

INSTALLATION TIPS CRAZY PAVE FLOORING



DISCLAIMER

Please note, all the information provided in this document should only be used as a guide at the time of installation for trade practices only.

All information offered is in conjunction with site-specific factors. Kindly note, guide and the provided instructions are not intended to replace any expert contractors' or consultants' advice or the applicable manufacturer's technical data sheet or suggested application method.

Any information in this document may be changed, deleted, or otherwise modified by Stone Centre without prior notice basis business requirements.

PRODUCT CONSIDERATIONS

Stone Centre's range of Crazy Paving is made from the premium quality natural stones and has the markings of thousands of years of formation as it goes through extreme climatic and weather conditions with oxides, sands, and rich minerals from the earth and the sea. Upon installation, the look of the Crazy Paving varies from the original sample and from piece to piece. No two pieces of Crazy Paving will be identical, as with any natural substance. There will be variations in the color, proportion, size, and shape of the markings. Variation is not a significant defect. We try our best to supply premium quality Crazy Paving.

It is normal to anticipate some degree of dimension and thickness tolerance. Samples should only be used as a guide for shade and colour. Stone Centre advises you to evaluate the product at the time of delivery to make sure the stone's colour and other qualities are as per your expectations. During installation, always ensure to combine pavers and tiles equally from all crates.

Minor scuffing and marks are not regarded as structural defects. Kindly notify Stone Centre Team before the installation, if there is any noticeable severe chipping or thickness variance in the provided product, if any. The product is accepted before installation only.

THICKNESS/SIZE CONSIDERATIONS

The Buyer should keep in mind some 1st grade Crazy Paving may be chipped and/or broken. Imperfections should be used as cuts/infill.

STORAGE

The product should ideally be kept indoors, away from rain and direct sunlight. Kindly avoid stacking crates on top of one another.

INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR CRAZY PAVING

FOUNDATIONS/SUBSTRATES

The substrate or foundation preparation is crucial for a successful tile installation and the primary factor to affect the final flooring quality. This is because the sub-base, also known as the "laying support," serves a variety of purposes to protect the Stone's top layer. We highly recommend the following:

Pedestrian Traffic Only: reinforced concrete 75mm thick.

Vehicle Traffic: Reinforced (F72 mesh) concrete base 100mm thick min.

25MPA

*** All concrete should be designed as per the advice of the engineer. To reduce the possibility of increased humidity, which might bring salts contained in the soil or in the bedding layers to the surface, contractors should also take drainage and/or waterproofing concerns into consideration.

SLOPE

To properly respond to rainwater runoff while dealing with outdoor stone flooring, particular consideration must be given during planning. This is accomplished by, if necessary, dividing the floor field into various drainage surfaces and giving them an effective slope and perfect levelness.

To prevent rings, saltpetre efflorescence, and filth build-up, water and moisture will no longer be allowed to accumulate on the floor surface.

Small flooring surfaces: gradient > 1%

Large flooring surfaces: gradient > 2%

CONTROL JOINTS

It is advised to use control joints on the substrate (concrete subbase). The mortar bed and grout joint should match the joints in the concrete base. Temperature changes and other movements in the subgrade, concrete base, mortar, or actual tile itself can produce variances in the flooring, which are helped by control joints. Every 20m², tiled surfaces should also have adequate control joints that extend through the tile and the bedding mix but not through the concrete substrate, in addition to structural concrete joints. Technical expansion joints are typically laid out in transverse and/or longitudinal directions in compartments within the overall floor field (minimum 5mm joints every five meters). Control joints will significantly lower the likelihood of unattractive surface cracks developing.

DRAINAGE

Drainage is essential for maintaining the installation's durability and reducing efflorescence, and subgrade softening. Australian Standards specify that there must be a minimum surface cross-fall to adequate drainage sites.

To discuss suitable drainage systems for your project, please get in touch with your installer.

SCREED AND BONDING SLURRY

Where a screed bed will be installed, permit the concreted base to cure for the time recommended by the manufacturer. An approved cement-based slurry finish must be used to bond the screed to the concrete substrate.

The relevant Australian Standards and manufacturer requirements must be followed while creating sand mixtures and applying them.

WATERPROOFING

Prior to installation, drainage design and waterproofing should be considered as part of a larger "moisture management strategy." Prior to installing the tiles, we advise covering the substrate (preferably the bedding screed) with a waterproofing product or membrane to help prevent efflorescence and other moisture-related problems.

SEALING

It is evident to seal all natural stone products. Sealing increases the stone's durability and maintains the aesthetics of the stone for a longer time. Stone Centre recommends dip-sealing all our products before installation. Make sure that the pre-sealing product you use is compatible with the tile adhesive you've chosen.

There is continuous research and development of sealers and there are many sealing products available in the market. We recommend connecting with your installer to select the best sealer for the natural stone.

WEATHER CONSIDERATION

If you are expecting rain or expecting bad weather, avoid installing the Crazy Paving.

When laying stones, on hot days (over 30°C), might lead to delamination problems between the stone and the adhesive bedding layer.

CUTTING

Cutting should ideally be done with a bench saw equipped with a wet diamond blade. To prevent cutting paste from drying and damaging the stone's surface, it should be cleansed as soon as it is cut.

