

# Dekton for Architectural Projects

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ULTRACOMPACT SURFACES

A product designed by **COSENTINO**



## **Architectural Projects**

by DEKTON®



## WHAT IS DEKTON?

**Dekton is the new ultracompact surface created through the innovative combination of more than 20 minerals. New techniques such as ultracompaction and synthesization turn Dekton into a material with unique properties and limitless possibilities – an improved version of natural stone.**

PST is a process that sinters mineral particles so that they link up and change their internal structure. PST technology completely synthesizes innovative procedures from the most advanced technology industries.

This evolution represents a technological and industrial leap capable of generating a new process, a revolutionary material and a leading product.

Dekton uses the exclusive PST technology, a technological process that uses an accelerated version of the metamorphic changes that natural stone undergoes from exposure to high pressure and high temperatures for thousands of years.

It features virtually zero porosity and its non-existence of microflaws, that cause tension and weaknesses, set Dekton apart from other materials.



## DEKTON FORMATS



ULTRA  
SIZE  
UP TO  
1440 mm  
x  
3200 mm

Thanks to its mechanical properties which are 3 times better than granite, Dekton offers limitless possibilities in every surface in small or large format, from façades to high-traffic flooring.



ULTRA  
THICKNESS  
8 mm  
12 mm  
20 mm  
30 mm

Dekton slabs come in different thicknesses, from 0.8 cm to 3 cm, so that you choose the most appropriate option depending on the application, design or desired effect.

## DEKTON ADVANTAGES



Highly UV  
Resistant



Scratch  
Resistant



Resistant  
to Stains



Maximum Resistance  
to Heat



Resistant to  
Abrasion



Resistance to Freezing  
and Thawing



Superior Mechanical  
Resistance



Low Water  
Absorption



Colour  
Stability



Dimensional  
Stability



Fireproof  
Material



High Resistance  
to Hydrolysis

## DEKTON APPLICATIONS



Kitchen  
Countertops



Bathroom  
Countertops



Outdoor  
Countertops



Indoor  
Floors



Bathroom and  
Pool Floor Coverings



Outdoor Terrace  
Floor Coverings



Indoor  
Walls



Bathroom  
Walls



Exterior  
Walls



Stairs

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## Ventilated Façades



Superior Mechanical  
Resistance



Highly UV  
Resistant



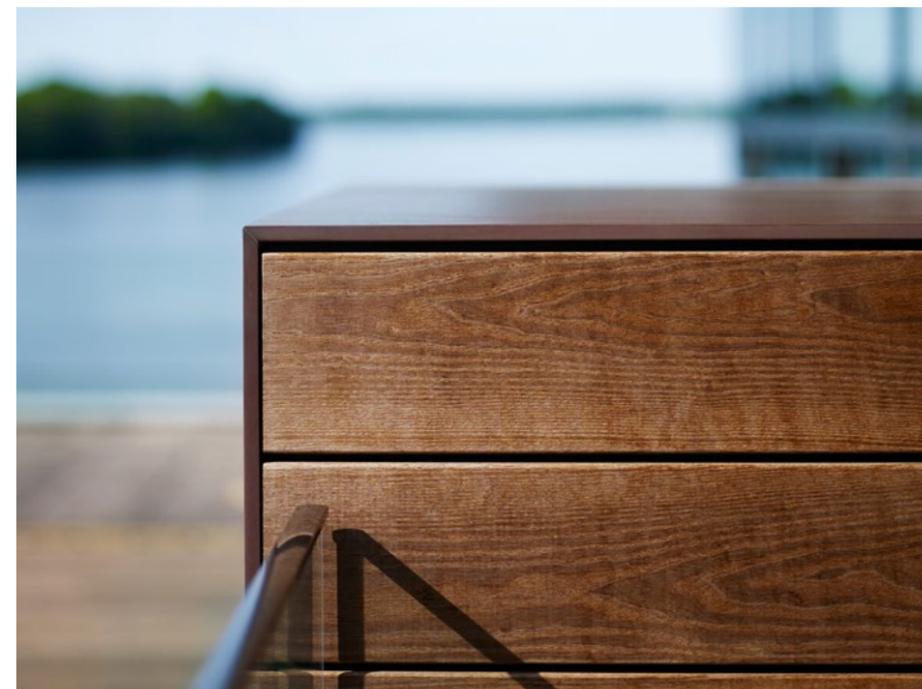
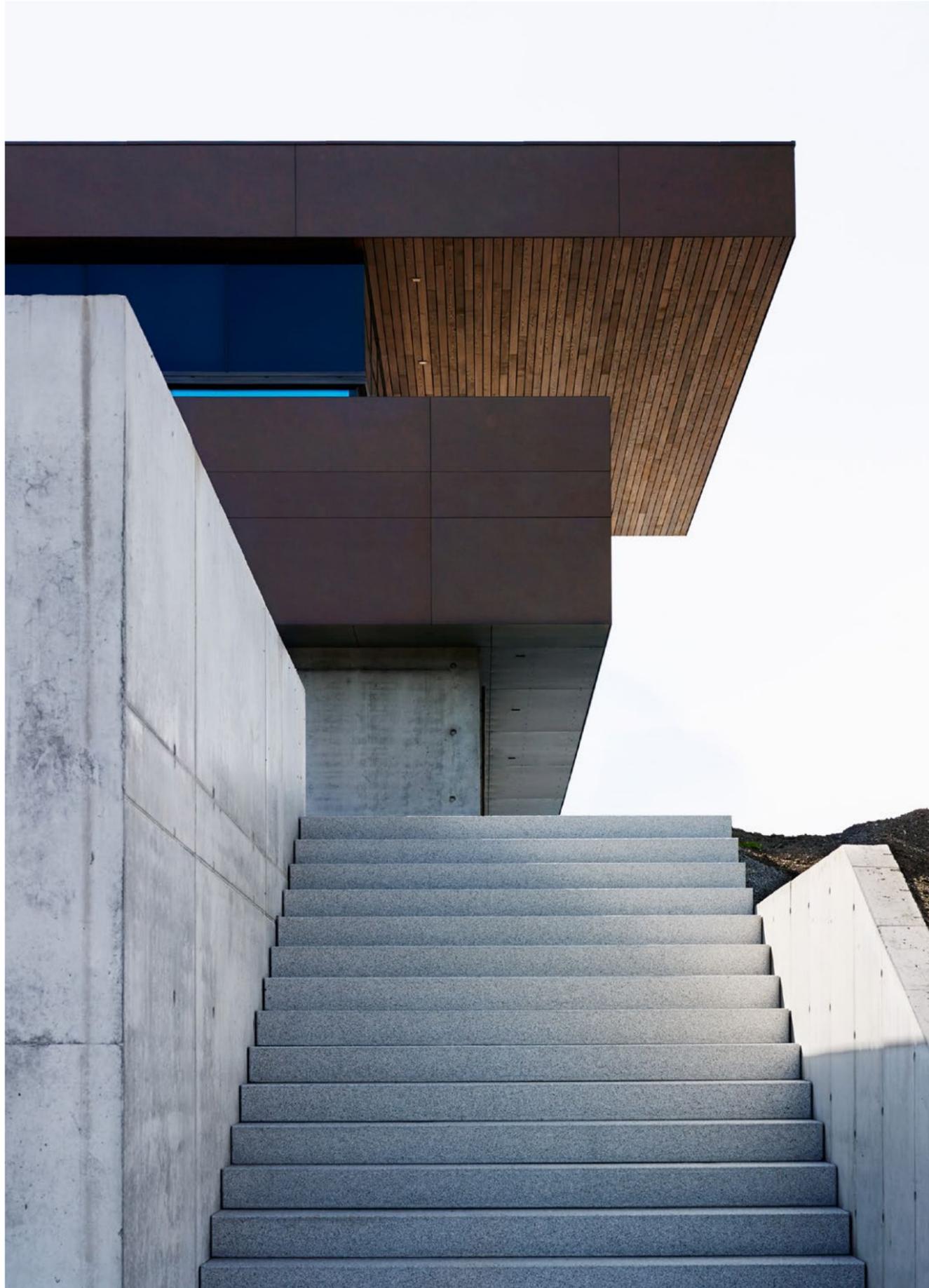
Resistance to Freezing  
and Thawing



Dimensional  
Stability





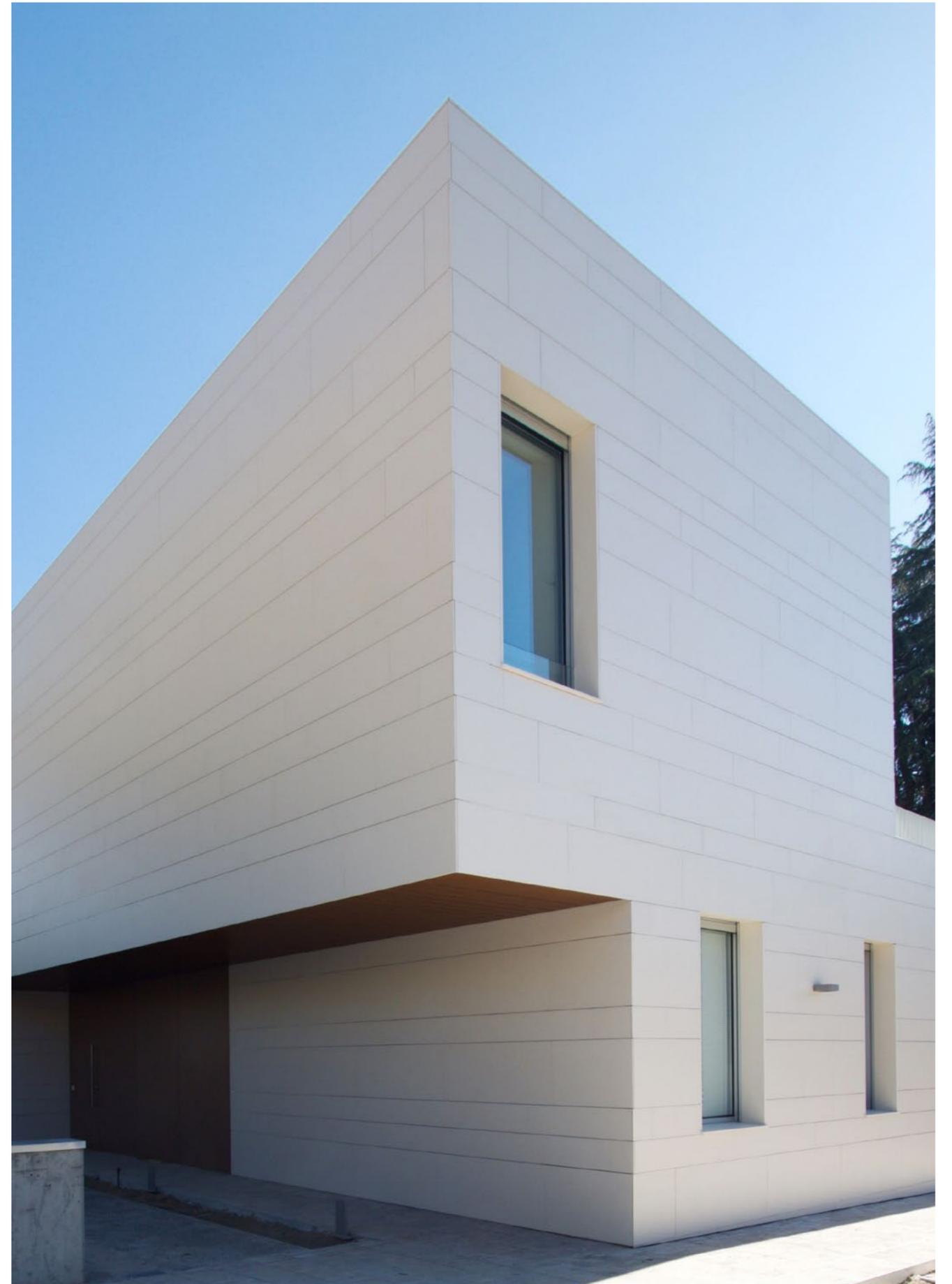


Ultracompact surfaces with 1.2 cm thickness are ideal for, probably the most demanding architectural application: the independent skin of buildings.

