IVY HILL
TILE

SPECIFICATIONS GUIDE

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1. SLIP RESISTANCE

Slip resistance defines the slip resistance of a ceramic or natural tile as determined by the American Society of Testing Materials. Dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF) is defined by a numerical range between zero and one. To meet the ADA guidelines, a tile must have a DCOF of .42 or greater. A Lower DCOF means a tile has less traction and is more slippery. A higher DCOF means a tile has more traction and is less slippery.

2. WATER ABSORPTION

The chart below shows the various levels of water absorption.

Impervious	Tiles have the lowest absorption, 0.5% or less. These are suitable for all applications.
Vitreous	Tiles have a low absorption, 0.5- 3%. These are suitable for wet areas and outdoor applications.
Semi-Vitreous	Tiles are moderately absorbent, 3-7%. These can be used in most indoor areas.
Non-Vitreous	The most absorbent tiles, exhibiting more than 7.0%. These tiles should only be used indoors where there is no moisture or humidity. If tile is installed outside, it can crack due to freezing water.

3. FROST RESISTANCE

Frost rating defines a tile's ability to withstand damage caused by freeze and thaw cycles as determined by the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM). Tiles that are not able to withstand freeze and thaw cycles are not suitable for outdoor use.

4. SCRATCH HARDNESS - MOHS SCALE RATINGS

Scratch resistance defines the hardness of a tile as determined by Mohs scale. The test is performed by scratching the surface of the tile with different minerals, the softest being talc (#1) and the hardest being diamond (#10).

- A numerical value of #5 or greater means a tile is suitable for residential application.
- A numerical value of #7 or greater means a tile is suitable for commercial application.

5. COLORATION

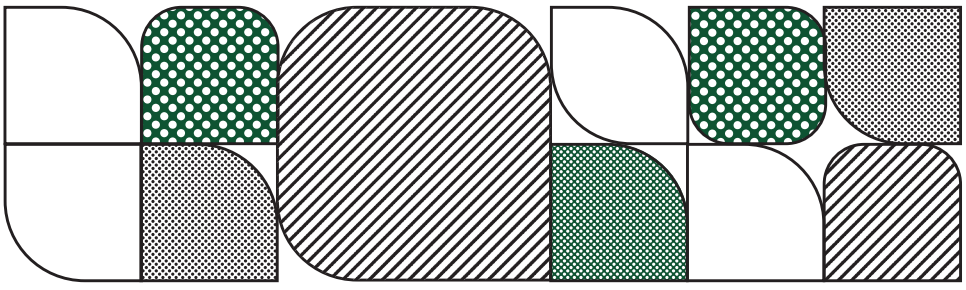
Tile coloration can vary slightly based on the manufacturing process and the material. Tiles can range from absolute consistency to a more random appearance. Here's an overview of color and shading of individual tile selections.

LOW (V1)	Tiles display uniform color within each tile and from tile to tile.
MEDIUM (V2)	Slight variation in texture or pattern within a certain color.
HIGH (V3)	Moderate variation from tile to tile, and within each tile. The amount of color on each piece might vary significantly.
RANDOM (V4)	Considerable variation from tile to tile for a unique final installation.

6. WEAR RATING

Wear rating defines the abrasion resistance of ceramic tile as determined by the Porcelain Enamel Institute (PEI).

PEI I	Has the least durable surface and is not intended to be used on floors. Its suggested use is as a wall tile or decoration.
PEI II	Is durable enough to withstand light residential foot traffic. Its suggested use is in bathrooms and/or bedrooms.
PEI III	Is durable enough to withstand moderate or normal residential foot traffic. Its suggested use is in kitchens and living spaces.
PEI IV	Is durable enough to withstand heavy residential or light commercial foot traffic. Its suggested use is in entryways or hallways around the home and commercial spaces such as offices and salons.
PEI V	Is durable enough to withstand heavy commercial and industrial traffic areas. It is commonly used in education, retail, and industrial floor applications.



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WHERE DESIGN GROWS