



REGISTERED OFFICE & PLANT
Formica Laminates (INDIA) PVT. LTD.
591-592, 6Km Kalol-Vamaj Road, Village-Piyaj, Tal- Kalol, Dist- Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat-382721

HEAD OFFICE
Formica Laminates (INDIA) PVT. LTD., G4, B1 (EXT.) Mohan Co-Operative, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110044

www.formica-india.com



FORMICA GLOBAL SERIES 2017 - 18

#TheGlobelsHere

BE BOLD



Based in New Zealand, Fletcher Building is an integrated manufacturer of world-leading building and construction products and services

Formica group, which is part of Fletcher Building, is world's largest manufacturer of High Pressure Laminates (HPL) and leading provider of branded, designed surfacing solutions for commercial and residential customers worldwide

The never-ending journey of Formica has led to many innovations, creating decorative surfaces for every desire, transforming spaces for over 100 years

Formica's in-house research and design teams worked with industry experts from across the globe to create a unique product range defined under the Global Series

Formica introduces next generation of laminate surfacing, with all new feel of globally acclaimed finishes & designs for the modern spaces

Formica exclusively offers:

180 fx Designs - Revolutionary true to scale stone design **Reclaimed Denim Fiber Design -** With real denim embedded in paper

Honed Finish - True to be Stone

Jeans Finish - For the Denim feel

Natural Finishes - Number of wood finishes complementing different type of wood surfaces

With the launch of the Global Series in India, Formica is committed to provide premium interior solutions, leaving everlasting impressions!









The 'Original Inventor' with 100 years of innovation and excellence.



State-of-the-art Laminate manufacturing unit at Kalol, Gujarat.



Brand 2016

FORMICA INDIA

Original Inventor of Laminate, Formica has achieved a strong and steady presence in the Indian market over the years. Headquartered in Delhi, Formica India boasts of colossal and hi-tech manufacturing plant in Kalol, Ahmedabad. The plant meets global manufacturing excellence accompanied by a brilliant nationwide distribution system and a team of dedicated partners and work force.

Working closely with architects, designers and developers, the company is strategically positioned to offer new products and surfacing solutions that complement current design trends. The ongoing product design and development process underlines company's commitment to innovation.

Formica has created a huge range of laminates for all interiors & exteriors without compromising on looks, performance and safety.





Gujarat is one of the well-developed industrialized states with significant contribution in industrial as well as economic growth of the country.

FORMICA INDIA has established a hi-tech manufacturing plant in Kalol in Gujarat.





FINISHES









Gloss (G)

Linium (LM)









Chalk (CK)

Prismatic (PR)

Truewood (TW)

Drygrain (D8)









Naturelle (NT)

Naturalgrain (NG)

Sawcut (ST)

Ultra Matt Finish (UM)

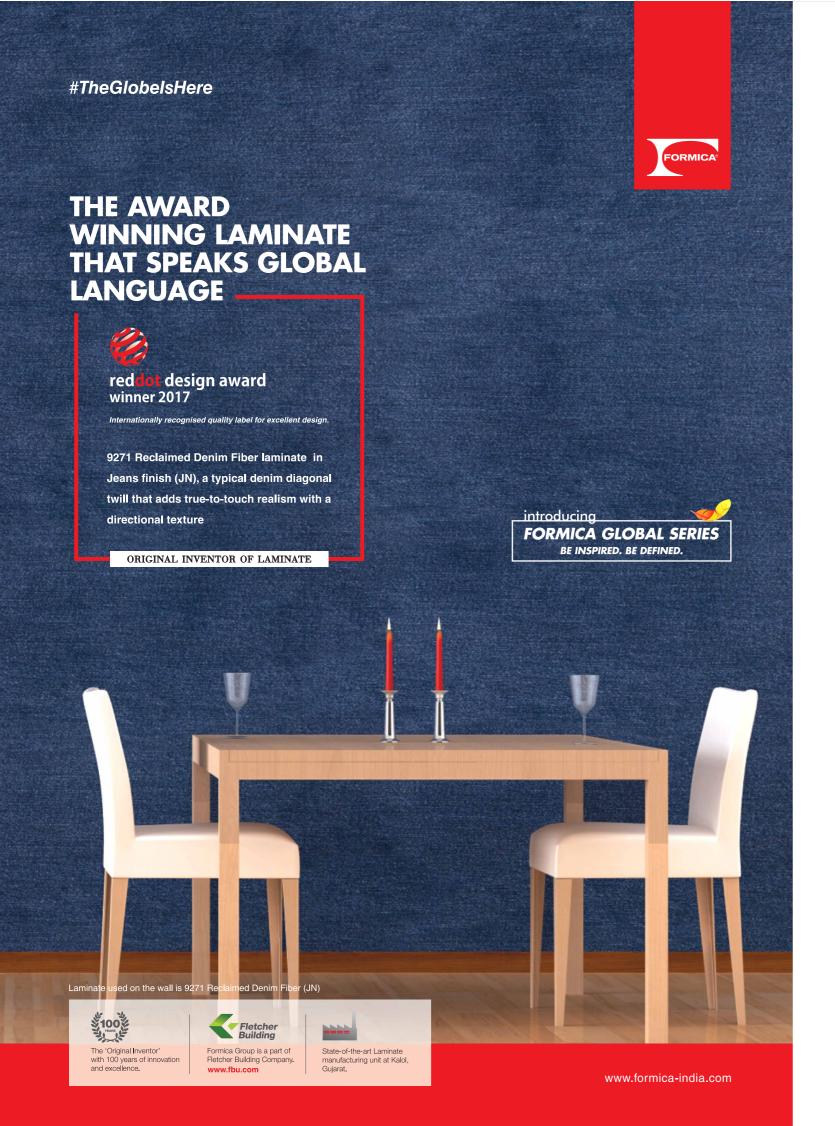


Suede Finish (SF)
Similar to Formica Global Matt 58[™] finish

- · NOTE: For long life of the surface, laminates with non suede finish are recommended for vertical interior applications.
- Application pictures used in this sample folder are purely suggestive in nature, showing the end use of the laminates leaving the potential of laminate use to many more possibilities. Color of the laminate designs used in the pictures may not match with samples pasted due to the limitation of printing.





