BREEDON

GOLDEN AMBER GRAVEL

LAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Breedon Golden Amber Gravel is a natural material quarried from selected limestone and graded approximately 12mm (1/2") to fines, the fines content being a naturally occurring marl which acts as the self setting agent when the material is watered and rolled to a satisfactory compaction in the manner described below.

The essential requirements of a foundation on to which Breedon Gravel is to be laid is that (a) it should be of sufficient strength and stability to carry the proposed traffic, and (b) the areas concerned should be porous enough to ensure that water is not held directly in or immediately below the Breedon Gravel.

The foundation should be laid and rolled with a roller of suitable weight, ie. minimum 1.5 tonne for footway and similar works, and minimum 2.5 tonne for car parks etc. The Breedon Gravel is then laid and rolled DRY using a roller of similar type to that used for consolidating the foundation with vibratory action and rolled to fullest compaction. After the initial laying to cambers and falls, it is probable that odd "scabby" areas will be evident where segregation has occurred. "Fines" can be sieved from the main heap of material and used to bind these segregated areas.

When a uniform appearance has been achieved, the second stage can be undertaken. This is the water rolling of Breedon Gravel before which the rollers vibratory action must be switched off.

Water should be sprayed or sprinkled on to the wheels of the roller and never directly on to the material since this would tend to wash out the surface fines. The object of water rolling this material is to float sufficient fines to the top surface of the gravel to obtain a well bonded finish. When this aim is achieved and the surface has been sufficiently watered and rolled, the areas concerned should be allowed to dry out before being opened up to general use.

Because the material depends entirely on its own binding properties for its stability, it is obviously better not to lay Breedon Gravel on steep slopes where the angle of fall is greater than 1 in 9. In parkland and similar schemes, long continuous fall over sloping ground can be minimised by the formation of steps at regular intervals, thus reducing the risk of ruts occurring through the action of flowing storm water.

Should maintenance work be necessary, it is advisable in the case of "pot holes" occurring, to cut out the affected areas to a neat edge and replace completely with new gravel. In the event of resurfacing at a later date, the top of the gravel surface should be scarified to a depth of 25mm (1") and thereon a layer of new Breedon Gravel laid, rolled and water rolled to new falls and cambers.

ENNSTONE
BREEDON

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BREEDON GOLDEN AMBER GRAVEL

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

The following are common sense good house keeping measures for Golden Amber Gravel.

Should any weed growth occur. Remove with water based weed killer, never pull weeds up through surface.

Ensure all drainage areas are kept free of debris etc., to ensure free drainage of surface water including drains and gullies.

Any potholes that may occur due to damage, repair as per laying instructions, as soon as possible.

If after use there may be an excess of loose material this can be removed with soft broom. (Appearance personal choice)

Removal of leaves etc., in Autumn. Remove either with blower or vacuum or sweep with soft broom, never brush surface with coarse hard brush.

