

# Finishes

## ECO-WOOD

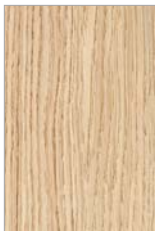


72  
noce



73  
olmo  
termotrattato

## VENEERS



N04  
rovere  
chiaro



N02  
rovere  
miele



N01  
rovere  
terra



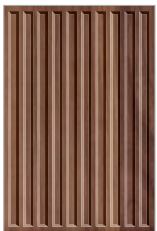
N05  
rovere  
carbone

## NOCE CANALETTO



N03  
noce  
canaletto

## RAYS



N03  
noce  
canaletto

## CLAY



A04  
pomice



A03  
arena



A01  
mattone



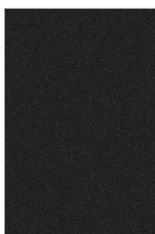



A02  
fumo

# Lacquered finishes

WATER-BASED  
MATT  
LACQUERED

						
300 bianco	303 tortora	333 sabbia	310 quarzo	331 visone	351 magnolia	318 nero grafite
						
341 cenere	330 grigio	352 piombo	353 blu notte	362 laguna	355 ginepro	324 fango
						
354 tiglio	346 foresta	342 foglia	314 corda	359 ambra	360 cotto	361 mogano
						<p>358 castagna</p>
				<p>RAYS</p>	 <p>Matt lacquered in all finishes</p>	

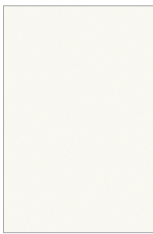
OXIDIZED  
LACQUERED

			<p>RAYS</p>	 <p>Oxidized lacquered in all finishes</p>
306 bronze	304 light bronze	305 pewter		

The oxidized lacquered finish is composed of paint containing metal crystals. Any small shiny particles present on large surfaces should be seen as a distinctive feature of the finish.

# Lacquered finishes

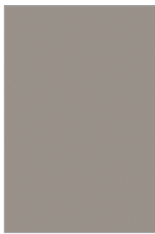
## GLOSS LACQUERED



400  
bianco



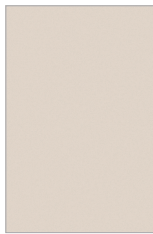
403  
tortora



433  
sabbia



410  
quarzo



451  
magnolia



418  
nero grafite



441  
cenere



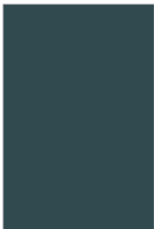
430  
grigio



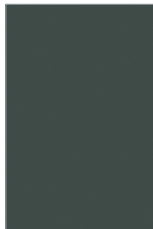
452  
piombo



453  
blu notte



462  
laguna



455  
ginepro



414  
corda



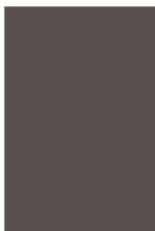
459  
ambra



460  
cotto



461  
mogano



458  
castagna

## METAL LACQUERED



307  
copper



308  
brass



309  
brown



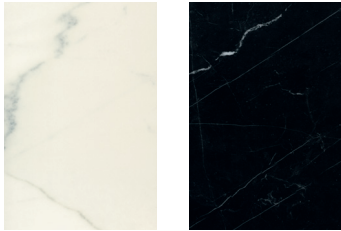
302  
tin

Finishes available for metal items only.

The metal lacquered finish serves up a special coating technique involving various coats of paint applied entirely by hand that are combined to achieve a metallic effect. This is a handcrafted product, and is therefore unique, meaning any differences in colour or in gloss level on different surfaces should be seen as a distinctive feature of the finish.

# Light stone, Marble and Lava Stone

## LIGHT STONE

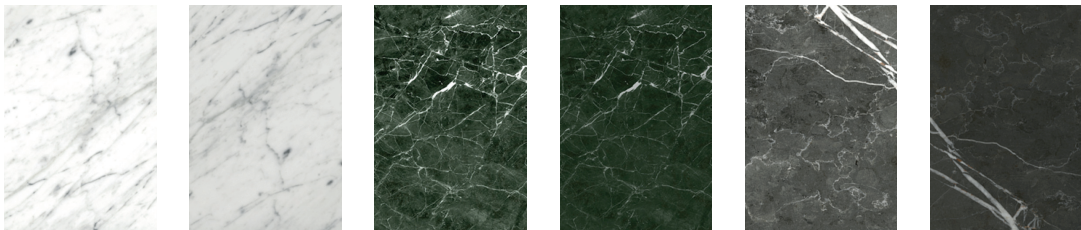


R01  
bianco

R02  
nero

Light stone is a dense, impermeable hard-paste ceramic product fired at high temperatures, causing the mixture to vitrify. Variations in colour are attributable to the different reaction during firing.

