



ENVIRO
BUILD

ITALIAN **PORCELAIN**

INSTALLATION GUIDE

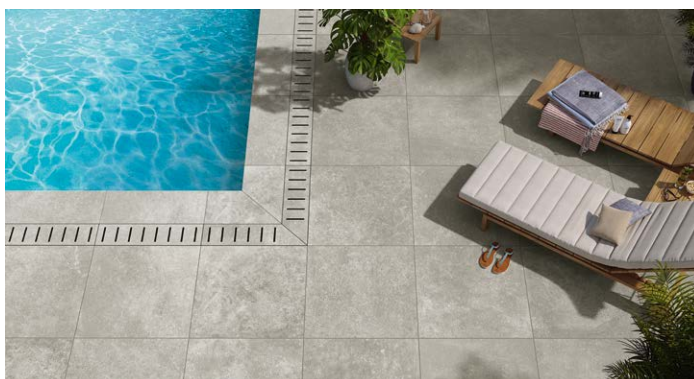
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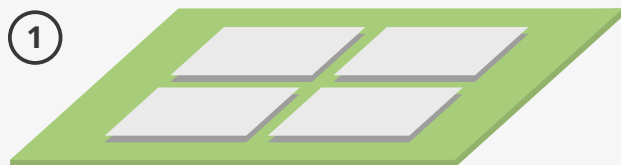
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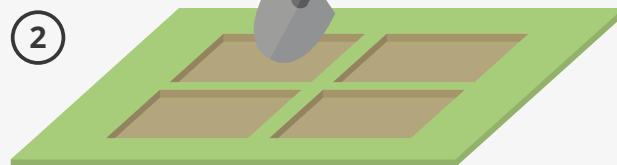
INSTALLATION ON GRASS

WHAT YOU NEED

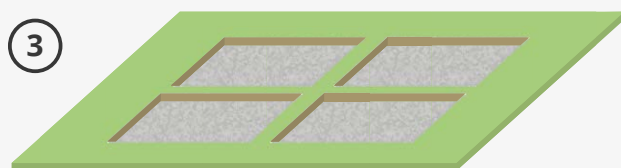
- Paving slabs
- Shovel or spade
- Broom (to level the gravel)
- Rubber mallet



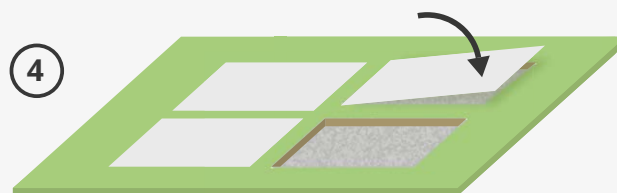
① Position the slabs onto the grass to find your favourite arrangement.



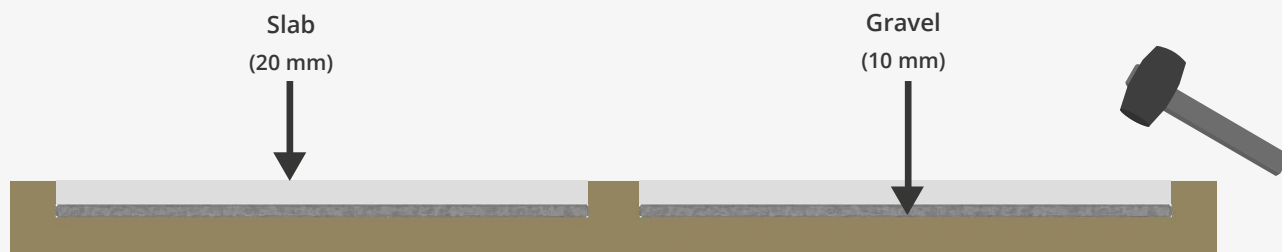
② Use a spade to cut the ground around the edge of each paving slab. Dig the soil to a depth of around 60 mm.



③ Add a layer of gravel (particle size 5-10 mm) into the holes to provide a firm, flat substrate. Use a broom or similar to level the gravel.



④ Place the slabs, making sure the top face is level with or slightly below the surface of the ground.



If necessary, compact the ground around the edges of the slabs with a rubber mallet.

