ASCALE

Nature inspiring innovation

COLOCACIÓN

01/ Producto

Why choose Ascale? Because our sintered stone offers optimal technical performance for any work surface, matching—or even surpassing—the aesthetic value of any other material.

Our collections adapt perfectly to the needs of all audiences. Our portfolio includes all types of marbles, cements, stones, woods, metals, and basic colors. Our mission is to create spaces that evoke a sense of comfort in every environment.

Ascale's sintered stone goes beyond the limitations of traditional materials, making it the ideal choice for all types of coverings and surfaces. It offers a versatile, lightweight design in large formats (162 x 324 cm in 12 and 20 mm thicknesses, 160 x 320 cm / 120 x 280 cm in 6 mm thickness, and 100 x 300 cm in 3 mm thickness).

Ascale combines the **aesthetics** of natural stone with the **strength and durability** of sintered stone.

Thickness

3 mm / 6 mm / 12 mm / 20 mm

Finish

Polished • Matt • Feel • Velvet | *Vein*-touch & 3D

Size

100 x 300 cm / 120 x 280 cm / 160 x 320 cm / 162 x 324 cm

Light awaken **textures**

03/ Ventajas

- LIGHTNESS / LIGEREZA / LÉGÈRETÉ / LEICHTIGKEIT
- MADE IN EU / FABRICADO EN / FABRIQUÉ EN / HERGESTELLT IN
- WATERPROOF / IMPERMEABLE / IMPERMÉABILITÉ / WASSERDICHT
- CUT RESISTANCE / RESISTENCIA AL CORTE / RÉSISTANCE AU CISAILLEMENT / SCHERFESTIGKEIT
- RECYCLED / RECICLADO / RECYCLAGE/ RECYCLING
- LARGE FORMAT / GRAN FORMATO / GRAND FORMAT / GROSSES FORMAT
- 100% NATURAL / 100% NATURAL / 100% NATUREL / 100% NATÜRLICH
- UV RESISTANCE / RESISTENCIA RAYOS UV / RÉSISTANCE AUX UV / UV-BESTÄNDIGKEIT
- HIGH RESISTANCE / ALTA RESISTENCIA / HAUTE RÉSISTANCE / HOHE WIDERSTANDSFÄHIGKEIT
- HYGIENIC / HIGIÉNICO / HYGIÉNIQUE / HYGIENISCH
- LOW TEMPERATURES RESISTANCE / RESISTENCIA A BAJAS TEMPERATURAS / RÉSISTANCE AUX BASSES TEMPÉRATURES / NIEDRIGE TEMPERATURBESTÄNDIGKEIT
- HIGH TEMPERATURES RESISTANCE / RESISTENCIA A ALTAS TEMPERATURAS / RÉSISTANCE AUX HAUTES TEMPÉRATURES / HOHE TEMPERATURBESTÄNDIGKEIT
- STAIN RESISTANCE / ANTIMANCHAS / ANTI-TACHES / FLECKENBESTÄNDIG

EASY- cut

DREAM **BIGGER,** CUT **SIMPLE**

04/ *Sustainability*

Ascale has an environmental management system in place to identify and minimize the impact of its operations on air emissions, wastewater, waste, and noise pollution.

Our commitment is backed by ISO 14001 certification, which attests to the effectiveness of our environmental management system in line with the most stringent international standards, with production processes focused on preventing and reducing environmental impact at every stage of our activity.

Ascale also holds a Carbon Footprint certificate, enabling us to measure and control our greenhouse gas emissions — a significant step towards more sustainable and low-carbon production.

Ascale cuenta con un sistema de gestión ambiental para identificar y minimizar el impacto de sus operaciones sobre las emisiones atmosféricas, aguas residuales, residuos y contaminación acústica.

Nuestro compromiso se ve respaldado por la certificación ISO 14001, que acredita la eficacia de nuestro sistema de gestión ambiental conforme a los estándares internacionales más exigentes.

Ascale dispone del certificado de Huella de Carbono, que nos permite medir y controlar nuestras emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, siendo un gran paso hacia una producción más sostenible y baja en carbono.

Ascale dispose d'un système de gestion environnementale permettant d'identifier et de minimiser l'impact de ses activités sur les émissions atmosphériques, les eaux usées, les déchets et la pollution sonore.

Notre engagement est soutenu par la certification ISO 14001, qui atteste de l'efficacité de notre système de gestion environnementale selon les normes internationales les plus rigoureuses.

Ascale est également titulaire du certificat d'empreinte carbone, qui nous permet de mesurer et de contrôler nos émissions de gaz à effet de serre — une avancée majeure vers une production plus durable et à faible émission de carbone.

Ascale verfügt über ein Umweltmanagementsystem, um die Auswirkungen seiner Tätigkeiten auf Luftemissionen, Abwasser, Abfall und Lärmbelästigung zu ermitteln und zu minimieren.

