TOTALA SUPEROOF SINCE 1820







Proudly made in Italy

Authentic Italian Clay Roof Tile



A journey of almost 2 centuries...

We are proud to work with 65
Professional Distributors who well
know the products and that have the
knowledge of the laying services.
The use of the containers by sea gives
us the possibility to reach easily, and
also with a reasonable cost, 65 different
Countries in all around the world.



TOTNANA
SUPEROOF SINCE 1820

Our History

A legal dispute involving Antonio Tognana "brickyard owner" and the concessionaire of the Sile wharves in the village of S. Antonino near Treviso provides the evidence that our roots are even more ancient than we thought. The historian, professor Camillo Pavan, while gathering material for a book on the Sile river, which was a fundamental waterway for the development of the Marquisate of Treviso, uncovered this case regarding a dispute over payment of rental for the use of the wharf from 1820 to 1830, an unusual way indeed to discover that the Tognana plant was already shipping goods in 1820 along the river to Venice.



The Tognana kiln at the end of 19th century

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An invoice dated 1872 by Antonio Tognana, kiln owner

It was only later, in fact, that the founder of the company would establish a warehouse in Venice at Foscari bridge. Thus we suddenly find ourselves with a weightier history and an even greater responsibility to guarantee a significant future to the company and all those: our clients, our employees and our suppliers, who continue to help us keep our position of leadership on the market.

Over these 196 years we have always engaged with serious commitment, enthusiasm and a strong sense of responsibility, in the business of producing roofing.

The quality of the clays from the Veneto plain, carefully selected and mixed with the continuous support of a laboratory, are the indispensable basis to obtain a life-long product, with no need for maintenance and great esthetical quality. Our attention to the demands of the market have enabled us to develop a complete range of antique tiles produced

in a single-firing technique using environmentally friendly ceramic glazes. The production process for terracotta, is completely controlled in all phases by a process calculator, which ensures compliance with pre-set standards. By making appropriate use of the information gathered via computer, the human resources involved in the production cycle are able to optimize results with products that meet the highest standards.

Flexural strength, water repellence, flatness and appearance are tested every day according to a programmed sampling system, to ensure that they meet standards.

There is, however, another important element that confirms the quality of Tognana Roof Tiles; 196 years of dedicated service! There are few companies that can boast a history that long, not only in Italy but anywhere in the world.



Mold and Press department







Healdsburg, California (USA)







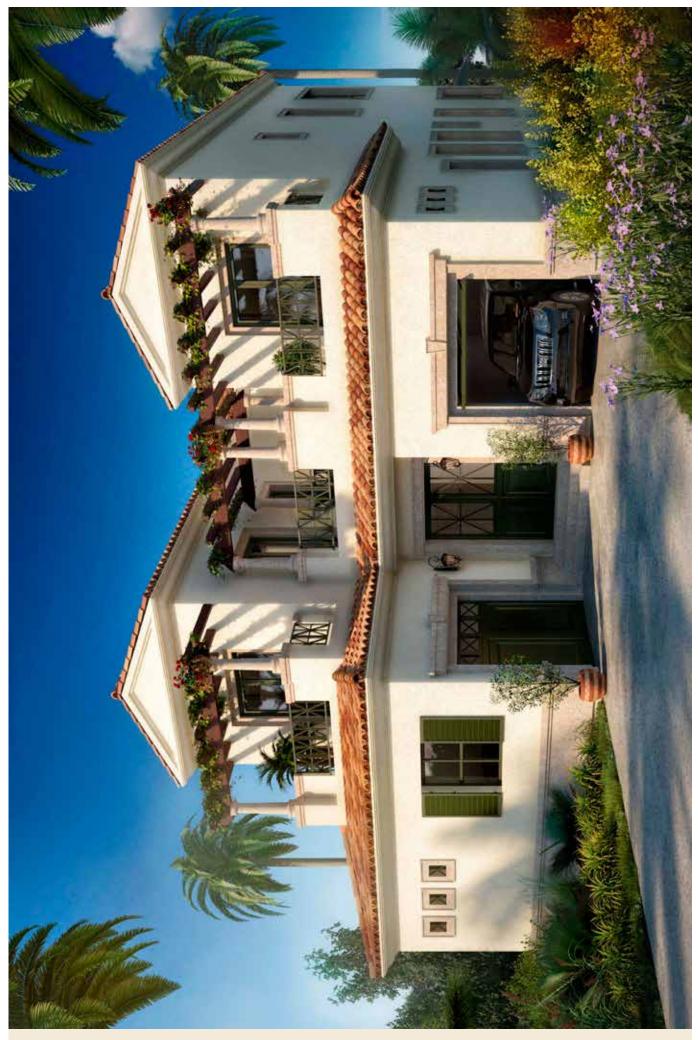
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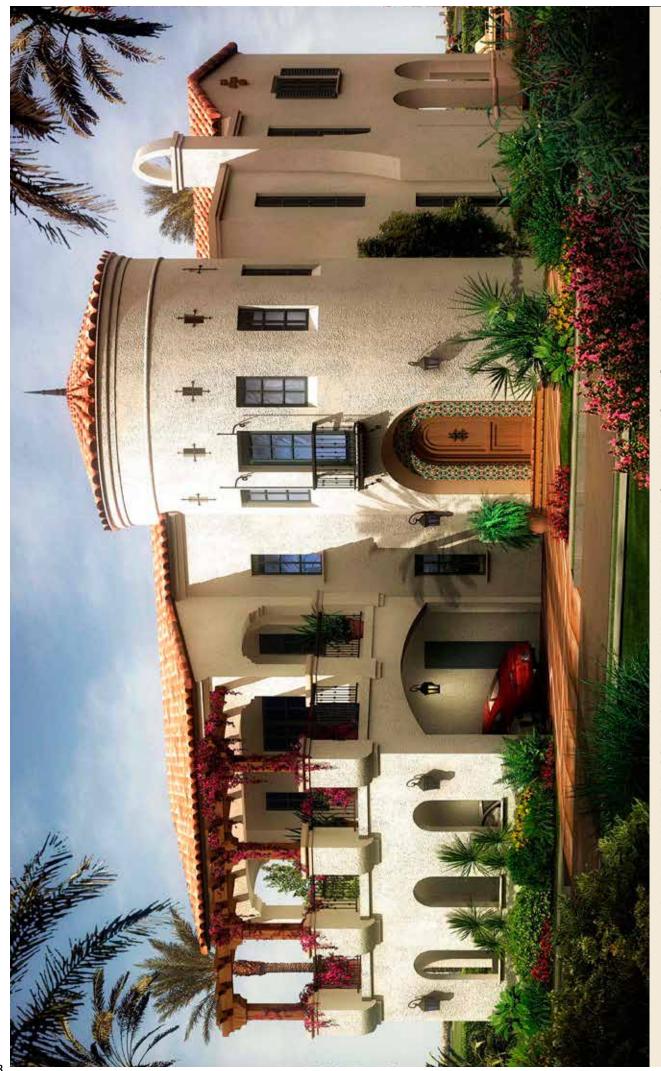




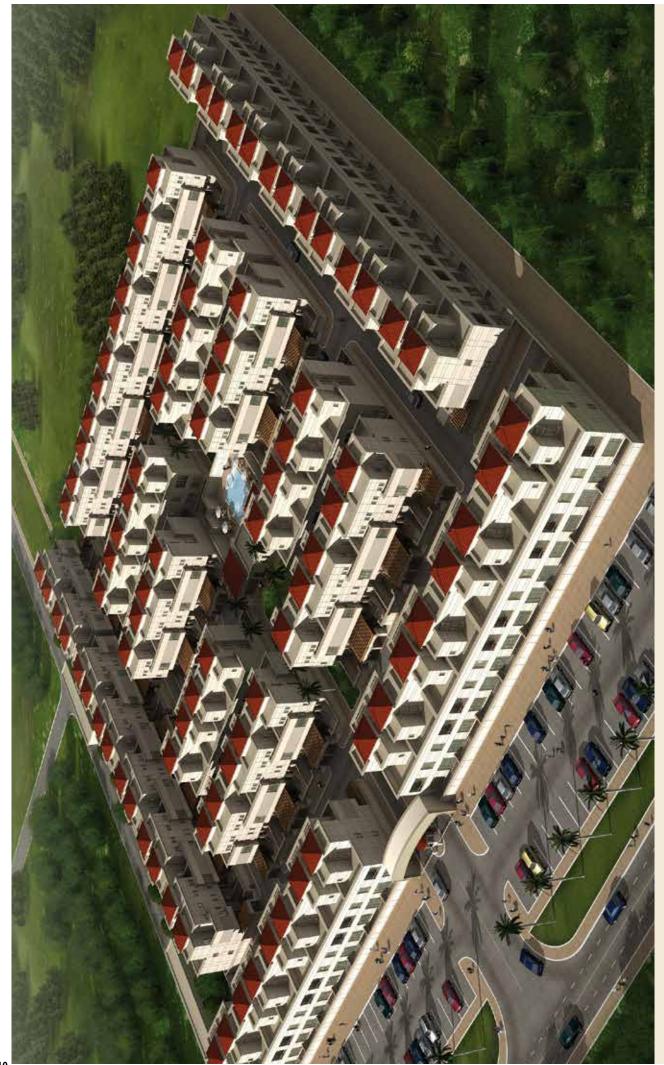
Project: JUMEIRA GOLF ESTATE – WILD WATER VILLAS (35 VILLAS)