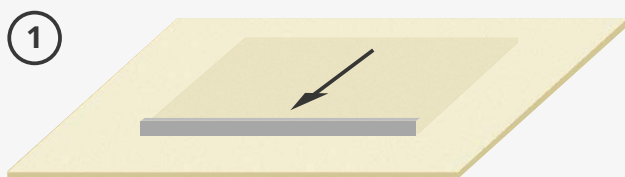


Allows repositioning. For use by pedestrians or cyclists. No specific skills or equipment are required for installation.

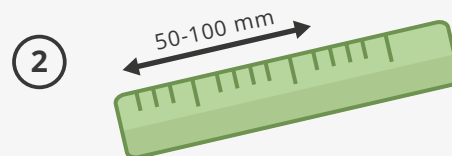
INSTALLATION ON SAND

WHAT YOU NEED

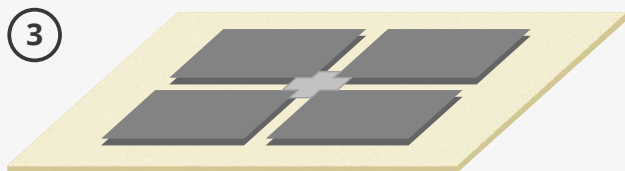
- Paving slabs
- Straightedge tool
- Broom (to level the sand)
- Rubber mallet



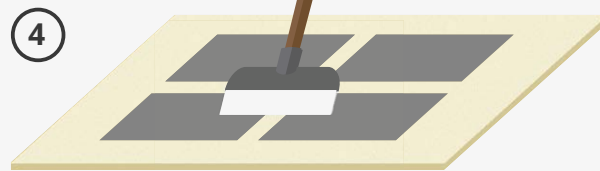
Level the area for paving with the aid of a straightedge. If necessary use a spirit level.



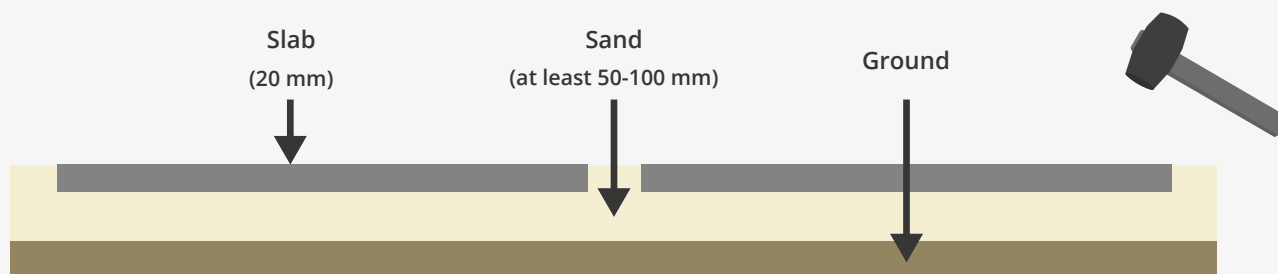
A layer of sand at least 50-100 mm deep is recommended.



Position the slabs with the aid of spacers so the joints are perfectly aligned. Level the surface with the straightedge.



Fill the gaps in with sand to prevent the risk of tripping.



When levelling the paving slabs, adjustments can be made with a rubber mallet.

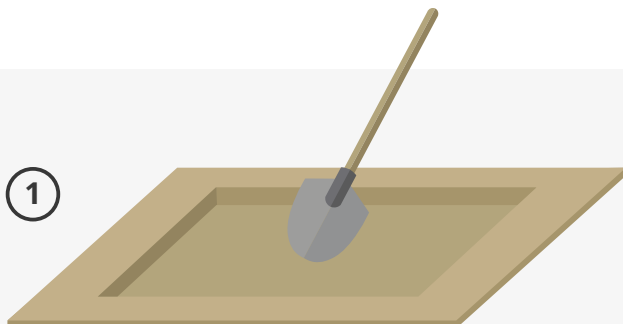


Allows repositioning. For use by pedestrians or cyclists. No specific skills or equipment are required for installation. If barefoot use is expected, use light colours only.

