

MODERN COBBLESTONE



RUMBLED COBBLESTONE



FLAGSTONE

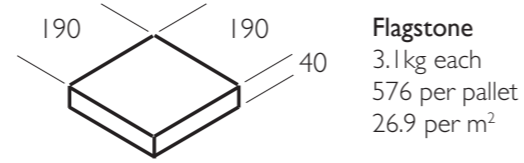


BRICK PAVER



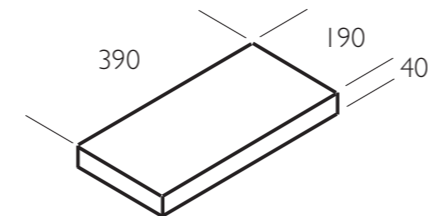
Other Colours Available:
 Marigold • Earth Apricot • Evans • Red • Grey
 Minimum quantity orders 100m² or more

Walkway

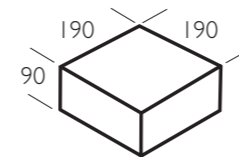


Flagstone
 3.1kg each
 576 per pallet
 26.9 per m²

Paving Slabs (50-31)
 6kg each
 360 per pallet
 13.2 per m²



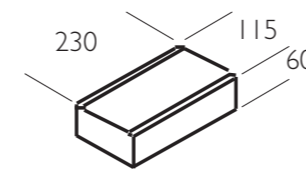
Industrial



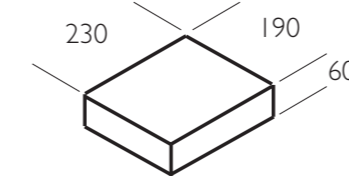
10-33
 6.6kg
 288 per pallet
 26.9 per m²



Driveway

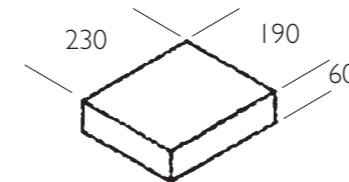


Brickpaver
 3.3kg each
 600 per pallet
 37.4 per m²



Modern Cobblestone
 5.46kg each
 360 per pallet
 22.5 per m²

Rumbled Cobblestone
 5.46kg each
 360 per pallet
 22.5 per m²



Paving

*Experience, value and service
 is our commitment to you.*



Please note that colours may vary from batch to batch.

WE DELIVER TO ALL AREAS

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Laying Instructions for Concrete Paving

Step 1

Measure up the area that you want to pave, choose the appropriate paver and pattern.

Choosing the right pavers: Consideration should be given as to the weight of the traffic that will or may use the area to be paved.

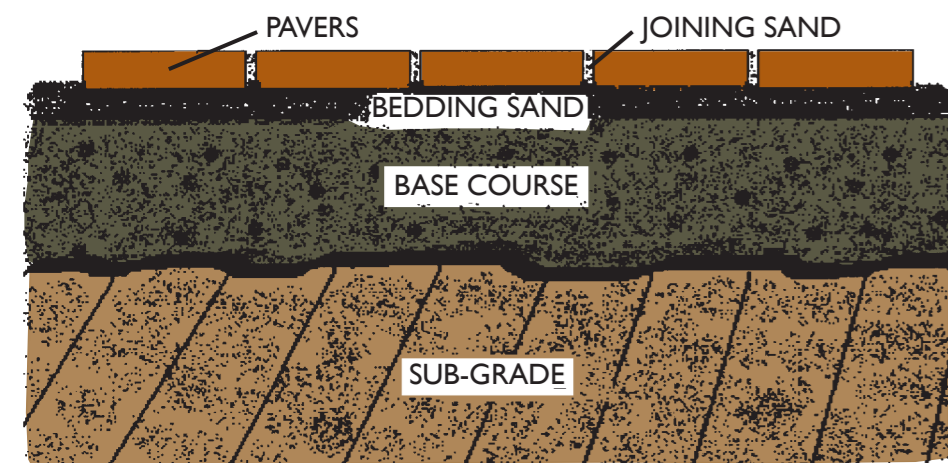
We recommend the following paving thicknesses:

- 40mm: For pedestrian traffic only.
- 60mm: For normal domestic drive ways etc.
- 80mm to 90mm: Heavy vehicular traffic such as public roads and industrial drive ways etc.

