

Shaping inspiration

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MATERIAL INFORMATION COMPOSITE STONE



SILESTONE
by COSENTINO



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A large, artistic splash of water in shades of light blue and white, filling the right side and top of the page. The water droplets and bubbles are captured in motion, creating a dynamic and refreshing visual.

Composite stone: **Versatile and convincing**

SILESTONE® by Cosentino is a high-tech mixture of 93 % quartz granulate, 7 % resins and colour pigments. Thus this composite stone has all the desirable properties of stone but is clearly more robust and versatile.

Its excellent finish makes SILESTONE® by Cosentino best suited for the kitchen and bathroom as well as for public buildings and the interior of means of transport. Whether used for counter-tops, washstands, bars, flooring, staircase, niche or wall paneling: This material always makes rooms look special.

The manufacturing process of quartz surface and the homogeneous component mix in the initial phases results in very high colour consistency.

Composite stone is a surface with very low porosity, which makes it resistant to the stains that often occur in the kitchen (oil, wine, coffee, etc.).

Quartz has a hardness of 7 on the Mohs scale (for comparison: diamond has a hardness of 10). The high quartz content of the material makes it very scratch-resistant.

Impact resistance is much higher than that of other products (granite, timber, glass, etc.) and gives you confidence when handling objects on it. At the same time, quartz surface also has better values than comparable products for other important properties such as compression and bending strength.

Due to the compression system and the integrated hygienic protection complex used in its manufacturing process, the absorption of liquids through SILESTONE® by Cosentino is very small. SILESTONE® by Cosentino has therefore outstanding hygienic properties and is ideally suited for applications in the kitchen, in private households as well as industrial cooking facilities.

Because of the high resin content, it is not advisable to use quartz surface outdoors or on sites where the material is exposed to intense UV radiation.

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Sheet sizes

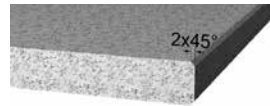
Sheets made of quartz surface are available in
 12 mm thick – 2950 x 1300 mm
 20 mm thick – 2950 x 1300 mm
 30 mm thick – 2950 x 1300 mm

Jumbo sheet size are available on request.

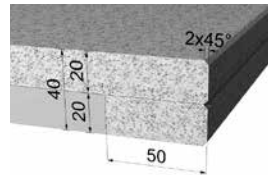
Surface structures

p = polished / s = suede / v = volcano

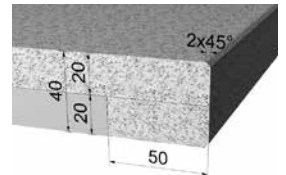
Edge shapes



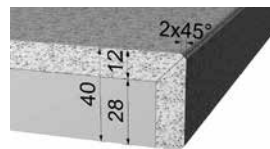
Standard edge
 12/20/30 mm material



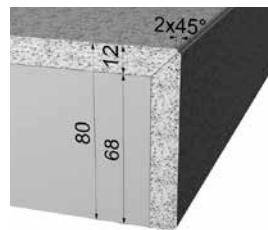
Standard edge with V-grooved joint 40 mm
 20 mm material



Standard edge without V-grooved joint 40 mm
 20 mm material



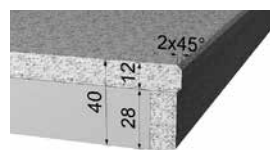
Bevelled edge up to 40mm*
 12/20 mm material



Bevelled edge up to 80 mm*
 12/20 mm material



Bevelled edge up to 120 mm*
 12/20 mm material



Recessed edge 40 mm*
 12/20 mm material



Rounded edge 20 mm
 20 mm material



Aluminium edge Stainless steel appearance 32 mm
 12 mm material



Aluminium edge Stainless steel appearance 40 mm
 20 mm material

*The described edge shapes can be provided in both material thicknesses (12/20 mm). The illustrations show material of 12 mm with the corresponding measurements.

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Technical Data Sheet

Specification	Note	Result	Statutory Provision
Freeze and thaw resistance	$KM_{f_{25}} = (RM_f/R_f)$	Ø 1,08	DIN EN 14617-5, Publication 06-2005, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 5
Compressive strength	Pressure [MPa]	Ø 150,03	DIN EN 14617-15, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 15
Flexural strength	R _f R _{tf} [MPa] average value Standard deviation	Ø 43,6 max. 75,9 5,0	DIN EN 14617-2, Publication 05-2004, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 2
Impact resistance	Tile: 12x200x200mm	Ø 80,25 cm	DIN EN 14617-9, Publication 06-2005, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 9
Thermal shock resistance	Bending strength after freezing [MPa]	Ø 42,6	DIN EN 14617-6, Publication 06-2005, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 6
Water absorption	Absorption C [M-%] Gross density M _v [kg/m ³]	Average value = 0,14% Average value = 2,27	DIN EN 14617-1, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 1
Chemical resistance		high	DIN EN 14617-10, Publication 06-2005, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 10
Thermal expansion	thermal expansion coefficient	$38,62 \cdot 10^{-6} / ^\circ K$	DIN EN 14617-11, Publication 06-2005, Agglomerated Stone – Test Methods – Part 11
Scratch resistance	Mohs hardness	maximum 7	DIN EN 101:1992-01
Sliding resistance	dry: USRV wet: USRV	42 5	EN 14231:2003
Anti-slip properties Wet barefoot areas	polished matt	Mean inclination: 20,0° Category = B Mean inclination: 23,0° Category = B	DIN 51097:1992-11
Anti-slip properties Working areas and workspaces with increased danger of slipping	polished matt	Mean inclination: 5,0° No category Mean inclination: 7,2° Category = R9	DIN 51130:2004-06
Resistance to deep abrasion	grinding groove length	16,5 mm $\hat{=}$ Klasse 4	DIN EN 1339
Abrasion		24,5 mm	Determination of abrasive wear and tear acc. to EN-14617-4





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We reserve the right to make engineering changes and will not be responsible for any errors.

Photograph front: CarlosKönigDesigners

Photographs inside: Stefan Böhle, Mario Stühm, CarlosKönigDesigners, diephotodesigner.de
