



THE TILES FIGHTING CORONAVIRUS AND BACTERIA*

LET'S BUILD A BETTER FUTURE TOGETHER



Thanks to its antiviral, antibacterial and anti-polluting properties, the innovative ADVANCE® porcelain tile, suitable for floors and walls, ensures greater surface protection and guarantees healthier environments.

ADVANCE®: Let's build a better Future together.

* After 6 hours of light exposure, ADVANCE® is able to eliminate 100% of coronaviruses and just after 15 minutes it will eliminate 90% of them. After 8 hours of light exposure, it fights against different types of bacteria, from a minimum of 95% up to 100%. The results of the laboratory tests carried out on ADVANCE® are available on our website www.advanceceramic.it/en

**LA
FABBRICA
AVA**
EXTRAORDINARY TILES
lafabbrica.it



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ANTI VIRAL



ANTI BACTERIAL



ANTI POLLUTION



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This catalogue contains technical information, relating to the ADVANCE® technology.

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FUTURE, NATURE, SCIENCE

ADVANCE® HAS BEEN CREATED THANKS TO ITALCER'S CARE AND ATTENTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COMMUNITY.

A NEW PROJECT WHICH REPRESENTS OUR DESIRE TO FOCUS ON THE FUTURE THANKS TO AN INNOVATIVE SINGLE-FIRED PORCELAIN TILE, WITH ANTIVIRAL, ANTIBACTERIAL AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES, ABLE TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH AND REDUCE POLLUTION.



Our first source of inspiration is the **FUTURE**. We dream of a world in which the new generations can use increasingly sustainable materials that help the well-being of the planet, reducing the possibility of microbial contamination and environmentally harmful chemical detergents. We mainly use SnO₂ (tin oxide) and TiO₂ (titanium dioxide) that are biomimetic, i.e. obtained through processes that replicate those found in **NATURE**. Synthesis takes place during the single firing process via an innovative production technique stemming from a revolutionary research study in the field of materials **SCIENCE**.



Future, nature, science
our inspiration

ITALCER GROUP





Pierres des Châteaux

FLOOR: Chambord 100x100 (40"x40") Nat. Ret.



ADVANCE® is an innovative technology, a hygienic and environment-friendly porcelain tile. A new generation of porcelain stoneware, the result of a long-standing research project developed in our laboratories in collaboration with Professor Isidoro Lesci and supported by considerable investments.

ADVANCE® contributes towards eliminating viruses, bacteria and toxic micro-organisms and combats the environmental pollution dangerous to health and the environment.

The intrinsic antiviral and antibacterial properties of the porcelain tile material decisively contribute to eliminating every form of virus and bacteria, as well as other micro-organisms not only toxic for the environment but also for our health.

An innovation that will make homes and public places safer and healthier, with hygiene guaranteed 24/7, drastically reducing the use of chemical agents or detergents.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Our research programme started in 2018, with the aim of **making antiviral, antibacterial and anti-polluting** single fired porcelain surfaces.

With great enthusiasm and pride, today we can state that we have achieved extraordinary results: the innovative formulation of a bio-compound fixed in a single firing at extremely high temperatures makes this **porcelain surface hostile to the development of viruses and bacteria**.

After an initial laboratory experimentation phase, we fine-tuned the industrial process on the Group's production lines.

The outcome has been tested by accredited laboratories to attest the actual specifications. The TCNA (Tile Council of North America) has respectively confirmed the **ANTIVIRAL (ISO18061:2014 (E) on coronavirus 229E)** and **ANTIBACTERIAL (ISO 27447:2019 (E))** properties of the ADVANCE® technology.

Its **ANTIPOLLUTION (UNI 11484)** properties have been confirmed by the Department of Chemistry at Turin University.

The antibacterial properties of ADVANCE® have also been attested by the University of Ferrara, as well as University of Turin has attested its photocatalytic properties.

Standards ISO 18061:2014 (E) and ISO 27447:2019 (E) outline the methods that tests for determining the antiviral and antibacterial activity of photocatalytic materials must comply with. Whereas standard UNI 11484 describes the method for determining the capacity to reduce nitric oxide NO gas thanks to photocatalysis.



Il Cerreto

FLOOR: Champagne 23x149 (9"x58 1/2") Nat. Ret.

ELIMINATES VIRUSES, FIGHTS BACTERIA*

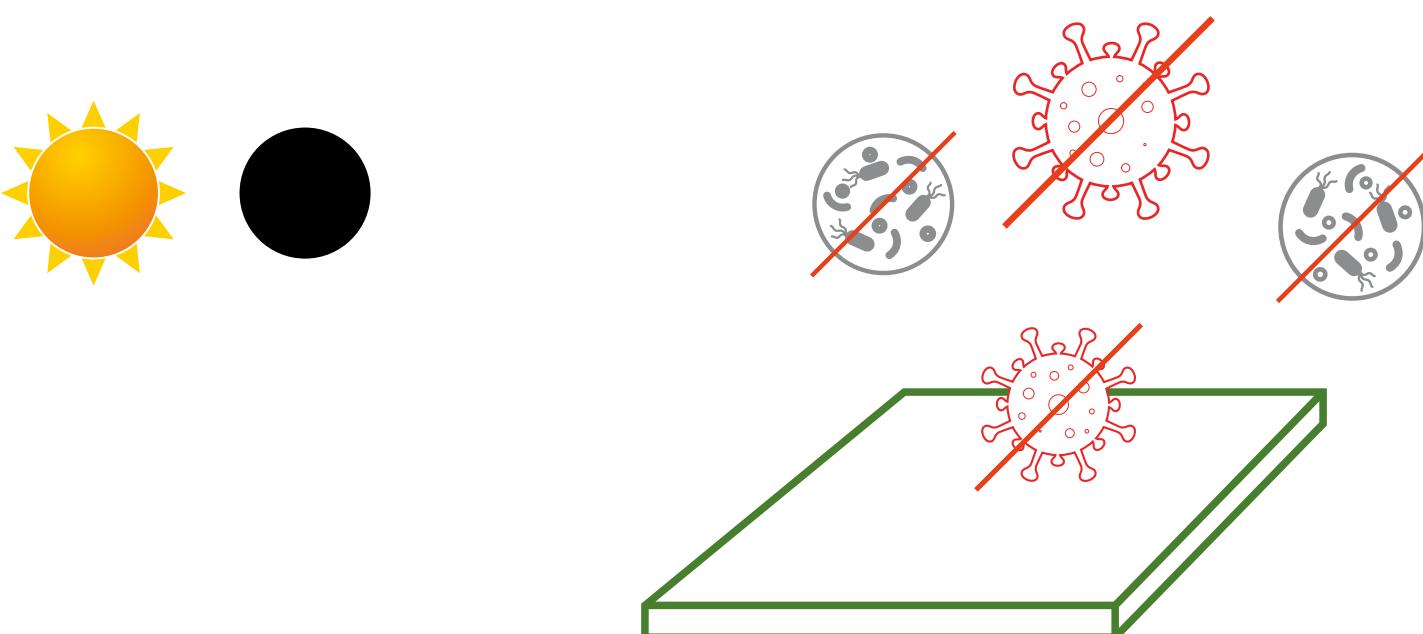
PROPERTIES

The special composition of this stoneware means that viruses and bacteria are destroyed if they come into contact with the tile surface.

ADVANCE® can be used to tile floors and walls and it features antimicrobial and photocatalytic properties achieved after a single firing.

These specifications, that qualify this stoneware as the latest generation of porcelain tile, are incorporated during the initial creation phase (a single firing at over 1200°C), thus becoming intrinsic properties of the product, providing protection against viruses and bacteria for the entire lifetime of the tile, without alterations caused by time or external agents. Because it doesn't consist in a topper on the surface of the porcelain tile, but it is an integral part of it, this property will continue to last through time.

The antiviral and antibacterial properties are enhanced by any solar and artificial light conditions, but as shown by tests made by laboratories of primary importance, these properties remain active even in dark conditions.

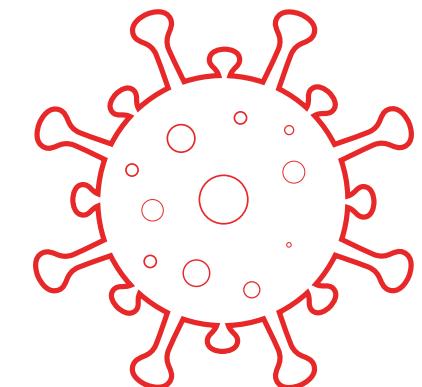


*Under the conditions specified in the table and the test results below.

1 - ELIMINATES VIRUSES

ISO 18061:2014 (E)
Coronavirus 229E
A virus H3N2*

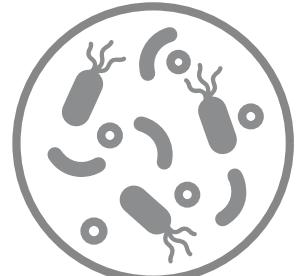
TEST TCNA (TILE COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA)



Exposure time	Reduction under UV exposure	Reduction under Dark conditions
15 minutes	90%	-
30 minutes	90%	90%
1 hour	90%	90%
4 hours	99%	90%
6 hours	100%	93%
8 hours	100%	99%

2 - FIGHTS BACTERIA

ISO 27447:2019 (E) - Escherichiacoli ATCC 8739
Stafilococco Aureo ATCC 6538



TEST OF LABORATORY CFR-UNIFE AND TCNA

Exposure time	Reduction under UV exposure	Reduction under Dark conditions
8 hours	From minimum 95% To maximum 100%	From minimum 93,4% To max 97,2%



Il Cerreto

FLOOR: Amarone 23x149 (9"x58 1/2") Nat. Ret.

Pierres des Châteaux

WALL: Fontainebleau 60x60 (24"x24") Nat. Ret.

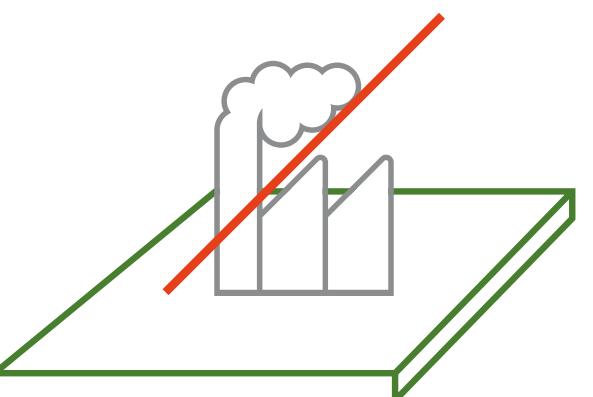
PROPERTIES

3 - REDUCTION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

UNI 11484

as attested by the University of Turin -
department of chemistry

-20,7% di NOx



Converts volatile pollutants
into harmless substances.

The anti-pollution properties of ADVANCE® stoneware also improve the quality of the air we breathe.

Industrial production, the use of air conditioning systems and vehicles emit pollutants into the atmosphere.

ADVANCE® used outdoors on the façades of buildings and apartment blocks, **reduces NOx** (nitrogen oxide) **molecules by 20.7%** (as attested by the University of Turin) in just three hours, considerably improving air quality thanks to the photocatalytic action activated by natural light.

Each outdoor solution designed using ADVANCE® **contributes towards improving the environment around us.**

The technology is not only safe for our health, but it is also a sustainable choice that takes care of the environment thanks to the single firing at a very high temperature, and because no further treatments are required and it has no further impact on the environment.

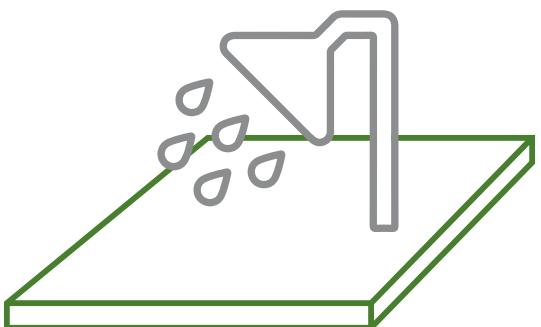


PROPERTIES

4 - COMBATS DIRT

Reduces the need to use chemical detergents.

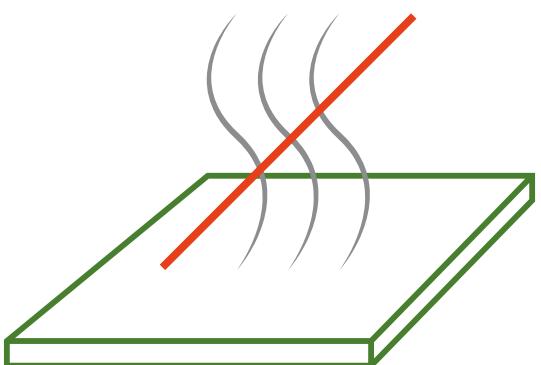
Dirt disintegrates on the surface of ADVANCE® tiles, floors and walls can be kept clean by just washing with a neutral soap and water. For outdoor floors, the flow of rainwater is enough to guarantee cleanliness.



5 - MITIGATES BAD ODOURS

Reduces bad odours by converting the organic molecules.

Furthermore, as for NOx molecules, the molecules that cause bad odours decompose as soon as they come into contact with the surface, thus mitigating any malodorous effect.