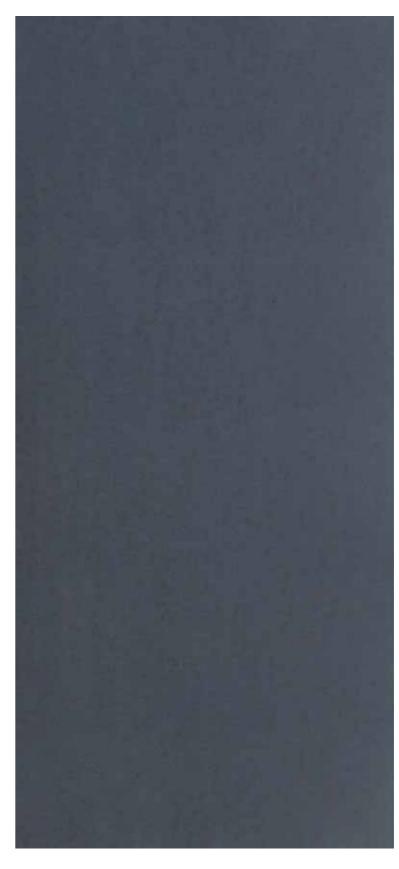




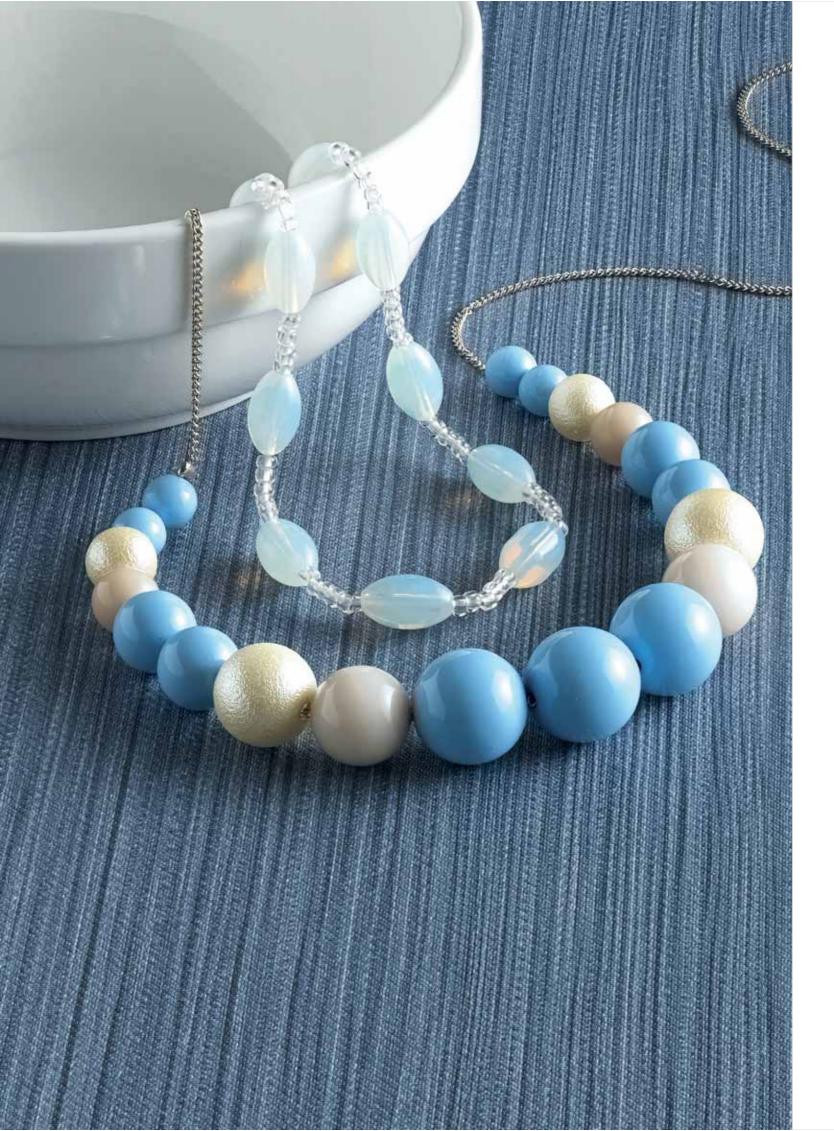
JEANS FINISH (JN)

PATTERNS





9271 | Reclaimed Denim Fiber (JN)

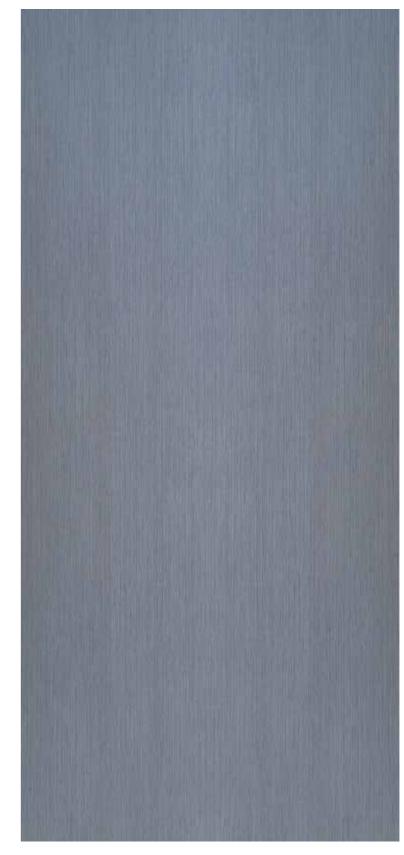




JEANS FINISH (JN)



1TTERNS



8814 | Denim Twill (JN)



JEANS FINISH (JN)

PATTERNS



8826 | Neutral Twill (JN)







180 FX TM



3423 | Travertine Gold (H)



3458 | Travertine Silver (H)





180 FX TM



6417 | Elemental Oxide (H)



8830 | Elemental Concrete (H)



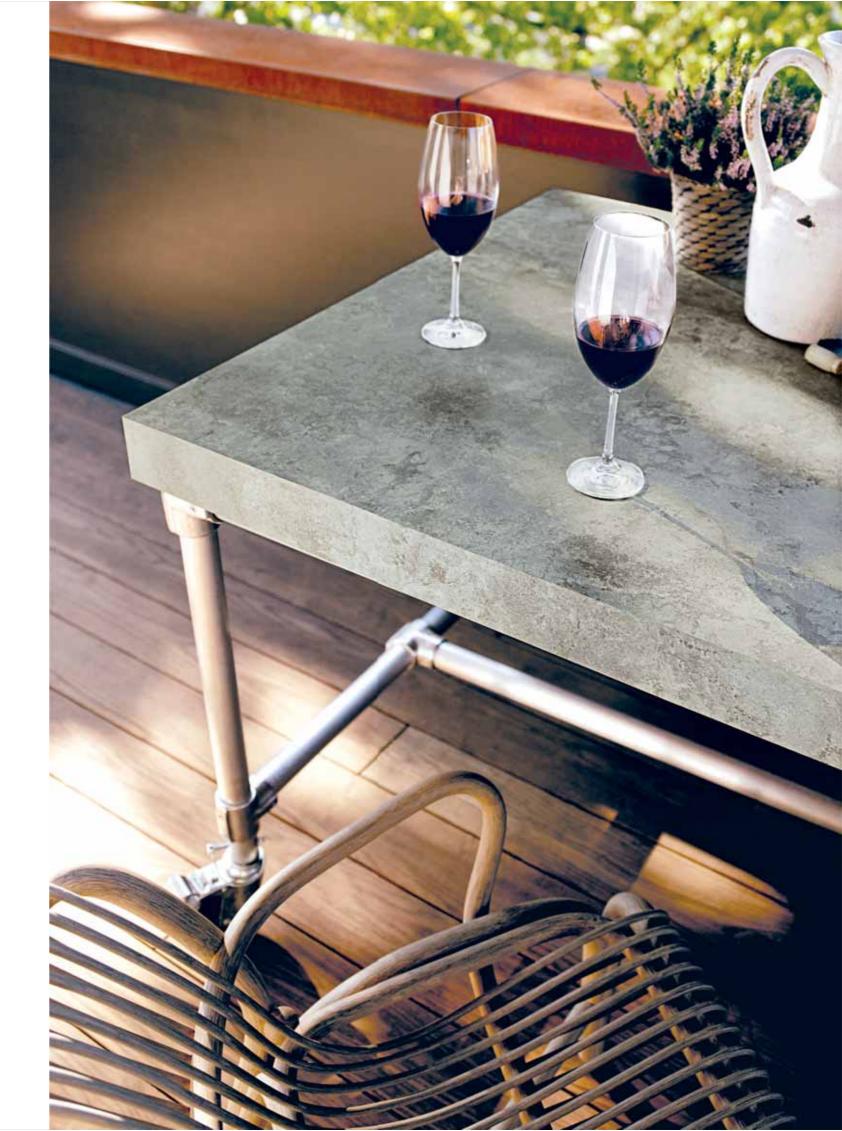
HONED™ FINISH (H)



180 FX TM



6317 | Weathered Cement (H)



