Data sheet
Product: Slate (Stone Vessel Sink)

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<tr><td>Descriptions</td><td>Slate is a fine-grained metamorphic rock that forms from shale or clay-rich schist. resenting itself in various forms, whether roughly trimmed or simply cut through sawing or other means, into blocks or slabs, often of a rectangular or square shape. Its composition can vary, but it generally includes the following components:

Primary Minerals:
• Muscovite or Biotite: These minerals are common in slate and give it a laminar texture. Muscovite is a mica mineral often occurring in thin sheets, while biotite is another mica rich in iron and magnesium.
• Quartz: Slate may contain small amounts of quartz, contributing to its hardness and resilience.
• Clays: Clays are fundamental in slate formation. The lithification of clay particles is a key process in transforming shales into slate.
• Feldspar: To a lesser extent, slate may contain feldspar, a common mineral in many igneous and metamorphic rocks.
• Pyrite: Occasionally, small amounts of pyrite may be found in slate, providing metallic hues.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Physical Properties:</td><td>Slate is known for its laminar texture, allowing it to be split into thin, flat sheets. This characteristic makes it ideal for use in roofing tiles, slabs, blocks, and similar applications.
The hardness of slate can vary, but it is generally relatively low compared to other rocks. However, its ability to split into thin layers makes it valuable for certain construction purposes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Report ASTM</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Average Density Lbs/ft3 (ASTM C97)</td><td>151 Lbs/ft3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Average % Absorption (ASTM C97)</td><td>1,7 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compressive Strength PSI (ASTM C170)</td><td>8,311 PSI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flexural Strength PSI (ASTM C880)</td><td>2,469 PSI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Modulus of Rupture PSI (ASTM C99M)</td><td>1,263 PSI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frost resistance No Cycles</td><td>48 Cycles1,146 PSI</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Uses</td><td>Slate has a wide range of uses due to its chemical and physical properties. Here are some common uses of slate:
1. Building and construction: slate is a popular building material because it is strong, durable, and aesthetically pleasing. It is commonly used for flooring, walls, columns, Vessel Sink, lavatory, washbasin, and other decorative elements in both interior and exterior applications.
2. Decorative uses: slate can be carved and shaped into a variety of decorative objects, such as statues, sculptures, and monuments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>HTS</td><td>6803.00.00</td></tr>
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Finishes	Slate can be finished in a variety of ways to achieve different textures and appearances. Some common finishes for slate include: • **Natural**: In block natural or rustics chiseled. • **Honed:** This finish has a smooth, matte surface that is achieved by grinding the surface of the stone with progressively finer abrasives. Honed slate is popular for flooring, countertops, and walls. • **Brushed:** This finish is achieved by brushing the surface of the stone with a wire brush, giving it a textured surface that is less rough than flamed slate. Brushed slate is popular for outdoor applications such as pool coping and steps. • **Antiqued:** This finished by acid the surface is often used for flooring, wall cladding, and other decorative applications where an aged or rustic appearance is desired. Overall, the choice of finish for slate depends on the intended use and desired aesthetic. Each finish has its own unique texture and appearance, making it important to choose the right finish to achieve the desired look and performance.
Install Slate	Installing slate typically involves the following steps: **Surface preparation:** The surface where the slate will be installed should be clean, dry, and level. Any existing flooring or wall covering should be removed, and the surface should be cleaned and leveled as needed. **Cutting and fitting:** slate is a natural stone and can vary in shape and size, so it may need to be cut and fitted to achieve the desired look. This can be done using a wet saw, tile cutter, or other cutting tools. **Mortar application:** Once the slate is cut and fitted, a layer of mortar is applied to the surface where it will be installed. The mortar is usually a mix of Portland cement, sand, and water. **Laying the slate:** The slate tiles or slabs are then laid in the mortar, starting from one corner of the room, and working outward. Spacers are used to ensure even spacing between tiles, and a level is used to ensure the surface is even. **Grouting:** Once the slate is laid, the spaces between the tiles are filled with grout. The grout is usually a mixture of sand, cement, and water.

	Sealing: Finally, the slate is sealed with a penetrating sealer to protect it from stains and moisture. It is important to note that the installation process may vary depending on the specific application and the type of slate being used. It is recommended to consult with a professional installer or follow manufacturer instructions for best results.
Because the supplied product comes from a mineral of natural origin, its properties may have slight variations, with respect to the data reported in this technical sheet. Any concerns please contact the technical department. Phone. (+1) 562 572 6543 (+57) 300 223 7490 E-mail: contact@meupusa.com info@meup.co sami@meup.co howisin1@gmail.com – www.meup.co www.meupusa.com	