

Russell roof tiles are manufactured in accordance with BS EN 490 :2011:

"Concrete Roof Tiles and Fittings". We are unable to provide any guarantee in relation to colour because of the nature of the raw materials and due to the manufacturing process. Products may therefore vary in shade, tolerance and calibration. This is especially prevalent in natural products and the variance in the colours is not a product defect but merely a characteristic of natural based raw material products.

BS EN 490: 2011: "Concrete Roof Tiles and Fittings" acknowledges surface characteristics as follows: "The exposed surface of the tiles and fittings should have a structure which gives a harmonious appearance to the finished roof. However slight colour variation may occur as a consequence of the production process. Under the influence of natural weathering, changes in colour and appearance will occur." It is not good practice to use tiles and fittings from several shipments on the same roof elevation as different shipments have different concrete maturity and consequently would have had different exposure. Every roof tile pack has a label identifying the tile profile, the tile colour, the manufacturing date code along with the pack reference number and the plant of manufacture.

Whilst every care is taken to ensure that goods shall be delivered where possible from single batches, Russell Roof Tiles cannot guarantee that all deliveries will be made from one batch however we will use our best endeavors to ensure consistency but the tiles shall not be deemed to be defective if there are inconsistencies.

When laying tiles on site it is a requirement and good practice that they are mixed from different pallets, normally a minimum of three. Mixing the tiles in this manner when laying a roof minimises the visual effect of any slight colour variations within the production batch, or between different production batches in the delivery.

Every roof elevation should be checked prior to the dropping of any scaffold and any excessive variance in shading be must be reported no more than 30 days from possession of the tiles.



It is also acknowledged that efflorescence can occur some weeks after the scaffold is dropped depending upon the weather conditions. The short-term visual impact of any efflorescence that may occur can be mitigated by the effective mixing of tiles on the roof from different pallets.

Efflorescence is a naturally occurring phenomenon caused by water in the form of rain, condensation or dew penetrating into the pores of the concrete and dissolving lime. The solution generally diffuses to the top surface of the tiles and it evaporates leaving behind a white film of lime. The lime naturally occurs in the cement which is used in the manufacture of all concrete products. Since the lime content of the concrete can vary and the weather conditions obviously differ, the level of efflorescence can also alter considerably. The same chemical process which brings the lime to the surface is then reversed over time as it is degraded and washed away by the rain, so that eventually the efflorescence disappears by itself.

We are unable to accept responsibility once tiles have been fixed. This means once they have been fixed to the structure that they have been accepted in their present state and consequently no refunds or replacements can then be offered. We do not warrant that the tiles or fittings are fit for any purpose other than they will meet with the required performance criteria contained within the applicable standard and specification.