

# Marshalite Walling Stone



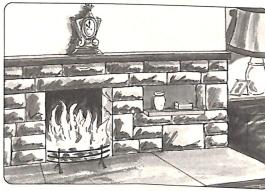
Marshalite a "reconstructed" walling stone is made from hard York Stone aggregate. Large slabs are split in the factory into smaller blocks in a way that reproduces the rough pitched face typical of dressed natural stone.

Marshalite is ideal for most ornamental and structural applications, and the ease and speed of laying affords considerable savings in labour costs. It is particularly suitable for use in gardens, parks, housing developments and for internal features such as fireplaces or room dividers. As each stone is flat bedded, very little skill is required to erect really beautiful landscape walls.

Two sizes are available in natural and buff colours, with coping and

caps in natural colour, to match.

There are approximately 44 stones to a square metre (36 stones to a square yard) and approximately 225 stones to the tonne, 250 stones





SIZES		
Stones	300 x 100 x 63 mm	(12 x 4 x 2½" approx)
Jumpers	300 x 100 x 136 mm	(12 x 4 x 53" approx)
Coping	600 x 140 x 50 mm	$(24 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2'' \text{ approx})$
Caps	450 x 450 x 50 mm	(18 x 18 x 2" approx)







### **Tudor Stone**







An attractive reconstructed walling stone using carefully selected aggregates, Tudor Stone is manufactured in large slabs and split into individual stones, giving the appearance of natural stone at a fraction of the cost. Being flat on the top and bottom of the block and having a uniform width of 100 mm (4") it is easier to build with Tudor Stone than natural stone.

There are five colours, York stone, pink, brown, light grey and dark grey. The colours can be used singly or in any combination to complement or to provide a contrast with the local material in any area of the country.

Tudor Stone is suitable for building commercial developments, houses, home extensions, garages, features walls internally or externally, or landscape walls. It provides a high standard of fire resistance, durability, sound insulation and structural strength. We recommend that reference should be made to the British Code of Practice CP121 (1973) - "Walling with Brick and Block masonry" which will give additional information on building, when considering large developments or house construction.

SIZES		
There are five sizes available in	n each colour:	Stones per sq. metre when walled
290 x 100 x 215 mm	$(11\frac{3}{8} \times 4 \times 8\frac{1}{2}^{"} \text{ approx})$	15
440 x 100 x 65 mm	$(17\frac{3}{8} \times 4 \times 2\frac{5}{8}^{"} \text{ approx})$	30
440 x 100 x 102 mm	$(17\frac{3}{8} \times 4 \times 4'' \text{ approx})$	20
440 x 100 x 140 mm	$(17\frac{3}{8} \times 4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}^{"} \text{ approx})$	15
220 x 100 x 65 mm	( 8½ x 4 x 2½" approx)	60

### Walling with Marshalite and Tudor Stone

Keep the delivered blocks as dry as possible by covering them with polythene sheeting, allowing the air to circulate. Avoid building when it is raining.

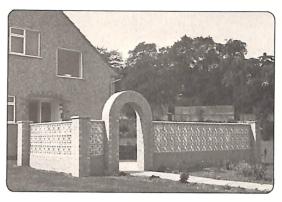
Prepare a concrete foundation at least 100 mm (4") wider than the proposed wall to a minimum depth of 100 mm (4") and up to 300 mm (12') for load bearing walls, depending on the ground conditions. If the trench at 100 mm (4") deep reveals a bedding of clay or soil, it is advisable to dig deeper and fill the bottom with small stones or gravel, compacting down with a sledge hammer, to provide a firm foundation for the concrete.

Start by building the first course on the concrete foundation, checking the level with a spirit level. Build up the corners at both ends of the wall allowing 10 mm (§\*) joints. This will enable a string line to be attached at both ends of the wall at each course height, so that the wall can be kept straight and level during construction.

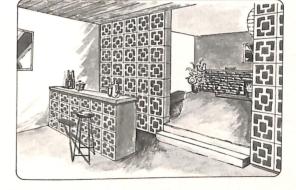
When used as an earth retaining wall e.g. for terracing, leave drainage holes at 1 metre (3') intervals. When building long walls, it is advisable to construct pillars every 3/4 metres (10/15') for wall stability, depending on the height.

