



REVELSTONE

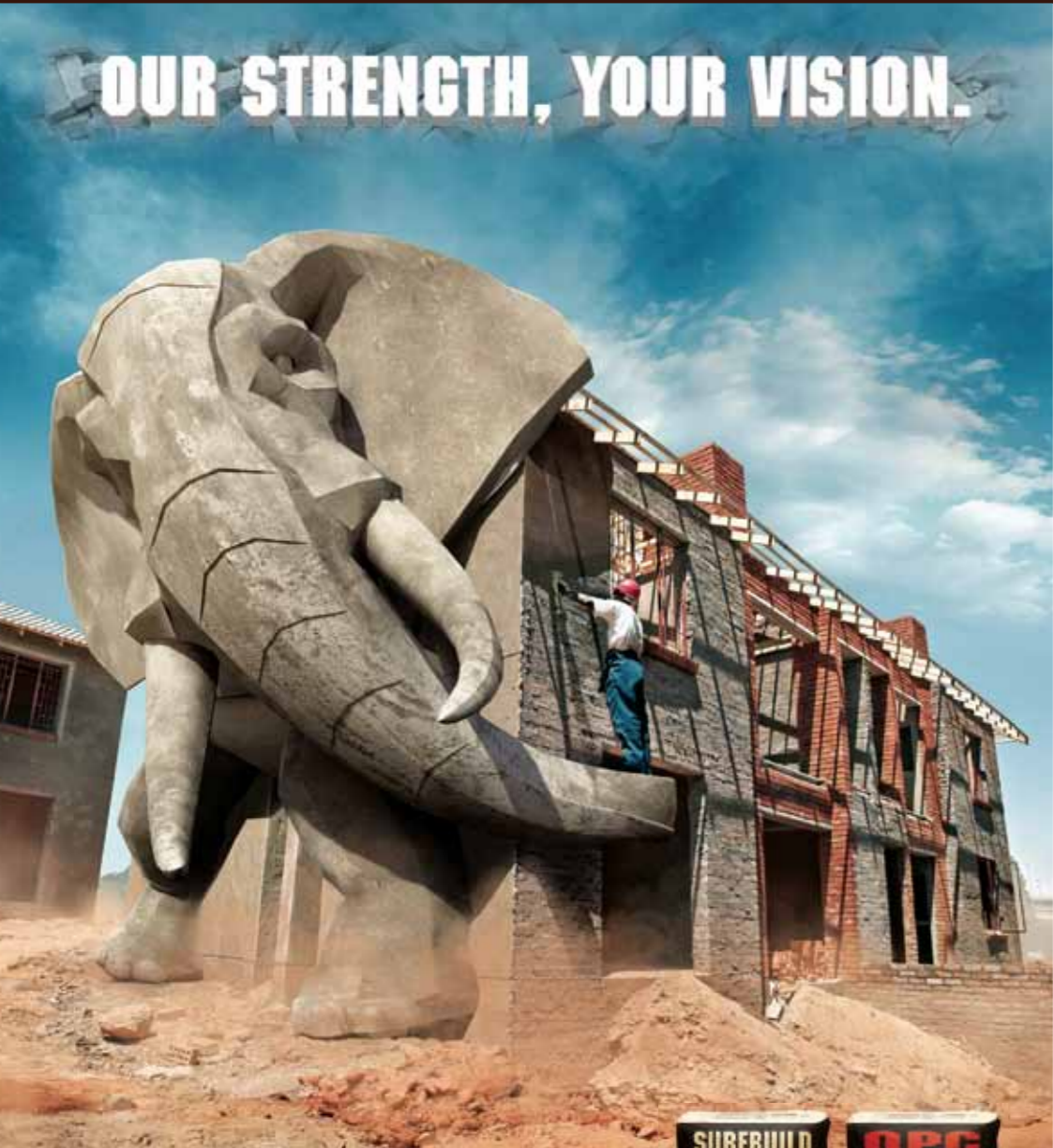
the alternative to real stone®



Designed by Nature Crafted with Passion

2013-2014

pavers • tiles • cobbles • cladding • coping • kerbing • landscape products



When you're building a home you need strength you can rely on. For over 100 years, the consistent and reliable strength of PPC Cement has enabled developers, engineers, concrete product manufacturers and builders to do exactly that. From renovations around the house to walls and extensions, if you can think it, you can build it with PPC.



For more information call our toll-free line on 0800 023 470 or visit www.ppc.co.za

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HEAD OFFICE - FACTORY - SHOWROOM

Revelstone was founded in August 1993 by Andrew Cyprianos. He identified a niche in both the domestic and commercial markets for customised cast stone products – and Revelstone was born!

In 1997, he was joined full time by his son, Alex. Fusing their combined talents, substantial concrete experience and their passion for the business, they have grown Revelstone to be the market leader it is today.

From small beginnings in an underground cellar in Muizenberg, the reputation for innovative products and personalised service rapidly spread. Exponential growth followed, resulting in the company having to move on three occasions before eventually purchasing its own factory where Revelstone has been since 2001.

These new premises further stimulated growth and we now have a 19 000 m2 factory. It has been set up to exacting industry standards, housing everything required in our business from all R&D, management, sales, the showroom, manufacturing, stock and despatch. We are able to co-ordinate all systems from one site resulting in efficient management and control of the entire process.

Our core focus has always been on product innovation and customer service. This can be seen from our small beginnings, through the peak in 2007/2008 and on to the global recession that followed. We are continuously adapting our product ranges to move with the times and keep us up to date with the latest global trends.

As the market leader, we are proud to have accomplished this. By carrying out continual in-depth studies of the art of stone masonry and design, we are able to consistently introduce exciting products to the market. Knowledge gained from this research has allowed all our products to be indistinguishable from natural stone. Attention to detail, subtle variations in colour, and variety of surface textures and the shape of the stone are necessary in order to create a worthy genuine replica.

Our R&D team, headed by Andrew, uses traditional masonry skills combined with modern moulding techniques to painstakingly reproduce an original master which is then used to create a mould. This hands-on approach allows us to create custom-made products and enables us to meet our client's specialised requirements. We have gained a reputation for being the obvious choice when specialised and customised products are required and will strive to continue to be the superior supplier in the future.

Natural stone products are becoming expensive and less environmentally friendly as they are usually imported. As a result, industry professionals and home owners are turning to Revelstone products as the preferred alternative to real stone.

Continual investment in the production and mould-manufacturing processes is required to meet the demands of a constantly expanding global market. With this commitment to providing a world-class product, only the best raw materials have been sourced – cement; a variety of sands; iron oxides; SCM (slag); granite and quartz aggregates to ensure a quality durable product.

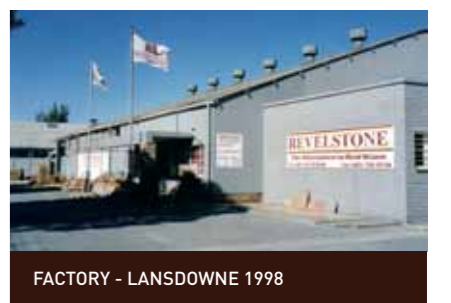
In 2010, we joined the Green Building Council as part of our Green Strategy and, with this development, we are making a conscious effort to minimise our impact on the environment through sensible, sustainable and cost-effective manufacturing. Some recently completed projects are Silo 1 the first 6 Star Rated Building by the Green Building Council; Ridgeside Umhlanga Durban, one of the first 4 Star Rated Green Buildings in South Africa.



FACTORY - MUIZENBERG 1993



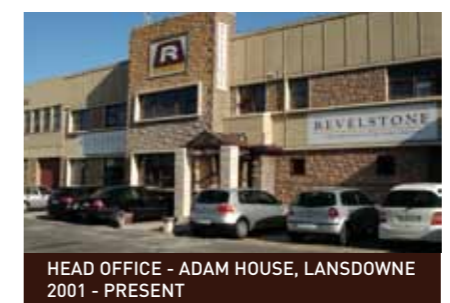
FACTORY - OTTERY 1996



FACTORY - LANSDOWNE 1998

The Revelstone showroom is continually upgraded, expanded and enhanced and a visit is an absolute must and a real experience. It has been designed for the homeowner and the professional. Over the years, more and more architects, landscapers and developers have brought their clients to our showroom so that they are able to see the products in both indoor and outdoor settings.