MODE OF USE - SAFETY AND HYGIENE

With ADVANCE®, Italcer Group aims to contribute towards improving health and safety in public and private environments, thanks to this innovative porcelain tile, which can be applied to any type of surface in homes, healthcare environments, schools, airports and communal indoor and outdoor spaces.

With its intrinsic properties, ADVANCE® not only makes environments aesthetically beautiful but also healthy and sanitised for the health and well-being of everyone.



Residential



SPA



Shopping Centers



Airports



Gyms



Cafè



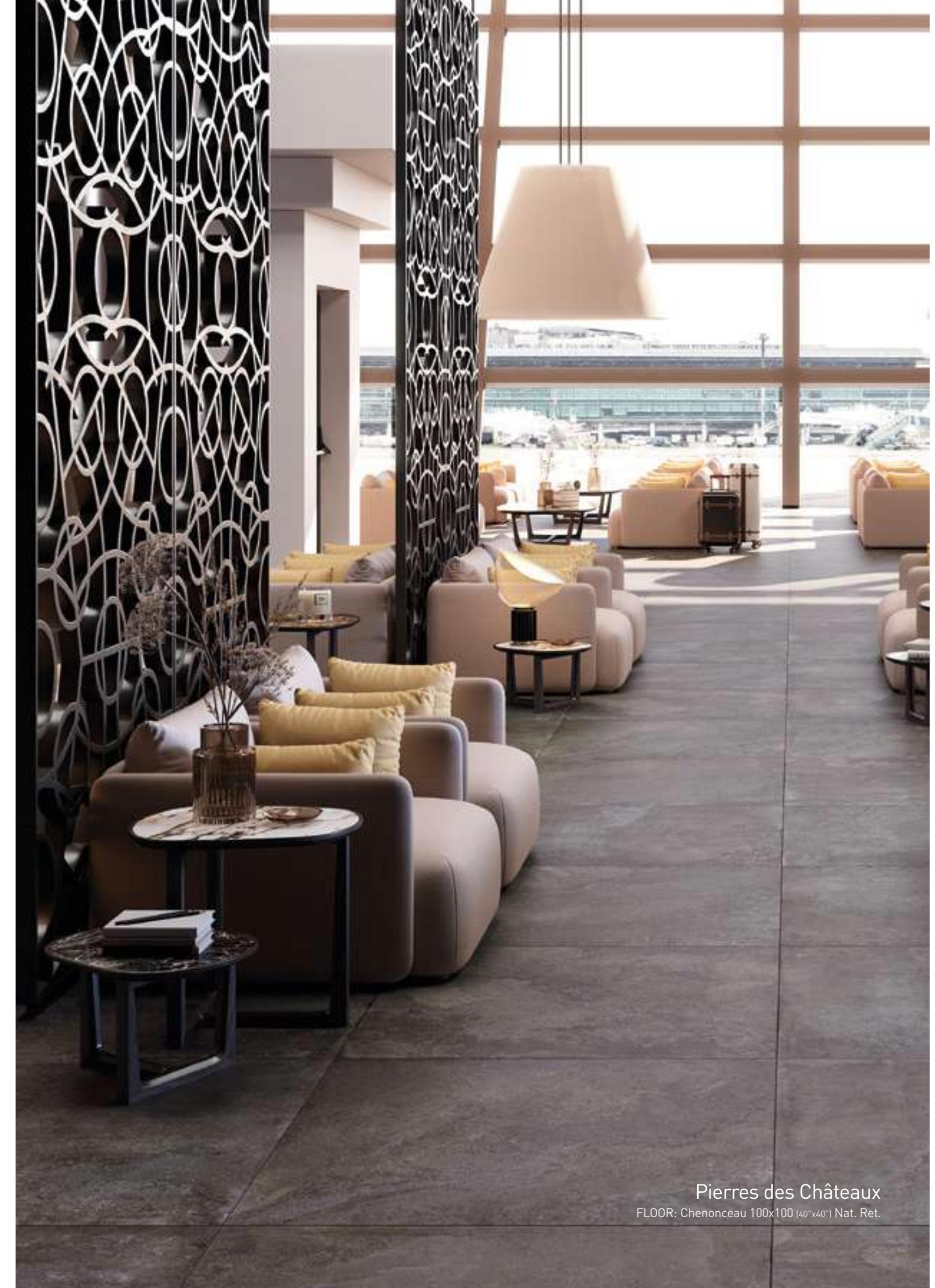
Restaurants



Schools



Healthcare Environments



Pierres des Châteaux

FLOOR: Chenonceau 100x100 (40"x40") Nat. Ret.

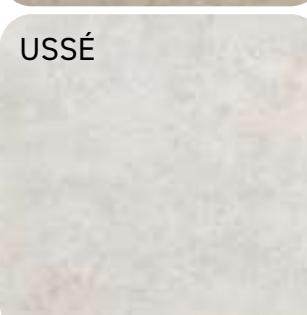
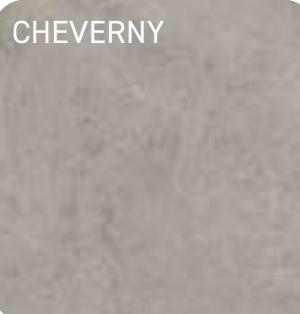
OUR PRODUCTS



PIERRES DES CHÂTEAUX..... 22

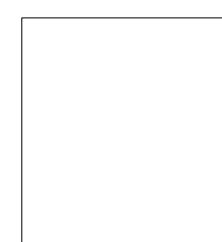
IL CERRETO..... 38



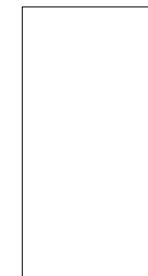


COLORED BODY PORCELAIN STONEWARE
ISO 13006 - G - Bla (E < 0,5%) - UNI EN 14411 - UGL

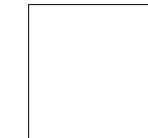
INDOOR R10-B



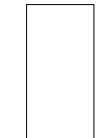
100x100 . 40"x40"
Nat. Ret.



60x120 . 24"x48"
Nat. Ret.



60x60 . 24"x24"
Nat. Ret.



30x60 . 12"x24"
Nat. Ret.

8,8 mm

modular system

PATTERN BY SIZE

100x100 8,8 mm	60x120 8,8 mm	60x60 8,8 mm	30x60 8,8 mm
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15	30	16	32
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ADVANCE®
ANTIBACTERIAL & BIO-AIR PURIFYING

100% DESIGN
AND PRODUCTION
OF ITALY

V3
SHADE SPECTRUM
HIGH

8,8 mm R10-B

CHENONCEAU



Pierres des Châteaux

8,8 mm R10-B

ADVANCE®
ANTIBACTERIAL & BIO-AIR PURIFYING



FLOOR: Chenonceau 100x100 [40"x40"] Nat. Ret.

8,8 mm R10-B



FLOOR: Cheverny 100x100 (40"x40") Nat. Ret.
WALL: Ussé 100x100 (40"x40") Nat. Ret.

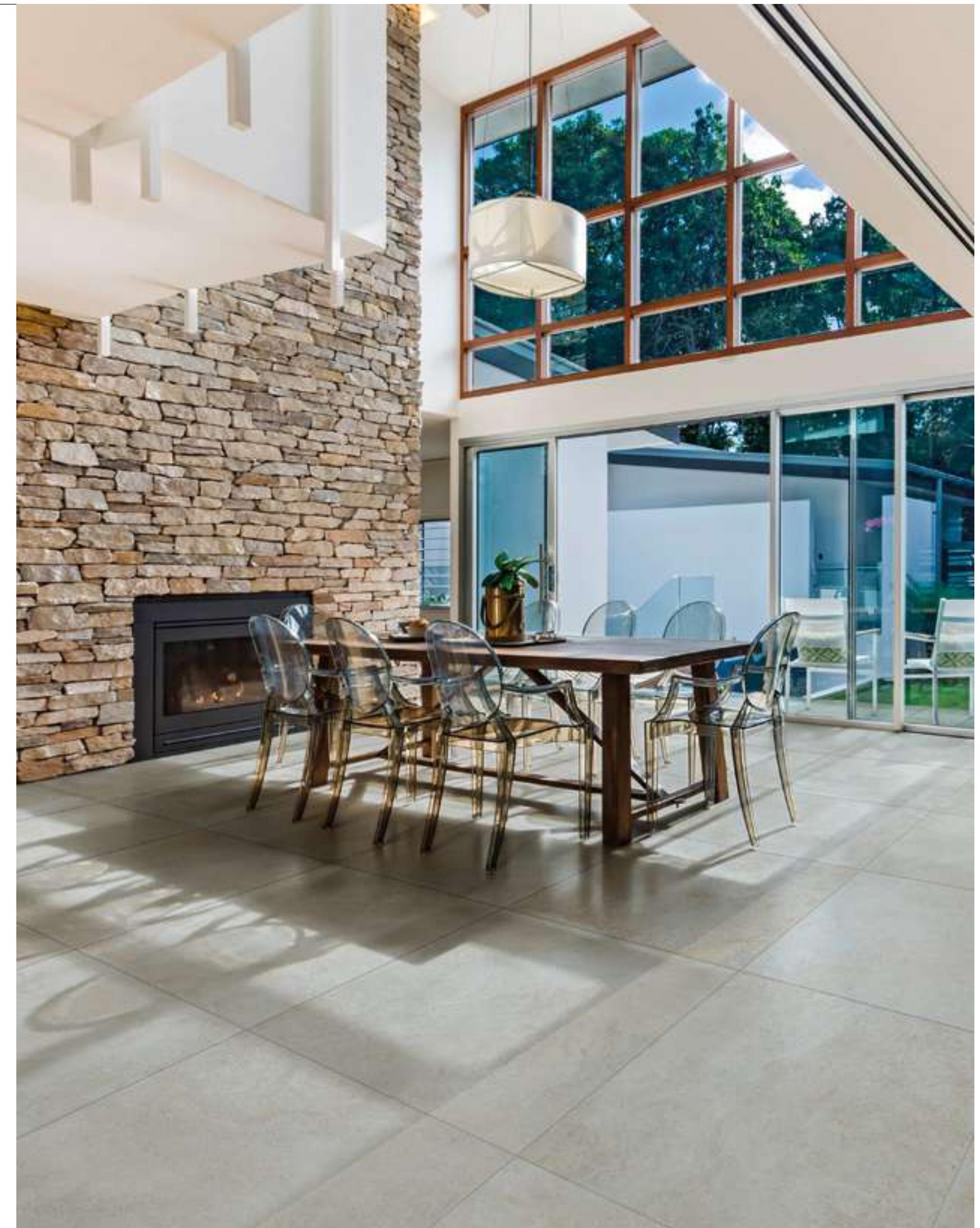
WALL AND LOW WALL: Cheverny 100x100 (40"x40") Nat. Ret.
WASHBASIN: Cheverny 30x60 (12"x24") Nat. Ret.

FUSION BATHTUB - DEVON&DEVON

FLOOR: Ussé 60x120 (24"x48") - 60x60 (24"x24") - 30x60 (12"x24") Nat. Ret.

Pierres des Châteaux

8,8 mm R10-B



ADVANCE®
ANTIBACTERIAL & BIO-AIR PURIFYING

Pierres des Châteaux



Chenonceau

8,8 mm R10-B



100x100 . 40"x40"

Nat. Ret.

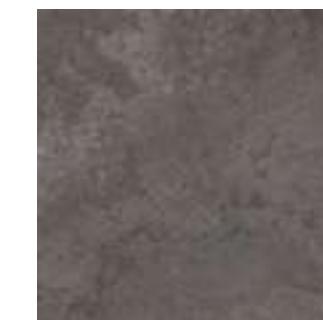
158065



60x120 . 24"x48"

Nat. Ret.

158050



60x60 . 24"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158020



30x60 . 12"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158060

modular system

Cheverny

8,8 mm R10-B



100x100 . 40"x40"

Nat. Ret.

158061



60x120 . 24"x48"

Nat. Ret.

158046



60x60 . 24"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158016



30x60 . 12"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158056

modular system

Pattern by size 100x100 (40"x40")



Pattern by size 100x100 (40"x40")



Chambord

8,8 mm R10-B



100x100 . 40"x40"

Nat. Ret.

158062



60x120 . 24"x48"

Nat. Ret.

158047



60x60 . 24"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158017



30x60 . 12"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158057

modular system

Fontainebleau

8,8 mm R10-B



100x100 . 40"x40"

Nat. Ret.

158064



60x120 . 24"x48"

Nat. Ret.

158049



60x60 . 24"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158019



30x60 . 12"x24"

Nat. Ret.

