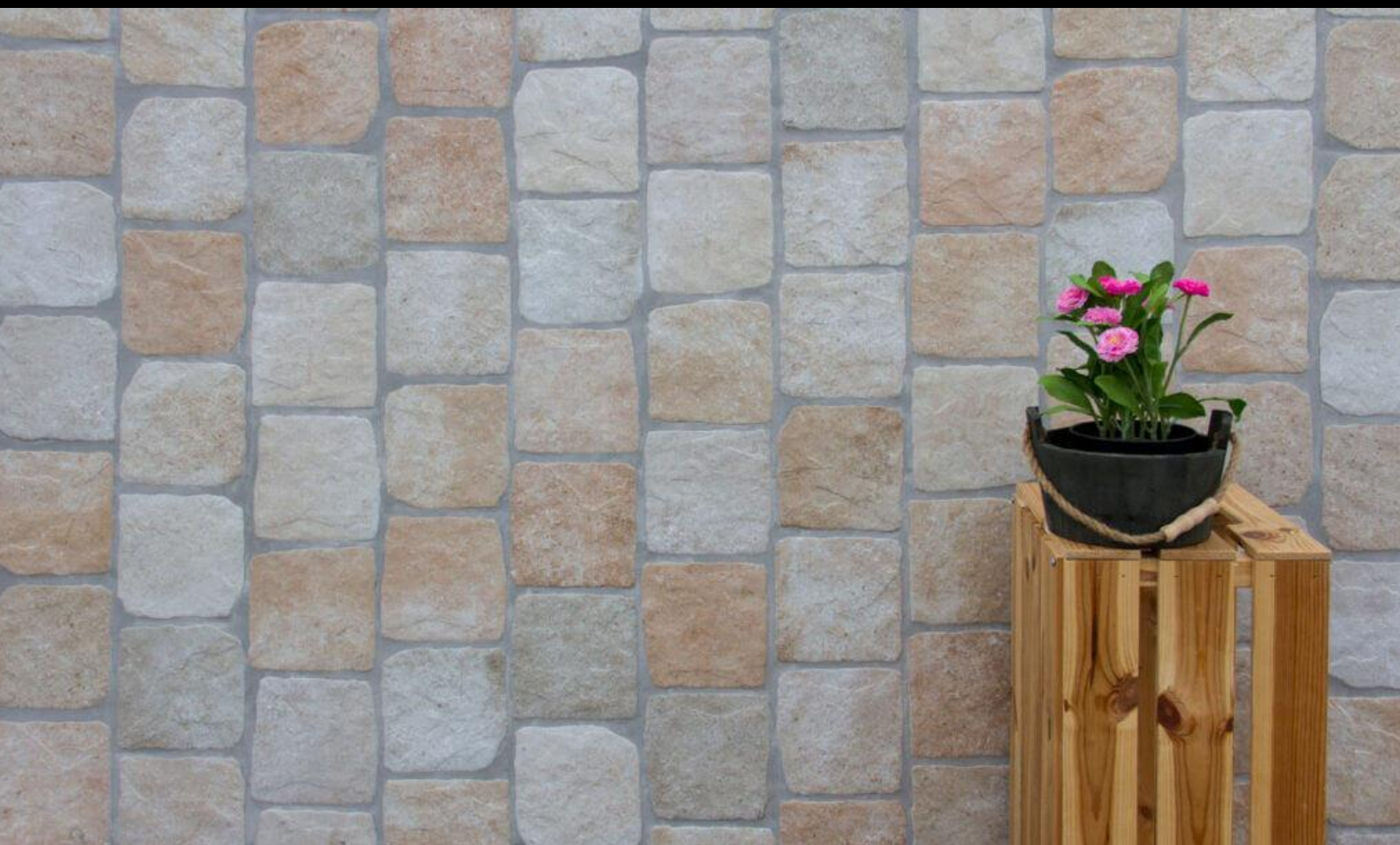


Country

For the last 2,000 years, Setts & Cobblestones have been used by craftsman as durable finishes to lanes and yards. The Spanish made Country range brings 21st Century Digital Glazed Porcelain technology to this traditional style, allowing you to achieve the look, without the environmental and economic cost of naturally quarried stone.