With the continuous demand for our product within the Western Cape, we have established a group of distributors to service various areas; Elemental Pots (Somerset West), Pennypinchers (Hermanus), Pennypinchers (Worcester), The Merchant Tiler (Plettenberg Bay), Van Dyk Precast (Vredenburg) and Décor Group (Paarl).



HEAD OFFICE - ADAM HOUSE, LANSDOWNE 2001 - PRESENT



SHOWROOM - ADAM HOUSE, LANSDOWNE 2001 - PRESENT



SHOWROOM - ADAM HOUSE, LANSDOWNE 2001 - PRESENT

The result of Revelstone's ongoing investment and innovation is a world-class, cast stone product which can be used as an alternative to real stone; a product which looks authentic in appearance, has both 'green' and cost advantages, and can be used by architects, landscapers and home owners to create award-winning buildings, developments, homes and gardens of distinction.

The company is still 100% family owned and run which guarantees that the founding principles are not only maintained, but reinvented as the business has grown and developed, thereby ensuring that the ethos of Revelstone and what it has become is not compromised but enhanced.

We strive to serve a higher management in our service and products.

Revelstone is making a conscious effort to minimise our impact on the environment through sensible, sustainable and cost effective manufacturing.

With this in mind we have established two new logos emphasising our commitment to Green innovation with the aim of producing a world class product that has as little impact on the environment as possible, and that is sustainable for the future.



We have been reusing our old moulds to manufacture new moulds since 1995. This makes sure that no mould ever lands up at the rubbish dump! As new products come onto the market and old products get discontinued our moulds are recycled and morphed into new products, therefore we do not dump PU or PVC moulds which are indestructible and

non biodegradable. As the only manufacturers of this patented mould method, we have our own "100% Recyclable Mould" trademark. By recycling our old moulds we have little impact on the environment.

With global concerns on environmental issues within the construction/building industry, we have taken a long hard look at how and where we can improve our products and procedures. The Revelstone "Green" logo has been developed as a guarantee of our commitment.

With this logo you can expect that the changes are not only increasing the quality of our products, but also decreasing their impact on the environment by reducing the CO2 embodied in our concrete by as much as 40%.



With the introduction of these two new logos, we will continue to guarantee the development of new products and methods to reduce our impact on the environment, while maintaining the quality to which you have become accustomed.

We are very selective in the procurement of our raw materials. All of our suppliers have a committed Green approach and are leaders in their fields.

The benefits of Supplemental Cementitious Materials (SCM's):

- * Fly Ash is a bi-product from coal combustion in power generation
- * Slag is a bi-product from steel manufacture – blast furnace
- * SCM's are partial replacements for cement – lowering the energy and CO2 impacts from cement manufacture
- * SCM's lower the water usage in the manufacture of our products as both have a lower demand for water than cement
- * Fly Ash and Slag have a substantially lower energy and carbon footprint than cement
- * The use of Fly Ash and Slag increases the durability of concrete which in turns prolongs the life cycle of our products

Raw materials within 100km:

- * Cement – PPC Cement
- * Additives and Pigment – Chryso
- * Hornsveld Stone 13 +9mm – Afrisam
- * Granite Stone 6mm – Afrisam
- * Phillpi Sand – Brocsand
- * Klipheuwel Sand – Brocsand
- * Pigment supplied through local suppliers who import and blend locally

Green Benefits of our Cast Concrete Products

1. Produced using 95% of local raw materials from abundant natural resources located within 100km of our factory, this helps to lower the transportation impacts, reducing our carbon footprint.
2. Manufactured using 100% Recyclable Moulds – since 1995.
3. Manufactured using reclaimed industrial materials or SCM's that would otherwise end in landfills.
4. These recycled materials or SCM's are used as a replacement for cement and improve the strength and durability of concrete as well as reducing the CO2 embodied in our concrete by as much as 40%.
5. Concrete can be recycled and used in low cost concrete products as a partial aggregate replacement.
6. Cast stone products are durable, recyclable, cost effective, sustainable, versatile, resistant, energy efficient and innovative.
7. Concrete is very effective in reducing energy consumption in building, due to its high solar reflectivity, and high thermal mass (lowers energy consumption).

SIL01, WATERFRONT, CAPE TOWN - 6 STAR GREEN RATED



KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVERS



JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVERS



RAVINE STRAIGHT EDGE PAVERS



KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVERS



YORK RANDOM EDGE PAVERS



JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVERS



WEMBLEY II - GARDENS



SAXON RANDOM EDGE PAVERS



KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVERS



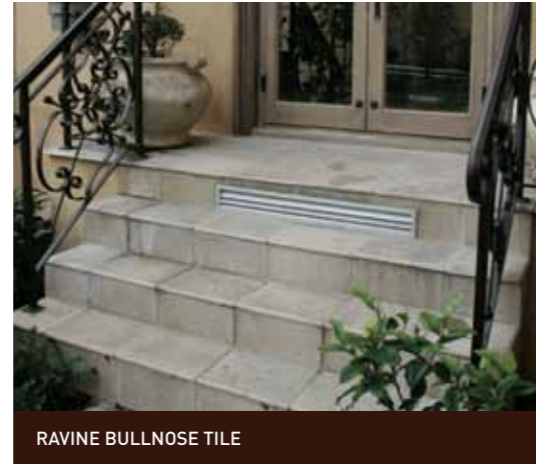
BRANDVLEI CELLARS



JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVERS & EDGING



RAVINE TILES



RAVINE BULLNOSE TILE



RAVINE TILES (3 size mix)



RAVINE TILES



VIKING TILES



JURA TILE



RAVINE TILES



RAVINE TILES



KENT COBBLES - 50mm



RIDGESTONE COBBLES - 50mm



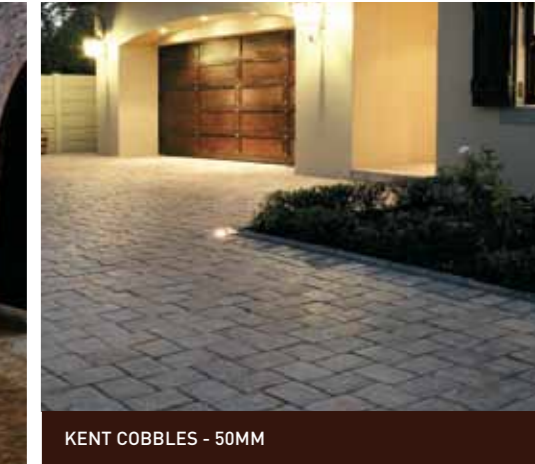
KENT FAN COBBLES - 60mm



VIKING COBBLES - 60mm



KENT COBBLES - 50mm



KENT COBBLES - 50MM



JURA COBBLES - 75mm



RIDGESTONE COBBLES - 50mm



WORCESTER SPLIT CLADDING



DEVON PEBBLE CLADDING



RAVINE SPLIT CLADDING



VIKING CLADDING



JURA PAVER



ROMAN COPING



ROMAN COPING



RIDGESTONE RANDOM CLADDING



VIKING COUNTRY CLADDING



VIKING RANDOM CLADDING



VIKING SPLIT CLADDING



VIKING SPLIT CLADDING



WORCESTER SPLIT CLADDING



KENT COPING



RAVINE COPING



KENT COPING



ROMAN COPING STEPS



RAVINE DOUBLE COPING



HIGHLANDS GUEST HOUSE



LE QUARTIER FRANCAISE



JURA EDGING & PAVER



JURA SPLOYED RING KERB - .900 Ø



RAVINE DOUBLE BULLNOSE



JURA PAVERS & JURA EDGING & YORK COBBLES



RAVINE POND CAPPING



RAVINE STEPPING STONES & SAXON EDGING



RAVINE STEPS



VIKING STEP PAVERS



YORK CIRCLE & ACCESSORIES



DEVON WALL CAPPING



DEVON WALL CAPPING

STRAIGHT EDGE PAVERS

RAVINE STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 220x220x45
RAVINE STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 440x220x45
RAVINE STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 440x440x45
RAVINE STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 680x440x45
3 SIZES - 220x220, 440x220, 440x440
4 SIZES - 220x220, 440x220, 440x440, 680x440



