



RESIN DRIVEWAYS

APPLICATION DATA SHEET

Product Overview

This resin-bound surfacing system is suitable for installation over a range of stable hard bases, including concrete, porous asphalt, and dense bituminous surfaces. To achieve the best results, the existing substrate must be clean, completely dry, structurally sound, and free from oil, dirt, dust, or any other contaminants that could affect adhesion.

Concrete Substrates

Concrete bases should have a solid, well-cured surface and be free from loose material, laitance, and debris. The substrate must incorporate adequate falls to allow effective drainage.

Before installation, inspect the surface for defects. Any damaged or weak areas should be repaired, and existing movement or expansion joints must be continued through the finished resin-bound surface to accommodate movement.

Freshly laid concrete should be allowed to cure fully and remain dry for at least 48 hours before installation begins.

Depending on the condition of the substrate, the use of a suitable primer may be recommended, particularly on smooth, dense, or highly porous concrete surfaces.

Asphalt and Bituminous Bases

A 14 mm open-graded permeable asphalt base provides the preferred foundation for resin-bound paving.

Dense or close-graded asphalt can also be used where appropriate drainage has been incorporated by forming suitable falls within the surface.

New asphalt should normally be left for between two and three days before the resin-bound system is installed, allowing the surface to stabilise.

The substrate must be capable of supporting the intended traffic loads. Where there is any uncertainty regarding its structural integrity, professional assessment or core sampling is recommended before installation.

Edging Requirements

Resin-bound paving should always be installed against a firm, continuous edge restraint to maintain the integrity of the finished surface. Granite kerbs, block edging, or other robust edging systems are recommended.

Straight and flexible aluminium edging profiles may also be used to create borders, decorative features, or day joints where appropriate.

Aluminium edging should not be used in locations where it will be exposed to direct vehicle loading, such as driveway entrances or edges adjoining soft landscaping, as this may result in movement or damage over time.

MIXING OF THE RESIN AND AGGREGATE

Each unit consists of:

- 1 x Part A (Resin)
- 1 x Part B (Curing Agent)
- 4 x 25kg bags kiln dried aggregate

Refer to the formulation email sent on the day of despatch for the specific aggregate ratios for your chosen blend.

You should use Forced Action Mixer with a minimum capacity of 120L

You MUST follow a consistent order for the mixing process. Step by step instructions as follows:

- 1) Add the 4 x 25kg bags to the Forced Action Mixer. Be sure to add the same order each mix.
- 2) Pour the Part B (Curing Agent) into the Part A (Resin). Mix thoroughly with a Drill and Paddle mixer for 45 seconds. Ensure that there is a consistent colour in the resin. Take care to mix right to the bottom and into the corners of the bucket.
- 3) Add the mixed resin to the aggregate in the Forced Action Mixer. Ensure all the resin has been removed from the container.
- 4) Allow the materials to mix for a minimum of 2 minutes. **Make sure each unit of material is mixed for the same amount of time.** Maximum recommended mixing time is 4 minutes.

Mixing of the resin and curing agent is a very important part of the process. Short cuts must NOT be taken.

Be cautious not to over mix the materials to avoid colour variation and darkening of different mixes.

- 6) Empty the materials through the chute into a lined wheelbarrow and take it to the area where the material is being trowelled.
- 7) After repeating this mixing process 5 times, **turn the machine off and clean down your Forced Action Mixer.** See the "CLEANING MIXER" section for further instructions.

COVERAGE RATES

When mixed with the correct ratios of resin to aggregate, the application rates per unit are as follows:

Depth	Coverage
15mm	4.0m ²
18mm	3.3m ²
21mm	2.9m ²

Installing the Resin-Bound Surface

Once the resin and aggregate have been thoroughly mixed, transfer the material to the installation area using a wheelbarrow or other suitable method. Tip the mixture directly onto the prepared substrate ready for finishing.

Where a screed box or laying sledge is being used, fill the equipment evenly before drawing it across the surface to distribute the material. Each new section should overlap the previous one by approximately 30 mm to ensure a seamless bond between mixes.

Compact and finish the material using a steel trowel, applying consistent downward pressure to achieve the required depth and a dense, even surface. Continue working the material until it is smooth and level, ensuring there are no trowel marks, hollows, ridges, or areas of insufficient compaction.

Always maintain a continuous wet edge during installation to produce an even finish. Particular attention should be given where successive mixes meet, as these joints require careful trowelling to blend the material together. Final finishing strokes should be light and controlled to remove any remaining surface imperfections.

Where work cannot be completed in a single operation, install a day joint using a suitable aluminium edging profile or another permanent edge restraint. Leaving the edging in place provides the neatest finish. Removing a temporary day joint after the material has cured may leave a fine visible line where the new installation meets the previously cured section.

For larger installations, it may be beneficial to divide the project into smaller working areas before laying begins. Permanent edging stones or similar edge restraints can be used to create these sections and simplify the installation process.

Mixer Maintenance

To maintain mixing efficiency and prevent cured resin from building up, clean the mixer at regular intervals, typically after every five batches. Remove any material adhering to the drum, centre shaft, discharge gate, and delivery chute using a square-edged trowel or other suitable tool.

After each batch has been discharged into the wheelbarrow, clear any remaining material from the outlet and gate mechanism. Keeping these areas free from hardened resin will help prevent blockages and ensure the mixer continues to operate correctly throughout the installation.

Please refer to the "Cleaning a Forced Action Mixer" guide for more detailed instructions

USEFUL HINTS

1 Read and re-read the safety data sheets to ensure that you have a clear picture of how you are going to work

2 **AGGREGATE MUST BE KEPT DRY.** Please ensure that they are securely covered with Tarpaulin, off the ground – ideally on a pallet - or stored inside when delivered.

3 The working time of the mixed resin and aggregate is limited so you will need to **work quickly**. On a hot day, start work in the morning when temperatures are lower to maximise working time. **Store materials in the shade.**

4 To avoid staining the wheelbarrow use a pallet wrap to line the wheelbarrow. Secure with tape and discard after use.

5 **ALWAYS** tape the edges of the application area to avoid trowelling resin onto and staining any edging stones. Cover any walkways to avoid resin footprints staining those areas.

5 To ensure a consistent colour through each batch of material, **ALWAYS add the aggregates in the same order** and maintain a consistent mixing time.

6 Set out each unit of material in advance in rows of 5 in the following order to avoid delays: sand at the bottom, 4 x 25kg bags aggregate, Part A, Part B at the top.

7 When mixing, add the aggregate to the machine on one side, and the mixed resin on the opposite side to prevent the top grill clogging.

8 **ALWAYS** work to a wet edge.

9 **RESIN CLEANER** should be used as a clean tools and for resin spillages. **Not White Spirit.** Prepare a pot of solvent cleaner in advance to use to clean your trowel occasionally while you're installing.

10 Wear protective clothing and a suitable padded pair of gloves for trowelling. Disposable gloves should be used when mixing. Change the gloves frequently to avoid sticking or staining of tools.



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