



## GLAZED PORCELAIN TILES

TECHNICAL FEATURES	TEST METHOD	RESULT
Resistance to abrasion	PEI	3
Water absorption	ASTMC373	≤ 0.5%
Dynamic coefficient of friction	ANSI A326.3	Matte: ≥ 0.42 Wet - Interior Wet (IW) <sup>(2)</sup>
		Polished: 0.42 Dry - Interior Dry (ID) <sup>(2)</sup>
		Grip: ≥ 0.60 Wet - Exterior Wet (IW) <sup>(2)</sup>
Breaking strength	ASTM C648	≥ 350 lbf. avg
Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling	ASTM C1026	Resistant



### Dynamic Coefficient Of Friction (DCOF)

DCOF measures a tile's slip resistance when it's subjected to dynamic forces such as walking or running. It is a crucial factor in determining tile safety, especially in areas prone to moisture or wet conditions like bathrooms and kitchens.



### Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling

Freeze/thaw resistance is relevant for outdoor tiles of tile exposed to extreme temperature fluctuations. It measures a tile's ability to endure cycles of freezing and thawing without cracking or deteriorating. Tiles designed for outdoor use often have good freeze/thaw resistance.



### Resistance to abrasion (PEI)

The PEI rating indicates a tile's suitability for specific levels of foot traffic. It ranges from PEI 0 (no foot traffic) to PEI 5 (heavy commercial traffic). It helps consumers choose tiles appropriate for their intended application, ensuring longevity and durability. **PEI 0 - No Foot Traffic:** Tiles with a PEI rating of a 0 are non suitable for foot traffic. they are typically used for decorative purpose on walls and are not designed for floors.



### Water absorption

Water absorption, also known as porosity, indicates how much water a tile can absorb. It is expressed as a percentage of the tile's weight. Tiles with lower water absorption are ideal for wet areas, as they are less likely to absorb moisture and are more resistant to staining and cracking.



### Rectified vs pressed

Rectified tiles have a precise edges and uniform dimensions because they are mechanically cut after firing. This allows for very tight grout joints and clean, modern appearance. Pressed tiles are molded and then fired, and they may have slightly rounded edges and size variations.

**PEI 1 - Very Light Traffic:** Tiles are designed for very light traffic areas such as residential bathroom or area where shoes are rarely worn. They are not suitable for area with regular foot traffic.

**PEI 2 - Light Traffic:** Tiles with a PEI rating of 2 can handle light traffic areas such as residential setting like bedrooms and bathrooms. They are not recommended for high-traffic areas or commercial use.

**PEI 3 - Moderate Traffic:** Tiles are suitable for moderate foot traffic in residential areas like kitchens, hallways, and living room. They can also be used in light commercial setting with limited foot traffic.

**PEI 4 - Heavy Traffic:** Tiles are designed to withstand heavy foot traffic and are suitable for high-traffic residential areas like entryways and commercial spaces such as restaurant or offices.

They are durable and can withstand significant wear and tear.

**PEI 5 - Extra heavy Traffic:** Tiles are specifically engineered for extra heavy foot traffic areas, such as shopping malls, airports, or other commercial spaces with constant use.



### Breaking strength




Breaking strength measures a tile's resistance to breaking or fracturing under pressure. It is typically expressed in pounds per square inch (psi). Tiles with higher breaking strength are more durable and suitable for high-traffic areas.

(1) DCOF ≥ 0.42 Wet may not be a requirement for all projects. The specifier shall determine tiles appropriate for specific project conditions, considering by way of example, but not in limitation, type of use, traffic, expected contaminants, expected maintenance, expected wear, and manufacturers' guideline and recommendations.





## WALL TILES

	TECHNICAL FEATURES	TEST METHOD	RESULT
	Water absorption	ASTMC373	10% - 20%
	Breaking strength	ASTM C648	≥ 175 lbf. avg
	Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling	ASTM C1026	Resistant



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### Breaking strength

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### Rectified vs pressed

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### Water absorption

Water absorption, also known as porosity, indicates how much water a tile can absorb. It is expressed as a percentage of the tile's weigh. Tiles with lower water absorption are ideal for wet areas, as they are less likely to absorb moisture and are more resistant to staining and cracking.



### Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling

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## OUTDOOR PAVERS

TECHNICAL FEATURES	TEST METHOD	RESULT
Resistance to abrasion	PEI	3
Water absorption	ASTM C373	≤ 0.5%
Dynamic coefficient of friction	ANSI A326.3	≥ 0.60 Wet Exterior Wet (EW) <sup>(1)</sup>
Breaking strength	ASTM C648	≥ 2000 lbf. avg
Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling	ASTM C1026	Resistant



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**PEI 4 - Heavy Traffic:** Tiles are designed to withstand heavy foot traffic and are suitable for high-traffic residential areas like entryways and commercial spaces such as restaurants or offices.

They are durable and can withstand significant wear and tear.

**PEI 5 - Extra heavy Traffic:** Tiles are specifically engineered for extra heavy foot traffic areas, such as shopping malls, airports, or other commercial spaces with constant use.

(1) DCOF ≥ 0.60 Wet may not be a requirement for all projects. The specifier shall determine tiles appropriate for specific project conditions, considering by way of example, but not in limitation, type of use, traffic, expected contaminants, expected maintenance, expected wear, and manufacturers' guideline and recommendations.





## COLORED BODY PORCELAIN PANEL

TECHNICAL FEATURES	TEST METHOD	RESULT
Resistance to abrasion	PEI	3
Water absorption	ASTMC373	≤ 0.5%
Dynamic coefficient of friction	ANSI A326.3	Matte: ≥ 0.42 Wet - Interior Wet (IW) <sup>(2)</sup>
		Polished: 0.42 Dry - Interior Dry (ID) <sup>(2)</sup>
		Grip: ≥ 0.60 Wet - Exterior Wet (IW) <sup>(2)</sup>
Breaking strength	ASTM C648	≥ 250 lbf. avg
Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling	ASTM C1026	Resistant



### Dynamic Coefficient Of Friction (DCOF)

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### Resistance to freeze/Thaw cycling

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