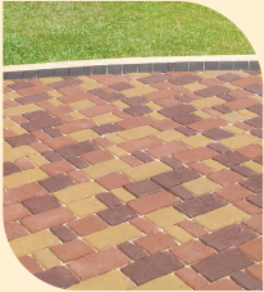


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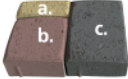


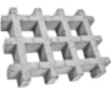
INTERLOCKING PAVERS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



STEP 1

Measure the area to be paved (L X W). To determine the number of pavers required, multiply the area by the relevant paver factor shown below.

PAVERS	CONTEMPORARY	TROPIC I	BRICK	TRI HEX	GRASS PAVERS
					
SPECIFICATIONS	a. 60mm H x 140mm W x 69mm D b. 60mm H x 140mm W x 140mm D c. 60mm H x 140mm W x 209mm D Total area: 58,520mm ²	3 5/32" H x 7 3/4" W x 5 5/8" D (60/80mm H x 197mm W x 143mm D)	2 3/8" H x 8" W x 4" D (60mm H x 198mm W x 100mm D)	3 5/32" H x 7 5/16" W x 3 5/8" D (80mm H x 186mm W x 92mm D)	4" H x 23" W x 17 1/4" D (92mm H x 584mm W x 438mm D)
NUMBER OF PAVERS REQUIRED (AREA x PAVER FACTOR)	L X W X 1.6	L X W X 3.80	L X W X 4.40	L X W X 4.00	L X W X 0.36

STEP 2

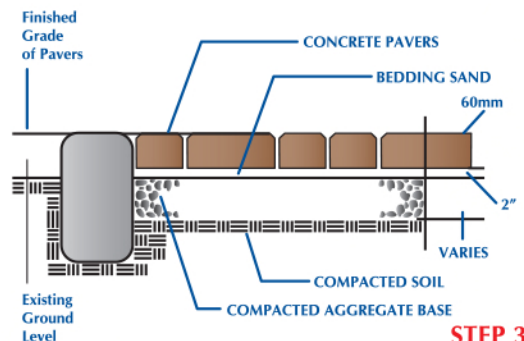
Determine the thickness of the base required for your application from the table at the back. This, together with the area, will determine the volume of fill material required. Sharp sand to a depth of 2" must be placed after the fill material has been laid. The depth of excavation is dependent on the finished level.

STEP 3

Excavate for your base. The soil is then compacted using a roller or plate compactor. The depth of the base will be determined by the depth of the fill material needed, the layer of sharp sand and the thickness of the paver.

As in all natural materials, colour in paving stones has inherent variations. Paver colour may vary slightly due to several factors inclusive of the source of raw materials, climatic conditions and the presence of moisture.

PARTIAL CROSS SECTION: KERB DETAIL



STEP 3

STEP 4

Install edge restraints. Adequate interlocking stability cannot be achieved without sufficient edge restraints such as kerb walls or paver edge restraints.

STEP 5

Place and compact the base material in 2" lifts (the material may not compact properly if it is too dry). The finished base should be relatively smooth and flat. During the laying of the base, a slight slope or grade of $\frac{1}{4}$ " – $\frac{1}{2}$ " in every foot should be created so that water runs off and does not settle.

STEP 6

Lay a sheet of polythene on the compacted base. The 2" sharp sand layer should then be placed on this sheet and compacted. This layer must be screeded, ensuring that the slope created in Step 5 is maintained. The area should not be disturbed after it has been levelled. Ensure that the sand is kept dry throughout the process.

STEP 7

Starting from one side, begin placing pavers along the edge restraints. These should be laid to the specified pattern, with each unit flush to the adjacent units. Guidelines should be used to ensure that pavers are placed in a straight line.

STEP 8

When the laying of pavers is complete, a fine sand is swept over the area into the joints. The pavers should now be vibrated to their final level with a plate compactor. The excess sand is then swept from the pavement.

NOTE: Only clean or washed sharp sand should be used. Do not use highly organic sharp sand as this may cause paver discolouration.

Use a masonry cutting disc to cut pavers where necessary

GUIDELINES FOR CONCRETE MASONRY PAVING UNITS

APPLICATION (Well Drained Conditions)	THICKNESS OF BASE
Patios or Residential Walkways Residential Driveways and Parking	0 to 3 inches
Sidewalks Residential Streets Public Parking	4 to 6 inches
City Streets Gas Stations Loading Ramps Industrial Floors	8 inches

NOTE: The sand base between the base and the concrete paving units is always made 2 inches thick.

Frequently Asked Questions

What depth of paving block do I require?

- 60mm – Suitable for any driveway or domestic application (domestic driveway – busy use)
- 80mm – Suitable for commercial applications where there are very high volumes of traffic.

Do I need mortar to install the pavers?

- No, the materials needed to install the pavers are an aggregate base, fine and sharp sand, and sheets of polythene.

Can weeds grow through the joints?

- The compacted process of laying pavers prohibits growth of weeds. However, it is possible for seeds to become lodged between joints via the wind and animals. Regular sweeping can prevent this. The spraying of pesticides can also remove the weeds and prevent further growth, as well as just pulling them out.

Can pavers be used around trees and other objects?

- Yes, pavers can be used around trees. Pavers can also be cut to fit and curve around any object.

Can broken or cracked pavers be replaced?

- Yes they can be easily removed either by hand or with simple tools like screwdrivers. A new paver can be inserted, the fine sand replaced between joints, and then the paver compacted into place with a rubber mallet.

How do I maintain my pavers?

- Pavers are made from natural materials. Regular sweeping and pressure washing is recommended. However, your pavers should not be forced to regularly withstand more weight and rougher uses than their intent.

How long will these pavers last?

- Paving stones can last for more than 50 years.

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