

# Alto Designer Tiles



*for those,*  
who believe in

**QUALITY**



[www.altotiles.com](http://www.altotiles.com)



## COMPANY PROFILE

### ALTO DESIGNER TILES

#### A Pioneer in Floor and Parking Tiles

Manufacturing business since 1989 (25 years) last in Dahegam (Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad) area... having a dedicated and skilled workforce with a motto to no compromise with quality.

#### ALTO Designer Tiles are Wonderful Work of Concrete

- All tiles are crafted in concrete, polished and therefore ready be laid.
- Available in multicolours, shapes and sizes of widest range of choices and designs.

#### Where our ALTO Designer Tiles Excel?

Ours are the most sought after tiles for its charming shapes and size and matching colours in living quarters and parking lots.

#### Our Advantages

- Anti skid surface with higher wear and tear resistance, easy to maintain self cleaning joints.
- A big saving for Architects and Builders for its prepolishing and ready to laying.
- Compressive strength.

#### Our Quality:

We are engaged in tiles manufacturing business since 1989 (25 years) with skilled workers and vast experience.

- ALTO Designer Tiles are manufactured from world class quality of raw materials.
- ALTO Designer Tiles proves all technical specifications of bureau of Indian standards resulting in consistent and uniform Quality.

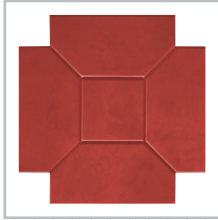
#### Always at Your Service

We have an experience and well trained marketing team that is ready with a smile and desire to serve you the best.

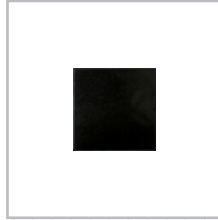
We welcome you to call us at.

[www.altotiles.com](http://www.altotiles.com)

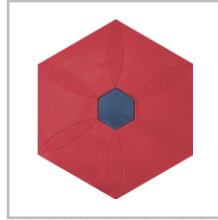
# ALTO DESIGNER TILES



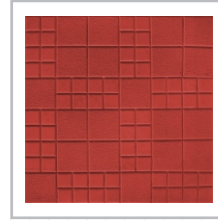
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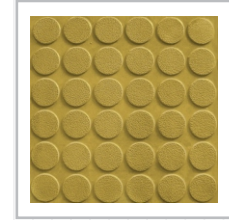
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Design No. 5011



