

TECHICAL DATA SHEET**STABILIZED SVA Floor PROLAT****DESCRIPTION**

Construction of stabilized floor type SVA Floor - PROLAT, thickness of initial layer 10 cm, and final layer 8 cm.

MATERIALS and ADDITIVES

The stabilized floor SVA Floor - PROLAT comes from the mixing of various aggregates and its result has the appearance of an earthen floor.

SVA Floor - PROLAT flooring is an industrial product and does not need any admixtures or chemical additives. In the mixture there are aggregate, There earth, pozzolan, quartz sand, and ceramic flour. The industrial mixing of these materials, as well as their correct proportion in the mixture, guarantees that it has an earthy appearance but remains stable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

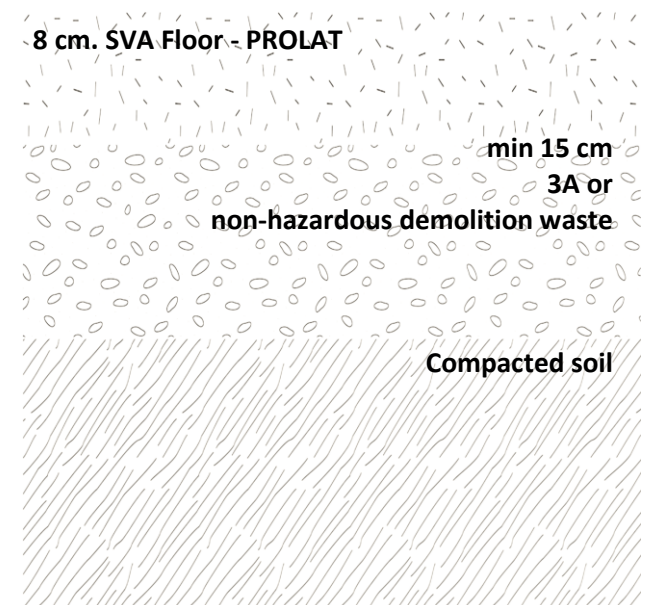
The SVA Floor - PROLAT floor contributes to the circular economy and sustainability as it enables the production of value from recycling and reuse of aggregates from waste from limestone, marble and granite quarries. It also reduces the environmental footprint, as the type of aggregate is determined by local supply chains. At the same time, it is permeable, and contributes both to the strategy of drainage and runoff of surface water and to the reduction of water runoff that ends up untreated through sewers to water containers (rivers and seas).

SUBSTRATE and FINAL LAYER

The substrate works in such a way that it is draining and leads the rainwater where it has been said. In most cases, well-pressed soil is sufficient for the substrate. However, in order to avoid grooves, and in order to level the ground, one or two layers of 15 cm 3A are ideal.

Where possible, for reasons of circular economy, it is proposed that the substrate be the non-hazardous demolition waste of old buildings in which the irons have been removed, and which have been re-pulverized by a crusher and sieved with a final granulometry of 0-8 mm.

The final layer is with SVA Floor - PROLAT and has an initial thickness of 10 cm, which when wet and concentrated, ends up at 8 cm.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION**BOXING**

Prior to installation, either wooden frames or curbs are applied or the existing natural and non-natural obstacles are used to form the surface. This helps to properly lay and compact the floor, but also to prevent damage to the edges of the floor.

APPLICATION

The mixture is evenly applied to the soil surface in a layer with an initial thickness of 10 cm, if it will then be compacted.

If the dry mixture is placed on the ground, then it is wetted with too much water, so that the water



TECHICAL DATA SHEET

STABILIZED SVA Floor PROLAT

goes to its entire mass. The wetting of the mixture should not be done under pressure so as not to damage the floor surface, but essentially act as a wetting.

The anchoring is done with an impact roller (650 kg) or a roller, per occasion. The first passage of the roller is done with vibration, and then another one is done without vibration.

The end result is a smooth and closed surface, with an earthy appearance, but the mixture has 'bonded' and has developed strength inside.

There is no reason to make expansion joints due to the fact that the expected capillaries will be covered during the use of the floor by the floor itself.

REQUIRED TIME BEFORE USE

The use of the floor by pedestrians can be done after 14 days.

The floor is not ideal for passing vehicles, as it can pick up dust and being dirt, there is a possibility of some damage. Therefore, frequent use of the floor by vehicles is not recommended. However, the occasional use by vehicles can be done after 24 days from the day of initial installation.

FLOOR BEHAVIOR

The SVA Floor - PROLAT floor does not need any maintenance and remains stable over time. It is water permeable and in case of rain it has the ability to absorb rainwater. However, the parallel installation and use of gutters, helps in cases of very heavy rainfall, for water that does not manage to be absorbed and led to the substrate.

Even in cases where subsequent work needs to be done and partial dismantling of the floor, its repair and re-installation is easy and without the obvious repair points.

In cases where the floor 'hugs' a tree this can be done in two ways.

The first way is to box around the tree (eg with a small curb or wood) or we can even apply the floor to the trunk of the tree. In the latter case, the next day we can clean with a small shovel, around the perimeter of the tree, to let it breathe and water more easily. In any case, the rainwater would pass from the floor to the ground and therefore to the roots of the tree.

TECHICAL DATA SHEET

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TECHNICAL DATA - SVA Floor PROLAT

TECHNICAL DATA	STANDARTS/TESTS	MEASUREMENTS
APPARENT DENSITY	BS EN 1936:1999	1,59 gr/cm ³
RATE OF WATER ABSORPTION	ASTM C 1585 – 04	1.55 mm/min0.5
WATER VAPOUR PERMEABILITY	EN 1015-19:1999	2.53E-06 g / m ² .s.Pa
UNIAXIAL COMPRESSION STRENGTH	E 103-84/4	13.27 MPa
TENSILE STRENGTH	ASTM D 3967-08	1.06 MPa
COEFFICIENT OF PERMEABILITY	E 105-86/18	k= 4.0E-10 (m/sec)
HUMIDITY RELATION - DENSITY OF SOILS (PROCTOR)	E 105-86/11	ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ ΠΥΚΝΟΤΗΤΑ 1.830 t/m ³ ΒΕΛΤΙΣΤΗ ΥΓΡΑΣΙΑ 14.6 %
AXIAL LOADING FAILURE	ASTM D 7012	99.4 kN
AXIAL STRAIN	ASTM D 7012	1.72%
AVERAGE MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	ASTM D 7012	2.1GPa
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION		0 – 8 mm

