

Method Statement -- tuffset G Permeable rigid jointing mortar

1 Laying

Lay on **tuffbed 2-pack** bedding mortar, using **tuffbond** priming mortar.

tuffbed 2-pack bedding mortar should not be too wet; just wet enough to be cohesive (ball in hand test).

Refer to separate **tuffbed 2-pack** method statement.

2 Jointing

Mix 4 parts **tuffgrit** aggregate blend with 1 part **tuffset G** using forced action mixer. Mix without the addition of any water until all aggregate particles are coated with the **tuffset G** powder. Add a small amount of water, a bit at a time, until the mix is just wet enough so that there is no dry powder left in the mix. Too much water will cause the mortar to be non-permeable when placed.

Prior to jointing, **wet the area of paving** so that the pavers absorb as much water as possible. Prior to applying the jointing mortar ensure the paving is damp but without standing water on the surface.

Place the jointing mortar on the surface of the paving. Use a squeegee or a stiff broom to move the mortar over the surface so that it falls in to the joints. Remove excess mortar from the surface. Any spent mortar, with excessive fines or loose aggregate, should be disposed of.

Do not allow the mortar to dry on the surface of the paving, use a very fine mist of water to keep it damp but do not apply more water than is absolutely necessary to achieve this.

Clean the surface of the paving using a sponge. For small areas a "Washboy" hand held sponge float is recommended. www.steintec.co.uk/tools/washboy-hand-sponge. For larger areas a "Pergo" continuous powered sponge belt is essential. www.steintec.co.uk/tools/pergo-880-grout-cleaning

After at least 6 hours the surface of the paving and joints can be lightly pressure washed to remove any fines or mortar crust that remains which could reduce permeability. A domestic pressure washer or equivalent low pressure washer is recommended. Loose and excess material should be swept out of the joints and removed. This process is not essential as these fines and mortar crust will dissipate in service but it is generally a good idea as it accelerates initial trafficking allowing any snagging to be performed immediately rather than having to come back to it months later.



Continues on next page

Method Statement -- tuffset G Permeable rigid jointing mortar

Continued

3 Initial and ongoing maintenance

Small patches of jointing that have closed up are not necessarily a problem, this is quite normal. They are caused by excess water during either mixing or cleaning. It is likely that there will be more detriment in structural damage done by removing and re-jointing than any gain in permeability. As long as the patches are few, small and spread apart water will simply run off to adjacent permeable joints. This should have been allowed for in the overall permeability calculations at the design stage when using published flow rates.

Joints that have recessed or that have been damaged can be easily topped up. They are caused by spent jointing mortar having been applied to the joints instead of being removed during the grouting process. A small amount of **tuffset G** permeable jointing mortar can be mixed by hand with a twin paddle mixer www.steintec.co.uk/tools/twin-paddle-mixer. The patch of paving including the joints must be damp. The jointing mortar is applied to the joint with a trowel and excess material removed. The surface of the paving is cleaned using a "Washboy" sponge float www.steintec.co.uk/tools/washboy-hand-sponge.

Periodic maintenance can be carried out by lightly pressure washing the surface of the paving and joints to remove debris, dirt and detritus that could reduce permeability. A domestic pressure washer or equivalent low pressure washer is recommended.

