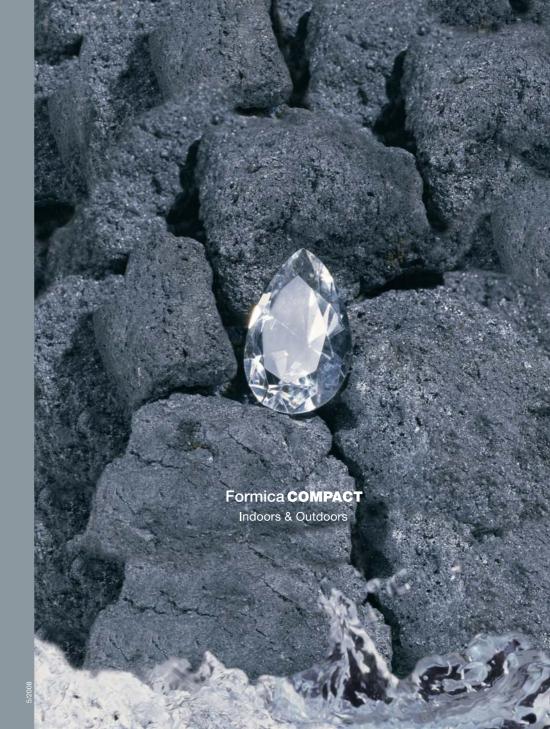
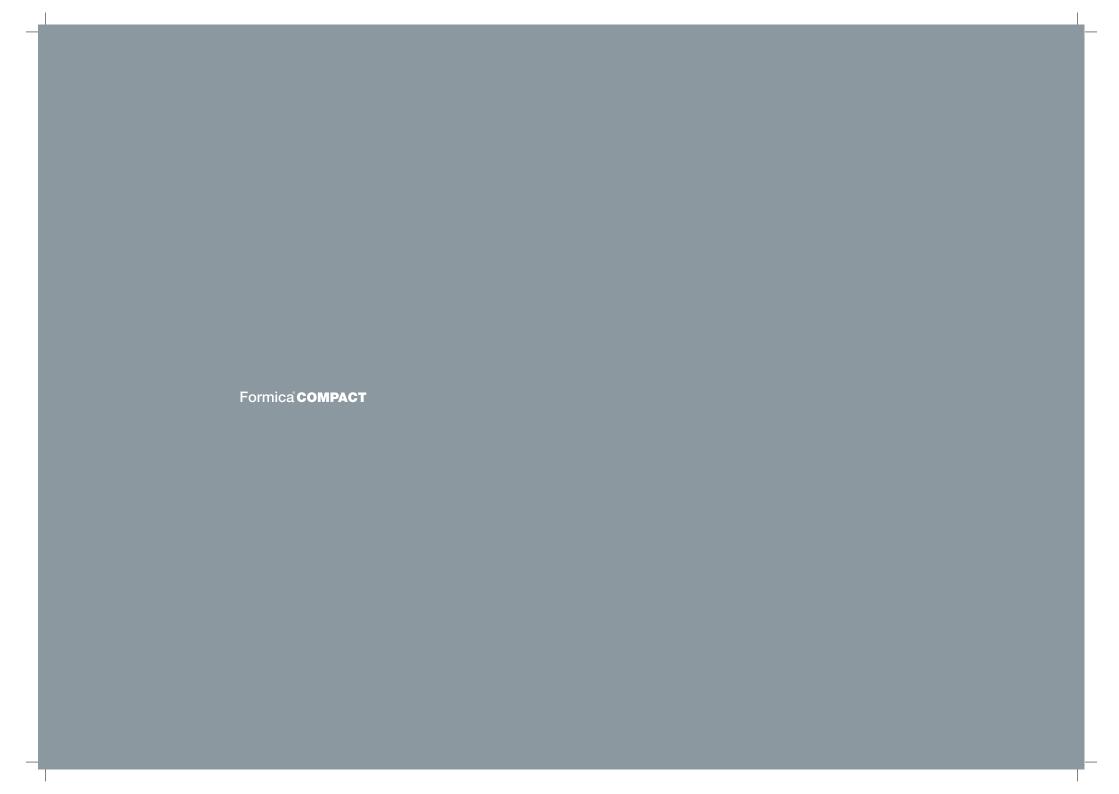


Formica COMPACT





Many of the things that seem to be luxuries today will become the norm in the near future

Walter Gropius

Founding Architect of the Bauhaus (Berlin 1883 - Boston 1969)



a rough diamond

Like a diamond

– the hardest of all
substances in nature –
Formica COMPACT,
structural panel is
strong and desirable.

Its special properties make it an unchangeable material for use in all types of façades, buildings and architectural masses. A diamond in the rough with fire- and water-resistant properties that can withstand the elements as well as hard use and impacts, remaining unaffected over time, in compliance with European Standard EN-438-6.

An ecological material that meets the highest standards of environmental respect. An inert material that can be used as an energy resource through thermal recycling given that it does not contain heavy metals or halogens. An energy efficient material suitable for buildings, useable as a ventilated façade, blocking heat loss in winter and heat transmission in summer. A material tested and endorsed by the Eduardo Torroja Institute through Technical Suitability Document (Dit Plus no. 491).