Design No. 5015

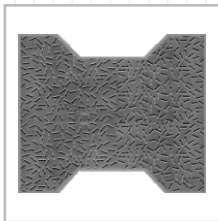


Design No. 5017



Design No. 5012

# ALTO PAVER TILES



Design I-Shape



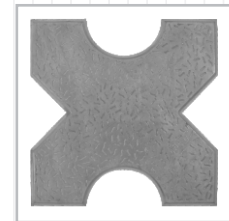
Design Damaru



Design Colorado



Design Bricks Paver



Design Garden Paver



Design Square Paver



Design Uni Paver

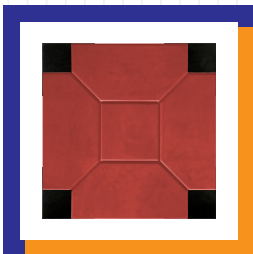


Combi Paver

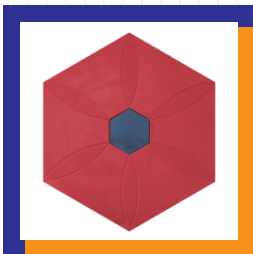
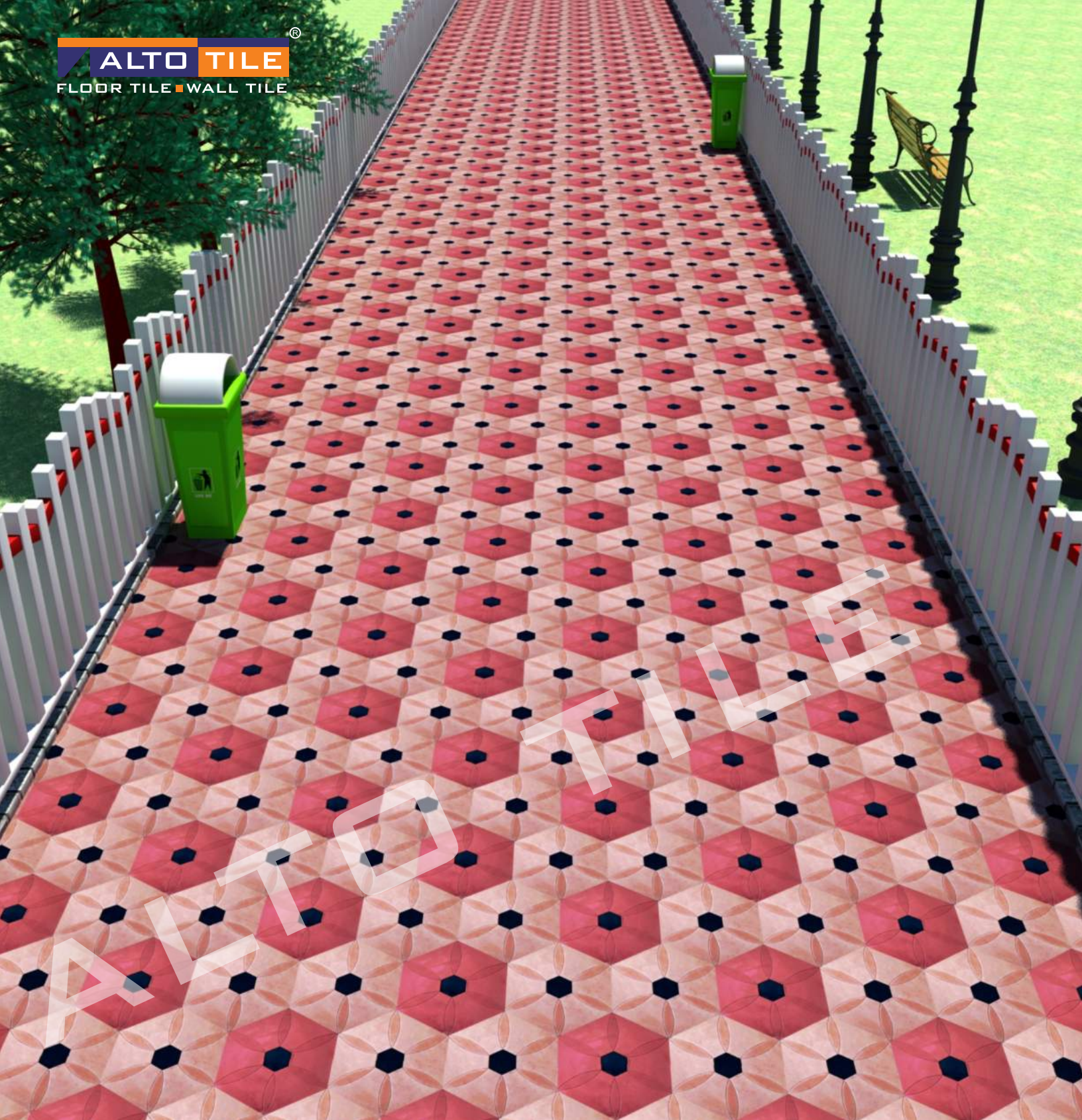
# ALTO SHOT BLASTED COMBI PAVER



