## Formats, Layouts \& Patterns


#### Abstract

You will notice that, for most of the products in our brochure, we list the formats that we stock or promote as standard. This is mainly based on what the factories we work with produce as their standard production in order that we can ensure minimum wastage and achieve maximum economy. However, if your project requires something non-standard, please ask, and we will do what we can to accommodate your needs.


## STANDARD FORMATS

Most of our stones are available in square or rectangle formats. Both these formats can be installed in a variety of ways to create different effects that can help add pattern to a room. Speak to one of our team, who can advise on your project.


## SET WIDTHS X RANDOM LENGTHS OR FLAGSTONES (figi)

We pride ourselves on our extensive offering of stones in these formats because it's the real, traditional flagstone format you will find in historic houses and on pavements nationwide. This format has become so popular over the years, that you now see it in contemporary spaces making it a truly timeless floor.

These stones are listed for example as $60 \times$ random $\times 2 \mathrm{~cm}$. The ' 60 ' refers to the width of the stone and 'random' is the length. This means the lengths of the stone will vary from short, to square, to rectangle, to give a free-length look. Some stones are available in more than one width, such as 40-50-60 x random. This is the same concept but with variation in widths as well as length. Please note - the lengths of the stones will vary from product to product based on what the factory is able to produce. Our stone consultants can advise you on this for each product.


Brick bond


Herringbone


Stack bond


Square


Basketweave


Diagonal


Fig 1


## PATTERNS

Many of our products are also supplied in 'patterns', such as 'Dutch' or 'French' that consist of predetermined combinations of set-size formats for ease of installation, especially when a less formal look is desired. This means you can lay your stone floor to these patterns without the waste associated with cutting uniform flagstones to appropriate sizes on site.

These patterns vary in scale, but overall give the same random look. It is the method of production of the stone that tends to control the pattern available from product to product.

## DUTCH PATTERN (FIG 2)

Each repeat is $3.33 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.
There are 11 stones in each 'repeat'.
Stone | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity:
A $61 \times 91.8 \quad 3$

B $61 \times 61 \quad 2$
C $30.5 \times 61 \quad 4$
D $\quad 30.5 \times 30.5 \quad 2$
of DEVIZES

## AMERICAN PATTERN (FIG 3)

Each repeat is $5.76 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.
There are 12 stones in each 'repeat'.

| Stone | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | $80 \times 120$ | 2 |
| B | $80 \times 80$ | 4 |
| C | $40 \times 80$ | 2 |
| D | $40 \times 40$ | 4 |

## SPANISH PATTERN (FIG 3)

Each repeat is $3.24 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.
There are 12 stones in each 'repeat'.
Stone | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity:

| A | $60 \times 90$ | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | $60 \times 60$ | 4 |
| C | $30 \times 60$ | 2 |
| D | $30 \times 30$ | 4 |

## FRENCH PATTERN (FIG 3)

Each repeat is $1.44 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.
There are 12 stones in each 'repeat'.

| Stone | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | $40 \times 60$ | 2 |
| B | $40 \times 40$ | 4 |
| C | $20 \times 40$ | 2 |
| D | $20 \times 20$ | 4 |



Fig 4


GREEK PATTERN (FIG 3)
Each repeat is $2.72 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.
There are 12 stones in each 'repeat'.

| Stone | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | $55 \times 82$ | 2 |
| B | $55 \times 55$ | 4 |
| C | $27 \times 55$ | 2 |
| D | $27 \times 27$ | 4 |

MARLBOROUGH TERRACOTTA SQUARE \& PICKET PATTERN (PI Gl)

This is the module repeat.
Total area $=0.09 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(approximate sizes \& joint width)
$1 \mathrm{~m}^{2} / 0.09 \mathrm{~m}^{2}=10.81 \mathrm{no}$
(approximately lino units square and 22 no units picket required per $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ )


Fig 5


OPUS PATTERN (FIG 5-8)
With Opus it is possible to make four different patterns

FIG 5:
Each repeat is $0.88 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ with 7 tiles in each 'repeat'

Tile | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity

| A | $40 \times 60$ | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | $40 \times 40$ | 1 |
| C | $20 \times 40$ | 2 |
| D | $20 \times 20$ | 2 |

FIG 6:
Each repeat is $0.52 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ with 4 tiles in each 'repeat'
Tile | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity
A $40 \times 60 \quad 1$
B $40 \times 40 \quad 1$
C $20 \times 40 \quad 1$
D $20 \times 20 \quad 1$

## FIG 7:

Each repeat is $1 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ with 9 tiles in each 'repeat'

Tile | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity

| A | $40 \times 60$ | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | $40 \times 40$ | 1 |
| C | $20 \times 40$ | 3 |
| D | $20 \times 20$ | 3 |

FIG 8:
Each repeat is $0.56 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ with 5 tiles in each 'repeat'

Tile | Dimensions (cm) | Quantity
A $40 \times 601$
B $40 \times 40 \quad 1$
C $20 \times 40 \quad 1$
D $20 \times 20 \quad 2$


OF DEVIZES