An Ennstone Company
Registered in England No 272426
Registered Office:
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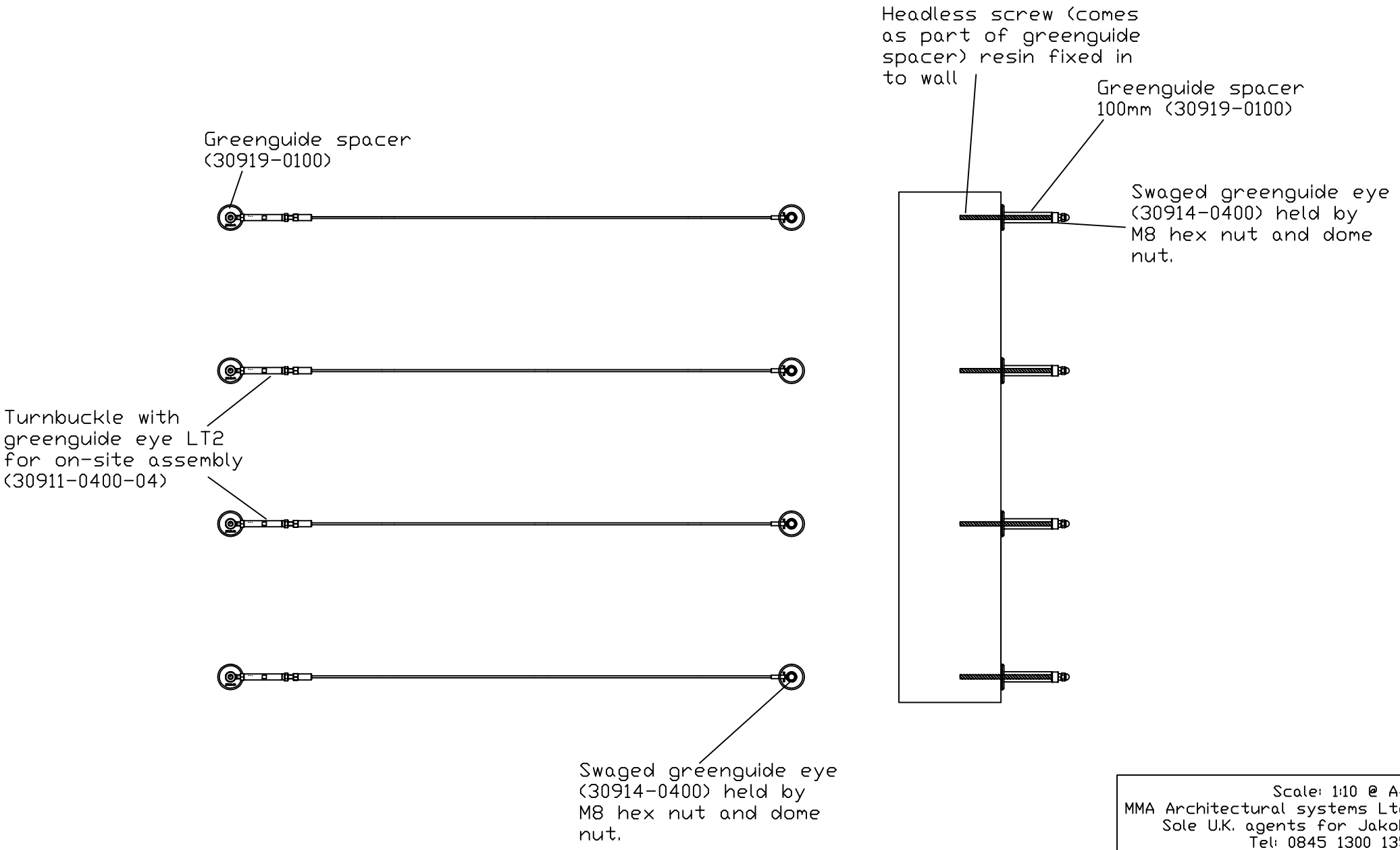
Birmingham Business Park,
Birmingham B37 7YE
Subsidiary company of Ennstone plc

Appendix 08 – Jakob Inox wall mounted trellis



Scale: 1:10 @ A4

MMA Architectural systems Ltd
Sole U.K. agents for Jakob
Tel: 0845 1300 135
sales@jakob.co.uk
www.jakob.co.uk

Appendix 09 – Step Units

Granite Step Unit

vibrant granite appearance

- Available with the inclusion of contrasting delineation strip
- Manufactured with natural granite aggregates
- Vibrant long-lasting colours
- Creates a striking, contemporary look
- Complementary step product for Fusion, Sienna and Mayfair Flag paving products

product specifications

Product type	Concrete Block
Manufactured to	BS EN 1339:2003
Efflorescence	Minimum 12 hour vapour curing to significantly reduce the possibility of efflorescence
Strength	Typical tensile splitting strength of >3.5MPa
Slip/Skid risk	Extremely Low
NSS	**Plus:** Q24 110 **Create:** 45-20-64/400
Applications	The product should be designed into projects using Building regulations 2000, Part M, Access to and use of buildings for guidance.
Energy used	100% renewable energy
Water used	100% from our rainwater harvesting system and groundwater bore hole
Recyclable	100% of this product can be recycled
Manufacturing & Delivery	From one location within the UK

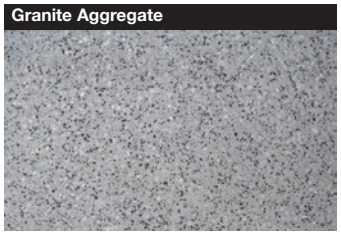
Tobermore products are manufactured in accordance with an accredited ISO 9001:2015 quality system. Manufacturing facilities are accredited to ISO14001:2015 Environmental Management. The company publish environmental labels and declarations in accordance with BS EN ISO 14021:2016 and BES 6001.

