

SECTION 32 14 13.16
Silver Creek Landscape Tiles on an aggregate base
(1995 MasterFormat Section 02784)

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes:
 - 1. Silver Creek Landscape Tiles
 - 2. Bedding and joint sand.
 - 3. Edge restraints.
 - 4. [Geotextile].
 - 5. [Cleaning, Sealing, and Joint sand stabilization]..
- B. Related work
 - 1. Section [] – Earthwork.
 - 2. Section [] – Grading.
 - 3. Section [] – Aggregate base.
 - 4. Section [] - Concrete [Walks] [Curbs] [and] [Gutters].

1.02 REFERENCES

- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
 - 1. C 33, Specification for Concrete Aggregates.
 - 2. C 136, Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
 - 3. C 144, Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar.
 - 4. ASTM D 698, Standard Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,000 ft-lbf/ft³ (600 kN-m/m³)).
 - 5. ASTM D 1557, Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft³ (2,700 kN-m/m³)).
 - 6. ASTM D 2940, Specification for Graded Aggregate Material for Bases or Subbases for Highways or Airports.
- B. Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
 - 1. A231.1, Precast Concrete Landscape tiles.
- C. Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI)
 - 1. ICPI Tech Spec technical bulletins.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop drawings: Indicate perimeter conditions, relationship to adjoining materials and assemblies, expansion and control joints, landscape tiles [layout,] [patterns,] [color, arrangement,] installation [and setting] details.
- B. Sieve analysis per ASTM C 136 for the bedding and joint sands.
- C. Landscape tiles:
 - 1. [Four] representative full-size samples of each tile type, thickness, color, finish. Select samples to indicate the extremes of color and texture expected in the finished installation.

2. Accepted samples become the standard of acceptance for the work of this Section.
3. Laboratory test reports certifying compliance of the landscape tiles with CSA A231.1.
1. Manufacturer's catalog literature and material safety data sheets for the safe handling of the specified materials and products.

1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Landscape tile Subcontractor Qualifications:
 1. Utilize an installer having successfully completed concrete landscape tile installation similar in design, material, and extent indicated on this project.
 2. Utilize an installer holding a current certificate from the Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute Installer Certification program.
- B. Regulatory Requirements and Approvals: [Specify applicable licensing, bonding or other requirements of regulatory agencies.].
- C. Mock-Ups:
 1. Install a 7 ft x 7 ft (2 x 2 m) tile area.
 2. Use this area to determine surcharge of the bedding layer, joint sizes, lines, laying pattern(s), color(s), and texture of the job.
 3. This area will be used as the standard by which the work will be judged.
 4. Subject to acceptance by owner, mock-up may be retained as part of finished work.
 5. If mock-up is not retained, remove and properly dispose of mock-up.

1.05 DELIVERY, STORAGE & HANDLING

- A. General: Comply with Division 1 Product Requirement Section.
- B. Comply with manufacturer's ordering instructions and lead-time requirements to avoid construction delays.
- C. Delivery: Deliver materials in manufacturer's original, unopened, undamaged containers packaging with identification labels intact.
 1. Coordinate delivery and installation schedule to minimize interference with normal use of buildings adjacent to the installation.
 2. Deliver concrete landscape tiles to the site in steel banded, plastic banded or plastic wrapped packaging capable of transfer by forklift or clamp lift.
 3. Unload landscape tiles at job site in such a manner that no damage occurs to the product.
- D. Storage and Protection: Store materials protected such that they are kept free from mud, dirt, and other foreign materials. [Store concrete landscape tile cleaners and sealers per manufacturer's instructions.]

1. Cover bedding sand and joint sand with waterproof covering if needed to prevent exposure to rainfall or removal by wind. Secure the covering in place.

1.06 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Requirements:
 1. Do not install sand or tiles during heavy rain or snowfall.
 2. Do not install frozen bedding sand.
 3. Do not install concrete tiles on frozen aggregate base or bedding sand.