RAVINE STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 300x300x45

JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 300x300x45
JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 440x440x45
JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 680x440x45



JURA STRAIGHT EDGE PAVER 300x300x75 **NEW**



RANDOM EDGE PAVERS

RAVINE RANDOM EDGE PAVER 220x220x45
RAVINE RANDOM EDGE PAVER 440x220x45
RAVINE RANDOM EDGE PAVER 440x440x45
RAVINE RANDOM EDGE PAVER 680x440x45
3 SIZES - 220x220, 440x220, 440x440
4 SIZES - 220x220, 440x220, 440x440, 680x440



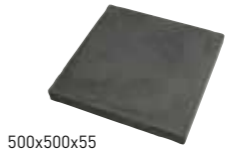
SAXON RANDOM EDGE PAVER 220x220x38
SAXON RANDOM EDGE PAVER 440x220x38
SAXON RANDOM EDGE PAVER 440x440x38
SAXON RANDOM EDGE PAVER 670x440x38
3 SIZES - 220x220, 440x220, 440x440
4 SIZES - 220x220, 440x220, 440x440, 670x440



YORK RANDOM EDGE PAVER 250x250x48
YORK RANDOM EDGE PAVER 500x250x48
YORK RANDOM EDGE PAVER 500x500x48
YORK RANDOM EDGE PAVER 750x500x48
3 SIZES - 250x250, 500x250, 500x500
4 SIZES - 250x250, 500x250, 500x500, 750x500



KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVER 500x500x55
KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVER 400x600x55
KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVER 600x600x55
KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVER 800x600x55
KENT RANDOM EDGE PAVER 1000x500x55



3 x size mix



500x500x55
1000x500x55



VIKING STEP PAVER 1000x500x60
VIKING STEP PAVER 250x250x60



RAVINE EDGE PAVER CAPPING 250x150x45
RAVINE EDGE PAVER CAPPING 500x150x45



TILES

RAVINE TILE 300x300x15
RAVINE TILE 440x440x15
RAVINE TILE 500x300x15
RAVINE TILE 500x500x20
RAVINE TILE 750x500x25
3 SIZES - 440x440, 440x215, 215x215



KENT TILE 500x500x20 **NEW**
KENT TILE 600x600x20
KENT TILE 750x500x20 **NEW**



KENT BRICK TILE 200x60x20 approx.



KENT COBBLE TILE 150x150x20



JURA TILE 440x440x20
JURA TILE 680x440x20 **NEW**
JURA TILE 680x680x20



VIKING TILE 600x600x20



DEVON COBBLE TILE 110x110x15



BULLNOSE TILES

RAVINE BULLNOSE TILE 300x300x25
RAVINE BULLNOSE TILE 440x440x25
RAVINE BULLNOSE TILE 500x300x25
OUTSIDE CNR 300x300x25
OUTSIDE CNR 440x440x25

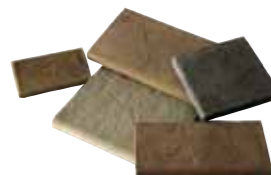


KENT BULLNOSE TILE 600x400x20
KENT BULLNOSE TILE 500x400x20



POOL COPING

RAVINE POOL COPING 220x440x45
 RAVINE POOL COPING 300x300x45
 RAVINE POOL COPING 440x440x45
 RAVINE DOUBLE POOL COPING 300x300x45
 RAVINE DOUBLE POOL COPING 440x440x45



RAVINE INSIDE CORNER COPING 300x300x45
 RAVINE INSIDE CORNER COPING 440x440x45
 RAVINE OUTSIDE CORNER COPING 300x300x45
 RAVINE OUTSIDE CORNER COPING 440x440x45



ROMAN POOL COPING 150x300x45
 ROMAN POOL COPING 300x300x45
 ROMAN POOL COPING 440x440x45
 ROMAN POOL COPING 600x300x45



ROMAN DOUBLE POOL COPING 300x300x45
 ROMAN DOUBLE POOL COPING 440x440x45
 ROMAN DOUBLE POOL COPING 600x300x45
 ROMAN DOUBLE POOL COPING 600x400x45



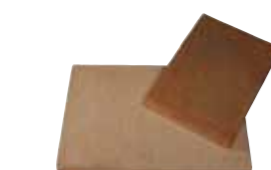
ROMAN INSIDE CORNER COPING 300x300x45
 ROMAN INSIDE CORNER COPING 440x440x45
 ROMAN OUTSIDE CORNER COPING 300x300x45
 ROMAN OUTSIDE CORNER COPING 440x440x45



KENT POOL COPING 300x400x50
 KENT POOL COPING 600x400x50
 KENT POOL COPING ROMAN BULLNOSE 600x400x45
 KENT INSIDE CORNER COPING
 KENT OUTSIDE CORNER COPING



KENT POOL COPING 500x500x50
 KENT INSIDE CORNER
 KENT OUTSIDE CORNER



KENT DOUBLE POOL COPING 500x500x50
 KENT DOUBLE POOL COPING 600x600x50

STONE CLADDING

VIKING CLADDING 6 MIXED SIZES
 VIKING CLADDING 100x100x20
 VIKING CLADDING 100x200x20
 VIKING CLADDING 200x200x20
 VIKING CLADDING 200x300x20
 VIKING CLADDING 200x400x20
 VIKING CLADDING 300x300x20
 VIKING CLADDING CORNER SET



100 CORNER $\left[\begin{matrix} \times 4 \\ \times 3 \end{matrix} \right] = 1 \text{ R/MT}$
 200 CORNER



VIKING RANDOM CLADDING



VIKING COUNTRY CLADDING



VIKING OLD TOWN CLADDING



RIDGESTONE RANDOM CLADDING (with corners) **ECONOMY**



VIKING SPLIT CLADDING (with corners)

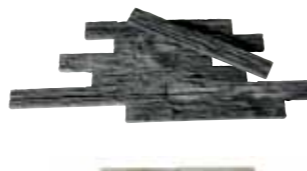
WORCESTER SPLIT CLADDING (with corners)



WORCESTER JUMPER CLADDING



RAVINE SPLIT CLADDING (with corners) **NEW**



RIDGESTONE BRICK CLADDING 275x90x25



KENT BRICK TILE CLADDING 200x60x20 approx.



