

Technical data sheet

Vers. EN-0/2023



This document has been designed to provide guidelines and helpful suggestions for the processing of Lapitec® slabs.

The information contained herein reflects the highest level of technical/scientific and operational knowledge in possession of the manufacturer at the time of publication. You are therefore invited to consult the latest updated version in the “catalogues” section of the website www.lapitec.com where the following documents can be found:

- Technical data sheet;
- Processing manual;
- Design and installation manual for kitchen countertops;
- Design and installation manual for claddings;
- Design and installation manual for ventilated facades.

Given that Lapitec is a natural sintered material, the user is advised not to limit themselves to the instructions provided in this document, but rather to consult the extensive technical/scientific and operational literature available on the subject, and to rely on professional experts for the various processing and installation phases.

Regarding the above, Lapitec S.p.A. shall not be held liable for any damage which may occur as a result of the application of the information and suggestions in this technical manual, insofar as considered information and suggestions that must always be checked in advance by the user.

Moreover, Lapitec S.p.A. reserves the right to make technical changes of any kind without prior notice and without direct communication to any party.

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1. LAPITEC SINTERED STONE

1.1. DESCRIPTION

Lapitec® is a sintered stone: an innovative material produced in large slabs using exclusive, patented technology, which can be used both indoors and outdoors.

Lapitec sintered stone is resistant to wear and tear, weather conditions, UV rays, heat, and frost, as well as being non-porous. Lapitec offers a number of different surface finishes, making it the perfect solution for both flooring and wall cladding.

Lapitec is compatible with a wide range of glues and anchoring systems, allowing it to be installed on any kind of support; it offers endless application possibilities in a number of different settings, no matter how demanding (humid surroundings, salty environments, places with aggressive pollutants).

Standard dimensions

3440x1540 mm for slabs with a thickness of 12 mm and 20 mm.

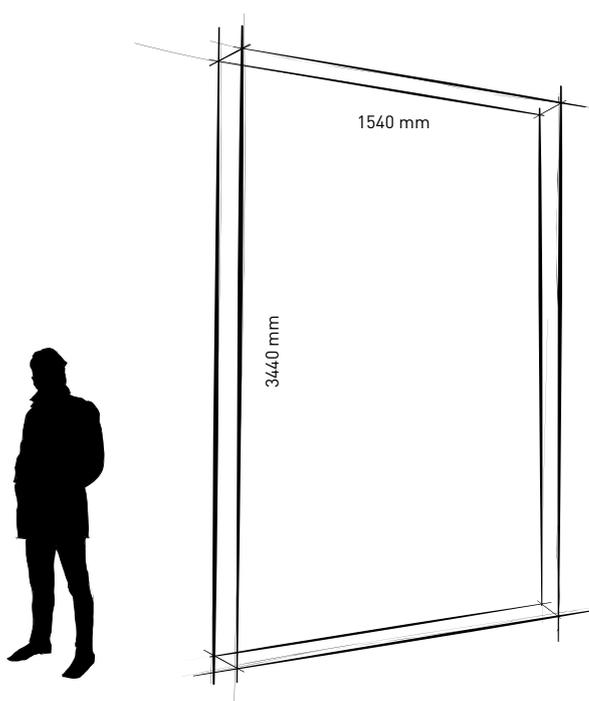
3400x1500 mm for 30 mm-thick slabs.

Thicknesses

12 mm

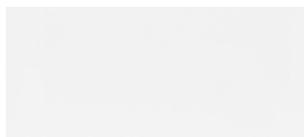
20 mm

30 mm

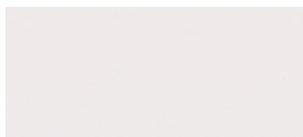


1.2. COLOURS AND FINISHES

Essenza Collection



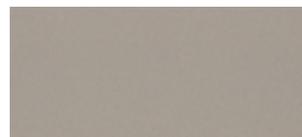
BIANCO ASSOLUTO



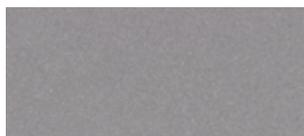
BIANCO POLARE



BIANCO CREMA



TERRA AVANA



GRIGIO CEMENTO



NERO ANTRACITE



NERO ASSOLUTO

Musa Collection



BIANCO VITTORIA



BIANCO GIULIA



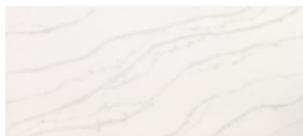
BIANCO SERENA



BIANCO ANDROMEDA



BIANCO ANGELICA



BIANCO OLIMPIA



BIANCO ATENA



BIANCO PANDORA

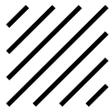


BIANCO DIANA



BIANCO ALBA

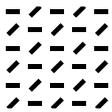
Finishes



LUX



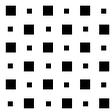
The high-gloss surface of the slab adds brightness to the material, really enhancing the surroundings where it is installed.



SATIN



A sophisticated matt look that is soft to the touch, bringing to mind the texture and elegance of silk.



LITHOS*



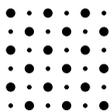
A surface with subtle wrinkles, offering different sensations with every touch and a colour effect with soft and natural shades.



VESUVIO*



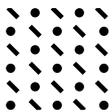
Structured, soft and dynamic to the touch, with a movement that gives the surface strength and vitality, reducing any slipperiness.



ARENA*



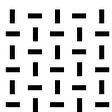
A smooth, sandblasted finish, featuring an even grain that creates a sense of natural dynamism along the entire slab, giving each colour a lighter and richer shade.



VELLUTO



A surface created to highlight the intense Nero Assoluto shade, with gentle surface movements and exclusive tactile effects.



MERIDIO*



A delicate roughness to the touch provides an ideal finish for the world of cladding and outdoor.

* Structured finish

N.B.: please contact the company for any technical information regarding finishes that are no longer in production.

1.3. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Technical characteristics		Standard	Test result
	Standard dimensions	EN 14617-16	3440 x 1540 (12-20 mm) 3400 x 1500 (30 mm)
	Thicknesses	EN 14617-16	12 – 20 – 30 mm ½ - ¾ - 1¼ in.
	Specific weight	EN 14617-1	2,4÷2,53 kg/dm ³
	Water absorption	EN 14617-1	0.02%
	Flexural strength	EN 14617-2	55 MPa
	Deep abrasion resistance	EN 14617-4	140 mm ³
	Frost resistance	EN 14617-5	Resistant
	Thermal shock resistance coefficient	EN 14617-6a	0.9%
	Impact resistance	EN 14617-9	1.97 Joule (12 mm / ½ in.) 3.30 Joule (20 mm / ¾ in.)
	Resistance to chemical substances	EN 14617-10	C4 - Resistant

Technical characteristics		Standard	Test result
	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	EN 14617-11	$5.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
	Dimensional stability	EN 14617-12	A
	Fire resistance	EN 13501-1	A1
	Thermal conductivity	EN ISO 10456	1,3 W /mK
	Specific heat	EN ISO 10456	840 J/kgK
	Resistance to the diffusion of water vapour	EN ISO 10456	no value (dry) ∞ (wet)
	Non-slip properties	Miscellaneous	Please refer to the dedicated section in this manual
	Compressive strength	ASTM C170	493 MPa Dry 493 MPa Wet
	Colour lightfastness	DIN 51094	No change
	Water absorption - due to capillarity	EN 1925	$0,006 \text{ g/m}^2\text{s}^{0.5}$

Lapitec is a fireproof material with 'A1' classification. It does not catch fire if exposed to flames, it does not release smoke and it is flame retardant.

Extreme temperature fluctuations, such as direct exposure to a flame, may cause the material to break.

