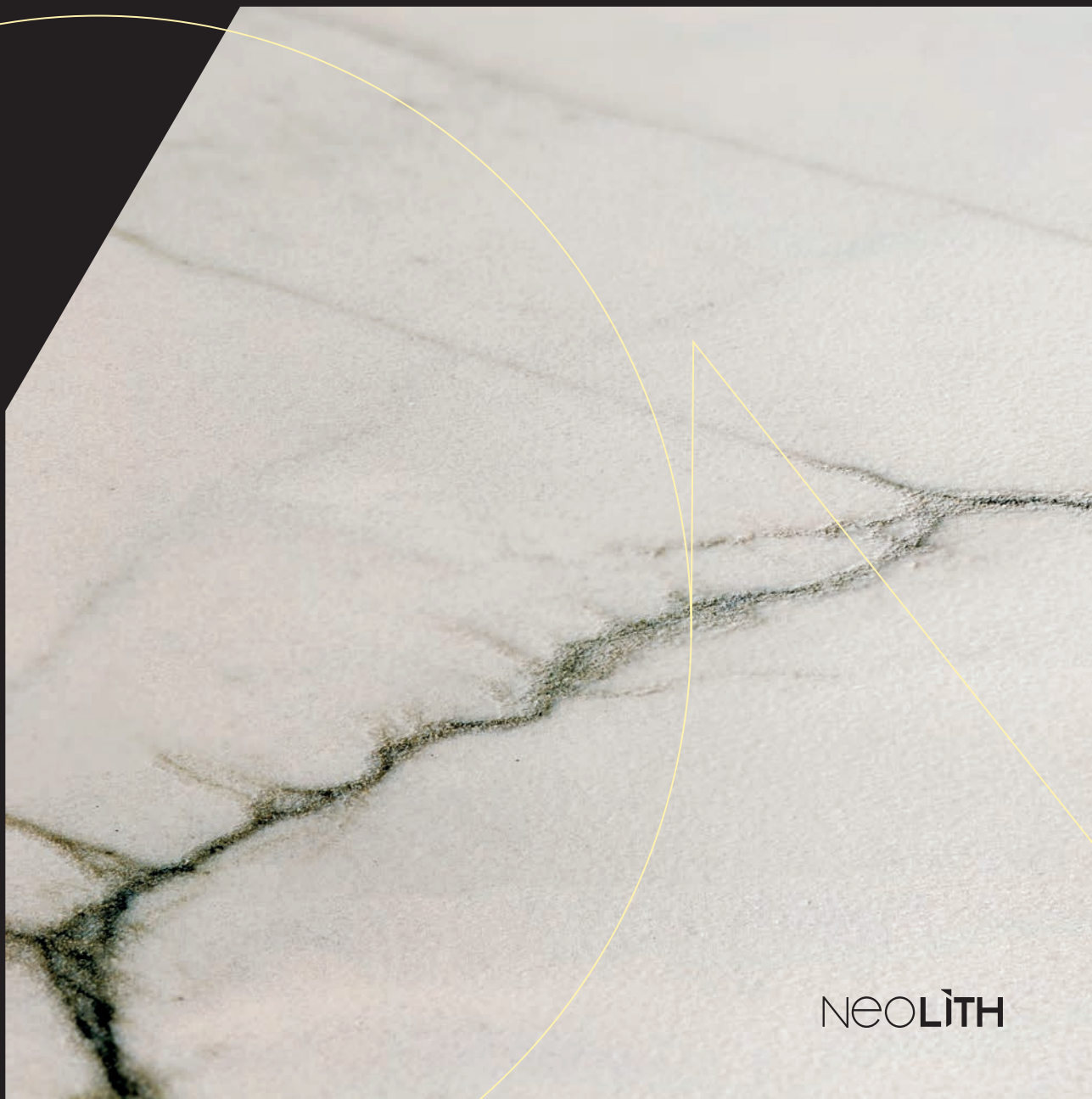
Technical Manual

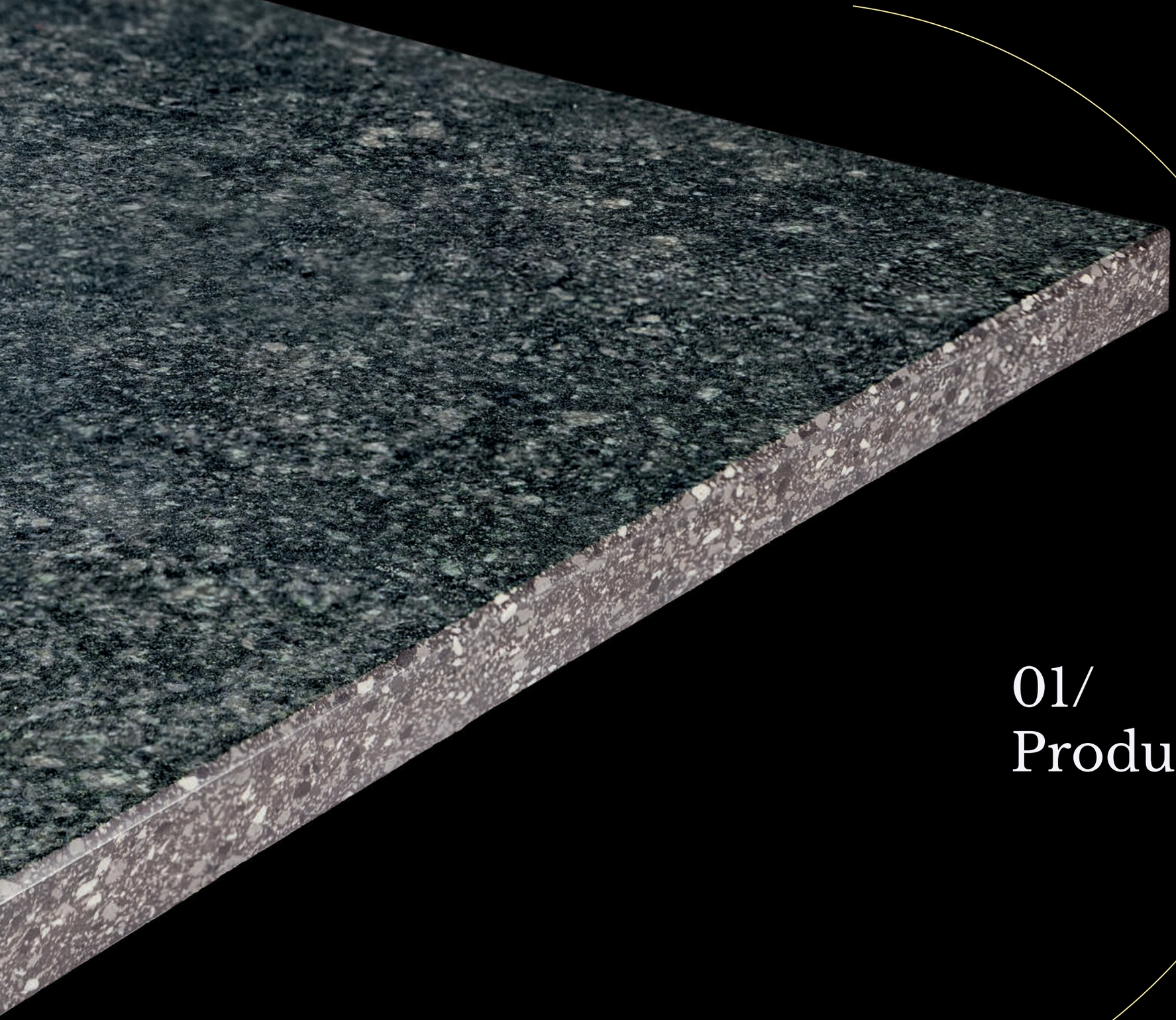
KITCHEN COUNTERTOPS



NEOLITH

Due to the uniqueness of the materials used in North America to produce kitchen countertops, a specific countertop manual was created for this market which is only applicable in the USA and Canada. The "Technical Kitchen Countertop Manual" should be used in all other countries of the world.

Each marble producer must follow the manual that corresponds to their market in order to ensure proper production pursuant to the typical local materials.

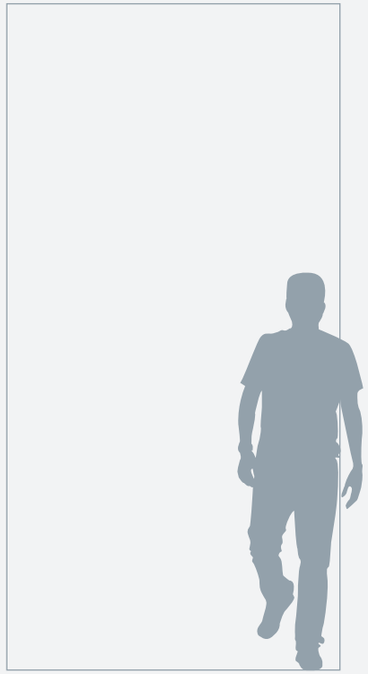


01/ Product

01/ Product

1.1 FORMATS

Neolith offers Premium sintered stone surfaces in four different thicknesses.
Each one has its own specific range of applications:



3.200x1.600 mm
126”x64”

12 mm - 1/2”
kitchen worktops, bathroom vanities, table tops

20 mm - 3/4”
kitchen worktops, table tops

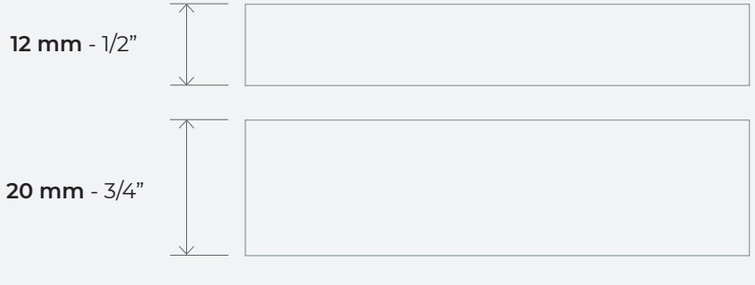
The measures above are net measures. Please note that unless it is specified in the order, the slabs will be delivered in gross measure (eg: 3.250x1.550mm instead of 3.200x1.500mm) in order to prevent any type of break in the peaks during transport and logistics affect the usable net measure of the table.

** This format is only available for projects. Not in permanent stock. Please ask for minimum quantities.*

NEOLITH TECHNICAL MANUAL

01/ Product

1.2 THICKNESSES



	12 (1/2”)	20 (3/4”)
Indoor paving		●
Outdoor natural stone facade	●	
Outdoor paving		●
Ventilated facade with exposed anchor	●	
Ventilated facade with hidden anchor	●	
Countertops	●	●
High-traffic paving	●	●
Furniture	●	

Bending Resistance as per the slab thickness:

TEST	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	Unit	12 mm	20 mm
Weight	-	-	$Kg/m^{2(**)}$	28,8	48,0
Bending Resistance	ISO 10545-4	Breaking Force	N	>5000	>15000
		Modulus of Rupture	N/mm^2	>45	>45