FM 11763 EMS 88400

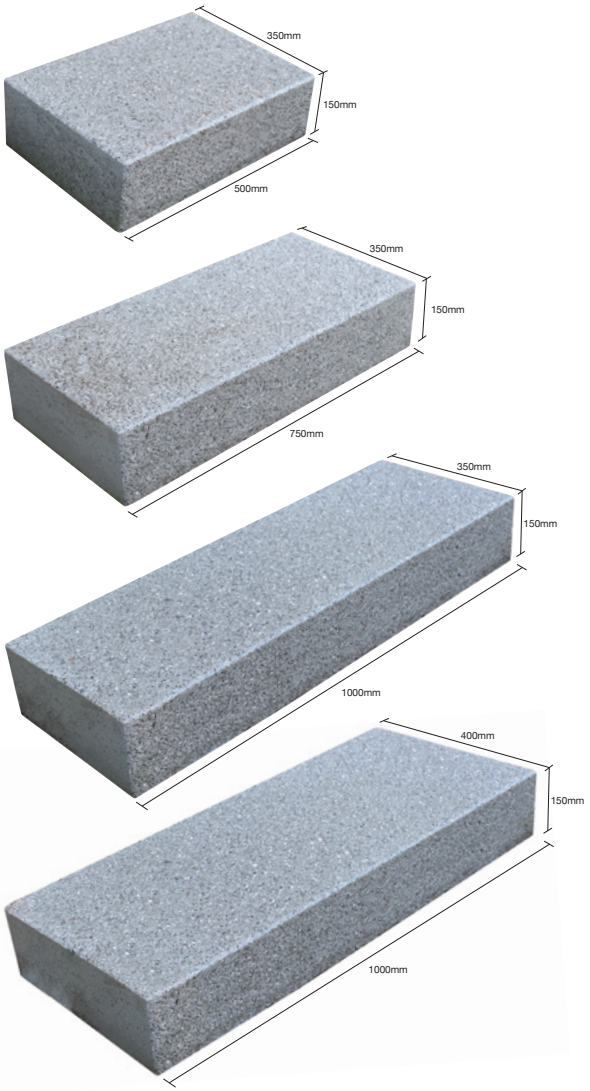
Granite Step Unit with one delineation strip

colours

Granite Aggregate



product profile



product	size (mm)	finish	edge	colours available	in stock	no. per pack	weight (kg) per pack
GRANITE STEP UNIT BIM (also available with one or two delination strips in black on request)	400 x 150 x 1000	GRANITE TEXTURED	SQUARE	Granite Aggregate	TEXTURED TO ORDER	10	1370
	350 x 150 x 1000	GRANITE TEXTURED	SQUARE	Granite Aggregate	TEXTURED TO ORDER	10	1200
	350 x 150 x 750	GRANITE TEXTURED	SQUARE	Granite Aggregate	MADE TO ORDER	10	900
	350 x 150 x 500	GRANITE TEXTURED	SQUARE	Granite Aggregate	MADE TO ORDER	20	1200

BIM This product is available to download from our website in **BIM Level 2** format.

Refer to all instructions and warnings on our website

Appendix 10 – Safety Surface

Playtop is unique. Not only is it making playgrounds and walkways safer around the world, but it is doing so using recycled truck tyres and sports shoes.

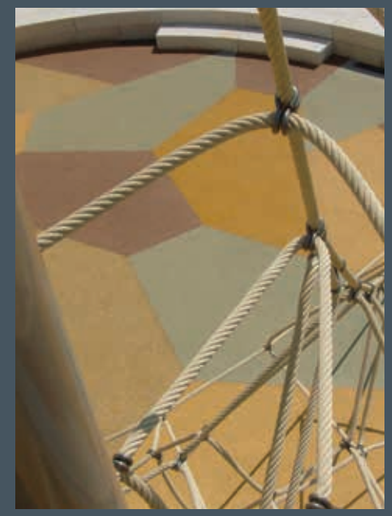
DYNAMIC, SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE.

Combining superior construction and design with up to 91% recycled content, Playtop is providing the next generation of safer, resilient wet-pour surfacing. Perfect for playgrounds, walkways, paths and pitch surrounds.

The Playtop range includes:

- Impact-absorbing, safer surfacing to protect children from serious injury in play areas.
- Noise-reducing, absorbent surfacing for walkways, paths and pitch surrounds where cushioning and slip-resistance are important.
- Playtop Street - a unique concept in interactive surfacing.

  An oval outdoor play area containing 12 satellites set into Playtop safer surfacing that physically and mentally stimulates individuals or groups of children and adults - from the age of one to 101!
- Playtop Spheres in a variety of sizes for an added dimension to any play area.



Playtop has always set quality standards that others follow.