Crystalline Silica (Silica dust) is a typical mineral present in soil, sand and stone. Additionally, it is used in the production of materials including bricks, tiles, concrete, and faux stone. When using power tools to cut, grind, and drill such materials, safety gear should be worn because exposure to silica can result in several health problems. On the job site, the correct safety precautions for silica exposure should be followed.

GROUTING COMPOUND

It is advised to use a premium pre-bagged grouting product that is appropriate for the task.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR GROUTING

Use a sponge to wet the grout joints and the stone.

Place grout into joints to the full depth of the paving stones, making sure there are no voids.

Use a trowel to remove any extra grout.

You can use a water-sponge to clean the paving surface, to remove all the extra grout.

CLASSIC WET MORTAR BEDDING TECHNIQUE

The concrete slab on which the mortar will be put should ideally be free and clear of any dust and debris. To achieve a strong binding between the mortar and the concrete basis, it is essential to make sure the surface is clean.

Mortar and Pestle

Mix that is advised is:

- Blended coarse wash sand in three portions (as per Aust. Standards)
- Portland cement, one component (type GP cement)
- 1-part pure water

Please take note that more water might be used to get the appropriate consistency a securing agent Strength, adhesion, and workability will all benefit from this.

This can be blended in a barrel cement mixer or with a paddle mixer. It should be blended entirely and thoroughly until there are no lumps.

Cement and water combined to form a workable paste, or cement combined with a bonding agent (based on SBR) to form a workable paste, is a bonding slurry compound.

LAYING TECHNIQUE

Clean and dampen the concrete before laying the stones.

Apply a uniform layer of the bonding slurry compound to the concrete where the mortar will be applied (1-2mm thick)

Place the mortar mixture over the concrete and the paste that will be used to hold the stone in place. The mortar bed should be 25 mm thick, evenly distributed, and without any voids.

Before laying the stone, remove all loose material from the back.

The back of the stone should be evenly coated with the bonding slurry compound (1-2mm thick)

Use a rubber mallet to gently tap the stone into place. A white rubber mallet is preferred to prevent product marking. To prevent the stone's adhesion from failing or the product from being adequately supported, it is crucial to make sure there are no air spaces under the product.

To the desired depth, tap the stone. At 7–10mm intervals, consistent open joints should be permitted.

Fill up any gaps with a trowel, take out any extra mortar, and throw it away.

Using a clean sponge and clean water, remove all extra material from the stone's surface. To avoid marking the product, it is crucial to operate as neatly as possible.

Avoid spreading too much mortar, since it can start to dry before you finish the stone has been set. Work in small, controlled areas.

SYNTHETIC ADHESIVE BEDDING TECHNIQUE

To bed stone tiles, we advise using synthetic tile adhesives. Adhesive development and research are always progressing. There are numerous trustworthy businesses and a vast selection of products. Fast-setting tile adhesives should be used in certain conditions.

LAYING METHOD

To facilitate installation, create a subfloor (screed) that is completely flat.

Ensure that the stone components are level with one another because only a thin (5-10mm) layer of adhesive (which provides very little laying tolerances).

Once the laying surface has been prepared remove debris, dust, grease, etc., The screed is fully dried.

Using a notch trowel measuring 8 to 10mm, create a homogeneous layer of glue and butter the base of the stone elements as well as being thick.

Lay the stone components such that the timing matches the drying time. without allowing the glue to form a film, as required for the adhesive is used due to extended air exposure.

To achieve consistent contact with the glue, the stone pieces are then evenly compressed on the adhesive using a rubber mallet. At a spacing of 7 to 10 mm, consistent open joints should be allowed.

For all laying methods, we advise not loading an area for a while after it has been laid to give the bedding layer time to strengthen. Traffic on foot: two days Transportation: 2 to 3 weeks.

ANTI-SLIP TREATMENT

Depending on where your tiles are being installed and other site factors, you should think about anti-slip solutions. If you need advice on the anti-slip treatment, please contact your installer.

CLEANING

Once the grouting substance has dried, clean the stone. Any grouting residue can be removed through cleaning.

Sweep any extra dirt off the surface.

Apply a pH-neutral cleanser liberally and in manageable areas to the surface.

Gently scrub the surface with a nylon pad (such as Doodlebug from 3M) or a stiff broom.

Use a wet-vac or squeegee to remove any residue from the surface.

To get the finest results, hiring a professional cleaner and sealer may be appropriate. It is important not to use any acidic cleaners.

POST INSTALLATION SEALING

For preserving the durability and aesthetic appeal of all Natural Stone products, Stone Centre suggests post-installation sealing. Always carefully adhere to manufacturer directions to get the best results for the stone's appearance and protection. Please contact your installer for further details on the best sealing recommendations.

POST INSTALLATION MAINTENANCE

Over time, all products will need some sort of upkeep, which will vary from surface to surface and be greatly influenced by use, location, and product type. Cleaning alone or a combination of cleaning and sealing may be required depending on the product type and maintenance requirements.

ACCEPTABLE CHARACTERISTICS

Stone is a naturally occurring material, therefore there may be variations in colour and/or surface finish. The user oversees inspecting the tiles before laying them. Small scratches and chips are not flaws because they are not structurally sound. A warranty claim may be made for any tile that exhibits significant chipping or variation in thickness and dimension before installation.

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