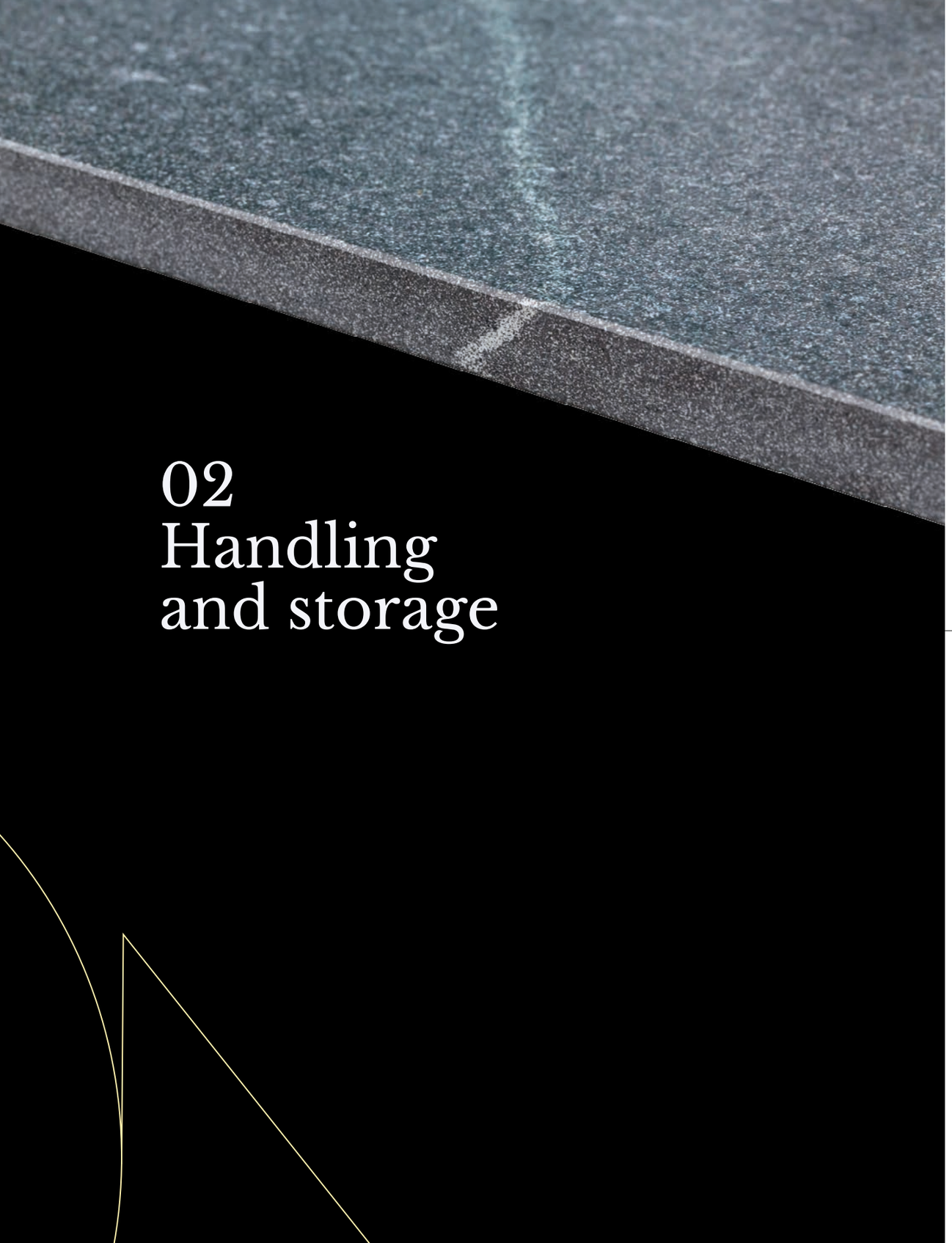
(**) ±5%

1.3 PRODUCT TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TEST	ASTM	Unit	FINISH			
			SATIN	SILK	POLISHED	RIVERWASHED
Moisture expansion	ASTM C370-12 (2016)	%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%
Linear Thermal expansion	ASTM C372-94 (2016)	$(x10^{-6})$ $°C^{-1}$	5,7	5,8	5,3	6,1
Water absorption	ASTM C373-16	%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%	<0,1%
Crazing resistance	ASTM C424-93 (2016)	-	OK	OK	OK	OK
Thermal Shock resistance	ASTM C484-99 (2014)	-	OK	OK	OK	OK
Chemical resistance	ASTM C650-04 (2014)	-	OK	OK	OK	OK
Visible abrasion	ASTM C1027-09	Class	*PTR	Class 3	Class 5	*PTR
Deep abrasion	ASTM C1243-93 (2015)	mm^3	112	*PTR	*PTR	*PTR
Stain resistance	ASTM C1378 (2014)	Class	A	A	A	A

TEST (*)	STANDARD	DETERMINATION	Units	FINISHES				
				Silk (3)	Satin (4)	Decorpolished (5)	Ultrasoft	Riverwashed
Dimensions and Surface Appearance Determination	ISO 10545-2	Thickness (1)	mm	± 0,5 (5%)	± 0,5 (5%)	± 0,5 (5%)	± 0,5 (5%)	± 0,5 (5%)
		Slab Width Flatness Tolerance	mm	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)	± 2 (0,1%)
		Slab Length Flatness Tolerance	mm	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)	± 4 (0,1%)
		Slab Dimensional Tolerance (2)	mm	± 2 (0,6%)	± 2 (0,6%)	± 2 (0,6%)	± 2 (0,6%)	± 2 (0,6%)
Water Absorption	ISO 10545-3	Boiling Absorption (1)	%	0,01-0,1	0,01-0,1	0,01-0,1	0,01-0,1	0,01-0,1
		Apparent Density	gr/cm^3	2,4 (±5%)	2,4 (±5%)	2,4 (±5%)	2,4 (±5%)	2,4 (±5%)
Impact Resistance	ISO 10545-5	Coefficient of Restitution	-	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,8	0,8
Resistance to Deep Abrasion	ISO 10545-6	Lost Volume	mm^3	-	130	-	-	-
Resistance to surface Abrasion	ISO 10545-7	Visual Appearance	Class	PEI IV	PEI IV	PEI III	PEI III	PEI IV
Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion	ISO 10545-8	From 25°C to 100°C	10^{-6}. $°C^{-1}$	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7
Thermal Shock Resistance	ISO 10545-9	Damage	-	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Damaged
Moisture Expansion	ISO 10545-10	Coefficient of Dilatation	mm/m	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1
Frost Resistance	ISO 10545-12	Damage	-	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Not Damaged
Chemical Resistance	ISO 10545-13	Cleaning Products	Class	GA	UA	GA	GA	GA
		Pool Chemicals	Class	GA	UA	GA	GA	GA
		Low Concentrations	Class	GLA	ULA	GLB	GLA	GLA
		High Concentrations	Class	GHA	UHA	GHB	GHA	GHA
Stain Resistance	ISO 10545-14	Visual Appearance	Class	5	5	5	4	5
Lead and Cadmium Release	ISO 10545-15	Lead Concentration	mg/dm^2	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01
		Cadmium Concentration	mg/dm^2	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
Light Fastness	DIN 51094	Chromatic Change	-	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change

(1) Non-mesh slabs
(2) Cut to size format slabs
(3) Slate
(4) Iron, Steel touch
(5) Nanotech
(*) Slippery test according to CE certificate



02 Handling and storage

02/ Handling and storage

Neolith slabs must be loaded, unloaded and transported by means of a forklift, bridge crane or other hoisting device.

Whenever handling and transporting, the slabs must be balanced taking their center of gravity into account.

The following table summarizes the weight per slab and per square meter:

Thicknesses (mm)	12	20
Weight (kg/m²)	29	48

2.1 TRANSPORTING WITH A CLAMP

Neolith recommends using the following type of clamp for lifting and moving individual slabs:

Neolith Slab handled with a clamp

2.1 TRANSPORTING WITH A CLAMP

Always pay attention to the movement and handling of the slabs to prevent splintering or breakage.

The additional width of the recommended clamp will prevent the slab from bending during handling to, thus, prevent undesirable breakage.

Contact Neolith for more details.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Clamping more than 1 slabs at the same time is not recommended.

Before lifting polished slabs with the clamp, remove the protective plastic.

2.2 TRANSPORTING WITH SLINGS

Using canvas slings to move several slabs at the same time is recommended.

Metal slings must not be used to handle Neolith slabs.

This transporting method is not recommended for polished finishing slab

Make sure to cover all metal surfaces that may come into contact with the slab with adhesive foam tape.

2.3 MANUALLY TRANSPORTING A NEOLITH SLAB

Follow the handling safety recommendations to avoid material breakage during handling.

Moving a Neolith countertop

Incorrect

Correct

Raising a Neolith countertop onto a bench

Incorrect

Correct

2.4 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF SLABS

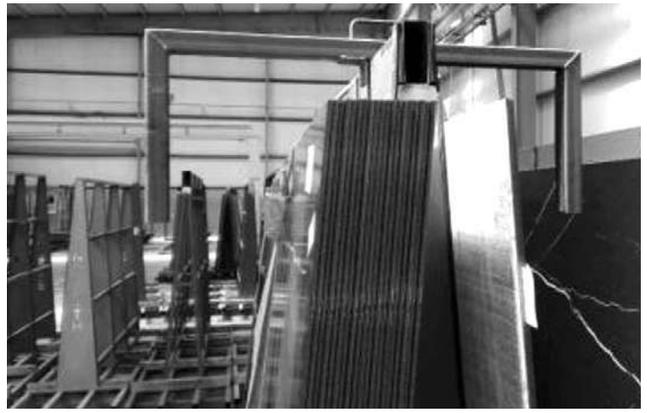
When slabs are transported on the A-frame, they shall always be secured with at least two straps of the sling or webbing type.

When it is necessary to remove the strapping from the A-frame or packages, this shall be done immediately prior to the work to be carried out.

Before removing the strapping from the A-frame, the use of one of two restraint systems is mandatory: safety poles (U-type structure) or upper restraints (inverted U-type stops for the upper part of the A-frame or similar) that guarantee that, in the event of slabs coming loose from the A-frame, they do not fall on the workers.

U-type safety retainer.

Upper retainers (inverted U type).



Keep in mind that trestles and slabs have very high weights, therefore, whenever they are going to fall, NEVER try to stop them. Never stand in the line of fire of a falling heavy object.

When transporting with an overhead crane, keep a safe distance from the loads being transported, foreseeing that the A-frame or slabs themselves may fall.

If loads must be guided, use ropes or similar.

In A-frame storage areas, aisles 1 meter wide should be left between the rows of A-frame.

Broken parts can have very sharp edges. Whenever handling or processing a slab, wear gloves and cut-resistant sleeves, as well as protective goggles.

Neolith recommends storing slabs using either A-frames or storage racks. Its further recommended to secure stored slabs with ratchet straps when storing slabs on A-frames.

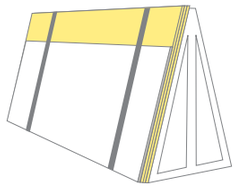
Place the slabs length-wise on sufficiently protected beams to prevent the slabs from splintering.

When using A-frames to support Neolith, 3mm and 6mm slabs need at least three support points, distributed evenly along the back of the slab; a full support is recommended - an unused granite or marble slab with sufficient width, for example.

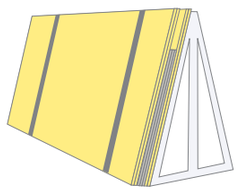
Avoid positioning large slabs against smaller slabs:

Storage of Neolith slabs in the shop

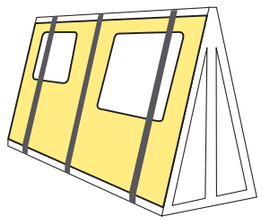
The supports must be able to hold the entire surface of the part during transport. Supports that are too small may cause the part to break:



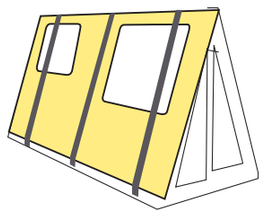
Correct



Incorrect



Correct



Incorrect

Regardless of the storage method, we advise not setting other materials on top of Neolith slabs, especially on polished finishes. If it is necessary to place something on the slab, separate the materials with appropriate spacers

2.5 TRANSPORT BY ROAD

When transporting Neolith slabs/pieces, ensure the material is fully supported and secured using straps/belts to prevent damage during transport. Ensure the weight of the load is evenly distributed during the loading and transport of the material.

For more information, please see
Neolith Transport&Storage Manual

03
Inspection

03/
Inspection

Neolith recommends deep-cleaning the slab and doing a meticulous visual inspection to check whether the slab complies with the quality requirements. Check for the following when carrying out the visual inspection.

- Fissures/Cracks
- Stains
- Slab to slab colour/tonality match
- Thickness
- Shine variations
- Flatness/Warpage
- Surface contamination
- Pinholes or blisters
- Imperfections

This should be the first step prior to starting production. Doing the inspection in a well lit area to identify possible imperfections not seen when flat is recommended.

***No claims will be accepted for installed or manufactured material when defects were already present upon delivery of the material. Stone masons are responsible for determining whether the slabs are adequate for use. If it is determined that the material is not of suitable quality, they should be exchanged before the slabs are cut or modified in any way.**

3.1 SLAB CHARACTERISTICS

3.1.1 Flatness/Warpage

To check the flatness of a slab, it should be positioned horizontally on a completely flat base.
The flatness is measured by placing an aluminum rod or similar object on the surface of the slab, covering the entire width or length of the slab.

Determining warpage or flatness of an upright/vertical slab is not recommended.

Image 9: Set-up for correct measurement of the warp.

MAXIMUM TOLERANCE IN THE SLAB WIDTH: 2 mm
MAXIMUM TOLERANCE IN THE SLAB LENGTH: 4 mm

3.1.2 Tone

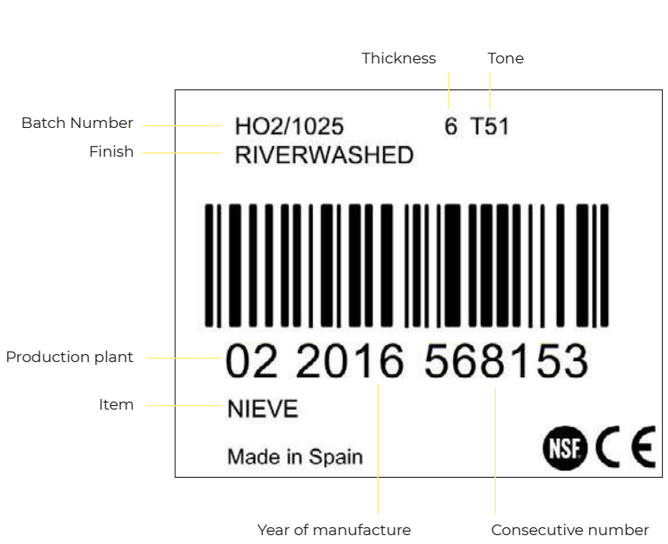
Neolith is constantly working so the tone of the current batches match the tone of previous batches. Despite our efforts, slight variations in tone may occur between different batches of the same model due to the use of natural raw materials.

