## Finiture e materiali

## Finishes and materials



SUPER-MATT


VENEERS


N04 Rovere chiaro


N02 Rovere miele
 N01 Rovere terra
 Rovere grigio


NOCE
CANALETTO


N03
Noce canaletto


N03
Noce canaletto

STANDARD
WATER-BASED
MATT
LACQUERED

RAYS


Matt lacquered in all finishes

RAYS fronts are produced on a pressed wood substrate.
The nature of the material means the inside of the etched groove is inevitably not going to be entirely smooth, hence a slightly uneven effect on the surface of the etched groove should be seen as a distinctive feature of the lacquered door.

COLOURED WATER-BASED MATT
LACQUERED



331 Visone


Ginepro


361
Mogano



Magnolia Nero grafite


324
Fango




Cenere






$\begin{array}{ll}346 & 342 \\ \text { Foresta } & \text { Foglia }\end{array}$


Matt lacquered
Matt lacquered
in all finishes

RAYS fronts are produced on a pressed wood substrate.
The nature of the material means the inside of the etched groove is inevitably not going to be entirely smooth, hence a slightly uneven effect on the surface of the etched groove should be seen as a distinctive feature of the lacquered door.

[^0]Printed samples used to illustrate finishes and colours may not represent the true colour; they are given as a rough guide only and may not match the product actually sold.



RAYS

Oxidized lacquered in all finishes

RAYS fronts are produced on a pressed wood substrate. The nature of the material means the inside of the etched groove is inevitably not going to be entirely smooth, hence a slightly uneven effect on the surface of the etched groove should be seen as a distinctive feature of the lacquered door.


GLOSS
LACQUERED


458 Castagna

METAL
LACQUERED


Finishes available for metal items only.
The metal lacquered finish serves up a special coating technique involving various coats of paint applied entirely by hand that are combined to achieve a metallic effect. This is a handcrafted product, and is therefore unique, meaning any differences in colour or in gloss level on different surfaces should be seen as a distinctive feature of the finish.


Light stone is a dense, impermeable hard-paste ceramic product fired at high temperatures, causing the mixture to vitrify. Variations in colour are attributable to the different reaction during firing.

## MARBLE

LAVA STONE


## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Marble and lava stone are natural products and, as such, considerable variations can occur in the colour of the material and, in the case of marble, in the veining, too.

## BIANCO CARRARA

White marble, with a granulated sugar-like texture and grey/dark-grey veining. It may feature small pits or crystalline inclusions varying in size. This material has a good degree of cohesion and does not require resining. Whitish or yellowish veins may be visible, mostly due to the presence of silica impurities. Natural fissures are commonly encountered in the marble: they run in a different direction to that of the sedimentation that formed the rock and appear as fine lines or fissures. In this marble, veins can give the surface a flow, further enhancing its appearance.

## GRIGIO ORIENTE

Tobacco-coloured marble featuring a thread-like pattern running in no dominant direction. It features a discontinuous pattern of white or white/rust-brown veins, occasionally with metallic inclusions that appear as shimmering bronze/gold-coloured patches. These are due to the presence of siderite and often measure more than a centimetre across Patches of more porous material are widespread throughout this marble and are remedied by resining and filling the exposed side of the top. Resining is required to improve the material's cohesion, while filling is done to correct these "softer" parts of the surface, which can vary in size. Consequently, resin and filling procedures should be seen as an inevitable part of the processing of this marble. As a result of the process, light can bounce off the treated areas of the polished surface differently when viewed against the light.

## VERDE GUATEMALA

This rock is a member of the ophite group. The predominant mineral is olivine, which gives it its dark green colour. It contains random patterns of additional minerals that produce white inclusions, usually clustered in mottled patches. This material's distinctive vitreous structure means it does not have as much of a "mirror finish" as other marbles when polished.
The green colour seen in a slab varies in intensity and distribution, clustered in different concentrations and shapes featuring irregular outlines.

## LAVA STONE

Lava stone is a rock formed as a result of a volcanic eruption. It owes its origin and shape to deposits of volcanic ash, sand and lapilli.
It has a basically microcrystalline structure and the honed surface shimmers with microscopic cavities that can be seen with the naked eye when light shines across it. Its base colour is mainly grey with dark patches, the latter arranged in a "sprinkled" pattern or clustered in veins, with a brushstroke-like effect and appearance. It is not unusual, depending on the weights and predominance of certain individual minerals over others, to see inclusions ranging in colour from white to ochre yellow, It is not unusual, depending on the weights and predominance of certain individual minerals over others, to see inclusions ranging in colour from white to ochre yellow, denoting individual crystals, or stre
magnesium, calcium, sodium, etc.




Materico



[^0]:    Refer to the pages inside the price list to check what finishes are available for each item.