Unser Engagement wird durch die Zertifizierung nach ISO 14001 bestätigt, die die Wirksamkeit unseres Umweltmanagementsystems gemäß den strengsten internationalen Standards bescheinigt.

Ascale verfügt über das Carbon Footprint-Zertifikat, das es uns ermöglicht, unsere Treibhausgasemissionen zu messen und zu kontrollieren, was ein großer Schritt in Richtung einer nachhaltigeren und kohlenstoffärmeren Produktion ist.

Certificates:

Applying criteria of continuous improvement, we conduct internal waste recovery and implement selective waste collection of materials such as cardboard, plastic or wood.

Ascale is committed to the optimisation of water management, based on the principles of reuse and optimisation in the different processes.

It is also committed to the endless application of energy efficiency criteria in its facilities and activities.

Aplicando criterios de mejora continua, llevamos a cabo una revalorización interna de los residuos y una recogida selectiva de los mismos como cartón, plástico o madera.

Ascale está comprometida con la optimización en la gestión del agua, basada en los principios de reutilización y optimización de esta en los diferentes procesos.

Además, apuesta por la aplicación constante de criterios de eficiencia energética en sus instalaciones y actividades.

Un compromiso que se traduce en la adopción de prácticas ambientales orientadas a la reducción del impacto ambiental.

Selon des critères d'amélioration continue, nous assurons une récupération des déchets et une collecte sélective de matériaux tels que le carton, le plastique ou le bois.

Ascale s'engage à optimiser la gestion de l'eau, en se basant sur les principes de réutilisation et d'optimisation dans les différents processus.

De plus, elle mise sur l'application constante de critères d'efficacité énergétique dans ses installations et activités.

Unter Anwendung von Kriterien der kontinuierlichen Verbesserung führen wir eine interne Wiederverwertung von Abfällen sowie eine getrennte Sammlung von Materialien wie Karton, Kunststoff oder Holz durch.

Ascale verpflichtet sich zur Optimierung des Wassermanagements auf der Grundlage der Prinzipien der Wiederverwendung und Optimierung in den verschiedenen Prozessen.

Darüber hinaus setzt das Unternehmen auf die kontinuierliche Anwendung von Kriterien der Energieeffizienz in seinen Anlagen und Aktivitäten.

05/ *Installation*

PRE DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Workspace: evaluating the logistics of the job is important as the installation of slabs with dimensions of 3200 x 1600 mm requires enough space for handling and installation.

Layout: due to the flatness, Ascale slabs may be installed following any diagram, even staggered with the seams offset by 50%.

L-cuts: avoid them whenever possible; use on surfaces with the smallest slabs or by adding seams. In fact, the supports and plaster at these points transmit stress and building settlement over time which can cause material to crack due to weakening caused

by the irregular cut. This phenomenon is not considered a material defect.

Material planning: when using large-size slabs, check the installation diagram and final formats to be installed to verify the quantity of material needed for the wall or floor tiling.

Always have extra material in case something breaks during the process or for future needs.

CUTTING AND WORKING WITH THE MATERIAL

Ascale slabs may be easily cut and perforated.

The most complicated cutting, profiling and hole-making operations can be done at specialist shops and centres with a disc saw, digital control machine, water jet cutter or other professional equipment available. See the Ascale “Countertop Technical Manual” for recommendations.

The easiest work with the material may be done directly on site. Use care when moving pieces and cutting. They can be used for dry and wet systems which are also used for glass, natural stone and porcelain tile. This means there is no problem with adjusting panel dimensions on site or making special cuts, holes, boxes, etc.

RECTILINEAR MANUAL CUTS

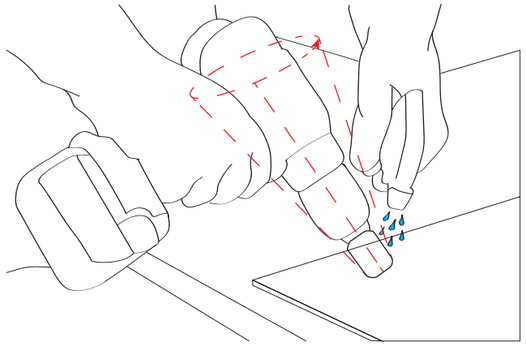
Normally used to adjust slab dimensions. Ascale 6 mm+ slabs are supplied rectified and squared which makes the work on site much easier.

The most common method is with dry glass cutters. This system is appropriate for making 6 mm+ tiles:

1. Mark the intended cutting line.
2. Secure the cutting rod over the visible side of the tile, firmly securing it and making sure the incision wheel is just over the cutting line marked.
3. Make a pre-incision in each one of the ends, 1-2 cm from the inside to the outside of the tile.
4. Make a complete incision from one end to the other without stopping and with a constant cutting speed and constant pressure.
5. Move the tile over the work bench, making sure the incision line exceeds the bench by 10-15 cm.
6. The slab will be almost cut already. Separate both sides of the cut with the clamps. Two people should do this together when the cut tile format is large.
7. Cut the reinforcement mesh with a cutter.
8. Remove any sharp edges, bevelling with diamond discs or abrasive sandpaper.