Country

150x150mm



Beige 15COUBEM



Perla Light Grey 15COULGM



Bone 15COUBOM



Gris Dark Grey 15COUDGM

Glazed Technical Porcelain

Made in Spain

Cushioned Edge

V3 Variation

Floor Cat. 4

R12 (P5)

320

GNS Ceramics recommends that our retail shops pass on the following information to the installer and end-user.

Click or Scan for Installation Instructions

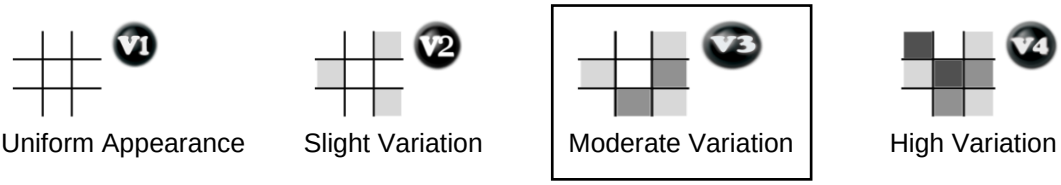
Ceramic tiles are only one component of a much larger building system. It is our experience that failure of any tiling system is very often the result of a combination of factors. For example; inappropriate design, type of substrate, surface preparation, temperature during installation, adhesives, incompatibility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



Uniform Appearance | Slight Variation | Moderate Variation | High Variation

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 4 - Floor coverings that are walked on by regular traffic with some scratching dirt so that conditions are more severe than CLASS 3; For example, entrances, laundries with external access, living areas, entertainment areas, patio's, sales rooms, motels.

AENOR TRADE MARK FOR CERAMIC TILES
TECHNICAL FORM: FT78C78P

IDENTIFICATION		
	Lisensee - Factory site:	CERLAT
	Set (s):	COUNTRY 15
	Reference (s):	PV.PC 15X15 cm, AM201305
	Product description:	Ceramic tile of 1ª quality, EN 14411, Bla, 15 cm x 15 cm (W 150 mm x 150 mm x 11 mm) GL
	Brand Name:	CERLAT
	Water absorption group:	Bla
	Type of glaze:	O + AL2O3
	Floor / Wall:	Floor
	Interior / Exterior:	Both
	Colours:	Beige, Bone, Perla