RIDGESTONE CLADDING 12 MIXED SIZES

RIDGESTONE CLADDING CORNER SET = 1 R/M
 100 CORNER $\left[\begin{matrix} \times 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \times 1 \end{matrix} \right] = 1 \text{ R/MT}$
 125 CORNER
 SMALL JUMPER CORNER
 LARGE JUMPER CORNER



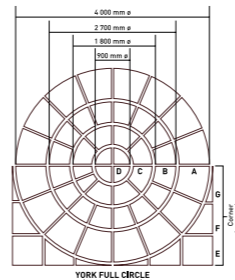
BRICK TILE CLADDING 215x75x15



DEVON PEBBLE CLADDING

CIRCLES

YORK CIRCLE (D) CENTRE 0.90m Ø
 YORK CIRCLE (C) INNER MIDDLE 1.80m Ø
 YORK CIRCLE (B) OUTER MIDDLE 2.70m Ø
 YORK CIRCLE (A) OUTER RING 4.00m Ø
 YORK CIRCLE CORNER ACCESSORY (E)
 YORK CIRCLE CORNER ACCESSORY (F)
 YORK CIRCLE CORNER ACCESSORY (G)
 YORK CIRCLE FULL 4m Ø
 YORK CIRCLE FULL 4m Ø WITH ACCESSORIES



DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE SOLID CENTRE 0.21m Ø
 DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE 3 PIECE RING 0.48m Ø
 DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE 4 PIECE RING 0.48m Ø
 DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE CENTRE no.1 0.21m Ø
 DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE RING no.2 0.48m Ø
 DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE RING no.3 0.69m Ø
 DEVON COBBLE CIRCLE RING no.4 0.90m Ø



STEPS

RAVINE GARDEN STEP - HALF 250x350x150
 RAVINE GARDEN STEP - FULL 500x350x150
 RAVINE GARDEN STEP LEFT CNR 250x350x150
 RAVINE GARDEN STEP LEFT CNR 500x350x150
 RAVINE GARDEN STEP RIGHT CNR 250x350x150
 RAVINE GARDEN STEP RIGHT CNR 500x350x150



RIDGESTONE STEP 400x300x100
 RIDGESTONE STEP 200x300x100
 RIDGESTONE STEP 400x400x100
 RIDGESTONE STEP INSIDE CNR 400x400x300x100



SAXON GARDEN STEP - HALF 320x340x120
 SAXON GARDEN STEP - FULL 640x340x120



YORK GARDEN STEP - HALF 250x350x150
 YORK GARDEN STEP - FULL 500x350x150



COBBLES (50mm)

KENT COBBLE 110x110x50 **ECONOMY**



KENT COBBLE 200x150x50



RIDGESTONE COBBLE 150x150x50 **ECONOMY**



RIDGESTONE COBBLE 110x110x50 **ECONOMY**

RIDGESTONE COBBLE 2 SIZE MIX (ECONOMY) 110x110x50, 150x150x50



COBBLES (60mm)

VIKING COBBLE 255x65x60



KENT FAN COBBLE 60mm - 38 UNITS PER FAN = 1SQM



COBBLES (75mm)

JURA COBBLE 220x70x75 **NEW**



YORK COBBLE 110x110x75



LANDSCAPE PRODUCTS

RAVINE STEPPING STONE 680x440x45

JURA EDGING KERB 700x165x75
JURA EDGING KERB - INSIDE CORNER
365x165x75SAXON STONE EDGING 75mm (2 sizes)
SAXON STONE EDGING 75x200x100
SAXON STONE EDGING 75x300x100SAXON STONE EDGING 100mm (2 sizes)
SAXON STONE EDGING 100x200x100
SAXON STONE EDGING 100x300x100WATER CHANNEL 250x220x50
WATER CHANNEL 500x220x50
WATER CHANNEL ROUND CORNER
WATER CHANNEL SQUARE CORNERVIKING BENCH 1000x300 H: 550
VIKING BIRD BATH 300x300x200

WALL CAPPINGS

RAVINE POND CAPPING 250x300x75
RAVINE POND CAPPING 500x300x75
RAVINE POND INSIDE CORNER 370x370x75x75
RAVINE POND STOPEND 320x300x75JURA EDGING KERB 700x165x75
JURA EDGING KERB - INSIDE CORNER
365x165x75RIDGESTONE POND/WALL CAPPING 400x300x100
RIDGESTONE POND/WALL CAPPING 200x300x100
RIDGESTONE POND/WALL CAPPING 400x400x100
RIDGESTONE POND/WALL CAPPING - INSIDE CNR
400x400x300x100DEVON WALL CAPPING 700x340x100
DEVON WALL CAPPING STOP END 500x340x100
DEVON WALL CAPPING CNR 440x440x340x100
(Available in acid etched)DEVON WALL CAPPING 700X340X100 SINGLE BULLNOSE
(Available in acid etched)DEVON SINGLE WALL CAPPING INSIDE CORNER 440x440x340x100
DEVON SINGLE WALL CAPPING OUTSIDE CORNER 440x440x340x100

KERBS

RIDGESTONE KERB SHORT 400x150x120
RIDGESTONE KERB LONG 600x150x120
INSIDE CORNER 300x300x150x120JURA SPLAYED KERB 500x150x120
JURA SPLAYED KERB 300x150x120
JURA SPLAYED KERB INSIDE CORNER
JURA SPLAYED KERB OUTSIDE CORNER

JURA SPLAYED RING KERB 900mm DIAMETER

DEVON KERB 500x150x120
DEVON KERB INSIDE CORNER
DEVON KERB OUTSIDE CORNERJURA EDGING KERB 700x75x165
JURA EDGING KERB - INSIDE CNR 170x75x165

Revelstone is committed to customer service, innovative product development, manufacture and design. To help you obtain maximum enjoyment, satisfaction and long service from any of our products, we would be pleased to make you aware of the following:

Please view our website for information regarding preparation, layouts, installation and sealing guidelines for Revelstone products – www.revelstone.co.za

COLOURS

All products are reconstructed to have the appearance of natural stone where shades vary and are subject to slight variations. This is highlighted when products are hand made or custom made to ensure a unique shade or colour mix. Colours can appear to change significantly depending upon the prevailing conditions such as sunlight, shade, rain, method of installation and sealing, you are advised to check colour and actual appearance before ordering. In Manufacture every effort is made to ensure consistency of product colour however variations in production batches can occur. We therefore recommend that, when purchasing especially in the case of larger orders that products are thoroughly mixed on site prior to laying to ensure a good colour distribution. All products are made using imported Iron oxides and are embodied to ensure excellent long term wear and appearance. The slight variations add to the natural appearance of all our products. Revelstone products will weather and wear over time in a similar way to natural stone.

SIZES

All sizes, dimensions, weights etc. shown herein are nominal and subject to manufacturing tolerances. Our range is designed to simulate and replicate the appearance of natural stone where sizes and thicknesses vary due to being exact copies of original stone masters. This ensures that all our products resemble as close as possible to naturally weathered stone from which they are simulating.

TEXTURES

Much care and attention has been spent ensuring that throughout the Revelstone range of products there is a wide variety and mix of textures within each size and range. To ensure that there is no repetition of faces as all products are made from original stone replicas to ensure excellent surface and texture reproduction.

EFFLORESCENCE

On newly laid paving white patches and markings can appear on the surface once grouted this is known as Efflorescence. Initially an apparent loss of colour or a milky white bloom is apparent on the surface of the product which gives the impression that the colour has faded or washed out. This is not the case and the effect will disappear in time depending on location, degree of traffic/usage and natural weathering. It is in no way detrimental to the performance or strength of the product. Revelstone cannot accept responsibility for the effect of Efflorescence, a common occurrence in all high quality coloured concrete products. Please contact us should you require more technical detail in this regard.

An example of Efflorescence can be viewed on our website – www.revelstone.co.za

PRODUCT APPEARANCE

All products from Revelstone are manufactured and stored undercover their entire lives before you receive them; this explains the dark sweat mark apparent on the face of the tile when you receive delivery. This occurs due to heat being created between the pavers in storage and will generally go away in time.

Once the product has been laid and after varying lengths of time, dark and light patches can occasionally occur on the surface of the product. This is caused by differential weathering, water trapped beneath the product or when the surface of the product has cured at a different rate. These patches or marks generally disappear with time.

Examples of different product appearance can be viewed on our website – www.revelstone.co.za

AGGREGATE TRANSPARENCY

This is a passing nuisance that can occur on the product from time to time and cannot be prevented. It is caused by a combination of weather related causes, product situation as well as elements in our raw materials out of our control. We do all we can to try to prevent this from happening by storing all goods undercover during curing and prior to delivery as well as using the latest technology in the form of additives and concrete technology etc. However it can happen and in most cases will disappear over time. The best is to allow nature to run its course, but it can be vastly improved by acid washing and then sealing with a Solvent base sealer which helps reduce the markings. We recommend though the best option is to leave and allow it to dry out naturally.