NON-RECTILINEAR MANUAL CUTS

Trace the cutting line with a pencil. Use a grinder with diamond bits to cut the tile. Making these types of cuts on site is recommended only when working on small jobs.



PERFORATIONS

Position the tile over a flat, stable surface.

Begin making the hole with a diamond crown bit with an angle of approx. 75° with respect to the slab.

Make the hole by carefully swaying the tool, making sure the cutter constantly cools down.

L-CUTS AND BOXING

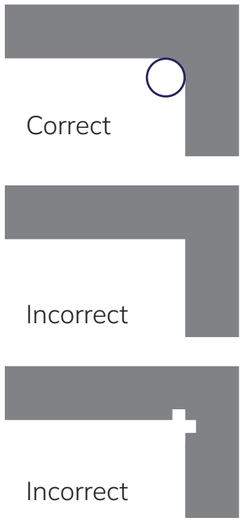
These are critical points. Doing them correctly will prevent breakage and cracking.

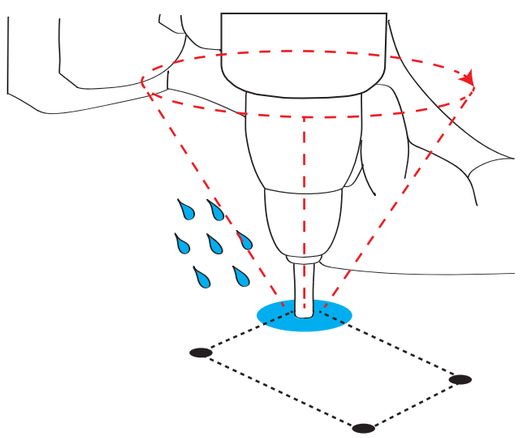
Leave a radius of more than 3 mm in any inner L-cut. The bigger the radius, the stronger the piece will be. For these points, also respect the corresponding seams indicated on the successive points.

Position the tile over a flat, clean and stable work surface.

The holes for electrical sockets must be opened at a minimum distance of 5 cm from the tile edges. Once the hole measurements are delineated, begin perforating on the visible side of the tile. Make drill holes (without the hammer mode) with diamond cutters (diam. 6-10 mm), swaying the drill and making sure the tool is constantly cooled with water.

Make the holes in the four corners. To open the hole, make straight cuts between the holes with a diamond disc cutter with a small diameter.





PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

The support on which the slab will be installed is of vital importance to proper installation and proper functioning of the wall tile over time. Before beginning the installation, check that the support has these characteristics:

1. It is dry and the surface is free of paint, grease, resin, dust and, in general, any loose particle.
2. It is compact and has the mechanical resistance required for the intended use.
3. It is stable after completely setting and settling. There must not be any cracking. For unstable supports and floor slabs or any with light fissures, using an anti-fracture mesh between the support and the tiling is recommended.
4. It is flat. To install large-format Ascale slabs, fill in the level differences using adequate levelling products.
5. It has been made with the necessary perimeter and expansion joints.

APPLYING ADHESIVE

Handling Ascale slabs with suction frames will be necessary in most cases. Check that the suction cups are tight before moving the slabs. Cleaning and dampening the suction cups before attaching them increases the attachment to Ascale slabs.

To apply fast-drying cement, position the slab fixed to the suction cup frame, rotating the slab facing down. A flat work bench will be required where the frame can rest without deforming or arching the slab. Once the slab is secured in a horizontal, flat position, the back of the slab must be cleaned to remove any dirt that may affect the adhesive adherence.

DOUBLE GLUING

Adhesive must be applied using the double gluing technique; in other words, on the back of the Ascale slab and on the support.

Using a 3-4 mm flat notched trowel on the back of the slab is recommended. Then, use a 10 mm slanted notched trowel with the support. Try to cover all corners and edges and avoid air pockets between the support and the piece of slab.

Position the slab in the desired location and hit the slab with a rubber hammer to remove all encapsulated air between the layers of adhesive. For best results, extend the adhesive on the tile and on the support with the trowels in the same direction, preferentially parallel to the shortest side of the slab to make it easier to get all air out when hitting with the hammer.

Double gluing is necessary so the tension caused by support expansion and movement is evenly distributed over a larger area.