158059

modular system

Pattern by size 100x100 (40"x40")



Pattern by size 100x100 (40"x40")



Pierres des Châteaux



Ussé

8,8 mm R10-B



100x100 . 40"x40"
Nat. Ret.
158063



60x120 . 24"x48"
Nat. Ret.
158048



60x60 . 24"x24"
Nat. Ret.
158018



30x60 . 12"x24"
Nat. Ret.
158058

modular system

Pattern by size 100x100 (40"x40")



8,8 mm R10B		100x100 40"x40"	60x120 24"x48"	60x60 24"x24"	30x60 12"x24"
		Nat Ret	Nat Ret	Nat Ret	Nat Ret
CHENONCEAU	158065		158050	158020	158060
CHAMBORD	158062		158047	158017	158057
CHEVERNY	158061		158046	158016	158056
FONTAINEBLEAU	158064		158049	158019	158059
USSÉ	158063		158048	158018	158058
Price code	M128		M122	M118	M110

Pezzi Speciali / Trims. Pièces speciale. Die Sonderstücke

8,8 mm		Battiscopa Skirting	Gradino costa retta** Straight-edge stair**	Gradino costa retta SX - DX** Straight-edge step L-R
7x100	Nat Ret	7x60	33x60	33x60
CHENONCEAU	158110	158120	158210	158231SX 158220DX
CHAMBORD	158107	158117	158207	158227SX 158217DX
CHEVERNY	158106	158116	158206	158226SX 158216DX
FONTAINEBLEAU	158109	158119	158209	158229SX 158219DX
USSÉ	158108	158118	158208	158228SX 158218DX
Price code	P040	P025	P156	P190

Imballi / Packings. Emballage. Verpackung

8,8 mm	PCS/BOX	MQ/BOX	KG/BOX	BOX/PAL	MQ/PAL	KG/PAL	PACKING	PACKING SIZE
100 x 100	2	2,00	40	24	48,00	986	PALLET CON SPONDE	103x123x74h
60 x 120	2	1,44	27,32	32	46,08	896	EPAL	80x120x75h
60 x 60	3	1,08	20,31	40	43,20	834	EPAL	80x120x75h
30 x 60	7	1,26	24,00	48	60,48	1.174	EPAL	80x120x75h



Pallet speciale con sponde
Special pallet with sides.
Palette spéciale avec bords.
Spezial-Palette mit Wandungen.



Epal / Pallet

PEZZI SPECIALI TRIMS	PCS/BOX	MQ/BOX	KG/BOX	PACKING	PACKING SIZE
8,8 mm					
BATTISCOPA 7x100	6	0,42	8,10	EPAL	80x120
BATTISCOPA 7x60	15	0,63	13,28	EPAL	80x120
GRADINO COSTA RETTA 33x60x3,2h**	4	-	20,70	EPAL	80x120
GRADINO COSTA RETTA 33x60x3,2h SX/DX**	2	-	10,80	EPAL	80x120

** A disposizione solo su richiesta.
Tempo di consegna: 30gg
Available upon request only.
Delivery terms: 30 days
Disponible seulement sur requête.
Délais de livraison: 30 jours
Verfügbar auf Anfrage.
Lieferzeit: 30 Tage

PINOT GRIGIO

CHAMPAGNE

SOAVE

CHARDONNAY

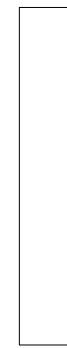
AMARONE

Floor: Chardonnay 23x149 [9"x58 1/2"] Nat. Ret.



COLORED BODY PORCELAIN STONEWARE
ISO 13006 - G - Bla (E < 0,5%) - UNI EN 14411 - GL

INDOOR R10-B



8,8 mm

23x149 . 9"x58 1/2"
Nat. Ret.

ADVANCE®
ANTIBACTERIAL & BIO-AIR PURIFYING

100% DESIGN
AND PRODUCTION
OF ITALY

V2
SHADE SPECTRUM
MODERATE

PATTERN BY SIZE

23x149
8,8 mm

Il Cerreto



8,8 mm R10-B

Chardonnay



Pattern by size 23x149 (9"x58 1/2")

8,8 mm R10-B



FLOOR: Il Cerreto Amarone 23x149 (9"x58 1/2") Nat. Ret.
WALL: Pierres des Châteaux Fontainebleau 60x60 (24"x24") Nat. Ret.

8,8 mm R10-B





Pinot Grigio

Pattern by size 23x149 (9"x58 ½")



23x149 . 9"x58 ½"
Nat. Ret.
157044



Champagne

Pattern by size 23x149 (9"x58 ½")



23x149 . 9"x58 ½"
Nat. Ret.
157045



Soave



8,8 mm R10-B

Pattern by size 23x149 (9"x58 ½")



23x149 . 9"x58 ½"
Nat. Ret.
157043

Chardonnay



8,8 mm R10-B

Pattern by size 23x149 (9"x58 ½")



23x149 . 9"x58 ½"
Nat. Ret.
157041

Amarone



8,8 mm R10-B



23x149 . 9"x58 1/2"

Nat. Ret.

157042

8,8 mm	
R10B	
23,4x148 9 1/8"x58 1/4"	
Nat Ret	
PINOT GRIGIO	157049
CHAMPAGNE	157050
SOAVE	157048
CHARDONNAY	157046
AMARONE	157047
Price code	M119

Pezzi Speciali / Trims. Pièces spéciale. Die Sonderstücke

	8,8 mm		
R10B	Battiscopa Skirting	Gradino costa retta** Straight nosed stair**	Gradino costa retta SX - DX** Straight-edge step L-R
6,5x148			
Nat Ret	Nat Ret	Nat Ret	Nat Ret
PINOT GRIGIO	157114	157209	157219 DX 157229 SX
CHAMPAGNE	157111	157206	157216 DX 157226 SX
SOAVE	157112	157207	157217 DX 157227 SX
CHARDONNAY	157113	157208	157218 DX 157228 SX
AMARONE	157115	157210	157220 DX 157230 SX
Price code	P046	P235	P282

Imballi / Packings. Emballage. Verpackung

	PCS/BOX	MQ/BOX	KG/BOX	BOX/PAL	MQ/PAL	KG/PAL	PACKING	PACKING SIZE
8,8 mm								
23,4x148	3	1,04	20,75	48	49,92	1.016	PALLET	152 x 77,6 x 16,1h



	PCS/BOX	MQ/BOX	KG/BOX	PACKING	PACKING SIZE
8,8 mm					
BATTISCOPA 6,5x148	6	-	9,94	EPAL	80 x 120
GRADINO COSTA RETTA 33x120x3,2h**	2	-	20,70	EPAL	80 x 120
GRADINO COSTA RETTA 33x120x3,2h SX/DX **	1	-	10,80	EPAL	80 x 120

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Verfügbar auf Anfrage. Lieferzeit: 30 Tage

IL CERRETO - Technical specifications

ISO 13006 - EN 14411 - ISO 10545 Standards

Nominal sizes (cm): 23,4x148	Thickness (mm) : 8.8
Sides: Rectified	Surface: Advance Product Group: Bla-GL

Technical characteristics	Test method	EN 14411 and ISO 13006 requirements	Italcer Average values
Dimensions	Length and width	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.6\%$ and $\pm 2.0\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.3\%$ and $\pm 1.0\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Straightness of sides	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.5\%$ and $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.3\%$ and $\pm 0.8\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Rectangularity	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.5\%$ and $\pm 2.0\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.3\%$ and $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Flatness	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.5\%$ and $\pm 2.0\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.4\%$ and $\pm 1.8\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Thickness	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$	Compliant
Water absorption	ISO 10545-3	$\leq 0.5\%$	Compliant
Modulus of rupture	ISO 10545-4	$\geq 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$	Compliant
Breaking strength (S)	ISO 10545-4	$\geq 1300 \text{ N}$	Compliant
Abrasion resistance	ISO 10545-7	Declared class PEI 5; PEI 4 (Pinot grigio); PEI 3 (Amarone)	
Linear thermal expansion	ISO 10545-8	Declared value $\alpha \leq 7.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$	
Thermal shock resistance	ISO 10545-9	No alterations	Resistant
Frost resistance	ISO 10545-12	No alterations	Resistant
Chemical resistance	ISO 10545-13	Declared value LA – HA	
Household chemicals resistance	ISO 10545-13	B min. A	
Stain resistance	ISO 10545-14	Class 3 min. 5	
Mohs Hardness	UNI EN 101	5 Min. 7	
Slip Resistance	DIN 51130	Declared value R10 ; R11 (out)	
	DIN 51097	Declared value B ; C (out)	
	ANSI A137.1	Declared value > 0.42	
	B.C.R.A. Rep. CEC/81	Declared value /	
	BS 7976	Declared value /	
Shade variation	ANSI A 137.1	Not required V2	
Fire reaction	UNI EN 13501-1	- A1 _{FL} class	
Thermal Conductivity	EN 12524	Not required $\lambda = 1.3 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$	
Light and colour fastness	DIN 51094	Not required No variations	

Pierres des Chateaux- Technical specifications

ISO 13006 - EN 14411 - ISO 10545 Standards

Nominal sizes (cm): 30x60; 60x60; 60x120; 100x100	Thickness (mm) : 8.8
Sides: Rectified	Surface: Advance Product Group: Bla-UGL

Technical characteristics	Test method	EN 14411 and ISO 13006 requirements	Italcer Average values
Dimensions	Length and width	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.6\%$ and $\pm 2.0\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.3\%$ and $\pm 1.0\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Straightness of sides	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.5\%$ and $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.3\%$ and $\pm 0.8\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Rectangularity	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.5\%$ and $\pm 2.0\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.3\%$ and $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Flatness	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 0.5\%$ and $\pm 2.0\text{mm}$ Rect. : $\pm 0.4\%$ and $\pm 1.8\text{mm}$	Compliant
	Thickness	ISO 10545-2 $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$	Compliant
Water absorption	ISO 10545-3	$\leq 0.5\%$	Compliant
Modulus of rupture	ISO 10545-4	$\geq 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$	Compliant
Breaking strength (S)	ISO 10545-4	$\geq 1300 \text{ N}$	Compliant
Abrasion resistance	ISO 10545-6	Declared value $\leq 175 \text{ mm}^3$	Compliant
Linear thermal expansion	ISO 10545-8	Declared value $\alpha \leq 7.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$	
Thermal shock resistance	ISO 10545-9	No alterations	Resistant
Frost resistance	ISO 10545-12	No alterations	Resistant
Chemical resistance	ISO 10545-13	Declared value LA – HA	
Household chemicals resistance	ISO 10545-13	B min. A	
Stain resistance	ISO 10545-14	Class 3 min. 5	
Mohs Hardness	UNI EN 101	5 Min. 7	
Slip Resistance	DIN 51130	Declared value R10; R11(out)	
	DIN 51097	Declared value B; C (out)	
	ANSI A137.1	Declared value > 0.42	
	B.C.R.A. Rep. CEC/81	Declared value /	
	BS 7976	Declared value /	
Shade variation	ANSI A 137.1	Not required V3	
Fire reaction	UNI EN 13501-1	- A1 _{FL} class	
Thermal Conductivity	EN 12524	Not required $\lambda = 1.3 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$	
Light and colour fastness	DIN 51094	Not required No variations	

TEST REPORTS



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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER: TCNA-0001-21

PAGE: 1 OF 3

TEST REQUESTED BY:

Italcer
Attn: Elena Vandelli
Via Emilia Ovest 53/a
Rubiera, 42048
ITALY

TEST SUBJECT MATERIAL:

Identified by client as: "Product name:
Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group"

TEST DATE:

11/29/2021 - 12/28/2021

TEST PROCEDURE:

ISO 18061:2014(E): Fine Ceramics (Advanced Ceramics, Advanced Technical Ceramics) — Determination of antiviral activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials.
Test method was modified to test with Influenza A virus (H3N2).

