

CLAY PAVING COLLECTION [EDITION 1]

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Being narrower than a traditional paver, this size format brings a more contemporary feel to your outdoor floor space than traditional pavers. The tumbled finish gives an authentic weathered look with rustic edges. Suitable for both pathways and driveways.



GREY TUMBLED



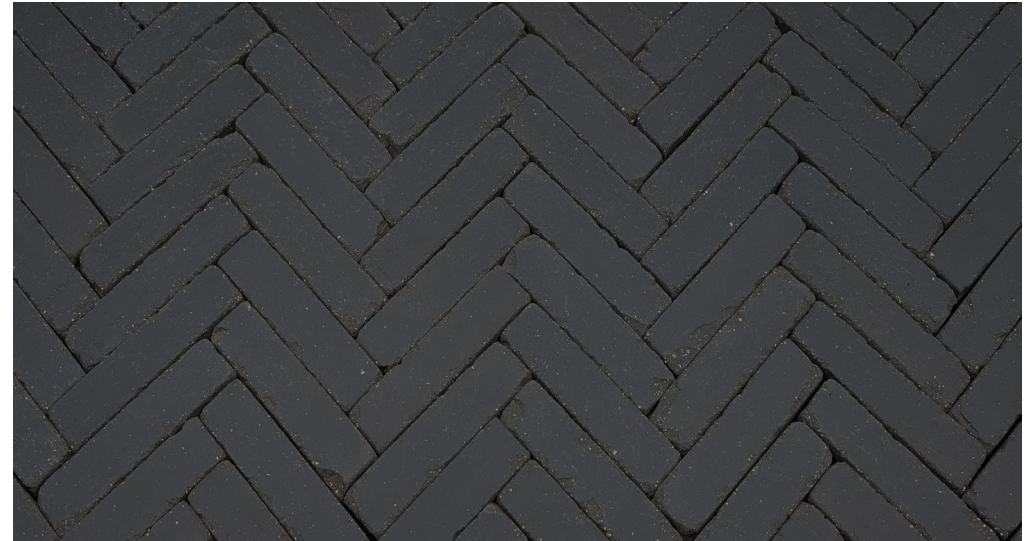
LIGHT GREY TUMBLED

All products in the range are: L 200 x W 50 x H 60 (mm)

We are able to offer blends of the colours in our range. Speak to your sales representative for more information.



GREY TUMBLED BLEND



BLACK TUMBLED

All products in the range are: L 200 x W 50 x H 60 (mm)

If your project requires earthier colours, enquire with our team about our variegated red multi or our rustic brown options.



RED MULTI TUMBLED



DARK BROWN TUMBLED

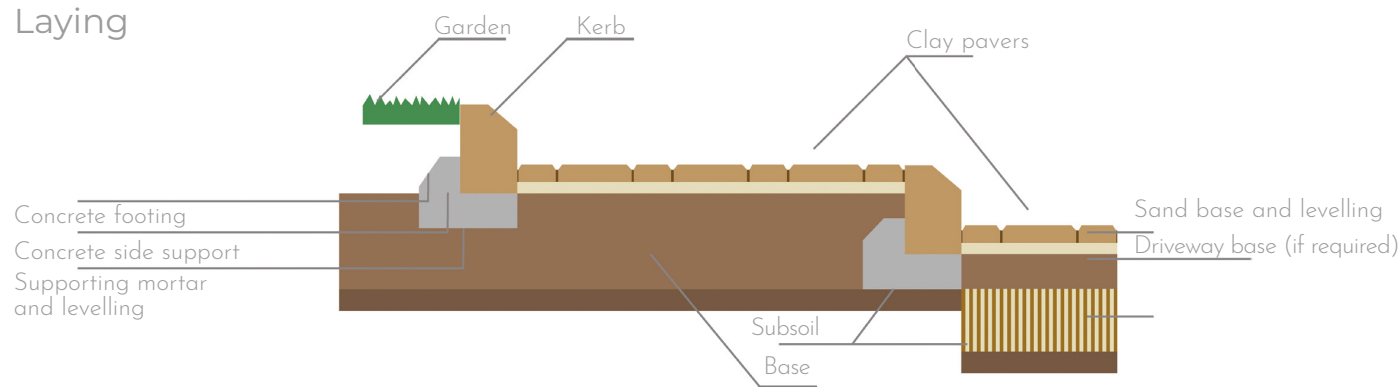
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PACK SIZE: 832 / LOAD SIZE: 18,304

NAME	COLOUR	TEXTURE	EDGE DETAIL	QUANTITY /m ²	SIZE LxWxH (mm)	UNIT WEIGHT (kg)	DIMENSIONAL DEVIATION (RANGE)	DURABILITY (freeze/thaw resistance)	TRANSVERSE BREAKING LOAD	ABRASION RESISTANCE	SLIP RESISTANCE
DARK GREY TUMBLED	GREY	TUMBLED	RUSTIC	99	202 x 50 x 60	1.35	R1	FP100	T2	A3	U3
LIGHT GREY TUMBLED	GREY	TUMBLED	RUSTIC	99	202 x 50 x 60	1.33	R1	FP100	T2	A3	U3
GREY TUMBLED BLEND	GREY	TUMBLED	RUSTIC	99	202 x 50 x 60	1.33	R1	FP100	T2	A3	U3
BLACK TUMBLED	BLACK	TUMBLED	RUSTIC	99	202 x 50 x 60	1.37	R1	FP100	T2	A3	U3
DARK BROWN TUMBLED	BROWN MULTI	TUMBLED	RUSTIC	99	202 x 50 x 60	1.36	R1	FP100	T2	A3	U3
RED MULTI TUMBLED	RED MULTI	TUMBLED	RUSTIC	99	202 x 50 x 60	1.33	R1	FP100	T2	A3	U3

Data sheets for each of our products are available on request.