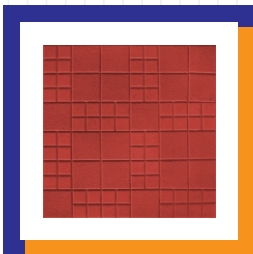
Alto  
Villa



**DESIGN NO. 5005 / 5008**



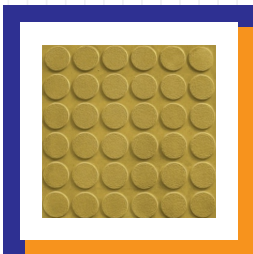
## DESIGN NO. 5011



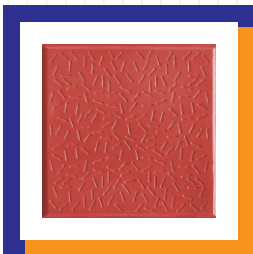
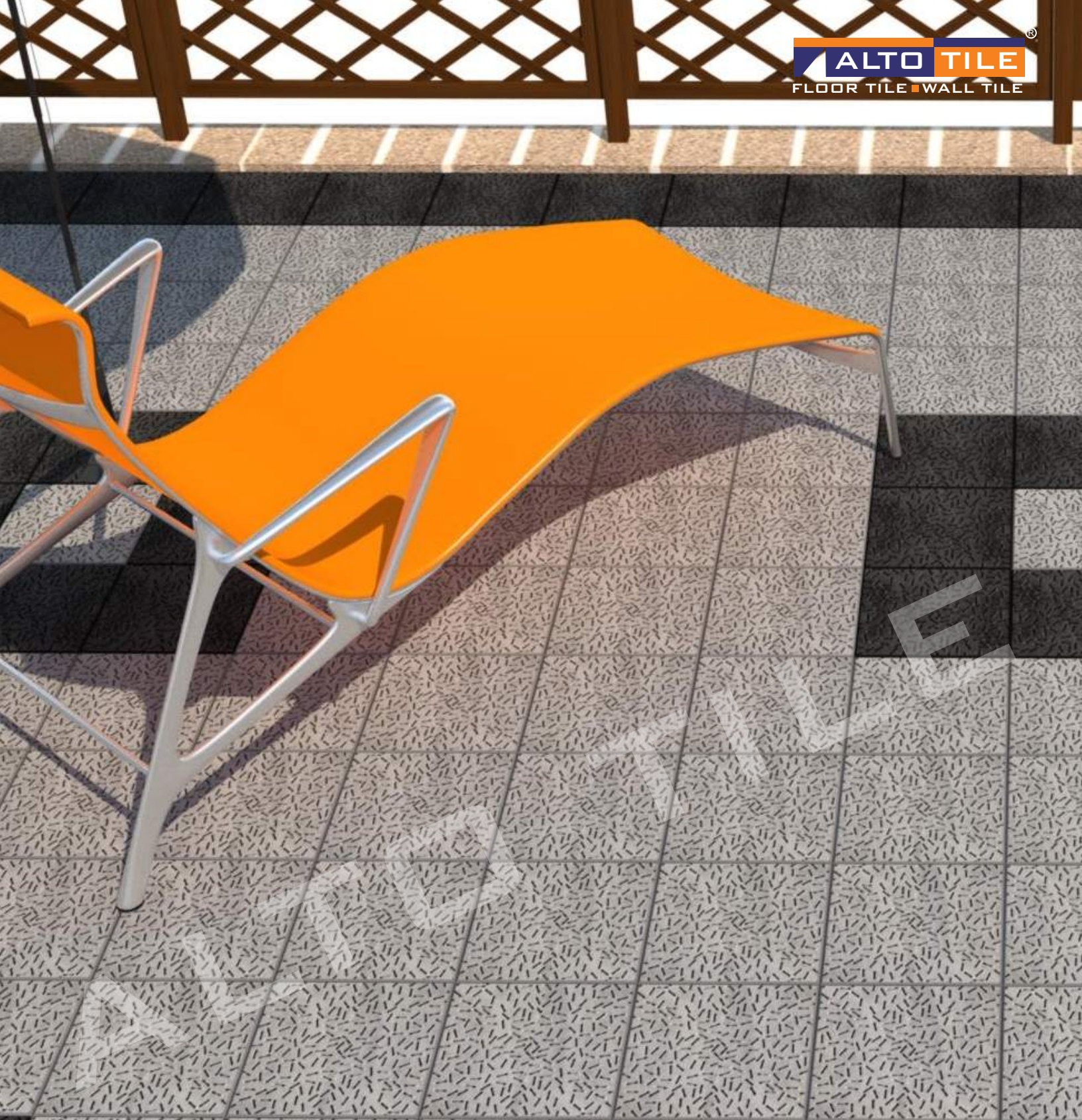
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ALTO TILE

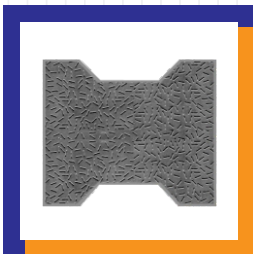


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**DESIGN NO. 5012**

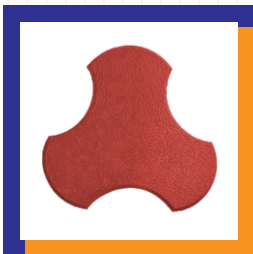




## DESIGN I-Shape



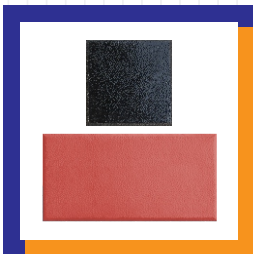
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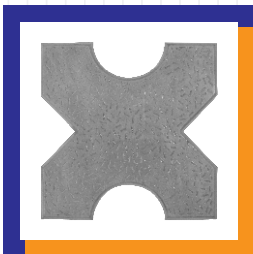
## DESIGN Colorado



