

Tuscany is region renowned for its rustic and elegant architecture, with ancient houses scattered on the hills that seamlessly blend into the landscape, evoking an almost timeless atmosphere. The Chianti collection, pays homage to an iconic element of Tuscan architecture and design, seamlessly integrating with the ambiance of the Chianti region.

CHIANTI



An ancient material reworked with artisanal sensitivity by modern and advanced technology, constantly reinterpreting itself over time in increasingly innovative and natural ways. Terracotta is tradition, craftsmanship, and handmade quality. It's rediscovering an authentic and valuable Italian essence.







Thanks to their distinctive aesthetics, the four shades of Chianti are suitable for a variety of design styles, including rustic, traditional, and even modern. They can be used in indoor spaces such as kitchens, dining rooms, living rooms, and also in outdoor areas like patios and courtyards.

The collection is available in 125x250mm format in four strongly stonewashed nuances. This colour variation includes shades of beige, brown, grey, and pink among other earthy tones contributing to a dynamic appearance. They incorporate speckles, spots and small surface imperfections that add a touch of authenticity and rusticity to the overall look. These features contribute to giving the floors a lived-in and natural appearance.





Chianti Images (Clockwise from left)
Grey, White, Terracotta, Rosa
Front Cover: Rosa

CHIANTI







Rosso Terracotta 12CIATEM

Grigio Grey 12CIAGYM

125x250mm Matt





Cushioned Edge









Ceramic tiles are only one component of a much larger building system. It is our experience that failure of any tiling system is very often the result of a combination of factors. For example, inappropriate design, type of substrate, surface preparation, temperature during installation, adhesives, incompatibility of



Installation Instructions

products, product failure, environmental factors skill and knowledge of the installers etc; the latter being supplied or controlled by a variety of manufacturers and tradesmen. GNS Ceramics has no involvement in the design, selling and installation processes and once goods have been dispatched from our warehouse we have no control over where and how these products are used. As a result the project manager, and or the tiler are the only people in a position to ensure that all the components used in a project are compatible and that the product is installed in accordance with the Australian Building Code and the Australian Standards.

Installation Instructions for all types of tiles can be found in the GNS Ceramics Price List, and on our website. We suggest these are followed at all times.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Do not use abrasive cleaners and chemicals which could permanently scratch and damage the surface of the tile. For daily cleaning we recommend the use of a mild PH Neutral detergent. Should a more vigorous cleaning programme be required we recommend the use of a proprietary tile cleaner from a specialty tile supplier.

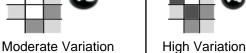
Colour & Pattern Variation Guide





Slight Variation





Uniform Appearance

Slip Resistance The best way to minimise the risk of slipping is through safe design principals. This involves a risk management approach which evaluates the likelihood and consequence of an incident to occur. Slip resistive flooring is only one of the design components to consider, other design features should also be considered, including awnings, airlocks, matting and a suitable cleaning regime to reduce the extent of contaminates. Visual aids, warning signs, handrails and lighting, along with the footwear to be worn, should also be considered.

All ceramic tiles can be slippery, particularly when wet. This includes tiles, commonly used in wet areas such as bathrooms. It is important that customers be aware of the potential danger of wet ceramic tiles and seek advice from the retailer as to the level of slip-resistance of any particular tile, and its suitability for the intended application. If there is any doubt, tiles should be tested for slip-resistance immediately after being laid, under the conditions that they will be subject to during use. While tiles may achieve an acceptable standard in a laboratory test, it is quite probable that the performance in-situ will be less than expected, due to installation methods, wear & tear, cleaning regimes and unforeseen circumstances. Test results should therefore to be seen as a relative guide to estimate the merits of one tile versus another and should be used in conjunction with the Australian Building Code and the relevant Australian Standards. Further information on slip resistance is provided in the Australian Standards HB198:2014 - An Introductory guide to the slip resistance of pedestrian surface materials.

