

breton compound stone >> Eco-Friendly



The processing for the production of Breton compound stone is the ideal technology to recycle and add value to solid industrial wastes having a stone consistency (glass, ceramic, mirrors, silica, terracotta, etc.), enabling to manufacture products boasting high performances, aesthetically pleasing in appearance and with a high added value.



More than 90% of Breton compound stone is in fact composed of inert material with a stone consistency, which is usually quartz, granite, marble and natural stone in general, coming from either crushed waste stone left over in quarries, or recycled industrial wastes, such as fragments of ceramic, silica, glass, mirrors, etc.



Less than 10% of Breton compound stone is composed of a binder that, depending on the type of plant, is cement-based or polymeric. The latter may partly come from renewable vegetable sources, such as **Biolenic Resin®**, more than 50% of which consists of "non-food vegetable oil".

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Breton compound stone is environmentally friendly, safe for man and the environment.



It does not contain, nor does it release, harmful volatile organic compounds (VOC-free), therefore it can be safely used inside buildings.



By its nature, the Bretonstone based on polymeric binder is bacteriostatic, therefore it's ideal to make worktops for both private and public locations.



The polymeric binder-based Bretonstone is also "food-contact proof", therefore it's most suitable for house applications (kitchen tops) and food distribution (restaurants and catering).

breton compound stone plants >> Eco-Sustainable



Breton processing and plants for the manufacturing of compound stone do not pollute; they preserve the environmental balance and comply with the most strict norms.



They do not release any polluting gaseous or sound emissions in the atmosphere.



99% of the water used in the productive process is recycled.



Solid processing residues are usually inferior to 15% of the raw material employed and, using a process developed by Breton, they can be entirely transformed into inert and inorganic granulates to be used as a building material.



The energy employed in the manufacturing process, which varies according to the type of plant, is always inferior to 0.30 kWh per kg of finished product and, if equated with the life of the product (calculated in tens of years), can be considered practically minimal.