CERAMIC TILE CHARACTERISTICS			Test method	AENOR required values	Manufacturer assured values
DIMENSIONS & SURFACE QUALITY	Dimensions	Deviation from work size	EN ISO 10545-2	150 ± 0.9 mm	150 ± 0.9 mm
				150 ± 0.9 mm	150 ± 0.9 mm
		Deviation from average size		N/A	N/A
				N/A	N/A
	Thickness (maximum deviation from the work size thickness)			11 ± 0.5 mm	11 ± 0.5 mm
	Straightness of sides (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Rectangularity (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Surface flatness - Centre curvature (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Surface flatness - Edge curvature (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Warpage (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Surface quality			≥ 95 % tiles free from visible defects	≥ 95 % tiles free from visible defects
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Water absorption		EN ISO 10545-3	Ev ≤ 0,5% Individual max 0,6%	Ev ≤ 0,5% Individual max 0,6%
	Breaking strenght		EN ISO 10545-4	≥ 1300 N	> 1300 N
	Flexural resistance or Modulus of rupture			≥ 35 N/mm2 Individual mín. 32 N/mm2	≥ 35 N/mm2 Individual mín. 32 N/mm2
	Resistance to deep abrasion of unglazed tiles		EN ISO 10545-6	N/A	N/A
	Resistance to surface abrasion of glazed tiles		EN ISO 10545-7	Class 4 (>2100 cycles)	Class 4 (>2100 cycles)
	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion		EN ISO 10545-8	≤ 6,8 x 10-6/ºc	≤ 6,8 x 10-6/ºc
	Thermal shock resistance		EN ISO 10545-9	Pass	Pass
	Crazing resistance		EN ISO 10545-11	Pass	Pass
	Frost resistance		EN ISO 10545-12	Pass	Pass
	Slipperiness. CTE (Pendulum Test)		UNE EN 16165	USRB > 45 (Clase CTE 3)	USRB > 45 (Clase CTE 3)
	Slipperiness. Critical Slip Angle (Ramp test)		DIN 51130	R12	R12
	Slipperiness. Critical Slip Angle (Ramp test)		DIN 51097	C	C
	Bond strenght/adhesion - cementitious adhesives		4.1 EN 12004	C2 (≥ 1N/mm2)	C2 (≥ 1N/mm2)
	Bond strenght/adhesion - mortar		EN 1015-12	N/A	N/A
	Moisture expansion		EN ISO 10545-10	≤ 0,1 mm/m	≤ 0,1 mm/m
	Small colour differences		EN ISO 10545-16	N/A	N/A
	Impact resistance		EN ISO 10545-5	≥ 0,50	≥ 0,50
	Reaction to fire		WT	A1FL	A1FL
	Tactility		CEN/TS-15209	N/A	N/A
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	Resistance to staining - glazed tiles		EN ISO 10545-14	Minimum Class 3	Class 5
	Resistance to staining - unglazed tiles			N/A	N/A
	Resistance to acids and alkalis of low concentration		EN ISO 10545-13	GLA	GLA
	Resistance to acids and alkalis of high concentration			GHA	GHA
	Resistance to household cleaning agents and swimming pool chemicals			Minimum Class GB	GA
	Release of cadmium - glazed tiles		EN ISO 10545-15	N/A	N/A
	Release of lead - glazed tiles			N/A	N/A

NOTES: ANSI A137.1:2012 Apdo 9.6 Average dynamic coefficient of friction 0.66.

AENOR TRADE MARK FOR CERAMIC TILES
TECHNICAL FORM: FT71C71P

IDENTIFICATION	Lisensee - Factory site:	CERLAT
	Set (s):	COUNTRY 15
	Reference (s):	PV.PC 15X15 cm, AM201305
	Product description:	Ceramic tile of 1ª quality, ISO 13006, BIa, 15 cm x 15 cm (W 150 mm x 150 mm x 11 mm) GL
	Brand Name:	CERLAT
	Water absorption group:	BIa
	Type of glaze:	O + AL2O3
	Floor / Wall:	Floor
	Interior / Exterior:	Both
	Colours:	GRIS