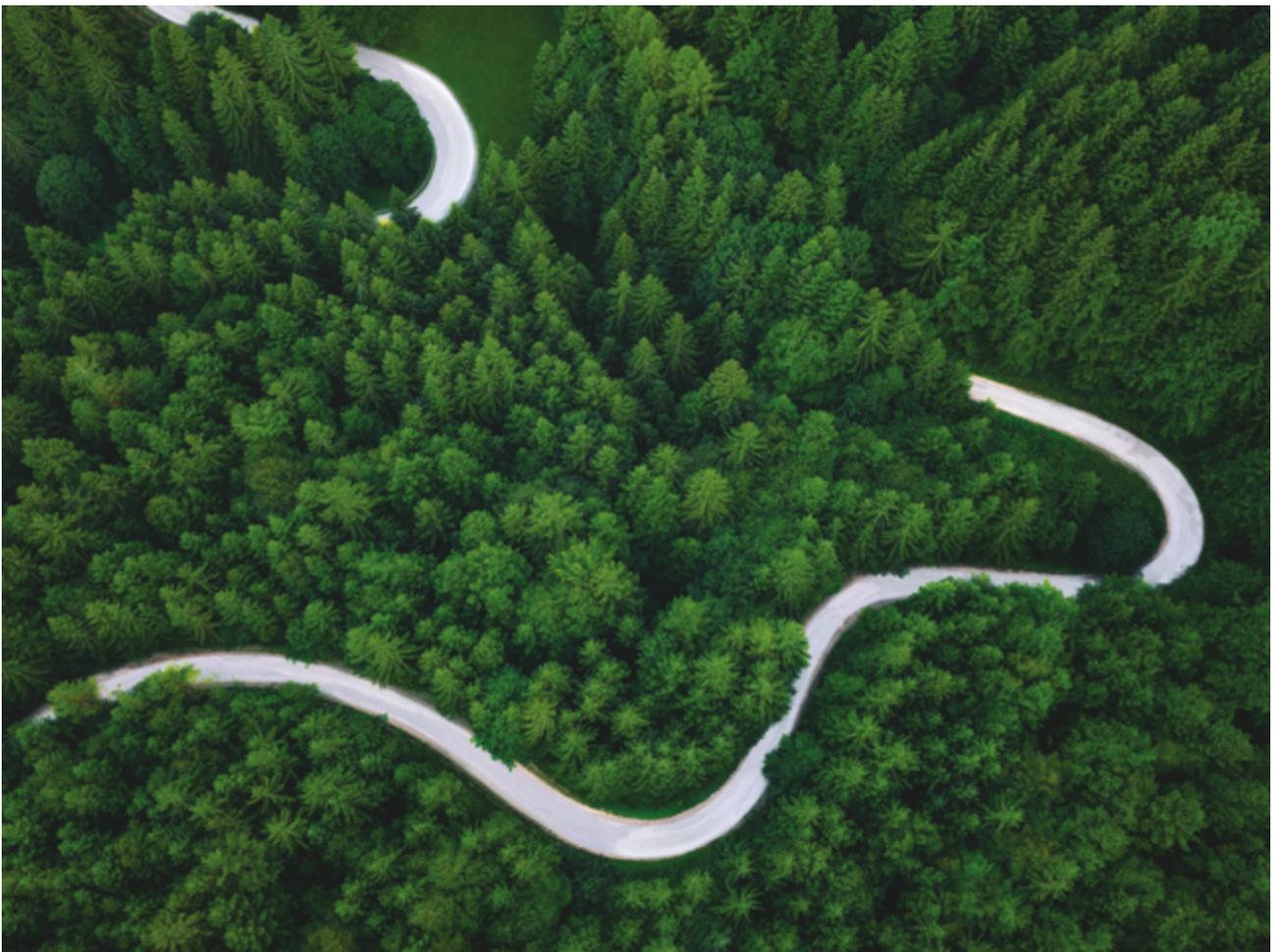
1.4. SILICA FREE



Biorite® is a patented mineral, non-toxic and crystalline-silica-free, obtained with a particular melting process at about 1600 ° C, starting from a unique blend of 100% natural mineral powders.

Lapitec slabs produced using Biorite can be considered “Silica free” as they contain a crystalline silica percentage that does not exceed 1%.

Biorite is produced exclusively at the Lapitec plant in Vedelago. This allows for a comprehensive control of the raw materials and the production cycle, further improving the consistency of the technical and surface characteristics of the slabs.



1.5. PLUS LAPITEC

Hygienic and antibacterial

Prevents the proliferation of germs and microbes



Heat resistant

Resistant to high temperatures



Easy to clean

Non porous and stain resistant



UV stable

Colour unaffected by sunlight



Green

Not printed and 100% natural



Chemical resistant

Unaffected by alkaline or acidic products



Scratch resistant

High resistance against scratching

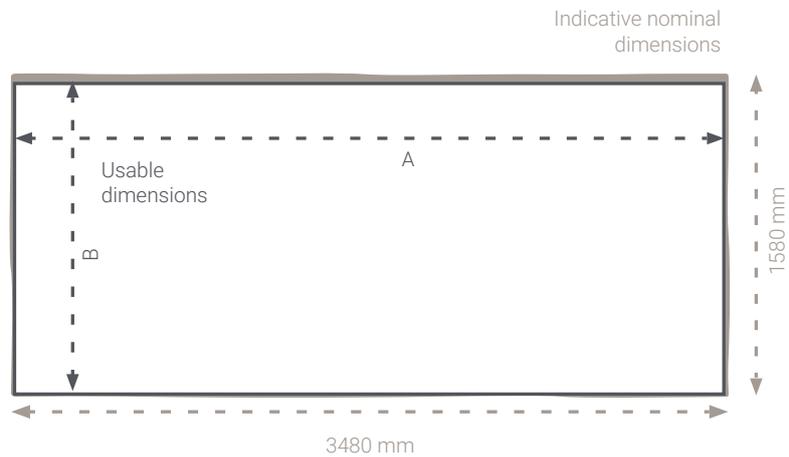


Frost resistant

Resistant to low temperatures



1.6. SLAB DIMENSIONS



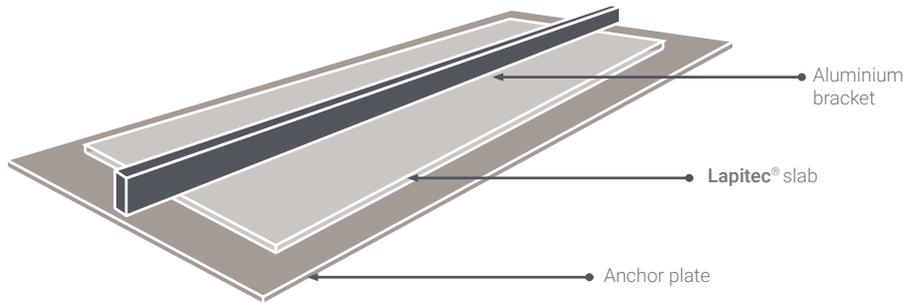
	Full slab dimensions	12mm slab usable area	20mm slab usable area	30mm slab usable area
length (mm)	3480	3440 (A)	3440 (A)	3400 (A)
width (mm)	1580	1540 (B)	1540 (B)	1500 (B)

Technical information	U.M.	12 (mm)	20 (mm)	30 (mm)
Full slab surface area	m ²	5,50	5,50	5,50
Slab usable surface area	m ²	5,30	5,30	5,10
Weight per m ²	kg/ m ²	32	50	73
Slab weight	kg	175	275	400

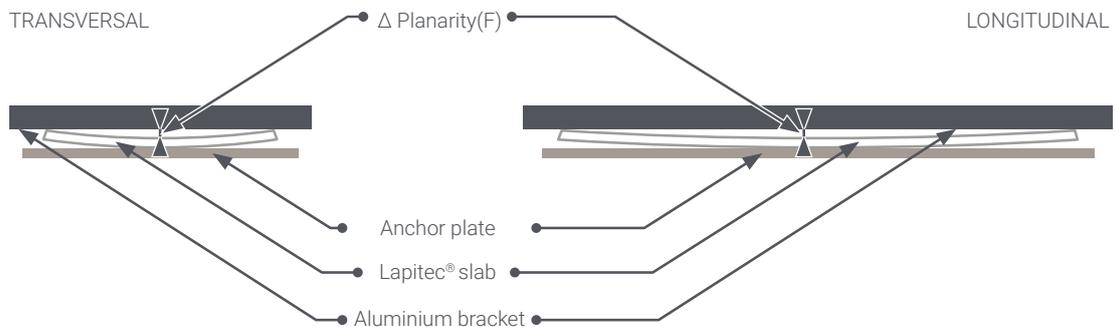
Slab weights and dimensions are indicative.