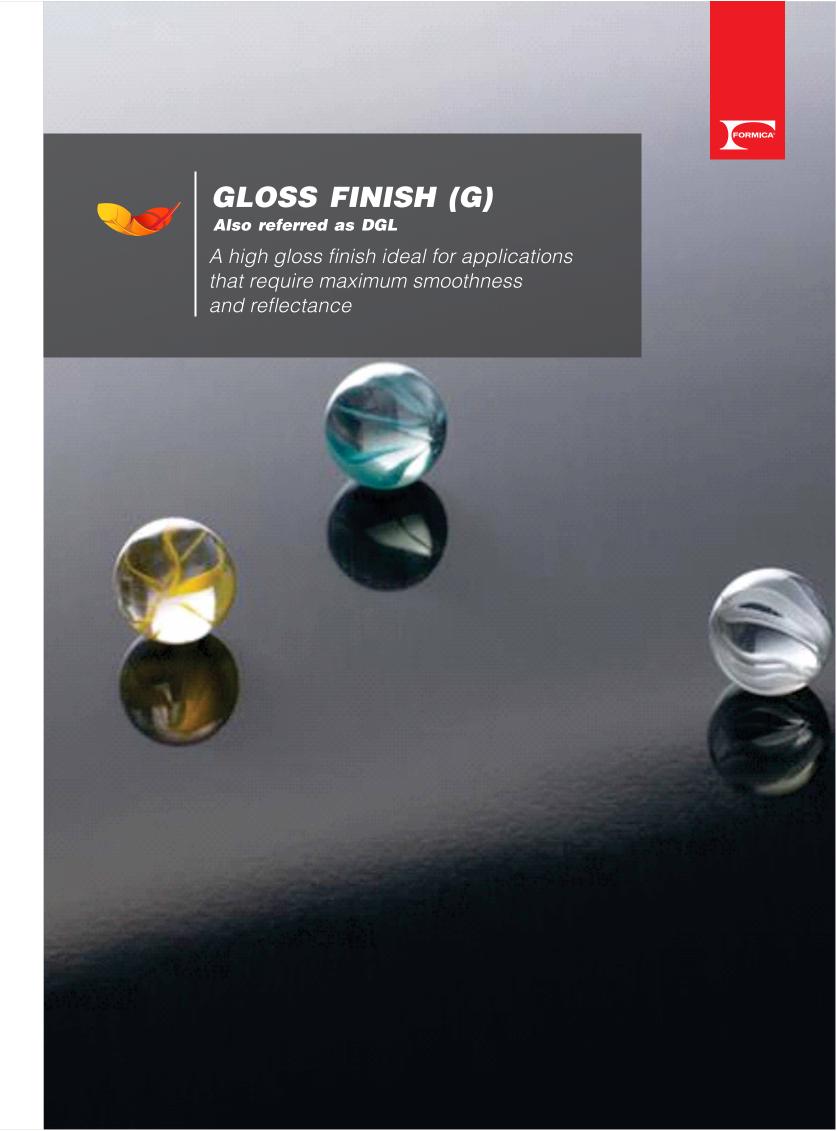


HONED ™ FINISH (H)

L X J US



6363 | Elemental Ash (H)





GLOSS FINISH (G)



T LAU EX T



9481 | Strata Olympica (G)



3420 | Dolce Vita (G)



GLOSS FINISH (G)

180 FX



6320 | Black Fusion (G)



LINUM FINISH (LM)



PATTERNS

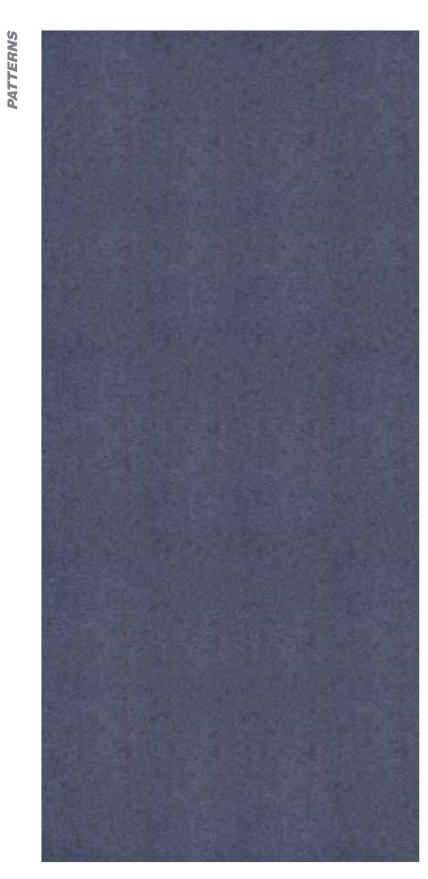


1TTERN

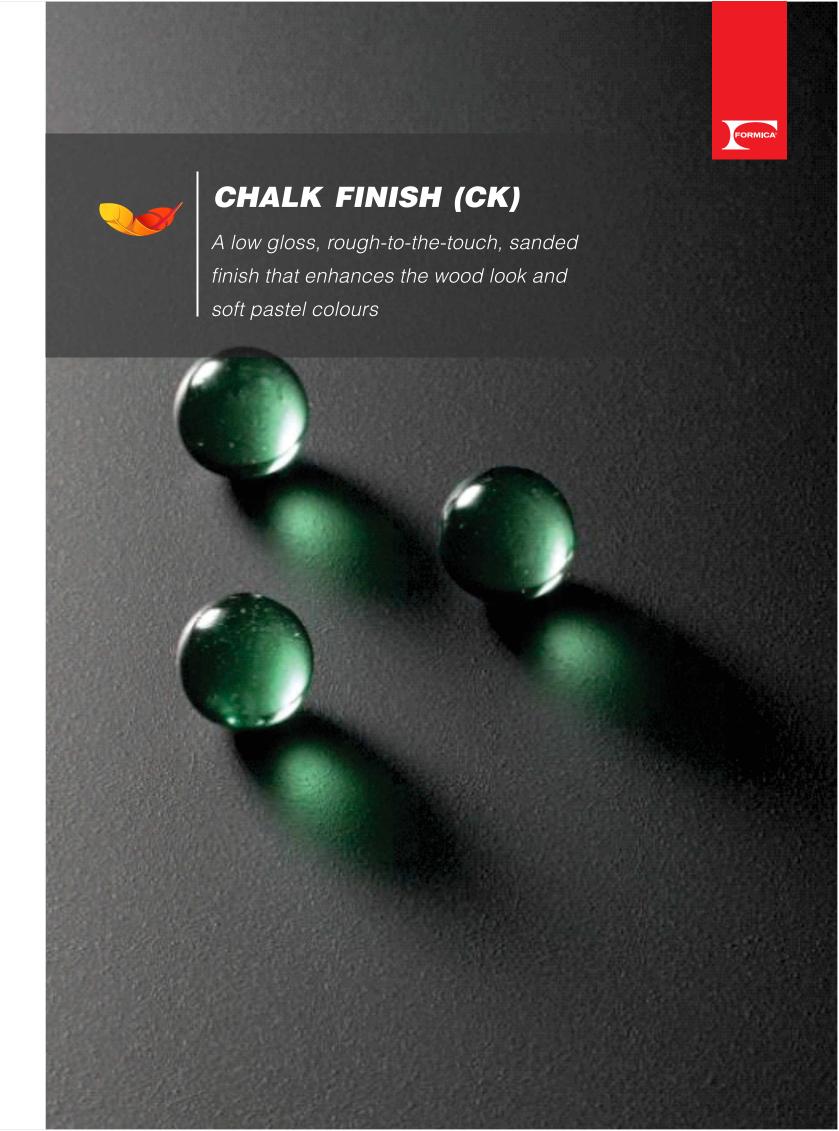
8826 | Neutral Twill (LM) 8828 | Earthen Twill (LM)



LINUM FINISH (LM)



9271 | Reclaimed Denim Fiber (LM)





CHALK FINISH (CK)









7813 | Cardboard Solidz (CK)

7814 | Chalk Solidz (CK)



CHALK FINISH (CK)



PATTERNS



3505 | Storm Solidz (CK)



6437 | Chalked Knotty Ash (CK)



CHALK FINISH (CK)



6439 | Sanded Knotty Ash (CK)





PRISMATIC FINISH (PR)



SOLID COLOURS



0459 | Brite White (PR)

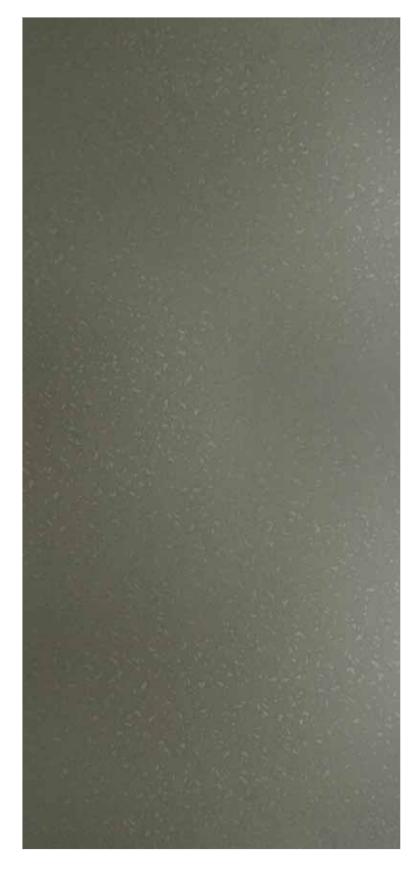


0806 | Battalon (PR)

