

WilsonStone

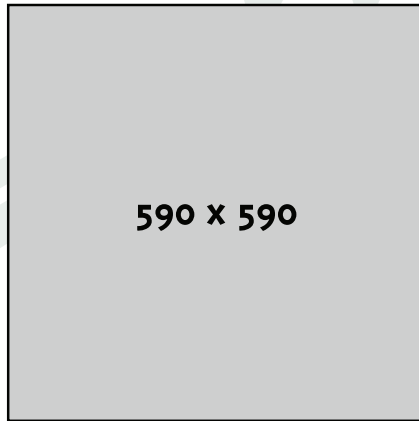
For the finest quality reconstituted sandstone



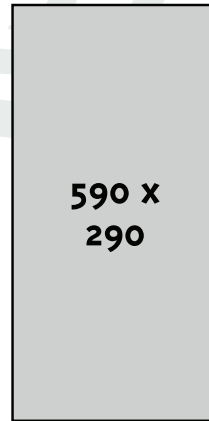
Clarens Stone Tiles

R A N G E

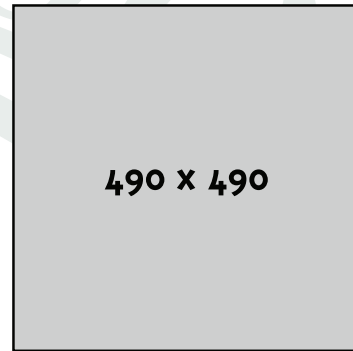
Sizes



590 x 590



590 x
290



490 x 490

Colours

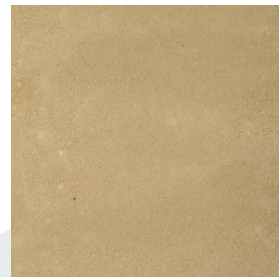
Precise colour and surface texture should be judged from the actual materials rather than photographic representations.



Clarens Cream



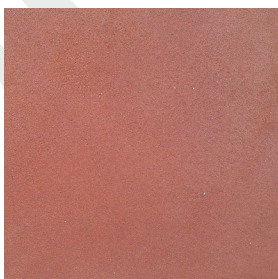
Clarens Rusty Red



Clarens Original



Clarens Cool Grey



Clarens Terracotta



Clarens Brown



Clarens Black

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Deliveries Nationwide

WilsonStone cc Clarens Stone Pavers

Congratulations on choosing WilsonStone cc Clarens Stone pavers and tiles; these pavers or tiles are extremely robust and durable and very versatile. If they are laid correctly they will last a lifetime.

Paving Methods

- a) Pavers are laid on a sand bed over a compacted base.
 - Recommended minimum tile thickness 40mm
 - Recommended joint 3mm – with brushed in sand
- b) Pavers are laid on a semi dry sand cement bed over a compacted base
 - Recommended minimum tile thickness 40mm
 - Recommended joint 3mm – with brushed in sand
- c) Pavers are laid on a semi wet sand cement bed over a compacted base; the pavers are slushed on the back of the tile and are laid to line and level
 - Recommended minimum tile thickness 30mm
 - Recommended joint 3- 10mm
- d) Pavers are laid with a mortar mix on a concrete surface bed. The mortar mix should be 1:3 ratio of cement (42.5) to sand. The mortar should be as wet as used for bricklaying, be +/- 30mm thick with a consistency that enables the material to be easily and accurately spread to the required levels. The slabs need to be slushed on the underside of the slab before laying and must be laid to line and level.
 - Recommended minimum tile thickness 20mm
 - Recommended joint 3-10mm
- e) Pavers are laid on a screed using tile adhesive (we recommend TAL Goldflex)
 - Recommended minimum tile thickness 20mm
 - Recommended joint 3-10mm

Our preferred method is option d) as it is the most durable and long lasting method.

Note to avoid the tiles becoming loose do not traverse the paved area once laid for 48 hours.

1. Jointing

Grey tiles: use a fine sieved crusher dust (available from Afrisam – Jukskei quarry) in a ratio of 2:1, sand to cement grade 42.5

Cream tiles: use a fine sieved river sand mixed plaster sand in a ratio of 1:1:1 river sand to plaster sand to cement grade 42.5

Advisable jointing widths range from 3mm – 10mm. Jointing is most effective when hard ruled into the joint – meaning a section of round bar with a handle is used to effectively push and compress the jointing material into the joint. Should you want to use a small joint – approximately 3mm - the jointing material can be brushed in.