1.7. SLAB TOLERANCES

1.7.1 PLANARITY



Thicknesses (mm)	Transversal		Longitudinal	
	Length (mm)	F (mm)	Width (mm)	F (mm)
12-20-30	1540	≤1.6	3440	≤3.5



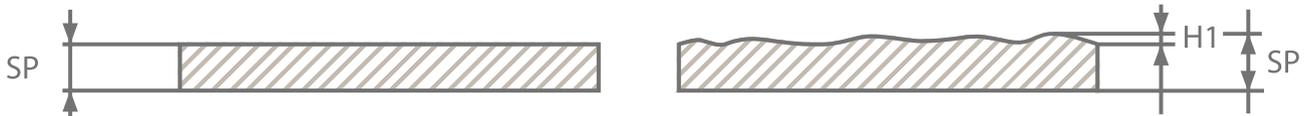
In order to correctly measure planarity, the slab must be resting on a perfectly horizontal and stable anchor plate; it is therefore necessary to avoid A-frames or measurements when the slab is suspended. Planarity is measured using an aluminium bar and thickness gauges to the centre of each side: 750 mm and 1700 mm.

1.7.2 THICKNESS

Nominal thickness (mm)	Tolerance (mm)	H1 (mm)
12	-0/+1	< 2
20	±0,5	< 2
30	±0,5	< 2

SMOOTH SURFACE

STRUCTURED SURFACE*



* STRUCTURED SURFACES: finishes with a structured surface are specified in the "COLOURS AND FINISHES" section.

1.7.3 GLOSS GRADES

Finish	GLOSS	
	Gloss	Changes in gloss in the same slab
Lux	> 65	< 10
Satin	< 20	< 3
Vesuvio	< 5	< 3
Arena	< 6	< 3
Lithos	< 7	< 3
Velluto	< 16	< 3
Meridio	< 10	< 3

Gloss grades are measured using a glossmeter on the finished surface. Any gloss variations on the same slab are checked by taking recordings along the sides and in the centre of the slab itself.

1.7.4 SHADE DIFFERENCES

Lapitec is suitable for installation on large surfaces such as façades, paving and cladding in general. The Lapitec production process involves sinterisation at over 1200°C, creating slabs that are characterised by minimal shade differences.

With the aim of managing even only the slightest shade differences, Lapitec S.p.A.'s R&D department has developed a special device able to accurately measure and record the colour of each slab, reporting the result in the relative QR Code printed on the label.

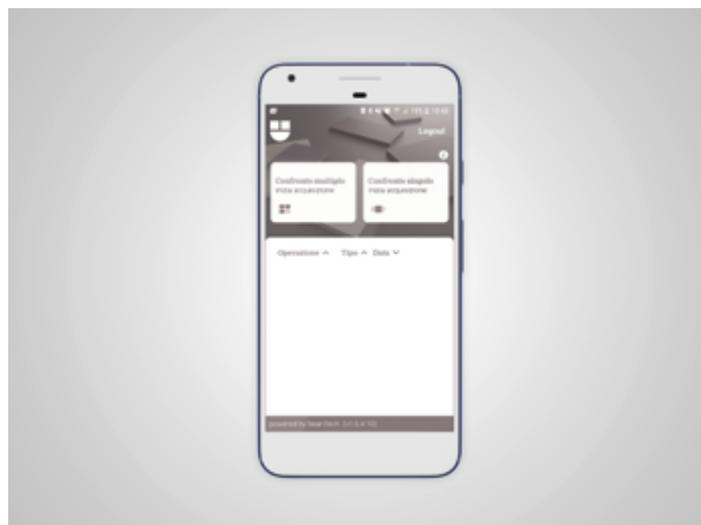
International standards (CIElab2000) allow for shade differences between two slabs, of the same colour and finish, to be compared, using a unique parameter called ΔE (delta "e").

In architectural applications (façades, paving, etc.), an adequate level of compatibility is achieved when the shade difference between two contiguous elements is very low, normally characterised by a ΔE of less than or equal to 1. In order to ensure a high level of quality, Lapitec S.p.A. is able to supply identified batches of slabs with a ΔE of less than or equal to 1.

App

To make it easier to manage the different shades available, Lapitec S.p.A. has developed an exclusive multilingual app for Android and Apple smartphones and tablets, allowing you to check any shade differences for a group of slabs, by simply scanning the relative QR Code on their labels. This makes it possible to check whether the slabs supplied can be used together, or also with those in the warehouse.

Please note that the QR Code was introduced starting from slabs identified with numbers higher than 01000000167000. Customers may nonetheless ask Lapitec to check the shades of slabs without a QR Code (with ID numbers lower than 01000000167000), by simply confirming the serial number of the slabs to be checked.



1.7.5 AESTHETIC CONFORMITY

Type of non-conformity	Dimensions (mm)
Different coloured spot	> 0,6
Uneven area	> 3
White grains on a dark background	> 1
Similar coloured spot (Lux, Satin)	> 5
Hole (Lux, Satin)	> 0,6
Scratch/shading (Lux, Satin)	If visible perpendicularly to the slab, from one metre away, in natural light

Note: For the colour Bianco Assoluto the size tolerance is reduced to ≤ 0.5 mm for white grains on a black background and for black grains on a white background.

We recommend that our customers carefully clean and inspect each slab before use. This ensures that the product can be used in the best way possible and allows for checks into compliance with all quality standards.

Please note: this should be standard practice. Complaints will not be accepted regarding material that has been installed with defects that were already present at the time of delivery.

1.8. CHOICE OF FINISH

Selecting the right finish involves carefully considering how Lapitec is going to be used, whether for a kitchen worktop, floor, wall, etc.

It is therefore necessary to take all the various aspects into consideration, such as personal taste, non-slip properties and ease of cleaning once installed.

1.8.1 SLIPPERINESS

When designing a floor, the finish must be chosen based on the non-slip performance of the surface. It is necessary to assess how the floor will be used, the surroundings and the weather conditions in the place where it will be installed; however, above all, it is necessary to check the applicable local legislation.

There are different criteria to assess non-slip properties. Please find below a list of some of the reference legislation and the relative classifications.