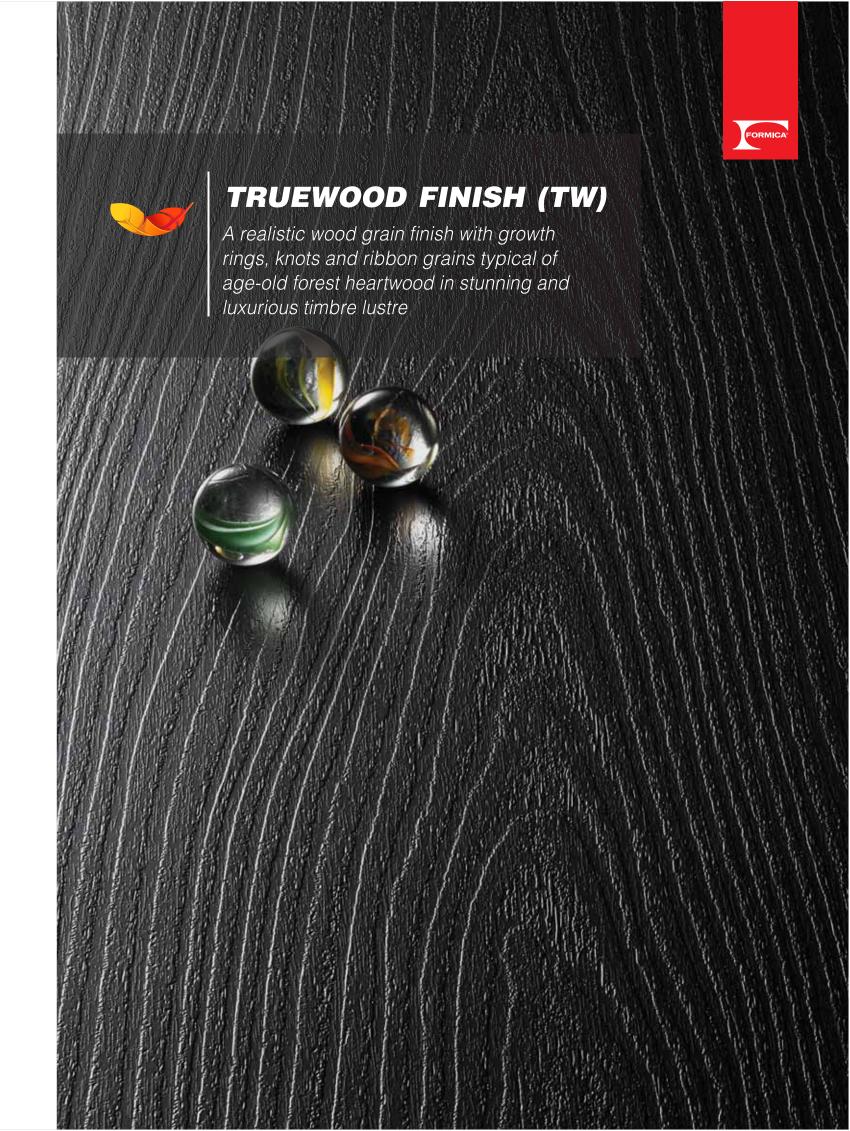


PRISMATIC FINISH (PR)

SOLID COLOURS



0912 | Storm (PR)





TRUEWOOD FINISH (TW)



SOLID COLOURS



SOLID COLOURS



0806 | Battalon (TW)

3200 | Ultra White (TW)

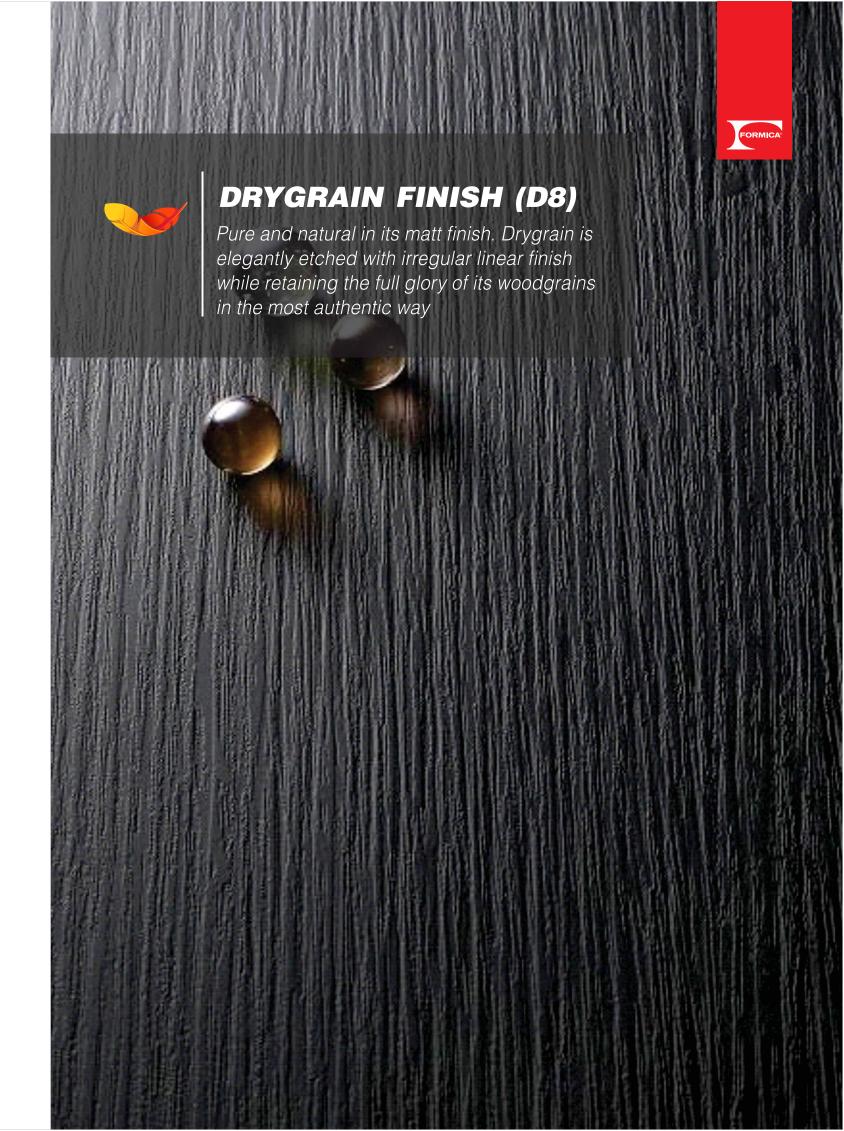


TRUEWOOD FINISH (TW)

PEARLESCENT



7157 | Cosmic Dawn (TW)





DRYGRAIN FINISH (D8)





8902 | White Painted Wood (D8)