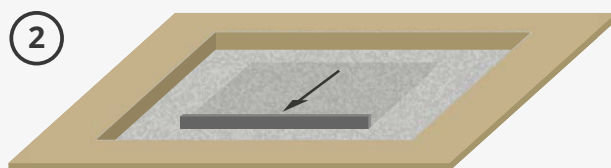
INSTALLATION ON GRAVEL

WHAT YOU NEED

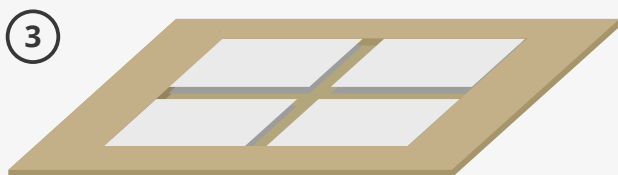
- Paving slabs
- Shovel or spade
- Polymer sand filler (optional)
- Sand (to level, optional)
- Straightedge tool
- Broom (to level the gravel)
- Rubber mallet
- Geotextile layer



1 Dig the chosen area to a depth of 100-200 mm; if the paving adjoins grass or any other uncompacted surface, a containing curb (in stone, metal or PVC) should be used. Level and compact the surface with sand or soil. Use a geotextile layer to separate the substrate from the soil.



2 Lay a level of gravel (particle size 30-40 mm) about 100 mm deep (a deeper layer means better drainage). Level with a straightedge and compact thoroughly. A mechanical compactor can be used if necessary.



3 Arrange the slabs; spacers can be used between slabs to maintain the joint width. Always leave a joint of at least 4-5 mm. A rubber hammer can be used for any adjustments.



4 Joints of 4-10 mm should be filled with a polymer sand filler (when rain is not forecast). Otherwise, leave the gaps empty or fill them with washed sand. When slabs are installed with very large gaps (40-50 mm), these should be filled with gravel of suitable particle size.



When levelling the paving slabs, adjustments can be made with a rubber mallet.

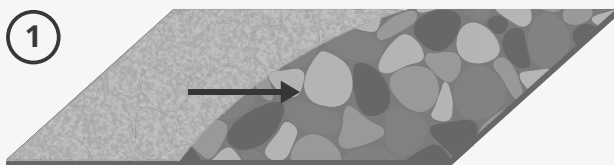


Allows repositioning. For use by pedestrians or cyclists. Method suitable for use on soil and also on flat roofs and solid screeds.

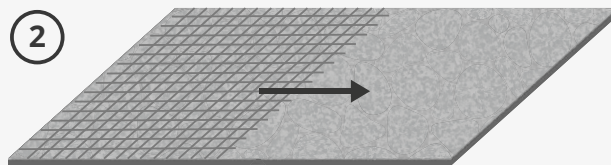
LAYING WITH ADHESIVES

WHAT YOU NEED

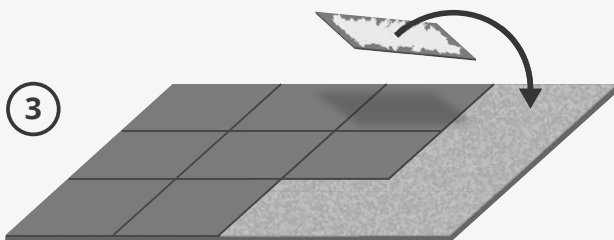
- Paving slabs
- Gravel / Hardcore
- Concrete
- Bitumen membrane
- Mesh
- Outdoor porcelain adhesive
- Paving spacers
- Joint filler, cleaner and grout



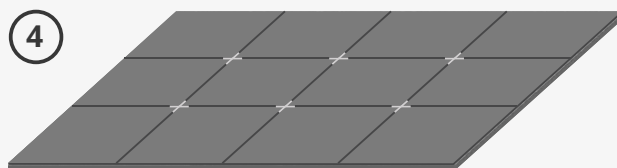
Prepare a compact layer of gravel and hardcore at least 100 mm deep (loose stone foundation) and cast a layer of concrete with a suitable thickness (usually about 150-200 mm) on top. If water proofing is required, a layer of bitumen membrane can be added, with a polyethylene separator sheathing on top.