CERAMIC TILE CHARACTERISTICS			Test method	AENOR required values	Manufacturer assured values
DIMENSIONS & SURFACE QUALITY	Dimensions	Deviation from work size	ISO 10545-2	150 ± 0.9 mm	150 ± 0.9 mm
				150 ± 0.9 mm	150 ± 0.9 mm
		Deviation from average size		N/A	N/A
				N/A	N/A
	Thickness (maximum deviation from the work size thickness)			11 ± 0.5 mm	11 ± 0.5 mm
	Straightness of sides (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Rectangularity (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Surface flatness - Centre curvature (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Surface flatness - Edge curvature (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Warpage (maximum deviation)			L: ± 0.5 %	L: ± 0.5 %
				A: ± 0.5 %	A: ± 0.5 %
	Surface quality			≥ 95 % tiles free from visible defects	≥ 95 % tiles free from visible defects
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Water absorption		ISO 10545-3	Ev ≤ 0,5% Individual max 0,6%	Ev ≤ 0,5% Individual max 0,6%
	Breaking strenght		ISO 10545-4	≥ 1300 N	> 1300 N
	Flexural resistance or Modulus of rupture			≥ 35 N/mm2 Individual mín. 32 N/mm2	≥ 35 N/mm2 Individual mín. 32 N/mm2
	Resistance to deep abrasion of unglazed tiles		ISO 10545-6	N/A	N/A
	Resistance to surface abrasion of glazed tiles		ISO 10545-7	Class 3 (>750 cycles)	Class 3 (>750 cycles)
	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion		ISO 10545-8	≤ 6,8 x 10-6/ºc	≤ 6,8 x 10-6/ºc
	Thermal shock resistance		ISO 10545-9	Pass	Pass
	Crazing resistance		ISO 10545-11	Pass	Pass
	Frost resistance		ISO 10545-12	Pass	Pass
	Slipperiness. CTE (Pendulum Test)		Annex A EN 12633	USRB > 45 (Clase CTE 3)	USRB > 45 (Clase CTE 3)
	Slipperiness. Critical Slip Angle (Ramp test)		DIN 51130	R12	R12
	Slipperiness. Critical Slip Angle (Ramp test)		DIN 51097	C	C
	Bond strenght/adhesion - cementitious adhesives		4.1 EN 12004	C2 (≥ 1N/mm2)	C2 (≥ 1N/mm2)
	Bond strenght/adhesion - mortar		EN 1015-12	N/A	N/A
	Moisture expansion		ISO 10545-10	≤ 0,1 mm/m	≤ 0,1 mm/m
	Small colour differences		ISO 10545-16	N/A	N/A
	Impact resistance		EN ISO 10545-5	≥ 0,50	≥ 0,50
	Reaction to fire		WT	A1FL	A1FL
	Tactility		CEN/TS-15209	N/A	N/A
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	Resistance to staining - glazed tiles		ISO 10545-14	Minimum Class 3	Class 5
	Resistance to staining - unglazed tiles			N/A	N/A
	Resistance to acids and alkalis of low concentration		ISO 10545-13	GLA	GLA
	Resistance to acids and alkalis of high concentration			GHA	GHA
	Resistance to household cleaning agents and swimming pool chemicals			Minimum Class GB	GA
	Release of cadmium - glazed tiles		ISO 10545-15	N/A	N/A
	Release of lead - glazed tiles			N/A	N/A

NOTES: ANSI A137.1:2012 Apdo 9.6 Average dynamic coefficient of friction 0.66.

CERAMIC TEST LAB

Slip Test Report S230022

Issue Date: 07/09/2023

Requested by:	GNS Ceramics
Address:	02 9851 0000
Sample number:	23728872
Sample name:	15COUBEM
Sample description:	COUNTRY BEIGE MATT 150X150 
Slider Used:	96

Test Date	07/09/2023		**Temperature (Laboratory)**		20.1°C		
Pendulum Friction Tester:	Munro Stanley Portable Skid Resistance Tester S/N: 2081 Calibration Date: 3 November 2022						
Test Specimen (Unfixed)	**Pendulum Swing Results (BPN)**					**Mean (BPN) (**last 3 swings)	**Classification According to AS4586-2013**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		
Tile 1 & 2	62	61	60	60	60	60	**P5**
Tile 2 & 5	56	56	57	56	56	56	
Tile 3 & 4	56	56	56	56	56	56	
Tile 4 & 1	59	59	59	59	58	59	**SRV (BPN)** 58
Tile 5 & 4	58	58	58	57	57	57	

All samples were tested unfixed on a flat and level surface, no slope correction required.
Each tile cleaned with water and light scrubbing prior to testing. SRV= Slip Resistance Value
The 2 tiles were tested at 15° to the joint edge.

Testing performed in Accordance with AS4586-2013 Amd 1:2017, Appendix A Wet Pendulum Test Method with a 96 Rubber slider, conditioned with P400C paper dry, followed by 3 µm wet lapping film.
Results relate only to the items tested.