Regulation	Definition	Index	Lux	Satin	Lithos	Vesuvio	Arena*	Velluto	Meridio
DM236/89 BCRA	BCRA Coefficient of Friction	DCOFd average value	0,7	0,59	0,53	0,58	0,91	0,59	0,64
		DCOFw average value	0,6	0,48	0,61	0,48	0,88	0,65	0,62
DIN 51130	Anti-slip testing of floor coverings -Shod feet	Group of anti-slip properties	-	-	R10	R10	R13	-	R11
DIN 51097	Anti-slip testing of floor coverings - Bare feet	Group of anti-slip properties	-	-	A+B	A+B+C	A+B+C	A	A+B+C
ANSI A137.1:2012/ A326.3:2017	Anti-slip testing of floor coverings - Bare feet	DCOFw	0,25	0,46	0,46	0,5	0,81	0,43	0,66
UNI EN 14231:04	Slip resistance by means of pendulum tester	DCOFw-USRV	25	22	42	30	66	38	55

Regulation	Definition	Index	Lux	Satin	Lithos	Vesuvio	Arena*	Velluto	Meridio
BS 976/02+A1:201 United Kingdom	Pendulum testers Method of operation	DCOFd-PTV	38	42	48	55	65	48	60
		DCOFw-PTV	16	24	43	50	60	38	49
UNE 41901: 2017 EX	Unpolished and polished slip/skip resistance	DCOFw	25	30	55	42	68	38	60

* Considering the anti-slip properties of surfaces with a degree of slipperiness of $R \geq 12$, it is recommended to only use these in places where high-pressure water cleaning is possible.

Italian Ministerial Decree no. 236/89

In Italy, the 'BCRA' method is used to measure the coefficient of friction for a paved surface, pursuant to Italian Ministerial Decree no. 236/1989.

This method involves calculating the dynamic coefficient of friction on a dry and wet floor. A floor is defined as non-slip when its coefficient of friction is higher than the following values:

- $\mu > 0.40$ for slippery leather on a dry floor;
- $\mu > 0.40$ for slippery hard, standard rubber on a wet floor.

Please find below some of the indications provided by DIN regulations; these are German regulations which are not mandatory in Italy but are often used as a point of reference to establish what kind of flooring to use, based on the risk of slipperiness in the place where it is to be installed. Alongside the various classes and in reference to the main regulations, it is reported below an indication of the intended use. Such indication has purely an illustrative aim. It is recommended that the designer check the suitability of the slipperiness class with the local regulation.

DIN 51130

The standard provides for a classification according to the slip resistance with shod feet on an inclined plane.

- U: Unclassified; applications with slip angle $<6^\circ$.
- R9: Entrances and stairways with access from the outside, shops, hospitals, schools, restaurants and canteens; applications with slip angle between 6° and $\leq 10^\circ$.
- R10: Public toilets and showers, catering facilities, garages and basements; applications with slip angle between 10° and $\leq 19^\circ$.
- R11: Catering facilities, work places with high presence of water and sludge, laboratories, laundries; applications with slip angle between 19° and $\leq 27^\circ$.
- R12: Catering facilities (industrial kitchens); food industry (oils, fats, dairy products and derivatives); industrial processing with use of slippery substances, car parks; applications with slip angle between 27° and $\leq 35^\circ$.
- R13: Food industry with high presence of fats; applications with slip angle $\geq 35^\circ$.

DIN 51097

This regulation provides a classification based on non-slip performance when being walked on barefoot.

- N.C.: Not classified; applications with gradients $<12^\circ$.
- A: Dressing rooms, areas accessed with bare feet between 12° and $\leq 18^\circ$.
- B (A+B): Public showers, pool edges; applications with gradients between 18° and $\leq 24^\circ$.
- C (A+B+C): Submerged pool edges, submerged stairs, water walkways, environments with standing water; applications with gradients $\geq 24^\circ$.

UNI EN 14231

Determination of slip resistance using pendulum testing equipment.

Key:

- 0–24: Potential slipperiness. Suitable for commercial properties.
- 24–34: Limited resistance. Suitable for bathrooms and warehouses.
- 35–64: Adequate. Suitable for outdoor and indoor use, commercial areas and walkways (including stairs).
- >65: Very resistant. Suitable for outdoor use and slopes.

1.8.2 EASE OF CLEANING

After checking the compatibility of the chosen finishes with the degree of slipperiness required for the intended use of the surface to be cladded, it is also necessary to take into consideration how easy said finishes are to clean.

The following table provides an indication as to how easy the various finishes are to clean, depending on where they are applied.

Finish	For kitchen worktop	Indoor flooring	Outdoor flooring	Vertical wall
Lux	A	A	A	A
Satin	A	A	A	A
Vesuvio	B	B	B	B
Arena	NA	NA	C	C
Lithos	B	B	B	B
Velluto	B	B	B	B
Meridio	NA	NA	C	C

Key:

- A Easy to clean.
- B Normal cleaning.
- C Cleaning equipment required.
- NA Not applicable.

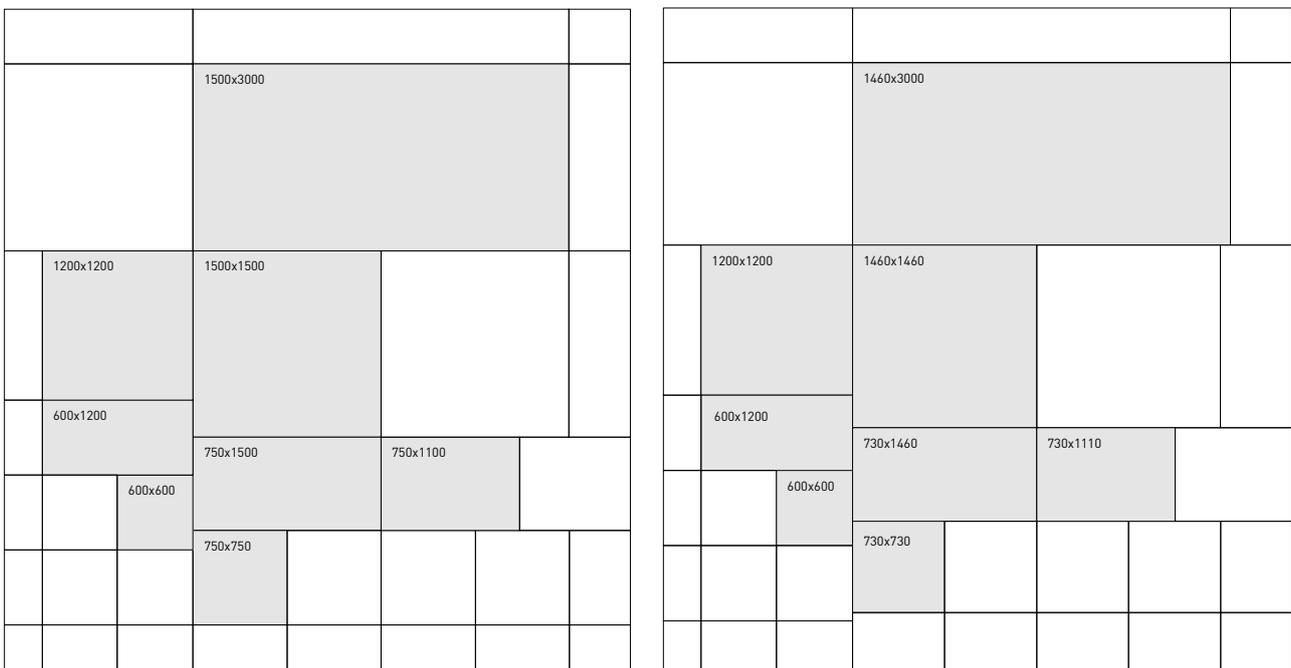
Note: it is recommended to refer to the Cladding Design and Installation manual for more information on the choice of the finish depending on the intended use and operating conditions.

1.11. CUT TO SIZE

1.11.1 MODULAR FORMATS

Upon request, Lapitec slabs can be supplied in modular formats, which can be used in different combinations.