Only this sort of material can offer as many solutions using different certified anchoring systems, such as continuous grooved edges, undercut anchors or dovetail-shaped diagonal grooves.

The project is thus released from formal limitations and can incorporate creative shapes, with pieces that can be up to 3m long and have slim lineal designs.



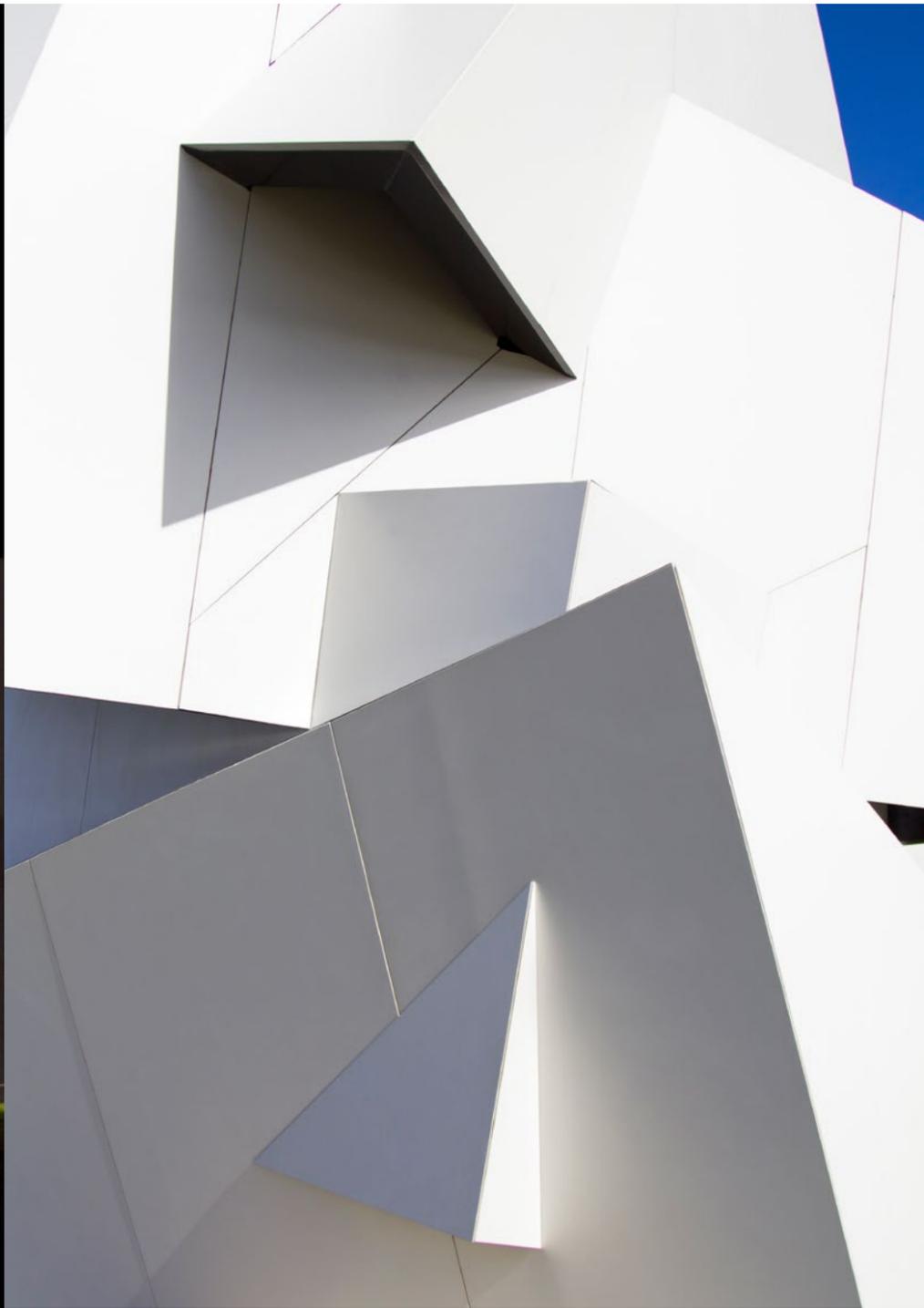






RAFA NADAL  
ACADEMY  
BY  movistar

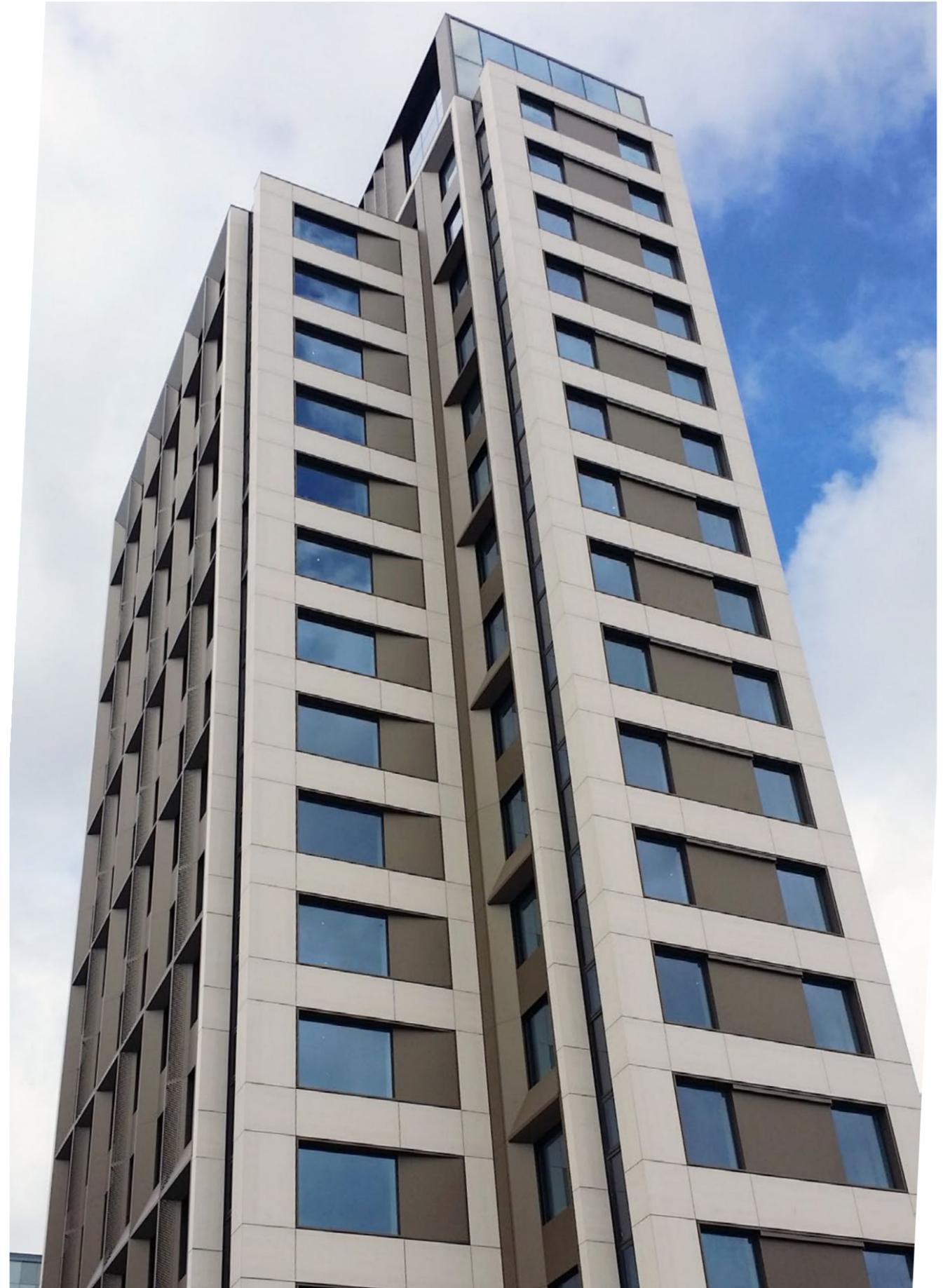




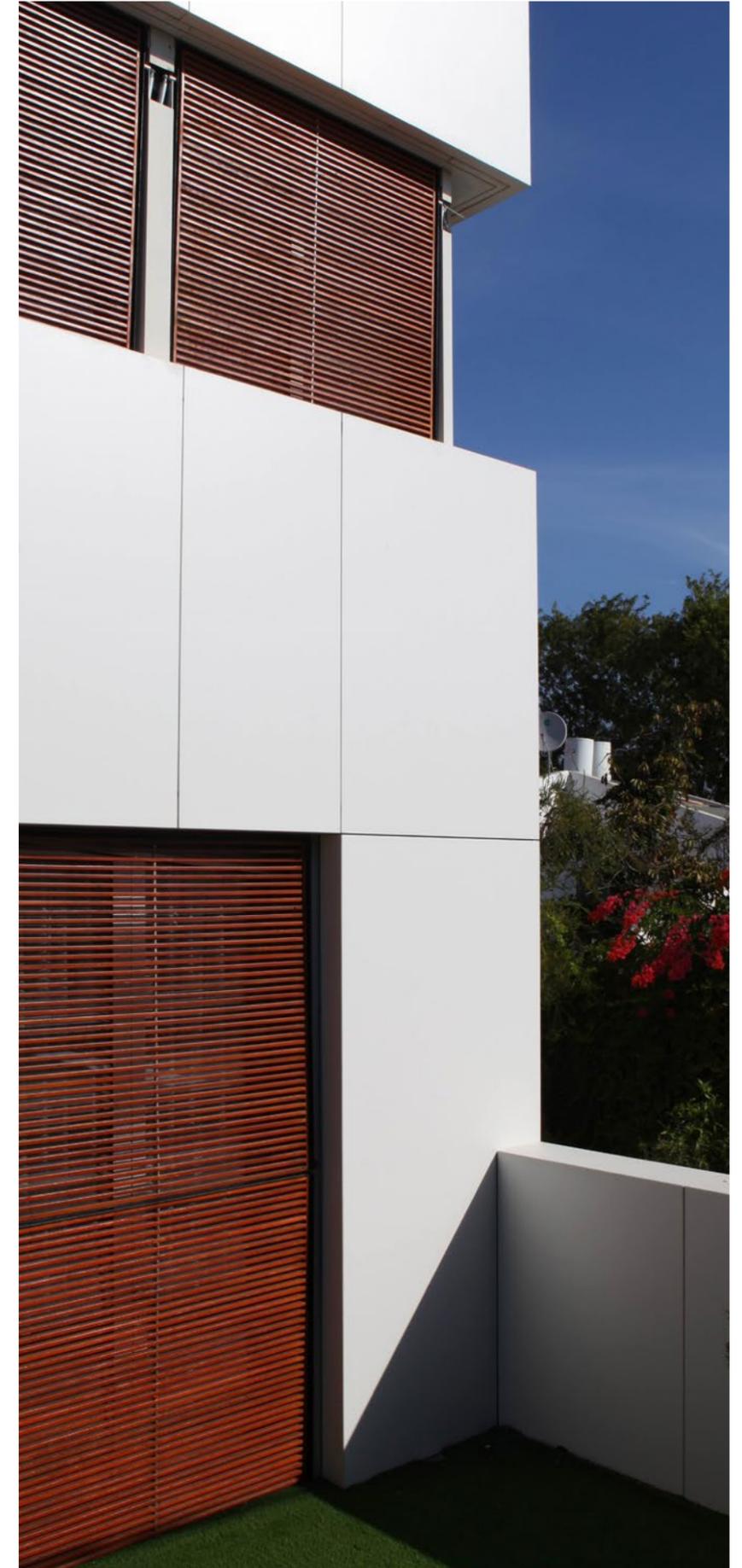


Current challenges go from a shop that needs a great personality (where all pieces are different and joints need total accuracy to integrate the lighting system, led lights

for instance) to the renovation of a skyscraper for which large scale pieces can resist wind or earthquakes.