Next, we present seven outstanding projects as well as 112 other photographs of various applications. Architectural examples created with ingenuity and achieved using Formica COMPACT, exterior panel.

Exteriorize your ideas with Formica COMPACT



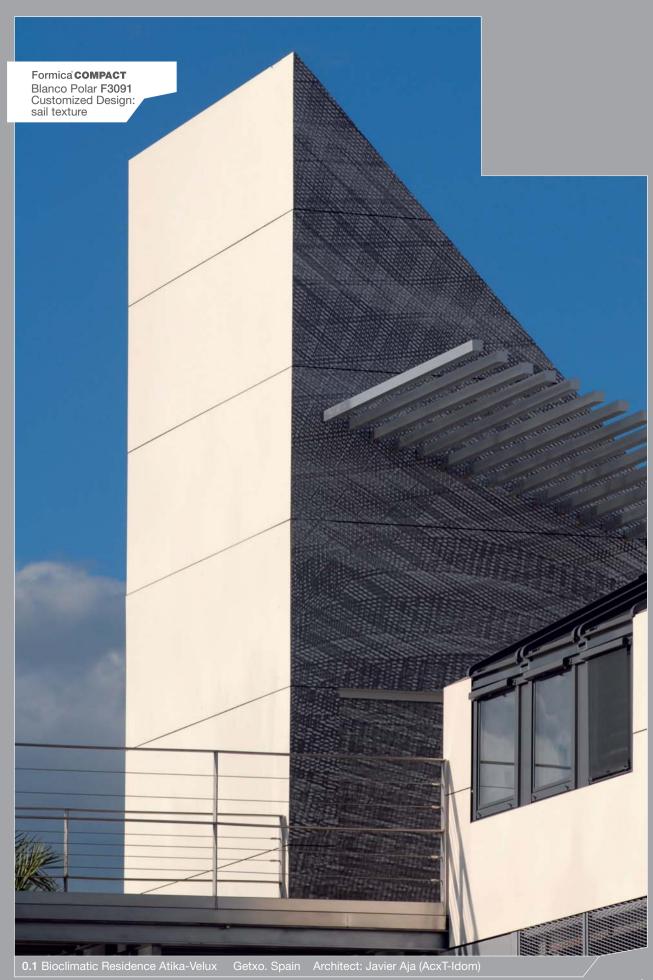












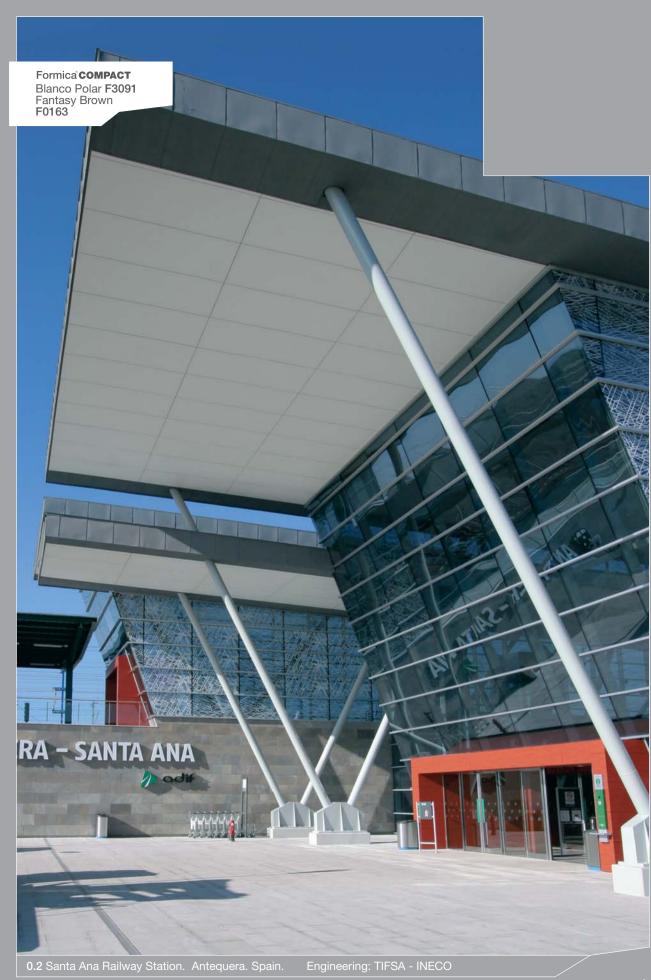








2 | |









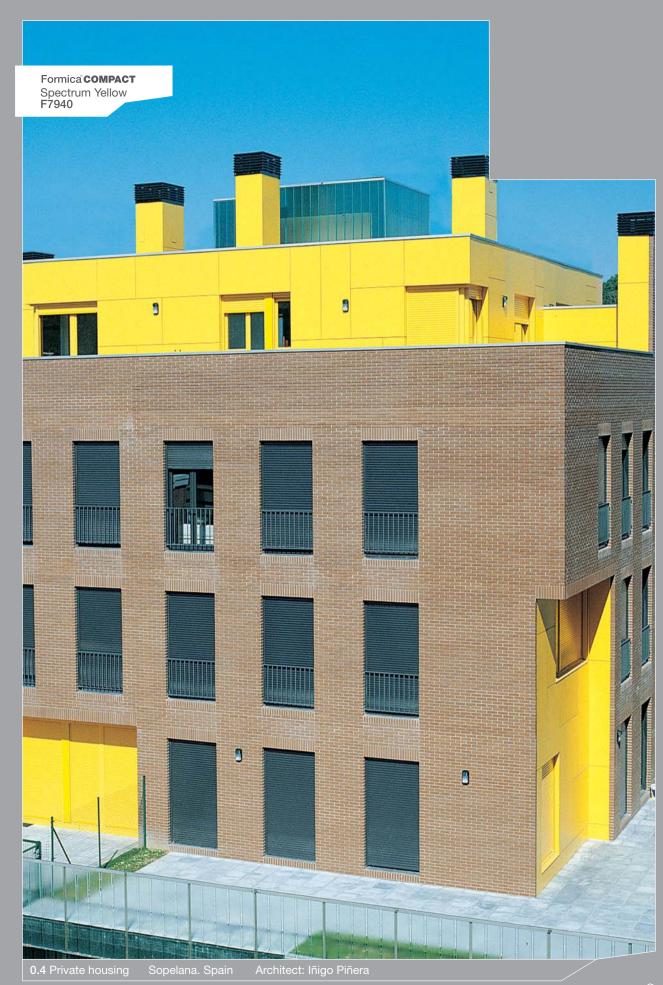












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6 | |



0.6 High School Canary Islands. Spain Architects: Juan Antonio González, Félix Perera and Urbano Yanes (GYP Architecture),

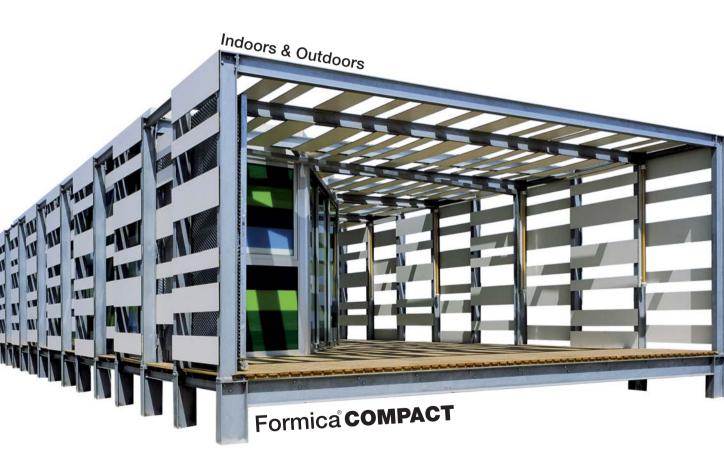












Formica COMPACT. Vertical and horizontal solutions; interior and exterior applications; flat and moulded pieces, personalized creations that can be perforated, bent and engraved.



Housing, Kopparstaven, Sweden, Architecture: WSP Arkitektur.

Outdoors
Formica COMPACT
Façades



Housing. Granollers. Architect: Josep Sánchez Ferrer.





Residence. VilaSeca-Salou. Tarragona Architect: Antonio Batllé (B. Architecture).



Day-care centre. Barcelona. Architects: Josep Palau and Elena Galera



Private Residence. Veddinge Baker. Denmark. Architect: Mads Lützen.



Private housing. Brisbane. Australia. Architect: Bligh Soller Nield.



Cant Mont-Cad Restaurant, Barcelona, Design: Angel Codina,



Swiss Private School. Madrid. Architect: Santafé & De Juan.