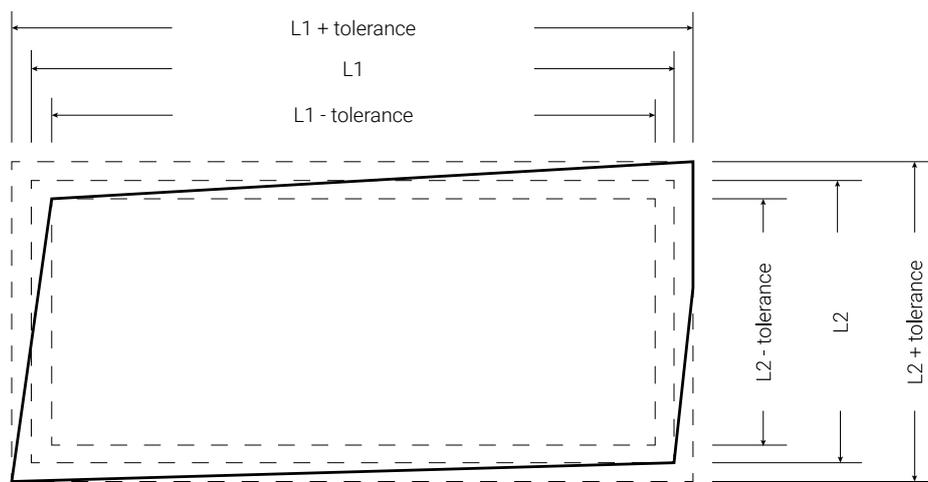
The proposed formats are suggestions as to how to optimise the factory sizes of Lapitec slabs; please remember that the slabs can be cut and used in any other format required.



Note: The above dimensions are nominal. Refer to the design drawings for the corresponding processing dimensions. The actual dimensions may deviate from the processing dimensions by the corresponding tolerance given in the following paragraph.

1.11.2 WORKPIECES TOLERANCES

ITEM	Description	Tolerances	
		Unit of measurement	
Thickness	12 mm	mm	-0/+1
	20 mm	mm	± 0,5
	30 mm	mm	± 0,5
Face size	Face dimension of pieces with length up to 2m	mm	± 1,5
	Face dimension of pieces with length over 2m	mm	± 2,5
Flatness	Maximum deviation from flat plane – width	mm / m	1
	Maximum deviation from flat plane – length	mm / m	1
Edge conditions	Bevels		-0/+25%
	Bullnose, semi-bullnose & rounds	mm	± 1
Squaring	Maximum deviation from right angle	Depends on the workpiece dimensions. Refer to image	



If the perimeter of the workpiece is contained between the rectangle of the larger tolerances and the rectangle of the smaller tolerances, the workpiece is considered acceptable.

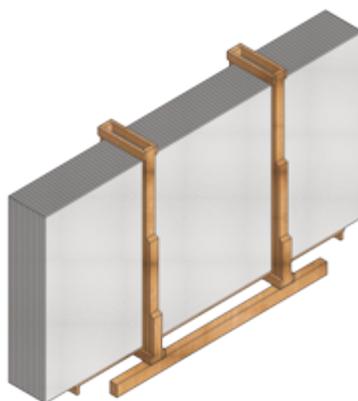


2. PACKAGING AND HANDLING

2.1. PACKAGING

For all wooden packaging, Lapitec S.p.A. uses only fumigated wood

2.1.1 WOODEN BUNDLE



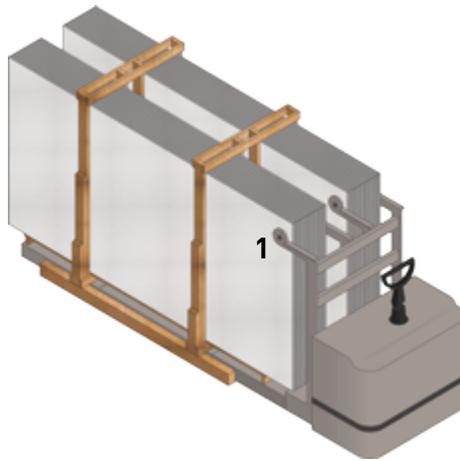
Overall dimensions	Empty bundle weight
3500x560x h.1900mm	80kg

The table below shows the characteristics of the bundles loaded with slabs of the same thickness. The values given below are purely indicative.

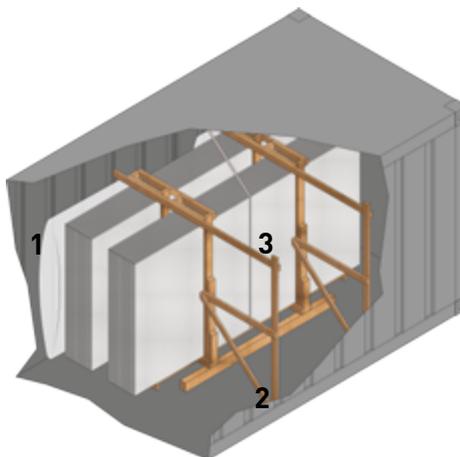
	U.M.	values for 12mm-thick slabs	values for 20mm-thick slabs	values for 30mm-thick slabs
slabs per bundle	nr.	20	12	8
full bundle weight	kg	Approx 3580	Approx 3380	Approx 3280

Handling

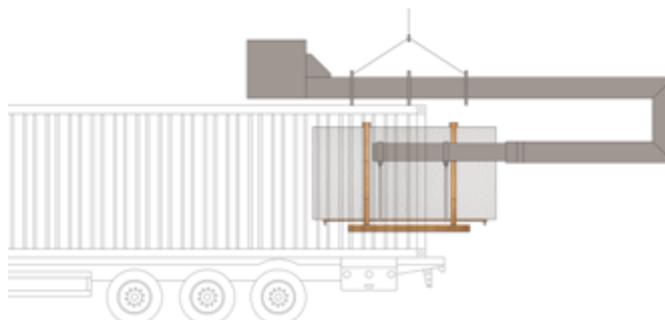
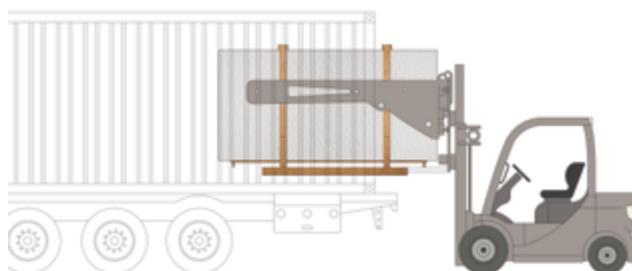
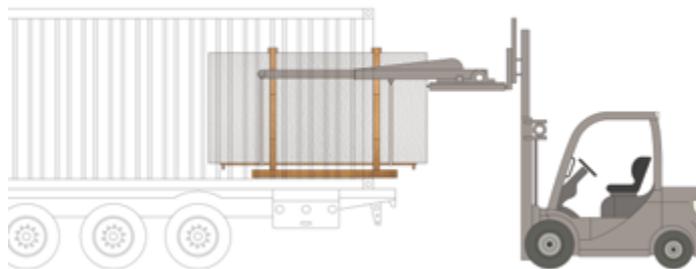
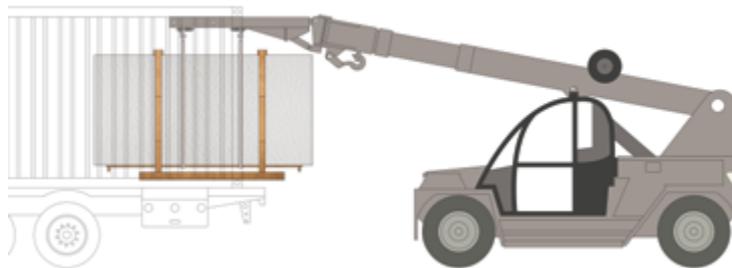
Lapitec S.p.A. uses a special pallet truck with longer forks and an anti-tipping device (1) capable of transporting 2 bundles at the same time.