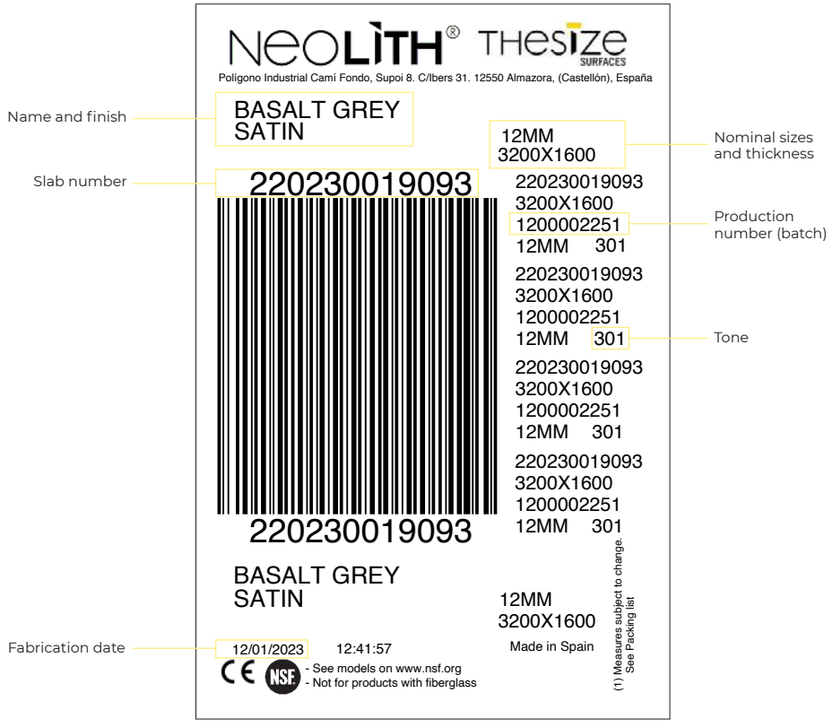
Deviations in tone are more noticeable among the various thicknesses of a single model given the way in which each thickness is produced.

Before cutting, visually inspect the slabs to ensure the tone of the different slabs is acceptable. Do this inspection under lighting conditions that are similar to what would be found at the place of installation. We recommend not combining slabs from different batches.

3.2 SLAB IDENTIFICATION

Each slab has a label with important information related to each slab. The labels must be recorded for future reference.



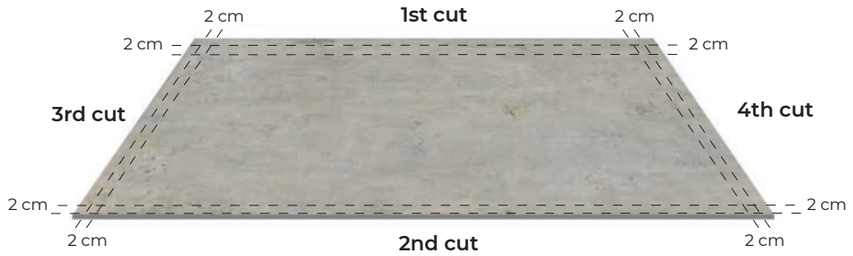


04
Pre-fabrication

04/
Pre-fabrication

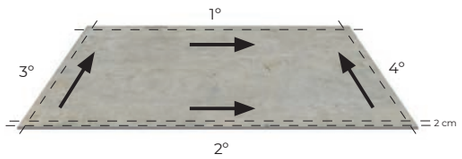
Before cutting for production on a 12 mm or 20 mm slab, it is important to remove 2 cm off from each side of the slab to remove internal tension of the slab. The cutting order must follow the below sequence:

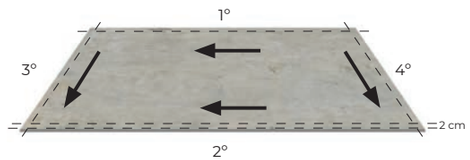
Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.



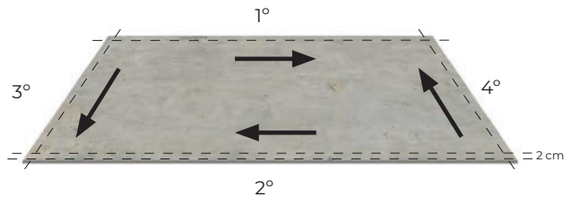
Both the 1st and 2nd cut as well as the 3rd and 4th cut must go in the same direction:

Correct

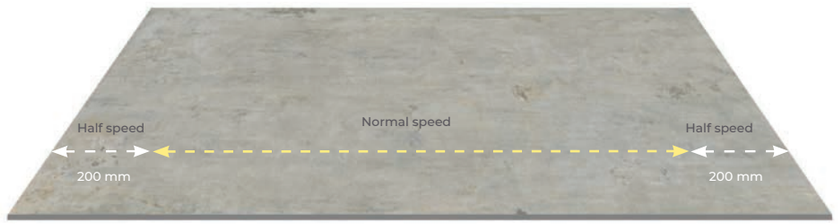




Incorrect



When cutting 12 mm or 20 mm slabs with a disc, it is important to reduce the speed to half at the beginning and end of the cutting process.



These recommendations only apply to 12 mm and 20 mm slabs.
Any other thickness can be cut without having to take these steps into account.

4.1 PARAMETERS FOR THE ULTRA-COMPACT NEOLITH DISC

THICKNESS	STRAIGHT CUT SPEED (M/MIN)	45° ANGLE SPEED (M/MIN)	Ø DISC (MM)	RPM	SURFACE SPEED (M/S)
6mm /6+	3,0	1,5	350	2300 - 2500	35 – 40
12 mm /12+	1,5	0,7	400	2000 - 2150	
20 mm	1,0	0,5			

Table 3: Disc parameters.

Please refer to your blade manufacturer`s recommended cutting speed

4.2 WATERJET PARAMETERS

THICKNESS	SPEED (M/MIN)	PRESSURE (BARS)	ABRASIVE FLOW RATE (KG/MIN)
6mm /6+	2	3500-3700	0,4
12 mm	1		
20 mm	0.7		

Table 4: Waterjet parameters.

The values indicated are suggestions. The cutting speeds and abrasive flow rates can be adjusted for a cleaner finish.

4.3 PARAMETERS FOR CNC TOOLS.

TOOL		RPM	SPEED (MM/MIN)
Crown/Core/Drill bit		4500 – 5500	10
Cutting/Finger bit	12 mm	4500 – 5500	150
	20 mm	4500 – 5500	125
Milling/Incremental/Router bit		8000- 10000	250

Table 5: CNC parameters.

05
Cutting recommendations

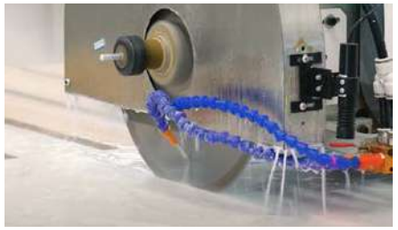
05/
Cutting recommendations

5.1 BRIDGE SAW OR SIMILAR

Prior to starting

Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Please ensure the bed is fully supporting the slab.

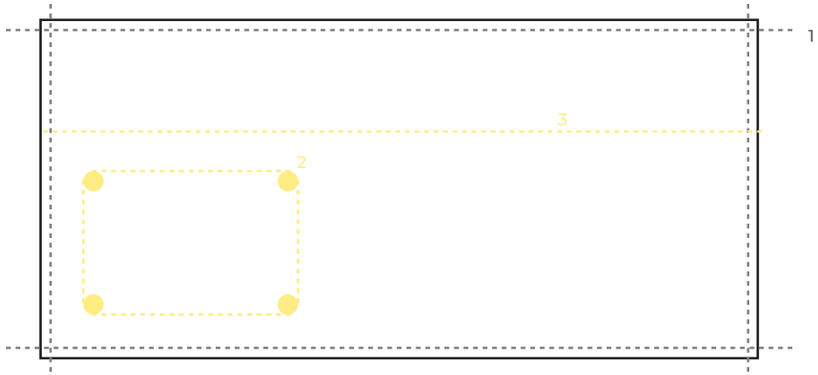
While cutting, it's important to use the maximum water flow to cool the disc. Be sure the water flow is aimed at the cutting area.



Correct

Incorrect

CUTTING SEQUENCE:



Steps:

1. Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm). Please check PRE-FABRICATION section in this manual.
2. To avoid any potential damage it's important to pre-drill inner corners when preparing cut-outs. All inner corners must have a minimum radius of at least 5 mm.
3. Proceed with the remaining cuts

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Make sure the disc rotation coincides with the cutting direction.

Allow the blade to pass through the material at least 1.5mm to ensure a clean cut.

The last pre-fabrication perimeter cut can be used as one of the countertop edges in order to reduce waste.

In the exceptional case that the disc is required to be lowered directly onto the slab, this should be done in automatic mode at the slowest possible speed.

Please check all machine and tooling condition prior to cutting.

Cutting 45° angles in Neolith requires a slower cutting speed. It also helps to use a piece of similar material at the start and finish of the cut to keep the disc aligned.

When using a new disc, do a few cuts so the disc segments can adapt and the diamonds open.

It is recommended to periodically sharpen the blade to open up the diamonds.

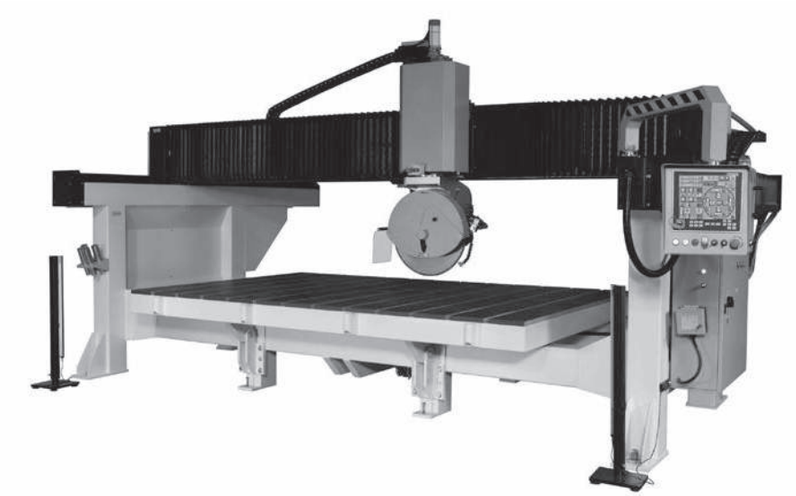
No squared inner corner means:

No “L”-shaped countertop with 45° angled edges.
No squared cutout.
No inner 45° angled edge for the sink.
Absolutely NO 90° CORNER.

The clearest models (Arctic White, Estatuario, Calacatta) are harder for tools given the specific raw materials used.

Neolith recommends lowering the cutting speeds to 75% for these models to prevent the disc from overheating

Bridge disc



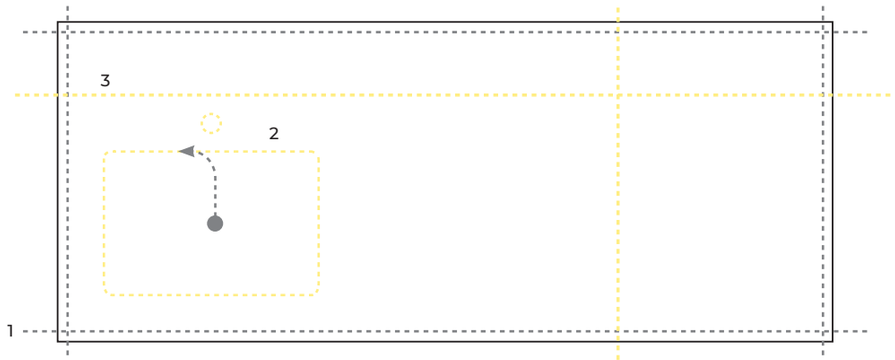
5.2 WATERJET

Before beginning:

No special entry speed neeeded when WJ cutting. PRESSURE (3.500 bars) RECOMMENDED.

Check that the bench is straight, level and free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

If using the waterjet to remove the 2cm (3/4") perimeters from 12mm (1/2") and 20mm (3/4") THICKNESS slabs, the cut should begin and RUN off the slab.



STEPS:

1 Perimeter cut, minimum 2 cm. (only for 12 mm and 20 mm)

2 Preparing the cutouts.
All inner corners require a minimum radius of 5 mm.

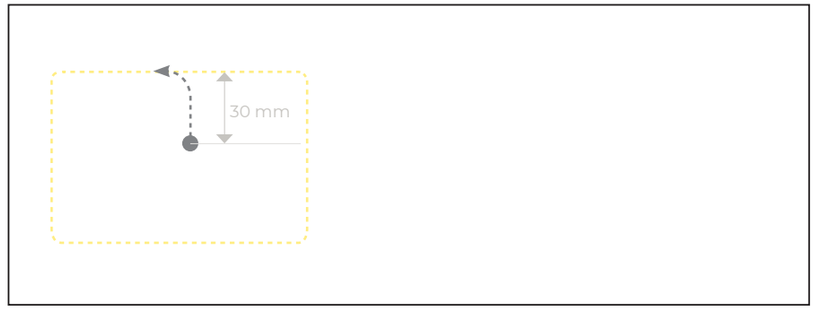
3 Cutting.

We recommend radiuses of more than 5 mm when the kitchen design allows as it will make the countertop firmer.