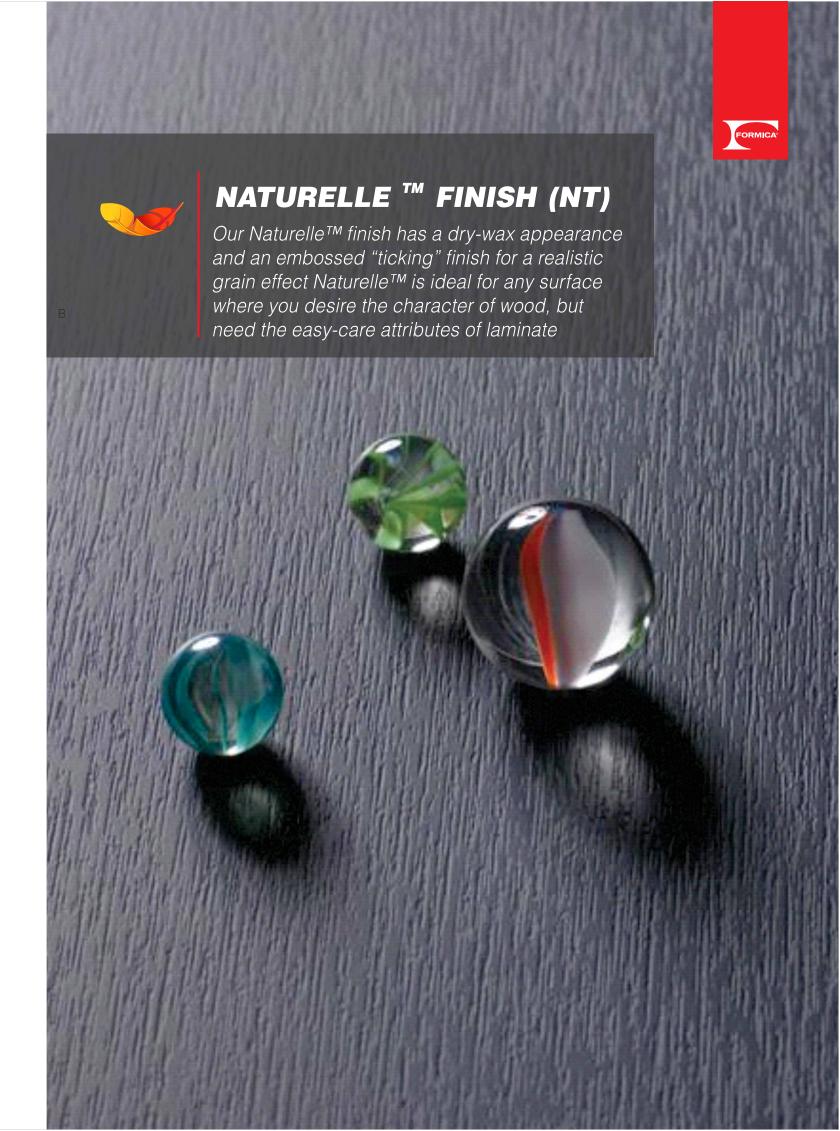




DRYGRAIN FINISH (D8)



6406 | Mocha Elm (D8)





NATURELLE ™ FINISH (NT)





6053 | Chalet Oak (NT)



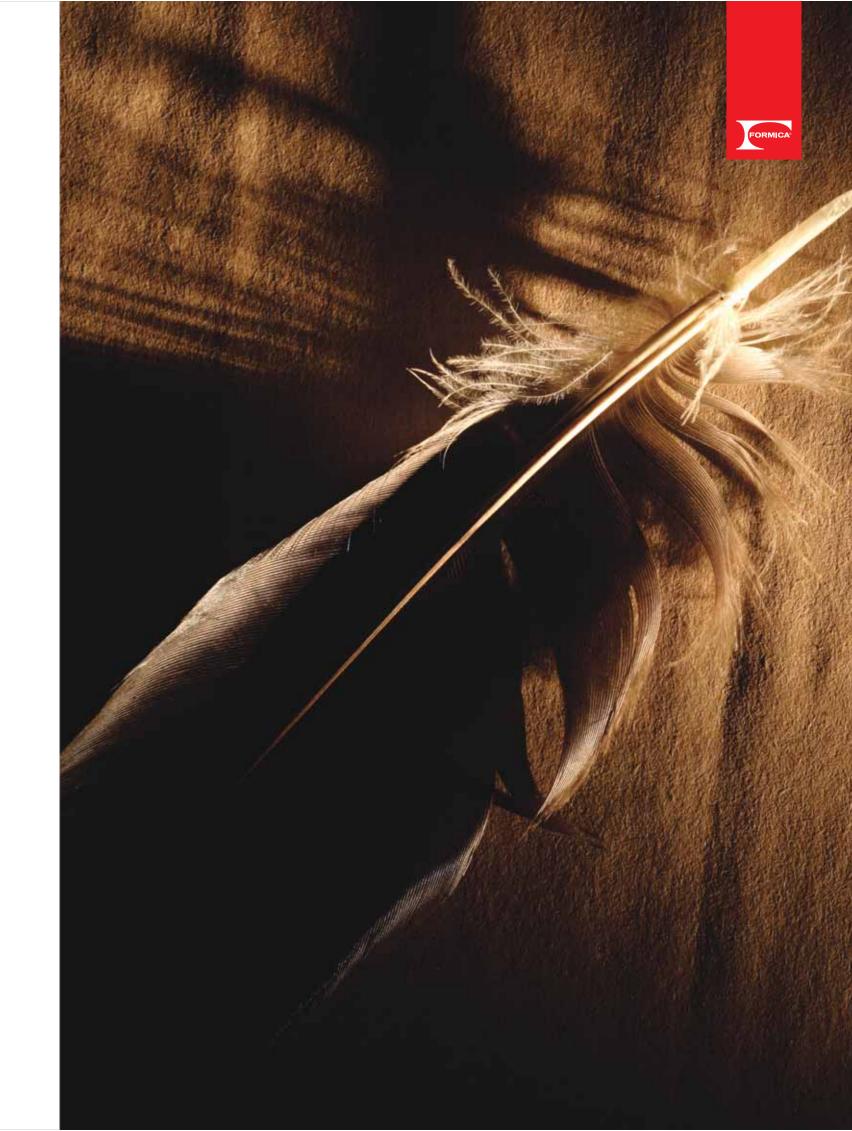
6401 | Natural Walnut (NT)



NATURELLE ™ FINISH (NT)



6402 | Thermo Walnut (NT)





NATURELLE ™ FINISH (NT)

VOODGRAIN



6052 | Cottage Oak (NT)







WOODGRAINS



9479 | Wide Planked Walnut (NG)



5372 | Vintage Wood (NG)





WOODGRAINS



6058 | Bark Microplank (NG)



5373 | Nocturne Wood (NG)





WOODGRAINS



8904 | Silvered Timberworks (NG)



6318 | Timberworks (NG)





8903 | Limed Timberworks (NG)







WOODGRAINS



6410 | Weathered Beamwood (ST)



9484 | Oxidized Beamwood (ST)





WOODGRAINS



6362 | Concrete Formwood (ST)



7670 | Thai Beamwood (ST)





WOODGRAINS



8853 | Rural Oak (ST)



8854 | Alabaster Oak (ST)





9480 | Salvage Planked Elm (ST)





ULTRA MATT FINISH (UM)



AFROMOSIA





0861 | Olive Afromosia (UM)

AFROMOSIA



ULTRA MATT FINISH (UM)



AFROMOSIA



0862 | Cherry Afromosia (UM)



5150 | American Walnut (UM)

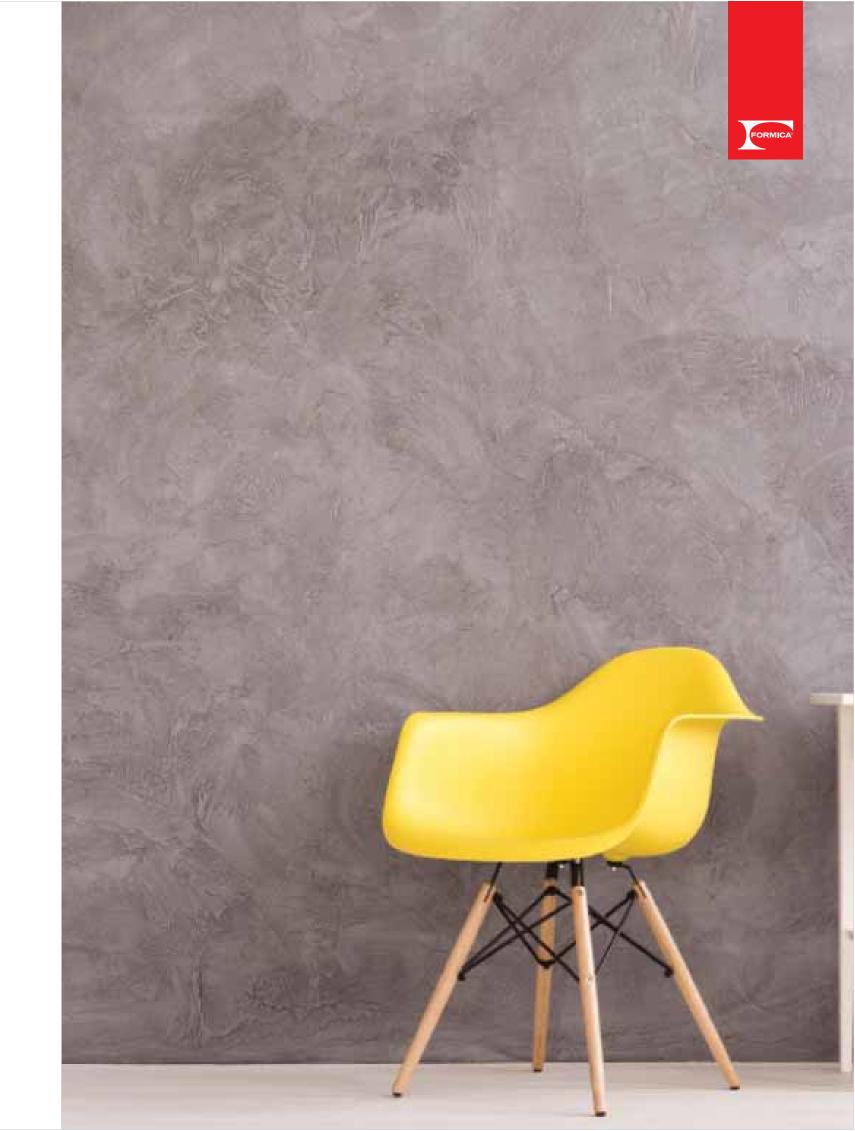


ULTRA MATT FINISH (UM)