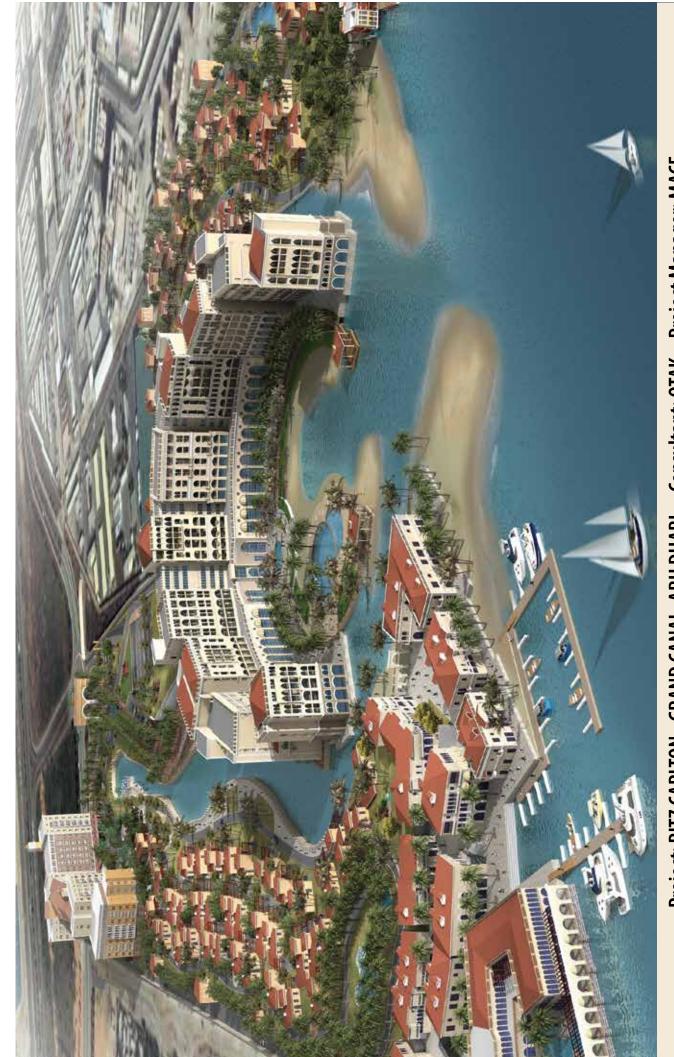
Client: M/S. DAMAC, DUBAI



Project: 300 VILLAS, MIRDIFF, DUBAI Consultant: King



Project: MAQTA VILLAGE, ABU DHABI Consultant: Rootage Arch



Project: RITZ CARLTON - GRAND CANAL, ABU DHABI Consultant: OTAK Project Manager: MACE



Project: INTERNATIONAL CITY, DUBAI Consultant: Dar Al Handasah

Tognanasuperoof since 1820 proudly made in Italy

A whole new roof is a must.

A modern roof requires something more than keeping the water outside.

A complete roof system offers a high value.

Tognanasuperoof has been operating in the roofing tiles business since 1820 and is actually managed by the seventh generation of Tognana Family.

We offer pitched roof in clay and concrete tiles in all Europe and in many other Countries.

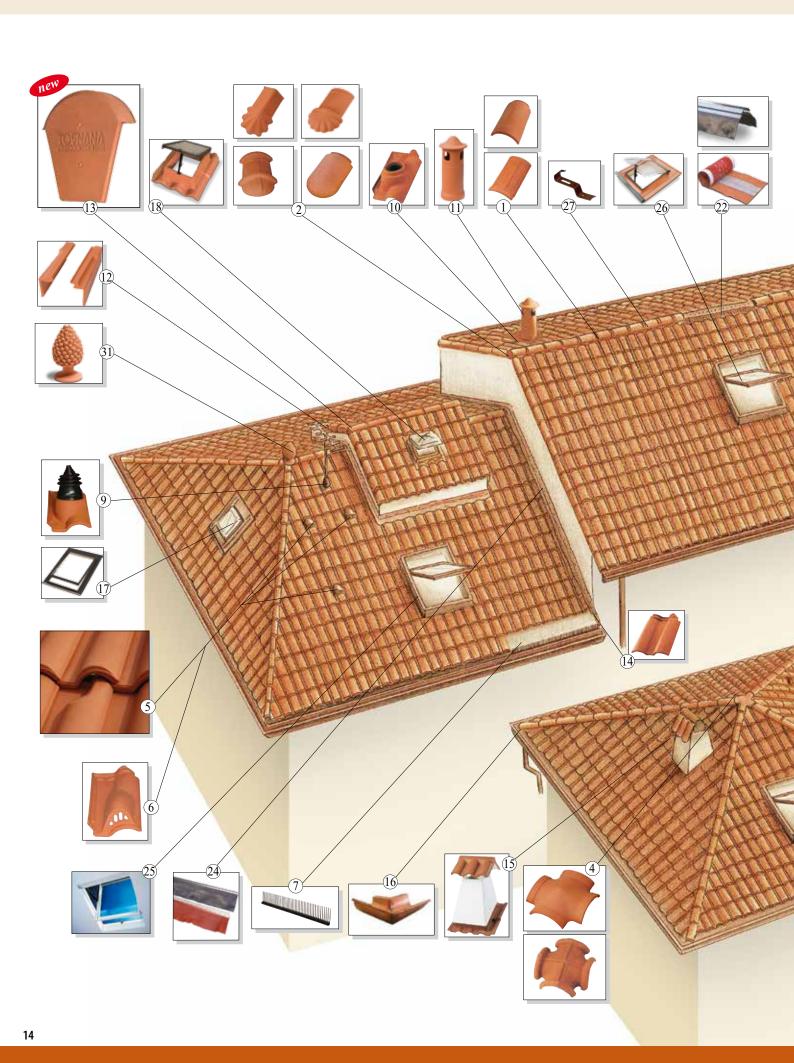
We recommend waterproof underlay at high transpiration, rain gutter valley, ventilated under-ridge system, chimney, fittings, windows and we offer many accessories to realize a perfect roof system.

In our catalogue we have also **the cool roof system**that can reduce the temperature below the tiles
and reduces the use and cost of the air conditioning.

The main object is to protect, with our systems, buildings and houses against damage caused by natural forces.



EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS



OF ROOFING RANGE



COOL ROOF PROGRAM FOR GREEN ENERGY IMPROVEMENT

Introduction

Cool roofs can help many building owners save money while protecting the environment.

This guidebook has been created to help you understand how cool roofs work, what kinds of cool roof options are available, and how to determine if cool roofing is appropriate for your building.

If you are planning a new building or replacing or restoring an existing roof, cool roofs should be considered as an energy efficiency option. Cool roof products exist for virtually every kind of roof.

Just as wearing light-colored clothing can help keep a person cool on a sunny day, cool roofs use solar-reflective surfaces to maintain lower roof temperatures.

Traditional dark roofs can reach temperatures of 150°F (66°C) or more in the summer sun.

A cool roof under the same conditions could stay more than 50°F (28°C) cooler, Figure 1.



A dark roof (left) becomes much hotter than a cool white roof (right) on a sunny afternoon.

Why Use Cool Roofs

A cool roof can be desirable to a building owner for several reasons. Cool roofs can reduce energy bills by decreasing air conditioning needs, improve indoor thermal comfort for spaces that are not air conditioned, and decrease roof operating temperature, which may extend roof service life. In many cases, cool roofs cost about the same as non-cool alternatives.

The energy cost savings you can realize from a cool roof depends on many factors, including local climate; the amount of insulation in your roof; how your building is used; energy prices; and the type and efficiency of your heating and cooling systems.

Cool roofs can also benefit the environment, and policymakers may issue cool roof regulations to provide these benefits to society.

Cool roofs can reduce local air temperatures, which improves air quality and slows smog formation; reduce peak electric power demand, which can help prevent power outages; reduce power plant emissions, including carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, and mercury, by reducing cooling energy use in buildings; and reduce heat trapped in the atmosphere by reflecting more sunlight back into space, which can slow climate change.

