

VALORE

A STONE COLLECTION



PREMIUM NATURAL STONE TILE CURATED FROM AROUND THE WORLD
MODERN TUMBLED LIMESTONE



— EST 1967 —

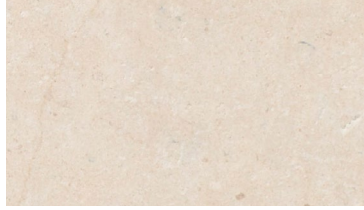
FACINGS

OF AMERICA

VALORE

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COLOR PALETTE



PLUME



BODRUM

AVAILABLE SIZES

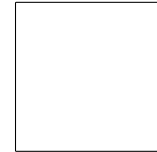
All sizes available in Plume and Bodrum



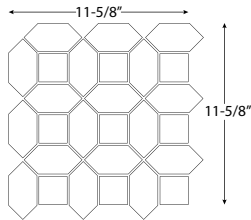
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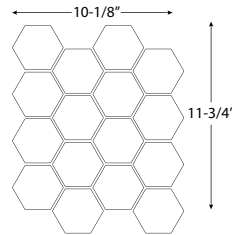
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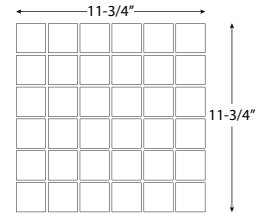
4 x 4



PICKET + 2x2 MESH



3" HEX MESH



2x2 MESH



APPLICATIONS

- Interior walls and floors (light to medium duty)*
- Shower walls (steam not recommended)**
- Fireplace surrounds and cooktop areas
- Countertops (light-use)

*Please refer to our statement of DCOF (Dynamic Coefficient of Friction)

**Extra care should be taken with Limestones in any wet areas due to their high porosity. See special notes in tech info.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

NATURAL STONE

Premium natural stone curated from around the world

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VARIATION

Stone is a natural product and no two pieces are ever the same. Stones are sourced from the finest suppliers in the world, guaranteeing you'll receive unique natural variations in color, texture, movement and veining from piece to piece. Due to these variations it is impossible to show an accurate representation of these products in a photograph or individual piece. Once blended and properly installed, the resulting variation is what defines the unsurpassed beauty of natural stone.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

Select installers for Stone with great consideration and care as proper installation is critical. Make sure the installer understands the blending requirements as Stones have variation in color, texture, movement and veining. For this reason, all stone should be unpacked, inspected and **BLENDED prior to installation. We do not accept claims for variation in any stone after installation.**

INDUSTRY RESOURCES: Due to the natural characteristics of stone products, it is very important that proper installation materials and methods are used according to material manufacturers recommendations and relevant industry standards. For specific questions or accepted industry standards, refer to the Marble Institute of America (www.marble-institute.com) and TCNA Handbook (tileusa.com). For information regarding installation materials, contact manufacturers.

SUBSTRATES: We recommend installing stones over a clean, sound, flat and thoroughly cured concrete or mortar bed with a fine broom finish, approximately the texture of #80 grit sand paper. The surface should be free of curing agents, waxes, grease, oils, dirt and paint or other contaminates/conditions that could compromise material bonding. When stone is installed on a concrete slab at ground level, it is the responsibility of the buyer and installer to ensure a proper moisture/crack isolation barrier is in place prior to installation.

ADHESIVES: There are many acceptable adhesives for bonding stones, such as thin-sets, epoxies and urethanes. With such a wide variety of products available it is up to the end user, installer or industry professional to select the proper adhesives and grouts for the job at hand. As a standard rule we recommend not mixing manufacturer's products. We also recommend confirming that "natural stone installation" is listed on the manufacturer's labels for each area and type of use.

Note on thin-sets for limestones: We recommend the use of WHITE thin-sets when installing limestones. Grey and other colored thin-sets have the possibility of bleeding through the surface of the stone and staining during installation.

Note on masking tape: We do not recommend the use of masking tape on these stones as we can not guarantee the tape will not erode or damage the tile surface.

HEATED FLOORS: When installing stone over membranes and heat mats, we recommend following the membrane/heat mat manufacturer's adhesive recommendations typically using rapid, fast set thin-set or epoxy adhesives. Make sure to allow sufficient dry time after installation and before grouting. A minimum of 24-48 hours is suggested and 72 hours or longer for membrane/heat mat installations.

For trowel size and technique we align our recommendations with the National Tile Contractors Association's Trowel and Error Video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roVqR-taAM>). Additionally, we recommend no less than 95% adhesive coverage between the substrate and tile for all applications (with all corners and edges completely supported by adhesive). Typical notch trowel sizes are 3/8"x3/8" & 1/2"x1/2". A relatively flat substrate (1/8" variation in 10 feet) can usually utilize a 3/8"x3/8" trowel, however, sometimes a 1/2"x1/2" trowel will be needed. Occasionally, check for proper coverage by lifting a freshly set tile to confirm coverage.

