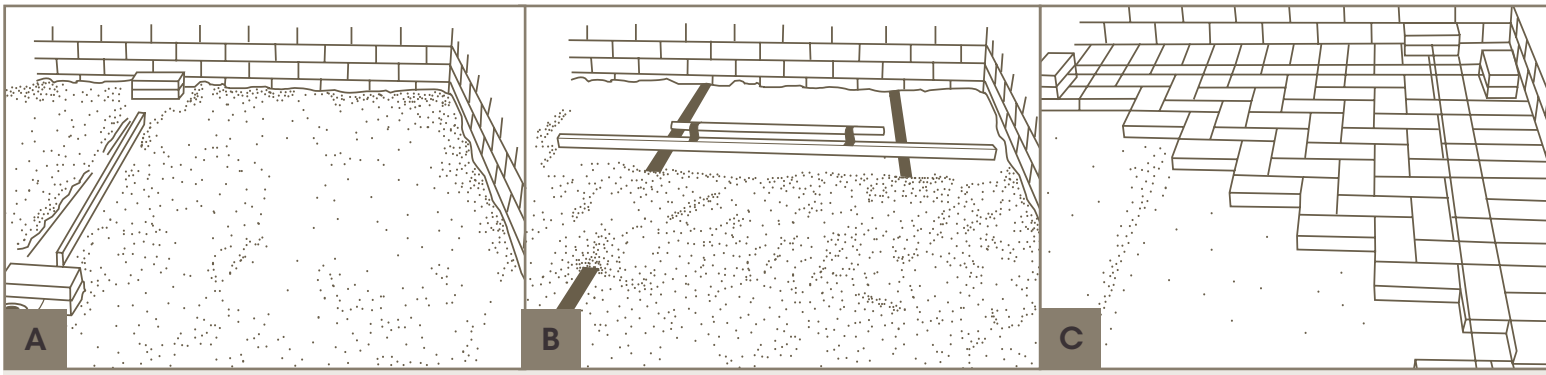
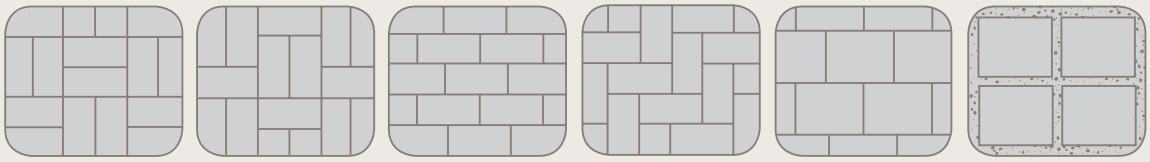


How to Pave.
A Step-by-Step Guide



Basket | Weave Variation | Running Bond | Herringbone 90° | Running Bond (Large Format) | Even Spaced (Large Format)

Materials Needed

- Pavers
- Gravel Roadbase (1m^3 covers10m^2 at a compacted depth of 100mm)
- Washed River Sand (1m3 will cover 30m^2 at a depth of 30mm)
- Bagged paver jointing sand (1 bag will cover 8m^2)
- String lines, tape measure and pegs
- Spirit level
- Two Screed Rails – two flat steel bars (Approx. 3m (L) x 50mm (W) x 2mm (H))
- 2-3m long concreter's screed
- Broom, rake and shovel
- Plate vibrator compactor
- Edge restraints (concrete or timber)
- Cutting Equipment – Paver Splitter/Masonry Saw

Preparation

1. Select the desired finished surface level of your pavers. See diagram 1on opposite page.
2. Excavate the total area to the required depth – 140mm for pedestrian areas (compacted road base recommended) 190mm for driveways (concrete base recommended for heavy loads).
3. Be sure to allow for a slight fall for drainage. A fall of 25mm per metre should be satisfactory.
4. Place and screed gravel roadbase over area to approximately 100mm below the required finished height. (This allows 10mm for compaction).
5. Using the Vibrator Compactor, compact the roadbase.