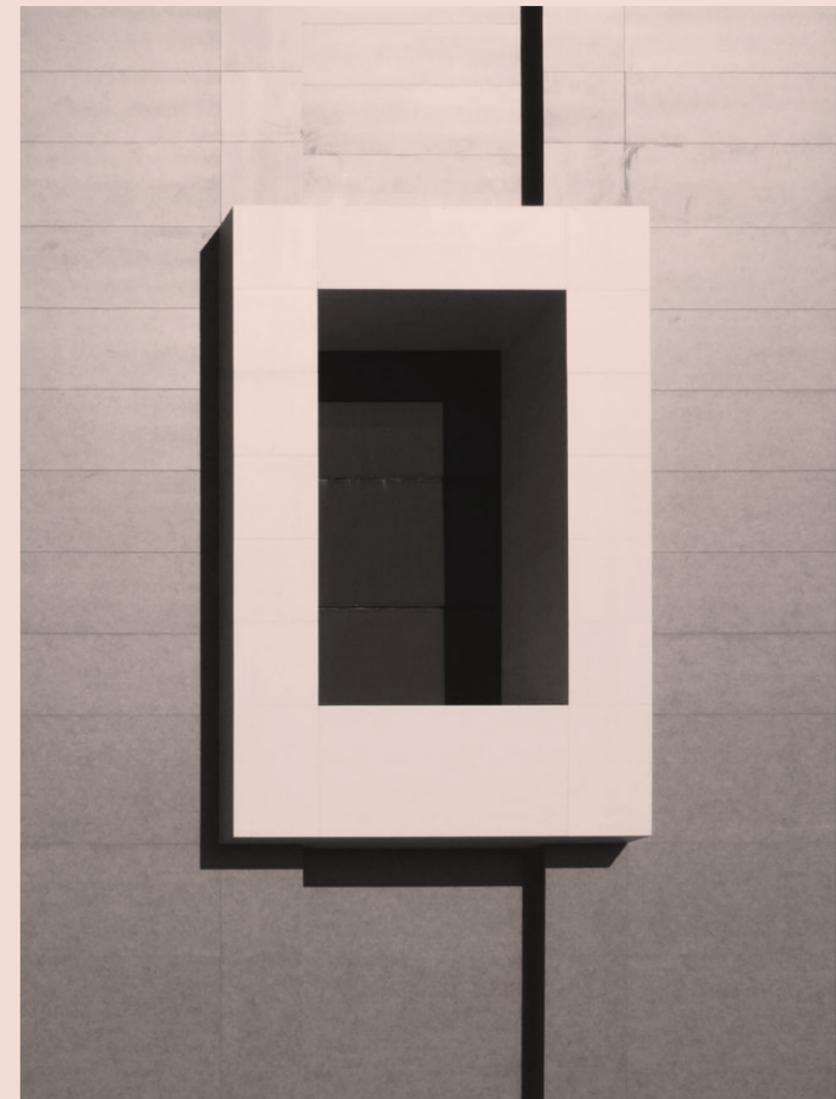




Building façades go beyond the building itself. Each piece is measured with pinpoint accuracy and the resulting overall look is permanent.

Neither the sun or ice will leave traces on the material (shape and colour stability, warping-free, are the key to everlasting architecture).

## Thin-Set Cladding



Dimensional  
Stability



Low Water  
Absorption



Resistant  
to Stains



Highly UV  
Resistant



Marc Cain | Amsterdam (The Netherlands) | Dekton Zenith



Sephora | California (USA) | Dekton Domoos - Zenith



Massive | Izmir (Turkey) | Dekton Sirius



Banco Popular | Sevilla (Spain) | Customised Dekton Popular Dark

The surface of a city is an ever changing skin, exposed to the best and worst of people. Graffiti can ruin the greatest design, unless the material can resist almost everything. 0.8cm thickness together with a top mechanical performance is the key to ensure windows and thin solid walls become one, in shape and size.

When that skin is solid, it must be perfectly level and have impeccable straight edges and drills so the logo is the leading actor.



House in Alicante | Alicante (Spain) | Dekton Strato

## Swimming Pools



Resistant to Stains



High Resistance to Hydrolysis

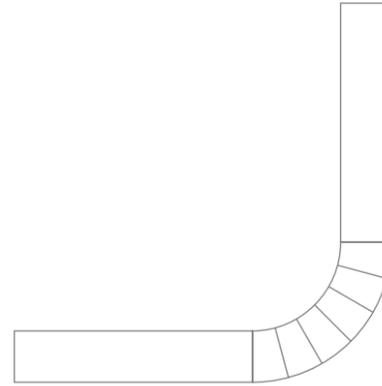


Low Water Absorption



Dimensional Stability





We all want to dive in when we see a swimming pool in summer, with its small tiles in a spotless ocean blue. But we all forget (or ignore), that the same swimming pool becomes a nightmare for the owners in spring and autumn, fighting against the green flecks that cling to the joints.

Why not change the rules? Why not use large plates for the sides and the bottom? Why not integrate the surrounding floor with the pool itself? Why not even think about rounded edges and corners? Never before has this been possible – but it is today.

And what about the slipperiness of a shower tray or cladding from floor to ceiling with the same material and different textures? Before, that was a limitation. Not anymore.





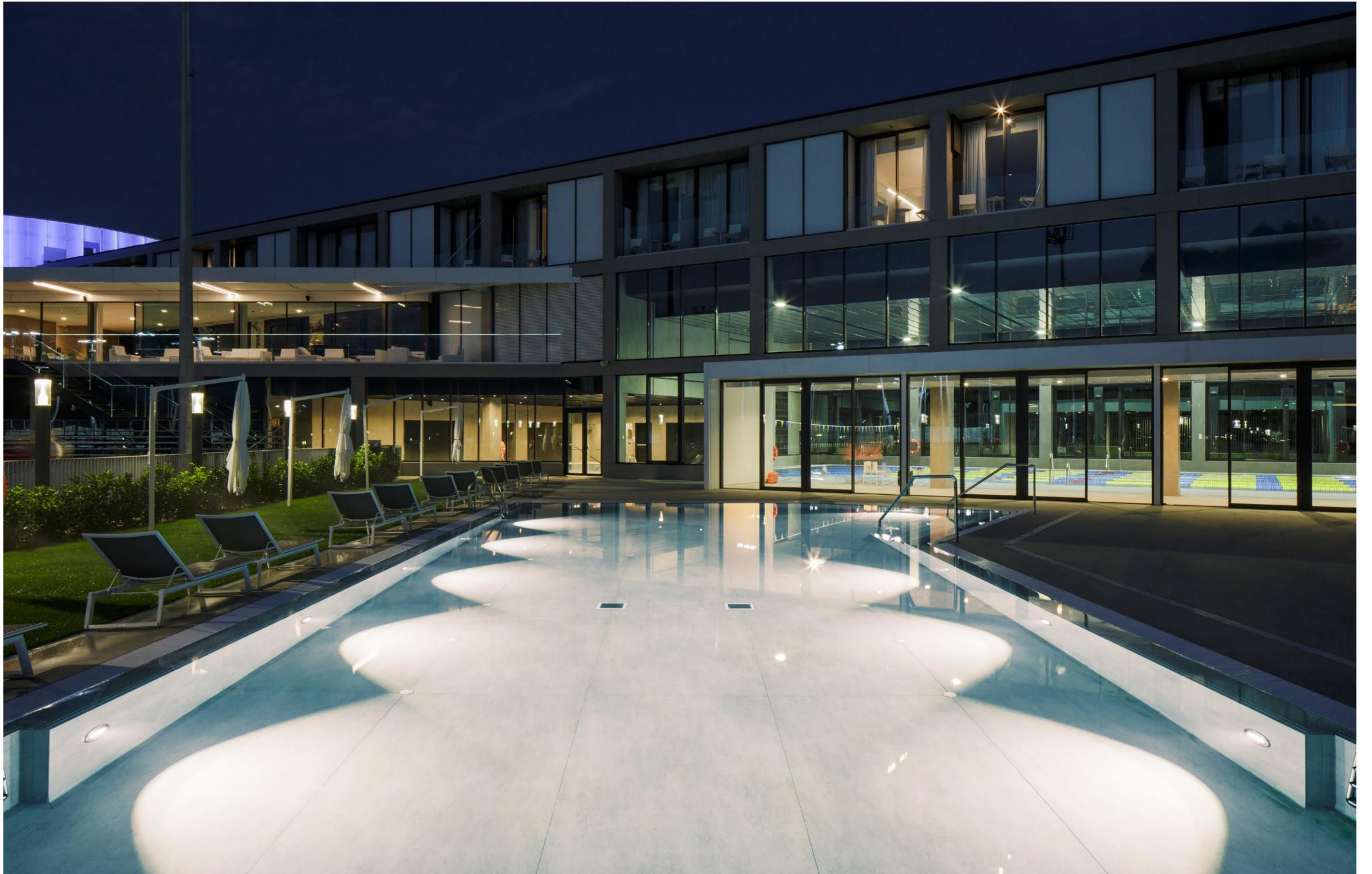
Rafa Nadal Academy | Dekton Trilium | © Fernando Alda



Hillcrest | California (USA) | Dekton Zenith



Swimming Pool | Málaga (Spain) | Dekton Danae



## Outdoor Countertops



Highly UV  
Resistant



Resistance to Freezing  
and Thawing



Scratch  
Resistant



Maximum Resistance  
to Heat





Hagag | Kfar Shmaryahu (Israel) | Dekton Zenith



Pitch Concept | USA | Dekton Aura



Kitchen | Virginia (USA) | Dekton Keranium

When designing an outdoor surface we need to take gravity into account: everything floating in the air will end up falling onto it. And it can be unused for weeks and months.

Is the material strong enough to face a chemical cleaning and return to its original conditions? The decision will depend on this answer: Has the material been ever damaged by snow or frost? Cheap becomes expensive when adding up the regular maintenance.

