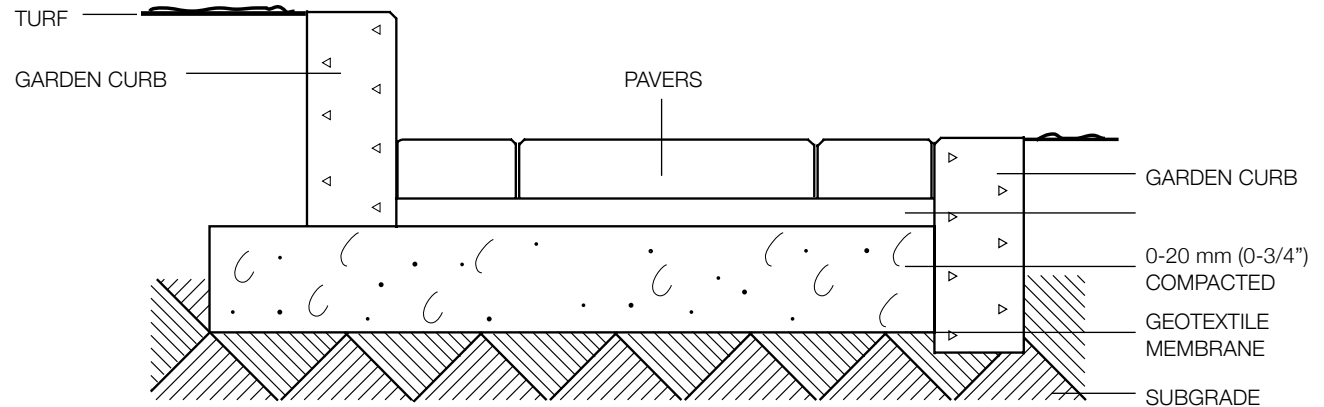


Paving Stone Installation

BASIC INFORMATION FOR
TROUBLE-FREE APPLICATIONS



EXCAVATION

Carefully mark off the perimeter of the project site by outlining the area to be excavated.

- 1 The excavation must be carried out in such a way as to create a 2% slope to allow for proper drainage. This same slope will be repeated later on by the surface of the granular base, the levelling bed, and the finished surface of the pavers. Level and compact the bottom of the excavated area.

BASE

To prevent contamination of the granular base, the use of a geotextile is recommended, particularly where clayey soils are involved.

- 2 Spread and compact 0-20 mm (0-3/4") crushed stone in successive layers of 100 mm (4") to form the base.
- 3 Compact the materials using an appropriate vibrating roller. When this operation is completed to the desired height, the ground contour should be the same as that of the paved surface.

For adequate support of pavers and concrete curbs, as well as any other type of curb, the granular footing must have a minimum height of 200 mm (8") above the level of the intended surfacing, along the entire perimeter.

The installation of concrete curbs requires light excavation and the alignment to be maintained by backfilling and compaction of the crushed stone.

- 4 In order to be effective, and remain stable and rigid, the plastic border must be installed directly on the compacted surface using driving nails every twelve inches.
- 5 The recommended base for cement pavers is a layer of non-compacted concrete sand approximately 25 mm (1") thick. This laying bed can be levelled using a straight edge moved along two guides placed on the compacted granular base.

LAYING PAVERS

- 6 Once the model of paver and the laying pattern have been selected, place the first pavers at a 90 degree angle. On inclined surfaces, it is better to begin installing pavers at the bottom of the slope. The use of a line or a square will make it easier to align the pavers.
- 7 For a more finished appearance, it is suggested that pavers be drawn from more than one different cube at the same time; this will provide uniformity of texture and harmony of colour. Use a saw or a paver splitter to cut pavers to the desired shapes and sizes, when necessary.
- 8 When all the pavers have been laid, use a vibratory plate compactor to make two passes over the surface in opposite directions to stabilize and level the surface. This will cause the pavers to settle approximately 10 mm (3/8") into the sand base.

- 9 Spread dry concrete sand on the surface and sweep in all directions to fill the joints (or in cases where the joint gaps are large or the joints are subject to erosion, use polymer sand for paver joints in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions). Run a vibrating plate over the entire surface to compact the sand between the pavers. Repeat if necessary.
- 10 It is recommended that polymer sand installation be carried out when no rain is in the forecast for the 24 hours following installation; otherwise the desired effect will be lost. Spread sand over the dry paver surface and work it into the joints by sweeping in all directions. Run the vibrating plate over the paver surface and then clean it with a broom. All sand residue must be removed from the paver surface since it will adhere to it and be very difficult to remove later. Dampen the paver surface using the fog stream from a water hose. Let it dry for 24 hours.

Most models of pavers manufactured by Westcon have built-in spacers that separate the units by 3 mm (1/8"), which is the ideal amount of space required for filling joints. It is recommended that a number of pavers be stored away for use as future replacements, should the need ever arise.

