## **Limestone tiles**

Limestone is available in many light colours for floor tiles. They are particularly attractive when used with a limestone worktop.

Choose the denser and least porous varieties for kitchen use. Tiles should be laid with white joints and finished with an appropriate sealant.

typical sizes: 305  $\times$  305, 400  $\times$  400, 600  $\times$  600 mm thickness: 10, 12, 15 and 20 mm

Source: Kirkstone Quarries

## Terrazzo

A composite material developed in Italy where it is known as 'conglomerata' which has been used for floors since Roman times. It is made up of marble and other stone chippings set in a pigmented cement mix.

Terrazzo is only suitable for solid floors as the tiles are laid in mortar on a semi-dry concrete sub-base and ground and polished *in situ*.

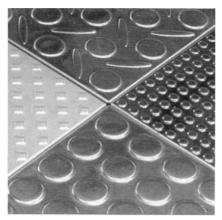
It is good looking, hygienic with a variety of colours to order as each batch is purpose made.

As it is sealed at the time of laying, it needs no polishing and is easy to clean with water and a neutral detergent. The matrix may be slightly etched if acids and alkalis are not wiped off. After many years, it can be re-ground, grouted and polished.

Large areas can be laid wet with brass dividing strips, but for small kitchen areas, tiles are more appropriate.

Tile sizes:	$300\times300\times28\text{mm}$
	$400\times400\times33\text{mm}$

Source: Quiligotti



Terrazzo tiles  $300 \times 300 \times 28 \,\text{mm}$  by Quiligotti

Stainless Steel and aluminium tiles  $300 \times 300$  bonded to various thicknesses of tongued and grooved ply or MDF by Metex Flooring



Limestone tiles – honed finish  $400 \times 400 \times 12 \text{ mm}$  by Kirkstone Quarries

Floor tiles – hard



Slate floor tiles – riven finish  $300 \times 300 \times 12 \text{ mm}$  by Welsh Slate