

PAVERS

INSTALLATION GUIDE

BASE

Open-graded base, typically ASTM No. 57 stone ($\frac{3}{4}$ -inch clean, washed stone) that is at least 6 inches or 150mm thick. Moisten, spread, and compact the No. 57 base layer in 4 inch lifts. This aggregate base uses angular and symmetrical aggregates with no fine particles. When compacting an open-graded base, it's important to make sure that the aggregates are tightly locked together. In low infiltration soils or installations with impermeable liners, some or all drainage is directed to an outlet via perforated underdrain pipes put in place per the drawings prior to or during placement of the base, depending on their location. Care must be taken not to damage underdrain pipes during compaction and paving.

SETTING BED

Open-graded crushed stone bedding layer, typically ASTM No. 8 stone or No. 9 ($\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch clean, washed stone) that is 2 inches or 50mm thick. Moisten, spread, compact and screed the No. 8 stone bedding material maintaining a consistent 2-inch thickness. Fill voids left by removed screed rails with No. 8 stone. Do not subject screeded bedding material to any pedestrian traffic before the installation of the paving unit.

LAYING PAVERS

There are different variations and colors with natural stone providing a unique range that you just can't get with an engineered product. Work out of multiple pallets to blend the stones effectively in the installation.

Lay the paving units in the patterns dictated by the design. Use $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch spacers between paver edges to maintain straight pattern lines. Fill gaps at the edges of the paved area with cut units. Cut natural stone pavers with a masonry saw using a diamond blade. Always make sure to use safety glasses and hearing protection. Ensure that the blade used on the saw has sufficient depth of cut for your application. After the pavers are laid, remove excess aggregate on the surface by sweeping pavers clean. Check final elevations for conformance to the drawings. We do not recommend using a vibratory plate compactor on any natural stone pavers.

JOINT COMPOUND

Fill the opening and joints with a permeable joint compound following the manufacturer's application process and guidelines. Please note that some jointing compounds can retain moisture, damage, or stain natural stone pavers if they are not used correctly. Always seek specialist advice from your Polycor sales representative if you are in doubt. It is your responsibility to determine if the permeable joint compound you selected can be used for the intended purpose. When in doubt, test in an inconspicuous area beforehand to determine if there is any change to the stone's appearance.

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EDGE RESTRAINTS

Permeable projects require special edge restraints. To complete the project, use a permeable fortified concrete bonded edging. Fortified concrete edging can be applied just under the pavers, then hand-troweled to the wedge shape for a successful edge on permeable base projects. Please note that some concrete edging can retain moisture, damage, or stain natural stone pavers if they are not used correctly, and you should always seek specialist advice from your Polycor sales representative if you are in doubt.

SEALERS

To maintain the aesthetic beauty of the original installation, applying an impregnating sealer coating to the paved surface might be required. While it is not a requirement to seal natural stone, an impregnating sealer application may aid in cleaning the surface should it become dirty. Please note that some topical sealers and other materials can damage or stain natural stone pavers if they are not used correctly. Always seek specialist advice from your Polycor sales representative if you are in doubt. You are responsible for determining if the sealer you selected is suitable for natural stone. Test in an inconspicuous area first before applying and using per the accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

EFFLORESCENCE

Some natural stone pavers may experience efflorescence when in contact with joint compounds, bedding and fortified concrete edging. Efflorescence will naturally disappear over time if the moisture source is eliminated or controlled. For additional information, consult our Care and Maintenance guide.