Private housing. Meliana. Valencia.



Lanchid Investment. Madrid. Architect: Martín Olascoaga



Housing. Carranza. Vizcaya. Architect: Germán Hurtado (Estudio Arq. Edos).



Housing. Sunshades. Canary Islands. Spain.



Pavilion. Holland. Architecture: Versnel & Partners Architecten.



Pérez de Ayala School. Madrid Architect: Hortaleza Council Architect Team



Celulosas Vascas Factory. Vizcaya. Customized Design: Jesús Jauregui.
Architect: Luis Lumbreras, Bilbao Arquitectos.



Housing. Sopelana. Vizcaya. Architect: Eduardo Aurtenechea



Factory Pavilion. Holland.



Congreso Night Club. Bilbao. Design: Guillermo Balzola (Q Design)



Hospital. Holland



Housing. Nanterre. France.



Housing. Barakaldo. Spain. Architect: Javier Linazasoro.



Private Residence

Indoors & Outdoors Formica COMPACT Author's Laminate



Puerta América Hotel. Madrid Design: Fernando Salas & Javier Mariscal



Mc Donald's. Amsterdam. Design: Desarc Architects.



Silken Diagonal Hotel, Barcelona, Architect: Juli Capella,



T4 Terminal. Madrid Airport. Architects: Richard Rogers and Estudio Lamela. Graphic design: Addison España.



Barcelona Underground. Architect: Spert, s.a.



Shopping Centre. Amsterdam. Architect: Benthem Crouwel



Abra aquarium. Spain. Design: Fernando Goytisolo.



VIPS Barcelona Restaurant. Architecture: Antonio Foraster & Victoria Garriga (AV62 Architects).



MAN 22 Pub. Bilbao. Architecture: Verno.