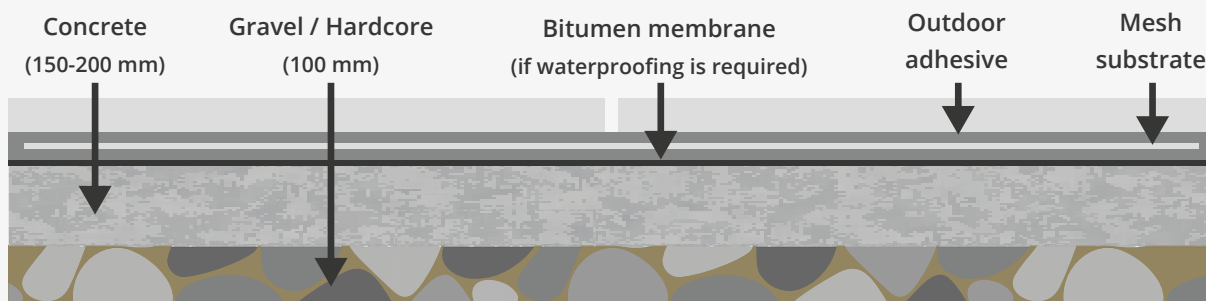
Create a substrate of 50-100 mm with a rebar mesh about halfway through its depth. Ensure a suitable pitch (about 2%). Comply strictly with curing and stabilisation times.



Glue the slabs in place, coating both the back of the slab and the substrate. Use a high performance outdoor adhesive specifically for porcelain stoneware and follow the manufacturers instructions. Provide expansion joints as required by the specific context.



Create joints of at least 4-5 mm with the aid of suitable spacers. The joint filler must be a specific product for outdoor use, applied in accordance with the producer's instructions. Clean after installation with a specific cleaner to remove all traces of adhesive and grout.

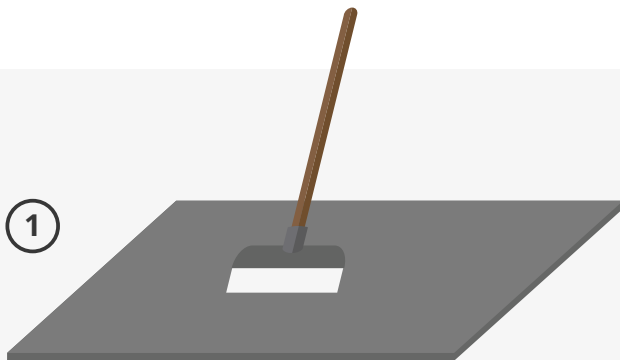


System suitable for use on driveways. Make a careful assessment of the bearing capacity of the surfaces in relation to the expected loads and the characteristics of the substrate.

RAISED PAVING INSTALLATION

WHAT YOU NEED

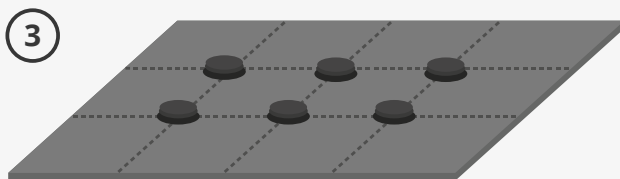
- Paving slabs
- Pedestals
- Spirit level
- Tape measure
- Paving spacers



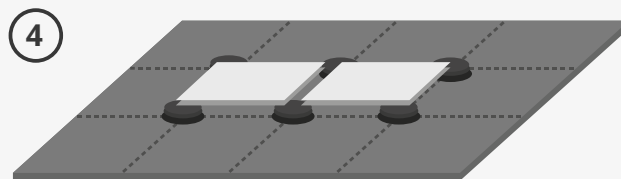
1 Start off by clearing the proposed paving area. Measure the width and length of the area in order to calculate the number of pedestals needed.



