

The background is a high-resolution image of a marble surface. It features a base color of light blue and white, with intricate, flowing veins of a golden-brown or ochre color. The veins vary in thickness and direction, creating a complex, organic pattern. The lighting appears to come from the upper right, casting soft shadows and highlighting the texture of the stone.

ROMA BLUE

APAVISA

ROMA BLUE



Walls: Roma Blue Natural 120x280 & Cassero Grey Natural 120x280
Floor: Cassero Grey Natural 120x120



Walls: Roma Blue Natural 120x280
Floor: Calacata Gold Natural 60x120

Roma Blue



BLUE

120x280	119,3x280 cm - 46.97"x110.24"	6 mm
ROMA BLUE Polished		G-3413
120x120	119,3 x 119,3 cm - 46.97" x 46.97"	6 mm
ROMA BLUE Polished		G-3413
60x120	59,55x119,3 cm - 23.45"x46.97"	7 mm
ROMA BLUE Natural		G-1304
ROMA BLUE Polished		G-1410

PORCELAIN

	SIZE / Formato		Roma Blue	
			Natural	Polished
	7,5x120	Rodapie	G-131	G-131

	SIZE / Formato		Roma Blue	
			Natural	Polished
	30x120	Gradone Gradone Ángulo	G-693 G-749	

	SIZE / Formato		Roma Blue	
			Natural	Polished
	50x100	Peldaño Peldaño Ángulo	G-323 G-337	

Packing List	Real Size cm	Real Size "	Box/ Pallet	Pzs/ Box	M2/ Pallet	M2/ Box	SQF/ Pallet	SQF/ Box	Kg/ Pallet	Kg/ Box	Kg/ Piece
120x280 (6 mm)	119,3x280 cm	46.97"x110.24"	17	1	56,787	3,340	611,253	35,956	990	53,211	53,211
120x120 (6 mm)	119,30x119,3 cm	46.97"x46.97"	32	1	45,544	1,423	490,235	15,320	855	25,150	24,500
60x120 (7 mm)	59,55x119,3	23.45"x46.97"	30	2	42,63	458,83	746	17,59	950	30,898	6,129

Technical Data	DIN 51130	DIN 51097	DCOF ANSI A 326.3	PTV BS 7976	CLASE UNE 41901 EX
	Natural R10	•	>0,42	>24	1
DIN 51130 / DIN 51097 / UNE-ENV 12633. Test done in Roma Blue Natural 60x120 cm. Average test result value on March 2023. Consult specific product test result value before supplying.			DIN 51130 / DIN 51097 / UNE-ENV 12633 - Prueba realizada sobre el producto Roma Blue Natural 60x120 cm. Valor de media a fecha de Marzo 2023. Consultar valor de un producto específico antes del suministro.		

Finishes - Acabados

Natural

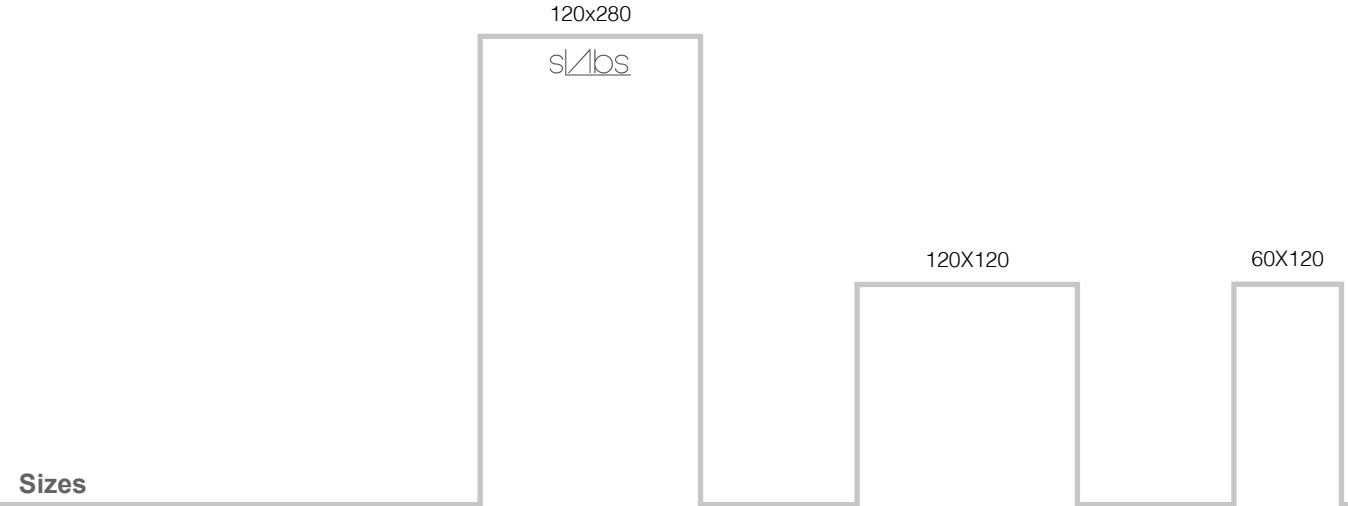


Polished



All sizes are rectified and without bevel edge finish.
Todos los formatos son rectificad