What is Cool Roof

Cool roofs are roofs that are designed to maintain a lower roof temperature than traditional roofs while the sun is shining. Sunlight is the primary factor that causes roofs to became very hot.



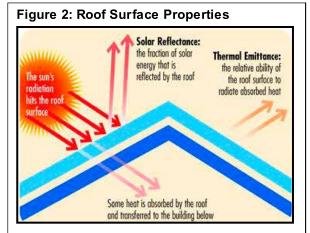
How Cool Roofs Work

Cool roofs have surfaces that reflect sunlight and emit heat more efficiently than hot or dark roofs, keeping them cooler in the sun. In contrast, hot roofs absorb much more solar energy than cool roofs, making them hotter.

Solar reflectance and thermal emission are the two key material surface properties that determine a roof's temperature, and they each range on a scale from 0 to 1. The larger these two values are, the cooler the roof will remain in the sun.

Since most dark roofs absorb 90% or more of the incoming solar energy, the roof can reach temperatures higher than 150°F (66°C) when it's warm and sunny.

Higher roof temperatures increase the heat flow into the building, causing the air conditioning system to work harder and use more energy in summertime.



Typical dark roofs can absorb 90% or more of incoming solar energy, while cool roofs may absorb less than 50%. *Image Source: CRRC*

In contrast light-colored roofs absorb less than 50% of the solar energy, reducing the roof temperature and decreasing air conditioning energy use. Reducing the roof's temperature with a cool roof can also increase the need for heating during heating seasons.

Later sections of this report show you how to evaluate the resulting cost savings for your building.

Solar Reflectance is the fraction of sunlight that a surface reflects. Sunlight that is not reflected is absorbed as heat. Solar reflectance is measured on a scale of 0 to 1. For example, a surface that reflects 55% of sunlight has a solar reflectance of 0.55.

Most dark roof materials reflect 5 to 20% of incoming sunlight, while light-colored roof materials typically reflect 55 to 90%. Solar reflectance has the biggest effect on keeping your roof cool in the sun.

Thermal Emission describes how efficiently a surface cools itself by emitting thermal radiation. Thermal emission is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, where a value of 1 indicates a perfectly efficient emitter.

Nearly all nonmetallic surfaces, like the unwrapped potato in Figure 3, have high thermal emission, usually

between 0.80 and 0.95, that helps them cool down. Bare, shiny metal surfaces, like aluminum foil, have low thermal emission, which helps them stay warm.

A bare metal surface that reflects as much sunlight as a white surface will stay warmer in the sun because it emits less thermal radiation.

Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is another metric for comparing the "coolness" of roof surfaces 1. It is calculate from solar reflectance and thermal emission values. The higher the SRI, the cooler the roof will be in the sun. For example, a clean black roof could have an SRI of 0, while a clean white

Figure 3: Understanding Thermal Emittance





Potato skins (left), like most roofing materials, have high thermal emittance. A potato wrapped in foil (right) stays warmer longer since its aluminum surface has low thermal emittance. *Image Source: Wikipedia, Free Clipart Images*

roof could have an SRI of 100. Dark roofs usually have an SRI less than 20.



What Qualifies as a Cool Roof

Typical minimum cool roof requirements are shown in Table 1, and this is what we mean by "cool roof" throughout this document. A roof can qualify as cool in one of two ways. The first way is by meeting or exceeding both the minimum solar reflectance and thermal emission values. The alternative way is to meet or exceed the minimum SRI requirement. This allows some roofs that have a low thermal emission and a high solar reflectance (or vice versa) to still qualify as a cool roof.

Table 1: Typical Minimum Cool Roof Requirements, California Energy Commission ²						
Roof Type	Solar Reflectance [3-year aged]	Thermal AND Emittance [new or aged]	OR	Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) [3-year aged]		
Low sloped	0.55	0.75		64		
Steep sloped	0.20	0.75		16		

Cool roof requirements depend on the roof's slope. Low sloped roofs have a pitch of 9.5° or less (2:12 rise over run), while steep sloped roofs have a pitch greater than this.

Requirements are usually less stringent for steep sloped Clay roof tiles, that are in generally light heavy . Some heavier roofs – such as those with concrete pavers, – also have less stringent cool roof standards. The weight of these roofs causes them to heat up more slowly, and during the night some of that stored heat is returned to the outdoor environment.

A bare metal surface that reflects as much sunlight as a white surface will stay warmer in the sun because it emits less thermal radiation.

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Not all Cool Roofs are White

Although white materials tend to be very good solar reflectors, colored roofing Clay tiles materials like those shown in the figure 4, can also be made to reflect more sunlight.

More than half of the sunlight reaching the earth is invisible to be the human eye, and this invisible sunlight heats the roof.

A colored surface that reflects much of the invisible sunlight is a called a cool dark color, or cool color. A cool dark color reflects more sunlight than



Cool-colored tiles (top row) look just like conventionally colored tiles but have higher solar reflectance (R). *Image Source: American Rooftile Coatings and Lawrence Berkeley National Lab oratory*

a similar-looking conventional dark color, but less that a light-colored surface. For example, a conventional dark colored surface might reflect 20% of incoming sunlight, a cool dark colored surface, 40%; and light colored surface, 80%.



Types of Cool Roofs

Roof systems are made of one or more material layers. The surface exposed to the sun is the one that determines if a roof is cool or not.

Different roofing systems present different surface options. By selecting the right surface, you can usually make your new or existing roof cool. Here are some common roof systems along with a description of how their surfaces can be made Cool.

Cool Roof Coatings contain white or special reflective pigments that reflect sunlight. Coatings are like very thick paints that can protect the roof surface from ultra-violet (UV) light and chemical damage, and some offer water protection and restorative features as well. Coatings can extend a roof's service life as long as the roof is still in good condition.

More than 500 different cool roof coatings are available, and products exist for most roof types. Manufacturers also coat some roof surfacing materials (membranes, metals, granules, etc.) at the factory to make them more reflective.

Tile Roofs made of clay is the best system, they come from the ground, so their colors differ depending on the earth's composition.

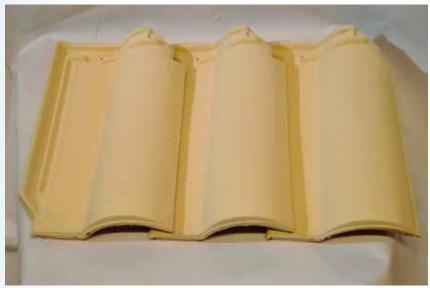
Some varieties will naturally be reflective enough to achieve cool roof standards. Tiles can be also be glazed to provide waterproofing or coated to provide customized colors and surface properties. These surface treatments can transform tiles with low solar reflectance into cool roof tiles.