TEST CONDITIONS:

Test sample size: 50 mm x 50 mm
Test viruses and cell lines:

Virus	Cell line
Influenza A virus (H3N2) ATCC VR-1679	MDCK ATCC CCL-34

Volume of test suspension applied on
test sample:

0.15 mL

Infectivity titer of virus: 10^6 TCID50/mL

UV irradiation and Dark conditions

Exposure conditions:

4 hours

Exposure time:

Environmental conditions for UV exposure:

Temperature at $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 1$

RH $\geq 90\%$

UV exposure intensity: 0.25 mW/cm^2

UV lamp: Interlight F40 T10/BLB 130V 40W

UV light radiometer: Mannix UV340

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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER: **TCNA-0001-21** **PAGE: 2 OF 3**

Test Results: Results of UV irradiation test performed on “Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group”

ISO 18061 using Influenza A virus (H3N2) on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group					
Sample	Infectivity Titer	Exposure Conditions	Exposure Time	Reduction under UV exposure on non-treated*	Reduction under UV exposure on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group *
“Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group”	10 ⁶ TCID50/mL	UV Irradiation at 0.25 mW/cm ²	4 hours	No reduction	99%

Test Results: Results of Dark condition test performed on “Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group”

ISO 18061 using Influenza A virus (H3N2) on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group					
Sample	Infectivity Titer	Exposure Conditions	Exposure Time	Reduction under Dark conditions on non-treated*	Reduction under Dark conditions on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group *
“Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group”	10 ⁶ TCID50/mL	Dark (no UV light)	4 hours	No reduction	90%

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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER: **TCNA-0001-21** **PAGE: 3 OF 3**

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Jyothi Rangineni
12/28/2021

Dr. Jyothi Rangineni
Research Scientist

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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER:	TCNA-0002-21				
PAGE: 1 OF 4					
TEST REQUESTED BY:	Italcer Attn: Elena Vandelli Via Emilia Ovest 53/a Rubiera, 42048 ITALY				
TEST SUBJECT MATERIAL:	Identified by client as: "Product name: Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group "				
TEST DATE:	10/21/2020 - 1/8/2021				
TEST PROCEDURE:	<i>ISO 18061:2014(E): Fine Ceramics (Advanced Ceramics, Advanced Technical Ceramics) — Determination of antiviral activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials.</i> Test method was modified to test with Human Coronavirus 229E.				
TEST VIRUSES AND CELL LINES:					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Virus</td> <td>Cell line</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Coronavirus 229E ATCC VR-740</td> <td>MRC-5 ATCC CCL-171</td> </tr> </table>		Virus	Cell line	Human Coronavirus 229E ATCC VR-740	MRC-5 ATCC CCL-171
Virus	Cell line				
Human Coronavirus 229E ATCC VR-740	MRC-5 ATCC CCL-171				
ASTM Guidance on SARS-CoV-2 Surrogate Selection:					
Surrogates of SARS-CoV-2 used in this testing are Human Coronavirus 229E and OC43. Surrogates were selected based on guidance provided by ASTM E35 Committee for Pesticides, Antimicrobials, and Alternative Control Agents. Further information on surrogate selection guidance provided by ASTM can be found here – https://www.astm.org/COMMIT/GuidanceCOVID19SurrogateSel_April242020press.pdf					
TEST CONDITIONS:					
Test sample size:	50 mm x 50 mm				
Volume of test suspension applied on test sample:	0.15 mL				
Infectivity titer of virus:	10^6 TCID50/mL				
Exposure conditions:	UV irradiation and Dark conditions				
Exposure time:	30 minutes to 8 hours				
Environmental conditions for UV exposure:	Temperature at $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 1$ RH $\geq 90\%$				
UV exposure intensity:	0.25 mW/cm ²				
UV lamp:	Interlight F40 T10/BLB 130V 40W				
UV light radiometer:	Mannix UV340				
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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER:	TCNA-0002-21																																										
PAGE: 2 OF 4																																											
Test Results: Results of UV irradiation test performed on " Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group "																																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Sample</th> <th colspan="5">ISO 18061 using Human Coronavirus 229E on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Infectivity Titer</th> <th>Exposure Conditions</th> <th>Exposure Time</th> <th>Reduction under UV exposure on non-treated*</th> <th>Reduction under UV exposure on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group *</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="8">"Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group"</td> <td rowspan="8">10^6 TCID50/mL</td> <td rowspan="8">UV Irradiation at 0.25 mW/cm²</td> <td>15 minutes</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 minutes</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 hour</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 hours</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 hours</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 hours</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 hours</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 hours</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Sample	ISO 18061 using Human Coronavirus 229E on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group					Infectivity Titer	Exposure Conditions	Exposure Time	Reduction under UV exposure on non-treated*	Reduction under UV exposure on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group *	"Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group"	10^6 TCID50/mL	UV Irradiation at 0.25 mW/cm ²	15 minutes	No reduction	90%	30 minutes	No reduction	90%	1 hour	No reduction	90%	2 hours	No reduction	90%	3 hours	No reduction	90%	4 hours	No reduction	96%	6 hours	No reduction	100%	8 hours	No reduction	100%
Sample	ISO 18061 using Human Coronavirus 229E on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group																																										
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<small>* Reduction calculated as percentage per the initial infectivity titer inoculated on the surface of the tile sample</small>																																											

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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER: **TCNA-0002-21** **PAGE: 3 OF 4**

Test Results: Results of Dark condition test performed on “**Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group**”

ISO 18061 using Human Coronavirus 229E on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group					
Sample	Infectivity Titer	Exposure Conditions	Exposure Time	Reduction under Dark conditions on non-treated*	Reduction under Dark conditions on Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group *
“ Gold - Royal Stone collection - Italcer Group ”	10^6 TCID50/mL	Dark (no UV light)	15 minutes	No reduction	No reduction
			30 minutes	No reduction	90%
			1 hour	No reduction	90%
			2 hours	No reduction	90%
			3 hours	No reduction	90%
			4 hours	No reduction	90%
			6 hours	No reduction	93%
			8 hours	No reduction	99%

* Reduction calculated as percentage per the initial infectivity titer inoculated on the surface of the tile sample

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Jyothi Rangineni
1/13/2021

Dr. Jyothi Rangineni
Research Scientist

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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER:		TCNA-0492-20	PAGE: 1 OF 3
TEST REQUESTED BY:	Italcer Attn: Elena Vandelli Via Emilia Ovest 53/a Rubiera, 42048 ITALY		
TEST SUBJECT MATERIAL:	Identified by client as: “B, B3”		
TEST DATE:	8/27/2020 - 9/30/2020		
TEST PROCEDURE: <i>ISO 27447:2019(E): Test method for antibacterial activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials – E. coli and S. aureus.</i>			
TEST CONDITIONS:			
Test sample size:	50 mm x 50 mm		
Test bacteria:	<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 8739 <i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 6538P		
Volume of test suspension applied on test sample:	0.15 mL		
UV exposure intensity:	0.25 mW/cm ² and 1 mW/cm ²		
UV exposure time:	8 hours		
Environmental conditions for UV exposure:	Temperature at 25°C ± 1 RH ≥ 90%		
UV lamp:	Interlight F40 T10/BLB 130V 40W		
UV light radiometer:	Mannix UV340		

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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER:		TCNA-0492-20	PAGE: 2 OF 3			
Test Results: Results of testing performed on sample “B” UV irradiation						
Sample	Bacteria	Inoculum cfu/ml	Test number	Percentage Reduction UV 0.25 mW/cm ² *	Percentage Reduction UV 1 mW/cm ² *	Percentage Reduction Dark*
“B”	<i>E. coli</i>	10 ⁶	Test 1	96.4%	100%	93.4%
			Test 2	95.0%	100%	95.7%
			Test 3	95.9%	100%	95.9%
	<i>S. aureus</i>	10 ⁶	Test 1	100%	100%	96.7%
			Test 2	99.9%	100%	95.5%
			Test 3	100%	100%	97.2%
<small>* Reduction in bacteria calculated per the initial number of bacteria inoculated on the surface of the bacteria</small>						
Test Results: Results of testing performed on sample “B3” UV irradiation						
Sample	Bacteria	Inoculum cfu/ml	Test number	Percentage Reduction UV 0.25 mW/cm ² *	Percentage Reduction UV 1 mW/cm ² *	Percentage Reduction Dark*
“B3”	<i>E. coli</i>	10 ⁶	Test 1	90.8%	100%	92.8.4%
			<i>S. aureus</i>	10 ⁶	Test 1	99.1%
<small>* Reduction in bacteria calculated per the initial number of bacteria inoculated on the surface of the bacteria</small>						


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TCNA TEST REPORT NUMBER: TCNA-0492-20 **PAGE: 3 OF 3**

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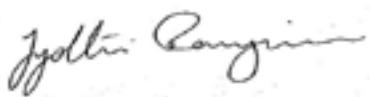
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Dr. Jyothi Rangineni
Research Scientist
10/15/2020

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in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia
"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

Rapporto di Prova / Test report N. 002/Cfr AV2020
Data/ Date: 10/09/2020
Revisione 1 / Updated 1: 30/11/2020
Revisione 2 / Updated 2: 30/11/2020

ISO 27447:2019 (E)
Measurement of antibacterial activity on plastics and other non-porous surfaces

Committente / Customer: GRUPPO ITALCER Via Emilia Ovest 53/A 42048 Rubiera (Reggio Emilia)

Campione/ Sample: Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone – Gold. /
Advance series, Royal Stone - Gold line.

Introduzione / Introduction

ISO 27447:2019. Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) – Test method for antibacterial activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials.

La norma specifica un metodo di prova è generalmente applicabile ai materiali fotocatalitici e a prodotti con effetto antibatterico. La tipologia di materiali può essere di diversa caratteristica, ad esempio materiali utilizzati nei materiali da costruzione, quali ceramici fotocatalitici o semiconduttori in lamiera piana, cartone, a forma di lastra o tessuti che sono le forme di base dei materiali per varie applicazioni.

The standard specifies a test method is generally applicable to photocatalytic materials and products with an antibacterial effect. The type of materials can be of different characteristics, for example materials used in building materials, such as photocatalytic ceramics or semiconductors in flat sheet, cardboard, sheet shape or fabrics which are the basic shapes of materials for various applications.

Sommario: / Abstract:

Questa norma internazionale specifica un metodo di prova per la determinazione dell'attività antibatterica di materiali che contengono un fotocatalizzatore o hanno pellicole fotocatalitiche sulla superficie, misurando il conteggio dei batteri sotto l'irradiazione della luce ultravioletta.

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the antibacterial activity of materials that contain a photocatalyst or have photocatalytic films on the surface, by measuring the enumeration of bacteria under irradiation of ultraviolet light.



in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
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Termini e Definizioni / Terms and Definitions

Fotocatalizzatore

sostanza che svolge molte funzioni basate su reazioni di ossidazione e riduzione sotto irradiazione ultravioletta (UV), compresa la decomposizione e la rimozione di contaminanti dell'aria e dell'acqua, deodorizzazione e azione antibatterica, autopulente e antiappannante.

Photocatalyst

substance that carries out many functions based on oxidation and reduction reactions under ultraviolet (UV) irradiation, including decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, and antibacterial, self-cleaning and antifogging actions.

Antibatterico

condizione che inibisce la crescita di batteri sulla superficie di materiali o panni a superficie piana.

Antibacterial

condition inhibiting the growth of bacteria on the surface of flat surface materials or cloths.

Valore dell'attività antibatterica del fotocatalizzatore per il metodo di adesione del film

differenza tra il numero totale di batteri vitali dei materiali a superficie piana trattati fotocatalitici e dei materiali non trattati dopo l'irradiazione UV.

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value for film adhesion method

difference between the total number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated flat surface materials and non-treated materials after UV irradiation.

Lampada UV fluorescente

lampada che fornisce l'irradiazione UV-A entro un intervallo di lunghezze d'onda da 300 nm a 400 nm

Fluorescent UV lamp

lamp that provides UV-A irradiation within a wavelength range of 300 nm to 400 nm

Attività antibatterica

differenza nel logaritmo della conta delle cellule vitali rilevata su un prodotto trattato con antibatterico e un prodotto non trattato dopo l'inoculazione e l'incubazione dei batteri test.

antibacterial activity

difference in the logarithm of the viable cell counts found on an antibacterial-treated product and an untreated product after inoculation with and incubation of bacteria.



in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia
"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

È stata valuta l'attività antimicrobica di provini di piastrelle di ceramica, trattate con una dispersione photocatalitica effettuando il metodo secondo ISO 27447: 2019.

In accordance with the ISO 27447: 2019 method, the antimicrobial activity of ceramic tile specimens treated with a photocatalytic dispersion was evaluated.

Norma ISO applicata / ISO standard applied

Data ricevimento: / Receipt date:

Data inizio method test / Start of test method

Data termine method test / Ends test method

Revisione 1 / Updated 1

Revisione 2 / Updated 2

EN 27447:2019

03/09/2020

03/09/2020

10/09/2020

25/09/2020

30/11/2020

Identificazione del campione / Identification of the sample :

Denominazione / Name of the product

Dimensioni./ Dimensions (measures)

MATERIALE CERAMICO:

Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone – Gold. / CERAMIC MATERIAL:

Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line.

Campione trattato: / Sample treated:

5 x 5 cm spessore / thickness 0,8 cm

Campione non trattato: / Untreated sample:

5 x 5 cm spessore / thickness 0,8 cm

Ditta produttrice / Manufacturer.(Committente / Customer)....

Campionamento dei provini/ Sampling of specimens.....

Data del campionamento / Date sampling

Fase preliminare: / Preliminary phase

modalità di disinfezione dei campioni (pre-test) / sample disinfection methods (pre-test)

Stoccaggio dei provini / Storage conditions

Caratteristiche Cover o film di copertura: / Characteristics Cover or covering film

c) Metodo test e Validazione / Test method and its validation:

Metodo / Method

Neutralizzante / Neutraliser

d) Condizioni sperimentali: / Experimental conditions:

Periodo di analisi / Period of analysis

Tempo di esposizione / Exposition time

Caratteristiche lampada UV / UV lamp characteristics.....

Eseguito dal committente / Performed by the customer

03/09/2020

Trattamento in autoclave a 121°C per 15 min.
Autoclave treatment at 121 ° C for 15 min.

