

Specifications for Paving Stone Installation (v.1.1)

1. Excavation

- A) Sub grade soil to be excavated to a depth of 10" to 12".
- B) To ensure sufficient drainage, the sub grade soil will be excavated to obtain a minimum incline of 2% (1/4 inch per foot).
- C) The excavation contour will extend beyond the surface to be paved by 6" to 12".
- D) A geotextile membrane will be installed between the natural soil and the crushed stone foundation.
- E) Driveways will be cut with a concrete saw to insure a tight fit and a level transition with the paving stones.

2. Foundation

- A) Crusher run #1 will be spread, compacted and processed in 4" layers until the final compacted base will be 3" to 4" below the predetermined finished grade.
- B) The crushed stone will be compacted with a vibrating plate several times.
- C) 1" of stone dust will be used over the compacted crusher run as the installation bed.
- D) The stone dust is screed using either 1" diameter pipes or string lines forming a grid.

3. Laying the paving stones

- A) The paving stones will be laid according to the pattern chosen.
- B) If necessary, The pavers will be cut to create straight or curved edges.
- C) All steps leading into doors, on to landings, etc. will have a rise of 5" to 8".
- D) An Edge restraint will be installed on the outside of the paved area.
 - 1) The best edge restraint (staked in every 6" and hidden below the edge of the paver).
 - 2) Celtic Curb or another brick edger.

4. Completing the Installation

- A) The pavers are then stabilized using a vibrating plate compactor and a hand tamper (used next to steps, doors and other hard to reach places).
- B) A Polymeric Stabilizing Sand is worked into the joints by sweeping in several directions.
- C) The excess sand is then removed and the remainder is worked in to the joints using
- D) Additional Stabilizing Sand is added to fill the joints.
- E) The excess sand is removed and the entire area is wetted down to allow the stabilizing sand to set up.