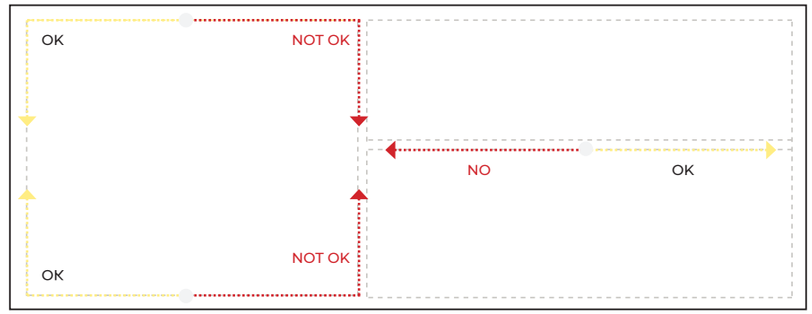
Remember that the perimeter cut of the slab to release stress may be used as a final cut for the part to be made.

Lower pressure is recommended for drilling holes.

To begin the cutouts, firstly start at an internal point and then move closer to the cutting out position. It should always be a minimum distance form the initial point to the cut edge. Approach to the " AND "As you get closer to the cutting line, curve the cut to get a parallel approach, do not use a perpendicular approach as this could create a notch.



To do large cutouts or large parts, you must remember the following cutting sequence:



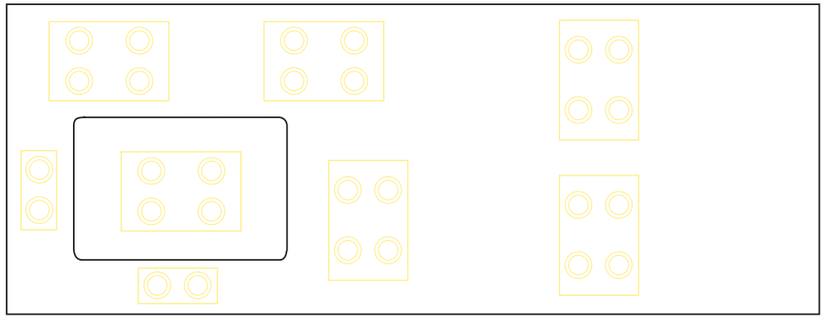
First cutting towards the edge of the slab from the hole or in parallel to the edge of the slab and following this direction to finish the part is recommended.
Making the first cut towards the center of the slab is not recommended.

5.3 CNC

Before starting:

Check that the bench is straight and level and that the suction cups are free of any debris. Check that there is enough support for the slab.

Make sure there are suction cups below the entire slab, especially below the part to be cut.



Use plenty of water to cool the tool during production in the inside and outside of the tool.

STEPS:

1. **Perimeter cut,** minimum 2 cm (only for 12 mm and 20 mm). This step is usually done beforehand on a machine other than the CNC machine.

2. **Drilling** with a crown bit.

3. Preparing the **cutouts**. All inner corners require a minimum bit of 5 mm.

We recommend bits larger than 5 mm when the kitchen design allows, as it will make the countertop firmer

If using CNC to remove the 2cm (3/4") perimeters from 12mm (1/2") and 20mm (3/4") THICKNESS slabs, the cut should begin and RUN off the slab.

First drill a hole inside the cutout, using the crown bit. Afterwards, use the router bit to get closer to the cutting line.

As you get closer to the cutting line, curve a bit; do not use a perpendicular approach as this could create a notch.

At the end of the cut, reduce the speed to 50% as you complete the cutout.

Tips for CNC cutting

Crown bit:
Drill the slab with the lowest downward speed possible, especially at the end of drilling. Before completing the drilling, raise the crown a bit to remove the pressure from the inside of the crown.

Router bit:
Always begin from a hole previously made with a crown bit.

Never lower the router bit directly onto the surface.

The first two PASSES, eliminate only 0.5 mm; then 2 mm per pass.

Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.

Cutting bit:
Do not use the oscillation option during cutting; this could cause splintering.

The clearest models are harder for tools given the specific raw materials used;

Neolith recommends lowering cutting speeds for these models to prevent tool overheating.

Not special tool needed to perform edges polishing. It can be done using the same tool as the rest of the cuts.

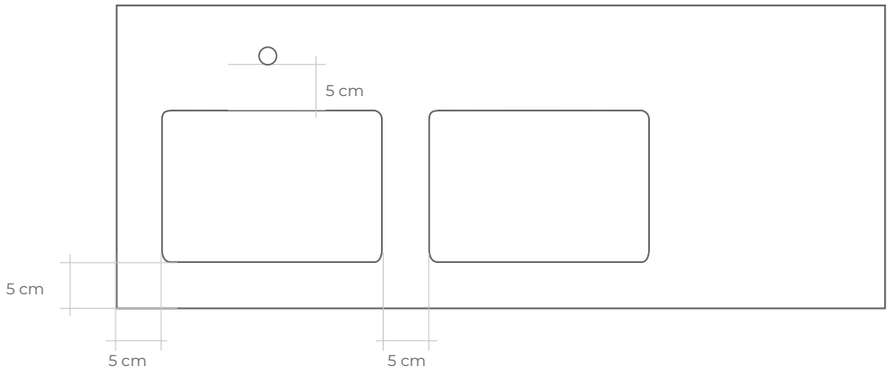
06
Design and fabrication

06/
Design and fabrication

6.1 CUTOUT DESIGN GUIDELINES

The minimum distance between a cutout and the edge of the slab must be at least 5 cm.

Neolith recommends distances greater than 5 cm when the kitchen design allows as it makes the countertop stronger.



IMPORTANT

All cutout corners must have a minimum radius of 5 mm. Never leave 90° angles.

We recommend radiuses of more than 5 mm when the kitchen design allows as it will make the countertop firmer.

Correct

Incorrect

The correct way to create a cutout, except with waterjet and CNC, is to first drill the corners and then the rest of the cuts.

Guidelines for cutouts:

- Two straight cuts must never be joined.
- No squared inner corners.
- All inner corners must have a minimum radius of 5 mm.

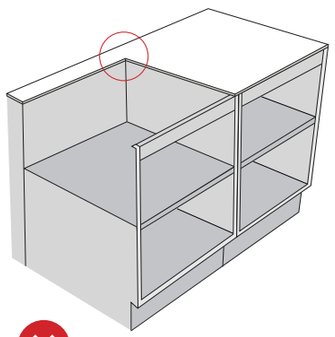
The bottom and top edges of the cutouts are often a bit sharp or irregular; therefore BEVELLING them with diamond or abrasive sanders is recommended

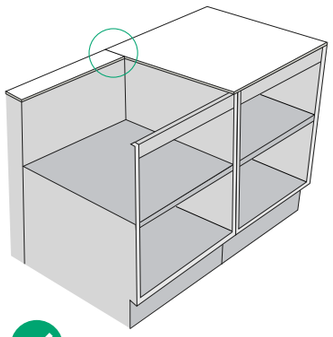
Polishing the edges of the cutout is recommended to eliminate any micro-fissures created when cutting. The more intense this PROCESS is, the less risk there will be in the future.

Incorrect

Correct

If the countertop design so allows, avoid Neolith countertops with unbalanced weights:



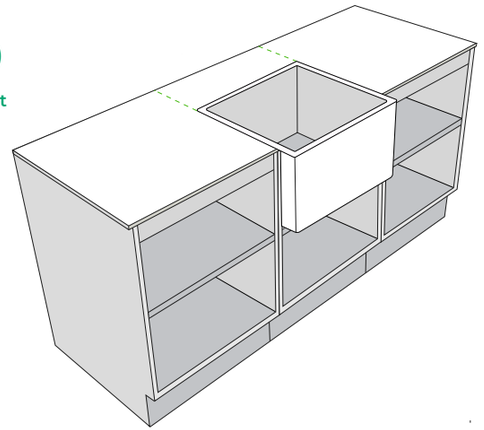


Incorrect

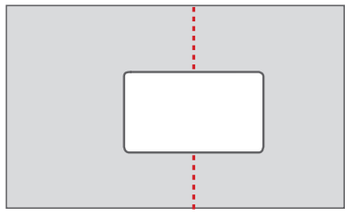
Correct

Irregular cuts are also not recommended such as for a “butler sink”; in these cases, add joints to the countertop design:

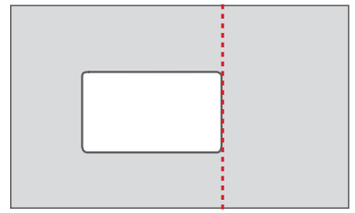
Correct



Other types of designs to be avoided:



Incorrect

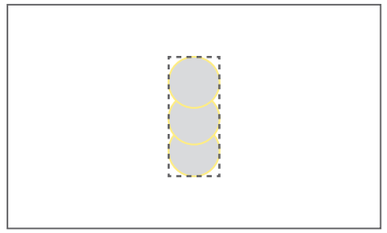


Incorrect

Sockets and switches:

Gaps made to insert accessories (sockets, switches, etc.) should be done using circular drills; they may overlap.

Correct



6.2 COUNTERTOP REINFORCEMENT

Countertops with 45° edges:

Reinforcements for 45° edges must be made with Neolith strips or dense granite; be careful when using other materials for reinforcement. The difference in the thermal expansion can cause the countertop to curve or the 45° edges may open over time.

NEVER USE QUARTZ REINFORCEMENT.

NEOLITH is not an structural material. It is important to ensure the substructure is strong enough to withstand all possible loads and stresses.

Additional reinforcements should be used at all times when cabinetry supports distance is greater than 60cm.

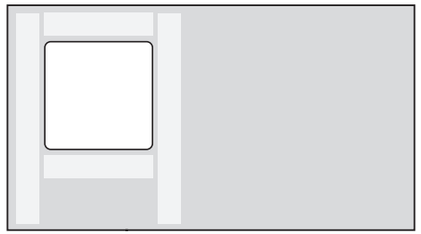
These reinforcements must be distributed under all mitred edges, sufficiently glued to both parts of it, and also assuring a full contact with the furniture.

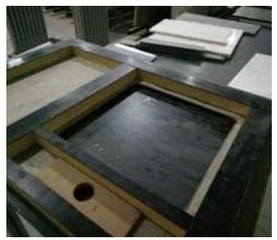
Please contact your glue supplier to choose a proper adhesive to ensure a strong bonding between the reinforcement and neolith slabs.

As a general rule, when using Neolith as reinforcement material, polyester glues are not recommended, otherwise acrylic and epoxi resin glues usually have better performance.

Please check Adhesive (8) section of this manual.

Moreover, it is important to reinforce the perimeter of the cutouts for greater strength and firmness in the area:



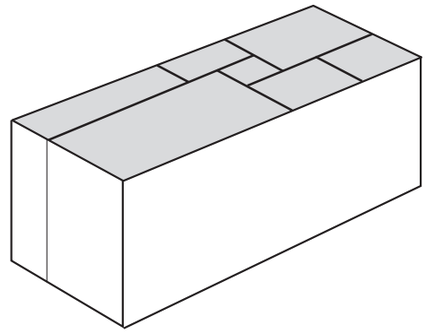


Reinforcements with expanded Polyurethane

NEVER USE ENGINEERED QUARTZ AS REINFORCEMENT FOR NEOLITH COUNTERTOPS

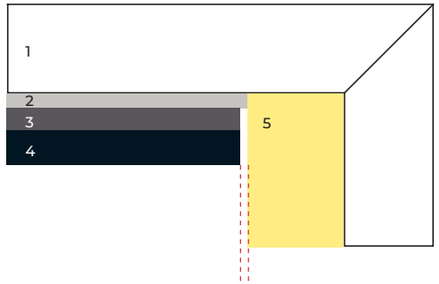
Countertops with a straight edge:

For straight edge countertops, it must be ensured a full support of the whole countertop, properly levelled and avoiding gaps between furniture and the countertop

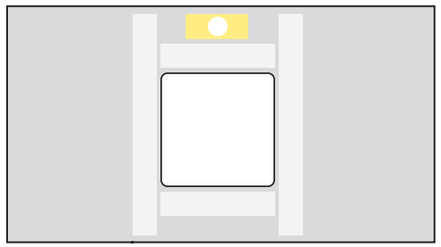


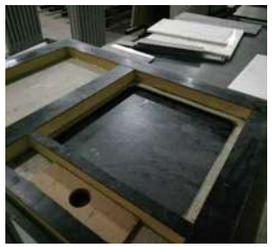
Countertops with 45° edges:

“The difference in the thermal expansion RATE can cause the countertop to BEND or the 45° JOINTS may open over time.”



1 Neolith
2 Adhesive
3 Cabinets
4 Brick / stone / concrete base
5 Neolith or dense granite reinforcement





6.3 DRAINING RACKS

With a Neolith countertop, the only solution is creating sloped channels and combining them with an undermount sink.