The bundles are only suitable for loading on containers open at the back (box, open top). To prevent the risk of damage from tipping, Lapitec S.p.A. secures the bundles using special air bags (1) and wooden straps fixed to the container walls (2) and, when necessary, safety belts (3).



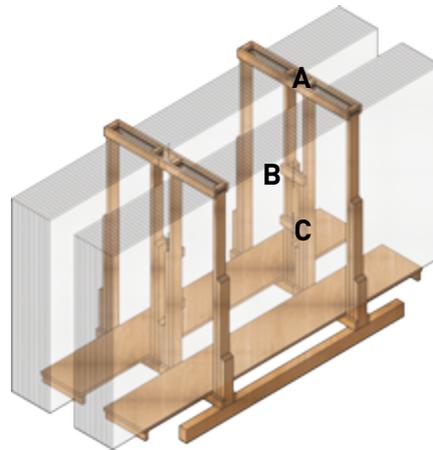
For the unloading of the bundles, additionally to the pallet truck described above, there are also devices on the market that can be used with normal lifting equipment (cranes, forklifts, overhead cranes).



In the case of open top containers, the systems described above can be used, as well as overhead cranes or cranes with the lifting systems described in the following section: Handling of slabs.

If you want to unload one bundle at a time, you need to cut the central straps with a chainsaw, as indicated in the figure (sequence A, B, C).

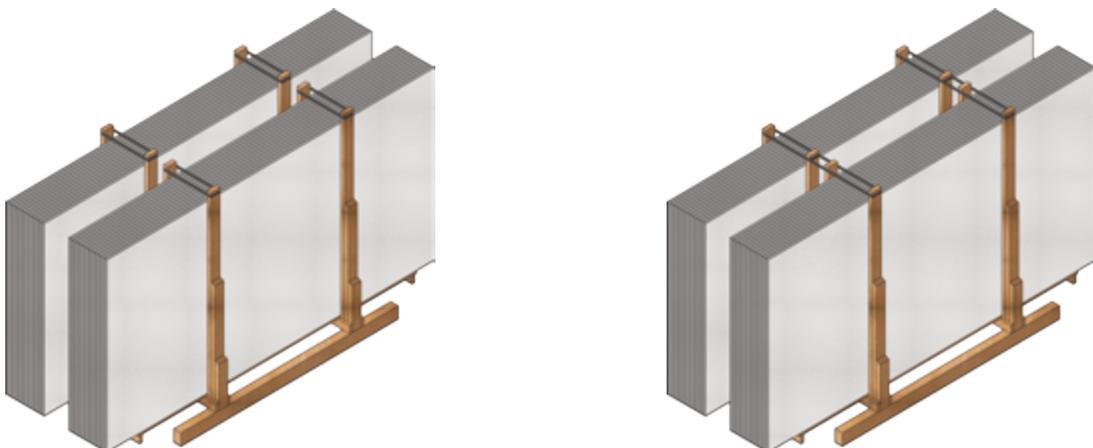
Once the bundle has been divided, the packs must be harnessed individually to unload them.



The pair of bundles is usually secured at the top with 3 pairs of straps:

2 pairs of straps secure the posts of the individual strap. It is important that these straps remain intact until the harnessing of the individual slab packs, otherwise the bundle becomes unstable and the slabs may slip.

1 pair of straps holds the two bundles together. These straps will be cut together with the main strap at the time of cutting indicated by the letter A in the figure above.



Loading on container

The table below shows the quantity of slabs of the same thickness that can be loaded on 20 ft and 40 ft containers with bundles.

The values given below are purely indicative.

CONTAINER 20' / 40'	U.M.	values for 12mm-thick slabs	values for 20mm-thick slabs	values for 30mm-thick slabs
Total loadable bundles	nr.	7	7	7
Total slabs per container	nr.	140	84	56
Total weight with packaging	kg	Approx 25060	Approx 23660	Approx 22960

Note:

The weight limits imposed by the port of destination and the final destination must be considered when organising a container.

2.1.2 WOODEN A-FRAME



Overall dimensions	Empty A-frame weight
3500x1100x h.1850mm	180kg

The table below shows the quantity of slabs of the same thickness that can be loaded on the wooden A-frames. The values given below are purely indicative.

	U.M.	values for 12mm-thick slabs	values for 20mm-thick slabs	values for 30mm-thick slabs
slabs per wooden A-frame	nr.	20	12	8
full wooden A-frame weight	kg	Approx 3680	Approx 3480	Approx 3380

The entire packaging consists of:

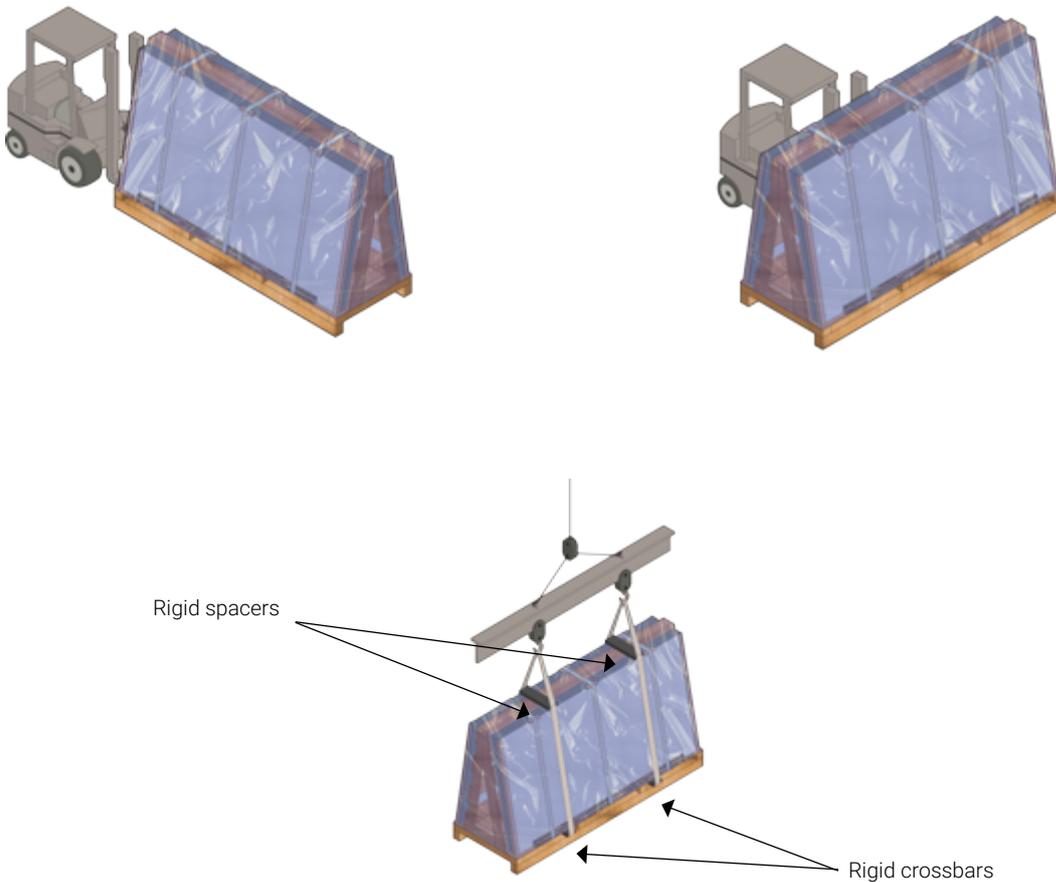
- 4 cardboard protections for the vertical sides of the slabs (1);
- 6 cardboard protections to be placed between the fixing straps and the slabs (2);
- 2 pieces of wood secured to the lower part of the A-frame by 2 screws, to prevent the slabs coming loose from the base (3);
- 3 fixing straps to secure the slabs to the A-frame;
- 1 polyethylene covering to protect the surface of the slabs (5);



Handling:

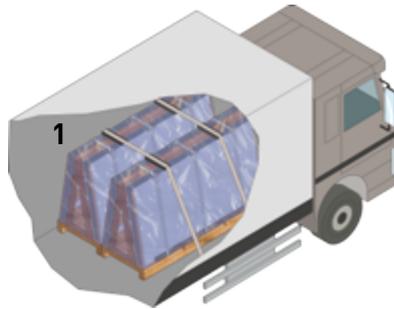
The A-frame can be transported using a forklift or by lifting with straps and sling bar, taking care to use rigid crossbars underneath the A-frame, between the straps and the A-frame itself.

