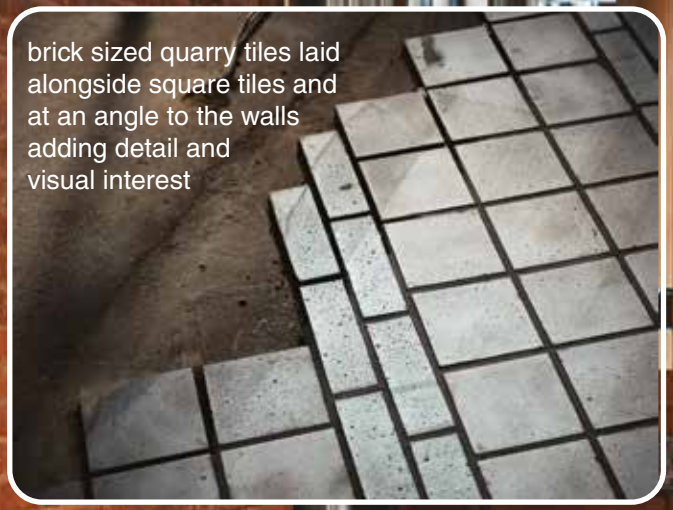
Ketley quarry tiles

KETLEY BRICK
Bricks, Slips and Pavers

beautiful brick flooring for contemporary and heritage schemes

Traditional authentic clay floor tiles, suitable for both contemporary and refurbishment schemes both inside and out



brick sized quarry tiles laid alongside square tiles and at an angle to the walls adding detail and visual interest

- timeless aesthetic appeal - fired clay with charming irregularities
- ideal for restoration projects as well as contemporary schemes
- good thermal mass, very effective for under-floor heating
- frost proof - suitable for both indoor and outdoor applications
- maintenance free - no sealants required
- excellent slip resistance in both wet and dry conditions
- easy to lay in a variety of laying patterns
- sustainable, made in the uk from natural clay
- VOC free, contributing to good air quality
- fully recyclable

Brick size

215 x 65mm

The brick sized quarry tile lends itself to a variety of laying patterns including herringbone & perpendicular patterns.

top right: Staffordshire blue
lower left: light multi

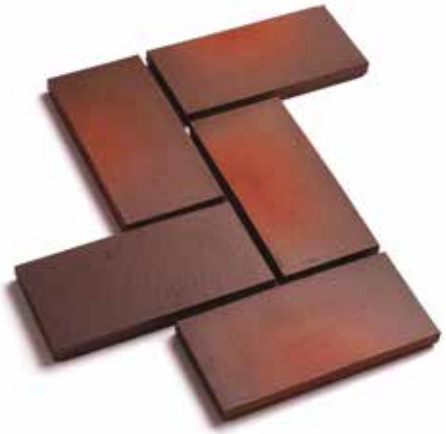
middle left: brown brindle
lower right: Staffordshire red

middle right: dark multi

Paver size

215 x 102.5mm

These tiles are the size of a traditional paver. They are laid in a variety of laying patterns including herringbone, half bond and basket weave.



top right: Staffordshire blue
lower left: light multi

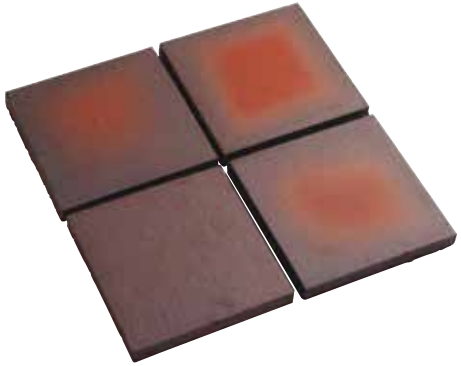
middle left: brown brindle
lower right: Staffordshire red

middle right: dark multi

Square size

150 x 150mm

These tiles are the authentic traditional square quarry tile. They are sometimes laid at an angle to the walls adding more visual interest & disguising any out of square walls



top right: Staffordshire blue
lower left: light multi

middle left: brown brindle
lower right: Staffordshire red

middle right: dark multi

Mixed colour blends

LAYING QUARRY TILES

Quarry tiles should only be laid on a rigid bed with no voids underneath so the load applied to them is transferred through to the base. In situations where heavy loads are involved, the strength of the installation can be improved by the use of a thicker paver as the transverse breaking load of a clay paving product is directly related to its thickness where all other factors are equal. It is advisable to select the material to resist the most arduous conditions likely to be imposed during the life of the product.

