

Laying the tiles

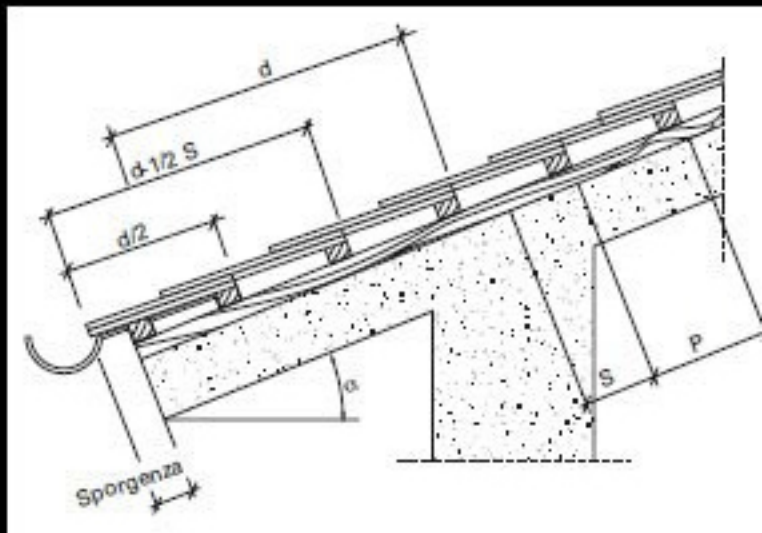
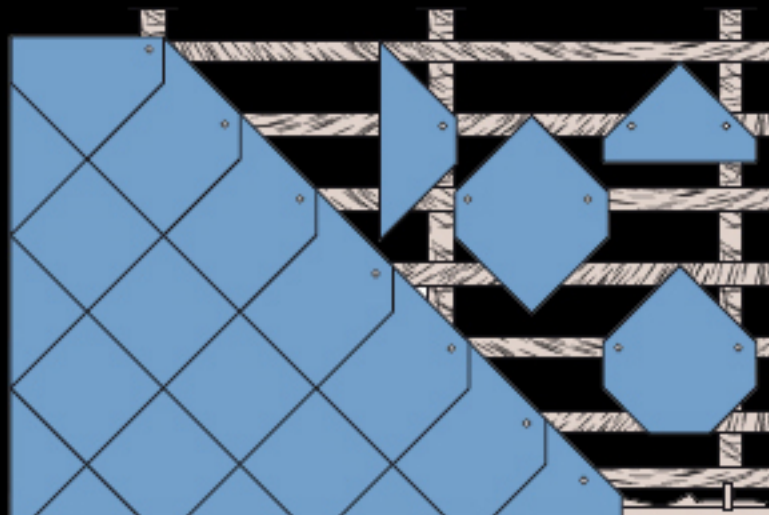
Laying the tiles is the most important phase when installing the product. To get the best out the properties of slate coverings it is important to bear in mind various factors which are interrelated, such as the climatic zone, the pitch and the length of the courses. The formulation of this technical guide, which is a valid and safe guide to the correct fixing of the product, has been drawn up by the International Slate Company, a firm which is a UNI partner and is part of the work group for Discontinuous Coverings of the UNI for the formulation of a definitive code of practice.



Types of Installation (Models for Installation Patterns)