The A-frames supplied by Lapitec S.p.A. are usually 4-way, meaning they can be lifted by a forklift from any of the 4 sides.

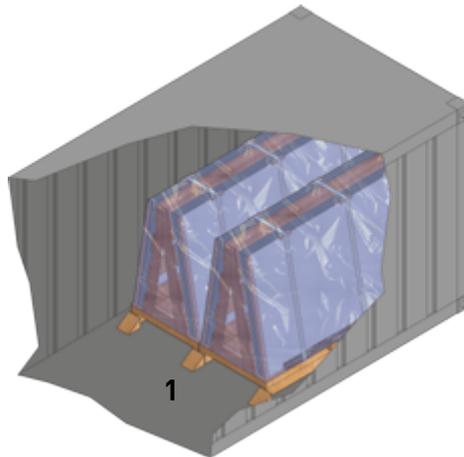


The wooden A-frames are ideal for loading on trucks, containers and by air.

Two suitably tensioned straps (1) are used to secure the A-frame to the truck floor.



To secure the A-frame inside a container, wedges are placed on the sides of the A-frame as shown below (1).



Loading on container

The table below shows the quantity of slabs of the same thickness that can be loaded on 40 ft containers with straps. The values given below are purely indicative.

CONTAINER 40'	U.M.	values for 12mm-thick slabs	values for 20mm-thick slabs	values for 30mm-thick slabs
Total loadable wooden A-frames	nr.	6	6	6
Total slabs per container	nr.	120	72	48
Total weight with packaging	kg	Approx 22080	Approx 20880	Approx 20280

NOTE:

The weight limits imposed by the port of destination and the final destination must be considered when organising a container.

2.1.3 PAIRS OF STEEL A-FRAMES



Overall dimensions	Weight of empty pair of steel A-frames
3500x2400x h.1500mm	105kg

The table below shows the quantity of slabs of the same thickness that can be loaded on a pair of steel A-frames. The values given below are purely indicative.

CONTAINER 40'	U.M.	values for 12mm-thick slabs	values for 20mm-thick slabs	values for 30mm-thick slabs
slabs per pair of steel A-frames	nr.	Approx 80	Approx 48	Approx 32
weight of pair of steel A-frames with slabs	kg	Approx 14105	Approx 13305	Approx 12905

Handling:

The steel A-frames are only suitable for loading on trucks. The steel A-frames are positioned manually on the truck floor at a wheelbase of approximately 1.8 - 2 metres.

Once positioned, the A-frames are covered with wooden slats on both the base and the back to prevent the slabs from resting directly on the steel. Packs of slabs separated by 3cm-thick wooden slats are then placed on the A-frames.

Each pack usually consists of 20 x 12mm slabs, 12 x 20mm slabs or 8 x 30mm slabs so that the packs be easily moved from the crane.

The packs of slabs are loaded by crane or overhead crane from above, so the truck must have an openable roof. The average weight of each pack is 3300kg.

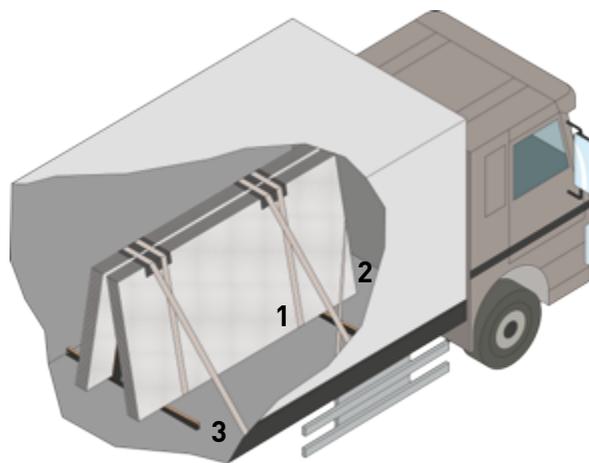
The pair of A-frames with the slabs is secured to the truck with 5 suitably tightened straps:

- 2 straps are used to secure all the slabs on the A-frames (1).
- 1 strap secures the front of the slabs in the direction of travel, to prevent the load from slipping when braking (2).
- 2 straps secure the pair of A-frames to the trailer floor to prevent overturning (3).

The straps must be made of fabric, conform to EN 12195-2 and come complete with tighteners (see photo).



It is the transporter's responsibility to provide suitable straps and use them according to the strap supplier's instructions.



The A-frames must not be secured to the trailer floor using screws and nails. This is to prevent damage to the trailer's pneumatic system.

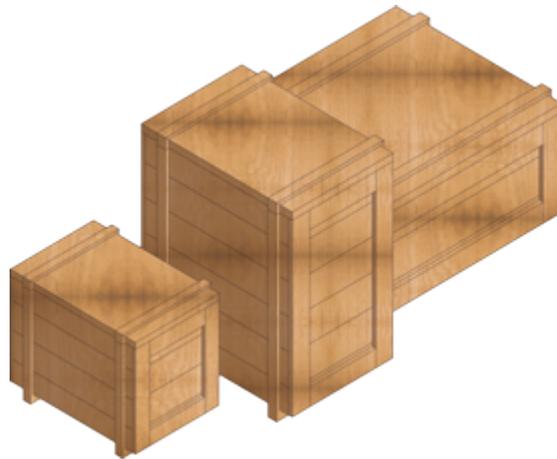
The A-frames must be placed on non-slip mats to increase the grip between the A-frame and the trailer floor.

Wooden shims (about 1.5cm thick) should be placed under the A-frames to allow the passage of the unloading belts.

If the packs of Lapitec® slabs need to be placed on A-frames already containing slabs made from other materials, it is the transporter's responsibility to check that the packs of Lapitec slabs are not placed on other packs of slabs with a lower height.

Under no circumstances should steel chains or ropes be used as these may ruin the material.

2.1.4 NON-STANDARD PACKAGING: CRATES, PALLETS, ETC.



Dimensions	Weight
Variable	Variable

Crate and pallet packaging is only used when supplying workpieces that are cut to size and sized according to individual project requirements.

The crates supplied by Lapitec S.p.A. are generally 2-way. In special cases or on request they can be 4-way.

Handling:

The crates can be moved by forklift or pallet truck.

The crates are ideal for loading on trucks, containers and by air.

Crate opening:

To prevent the workpieces from overturning when opening the crate, tilt it slightly by placing wedges on the opening side (see diagram).

To open the crates, Lapitec S.p.A. marks in red the screws that are to be unscrewed. Removing these screws will allow the crate to be fully opened.

The handling of workpieces inside the crate should be done manually or using equipment (see following sections) depending on the dimensions of the individual piece or according to requirements.



2.2. HANDLING OF SLABS

The slabs should always be handled from the side to prevent bending, and with the utmost care and attention to prevent chipping and breakage of the material.