JOINTS

Ascale slabs in 6 mm thickness are supplied rectified. Added to the low thermal expansion in the material, this means thick joints between pieces and at meeting points with other construction elements are not necessary. Even still, the installation of joints is necessary to prevent breakage or unsticking due to the behaviour of the support. There are several types of joints:

LEGEND

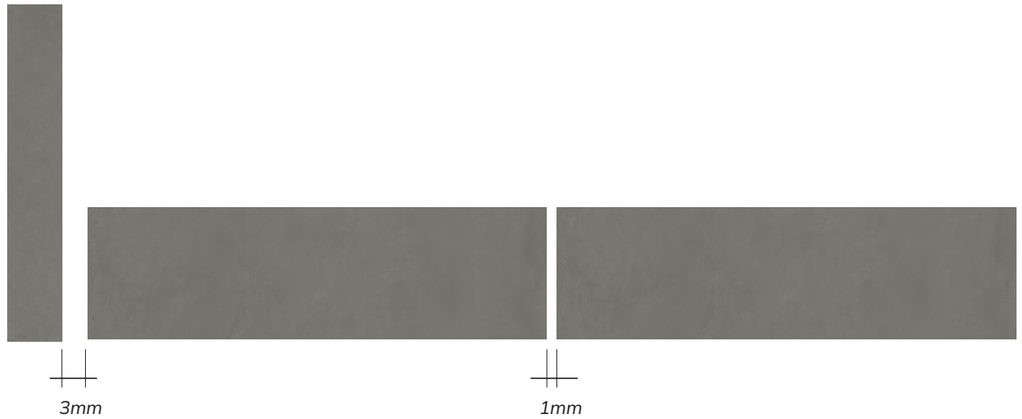
Grey: Installation joints

Blue: Expansion joints

Red: Perimeter joints

As an expansion joint, an empty space of at least 3 mm must be provided between the product and the wall against which it rests, and approximately 1 mm between juxtaposed boards during construction.

Due to the nature of Ascale boards, a micro bevel is recommended for all joints.



GROUT LINES OR INSTALLATION JOINTS

Or the habitual joints between two Ascale pieces. Necessary to absorb the tension transmitted to the wall tile and spread the steam in the lower strata of the system. They must be 2-3 mm thick in interiors and at least 5 mm thick outdoors, whenever the support is stable.

EXPANSION OR AREA JOINTS

Joints that only affect the wall tiling, designed to divide the total area to be tiled into smaller regular sub-areas to absorb the expansion and contraction of Ascale tiles. For indoor floor tiling, they must be at least 5 mm thick and delimit a maximum area of 40 m2.

For outdoor floor tiling, they must be at least 8 mm thick and delimit a maximum area of 12 m2.

Expansion joints must also be used in door passages and thresholds, coinciding with the floor slab joint. Even in contiguous rooms where there is a change in flooring, different tensions may arise in the floor slab. Therefore, an expansion joint is necessary.

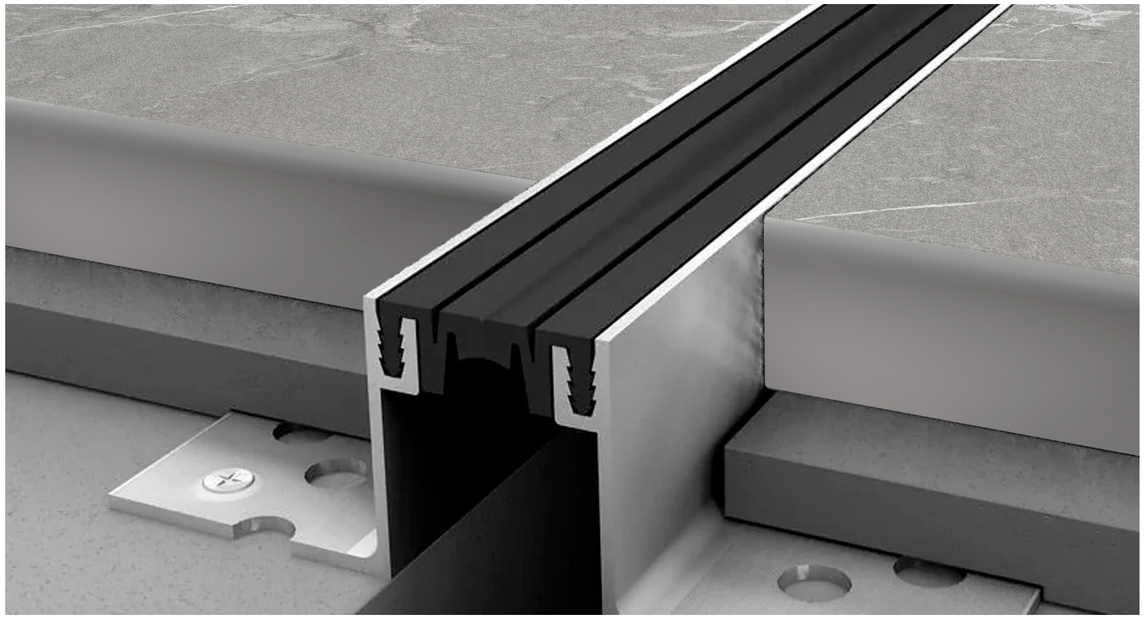
PERIMETER JOINTS

Necessary for changes in plane and in the perimeter boundaries of the areas to be tiled; they minimise the transmission of tension between different construction elements that work together.

For flooring, these joints affect the wall tiling as well as the thickness of the mortar expansionwhile they may only affect the wall tiling on walls. In any case, any perimeter joints must be at least 8 mm thick.