Sizes



CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE TIPS

THE FIRST CLEANING “AFTER INSTALLATION”

The most important cleaning operation is performed immediately after laying the tiles. This involves the complete removal of residues and dirt from the tile placement. An inadequate or late removal of this waste can create a cementitious layer on the tile capable of absorbing all forms of dirt. This may give the impression that the tile gets dirty when the actual problem resides in the surface film of dirt which was not removed immediately after laying. Once the grouting of the tiles is finished, it is important, while the grout is still wet, to carefully remove any excess material immediately. This can be done using a sponge and plenty of clean water, repeating this as many times as necessary. Do not perform the cleaning with metal tools, scrapers or abrasive pads. For stubborn stains, clean with alcohol and lukewarm water and rub with a clean cloth. If they do not disappear, check with the relevant technical department. Once the above mentioned washing is done, another washing should be carried out using basic or alkaline degreasing agents, as acid washing can leave stickiness on the pavement which could help retain dirt. In areas where water is calcareous, it is convenient to dry the surface, in order to prevent the deposition of carbonates which will reduce the surfaces' gleam.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Many available cleaning products for general use can be used with our products. For daily cleaning, one can use detergents or degreasing products diluted in warm water, following each product's instructions. It is important that the cleaner does not have oil, animal fat, or soap base. These components may leave an invisible residue whilst absorbing dirt (lime stratifications or residues). It is also important that the tile receives a thorough rinsing with clean water after the cleaning process is complete. The low water absorption and high standards met by all porcelain tiles ensure a product which is easy to maintain. Our products do not require the use of sealants or waxes. These superficial coatings can really affect the performance of the tile in a negative manner. It is important to note that hydrofluoric acid (HF) and derivatives can irreparably damage the tile.

The general steps for regular cleaning of our ceramic products can be summarized as follows:

- Remove any solid or liquid waste from the tile, sweeping with a soft bristle broom or vacuuming.
- Clean up liquid spills as soon as possible with lukewarm water.
- Apply the recommended amount and dilution of the cleaner for the tile (follow the cleaner manufacturer's instructions). The wiper must remain in the tile a minimum period of 5 minutes.
- For unpolished tiles, scrub with a nylon sponge or soft bristle brush. A floor machine equipped with a nylon pad or bristle brush can be used for heavily soiled surfaces. For polished tiles, clean with a nonabrasive cloth.
- Remove the dirty cleaning solution and water with a vacuum cleaner or cloth. Rinse the porcelain tile with clean water and remove again with a vacuum cleaner, mop or towel. It is absolutely essential that all detergent residues are removed completely from the tile. Any remaining detergent that dries on the tiles surface can form a coating that can trap dirt and be very difficult to remove. The tile should be rinsed several times to remove all detergent residues.

During use, the cleaning of the tiles should be similar to window cleaning. Ammonia and even bleach type products can be employed, but both must be diluted in water.

In case of special stains and/or particularly resistant, it is advisable to use specific detergents according to the cleaners' manufacturer. Do not forget that removing any type of stain is easier when it is still fresh.

It is important to always do a pre-test the detergent products result on a small sample of the porcelain.

TILES WITH METALLIC EFFECTS - PVD

This type of tiles require following these recommended guidelines, shown below, for cleaning:

- 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.
- You cannot use chemically aggressive products.
- You cannot use 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.

FIXING TIPS

CARE TO BE TAKEN DURING THE CONSTRUCTION

Our ceramic products can be considered as a final finish in the construction process, so it is advisable to be laid only when the rest of the building works are complete (structures, masonry, flooring, ceilings...); specially the flooring. This will minimize the collateral damage that sometimes occurs when the product is being placed too soon. When porcelain tiles are placed before the end of the construction, one must take special care to protect the piece until the works are finalized.

PRE-FIXING ISSUES

- Upon receiving porcelain tiles it is essential to check if the tone, size and quality meet the required standards in advance, as well as assuring the lack of any visible surface defects. In case of facing any problems, our technical team will be able to study these when informed before laying the product.
- One must choose the proper tools for laying ceramic products (serrated edged comb, rubber mallet, suction cups, spreaders and clamps for laying, jointing rubber float, ...)
- Mix pieces from different boxes.