Diocesan Seminary. Lugo. Architects: Jesús Bouza, Manuel López. Jorge Salvador. Alberte González and Manuel Cortón.

Indoors
Formica COMPACT
Wall Panelling



European Forum Headquarters. Navarra. Architects: Antonio Vaillo and Juan Luis Irigay.



La Nucia Sports Centre. Benidorm.



European Forum Headquarters. Navarra. Architects: Antonio Vaillo and Juan Luis Irigay.



Quirón Hospital, Madrid, Architect: Alberto de Pineda.



Compostela Health Centre, Architect: Pilar Barroso,



San José Clinic. Pamplona. Architects: Javier Telletxea and Carmelo Fernández.



El Corte Inglés Shopping Centre. Mijas. Architect: Natalia Santafé



Dexeus Clinic. Architects: Artigues & Sanabria Arquitectes.



CAN Savings Bank Offices. Pamplona. Architects: Jesús Leache & Fernando Tabuenca.



CAN Savings bank Offices. Pamplona. Architects: Jesús Leache and Fernando Tabuenca.

Indoors & Outdoors Formica COMPACT Molded, Curved



Offices, China.



Vodafone Telephony Shop. Palma de Mallorca



Home bowl.



Casa Barcelona. Design: Juli Capella.



Diocesan Seminary. Lugo. Architects: Jesús Bouza, Manuel López, Jorge Salvador, Alberte González and Manuel Cortón.



Washroom.

Cepsa Gas Station. Madrid. Architect: Héctor Ruiz.





Indoors & Outdoors
Formica COMPACT
Perforated





Stand Momo. Furniture fair. Madrid. Design: Murray agencia de diseño.



Las Arenas Hotel Spa. Valencia. Architects: Francisco Nebot, Ramiro Amorrortu and Jesús Alfaro.



Offices. Marbella. Architect: Enrique Vallecillos (Planho Consultores).



Private Residence. Denmark. Architect: Mads Lützen



Construmat. Barcelona. Architects: Juli Capella & Ramón Cortés



Housing, Burgos, Architect: César Morcillo,



Quirón Hospital. Madrid. Architect: Alberto de Pineda

Indoors & Outdoors Formica® COMPACT

Furniture Laboratory, Home and Office





Quimxel Chemical Industries, Valencia, DYR Engineers



Children's Park. Vizcaya



Table "Saturno". Design: Gunilla Allard. Sweden.



Sunshade "Ensombra". Design: Odosdesign. Spain.



Loft, Madrid, Beriot Bernardini Architects.



Office Furniture. Design: Brink. Holland



Mandorla System. Design: Javier Machimbarrena. Spain.



Table "The Salvatore Occasional Table". Design: James Burleigh. England.





Magazine Rack. Design: Fredrik Paulsen. Sweden.

Indoors
Formica COMPACT
Wet Areas



Acqua Shopping Centre. Valencia.



Unbe Nursing home. Bilbao. Architect: Emilio Puertas



Emirates Stadium. Arsenal Football Club. UK.



Ikea washrooms, Spain



Larrabea Golf Club. Spain. Design: Iñaki López.



European Forum Headquarters. Navarra. Architects: Toni Vaillo and Juan Luis Irigay.



Police offices. Vizcaya. Architects: Juan Coll-Barreu and Daniel Gutiérrez.

Indoors Formica COMPACT Doors



Cima Laboratory. Pamplona. Architect: Carlos Docal.



Las Arenas Hotel Spa. Valencia. Architects: Francisco Nebot, Ramiro Amorrortu and Jesús Alfaro.

Indoors Formica® COMPACT Personalized flooring



Maritim Museum. Barcelona. Architecture: Fabregat & Fabregat Arquitectes.

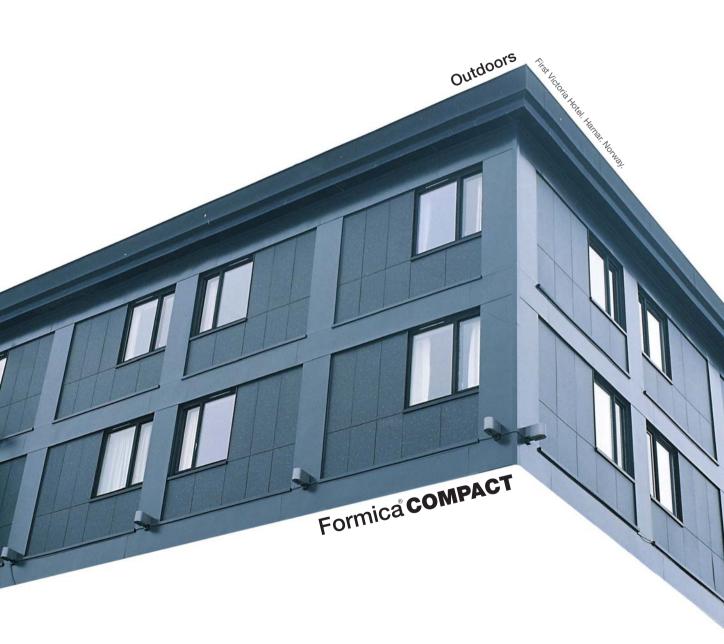




Maritim Museum. Barcelona. Architecture: Fabregat & Fabregat Arquitectes.