ALTO TILE



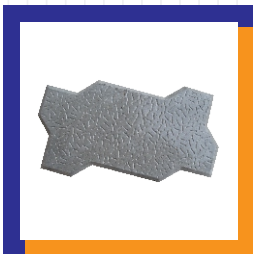
## DESIGN Bricks Paver



## DESIGN Garden Paver



## DESIGN Square Paver



## DESIGN Uni Paver



## **DESIGN Combi Paver**





## Alto Shot Blasted Paver



## Alto Shot Blasted Paver



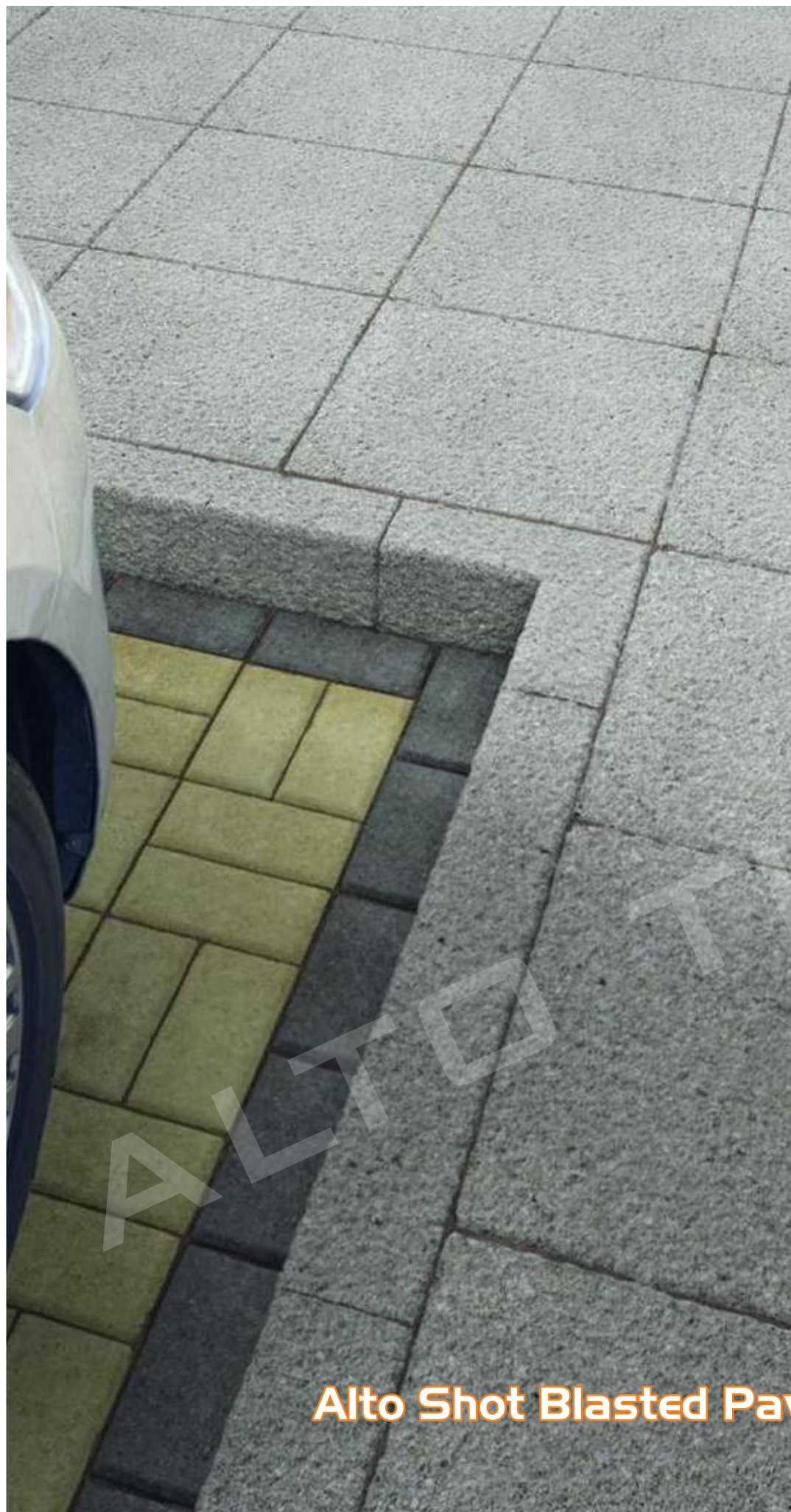
**Alto Shot Blasted Paver**



**Alto Shot Blasted Paver**



**Alto Shot Blasted Paver**



**Alto Shot Blasted Paver**





**Alto Shot Blasted Paver**



## Alto Shot Blasted Paver



ALTO TILE

## Alto Shot Blasted Paver

# Specifications of Paver Blocks as per IS 15658:2006

- A) Pigments used are confirming to IS 44, 1550 all inorganic pigments iron oxides  
 B) Recommended Grade of Pavers for different categories.

Grade of Paver	Specific Compression strength	Thickness (mm)	Traffic category	Traffic examples of application
M-35	35 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	60	Light-traffic	Shopping complexes, Car parking, Office driveways housing colonies.
M-40	40 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	80	Medium-traffic	City streets, Market roads
M-50	50 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	100	Heavy-traffic	Bus, Terminals, Industrial Complex, Factory floors.
M-55	55 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	120	Very Heavy-traffic	Container Terminals, Ports, Docks, Yards etc.

## C) Recommended dimensions and Tolerance for Paver Blocks

Dimension	Tolerance Limit <100mm
Width, W	± 2 mm
Length, L	± 2 mm
Thickness, T	± 3 mm

Dimension	Tolerance Limit <100mm
Aspect ratio L/T	± 2 mm maximum 4
Chamfer	± 1 mm
Squareness	± 2 mm



# Installation Guide

## A. Drainage

Good drainage prevents the accumulation of sub-surface water underneath the paved area known as sub-surface ponding.

- ⊙ The excavated surface should have a fall (minimum 1:50) so that any moisture will flow to a drainage point.
- ⊙ It is recommended that the top of the paving is a minimum of 75mm below the damp proof course of the building.
- ⊙ Place a plastic membrane against any exposed foundation.

## B. Sub-grade

The sub-grade is the upper part of the soil, natural or constructed, which supports the loads transmitted by the overlying paving.