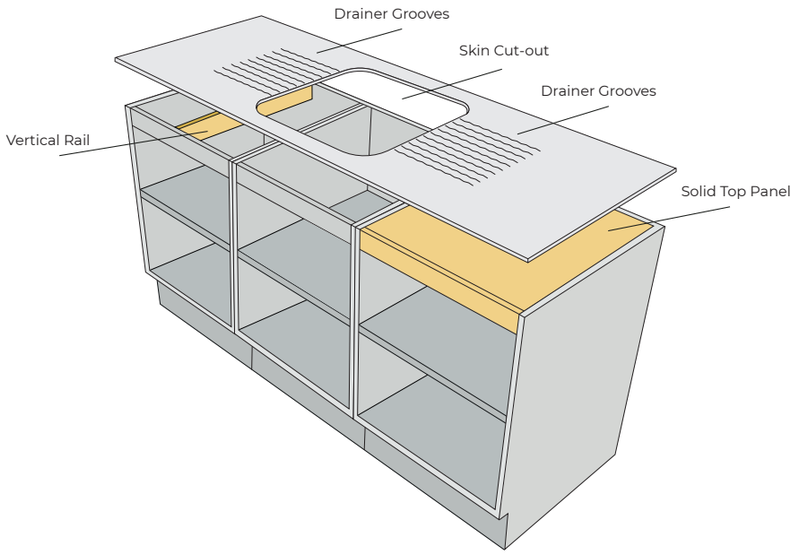
The following considerations must be observed if drainer grooves are required:

- This part of the countertop will require additional cross-reinforcement with a solid top panel (18mm thick) or vertical rail (18mm x 45mm)
- The maximum depth of the channels is 3 mm for 12 mm thicknesses and 5 mm for 20 mm thicknesses.
- The minimum distance between channels should be 1 cm.
- NANOTOP by LITHOFIN or a similar product should be used to seal the grooves.

Manufacturing

Recess
Use a router bit and always begin at the sink gap. Never lower the router bit directly onto the surface.
The first two times, eliminate only 0.5 mm; then a maximum of 2 mm per pass.

Finish
Sand the grooves by hand to remove any marks made by the router bit. Use fine sandpaper until all marks have been removed.
Round the upper edges of the grooves and seal using NANOTOP by LITHOFIN or a similar product.
In case a fully milled out draining board is required the entire area should be supported by a solid top panel
Please consider that with drainer grooves, the base colour of the material will be visible. In some cases, this will contrast with the colour of the surface.



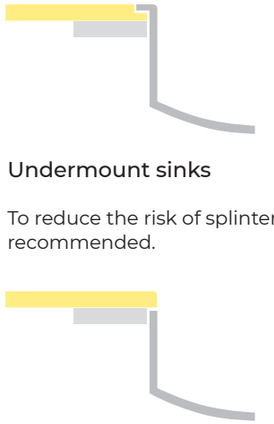
6.4 SINKS

Flush sinks

Neolith only recommends the installation of flush sinks in 12 mm and 20 mm.

To perform the edge profile please check setcion no. 5.3 CNC

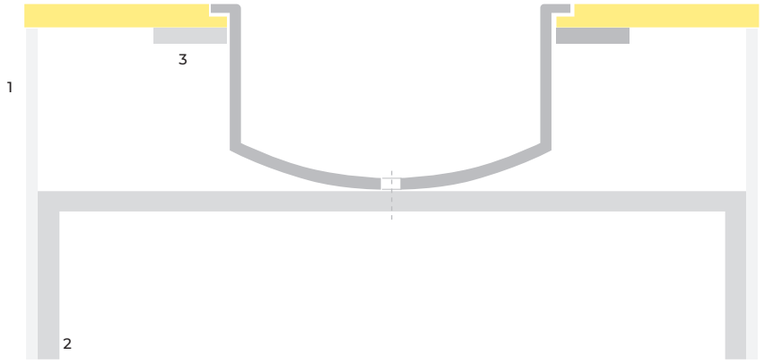
Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.



Undermount sinks

To reduce the risk of splintering to a minimum, a round edge with a radius of at least 2 mm is recommended.

For large-size sinks, place a rod support structure under the sink so the weight is on the rods and not the countertop.



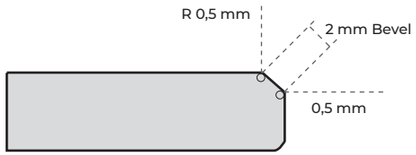
1. Furniture
2. Support rod
3. Reinforcement

Please check Adhesive (8) section of this manual

6.5 EDGES AND JOINTS

Edges

Neolith recommends the following minimum edge profile details to ensure increased edge performance. It is the perfect compromise between esthetics and functionality.
To perform the edge profile please check section no. 5.3 CNC



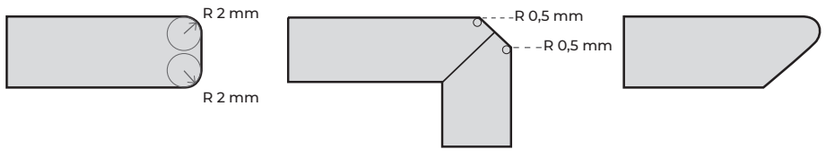
The edge is formed by a 2 mm bevel and by two rounded edges with a radius of 0.5 mm. The radius is barely visible but increases the edge impact resistance.

In high impact risk areas (sinks and dishwashers, for example), the edges could be as follows:

The greater the radius, the better it will bear any impacts. Please consider that the greater the bevel, the more base colour is exposed”

The edges can be wet or dry polished using standard granite or marble polishing tools.

Recommended edges for Neolith:



Round edge, R 2 mm | 45° edge with a bevel, 2 mm | Reverse bevel/shark nose

IMPORTANT

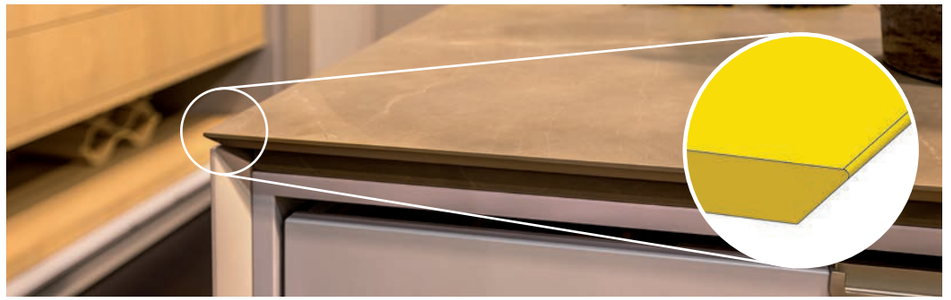
Neolith recommends treating polished edges with a water repellent sealant to further enhance edge performance.

NEOLITH TECHNICAL MANUAL

45° edge with a bevel 12 or 20 mm

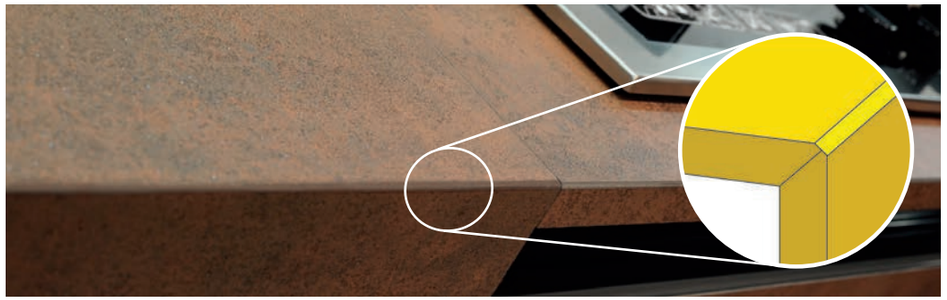
Round polished edge

Reverse bevel/shark nose



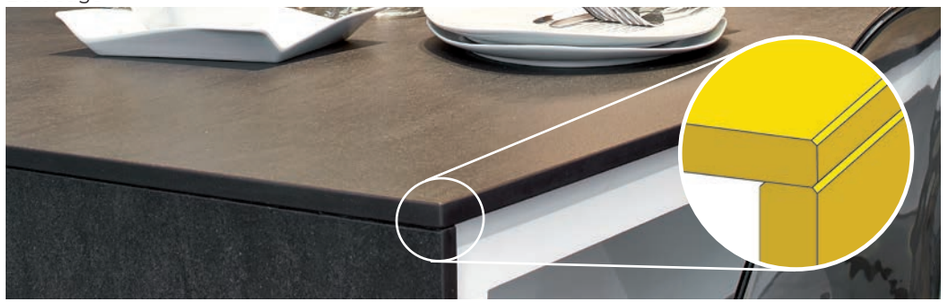
Types of Edges

Straight mitred joint



Overhang butt edge

Butt edge



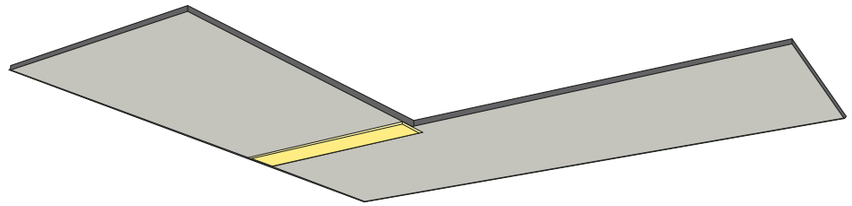
Joints

Given the texture of Neolith slabs, a micro-bevel for all joints is recommended. Even if the straight edges are perfect, they maybe uneven due to the texture of Neolith slabs.

All joints must be sufficiently supported, either by an additional reinforcement underneath or support of the cabinetry. The support must run the full length of the joint

Please check Adhesive (8) section of this manual

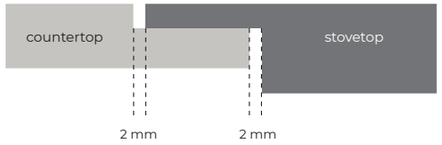
Please note that any alteration of the factory finished surface cannot be rectified.



Additional support using a strip of Neolith undermeath the joint

6.6 GLASS-CERAMIC / INDUCTION STOVETOPS

The minimum distance between the countertop and a stovetop must be 2 mm.



Use the right heat-resistant silicone or the gasket(s) supplied by the stovetop manufacturer.

Removing more than 6 mm on a 12 mm slab or 10 mm on a 20 mm slab is not recommended.

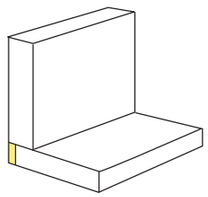
6.7 COUNTERTOP INSTALLATION

Furniture:

Furniture must be in perfect condition and level before installing the countertop.
Cabinets must be secured to each other and then secured to the wall.

Expansion joints:

Given the irregularities found in walls and floors and possible structural movements in the building, leaving a 3 mm perimeter expansion gap between the countertop and walls is recommended. To allow for expansion on vertical panels or waterfall legs, a 3mm space between the vertical panel/ waterfall leg and floor is recommended. All gaps/joints should be sealed with a flexible sealant.



Please check Adhesive (8) section of this manual

The use of rigid adhesives such as “Liquid Nails” and epoxies is not recommended.

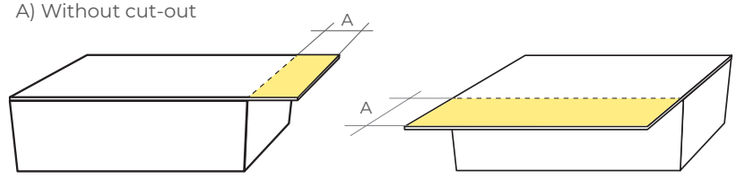
6.8 OVERHANG

Please consider the below recommendations regarding maximum dimensions of unsupported overhangs when designing countertops.

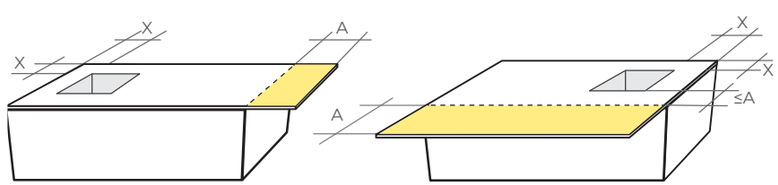
For high use and higher load areas, please reduce the maximum allowed dimensions for unsupported overhangs. Please contact Neolith technical department for assistance

1. Full side overhang

A) Without cut-out



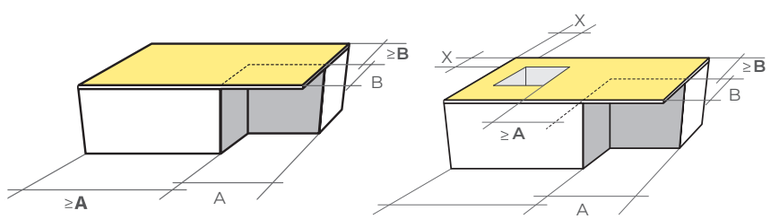
B) With cut-out



2. Partial overhang

A) Without cut-out

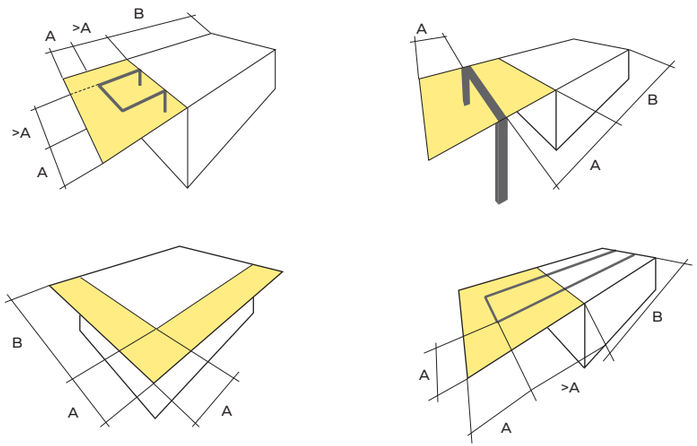
B) With cut-out



Please bear in mind that overhangs are not structural elements designed for high loads.