It is essential that the correct grade of mortar is used to accommodate any natural movement. A proprietary brand of mortar mix for concrete blocks would be suitable. Alternatively, 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand, or 1 part masonry cement and 6 parts sand. The mix should be workable but not sloppy as it is important not to allow spillage on to the face of the block. An attractive effect can be made with a raked or recessed joint, by scraping out approximately 10 mm (§\*) mortar from the horizontal and vertical joints before the mortar has set hard. To cut either Marshalite or Tudor Stone, place the block on firm ground and lightly chip a continuous groove around the block with a sharp chisel. Insert the chisel vertically into the groove and break the block by striking the chisel with a heavy hammer blow.

### Superscreen Blocks







In two stylish patterns, these high quality Superscreen walling blocks can be used for ornamental and functional design in gardens, housing and high rise developments.

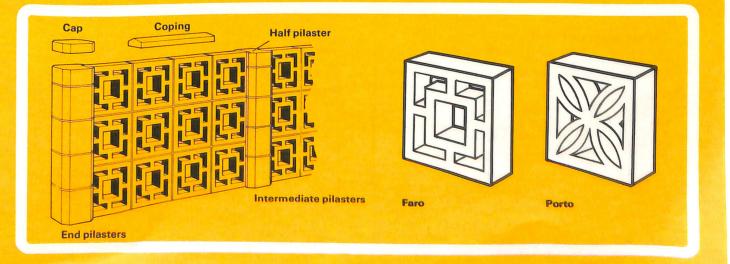
A screen wall in the garden can bring seclusion, creating a pattern of light and shade, and decoratively shelter the corner of a terrace, an exposed patch of lawn, or effectively disguise the refuse area. The clean white finish of Superscreen blocks makes them very suited for internal use as room dividers, or screens in the entrance of home, restaurant or commercial premises.

### Walling with Superscreen

To give support to walled panels (maximum 2 metres high, 3 metres long (6 x 10'))pilaster blocks have built in slots ready to receive the screen blocks. There are end (1 slot), intermediate (2 slots) and corner (2 slots) pilaster blocks. Vertical reinforcement of the pilaster can be achieved by inserting a mild steel bar, to extend into the foundations, and filling the surrounding gap with weak concrete. Alternatively piers of Marshalite or Tudor Stone can be used for support and added decoration.

Prepare a concrete foundation at least 200 mm (8") wide to a minimum depth of 100 mm (4") as described for Marshalite and Tudor Stone. Ideally two or three courses of Marshalite or Tudor Stone should be laid on the concrete foundation to provide a good footing (which will be part above and part below the ground) for the screenwalling. Before commencing to build, check the level of the foundation with a spirit level. If pilaster blocks are used, carefully measure the length required between the pilasters, allowing 10 mm (\(\frac{3}{8}\)") for the joint for the number of screenwalling blocks to be laid. The mortar mix should be workable but not sloppy as it is important not to allow spillage on the face of the block. The mortar may consist of 1 part masonry cement to 4/4\(\frac{1}{2}\) parts sand: or 1 part cement to 5/6 parts sand with plasticiser: or 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand. Place the pilasters in position and fill in with the screenwalling blocks, putting mortar on the foundations and down one side of the blocks, remembering that the horizontal and vertical joints should be 10 mm (\(\frac{3}{2}\)"). Carefully check the level with a spirit level at each course and build the wall to the required height, putting in the pilaster units first. Half size pilasters are available to finish the wall. Coping and pilaster caps are put on top of the wall for the finished effect.

SIZES		
Faro	290 x 290 x 90 mm	$(11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}^{"} \text{ approx})$
Porto	290 x 290 x 90 mm	$(11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}^{"} \text{ approx})$
Pilasters	190 x 194 x 194 mm	$(7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}'' \text{ approx})$
Coping	610 x 140 x 51/25 mm	$(24 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2/1" \text{ approx})$
Caps	194 x 194 x 51 mm	( 7\{ x 7\{ x 2" approx)



### **Pennine Paving**







Pennine paving is unique in that it simulates the appearance of natural quarried York stone. Pennine paving is not just an alternative to natural stone - it is cheaper, easier to lay and more robust. A versatile paving, Pennine can be used for paths, terraces, patios, pergolas, swimming pool surround, or an outdoor living area.

