

ZOCCHETTO

Step outside. **Floor innovation**



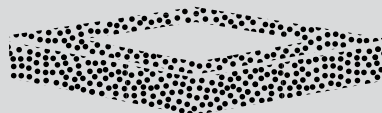
Step outside. Floor innovation

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EXTERIOR WOODEN BLOCK FLOORING SYSTEM

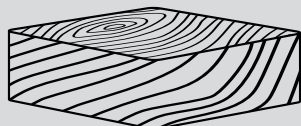
These instructions will guide you step by step through the installation of the ZOCCHETTO flooring system, ensuring a high-quality and longlasting end result.

Materials supplied in the system

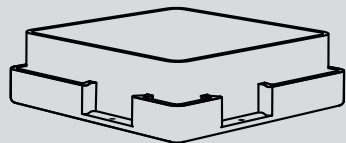
Granules
for filling joints



Blocks
in solid wood



Tiles
polystyrene



FEATURES

Type Application



Residential



Commercial



Outdoor

Type Installation



Ground wire



Above ground

Quality and reliability



Patented



Recycled plastic



PEFC wood



100%
recyclable

Technical characteristics



Relocatable



Drenante



Flexible



1 mq = 28 Kg

Resistance



Class 4
Impregnated



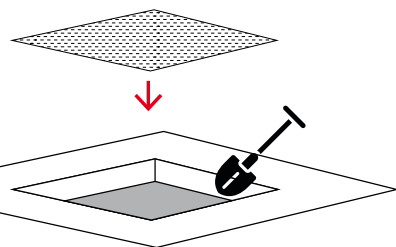
Shockproof



Suitable
for Vehicle Transit

01 Preparing the soil

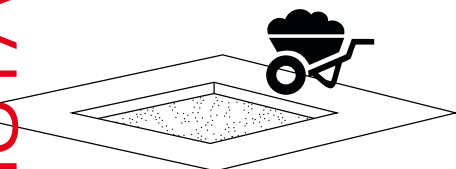
01 (A.) / (B.)



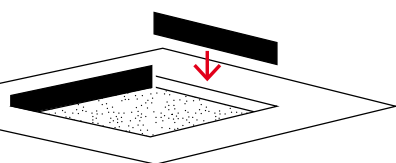
- Dig a hole with a depth of 6/20 cm depending on the type of soil (sandy, clayey, rocky, etc.).
- Lay a layer of geotextile fabric on the bottom of the hole. This will improve the distribution of the load on the sub-base and limit the growth of weeds.
- Ensure that the area is adequately drained, either by sloping towards absorbent soil or, if necessary, by installing perforated drainage channels. The highly draining Zocchetto system eliminates the need for flush floor drains, as water will flow under the floor through the joints. During the design phase, it is essential to consider the management of collected water.

02 Preparation of the substrate

02 (A.)



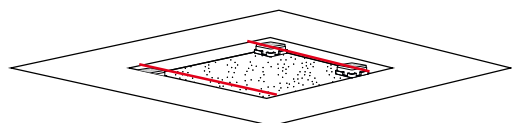
02 (C.)



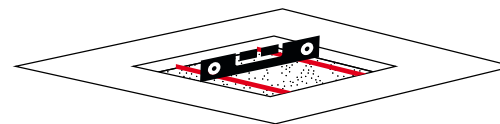
- Fill the excavation with risetta (inert material consisting of finely ground crushed stone, with a size of approximately 4/8 mm) up to 5.5 cm below the finished level of the floor.
- Compact the sub-base using a vibrating plate.
- Edging the excavation:** If the excavation area is not bordered by existing edges such as pavements or walls, it will be necessary to create a suitable edging using the most appropriate material for the project. We recommend the use of autoclave-treated wooden joists for outdoor use or, alternatively, Corten steel edging for greater resistance and a modern look.

03 Positioning the guide wires

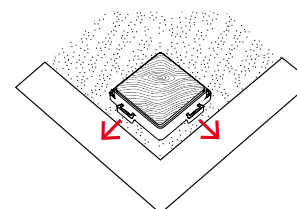
- Arrange a few Zocchetto blocks at the correct height, taking into account the final floor level and the desired slopes.
- Attach strings to visually mark the final level of the floor, thus facilitating the correct positioning of the blocks.