1.07 MAINTENANCE

- A. Extra Materials: Provide [Specify area] [Specify percentage.] additional material for use by owner for maintenance and repair.
- B. Tiles shall be from the same production run as installed materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 CONCRETE LANDSCAPE TILES

- A. Manufacturer: Silver Creek Stonework's
 1. Contact: 7200 N Hwy 63 Rochester MN 55902
Phone: 507-288-8850 Fax 507-288-3810
- B. Concrete landscape tiles:
 1. Tiles type: [Specify name of product group, family, series, etc.].
 - a. Material Standard: Comply with material standards in CSA A231.1: 650 psi (4.5 MPa) average flexural strength. Freeze-thaw scaling testing requirements shall be waived for applications not exposed to freezing conditions.
 - b. Color [and finish]: [Specify color.] [Specify finish].
 - d. Size: [Specify.] inches [(Specify.)mm] x [Specify.] inches [(Specify.)mm] x [Specify.] inches [(Specify.)mm] thick.

2.02 PRODUCT SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. Substitutions: No substitutions permitted.

2.03 BEDDING AND JOINT SAND

- A. Provide bedding and joint sand as follows:
 1. Clean, non-plastic, free from deleterious or foreign matter, symmetrically shaped, natural or manufactured from crushed rock.
 2. Do not use limestone screenings, stone dust, or sand for the bedding sand material that does not conform to the grading requirements of ASTM C 33.
 3. Do not use mason sand or sand conforming to ASTM C 144 for the bedding sand.

4. Sieve according to ASTM C 136.
5. Bedding Sand Material Requirements: Conform to the grading requirements of ASTM C 33 with modifications as shown in table1

Table 1
Grading Requirements for Bedding Sand
ASTM C 33

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3/8 in.(9.5 mm)	100
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	95 to 100
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	85 to 100
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	50 to 85
No. 30 (0.600 mm)	25 to 60
No. 50 (0.300 mm)	10 to 30
No. 100 (0.150 mm)	2 to 10
No. 200 (0.075 mm)	0 to 1

Note: Coarser sand than that specified in Table 2 below may be used for joint sand including C 33 material as shown in Table 1. Use material where the largest sieve size easily enters the smallest joints. For example, if the smallest tile joints are 2 mm wide, use sand 2 mm and smaller in particle size. If C 33 sand is used for joint sand, extra effort may be required in sweeping material and compacting the tiles order to completely fill the joints.

6. Joint Sand Material Requirements: Conform to the grading requirements of ASTM C 144 as shown with modifications in Table 2 below:

Table 2
Grading Requirements for Joint Sand

	ASTM C 144 Natural Sand	ASTM C 144 Manufactured Sand
Sieve Size	Percent Passing	Percent Passing

No. 4 (4.75 mm)	100	100
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	95 to 100	95 to 100
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	70 to 100	70 to 100
No. 30 (0.600 mm)	40 to 75	40 to 100
No. 50 (0.300 mm)	10 to 35	20 to 40
No. 100 (0.150 mm)	2 to 15	10 to 25
No. 200 (0.075 mm)	0 to 1	0 to 10

Note: Specify specific components of a system, manufactured unit or type of equipment. See ICPI Tech Spec 3, Edge Restraints for Interlocking Concrete Pavements for guidance on selection and design of edge restraints.

2.04 EDGE RESTRAINTS

- A. Provide edge restraints installed around the perimeter of all interlocking co landscape tile areas as follows:

1. Manufacturer: [Specify manufacturer.].
2. Material: [Plastic] [Concrete] [Aluminum] [Steel] [Pre-cast concrete] [Cut stone] [Concrete].
3. Material Standard: [Specify material standard.].

2.05 ACCESSORIES

A. Provide accessory materials as follows:

1. Geotextile:
 - a. Material Type and Description: [Specify material type and description.].
 - b. Material Standard: [Specify material standard.].
 - c. Manufacturer: [Acceptable to concrete tiles manufacturer] [Specify manufacturer.].

Note: Delete article below if cleaners, sealers, and/or joint sand stabilizers are not specified.

2. [Cleaners] [Sealers] [Joint sand stabilizers]
 - a. Material Type and Description: [Specify material type and description.].
 - b. Material Standard: [Specify material standard.].
 - c. Manufacturer: [Specify manufacturer.].