FLEXIBLE PAVING



Installation of flexible paving consists of laying the pavers on a bed of coarse sand which has been pre-compacted without cement and subsequent filling of joints with a fine aggregate.

Why use a flexible surface?

- The use of sand reduces cost.
- There is no need for expansion joints.
- This method can be used with a full guarantee for paving roads, withstanding automotive traffic.
- It facilitates any kind of subsequent removal and re-laying.
- This paving method can be put to use immediately.

It is essential to know the ground-bearing capacity of the earth and its organic analysis, on which to lay a sufficient base and sub-base. For road traffic, it is important to consider not placing pavers by bonding in continuous joints, especially not parallel to the traffic direction. Herringbone bonding is more suitable for this.

The base sand should have a grain size between 2 and 6 mm, be 30 to 50mm thick beneath the pavers and not contain more than 3% organic matter/clay. There should not be excessive moisture in the sand to avoid water logging. The pavers should be laid leaving a gap of 3 to 5 mm. Once all the pavers are laid,

jointing sand should be brushed into the joints, ensuring they are completely filled. Lastly a plate compactor is used to settle the bricks and sand into place.

Surface drainage and paver confinement.

Drainage: Water will penetrate through the joints so it is necessary to ensure that drainage is provided to the lower level of the sand.

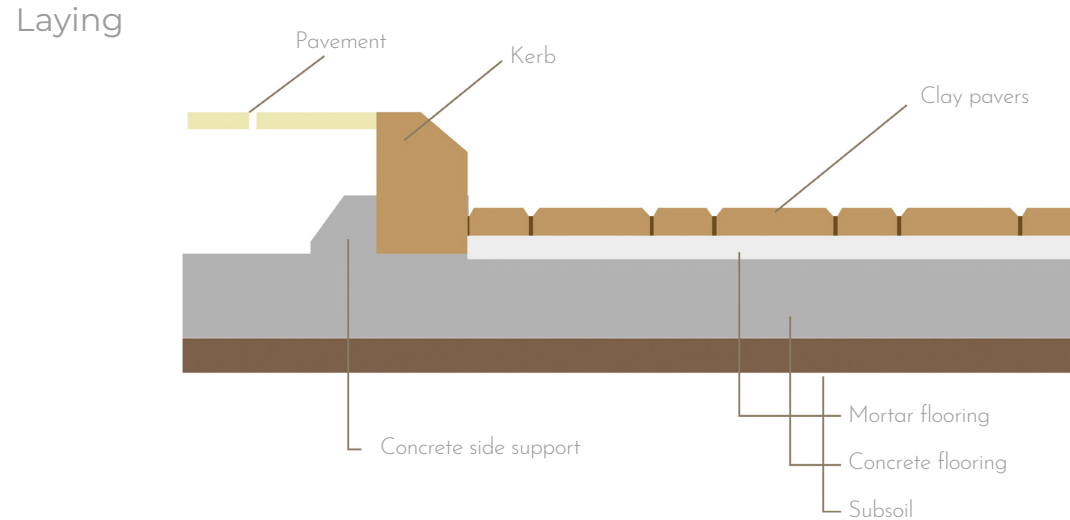
Confinement: Before pavers are laid, it is important to install the fixed borders. The borders/kerbs will prevent any horizontal displacement of the pavers during and after installation.

Laying, compacting, and sealing of the brick paving

Until the paving has been fully compacted, it must not support any more load than the team installing it. During the first phase, when the bricks are settled in the sand, the sand partially fills the joints. Joints sealing usually requires several passes. When the joints are completely sealed with sand a final compacting phase is carried out until the paving reaches its intended state.

Finally, the remaining sand must be swept away, but must not be washed with water.

RIGID PAVING



Installing a rigid system requires bedding the pavers onto a concrete sub-base with a layer of mortar.

When to use the rigid system:

- For paving with a gradient greater than 9%.
- For areas that will be subjected to considerable amounts of water.
- When the specification prescribes a mortared joint.

For best results, it is essential to mark out axes and levels of reference prior to laying. Rubber mallets should be used to bed the clay pavers onto the mortar layer.

Once the pavers have been set into the mortar bed, the joints should be completely filled with mortar that has been mixed to a ratio that is fluid enough to work, without being so wet that it stains the pavers (the same consistency as with pointing a brick wall). The mortar joints should be finished with suitable pointing tools and swept clear of debris once completed.

