

TECHNICAL DATA ETNA

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Description:

Etna® is the result of an innovative project born from the REUCET 2018/2020 research conducted by the University of Catania and funded by the Ministry of the Environment, aimed at recovering and using volcanic ash from Mount Etna's 1669 eruption.

This professional high-end decorative finish represents a true revolution for the industry: easy to apply, durable, breathable, with insulating properties and the ability to purify the air in the environments in which it is applied. Etna® is not just a decorative material, but a concrete opportunity to change habits in the supply chain and actively contribute to the transition to a more sustainable, circular economy.

Areas of use:

- Ideal for covering floors, walls, and ceilings, both indoors and outdoors, intended for high-end design and the renovation of public and private spaces, shopping centers, shops, bars, villas, residences, swimming pools, balconies, terraces, bathrooms, shower stalls, saunas, kitchens, furniture, and furnishings.
- The unique feature of the total absence of joints allows for seamless solutions between the floor and the wall, meeting the furnishing needs of modern and contemporary architecture.

Main features:

- Realistic and natural appearance of volcanic ash
- Seamless, jointless surface
- Highly resistant and durable
- Suitable for interior and exterior walls, furniture, and decorative panels

Preparation, coloring, and mixing:

- The composition is 6 liters of drinking water, 20 kg of 3D Cement, and 4 kg of Etna.
- 1. Add the water to a clean bucket, pour in the desired amount of toner, and mix well;
- 2. Add Etna in small doses and mix thoroughly using a mechanical mixer;
- 3. Add Etna in small doses and mix thoroughly using a mechanical mixer until a smooth, lump-free paste is obtained.

Preparation and application of interior walls:

- Substrates must be dry, solid, and free of dust, paint, wax, oil, loose particles, and seasoned surfaces.
- 1. Apply a single coat of Primer NK evenly over the entire surface to be treated using a short-haired roller and a brush;
- 2. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 3. Apply a first coat of Etna evenly over the entire surface using a stainless steel trowel;
- 4. Let dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 5. Apply a second coat of Etna over approximately 4-6 m², go back and smooth the product while it's still wet by tilting the stainless-steel trowel until it's smooth and uniform;
- 6. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 7. Apply a generous coat of ProteKto EcoSilan using a short-haired Mohair roller;
- 8. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C).

Preparation and application of Etna with Cream Wax for interior walls:

- Substrates must be dry, solid, and free of dust, paint, wax, oil, loose particles, and seasoned surfaces.
- 1. Apply a single coat of Primer NK evenly over the entire surface to be treated using a short-haired roller and a brush;
- 2. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 3. Apply a first coat of Etna evenly over the entire surface using a stainless steel trowel;
- 4. Let dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 5. Apply a second coat of Etna over approximately 4-6 m², go back and smooth the product while it's still wet by tilting the stainless-steel trowel to make it smooth and uniform;
- 6. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 7. Apply a single coat of Cream Wax to the entire surface using a stainless steel trowel;
- 8. Let dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 9. Polish the entire Cream Wax-treated surface using an electric polisher with the appropriate soft wool pad.



Preparation and application for interior and exterior furniture and doors:

- Substrates must be dry, solid, and free of dust, paint, wax, oil, loose particles, and seasoned surfaces.
- 1. Apply a single coat of Primer NK evenly over the entire surface to be treated using a short-haired roller and a brush;
- 2. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 3. Apply a first coat of Etna evenly over the entire surface using a stainless steel trowel;
- 4. Let dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 5. Apply a second coat of Etna over approximately 4-6 m², go back and smooth the product while it's still wet by tilting the stainless-steel trowel until it's smooth and even;
- 6. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 7. Apply a first coat of VetroLiquido PRP using a short-haired roller (mohair) for approximately 1/2 square meter, then immediately smooth the product with a stainless-steel trowel to eliminate any bubbles.
- 8. Let the product dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 9. Apply a second coat of VetroLiquido PRP as described for the first;
- 10. Let the product dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 11. Apply a third coat of VetroLiquido PRP as described for the second;
- 12. Let the product dry for 48 hours (+20°C).