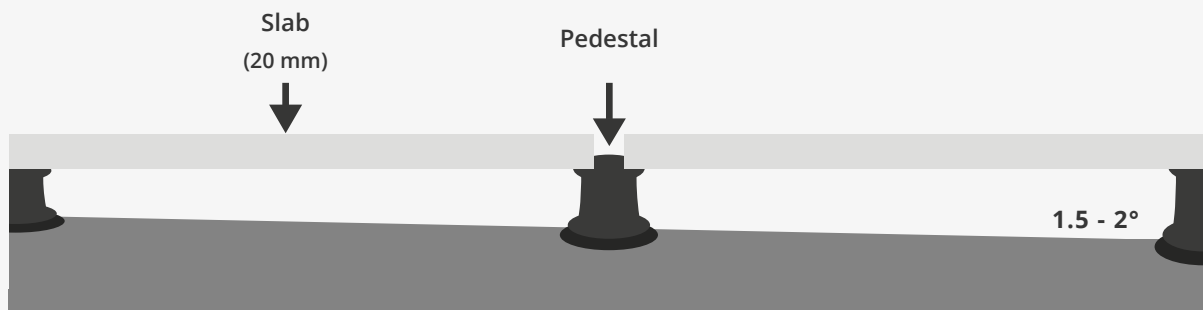
2 The substrate must be appropriately waterproofed and have a suitable pitch (1.5-2%) with systems for water drainage.



3 Lay the pedestals using a spirit level, keeping a 1:60 drainage slope. The height of a the pedestals can be adjusted by twisting their base.



4 Pedestals should be arranged with the aid of a spacer which leaves a joint of 2-4 mm between tiles. The open gap created allows rainwater to drain into the cavity underneath.



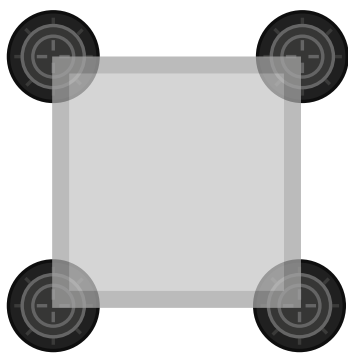
A lightweight, convenient system, with slabs which can be lifted off for inspection. It improves thermal insulation and is able to accommodate pipes and cables.

PEDESTAL ARRANGEMENT

FORMAT FOR TILE SIZES

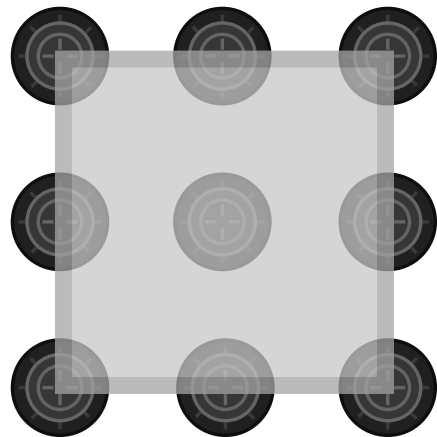
The pedestal arrangement will vary depending on the dimensions of your paving tiles. For example 60x60 tiles only need supporting on every corner, whereas 80x80 require a pedestal in the centre of each tile to distribute weight.

