



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Product:

Grit tiles well-known for their features as cement tiles are similar to stones and marble, Aganippe's tile are made up of natural product such as:

- high resistance white cement;
- fine microgrit of the best national marble, accurately selected, washed and dust removed;
- marble powder
- colouring oxides.

Finishing:

Presmoothed

It concerns rough tiles surface to polish after tile laying

Modulgrit

It concerns glossy and chamfered grit tiles to apply with glue.

Performance:

(Specifications values refer to tiles 40x40 thickness 32)

Impact resistance = 0,6 – 0,65 kg/m

Stiffness resistance = 70 – 75 kg/cm²

Abrasion resistance = 5,9 – 6,6 – 5,0 – 6,1 ; these values refer to Amsler's Tribometer samples subject, in about 1000m course; values are similar to national marble.

Tile setting by traditional mortar

1st phase Floor foundation preparation

The floor foundation must be accurately clean: dust and everything else can cause a not perfect level of the floor must be removed . Before starting to set the tiles, floor foundation has to be watered, then tile laying will start with "thread" process which is an old and traditional method of tile set.

2nd phase Mortar preparation

Materials to use

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Sand: the best quality is the washed and alluvial one, because it is more inert and its absorption power reduces mortar water absorption on giving better resistance to water.

Cement : It is advisable to use 325 cement as this one presents a slow setting. Reaction time of cement differs on the basis of the outside temperature; that is why during cold season can be used rapid- hardening portland cement.

Water.

Lattices.

They are elastic polymerous for mortar (see Panicrete – Mapei). They improve mortar adhesiveness and elasticity; the tile adhesiveness as well be easier. Lattice also improve mortar seasoning and make a slower water evaporation, that is why it is suitable to replace the mixing water with specific lattices.

3rd phase Mortar set and tile laying

The mortar with plastic consistency must be sat just for two or three tiles. Grit tiles must be laid down one by one, using a rubber hammer or any wood handle hammer. Steel thin (max 0,5 thickness) need to separate tiles between them to have a better stuccoing, but also to avoid the corner fragmentation of the tiles.

During tile laying it is very important:

To check the level surface of the floor using spirit level (hyphen).

To pay attention to the tiles alignment using taut thread in each line.

4th phase To water the floor.

After 2/8 hours floor must be watered to guarantee a better mortar seasoning. Time between the end of tile laying and watering process depends on season or better on the temperature of the room.

Tile laying with floor tile adhesive

In this case as well the floor foundation must be cleaned accurately, it also has to be levelled. Floor tile adhesive, must be white for light colours and grey for the dark ones.

Grit tiles, presmoothed to polish after tile laying have irregular lower surface, that is why they need high thickness cement glue, like Adelsilex p4 and Kerafloor, both made by Mapei, or similar.

On the basis of customers' request they can also have calibrated grit tiles (20mm). They have a regular and smaller lower surface, they can be sat down on using Kerabond + Isolastic (Mapei) or similar.

Do not use floor tile adhesive with rapid setting.

Joints and joining (for any type of tile laying)

It is advisable to use during floor stuccoing a plaster made up of white cement, with Aganippe's colouring oxides for coloured floor; then mix cement, water and lattice. As regards latex dosage it is necessary to refer

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to its specific instruction, as there are lattices with different watery concentration on the commerce. The plaster must be liquid (particularly during first coating) to penetrate into joints easily. In order to get a long lasting stuccoing of joints, such a process must be repeated twice or three times at least every eight hours. It is important to say that a quick floor stuccoing and the use of not enough liquid material will lead to replacement after some time; "... a porous material that tends to deform on the basis of relative humidity variation. This material tends to shrink if exposed to dry air and tends to swell if it is flooded by water ... the main disadvantage of shrinking is the creation of cracks..."¹

This phenomenon can be avoid by using lattice in the plaster mixture; it gives a minimum of elasticity necessary to absorb potential movements of the structure or the floors.

Smoothing/polishing

Smoothing/polishing process must be carried out at least after 20 days using a special machine (the same machine used for marble polishing).

Smoothing machine carries out 5 consecutive passages; its grinding wheel smoothes the floor with water. The grinding wheel grain used can be from 60 to 800. This classification means the diameter of the abrasive in the grinding mixture: 60 means 1/60mm diameter abrasive into grinding mixture. Grinding wheels used during smoothing are : 60-120-220-600-800.

Polishing process can be effected by using a felt, potè of chamois and oxalic acid. In this phase the floor will be plumbed: two plumb sheet, like cross are putting under the white felt.

Sheets turn around the floor surface and the warming that the friction has generated permits to eliminate plumb residual from grit tiles surface. To have a good polishing you must have a homogeneous of the abrasive grinding and the floor must be complanated.

The floor plumbing phase must be carried out carefully: it reduces the porosity of the material.

During smoothing/ polishing phases it is necessary to use a lot water which avoid risks such as:

mash absorption by the floor;

floor crumbling tiles;

floor darkening (burning).

A whitish shade could be see on the floor the following days after polishing; it disappears by washing the floor with water and neutral soap until the floor tiles became hard and glittering. Floor tiles washing must start afterwards polishing and it must be repeated several times, even twice or three times a day to have a quicker and perfect floor cleaned.

TIME

TILE LAYING

STUCCOING (after 2/3 days)

SMOOTHING/POLISHING (after 20/30 days)

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Material provided glossy (modulgrit)

Glossy for tiles, being calibrated, must be placed by means of floor tile adhesive. It is advisable to use light coloured floor adhesive for light colours and grey ones for dark colours. The surface must be cleaned and levelled. A toothed spatula with a low thickness must be used to spread the glue.

