

## TIPS FOR LAYING

In addition to the technical and aesthetic qualities of the material, the success of a floor in VIEW material is due to a series of elements (subfloor, binding layer, expansion joints, etc.) that constitute a true flooring system.

The correct execution of the laying operations is thus absolutely essential for ensuring a perfect final result.

The materials can be laid using either cement-based adhesives or cement mortar. In choosing the most suitable adhesive and application methods, the layer should follow the instructions provided by the adhesive manufacturer. In places subject to heavy traffic or the passage of heavy loads it is advisable to choose a laying system with adhesives.

The VIEW products are natural materials in terms of both the raw materials used and the particular production technologies, which tend to simulate the random aspects of natural formation. Color variations are thus a desired characteristic that the layer's skill can enhance, making it possible to achieve unique and unrepeatable results. To highlight the characteristics of the material, we recommend that the layer follow these instructions:

- Spread out a number of pieces (at least 3 square meters) on the floor to check the overall effect. When laying the material, mix the contents of different boxes.
- Do not immerse the material in water before laying.
- When using the traditional laying system, beat in the material until any cavities or air bubbles in the mortar are eliminated and until the liquid cement comes out of the joints.
- Especially on polished surfaces, when cuts have to be made, do not mark the fine face with pencils or felt pens.
- Wait 48/72 hours before allowing normal traffic on the floor.

## GROUTING

• If installing with normal setting adhesives, grout the floor after 24/48 hours depending on ambient conditions; if using quick setting adhesives, follow manufacturer's recommendations.

• **On honed (Lappet) and polished materials use cement grouts in a matching color** (avoid if possible dark colored grouts such as black, blue and red on light colored materials, and vice-versa).

Should you decide to use contrasting color grouts anyway, carefully follow the information given in the specifications and first test the grout on the material however.

**Don't use flexible mortars based on synthetic materials (Flexfughe) for grouting these surfaces, especially if there is a color contrast with the materials and don't add additives/lattices to the grout. These in fact make it extremely difficult to remove any residues with common detergents.**

• **Should you decide to grout with flexible mortars and grouts based on synthetic materials (Flexfughe), carefully follow the grout manufacturer's information given in the specifications and first test the grout on the material however.**

• **Avoid grouting in ambient conditions that are not ideal (for example, high temperature, strong wind and/or excessively low humidity).**

• Spread the grout over the entire surface of the material with a rubberized spatula.

• Grout small surfaces one at a time removing excess quantities with a sponge or a damp cloth (with clean water only) or use a special machine to remove the excess grout when the layer of grout is still **damp**.

## INITIAL CLEANING

• **Adequate initial cleaning is of fundamental importance**, both for enhancing aesthetic and shininess and for restoring characteristic durability and ease of ordinary maintenance.

It is therefore very important that initial cleaning is carried out immediately after laying using acid base products, rubbing hard and then rinsing with plenty of water. In this way it will be possible to eliminate the residues of grout, adhesives, cement, etc. It is possible to use any of the detergents available on the market, with the only exception of products containing hydrofluoric acid, HF, (composites and derivatives) as per Rule EN14411..

## AFTER CLEANING

• **We recommend proper protection of the installed floor.**

Should it be necessary to carry out other operations such as distemping, plumbing work or any other type of work, we recommend, after the installation is completed, to cover the floor with PVC sheets, bubble wrap or fabrics.

**It is also necessary to wait 48/72 hours before subjecting the floor to normal traffic.**

## TIPS FOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

The term "cleanability" means the capacity of a material to permit the removal of soil and dust deposited on the surface in order to guarantee the necessary hygienic conditions. As this feature is directly linked to the compactness and impermeability of the surface, as well as to the material's resistance to chemical agents, we can certainly confirm that VIEW materials feature excellent cleanability.

Particularly forceful cleaning treatments using proper cleaning machines can be carried out without problems, thus ensuring hygienic conditions even in spaces subject to high levels of soiling. As concerns daily cleaning, it is important to note that for polished materials as well, it is sufficient to wash the floor with normal detergents, while completely avoiding the application of wax or other substances for preserving the surface sheen.

Nevertheless, the level of practicality and dirt visibility on an unglazed material, such as VIEW, can also be conditioned by the type of color chosen. In fact, very pale colors or very dark colors require more attentive maintenance with respect to other colors.

Stain resistance test reports on samples of VIEW materials with natural, structured, and polished finishes are available on request.

## GENERAL NOTES

**Carry out correct initial cleaning** (as described above).

Use constantly clean water, above all for the lighter colors.

For large surfaces or those subject to heavy traffic (considerably dirty conditions) such as for example shopping centers, airports, etc., it is preferable to use floor-washing machines that suck up the residual detergent liquids.

### Natural Surfaces

Given the almost total absence of surface porosity, it is unadvisable and useless to carry out surface waterproofing treatments.

For ordinary cleaning, it is sufficient to use neutral or alkaline detergents, such as for example **Ammonia**, diluted in water as recommended by the manufacturers.

### Textured or Anti-slip Surfaces

The operations and the cleaning products necessary are the same as above, together with a few simple extra steps:

- Rub energetically, using large brushes and suitable bristles if necessary.
- Where possible, follow the direction of the relief details.
- Rinse using plenty of water.

### Polished Surfaces or Pre-polished (Lappato)

For daily maintenance always use neutral or alkaline detergents, such as for example **Ammonia**, using microfiber cloths if necessary.

Rinse with water, taking care to dry off the excess to avoid rings forming caused by residues of detergent or by particularly hard water.