CasaDecor Madrid. Architect: Nacho James



technical applications

Formica COMPACT?

- · Large sheet sizes, up to 3660x1610 mm (144.09" x 63.38")
- · Lightweight. 11 kgs/m² 8 mm thickness
- · Efficient. Fast installation and easy maintenance.
- Fire-resistant. Highest building classification possible. B-s1, d0 (EN-13501).
- Environmentally friendly.
- · Wide range. 46 designs.
- · Possibility of personalization.
- · Accredited by the most prestigious Institutes. DIT Plus Certified.



N° DIT 491

01. Lightweight Ventilated Exterior Façades (Visible fixing)

A ventilated façade is defined as an exterior surface treatment of a building or residence made up of panels attached to a primary substructure and another secondary substructure that permits spontaneous air circulation through the interior between the modulated façade and the load-bearing wall. If this is done using Formica Compact Exterior HPL Laminate, then the façade can be classified as a Lightweight Ventilated Façade.

This allows:

- · Placement of intermediary insulating elements that can thermally insulate the building.
- Support of spontaneous air movement that moderates summer heat on the building caused by the temperature gradient from the lower to upper areas.
- · Structurally lighter buildings due to the substructure weight of the lightweight ventilated façade.

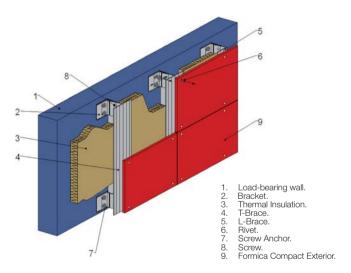


Figure 1.- Diagram of lightweight ventilated façade





02. Formica Compact Exterior HPL Laminate.

Formica Compact Exterior Laminate consists of:

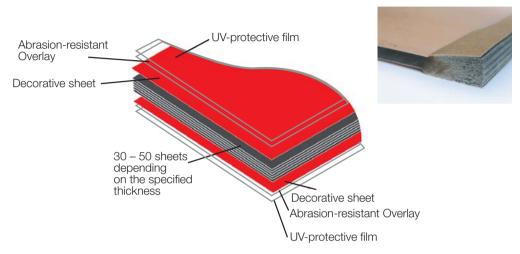


Figure 2.- Diagram of Formica Compact Exterior Laminate build up.

As you can see in the diagram, the composition of Formica Compact Exterior HPL Laminate, (High Pressure Laminate), i.e. a product manufactured in laminate form consisting of paper permeated with phenolic and melaminic thermo-stable resins that are pressed at pressures above 10 MPa (100 kg/cm2) and temperatures of approximately 150° C, make the laminate very compact, stable and unaffected by the environment and ultraviolet rays.

Under EN Standard 438-6-77 2005, the quality of Formica Compact Exterior EDF Laminate means that this laminate is specifically for use in Ventilated Façade applications.

E = Exterior Use
D = Harsh Conditions
F = Fire-Resistant Quality
S = No Fire-Resistant Quality



Lanchid Investment Offices. Madrid. Architect: Martín Olascoaga.

03. Benefits of the Formica Façade.

- Anti-bacterial: Inert, non-porous material resistant to the elements, moisture, decay and mold.
- Building Stability: Movements of the load-bearing structure are minimized due to the low thermal fluctuation allowed by the laminate.
- Color Stability: Unalterable by ultraviolet radiation. No color change or appearance of strange partial discolorations. Grade 4 (grey scale).
- Design: Wide decorative range. Forty six designs. All consistent and unalterable. No tone variations from the first panel to the last.
- Durability: High resistance to the elements, rain, salty environments and atmospheric pollution. Long-term exposure, should not allow even a minimal loss of color; in any case, it is acceptable.
- Environmental Statement: Formica Compact Exterior Laminates do not contain asbestos or substances harmful to the ozone layer. Furthermore, their composition contains no heavy metals or pigments. Laminate remnants are recyclable and do not require any special treatment like other construction waste.
- Fire-resistance: Meet European Fire Behavior Standard EN 13 501 classification B, s1- d0. Does not soften, drip or give off toxic smoke.
- Flatness: Its laminate structure guarantees a stable flatness under any outside influence of heat or moisture.
- · Humidity: There is no problem with internal condensation or rain penetration.
- IImpact Resistance: As a laminate product, it can withstand, without change, the impact of a 42 mm Ø 0.324 kg steel ball from a height of 1.5 meters at a velocity of 6 meters/second (21.6 km/h) at the moment of impact.
- Installation: Fast and easy to install due to its lightness and versatility. After tooling, edges do not need treatment.
- Lightweight: Overall lightweight substructure and façade. Density of 1.35 kg/m2/mm. Less than half of any rock product.
- Mechanical and Chemical Resistance: No change below 180° C.
- Personalization: Allows the creation of custom façades, that is to say, individual façades with design freedom (photographs, illustrations, etc.)
- Self-cleaning: Due to its non-porous surface and its electrical insulation, dirt does not stick and rain eliminates any dust that may remain.
- Sizes: Three different sizes, 2500x1220, 3050x1300 and 3660x1610 mm for optimal modulations and minimal waste.
- Sound Protection: Reduces the noise index coming from the outside by acting as insulation.
- Stability: Permanently flat and self-supporting due to the absence of stress and load transfer between laminates since they are attached independently.
- Standardized: Fully meets European Product Standard EN 438-6-7 2005 for use on exterior façades.
 All panels bear CE marking.
- Thermal Insulation: No thermal bridge. Allows thermal insulation and ventilation, avoiding heat loss in the winter and heat transmission in the summer.