## MARBLE



MM1  
polished bianco  
Carrara

MM2  
matt bianco  
Carrara

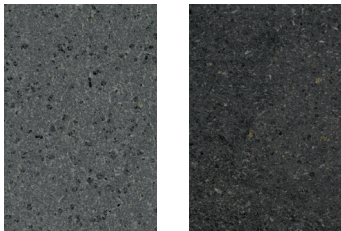
MM5  
polished verde  
Guatemala

MM6  
matt verde  
Guatemala

MM3  
polished grigio  
Oriente

MM4  
matt grigio  
Oriente

## LAVA STONE



MM7  
matt

MM8  
matt black

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Marble and lava stone are natural products and, as such, considerable variations can occur in the colour of the material and, in the case of marble, in the veining, too.

### BIANCO CARRARA

White marble, with a granulated sugar-like texture and grey/dark-grey veining. It may feature small pits or crystalline inclusions varying in size. This material has a good degree of cohesion and does not require resining. Whitish or yellowish veins may be visible, mostly due to the presence of silica impurities. Natural fissures are commonly encountered in the marble: they run in a different direction to that of the sedimentation that formed the rock and appear as fine lines or fissures. In this marble, veins can give the surface a flow, further enhancing its appearance.

### GRIGIO ORIENTE

Tobacco-coloured marble featuring a thread-like pattern running in no dominant direction. It features a discontinuous pattern of white or white/rust-brown veins, occasionally with metallic inclusions that appear as shimmering bronze/gold-coloured patches. These are due to the presence of siderite and often measure more than a centimetre across. Patches of more porous material are widespread throughout this marble and are remedied by resining and filling the exposed side of the top. Resining is required to improve the material's cohesion, while filling is done to correct these "softer" parts of the surface, which can vary in size. Consequently, resin and filling procedures should be seen as an inevitable part of the processing of this marble. As a result of the process, light can bounce off the treated areas of the polished surface differently when viewed against the light.

### VERDE GUATEMALA

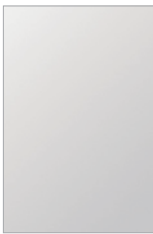
This rock is a member of the ophite group. The predominant mineral is olivine, which gives it its dark green colour. It contains random patterns of additional minerals that produce white inclusions, usually clustered in mottled patches. This material's distinctive vitreous structure means it does not have as much of a "mirror finish" as other marbles when polished. The green colour seen in a slab varies in intensity and distribution, clustered in different concentrations and shapes featuring irregular outlines.

### LAVA STONE

Lava stone is a rock formed as a result of a volcanic eruption. It owes its origin and shape to deposits of volcanic ash, sand and lapilli. It has a basically microcrystalline structure and the honed surface shimmers with microscopic cavities that can be seen with the naked eye when light shines across it. Its base colour is mainly grey with dark patches, the latter arranged in a "sprinkled" pattern or clustered in veins, with a brushstroke-like effect and appearance. It is not unusual, depending on the weights and predominance of certain individual minerals over others, to see inclusions ranging in colour from white to ochre yellow, denoting individual crystals, or streaks, which can look like abrasions. The mineral responsible for the ochre yellow colour is iron, while the white colouring comes from magnesium, calcium, sodium, etc.

# Toughened glass and leather

STANDARD  
TOUGHENED  
GLASS



C08  
transparent



C80  
smoked



C81  
stop-sol

REEDED  
TOUGHENED  
GLASS



C02  
reeded

LEATHER

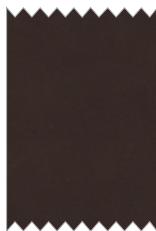
(matching  
stitching)



03W  
cognac



03X  
scoglio



03T  
testa di moro