## Large Size Flooring



Resistant to  
Abrasion



Superior Mechanical  
Resistance



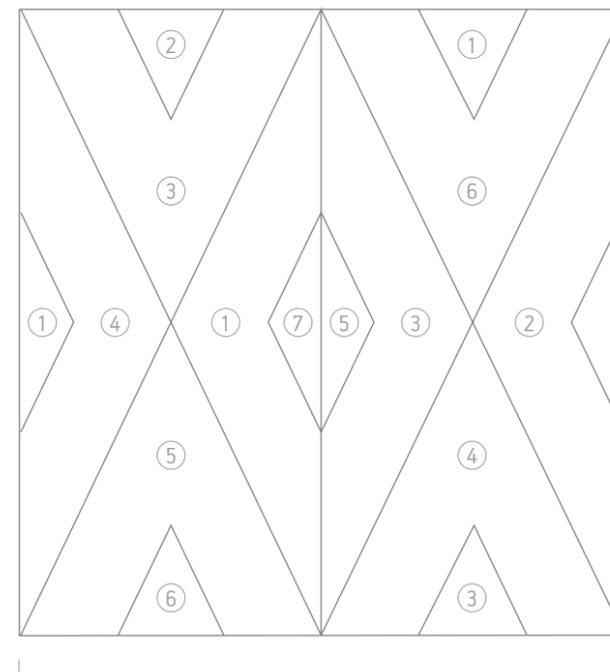
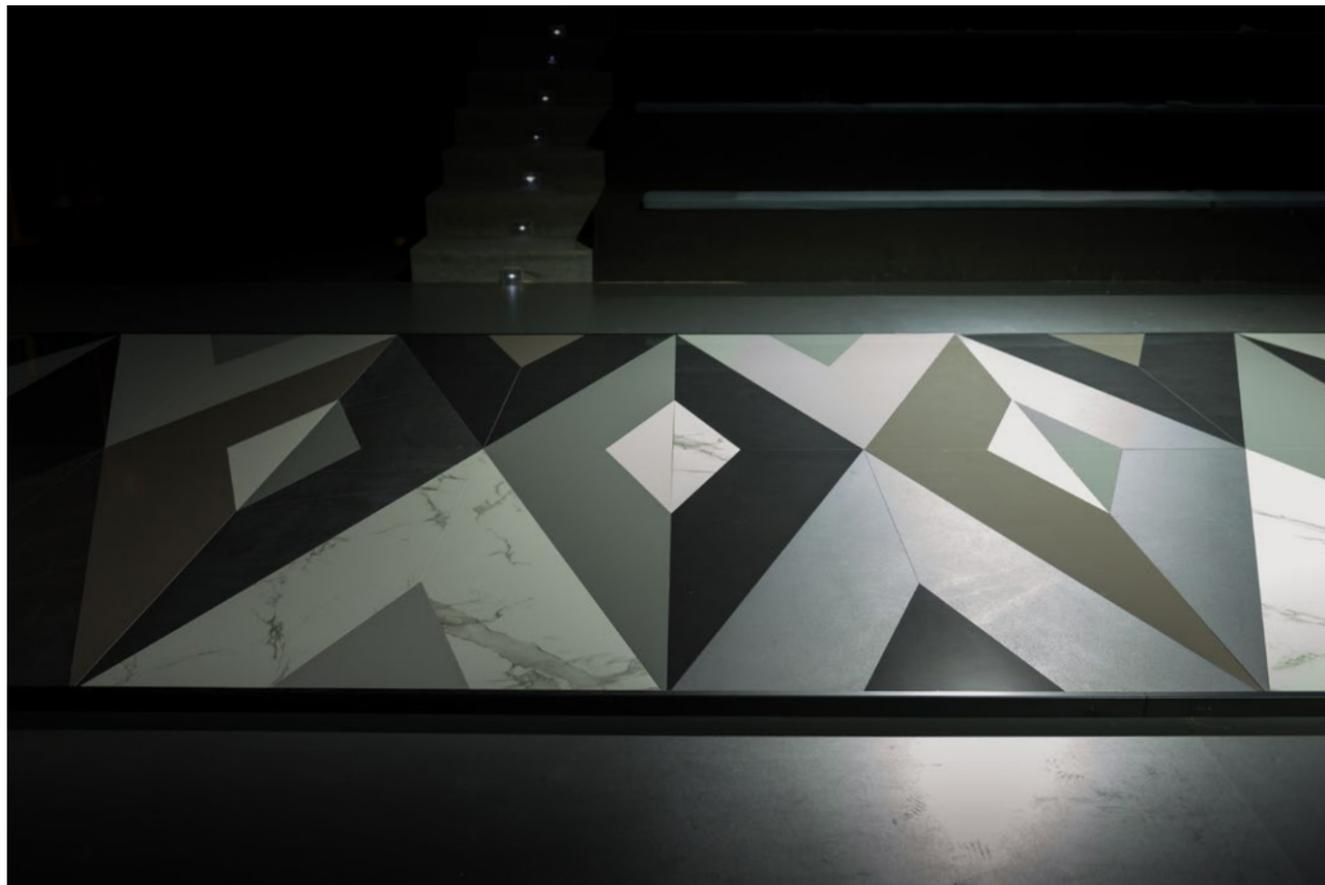
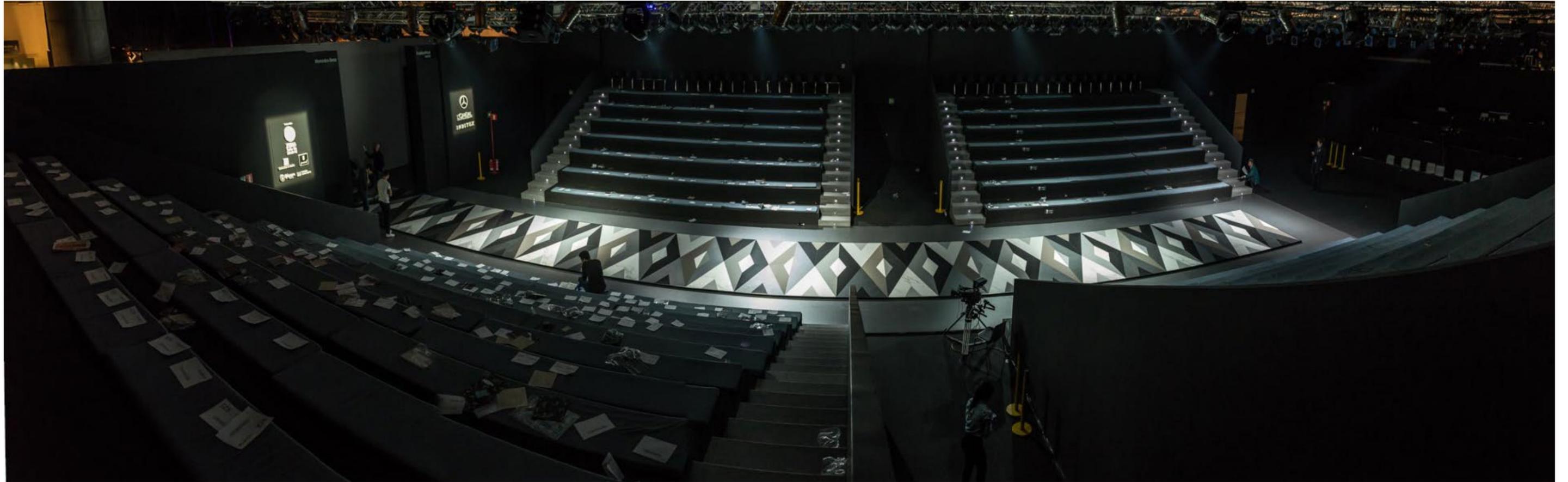
Dimensional  
Stability



Resistant  
to Stains







Repetition Pattern (x13)

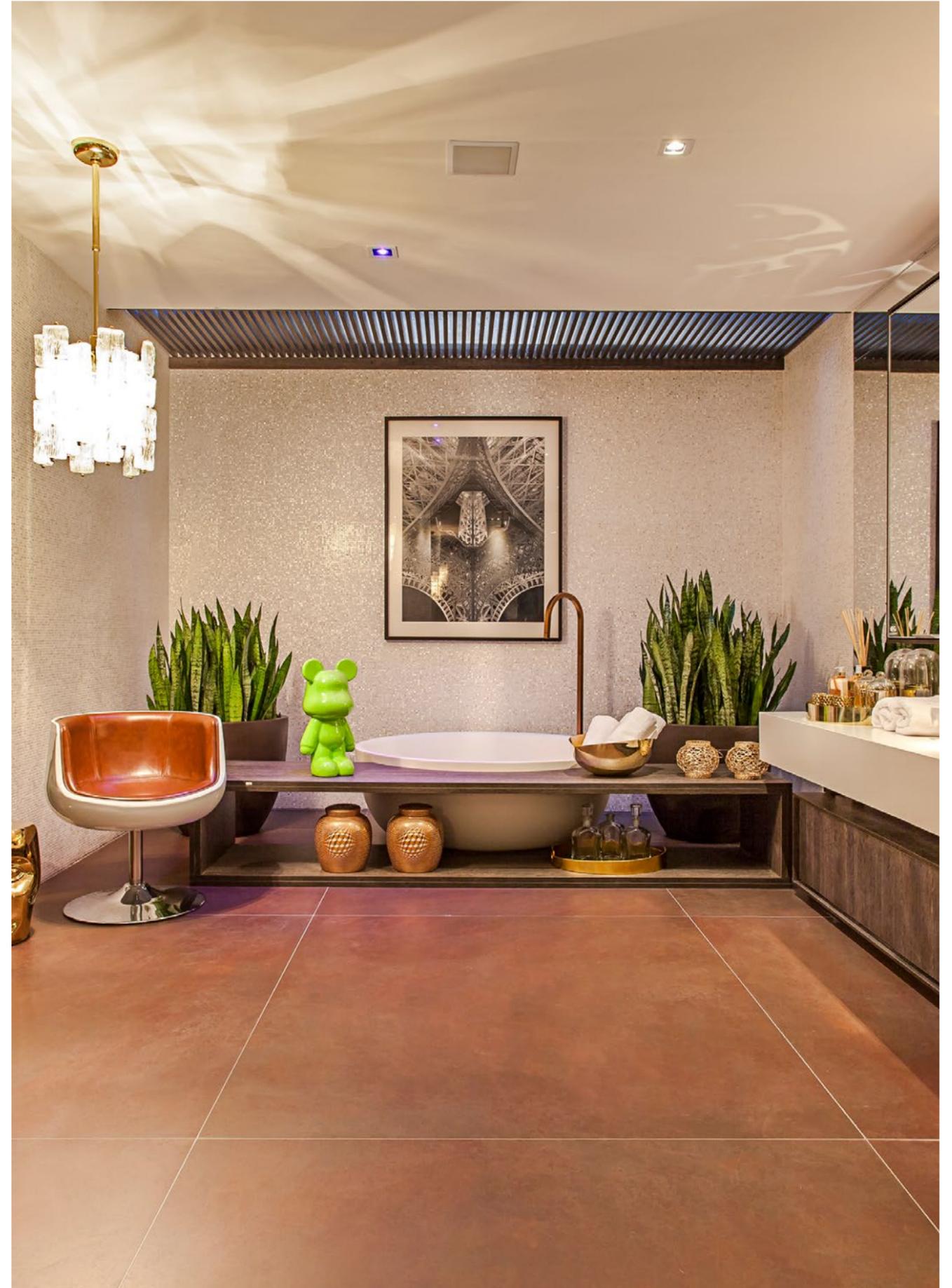
- ① Blaze Solid
- ② Lumina Solid
- ③ Negro Solid
- ④ Kelya Natural
- ⑤ Aura Natural
- ⑥ Splendor Solid
- ⑦ Halo Solid

Why does a floor have to be square or rectangular? Because the industry has imposed it. Why only one or two colors? Why only polished or matte?

Rules have changed. We now have everything that our imagination dares to create, at our fingertips.



Apartment Conde de Aranda | Madrid (Spain) | Dekton Ariane | © Raquel Elliot



Casa Cor | Dekton Kadum | © Brunette Fraccaroli





Spain Pavilion Expo Milano | Customised Dekton Zenith using inkjet printing technology