WALNUT



5486 | Classic Walnut (UM)





ULTRA MATT FINISH (UM)



5997 | Silent Walnut (UM)







LEGNO



8845 | Bleached Legno



8847 | Jarrah Legno





LEGNO



8846 | Oiled Legno



8848 | Blackened Legno



ASH



8842 | Weathered Ash



8843 | Natural Ash



ASH



8844 | Aged Ash



5483 | Mocca Firwood

ASH







5263 | Carbon Ash

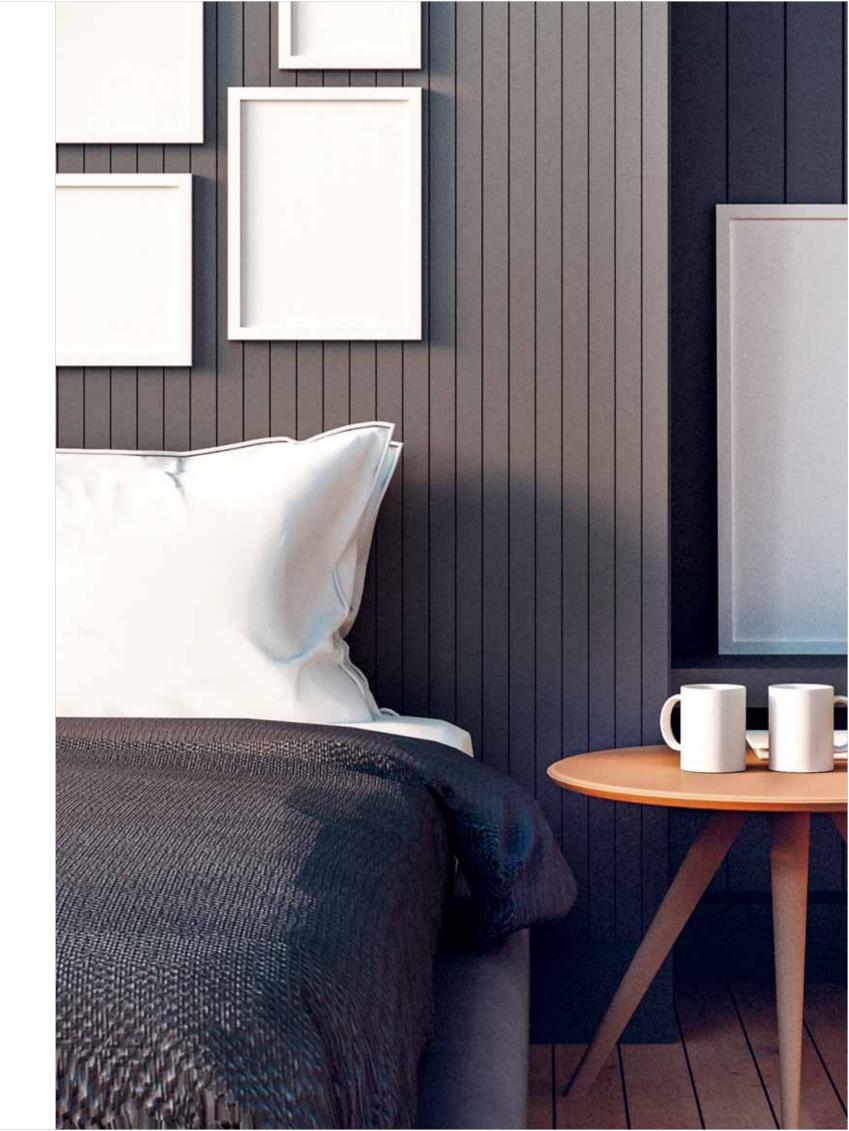


5261 | Sandy Sakura





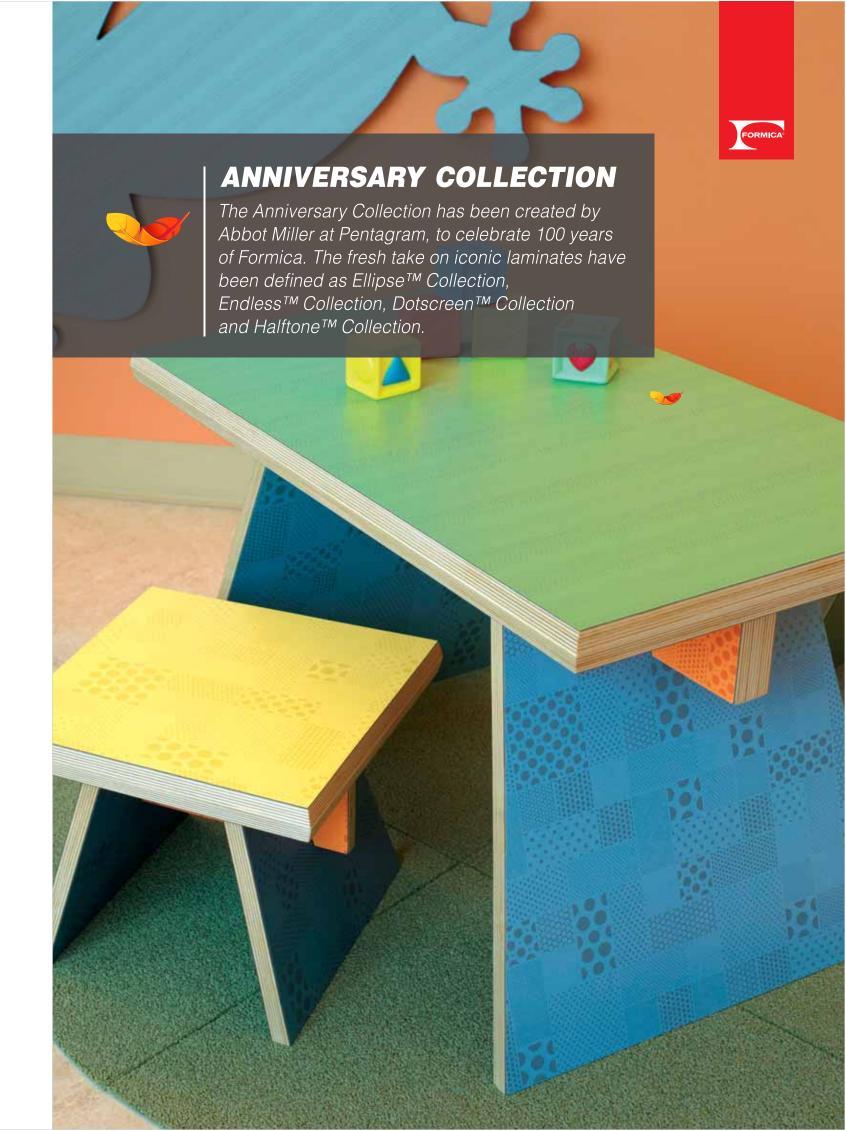
5262 | White Sakura







5264 | Gracious Sakura

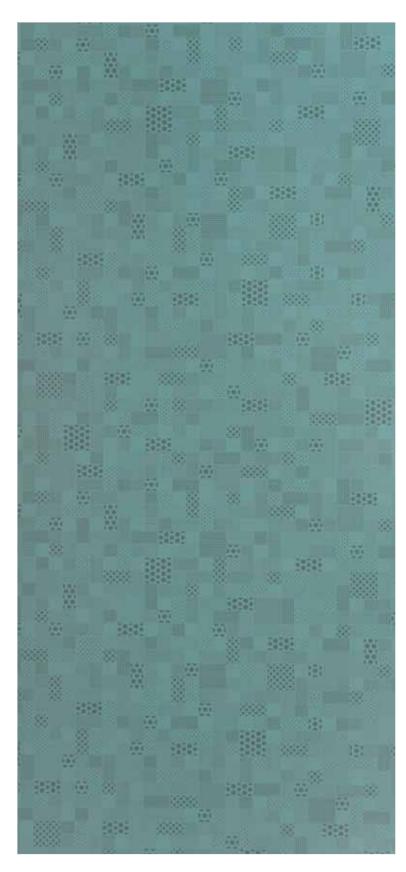




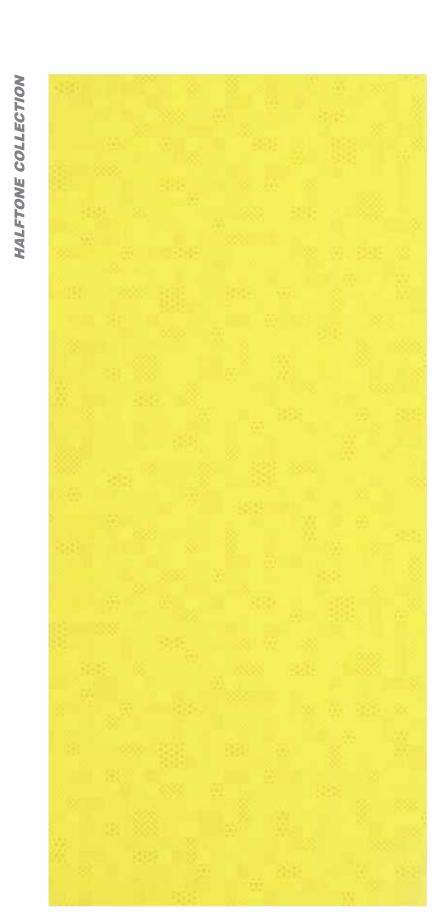
PARTICLE FINISH (PL)



HALFTONE COLLECTION



6618 | Blueberry Halftone (PL)



6619 | Citrus Halftone (PL)



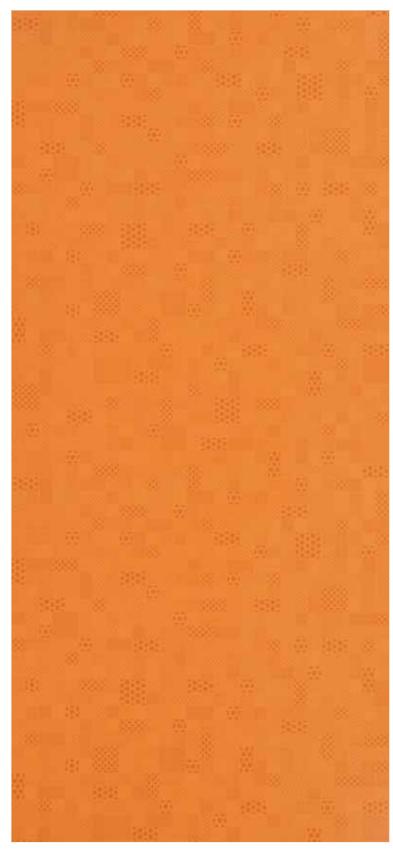
PARTICLE FINISH (PL)



SUEDE FINISH (SF)



HALFTONE COLLECTION



6620 | Tangelo Halftone (PL)