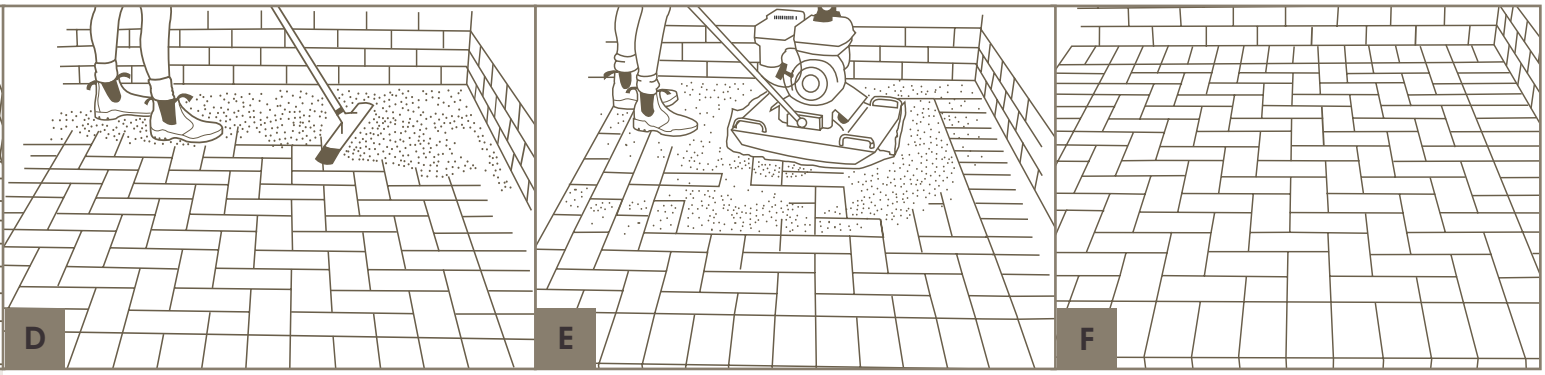


Diagram 1 >

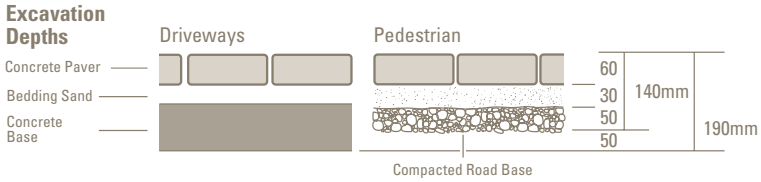
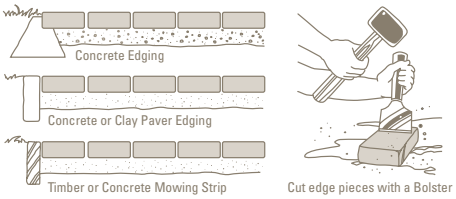


Diagram 2 >



Bedding

1. Place washed river sand in piles over the area to be paved.
2. Using a rake or shovel, spread the sand evenly over the area.
3. Use a paver to determine your finished surface height, to ensure the correct depth of the bedding sand is used. The underside of the pavers becomes the level for your screeding rails. Repeat so that you have 2 paver pads at least 2 metres apart. See Figure A.
4. Using your screed, level an area between the two pavers so that you can lay your screeding rails on the level surface.
5. Place the screeding board onto the screeding rails and pull towards you, ensuring that you maintain an even level. See Figure B.
6. Once the area has been screeded, carefully remove the screeding rails and smooth out any damaged surface areas with a hand float.

Laying Pavers

1. Select your laying pattern and commence laying, making sure that you work outwards from a corner. Where necessary use string lines to make a corner.
2. To ensure that your paving lines stay square two string lines, should be used crossed at 90. See Figure C.
3. As you lay your pavers, make sure that a gap is placed between them (2-3mm for small format pavers and 4-6mm for large format pavers). This will prevent any paver damage caused by pavers rubbing against each other.

1. Edge restraints are important as they will prevent pavers from moving out of place. See diagram 2 above.
2. The edge restraint must be in place prior to compaction.

Compacting the Pavers

1. Prior to compacting, sweep dry paver joint sand over the paved area using a soft bristled brush. Make sure that you completely fill the jointing gaps. See Figure D.
2. Leave a small excess of sand on the surface of the pavers for the compactor to vibrate further into the joints.
3. Before compacting, make sure that a piece of carpet or rubber matt is under the compactor to prevent the pavers being scratched or damaged. See Figure E.
4. 3-4 passes with the compactor should be satisfactory. After the initial pass, respread the jointing sand over the pavers to ensure full joint penetration. Following the final pass, top up any joints with sand where necessary.
5. Hose off excess sand for a clean finish. See Figure F.