Test Location:	Ceramic Test Lab, 175 Racecourse Rd, Rutherford, NSW, 2320 Australia		
Test Officer	Luke Crisp	**Authorised by:**	Hong Lu

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKING WITH CERAMIC TILES

Tiles are made from raw materials of mineral origin (clay mostly) that have been mixed with water, dried, shaped and fired in kilns at a high temperature. Some have a layer of glaze on one surface that has also been fired along with the base. **Tiles are used as a construction material to clad the surface of facades, walls and floors.**

EMERGENCY +34 91 592 04 20

National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences (Spain, 24hr./365 days)

Manufacturer/Company:

Address (city, Postcode, country):

Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

The information provided in this leaflet is based on our current knowledge at the date indicated, refers exclusively to the product stated and does not constitute a guarantee as to the specific properties of the product. It is the user's responsibility to use the product in accordance with the recommendations and advice provided.

1. DANGERS

Intact ceramic tiles are not known to have any adverse effects on health or the environment.

Dust can be produced during some handling processes (cutting, rectifying, disposal etc.) that, because of its abrasive effect, can irritate parts of the body exposed to it.

The dust released to the environment during these operations contains respirable crystalline silica (RCS), the inhalation of which can provoke acute or chronic silicosis (nodular fibrosis of the lungs) depending on how much dust the person is exposed to and for how long. Silicosis is a risk factor as regards developing lung cancer.

The amount of RCS contained in the dust that can be released by ceramic tiles during their handling is variable as it depends on their composition and on the size of the particles produced (RCS particles are smaller than 4 µ). A preliminary study in a process of rectification of tiles reveals that it contains far less than 1% crystalline silica.

2. FIRST AIDS



Dust inhalation:
Take the affected person outside into the fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if necessary.



Contact with the eyes:
Open the eyes and wash with plenty of clean water.



Ingestion of dust:
This is unlikely to occur. The product is not toxic nor Is retained in the intestinal tract.



Contact with the skin:
Wash with soap and water. If the skin is broken, proceed In accordance with the seriousness of the cut.

3. STORAGE

No special conditions are required for the safe storage of ceramic tiles, nor are they incompatible with other products or materials. They have a very long useful life as they do not degrade easily.

4. DISPOSAL

Waste from ceramic tiles is classified as inert material so can be disposed of at a dump authorised for the purpose in accordance with applicable regulations.

5. TRANSPORTATION

Ceramic tiles are rated as non hazardous merchandise by international land, sea and air transportation classifications.

6. SAFE HANDLING

The measures described refer to processes that Involve creating dust and/or breaking ceramic tiles such as cutting and rectification.

GENERAL MEASURES

Ensure the work space is well ventilated. Avoid creating and dispersing dust. Wet working methods and practices that avoid or reduce the production of dust are recommended. Where it is not possible to avoid producing dust a localised extraction system should be put in place or the material should be handled in a closed system. Collect the dust produced regularly using suction mechanisms or wet cleaning methods.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

While handling ceramic tiles:
Wear gloves to avoid possible cuts and scratches. Wear safety shoes/boots to avoid the feet being hurt should a tile or tiles fall on them.

During processes that generate dust.
Use breathing protection, safety glasses and appropriate clothing to avoid exposure to the dust.

It is recommended that you seek advice from the suppliers of personal protective equipment (PPE) to determine which are the most appropriate for the particular workplace and amount of dust.

FIRE PREVENTION

Ceramic tiles are not combustible.
Observe standard fire protection provisions.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Purify any spillages and emissions taking account of applicable maximum values.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Occupational exposure limit values proposed in Spain by the National Institute of safety and hygiene at work (INSHT)

http://bdlep.insht.es/LEP2017/

Occupational exposure limit values proposed in USA, collected by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
https://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/tablez-1.html

Guide to safety and occupational risk prevention for profesional floor and Wall tile installers. Source: PROALSO (Association of Professional Floor and Wall Tile Installers)

http://www.proalso.es/images/pdf/M7%20PRL_web.pdf

Good practise guide on workers health protection through the good handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it.
Source: NEPSI (The European Network on Silica)

http://www.nepsi.eu/good-practice-guide

For logo of the Company (optional)

"These safety instructions have been drafted with technical advice from the Institute for Ceramic Tile Technology"

ASCER Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Azulejos y Pavimentos Cerámicos

Instituto de Tecnología Cerámica jtc