

## CERAMICA SANITARIA

“Ceramic means each object, artificially made by man, constructed with inorganic, non metallic raw materials, moulded at room temperature and subject to warm consolidation.”

[ M. Korach ]

This is a definition of ceramic that basically characterizes it. From a technical point of view it is clay, feldspar, quartz sand, iron oxides and alumina. With this composition, the ceramic is formed by fine crystals and flattened hydrous aluminosilicates; furthermore, the forms of the crystals, confer to the clay used for the production of ceramics a certain plasticity, which facilitates the production process. Such materials allow during firing the sintering of the ceramic body and the matt vitrification of the coating.

In sanitary ceramics two kinds of materials are used: Vitreous China and Fine Fireclay, the production processes (gluing, drying, glazing and firing) and the glazing used are the same for both materials, what changes are the features of the ceramic support: Vitreous China has an inferior absorption to 0,5% and an important pyroclastic deformation during the firing process at 1250°C, while Fine Fireclay has an inferior absorption to 9% and less pyroclastic deformation. These features define the use of the two materials: objects with specific functional peculiarities (Wc, bidet and washbasins) and large objects (washbasins, console and shower plates).

The technical features of the products are in compliance with the regulations UNI 4543 concerning the resistance of the ceramic material and the glaze to chemical attacks and mechanical solicitations. The tests simulate chemical and physical mechanical actions realized on the samples withdrawn from a finished sanitary unit or when required on specially prepared samples.

As far as functional testing is concerned, the regulations are: le UNI EN 997, 14688, 14528, 14527, 13407 and 14296 respectively for wc, washbasins, bidet, shower plates, urinal and wash troughs.

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## **CERAMIC** | Cleaning and maintenance

As a rule, always use a microfiber cloth to dry the surfaces so as to prevent hard water spots from forming. Always comply with the action times specified on the packaging of the detergents and do not use different products at the same time. It is advisable not to use any type of *abrasive detergent*, *alcohol-based detergent* or *strong acidic/alkaline detergents* (e.g., detergents containing *hydrofluoric acid* or *basic solutions* such as *caustic soda*), *nitrous solvents* and *acetone*.

To make sure that ceramic retains its properties unaltered over time, wash it on a regular basis with water and a non-abrasive bleach-based detergent (gel, cream or spray), using a soft sponge to remove soap residues and prevent the formation of limescale. While cleaning the interior of the toilet bowl, always leave the seat and cover raised to prevent the fumes from damaging the surface of these parts. Limescale deposits may be removed with white vinegar or other vinegar based products.

For **White**, **Coloured**, **Matte** and **Glossy** ceramic ware, cleaning procedures and products are the same.

**Colors available for only: STEP**



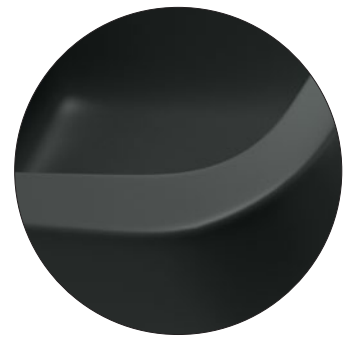
**White**

panitone White C - RAL 9016



**Black**

panitone Black C - RAL 9017



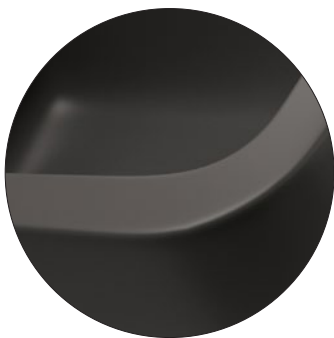
**Antracite** matt

panitone 433 M - RAL 7016



**Milky White** matt

panitone White M - RAL 9003



**Graphite** matt

panitone Black M - RAL 9004

The colours are for guidance only. Colours may vary when applied to different materials and be subject to variations through time. The Pantone and RAL codes refer to the colours and not their real effect on materials. Ceramica Flaminia reserves the right to modify the tones and to widen therange of the colours illustrated without any prior notice.