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Supplied in four colours, brick red, light buff, light green and York brown, in four sizes all based on a 9° (230 mm approx) module. By using a combination of sizes and colours, many attractive patterns can be achieved. They are lighter to handle and lay than most payings.

### Laying Pennine Paving

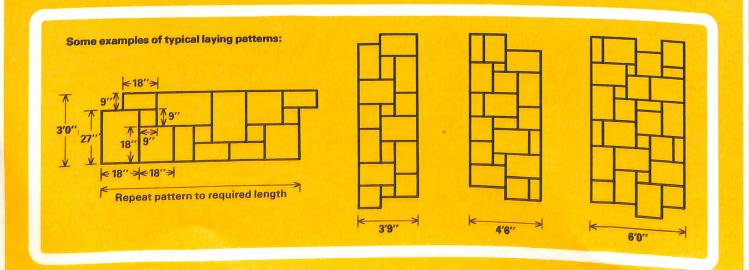
For areas which are subject only to pedestrian traffic, the foundations may be granular soil, sand or fine granular material, well compacted. The area to be laid should be marked out with string first and excavated to the required level. The base should be covered with graded hardcore, sand or ashes.

The paving can be laid on to a bed of sand, or if the area is to carry heavy lawn mowers or barrows it is advisable to lay the paving on a cement mortar bed spread evenly over the foundations to a depth of 26/38 mm (1/1½"), or by the traditional method of a spot of mortar in each corner and one in the centre of the slab.

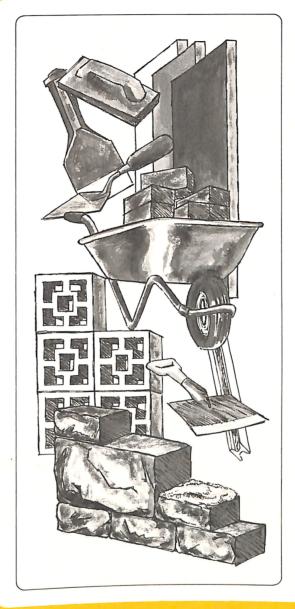
in each corner and one in the centre of the slab.

When using a mortar bedding (the mortar should be approximately 5 parts sand to 1 part cement and not too wet), lay the mortar in position and tamp the paving down to the required level with a wooden trowel handle or a piece of wood, making sure the paving does not rock. The paving has tapered sides and should be butt jointed at the base. It is not necessary to fill the joints. Care should be taken to keep any mortar off the surface of the paving as this can leave a stain. Always use a spirit level to check the level of the paving.

SIZES	
27 x 18 x 1½"	(690 x 460 x 38 mm approx)
18 x 18 x 1½"	(460 x 460 x 38 mm approx)
18 x 9 x 1½"	(460 x 230 x 38 mm approx)
9 x 9 x 1½"	(230 x 230 x 38 mm approx)



## **Quality Concrete Products**



Manufactured to a high specification these concrete products are available through your local stockist.

The materials and surface finishes are carefully designed to allow

The materials and surface finishes are carefully designed to allow interesting and varied garden or commercial landscape schemes to be achieved with the minimum of effort. The colours and textures are a feature in themselves but at the same time they have the ability, as with all natural materials, of harmonizing with the surroundings. Marshalite walling, Tudor Stone, Superscreen Walling and Pennine paving are renowned for robustness and general durability - important in a product that has to withstand the rigours of the weather. All items are manufactured to standard sizes making them especially easy to use in garden or on site.

Remember too, that through your local stockist you can buy all the other building products that you need when carrying out a landscaping project - cement, aggregate, wheel barrows, cement mixers, tools, spirit levels and much, much more.

You will get free advice from staff who know the building and improvement business inside out.

Product detail is subject to change without notice.

Your local stockist:

S.Marshall & Sons Ltd



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