

EARTHSONG WHITE MATT 600x600



Class 1 Building Product Information Requirements Self-Assessment

Product Name: EARTHSONG WHITE MATT 600x600

Product Identifier: EARSOWHM60

Product Description: A glazed porcelain tile with an matt finish and a water absorption rate of less than 0.50%.

Building Code Obligations

Code Clauses:

B2 – Durability

B2.3.1

C3 – Fire affecting areas beyond the source

D1 – Access routes

D1.3.3

E3 – Internal moisture

E3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4

G3 – Food preparation and prevention of contamination

G3.3.2

G6 – Airborne and Impact sound

G6.3.1



BPIR COMPLIANT



Scope	Use
B2 Durability	See below Suitability table.
C3 Fire	The Building Code relating to fire ratings regulation and standards become mandatory from April 2013, establishing the list of products belonging to Classes A 'No Contribution to Fire' provided for in Decision 94/611/EC implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC.
D1 Access Routes	Not acceptable for use under D1/AS1
E3 Internal Moisture	Under E3 Tiles installed over a waterproof membrane using a nonporous Grouting system, are an acceptable solution.
G3 Food Preparation and Prevention from Contamination	As an Impervious and easy to clean Surface this range complies
G6 Airborne and Impact Sound	If required Tiles can form part of an acoustic system to comply with IIC and STC in conjunction with an approved third-party system.

Suitability	Residential	Light Commercial	Commercial	Industrial
Indoor Floor	✓	✓	✓	-
Indoor Walls	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outdoor Floor	✓	-	-	-
Outdoor Cladding	✓	✓	✓	✓
Frost Resistant	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming Pool Submerged	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming Pool Surround	✓	-	-	-
Paving	-	-	-	-
Over Underfloor Heating	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial Kitchen Wall	✓	✓	✓	✓
Within 1.5m of a Plumbing Fixture or Fitting	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note – this building product is not subject to a warning or ban under section 26 of the Building Act 2004

Specifications	
CODE	EARSOVHM60
TILE SIZE (mm)	600x600
THICKNESS (mm)	9.5
SUITABILITY	Floor/Wall
FINISH	Matt
CLASS	PEI Class 4: Moderate to heavy traffic, All residential as well as medium commercial and light industrial.
RECTIFIED	Yes
WEIGHT (kg)	7.27
COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	
SLIP RATING	
TILES PER BOX	3
M2 PER BOX	1.08
PATTERNS/FACES	24
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Spain

Building Code Clause and Contribution

B2 - Durability

Compliance with B2 Durability is about providing evidence that the product will meet the relevant durability life in the context of the environment in which it will be located.

The building code sets out the framework for establishing the relevant durability life of building elements based on a number of criteria. B2/AS1 provides a decision tree to establish the relevant durability for common building materials in different circumstances.

Having determined the durability life of the product, the next step is to determine if the product, when exposed to the environment, will continue to perform for the relevant period. A key tool which a product supplier can consider in claiming compliance is limiting the environment in which the product will be exposed to (e.g. a ferrous material used in an indoor environment will last longer than it would when exposed to salt spray — in this example it would be appropriate for the supplier to condition the compliance information to use only in indoor environments).

C3 – Fire affecting areas beyond the source.

C3 Fire affecting areas beyond the fire source is primarily about ensuring that fire does not spread from a fire in the building (in both vertically and horizontally) and from an adjacent building.

The prime product attribute used is the fire resistance rating (FRR) methodology. In most cases a product is combined with other products to achieve a FRR (e.g. an external wall fire rating may be formed by the combination of the external cladding, thermal insulation and the internal lining).

C/AS1 and C/AS2 set out performance criteria for buildings and in particular the FRR requirements for various types of buildings and parts of buildings. Appendix C of C/AS2 sets out test methods for the building elements involved in spread of fire. Appendix B of C/AS2 sets out performance criteria for sprinkler systems while Appendix A sets out criteria for fire safety systems such as alarms and hydrants.

D1 – Access routes

For D1 access routes, in most cases product-related compliance for access routes are slip resistance for floors and the shapes/locations etc of handrails. The Acceptable Solution for access D1/AS1 and NZS 4121:2001 provide good information on compliance for products on access routes.