Temperatura ambiente / Room temperature

Film in polypropylene 4 x 4 cm – spessore 0,10 mm / Polypropylene film 4 x 4 cm - 0.10 mm thick

Diluizione-neutralizzazione /
Dilution-neutralization;
Soybean-casein digest broth with lecithin and polysorbate 80 (SCDLP)

dal 03/09/2020 al 10/09/2020
from 03/09/2020 to 10/09/2020

t = 8 ore

intensità UV: 0.25mW/cm²
lampada UV - 18 W a vapori di mercurio (PHILIPS PL-L. 18W/10/4P)
UV intensity: 0.25mW / cm²
UV lamp - 18 W mercury vapor

 in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni <i>incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia</i> <i>"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara</i>
Identificazione del ceppo batterico utilizzato / Identification of the bacterial strain used..... <i>Escherichia coli ATCC 8739</i>
Volume inoculo della sospensione test di E.coli / Inoculum volume of the E.coli test suspension <i>150 µl</i>
Temperatura di incubazione batteri / Temperature of incubation of bacteria <i>35 °C ± 2 °C</i> <small>(tecnica diluizione-neutralizzazione e conta in piastra in inclusione) / Dilution-neutralization technique and pour-plate method</small>
Foto campioni / samples picture.
Provini di Ceramica photocatalitica Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone – Gold (ITALCER) <i>(con trattamento) / Specimens of photocatalytic ceramic Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone – Gold (ITALCER) (with treatment)</i> 
Provini di Ceramica non photocatalitica STD (ITALCER) <i>(senza trattamento) / Non photocatalytic ceramic specimens STD (ITALCER) (without treatment)</i>

 in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni <i>incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia</i> <i>"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara</i>																																								
e) RISULTATI DEL TEST / TEST RESULTS :																																								
Campione / Sample: Provini Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold (ITALCER) / <i>Specimens Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER)</i>																																								
Metodo analitico / Analytical method : ISO 24774: 2019 – <i>Film adhesion method</i> : Attività antibatterica di provini di ceramica photocatalitica nei confronti di <i>E.coli</i> ATCC 8739 / <i>Antibacterial activity of photocatalytic ceramic specimens against E.coli ATCC 8739</i>																																								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Test di laboratorio / Lab test:</th> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Campione / Sample <i>Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold</i></th> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">UM*¹</th> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Risultato / Result</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>N microrganismi sospensione batterica iniziale / <i>initial bacterial suspension microorganisms</i></td> <td></td> <td>CFU*² /ml</td> <td><i>2,2x10⁶</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A – Valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico dopo inoculo / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, just after inoculation</i></td> <td></td> <td>CFU*² /ml</td> <td><i>1,2x10⁴</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B_L – Valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico dopo inoculo con irraggiamento UV / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, after UV irradiation of intensity L</i></td> <td></td> <td>CFU*² /ml</td> <td><i>9,8x10³</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C_L – Valore medio microrganismi materiale photocatalitico dopo inoculo con irraggiamento UV / <i>average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens, after UV irradiation of intensity L</i></td> <td></td> <td>CFU*² /ml</td> <td><i>1,9x10²</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_L – Attività antibatterica materiale photocatalitico con irraggiamenti UV espresso in Logaritmo / <i>photocatalyst antibacterial activity value, after irradiation at a constant intensity (L) on a photocatalytic material express in Log</i></td> <td>$R_L = \log BL/CL$</td> <td>\log_{10}^{*3}</td> <td><i>1,7</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Riduzione (%) batterica del materiale photocatalitico nei confronti materiale non photocatalitico con irraggiamento UV / <i>Bacterial (%) reduction of photocatalytic material compared to non-photocatalytic material with UV irradiation</i></td> <td></td> <td>%</td> <td><i>98,4%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B_D – valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, after being kept in a dark place</i></td> <td></td> <td>CFU*² /ml</td> <td><i>2,0x10⁴</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C_D – valore medio microrganismi materiale photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio/ <i>average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens, after being kept in a dark place</i></td> <td></td> <td>CFU*² /ml</td> <td><i>8,3x10²</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΔR (Delta R) – Attività antibatterica materiale photocatalitico / <i>photocatalyst antibacterial activity value with UV irradiation</i></td> <td>$\Delta R = \log (BL/CL) - \log (BD/CD)$</td> <td>$\log_{10}$</td> <td><i>0,25</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Test di laboratorio / Lab test:	Campione / Sample <i>Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold</i>	UM* ¹	Risultato / Result	N microrganismi sospensione batterica iniziale / <i>initial bacterial suspension microorganisms</i>		CFU* ² /ml	<i>2,2x10⁶</i>	A – Valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico dopo inoculo / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, just after inoculation</i>		CFU* ² /ml	<i>1,2x10⁴</i>	B_L – Valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico dopo inoculo con irraggiamento UV / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, after UV irradiation of intensity L</i>		CFU* ² /ml	<i>9,8x10³</i>	C_L – Valore medio microrganismi materiale photocatalitico dopo inoculo con irraggiamento UV / <i>average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens, after UV irradiation of intensity L</i>		CFU* ² /ml	<i>1,9x10²</i>	R_L – Attività antibatterica materiale photocatalitico con irraggiamenti UV espresso in Logaritmo / <i>photocatalyst antibacterial activity value, after irradiation at a constant intensity (L) on a photocatalytic material express in Log</i>	$R_L = \log BL/CL$	\log_{10}^{*3}	<i>1,7</i>	Riduzione (%) batterica del materiale photocatalitico nei confronti materiale non photocatalitico con irraggiamento UV / <i>Bacterial (%) reduction of photocatalytic material compared to non-photocatalytic material with UV irradiation</i>		%	<i>98,4%</i>	B_D – valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, after being kept in a dark place</i>		CFU* ² /ml	<i>2,0x10⁴</i>	C_D – valore medio microrganismi materiale photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio/ <i>average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens, after being kept in a dark place</i>		CFU* ² /ml	<i>8,3x10²</i>	ΔR (Delta R) – Attività antibatterica materiale photocatalitico / <i>photocatalyst antibacterial activity value with UV irradiation</i>	$\Delta R = \log (BL/CL) - \log (BD/CD)$	\log_{10}	<i>0,25</i>
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<small>*¹ UM= Unità di Misura / Unit of Measure</small> <small>*² CFU= Unità formante colonia o cellule batteriche o batteri / Colony-forming unit or bacterial cells or bacteria</small> <small>*³ LOG₁₀= Valore del Logaritmo in base 10 / Logarithm value</small>																																								



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incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia
"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

f) CONCLUSIONI / CONCLUSIONS:

Il metodo test secondo le condizioni di prova specificate nella norma ISO 27447:2019 determina la sopravvivenza del ceppo batterico test (*Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739) sulla superficie di provini di materiale ceramico, denominato

Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold (ITALCER), sottoposto a irraggiamento con UV per 8 ore, dimostrando che la riduzione batterica è pari al 98,4%.

È possibile concludere in base ai requisiti e metodo della ISO 27447:20019 che il materiale ceramico photocatalitico Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold (ITALCER), presenta una significativa attività inibitoria (antimicrobica) nei confronti del ceppo batterico *Escherichia coli* dopo irraggiamento UV.

Il campione Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold, trattato ad attività photocatalitica nei confronti del non trattato, senza irraggiamento UV e mantenuto al buio per 8 ore, rileva attività antimicrobica e presenta una riduzione antibatterica pari al 96,5%.

*According to the test conditions specified in the ISO 27447: 2019 standard The test method determines the survival of the bacterial test strain (*Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739) on the surface of specimens of ceramic material, Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER), radiated with UV rays for 8 hours, inducing bacterial reduction equal to 98,4%.*

*According to the requirements and method of ISO 27447: 20019 it can be concluded that the photocatalytic ceramic material Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER) has a significant inhibitory (antimicrobial) activity against the bacterial strain *Escherichia coli* after UV irradiation.*

Sample Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line, treated with photocatalytic activity against the untreated, without UV irradiation and kept in the dark for 8 hours, has antimicrobial activity and shows a antibacterial reduction of 96,5%.

g) locality, date:

Ferrara, 10/09/2020

Revisione 1 / Updated 1: 25/09/2020

Revisione 2 / Updated 2: 30/11/2020

identified signature



(in collaborazione Firma / in collaboration Signature

Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
Prof. cultura della materia "Microbiologia"

dell'Università di Ferrara in collaborazione con il Consorzio
Futuro in Ricerca / Professor of the subject "Microbiology"
of the University of Ferrara in collaboration with Consorzio
Futuro in Ricerca

I risultati analitici si intendono riferiti esclusivamente al campione analizzato. Il presente Documento non può essere riprodotto neppure in forma parziale salvo approvazione scritta da parte del Responsabile. Questo report è valido elettronicamente, perché costituisce copia esatta controllata e firmata del certificato di analisi originale, conservato in accordo alle procedure di Norme di Buona Prassi di Laboratorio. /

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in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia
"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

Rapporto di Prova / Test report N. 010/Cfr AV2020

Data/ Date: 05/11/2020

Revisione 1 / Updated : 30/11/2020

ISO 27447:2019 (E)

Measurement of antibacterial activity on plastics and other non-porous surfaces

Metodo e requisiti modificati.

Committente / Customer: GRUPPO ITALCER Via Emilia Ovest 53/A 42048 Rubiera (Reggio Emilia)

Campione/ Sample: Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone – Gold. /
Advance series, Royal Stone - Gold line.

Introduzione / Introduction

ISO 27447:2019. **Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) – Test method for antibacterial activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials.**

La norma specifica un metodo di prova è generalmente applicabile ai materiali photocatalitici e a prodotti con effetto antibatterico. La tipologia di materiali può essere di diversa caratteristica, ad esempio materiali utilizzati nei materiali da costruzione, quali ceramici photocatalitici o semiconduttori in lamiera piana, cartone, a forma di lastra o tessuti che sono le forme di base dei materiali per varie applicazioni.

Il Metodo e i requisiti ISO 27447 riguardano il ceppo di prova, *Staphylococcus aureus*, e l'intensità della luce UV (0.25 mW/cm²).

The standard specifies a test method is generally applicable to photocatalytic materials and products with an antibacterial effect. The type of materials can be of different characteristics, for example materials used in building materials, such as photocatalytic ceramics or semiconductors in flat sheet, cardboard, sheet shape or fabrics which are the basic shapes of materials for various applications.

*According ISO 27447 the method and requirements concern the test strains, such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, and the intensity of UV light (0.25 mW/cm²).*

Sommario: / Abstract:

Questa norma internazionale specifica un metodo di prova per la determinazione dell'attività antibatterica di materiali che contengono un photocatalizzatore o hanno pellicole photocatalitiche sulla superficie, misurando il conteggio dei batteri sotto l'irradiazione della luce ultravioletta.

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the antibacterial activity of materials that contain a photocatalyst or have photocatalytic films on the surface, by measuring the enumeration of bacteria under irradiation of ultraviolet light.



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"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

Termini e Definizioni / Terms and Definitions

Fotocatalizzatore

sostanza che svolge molte funzioni basate su reazioni di ossidazione e riduzione sotto irradiazione ultravioletta (UV), compresa la decomposizione e la rimozione di contaminanti dell'aria e dell'acqua, deodorizzazione e azione antibatterica, autopulente e antiappannante.

Photocatalyst

substance that carries out many functions based on oxidation and reduction reactions under ultraviolet (UV) irradiation, including decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, and antibacterial, self-cleaning and antifogging actions.

Antibatterico

condizione che inibisce la crescita di batteri sulla superficie di materiali o panni a superficie piana.

Antibacterial

condition inhibiting the growth of bacteria on the surface of flat surface materials or cloths.

Valore dell'attività antibatterica del fotocatalizzatore per il metodo di adesione del film

differenza tra il numero totale di batteri vitali dei materiali a superficie piana trattati photocatalitici e dei materiali non trattati dopo l'irradiazione UV.

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value for film adhesion method

difference between the total number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated flat surface materials and non-treated materials after UV irradiation.

Lampada UV fluorescente

lampada che fornisce l'irradiazione UV-A entro un intervallo di lunghezze d'onda da 300 nm a 400 nm

Fluorescent UV lamp

lamp that provides UV-A irradiation within a wavelength range of 300 nm to 400 nm

Attività antibatterica

differenza nel logaritmo della conta delle cellule vitali rilevata su un prodotto trattato con antibatterico e un prodotto non trattato dopo l'inoculazione e l'incubazione dei batteri test.

antibacterial activity

difference in the logarithm of the viable cell counts found on an antibacterial-treated product and an untreated product after inoculation with and incubation of bacteria.



in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia
"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

È stata valuta l'attività antimicrobica di provini di piastrelle di ceramica, trattate con una dispersione photocatalitica effettuando il metodo secondo ISO 27447: 2019.

In accordance with the ISO 27447: 2019 method, the antimicrobial activity of ceramic tile specimens treated with a photocatalytic dispersion was evaluated.

Norma ISO applicata / ISO standard applied
Metodo e requisiti / Method and requirements

EN 27447:2019

Data ricevimento: / Receipt date:
Data inizio method test / Start of test method
Data termine method test / Ends test method
Revisione 1 / Updated 1

03/09/2020
29/10/2020
05/11/2020
30/11/2020

Identificazione del campione / Identification of the sample :
Denominazione / Name of the product
Dimensioni./ Dimensions (measures)

Ditta produttrice / Manufacturer.(Committente / Customer)....

Campionamento dei provini/ Sampling of specimens.....

Data del campionamento / Date sampling

Fase preliminare: / Preliminary phase
modalità di disinfezione dei campioni (pre-test) /
sample disinfection methods (pre-test).....
Stoccaggio dei provini / Storage conditions

Caratteristiche Cover o film di copertura: /
Characteristics Cover or covering film

c) Metodo test e Validazione / Test method and its validation:
Metodo / Method

Neutralizzante / Neutraliser

d) Condizioni sperimentali: / Experimental conditions:
Periodo di analisi / Period of analysis

Tempo di esposizione / Exposition time

Caratteristiche lampada UV / UV lamp characteristics.....

