

## L A Y I N G     G U I D E

### FOUNDATION

For an area to be successfully paved, the base or foundation preparation is very important.

The following is recommended:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Pedestrian Traffic Only</b> | a) Compact crushed rock (road base) 75mm thick mixed with cement |
|                                | b) Reinforced concrete 75mm thick (Recommended).                 |
| <b>Vehicle Traffic</b>         | c) Reinforced concrete base 75mm thick minimum 20-25mpa          |

### **Expansion Joints**

Particular attention should be paid to expansion joints in both their location and installation. Expansion joints should be used at every change in coping direction, at intervals no greater than 3.5 metres, between paving and any walls, wherever there is existing cracking in the foundation or bedding material and wherever there are existing expansion joints being covered over. Expansion joints should also extend through any bedding material and into the foundation, care should be taken so that there is no mortar or glue squeezed up into the expansion joint which would render the joint ineffective. For the specific location and installation of expansion joints please refer to the latest version of Australian Standard AS 3958.1

### LAYING

The paving stone should be laid on a mortar bed of 4:1 sand and grey cement mixture or alternately a mix of 2 brick sand 2 washed sand and 1 of grey cement. The second mix is slightly easier to use. The sand cement mix should be mixed to a fine consistency and prior to laying the paver a wet paste of pure cement and water should be applied to the back of the paver to assist in the adhering mixture should be made slightly wetter than a bricklayer's mix. Whilst it is not our recommended laying method, Sandstone can be laid on a sand bed, (preferably using 30mm calibrated product) although the pavers will be susceptible to breakage, mould growth and movement over time. If laying using an adhesive, care should be taken to follow appropriate Australian Standard for tiling.

## LAYING... CONTINUED

Prior to laying, ensure the rear of paver is clean. Lack of adhesion of the paver to the mortar bed, commonly known as the paver being drummy, does not mean that the paver has failed. If you wish to increase adhering qualities we recommend applying a bonding agent to the underside of the stones before placing on mortar bed.

The mortar bed should be 15 to 20mm thick. The underside of the slabs should be wet before placing on the mortar bed. The paver should be bed in well, usually done by tapping with a rubber mallet, ensuring that there are no air pockets left under slabs. There is a possibility the stones might be adversely affected if the mortar bed is uneven or if there are air pockets left between the pavers and the mortar bed.

Sandstone pavers should be kept as clean as possible whilst laying. Mortar spills on the pavers and site dirt should be sponged off immediately to prevent staining. Once laid and prior to sealing, it is advisable to give the stone a very mild wash using oxalic acid (please refer to our cleaning and sealing guide for more details). We recommend that after an area is laid it should be protected until sealed and not loaded for a period of time to enable the mortar bed to strengthen, Pedestrian traffic 2 days, Vehicle traffic 2-3 weeks.

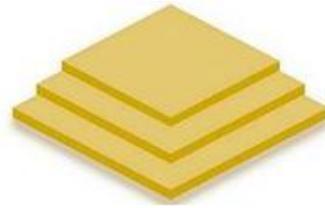
As Sandstone is a natural stone, the colour and properties of Sandstone will vary from piece to piece. We recommend the layer select pavers proportionately from each pallet during the laying process to achieve a mix of stone throughout the job

## CLEANING AND SEALING

**Most of our imported Natural Sandstone is salt tolerant.** If being used in the vicinity of salt water, it can be protected against further salt attack by using a recommended sealing product. We also recommend sealing Sandstone to facilitate easy cleaning and maintenance. Please refer to our cleaning and sealing guide for more details.

## SPECIAL NOTE

This laying guides' recommendations are a guide only. Conditions will vary from site to site (eg soil condition, pool surrounds, driveways etc) and therefore the contractor should decide whether these applications are adequate or whether further adjustments are to be made. There are no express or implied guarantees or warranties given in the supply of this product. The manufacturer liability is limited to replacement of product only and does not include application or removal costs. All products should be inspected before installation. The supplier does not except any responsibility of the product once installed. Please consult one of our experienced sales team for further recommendations on the use of Natural Sandstone.



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# CLEANING & SEALING GUIDE

## SANDSTONE PRODUCTS

### DURING LAYING

During the laying process of all pavers, care should be taken to ensure that pavers are not marked or stained and that care is taken to remove cement and mortar stains with clean water immediately. The paving can be protected during and after the laying process by keeping people off the paving where possible as well as covering the pavers if exposed to falling leaves, bird droppings or other likely sources of discolouration. The cleaner you keep your job is at the finish, the easier it is to clean and seal.

As some sealing systems require a pre-seal, it is important to be aware of the sealing manufacturers requirements before the commencement of laying.

### CLEANING WITH CHLORINE

For organic based stains such as leaf and fruit stains or stains from bird droppings, we recommend cleaning Sandstone with a solution of 10 parts water to 1 part Chlorine or Bleach. Not all stains can be removed this way and may require harsher treatment. The best way to remove these stains is in Ultraviolet light (Sunlight) however, this can take some time.

- 1) Protect any surrounding plants or landscaping with plastic or drop sheets
- 2) Wet the paving surface so that it is evenly damp across the total area
- 3) Put on eye protection, an appropriate breathing mask, rubber gloves, rubber boots and full length clothing
- 4) Mix the Chlorine to the water (Chlorine is a dangerous material, so exercise caution at all times)
- 5) A trial should be done on an off cut of paving so as to determine the expected reaction time
- 6) The solution can applied using a watering can, being careful to cover the surface evenly
- 7) The solution should be left on for approximately 5 minutes, scrubbing any stubborn areas using a nylon bristled brush
- 8) Wash the solution off using plenty of clean water. Water should be collected and disposed of as per council and building guidelines
- 9) Care should be taken not to concentrate the solution in one area as an even finish will not be achieved

## SEALING

Ensure that the paving is clean and dry. There should be no dirt, leaves, stains, mould mildew, mortar stains, building marks etc visible on the surface. Anything that is left on the surface prior to sealing will be visible and difficult to remove later.

There are many sealers available and your reasons for using a sealer will be specific to your job. Sealers can be used for things such as stain prevention and prevention against salt attack. Make sure that the sealer you are using is suitable for use on cementitious pavers and that it is designed to meet your requirements. As application methods and systems vary, you should follow the directions provided on the can by the sealer manufacturer.

We recommend and sell sealing products by Klen International, Dry Treat and Crommelin Chemicals.

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