It is fully tested in accordance with European and US standards with a critical fall height rating up to three metres – the maximum fall height of modern play equipment. And it is highly resistant to abrasion, slipping, indentation and ignition.

Sustainable Surfacing

Playtop safer surfacing is the only surfacing of its kind that uses recycled sports shoes in the form of Nike Grind.

playtop® SAFER SURFACING WITH NIKE GRIND

The range of Playtop coloured blends incorporating Nike Grind consists of at least 80% recycled rubber products!

One square metre contains rubber from up to 22 sports shoes and the black option contains 91% recycled material.

Safer Surfacing That Won't Cost the Earth

When costed over its product lifetime, and with its minimal maintenance needs, Playtop beats all other types of surfaces. Playtop offers the easiest, most cost-effective and long-term solution for safer surfacing applications.

Built to Last

Only the best raw materials and manufacturing processes are used in Playtop products.

And only approved experts are allowed to install it to our exacting standards.

Used everywhere from Iceland to India, Playtop remains flexible in a wide range of temperatures.

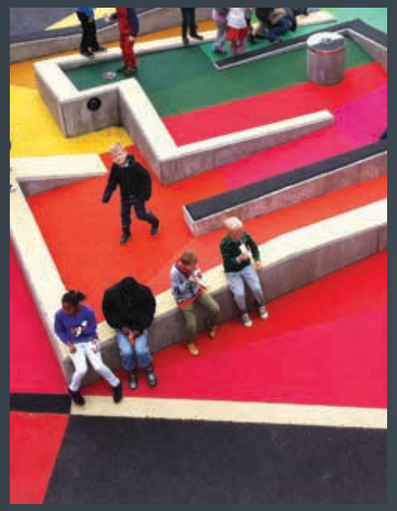
Its rapid drainage also means that Playtop safer surfacing does not freeze in winter. It is truly all-year, all-weather surfacing.

The interlocking structure between layers – coupled with the adhesive power of special organic binders – gives Playtop immense strength and durability. Playtop can be laid in any shape and because it is joint-free it is fully accessible by wheelchairs.

A Colourful World

Create bright, fun and exciting play with more than 20 colours and a range of coloured blends incorporating Nike Grind.

Or, create your own unique blend by visiting the colour mixer at **www.playtop.com**



Great choice of permanent colours.

Resilient and porous surface layer.

Interlocking structure between layers – coupled with organic binders – provides immense strength and durability.

Up to 91% recycled (base and top layer combined).

Coarse granules of an optimum size and depth form cushioned base layer.

Laid on compacted crushed stone foundation or on existing tarmac or concrete for significant cost-savings.

All-year, all weather use due to rapid drainage properties.

From playgrounds to paths, Playtop is a robust, environmentally sound and safe solution, but its real beauty is its versatility and flexibility:

1. Simple designs in one or two colours
2. Explosions of colour!
3. Amazing integrated graphics
4. With contours
5. With spheres
6. On rooftops
7. Interactive areas for all ages
8. As a walkway
9. As a path
10. Or for special species!

To see what is possible with Playtop, take a look at www.playtop.com


01


02


04


03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09


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More than 35 years of play surfacing invention, innovation and investment.

Since 1977, Playtop has been committed to making playgrounds safer and protecting children as they play.

Its philosophy has always been one of designing superior products, manufacturing them using only the best raw (and recycled) materials and installing them with great skill and expertise.

From one small playground 35 years ago to two million square metres installed in over 40 countries, Playtop is the trusted name for safer surfacing across the world.

www.playtop.com
www.playtopstreet.com

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playtop® SAFER SURFACING

INVENTION, INNOVATION & INVESTMENT

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE 01
Assessing Required Thicknesses and Areas (EN)

The purpose of this guidance note is to help playground operators to calculate the thicknesses of Playtop needed around and under different types of play equipment, and the areas that need to be protected.

It is based on the revised European Standard specifying safety requirements for playground equipment and for impact-attenuating playground surfacing, **EN 1176:2008**, which came into force in 2008.

Specifying the Right Thickness of Playtop

Playground operators must choose a surface with a Critical Fall Height rating that matches or exceeds the maximum possible 'free height of fall' from their play equipment.

A separate Standard, **EN 1177:2008**, defines the Critical Fall Height tests. An instrumented 'head form' representing a child's head is dropped from various heights onto the test specimen, and its deceleration is monitored.

The greatest height of fall that keeps maximum deceleration below the permitted limit gives the rated Critical Fall Height for the surface product.

