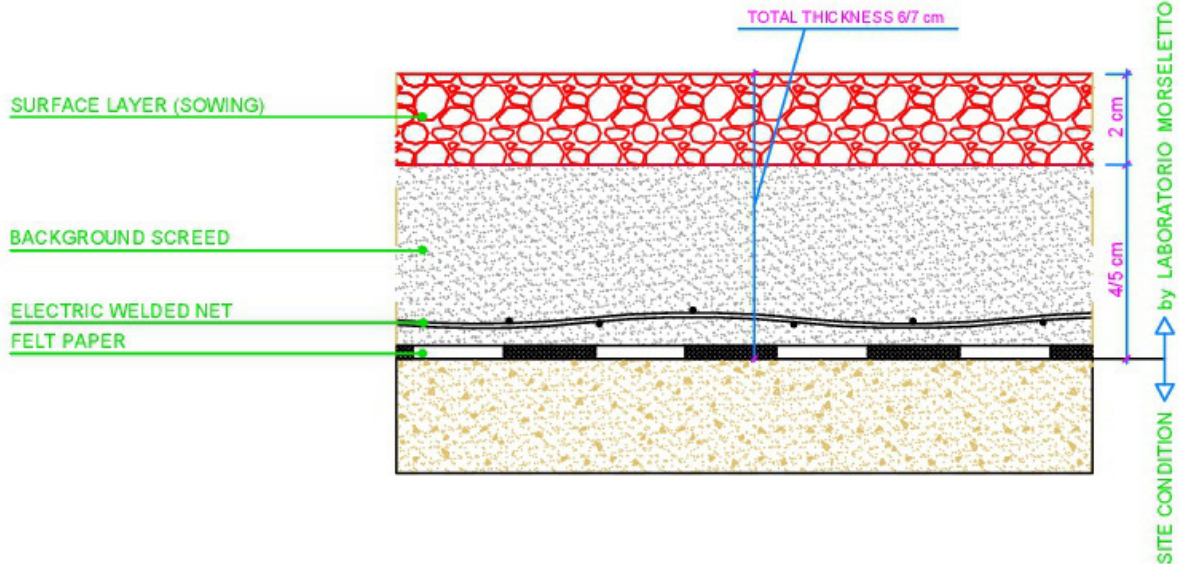


FLOORING IN TERRAZZO ALLA VENEZIANA

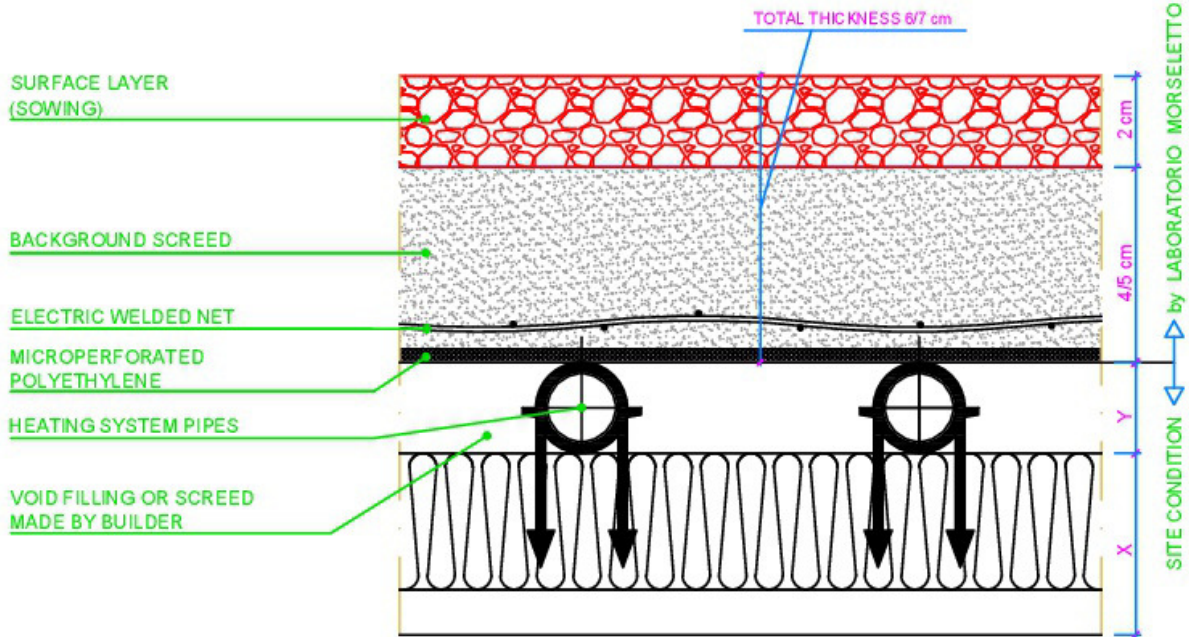
Terrazzo alla Veneziana flooring is made entirely on site. The materials arrive separately on site, in their natural raw state. The processing steps are all manual, except when sanding machines are used. A 6-7 cm thick Terrazzo alla veneziana floor weighs on average 120-150 kg/sq. m.