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 ACCEPTABLE INSTALLERS

A. [Specify acceptable landscape tile subcontractors.].

3.02 EXAMINATION

A. Acceptance of Site Verification of Conditions:

Note: Compaction of the soil subgrade is recommended to at least 98% standard Proctor density per ASTM D 698 for pedestrian areas and residential driveways. Stabilization of the subgrade and/or base material may be necessary with weak or saturated subgrade soils.

Note: Local aggregate base materials typical to those used for highway flexible pavements are recommended, or those conforming to ASTM D 2940. Compaction of aggregate is recommended to a minimum of 98% Proctor density in accordance with ASTM D 698 is recommended for pedestrian and areas and residential driveways, and a minimum of 98% modified Proctor density in accordance with ASTM C 1557 for all other areas subject to vehicular traffic. Mechanical tampers are recommended for compaction of soil subgrade and aggregate base in areas not accessible to large compaction equipment. Such areas can include that around lamp standards, utility structures, building edges, curbs, tree wells and other protrusions.

Note: Prior to screeding the bedding sand, the recommended base surface tolerance should be $\pm 3/8$ in. (± 10 mm) over a 10 ft. (3 m) straight edge. See ICPI Tech Spec 2, Construction of Interlocking Concrete Pavements for further guidance on construction practices.

Note: The elevations and surface tolerance of the base determine the final surface elevations of concrete landscape tiles. The tiles installation contractor cannot correct deficiencies in the base surface with additional bedding sand or by other means. Therefore, the surface elevations of the base should be checked and accepted by the General Contractor or designated party, with written certification to the landscape tile subcontractor, prior to placing bedding sand and concrete landscape tiles.

1. General Contractor shall inspect, accept and certify in writing to the tile installation subcontractor that site conditions meet specifications for the following items prior to installation of concrete landscape tiles.
 - a. Verify that subgrade preparation, compacted density and elevations conform to specified requirements.
 - b. Verify that geotextiles, if applicable, have been placed according to drawings and specifications.
 - c. Verify that [Aggregate] [Cement-treated] [Asphalt-treated] [Concrete] [Asphalt] base materials, thickness, [compacted density], surface tolerances and elevations conform to specified requirements.
 - d. Provide written density test results for soil subgrade, [aggregate] [cement-treated][asphalt-treated][asphalt] base materials to the Owner, General Contractor and landscape tiles installation subcontractor.
 - e. Verify location, type, and elevations of edge restraints, [concrete collars around] utility structures, and drainage inlets.
2. Do not proceed with installation of bedding sand and concrete landscape tiles until [subgrade soil and] base conditions are corrected by the General Contractor or designated subcontractor.

3.03 PREPARATION

- A. Verify base is dry, certified by General Contractor as meeting material, installation and grade specifications.
- B. Verify that base [and geotextile] is ready to support sand, [edge restraints,] and, tiles and imposed loads.
- C. Edge Restraint Preparation:
 1. Install edge restraints per the drawings [and manufacturer's recommendations] [at the indicated elevations].

Note: Retain the following two subparagraphs if specifying edge restraints that are staked into the base with spikes.

2. Mount directly to finished base. Do not install on bedding sand.
3. The minimum distance from the outside edge of the base to the spikes shall be equal to the thickness of the base.

3.04 INSTALLATION

- A. Spread bedding sand evenly over the base course and screed to a nominal 1 in. (25 mm) thickness, not exceeding 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) thickness. Spread

bedding sand evenly over the base course and screed rails, using the rails and/or edge restraints to produce a nominal 1 in. (25 mm) thickness, allowing for specified variation in the base surface.

1. Do not disturb screeded sand.
2. Screeded area shall not substantially exceed that which is covered by tiles in one day.
3. Do not use bedding sand to fill depressions in the base surface.

Note: When initially placed on the bedding sand, manually installed tiles often touch each other, or their spacer bars if present. Joint widths and lines (bond lines) are straightened and aligned to specifications with rubber hammers and pry bars as installation proceeds.