Critical Fall Height Ratings

The Critical Fall Height ratings for our standard thicknesses of **Playtop** are:

THICKNESS Millimeters	20	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
FALL HEIGHT Metres	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1

Under low play equipment with free heights of fall under **600 mm**, the surface is only required to have 'some impact-attenuating properties'. **We recommend 20 mm thickness here and for general run-about areas.**

But note that, because **20 mm** of **Playtop** requires a separate structural layer but **40 mm** can be laid directly on a dynamic (crushed-stone) base, the **40 mm** thickness may sometimes be cheaper. Please ask us for alternative quotations.

The top of the impact-attenuating surfacing should be at the level of the base level mark on the playground equipment.

Assessing the Fall Height

The free height of fall for a piece of play equipment is defined as follows:

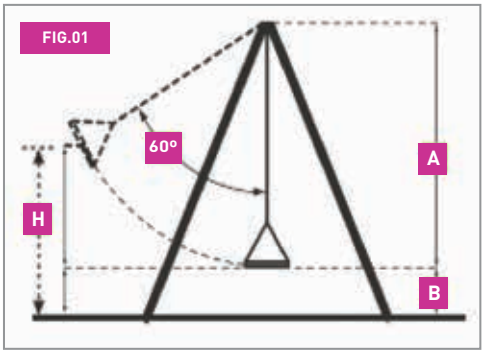
- For equipment on which the child stands, it is the height above the ground of the highest platform intended for standing on, regardless of higher guard rails or roofs.

- For equipment from which the child hangs, it is normally the height of the hand support above the ground (to allow for climbing up). But for cable ways and for carousels with overhead grips, where climbing up is impossible, a height **1.5 metres** lower is taken.

- For equipment on which the child sits, it is normally the maximum height of the seat above the ground.

  For swings of all types, this is taken to be the height of the seat when **60°** from the vertical:

  Fig.01, H = B + 1/2 A



- For climbing equipment, it is the height of the highest foot support. But for climbing frames, climbing ropes and fireman's poles where both hand and foot support are used, it is the height of the highest possible hand grip, less **1 metre**.

- For spatial networks, it is the highest foot position giving an unimpeded fall (falls from higher positions are safely into the network).

  For vertical arrangements of planar nets separated by more than **1 metre**, the highest planar net with a mesh size greater than **420 mm** circular inner diameter is taken when considering the area under the nets.

The maximum permitted free height of fall for play equipment is **3 metres**. Lower limits apply to some items.

playtop
SAFER SURFACING

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE 01
Assessing Required Thicknesses and Areas (EN)

Assessing the Area to be Protected

The higher a piece of play equipment is, the further away a child could fall. In addition, special rules apply to swings, slides, cableways and carousels whose use involves horizontal movement.

Standard Rules

The protected area shall extend at least **1.5 metres** round the equipment.

This applies to fall heights from **600 mm** up to **1.5 metres**.

The distance then rises linearly to **2.5 metres** round the equipment at the maximum permitted fall height of **3 metres (see Fig.2)**. These rules apply to static equipment.

The maximum free height off all for seesaws and rocking equipment is **1 metre** except for classic seesaws **1.5 metres** and overhead types **2 metres**.

Swings

The protected area should extend **1.75 metres** beyond the horizontal limit of the swing movement in any foreseeable direction of use.

This is taken to be an angle of 60º from the vertical.

So, for single-point (rotating) swings, the area should be circular, centred on the rest position, with a radius **(R)** given by the formula **R = (A x 0.867) + 1.75 metres**, where **A** is the length of the suspension member.

For swings that move to-and-fro (along one axis or more), the length **(L)** of the protected areas at front and back is given by essentially the same formula, **(see Fig.3)** **L = (A x 0.867) +1.75 metres**.

The width of the protected area should be **1.75 metres**, centred on the seat, or, if the seat is wider than **500 mm**, increase this by the amount seat-width exceeds **500 mm**.

Slides

For the ladder, starting section and upper part of the sliding section down to a height of **600 mm**, the standard rules apply: the protected area round the slide should extend to a radius of between **1.5 and 2.5 metres**, depending on the free height of fall of different parts **(see the graph, Fig.2)**. The exact shape of the area will depend on the height, length and profile of the slide. Flanking the bottom part of the sliding section and the final run-out section of the slide, the protected area should extend at least **1 metre** on each side.

For Type 2 slides with a long run-out section, the protection should continue into the area beyond the slide end for a distance of **1 metre**, radiused as shown in **Fig 4a**.

