GNS CERAMICS
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

Copings

The innovative VIEWGRES factory presents the next generation in copings, with the ingenious ability to digitally print around the curve of the bullnose. These 300x1200 mm copings are available to match selected colours of our popular Reefstone, Nepean, Travertine and Beachwood glazed porcelain pavers.





300x1200 mm Full Round Bullnose

Travertine

Ivory



Beige



Grey



Nepean

Sandstone

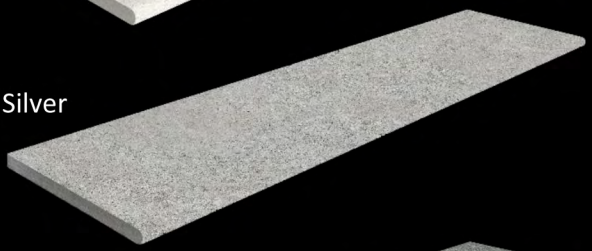


Reefstone

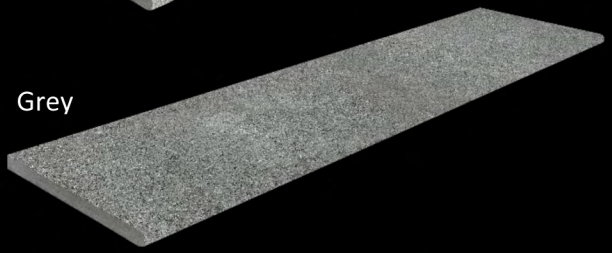
White



Silver



Grey



Beachwood

Bondi Brown



Pyrmont Grey





GNS Ceramics recommends that our retail shops pass on the following information to the installer and end-user.

Click or Scan for Installation Instructions

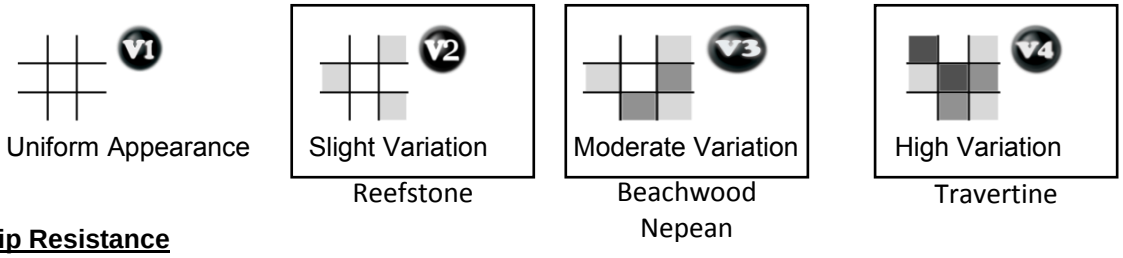
Ceramic tiles are only one component of a much larger building system. It is our experience that failure of any tiling system is very often the result of a combination of factors. For example; inappropriate design, type of substrate, surface preparation, temperature during installation, adhesives, incompatibility of products, product failure, environmental factors skill and knowledge of the installers etc; the latter being supplied or controlled by a variety of manufacturers and tradesmen. GNS Ceramics has no involvement in the design, selling and installation processes and once goods have been dispatched from our warehouse we have no control over where and how these products are used. As a result the project manager, and or the tiler are the only people in a position to ensure that all the components used in a project are compatible and that the product is installed in accordance with the Australian Building Code and the Australian Standards.

Installation Instructions for all types of tiles can be found in the GNS Ceramics Price List, and on our website. We suggest these are followed at all times.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Do not use abrasive cleaners and chemicals which could permanently scratch and damage the surface of the tile. For daily cleaning we recommend the use of a mild PH Neutral detergent. Should a more vigorous cleaning programme be required we recommend the use of a proprietary tile cleaner from a specialty tile supplier.