STRUCTURAL JOINTS

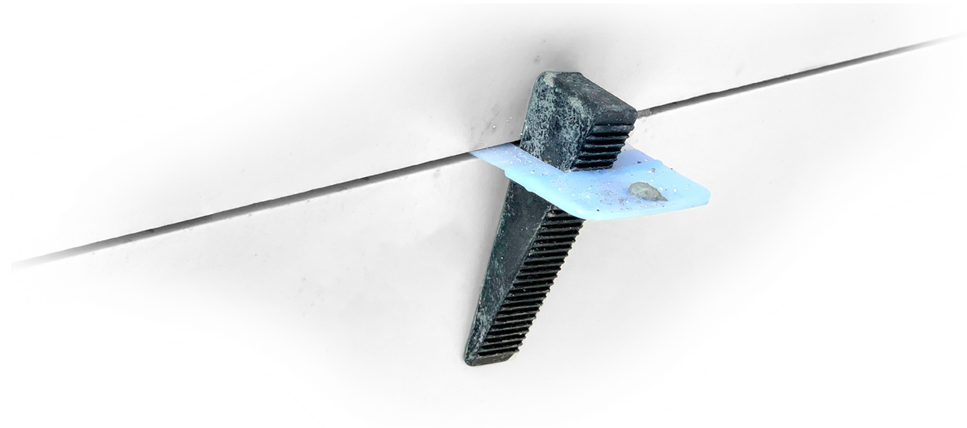
They’re the ones in the building structure which not only cross through the structure but also the rest of the layers of the system (wall tiling, adhesives, insulation layers and decoupling layers, etc.) meaning they must also be respected with Ascale slabs. They must normally be finished off with a metal profile or elastic sealant.



LEVELLING SYSTEMS

They are of special importance for large-format tiling to get completely flat and even finishes. There are several advantages to these systems:

- They help achieve levelled floor tiling
- They ensure the Ascale slabs are firm against the support
- They reduce the slab installation time



Levelling process:

1. Install the levelling supports: once the adhesive is spread, place the plastic supports under the piece all along the sides of the piece. For large-size pieces, more than one support per side is recommended.

2. Position the floor tile and insert the wedges in the support groove, being careful not to break them. Now, you can check the exact levelness of the floor tile with a level. If not correct, adjust by putting pressure on it with the corresponding wedges.

3. Let the adhesive completely set and remove the supports, separating the part that sticks out of the base with a slight crosswise blow.

BONDING PRIMER

These are products that enhance the adherence between the adhesive and the support or piece for better adherence results than theoretical results simply with adhesive.

Apply the bonding bridge directly on the back of the Ascale piece in a fine film, preferably using a sponge roller in one direction and repeating the operation by crossing back over.

Wait for the product to dry completely before continuing to install the piece

ADHESIVES

Ascale panels in 12+ and 20+ thicknesses generally do not require reinforcement with other materials.

It may be necessary to glue the slabs together mainly if there is a perimeter panel, to create an infill and a uniform horizontal surface. When bonding Ascale slabs to worktops, adhesives are used, the colour of which is compatible with the colour of the mass of the Ascale material used. It should be noted that on some of the Ascale models, the colour of the surface is not exactly the same as that of the slab body.

This is important as, when polishing the edges, the colour of the mass is exposed. The various manufacturers of adhesives for this use recommend their own products, which are as close as possible to the colours of the Ascale models.

For more information on suitable colours, please consult your sales representative or your adhesive supplier. The choice of gluing material, the glue to be used and the frequency of application are at the discretion and under the responsibility of the installer, and must be verified according to the conformity of the worktop, the materials used and the intended use of the worktop.

INSTALLATION OVER UNDERFLOOR HEATING SYSTEMS

Large-format Ascale porcelain surfaces are compatible with underfloor heating systems, provided that the substrate and heating system have been properly designed, executed, and verified before the installation of the porcelain floor or wall covering.

Proper preparation of the screed and adherence to the system start-up procedures are essential to ensure substrate stability and to prevent movements or stresses that could affect the final covering.

Substrate Preparation

Before installing the material, the substrate must meet certain technical requirements to guarantee stability and proper adhesion of the installation system.

The substrate must have:

- Structural stability, without deformations or movements.

- An intact surface, free of cracks, loose parts, or weak areas.

- Sufficient mechanical strength to support the floor loads.

- Adequate flatness, with maximum deviations of approximately 3 mm over a 2-meter straightedge.

- Absence of excessive residual moisture or contaminants that could affect adhesion.

If the substrate has irregularities, fragile areas, or cracks resulting from the screed shrinkage process, these must be repaired before proceeding with the installation.

Verification of the Underfloor Heating System

For installations with underfloor heating, it is essential to verify that the system has been tested and stabilized before laying the floor.

The system must undergo the so-called thermal shock cycle or commissioning, which allows checking the proper functioning of the system and causes the initial shrinkage of the screed before installing the covering

Once this process is completed:

- The system must be turned off.