	Thicknesses	
	12 mm	**20 mm**
	A≤350 mm --- *X≥100 mm*	A ≤ 500 mm --- *X≥100 mm*
	A≤500 mm B≤200 mm --- *X≥100 mm*	A≤1000 mm B≤400 mm --- *X≥100mm*

More examples of countertops with overhangs



6.9 OUTDOOR COUNTERTOPS

Neolith recommends the use of exterior grade adhesives for outdoor applications/installations.

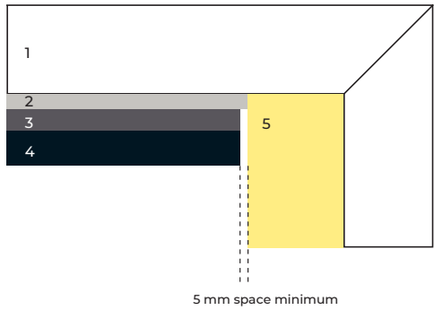
If there is no such substructure/support available, covering the top of the existing structure with reinforced cement panels is recommended.

When installing outside, avoid the use of wood or agglomerate planks due to their tendency to expand and contract as the weather changes.

Using flexible adhesives such as liquid nails, silicon or similar to secure an exterior Neolith countertop is not recommended.

Please check Adhesive (8) section of this manual

To glue the 45° angles, it is recommended to use an adhesive that is suitable for outdoor use and resistant to UV rays



1 Neolith Slab.
2 Selected adhesive
3 Reinforced cement plank such as Kerdi-Board or similar.
4 Brick / stone / concrete base
5 Neolith or dense granite reinforcement

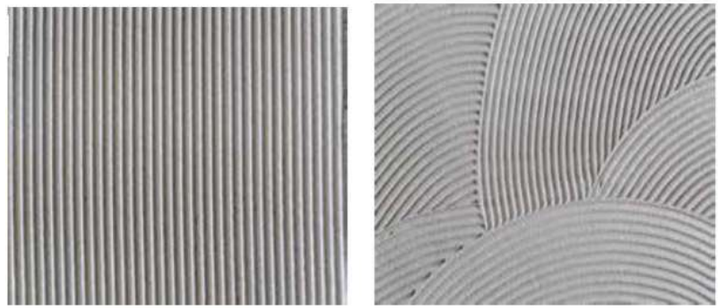
HOW TO APPLY ADHESIVE

It is recommended to follow these steps to guarantee a proper adhesion between Neolith slabs and support material.

1. Spread the adhesive over the substrate using a minimum 10mm toothed trowel.

2. The toothed trowel that will be used to extend the adhesive on the back of the slab must have smaller teeth (square teeth of at least 3-4mm), in order to achieve a 100% adhesive surface coverage. Spread the adhesive on the back of the NeoLITH panels using a minimum 6mm toothed trowel.

Correct



Incorrect

3. The adhesive must be applied in straight grooves, avoiding fan shapes, curved or similar patterns. The adhesive should be applied parallel to the shortest side of the slab to reduce the distance the air will travel to dissipate.

As a general rule, unless there is a very special need or condition, these are the adhesives to be used for glueing an outdoor countertop:

SUBSTRATE/STRUCTURE	ADHESIVE
BRICK/STONE	C2S2 (CEMENT GLUE)
METAL STRUCTURE	R2 (REACTIVE RESIN BASED ADHESIVE)
CEMENT FIBER BOARD	C2S2 (CEMENT GLUE)
WEDI/KERDI BOARD	R2 (REACTIVE RESIN BASED ADHESIVE)

6.10 L-SHAPED COUNTERTOPS

L-shaped countertops

Dividing L-shaped countertops into several parts is recommended to avoid 90° corners in one part.

L-shaped countertops made of a single piece without a 45° angle must have a minimum radius of 20mm. An increase in the size of the corner radius will improve the performance of the countertop and reduce the risk of failure”

Make sure the furniture is in perfect condition and level before installing this type of countertop.

07
Heat

07/
Heat

Neolith parameters that are essentially relevant for all uses where heat is involved:

Maximum temperature increase: 10°C/min
Linear thermal expansion: between 5.3° and 6.7°. 10-6 x°C-1

Sudden changes of temperature applied to Neolith should be avoided. To avoid sudden increases in temperature, use trivets under hot pots and pans after removing them from the burners."

7.1 KITCHENS

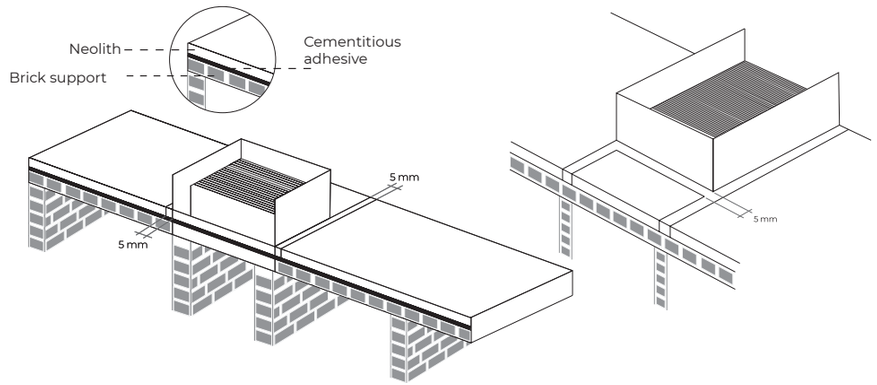
When used as a kitchen worktop, Neolith has a good heat resistance for containers such as frying pans, pots, pans, coffee pots, etc. Electric appliances that give off heat, such as sandwich makers, can also be used. Even so, for utensils whose temperature is not controlled, it is advisable to use a trivet to avoid sudden changes in temperature.

7.2 BARBEQUES

If grills and/or barbeque grills are to be placed in a Neolith countertop, keep the following in mind:

- Always remember that all material expands when subjected to temperature changes (i.e. the metal structure of a barbecue grill) to prevent stress due to a lack of space for such expansion.
- Metal materials expand much more than Neolith; therefore, prevent direct contact by leaving a minimum space of 5mm (which could be increased depending on the dimensions of the barbeque grill, maximum temperature it may reach, etc.).
- Polishing the edges of the cutout is recommended to eliminate any micro-fissures created when cutting. The more intense this treatment is, the less risk there will be in the future.
- Inner corners must have minimum radiuses of 10 mm. We recommend diameters of more than 10 mm or producing the countertop in several parts, when the design so allows:

View of the top of the grill/barbecue grill built into a Neolith countertop.



WARNING
Neolith is not recommended for inner paneling for a fireplace.

7.3 FIREPLACES

Leaving a minimum space of 5 mm between the fireplace and Neolith and filling with thermal insulation such as fiberglass thermal insulation tape is recommended.

Possible uses for Neolith with built-in barbecue grills:

Possible uses for Neolith with fireplaces:

Front outer paneling: Front and side outer panelling: separated from the heat by an insulation/refractory layer (fire resistant).

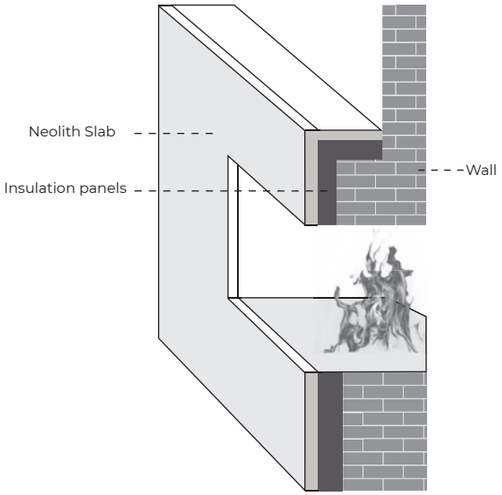
Side outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.

Countertop furniture

Ethanol fireplace design

Front outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.

Side outer paneling: separated from the heat by an inner refractory wall.



08
Glue

08/
Glue

An adhesive with chemical based bond characteristics is recommended. The use of polyester based adhesives is not recommended.

Acrylic and/or epoxy resin based adhesives for interior uses are recommended.
For outdoor uses please check (6.9) section of this manual.

Always follow the adhesive manufacturers guidelines when using with Neolith.
Ensure the adhesive is suitable for use with Neolith and also use the proper application technique(s).

8.1 JOINTS ADHESIVE

Reference the surface colour of the Neolith slab when preparing the glue for joints.

Before any adhesive application, the edges to be bonded must be clean and free of contamination.

To avoid adhesive failure, both slabs must be properly supported and movement of the parts prevented.

To correctly remove the excess adhesive before it fully hardens, please select the correct cleaning product for the type of adhesive used.

Please check joints (6.7) section of this manual

8.2 MITRED EDGES ADHESIVE

A round 2mm radius or a 45° 2mm bevel for mitred joints is recommended.

Please check edges design and production (6.5) and joints (6.7) sections of this manual.
Always dry fit before gluing up.

Reference the base colour of the Neolith slab when preparing the glue for mitred joints.
Before any adhesive application, the edges to be bonded must be clean and free of contamination.
To avoid adhesive failure, the mitred joint must be sufficiently reinforced and movement of the parts prevented by using mitre clamps or similar tooling.

On decorpolished finish avoid applying excessive pressure on the parts.

To correctly remove the excess adhesive before it fully hardens, please select the correct cleaning product for the type of adhesive used.

8.3 BONDING TO CABINETRY / REINFORCEMENT

INTERIOR USE

Before any adhesive application, the surface to be bonded must be clean and free of contamination.
To avoid adhesive failure, 100% adhesive application to the surface in contact with the cabinetry/ reinforcement is recommended.

Dot and dabbing technique must be avoided.

Please check reinforcement (6.2) and joints (6.7) sections of this manual.

For outdoor countertops, please also check outdoor (6.9) section of this manual.

8.4 SINKS ADHESIVE

Reference the sink surface colour of the Neolith slab when preparing the glue for joints.

Before any adhesive application, the both sink and slab surfaces to be bonded must be clean and free of contamination.

To avoid adhesive failure, both sink and slab must be properly supported and movement of the parts prevented.

To correctly remove the excess adhesive before it fully hardens, please select the correct cleaning product for the type of adhesive used.

Please check sinks (6.4) section of this manual

8.5 WATERFALL LEGS ADHESIVE

A round 2mm radius or a 45° 2mm bevel for mitred joints is recommended.

Please check edges design and production (6.5) and joints (6.7) sections of this manual.

Always dry fit before gluing up.

Reference the base colour of the Neolith slab when preparing the glue for mitred joints.
Before any adhesive application, the surfaces to be bonded must be clean and free of contamination.

To avoid adhesive failure, the mitred joint must be sufficiently reinforced and movement of the parts prevented by using mitre clamps or similar tooling.

On decorpolished finish avoid applying excessive pressure on the parts.

To avoid adhesive failure, 100% adhesive application between the waterfall leg and the cabinetry with flexible adhesive is recommended. Dot and dabbing technique must be avoided.

To correctly remove the excess adhesive before it fully hardens, please select the correct cleaning product for the type of adhesive used.

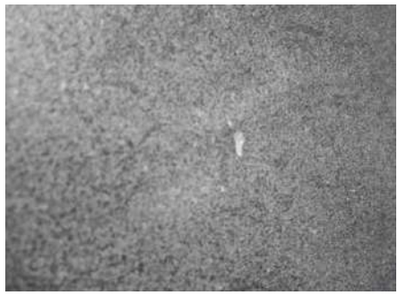
To allow for expansion on vertical panels or waterfall legs, a 3mm space between the vertical panel/ waterfall leg and floor is recommended. This space should be sealed with flexible sealant.

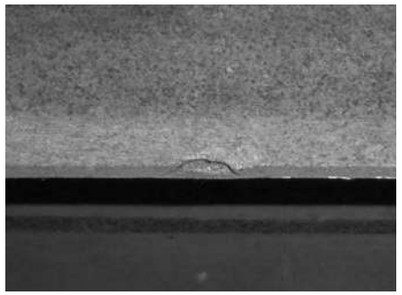
09
Repairs

09/
Repairs

9.1 CHIP REPAIR

Ceramic surfaces can be damaged for many reasons. Most of the time it is due to a defect caused by a plate that falls down or a heavy object.





Keep in mind that no repair is perfect; it's very difficult to duplicate the tone and texture of a surface with resins.

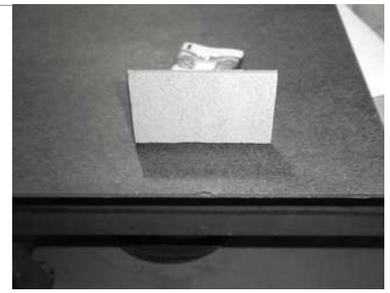
Step 1:
Mix the bi-component epoxy resin, adding the color to color the epoxy so it matches the Neolith countertop.

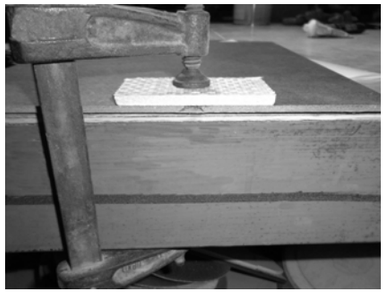
Tip:
Repair all defects at the same time as the bi-component epoxy will cure quickly. And only mix enough to fill the defects with a little left over: epoxy resin cannot be stored once mixed.

Step 1

Step 2:
Use a Neolith fragment to imitate the surface finish and fill the defect with the mixed resin.

