

Black Stump®

Pavers and Retaining Blocks

Kendon Village Stone™

Paving Installation Guide

.1. EXCAVATION

Excavate area to the required depth to allow for, required Building Code of 75 mm distance below the damp course, plus the thickness of the paver and the depth of base material, to a fall of not less than 10mm per metre away from buildings to ensure adequate drainage of area. (Note:- The Building Code requirement of 75 mm below the damp course, may be reduced when a termite barrier (spraying) has been applied by a certified professional)

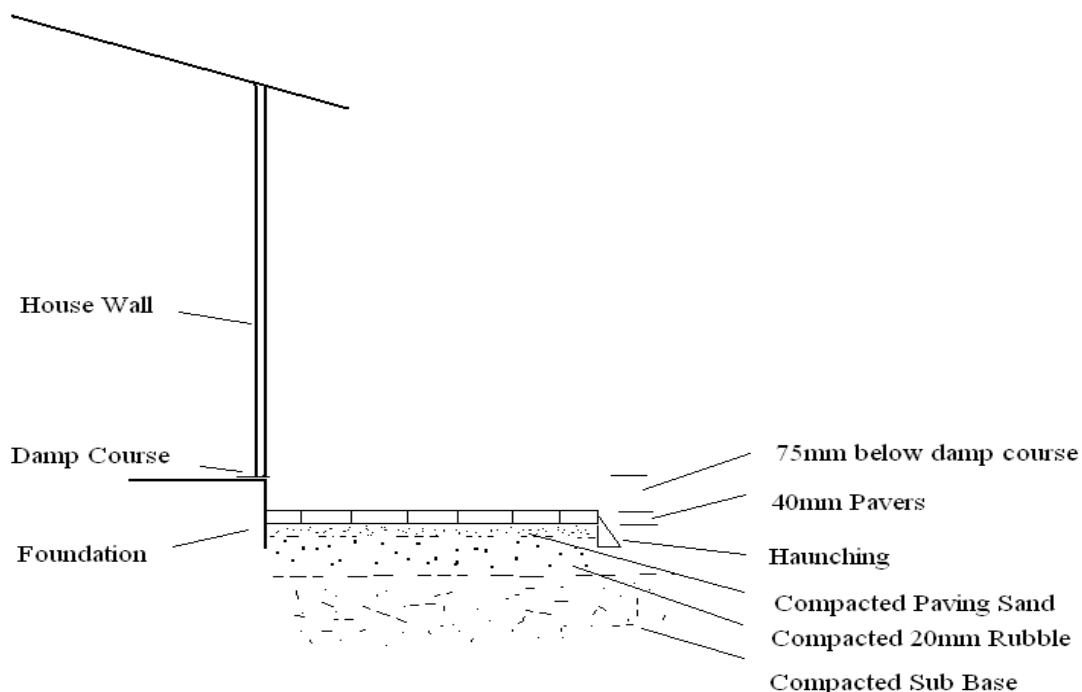
.2. SUB BASE

Remove all roots etc. and fill holes with quarry rubble to form an even sub base surface. Compact sub base with 2-3 passes of a vibrating compactor plate.

.3. BASE LAYER

Spread 20mm rubble evenly to allow for a compacted depth of not less than 100 mm deep for foot traffic and not less than 125mm deep for driveway traffic.

(Reactive clay soils may require a greater depth of base material, especially for driveways)



.4. BEDDING LAYER

Set up screeding rails to the required levels, allowing for a minimum depth of 25mm of paving sand.

Screed and compact moist paving sand with several passes of a vibrating compactor plate until it is well compacted. Re screed and level again if necessary, leaving a thin even layer, 5mm or so of loose paving sand, for final compaction after laying pavers.