SUPPORT BASE PREPARATION

The support base for wall or floor for the tiles must be stable, dry, flat and it must have the adequate consistency. This base must never be too hot nor too cold and should be clean. One must not forget to clean any dust, grease or oil leftovers to facilitate an optimal adhesion. It is convenient to use slightly rough support bases, altering any excessively smooth leveling layer, in order to ensure greater adherence.

ADHESIVE CHOICE

The type of adhesive will be determined by the water absorption of each type of tile. In our case, it is advisable to employ the technique of placing a thin layer of cement adhesive of type C2. For formats larger than 30x30cm, we recommend the double-layer-adhesive. This technique involves the appliance of adhesive on the support base as well as on the tile; this technique is strongly recommended for outdoors. The bonding material must be applied with serrated edged comb to achieve a homogeneous adhesive distribution throughout the laying surface, even in the corners of the tile. A non-uniform adhesive layer will cause tensions on the tile, which will create an “eyebrow” effect. It is advisable to follow the instructions of the adhesives manufacturer, particularly for different cement-based bonding materials.

TILE INSTALLATION

The previous handling of the tiles, especially the rectified, must be done with utmost care to avoid scratches or chipping of the tiles. During the fixing process, the surface shall not be marked by graphite materials (pencils) or permanent markers, especially in the case of polished products to avoid potential cleaning problems. In the placement of tiles the use of at least 2mm spreaders is advisable. For locked placement, it is advisable to fix at a distance from 1/3 of the piece, never at half of the piece. In large format porcelain pieces (over 60cm of any of its sides) it is convenient to use leveling clips to ensure the flatness of the pieces (such as the Raimondi leveling system, although there may be other manufacturers recommended in the market).Ç

JOINTS AND GROUTS

The main functions of installation joints are: to absorb deformations of the support, to increase surface adhesion between the parts and the bonding material, and to improve the impermeability of the surface. It is necessary to respect the indications given below:

- **Structural joints:** the construction project already takes into account the existence of these joints in the floor coverings. These must also abide when covering the joint with plastic trims.
- **Perimeter joints:** it is always appropriate to provide these joints that isolate the tile and bonding material from any structural movements, avoiding tensions with them. Perimeter joints are normally hidden by the skirting board or the tile itself; they must have a width of 5 to 10 mm, and may be empty or filled with deformable material.
- **Expansion joints:** allow deformations due to thermal and hygroscopic variations between tiles between the bonding material and the support base. Usually designed with a width of 5-8 mm and surfaces from 25 m2 (in sections of 5x5 m2) indoor and surfaces from 9 m2 (in sections of 3x3 m2) outdoors. These joints must be well executed, this means that they must be flexible, waterproof, well bonded and must reach the base support.
- **Installation joints:** those between tiles. Before grouting these must be empty, without any bonding materials. It is not recommended to fix any floor without joints, advising a minimum joint of 2-3 mm The grout used in installation joints must be applied with a rubber float. The market offers a wide range of grouts, which are suitable for each type of tile and temperature as specified by the manufacturer of the grout, in which the type of product to be used, colors and waiting time before grouting should be recommended.

Before grouting, it is advisable to test a small area of the part to determine whether the chosen grout affects or stains the surface of the piece. In this case, one should contact the grout manufacturer. Ask the manufacturer for a suitable cleaner for this type of grip material. A bonding material with a thin granulometry is desirable in order to avoid scratches on the tile during its placement.

CONSEJOS DE COLOCACIÓN

CUIDADOS A SEGUIR DURANTE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN

Nuestros productos se pueden considerar acabados finales en la construcción, por ello es recomendable ser colocados sólo cuando el resto de los trabajos constructivos hayan finalizado (estructuras, mampostería, solados, techos, instalaciones,...) y en especial los productos porcelánicos para suelos. De este modo se minimizarán los daños que pueden experimentar el producto cerámico por haber sido colocados demasiado pronto. Cuando los productos porcelánicos son colocados antes de finalizar la construcción hay que tener especial cuidado para proteger la pieza hasta que se ponga en servicio normal de utilización.

CUESTIONES PREVIAS A LA COLOCACIÓN

•Al recibir los productos cerámicos es importante previamente comprobar si el tono, calibre y calidad son los requeridos, así como la existencia de defectos superficiales visibles.

•Hay que elegir las herramientas y útiles adecuados para la colocación de los productos cerámicos (llana metálica dentada, maza de goma, ventosas, crucetas y grapas para la colocación, llana de goma para rejuntar, ...)

•Hay que mezclar piezas de varias cajas.