- B. Lay tiles in pattern(s) shown on drawings. Place units hand tight without using hammers. Make horizontal adjustments to placement of laid tiles with rubber hammers as required.

Note: Contact manufacturer of concrete landscape tiles for recommended joint widths.

- C. Provide joints between tiles of [1/16 in. and 3/16 in. (2 and 5 mm)] wide. No more than 5% of the joints shall exceed [1/4 in. (6 mm)] wide to achieve straight bond lines.
- D. Joint (bond) lines shall not deviate more than $\pm 1/2$ in. (± 15 mm) over 50 ft. (15 m) from string lines.
- E. Fill gaps at the edges of the paved area with cut tiles or edge units.
- F. Cut tiles to be placed along the edge with a [double blade tiles splitter or] masonry saw. Cut units shall be no smaller than [1/3 of a whole tiles].

Note. Specify requirements for edge treatment in paragraph below.

- G. [Adjust bond pattern at pavement edges such that cutting of edge tiles is minimized. Do not exposed cut tiles to vehicular traffic.] [Cut tiles at edges as indicated on the drawings.]
- H. Keep skid steer and forklift equipment off newly laid tiles that have not received initial compaction and joint sand.
- I. After an area is completely paved, compact the units into the sand with a mechanical plate vibrator using rollers or a neoprene pad.
- J. Use a low-amplitude plate compactor capable of at least minimum of 4,000 lbf (18 kN) at a frequency of 75 to 100 Hz. Remove any cracked or damaged tiles and replace with new units.
- K. Simultaneously spread, sweep and compact dry joint sand into joints continuously until full. This will require at least 4 to 6 passes with a plate compactor. Do not compact within 6 ft (2 m) of unrestrained edges of landscape tiles.
- L. All work within 6 ft. (2 m) of the laying face must shall be left fully compacted with sand-filled joints at the end of each day or compacted upon acceptance of the work. Cover the laying face or any incomplete areas with plastic sheets overnight if not closed with cut and compacted

tiles with joint sand to prevent exposed bedding sand from becoming saturated from rainfall.

- M. Remove excess sand from surface when installation is complete.

Note: Excess joint sand can remain on surface of tiles to aid in protecting their surface especially when additional construction occurs after their installation. If this is the case, delete the article above and use the article below. Designate person responsible for directing timing of removal of excess joint sand.

- N. Allow excess joint sand to remain on surface to protect tiles from damage from other trades. Remove excess sand when directed by [Architect].
- O. Surface shall be broom clean after removal of excess joint sand.

3.05 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Note: Surface tolerances on flat slopes should be measured with a rigid straightedge. Tolerances on complex contoured slopes should be measured with a flexible straightedge capable of conforming to the complex curves on the pavement surface.

- A. The final surface tolerance from grade elevations shall not deviate more than $\pm 3/8$ in. (± 10 mm) under a 10 ft (3 m) straightedge.
- B. Check final surface elevations for conformance to drawings.

Note: For installations on a compacted aggregate base and soil subgrade, the top surface of the tiles may be 1/8 to 1/4 in. (3 to 6 mm) above the final elevations after compaction. This helps compensate for possible minor settling normal to pavements.

- C. The surface elevation of tiles shall be 1/8 in. to 1/4 in. (3 to 6 mm) above adjacent drainage inlets, concrete collars or channels.
- D. Lippage: No greater than 1/8 in. (3 mm) difference in height between adjacent tiles.

Note: Cleaning and sealing may be required for some applications. See ICPI Tech Spec 5, Cleaning and Sealing Interlocking Concrete Pavements for guidance on when to clean and seal the tiles surfaces, and when to stabilize joint sand. Delete article below if cleaners, sealers, and or joint sand stabilizers are not applied.

3.06 [CLEANING] [SEALING] [JOINT SAND STABILIZATION]

- A. [Clean] [Seal] [Apply joint sand stabilization materials between] concrete tiles in accordance with the manufacturer's written recommendations.

3.07 PROTECTION

- A. After work in this section is complete, the General Contractor shall be responsible for protecting work from damage due to subsequent construction activity on the site.

END OF SECTION