Step 2





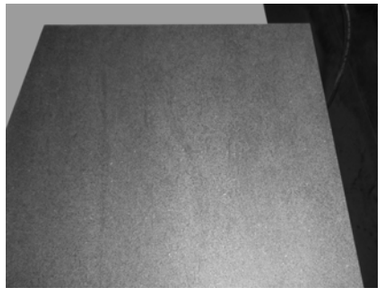
Step 3:
Use an acetone-soaked cloth to add additional texture to the resin to imitate the adjacent surface even better.

Make sure the level of resin does not exceed the surface.

Clean the excess resin from the surface before it hardens with an acetone-soaked cloth.

Step 4:
Once the resin hardens, remove the excess resin in the edge mechanically. For surface repairs, it's best to work manually to prevent damage to the surface.

Step 4



9.2 REPAIRING SURFACE SCRATCHES IN NEOLITH POLISHED.

Necessary materials:

- Cerium oxide powder (90% purity, optical quality)
- Rubber gloves
- Smooth cloth
- Water
- Electric drill / Grinder
- Polishing pad (lamb wool, felt or leather pads)
- Spray bottle
- Goggles

Determine the depth of the scratches before polishing the scratches on the surface. If you can feel the scratches with your fingernail, they're too deep to be polished with cerium oxide. You must first sand the entire surface.
Only then can you polish the surface with cerium oxide.

Instructions:

1. Mix a little cerium oxide with the water to form a fine paste (creamy consistency) - mixing in a small bowl is recommended so the paste can be applied easily to the polishing pad.

2. Deep clean the surface to eliminate all dirt and grease residue.

3. Apply the polishing paste to the pad.

4. Place the pad on the drill and work the area.

5. Move the pad up and down, left and right in the area.

6. Keep the surface damp to prevent overheating - if there's enough paste, just spray a little water on to keep the area damp.

7. Clean any residue and inspect the repair - keep working until you get a satisfactory result.

8. Clean the pad for later use.

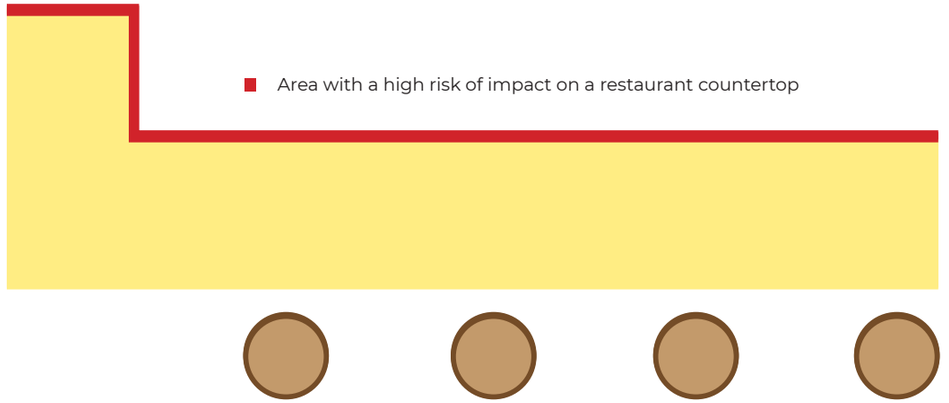
10
Protective edges & profiles

10/
Protective edges & profiles

10.1 WORK AREAS SUBJECT TO HARSH CONDITIONS

Even though a **Neolith®** countertop is resistant to impacts, there are harsh work atmospheres in which the edges recommended in section 6.5 of our **countertop technical manual** are not enough to properly protect the countertop in these environments.

In these areas with a **high risk of impact**, behind a restaurant bar counter, for example, rounded edges should be considered for the countertop.



Due to the design of some models, this option may not be the most aesthetic measure.

To solve this problem, **Neolith** sought the assistance of **Schlüter®-Systems**, whose construction systems are the result of extensive experience in the sector and guarantee a good final finish.

Schlüter®-Systems produces several profiles that are suitable for protecting **Neolith** countertop edges.

Below is a summary of some profiles that have led to the best results with the various **Neolith®** models and thicknesses.

The profiles can be secured to the countertop with industrial silicone like **SoudalT-Rex**. The joint between the profile and the **Neolith®** countertop was rejointed with **Akemi Composil** colored silicones.

Profiles combined with a substrate like **Schlüter®-Kerdi-Board** or similar.

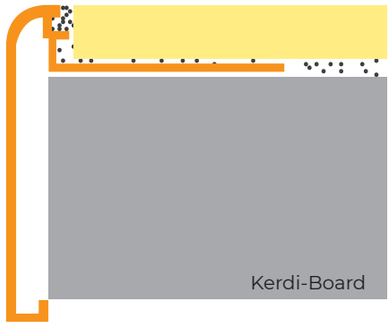
Sometimes, substrates like **Schlüter®-Kerdi-Board** are used.
Schlüter®-Kerdi-Board is an extruded rigid foam panel covered on both sides with special reinforcement material to guarantee the effectiveness of the adhesive. **Schlüter®-Systems** has developed various types of profiles to cover the visible edge of the substrate.

Schlüter®-Rondec-Step

Schlüter®-Rondec-Step is a profile which, in combination with a Neolith countertop, creates a symmetrical outer corner and covers the front edge of the countertop. The profile comes in two aluminum finishes and allows for different decorative designs and interesting contrasts.

1. Neolith® Beton 12 mm with Schlüter®-Rondec-Step and its outer angle

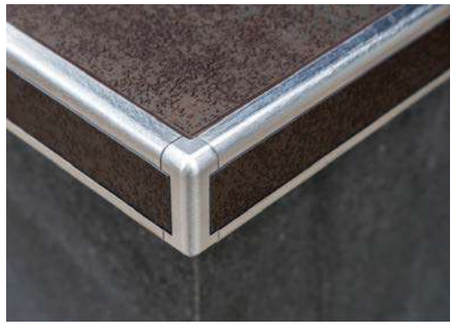
Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter®-Rondec-Step profile



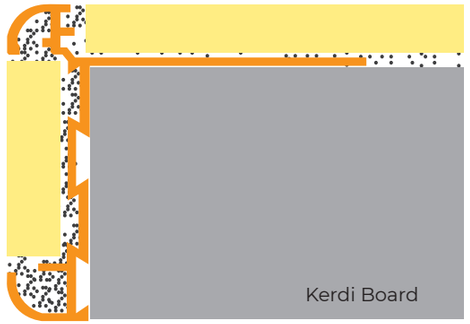
Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct

With **Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct**, pieces with the same coating as the countertop as well as other materials can be inserted in the free space in the profile. Besides the decorative effect, the profile effectively protects the countertop edges from deterioration caused by mechanical aggressions. Special parts are available for **Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct** to properly join the profiles to inner and outer corners.

2. Neolith Iron Copper 12 mm with Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct



Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter®-Rondec-Step

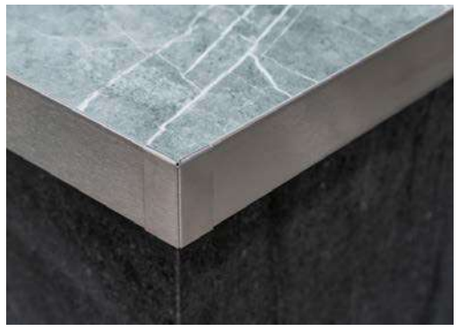


The suitability of **Schlüter®-Rondec-Stepct** should be checked in cases where chemical aggressions may occur. Aluminum is sensitive to alkaline substances.

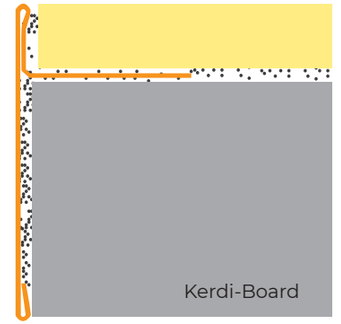
Schlüter®-Schiene-Step

Schlüter®-Schiene-Step is the right profile for **Neolith®** countertops. The top of the profile features a vertical section that finishes and protects the countertop edges from possible impacts while the bottom covers the edge of the substrate.

3. Neolith Zaha Stone 12 mm with Schlüter®-Schiene-Step



Cross-sectional image of a Schlüter®-Schiene-Step profile



Profiles to protect edges

Schlüter®-Quadec

Schlüter®-Quadec is a high-quality finish stainless steel profile for countertops, which also provides good protection for edges. The surface of the profile creates a square outer corner that is symmetrical with **Neolith®** countertops.

4. Neolith Cement 12 mm with Schlüter®-Quadec-TSG and its outer angle

Cross-sectional image of a **Schlüter®-Quadec-TSG profile**

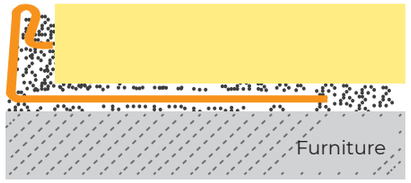
Special parts as well as connections and covers for some finishes are available to easily and beautifully join **Schlüter®-Quadec** profiles to inner and outer corners

Schlüter®-Schiene

Schlüter®-Schiene is a special profile to protect and decorate the outer edges of **Neolith®** countertops.

The acting loads are deviated to the coating and support because of the thickness and special angle of the profile. Thus, the countertop edges are effectively protected from possible deterioration. A separator creates a defined joint between the profile and countertop.

5. Neolith Pierre Bleue 20 mm with Schlüter®-Schiene-E



Cross-sectional image of a **Schlüter®-Schiene-E profile**

Schlüter®-Jolly

Schlüter®-Jolly is a finishing profile for **Neolith®**countertop edges which also provides good edge protection. Since the profiles are available in different colors, the countertop and joint colors can be combined in addition to the possibility of creating interesting contrasts.

6. Neolith Estatuario 12 mm with Jolly-AC

Cross-sectional image of a **Jolly- AC profile**

Besides the decorative effect, the profiles also protect the countertop edges from deterioration due to mechanical aggressions.

The separator integrated in the profile creates an even joint between the profile and countertop.

Other models

7. Neolith Pietra di Piombo 12 mm with Jolly-TSG

8. Neolith Pierre Bleue 20 mm with Schiene-A

9. Neolith Iron Copper 12 mm with Quadec-TSOB

10. Neolith Nero Zimbabwe 12 mm with Jolly-AC

COMPOSIL - AKEMI COLORED SILICONES

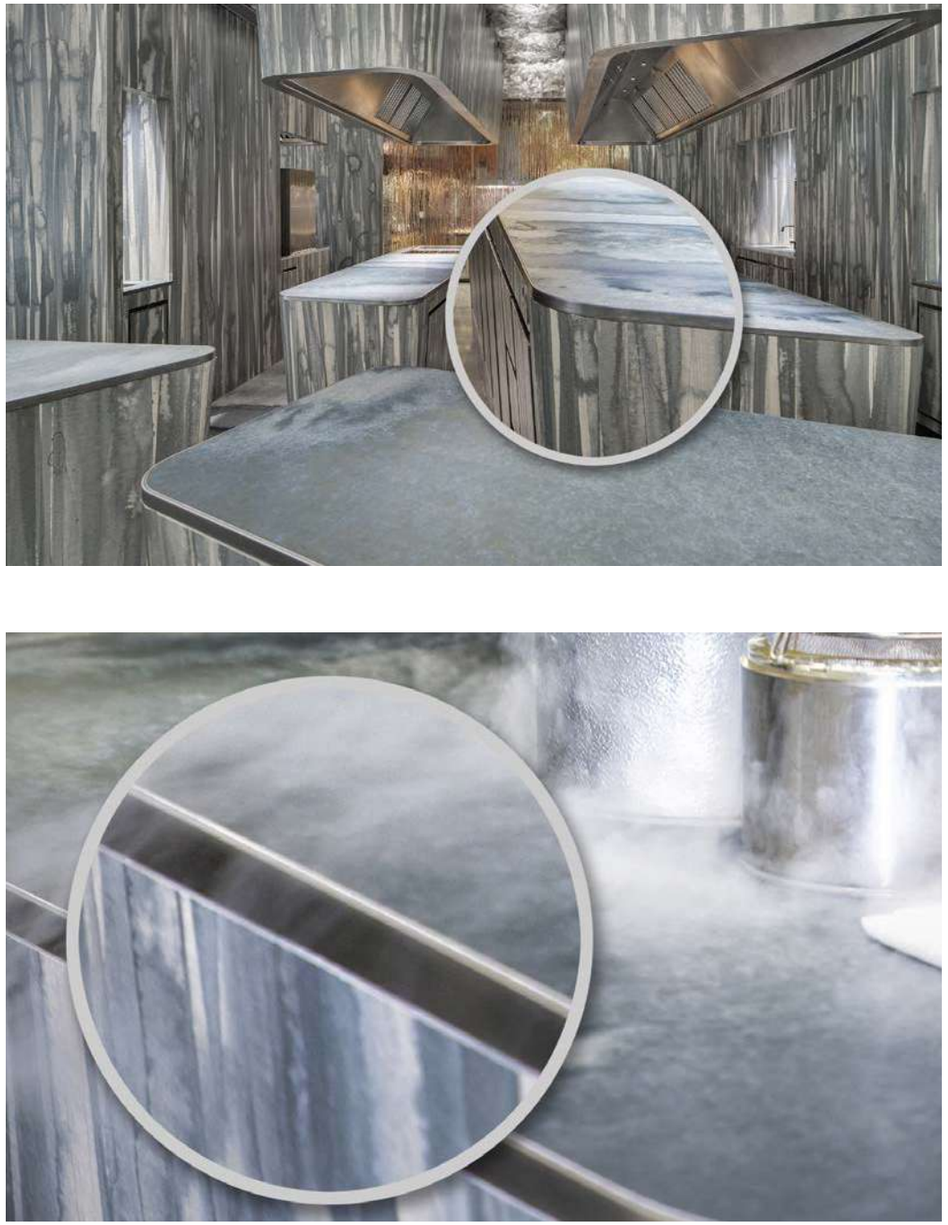
Photo no.	Neolith® color	Schlüter®-Systems profile	AKEMI silicone (Composil)
1	Beton Silk	Schlüter®-Rondec Step Brushed Aluminum	CC 1960
2	Iron Copper	Schlüter®-Rondec-Step-CT Brushed Aluminum	CC 2000
3	Zaha Stone Silk	Schlüter®-Schiene-Step-Eb Brushed Stainless Steel	CC 1840
4	Cement Satin	Schlüter®-Quadec-Tsg Lacquered with Gray Relief	CC 1805
5	Pierre Bleue	Schlüter®-Schiene-E Stainless Steel	CC 1880
6	Estatuario Polished	Schlüter®-Jolly-Ac Lacquered White	CC 1130
7	Pietra di Piombo Silk	Schlüter®-Jolly-Tsg Lacquered with Gray Relief	CC 1850
8	Pierre Bleue	Schlüter®-Schiene-A Stainless Steel	CC 1880
9	Iron Copper	Schlüter®-Quadec-Tsob Lacquered with Bronze Relief	CC 2000
10	Nero Zimbabwe	Schlüter®-Jolly-Ac Lacquered Black	CC 1000