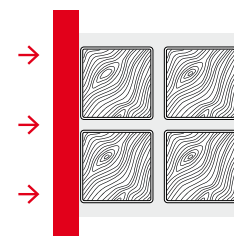
04 (A.)



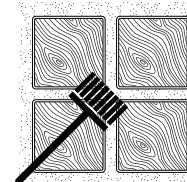
04 (B.)



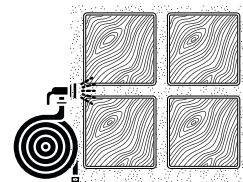
05 (B.)



06 (B.)



07 (A.)



04 Laying polystyrene tiles

- Begin laying the tiles, ensuring that the laying surface is perfectly level. Use guide strips on which to slide a straight edge to obtain a uniform surface.
- Lay the first Zocchetto tile following the direction indicated in the diagram provided.
- Continue laying the tiles, keeping as much distance as possible between the elements. Gradually move the guide strips to check and maintain the correct level.



Important: Ensure that you leave at least 5 cm of space on each side of the flooring to allow the system to expand properly.

05 Positioning the wooden blocks

- Once the tiles have been laid, insert a wooden block into each tile.
- Ensure that each row of wooden blocks is correctly aligned, making small lateral adjustments if necessary.

06 Filling the joints

- Fill the joints between the blocks with the granulate, spreading it in small quantities over the surface.
- Sweep the granules with a stiff bristle broom, ensuring that the material fills all the joints.

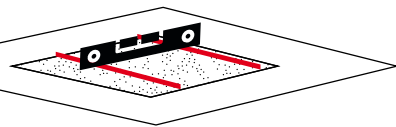
07 Final cleaning

- Wash the floor surface using a flat water jet.

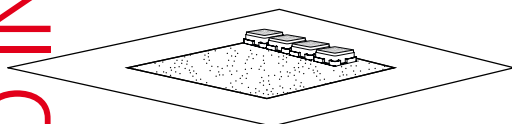
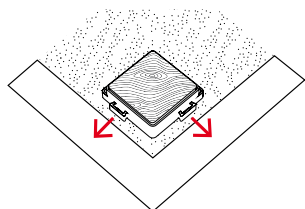


IMPORTANT. After 15–20 days following installation, it is advisable to add additional gravel. Check the level periodically and take action if necessary.

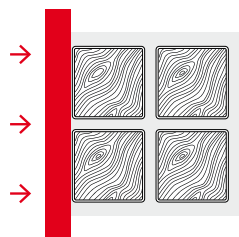
01 (A.)



02 (A.) / (B.)



03 (B.)



01

Preparation of the surface

- A. Check the levelling: Ensure that the surface is sufficiently level. If there are any obvious depressions, compensate for them with a layer of levelling granules. The Zocchetto system is flexible and can follow small irregularities in the ground while still maintaining its functionality. However, if you want a more uniform surface, take care to minimise any major irregularities.

02

Laying the polystyrene tiles

- A. Inizio della posa: Position the first tile of the Zocchetto system following the direction indicated in the diagram.
- B. Continuing installation: Continue installing all polystyrene tiles **maintaining the maximum possible distance between the elements**.



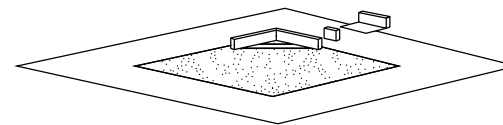
Important: It is essential to check that there is sufficient space around the platform to allow for expansion of the system.

03

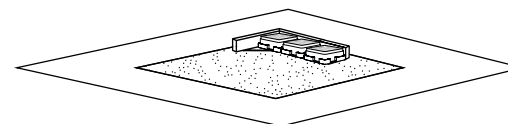
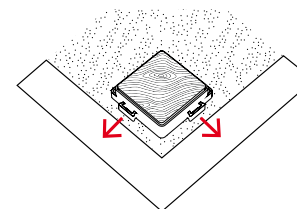
Positioning the wooden blocks

- C. Inserting the blocks: Once the polystyrene tiles have been laid, insert a wooden block into each tile.
- D. Aligning the blocks: Ensure that each row of wooden blocks is correctly aligned, making small lateral adjustments if necessary.