In some instances sealing may cause more long term marking and especially in newly laid areas when the affected product has not been given enough time to dry out. This phenomenon is totally unpredictable and more prevalent in wet areas.

Examples of Aggregate Transparency can be viewed on our website – www.revelstone.co.za

MAINTENANCE

Regular cleaning and maintenance is required to keep the overall appearance of the product. The use of acidic cleaners should only be used in extreme instances. Our range of tiles are used extensively for indoor areas this however requires long term protection and sealing/polishing to maintain the desired finish against daily wear and tear associated with indoor living. Our products are ideal for outdoors and can be left untreated as many people do allowing the product to naturally weather and wear with time reflecting the natural hues like the original stone it was copied from. It is recommended that our products are sealed outdoors depending on your personally chosen colour/situation of product and your personal requirements. It can only serve the product well and will enhance the appearance of the product should you not want to wait the months needed for the product to naturally weather and wear creating its own natural shine and finish.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

- All products to be handled carefully to avoid damaging the edges and surfaces of the product.
- All products must always be stored undercover and on their edge stacked vertically (not horizontally), leaned against a wall and raised off the ground by pieces of timber (this prevents moisture from the ground).

MATERIALS

To ensure that all our products are of the highest possible standard and are long lasting we have sourced over the past years of development the best quality sands, granite stone, quartz, colour pigments and cement which we use in the manufacturing process. All Our products are made using imported Iron oxides and are embodied to ensure excellent long term wear and appearance. Revelstone rely on suppliers to give consistent colours in the sands and cements we use this is however out of our control as quarries change at regular intervals. The long term advantage of all our products is that they respond well to

the effects of modern living, wear and weather conditions which all enhance their overall appearance. The colour shades will mature with age and become more attractive due to wear, traffic and natural growths giving the product character and the desired weathered stone appearance.

BROCHURE/WEBSITE

The colours shown are as exact as photographic and printing processes will allow. We recommend that all colours are chosen from actual products and not on what is shown herein; actual samples are available free on request. As Innovators we are constantly improving and adding to our range, accordingly we reserve the right to vary designs and specifications shown herein.

SHOWROOM

The showroom was designed to give you ideas on how our products can be used in your own unique environments and is most beneficial when viewing all products laid in-situ, as to in a catalogue or website. Please visit where one of our sales team will help you in choosing the product suitable for you! Colour samples are available on request for you to take home with you.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

Products of inferior quality which cost less are often offered with the implication that they are of equal to Revelstone. You have chosen Revelstone Products because your new patio, garden, driveway, development or project deserves only the best.

Since its inception in 1993 Revelstone has been committed to quality products, customer service, innovative product development manufacture and design. To help you obtain maximum enjoyment, satisfaction and long service from any of our products we recommend that on making your product choice from the catalogue you verify with your paving, pool company, contractor or builder that you are being supplied with Revelstone Products and not an inferior look a like.

**THE INDUSTRY LEADER,
THE NATURALLY PREFERRED CHOICE,
DON'T ACCEPT ANYTHING LESS**

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Size:	All sizes on products approximate
Colour:	Colour embodied to ensure excellent long term wear and superior resistance
Compressive Strength:	34 - 36mpa (+)
Density:	2 300kg/m ³
Absorption:	Average of 5% (SANS 1058 prescribes -maximum average 6.5% to 8.0%)
Abrasion Resistance:	4 grams mass loss (SANS 1058 prescribes - average mass loss should not exceed 15 grams)
Shrinkage:	0.05%
SCM (Slag/Fly Ash):	20% of Cementitious

Please view our website for information regarding preparation, layouts, installation and sealing guidelines for Revelstone products – www.revelstone.co.za

THE REVELSTONE TEAM



SUPPLIERS



STRATEGIC PARTNERS



The following guidelines are recommended by Revelstone as the manufacturers, as the correct way to install their cast stone products. However it must be understood that as Revelstone does not provide an installation service, the company cannot be held responsible for any defects which may arise from incorrect installation by contractors or clients. It is important that only experienced installers and contractors are used; do not use installers who are unfamiliar or inexperienced with cast stone products.

All installations are done at the users own risk.

REVELSTONE PAVERS

STORAGE & HANDLING

All Revelstone products must be handled carefully to avoid damaging edges and surface of the product. Pavers should always be stored undercover on their edge not horizontally (stacked) prior to being laid. To make you're paving slabs easier to handle, lean them against a wall and raise them off the ground on old pieces of timber. This also helps to prevent any moisture from the ground being absorbed causing a damp mark on the pavers. All pavers from Revelstone are manufactured and stored undercover their entire lives before you receive them; this explains the dark sweat mark apparent on the face of the slab when you receive delivery. This occurs due to heat being created between the pavers in storage and will generally go away in time depending on the site conditions. Pavers are heavy and bulky and suitable lifting and handling equipment should be used. The correct safety gear and protective clothing must be worn at all times i.e. gloves, dust masks, safety boots etc.

AREA & BASE PREPARATION

Before starting the existing ground must be evaluated and the relevant subbase or subgrade chosen (SABS 1200D degree of accuracy I). Every job will have different requirements and therefore the contractor must decide what is required in each situation. The following must be considered - existing ground conditions, finished paved surface levels, expansion joints, drainage of paved area and correct paver choice for expected usage - 50mm-60mm for high traffic/heavy/commercial and 40mm-45mm for commercial/residential/foot traffic. Clear the area to be paved of all vegetation and remove topsoil, consolidating and leveling the ground with a roller to the required

depth. When laying pavers adjacent to a house ensure the top level is below the damp proof course - approximately 150mm. When laying next to a lawn make sure the finished paving level is just below that of the lawn to make cutting accessible. All paved areas should have a slight slope to disperse water and ensure easy run off. The ideal slope or "fall" is 4cm-5cm in every 3 metres away from building or house - 1:50 approximately.

SOLID PAVING - GROUTED

This is suitable for light to medium traffic - patios, pool areas, pathways, courtyards:

- Once your base is cleared of all roots etc. - a 50mm-75mm compacted hardcore or base course must be bought in and compacted - medium to heavy traffic usage.
- With a rake or screeding straight edge, put a topping of 20mm-40mm dry mix of sand and cement (4:1) in to which the paver will be bedded.
- Starting in a corner mark out the area to be paved with string lines and pegs, adjusting the height according to the average thickness of the pavers.
- It is vital to brush the backs of the pavers with a steel brush and water removing all loose dust etc.
- Use an angle grinder with all the necessary safety equipment in order to cut the slabs - a diamond blade is essential.
- Before you grout the pavers it is important to humor - doing all the necessary adjustments for height and size, this may require lifting and swapping of pavers to achieve a regular grout gap of 5mm-20mm approximately - depending on paver choice.
- Using a spirit level and a straightedge ensure the paving is level and the "fall" is correct during laying. Once area is grouted it is very costly to now remove and relay pavers that have major height differences from another.
- As the product is simulated to replicate real stone these variations are essential in order to create the natural stone appearance - no perfect straight lines and flat surfaces etc!!
- You can now fix the slabs - make a wet creamy cement slurry (cement/water) and pour it under each slab creating a bond with the base.
- Now gently tap slab down into the base ensuring sufficient adhesion using a rubber mallet.
- Continue using spirit level and straight edge to ensure levels and "fall" are being maintained.
- Having laid all the paving lightly sprinkle the area with water to set it off, do not flood the area.
- On completion allow the paving to settle and become solid before grouting.

- Paved area may then be pointed or grouted - standard joint 5mm-20mm - depending on paver choice.
- This is easily done using a semi dry mortar mix of 3 parts building sand to 1 part cement, fed into the gap taking care so as not to stain the slabs.
- It is vital to clean the slabs off with clean water whilst grouting - changing the water and sponges regularly. This will determine the outcome of your paved area whether it is dull and has a grey film of cement left behind on the surface or not.
- It can either be smoothed over by sponge or pointed - using a special tool or a rounded piece of wood.
- Once paving is completed wet the area consistently for 3 days afterwards especially during hot weather as this will allow area to cure at a normal rate and reduce joints drying too quickly. Allow no major traffic/usage over it for two or three days to allow paving to settle and cure.

