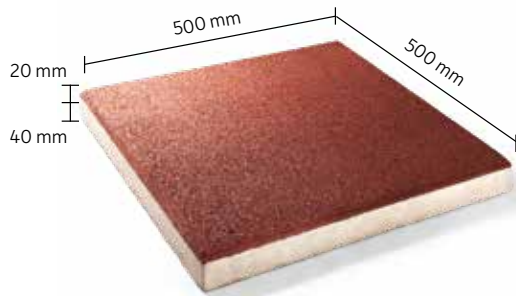




Terrasoft®

Rubber-Concrete-Slab



The Terrasoft Rubber Concrete Slab is a combination of a concrete slab with a height of 40 mm and a support made of pure rubber granules (1-3.5 mm, bound and encased with polyurethane, thickness: 20 mm). It has a high dead weight and is laid conventionally. A protection layer has been incorporated into the upper surface, which ensures permanent colour fastness. Due to the positive installation properties, it is often used by gardeners and landscape architects. The high dead-weight of the slab creates a stable support.

ADVANTAGES

- lightly resilient material
- higher level of installation stability
- many colour choices
- stable installation due to high dead-weight
- Non-slip even in wet conditions
- fast-drying
- low maintenance

APPLICATION

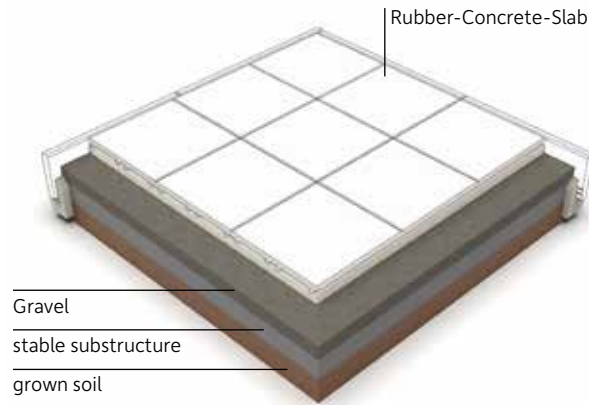
The Terrasoft Rubber Concrete Slab is available in seven different colours and is used, amongst others, on patios. Outdoor areas like paths in gardens, for example, through lawns or bedding plants, are often designed with the Rubber Concrete Slab, to ensure a sure-footed flooring that is laid easily and quickly.

MATCHING EDGE ELEMENTS

On porous substrates, the surface may be rapidly and easily edged with Terrasoft path bordering.



Path bordering
Item no. 252000xx1



Laying on permeable substrate with edging element in half-offset formation or cross-joint formation.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

We recommend the preparation of a laying plan. This paves the way for an economically optimal installation without major waste.

Please follow the detailed installation instructions and consider the following information.

Dimensional tolerances may occur due to production.

These will be compensated within 48 hours after installation. Please note that the final row in the installation plan will only be cut to the required size after the above-mentioned 48 hours have elapsed.

Production-related influences require larger manufacturing dimensions of up to 5 mm in length and width, which is evened out after a storage of 48 hours.

It is necessary to check the dimensional accuracy before starting the laying. With regard to length and width, dimensional tolerances of +/- 1% are permissible. Thickness tolerance is +/- 2 mm. Minimal colour deviations between one another and from the colour charts are unavoidable as a result of production processes.

The surface of the covering must be protected from perma-

nent exposure to sharp-edged stones or similar. When using or storing the products in a permanently moist environment, changes in shape, foxing, algae formation and similar moisture-related phenomena are possible.

Laying on permeable substrate:

The Rubber Concrete Slabs can be laid on solid and on porous substrates. The laying is done conventionally in cross-joints. To stabilise the area, we recommend the use of our margin bordering systems.

First, remove topsoil and soil down to a load-bearing, firm substrate. In cohesive, impermeable soils (e.g. loam), the foundations should be arranged with an appropriate slope and a drainage system for the discharge of surface water. Then, a load-bearing substructure (grain size 0/32 mm to 0/56 mm) min. 20 cm thick is filled in and compacted. Subsequently, as surface compensation and slab support, high-grade chippings (3/7 mm min. 25 mm thick) are used as backfill with a 2.5 % gradient.

Please follow the care instructions.



Terrasoft Rubber-Concrete-Slab
500 x 500 x 40+20 | redbrown



Terrasoft Rubber-Concrete-Slab
500 x 500 x 40+20 | green



Terrasoft Rubber-Concrete-Slab
500 x 500 x 40+20 | anthracite

Colours



-10x redbrown -12x green -13x anthracite -01x grey -06x metallic -07x silvergrey -18x blue

Specifications



SURFACE ADHESION

The surface adhesion is mainly for the fixation of solid rubber products.

Preparation of the subsoil

The concrete foundation must be rough, clean and dry. Please pay attention that the glueing areas are free of oil, greases and other residues e.g. colours, rubber abrasion, cement mist etc.

The surface and environment temperature must be at least 8°C resp. at least 3°C above the dew point temperature. Air temperature not higher than 80%.

Adhesion priming

Fill adhesion priming in another pot and apply thinly on the subsoil by rolling or painting.

If necessary, subsequently smooth put to avoid puddles.

The drying depends on the air humidity.

With a high air humidity the drying is delayed. In the drying time, a direct water admission should be avoided.

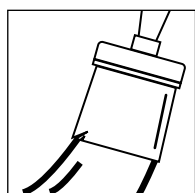
Under certain circumstances, it may be necessary to grind the dried adhesion priming. The grinding dust should be removed thoroughly.

Glueing process

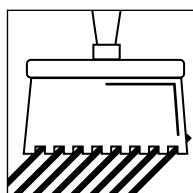
Admit 1.5 kg hardener to 10 kg glueing and mix it at a low rotative speed achieving a mass free of mist.

When glueing rubber on concrete, the glueing mass should be applied and compressed on the concrete surface with a toothed spatula (4 mm).

Please pay attention that the area is not stepped on for 48 hours.



adhesion priming



glueing process

JOINT FILLER

The joint filler is applied when already laid elements should be glued together upon the impact edges. This way, it is not possible to take away single elements.

Processing

With the supplied plastic nozzle, an exact dosage is achieved by simply pressing the middle of the bottle.

Please pay attention that the joint filler remains liquid during the processing period. The joint should not be larger than 3 mm.

Please pay attention that the surface is not stepped on for 48 hours.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

A regular care of the layed slabs serves the security and increases its attractive appearance and the life span.

- The dust on Terrasoft areas can be swept off with a broom with hard bristles.
- Coloured surfaces can be subsequently refined through application of a special spray coating.
- Fouling with moss or grass in the joint area can lead to the panels being pushed apart or pushed up. Be sure to remove such growth early.
- Decolourations of the surface can occur through durable remaining ram moisture on the substrates as well as diverse plants in the direct surroundings of the slabs.
- External influences can have an effect on the condition of the surfaces. Weather, UV radiation, dust from the air, sites near the coast with high salinity or sand areas near the impact protection slabs can have a negative effect on lack of care.
- In cases of abrasion slabs have to be replaced