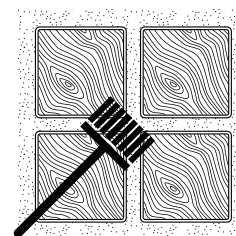
04 (A.) / (B.) / (C.)



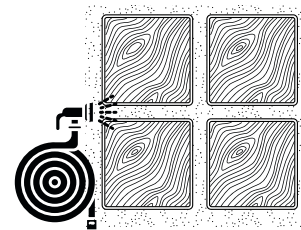
04 (D.) / (E.)



05 (B.)



07 (A.)



04

Edge Positioning (Optional, for Platforms)

- A. Receiving components: Depending on the size of the platform, you will receive the edge components already cut to size.
- B. Edge positioning: Before proceeding with step 01A, install the edge and level the surface using the levelling granules.
- C. Installation of elements: Begin laying the straight components, connecting them together using the appropriate joints, and then fix the corner pieces.
- D. Laying the plastic tiles: Proceed with laying the tiles until the entire surface is covered. The tiles must rest on the edge of the platform. The expansion joints in the profile will allow for minor adjustments during installation.
- E. Expansion space: Thanks to the special design of the Zocchetto edge, it will be possible to follow the natural movement of the platform due to expansion. Ensure that there is sufficient space around the platform, at least 5 cm on each side.

05

Filling the joints

- A. Fill the gaps between the blocks with the granules, spreading them in small quantities over the surface.
- B. Sweep the granules with a stiff-bristled broom, ensuring that the material fills all the joints.

06

Final cleaning

- A. Wash the floor surface using a flat water jet.



IMPORTANT: After 15–20 days following installation, it is advisable to add additional gravel. Check the level periodically and take action if necessary.

Initial settling of the system

- A. During the first month after installation, it is normal for a large amount of gravel to remain on the surface, above the wooden blocks. At this stage, it is important for the owner to sweep the gravel regularly, encouraging it to settle into the joints between the blocks and thus contributing to progressive compaction. It is also advisable to wet the floor occasionally to speed up the settling process.
- B. After about 15–20 days, the level of gravel in the joints will tend to lower, a sign that the material is gradually compacting. At this point, it is advisable to distribute the remaining gravel over the surface and repeat the sweeping and wetting operations, so as to fill any gaps and maintain the stability of the system.
- C. After one month, the paving system will be completely stabilised. This small but necessary operation is the responsibility of the customer.

Normal settling of the wood

During the initial period, slight lifting of the surface may occur: this is normal and does not indicate defects in the flooring or errors in the installation. The system is completely dry and wood, being a living material, may undergo slight natural settling over time or due to seasonal variations, such as changes in humidity and temperature, particularly in the summer months. Any slight lifting can be easily remedied by simply walking over it.

Characteristics of Wood

Remember that wood is a living material: its dimensions can vary considerably depending on climatic conditions. For ground-level installation, it is therefore essential to ensure a space of at least 5 cm on each side of the flooring, to be filled with gravel only, to allow for the necessary movement of the system. For above-ground installation, the design of the edges already takes into account the expansion of the material. However, it is important to check that there is sufficient space for movement around the platform. In the event of minor lifting, simply walk over the affected area to return it to its original position, thanks to the special interlocking system of the tiles.

Colour Change

Wood is a natural material and, as such, is subject to colour variations over time, with a natural tendency to grey when exposed to atmospheric agents. This process is part of the aesthetic characteristics of wooden flooring and enhances its authenticity. The change will be more noticeable in the Amber variant, while it will be less noticeable in the Brown and Carbon tones, where the colour evolution is more in harmony with the original colour.

Daily maintenance

- A. Sweeping the surface: We recommend using a stiff bristle broom to sweep the surface, in order to minimise the amount of granules spilling out of the joints.
- B. Washing: Wash with running water using a flat jet hose. In case of stains, apply a neutral soap. Keep in mind that wood is a living material: over time, stains will tend to penetrate the wood block and become progressively less visible.