French Type

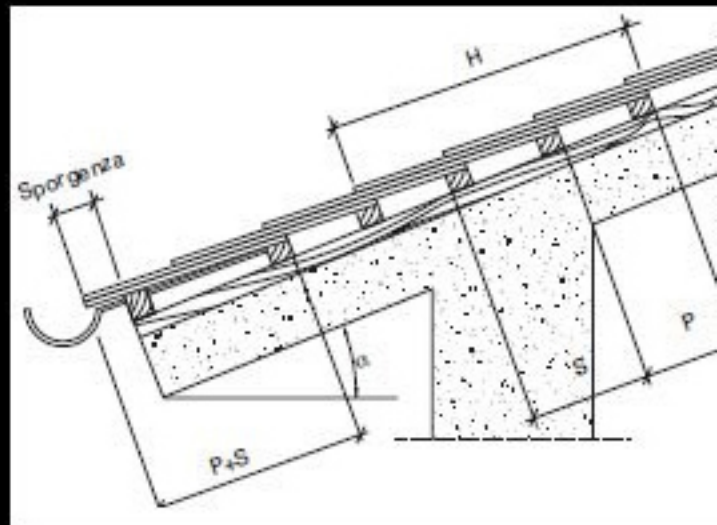
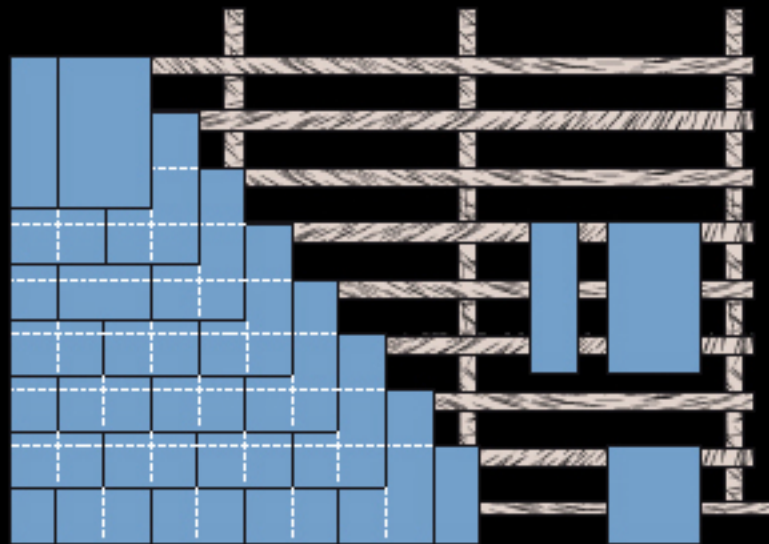
Used in urban areas thanks to a particular fixing technique which uses small quantities of material.



Types of Installation (Models for Installation Patterns)

International Type

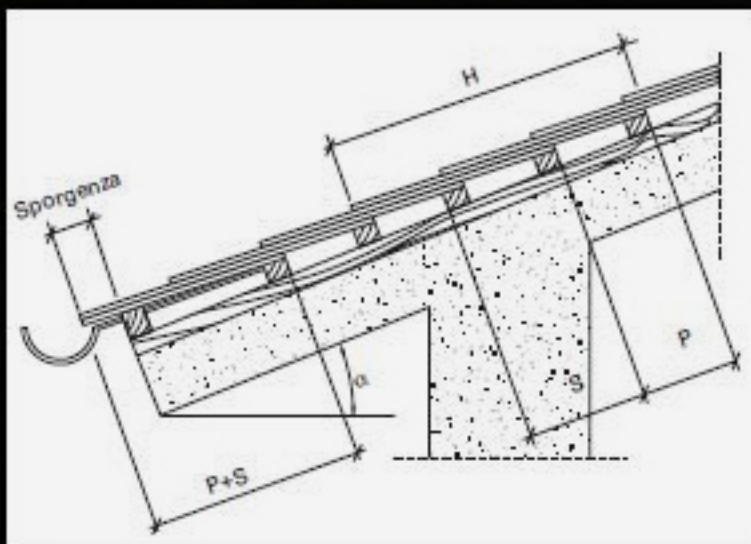
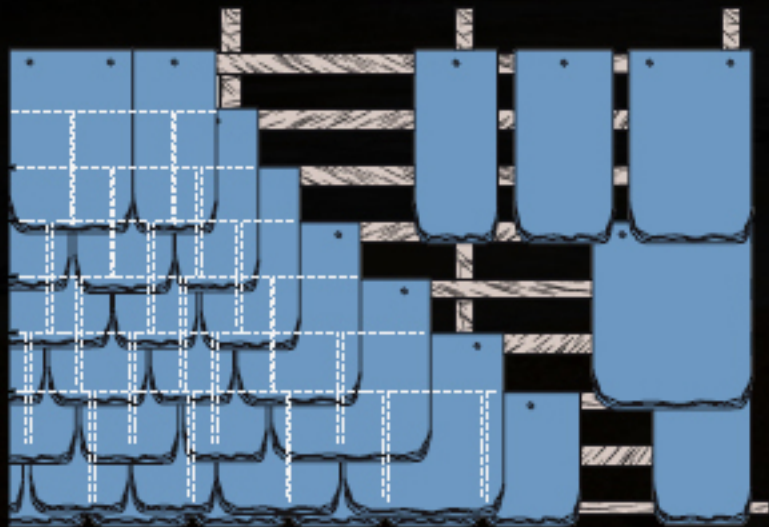
The most classical of coverings. Used in the whole of Europe, it looks simple and elegant and its performance is excellent under all climatic conditions.