Tile grout from TAL can also be used if tile adhesive has been used to fix the tiles in place.

Note: it is vital that you keep the surfaces clean with CLEAN water and a CLEAN sponge during grouting. Failure to do this will result in a dull appearance of the tiles. To help cure and reduce the chance of the joints drying too quickly – wet the area frequently over the next 3-4 days especially in hot weather.

2. Sealing

This is a very problematic area – in that should one get it wrong it affects the whole area detrimentally where the tiles are laid. There are a lot of sealants on the market some of them more effective than others. Please stick to our guidelines and use what we advise we don't want you unhappy if sealant has caused you not to like our product.

- **Externally**

Siliconeseal from Cemcrete is used for Clarens stone tiles and is ideal for areas where non slip is a priority – areas around swimming pools are ideal. Note tiles will be delivered with ONE coat of silicone sealant – do not add additional coats of silicone sealant – this will merely cause the dirt to adhere to the sealant itself. Silicone sealant works very well with cleaning using high pressure washers – see next section.

Should the sealant no longer be effective – particularly after aggressive cleaning (this can be illustrated by simply putting water on the surface – if the water sits on the top of the tile in little bubbles or balls the sealant is still intact; if the water soaks into the tile and makes the tile darker in appearance – the sealant is no longer working) simply clean the tiles as described below and reseal with ONE COAT ONLY of silicone sealant

- **Internally**

Matt – without affecting the colour of the tile:

This works very well if you want the same tile and therefore effect on both internal and external tiles. The colour will inevitably be affected to a small degree, but this method will not make the tile go dark with a wet look. **Inform us of how many square**

meters you wish to lay inside as these tiles will be sealed with 1 coat of water based acrylic called Cement Sealer from TFC. Once laid, the tiles concerned need to be cleaned and sealed with a second coat of acrylic. Then 2 coats of Polyurethane called Premium Plus from Stone Shield need to be applied. Follow the directions specified by the sealant manufacturers.

Wet Look – makes the tiles darker:

Clean tiles thoroughly. Use 2 coats of Premium Plus from Stone Shield on top of the single coat of Silicone Sealer from Cemcrete.

Note WilsonStone cc Clarens Stone tiles are non-slip, however the more coats one applies to the tiles the less non-slip they become.

3. Storage and Handling

All products need to be handled carefully to avoid damaging the surfaces and edges (in particular the top or face edge – as the back edge normally will be rougher due to the diamond cutting).

Products must be stored under cover (secured plastic sheeting will suffice) and on edge stacked vertically. Care should be taken to store the pavers or tiles on wood slats to ensure that moisture cannot get in from the ground.

4. Cleaning

The WilsonStone Clarens Stone tile is a non-slip tile so it will get dirty with low to medium traffic and muddy paw prints (high traffic would cause the tiles to polish up), however the advantage of the cut stone tiles is that they can be cleaned with almost anything high from pressure washers to very aggressive detergents to bleach. Just a note on detergents or cleaning agents – please check in a small area how the detergent affects the surface of the tiles – as although we have tried and tested many agents we have been unable to test all of them.

- Domestic

There are various approaches one can use. The most environmental friendly and economical way is to use a high pressure washer with a rotating nozzle extension (as see below) from Karcher. There are various models to choose from, but obviously the more pressure the washer can exert the more effective and efficient the cleaning will be. This will not affect the tile at all although with frequently cleaning the silicone sealer may deteriorate eventually. The key to cleaning with this method is to make sure dirty water is brushed away. The high pressure washer should remove 95% of the dirt and stains.

If the stain does not come out, try bleach with a bit of water and a small head, hard bristle brush and scrub the area once a day over a few days.



- Commercial

WilsonStone pavers are pressed, not cast and are therefore very dense and durable. This means that one can clean the tiles with a high pressure washer without damaging the surface of the tile. A **hot water high pressure** washer with a rotating nozzle wand is the ideal combination for clear the tile over large areas such as outdoor walkways see below: These cleaners can be obtained from Karcher. Please note that to be effective in the cleaning process one needs to brush away the dirty water from the area concerned.



5. Efflorescence

This phenomenon is naturally occurring and may exhibit itself in quality concrete products with high cement content. WilsonStone cannot be held liable for the occurrence thereof. Please note it will not affect the quality of the product in the long term.