- The screed must return to room temperature.

- Any cracks produced during the thermal cycle must be repaired.

Only then can the floor or wall covering installation begin.

Screed Characteristics

The screed containing the underfloor heating system must have adequate thickness and strength to ensure correct load distribution and avoid deformations.

The pipes of the heating system must be properly embedded in the concrete or mortar, with sufficient coverage to guarantee the mechanical strength of the assembly.

Additionally, the screed must:

- Be fully cured and stabilized.

-Have a compact and uniform structure.

- Present controlled residual moisture.

-Include movement and perimeter joints.

If the substrate has irregularities, fragile areas, or cracks resulting from the screed shrinkage process, these must be repaired before proceeding with the installation.

Decoupling Membranes

When there is a risk of movements in the screed or when using large-format tiles, it is recommended to use anti-crack or decoupling membranes between the substrate and the floor.

These membranes help to:

-Absorb stresses generated by thermal expansions.

-Limit the transmission of movements from the substrate.

-Reduce the risk of cracking in the ceramic floor.

Recommended Adhesives

For the installation of ceramic floors or wall coverings over underfloor heating systems, it is recommended to use deformable or highly deformable cement-based adhesives, capable of absorbing thermal expansions generated by the system.

Typically, adhesives classified as:

C2S1 (deformable)

C2S2 (highly deformable)

The adhesive should be applied using a double-bond method, spreading the adhesive on both the substrate and the back of the tile to ensure complete coverage.

This method prevents the formation of voids or air pockets under the material and improves thermal transmission from the system.

Expansion Joints Over Underfloor Heating

Joints are a fundamental element in floors installed over underfloor heating, as they allow the absorption of movements caused by temperature variations.

It is recommended to:

- Maintain perimeter joints of at least 5 mm where the floor meets walls and structural elements.

- Avoid filling these joints with rigid materials.

- Always respect the building's structural joints.

- Include control joints in large surface areas.

Baseboards should be installed leaving a slight gap from the floor to allow the system to expand.

System Start-Up

Once the ceramic floor or wall covering installation is complete, the underfloor heating system should be started gradually

It is recommended to increase the temperature progressively over several days to avoid thermal shocks that could generate stress in the material or installation system.

Wall Coverings in Spaces with Underfloor Heating

In rooms with underfloor heating, Ascale porcelain coverings can also be installed on walls, provided the vertical substrate meets standard stability and adhesion requirements.

Ascale coverings should be installed on suitable substrates such as:

- Cement-based renders

- Concrete

- Properly dimensioned gypsum board panels

- Existing firmly adhered ceramic coverings

For installation, it is recommended to use deformable adhesives and apply them using the double-bond method, ensuring full coverage of the piece to prevent gaps that could compromise adhesion.

INSTALLATION OVER PORCELAIN COVERINGS

Types of Substrates for Coverings

Ceramic surfaces can be installed over different types of substrates as long as they meet the necessary technical requirements.

The most common substrates include:

Cement Renders or Traditional Mortars:

The render must be fully cured, flat, and free of cracks. For substrates with high absorption or containing gypsum, it is recommended to apply a suitable primer before installation.

Concrete:

Concrete surfaces must have completed their curing process and be clean, free of dust, oils, or residues that could affect adhesive bonding. On very smooth surfaces, mechanical treatment may be necessary to improve roughness.

Gypsum Board:

Gypsum board walls can be used as a substrate as long as they are properly dimensioned according to the weight of the covering. Before installation, it is recommended to apply a primer that allows proper adhesion of cement-based adhesives.

Existing Porcelain Coverings:

It is also possible to install new Ascale coverings over pre-existing ceramic coverings, provided they are firmly adhered to the substrate, with no loose pieces or damaged areas. In these cases, it is recommended to roughen the surface mechanically to improve adhesive bonding.

Installation of Large-Format Pieces

When installing large-format porcelain pieces vertically, it is important to control the proper alignment and flatness of the covering.

During installation, Ascale recommends:

- Using leveling systems to ensure correct piece alignment.

- Employing fast-setting adhesives for large pieces.

- Pressing the surface with a rubber mallet to remove air from the adhesive.

- Continuously verifying the correct alignment of the covering.

In certain cases, it may be necessary to use temporary support or fixation systems during adhesive curing to prevent displacement of the piece.

-Incorporate Expansion Joints in Large Surfaces

For exterior coverings, it is recommended to include expansion joints approximately every 9 m², avoiding excessively large continuous surfaces.

These joints can be filled using cementitious mortars, epoxy resins, or elastic sealants, depending on project requirements.

Exterior Coverings

The installation of ceramic coverings on façades or exterior spaces requires considering additional factors such as sun exposure, temperature variations, and climatic conditions.

It is recommended to maintain joints between pieces of approximately 5 mm.

In these cases, it is advisable to:

- Verify the substrate's strength.

