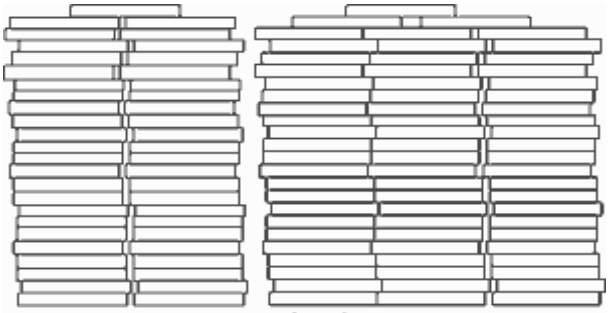
Floor Coverings Transportation and Storage

TOPAZ flooring is packaged in pallets or crates and loaded onto transport vehicles by us. The packaging crates or pallets are wrapped in nylon to protect the material from external influences and strapped to prevent them from falling apart during shipment.

Instead of using dump trucks for transportation, it is preferable to use vehicles with wooden crates. We also have special types of packaging developed for truck, container, and ship loadings.

Forklifts are the most suitable tool for unloading floor coverings that arrive at the construction site in packaged form. Unloading with a tower crane can cause damage to the flooring due to improper handling during the lowering process, resulting in impacts to the packaging. If unloading with a forklift is not possible, manual unloading can be done. During stacking, care should be taken to ensure that the shiny surfaces face each other and that the floor coverings are in an upright position.

To prevent breakage of corners and edges during transportation from the stock area to the installation area, wheelbarrows or similar vehicles used to carry mortar should not be used.



1) The mortar for the floor slabs should be prepared from coarse river sand with a cement dosage of 400 kg/m^3.

2) The surface to be applied should be cleaned of dust and dirt and moistened.

3) The thickness of the mortar should be a minimum of 15 mm and a maximum of 30 mm. If the mortar thickness is less than 15 mm, the connection will not be fully established, and the slabs will become loose over time. If it is more than 30 mm, subsidence will occur immediately after installation, and it will be extremely difficult to level the slabs and lay them without grooves.

In areas requiring more than 30 mm of backfill, leveling concrete should be poured first, and paving should begin at least 3-4 days later.

1) A minimum joint of 3mm should be left between panels for sizes smaller than 60x60 cm, and a minimum joint of 5mm for sizes larger than 60x60 cm.

NEVER USE JOINTLESS FLOORING IN INTERIORS.

If paving is done without joints, cracks and fractures may form on the surface over time due to material movement. Furthermore, since the joint filler cannot penetrate between the slabs, they will not be able to connect laterally, and the slabs will gradually shift. This shifting, particularly seen in exterior pavement coverings where binding joint filler cannot be applied, is due to the fact that the slabs are only attached to the ground at their underside, leaving their sides open.

1) When preparing the grout, cement, marble dust, and paint suitable for the pattern should be used. The grout, prepared with water to a thick buttermilk consistency, should be poured onto the previously cleaned surface, ensuring all grout joints are completely filled. The grout gap should be at least 2-3 mm. Afterwards, the same material should be sprinkled onto the surface and cleaned very thoroughly. If proper cleaning is not done, the surface gloss will decrease by 50%. Grouting should be done at least 3 days after the tiling is completed.

2) Before use, various types of polishes can be used to make the surface look shinier and more resistant to external influences. For outdoor areas, especially near the sea, we recommend using a protective polish and renewing it every 6 months. In indoor areas, especially in high-traffic areas, it is more appropriate to clean and polish with brush polishing machines instead of wet mopping. Wet mopping will spread the dirt evenly across the entire surface, and over time, darkening will occur at the edges.

DO NOT CLEAN WITH ACIDS, HYDROCHLORIC ACID, OR CHLORINATED CLEANING

AGENTS.

INSTALLATION OF MORTAR-FREE SIDEWALK PAVING ON SAND

One of the methods used in installing paving materials on sidewalks is the "mortarless" paving method.

This method speeds up paving work and offers the advantage of being able to remove and reuse the same paving material.

However, serious problems can be encountered if the installation is not done according to the rules.

As shown in the attached image, drainage material with a coarseness between 10 and 25 mm should be laid at the bottom, at least 8 cm thick, compacted with special vibrating equipment, and then covered with at least 5 cm thick layer of silt-free sand, compacted again with vibrating equipment, leveled, and paved. If rainwater does not drain, the paving materials will shift due to the muddy ground, the edges will crack, and rough edges will form on the surface, impairing walking quality.

Moreover, paving materials laid on sand may struggle to withstand the weight of vehicle traffic, leading to cracks.

Due to observed drawbacks, the option of installing with "low" dosage mortar has recently come to the forefront as an alternative to the "mortarless" paving model. The paving process is still done on compacted sand, but with very low dose cement, which makes it easier to remove the paving material, allows for reuse with a simple cleaning process, and significantly eliminates the problems experienced with direct installation on sand.