INSTALLATION

1. Mix all adhesives according to manufacturer's instructions taking care not to over hydrate adhesives mixed with water.
2. For dry concrete and mortar bed thin-set applications, broom or vacuum the surface then lightly dampen prior to thin-set application.
3. For membrane and epoxy applications, lightly broom or vacuum substrates prior to applying adhesives.
4. Apply an initial coat of adhesive using the flat side of a trowel and sufficient pressure to imbed a thin layer of adhesive to the substrate. Follow immediately by adding more adhesive and notching it, in a horizontal and/or perpendicular pattern of straight full notches. Do this on both the substrate and the tile.
5. Place the tile into the notched substrate and press into the adhesive running in the same direction. Push back and forth to achieve full coverage and a uniform finish with surrounding tiles.

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6. Clean adhesive off the stones face as you go.
7. Allow a minimum of 24-72 hours before sealing and grouting.

SEALING

Sealing is an essential step in protecting the beauty and ensuring the longevity of any Natural Stone. Make sure the stone is completely dry after setting before sealing (typically 72 hours). We recommend sealing all Natural Stones with a penetrating sealer prior to grouting. This prevents grout from staining or affecting the color of the stones. It is further recommended that stone products be resealed every 6 months or as part of normal maintenance.

GROUTING

Grout joints should be packed full and free of all voids. Excess grout should be cleaned from the stone surface as the work progresses, before the grout hardens. Cure grout per grout manufacturer's instructions. Do not use acids to clean off excess grout. **Dark grouts may stain light colored stones. Test prior to installation. Sealing before grouting may help but will not guarantee stain prevention from dark grout.**

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

- For everyday cleaning use a ph neutral cleaner, stone soap or a mild liquid dishwashing detergent mixed with clean warm water followed by a clean, warm water rinse
- Avoid stone care sprays that contain phosphoric and glycolic acids, as they can etch some polished stone surfaces.
- Care should be taken to protect Natural Stones from harsh abrasive cleaners and abrasive cleaning tools
- For any cleaning products, always test a small inconspicuous area first to make sure it doesn't affect the stone's surface
- Clean up any spills or stains immediately not allowing them to dry
- Grout lines can be cleaned with warm water and soft bristle cleaning brush
- Vacuum floor tiles regularly to remove dirt and other gritty particles
- Periodic resealing every 6 months based on usage and application is highly recommended

SPECIAL NOTES

Note on limestones in wet environments: Limestone is very porous and requires extra maintenance when installed in wet environments. Proper sealing and regular re-sealing (every 6 months based on usage) is essential to prevent water marks and staining.

Note on Gray Flannel, Zash & Tessuto: We do not recommend this stone for horizontal applications where water can accumulate. This stone has a high salt content, which may lead to efflorescence (salt materials to come to the surface and crystallize). This is a naturally occurring process and common to some stones. We recommend setting these stones with a no water latex, rapid or fast set thin-set or epoxy adhesive. Also, prior to sealing with a penetrating sealer, allow the stone to fully breathe and dry out. This minimizes the effects of efflorescence, but is no guarantee to have none at all. In some cases the efflorescence can be rubbed off with a light damp cloth or very fine abrasive (grain 320 or 400). Contact a stone care professional to assess if the stone may need to be professionally re-surfaced or replaced for severe damage resulting from lack of proper maintenance.

IMPORTANT!

We recommend using a wet cutting tile saw, equipped with a diamond blade made specifically for cutting natural stones, to cut Natural Stone. Do not use dry cutting power tools, as dry stone fabrication techniques could expose people to a harmful environment.

DYNAMIC COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION (DCOF) STATEMENT

Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (DCOF) is a measure that can help determine if a tile is suitable for flooring, however it should not be the only consideration.

Below is some information to consider during the specification process:

- Tiles for level interior spaces expected to be walked upon when wet should have a DCOF score of .42 or greater as per ANSI standards
- Wet DCOF values are not provided for exterior applications, interior ramps/inclines or flooring that is contaminated with material other than water. For exterior applications, the suitability of the installed tile depends significantly on drainage of the assembly, physical structure of the tile, expected footwear, intended use, and the variety of contaminants present.
- It's important to consider type of use, traffic expectations, slopes/ramps, expected wear, maintenance, routine cleaning and manufacturers' guidelines prior to making a decision on what is appropriate for a wet floor. Floor mats should be used near entry ways during inclement weather or in areas outside a shower or pool.
- A tile's slip resistance can change over time, this is especially true as floors become dusty or dirty. It is important to maintain a regular cleaning schedule to avoid floors becoming slippery due to contaminants.
- Regular testing is recommended to ensure the DCOF value is still in acceptable limits for the type of environment the tile is installed.
- Textured surfaces tend to be more slip inhibiting than slick or highly polished material.
- Smaller scale or mosaic tiles are better suited to wet flooring applications due to the added friction the grout lines provide
- Depending on how/where a tile is to be used a higher or lower DCOF value may be desired. A design professional should determine a tile's suitability for any given environment.

Per the [TCNA technical bulletin on slip resistance](#), in addition to choosing surfaces providing sufficient traction, providing adequate lighting and designing spaces to allow for suitable drainage will reduce slip/fall accidents. Proper footwear and shoe materials can also greatly improve traction and should be considered in any campaign to reduce slips and falls. For more information check the American National Standard Test Method for Measuring Dynamic Coefficient of Friction of Hard Surface Flooring Materials (ANSI A326.3)