FIG.02

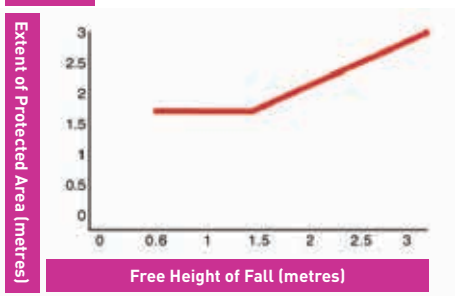


FIG.03

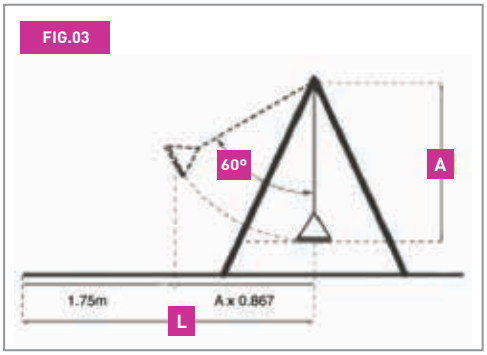


FIG.04(a)

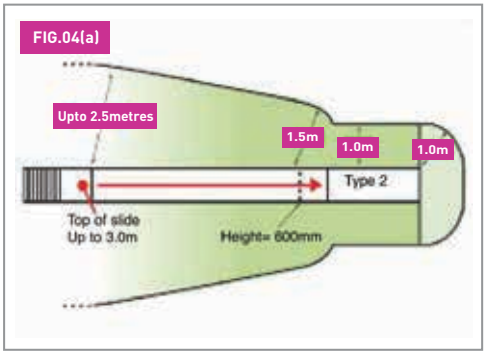


FIG.04(b)

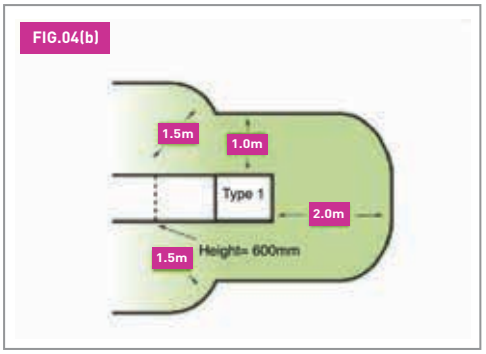
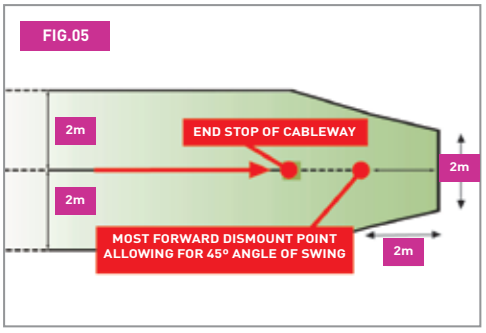


FIG.05



TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE 01
Assessing Required Thicknesses and Areas (EN)

Assessing the Area to be Protected

The higher a piece of play equipment is, the further away a child could fall. In addition, special rules apply to swings, slides, cableways and carousels whose use involves horizontal movement.

For Type 1 slides with a shorter run-out section and hence faster arrival, the length of the extra protected area should be **2 metres**, with the last **1 metre** radiused, as shown in **Fig 4b**. We can tell you which Type you have.

The whole protected run-out area is taken to have a free height of fall of **1 metre** to compensate for speed of arrival, and thus requires **40 mm** thickness of **Playtop**. For enclosed drop-slides of any type, the distance beyond the slide end can be limited to **1 metre** provided the child comes to rest before the slide end.

Cableways

For cableways (cable runways) down which children travel either seated or hanging by their hands, the protected area should extend **2 metres** on either side of the cableway's centre line. At the arrival end, it should extend **2 metres** beyond the most forward dismount position. A **45º** forward swing beyond the end-stop is the standard allowance.

The area should taper in width from 4 metres level with the end-stop down to **2 metres** at the extreme position (see Fig.5).The maximum free height of fall for cableways is **2 metres** seated or **1.5 metres** hanging. The standard rules apply if the free height of fall is greater than 1 metre, but the surfacing should have a Critical Fall Height of at least **1 metre** (**40 mm** thickness of **Playtop**) in all cases.

Carousels and Rotating Equipment

The standard rules apply to carousels up to **500 mm** in diameter. For carousels over **500 mm** diameter, the protected area should extend **2 metres** out from the outer edge of the carousel to allow for centrifugal force (although some safety inspectors may allow the protected area to be reduced round small and/or low carousels).

