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RESIDENTIAL PAVING INSTALLATION

Paving is typically laid on either a flexible base (compacted road base) or rigid base (concrete). Both methods are commonly used and when followed properly and in the right application provide a good long term solution.

It is important to stay with the one method through your installation and to follow each step.

This information is provided for general guidance only and in no way replaces that of a professional designer or paving layer. Phoenician Stone accepts no liability for its use in part or in whole.

LAYING INSTRUCTIONS

LAYING ON A COMPACTED ROAD-BASE SUB-BASE (FLEXIBLE)

Step 1:
Excavate your area to allow for a compacted road-base sub-base of 75mm, then 20 to 25mm of washed coarse paving sand and the thickness of the paver.

Step 2:
Ensure your sub-base is flat and firm. If your area needs to be built up then do this using compacted road-base in 75mm layers.

Step 3:
Fill the area with washed River sand (approximately 1 cubic metre of sand per 20 square metres of paving) and screed to a flat, even surface. Do not use products such as crusher dust or paving mix as this holds moisture and doesn't provide sufficient drainage.

Step 4:
Begin laying pavers from one corner. Don't walk on the sand, walk on the pavers already laid.

Step 5:
After completion of laying, the next step is to compact the pavers. Before compacting, spread washed beach sand or locking sand over the pavers to minimise movement in the pavement when compacting. A flat heavy board placed across the pavers and hit with a mallet. Otherwise dolly the pavers with mallet as you lay them. Do not use a vibrating compactor.

Step 6:
Wash the excess sand off the pavers with water. This will help set the pavers.

Step 7:
Drainage is most important for a successful pavement. Minimum fall over the area should be 10mm per linear metre.

LAYING ON A CONCRETE SUB-BASE (RIGID)

Step 1:
The concrete sub-base should be a minimum of 75mm thick of 20MPa concrete and incorporate F62 reinforcing mesh. Care should be taken to slope the concrete sub-base towards the selected points of drainage. A minimum of 2% slope is recommended.

Step 2:
The pavers should be laid on a wet mortar bed of 15-25mm thickness. The mortar should be mixed at a 6 to 1 ratio of sand and cement with moisture content similar to that used to lay bricks. In warmer conditions it is advisable to dampen the concrete base and the underside of pavers prior to laying so that the moisture in the mortar bed is not allowed to dry too quickly. Do not place and screed more mortar bed than that required for 30 minutes of paver placement at any time. This is most critical on warmer days.

Step 3:
Pavers should be laid to form a smooth finished surface by using a level and lightly tapping with a rubber mallet when being laid. It is recommended to put masking tape over the mallet to avoid marking the pavers.

Step 4:
Phoenician Stone pavers should be laid allowing for a 3mm nominal joint. Fill joins with a mortar mix and sponge off excess. Always use expansion joints were necessary if unsure check with a professional.

Step 5:
Once the pavement is finished do not traffic for 48 hours.

Step 6:
Finish off by cleaning area with Spirit Marble & Tile Care Neutral Cleaner; do not use any type of acid. Once dry Seal with Spirit Premium Seal. Always test products in a small inconspicuous area first and follow manufactures instructions.

TIPS & TRICKS FOR PAVING

- Use string lines where possible.
- Work off as many pallets as possible when laying, to blend the product.
- Imagine the finished product! Have all half cuts or full pavers at doorways & focal points, when setting out your paving.

• There is no such thing as too much drainage.
• When laying up hill, start at the bottom & sand in as you go. This helps avoid the lines moving with gravity.
• The rail & screed method of preparing sand for laying is the most effective.
• The use of a brick saw is recommended for cutting pavers.

NOTE: Ensure you order all you need at once & include an allowance for breakages & cutting. Phoenician Stone allows for 5% of product to be chipped or broken during transport these pavers should be kept for cuts.