LOOSE PAVING - UNGROUTED

This is recommended when groundcovers, grasses or stone chip is chosen to create a more soft landscape feel.

- Once the site has been leveled and excess top soil removed and the area well compacted (water is a good compactor) you can begin.
- It is advisable to lay bidim cloth under your 20mm-30mm sand base to prevent weeds, subsidence, moles, stone mixing with the soil etc. This is a more effective option than plastic which breaks down over time and pools water which bidim allows to drain through it.
- Lay a 20mm-30mm layer of builder's sand on top of your bidim/well compacted top soil.
- The pavers are then pressed down into sand base and leveled from the top using a spirit level.
- A joint size of between 20mm-40mm for stone chip and 30mm-50mm for groundcovers, etc. is recommended.

CLEANING OF PAVERS

- It is vital to keep the slabs clean using a sponge and water whilst laying and especially when grouting.
- Should the product be badly soiled or stained use acidic cleaners sparingly to remove grout and cement stains. This is however done at your risk and must be supervised by the contractor or installer responsible.
- We recommend a mix of water and synthetic acid - Barracuda - 5:1 doing small areas of less than 1m² at a time with a soft bristle brush, rinsing off heavily with water to dilute the water/acid solution so as not to damage the pavers.

- A “green” synthetic acid alternative – Barracuda – is recommended and is available from Chryso.
- This will clean off most adhering cement, grouting and efflorescence marks appearing on the newly laid product.
- As it is a cement product it requires time after being laid to dry out to its original colour, etc. Often the slab has a wet patch in the middle after being laid, this is because the slab dries from the outside in. This drying out patch will disappear depending on how much moisture etc. has been trapped under the slab and how long this takes to move out through natural osmosis.

For sealing of Pavers see separate instructions.

Please Note: The specification above is not suitable for heavy commercial conditions: extra consideration must be given in terms of the sub base, strength of the topping screed and grouting, correct thickness of product, condition of existing ground, long term usage, expansion joints, drainage and expected loads which the paving will be expected to carry.

REVELSTONE TILES

It is important to understand that our tiles are cement based and are moulded to simulate the appearance of natural stone where sizes and thicknesses vary. This ensures that all our products resemble as close as possible to natural stone. Follow the procedure outlined below for storing, laying and finishing.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

All Revelstone Tiles must be handled carefully to avoid damaging edges and surface of the product. As the tile ranges from 15mm-25mm in thickness it is not able to take excessive handling and rough treatment, its strength is once it is laid in situ. Tiles should always be stored undercover on their edge not horizontally (stacked) prior to being laid. To make your tiles easier to handle, lean them against a wall and raise them off the ground on pieces of timber. This also helps to prevent any moisture from the ground being absorbed causing a damp mark on the tile. All tiles from Revelstone are manufactured and stored undercover their entire lives before you receive them; this explains the dark sweat mark apparent on the face of the tile when you receive delivery. This occurs due to heat being created between the pavers in storage and will generally go away in time. Tiles do not like excessive and

malicious handling so suitable lifting and handling equipment should be used. The correct safety gear and protective clothing must be worn at all times i.e. gloves, dust masks, safety boots etc.

PREPARATION

When laying the tile on to a new concrete slab allow at least 3-4 weeks for the slab to cure and dry before applying the tiles (slab will shrink and contract excessively in its early form).

Ensure that all concrete surfaces to be tiled are clean and free of all traces of shutter release and curing agents, laitance, natural growths and any other surface contaminants, preferably by acid washing (rinse off well before tiling) or sandblasting.

It is not advisable to lay the tile directly onto existing brick paving or ceramic/clay tiles as your Revelstone Tile is cement based and expands and contracts at a different rate to these other products. It is advisable in most circumstances to use a permabond/keycoat bonding liquid so as to create a better adhesion between the tile and the existing surface.

PROCEDURE FOR FIXING OF TILES

There are two methods of laying which you may use.

1. Into a screed:

This is used if a concrete slab is not cast to save costs and tile is laid and bedded into the screed – residential or light usage only.

- Before beginning the tiling process it is vitally important to physically wash off the back of each tile using a steel brush and water removing all loose dust, etc.
- Throw a 40mm-75mm semi-dry cement screed (5 sand to 1 cement) and compact it well, ensure you take into account the levels or “fall” etc. required. You should allow a slope of 4cm-5cm every 3 metres (1:50) approximately away from the house or building.
- Begin tiling in one corner, lay your tiles and design loose before fixing, avoid walking on the tiles as they will crack and break whilst being loose.
- Before you fix the tile it is necessary to “humor” the tile.
- This means making all the height and size adjustments required when laying a simulated stone tile – the sizes vary in thickness and size due to their individuality.
- A cement slurry (cement/water) should then be used under each tile.
- This requires lifting each tile pouring the slurry on the screed

and bedding tile using a twisting action to ensure full contact between the screed, slurry and tiles.

- Use a spirit level and a straight edge to ensure levels and “fall” are being maintained whilst fixing.
- Tiles should then be tapped gently using a rubber mallet. It is sound practice to remove the occasional tile to ensure that good contact has been achieved.
- Clean off surplus cement on the face continuously using a sponge and water before it dries and stains the surface.
- See Grouting below for details.

2. Using tile adhesive:

- Adhesive is the best way to lay the tile but can be expensive due to the unevenness of the tile.
- You will require approx.1 bag of adhesive for every 1½m².
- Never tile in hot conditions, this may cause problems when fixing the tile. If it is too hot the adhesive dries too quickly and does not bond with the under surface of the tile – this will result in excessive movement between the tile and the grout with the grout pulling away slightly from the edge of the tile. This also causes the tile when knocked to sound as if it is hollow.
- Before beginning the tiling process it is vitally important to physically wash off the back of each tile using a steel brush and water removing all loose dust etc.
- Begin tiling in one corner, lay your tiles loose before fixing in order to marry the sizes, avoid walking on the tiles now as they will crack and break whilst being loose – especially the corners.
- This may require lifting and swapping of tiles to achieve a regular grout gap of 5mm-20mm approximately – depending on tile choice.
- Use an angle grinder with all the necessary safety equipment to cut the tiles.
- When using adhesive it is imperative that there is a solid bed of adhesive beneath each tile – we do not recommend the 5 spot method.
- It is also essential to butter the back of the tile, bedding it firmly into the wet adhesive using a twisting action and a rubber mallet (tap gently) to ensure sufficient contact between concrete base, adhesive and tile.
- It is sound practice to remove the occasional tile to ensure that good contact has been achieved.
- Be aware that occasionally after laying is completed, some tiles may sound hollow, this is due to the tile not being completely buttered with adhesive but should not affect the integrity or strength. Ask the Tiler to confirm or contact the supplier of the adhesive.

- All levelling is to be done from the top of the tile not the base due to the individuality of each tile – size and thickness vary according to the original stone it was copied from. Use a spirit level and a straight edge to ensure levels and “fall” are being maintained whilst fixing.
- Never butt joint tiles (less than 5mm) – joints are required to allow the individual tiles to move with respect to each other and thus avoid compressive stress build up.
- Do not tile over structural, expansion or cold joints in the background. These joints must be extended through the various layers to the surface.

When tiling onto a concrete deck with a waterproof membrane (torched) do the following:

- Residential: Cover first with PVC black plastic (250 micron minimum) cut to cover membrane – this is a separation layer to protect the membrane from damage. Then cast a 50mm screed (floating screed) on top and follow the tiling procedure above.
- Commercial: It is advisable to use bitumen polyester like Interdek as a separation layer to protect the membrane from damage in commercial or high traffic/usage areas. You then cast a 50mm screed (floating screed) on top of the Membrane and follow the tiling procedure above.
- It is important to ensure sufficient drainage so make sure falls, etc. are correct, or water will pool below the tiles on top of the membrane. This water will then continually migrate through the screed and tiles by natural osmosis – thus causing efflorescence, negative aggregate transparency, dark colour patches and the tile will never dry out completely.
- If you need any further details contact Derbigum or relevant waterproof supplier.