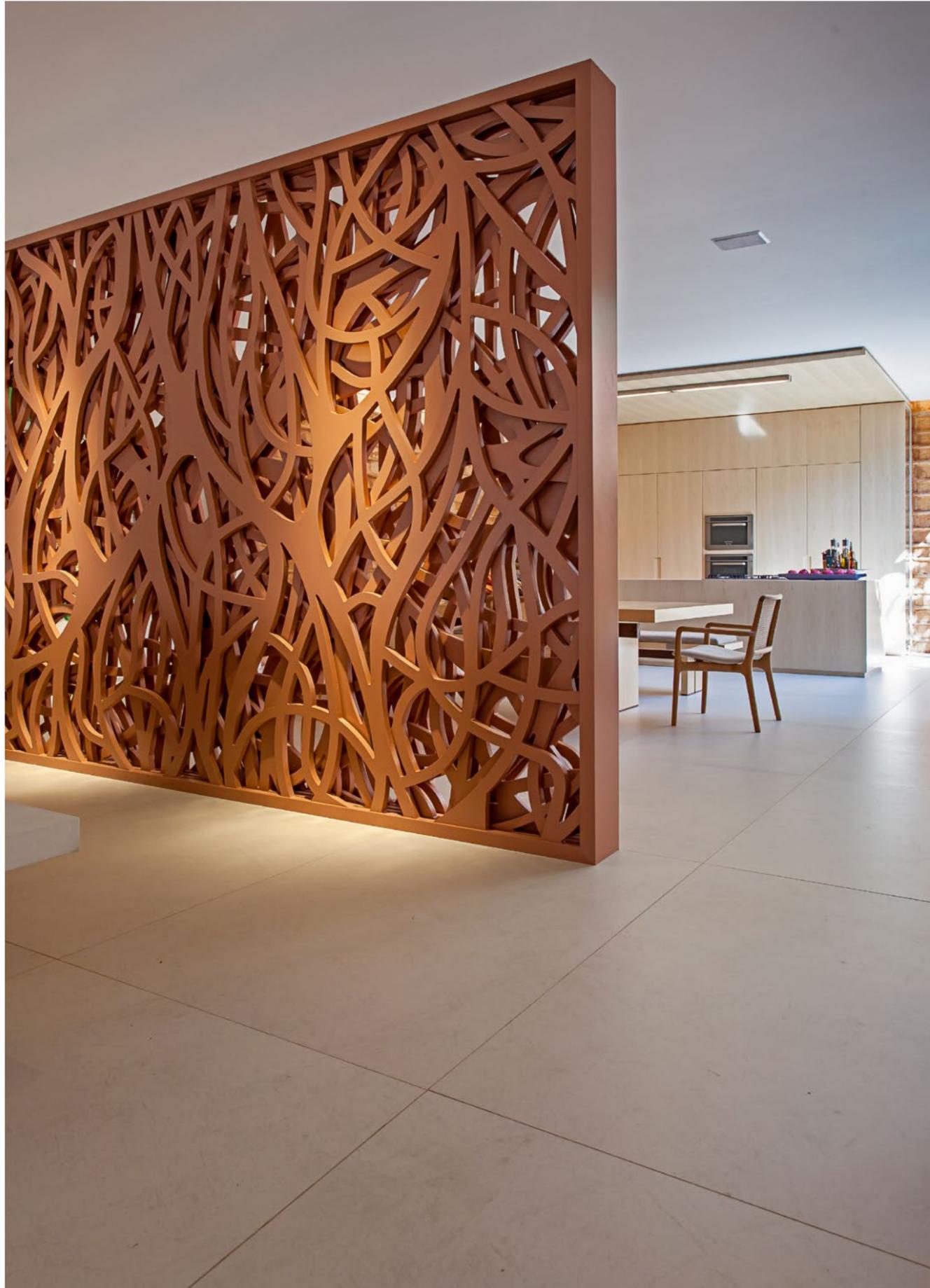


Where are the limits? When talking about ultracompact surfaces, the limits are in the creativity it portrays. In prehistoric times, cavern walls were used to draw the working plan (e.g. Altamira).

In the 21st century, we can draw the detailed structure of tomatoes on a mosaic floor - slab by slab, thousands of them, each of them with a different graphic. Everything over a material which is always the same yet versatile in so many ways, for instance, through inkjet.





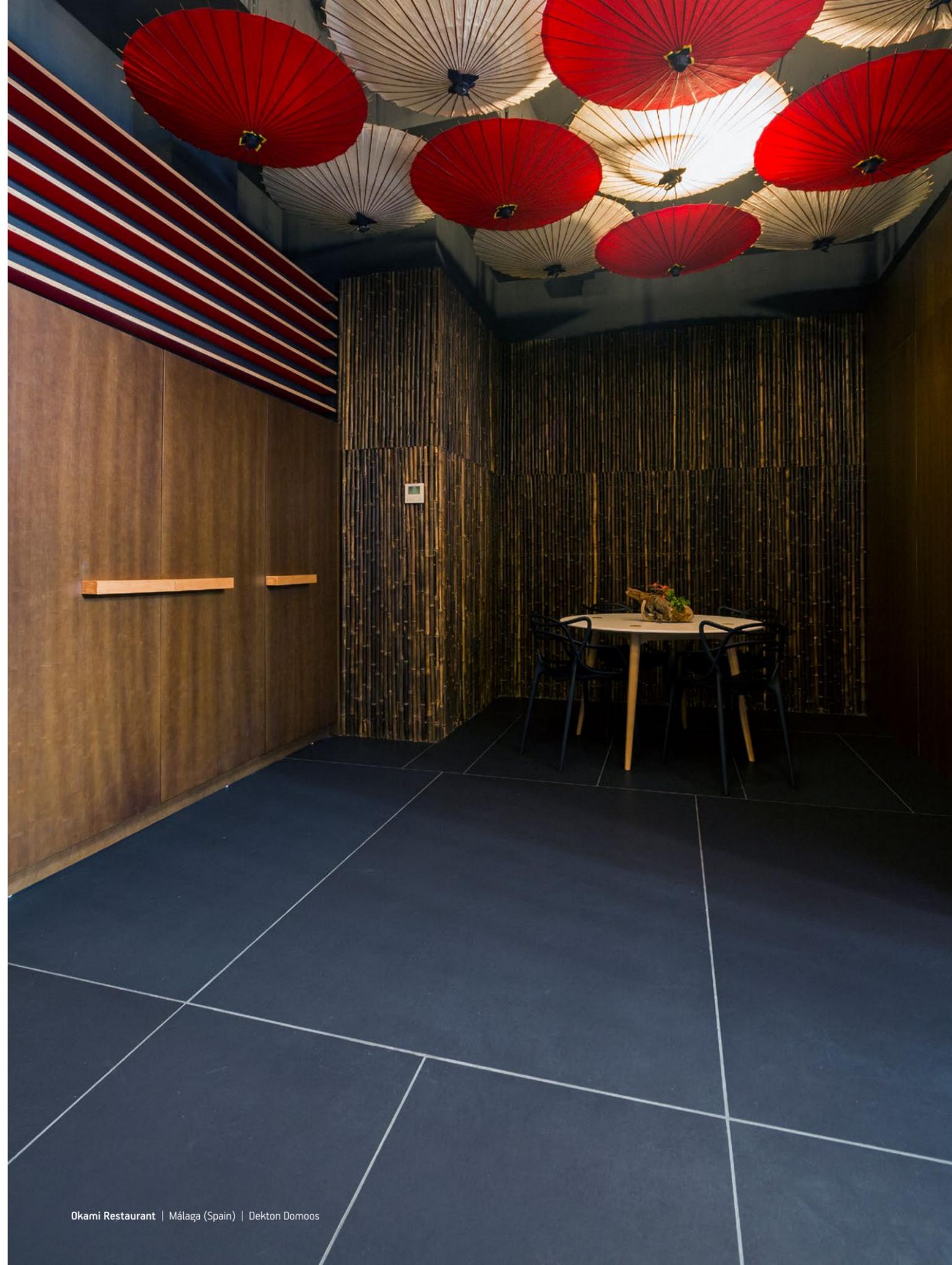








Casa Cor | Dekton Sirius | © Sig Bergamin



Okami Restaurant | Málaga (Spain) | Dekton Domoos





Cajamar | Dekton Danae | © Fernando Alda



Foa Kucher | Dekton Blanc Concrete - Keon | © Architect Micaela Bosio. Lopez, Kucher, Caran, Segoura and Dominguez



