

Installation

LAYING OF PAVING STONES

1. EXCAVATION

- 1.1 Before starting any work, contact any relevant water or electric company representative to find out if pipes and/or electrical wires may be found in the area to be excavated.
- 1.2 To ensure effective drainage, excavation must be done on a slant. A minimum inclination of 2% (1/4" per foot) is required.
- 1.3 Excavation should be continued at least 300 mm (12") beyond the surface to be laid with paving stones ideally, this distance should equal between 1 and 1 1/2 times the height of the foundation. This bordering area will provide stability by supporting outer and central paving stones equally.
- 1.4 Use a rake to even the bottom of the area excavated. A vibrating plate or roller is suggested for compacting ground that is sandy or granular. **DO NOT COMPACT CLAY SOIL.** To keep foundation and natural ground separate, place a geotextile sheet between the two layers.

2. FOUNDATION

Spread 0-20 mm (0-3/4") of stone per 100 mm (4") thick layer. To facilitate compacting, lightly irrigate the stones between each layer. Stone compacting with a vibrating plate or roller must be done several times to ensure foundation is stable. A jumping-jack compacter may also be used. Check the final level by placing a paving stone over a guide and referring to the typical stone cuts.

Type of work	Type of soil	Minimum excavation	Foundation crushed stone
Driveway (car)	Clayey Sandy	380 mm (15") 280 mm (11")	300 mm (12") 200 mm (8")
Sidewalk or patio	Clayey Sandy	230 mm (9") 180 mm (7")	150 mm (6") 100 mm (4")

3. BORDER

Borders or Universal Mini-borders must be installed before finishing the foundation. Start with one side. Before installing the border on the other side, temporarily place a row of paving stones on the ground to position the other border.

For installing Authentica or Plastic Borders, PLEASE SEE STEP 5.7.

4- BED FACE

- 4.1 Spread between 15 mm (5/8") and 25 mm (1") of concrete sand or screening. Remember that after paving stones are compacted, a 25 mm (1") bed face will be reduced to 15 mm (5/8").
 - 4.2 Use two tubes and a straight board to level the sand or screening.
- Every significant variation in the thickness of the bed face will cause the paved surface to be uneven or wavy.

- 4.3 DO NOT compact sand before laying paving stones. Compacting with a vibrating plate ON the laid paving stones will embed these into the bed face.

5- LAYING OF PAVING STONES

- 5.1 Lay the paving stones according to the chosen design, starting at the right angle, if possible. Stand on the paving stones you've laid. Fill in the spaces left by the guiding pipes.
- 5.2 Spacers on the sides of the paving stones automatically leave a space of approximately 3 mm (1/8") between each stone.
- 5.3 Use varying paving stones to ensure an even pattern of colours and textures over the entire surface.
- 5.4 After 5 rows of paving stones have been laid, check their alignment. If necessary, use a screwdriver to realign stones.

- 5.5 To avoid having to cut paving stones, lay up to the second two last rows. Then position the borders so that the last row can be filled with full-sized paving stones.

- 5.6 When necessary, paving stones can be cut with a pavement cutter or concrete saw. Use a mason's line chalk line to mark the paving stones. If you use a pavement cutter, make the cut on a slight slant, thus ensuring an easy adjustment cutter, move away from the laid paving stones, as dust and residue resulting from the cut could permanently stain them. Always wear safety goggles.

- 5.7 Lay Authentica, or Plastic borders on each side of the paving stone.

- 5.8 Once the work is completed, level paving stones with the vibrating plate. Repeat two or three times in both directions. The stones should sink approximately 10 mm (3/8").

6- JOINT FILLING

- 6.1 Spread stabilized sand over the paving stones and let dry if necessary. Sweep stabilized sand in all directions in order to fill in all joints.
- 6.2 Remove excess sand, then use the vibrating plate to fill in paving stone joints with remaining sand.

REPEAT STEPS 6.1 AND 6.2 IF NECESSARY.

- 6.3 Using a garden hose or sprinkler, wet the pavement at least three times at a 5 to 10 minutes interval, so as to gradually soak joint down to the bottom; be sure not to flood the pavement or generate run-off, as this could wash out the binder. Especially on sloping sites. Let dry for at least 24 hours before allowing traffic on the surface.

- 6.4 Keep a few paving stones as spares.

LAYING OF TILES

Follow all previous steps for laying paving stones, except step 5.8 DO NOT compact tiles once they have been laid.

INSTALLATION OF A RETAINING WALL

1- EXCAVATION

Dig a trench with a depth that is proportional to that of the 150 mm (6") foundation and the burial of the first row. Remember that 10% of the total height of the retaining wall will be buried in the ground. The width of the trench will vary depending on the chosen type of selected wall. Provide a minimum space 304.80 mm (12") behind this wall in which to build the draining mass (with stone).

2- BASE PREPARATION

A layer of geotextile must cover the back and bottom of the trench to prevent soil from clogging the drainage system. The upper part of the geotextile should exceed the border of the trench by at least 304.80 mm (12") so that it may be placed over the drainage mass, once installed.