Colour & Pattern Variation Guide



Slip Resistance

The best way to minimise the risk of slipping is through safe design principals. This involves a risk management approach which evaluates the likelihood and consequence of an incident to occur. Slip resistive flooring is only one of the design components to consider, other design features should also be considered, including awnings, airlocks, matting and a suitable cleaning regime to reduce the extent of contaminates. Visual aids, warning signs, handrails and lighting, along with the footwear to be worn, should also be considered.

All ceramic tiles can be slippery, particularly when wet. This includes tiles, commonly used in wet areas such as bathrooms. It is important that customers be aware of the potential danger of wet ceramic tiles and seek advice from the retailer as to the level of slip-resistance of any particular tile, and its suitability for the intended application. If there is any doubt, tiles should be tested for slip-resistance immediately after being laid, under the conditions that they will be subject to during use. While tiles may achieve an acceptable standard in a laboratory test, it is quite probable that the performance in-situ will be less than expected, due to installation methods, wear & tear, cleaning regimes and unforeseen circumstances. Test results should therefore to be seen as a relative guide to estimate the merits of one tile versus another and should be used in conjunction with the Australian Building Code and the relevant Australian Standards. Further information on slip resistance is provided in the Australian Standards HB198:2014 - An Introductory guide to the slip resistance of pedestrian surface materials.

There are many factors beyond the control of the supplier that can affect the level of slip-resistance of tiles, or contribute to the incidents of injury through slipping. Consequently, the laboratory test results presented here must not be viewed to mean that GNS Ceramics Pty Ltd, is providing any warranty, nor will accept any liability for personal injury or accidents arising from the selection or installation of tiles under any circumstances.

Classes of Use

The classification has taken into account the recommendations of the Australian Standards; however, they are given for general guidance only. They are valid for the given application under **NORMAL CONDITIONS** and should not be taken to provide accurate product specifications for specific requirements.

WARNING: Other standards and building code requirements may affect your selection of tiles.

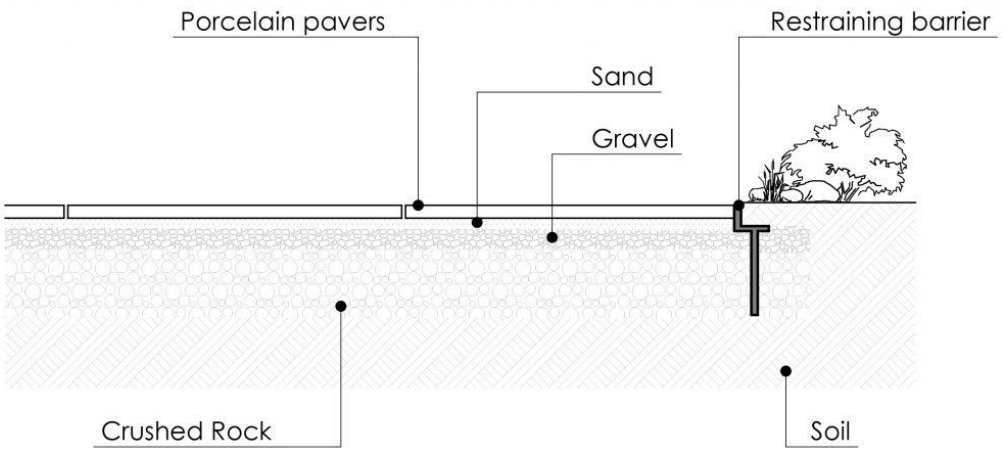
Consideration should be given to the footwear, type of pedestrian traffic and cleaning methods expected. Floors should be adequately protected against soiling from following trades during installation; they should also be protected against scratching dirt at the entrances to building by interposing footwear cleaning devices. For example, mats, shoe scrapers, static devices, etc.

CLASS 6 - Floor coverings that are subject to extreme heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic and substantial quantities of scratching dirt; For example, workshops, commercial kitchens and restaurants, Railway platforms, footpaths.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR 20MM PORCELAIN PAVERS

Porcelain pavers on a gravel/sand bed.