Microsoft Head Office | Taipei (Taiwan) | Dekton Keon

## Steps & Risers



Fireproof  
Material



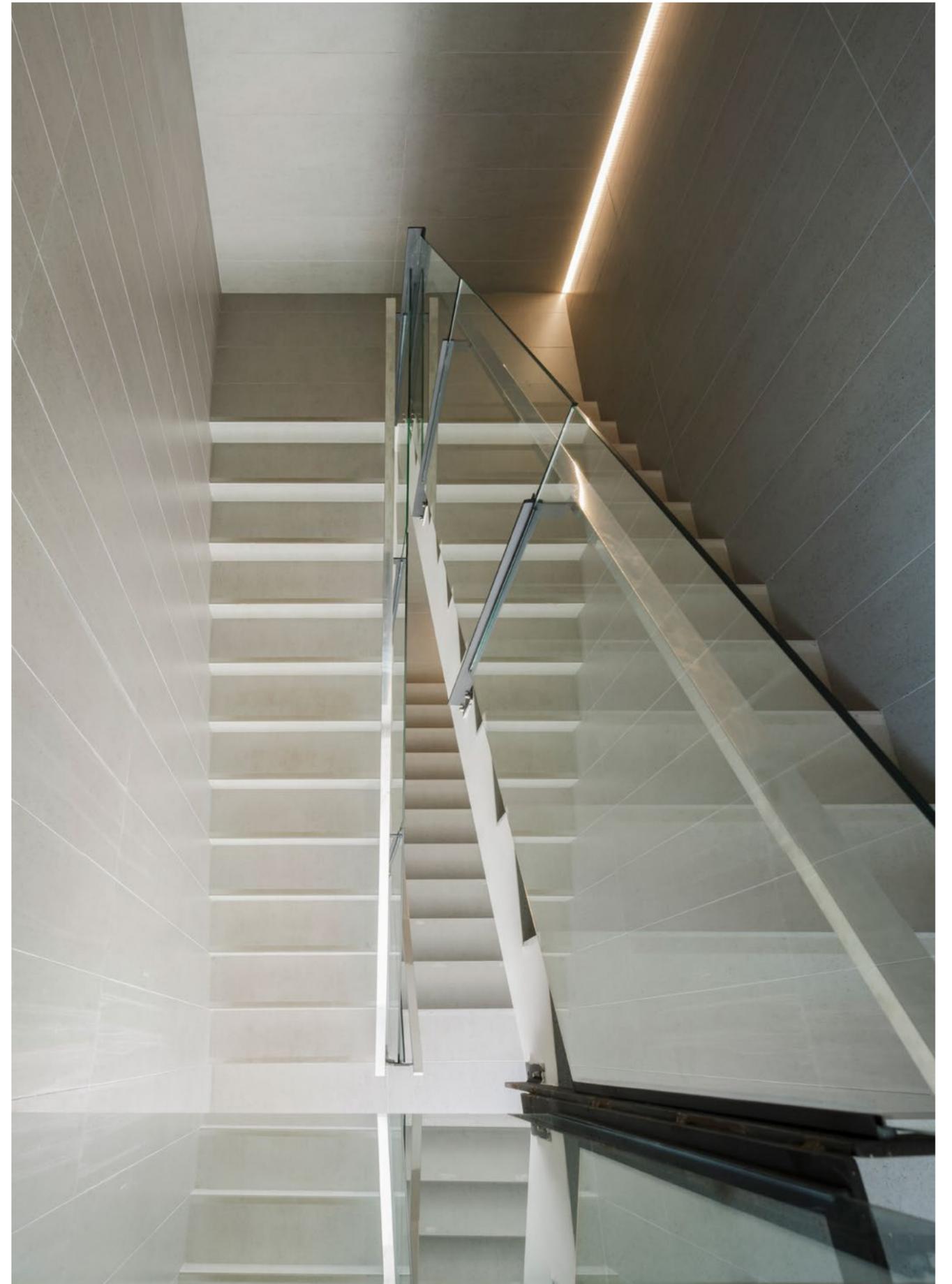
Superior Mechanical  
Resistance



Dimensional  
Stability

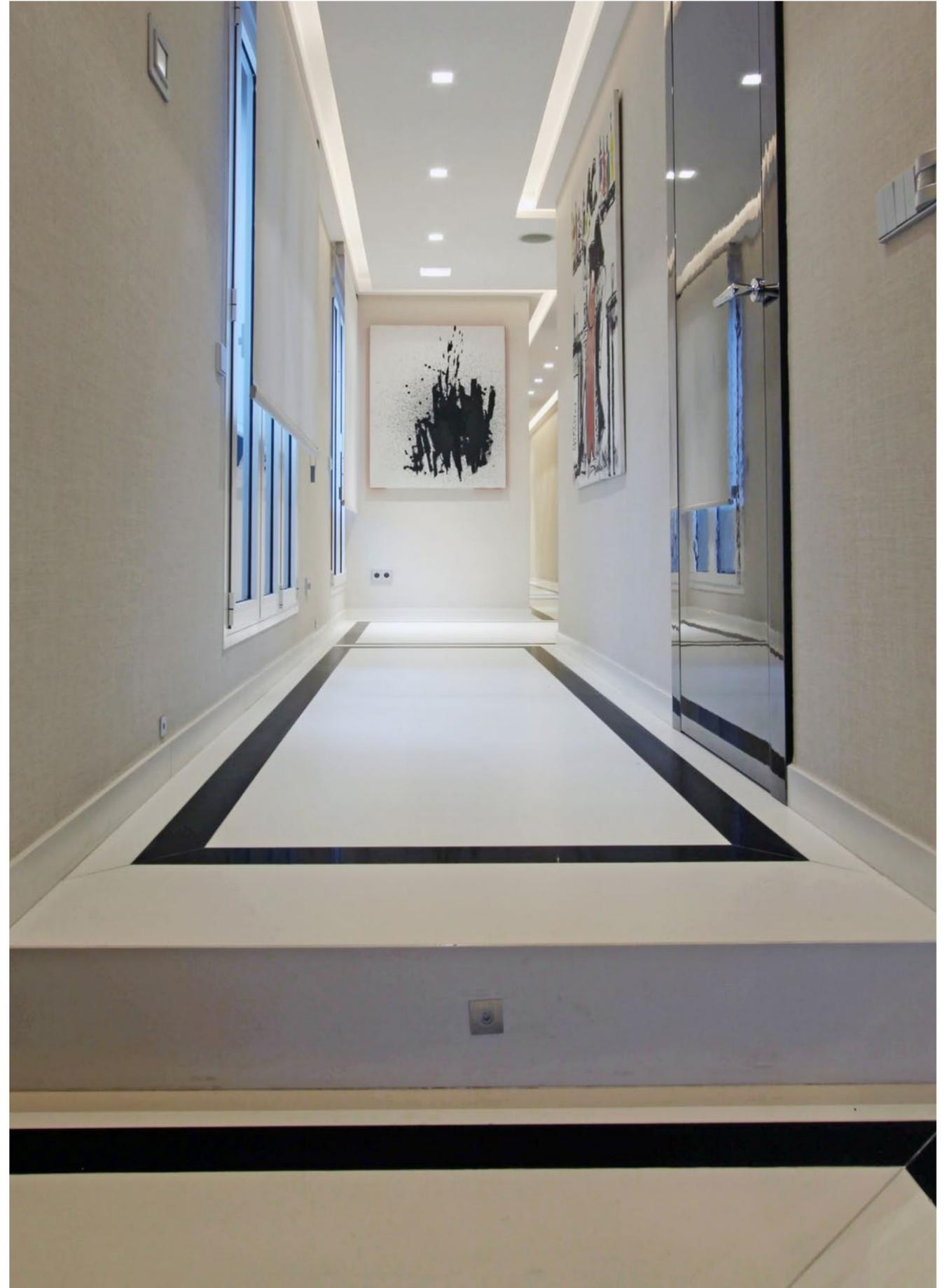


Scratch  
Resistant





Cajamar | Dekton Danae | © Fernando Alda



Apartment Conde de Aranda | Madrid (Spain) | Dekton Ariane | © Raquel Elliot

## Wall Cladding



Dimensional  
Stability



Fireproof  
Material



Superior Mechanical  
Resistance



Low Water  
Absorption

wanderlust  
(n.) a strong  
desire or urge  
to wander or  
travel and  
explore the  
world.





Artefacto Miami 2016 | Dekton Aura Bookmatch | © Fabio Morozini - Fran Parente



Casa Decor 2016 | Dekton Trilium | © Ricardo Santonja



Balinese Garden - Salone Mobile Milano 2016 | Dekton Blanc Concrete | © Interior Design: Cecconi Simone



Henderson Municipal Swimming Pool | Dekton Entzo | © Architect Barry McCallum



Uterqüe | Barcelona (Spain) | Dekton Danae



## Indoor Countertops



Maximum Resistance  
to Heat



Low Water  
Absorption



Scratch  
Resistant



Resistant  
to Stains





Casa Cor | Dekton Entzo | © Michel Alban - Jónatas Padilha



Casa Cor | Dekton Kadum | © MCA Studio





Foa Kucher | Dekton Blanc Concrete - Keon | © Architect Micaela Bosio. Lopez, Kucher, Caran, Segoura and Dominguez



Private House | Dekton Kadum | © Luis Diaz Diaz





There have always been worktops, but functional kitchens go above and beyond. Horizontal workplaces, walls, ceilings and floors are all attacked by grease and smoke... that is a whole other level. Protection with design is only available within

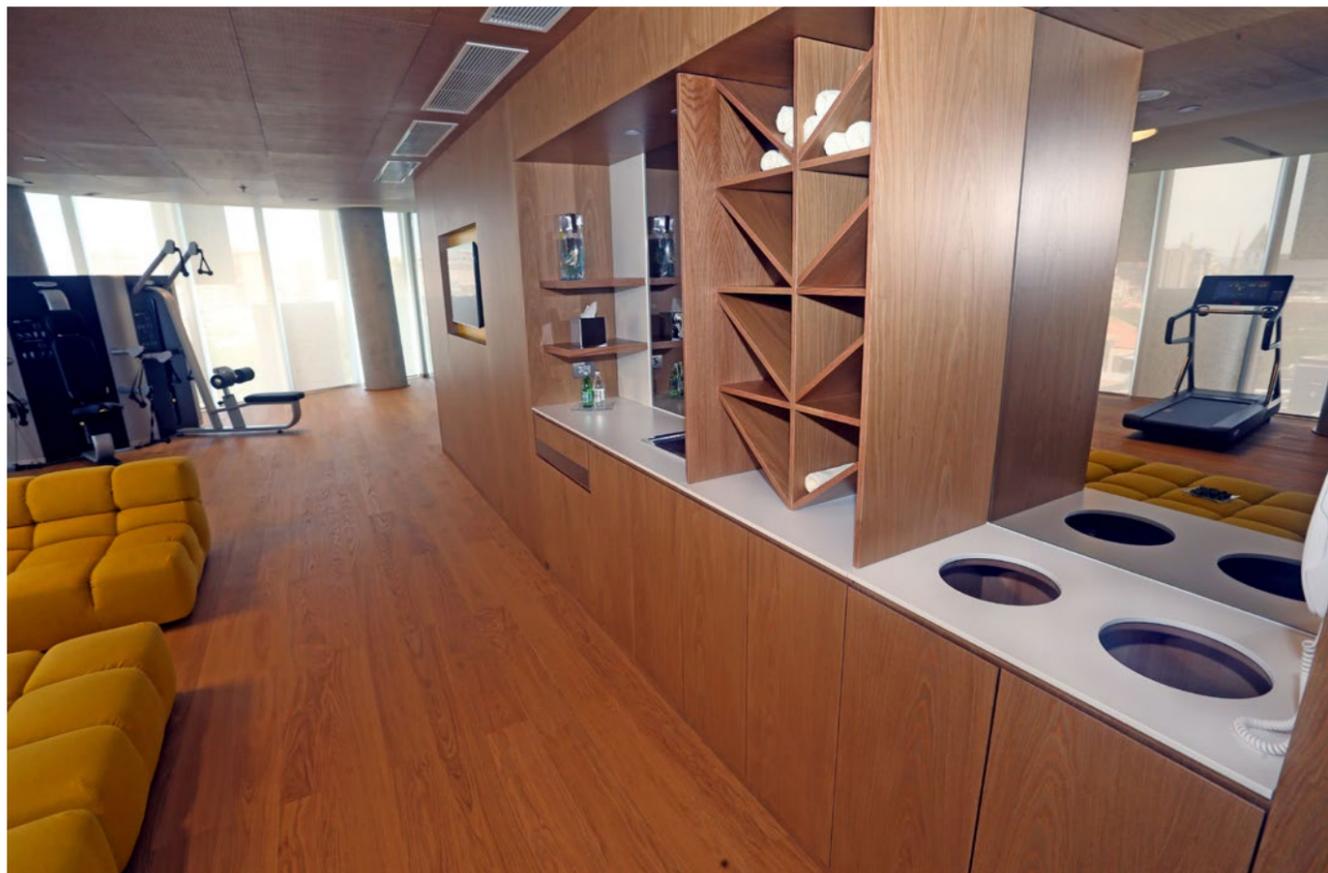
materials that offer top mechanical properties (for example, bending resistance) and zero porosity regardless of the texture (for an effortless cleaning with any chemical product).



Microsoft Head Office | Dekton Keon - Zenith | © Designer Space Matrix



Casa Cor | Dekton Keranium | © Carlos Piratininga



The Plaza Hotel 5\* | Tirana (Albania) | Dekton Zenith



Choosing where to place an island is not only a matter of space, but also of function. The first step in the design process is knowing how big the island can be using just one piece.

Later, we need to check the size of overhung parts, if the material can be easily cut without breaking risks, availability of the material in 2 or 3 cm thickness so the edge becomes an aesthetically pleasing feature. Only then, the structure underneath can be designed.