3- FOUNDATION

Fill the 150 mm (6") deep foundation with up to 0-20 mm (0-3/4") of stone, then compact the surface with a jumping-jack compactor or a vibrating plate (for clay soil, increase the depth of the excavated area). In this excavation, install a perforated drain of 100 mm (4") in diameter and attach it to the existing drainage system. At step 5 you will bury this drain using 20 mm (3/4") of stone.

4- FIRST ROW

Place leveled blocks on the compacted foundation, according to the chosen design.

5- FILLING OF WALL ANCHORING SYSTEM

Fill in the space behind the blocks with 20 mm (3/4") of stone, and compact lightly.

6- WALL CONSTRUCTION

Lay the next rows. fill in the space behind the blocks (as in step 5) at every 203 mm (8"). If capping modules are available, use them as a finishing element. We recommend the use of a concrete glue to secure them.

7- FINISHING

Stone layers must be covered with the remaining part of geotextile to protect the soil draining mass from contamination. Finally level the soil behind the last row.

Note: Each row is set back from the previous one by: Bloc Uni 25.4 mm (1") - Split Face Block 19 mm (3/4")



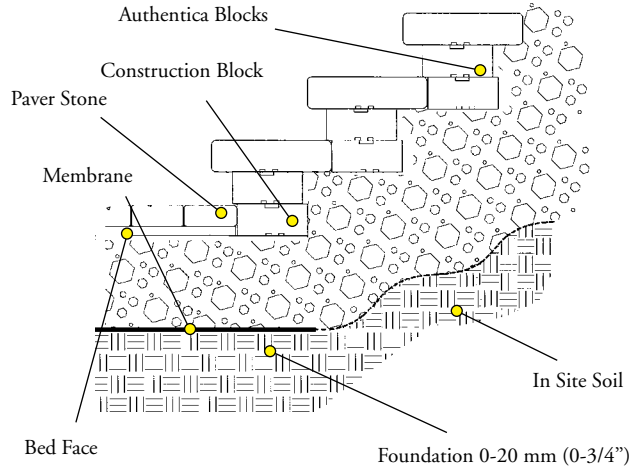
Installation

SAND

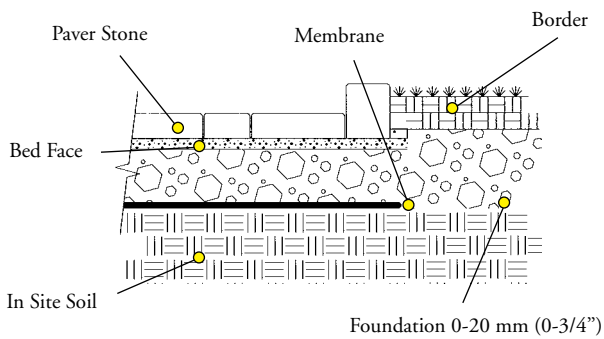
Polymers sand for cobblestones resist all weather conditions. Due to its high polymer content, it hardens in depth, which makes it ideal for around pools and sloping surfaces.



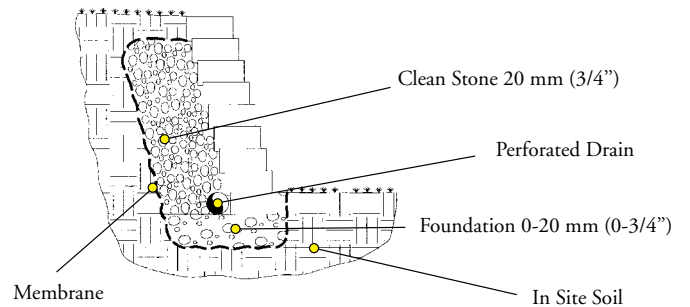
STAIRS



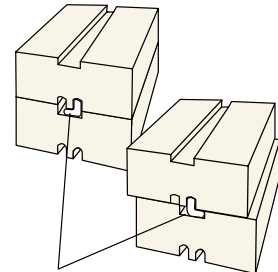
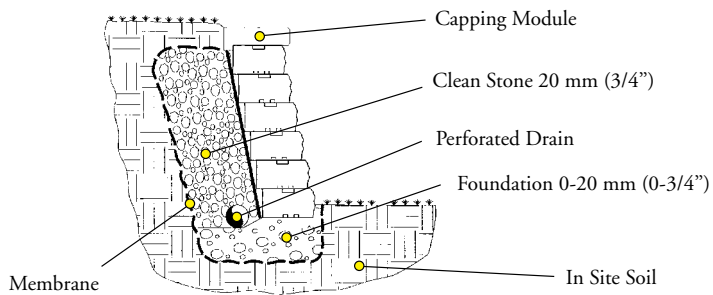
PAVER STONES



BLOC UNI, GARDEN RETAINING WALL



AUTHENTICA, TIVOLI RETAINING WALLS



Anchoring Device



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