

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS & TECHNICAL PROPERTIES

1. PRODUCT

This specification outlines the characteristics and features of concrete terrazzo pavers and pool coping elements manufactured using the vacuum pressing method. Terrazzo pavers are comprised of cement, natural stone aggregate and pigments:

- Portland cement conforming to ASTM C150 / EN 197-1 or equivalent standards
- All aggregates adhere to ASTM C-33 / EN 12620 specifications
- The pigments used are inorganic and capable of withstanding alkaline conditions, ensuring their suitability for use.

Concrete pavers undergo calibration and surface treatment processes to achieve the desired terrazzo appearance. Various surface treatments can be applied to enhance aesthetic appearance and functionality according to the usage area.

Concrete pavers are often placed in heat-treated crates for transportation and storage. This heat treatment ensures compliance with international phytosanitary standards, reducing the risk of pest contamination during export. Each crate is meticulously organized to maximize space efficiency and minimize the potential for damage during handling and transit.

2. TECHNICAL PROPERTIES

<i>PROPERTY</i>	<i>STANDARD</i>	<i>REQUIRMENT</i>	<i>TEST RESULTS</i>
Density (kg/dm ³)	EN 14617-1	-	2.2 - 2.5
Compression strength (MPa)	EN 13748-1	-	≥ 60
Flexural strength (MPa)	EN 13748-1	≥ 5	≥ 7
Water absorption (%)	EN 13748-1	< 8	< 4.5
Frost resistance	EN ISO 10545-12	-	Class 2B
Slip resistance (USRV)	EN 13748-1	-	< 40
Abrasion resistance (cm ³ /50 cm ²)	EN 13748-1	<30	20
Reaction to fire	EN 13501-1	-	A1

3. TOLERANCES

Tolerances are determined considering variations in manufacturing processes.

3.1. Dimensional tolerances

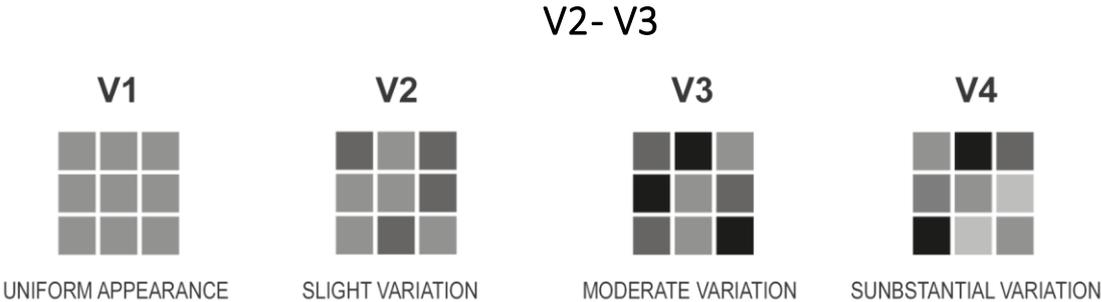
- Length and width: ± 0,3 %
- Thickness: ±2 mm

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3.2. Geometric tolerances

- The back surface of the paver may contain cracks up to 5 mm in size that will not be visible once installed
- Tolerance up to 1 mm are acceptable along the edge bevel

3.3. Shade tolerances:



Color characteristics of manufactured pavers may differ slightly from the samples or descriptive photos used in marketing and merchandising.

Products will exhibit color shade and texture variation due to coloring pigment and natural raw material inconsistencies. Furthermore, aggregate density and dispersion will result in different terrazzo patterns rendering each tile unique.

Natural stone aggregates can have color variations due to differences in geological composition resulting from quarrying location and time. Using aggregates sourced at different times results in higher shade and color variation between production batches. This natural variation is typical for stone products.

4. STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING

Concrete pavers should be stored in designated flat and dry areas that are protected from rain, snow, and other weather conditions. A maximum of 3 stacks can be placed on top of each other.

During transportation, ensure that the processed (top) surfaces are pressed against each other, and stack them vertically.

Products should not be exposed directly to materials that can impart color to or cause staining. Direct contact with wooden crates, planks, panels, colored plastic sheets, etc. should be avoided.

Adequate ventilation around the stored pavers should be maintained to prevent humidity buildup and prevent or minimize efflorescence* formation:

- Concrete tiles should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated environment to prevent moisture absorption.
- Use pallets or supports to keep tiles off the ground and use waterproof covers to shield from direct water exposure while allowing ventilation.

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- When stacking, leave space between layers for air circulation and ensure stacks are stable. For short-term storage (up to 3 months), maintain dry conditions. For longer storage, check regularly and use desiccants if needed to control humidity.

**Manufacturers cannot take responsibility for efflorescence, as it is a natural occurrence in any concrete that contains calcium hydroxide. This compound forms when cement and/or lime and water mix together. Calcium hydroxide then reacts with carbon dioxide in the air to form calcium carbonate, which appears as a whitish deposit, known as efflorescence.*