

Laying Segmental Pavers

Step-By-Step



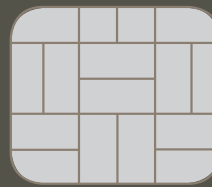


PAVING GUIDE

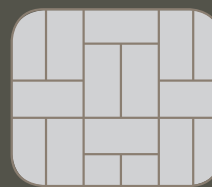
MATERIALS NEEDED

- Pavers (38 pavers are required for each m²)
- Gravel Roadbase (1m³ covers 10m² at a compacted depth of 100mm)
- Washed River Sand (1m³ will cover 30m² at a depth of 30mm)
- Bagged paver jointing sand (1 bag will cover 8m²)
- 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 Brick Saw)

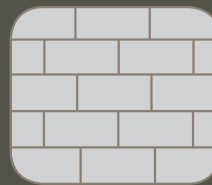
LAYING PATTERNS



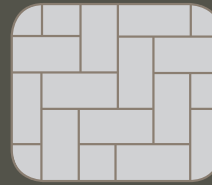
Basket



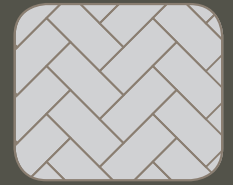
Weave Variation



Running Bond



Herringbone 90°



Herringbone 45°

DIAGRAM 1 PAVER SURFACE LEVEL

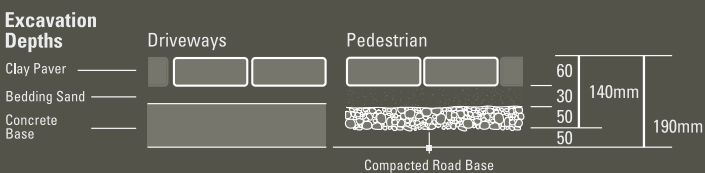
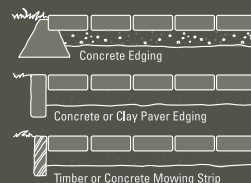


DIAGRAM 2 EDGE RESTRAINTS



Cut edge pieces with a Bolster

HANDY PAVING TIPS

- ✓ Ensure that the area to be paved is well drained.
- ✓ Always use washed river sand only as the bedding material. Sand from a marine environment contains salt that could cause white staining on the surface of the pavers.
- ✓ Never use crusher dust or cement in the bedding layer as incurable staining and uneven load distribution can occur.
- ✓ Use 45° or 90° degree herringbone pattern on areas that will carry vehicular traffic. These patterns provide the strongest interlock.
- ✓ Don't butt the pavers tightly together. Clay products need room for expansion and if the pavers are too close then chipping or pattern distortion may occur.
- ✓ Allow a 2-3mm gap between pavers for expansion to avoid contact that may cause chipping.
- ✓ Avoid underestimating the quantity of pavers required. Allow 38 pavers to the square metre. It is always better to have some left over than to fall short.
- ✓ Continue to fill the gaps between pavers with jointing sand, in the weeks after laying, until the surface settles.



STEP-BY-STEP

1. PREPARATION

- 1.1 Select the desired finished surface level of your pavers. See Diagram 1.
- 1.2 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)
- 1.3 Be sure to allow for a slight fall for drainage. A fall of 25mm per metre should be satisfactory.
- 1.4 Place and screed gravel roadbase over area to approximately 100mm below the required finished height. (This allows 10mm for compaction).
- 1.5 Using the Vibrator Compactor, compact the roadbase.

2. BEDDING

- 2.1 Place washed river sand in piles over the area to be paved.
- 2.2 Using a rake or shovel, spread the sand evenly over the area.
- 2.3 Use a paver to determine your finished surface height, to ensure the correct depth of the bedding sand is used. This becomes the measure for your screeding rails. Repeat so that you have 2 paver pads at least 2 metres apart. See Figure A.
- 2.4 Using your screed, level an area between the two pavers so that you can lay your screeding rails on the level surface.
- 2.5 Place the screeding board onto the screeding rails and pull towards you, ensuring that you maintain an even level. See Figure B.
- 2.6 Once the area has been screeded, carefully remove the screeding rails and smooth out any damaged surface areas with a hand float.
- 2.7 Hose off excess sand for a clean finish. See Figure F.

3. LAYING PAVERS

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 To ensure that your paving lines stay straight, both vertical and horizontal string lines should be used. See Figure C.
- 3.3 As you lay your pavers, make sure that a 2-3mm gap is placed between them. This will prevent any paver damage caused by the pavers rubbing against each other.

4. EDGE RESTRAINTS

- 4.1 Edge restraints are important as they will prevent pavers from moving out of place. See Diagram 2.
- 4.2 The edge restraint must first be in place prior to compaction taking place.

5. COMPACTING THE PAVERS

- 5.1 Prior to compacting, sweep dry paver joint sand over the paved area using a soft bristled brush. Make sure that you completely fill the 2-3mm joints. See Figure D.
- 5.2 Leave a small excess of sand on the surface of the pavers for the compactor to vibrate further into the joints.
- 5.3 Before compacting, make sure that a piece of carpet or rubber mat is under the compactor to prevent the pavers being scratched or damaged. See Figure E.
- 5.4 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.



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