6612 | Endless Indigo

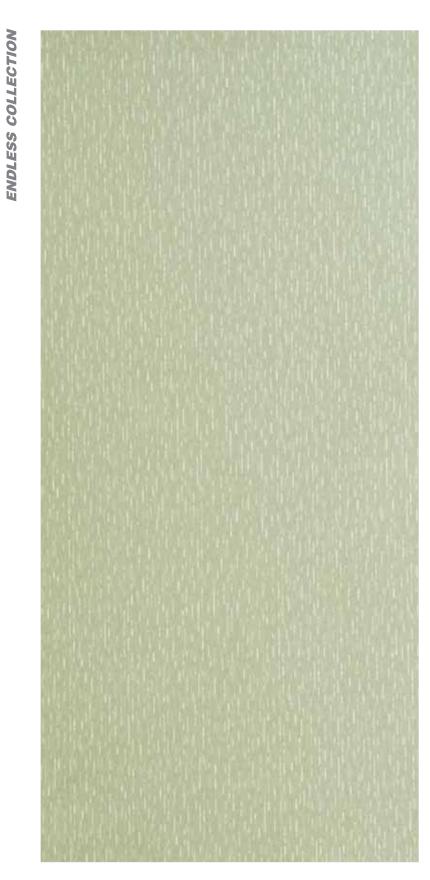




ENDLESS COLLECTION



6611 | Endless Smoke



6610 | Endless Graytone

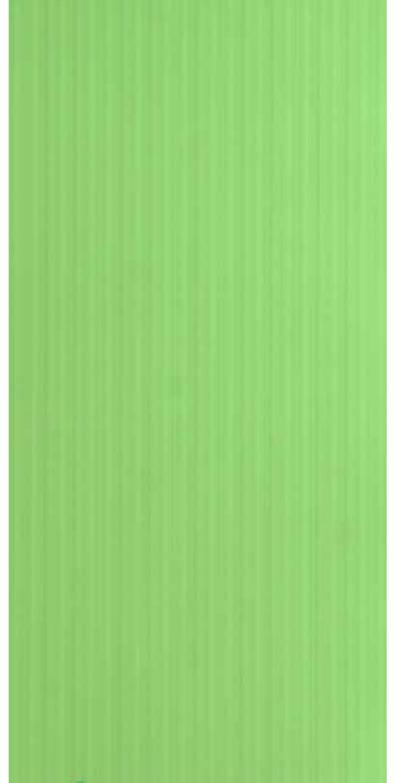




DOTSCREEN COLLECTION



DOTSCREEN COLLECTION



6615 | Aqua Dotscreen 6616 | Mint Dotscreen

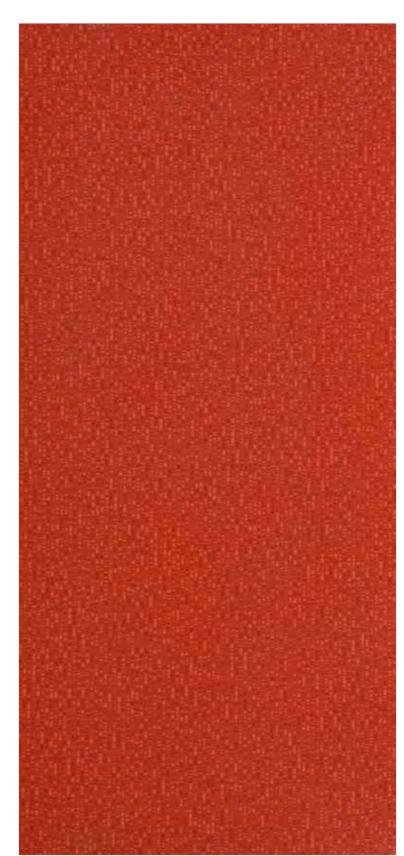




DOTSCREEN COLLECTION



6617 | Tangelo Dotscreen

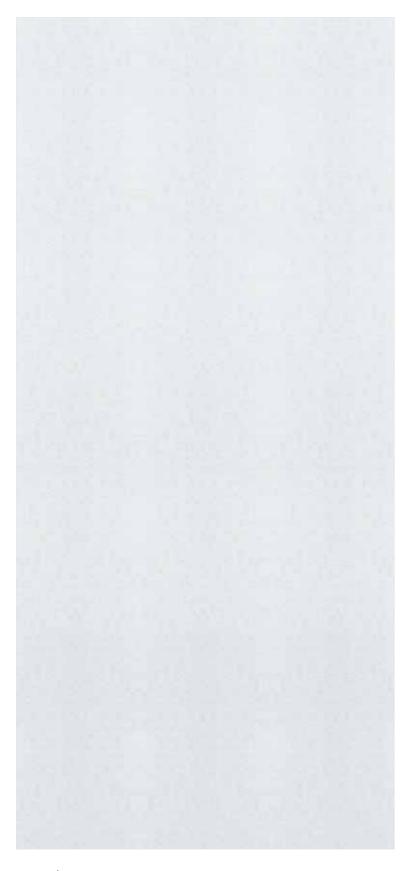


1913 | Red Ellipse

ELLIPSE COLLECTION







6613 | White Ellipse

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Formica Global Series



S.No.	Characteristic	Meth	Unit of Measure	HGS
01	Nominal Thickness		mm	1
	Surface Defects	EN438:2005-2-4		
02		Dirt/Spots	mm²/m²	≤ 1
		Fibres/Hairs/Scratches	mm ² /m ²	≤ 10
03	Thickness	EN438:2005-2-5	mm	± 0.1
04	Length & Width	EN438:2005-2-6	mm	-0 / +10
05	Squareness	EN438:2005-2-7	mm/m	≤1.5
06	Edge Straightness	EN438:2005-2-8	mm/m	≤1.5
07	Flatness	EN438:2005-2-9	mm/m	≤ 60
08	Surface Wear Resistance	EN438:2005-2-10	revolutions	≥350
09	Immersion in Boiling Water	EN438:2005-2-12	Class	
			Gloss	3
			Other	4
10	Resistance to Water Vapour	EN438:2005-2-14	Class	
		Gloss		3
		Other		4
11	Resistance to Dry Heat (180°C)	EN438:2005-2-16	Class	
		Gloss		3
		Other		4
12	Dimensional Stability	EN438:2005-2-17	%	
		Longitudinal		≤0.55
		Transverse		≤1.05
13	Impact Resistance (Small Ball)	EN438:2005-2-20	N	≥ 20
14	Resistance to Cracking	EN438:2005-2-23	Class	4
15	Scratch Resistance	EN438:2005-2-25	Class	
		Gloss		3
		Other		3
16	Stain Resistance	EN438:2005-2-26	Class	
		Group 1 & 2		5
		Group 3		4
17	Light Fastness	EN438:2005-2-27		4 to 5
18	Resistance to Cigarette Burns	EN438:2005-2-30	Class	3
19	Density		g/cm3	≥1.35*
20		e change, Class 4 Slight loss of gloss and or colour, Class oss of gloss and or colour Class 1 Blisters and or delamina	•	colour

Note:

The samples shown in this folder are only indicative of the color, patterns and finishes available

Liability:

Whereas the product are manufactured to exacting standards, the nature of the application procedure is beyond our control. While we are pleased to offer advice, we cannot guarantee the finishing results or accept liability for it. All information is provided in good faith but without warranty expressed or implied. The liability of the company is limited to replacement of defective goods only. It is therefore necessary that prior to any commercial use you should conduct your own tests to evaluate efficacy of the product under the particular condition for its intended use

PROTECTING THE SURFACE

Scratch and Impact Protection

Formica Brand Laminates and surfacing material are resistant to scratch and impacts under normal use conditions.

- Do not chop, slice, pound or hammer on any laminate surface
- Knives or other sharp utensils may slice or scratch the surface
- Heavy blows from a hammer or metal tenderizer may crack or gouge the surface
- Cookware still hot should not be placed directly on laminate surfaces
- Avoid ironing or placing a hot iron on laminate surfaces
- Do not place lighted cigarettes directly on laminate surfaces

Ordinary Cleaning

In most cases, you only need to use a clean, damp, non-abrasive cotton cloth and a mild liquid detergent or household cleaner and rinse with clean water. Do not flood the laminate, since water can penetrate and cause the substrate to swell. Dry the surface with a soft, clean, non-abrasive cotton cloth.

Chemical Damage

Never use cleaners containing acid, alkali or sodium hypochlorite. These cleaners will mar, etch, corrode and pemanently discolour the laminate surface. Also, make sure that bottles, rags and other materials contaminated with these cleaners never come in contract with the laminate surface.



DO'S & DONT'S



HANDLING

- Care should be taken when handling decorative laminates to avoid breakages and damage.
- · When loading and unloading, sheets should be lifted, not slid.
- Abrasion between decorative faces should be avoided.
- Individual sheets should be carried with the decorative face towards the body.
- Sheets become rigid and thus easier to handle if they are bowed along the longitudinal axis.
- Large sheets should always be handled by two men.
- Sometimes it is convenient, especially with thinner grades of laminate, to roll the sheet, decorative face inward, into cylinder of approximately 600mm diameter.
- When transporting stacks of sheets with mechanical handling vehicles, pallets of adequate

size and rigidity should be used.



STORAGE

- Formica® decorative laminates should preferably be stored face to face, flat in horizontal racks.
- The use of a cover board for covering the top sheet and keeping it flat is recommended. If this is impractical, the top sheet should be turned decorative face downwards, to prevent surface damage and warping.