Preparation and application for floors, shower stalls, bathrooms, kitchen backsplashes, and interior and exterior surfaces:

- Substrates must be dry, solid, and free of dust, paint, wax, oil, loose particles, and seasoned surfaces.
- 1. Lay out the 70/80 g/m² fiberglass mesh, taking care to position it so that it doesn't crease, overlapping the ends of the mesh by at least 10 cm;
- 2. Apply a first coat of Primer Beton using a stainless-steel trowel, evenly and smoothly over the entire surface to be treated;
- 3. Let the product dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 4. Apply a second coat of Primer Beton as before;
- 5. Let the product dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 6. Apply a first coat of Etna using a stainless-steel trowel, evenly over the entire surface;
- 7. Let it dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 8. Apply a second coat of Etna over approximately 4/6 m², go back and smooth the product while it's still wet, tilting the stainless-steel trowel to make it smooth and uniform;
- 9. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 10. Apply a first coat of VetroLiquido PRP using a short-haired roller (mohair) for approximately 1/2 square meter and immediately smooth the product with a stainless-steel trowel to eliminate any bubbles;
- 11. Let dry for 12 hours (+20°C);
- 12. Apply a second coat of VetroLiquido PRP as described for the first;
- 13. Let dry for 24 hours (+20°C);
- 14. Apply a third coat of VetroLiquido PRP as described for the second;
- 15. Let dry for 48 hours (+20°C).

Important Notes:

- Do not use on metal, rubber, vinyl, linoleum, or PVC surfaces.
- In adverse environmental conditions such as: High temperatures, wind, and rain may significantly reduce the pot life. Outdoor use is not recommended in these weather conditions.

Warnings and recommendations:

- Store in a dry, dry place, away from sunlight;
- Do not apply to dusty surfaces;
- Do not apply to wet surfaces;
- Do not apply to frozen surfaces;
- Do not apply to still damp surfaces and repairs;
- Do not apply where rising or seeping damp has been detected;
- Do not apply in strong sunlight (outdoor application);
- Do not apply in strong winds (outdoor application);
- Do not apply in rain (outdoor application);
- Check the local weather forecast (outdoor application);
- Make sure the temperature does not drop below +10°C;
- Measure the humidity level at a depth of 4 cm using a carbide hygrometer to ensure it is less than 3%.
- Cover windows, doors, etc. well.



Performance characteristics:

- Tensile strength (EN 13892-2): 38 N/mm² after 28 days;
- Compressive strength (EN 13892-2): 38 N/mm² after 28 days;
- Flexural strength (EN 13892-2): 36 Nm after 28 days,
- Impact resistance (UNI EN ISO 6272-1): 0.500 Nm/501 m;
- Permeability resistance (UNI EN 1062-3): 0.0001 kg/m²*h0.5 after 5 days,
- Fire reaction (EN 13501-1) CLASS 1 after 28 days;
- Adhesion strength to concrete (EN 13892-8): 6 N/mm² after 28 days;
- Test for castor chairs (EN 425): absolutely free of defects;
- The minimum/maximum recommended thickness for the application cycle is 3 mm. Consumption may vary depending on the consistency, porosity, and condition of the surface, as well as the application method;
- Performance tests were conducted in our laboratories (laboratory temperature +21°C humidity 65%);
- Slip resistance: DIN 51097 Method Class A 19° ≤ α < 27° Non-slip (DIN 51130): R11 Food production environments, catering kitchens, work environments with a high presence of water and mud, clinics, laboratories, laundries, hangars.

Technical data:

- Appearance: Volcanic ash;
- Color: Black;
- Colors obtainable with toner: 32 shades;
- pH of the mixture: 12;
- Two-coat coverage: 16 m²;
- Bulk density: 1.20 kg/L;
- Bulk density of the mix: 1.45 kg/L;
- Thermal resistance and operating temperature: -30°C to +50°C;
- Operating temperature: +10°C and +30°C;
- Touch dry: 3 hours at +20°C;
- Walkable dry: 48 hours at +20°C;
- Full hardening: ~7 days at +20°C;
- Furniture overlay: ~10 days at +20°C;
- Full curing: 28 days at +20°C;
- Water and UV resistance after application of VetroLiquido PRP: ~10 days;
- Shelf life: 24 months in unopened packaging, protected from UV rays and humidity, between +5°C and +30°C.
- Packaging: 4 kg Etna + 20 kg Etna;
- Pot life: (*) workable for 6 hours;
- Application temperature: (*) +5°C to +30°C.
- Classification by end use (UNI EN 1062.1 4.1): Decoration and Protection;
- UFI Code: SE00-F0XR-U00Y-YYNC.