## Bar Tops



Resistant  
to Stains



Low Water  
Absorption



Superior Mechanical  
Resistance

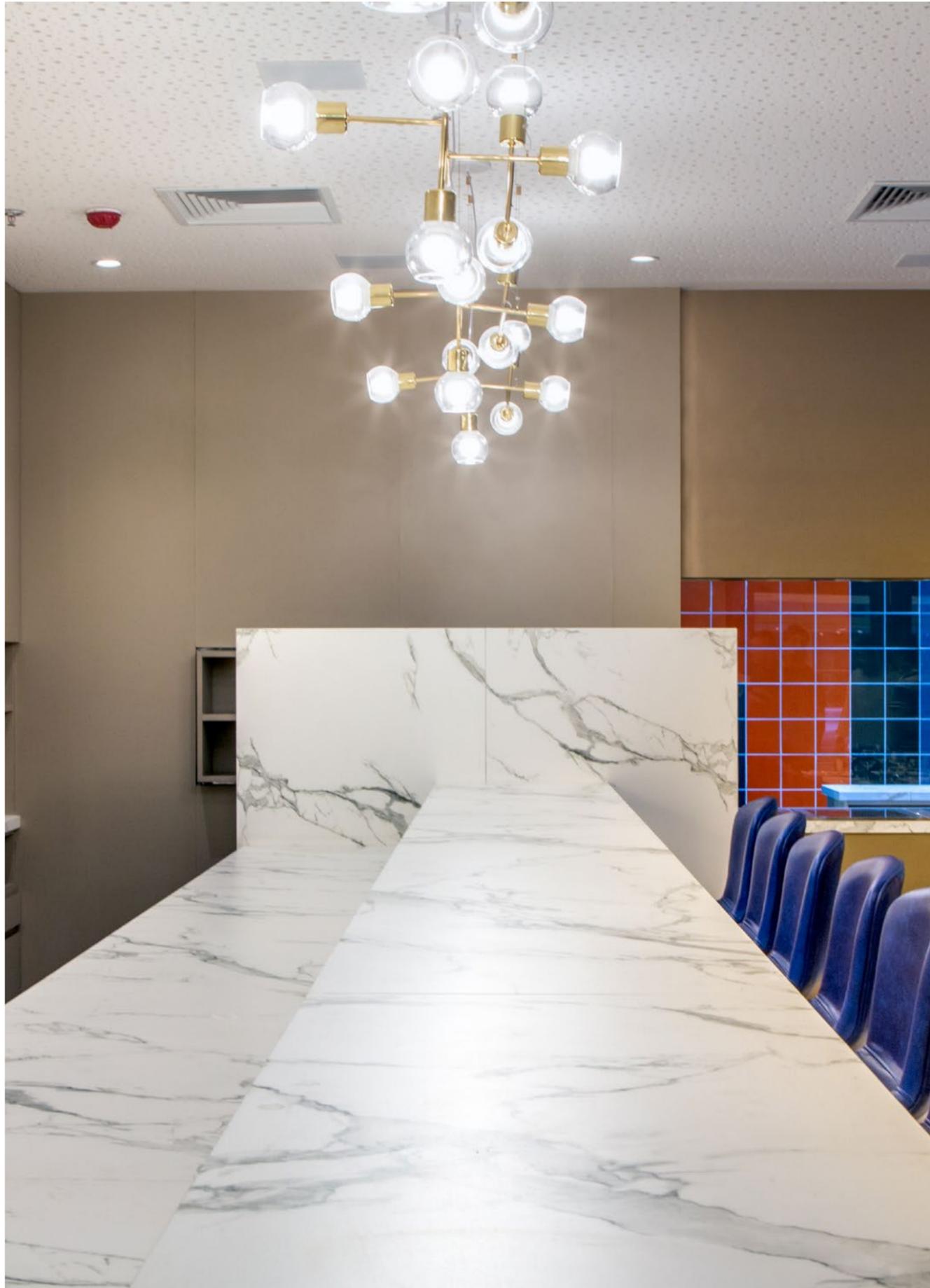


Resistant to  
Abrasion











## Food Services



Maximum Resistance  
to Heat



Fireproof  
Material



Scratch  
Resistant



Resistant to  
Abrasion



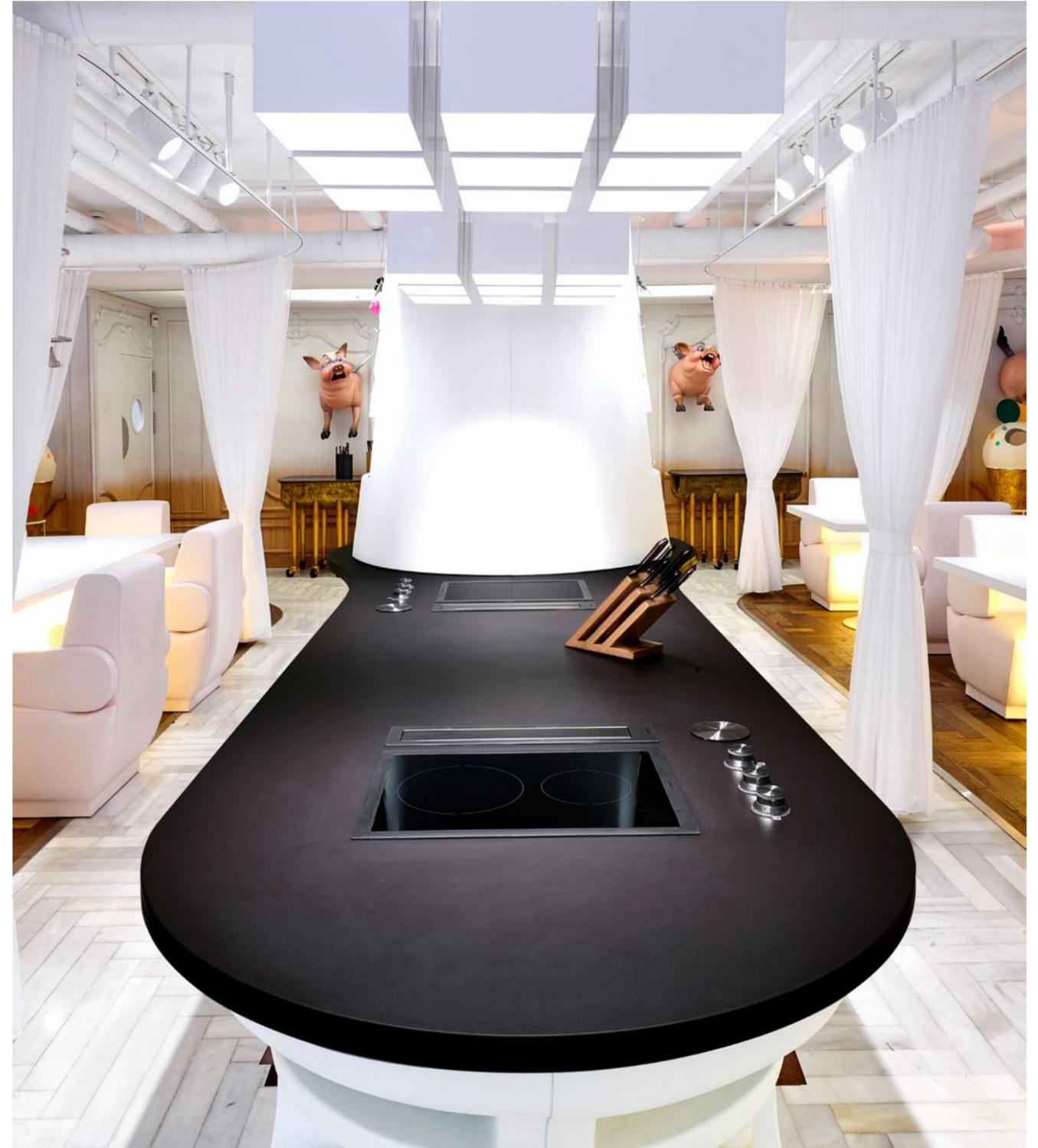




D'Stage Restaurant | Madrid (Spain) | Dekton Keranium

Industrial kitchen and buffet services are highly-demanding applications where few materials are allowed to enter. Large formats, the amount of holes, the presence of cold and hot

items and the required hygiene demanded from an intense and daily use create a harsh environment for almost every material... but not for an ultracompact surface.

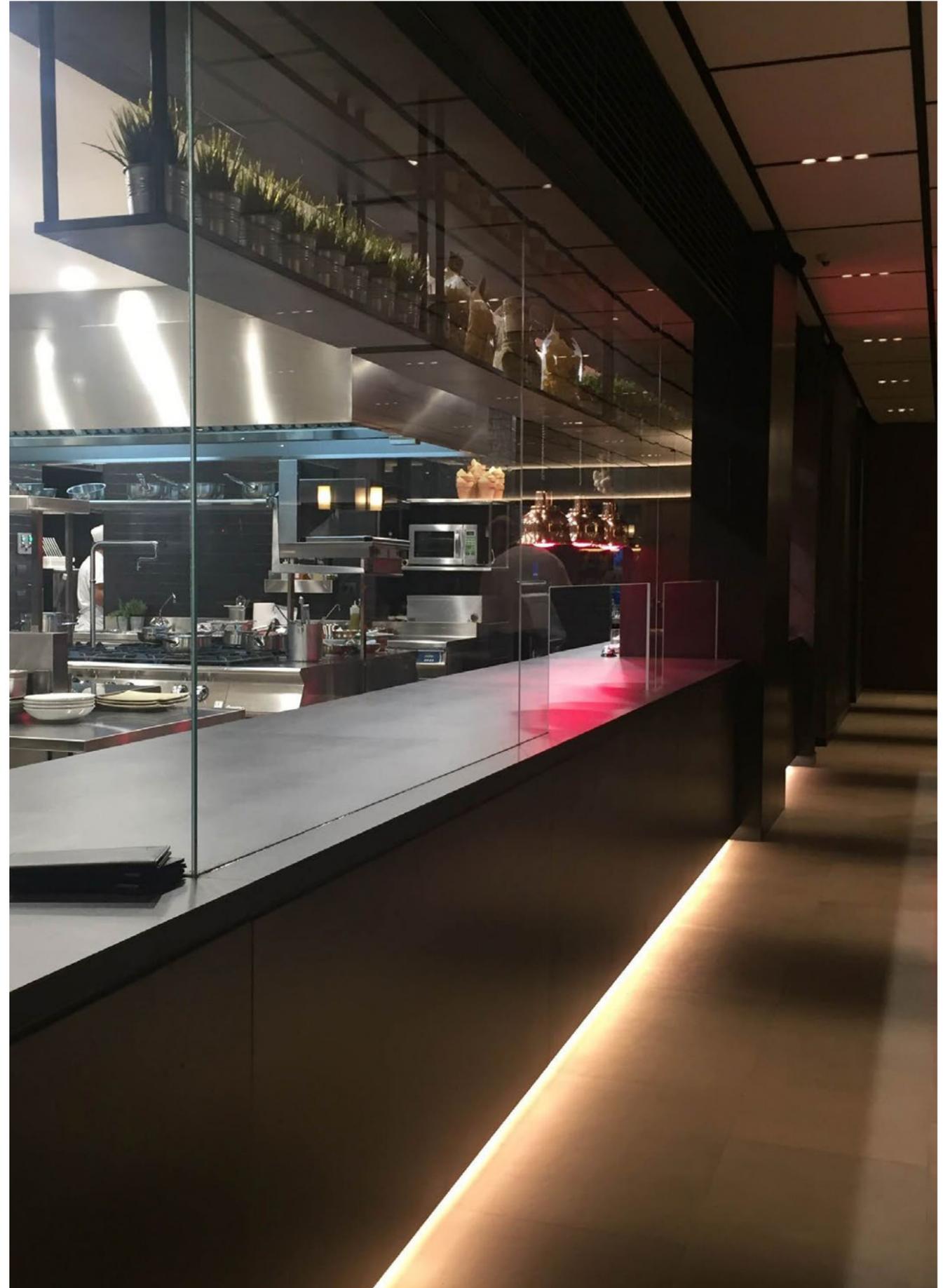


Diverxo Restaurant | Madrid (España) | Dekton Domoos





Restaurant André | Singapore (Singapore) | Dekton Galema



Pane e Vino, Italian Restaurant | Dekton Sirius | © Interior Designer Camilla Lapucci



Casa Cor | Dekton Aura | © Michel Alban - Jónatas Padilha



## Fireplace Surrounds



Fireproof  
Material



Superior Mechanical  
Resistance



Dimensional  
Stability

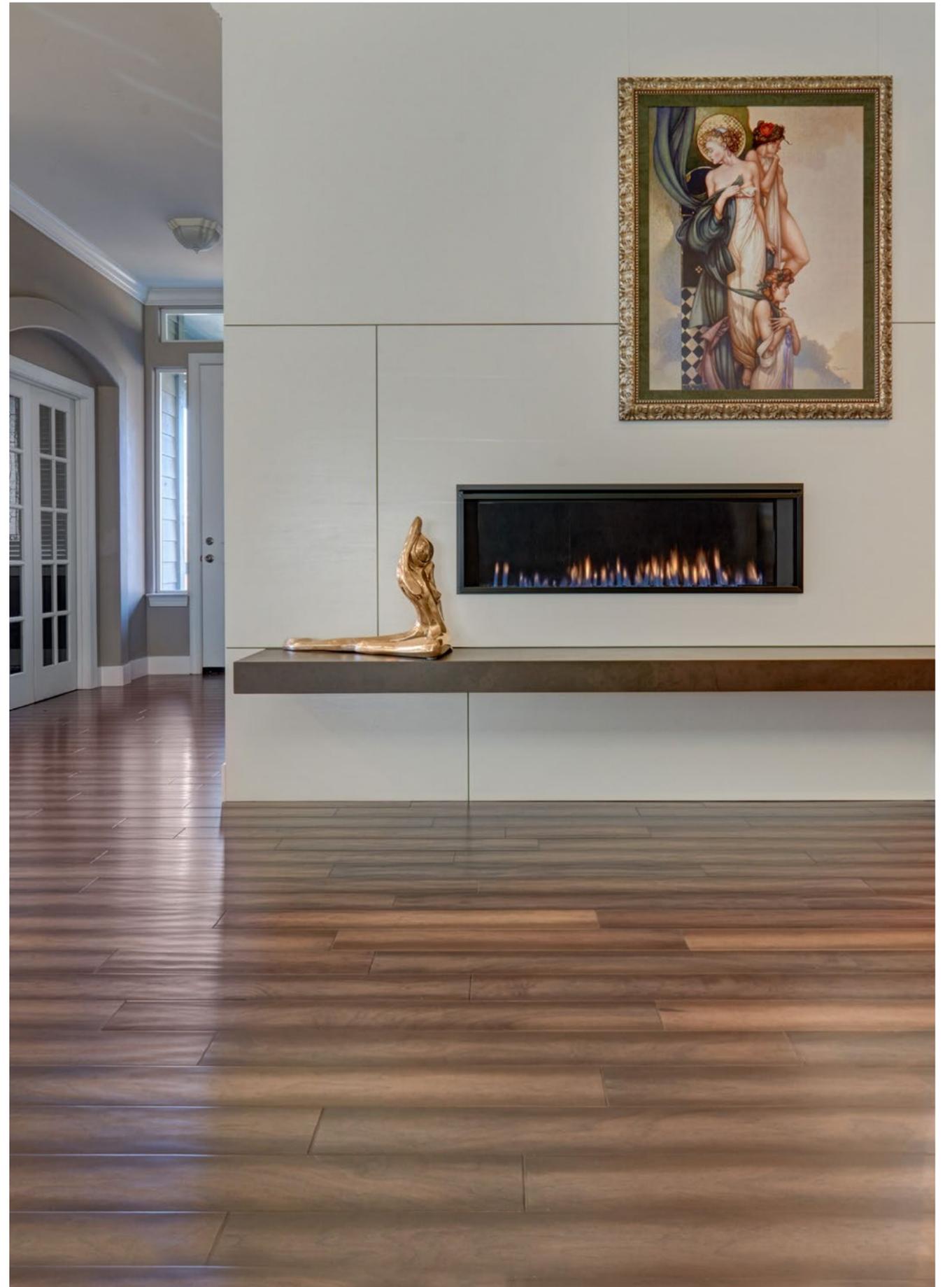


Maximum Resistance  
to Heat





Mandarin Oriental | Las Vegas (USA) | Dekton Aura Bookmatch



Nar Bustamante's Dekton Fireplace Wall Design | Dekton Ariane - Kadum | © Photographer: Fred Donham | Designer: Nar Fine Carpentry, Inc.