Types of Installation (Models for Installation Patterns)

Mountain and Rustic Type

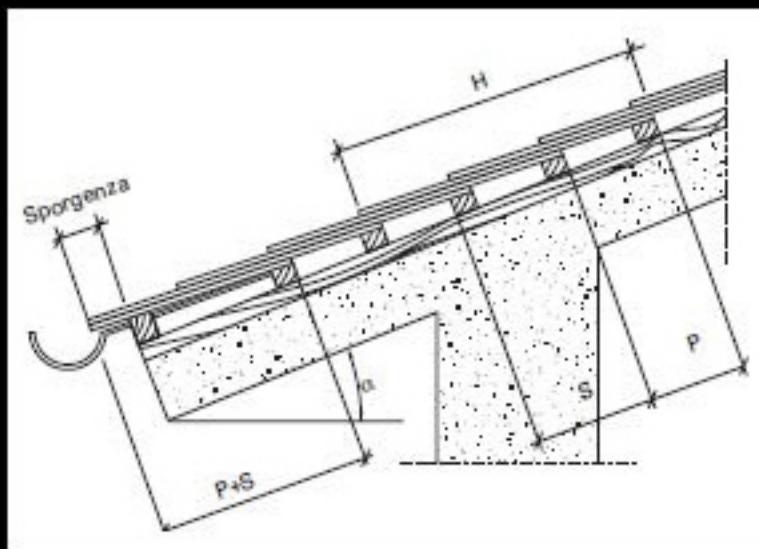
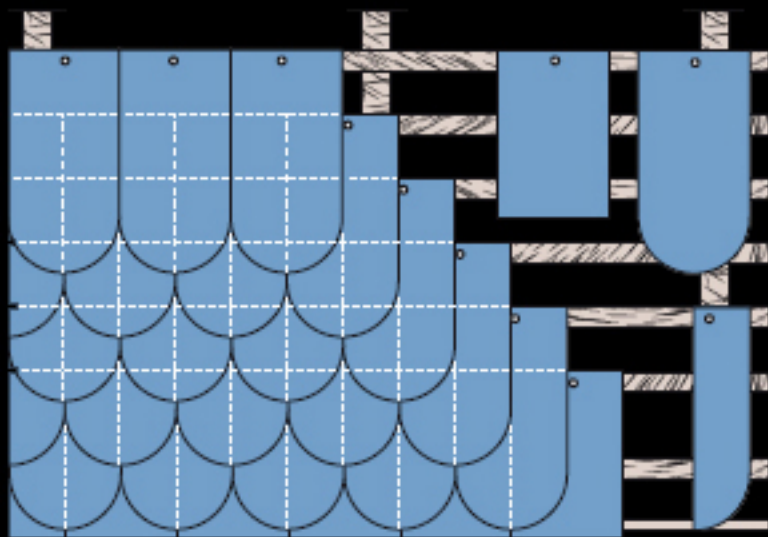
Roof covering characterised by high resistance to weights of snow, hence the thickness used, which is suitable for high mountain areas.