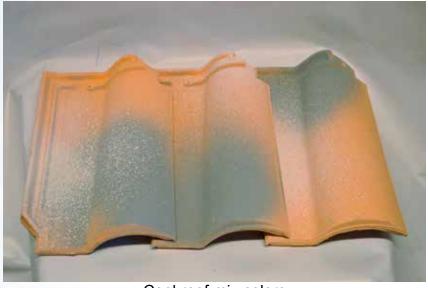
Cool roof white



Cool roof green light



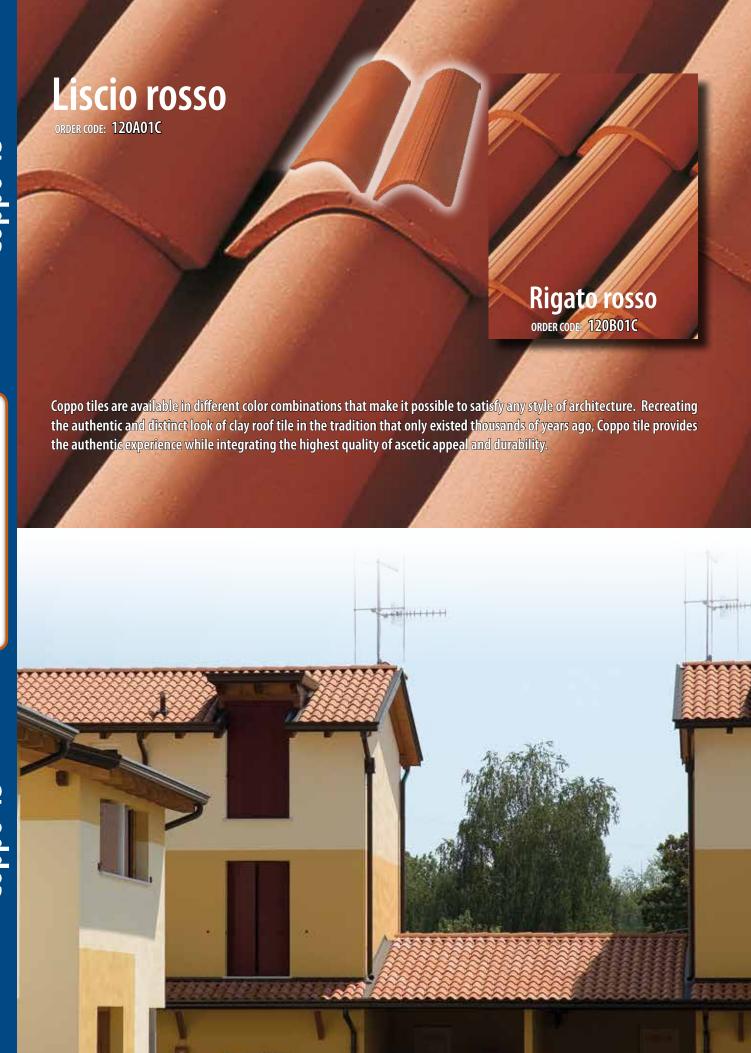
Cool roof yellow light



Cool roof mix colors









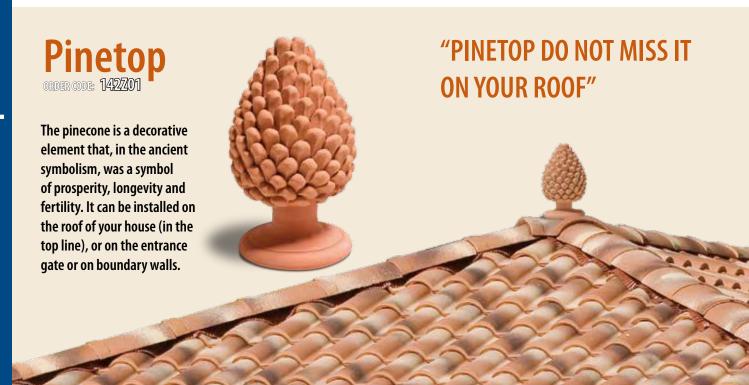






























Finishing elements











Ridge/Rake

141S01 Left terminal

141D01 Right terminal

Three-ways

Four-ways



148M01 Ventilation tile Coppo Mediterraneo



148A01 Ventilation tile Coppo



144A01 Antenna / Satellite tile



Joist holder (go to page 15 for fixing detail - #30)



090114 Inox hook for cover coppo



090103 Hook for ridge



Inox hook for coppo with hole



Bird dissuader in pvc H 110 mm.



Waterproof underlay at high transpiration



090160 Rain gutter



Ventilated Under-ridge system



090083

Bird dissuader in copper H 110 mm.



Chimney-pot \emptyset 12 cm. approx. to vent bathrooms and kitchens



Chimney-pot moorish style



142A01 Chimney-pot \emptyset 12 cm. approx. to vent bathrooms and kitchens

Plain Tile

ORDER CODE: 157A93

"With this tile it is very easy to install solar panel for solar energy"

Its squared and flat shape is typical of shingle roof that usually covers sloping roofs. We manufacture this special tile in natural terracotta. And we are confident that our new innovation to the overlap will grant a perfect water drainoff. Modern architecture is used to draw pure and squared profiles, so a pitched roof covered with Plain Tile matches easily with this popular design. Naturally your roof should be completed by angular ridges which are so integrated to the ridging line.



Finishing elements















167A01 SuperRidge **Right Terminal**



SuperRidge **Left Terminal**



Three-way superridge for joints between three ridges



Four-way superridge for joints between four ridges



Aerator You need 1 pieces every 25 m² of roof



170A01 Snow guard tile with lunette



172A01 Antenna / Satellite Tile



197A01 **Bearing base** for chimney \emptyset 12 cm. approx.



163B01 Right and left hip tile



Joint for hip tile



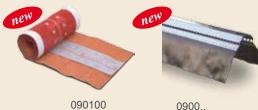
Waterproof underlay at high transpiration



090105 Hook for ridge



Joist holder (go to page 15 for fixing detail - #30)



Ventilated Under-ridge system



Rain gutter



Bird dissuader in pvc H 110 mm.

090083 Bird dissuader in copper H 110 mm.



Chimney-pot \emptyset 12 cm. approx. to vent bathrooms and kitchens



Chimney-pot moorish style



Chimney-pot \emptyset 12 cm. approx. to vent bathrooms and kitchens



090090

Metal bird stop











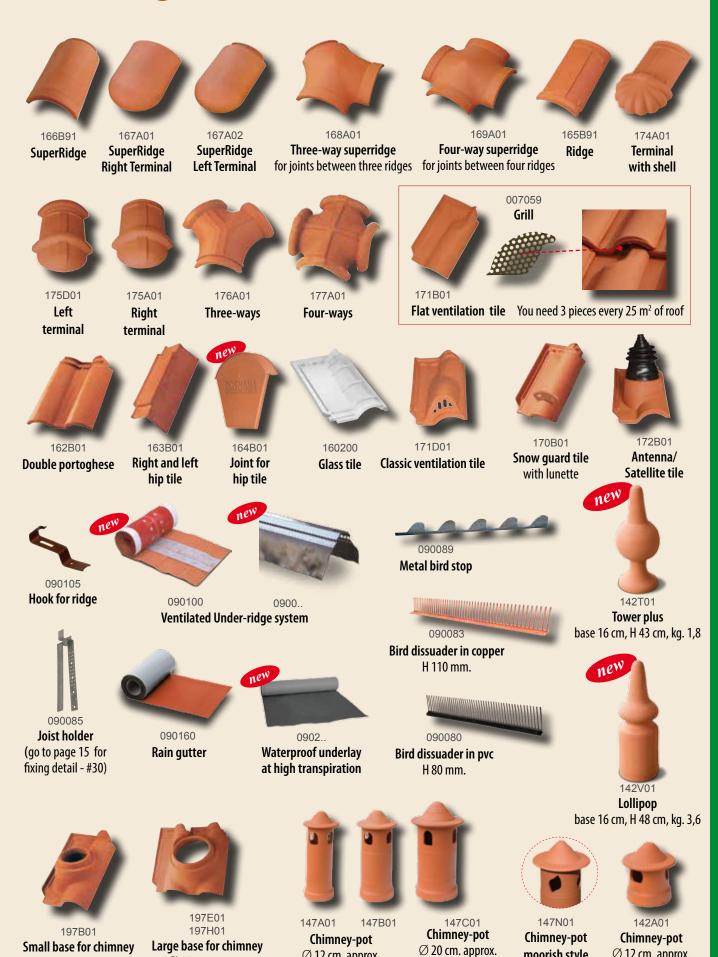












 \emptyset 12 cm. approx.

and \emptyset 15 cm. approx.

to vent bathrooms and kitchens

 \emptyset 15 cm. approx.

and \emptyset 20 cm. approx.

 \emptyset 12 cm. approx.

 \emptyset 12 cm. approx.