MATERIALE CERAMICO:
Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone – Gold. /
CERAMIC MATERIAL:
Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line.
Campione trattato: / Sample treated:
5 x 5 cm spessore / thickness 0,8 cm
Campione non trattato: / Untreated sample:
5 x 5 cm spessore / thickness 0,8 cm

GRUPPO ITALCER - Reggio Emilia

Eseguito dal committente /
Performed by the customer
03/09/2020

Trattamento in autoclave a 121°C per 15 min.
Autoclave treatment at 121 ° C for 15 min.

Temperatura ambiente / Room temperature
Film in polypropylene 4 x 4 cm – spessore
0,10 mm / Polypropylene film 4 x 4 cm - 0.10
mm thick

Diluizione-neutralizzazione /
Dilution-neutralization;
Soybean-casein digest broth with lecithin
and polysorbate 80 (SCDLP)

dal 29/10/2020 al 05/11/2020
from 29/10/2020 to 05/11/2020

t = 8 ore

intensità UV: 0.25 mW/cm²
lampada UV – (PHILIPS -UV TUV)
UV intensity: 0.25 mW / cm²
UV lamp – (PHILIPS -UV TUV)

	in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia "Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara
Identificazione del ceppo batterico utilizzato / <i>Identification of the bacterial strain used.....</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538</i>
Volume inoculo della sospensione test di <i>S. aureus</i> / <i>Inoculum volume of the St.aureus test suspension</i>	400 μ l
Temperatura di incubazione batteri / <i>Temperature of incubation of bacteria</i> (tecnica diluizione-neutralizzazione e conta in piastra in inclusione) / <i>Temperature of incubation of bacteria</i> (dilution-neutralization technique and pour-plate method)	35 °C \pm 2 °C
Foto campioni / samples picture.	

	in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia "Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara		
e) RISULTATI DEL TEST / TEST RESULTS :			
Campione / Sample: <i>Provini Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold (ITALCER)</i> / <i>Specimens Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER)</i>			
Metodo analitico / Analytical method : ISO 24774: 2019 – <i>Film adhesion method</i> : Attività antibatterica di provini di ceramica photocatalitica nei confronti di <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538 <i>Antibacterial activity of photocatalytic ceramic specimens against Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538</i>			
Test di laboratorio / Lab test:	Campione / Sample Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold	UM* ¹	Risultato / Result
N microrganismi sospensione batterica iniziale / <i>initial bacterial suspension microorganisms</i>		CFU* ² /ml	2,2x10 ⁶
A – Valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico dopo inoculo / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, just after inoculation</i>		CFU* ² /ml	2,4x10 ⁵
B_L – Valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico dopo inoculo con irraggiamento UV / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, after UV irradiation of intensity L</i>		CFU* ² /ml	1,0x10 ⁵
C_L – Valore medio microrganismi materiale photocatalitico dopo inoculo con irraggiamento UV / <i>average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens, after UV irradiation of intensity L</i>		CFU* ² /ml	2,3x10 ³
R_L – Attività antibatterica materiale photocatalitico con irraggiamento UV espresso in Logaritmo / <i>photocatalyst antibacterial activity value, after irradiation at a constant intensity (L) on a photocatalytic material express in Log</i>	$R_L = \log BL/CL$	\log_{10}^{*3}	1,6
Riduzione (%) batterica del materiale photocatalitico nei confronti materiale non photocatalitico con irraggiamento UV / <i>Bacterial (%) reduction of photocatalytic material compared to non-photocatalytic material with UV irradiation</i>		%	99,0%
B_D – valore medio microrganismi materiale non photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio / <i>average number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens, after being kept in a dark place</i>		CFU* ² /ml	1,0x10 ⁵
C_D – valore medio microrganismi materiale photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio/ <i>average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens, after being kept in a dark place</i>		CFU* ² /ml	1,8x10 ⁵
ΔR (Delta R) – Attività antibatterica materiale photocatalitico / <i>photocatalyst antibacterial activity value with UV irradiation</i>	$\Delta R = \log (BL/CL) - \log (BD/CD)$	\log_{10}	0,89
Riduzione (%) batterica del materiale photocatalitico nei confronti materiale non photocatalitico senza irraggiamento UV al buio / <i>Bacterial (%) reduction of photocatalytic material compared to non-photocatalytic material without UV radiation in the dark</i>		%	82,0%

*¹ UM= Unità di Misura / *Unit of Measure*

*² CFU= Unità formante colonia o cellule batteriche o batteri / *Colony-forming unit or bacterial cells or bacteria*

*³ LOG₁₀= Valore del Logaritmo in base 10 / *Logarithm value*

 in collaborazione con Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
incarico di insegnamento come cultore della materia
"Microbiologia" dell'Università di Ferrara

f) CONCLUSIONI / CONCLUSIONS:

Il metodo test secondo le condizioni di prova specificate nella norma ISO 27447:2019 determina la sopravvivenza del ceppo batterico test (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538) sulla superficie di provini di materiale ceramico, denominato **Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold (ITALCER)**, sottoposto a irraggiamento con UV per 8 ore, dimostrando che la riduzione batterica è pari al **99,0%**.

È possibile concludere in base ai requisiti e metodo della ISO 27447:20019 che il materiale ceramico photocatalitico Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold (ITALCER), presenta una ottima attività antimicrobica nei confronti del ceppo batterico *Staphylococcus aureus* dopo irraggiamento UV a 0.25 mW/cm^2 .

Il campione Serie Advance, linea Royal Stone - Gold, trattato ad attività photocatalitica nei confronti del non trattato, senza irraggiamento UV e mantenuto al buio per 8 ore, presenta attività antimicrobica e una riduzione antibatterica pari al 82,0%.

*According to the test conditions specified in the ISO 27447: 2019 standard the test method determines the survival of the bacterial test strain (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538) on the surface of specimens of ceramic material, Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER), radiated with UV rays for 8 hours, inducing bacterial reduction equal to 99,0%.*

*According to the requirements and method of ISO 27447: 20019 it can be concluded that the photocatalytic ceramic material Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER), has an excellent antimicrobial activity against the bacterial strain *Staphylococcus aureus* after UV irradiation at 0.25 mW/cm^2 .*

Sample Advance series, Royal Stone – Gold line (ITALCER),, treated with photocatalytic activity against the untreated, without UV irradiation and kept in the dark for 8 hours, has antimicrobial activity and shows a antibacterial reduction of 82,0%.

g) locality, date:
Ferrara, 05/11/2020
Revisione 1 / Updated 1: 30/11/2020

identified signature


(Firma / Signature) Dr.ssa Alberta Vardini
n. AA_039993 O.N.B.)

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Prof. Pier Giorgio Balboni
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Futuro in Ricerca / Professor of the subject "Microbiology"
of the University of Ferrara in collaboration with Consorzio
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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO
ALMA UNIVERSITAS TAURINENSIS

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Test report

Determination of the photocatalytic activity with the tangential flow method - reduction of nitric oxide

(UNI 11484 simplified method, in accordance with CEN / TS 16980-1: 2016) on materials - Rondine ceramica, Advance Rondine Collections 3D series for

Italcer S.p.A
Via Emilia Ovest 53/A
42048 Rubiera (Re)
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Torino, June 8, 2020

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1. GENERAL TEST CONDITIONS

The photocatalytic NO/NO_x abatement tests were carried out using the method described in UNI 11484 (Determination of photocatalytic activity with a tangential continuous flow method - Abatement of nitric oxide - March 2013). The method follows the European Union technical specification CEN/TS 16980-1:2016 “Continuous flow methods – Part 1: Determination of NO in the air by photocatalytic materials”. The tests were carried out with a simplified procedure, i.e. when the condition of stability of the concentrations measured under irradiation was reached or the maximum irradiation time was reached (according to the UNI 11484 180 minutes), the flow rate was not changed within the reactor, thus ending the test under these conditions. The irradiance was in UV 10 W m^{-2} from 290 to 400 nm), e in deroga sotto irraggiamento visibile.

The determination of the NO/NO₂ content in the flow was carried out using an APNA 370 chemiluminescence detector (serial number WWSBNNW6). The measuring reactor had an internal volume of 3.6 dm^3 . The mixing inside the reactor was guaranteed by a compact axial fan EBMPAPST 612 JH (dimensions $60 \times 60 \times 32 \text{ mm}$) that provides a nominal flow equal to $70 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$.

The irradiation took place with two different irradiation systems. In the first case, according to the indications of the UNI 11484 standard, the sample was irradiated in the UV by means of a set of two Philips PL-S 9W/2P BLB fluorescent lamps whose emission spectrum is shown in **Figure 1**. The intensity of the radiation incident on the sample was 10 W m^{-2} between 290 and 400 nm.

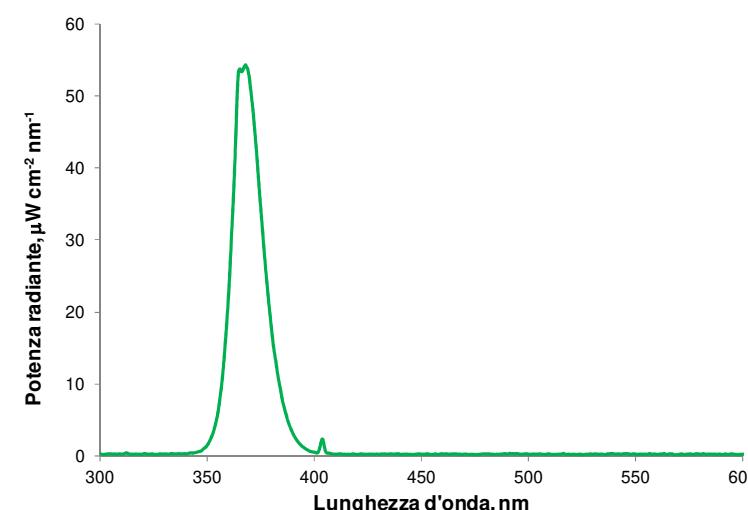


Figure 1. Emission spectrum of the Philips PL-S 9W / 2P BLB lamp. The radiant power was measured in the same position in which the sample is housed by placing the Pyrex glass cover for closing the measuring reactor between the lamp and the sample.

In the case of Visible irradiation, at variance with the standard UNI 11484, it was used a LED illuminator (6500 K color temperature), assembled at the laboratories of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Turin, devoid of UV emission. The spectrum of this source (**Figure 2**) was characterized as shown below. The irradiance on the sample surface was **250 W m⁻²** between **400 and 800 nm**.

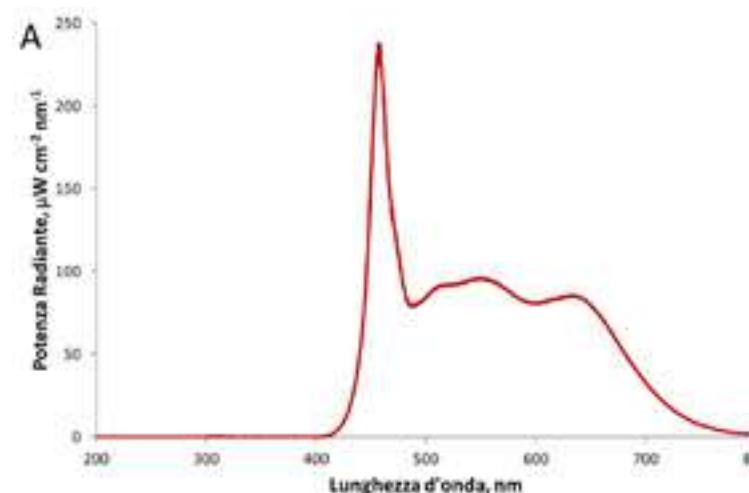


Figure 2. Emission spectrum of the LED lighting system (6500 K color temperature). The radiant power was measured in the same position in which the sample is housed by placing the Pyrex glass cover for closing the measurement reactor between the lamp and the sample.

The irradiance at the surface of the samples was evaluated spettroradiometrically with the two employed irradiation systems, through the use of an Ocean Optics USB2000 + UV-VIS spectrophotometer equipped with an optical fiber having a diameter of 400 μm and length equal to 30 cm, and a cosine corrector (Ocean Optics CC-3-UV-T, PTFE optical diffuser, spectral range 200-2500 nm, external diameter 6.35 mm, field of view 180 °). The spectroradiometer was calibrated with an Ocean Optics DH-2000-CAL Deuterium-Halogen Light Source for UV-Vis-NIR measurements, calibrated in turn in absolute irradiance by the seller (Radiometric Calibration Standard UV-NIR, calibration certificate # 2162).

2. SAMPLES

The samples (delivered directly by the client to UNITO on 21/05/2019) are 3 ceramic tiles (labeled AR, BR, CR, respectively, with dimensions 9.9 cm × 9.9 cm × 10 mm) with a potentially photoactive white paint deposited on one of the faces, whose photocatalytic properties are the subject of this document.

The tests in accordance with the UNI 11484 standard ("simplified" test) were performed on the samples as such **without any pretreatment**. The tests in accordance with the UNI 11484 standard, but with Visible radiation took place on the samples used for the test under UV radiation, but after washing with demineralized water and drying at 90 °C.