Of all laminates on the market, Formica is the pioneer and inventor of HPL laminate, meaning that it is a traditional manufactured laminate product with more than 93 years of experience behind it.

Due to its composition, structure, manufacturing, content and directionality, any laminate produced in laminar form has better dimensional stability and higher impact resistance than other products of seemingly equal appearance, and of a similar or different nature created through a different process. Furthermore, its cellulose sheet composition gives it a homogeneity not possessed by other heterogeneous products similar in appearance.

Of course, Formica manufactures its Compacts in a homogenous and laminate form, fully meeting European Standards EN 438-6-7 2005 specifically for Compact Exterior HPL Laminate.

04. Elements of Formica Façade

4.1. Ventilated Facade with Visible Fixing

Formica Compact Exterior Laminate modules are attached with rivets visible from a certain distance and have the following components:

1. Load-bearing Wall

• The structure or façade where the lightweight ventilated façade will be placed and attached.

2. Main Profile

- L-shaped metallic aluminum pieces called Squares or Clamps that are fixed to the Framing or loadbearing wall with screws called Anchors and on which is also attached the aluminum profile.
- L- or T-shaped Aluminum Profile that is attached vertically to the Clamp through aluminum screws or rivets and where the Formica Exterior Compact Laminate is attached.

3. Anchors

• Stainless steel screws that attach the Framing to the Clamp.

4. Thermal Insulation

 Insulating material consisting of a panel of glass, rock or other insulating material that is placed on the Load-bearing wall to thermally insulate it.

5. Rivets

 Aluminum elements for attaching the L- or T-profile to the Square and also the Formica Exterior Compact Laminate to the Main Profile.

6. Connecting Screws between Profiles

 Stainless steel screws used to attach the L- or T-profiles to the Clamp and also the Formica Exterior Compact Laminate to the Main Profile.

4.2. Ventilated Façade with Invisible Fixing

Formica Compact Exterior Laminate modules are attached with hidden rivets that are not visible from the outside and have the following components:

1. The same components as those previously mentioned with the addition of the following:

2. Additional Horizontal Secondary Profile

- Profile of variable geometry that is attached horizontally to the main profile on L or T by screws.
- Aluminum Leg or Hook of variable geometry that are either hung or screwed to the horizontal geometryvariable profile.

3. Screws

- Identical stainless steel screws used in the Visible Connection to attach the horizontal profile to the vertical profile.
- Screws used to attach the hook to the Formica Compact Exterior laminate module.
- Screw Pins used to balance the module and also to attach the hook to the horizontal profile.

05. Formica Moldable Compact Laminate

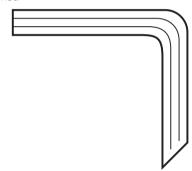
A Compact Laminate whose entire thickness is postformable.

Cross view of the Moldable Compact:

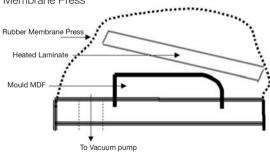
- Film inserted every millimeter to slide between the phenolic core layers.
- The entire thickness is postformable.



The entire thickness is Postformed



Molded with a Membrane Press



Air Extraction using a Vacuum Pump

Minimum radius of Curve:

Thickness 3 mm 15 mm

Thickness 6 mm 25 mm

Thickness 8 mm 30 mm

Thickness 10 mm 35 mm

Measurements:
3050 x 1320 mm

Thicknesses:
3 - 6 - 8 - 10 mm



FORMICA COMPACT EXTERIOR					
PROPERTY	TEST STANDARD (EN 438-2)	PROPERTY OR ATTRIBUTE	UNIT (max. or min.)	VALUE	
Bending Module	EN ISO 178:2003 (1)	Strength	Mpa (min.)	9000	
Bending Stress	EN ISO 178:2003 (1)	Strength	Mpa (min.)	80	
Tensile Strength	EN ISO 527-2:1996 (2)	Strength	Mpa (min.)	60	
Density	EN ISO 1183-1:2004	Mass	g/cm3 (min.)	1,35	
Impact Resistance (Large Diameter Ball)	21 (3)	Height of Drop	mm (min.)	1800	
Moisture Resistance	15	Increase in Mass	% (max.)	8	
		Appearance	Grade (min.)	4	
Dimensional stability at high temperatures	17	Accumulated dimensional	% (max.) L (4)	0,3	
		change	% (max.) T (5)	0,6	
(1) Head travel velocity of 2mm/min.					
(2) 1st type test tube. Head travel velocity of 5mm/min.					
(3) The diameter of the notch created should not be more that 10 mm.					
(4) L= in the length of the laminate					
(5) T= in the width of the laminate					

Weather-Resistant Properties

Weather resistance is the behavior of the exterior laminate in relation to superficial degradation, loss of color and reduction of mechanical properties due to exposure to sunlight, rain, ice, etc.