E3 – Internal Moisture

E3 Internal Moisture is about ensuring that moisture created within the building does not lead to mould or create damage to adjacent buildings or structural elements in the building in which it is installed. Prevention of the creation of mould is a combination of temperature, insulation and ventilation. Prevention of water damaging other building elements is mainly about installation details (i.e. sealing joints) as well as impervious products. E3/AS1 provides some useful design details, albeit without much product material information.

G3 – Food preparation and prevention of contamination

G3 Food preparation and prevention from contamination for a product (such as a kitchen bench) is mainly associated with being easily cleaned and impervious.

G3/AS1 provides some general design details for food preparation areas but has no referenced product standards, although the document does state some acceptable materials used for surfaces. Compliance with G3/AS1 is not mandatory but provides a good benchmark for compliance.

G6 – Airborne and Impact Sound

For a product, G6 Airborne and impact sound is generally about systems which are designed to work together to achieve the necessary sound attenuation.

The code itself at G6.3.2 sets a quantifiable performance level: “The Sound Transmission Class of walls, floors and ceilings, shall be no less than 55” and G6.3.2 sets the impact insulation class of floors shall be no less than 55. The Acceptable Solution G6/AS1 sets out the transmission and impact insulation class of common wall systems. G6/VM1 sets out test methodologies where the details do not match those of G6/AS1.

Manufacturer Details:

Tile Warehouse Approved



Importer Details:

Tile Warehouse Limited

Address: 286 Church Street, Onehunga, AKL 1061

NZBN: 9429041069448

Website: www.tilewarehouse.co.nz

Product: EARTHSONG WHITE **Date:** 03/03/2021 **Inspection:** 1/1

Material:	Ceramic tile dry pressed	Size:	60 x 60
Clay:	White body porcelain	Group:	BIa
Recommended use:	Floors, walls and ceilings, interior and exterior		

Dimensions and surface appearance (ISO 10545-2)

Length:	600 ± 2,00 mm	Straightness of Sides:	600 ± 1,50 mm	Orthogonality:	600 ± 2,00 mm
Width:	600 ± 2,00 mm	Thickness:	9,1 mm. ±0.46 mm		600 ± 2,00 mm
Surface flatness					
Centre curvature:	(Concave)	- 2,00 mm	(Convex)	+ 2,00 mm	
Edge curvature:	(Concave)	- 2,00 mm	(Convex)	+ 2,00 mm	
Warpage:	(Concave)	- 2,00 mm	(Convex)	+ 2,00 mm	
Surface appearance:	Minimum 95% of the tiles have to be free of defects that could damage the superficial aspect of the tile. See criteria to determine quality: page 3				

Physical properties

Water absorption (ISO 10545-3):	≤ 0,5 %	Frost resistance (ISO 10545-12):	According to standard
		Thermal shock resistance (ISO 10545-9):	According to standard
		Cracking resistance (ISO 10545-11):	According to standard
Breaking strength (ISO 10545-4):	> 1.300 N	Bending strength (ISO 10545-4):	> 35 N/mm ²
Scratch resistance (UNE-67-101):	Mohs 6		
Abrasion resistance (ISO 10545-7):	Class 4		
Slip resistance			
Test method:	UNE-ENV 12633	Results:	Class 1
Test method:	DIN 51097	Results:	A

Chemical properties

Stain resistance (ISO 10545-14):	Class 5		
Chemical products resistance (ISO 10545-13)			
Acids and bases in low concentration:	GLA	Acids and bases in high concentration:	GHA
Household cleaning products and chemical products for swimming pools:	GA		

□ The technical specs shown above are obtained following the regulation UNE-EN 14411 2004, with the exception of the slip resistance that follows the regulation UNE-ENV 12633: 2003.

DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE DEFECTS ON CERAMIC TILES

The following types of surface defects are described:

- **Crack:** fracture in the body of the tile visible on the seen side, on the unseen face or on both.
- **Breah:** fracture of the piece produced in the kiln during cooling, which appears in the enamel as a thin crack as a irregular stroke.
- **Lack of enamel:** small areas on the enameled face that do not contain enamel.
- **Raft:** unintended depression in the surface of the tile.
- **Pinhole:** tiny holes in the surface of the tile.
- **Devitrification:** unintentional crystallisations of the enamel visible to the naked eye.
- **Dots and stains:** any unintentional visible point that contrasts with the enameled surface of the piece.
- **Press defects:** clay attached on the surface of biscuit or later covered by enamel.
- **Serigraphy defects:** areas where little sharpness is seen, or lack of silkscreen in the decoration of the piece.
- **Blunt:** broken fragments coming from the edges, corners or surface of the tile.
- **Scrubbing Defects:** unusual presence of enamel along the sides of the piece.
- **Burr:** excessive enamel accumulation along the edge of a tile.
- **Irregular edge:** unintentional irregularities in the edges of the piece.
- **Bubbles:** small superficial blisters resulting from the degassin process during firing.
- **Wave and bell grating:** straight line or circular in the enamel of different tonality to it.
- **Off shade:** difference of shades between tiles of the same batch.
- **Decentering:** loss of sharpness of the drawing due to the poor layout between the different serigraphs that form the drawing of the tile.
- **Grazed:** superficial loss of the enamel and / or screen printing by contact of the tile with some object.
- **Failure of screenprinted by alternative screens:** error in the sequence of screens established in the design of th

RESULTS CRITERIA

The criteria for determining the quality of the piece are shown in the following table::

Defect	1st Quality
Cracking	Total absence
Crazing	Total absence
Breach	Total absence
Lack of enamel	Total absence
Raft	Total absence or presence of a single raft with a diameter less than 1 mm
Pinhole	Total absence or presence of fine pricking in a dispersed manner by the piece
Devitrification	Total absence
Dots and Stains	Total absence or presence of a single defect without alteration of the roughness of the enameled surface
Press defects	Total absence or presence of a single defect without alteration of the planarity of the enameled surface
Serigraphy defects	Total absence or presence of the defect without altering the original design
Blunt	Total absence or presence on the surface without observing the sponge cake, and at most up to a distance of 0.5 mm. from the corner of the piece
Defects	Total absence or presence only detected by observing the piece by the alteral
Burr	Total absence or presence in a single localized area of the side of the piece, as long as this area is not greater than 1 cm, the burr does not protrude from the enameled alteral more than 1 mm.
Irregular edge	Total absence or presence without visually affecting the side of the enameled face of the piece
Bubbles	Total absence
Wave and grating of bell	Total absence
Off shade	Total absence
Off center	Absence of the defect
Grazed	Total absence
Serigraphic failure by alternative screens	Total absence

FIRE PERFORMANCE

BE 100% CONFIDENT IN THE PRODUCTS YOU SPECIFY



“ The Grenfell Tower tragedy in London highlights the importance to specifiers of ensuring the products they specify (from flooring to cladding materials) are fire-resistant in order to conform to the building code relating to fire rating regulations. ”

TILES DO NOT REQUIRE TESTING AS THEY DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO FIRE

In New Zealand, fire ratings are required by the Building Code to ensure that if a building is on fire, its construction materials do not significantly increase the spread or intensity of a fire. Tiles, being non-combustible, do not require testing as they do not contribute to fire. Aside from this, tiles by nature do not contain any form of petroleum-based product or wood fibres and are in essence, fire-proof and non toxic!

The building code relating to fire rating regulations and standards became mandatory from April 2013, establishing the list of products belonging to Classes A 'No contribution to fire' provided for in Decision 94/611/EC implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Because most ceramics are manufactured at over 1000 degrees celsius, they become fire-resistant and therefore an obvious choice for both commercial and residential floor and wall surfaces. For example, if a lighted cigarette is dropped on the floor, it will not do any damage to the tile. Even hot kitchen pans or skillets will not scorch or melt the surface of tile, let alone set the tile on fire.
- Tiles are non-combustible so do not catch fire, nor do they give off toxic fumes in the form of VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) affecting breathing, when exposed to fire.
- During the manufacture of tiles, any VOC's that may have been present in clays or binders are completely burned away which ensures the final product is inert.



A safe and simple approach with regards to Fire performance in products is to utilise tile for both **Floor** and **Wall** areas. To view latest styles and designs to suit Commercial Projects, see our tile and stone range; <https://www.tilewarehouse.co.nz/tile-stone-range/>