adhesives	EN 12004:2007 +A1: 2012, 4.1	Declared Value	Type C1 >0.5 N/mm <sup>2</sup>		
Reaction to fire					
		Class A1	<b>A1</b>		

## C) CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Chemical resistance

In general, you can use any non-aggressive and neutral pH product.

In general, we recommend the use of ammonia-based products (NH3) diluted in water, never directly on the piece, is recommended.

One cannot use chemically aggressive products.

One cannot products with hydrochloric acid (HCl). The remaining acid products should be used with caution in very diluted concentrations.

Citric acid and other acidic food products leave stains if left too long to act on the tile. They must be removed as soon as possible.

The use of powder products of abrasive action is not recommended.

A damp cloth and neutral liquid soap will be enough.