HIGH-QUALITY PORCELAIN TILE
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Each of the porcelain tiles you find in our showrooms is the product of an intricate, multi-faceted manufacturing process. Follow along as we trace the trail each one travels and identify what you need to know about porcelain tile.

MATERIAL COMPOSITION
Ceramic tiles are created by a combination of Clay, Pigment and Glaze; adding Quartz, Feldspar and Kaolin to this mixture produces a more durable material known as porcelain.

FORMATION & FINISHING
The mixture is then formed into porcelain tiles that are:

- **Stamped/Pressed**: The mixture is poured into a metal form and is pressed to create the size and shape of the tile.
- **Extruded**: The mixture is pushed through a metal form into a specific shape, creating either a flatter face, flatter back or artisanal appearance.
- Double-loaded and through-body porcelain tiles can mask surface nicks and chips.

PRINTING
Once the body is set, the surface and/or pattern are sprayed onto the porcelain via Ink Jet, or rolled on via Roto Color.

GLAZING & FIRING
A mineral mixture is applied to provide the first line of defense against surface wear.

Firing porcelain at 1,800 – 2,000°F helps produce durable tiles that enjoy a low-maintenance lifespan of longer than 50 years.

*This is double the temperature used to create ceramic tile.

This step also reduces water absorption levels BELOW 0.5%, expanding the range of possible applications.

RECTIFICATION
Porcelain tile is either left unrectified or is cut to form a rectified tile:

- **Unrectified**
- **Rectified**

**Unrectified** tiles have an irregular feel, while **rectified** tiles have clean, square edges, allowing for a tighter grout joint.

FINAL INSPECTION
Before a product leaves the manufacturing facility, it undergoes a computerized quality assessment that confirms dimensional accuracy and facial integrity.