Operators should avoid any type of impact on the slabs. In the event of accidental impact, it is necessary to check that there is no breakage or cracks. This check is important because any cracks may cause breakage even after laying.

Lapitec must always be handled using gloves to prevent any cuts and deposits of dirt on the slab.

2.2.1 MANUAL HANDLING

Any format exceeding 25 kg and in general any long-sized format must be handled by two operators.

2.2.2 HANDLING WITH EQUIPMENT

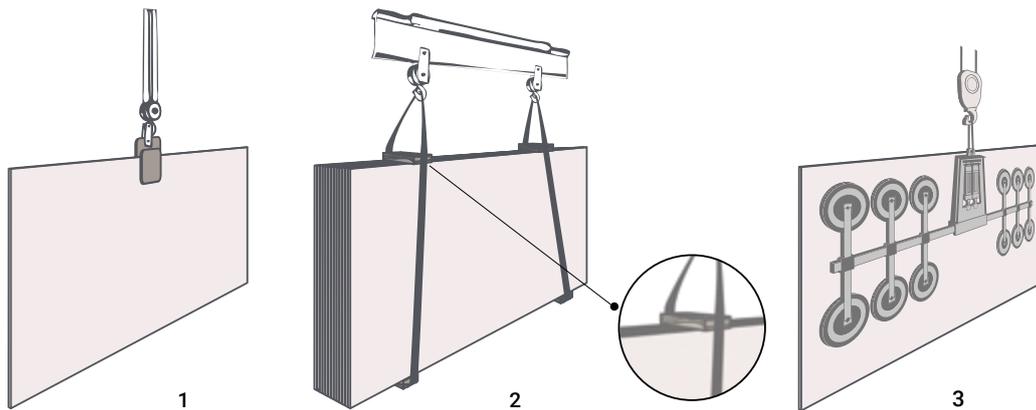
Slabs can be moved individually using rubber-coated canvas straps, rubber grippers or suction cups. Under no circumstances should steel chains or ropes be used as these may ruin the material.

To grip the individual slab, it is recommended to position the gripper at the load centre to balance the weight and minimise oscillations (as shown in figure 1). When putting down a slab with the gripper, make sure that between what is being positioned and the support (other slab or floor) there are no empty spaces.

To grip multiple slabs, it is recommended to use a balancing frame connected to canvas straps spaced on the bottom and on top of the slabs by a wooden shim slightly longer than the slab pack (as shown in figure 2). In this way, the stress exerted during handling does not weigh on the slabs, preventing material breakage.

Handling using suction cups is permitted (as shown in figure 3), subject to verification of compatibility with the roughness of the surface.

Before proceeding, always ensure that the load to be handled is within the maximum capacity of the lifting equipment.

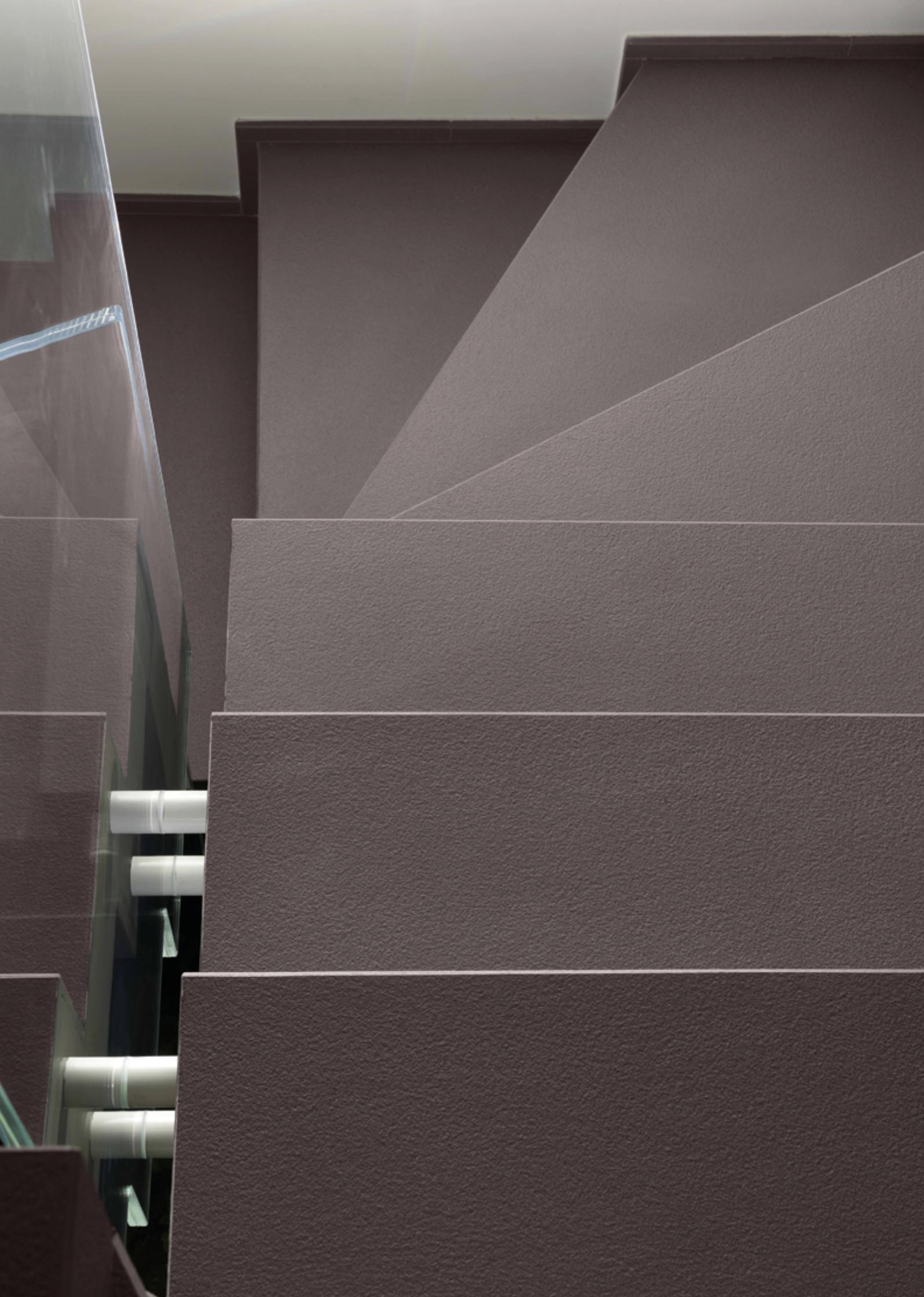


2.3. SLAB INSPECTION

We recommend that our customers carefully clean and inspect each slab before use. This ensures that the product can be used in the best way possible and allows for checks into compliance with all quality standards.

Please note: this should be standard practice. Complaints will not be accepted regarding material that has been installed with defects that were already present at the time of delivery <<

N.B.: This must be standard practice. Complaints will not be accepted on material laid with defects already present at the time of delivery.



3. CUSTOMER CARE

Lapitec Academy

Lapitec Academy provides training and support for professionals who work with Lapitec®, by organising in-house training courses and offering direct assistance. Lapitec S.p.A. uses all the experience it has developed through the numerous international projects and different applications completed to date in order to perfect its products and accessories.

By liaising directly with customers, Lapitec S.p.A. continuously researches new solutions to make its service even more complete and effective, meeting all the various requirements for use.

Thanks to the Academy Community service, any new features and technical developments can be promptly shared with the entire network of partners.

By attending the Lapitec Academy training course, professionals can obtain 'Approved Fabricator' certification, as well as learning useful tips and techniques for working with Lapitec.

Contacts:

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Customer Care

Please don't hesitate to contact the Lapitec S.p.A. customer care team for any information you may need.

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