- Use adhesives suitable for exterior applications.

- Include waterproofing systems to prevent water infiltration.

- Use adhesives suitable for exterior conditions.

Advantages of Ascale as a Wall Covering

Ascale surfaces offer numerous technical and aesthetic advantages when used as coverings on interior and exterior walls. Thanks to their physical characteristics and manufacturing process, this material allows for durable, hygienic architectural solutions with high aesthetic value:

Low Water Absorption: This feature improves the durability of the covering and reduces the risk of material degradation over time.

High Mechanical Strength: Allows use in vertical applications exposed to different usage conditions.

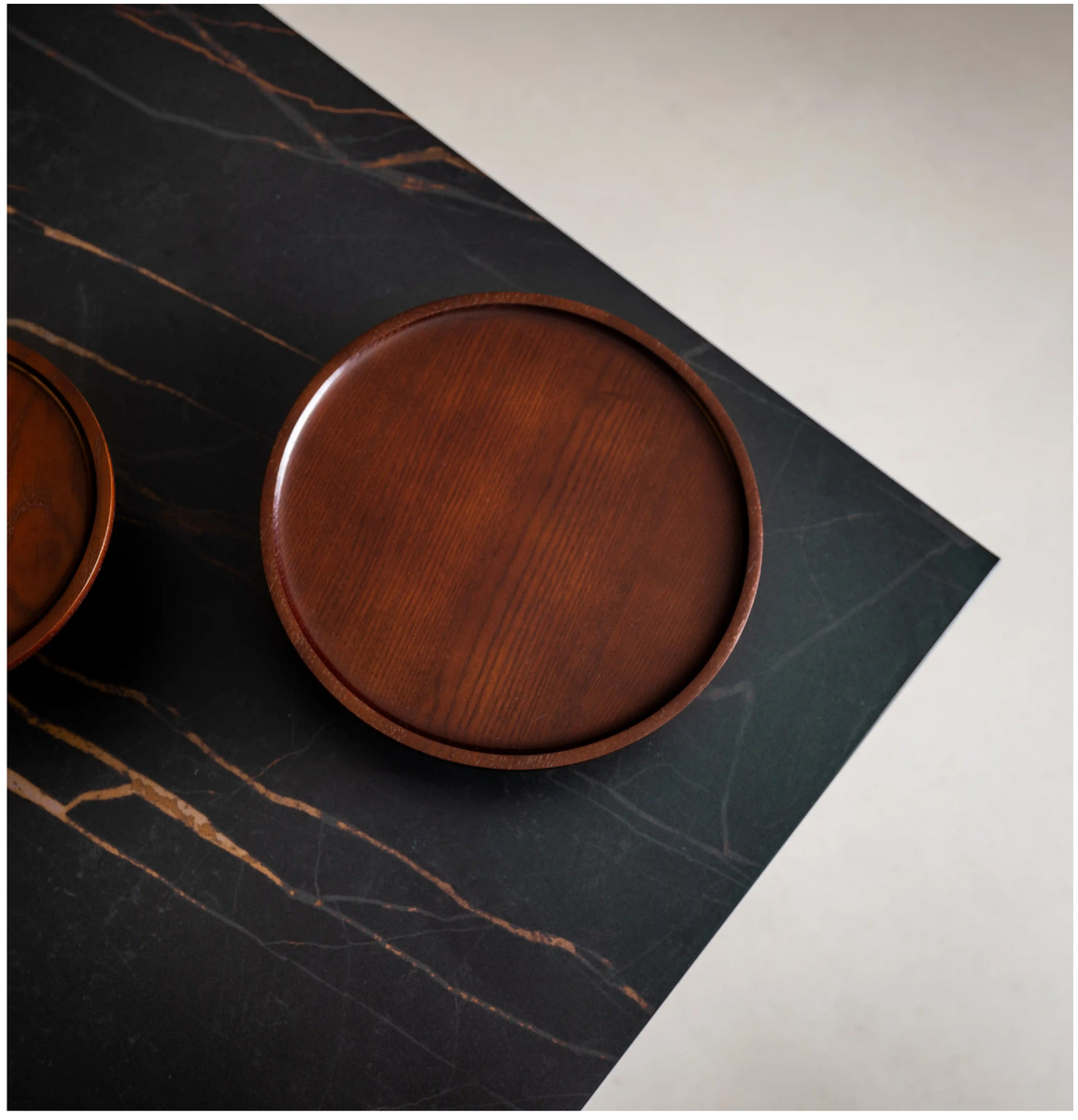
Stability Against Thermal Changes: Suitable for both interior and exterior applications.

Hygiene and Easy Cleaning: The non-porous porcelain surface prevents liquid absorption and facilitates the removal of stains or residues.

Durability and chemical resistance; which allows maintaining the original aesthetics of the coating for long periods of time.

Aesthetic Continuity on Large Surfaces: Reduces the number of visible joints and creates continuous surfaces with a cleaner, more contemporary look.