60x60 tiles



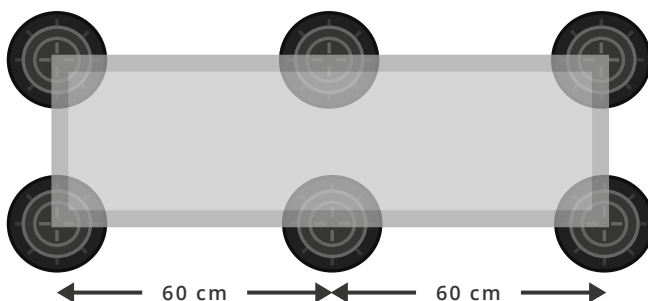
4 SUPPORTS

80x80 tiles



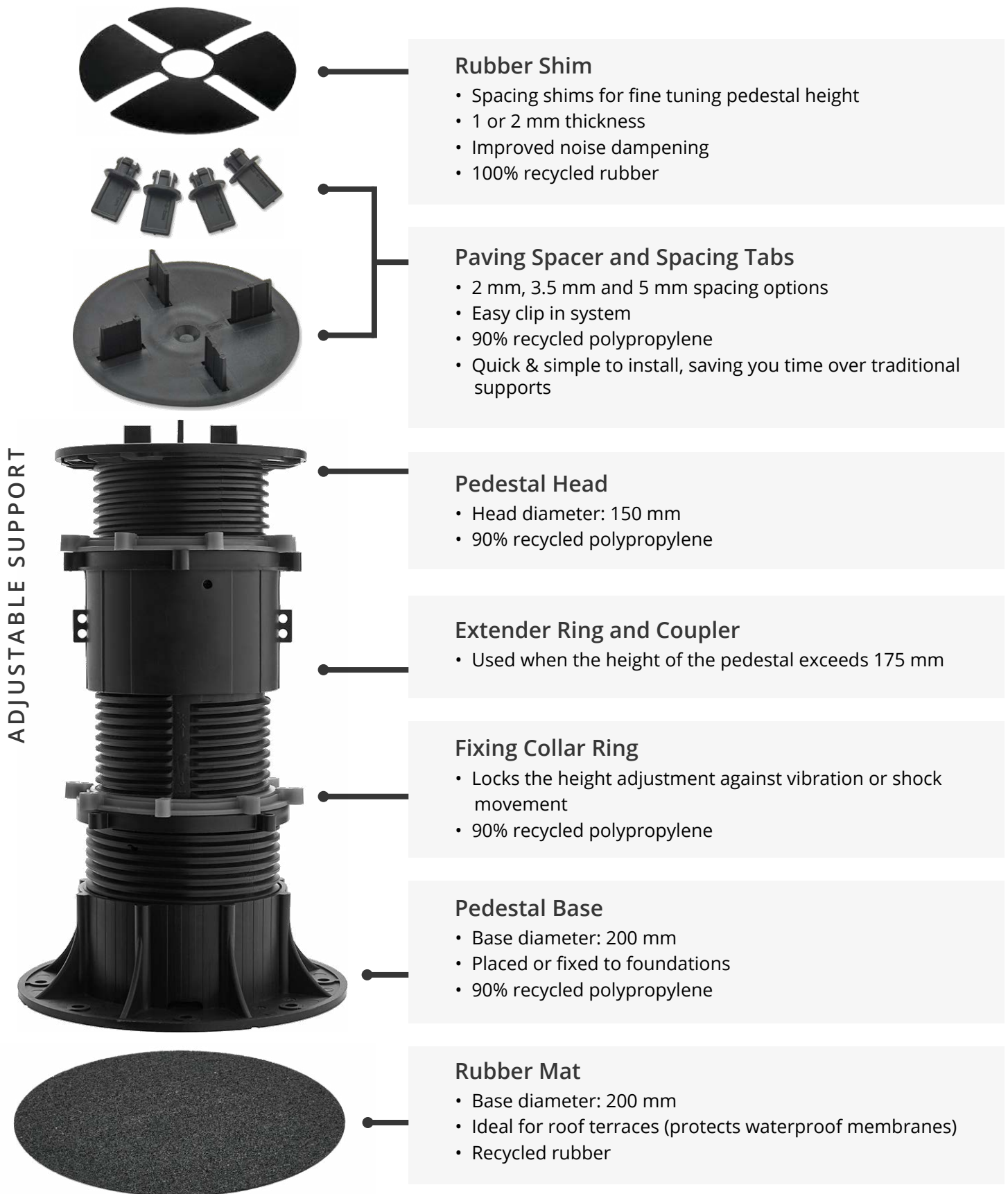
9 SUPPORTS

40x120 tiles



6 SUPPORTS

PEDESTAL OVERVIEW



Q: How do you install a pedestal in a tight corner?

A: In corners or along edges where the top of the pedestal cannot fully support the joist, you can turn the pedestal upside down.

Q: How can I cut tiles to fit?

A: 20 mm porcelain slabs must be cut using wet or dry tools with diamond discs specifically recommended for porcelain stoneware.

Q: How should I clean and maintain porcelain tiles?

A: Porcelain Tiles are non-absorbant, with colours that never fade, and so cleaning is as easy as cleaning any household surface. Any method from mopping to jetwashing is acceptable.

Q: How sustainable is Italian Porcelain?

A: The tiles are constructed using 40% recycled materials, reusing reject aggregates. As well as this, 100% of the electricity used to manufacture the tiles come from renewable sources.

Q: Will sunlight cause my tiles to fade?

A: Italian Porcelain tiles are colour resistant to UV light.

Q: What is lippage and how can I prevent it from occurring?

A: Lippage is an uneven surface of a floor in which tiles are at differing heights, creating a “lip” between tiles. This problem is most common when 50% offsets are used. To reduce this effect, try to avoid patterns with offsets in excess of 33%.





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