.5. PAVER LAYING

Laying

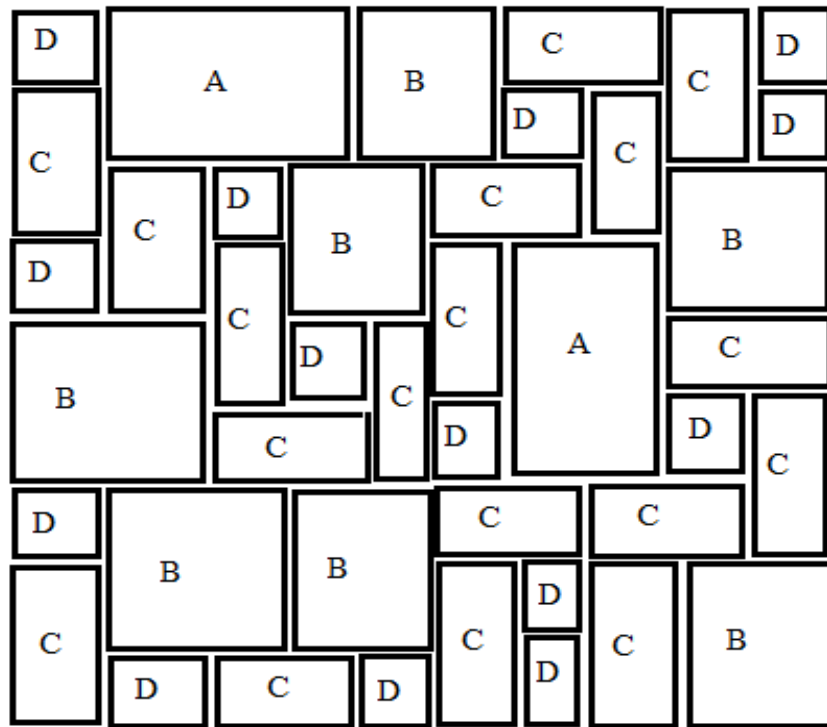
Use a string line if required to use as a guide to keep the pattern straight. Start laying from the longest edge of the area, where possible.

Using the pattern guide below, lay pavers with a 2 - 4mm gap between the pavers.

Note:- In transport and handling some pavers will suffer some damage. Put aside any chipped or damaged pavers and use them for the cutting

2 metres

1.8 metres



3.6 sq. m.	(2)	A	600 x 400
	(6)	B	400 x 400
	(18)	C	200 x 400
	(14)	D	200 x 200

For more variation a header course may be used around the perimeter or rotate the pattern 45° and add in the 400 Tri stone sections.

There is a huge range of patterns that can be used, try experimenting with some patterns for yourself.

Cutting

Cut the pavers with a brick cutting saw to give a clean edge appropriate to the quality and finish of the pavers.

With bevel edged pavers put the bevel back on the cut edge with a small angle grinder, to match the cut paver back into the pattern.

Header bricks cut for infilling a gap should be placed at least 2 -3 bricks back from the corner or end of the line of header bricks.

Edge Restraint (Haunching)

Pavers should be restrained with a header course of bricks set on a minimum of 50mm concealed concrete base or with a wedge of concrete (haunch) along the outer edge of the header course, but not rising up the brick edge more than half of the brick thickness.

Haunch light coloured pavers with Brighton Lite cement mix, that way if any cement is exposed along the edge it doesn't stand out as much. Dark pavers can be haunched with Normal Portland cement mix.

Joint Filling

Sweep dry, Pav-Lok jointing sand into the joints after completing a section. Leaving a light covering of Pav-Lok on the pavers as they are walked on during laying.

Paver Compaction

Caution:- Do not compact these large format pavers with a vibrating plate, as they can break.

Finishing

Sweep a second lot of jointing sand over the area to fill any final gaps before sweeping off.

Gently but thoroughly wet down the pavers to wash off any excess and to activate the gel in the jointing sand and seal off the joints.

The pavers should be levelled flush to any existing paving or edging restraints to avoid any trip points.

6. SEALING PAVERS

If you are going to seal your pavers, ensure they are cleaned and allowed to dry for several days before sealing. There are several brands of paving sealer on the market. Ensure you read the instructions thoroughly before commencing

Caution:- Do not seal pavers around swimming pools as some sealers can become slippery and the chemicals from the pool can cause the sealer to frost.