

Schellevis slabs

Distinctive features of Schellevis slabs:

Schellevis concrete products are produced with natural raw materials, a result of which small variations in size and slight differences in structure and colour can occur and are actually part of its distinctive character.

The blooming of a lime scale formation is a natural process that sometimes happens and will normally soon disappear again and therefore is temporary.

Preparation, usage and finishing:

Base surface:

A suitable surface and sub-strata is the basis for the successful use of our concrete slabs.

Depending on the stability of the soil or underlay, the size and thickness of the slabs used, the intended use of the tiles, the type of traffic on them and other project-specific factors it is very important to make the right, substantiated choice before ordering and starting. Preferably use a skilled and experienced paving installer to help you with this.

General guidelines are:

- Create a laying course of compacted sand, dry mix or mortar depending upon site conditions and customer preference, with a gradient of 1-2%.
- Depending upon the site's individual sub-strata we advise that thickness of the laying course should be:
 - With a stable sub-strata: 10-15cm.
 - With a loose sub-strata: 20 cm minimum.
- The laying course, if sand, should be mechanically compacted.

Laying of the slabs:

- **The broken basalt finish structure gives our products their distinctive and unique look and is always the top side of the product.** Because our products are slightly tapered they should not be used upside down;
- The slabs should be laid with a small open joint of 4-5 mm minimum. This because of the slight variations in size that are part of the slabs' natural characteristics;
- Use of a vibrating plate compacter on the slabs, once laid, is not recommended. Only a rubber hammer should be used manually for tapping the slabs in place;
- **Cutting of the slabs should not take place on the actual pavement but at a sufficient distance to prevent any scaling of cement. Cut pieces should to be rinsed clean before used;**
- Slabs of 80x80 cm and larger are to be placed by using a vacuum lifting-unit due to their individual weight and size. Please contact your supplier for the guidelines or preferably use an experienced paving installer.

Joints and joint filling:

- After cleaning the pavement, the joints can be filled with a clean and pure fine lime-free gravel or kiln dried sand. Two-part proprietary jointing media can also be used, as can a mastic sealant, upon customer preference;
- **Any surplus of jointing media is to be removed instantly and the pavement rinsed with water afterwards;**
- No filling material is to be used that is not guaranteed clean and free of cement, lime and dirt.

Cleaning and maintenance

- All stains that occur naturally, will also disappear again! This golden rule can be applied on all organic stains, like stains caused by leaves;
- Never leave any soil, peat, dirty sand or cement on the slabs. Remove directly and clean with clean water and a soft brush;
- It is recommended to keep your pavement clean on a regular basis by sweeping or using a blower. When necessary you can clean the pavement with water;
- The use of synthetic or chemical detergents like chlorine is strongly advised against. If necessary one can use a soft organic soap;
- The use of high-pressure cleaners is advised against, because these cleaners roughen the surface of the slabs which will therefore become more vulnerable to future pollution by stains;
- Use only a biological anti-moss or anti-algae agent without scrubbing.