How to clean the paving:

Unforeseen stains may only be removed once the mortar joints have fully cured:

1. Pre-wash the surface to be treated with clean water.
2. Clean the paving with a mixture of one part hydrochloric acid to ten parts water and a scrubbing brush.
3. Perform a final wash with clean water.

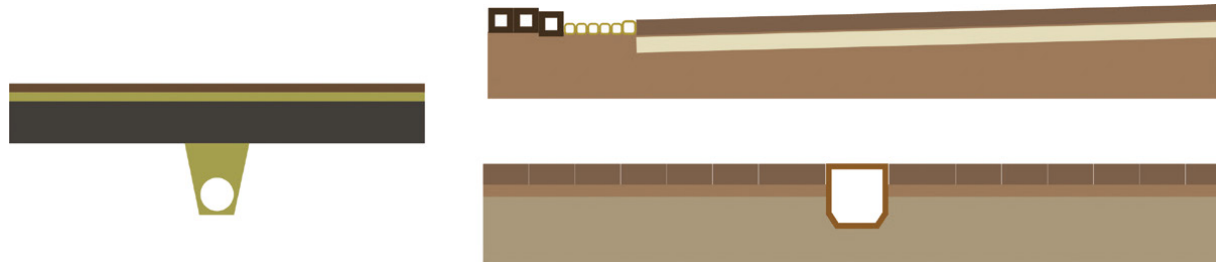
Expansion/movement joints:

Movement joints should be approximately 20mm wide and placed at 5m increments in either direction. They should coincide with the joints arranged in the base layer, with a depth equivalent to the whole paving thickness. Always consult your structural engineer.

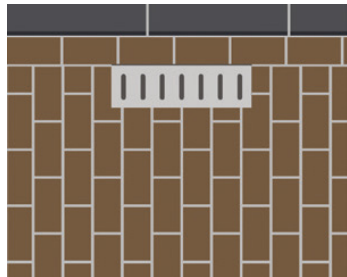
These joints must be filled with a sufficiently elastic product. It is also necessary to use the same jointing product between pavers and rigid elements such as manholes or lampposts and the like. Spacers should not be used with rigid paving. It is recommended to use a mortar joint between 6mm and 10mm.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER DRAINAGE:

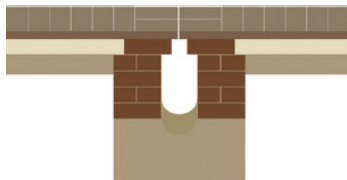
Water drainage is the most important factor to be taken into account to prevent paving from degrading. With rigid paving installations, the joints are sealed with mortar and an appropriate gradient (min 2.5%) will channel the water across the surface to the drainage points.



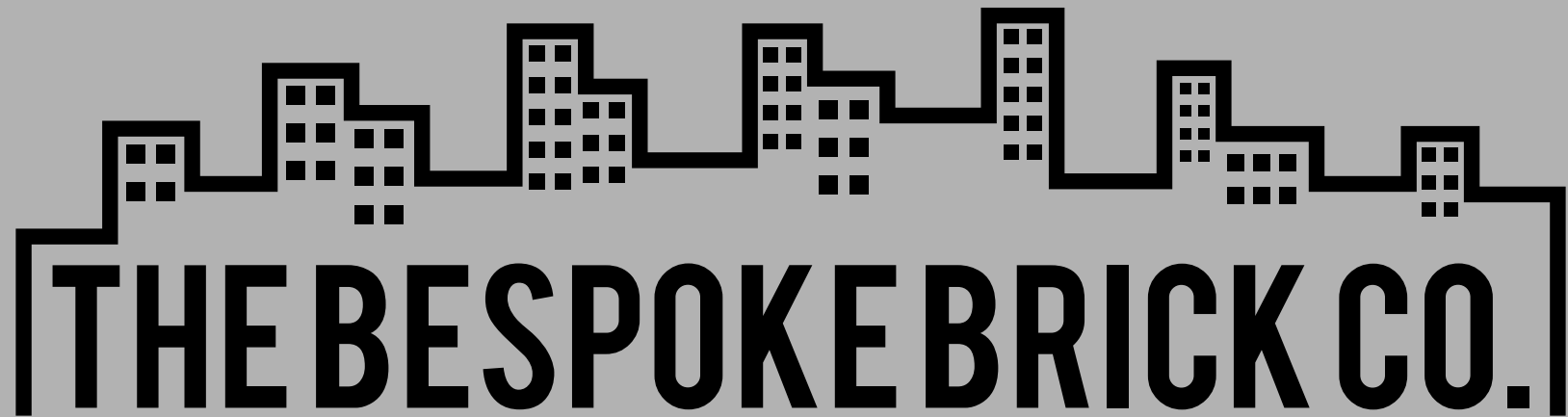
Formation of an input channel with a notch of 15mm maximum width.
Placing clay paver in mortar on supporting layer of concrete.



Formation of an input channel using prefabricated elements for pipes such as a cast concrete cap.



Channel formation of clay pavers placed on mortar (1:3 slope). Front entrance to a drain shown for allowing rain water filtration, as well as flow of other surface water.



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