We suggest grit tiles 11mm thickness for wall and grit tiles 20mm thickness for floor; they can be placed by using Kerabond + Isolastic (Mapei) or similar. For grit tiles 11mm thickness must be used only Keralastic (Mapei) or equivalent. Do not use floor tile adhesive with rapid setting.

Modulgrit plastering

To plaster modulgrit it is advisable to use a plaster made up of white cement and elastic lattice. As regard lattice dosage it is necessary to refer to its specific instruction, as there are lattice with different watery concentration on the commerce. Plaster must be absolutely liquid, Aganippe's colouring oxides permit to have the same colour of the floor for the plaster. To plaster grit tiles is very different from ceramic tiles. The liquid plaster (will be spread on a maximum 4 tiles) must penetrate into joints (where there is not chamfer) and the plaster excess must be removed immediately, to consent to have the tile chamfer cleaned.

If plaster, unfortunately, is setting on the surface will be very difficult to remove it and on grit tiles glows appear.

To have the initial polishing the floor has to be washed very often using water and neutral detergent.

To obtain brighter colours can use on the completely dry floor a floor polisher and neutral wax.

Stairs

To place stairs only elastic adhesive are allowed such as: Keralastic (Mapei) or adhesive parquet's .

It is not advisable the use of cement adhesive because of their stiffness can provoke detachment or damage to the stairs.

NATURAL CONSERVATION.

When the floor is completely dry (2 or 3 months after polishing) and humidity stains don't more exist, it is advisable to polishing floor with wax; do not use coloured wax especially on light white floor. Floor grit tile absorption decreases as time goes by, depending of the washing frequency which makes the floor damp after some years. Daily cleaning of these floor can be done with floor cloth and water, in case of very dirty surfaces use neutral soap diluted with water then dry accurately.

STAIN REMOVAL

The best way to safeguard floors from stains is that of drying up substance fallen on the floor immediately before this can penetrate into the pores of the material, otherwise it is necessary to intervene in different way depending on the type of stain.

Wine, stain, no greasy colours stains.

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It is necessary to apply on the stain a mixture made up of moulding plaster and pure bleaching solution for half an hour, then wash with water and repeat the same process if it is necessary.

Oil or greasy stain.

It is necessary to apply on the stain a mixture made up of moulding plaster and water mixed together, giving it the shape of a crater. After about half an hour pour a little solvent (in general trichloroethylene) into the hole and wait at least 3 hours then by means of a spatula remove the substance and finally wash with water.

Forced conservation

Nowadays it seems impossible a natural conservation of marble floors like grit tile floor; in fact it is rare that people still wash floors daily (as in the past) or use to polish with wax and polish machine (it was very popular in the fifties/sixties). To provide, chemical product industries must be used to protect and make these kind of floor water proof.

Waterproofing substances close up floor surfaces immediately, making them damp proof, stain- repellent and quite dirt-proof. It is clear that these chemical products force the floor natural life: the pore closing up on the floor surfaces makes the all mass hard and impermeable. A impermeable treatment without changing the floor characteristic is necessary: can be used a oily – water repellent product to spread with a flat brush, cloth or roll. After 24 hours wax can be applied in two treatment in 1 hour of time between the first and second application.

When the floor is completely dry can use polish machine or wool cloth.

For using oil-repellent it is advisable to follow carefully all the instructions of the manufacture company.

These products are advisable in particular places subject to stain or in places where ordinary cleaning is not possible.

SUGGESTIONS

- It is not advisable to put near plain coloured grit tile and grit tile decoration or plain grit tile colours and stairs because of different shade.
- It is advisable the use of grit stairs only indoor
- consider dilation or joints in big room.
- To plaster coloured floor the only oxide allows is Aganippe's colouring oxides. Products used for ceramic tiles are not elastic and do not guarantee a perfect colour shade.
- Do not use mastic into joints because it is not elastic, but stiff.
- Only use fir sawdust, it must be removed after 1 day
- Respect setting, stuccoing and smoothing/polishing times.

Aganippe take a step forward.

Aganippe's research gives a modern touch to the tradition.

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Marble grit is at the same time solid and soft; its characteristic gives to architects and interior designers several possibilities for modern and traditional solutions; colours, dimensions and shape can be created in different ways.

Marbles.

Aganippe's masterly mosaicists work small coloured piece of marble, their highest level of ability and art allows to follow different interior's designer plan. Any time mosaics can be considered masterpieces of art.

The boiserie

Aganippe's boiserie follows English tradition of decorated wood covering. Its stylistic research permits a new refined stile which combine marble-grit, mosaic and wood with more and more several solutions. The following pages give an idea about solutions.

Aganippe's marble grit surface.

Aganippe's marble grit gives possibilities to cover every single surface, in fact it can use for vertical surface, kitchen and bathroom top, stairs and tables. Every marble grit objects give to the room an elegant and refined stile.

Colours in this catalogue must be considered like examples, as it photographic reproduction could not be exactly faithful.

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Mr A.A., with L.B. precious collaboration, has been the first to combine grit and marble giving "new life" to the mosaic. This technique has opened a new period for mosaic; thanks to its big flexibility, mosaic can be used for paving, for vertical surface, but also for several use that customer can personally request. Some of these possibilities are showed in this catalogue, others and almost innumerable variations can be made on Aganippe's mosaic technique.

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