The list of tested samples, with the respective irradiated surface area and an indication of the type of radiation used during the test, is reported in **Table 1**. The pictures of the tested samples are shown in **Figure 3**.

Table 1. Samples analyzed

Sample	Sample description	Irradiation	Test	Area, cm ²	Pretreatment
AR (UV)	Ceramic tile	UV	NO/NO _x , UNI 11484:2013	98.0	NO
BR (UV)	Ceramic tile	UV	NO/NO _x , UNI 11484:2013	98.0	NO
CR (UV)	Ceramic tile	UV	NO/NO _x , UNI 11484:2013	98.0	NO
AR(Vis)	Ceramic tile	Visible	UNI 11484:2013 (Visible)	98.0	Washing with water after test in UV
BR(Vis)	Ceramic tile	Visible	UNI 11484:2013 (Visible)	98.0	Washing with water after test in UV
CR(Vis)	Ceramic tile	Visible	NO/NO _x , UNI 11484:2013 (Visible)	98.0	Washing with water after test in UV

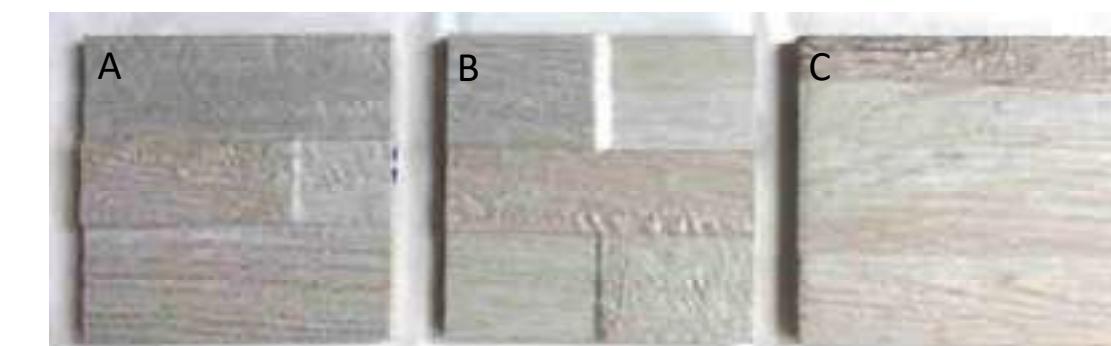


Figure 3. Pictures of the samples tested according to UNI 11484:2013: A = AR, B = BR, C = CR . The sample face reported is the irradiated one (UV and Visible irradiation) during the photocatalytic NO / NO_x abatement tests.

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND MEASURING CONDITIONS

3.1. Sample "AR" (UNI 11484, UV)

The following table shows the operating conditions used in the test and its results.

Initial concentration of nitrogen oxides before entering the reactor	$C_{NO}^{IN} = 0.515 \text{ ppmv}$
	$C_{NO_x}^{IN} = 0.000 \text{ ppmv}$
Gas flow	$F = 1.608 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$
Temperature inside the reactor	$T = 29.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity inside the reactor	$HR\% = 45.1$
Irradiance of the lamp to the sample surface (290-400 nm)	$I = 10 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Time elapsed between the time the UV lamp is switched on and the start of the concentration recording	31.5 min
Conversion in the absence of sample	$C_{NO}^{OUT,BUO} = 0.5036 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO_x}^{OUT,BUO} = 0.016 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO}^{OUT,LUCE} = 0.4972 \text{ ppmv}$ $\eta_{NO_{lamp}}^{foto} = 1.3 \%$
Conversion in the dark in the presence of a sample	$\eta_{NO_{dark}}^{foto} = 2.0 \%$ $\eta_{NO_x}^{foto} = -0.2 \%$
Conversion under radiation in the presence of a sample	The graph showing the evolution of the concentrations during the various test steps is shown in Figure 4.
Observed rate of photocatalytic degradation	See Table 2
Remarks	none

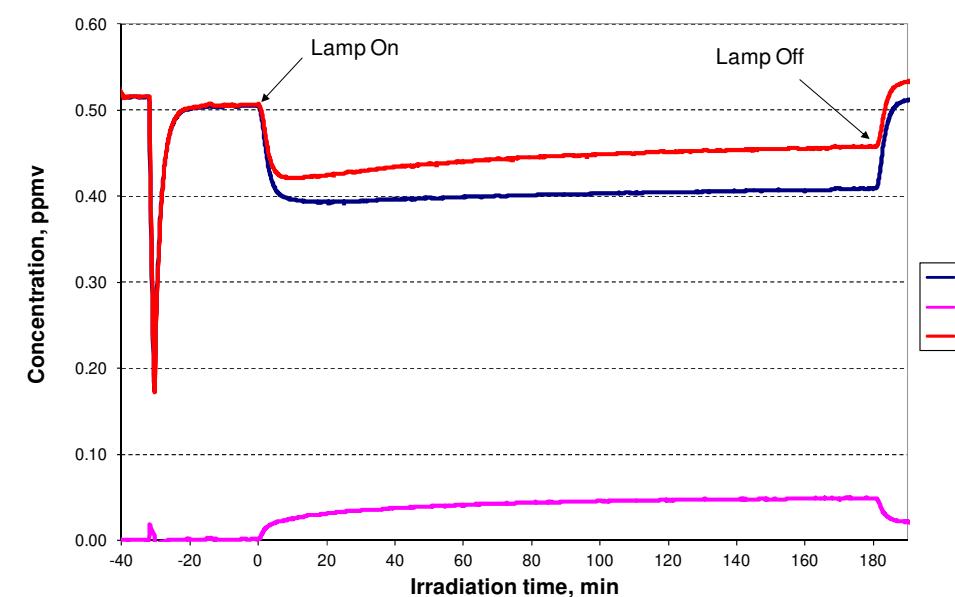


Figure 4. Concentration vs time for NO, NO₂ and NO_x during the photocatalytic test on AR (UV) sample. Test dated 29-05-2020 and performed with UV irradiation in accordance with UNI 11484 (simplified).

3.2. Sample "BR" (UNI 11484, UV)

The following table shows the operating conditions used in the test and its results.

Initial concentration of nitrogen oxides before entering the reactor	$C_{NO}^{IN} = 0.509 \text{ ppmv}$
	$C_{NO_x}^{IN} = -0.002 \text{ ppmv}$
Gas flow	$F = 1.608 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$
Temperature inside the reactor	$T = 28.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity inside the reactor	$HR\% = 44.1$
Irradiance of the lamp to the sample surface (290-400 nm)	$I = 10 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Time elapsed between the time the UV lamp is switched on and the start of the concentration recording	31.5 min
Conversion in the absence of sample	$C_{NO}^{OUT,BUO} = 0.5036 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO_x}^{OUT,BUO} = 0.016 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO}^{OUT,LUCE} = 0.4972 \text{ ppmv}$ $\eta_{NO_{lamp}}^{foto} = 1.3 \%$
Conversion in the dark in the presence of a sample	$\eta_{NO_{dark}}^{foto} = -1.0 \%$ $\eta_{NO_x}^{foto} = 0.1 \%$
Conversion under radiation in the presence of a sample	The graph showing the evolution of the concentrations during the various test steps is shown in Figure 5.
Observed rate of photocatalytic degradation	See Table 2
Remarks	none

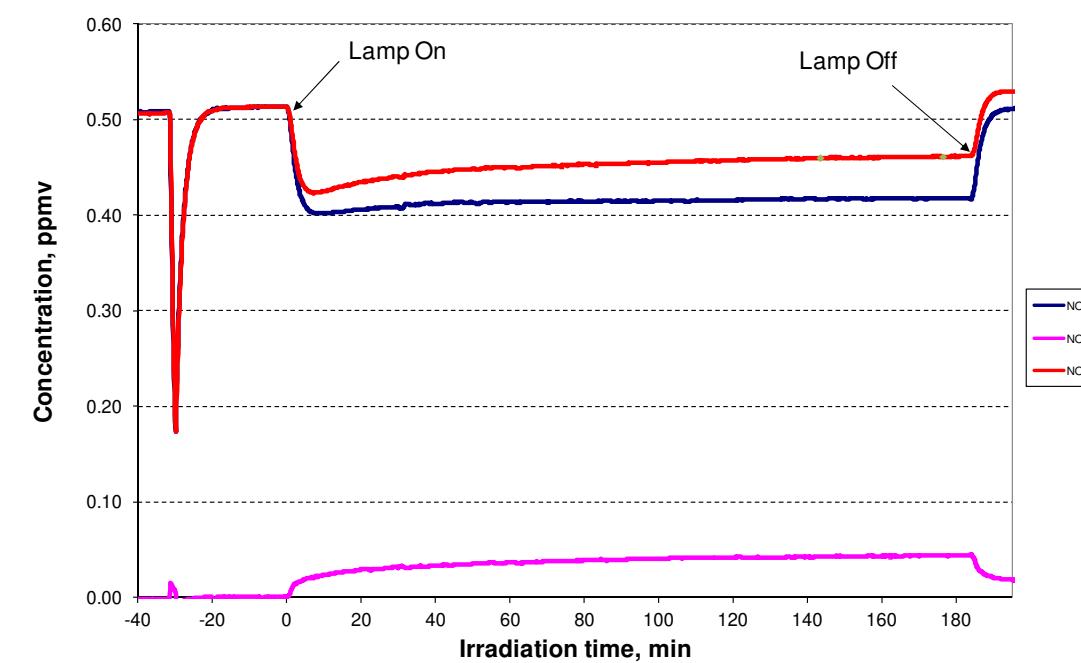


Figure 5. Concentration vs time for NO, NO₂ and NO_x during the photocatalytic test on BR (UV) sample. Test dated 01/06/2020 and performed with UV irradiation in accordance with UNI 11484 (simplified).

3.3. Sample “CR” (UNI 11484, UV)

The following table shows the operating conditions used in the test and its results.

Initial concentration of nitrogen oxides before entering the reactor	$C_{NO}^{IN} = 0.513 \text{ ppmv}$
	$C_{NO_2}^{IN} = 0.000 \text{ ppmv}$
Gas flow	$F = 1.608 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$
Temperature inside the reactor	$T = 28.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity inside the reactor	$HR\% = 43.4$
Irradiance of the lamp to the sample surface (290-400 nm)	$I = 10 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Time elapsed between the time the UV lamp is switched on and the start of the concentration recording	30.5 min
Conversion in the absence of sample	$C_{NO}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.5036 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO_2}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.016 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO}^{OUT,LUCE} = 0.4972 \text{ ppmv}$ $\eta_{NO,photo} = 1.3 \%$
Conversion in the dark in the presence of a sample	$\eta_{NO}^{photo} = 2.1 \%$ $\eta_{NO_2}^{photo} = 1.5 \%$
Conversion under radiation in the presence of a sample	The graph showing the evolution of the concentrations during the various test steps is shown in Figure 6 .
Observed rate of photocatalytic degradation	See Table 2
Remarks	none

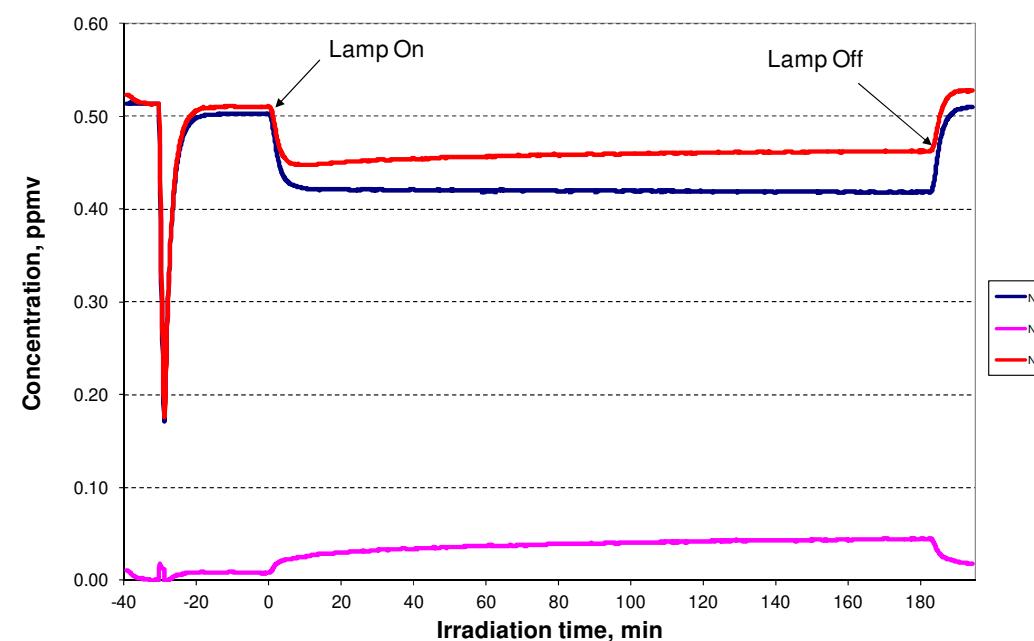


Figure 6. Concentration vs time for NO, NO₂ and NO_x during the photocatalytic test on CR (UV) sample. Test dated 01/06/2020 and performed with UV irradiation in accordance with UNI 11484 (simplified).

3.4. Sample “AR” (UNI 11484, Visible)

The following table shows the operating conditions used in the test and its results.