GROUTING

Grouting of quarry tiles laid with wet cement-sand mortars or adhesives should not be carried out for 12 hours after laying the quarry tiles. Where a semi-dry mix method is used, tiles should be grouted within 4 hours of laying to ensure a full bond between the grout and the bedding.

Board should be laid over the tiled area to spread the load of the tiler when carrying out the grouting operation. The grouting mortar should be adapted for the width of the joint with a lower ratio of cement for wider joints. A mixture of 1:1 cement to fine dry sand by volume mixed to a paste with only the minimum of water for workability, should be used for joints of less than 3mm and a ratio of 1:3 for joints wider than 6mm. Avoid too wet a mix, as this will dry out rapidly and the grouting will crack and break out. Work in the grout in small joints with a squeegee action. In wider joints pointing is recommended. After the joints have been filled, scatter a dry 1:3 or 4 mortar mix over the joints: allow to dry for about 5 to 10 minutes, then brush away excess loose material with a soft bristle brush. Finally clean off the tiles with water and a cloth, avoid excess watering of the tiles in this operation.

If an impervious joint is required, additives may be used in the grout mix or proprietary ready grouts can be used. However advice should be sought from the manufacturers as to their suitability for the application. Attention should be paid to cleaning any proprietary grout or grouts mixed with additives off the surface of the quarry tiles immediately.

Tiles should be cleaned as work proceeds. Such cleaning should be minimal with good workmanship.

CLEANING

Under normal circumstances quarry tiles require little maintenance and can be kept clean by sweeping then washing with warm water to which a suitable non-soapy detergent has been added.

Clean and dry flooring surfaces possess a low slip potential, the majority of slip accidents occur in the presence of a contamination between the floor surface and foot. The likelihood of a slip occurring is greatly reduced if contamination is controlled by means of a cleaning and maintenance procedure. In order for a cleaning and/or maintenance regime to be effective there are a number of basic elements that should be considered:

- Before establishing a floor cleaning protocol, the specific contaminants must be identified in order to enable the selection of the appropriate cleaning agent
- The cleaning tools provided should be appropriate for use with the floor in question – it may be necessary to assign dedicated tools for specific areas
- Regular cleaning of the floor should be scheduled, specifying the responsible person and time of day or night (dependent on likely volume of pedestrian traffic) cleaning should take place
- Clear instruction should be provided as to the cleaning requirements and procedures, correct use and disposal of detergents, emergency conditions and procedures and recording and reporting of maintenance operations
- Wear, damage, debris and contaminants should be identified through routine inspection of floor surfaces.

Contamination cleansing routines are dependent upon a number of factors including the type of surface to be cleaned, the contamination present, the availability of chemical cleaning agents and the practicality of manoeuvring cleaning machinery in the given space. Beyond the method used, it is imperative to ensure all contaminates are removed following the cleansing process The freshly cleaned floor must be thoroughly rinsed with clean water to make certain that all cleaning agents are removed and the floor is dry on completion. Failure to conduct these last actions can lead to a build-up of concentrated contaminate and cleaning agent on the surface of floors. These contaminant and cleaning agent residues will combine with any water subsequently applied to form an emulsion that can spread over the floor surface, significantly increasing the slip potential.

Quarry tiles should require only a small amount of cleaning on completion, and this only when the joints are hard. This should be done with a non-soapy, neutral, sulphate-free detergent and cleaned off with clean water. Strong detergents should not be used as they can cause scumming. Always damp tiles before applying a cleaning agent to avoid the cleaner being drawn into the body of the tile: the cleaning treatment is then restricted to the surface of the tile.

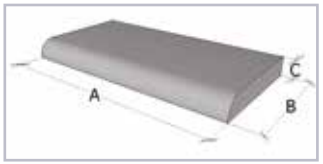
Difficult stains can be removed in one of three ways;

- By the use of an abrasive soap. Steel wool should not be used as small particles may be deposited in the grouting causing rust marks
- By chemical means, by reaction with the appropriate solvent but due to the variety of materials that may cause staining it is recommended that advice is sought from organisations such as Lucideon in Stoke on Trent.
- By bleaching to remove the colour from the stain, although this should not be done on a regular basis.

