

19 basicguidetolayingpavers



01 prepare the site

Excavate the area to be paved to allow for the base layer (generally 100-150mm thick of road base), bedding sand (generally 30mm thick coarse washed river sand) and the paver thickness. Establish falls and levels using a spirit level on the screen board. Spread the road base to an even thickness and compact using a mechanical plate compactor.

02 add the bedding sand

Spread and screed the bedding sand. The easiest way to screed sand is to use two guides (screed rails) and a screeding board (e.g. a flat piece of timber). Establish bedding tracks with the screeding board.



03 level the surface

Bed the screed rails into the bedding sand. Drag the screeding board in a sawing motion from side to side across the rails to create a firm, flat laying surface.

04 set the lines

Set string lines at right angles to establish paving lines. These will help keep the joints straight for that truly professional look.



05 begin the laying

Start laying along the longest straight edge of the designated area and lay whole pavers first. Leave 3-5mm between pavers to allow for jointing sand (unless the pavers have nibs).

06 cut pavers

Cut and position part-pavers if the job requires them. Edge restraints prevent the pavers from moving – refer to the “Boral Guide to Laying Pavers” for more details.



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a detailed guide on
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07 fill the joints

Sweep jointing sand over the finished dry paving, ensuring that all joints are full.



08 finishing touches

Compact the surface, add more jointing sand, sweep off excess and repeat. Remember to always use a rubber mat or carpet beneath the plate compactor to prevent damage to the pavers.



Caring for your pavers

prevention is better than cure

- Sweep regularly with a stiff bristled broom to keep pavers free from debris.
- For maximum protection we suggest pavers are sealed after installation with a penetrating sealer. Please check with a reputable sealing company for advice.
- Seal pavers with a penetrating sealer before grouting to avoid grout smears.
- Re-seal pavers as required paying extra attention to heavy wear areas and salt-water locations.
- During construction, cover the paved areas to protect against damage.
- Protect your pavers against possible staining from mortar, oxides, cement and rust.
- Do not use acid to clean pavers.
- Do not use high pressure cleaning apparatus to clean pavers.
- In all cases, attempt to clean a stain before it hardens or dries.

If a stain occurs, follow some simple steps:

- Assess type of stain carefully before taking action (incorrect assessment of stain can cause the stain to be more difficult to remove).
- If stain cannot be accurately assessed, conduct a trial process on a small portion of stained area to determine most appropriate action.
- Do not use acid to remove stains under any circumstances.

* Efflorescence occurs naturally in cement based products.

^ Subject to water restrictions in your area.

* Pre-sealed pavers: During the manufacturing process a fine mist of penetrative sealer is sprayed onto the pavers. This assists in minimising the short-term absorption of stains only. For maximum ongoing protection, Boral recommends that all pavers should be sealed with a quality penetrating sealer following installation. Please check with a qualified tradesperson for advice on this process. Boral does not accept liability for stained or damaged pavers.

Utilise the guide below on some stain removal solutions.

PROBLEM	SUGGESTED CLEANING METHOD
Efflorescence* (White powdery deposit)	Brush first with a stiff bristled broom. Then hose^ with clean water. Weathering will eventually stop this process from occurring.
Leaves and Bark	Use a neutral or organic cleaner diluted with water then hose down.
Algae	Mix 10 parts water with 1 part white vinegar. Leave 10 minutes on paver then hose down before solution dries.
Red Wine	Use a neutral or organic cleaner diluted with water then hose down.
Food Stains	Use a neutral or organic cleaner diluted with water then hose down.
Chewing Gum	Freeze with dry ice and remove with a spatula.
Ivy Suckers	Apply a heat gun to the suckers until they go hard. Allow them to cool and dry, then scrub them off with a stiff brush.