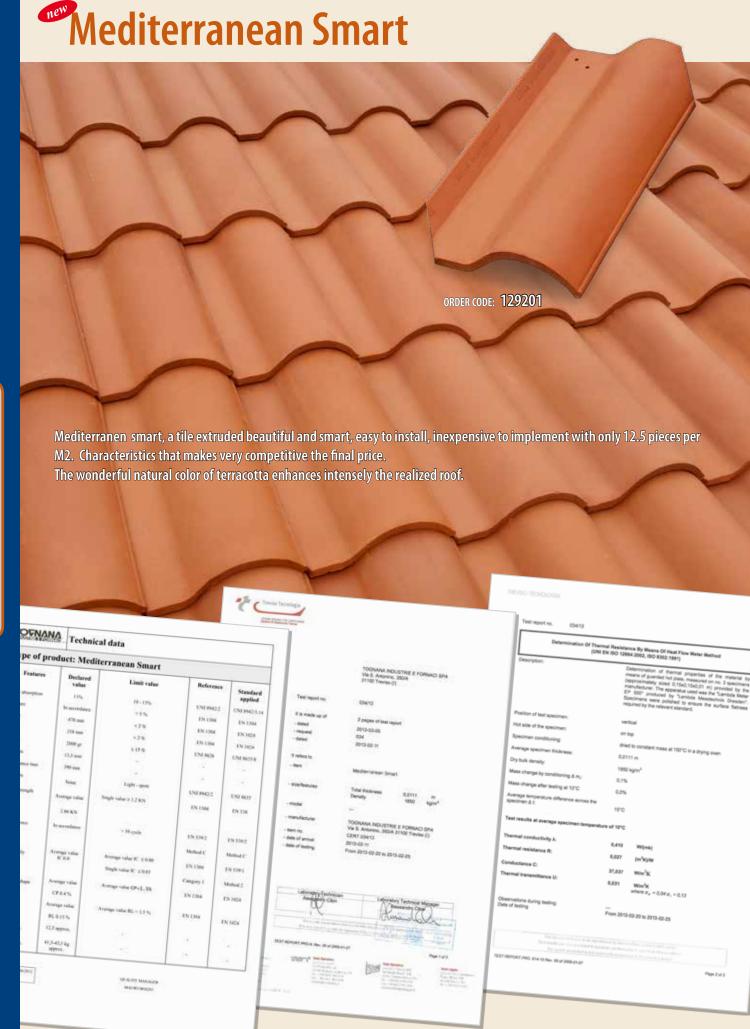
to vent bathrooms

and kitchens

moorish style

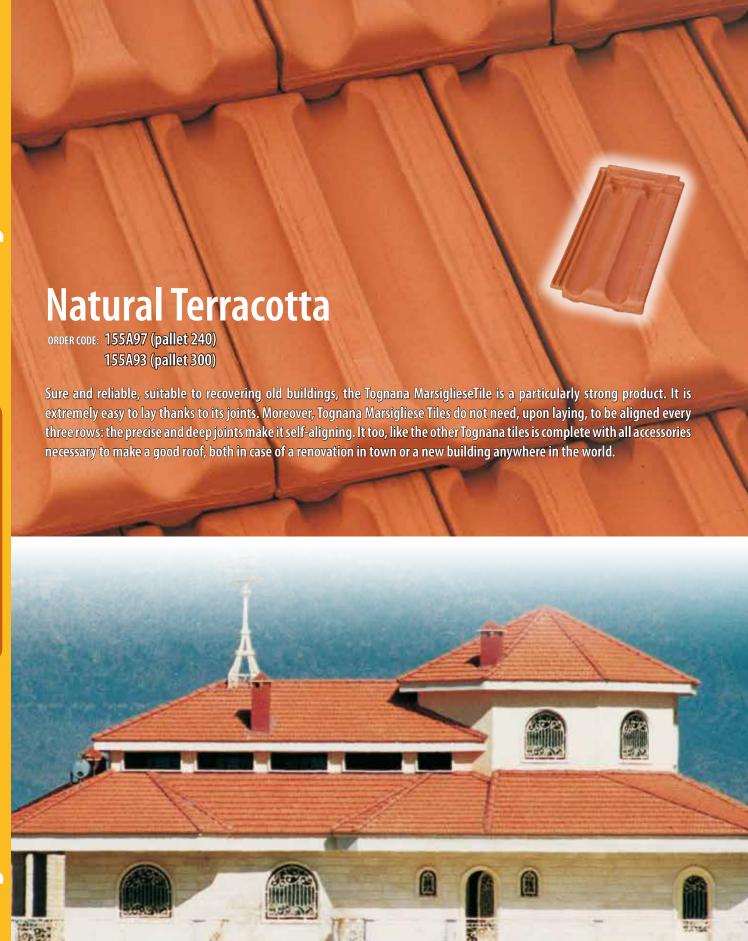
to vent bathrooms

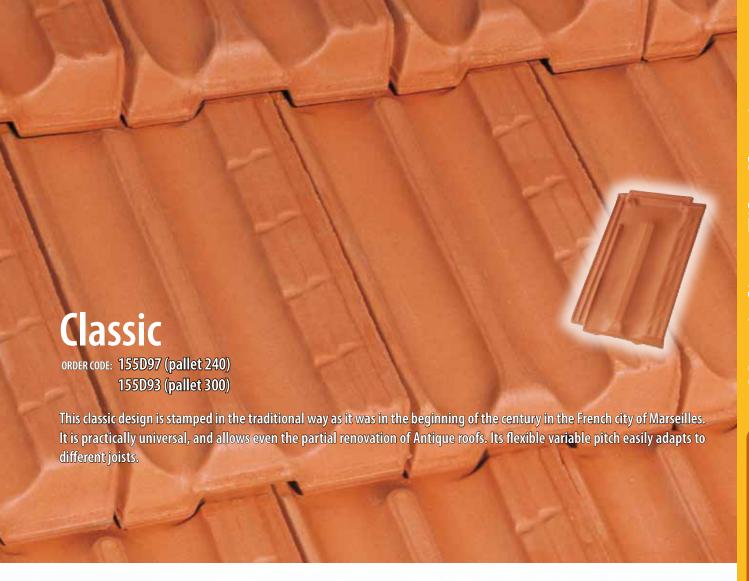
and kitchens















 \emptyset 15 cm. approx.





172D01

Antenna/ Satellite tile



Bearing base for chimney \emptyset 12 cm. approx.

147A01 Chimney-pot

 \emptyset 12 cm. approx. to vent bathrooms and kitchens



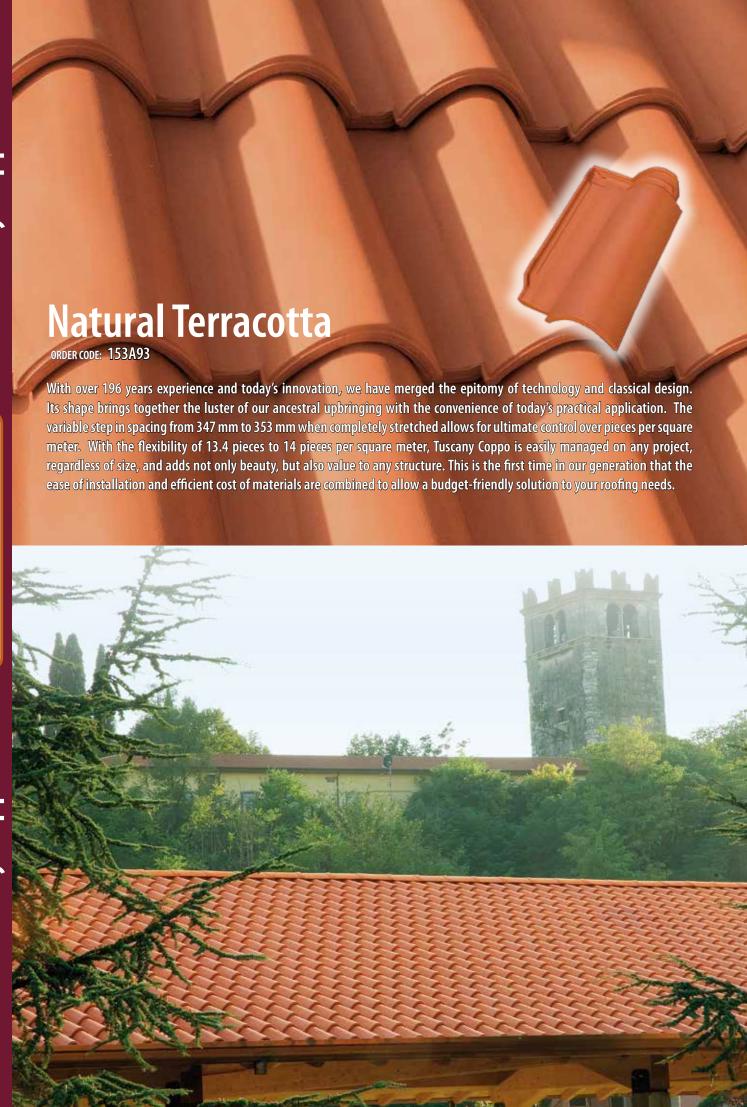
Chimney-pot moorish style



Chimney-pot \emptyset 12 cm. approx. to vent bathrooms and kitchens



090105 Hook for ridge



























166B91 SuperRidge



167A01 SuperRidge Right Terminal



SuperRidge Left Terminal



168A01 **Three-way superridge**for joints between three ridges



Four-way superridge for joints between four ridges



163B01 Right and left hip tile



Joint for hip tile



Snow guard tile with lunette



Aerator tile
It is useful to keep
the roof ventilated.
You need one aerator
tile every 25 m² of roof.



Tower plus base 16 cm, H 43 cm, kg. 1,8



090100 0900...
Ventilated
Under-ridge system



Hook for ridge



Joist holder (go to page 15 for fixing detail - #30)



Lollipop base 16 cm, H 48 cm, kg. 3,6



Waterproof underlay at high transpiration



Rain gutter



172F01
Antenna/
Satellite tile



Bird dissuader in pvc H 80 mm.



Bird dissuader in copper H 110 mm.

090083



Bearing base for chimney Ø 15 cm. approx.



Bearing base for chimney Ø 12 cm. approx.