Versatility of Application: Porcelain surfaces can be used as coverings in a wide variety of applications.



GROUTING

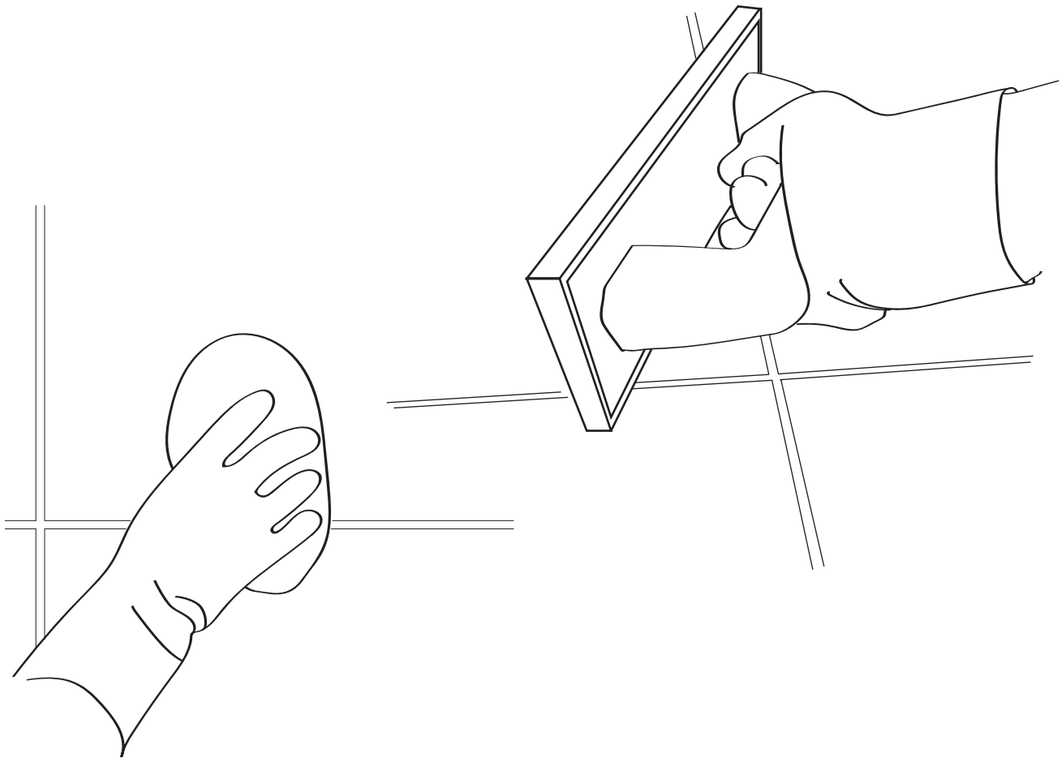
Grouting material is no less important when installing floor tiling which may end up ruining a good installation otherwise both aesthetically or functionally.

The choice of grout depends on the conditions to which it will be exposed:

- Mechanical characteristics: adherence, deformability, resistance to traction, compression and bending

- Material behaviour: water absorption, steam diffusion capacity, resistance to abrasion, fire, frost/defrosting cycles

- Surface characteristics: uniform colour and texture, chemical resistance, stain resistance, mould resistance



CEMENT-BASED GROUTING PRODUCTS

Recommended for most applications. Grouting that is high-performance, anti-mould, antifluorescence, quick fix and dry, water-repellant, class CG2 as per EN 13888 is recommended.

Aplication

Before applying the grouting, dampen the surface around the joint with a wet cloth or a sponge using a minimal quantity of water so the joints remain dry. Then, completely fill the joints without leaving any gaps using a 45º trowel. Remove any excess grout from the tile surface.

Cleaning

Begin cleaning as soon as the grout begins hardening (generally 10-30 minutes). Do not let any grout remain on the tile surface for much time before completing the initial cleaning.

Use the lowest quantity of water possible to clean the grout from the surface. Any excess water will discolour the joints.

After cleaning each time, rinse and squeeze the sponge so no excess water remains on the slab surface or in the grouted joint.

Change the rinse water frequently. Make sure all slabs are well-cleaned before the grout dries. Clean the surface again around an hour later with a clean rag to remove any remains. If there is still some grout on the slabs because it wasn't cleaned correctly, you can use a cement remover but no earlier than 24 hours after grouting.

REACTIVE RESIN GROUTING PRODUCTS

Aplication

Apply to dry joints with a rubber trowel, making sure the joints are completely filled.

Remove any excess material with the same trowel diagonally, leaving only a fine film of excess on the piece.

Cleaning

Epoxy grout or reactive resins must be cleaned when wet. Dampen the grouting surface and rub with a sponge rather hard in circular movements to soften the grout film and remove it.

Replace the sponge when very impregnated with resin. This is important because hardened grout remains are difficult to remove.

You can do a final cleaning with special cleaners for epoxy grout even several hours after application.

ASCALE

Nature inspiring innovation