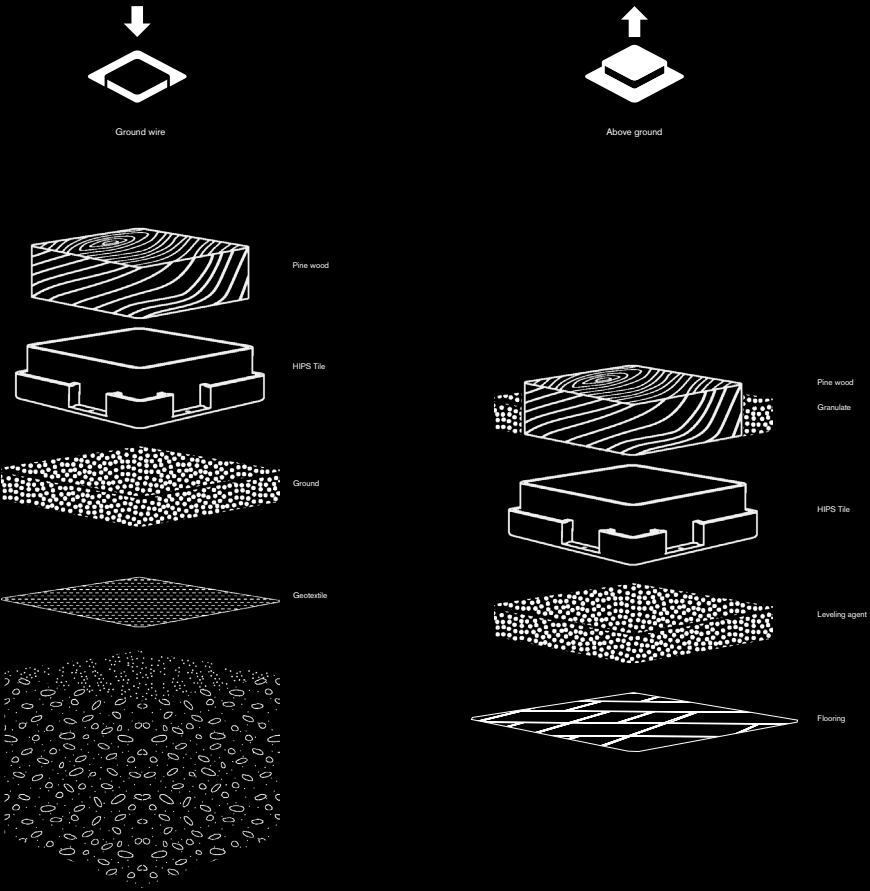
Annual maintenance

- A. Once a year, especially on north-facing sides, you can apply an antifouling treatment to limit moss growth.
- B. For ground-level installation: although geotextile helps to reduce weed growth, it cannot eliminate it completely. Be sure to remove weeds manually if they appear.

Replacing wooden blocks

- A. Removing granules: remove the granules from the surrounding edges, using a vacuum cleaner if necessary to make the task easier.
- B. Cleaning the edges: using a flat-head screwdriver, remove the granules that have accumulated between the edge of the polystyrene tile and the wooden block.
- C. Removing the block: carefully lift the wooden block out of the mould.
- D. Installing the new block: place the new wooden block in the tile and restore the granules around the edges to ensure a stable fit.

Material Description	Outdoor paving system made of plastic, wood, and stone granulate
Component Nature	Tile in HIPS plastic, PEFC-certified wood, and stone granulate
Module Dimensions	Width: 11 cm - Length: 11 cm - Height: 4.5 cm
Total Weight (minimum ÷ maximum)	28 kg/sq.m
Total Thickness	4,5 cm
Drive-Over Capability	Courtyard areas, pedestrian urban spaces with service vehicle access, residential parking lots.
Cleanability	Cleaning with neutral pH soap (recommended: Fila Cleaner Pro diluted 1:200) and a brush. After treatment, rinse thoroughly with water
Drainage Capacity	l/m ² 31,5 l/min 29,1 (Cp) 100% permeability coefficient
Slip Resistance	Leather on dry surface: 0.99 / Rubber on wet surface: 0.78 (According to Italian Ministerial Decree of June 14, 1989, No. 236)
Slip resistance for pedestrian surfaces	R13 (according to DIN EN 16165:2023-02 standard)
CAM	Meets the CAM (Minimum Environmental Criteria) sustainability requirements



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