PROPERTY	TEST STANDARD (EN 438-2 chapter No.)	PROPERTY OR ATTRIBUTE	UNIT (max. or min.)	VALUE
Climatic shock	19	Appearance	Grade (min.)	4
		Dm Index of bending stress	(min.)	≥ 0,95
		Dm Index of bending stress	(min.)	≥ 0,95
UV Resistance	28	Contrast	Grey Scale (min.)	≥ 3 (1500 hours of exposure)
		Appearance	Grade (mín.)	≥ 4 (1500 hours of exposure)
Resistance to artificial weathering (including light fastness) (EDF only)	EN 438 2-29	Contrast	Grey Scale	≥ 3 After exposition 650 MJ/m ²
		Aspect	Grade (Table II)	≥ 4 After exposition 650 MJ/m ²

Fire Reaction Properties

According to regulation EN 13501-1 which is the regulation used for construction products, Formica exterior laminates are classified as B-s1, d0 for fire resistance or C-s1 for non-fire resistance.

FIRE BEHAVIOR				
FIRE PERFORMANCE CLASSIFICATION	REGULATION	FIELD	VALUE	
Formica Compact Exterior	EN 13501 - 1	EGF	B - s1, d0	
Laminate	EN 13501 - 1	EGS	C - s1, d0	

	FO	RMICA LAMIN	ATES		
HIGH PRESSURE COMPAC	CT: CGS Interior S	Standard - CGF Interior	FR / EDS Exterior Stand	dard - EDF E	Exterior FR
		PROPERTY		STANDARI	D EN 438 6
TEST	STANDARD		UNIT	CGS/EDS	CGF/EDF
Density	ISO 1183	Mass	g/cm ³	≥ 1	,35
Length and width	EN 438 2 - 6	Sheet	mm	+ 10	0 - 0
Straightness of edges	EN 438 2 - 7	Sheet	mm	≤ '	1,5
Squareness	EN 438 2 - 8	Sheet	mm/m	≤ 1,5	
Thickness	EN 438 2 - 5	8,0 ≤ e < 12,0	mm	tol. ± 0,5	
	211 400 2 0	12,0 ≤ e < 16,0			0,6
Flatoria	EN 400 0 0	2,0 ≤ e < 6,0	mm		3,0
Flatness	EN 438 2 - 9	6,0 ≤ e < 10,0	"""		5,0
		10,0 ≤ e - Initial Point		≤ 3,0 ≥ 150	
Resistance to Surface wear	EN 438 2 - 10	Wear Value	Cycles		350
		vveai value		Int≥3	Int ≥ 3
Resistance to Scratching	EN 438 2 - 25	Other Finish		Ext ≥ 2	Ext≥2
		Drop height 2 ≤ e ≤ 6 mm	Height mm	-	400
Impact resistance	EN 438 2 - 21	Drop height e > 6 mm	Height mm		800
(By large diameter ball)		Diameter of indentation	mm		10
		Gloss Finish		≥	3
Resistance to Dry Heat (180° C)	EN 438 2 - 16	Other Finish	Grade (Table II)		4
			% Max 2 ≤ e ≤ 5 mm	≤ 5,0	≤ 7,0
		Mass increase	e > 5 mm	≥ 2,0	≥ 3,0
Resistance to Immersion	EN 438 2 - 12	Thickness increase	% Max 2 ≤ e ≤ 5 mm	≤ 6,0	≤ 9,0
in Boiling Water		THICKHESS HICHEASE	e > 5 mm	≤ 2,0	≤ 6,0
		Gloss Finish	Grade (Table II)	Grade (Table II) ≥ 3 ≥ 4	
		Other Finish	· · · ·		
	EN 438 2 - 17	Cummulated Dimensional Change	% 2 ≤ e ≤ 5 mm Longwise		,40
Dimensional Stability			% 2 ≤ e < 5 mm Crosswise		,80
At High Temperature			% e ≥ 5 mm Longwise % e ≥ 5 mm Crosswise		,30
			% e ≥ 5 mm Crosswise		,60
Resistance to Staining	EN 438 2 - 26	Group: 1 y 2 (Table III)	Grade (Table II)		5
Resistance to Cigarette Burn	EN 438 2 - 30	Group: 3 (Table III) Aspect	Grade (Table II)		4
Resistance to colour change in	EIN 430 2 - 30	Aspect	Grade (Table II)	≥	3
xenon arc light (EDF only)	EN 438 2 - 27	Contrast	Grey Scale	4	- 5
	EN 438 2 - 19	Aspect	Grade (Table II)		4
Resistance to Climatic Shock		Flexural strength index	Ds		,95
			Dm		,95
UV Resistance (EDF only)	EN 438 2 - 28	Contrast	Grey Scale	≥ 3 (1500 hr	
` , , , ,		Aspect	Grade (Table II) Grey Scale	≥ 4 (1500 hr	
Resistance to artificial weathering	EN 438 2 - 29	Contrast	Grey Scale Grade (Table II)	≥ 3 After expos	
(including light fastness) (EDF only)	EN 438 2 - 24	Aspect Aspect	Grade (Table II)	≥ 4 After expos	
Stress cracking Resistance to water vapour	EN 438 2 - 24 EN 438 2 - 14	Aspect (Table II)	Grade Gloss Finish		3
			Grade Other Finish		4
Flexural modulus	ISO 178	Stress	Мра	≥ 9.000	
Flexural strength	ISO 178	Stress	Мра	≥ 80	
Tensile strength	ISO R 527	Stress	Мра		60
				Long. 1,6 x 10 ⁽⁻⁵⁾ Transnv. 3,4 x 10 ⁽⁻⁵⁾	
Thermal expansion Coeficient	ASTM D 696	Size increase	°C (-1)		
Thermal expansion Coeficient Fire Class	ASTM D 696 EN 13501 - 1:2002	Size increase Clasification	°C (-1) e ≥ 6 mm		