GROUTING OF TILES

- Grouting must not be carried out until the adhesion process has had sufficient time to take place and the tiles have settled. This may take 1-2 days depending on the weather conditions after completion of laying.
- Tiled area may then be pointed or grouted.
- This is easily done using a semi dry mortar mix of 2 or 3 parts building sand to 1 part cement, fed into the gap and troweled or sponged to desired effect.
- It can either be smoothed over by sponge or pointed – using tool or rounded piece of wood.
- It is vital to clean the tiles off with clean water whilst grouting – changing the water and sponges regularly. This will determine the outcome of your tiled area, whether it is dull

REVELSTONE COBBLES

STORAGE & HANDLING

All Cobbles must be handled with care to avoid damaging edges and surface of the product. All Cobbles are delivered to site on pallets and shrink wrapped to prevent damage. On delivery it is important that pallets are placed on level and stable ground. Once goods have been offloaded on site it is very important that cobbles are taken randomly from various pallets to ensure good color distribution between the various batches. Cobbles must always be handled with care to avoid breakages and chipping of the product prior to laying. Cobbles are heavy and bulky and suitable lifting and handling equipment should be used. The correct safety gear and protective clothing must be worn at all times i.e. gloves, dust masks, safety boots etc.

GROUND PREPARATION

Before starting the existing ground must be evaluated and the relevant subbase or subgrade chosen (SABS 1200D degree of accuracy I). Every job will have different requirements and therefore the contractor must decide what is required in each situation. The following must be considered – existing ground conditions, finished paved surface levels, drainage of paved area and correct cobble choice for expected usage – 75mm for high traffic/commercial and 50mm-60mm for residential/foot traffic.

COBBLE PAVING - GROUTED

- Before bringing in the topping remove approx. 100mm lower than the required finished level of the paving – commercial use.
- Make sure that the bedding sand is free of roots and clay, etc. prior to compaction.
- A 20mm-50mm topping of clean white builders sand (sharp sand) is then compacted and prepared for the screed. (thickness to be decided by installer/contractor)
- For high traffic, steep or inclined driveways or roadways we recommend that the topping and screed be a mix of 10:1 sand and cement to give added stability to the base.
- The screed – a layer of slightly damp sharp sand 20mm-40mm thick (total of topping and screed not to exceed 50mm-60mm unless cement stabilized) – string lines and a straight edge are needed to level and get the correct falls and finished heights.
- The area is now ready to be paved.
- Starting at the bottom if sloped or from a right angle or

and has a grey film of cement left behind on the surface or not.

CLEANING OF TILES

- As mentioned already it is vital to keep the tiles free of adhesives using a sponge and water whilst laying and especially when grouting.
- Should the product be badly soiled or stained use acidic cleaners sparingly to remove grout and cement stains. This is however done at your risk and must be supervised by the tiling contractor or installer responsible.
- We recommend a mix of water and synthetic acid – Barracuda – 5:1 doing small areas of less than 1m² at a time with a soft bristle brush, rinsing off heavily with water to dilute the water/acid solution so as not to damage the pavers.
- A “green” synthetic acid alternative – Barracuda – is recommended and is available from Chryso.
- This will clean off most adhering cement, grouting and efflorescence marks appearing on the newly laid product.
- As it is a cement product it requires time after being laid to dry out to its original colour, etc. Often the tile has a wet patch in the middle after being laid; this is because the tile dries from the outside in. This marking will disappear depending on how much moisture etc. has been trapped under the tile and how long this takes to move out through natural osmosis. Prevailing ground conditions play a huge part in this regard i.e. clay is the worst.
- Details of experienced contractors can be supplied to enquirers on the express understanding that Revelstone implies no recommendation whatsoever as to the standards of performance, reliability, etc. of that company or person and accepts no responsibilities for any aspect of any contract or arrangement made between company or person and customer.
- Should you require your tiles to be professionally cleaned and sealed we will gladly recommend – please enquire from a member of our sales staff.

For sealing of Tiles see separate instructions - indoor and outdoor details.

Please Note: For heavy commercial conditions: extra consideration must be given in terms of the sub base, strength and thickness of the concrete slab, grouting, long term usage, expansion joints, drainage and expected loads which the tiles will be expected to carry. An architect/engineer should provide specification based on there expertise where necessary.

straight edge, place the cobble making sure that the top finished level is about 5mm above to allow for compaction.

- Continue laying in the chosen pattern ensuring that cobbles are taken off pallets randomly to ensure even color distribution throughout paved area.
- Use an angle grinder with all the necessary safety equipment in order to cut the cobbles wherever gaps are – a diamond blade is essential.
- Edging – make sure that all edging cobbles are bedded on a concrete footing (4: sand/2: stone (6mm)/1: cement) to ensure that edge restraints remain in tact and hold paving securely in place.
- Now that all cobbles are laid and cuttings completed sweep cobble surface clean of all debris.
- Before you grout the cobbles it is important to humor the cobbles – doing all the necessary adjustments for height and size, this may require lifting and swapping of cobbles to achieve a regular gap and straight lines.
- The paved area can then be compacted using a mechanical roller or flat plate vibrator (with rubber mat) into the surface bed.
- The area will require at least 5 passes over it to ensure it is thoroughly compacted and relatively level.
- As the product is simulated to replicate real stone cobbles these variations are essential in order to create the natural stone appearance – no perfect straight lines, etc!!
- Paved area may now be grouted.
- Standard grout mixture for cobble paving – is a 6:1 – clean sand to PPC Cement (Surebuild).
- In builders terms – 1 bag of cement to 3 standard wheel barrows.
- This mix (a wet slurry mix) is then pre mixed and dumped on to paving and hosed in with water, sweeping into joints to just below surface of the cobble. Avoid over filling the joints as this leads to excessive short term cracking of the top of grout and unsightly paving.
- It is vital to clean the cobbles off whilst grouting. This will determine the outcome of your paved area whether it is dull and has a grey film of cement left behind on the surface or not.
- Once paving is completed wet area consistently for 4 days afterwards especially during hot weather as this will allow area to cure at a normal rate and reduce joints drying too quickly (cement process needs water to cure). Allow no traffic over it for four days to settle and cure prior to use.

CLEANING OF COBBLES

- It is vital to keep the cobbles clean using water whilst laying and especially when grouting.

- Should the product be badly soiled or stained use acidic cleaners sparingly to remove grout and cement stains. This is however done at your risk and must be supervised by the contractor or installer responsible.
- We recommend a mix of water and synthetic acid – Barracuda – 5:1 doing small areas of less than 1m² at a time with a soft bristle brush, rinsing off heavily with water to dilute the water/acid solution so as not to damage the pavers.
- A “green” synthetic acid alternative – Barracuda – is recommended and is available from Chryso.
- This will clean off most adhering cement, grouting and efflorescence marks appearing on the newly laid product.
- As it is a cement product it requires time after being laid to dry out to its original color, etc. Often the cobble has a wet patch in the middle after being laid; this is because it dries from the outside in. This will disappear depending on how much moisture, etc. has been trapped under the cobble and how long this takes to move out through natural osmosis.

Please Note: The specification above is not suitable for heavy commercial conditions: extra consideration must be given in terms of the sub base, strength of the topping screed and grouting, correct thickness of product, condition of existing grout, long term usage, expansion joints, drainage and expected loads which the cobbles will be expected to carry.

REVELSTONE CLADDING

It is important to understand that our Cladding is cement based and moulded from original Stone Masters to exactly simulate the appearance of natural stone, therefore sizes and thickness vary. This ensures that all our products resemble natural stone as closely as possible. Follow the procedure outlined below.