- Where horizontal storage is not possible or where only small stocks of assorted colours and patterns are kept, these can be stacked on edge in slightly inclined vertical racks with support over the entire surface area and a cover board to prevent sliding.
- The recommended angle for such racks is approximately 80° from the horizontal.
- Decorative laminates should always be kept in an enclosed dry store together with corresponding substrate materials, backing boards and adhesives, at a temperature of not less than 18°C (65°F).
- When materials are brought into a workshop from temperatures or humidity levels different from ambient (e.g. after delivery), they should be allowed to stabilise before fabrication. Usually a minimum of three days is required.



DO'S & DONT'S

PRE-CONDITIONING

- The most important factor in achieving stability in bonded panels is the preconditioning of core materials, surfacing and backing laminates prior to bonding.
- Pre-conditioning ensures that the effects of differential movement, caused by the materials' reaction to changes in relative humidity, are minimised.
- The following procedure will allow the laminates to reach equilibrium; any subsequent movement, caused by changes in humidity, will then be equal on each side of the bonded panel and the risk of bowing will be greatly reduced.
 Decorative laminates and core materials should be conditioned before bonding so that all materials reach equilibrium and are neither too dry nor too damp, the latter being most important at the time of pressing. Optimum conditions are best achieved in a dry storage area (about 20°C and 50 60% Relative Air Humidity).
- The sheets that will form the opposite faces of the same composite board are best conditioned as a pair, with their sanded backs together.
- Sheets paired in this manner should be stacked, covered, and left for a minimum period of three days in order to reach moisture equilibrium.
- This will ensure that they achieve near identical moisture contents prior to so that bonding, and any subsequent dimensional movements will therefore be similar in both magnitude and direction on each side of the composite panel.
- Wood-based core materials should have a moisture content of around 9%.
- The moisture content of laminates cannot be measured with a normal moisture
 meter, but it is essential that the face laminate has the same moisture content
 as the correspondingbacking board. If the composite boards are to be exposed
 to constant low relative humidity in their subsequent application (e.g. radiator
 casings), the laminates and core materials should be pre-conditioned in warm
 dry conditions for a suitable period in order to pre-shrink the materials and so
 avoid any subsequent shrinkage stresses.
- Panels and boards faced with decorative laminate will nearly always be required
 to have the reverse side faced with a similar material to counter balance the
 effects of dimensional changes that may take place.





ADHESIVE BOND FAILURE (BUBBLING)

Adhesive bond failure, commonly known as bubbling, may occur in conditions of high humidity or wetting if there are weak areas of adhesive bond (usually associated with hand-applied contact adhesives).

If the laminate has been bonded in normal dry conditions using contact adhesive and the panel is subsequently subjected to high levels of humidity, the laminate will expand.

The amount of creep will depend on the panel dimensions (the larger the panel the greater the movement), and if there is a weakness in the bond the laminate may lift from the substrate.

To reduce the risk of bond failure, the following measures should be

- If possible, avoid the use of contact adhesives (particularly hand-applied) if the panels are to be installed in wet areas or areas of high humidity.
- If contact adhesives must be used then panel widths should not exceed 600 mm. The adhesive layer must not be too thick, it must be applied evenly to both surfaces and the whole area must be at the correct tack-level when bonding takes place. These points are particularly important if the edges of the laminate are 'captured', preventing outward movement of the laminate at the edges.
- To minimise dimensional movement, the longest dimension of the panel should be cut in the length direction of the laminate sheet, i.e. parallel with the sanding lines (laminate movement is approximately twice as great across the sheet width as it is along the length).
- The laminate should be pre-conditioned in temperature/humidity conditions similar to those of the final installation for at least three days prior to bonding.