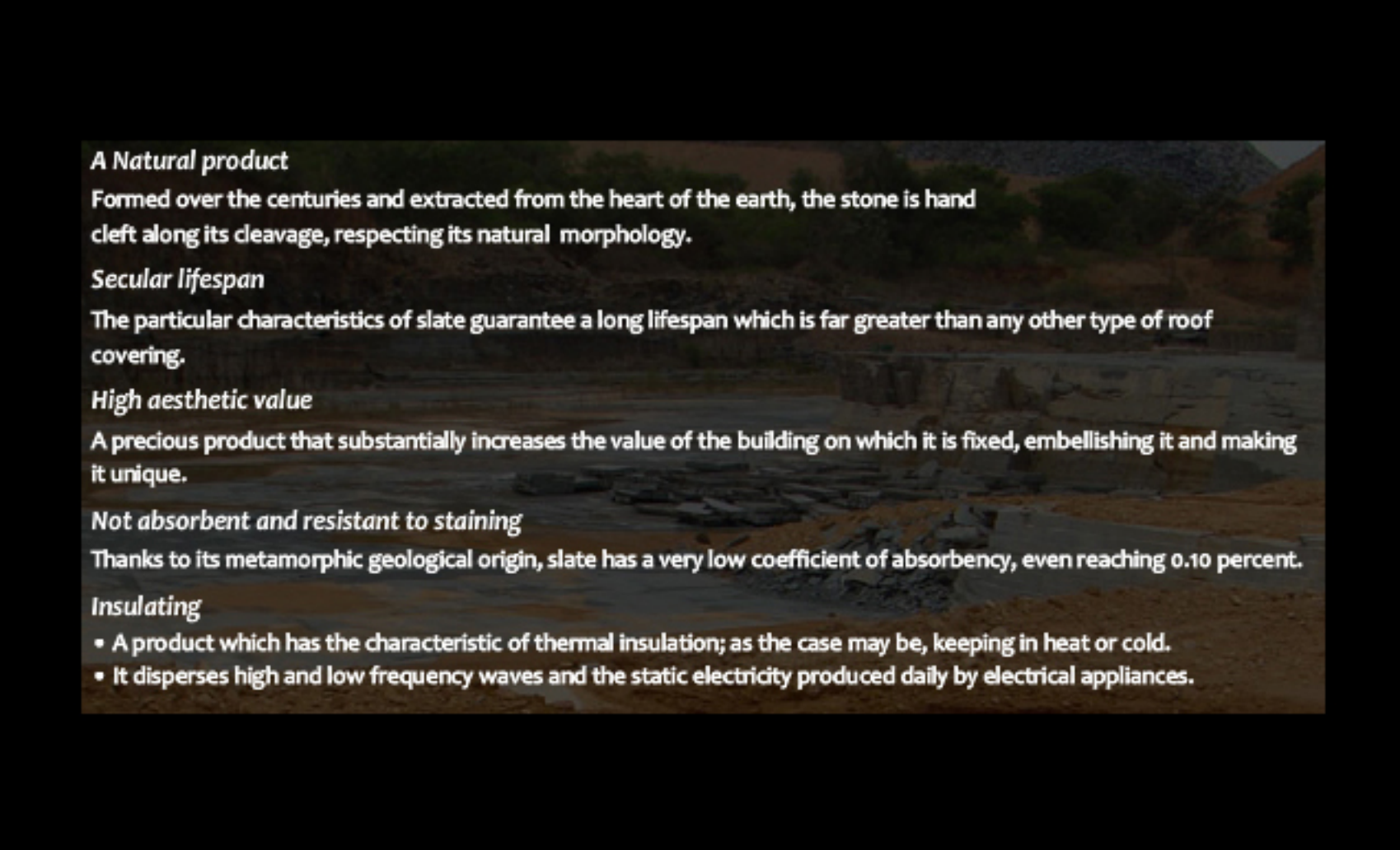


Types of Installation (Models for Installation Patterns)

Swiss Type

Suitable for covering domes, surfaces with a steep pitch and rounded surfaces.





A Natural product

Formed over the centuries and extracted from the heart of the earth, the stone is hand cleft along its cleavage, respecting its natural morphology.

Secular lifespan

The particular characteristics of slate guarantee a long lifespan which is far greater than any other type of roof covering.