- Firstly, ensure there is a min. 2° slope for drainage which must be directed away from any building.
- After defining the area to be excavated, mark the perimeter using marker posts connected by a string. Note that the excavated area should be extended on all sides by approx. 200mm to ensure stability at the outer edges of the paved area.
- Remove the soil inside the marked area using a shovel or excavator. The depth of excavation will depend on several factors including the anticipated loading, the drainage capacity of the soil and the soil conditions in general.
- Using a rake or shovel, level the excavated area and ensure there is at least 2° slope for good drainage.
- Compact the soil with a vibrating compactor.
- A restraining perimeter wall should be installed prior to laying the gravel/sand bed unless it is in direct contact with a footpath, wall or an existing edge that is sufficiently rigid. The perimeter wall should be fixed to the ground with mechanical fixing devices or constructed as a solid barrier using poured concrete.
- Place a sheet of geotextile fabric on top of the compacted soil to prevent the soil from mixing with the gravel.
- Fill the excavated area with 15-20mm stone screenings to a thickness of 200 – 300mm, depending on the planned loading.
- Add a further layer of 10mm gravel to a thickness between 100- 200mm.
- Compact the two layers and then level ensuring there is a slope of approximately 2°.
- Place a sheet of geotextile fabric on top of the compacted gravel to prevent the gravel from mixing with the sand.
- Fill the area with paving sand to a thickness of between 20-25mm and compact with a vibrating compactor.
- Level the surface by sliding a wood or steel board placed on two parallel runners across the entire area, again ensuring there is a slope of approximately 2°.
- Taking care not to disturb the sand bed, lay the paving slabs using 3mm spacers. **Do not butt joint**
- Carefully tap the pavers with a rubber mallet to ensure they are not rocking on the sand bed and that they are level with each other. Fill the joints with polymeric sand that is suitable for use with porcelain tiles.

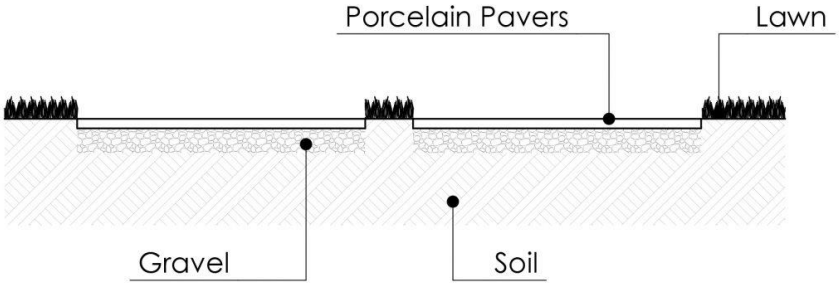


Porcelain pavers for elevated deck applications.

- For elevated deck applications, adjustable height pedestal supports offer the easiest and quickest way to construct a perfectly horizontal deck or terrace over sloping or uneven surfaces, avoiding the need to construct extensive supporting substructures of wood or metal beams. Electrical cables and pipes can be hidden under the pavers but easily inspected at any time by simply lifting individual pavers.
- Depending on the width of the pavers, pedestals are either placed directly under the pavers or are used to support an array of hollow steel beams, over which the pavers are laid.
- For instructions on how to install pavers using the pedestal system we recommend following the manufactures' instructions.