- ⊙ All vegetation and top soil must be removed.
- ⊙ Must be well drained and compacted.

## C. Sub-grade

The base-course is the foundation for the pavers.

- ⊙ The base-course should be made from gravel or G5 and can be stabilized using cement.
- ⊙ Varies in thickness between 50mm and 120mm depending on the type of sub-grade and whether the paved area is for a footpath or driveway.
- ⊙ Footpath pavers can be laid without a base-course where the sub-grade material is compact and uniform.
- ⊙ The compacted surface should be tight or close knit to prevent migration downwards of the bedding course material.

## D. Bedding Course

The layer that the pavers rest on. Well graded, washed river sand is used as a bedding course material for paving.

- ⊙ Between 20mm and 25mm thick.
- ⊙ Carefully screed (level) with a straight edge.
- ⊙ Must be moist when the pavers are placed.
- ⊙ Cement may be added to the base-course to further stabilize this layer.

## 2. Setting out

Ensuring that your paving pattern stays aligned.

- ⊙ Use setting out lines (this is a grid of string/nylon lines spaced at exact intervals).
- ⊙ Constantly re-check your lines in all directions while installing the paves.

## 3. Handling of products

To minimize damage to pavers during transport

- ⊙ Transport in an upright position.
- ⊙ Carry pavers by hand to the laying area, underside to underside.
- ⊙ Cobbles should be transported in a wheelbarrow and be packed and unpacked individually by hand.

## 4. Laying the Pavers

ALTO TILES products are designed to resemble natural stone, and do have variances in dimensions and colour.

- ⊙ Product must be drawn from different consignments to ensure blending of different batches.
- ⊙ Use a rubber mallet to bed large flagstones, ensuring that any highs and lows are evened out.
- ⊙ Uneven pavers should be rotated to match adjoining pavers, or replaced and used for cutting.
- ⊙ Concrete is brittle. Consequently it can be expected that up to 5% of the product will have small chips when delivered. This is normally allowed for by the paver when ordering. Chipped products should be used for cutting where possible.