High aesthetic value

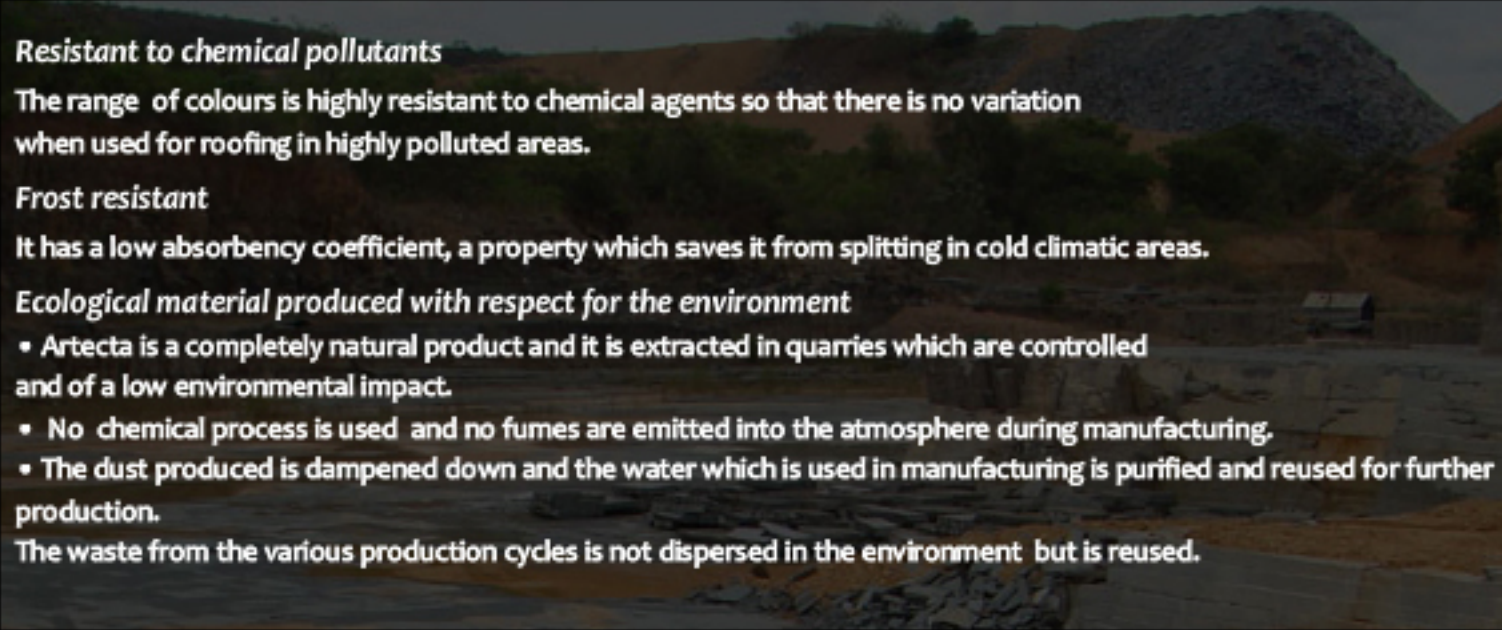
A precious product that substantially increases the value of the building on which it is fixed, embellishing it and making it unique.

Not absorbent and resistant to staining

Thanks to its metamorphic geological origin, slate has a very low coefficient of absorbency, even reaching 0.10 percent.

Insulating

- A product which has the characteristic of thermal insulation; as the case may be, keeping in heat or cold.
- It disperses high and low frequency waves and the static electricity produced daily by electrical appliances.



Resistant to chemical pollutants

The range of colours is highly resistant to chemical agents so that there is no variation when used for roofing in highly polluted areas.

Frost resistant

It has a low absorbency coefficient, a property which saves it from splitting in cold climatic areas.

Ecological material produced with respect for the environment

- Artecta is a completely natural product and it is extracted in quarries which are controlled and of a low environmental impact.
- No chemical process is used and no fumes are emitted into the atmosphere during manufacturing.
- The dust produced is dampened down and the water which is used in manufacturing is purified and reused for further production.

The waste from the various production cycles is not dispersed in the environment but is reused.