NB: The use of sealers and polishes on quarry tiles can make regular cleaning more difficult.

QUARRY TILE FITTINGS FOR THE PERFECT FINISH

KQTREL
Round edge long



▲	A	B	C
mm	215	102.5	18
mm	215	65	18
mm	100	100	18
mm	150	150	18

KQTRES
Round edge short

▲	A	B	C
mm	215	102.5	18
mm	215	65	18
mm	100	100	18
mm	150	150	18

KQTREX
Double round edge

▲	A	B	C
mm	215	102.5	18
mm	215	65	18
mm	100	100	18
mm	150	150	18

KQTST
Step tread

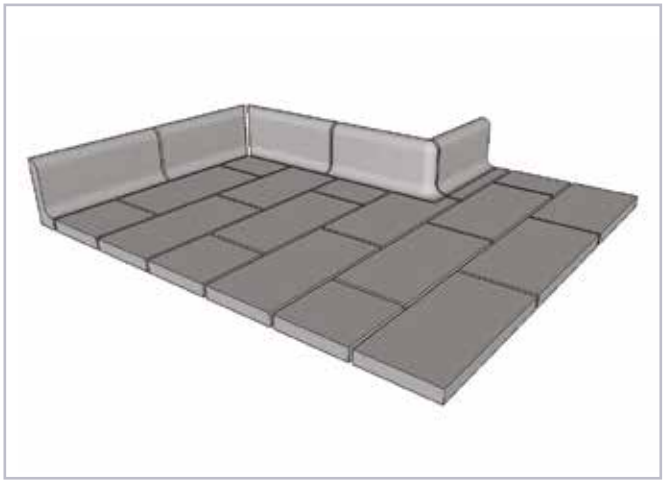
▲	A	B	C
mm	215	102.5	18

KQTCBRT
Coved based round top

▲	A	B	C
mm	215	36	102.5

KQTCBRTX
Coved base round top external

▲	A	B	C
mm	215	36	102.5



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR QUARRY TILES

SIZE 215mm x 65mm, 215mm x 102.5mm, 150mm x 150mm

COLOURS: Staffordshire red / Staffordshire light multi / Staffordshire dark multi
Staffordshire brown brindle / Staffordshire blue

TEXTURE: Smooth

MANUFACTURE: Extruded

PROPERTIES	BS EN 14411 GROUP A1b REQUIREMENT	TYPICAL VALUES
Dimensions and surface quality		
length x width	average tolerance ± 2% to an individual	length 215mm +/- 2.5mm
215mm x 102.5mm	maximum of ± 4mm	width 102.5mm +/- 1.5mm
thickness 18mm	average tolerance is ± 10%	+/- 1mm tolerance
straightness of sides	within ± 0.6%	0.2%
rectangularity	within ±1%	0.2%
surface flatness	centre curvature ± 1.5% edge curvature ± 1.5% warpage ± 1.5%	centre curvature +/- 1.5mm edge curvature +/- 1mm warpage +/- 1.5mm
Physical properties		
water absorption	0.5 < 3%	1.50%
breaking strength	min 1100N	2995N
resistance to deep abrasion	max 275mm^3	106mm^3
frost resistance	value to be stated	No damage after 100 cycles
slip resistance	pendulum test results exceeding 36 indicate low slip potential inclined platform in shod conditions inclined platform in wet barefoot conditions	dry value 96, wet value 58 on Slider 55 for Staffs blue dry value 63, wet value 55 on Slider 96 for brown brindle category R11 which indicates that they are considered not to be slippery in wet or greasy conditions. category C which is the highest rating for slip resistance.
bond strength	C2 cementatious adhesives reaction resin adhesives mortar	>1.0 N/mm^2 >2.0 N/mm^2 0.15 N/mm^2
moisture expansion	no requirement	negligible
reaction to fire	value to be stated	A1
Chemical properties		
resistance to staining	minimum requirement 3	paste stain 5 chemical/oxydising stain 4 film stain 3

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