1

EXCAVATION

1.1 **After the initial drawing of your layout, make sure with the following companies; phone, electricity, gas and municipal services if there are any wires, cables or pipes located underground the digging area.**

Please refer to table 1.1 to define excavation depth according to the type of project.

1.2 While excavating, ensure a 2% slope for a proper drainage (20 mm per meter, ¼ in. per foot).

1.3 For a sufficient stability, the excavation contour should extend beyond the surface to be paved by at least once the depth.

1.4 Level the bottom of the surface using a rake. If the soil is sandy, compact it with the help of a plate compactor. If your excavation is based on a clay soil, do not compact. **Separate the clay soil from the aggregate base with geotextile fabric to prevent contamination and ensure better stability.**

2

FOUNDATION

2.1 Spread 0-20 mm (0-¾ in.) crushed stone in successive 10 mm (4 in.) layer and compact well.

2.2 For easier compaction, lightly wet the crushed stone bedding while compacting.

2.3 Verify the final height with a paver and a guide. The guide should be the equivalent to the height of the sand bedding. Consider that the sand bedding will be reduced by 10 mm (⅜ in.).

3

SAND BEDDING

3.1 The sand bedding stage must be properly done to guarantee a uniform and an esthetic look.

3.2 Install 2 pipes of 25 mm (1 in.) in diameter on your foundation as used for a guide.

3.3 Even out the concrete sand using the pipes and a straight plank.

4

PAVER INSTALLATION

4.1 Install the paving stones according to the chosen design starting with a 90 degree angle. Proceed by walking on the paving stones and fill the holes left by the pipes.

4.2 **During the installation, it is recommended to use at least 2 cubes at the same time so that a perfect homogeneity of colors results on the final work.**

4.3 Check the alignment of the pavers after every five rows installed and adjust them, if necessary, using a screwdriver.

4.4 We recommend you to use a chalkline when cutting is required. Use specialized hardscape tools as a guillotine and a concrete saw to do the cuts. Always wear protective equipment during this operation.

4.5 You can now install York edging to finalize the border. Use mortar to keep border in place.

4.6 Once you have finished laying them, stabilize the pavers using a vibrating plate. This operation will settle the stones into the bed while leveling the surface. For best results, run the plate over the pavers two or three times in both directions. The paving stones will settle into the concrete sand by about 10 mm (⅜ in.).

5

FILLING THE JOINTS

5.1 To have a minimal maintenance it is recommended to use polymeric sand. With a broom, spread the sand into the joints. Pass the vibrating plate in all directions to fill in the sand into the joints. Sweep away the excess sand.

5.2 Set aside an amount of paving stone for replacement.

CAUTION : Dry sawing or grinding of concrete products may result in the release of respirable crystalline quartz. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). The use of a NIOSH or CSA approved respirator and tight fitting goggles is recommended when sawing or grinding operations are in progress.

Table 1.1 Excavation depth according to the type of project.

Type of project	Type of soil	Minimum excavation depth	Minimum crushed stone depth
Residential driveway	Clay	380mm (15”)	300mm (12”)
	Sand	280mm (11”)	200mm (8”)
Patio or walkway	Clay	230mm (9”)	150mm (6”)
	Sand	180mm (7”)	100mm (4”)

INSTALLATION OF SLABS

Follow the same instructions as the paving stones, omit point 4.6