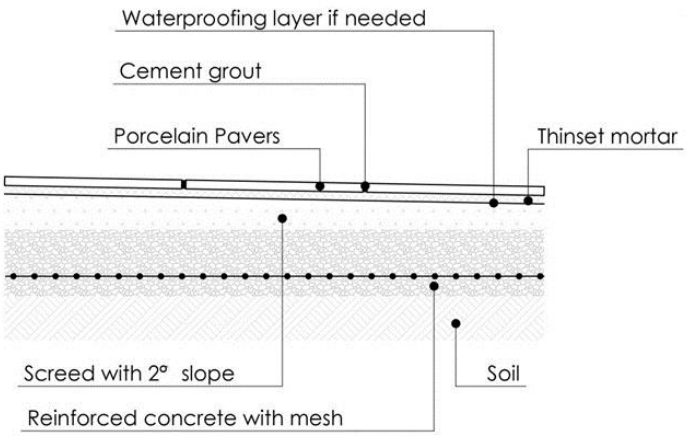
Porcelain pavers on grass.

- Lay the pavers on the ground to determine the numbers of steps needed for the garden path, making sure the pavers are placed at equal distance from each other.
- The joint width between the pavers should be chosen depending on the appearance required. For stepping stones or pathways, the pavers would be normally laid with open joints with grass in between. However for areas where outdoor furniture will be used, pavers would normally be laid with 3mm joints ensuring the joints are filled with polymeric sand that is suitable for use with porcelain tiles.
- Mark the perimeter of each paver with a spade and then remove the pavers.
- Remove the turf up to a depth of between 50-75mm.
- Fill with a layer of fine 5-10mm gravel and compact the gravel before laying the pavers. If preferred, lay 25mm thick layer of sand to add as a bed for the pavers.
- Carefully lay the pavers so they protrude above ground level by approximately 6-10mm. The pavers must not protrude above the lawn level, to avoid damaging lawn mower blades when cutting the grass.
- Carefully tap the pavers with a rubber mallet to ensure they are bedded properly.



Porcelain pavers on a concrete base.

- Verify the concrete substrate is in good condition, is installed in accordance with relevant building codes and reinforced with steel mesh, and is constructed with a 2° slope pitched away from any building.
- Clean the surface of the concrete to ensure good adhesion of the pavers.
- Spread an approved exterior grade thin set mortar over the concrete using the correct sized notched trowel.
- Lay the pavers on the thin set with minimum 3mm joint spacing where the area is not large enough to require expansion joints, or with 5mm spacing where expansion joints are present. All expansion joints should be installed in accordance with Australian Standards and must be located along the joint line of the installed pavers to avoid cracking of the pavers.
- After the thin set has dried, grout the pavers with an approved exterior grade grout.
- Wash the pavers carefully after grouting to remove excess grout.
- A final buffered acid wash will also be required to remove any invisible grout residue.
- If polymeric sand is preferred over grout, we recommend proprietary Tile Sand which is specifically made for porcelain pavers.



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GNS Ceramics - Reefstone Silver External Glazed Porcelain Coping - Wet Sliptest BO140819-7

14 Aug 2019

Slip Resistance Classification of New Pedestrian Surfaces - AS4586:2013 Appendix A

Date Tested:	14 Aug 2019
Test Report Number:	BO140819-7
Client Name & Address:	GNS Ceramics Pty Ltd - 3 Cox Place GLENDENNING NSW 2761
Test Site / Surface Tested :	Reefstone Silver External Glazed Porcelain Coping - Code RF2135AR - Viewgres - 300x1200x20mm
Sample Information :	Samples and Test Information Supplied by Client
Wet Pendulum Test carried out using :	Slider 96 (4S) Rubber slider
Record ambient temperature (°C)	15
Testing Officer :	Blair Ording
Testing Officer :	#0604 - Munro Portable Skid Tester #0604 - 06.02.18
Testing Officer Signatory:	

Test Results :

Sample No.	Swing 1	Swing 2	Swing 3	Swing 4	Swing 5	Mean BPN of last 3 swings :	Surface Picture
1	71	70	70	70	70	70	
2	70	70	70	70	70	70	
3	70	70	70	70	70	70	
4	67	67	67	67	67	67	
5	70	70	70	70	70	70	

Mean BPN Slip Resistance Value (SRV)	69
CLASSIFICATION using Slider 96 (4S Slider)	P5 = > 54

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