Northwest Fireplace Centre | Manchester (United Kingdom) | Dekton Makai

Extreme heat at home must never be underestimated. Heat is present not only at the source but also within the ashes, and the often used metal cases. By taking care of the internal cladding with a heat-resistant material, we can now design a final casing with large format plates,

giving the latest looks to a functional requirement while maintaining the physical, mechanical and thermal properties. Whole pieces over 3m long, large horizontal strips with just 2mm joints are now possible thanks to pieces cut with the maximum accuracy and no warping.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

# DEKTON TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical Information According to STANDARD EN-14411

## Family I

Domoos, Sirius, Sirocco, Kadum, Strato, Keranium, Ananké, Vegha, Ventus, Korus, Galema, Keon, Kelya, Borea, Valterra, Aldem, Odin... **XGLOSS:** Spectra, Lumina, Blaze, Splendor...

## Family III

Danae, Irok, Edora, Makai, Blanc Concrete, Gada, Bento, Aged Timber, Sterling, Sarey, Dove...

## Family II

Zenith, Aura, Ariane, Kairos, Entzo, Aura I 5... **XGLOSS:** Halo, Fiord, Tundra, Glacier...

## Family IV

Trilium...

| TEST  | STANDARD        | DETERMINATION               | UD                | FAMILY I    | FAMILY II       | FAMILY III | FAMILY IV  |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Moisture expansion                              | EN ISO 10545-10 | Expansion max               | mm/m              | 0.1         | 0.1             | 0.1        | 0.1        |
|   |                 | Expansion mid               | mm/m              | 0.0         | 0.0             | 0.0        | 0.1        |
| Flexural tensile strength or modulus of rupture | EN ISO 10545-4  | Average flexural resistance | N/mm <sup>2</sup> | 60          | 67              | 59         | 60         |
|   |                 | Average break load          | N                 | 2548        | 2313            | 2356       | 2568       |
|   |                 | Average break strength      | N                 | 14966       | 13559           | 13818      | 15620      |
| Water absorption, apparent porosity, density    | EN ISO 10545-3  | Water absorption by boiling | %                 | 0.1         | 0.1             | 0.1        | 0.1        |
|   |                 | Water absorption by vacuum  | %                 | 0.1         | 0.1             | 0.1        | 0.1        |
|   |                 | Open porosity               | %                 | 0.2         | 0.2             | 0.2        | 0.2        |
|   |                 | Apparent relative density   | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 2.51        | 2.61            | 2.53       | 2.44       |
|   |                 | Apparent density            | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 2.50        | 2.61            | 2.52       | 2.44       |
|   |                 | Resistance to deep abrasion | EN ISO 10545-6    | Wear Volume | mm <sup>3</sup> | 125        | 106        |
| Dimension and surface quality                   | EN ISO 10545-2  | Length and width            | %                 | 0.11/-0.18  | 0.04/-0.08      | 0.04/-0.04 | 0.02/-0.02 |
|   |                 | Thickness                   | %                 | 0.50/-0.50  | 4.95/-2.20      | 0.53/-0.53 | -1         |
|   |                 | Straightness of sides       | %                 | 0.01/-0.01  | 0.03/-0.03      | 0.01/-0.03 | 0.02/-0.02 |
|   |                 | Rectangularity              | %                 | 0.07/-0.16  | 0.04/-0.09      | 0.21/-0.21 | 0.08/-0.08 |
|   |                 | Centre Curvature            | %                 | 0.04/-0.08  | -0.06           | -0.06      | -0.07      |
|   |                 | Side Curvature              | %                 | 0.06/-0.06  | 0.02/-0.04      | 0.02/-0.04 | 0.02/-0.02 |
|   |                 | Warpage                     | %                 | -0.11       | -0.07           | -0.06      | -0.04      |
|   |                 | Surface Quality             | %                 | 100         | 100             | 100        | 100        |

## Family I

Domoos, Sirius, Sirocco, Kadum, Strato, Keranium, Ananké, Vegha, Ventus, Korus, Galema, Keon, Kelya, Borea, Valterra, Aldem, Odin... **XGLOSS:** Spectra, Lumina, Blaze, Splendor...

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## Family IV

Trilium...

| TEST                                      | STANDARD        | DETERMINATION                    | UD               | FAMILY I             | FAMILY II            | FAMILY III           | FAMILY IV            |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Impact resistance                         | EN ISO 10545-5  | Coefficient of restitution (COR) | -                | 0.85                 | 0.85                 | 0.85                 | 0.92                 |
| Determination of linear thermal expansion | EN ISO 10545-8  | Expansion 30-100°C               | °C <sup>-1</sup> | 6.5·10 <sup>-6</sup> | 5.1·10 <sup>-6</sup> | 6.3·10 <sup>-6</sup> | 5.8·10 <sup>-6</sup> |
| Thermal shock resistance                  | EN ISO 10545-9  | Damage                           | -                | No affected          | No affected          | No affected          | No affected          |
|   |                 | CIN4 / Cleaning products         | Type             | UA (no damage)       | UA (no damage)       | UA (no damage)       | UA (no damage)       |
|   |                 | Bleach/swimming pool salts       | Type             | UA (no damage)       | UA (no damage)       | UA (no damage)       | UA (no damage)       |
|   |                 | HCl (3% v/v)                     | Type             | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      |
|   |                 | Citric acid (100 g/l)            | Type             | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      |
|   |                 | KOH (30 g/l)                     | Type             | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      |
|   |                 | HCl (18%)                        | Type             | UHA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      |
|   |                 | Lactic acid (5%)                 | Type             | UHA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      |
|   |                 | KOH (100 g/l)                    | Type             | UHA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      | ULA (no damage)      |
|   |                 | Green agent                      | Type             | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    |
| Resistance to staining                    | EN ISO 10545-14 | Red agent                        | Type             | -                    | -                    | -                    | -                    |
|   |                 | Iodine (solution)                | Type             | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    |
|   |                 | Olive Oil                        | Type             | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    |

# DEKTON TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical Information According to ASTM Standard  
(American Society for Testing and Materials)

## Family I

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| TEST  | STANDARD                  | DETERMINATION                           | UD          | FAMILY I          | FAMILY II         | FAMILY III        | FAMILY IV        |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Moisture expansion  | ASTM C370                 | Average moisture expansion              | %           | 0.02              | 0.005             | 0.004             | 0,02             |
| Breaking strength   | ASTM C648                 | Average breaking strength               | lbf         | 3,963             | 4,896             | 3,932             | 1194             |
| Flexural properties   | ASTM C674                 | Average modulus of rupture              | psi         | 10,828            | 13,997            | 9,005             | 8023             |
| Water absorption, bulk density, apparent porosity and apparent specific gravity | ASTM C373                 | Average water absorption                | %           | 0.03 (Impervious) | 0.05 (Impervious) | 0.01 (Impervious) | 0,0 (Impervious) |
| Static coefficient of friction (skid resistance)                                | ASTM C1028                | static coef. Friction dry               | -           | 0.80              | 0.77              | 0.77              | 0,76             |
|   |                           | static coef. Friction wet               | -           | 0.66              | 0.56              | 0.69              | 0,61             |
| Wet dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF)                                      | ANSI A137.1 section 9.6.1 | Average DCOF                            | -           | 0.57              | *                 | 0.47              | *                |
| Relative resistance to wear (Taber abrasion)                                    | STM C501                  | Average Abrasive Wear Index             |             | 182,2             | 337               | 240               | 239              |
| Thermal shock resistance  | ASTM C484                 | Defects                                 | -           | No defects        | No defects        | No defects        | No defects       |
| Bond strength   | ASTM C482                 | Average bond strength                   | psi         | 423               | 437               | 357               | 454              |
| Resistance to chemical substances   | ASTM C650                 | Common Household and cleaning chemicals |             |                   |                   |                   |                  |
|   |                           | Acetic acid, 3% (v/v)                   | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Acetic acid, 10% (v/v)                  | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Ammonium chloride, 100 g/L              | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Citric acid solution, 30 g/L            | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Citric acid solution, 100 g/L           | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Lactic acid, 5% (v/v)                   | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Phosphoric acid, 3% (v/v)               | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Phosphoric acid, 10% (v/v)              | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
|   |                           | Sulfamic acid, 30 g/L                   | -           | No affected       | No affected       | No affected       | No affected      |
| Sulfamic acid, 100 g/L  | -                         | No affected                             | No affected | No affected       | No affected       |                   |                  |

## Family I

Domoos, Sirius, Sirocco, Kadum, Strato, Keranium, Ananké, Vegha, Ventus, Korus, Galema, Keon, Kelya, Borea, Valterra, Aldem, Odin... **XGLOSS:** Spectra, Lumina, Blaze, Splendor...

## Family III

Danae, Irok, Edora, Makai, Blanc Concrete, Gada, Bento, Aged Timber, Sterling, Sarey, Dove...

## Family II

Zenith, Aura, Ariane, Kairos, Entzo, Aura I 5... **XGLOSS:** Halo, Fiord, Tundra, Glacier...

## Family IV

Trilium...

| TEST                                      | STANDARD   | DETERMINATION                               | UD       | FAMILY I                                  | FAMILY II   | FAMILY III  | FAMILY IV   |       |       |
|---|------------|---|----------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Resistance to chemical substances         | ASTM C650  | Swimming pool chemicals                     |          |   |             |             |             |       |       |
|   |            | Sodium hypochlorite solution, 20 mg/L       |          | No affected                               | No affected | No affected | No affected |       |       |
|   |            | Acids and bases                             |          |   |             |             |             |       |       |
|   |            | Hydrochloric acid solution, 3% (v/v)        |          | No affected                               | No affected | No affected | No affected |       |       |
|   |            | Hydrochloric acid solution, 18% (v/v)       |          | No affected                               | No affected | No affected | No affected |       |       |
|   |            | Potassium hydroxide, 30 g/L                 |          | No affected                               | No affected | No affected | No affected |       |       |
|   |            | Potassium hydroxide, 100 g/L                |          | No affected                               | No affected | No affected | No affected |       |       |
|   |            | Average weight percent absorption           | %        | 0.02                                      | 0.04        | 0.02        | 0,04        |       |       |
|   |            | Absorption and bulk gravity                 | ASTM C97 | Average density                           | lb/ft3      | 156         | 160.63      | 157.6 | 152,7 |
|   |            | Modulus of rupture                          | ASTM C99 | Average modulus of rupture dry conditions | psi         | 8,128       | 9,042       | 7,369 | *     |
| Average modulus of rupture wet conditions | psi        |   |          | 7,490                                     | 8,446       | 7,480       | *           |       |       |
| Flexural strength                         | ASTM C880  | Average flexural strength dry conditions    | psi      | 6,840                                     | 3,118       | 5,858       | 6068        |       |       |
|   |            | Average flexural strength wet conditions    | psi      | 6,205                                     | 4,187       | 5,119       | 6249        |       |       |
| Compressive strength                      | STM C170   | Average compressive strength dry conditions | psi      | 34,409                                    | >55,000     | 44,882      | 53800       |       |       |
|   |            | Average compressive strength wet conditions | psi      | 17,823                                    | >55,000     | 40,165      | 58600       |       |       |
| Abrasion resistance                       | ASTM C1353 | Average index of abrasion                   | -        | 349                                       | 349.48      | 265.8       | 263         |       |       |

\* Test pending







**Rafa Nadal**  
Cosentino Brand Ambassador



**COSENTINO HEADQUARTERS**

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\* See specific warranty conditions.

\*\* To obtain more information about hues with NSF certificate please visit [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org)