There are many factors beyond the control of the supplier that can affect the level of slip-resistance of tiles, or contribute to the incidents of injury through slipping. Consequently, the laboratory test results presented here must not be viewed to mean that GNS Ceramics Pty Ltd, is providing any warranty, nor will accept any liability for personal injury or accidents arising from the selection or installation of tiles under any circumstances.

Classes of Use

The classification has taken into account the recommendations of the Australian Standards; however, they are given for general guidance only. They are valid for the given application under **NORMAL CONDITIONS** and should not be taken to provide accurate product specifications for specific requirements.

WARNING: Other standards and building code requirements may affect your selection of tiles.

Consideration should be given to the footwear, type of pedestrian traffic and cleaning methods expected. Floors should be adequately protected against soiling from following trades during installation; they should also be protected against scratching dirt at the entrances to building by interposing footwear cleaning devices. For example, mats, shoe scrapers, static devices, etc.

CLASS 5 - Floor coverings that are subject to severe pedestrian traffic over sustained periods with some scratching dirt, so that the conditions are the most severe for which tiles may be suitable; For example, shop, foyers, and some light industrial applications.



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Caratteristiche tecniche Technical characteristics Caractéristiques techniques Technische merkmale		Norma di riferimento Reference standard Norme de reference Prüfmethode			Valore richiesto Required value Valeur requise Sollwert	
	Dimensioni Dimensions Dimensions Abmessungen	ISO 10545-2		Conforme Compliant Conforme Konform		
	Assorbimento d'acqua Water absorption Absorption d'eau WASSERAUFNAHME	ISO 10545-3			≤ 0,5 %	
<u></u>	Resistenza a flessione Modulus of rupture Resistance a la flexion Biegefestigkeit	ISO 10545-4			Modulus of ropture R ≥35 N/mm ² Breaking strength S ≥1300 n	
	Resistenza all'abrasione Abrasion resistance Résistance à l'abrasion Abriebbeständigkeit	ISO 10545-7			PEI Solo per piastrelle smaltate Only for glazed tiles	
$\stackrel{\bigoplus}{\longleftrightarrow}$	Dilatazione termica lineare Linear thermal expansion Dilatation thermique lineaire Lineare Wärmeausdehnung	ISO 10545-8			=< 9x10 ⁻⁵ °C ⁻¹	
Park Company	Resistenza agli sbalzi termici Thermal shock resistance Resistance aux ecarts de tempe- rature ITemperaturwechselbeständigkeit	ISO 10545-9			Resistente Resistant Resistant Beständing	
**	Resistenza al gelo Frost resistance Resistance au gel Frostbeständigkeit	ISO 10545-12			Resistente Resistant Resistant Beständing	
6	Resistenza agli acidi ed alle basi Acid and alkali resistance Resistance aux acides et aux bases Säure- und Laugenbeständigkeit	ISO 10545-13			CLASS GB MIN.	
	Resistenza all'attacco chimico Chemical resistance Resistance à l'attaque chemique Chemische Beständigkeit	ISO 10545-13			CLASS GB MIN.	
6	Resistenza alle macchie Stain resistance Resistance au taches Fleckenbeständigkeit	ISO 10545-14			CLASS 5 MIN.	
<u>~ii</u>	Coefficiente di attrito (scivolosità) Friction coefficient (slipperiness) Coefficient de friction (glissement) Reibungskoeffizient (Rutschigkeit)	BCR - Italia DM del 14-06-89			ASTM - USA ASTM C1028	
		Dry rubber 0,62	Wet rubber 0,51	Dry leather 0,62	Dry neolythe 0,69	Wet neolythe 0,62

THE PRODUCTS HAVING AN ABSORPTION < 0.5% ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING THE UNI CEN STANDARDS "FULLY VITRIFIED TILES" AND ACCORDING TO THE ASTM STANDARDS "IMPERVIOUS TILES"