The written and verbal technical and application instructions provided to buyers and installers are based on our experience and the current state of the art in theory and practice. They are not binding and do not imply any contractual obligation or secondary commitment arising from the purchase contract. They do not exempt the buyer from personally verifying the suitability of our products for the intended application, at their own risk. The processing cycles indicated above do not constitute any assumption of liability by Nikkolor Italia s.r.l., which is exempt from any liability for problems arising from incorrect installation.

RULES AND USEFUL TIPS

Preface:

Let's start by saying that the success of a floor depends primarily on the substrate to be covered, the correct application method, and the mixing and installation phases. However, proper cleaning and good maintenance of the floor is the responsibility of those who live with seamless surfaces. The more it is cared for, the longer the floor will last.

Advantages of Etna flooring:

The flooring is available in a wide variety of colors and textures, can be matte or satin, smooth or rough, and is highly resistant to wear, trampling, and impact. Furthermore, it stands up well to humid environments, has good fireproofing properties, thus preventing the spread of flames, and is highly resistant to chemicals. The surface is hygienic because it has no joints or seams, and, finally, it is easy to clean and maintain.



Disadvantages of Etna flooring:

The flooring is very durable, but not as durable as ceramic or stoneware. It can be repaired rather than replaced entirely if the damage affects a very small area, which is also a plus, but in any case, it must be installed by qualified professionals. It is not suitable for DIY.

Using the Etna floor:

In the first week after applying the complete cycle, it is very important not to clean the floor under any circumstances. Avoid spilling any liquid on the floor that could alter its color, lighten it, or even bleach it. Avoid walking on the floor at all costs, as it has not yet reached its maximum hardness and chemical resistance.

Cleaning the Etna floor:

Start cleaning the floor by removing dust and dirt using a soft-bristled broom or a vacuum cleaner to gently sweep the surface. Be sure to cover the entire floor, including hard-to-reach areas such as corners. Mopping the floor without sweeping away dust and dirt can damage the surface layer over time, leaving it looking dirty even after thoroughly mopping.

Helpful tips for cleaning Etna flooring:

Prepare a solution of warm water and neutral soap, following the manufacturer's instructions. Using a microfiber cloth, thoroughly clean the entire surface. Be sure not to overdo the detergent, as excessive amounts could leave residue on the floor. Neutral products are the best choice for interiors and home environments; they are simple, economical, and extremely effective.

Helpful tips for treating Etna flooring:

- 1. Use a doormat outside the door.
- 2. Use non-absorbent mats under the sink and washbasin.
- 3. Use cotton or natural fiber rugs; those made of rubber or synthetic fibers could release oil and stain the surface.
- 4. Place shock-absorbent felt pads under the legs of chairs, tables, desks, and furniture.
- 5. Use silicone rubber casters for office chairs.
- 6. Clean up any spilled liquids immediately; if left to settle, they could damage the floor's surface protection.
- 7. Take extreme care not to spill anything on the surface, including substances such as oils, perfumes, creams, grease, stucco, mortar, and paint, which could permanently damage the floor.
- 8. Do not leave damp cloths on the floor.
- 9. Never use abrasive or aggressive products such as wire brushes, sandpaper, hydrochloric acid, acetone, or ammonia, as their corrosive properties will damage the floor.
- 10. Take extreme care when installing furniture (in any case, it is recommended to let the surface fully cure) and do not place objects on the floor. In fact, improperly curing the floor will result in unsightly stains, even after several days.
- 11. Do not drag any objects across the floor.
- 12. Walk on the surface only with clean shoes.
- 13. Avoid standing water and direct contact with humidity.
- 14. Knowledge of the substrates and their suitability for proper installation and product use is the responsibility of the person performing the work.
- 15. Proper treatment, maintenance, and cleaning of surfaces is the customer's responsibility.

However, since we cannot intervene directly, the company assumes no responsibility for the conditions of the construction sites, the execution of the work, or the proper treatment, maintenance, and post-installation cleaning of the floors, as these are beyond our control. For any information, please contact our technical support.