For high carousels with overhead 'hanging glides', an extra **150 mm** should be added to allow for swinging out up to **30º** from the vertical. For carousels of the 'giant revolving disk' type, the protected area should extend **3 metres** out. The maximum free height of fall for carousels is **1 metre** (except for overhead types where it is: grip height less **1.5 metres**).

The surfacing should have a Critical Fall Height of at least **1 metre** (**40 mm** thickness of **Playtop**) in all cases. Surfacing under the carousel must be at the same level as that surrounding it, but no inward extent of protective surfacing is specified. We recommend **300 mm** in from the outer edge for most carousels, but for types with overhead grips, surfacing should extend in to the central support.

Enclosed Equipment

The standard rules apply except that, for free heights of fall up to **1.5 metres**, the extent of the protected area may be reduced from **1.5 metres** to **1 metre** if surrounding vertical surfaces provide protection against impact. The maximum free height of fall for enclosed equipment is **2 metres**.

Technical guidance notes are also available for:

Substructure Specifications

Additional Tests

Maintenance and Repair

www.playtop.com

v.2.0 - 19.09.2017

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playtop.com

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE 02
Substructure Specifications

Although **Playtop** can be installed as a package contract, some playground operators may wish to install the substructure themselves, leaving just the specialised work of mixing and laying the porous-rubber upper layers to us.

This section gives basic details of substructure specifications - we can provide more detail on request.

Technical guidance notes are also available for:

Assessing Required Thicknesses and Areas

Additional Tests

Maintenance and Repair

www.playtop.com

Existing Hard Surfaces

Playtop can be laid on most existing hard surfaces of concrete, bituminous macadam or asphalt in sound condition. Provided the surface is firm and even, it can usually be treated to achieve a suitable substructure. However, to avoid problems, please always refer to us for approval. Note that the finished surface will only drain freely if the existing hard surface is porous. Where there is existing play equipment on the site - especially moving equipment such as swings or carousels - the ground clearance under it must usually be maintained. This may mean raising the equipment or lowering the existing surface to allow for the thickness of **Playtop**.

New Construction

An important cost advantage of Playtop is that the very strong porous-rubber surface can usually be laid directly onto a dynamic (crushed-stone) foundation layer, without the considerable extra expense of an engineered structural layer. A structural layer is needed only when the thickness of the rubber is **20 mm**, for example on run-about areas of a playground or under low-level play equipment. But it may be cheaper to increase rubber thickness to **40 mm** to avoid building a structural layer.

Foundation Layer

The aggregate used to construct the foundation layer should be graded crushed rock, compacted and regulated to a finished thickness to suit site conditions. The foundation layer should be laid with local deviations no greater than **10 mm** under a **3 metre** straight edge in any direction. This specification applies both to foundation layers for direct application of **Playtop** and where there is to be an intervening structural layer.

Structural Layer

Where a structural layer is needed (under **20 mm** thickness of **Playtop**) we recommend a porous construction of open-textured bituminous macadam, so that the surface will drain freely. This may be laid as a single course with minimum consolidated thickness **50 mm**, using aggregate of **10mm** nominal size. Alternatively, two courses may be laid. First a base course of minimum consolidated thickness **40 mm** using aggregate of **20 mm** nominal size, followed by a top course of minimum consolidated thickness **20 mm** using aggregate of **6 mm** or **10 mm** nominal size. The macadam should be laid with local deviations no greater than **8 mm** under a **3 metre** straight edge in any direction. A steel-wheeled roller should be used to compact the area while the materials are in a workable condition. Compaction should continue until the roller leaves no marks. Particular attention should be given to the location and standard of all joints. If an impervious base is specifically required, the top course should be a dense bituminous macadam or hot rolled asphalt.

The structural layer should be completed at least 14 days before **Playtop** is installed.

Perimeter Detail

The surface is normally retained by edgings. Hydraulically pressed precast concrete edgings are best, although pressure-treated timber edgings, block pavings or engineering bricks may also be used. Edgings should be set in a concrete bed and haunch and set above the level of the substructure by the required thickness of **Playtop** and any structural layer. They should be laid to an accurate line and level and to a tolerance compatible with the finished surface level. If **Playtop** is to surface only part of an existing hard area, it may be possible to cut a chase at the perimeter to assist bonding and allow the top surface to form a gentle ramp rather than a dangerous trip.

v.2.0 - 19.09.2017

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playtop.com

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 03
Additional Tests

As well as the Critical Fall Height test specified by the European Standard (see Section 1), we have submitted Playtop to the four ancillary tests for playground surfaces specified by British Standard BS 7188 : 1998.