Note: Formica guarranty the results of the above test result and the colour consistency during 10 years for the exterior application of this laminate.

Grade CLASSIFICATION

Grade 1: Very evident change in gloss and/or colour.

Grade 2: Marked change of gloss and/or colour.

Grade 3: Moderate change of gloss and/or colour.

Grade 4: Slight change of gloss and/or colour, only visible at certain viewing angles.

Grade 5: No visible change

GROUP OF REACTIVES					
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3			
Acetone	Coffe (120 gr/liter)	Caustic Soda 25%			
Trichloretane	Tea (9 gr/liter)	Hydrogen peroxide 30%			
Other organic Solvents	• Milk	Shoe polish			
Tooth Paste	Cola drinks	Vinegar 30%			
Hand cream	Wine and Vinegars	Sanitary cleaners			
Urine	Alkaline Cleaners at 10% in water	Merchromin			
Alcoholic Drinks	Hydrogen peroxide at 3%	Bleach agents contining sanitary cleaners			
Natural Fruit and Vegetables	Ammonia at 10%	Cleaners containing Hidrochloric acid <3%			
Meat and sauces	Painting of fingernails	Hair tint			
Olive oil and Fats	Solvent for painting of fingernails	Acid metals cleaner			
Yeast in water suspension	Lipstick	lodine			
CINa Salt Solution	Tints for cloth	Boric acid			
Water	Ballpen	Lacquers and adhesives (except fast			
Mustard		curing)			
Bleach & Soap solution		Aminesufonic acid < 10% (Decalant			
Cleaner solution: 23% dodecilbencenesulfonate 10% alkilaril ether glicol 67% water		agents)			
Phenol and Chloramine T					
Disinfectant					
Citric acid 10%					
Organic Solvents for Paints					
Reactive applied at room temperature during	ing 16 hrs, except Coffe - Tea -Milk at 80° C	Reactives applied at room temperature during 10 minutes			





range of colors

Formica COMPACT,

phenolic panel, has a wide range of interior and exterior applications. 46 colors & patterns that give every creation a personal touch and make every project a unique jewel.

Thicknesses:

- · Façades: 6, 8, 10 mm (0.24", 0.31", 0.39") · Cubicles & Lockers: 10 & 12 mm (0.39", 0.47")
- · Paneled and reverse: 6 mm (0.24")

Sheet sizes:

- · 2500x1220 mm (98.42" x 48.03") · 3050x1300 mm (120.07" x 51.18") · 3660x1610 mm (144.09" x 63.38")



Printed samples are shown at approximately 1:1 scale.





F5511 (F2884) Vosges Pear

F5530 (F2887) Savoy Beech **F0905 (K7010)** Mahogany

F3690 Basalt Slate F7966 New Burgundy

K5583 Steel









Editor Formica, s.a.

Design and Production Aurman

Acknowledgements

Architecture

Javier Aja. WSP Arkitektur. Eduardo Aurtenechea. Antonio Batllé. Beriot Bernardini. Bligh Soller Nield. Jesús Bouza, Manuel López, Jorge Salvador, Alberte González & Manuel Cortón. Juli Capella. Juan Coll-Barreu & Daniel Gutiérrez. Benthem Crouwel. Desarc Architects. Carlos Docal. Fabregat & Fabregat. Antonio Foraster & Victoria Garriga (AV62 Arquitectos). Juan Antonio González, Félix Perera & Urbano Yanes (GYP Arquitectura). Antonio Guillamón (Guillamón Cobos Arquitectos). Germán Hurtado. Nacho James. Michel Lameynardie. Jesús Leache & Fernando Tabuenca. Javier Linazasoro. Mads Lützen. César Morcillo. Francisco Nebot, Ramiro Amorrortu & Jesús Alfaro. Josep Palau & Elena Galera. Alberto de Pineda. Iñigo Piñera. Richard Rogers & Estudio Lamela. Héctor Ruiz. Natalia Santafé. Javier Telletxea & Carmelo Fernández. Antonio Vaillo & Juan Luis Irigay. Enrique Vallecillos (Planho Consultores). Verno. Versnel & Partners Architecten. Emilio Puertas. Josep Sánchez Ferrer. Santafé & De Juan. Martín Olascoaga. Hortaleza Council Architect Team. Luis Lumbreras, Bilbao Arquitectos. Spert, s.a. Pilar Barroso. Artigues & Sanabria Arquitectes. Ramón Cortés. María Calvo.

Design

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