## Hard floors

## **Quarry tiles**

Burnt clay tiles, typically red, heather, buff or black in colour, very dense and unglazed but less than 3% absorption. Also slip-resistant, scratch-hardy, easy to wash and keep clean particularly if finished with a proprietary clear acrylic polymer sealant which provides a satin gloss.

 $150 \times 150 \times 12.5$  mm square and octagonal typical sizes:

> $194 \times 94 \times 12.5$  mm rectangular  $194 \times 194 \times 12.5$  and 18 mm

 $225 \times 225 \times 18 \,\mathrm{mm}$ 

The tiles are made with different surfaces: plain, carborundum, shot-faced (fine pimples), studded, giving varying degrees of non-slipperiness. There are special square tiles with bull-nosed edges to one or two sides and 100 mm high coved skirting tiles.

## Slate tiles

Slate is durable, resistant to alkali, fade-proof, waterproof and non-combustible.

The tile finish should be *riven* to be non-slip.

It is hard and cold and, like all stone flooring, best with underfloor heating.

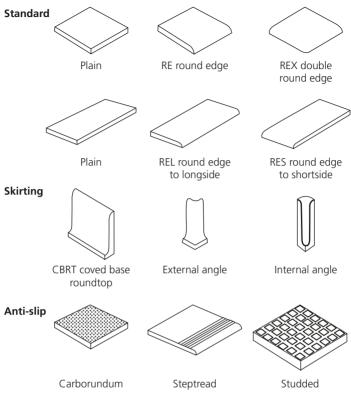
Being dark it will show up light-coloured spills but it is handsome and very hard wearing.

It helps to seal the tiles for easier cleaning.

typical sizes:  $300 \times 150 \times 12 \,\mathrm{mm}$ 

> $300 \times 300 \times 12 \,\mathrm{mm}$  $400 \times 200 \times 12 \,\mathrm{mm}$  $500 \times 500 \times 12 \,\mathrm{mm}$  $600 \times 600 \times 12 \,\mathrm{mm}$

Source: Welsh Slate



Quarry tiles - typical patterns by - Dennis Ruabon

## **Ceramic tiles**

Ceramic floor tiles can be glazed or unglazed.

If glazed they should have a lightly textured surface to make them more slip resistant and easy to clean.

Unglazed tiles should be *fully vitrified* which indicates they are practically non-porous, and should be sealed to make them easier to keep clean.

typical sizes:  $150 \times 150 \times 8.5 \, \text{mm}$ 

 $200 \times 200 \times 8.5 \text{ mm}$   $200 \times 200 \times 12 \text{ mm}$   $300 \times 300 \times 8.5 \text{ mm}$  $400 \times 400 \times 10 \text{ mm}$