Other countries have similar Standards.

Mechanical performance was also tested.

An independent specialist laboratory, The Centre for Sports Technology, carried out the tests.

Full reports and formal certificates may be viewed on request.

Technical guidance notes are also available for:

Assessing Required Thicknesses and Areas

Substructure Specifications

Maintenance and Repair

www.playtop.com

Disclaimer - Playtop Licensing Ltd cannot accept any liability. The information included in this document has been produced in good faith and is believed to be correct.

Resistance to Abrasive Wear

Resistance to abrasion is crucial to the life expectancy of a playground surface. Some areas - e.g. under swings and round carousels -are abraded in ordinary use. The tests measure the loss of material when a standard abradant wheel abrades four specimens, one freshly produced and three artificially aged by different methods.

	Requirement	Unaged	Air Aged	Water Aged	UV Aged
Wear Index	< 1	0.76	0.71	0.91	0.99
Wear Ratio	1 to 3	1.15	1.03	1.58	1.33

Slip Resistance

Slip resistance is important in preventing ground-level accidents. In the tests, a standard skid-resistance instrument measures the dynamic friction of the surface when dry and when wet. Three samples of each of the seven standard thicknesses of Playtop were tested. Figures for dry slip resistance ranged from 80 to 119 and for wet slip resistance from 52 to 79 - all well above the permitted minimum of 40.

Resistance to Indentation

Chair legs, ladders, high heels etc can apply local point loadings to the playground surface. In the tests, a standard load is applied for 15 minutes to a standard cylindrical indenter. Residual indentation is measured at intervals up to 24 hours afterwards. Three samples of each of the seven standard thicknesses of Playtop were tested. Residual indentation after 24 hours ranged from **0.02 mm** to **2.32 mm** - well below the permitted maximum of 5.0mm. There was no cracking, splitting or perforation in any case.

Ease of Ignition

Playground surfaces must resist ignition if exposed to a local source of fire as a result of accident or vandalism. In the test, a standard stainless-steel nut heated to 900°C is placed on the surface. Three samples of Playtop were tested. The greatest radius of the effects of ignition was **20 mm**, against a permitted maximum of **35 mm**. This is classified as LOW.

Tensile Tests

Tensile strength and elongation at break provide a useful indication of the strength and cohesion of the rubber matrix against competitive products.

Tensile strength (MPa ± 1%) : 0.68 MPa

Elongation at break (% ± 1.5) : 83%

v.2.0 - 19.09.2017

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TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE 04
Maintenance & Repair

With its continuous, jointless surface, **Playtop** needs exceptionally little maintenance.

Because the right thickness of material is always in the right place, no raking is needed, nor the extra allowance of material required for bark or sand.

Any foreign objects are clearly visible on the surface and cannot create hidden hazards beneath it. And there are no gaps to tempt inquisitive children or provide weak points for vandals.

The surface itself is porous, and if it is laid on a porous base, rainwater will drain away almost instantly.

Technical guidance notes are also available for:

Assessing Required Thicknesses and Areas

Substructure Specifications

Additional Tests

www.playtop.com

Maintenance

The only routine maintenance required is removal of visible litter. Always remove leaves etc before they form a mush that is trodden into the surface.

Where there are overhanging trees, pressure washing and/or treatment with proprietary moss and weed killers will keep the surface clean and quick-draining, and maintain its slip-resistance.

This will be needed once a year at most. In winter, salt maybe used as a de-icer. Use cold-water pressure washing to wash away salt residues when spring comes.

Repairs

Effective, lasting repairs to the continuous material can be made using essentially the same techniques as the original construction -either to build up localised heavy-wear areas after long use or to rectify damage caused by accident or vandalism.

For relatively small areas, we offer repair kits containing the necessary materials together with detailed instructions for mixing, installing, curing and Health & Safety precautions. Larger repairs should be done by us. If gaps develop where the resilient surface adjoins rigid edgings, they can be filled with a proprietary gunnable sealant.

Paint Damage

If paint is spilled on the surface or sprayed as graffiti do NOT apply solvents without consulting us, since they can seriously damage the impact-absorbing material. We can sometimes recommend a suitable solvent. However, it is usually better to paint over the surface or to resurface the damaged area with a skin of the original rubber material.

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Appendix 11 – Green Blue Urban Tree Pit

Ref. https://greenblue.com/gb/installation/arborsystem-installation-guide/