Initial concentration of nitrogen oxides before entering the reactor	$C_{NO}^{IN} = 0.506 \text{ ppmv}$
	$C_{NO_2}^{IN} = 0.001 \text{ ppmv}$
Gas flow	$F = 1.608 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$
Temperature inside the reactor	$T = 33.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity inside the reactor	$HR\% = 37.3$
Irradiance of the lamp to the sample surface (in the VISIBLE range 400-800 nm)	$I = 250 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Time elapsed between the time the VIS lamp is switched on and the start of the concentration recording	32 min
Conversion in the absence of sample	$C_{NO}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.5036 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO_2}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.016 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO}^{OUT,LUCE} = 0.4972 \text{ ppmv}$ $\eta_{NO,photo} = 1.3 \%$
Conversion in the dark in the presence of a sample	$\eta_{NO}^{photo} = -1.5 \%$ $\eta_{NO_2}^{photo} = 0.4 \%$
Conversion under radiation in the presence of a sample	The graph showing the evolution of the concentrations during the various test steps is shown in Figure 7 .
Observed rate of photocatalytic degradation	See Table 2
Remarks	none

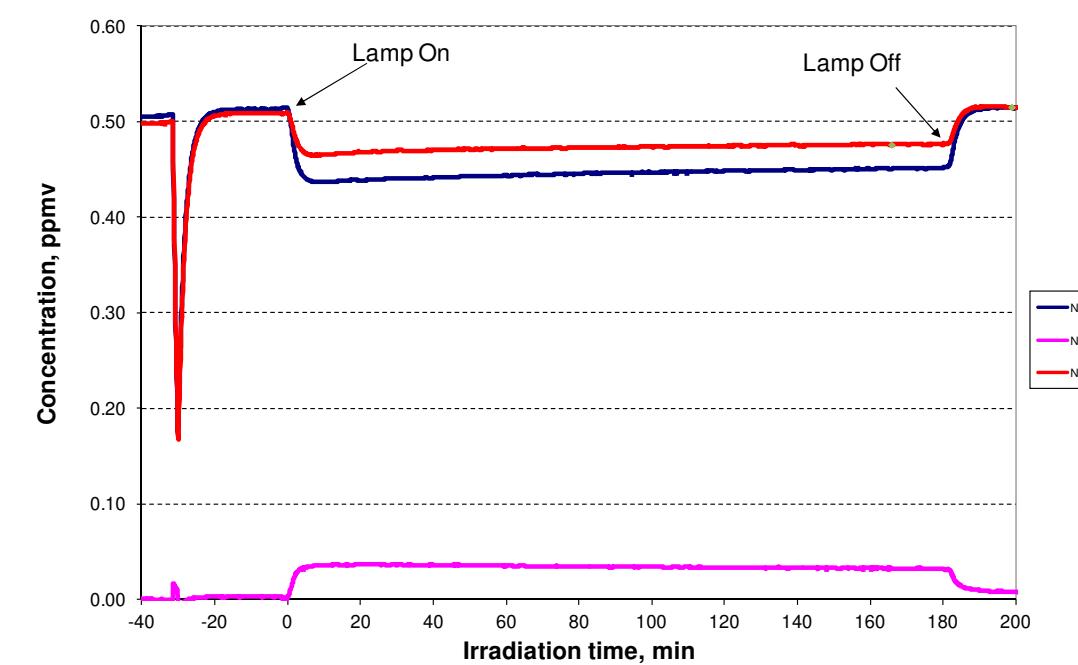


Figure 7. Concentration vs time for NO, NO₂ and NO_x during the photocatalytic test on AR (Vis) sample. Test dated 03/06/2020 and performed in accordance with UNI 11484 (simplified) with VIS irradiation.

3.5. Sample “BR” (UNI 11484, Visible)

The following table shows the operating conditions used in the test and its results.

Initial concentration of nitrogen oxides before entering the reactor	$C_{NO}^{IN} = 0.513 \text{ ppmv}$
	$C_{NO_2}^{IN} = 0.001 \text{ ppmv}$
Gas flow	$F = 1.608 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$
Temperature inside the reactor	$T = 33.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity inside the reactor	$HR\% = 36.6$
Irradiance of the lamp to the sample surface (in the VISIBLE range 400-800 nm)	$I = 250 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Time elapsed between the time the VIS lamp is switched on and the start of the concentration recording	45 min
Conversion in the absence of sample	$C_{NO}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.5036 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO_2}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.016 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO}^{OUT,LUCE} = 0.4972 \text{ ppmv}$ $\eta_{NO,luce}^{foto} = 1.3 \%$
Conversion in the dark in the presence of a sample	$\eta_{NO}^{buio} = -0.3 \%$ $\eta_{NO_2}^{buio} = -0.7 \%$
Conversion under radiation in the presence of a sample	The graph showing the evolution of the concentrations during the various test steps is shown in Figure 8 .
Observed rate of photocatalytic degradation	See Table 2
Remarks	none

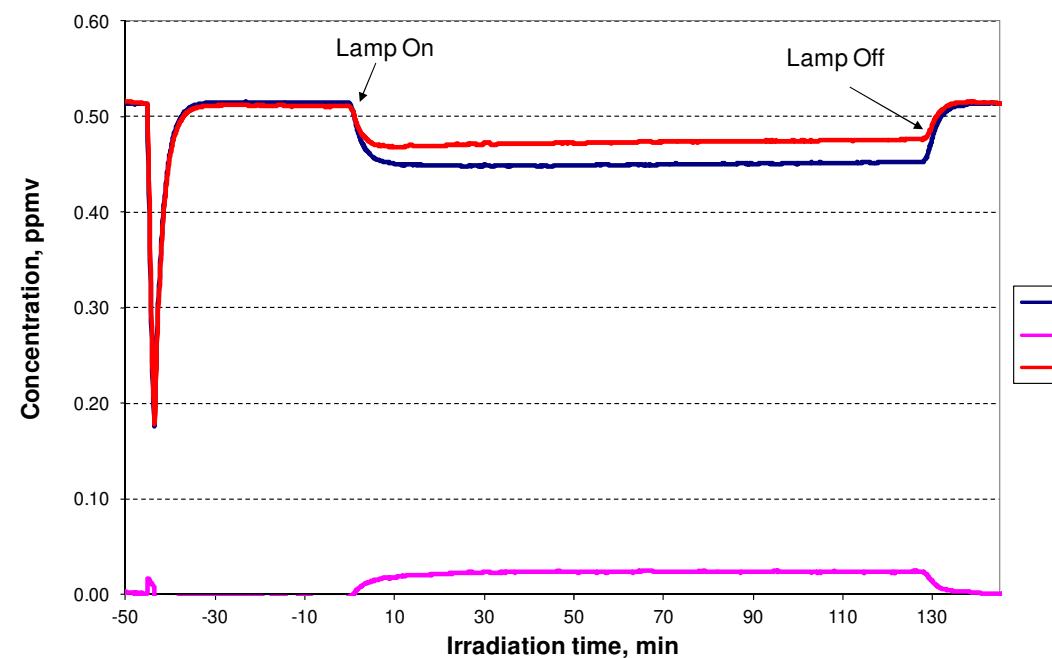


Figure 8. Concentration vs time for NO, NO₂ and NO_x during the photocatalytic test on BR (Vis) sample. Test dated 03/06/2020 and performed in accordance with UNI 11484 (simplified) with VIS irradiation.

3.6. Sample “CR” (UNI 11484, Visible)

The following table shows the operating conditions used in the test and its results.

Initial concentration of nitrogen oxides before entering the reactor	$C_{NO}^{IN} = 0.506 \text{ ppmv}$
	$C_{NO_2}^{IN} = -0.001 \text{ ppmv}$
Gas flow	$F = 1.608 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$
Temperature inside the reactor	$T = 32.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity inside the reactor	$HR\% = 37.1$
Irradiance of the lamp to the sample surface (in the VISIBLE range 400-800 nm)	$I = 250 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Time elapsed between the time the VIS lamp is switched on and the start of the concentration recording	31 min
Conversion in the absence of sample	$C_{NO}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.5036 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO_2}^{OUT,BUIO} = 0.016 \text{ ppmv}$ $C_{NO}^{OUT,LUCE} = 0.4972 \text{ ppmv}$ $\eta_{NO,luce}^{foto} = 1.3 \%$
Conversion in the dark in the presence of a sample	$\eta_{NO}^{buio} = -1.1 \%$ $\eta_{NO_2}^{buio} = -0.5 \%$
Conversion under radiation in the presence of a sample	The graph showing the evolution of the concentrations during the various test steps is shown in Figure 9 .
Observed rate of photocatalytic degradation	See Table 2
Remarks	none

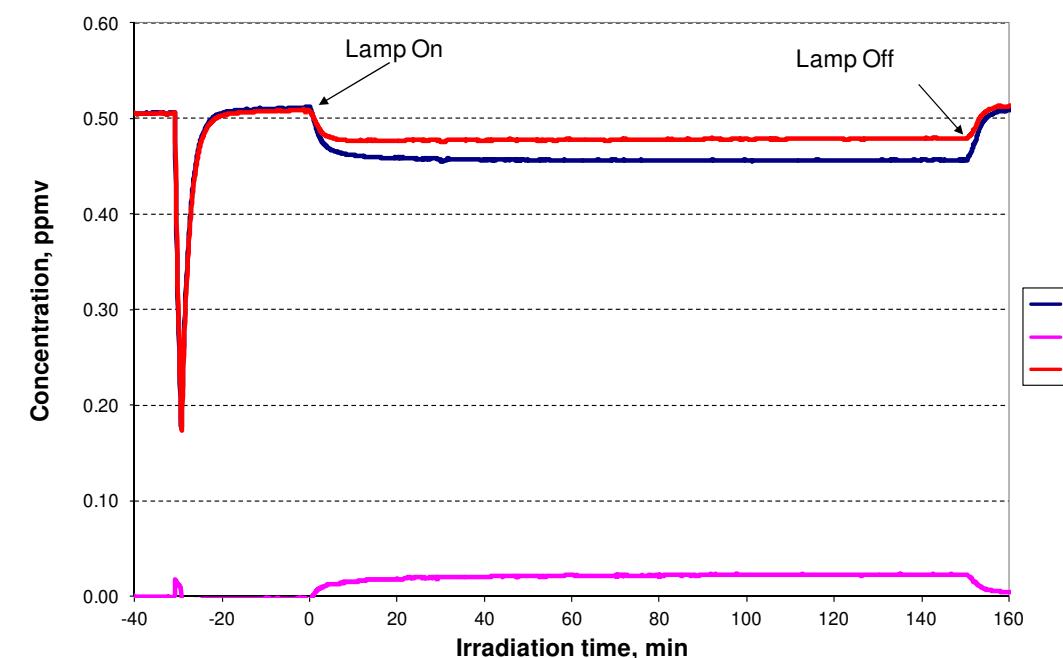


Figure 9. Concentration vs time for NO, NO₂ and NO_x during the photocatalytic test on CR (Vis) sample. Test dated 04/06/2020 and performed in accordance with UNI 11484 (simplified) with VIS irradiation.

4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

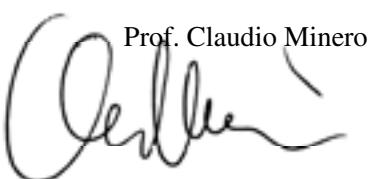
The specimens showed a measurable NO abatement under UV and Visible irradiation. The results of measurements of the photocatalytic activity according to UNI 11484 under UV (no pretreatment) and Visible irradiation (after washing with water) of the 3 samples are summarized in Table 2 (for NO/NO_x). The conversions and rates are reported as average values calculated after 180 minutes of irradiation or when the stability of the conversion is attained in accordance with the UNI 11484.

Table 2. Measurement results. The conversions refer to the measured values after 180 minutes of irradiation

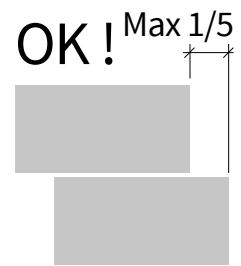
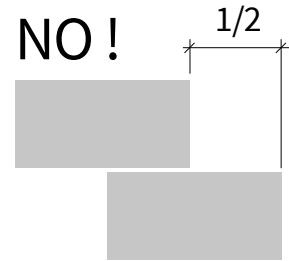
Sample	Irradiation	$\eta_{NO,i}^{totale}$, %	$\eta_{NO_x,i}^{totale}$, %	$r_{NO,i}^{foto}$, $\mu\text{g m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$	$r_{NO_x,i}^{foto}$, $\mu\text{g m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1} [i]$
<i>AR(UV)</i>	UV	20.7	11.2	1450	1130
<i>BR(UV)</i>	UV	17.9	9.3	1370	1140
<i>CR(UV)</i>	UV	18.5	9.9	1240	1060
<i>AR(Vis)</i>	Visible	10.9	4.7	820	640
<i>BR(Vis)</i>	Visible	11.8	7.2	830	720
<i>CR(Vis)</i>	Visible	9.8	5.3	720	590

[i] The photocatalytic NO_x conversion rate is expressed as µg equivalents of NO₂ converted per m² of sample in 1 hour.

Torino, June 8, 2020



Prof. Claudio Minero



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