

## Resin Bound Gravel Stone Surfacing

Resin Bound Gravel or Resin Bound Stone Surfacing is a blended mix of Natural Aggregates with a Resin Binder which can be applied to many different surfaces. This special mix will provide a highly decorative and durable surface that can be used in many places such as Cycle paths, Pedestrian & Public Driveways, Tree pits, Patios, School Walkways, Specialist Access ramps for the disabled, Swimming Pool Surrounds, Parks and Office Buildings. Resin Bound Gravel is commonly used as a one part finish, as the specialist binder is mixed with the aggregate and laid directly to the prepared sub base. The mixture is placed into the desired area, compressed to the correct depth and towelled smooth and flat. This process ensures that the Resin Bound Stone Surfacing is free from any imperfections and completely smooth.

### Sub Base Construction

Resin Bound Stone Surfacing can be applied different sub bases, which have to be of a suitable nature. The standard specification is for the surface to be a solid porous sub base normally new macadam or concrete and retained by a suitable permanent edging.

### Site Suitability

Resin Bound Stone Surfacing uses a resin that is required to be applied and stored above 5 Degrees. This means that in cold weather or in weather that is likely to change, the application may be delayed. As warmer weather will assist the application process, it could be advisable to keep the materials of the project warm. Once the aggregate and binder have been mixed – this can take approx 2 – 4 minutes, depending on the size of the mixer and aggregate used, the mix has to be used within a timeframe. This is because the resin binder will start to cure and the mix will become untenable. The Resin Bound Gravel can take approx 4 – 5 hours to surface harden once applied, but it will not fully cure for 24 – 36 hours.

### Maintenance

Resin Bound Surfacing is permanent and UV stable (when UV resin used). Maintenance or aftercare of the Resin Bound Stone Surfacing is quite simple. Periodic cleaning of the surface using a stiff broom is often all that is required. Other methods include a light pressure wash, ensuring that wash is always moving on the surface and that the pressure is not too high (refer to maintenance section).

The surface must be kept free of loose deposits & debris at all times. Regular brushing of the surface with a soft brush or removal by leaf blower should be undertaken regularly and the surface should be inspected for damage, moss and weeds. Moss/weed killer can be applied to affected areas if required ensuring that no solvent products are used at any time.

In adverse weather conditions the surface may be prone to frost and/or ice. The surface will not be affected by the application of granular sodium chloride or grit but it is recommend that the surface is brushed to eliminate any spoil, grime or build up as above. The better option would be the application of surfacing de-icer which is liquid applied.