Below are standard sections, related to a normal floor and a floor with radiant heating:

TERRAZZO ALLA VENEZIANA FLOORING



TERRAZZO ALLA VENEZIANA FLOORING (WITH RADIANT HEATING)



THE FILLING ON THE HEATING SYSTEM, INDICATED FLUSH WITH THE PIPES CAN BE THICKER ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL SPACE AVAILABLE ON SITE.
6-7 cm . MUST BE FREE FOR OUR FLOORING.
UPON REQUEST WE COULD ADD TO THE BACKGROUND SCREED THE ADDITIVE SUPPLIED BY HEATING SYSTEM INSTALLER

Felt paper →	serves to isolate the floor from the base in order to reduce structural stress as much as possible. It acts as a separator between the existing screed for installations and the background screed for the terrazzo flooring. Micro-perforated polyethylene sheets must be used instead when radiant heating is installed.
Background screed →	screed about 4-5 cm thick, in sand and cement, with a rough finish on its upper surface; it is made up of washed crusher sand 04, cement 32.5 dosed at 200-300 kg/m ³ of aggregate, electric welded net galvanized with 50x50/50x75 mm mesh with a diameter of 1.8/2.0 mm.
Surface layer (sowing) →	with a thickness of 2 cm, also known as “cover”, made up of a mixture of marble dust and minute grains of marble, cement and, where required, coloured terracotta and/or oxides, <i>cocciopesto</i> , lime, various types and sizes of marble according to the type of flooring.
Processing →	<p>The marble granules are sown by hand on the “cover” and then incorporated by rolling and beating with special tools. The size of the crosshatch and granulometry (i.e. the size of the aggregates) are important elements in increasing or reducing the risk of the cracking to which Seminato floors are prone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Special inserts</i>: precious or semi-precious materials such as <i>pietra dura</i>, mother of pearl, etc., metallic elements (fusion or designed inlays), or glass chips may be added to the soling. These elements can be subject to detachment over the course of time (e.g. mother-of-pearl and molten metals) or can become scratched (e.g. glass or enamel inserts). In the cavities, it may be decided to fill them with a suitable grout. <p>After about 4 weeks, the floor is polished using coarse-grained grinding wheels, then thoroughly washed and once the resulting liquid has been removed, the floor is covered with a layer of grout in order to fill the pores as well as is possible. After a few more days, the floor is polished with fine-grained grinding wheels until the desired finish is achieved (polished or honed).</p> <p>Once dry, the floor must be treated. Treatments may differ according to the type of sowing and/or requirements from the Client/Construction Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linseed oil - wax - waterproofing products and waxes - crystallization

Joints →

Terrazzo alla veneziana is laid on site and is subject to expansion and structural stresses, and so may present cracks. In order to reduce this risk, the following precautions should be taken:

- *insulating joints* should be created between the floor covering and the structures of the building, by placing strips of deformable material along the perimeter walls and around structural elements such as pillars, partition walls etc.; such joints must be covered by a skirting board 1.5/2 cm thick once the flooring has been completed.
- *expansion joints* obtained by cutting the screed and the welded mesh and inserting a 3 mm-thick brass or aluminium bar 20 mm in height. Joints need to be placed at doors, and around pillars, corners, niches etc. in order to reduce the risk of the cracking to which this type of flooring is subject. Instead of the metal bar, a joint may be created on the surface, laying lines of small pebbles or marble tiles of various sizes either side of the joint. In such cases, the cracking caused by the joint will look larger and more open than if a metal bar is used, and over the course of time maintenance operations may be more expensive for the Client, especially with regard to grouting operations.
- *structural joints*: where present, these are to be inserted as per the requirements of Construction Management.

Underfloor heating →

If radiant floor heating has been installed, it must not be turned on until after the terrazzo flooring has been completed and treated, and all protections have been removed.

It is good practice to pressurize the floor heating system and to check that it is in good working order during installation of the terrazzo flooring (using specific pressure gauges).

Activation: the heating system needs to be started up very gradually, starting from ambient temperature and raising the temperature by a few degrees (2-3°C) per day.

On-site protection →

During the job, and only as agreed with us, where required it is recommended to protect the floor with suitable materials. No cardboard, wooden panels or other materials should be used that may lose colour if exposed to moisture and/or water.

Once the flooring has been completed, before proceeding with other works, it is recommended to protect the floor with white, non-woven fabric and nylon sheets held together by paper tape. The use of adhesive tape is strictly forbidden as adhesive leaves stains on the floor that cannot be removed. Pannelling may be required to cover areas undergoing heavy-duty works.

Maintenance →

Like all stone flooring, Terrazzo alla veneziana requires neutral cleaning products (no acid products, anti-scale products, etc can be used but specific stain removers for marble are allowed) and suitable cleaning equipment. Make sure to treat the surface on a regular basis as indicated for the chosen product.

Laboratorio Morsetto Srl