Chimney-pot

Ø 12 and Ø 15 cm. approx.
to vent bathrooms
and kitchens



Chimney-pot moorish style



Chimney-pot

Ø 12 cm. approx.
to vent bathrooms
and kitchens





175D98 **Left terminal**



175A98
Right terminal



165B98 **Ridge**



171D98

Classic ventilation tile



Finishing elements



Left terminal



175A98 **Right terminal**



165B98 **Ridge**



171C98
Ventilation tile





175D06 Left terminal



175A06 Right terminal



165M91 Ridge



171D06 Classic ventilation tile



Finishing elements



175D06 Left terminal



175A06 **Right terminal**



165M91 Ridge



Ventilation tile

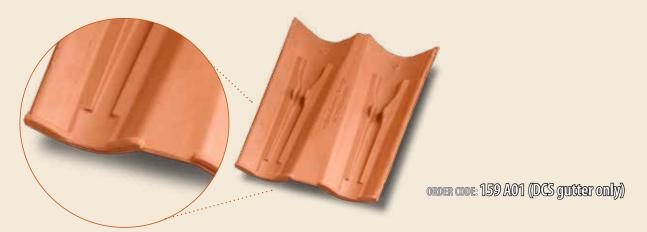


mechanically.

DCS prevents the sliding of the Coppi, the use of restraint hooks, the use of mortar or locking foam making a total competitive in the construction of roofs with Coppi tiles.

The open drains and easily inspected ensures an optimal flow of water.

DCS a PATENTED PRODUCT in 28 countries, an innovation that will be distributed in many countries in the world by "Tognana Industrie e Fornaci since 1820 - Treviso ITALY"





P& Cisted

Experimental Laboratory for Certification

RI RK partia Aura codera finca 02200 aura REA RA

Tests executed by

Ind. Tech. Germano Pederzoli

Ind. Tech. Federica Farina

Federica Fried

Drawn up

Dr. Marco Marsigli

Eng. Luca Laghi





010301 - R - 3939

ANNEX TO THE CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY 031/14

PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE: Faenza, 05/07/2014 COMPANY: Tognana Industrie e Fornaci S.p.A. ADDRESS: Via S. Antonino, 350/A 31100 Treviso (TV) TYPE OF PRODUCT: Doppio Coppo Stopper (tile with sidelock and headlock) STANDARD APPLIED: UNI EN 1304, UNI EN 1024, UNI EN 538, UNI EN 539-1, UNI EN 539-2 DECLARED VALUES:

LENGTH 450 mm 320 mm 340 mm WIDTH MINIMUM AVERAGE MAXIMUM CAMBER 365 mm FIXING



This Centificate of Conformity has a yearly validity from the date of issue.

Type test results are available in test report n° 010301 - R - 3939

annexed to this Certificate of Conformity

Bea Osmo Experimental Laboratory for Certification

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

N. 031/14

ISSUED TO THE COMPANY

Tognana Industrie e Fornaci S.p.A. Via S. Antonino, 350/A - 31100 Treviso (TV)

FOR THE FACTORY

Via S. Antonino, 350/A - 31100 Treviso (TV)

FOR THE PRODUCT

Doppio Coppo Stopper

CERTIMAC DECLARES THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED PRODUCT HAS SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME THE LABORATORY TESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TYPE TESTS OF THE STANDARDS.

UNI EN 1304, UNI EN 1024, UNI EN 538, UNI EN 539-1, UNI EN 539-2 MAPCOT : MAPCOT :

Method 1 Category of Impermeability 1

FROST RESISTANCE

European single test method, Level 1 (150 cycles)

First Issue Current Issue

05/07/2014 05/07/2014

Eng. Luca Laghi



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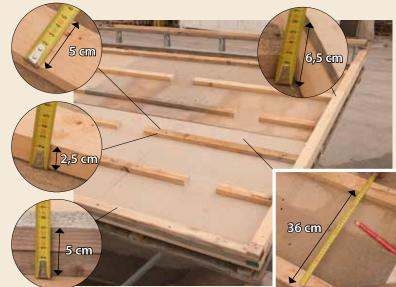
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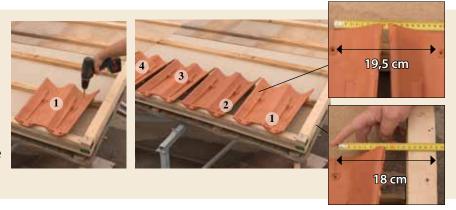
LAYING OF DOUBLE COPPO STOPPER TILE SYSTEM

It must be prepared the laying plan and proceed with the drafting of any sheeting or waterproof insulation having the characteristics as to support the load resulting from the roof. Then proceed with the following explanations:

- 1- Fix warping of wood laths with screws (size cm. 5x2,5) parallel to the eaves line with a distance between them (step) of 36 cm. and interrupted at different points for the drainage of any condensation or water droplets infiltrated and also help the circulation of the air under the tile. The lath on the gutter line shall be cm. 5x5 in order to achieve the required slope the others will have dimensions cm. 5.00 x 2.50. On the lateral edge of the pitch it must be posed a lath of 6.5 cm. and 5 cm. wide, it is essential to perfectly close the roof on the side edge with a tile, while, if you want to use the lateral tile, the lath must be 5 cm. x 2.5.
- 2 The lath step can be calculated as to reach the ridge line with a whole number of pieces. After reaching the ridge line, and when the pitch is covered with a whole number of DCS, a cut on size DCS can be insert as to complete the pitch, or you can close the pitch using the traditional 45 coppi-tiles.



- 3 In order to simplify the calculations of the DCS that you need, based on the width of the pitch, we suggest the following procedure as an example: pitch width 19.8 ML:, subtract 47 cm from this width for the package on the right side of the pitch (made of DCS + the lateral closing coppo-tile) subtract another 47 cm. for the left pitch, remain 18,86 ML. each DCS occupy a space of 0,37ml: included the toleration so 51 DCS are needed for width of the pitch.
- 4 Start from the right part and leave 18 cm of space for the installation of the lath or a lateral tile, the same thing must be done on the left side leaving always 18 cm. of space for the laying of the lath or lateral tile. For the gutter line should only be used a gutter DCS that has the stoppers for the 3/4 coppo-tile. The second DCS is adjacent to the first, making sure that the distance between the holes of the first and second DCS is 18.5 cm. Proceed in the same manner to cover the entire line of the eaves. Each DCS must be secured with stainless steel screws.



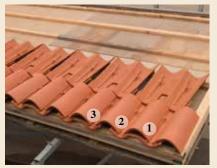
5 - Begin to lay the second line of standard DCS proceeding exactly as for the line of the eaves and so on until you have covered the whole pitch of the roof.





6 - Then it must be mounted the coppi-tiles starting from the gutter line, using the 3/4 coppi-tiles supplied by the producer or by cutting properly the 45 coppi-tiles by bringing them to a length of cm. 33,5. They should be leaned on the DCS and the hake present in the base will lock the coppo-tile.







7 - Proceed posing another DCS line.



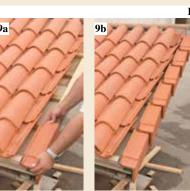






8 - Proceed posing the 45 cm coppi-tiles by laying them on the molded profiles and the clamps present in the DCS will lock the coppo-tile preventing it from slipping. After which pose another line of DCS and then cover with the 45 coppi-tiles. Continue placing alternately DCS first and then the 45 coppi-tiles.

9 - In order to cover completely the pitch in the lateral bands, there are two hypotheses: the 1st (9a - 9d) by proceeding to fix the lateral tiles laying them on the cm 5x2,5 lath, as explained in the instruction n. 1. The lateral will be nailed to the side of the lath. The second hypotheses (9e) is to fix a traditional coppo-tile laying it on a 6,5x5,0 cm lath, as explained alternatively in the instruction n. 1, as to protect the lateral edge of the wooden lath we recommend to mount a flashing.





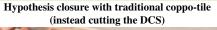














11 - When you get to the ridge line and the distance between the last DCS and the ridge line thereof is less than the 36 cm. of the DCS is suggested to use the traditional coppi-tiles suitably cut to size as to completely close the pitch.



12 - Attach the laths holders needed to assemble the ventilated under ridge. This concludes the laying by placing the ridges on the under-ridge and fasten them with aluminum hooks (code 090105). If provided install the finals on the ends of the ridge line.

Glazed Portuguese



Azure Labuan







Grey Mat





Black Night



Brown Mat



Deep Blu



Green Al-Gesira

Glazed Marsigliese



White Star



Brown Mat



Green Al-Gesira



Grey Mat



Azure Labuan



Best Red



Deep Blu

The Production Process

At our factories we begin with the selection of raw materials, which we then work on in order to render them homogeneous, suitable for extrusion and for subsequent pressing. After pressing the tiles are placed on wooden frames and enter a drier, controlled by a processing computer. The drier gets rid of the residual water in the tiles in the course of a 24 hour cycle. At this point in the process, the dried tiles are taken from the wooden frames with the help of a robot system and sent to the setting machine following which they are loaded onto the furnace trucks. During the firing at more than 1000 degrees centigrade, the surface of the tiles merges with the glaze ensuring a permanent finish. In this setting machine there is also a glazing machine which works both with ceramic discs and with aerographs, allowing us to produce both glazed tiles in different colours and aged mat tiles. The system described above allows costs to be greatly reduced in comparison with the traditional "double-firing" system, but obviously means light colour blotches are possible in the contact points between the tiles when they were on the packaging machine, before the firing. Obviously once these tiles lie on the roof of the building, these imperfections are absolutely invisible, while the benefits which result from only one firing and from the reduced cost are lasting.