NEOLITH TECHNICAL MANUAL

PROJECTS WITH PROFILES

Restaurant Miramar - Llançà, Girona, España

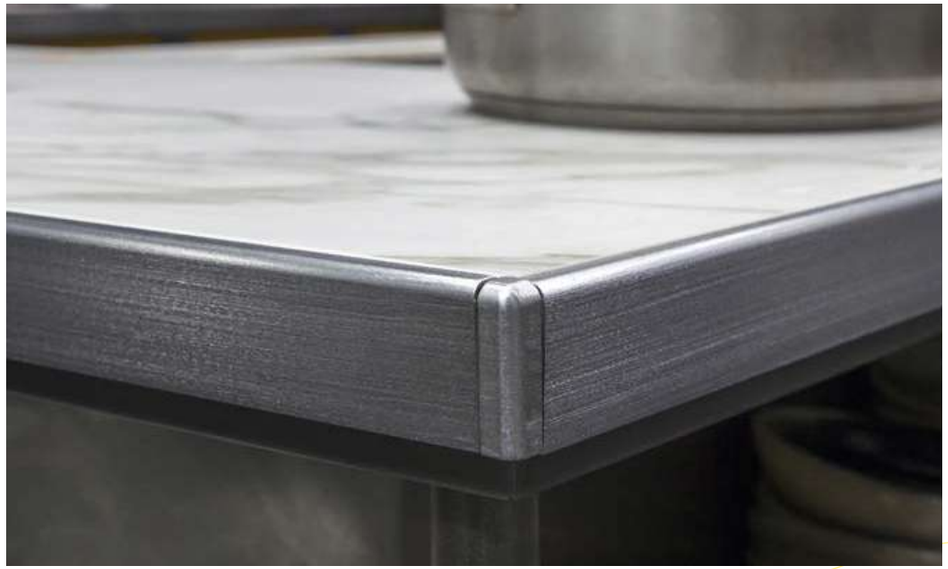
Restaurant Enigma - Barcelona, España



Restaurant Confusion - Porto Cervo, Italia

Restaurant Kutchiin & Campus Loft - Münster, Alemania

Gasma, Gastronomic University - Castellón, España



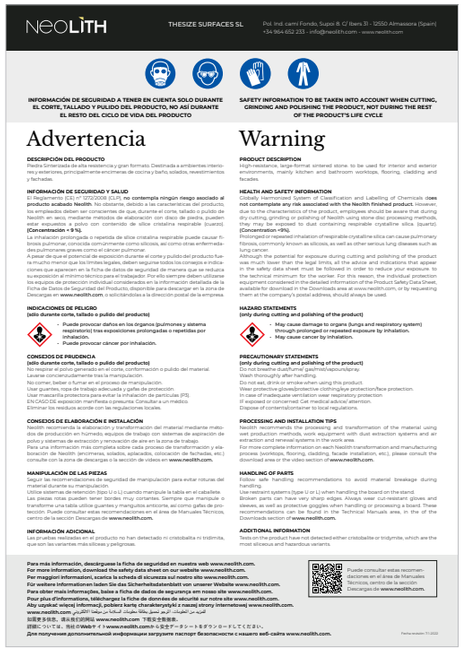
SAFETY DATABASE

From all the available information about Neolith, The Neolith has prepared a Safety Data Sheet as specified in the REACH Regulation (EC) N° 1907/2006.

The purpose of this guide is to provide employees general information and guidance on how to handle the product during all activities, to promote and improve working conditions and to minimize potential risks through the implementation of the risk management measures proposed in this document.

Because of the product characteristics, employees should be aware that during cutting and/or polishing of Neolith, they may come in contact with breathable airborne crystalline silica (quartz). Prolonged or massive inhalation of breathable crystalline silica may cause pulmonary fibrosis, commonly known as silicosis. The main symptoms include coughing and difficulty breathing. Therefore Neolith recommends wet cutting and polishing to reduce the exposure to breathable crystalline silica dust to a minimum.

According to Regulation (EC) N° 1907/2006 Version 2 Print date 21.12.2011 Revision date 21.12.2012, the finished product (porcelain tile) presents no risk to human health and the environment. Because of generation of silica dust in the dry manipulation processes the following risks must be taken into account:



NEOLITH

THESIZE SURFACES SL

Pol. Ind. camí Fondo, Supoi 8. C/ Ibers 31 - 12550 Almassora (Spain)
+34 964 652 233 - info@neolith.com - www.neolith.com

INFORMACIÓN DE SEGURIDAD A TENER EN CUENTA SOLO DURANTE EL CORTE, TALLADO Y PULIDO DEL PRODUCTO, NO ASÍ DURANTE EL RESTO DEL CICLO DE VIDA DEL PRODUCTO

SAFETY INFORMATION TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHEN CUTTING, GRINDING AND POLISHING THE PRODUCT, NOT DURING THE REST OF THE PRODUCT'S LIFE CYCLE

Advertencia

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PRODUCTO
Piedra Sinterizada de alta resistencia y gran formato. Destinada a ambientes interiores y exteriores, principalmente encimeras de cocina y baño, soladas, revestimientos y fachadas.

INFORMACIÓN DE SEGURIDAD Y SALUD
El Reglamento (CE) nº 1272/2008 (CLP), **no contempla ningún riesgo asociado al producto acabado Neolith**. No obstante, debido a las características del producto, los empleados deben ser conscientes de que, durante el corte, tallado o pulido de Neolith en seco, mediante maquina de elaboración con disco de piedra, pueden estar expuestos a polvo con contenido de sílice cristalina respirable (cuarzo) **(Concentración > 9 %).**
La inhalación prolongada o repetida de sílice cristalina respirable puede causar fibrosis pulmonar, conocida comúnmente como silicosis, así como otras enfermedades pulmonares graves como el cáncer pulmonar.
A pesar del bajo potencial de exposición durante el corte y pulido del producto fuera de límite marcados por los límites legales, deben seguirse todos los consejos e indicaciones que aparecen en la ficha de datos de seguridad de manera que se reduzca su exposición al mínimo técnico para el trabajador. Por ello siempre deben utilizarse los equipos de protección individual considerados en la información detallada de la Ficha de Datos de Seguridad del Producto, disponible para descargar en la zona de Descargas en **www.neolith.com**, o solicitándolas a la dirección postal de la empresa.

INDICACIONES DE PELIGRO
(sólo durante corte, tallado o pulido del producto)
- Puede provocar daños en los órganos (pulmones y sistema respiratorio) tras exposiciones prolongadas o repetidas por inhalación.
- Puede provocar cáncer por inhalación.

CONSEJOS DE PRUDENCIA
(sólo durante corte, tallado o pulido del producto)
No respirar el polvo generado en el corte, conformación o pulido del material.
Lavarse concienzudamente tras la manipulación.
No comer, beber o fumar en el proceso de manipulación.
Usar guantes, ropa de trabajo adecuada y gafas de protección.
Utilizar protección respiratoria con filtro de partículas (FS).
EN CASO DE exposición manifiesta o presunta: Consultar a un médico.
Eliminar los residuos acorde con las regulaciones locales.

CONSEJOS DE ELABORACIÓN E INSTALACIÓN
Neolith recomienda la elaboración y transformación del material mediante métodos de producción en húmedo, equipos de trabajo con sistemas de aspiración de polvo y sistemas de extracción y renovación de aire en la zona de trabajo.
Para una información más completa sobre cada proceso de transformación y elaboración de Neolith (encimeras, soladas, aplacados, colocación de fachadas, etc.) consulte con la zona de descargas o la sección de vídeos en **www.neolith.com.**

MANIPULACIÓN DE LAS PIEZAS
Seguir las recomendaciones de seguridad de manipulación para evitar roturas del material durante su manipulación.
Utilice sistemas de retención (tipo U o L) cuando manipule la tabla en el caballete.
Las piezas rotas pueden tener bordes muy cortantes. Siempre que manipule o transforme una tabla utilice guantes y mangutos antiCorte, así como gafas de protección. Puede consultar estas recomendaciones en el área de Manuales Técnicos, centro de la sección Descargas de **www.neolith.com.**

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL
Las pruebas realizadas en el producto no han detectado ni cristobalita ni tridimita, que son las variantes más silíceas y peligrosas.

Warning

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
High-resistance, large-format sintered stone, to be used for interior and exterior environments, mainly: kitchen and bathroom worktops, flooring, cladding and facades.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **(does not contemplate any risk associated with the Neolith finished product.** However, due to the characteristics of the product, employees should be aware that during dry cutting, grinding or polishing of Neolith using stone disc processing methods, they may be exposed to dust containing respirable crystalline silica (quartz). **(Concentration >9%).**
Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica can cause pulmonary fibrosis, commonly known as silicosis, as well as other serious lung diseases such as lung cancer.
Although the potential for exposure during cutting and polishing of the product falls much lower than the legal limits, all the advice and indications that appear in the safety data sheet must be followed in order to reduce your exposure, to the technical minimum for the worker. For this reason, the individual protection equipment considered in the detailed information of the Product Safety Data Sheet, available for download in the Downloads area at www.neolith.com, or by requesting them at the company's postal address, should always be used.

HAZARD STATEMENTS
(only during cutting and polishing of the product)
- May cause damage to organs (lungs and respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
- May cause cancer by inhalation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
(only during cutting and polishing of the product)
Do not breathe dust/fume/ gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use respiratory protection with particle filter (P3).
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Dispose of contents/container to local regulations.

PROCESSING AND INSTALLATION TIPS
Neolith recommends the processing and transformation of the material using wet production methods, work equipment with dust extraction systems and air extraction and renewal systems in the work area.
For more complete information on each Neolith transformation and manufacturing process (worktops, flooring, cladding, facade installation, etc.), please consult the download area or the video section of **www.neolith.com.**

HANDLING OF PARTS
Follow safe handling recommendations to avoid material breakage during handling.
Use restraint systems (type U or L) when handling the board on the stand.
Broken parts can have very sharp edges. Always wear cut-resistant gloves and sleeves, as well as protective goggles when handling or processing a board. These recommendations can be found in the Technical Manuals area, in the of the Downloads section of **www.neolith.com.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Tests on the product have not detected either cristobalite or tridymite, which are the most siliceous and hazardous variants.

Para más información, descárguese la ficha de seguridad en nuestra web www.neolith.com.
For more information, download the safety data sheet on our website www.neolith.com.
Per maggiori informazioni, scarica la scheda di sicurezza sul nostro sito www.neolith.com.
Für weitere Informationen laden Sie das Sicherheitsdatenblatt von unserer Website www.neolith.com.
Para obter mais informações, baixe a ficha de dados de segurança em nosso site www.neolith.com.
Pour plus d'informations, téléchargez la fiche de données de sécurité sur notre site www.neolith.com.
Aby uzyskać więcej informacji, pobierz kartę charakterystyki z naszej strony internetowej www.neolith.com.
www.neolith.com ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com** ،**www.neolith.com**
如需更多信息，请从我们的网站 www.neolith.com 下载安全数据表。
詳細については、当社ウェブサイト **www.neolith.com** から安全データシートをダウンロードしてください。
Для получения дополнительной информации загрузите паспорт безопасности с нашего веб-сайта www.neolith.com.

Puede consultar estas recomendaciones en el área de Manuales Técnicos, centro de la sección Descargas de **www.neolith.com.**

Fecha revisión 7/1/2022

Additional Information:

According to information provided, the testing of the product has not detected or cristobalite or tridymite, which are the more silicaceous and dangerous varieties.

More detailed information regarding safety and health standards and recommendations is available on *www.neolith.com* (Downloads: Safety Data Sheets section).

NEOLITH

www.neolith.com