PREPARACIÓN DEL SOPORTE

El fondo o soporte para pared o suelo sobre el que se colocarán las baldosas debe estar estable, seco, nivelado o aplomado con la consistencia adecuada, no debiendo estar ni helado ni excesivamente caliente y limpio sin restos de polvo, grasa o aceite. Es conveniente disponer de soportes rugosos alterando los soportes excesivamente lisos o la propia capa de nivelación ligeramente para garantizar mayor adhesión.

ELECCIÓN DEL ADHESIVO

La elección del tipo de adhesivo vendrá determinada por la absorción del agua de cada tipo de baldosa. En nuestro caso, se aconseja emplear la técnica de colocación en capa fina con el uso de Adhesivos Cementosos tipo C2. Para grandes formatos superiores a 30x30cm, se recomienda la técnica de colocación de doble encolado, esto es, aplicar adhesivo sobre el soporte y en la baldosa, en especial en exteriores.

El material de agarre debe aplicarse con una llana dentada para conseguir una distribución del adhesivo homogénea por toda la superficie de colocación incluso en las esquinas de la baldosa, presionando la baldosa sobre el adhesivo todavía fresco. De no ser uniforme la capa de adhesivo provocará tensiones en la baldosa que generan a la larga el efecto “ceja”. Es conveniente seguir las instrucciones del fabricante de adhesivos, en especial para los soportes diferentes de base cementosa.

COLOCACIÓN DE LAS BALDOSAS

La manipulación previa de las baldosas, en especial las rectificadas, ha de realizarse con el máximo cuidado, para evitar despuntados, rayas o desconchados en su superficie. Durante la colocación, no deberá marcarse la superficie de utilización del material con lápices (grafito) o rotuladores indelebles, especialmente en el caso de los productos pulidos para evitar posibles problemas de limpieza de los mismos. En la colocación de las baldosas se recomienda el uso de crucetas de al menos 2 mm. En colocación trabada es aconsejable la colocación a una distancia de 1/3 de la pieza, nunca a la mitad de la pieza. En pavimentos de grandes formatos (mayores de 60 cm en alguno de sus lados) es conveniente el uso de grapas de colocación para garantizar la planitud de las piezas (se recomienda el modelo de la marca RAIMONDI, aunque puede haber otros fabricantes en el mercado).

LAS JUNTAS Y REJUNTADOS

Las principales funciones de las juntas de colocación son: absorber deformaciones del soporte, aumentar la superficie de adherencia entre las piezas y el material de agarre, y mejorar la impermeabilidad de la superficie. Es conveniente respetar las juntas que se indican a continuación:

•**Juntas estructurales:** el proyecto constructivo ya tiene prevista la existencia de estas juntas en el solado que se deben respetar también al colocar las baldosas y éstas se deben recubrir con materiales deformables.

•**Juntas perimetrales:** siempre es conveniente prever estas juntas que aíslan la baldosa y al adhesivo de los movimientos de otros elementos estructurales constructivos como paredes-suelos, pilares o puertas-ventanas, evitando tensiones con ello. Normalmente quedan ocultas por el rodapié o la propia baldosa, deben tener una anchura de 5 a 10 mm, y pueden quedar vacías o rellenas de material deformable.

•**Juntas de dilatación:** permiten las deformaciones por variaciones térmicas e higroscópicas entre baldosas, adhesivo y soporte. Normalmente se diseñan con una anchura mínima de 5 a 8 mm y en superficies a partir de 25 m2 (en paños de 5x5 m2) en interiores y en superficies a partir de 9 m2 (en paños de 3x3 m2) en exteriores. Estas juntas deben estar bien ejecutadas, esto es, ser flexibles, impermeables, bien adheridas y llegar hasta el soporte base.

•**Juntas de colocación:** son las existentes entre baldosa y baldosa. Antes del rejuntado estas juntas deben estar vacías, por tanto sin materiales de agarre de la construcción. Se desaconseja una colocación a junta unida o a “testa” aconsejándose una junta mínima de 2-3 mm.

El material de rejuntado que se utiliza en las juntas de colocación se debe aplicar con una llana de goma. En el mercado existe una amplia gama de materiales de rejuntado, que se adecua a cada tipo de baldosas y ambiente según especificaciones del fabricante del material de rejuntado en las que se debe recomendar el tipo de producto a emplear, colores y tiempo de espera hasta el comienzo del rejuntado. Antes del rejuntado, es conveniente probar en un área pequeña de la pieza para determinar si la lechada elegida decolora o mancha la superficie de la pieza, en cuyo caso hay que contactar con el fabricante del material de rejuntado. Pedirle al fabricante del rejunte un limpiador adecuado para este tipo de material de agarre. Es conveniente que la granulometría del material de rejuntado sea fina, para evitar posibles rayas en la baldosa en su colocación.



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