Coppo / Coppo Mediterraneo Installation Guide

- At roof pitches of 3:12 and steeper, install Type 35 SBS modified asphalt underlayment (or approved self adhesive membrane if using foam adhesive option) on top of 1 cm. sheathing or as is required by UBC or local requirements.
- Lay out horizontal and vertical chalk lines using a minimum of 37 cm. for Coppo or 42 cm. for Coppo Mediterranean for horizontal spacing and a maximum of 20 cm. for Coppo and 25 cm. for Coppo Mediterraneo for vertical spacing.
- 3. Begin installing pan tiles with a No. 12 gauge/minimum 8 mm. head galvanized (equivalent corrosive resistant) nail or use foam adhesive in accordance with FRSA/TRI 07320 allowing a minimum of 4 cm. overhang. If gutters are not present begin with 8 cm. overhang. Ensure that tile nail is long enough to penetrate 2 cm. of sheathing.
- 4. Install bird stops.

Tile Specifications:	
Exposure	37/42 approx.
kg per sq. m.	54/52 approx.
kg per piece	1,8/2,7
Pieces per sq. m.	30/19 approx.

- 5. Install booster tile above birdstop and continue to install starter tiles above booster tiles.
- 6. Install cap tile using tile nail.
- 7. It is recommended that vent tiles be used every 25 m² near the ridge in order to expel trapped heat.
- 8. Install 5 x 15 cm. treated wood nailer on hips and ridges. Cover treated wood with waterproof membrane. Seal area under hip and ridge tiles using cement mortar. Tile adhesive should be used under butt ends of tile to inhibit wind damage.
- 9. Install valley flashing in accordance with UBC chapter 15 or local requirements.

Note: In geographic areas prone to hurricane force winds approved adhesive tile foam is the only manufacturer recommended installation method.

Portuguese / RoyalCoppo® / Tuscany Installation Guide

- At roof pitches of 3:12 and steeper, install Type 35 SBS modified asphalt underlayment (or approved self adhesive membrane if using foam adhesive option) on top of 1 cm. sheathing or as is required by UBC or local requirements.
- 2. Install first 5 x 5 cm. batten (treated wood) at eave or elevated fascia to boost first course of tile.
- Continue installation of 120 cm. lengths of 2,5 x 5 cm. battens (treated wood) at required dimensions to the top of the roof plane/ridge
- point. Assure that 120 cm. batten lengths are separated by a 1 cm. waterway. Ensure that battens are installed with a galvanized nail long enough to penetrate 2 cm. of sheathing or foam adhesive.
- Begin installing tile with a No. 12 gauge/ minimum 8 mm. head galvanized (equivalent corrosive resistant) nail allowing a minimum of 4 cm. overhang or use foam adhesive in accordance with FRSA/TRI 07320. If gutters are not present begin with 8 cm. overhang.
- It is recommended that vent tiles be used every 300 square feet near the ridge in order to expel trapped heat.
- Install 5 x 15 cm. treated wood nailer on hips and ridges. Cover treated wood with waterproof membrane. Seal area under hip and ridge tiles using cement mortar or foam adhesive. Tile adhesive should be used under butt ends of tile to inhibit wind damage.
- 7. Install valley flashing in accordance with UBC chapter 32 or local requirements.

Tile Specifications:	
kg per sq. m.	39/45 approx.
kg per piece	2,8/3,3
Pieces per sq. m.	14/13,4 approx.

Note: In geographic areas prone to hurricane force winds approved adhesive tile foam is the only manufacturer recommended installation method.

Guarantee



For a period of ten years, TOGNANA INDUSTRIE E FORNACI SPA undertakes to substitute, ex-works, any Terracotta tiles which do not conform to UNI EN 1304, UNI EN 1024, UNI EN 538, UNI EN 539-1, UNI EN 539-2 standards on layered roofing in brick.

The guarantee is valid only if:

- the tiles have been laid in accordance with UNI 9460 standard (REGULATIONS FOR THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF LAYERED ROOFING IN BRICK AND CEMENT TILES);
- the roof has a minimum pitch of 30-35 (thirty-thirtyfive) %
- THE ROOF INCLUDES A VENTILATION TILE VERY 25 SQUARE METERS OF ROOFING
- the guarantee is valid on the condition that written notification
 of complaint is received on a timely basis, and that it is feasible
 to carry out on adequate inspection of the site.
- Only for the following articles natural terracotta: Royalcoppo, Portuguese, Marsigliese, Marsigliese Classic, Marsigliese Flexi, Tuscany, Plain tile, DCS, the guarantee, in the manner set out above, is extended to the period of 20 years (Twenty).

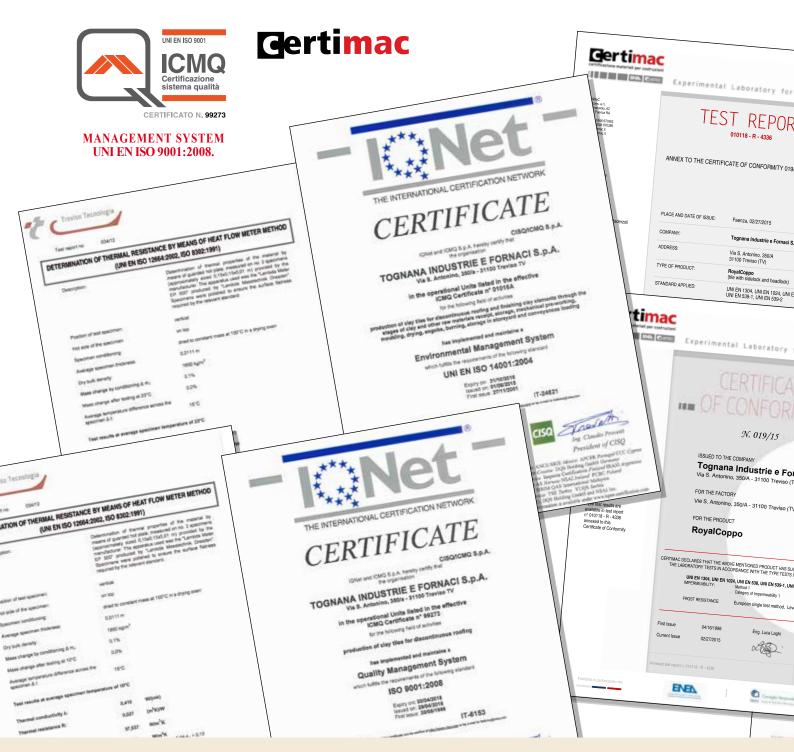
Certifications

Certification UNI EN ISO 14001

Since year 2001 Tognana Spa obtained the UNI EN ISO 14001 certification, from the certification authority ICMQ (certification quality mark institute for products and services for construction), of the environmental management system of the plant in Treviso. The adoption of an environmental management system, conform to the

UNI EN ISO 14001 consist to realize, inside the firm, a mechanism for monitoring and continuously improving environmental performances. The UNI EN ISO 14001 norm is the certification, issued by an independent certification organisation, that the firm is accordant to the requirements of the norm and properly applied. In the implementation

phase the environmental analysis has been developed as to identify all the environmental aspects of the production and management activities of the company. In this phases also has been analyzed the environmental norms identifying the most interesting ones for Tognana spa. The second stage of the certification project saw



the formalization, with particular attention to health policy, safety and environment, the identification and planning of interventions, the definition of environmental management manuals and all the system documentation elaboration. The third step toward the certification included the execution of the system with the diffusion of

documentation and the execution state control through internal audits.

