

Kaolin Tiles Formal CPD Questionnaire

The latest developments in the production process of porcelain tile manufacturing and its impact on the quality.

OVERVIEW

With the recent technological developments in porcelain tile manufacturing, the quality and the possibilities of porcelain become more and more advanced. Staun Rasmussen will provide an overview of the production process and important aspects of the quality in porcelain tiles and how to identify them when specifying.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Identifying the primary ingredients of porcelain tiles and their impact on the tile body and the quality of it.
2. Environmental impact and sustainability of the porcelain tile manufacturing as well as of the final product.
3. Identifying the difference between pressed-to-size tiles and cut-to-size tiles and the impact on quality.
4. Identifying the quality of printing on the tiles.
5. Understanding Seamless Joint Tiling technology.
6. Updating the latest regulation of AS 3958.1 (Ceramic Tiles) and HB 198 – Slip Ratings.
7. Formal outcomes: Conceptual Design (3.2; 3.4; 3.7) and Schematic Design (4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.6).

Formal Assessment Questions

1. What are the primary ingredients of porcelain tile?

- a. Stone, Clay, Sand
- b. Clay, Feldspar, Quartz
- c. Clay, Feldspar, Resin
- d. Clay, Resin, Quartz

2. What is the name of Tile Body that has most accurate detail?

- a. Salt & Pepper Body
- b. Colour Body
- c. Full Body Glazed
- d. Natural Vein

3. What is the largest size of tile that can be transported on a common type of pallet?

- a. 600mm*1200mm
- b. 750mm*1500mm
- c. 900mm*1800mm
- d. 1200mm*2400mm

4. Pressed-to-cut tiles are generally better than cut-to-size tiles. What is NOT a valid argument proving that statement?

- a. Endless Vein can much easier be achieved with pressed-to-cut tiles.
- b. None of the cut-to-size tiles can be laid with Seamless Joint Tiling
- c. Pressed-to-cut tiles are easier to cut
- d. Pressed-to-cut tiles tend to have less bowing

5. **What defines a better-quality print on porcelain tiles?**
 - a. Higher DPI
 - b. Multi-layer print
 - c. Variable droplet size
 - d. All of the above

6. **What is the visual advantage of polished tiles?**
 - a. High visual depth
 - b. Intensity of colour
 - c. Suitability for Seamless Joint Tiling
 - d. All of the above

7. **What are the Australian Standards (AS 3958.1) for the grout joint size?**
 - a. Minimum 3mm for floor and 1.5mm for walls
 - b. Maximum 3mm for floor and 1.5mm for walls
 - c. Minimum 3mm for walls and 1.5mm for floor
 - d. Maximum 3mm for walls and 1.5mm for floor

8. **Which of the following statements in regards to bowing/lipping is NOT correct?**
 - a. Cutting tiles to size can cause bowing
 - b. Shortening the time of firing of tiles in the kiln can cause bowing
 - c. Smaller tiles can have a higher tendency to bow
 - d. Polished tiles tend to have less bowing

9. **What can make the grout joint look even bigger?**
 - a. Bevelled/chamfered edges
 - b. Epoxy grout
 - c. Stoneware/Earthenware (Dirty Body)
 - d. High water absorption

10. **Name at least 3 advantages of porcelain tiles compared to natural stone.**
 - a. Scratch resistance
 - b. Heat resistance
 - c. Low water absorption
 - d. UV-light resistance
 - e. No need for sealing