STORAGE & HANDLING

- All Revelstone products must be handled carefully to avoid damaging edges and surface of the product.
- Cladding should always be stored undercover on their edge not horizontally (stacked) prior to being laid. All Cladding is manufactured and stored undercover before delivering to site; this explains the darker colour sometimes apparent when you receive delivery. This occurs due to heat being created between the cladding on the pallet in its curing stage and will generally get lighter in time depending on the prevailing conditions.

- Suitable lifting and handling equipment should be used. The correct safety gear and protective clothing must be worn at all times i.e. gloves, dust masks, safety boots etc.

SURFACE PREPARATION

On all newly built or plastered walls there is a minimum curing period for both brick and concrete.

- New walls require 4 weeks curing time before cladding can begin.
- Newly plastered walls require another 2 weeks before cladding can commence.
- Ensure that all brickwork, concrete and cement plasters are suitable, firm (no friability) and have a moisture content of 5% or less before cladding commences. Remove and replace all defective cement plasters before cladding commences.
- When cladding directly onto concrete, ensure that the surfaces are clean, free of all traces of laitance, curing agents or contaminants. This can be done by scarifying the surface. Do not use solvents as this may lead to contamination of the substrate and cause poor bonding of the tile adhesive or preparation material.
- Post tensioned rib and block, hollow core or echo slabs require priming as below before cladding commences.
- Most walls will need to be primed, chipped, brushed, scabbled or shot blasted to 80% prior to cladding. Alternately the surface must be primed with Permabond, Cemflex and Cement/ Sand mix or similar. Apply to a thickness of 1,5-2mm with a builders block brush. Allow 24 hours to dry before cladding commences.
- All painted surfaces must be chipped 80% and then primed prior to tiling – as mentioned above.
- Cladding must be clean, free of dust and contaminants. Cladding must be laid dry and must not be soaked before application. This can be easily done using a steel brush and clean water.

MOVEMENT JOINTS

- Should there be any building structural/expansion joints in the structure of the walls, these joints width must be maintained and carried through the adhesive bed and the cladding, and filled with a suitable flexible filler or expansion joint profile.
- Cladding movement joints must also be allowed for in vertical corners. Surface obstructions, pipes, fixed fittings, over all building material variances (brick and concrete beams).

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW FOR ADHESIVE APPLICATION FOR REVELSTONE CLADDING

- Ensure that the surface is not friable and that all laitance, dust is removed. Do not wet the surface before cladding commences.
- Use Tylon WB11, Fastset WB114 or similar mixed only with clean cold water. Apply to the surface to a minimum bed thickness of 6mm. This can be achieved by using a 10mmx10mmx10mm notched floor trowel.
- Spread only enough adhesive for each individual piece. Should a thin film (skin) appear on the surface of the adhesive, re agitate with trowel before bedded.
- Press the dry Revelstone cladding firmly into wet adhesive with a twisting action. Product must be bedded with the aid of a rubber mallet.
- Lift and replace random cladding to ensure that 100% contact is being achieved between the cladding and adhesive (no voids behind cladding).
- Back buttering of Revelstone cladding is recommended where the back of the cladding product surface is irregular or when cladding in awkward locations.
- Remove excess adhesive from joints and cladding product before drying has occurred. The minimum joint width for Revelstone cladding is 2mm. Please take extra care when you butt joint the cladding.
- To cut the product it is necessary to use a Diamond Blade with an angle grinder. Be aware that some of the products have steel re-enforcing. The correct safety gear and protective clothing must be worn at all times i.e. gloves, dust masks, safety boots, etc.

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW FOR MORTAR APPLICATION FOR REVELSTONE CLADDING

This is recommended when laying certain of our Random Cladding.

- Ensure that the surface is not friable and that all laitance, dust is removed. Do not wet the surface before cladding commences.
- Use a mortar mix (3 parts sand to 1 part PPC Cement) mixed only with clean cold water. Apply to the surface to a minimum bed thickness of 10mm.
- Spread only enough adhesive for each individual piece. Should a thin film (skin) appear on the surface of the adhesive, re-agitate with trowel before bedded.
- Press the dry Revelstone cladding firmly into wet mortar with a twisting action. Product must be bedded with the aid of a Rubber mallet.

- Lift and replace random cladding to ensure that 100% contact is being achieved between the cladding and mortar (no voids behind cladding).
- Back buttering of Revelstone cladding is recommended where the back of the cladding product surface is irregular or when cladding in awkward locations.
- Remove excess mortar from joints and cladding product before drying has occurred. The minimum joint width for Revelstone cladding is 2mm. Please take extra care when you butt joint the cladding.
- If and when required the cladding can now be grouted – using a mortar mix (3 parts sand to 1 part PPC Cement). Caulk the joints with the use of a sponge and a pointing tool depending on the desired finish. The use of a sponge with clean water is essential – please keep Cladding clean at all times during this process.
- To cut the product it is necessary to use a Diamond Blade with an angle grinder. Be aware that some of the products have steel re-enforcing. The correct safety gear and protective clothing must be worn at all times i.e. gloves, dust masks, safety boots etc.

SEALING OF TILES/PAVERS - OUTDOOR

The following guideline is recommended by Revelstone as the manufacturers, as the correct way to seal there cast stone products. However it must be understood that as Revelstone does not provide a service of sealing tiles, the company cannot be held responsible for any defects which may arise from incorrect sealing by contractors or clients. It is important that only experienced installers and contractors are used; do not use installers who are unfamiliar or inexperienced with cast stone products.

Our products are ideal for outdoors and can be left untreated; allowing the product to naturally weather and wear with time, reflecting the natural hues of the original stone it was copied from.

It is only recommended that our products are sealed outdoors depending on your chosen colour/situation of product or your personal requirements. It can however only serve the product well and will enhance the appearance of the product should you not want to wait the months needed for the product to naturally weather and wear.

PREPARATION

- When sealing outdoors you need the following conditions first – overcast cool weather, no direct sunlight on the area to be sealed, tiles/pavers must be relatively cool, dry, free of loose dust, etc. Do not seal tiles in the heat of the day this causes the sealer to dry to fast causing streaking, blistering and eventually the sealer will peel off.
- It is vital that the tiles/pavers are kept clean whilst being laid by washing off with clean water and a sponge at regular intervals so as to avoid having grout/adhesive or cement stains.
- Should the product be badly soiled or stained use acidic cleaners sparingly to remove grout and cement stains. This is however done at your risk and must be supervised by the tiling contractor or installer responsible.
- We recommend a mix of water and synthetic acid – Barracuda – 5:1 doing small areas of less than 1m² at a time with a soft bristle brush, rinsing off heavily with water to dilute the water/acid solution so as not to damage the pavers.
- A “green” synthetic acid alternative – Barracuda – is recommended and is available from Chryso.
- You must allow the tiles to dry out after tiling is completed before sealing, can take a few days/weeks.
- If you seal the tiles/pavers before they have dried out sufficiently you will not allow the moisture in the product to escape causing Lime Bloom or what’s known as negative aggregate transparency.
- So once the tiles/pavers have been cleaned and dried out sufficiently you can prepare to seal.

PROCEDURE

- Get the necessary tools and products – SealKote/Nova 5 or similar is a durable matt water based sealer to be applied with a paint roller (soft hair roller) or sponge.
- Use a paint tray to hold the sealer whilst sealing.
- Only when you are ready to begin sealing should the two components be mixed – if the two part SealKote PU is being used. Sealer must be used within 1 day of being mixed, before the two components separate.
- When applying any coat of sealer use an up down or sideways motion this will help to avoid streaking.
- Ensure that you apply sealer evenly, avoid pooling on the surface.
- Dilute the 1st coat of sealer – 30% water/70% SealKote/Nova 5 and apply as a penetrating coat.
- A few hours (2-3 hours) later once the tile has absorbed the sealer and is dry apply the second coat of sealer – 100% SealKote/Nova 5 or similar – full strength.

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GPS co-ordinates: S 33° 59. 426" E 18° 30. 634"

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The Art of Modern Masonry