The last stage of the process was the real certification that has seen, by the certifying institute, inspections to verify:

- the system documentation;
- legislative conformity of the plant;
- the conformity of all environmental management system to the UNI EN ISO

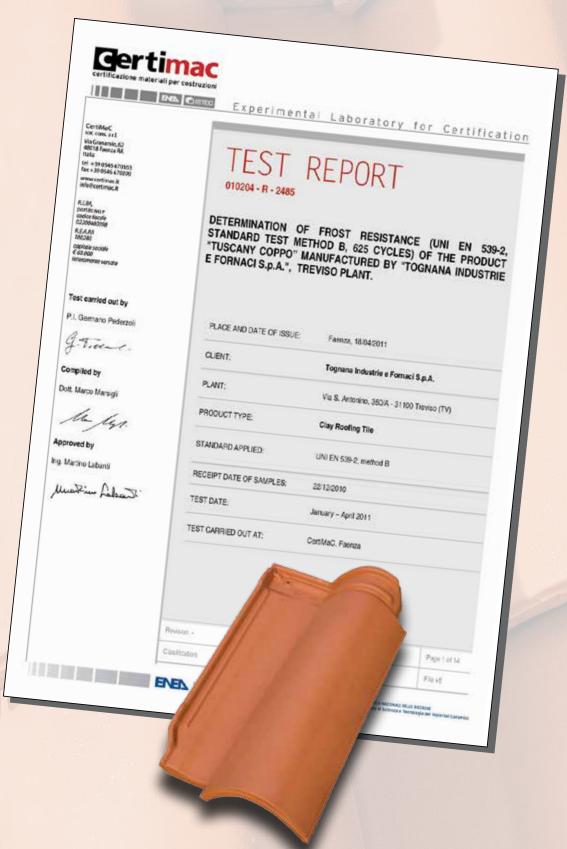
14001 norms.

Certification is valid for 3 years during which are expected internal audits and audits from the certifying institute for the maintenance of it. During all certifying process was also made the dedicated training for the staff concerning various aspects of the environmental management.



Tognana Industrie e Fornaci has recently received, for Tuscany Coppo in natural terracotta, the frost resistance certification (UNI EN 539-2 method B) for

625 defrost/frost cycles

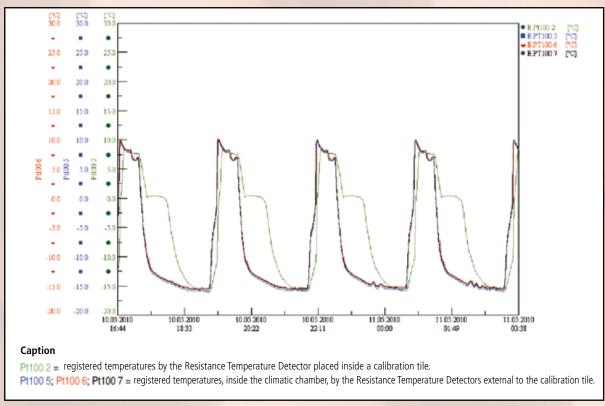


Tuscany Coppo natural terracotta

Schedule: water absorption $W_{u'}R$ (%) of the six tiles after the preconditioning phases, spraying and water immersion. These samples will then be subjected at 625 frost/defrost cycles.

Samples	Dry mass M _{tr} (g)	Wet mass M _w (g)	Water absorption W _u R (%)	Defects present before the test
2	3097.0	3482.0	12.43	
9	3095.0	3488.5	12.71	
13	3175.5	3556.5	12.00	
14	3097.5	3493.0	12.77	
19	3073.5	3450.5	12.27	
22	3094.0	3469.5	12.14	
Average	and standard de	eviation (%)	12.39 ± 0.31	

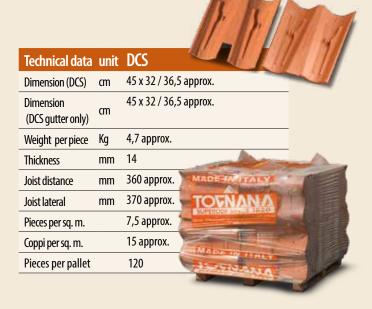
Schedule: detail of n. 4 frost/defrost cycles made during the calibration phase on six reference tiles with density $2 + 0.5 \text{ kg/dm}^3$ and water absorbing $W_{u'}$ 8,5% + 0,5%.



The frost resistance test has been done in the Certimac of Faenza laboratory according to the norm reported in Rif. 2-c. This norm describes four different test methods as to determinate the frost resistance of the roofing tile products, to be applied according to different geographical areas of use of the product. The B method, object of the present test report, is binding for products used in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Czech Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary (Rif- 2-d).

At the end of the 625 frost/defrost cycles the six tested tiles were free from not acceptable defects.

Technical data	unit	Coppo Tile	Coppo Mediterraneo
Dimension	cm.	45 x 18 x 13,5 (ridge 6,7)	50 x 22,0 x 18 (ridge 7,5)
Weight	Kg.	1,8 approx.	2,7 approx.
Thickness	cm.	1,2	2
Weight per 100 sq. m.	kg.	54 kg/m ²	52 kg/m²
Pieces per sq. m.		30 approx.	19 approx.
Pieces per pallet		270	136
One container		12.960	7344
me container		equal to 432 sq. m.	equal to 386 sq. m.



Technical data	unit	Royalcoppo
Dimension	cm.	42,2 x 25,6 approx.
Weight	Kg.	3,3 approx.
Thickness	cm.	Variable
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	45 approx.
Joist distance	mm.	359 approx.
Pieces per sq. m.		13,8 approx.
Weight of four-hand pallet	QI.	8,2 approx.
Pieces per four-hand pallet		248
0		6636 approx.
One container		equal to 480 sq. m.

Technical data	unit	Portoghese Tile
Dimension	cm.	41,5 x 25,5 approx.
Weight	Kg.	2,8 approx.
Thickness	cm.	Variable
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	39 approx.
Joist distance	mm.	345 approx.
Pieces per sq. m.		14 approx.
Weight of four-hand pallet	Ql.	7 approx.
Pieces per four-hand pallet		248
One container		6944
One condine		equal to 496 sq. m.

Technical data	unit	Tuscany Coppo	
Dimension	cm.	41,5 x 25,5 approx.	
Weight	Kg.	3,1 approx.	
Thickness	cm.	Variable	•
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	41,5-43,5 approx.	-
Joist distance	mm.	347-353 approx.	
Pieces per sq. m.		13,4-14 approx.	TOCHANA
Weight of four-hand pallet	QI.	7,5 approx.	- John A
Pieces per four-hand pallet		240	TABLE IN ITALY
One container		6720	JUNANA
One container		equal to 501 sq. m.	Mary Mary
			AMA

Technical data	unit	Marsigliese Tile	Marsigliese Classic
Dimension	cm.	41,5 x 24 approx.	41,5 x 24 approx.
Weight	Kg.	2,8 approx.	2,8 approx.
Thickness	cm.	Variable	Variable
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	39 approx.	37,8-40,6 approx.
Joist distance	mm.	350 approx.	345-360 approx.
Pieces per sq. m.		14 approx.	13,5-14,5 approx.
Weight of four-hand pallet	QI.	6,3 approx.	6,8 approx.
Pieces per four-hand pallet		240	240
Pieces per five-hand pallet		300	300
One container		7440	7440
One Container		equal to 531 sq. m.	equal to 531 sq. m.

Technical data	unit	Marsigliese Diamond	Marsigliese Flexi
Dimension	cm.	41,5x25 approx.	41,6 x 25 approx.
Weight	Kg.	2,85 approx.	2,95 approx.
Thickness	cm.	Variable	Variable
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	39,5	37,4-44,2 approx.
Joist distance	mm.	340 approx.	315-365 approx.
Pieces per sq. m.		13,7 approx.	12,7-15 approx.
Weight of four-hand pallet	Ql.	6,9 approx.	6,6 approx.
Pieces per four-hand pallet		240	232
Pieces per five-hand pallet		300	- Un to the second
One container		7440	6496
OHE CONTAINED		equal to 543 sq. m.	equal to 511 sq. m.

Technical data	unit	Mediterranean Smart
Dimension	cm.	47 x 25,8 approx.
Weight	Kg.	2,8 approx.
Thickness	cm.	13,5
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	41,5-43,5 approx.
Joist distance	mm.	390 approx.
Pieces per sq. m.		12,5 approx.
Weight of pallet	Ql.	4,8 approx.
Pieces per pallet		168
Pallet dimension	cm	75x106x58
One container		9744
One container		equal to 779 sq. m.

Technical data	unit	Plain Tile
Dimension	cm.	41,8 x 24,5 approx.
Weight	Kg.	3,15 approx.
Thickness	cm.	Variable
Weight per sq. m.	Kg.	44 approx.
Joist distance	mm.	350 approx.
Pieces per sq. m.		14 approx.
Weight of four-hand pallet	Ql.	7,5 approx.
Pieces per four-hand pallet		240
One container		6720 approx.
One container		equal to 480 sq. m.



JPEROOF SINCE 1820



Tognana Industrie e Fornaci - www.tognanasuperoof.com



TOGNANA INDUSTRIE E FORNACI SPA Via S. Antonino, 350/A - 31100 Treviso - Italy Tel. +39 0422 671237-671238 - Fax +39 0422 670100 info@tognanasuperoof.com www.tognanasuperoof.com





WhatsApp +39 393 970 4794

Distributor

Società soggetta alla direzione ed al coordinamento da parte della Alessandro Tognana & C. SPA













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