## 5. Cutting

If necessary, ALTO TILES pavers can be cut

- ⊙ With a brick cutting machine or;
- ⊙ With an angle grinder (with a diamond tipped blade).

## 6. Edge Restraints

Restrain the perimeter of the laid paving to prevent the washing out of the bedding sand (this will cause subsidence of the pavers on the edge and could result in movement of the pavers). Good edge restraints are;

- ⊙ Reinforced concrete.
- ⊙ Kerbs e.g. Tulbagh Barrier Kerbs.
- ⊙ Edge pavers bedded in a concrete base.

## 7. Joint Filling

There are two types of paving installations; namely rigid and flexible paving. With the rigid installation method the spaces between the pavers are filled with a wet slurry mix known as grouting. Rigid installations are not recommended for DIY enthusiasts. With the flexible installation method dry sand is swept in between the pavers to secure them in place.

## 7A. Drainage

Grouting for a Rigid Installation Cast stone products are porous and must be thoroughly wet prior to the application of the slurry to avoid cement staining.

- ⊙ A 1:3 cement / plaster sand slurry mix is strongly recommended.
- ⊙ When a slurry is used, ensure that excess grouting is washed off the textured surface with a fine hose spray, or with a sponge immediately.
- ⊙ Rinse sponge frequently in clean water. Any residue will result in cement staining.
- ⊙ Freshly grouted pavers should not be trafficked.
- ⊙ Cordoning off the new paving for 7 days, with no pedestrian or vehicle traffic, is recommended.
- ⊙ Cure the grouting by wetting the paving and joints with a fine spray for a few days after grouting. Keeping the grouting moist will prevent cracks. Beware not to wash the grouting out.

## 7b. Jointing Sand for a Flexible Installation

Alternatively, fine plaster sand or building sand may be used to fill the joints between cobbles and pavers in driveway applications.

## 8. Compaction of Paving

It is recommended that newly laid pavers be compacted by:

- ⊙ A light roller compactor with the vibrator switched off. This is the method used for cobbles and pavers.
- ⊙ A rubber mallet. This is the method used for flagstones.

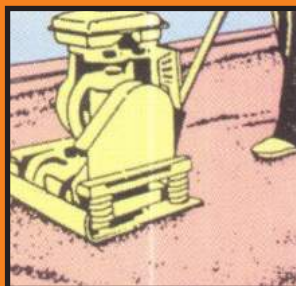
## 9. Use of sealants

Sealants may be used to prevent Staining and to enhance the colour, of the Smart Stone Product installed.

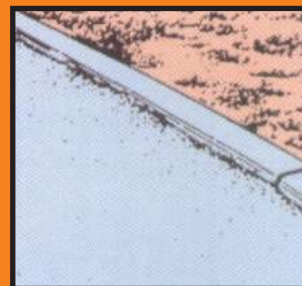
- ⊙ Allow paving to dry thoroughly before applying the sealant.
- ⊙ Seek professional advice before applying sealant.
- ⊙ Copings and pavers around salt chlorinated swimming pools should be sealed but pavers must be totally dry and free from efflorescence.
- ⊙ Ideally seal after efflorescence has subsided. When using sealants we suggest that you do a test patch on extra pavers.

## the easy way to lay

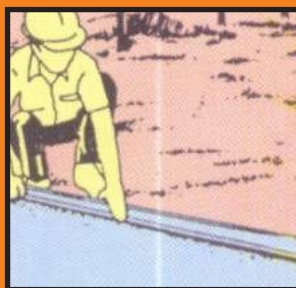
## ALTO PAVER BLOCKS



PREPARE SUB-BASE



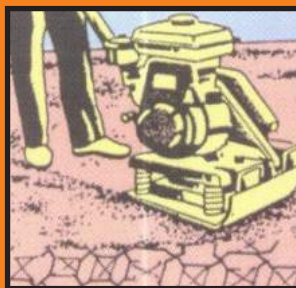
FIX KERBSTONES ON THE SIDES OF PAVING AREA



EVENLY SPREAD THE LAYER OF SAND OVER THE SUB-BASE



LAY AND INTERLOCK PAVER BLOCKS



VIBRATE THE LAID SURFACE WITH FINE RIVET SAND



REMOVE EXCESS SAND

www.altotiles.com

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