Step 2

Excavate your area to allow for the thickness of the pavers, base and bedding sand.

Typical cross section of finished paving.



The Base course is the only variable. It is the foundation of your paving. The thickness of the Base course depends on the firmness of the underlying ground, or "Sub-Grade". Soft Sub-Grade has to be dug out deeper, because it needs a thicker base course than a harder sub-grade. To test the sub grade, dig down to about 200mm in several places within the planned paved area and then test the hardness of the sub-grade by walking on and stamping your heel into it. Refer to the following tables.

SUB GRADE TESTING

Strength	Weak	Medium	Strong
Pedestrian use only.	Compact 75mm of base material (eg road base or equivalent)	Compact 50mm of base material (eg road base or equivalent)	No base material unless required for filling and levelling hollows or dips
Driveway (Domestic)	Compact 175mm of base material (eg road base or equivalent)	Compact 125mm of base material (eg road base or equivalent)	Compact 75mm of base material (eg road base or equivalent)

Excavation example		BASE COURSE MATERIAL
Paver thickness	40mm (pedestrian use)	Should be crushed rock including particles of all sizes. Granite road base is also a suitable material. Should not contain soil or plant matter.
Bedding sand	40mm (40 to 50mm)	
Base Course	75mm (weak sub grade)	
Excavation depth	155mm below top of the pavers	

Step 3

Preparing the Sub-Grade

After excavation, the sub-grade may have holes that need filling to bring it up to the desired level. Fill these with base material and compact in layers not more than 100mm thick using a vibrating plate compacter.

The finished sub-grade level should be within 20mm to the contour of finished paving.

Step 4

Preparing the base course

This should also be laid in layers no thicker than 100mm and compacted so as not to allow the bedding sand to filter through. The final surface of the base course should match the contour of the finished paving with no bumps or hollows greater than 10mm

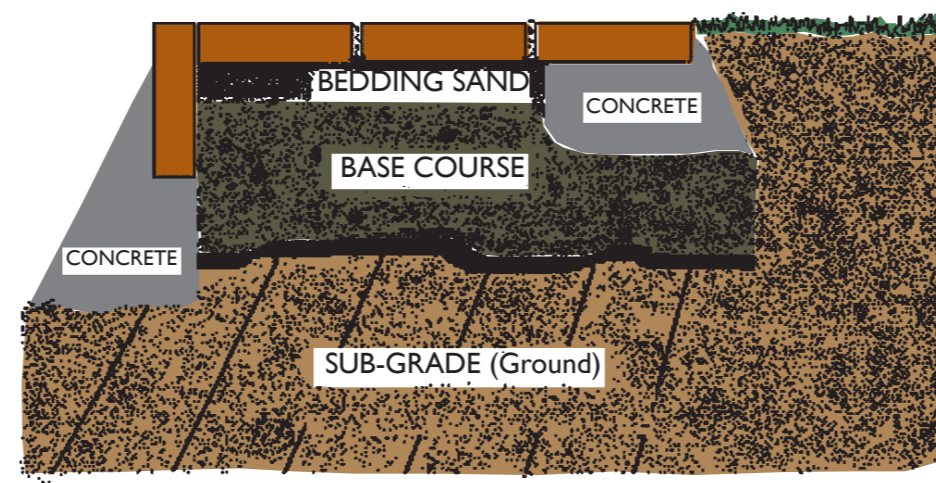
This allows for an even consistent layer of bedding sand. If bedding sand is allowed to vary in thickness then this variation will eventually show up as humps and hollows as the pavers settle.

Step 5

Placing the Edging

Edging is important to prevent sideways movement of pavers and to stop the bedding sand leaking out.

The edging can be done in a number of ways as illustrated below.



Step 6

Preparing the bedding sand base

Bedding sand supports your pavers, but as mentioned before will not hide irregularities in the base course. The sand should be damp but not wet, coarse, river sand. **DO NOT compact the bedding sand directly, it compacts under the pavers.**

Experiment by spreading out the sand to varying depths and compacting with a paver and rubber hammer to decide on the best screed depth of sand necessary to obtain a compacted thickness of 40 to 50mm. Depending on type of sand and its moisture level it will need to be screeded to a depth of 5 – 10mm above the final compacted level.

Screed sand to decided depth using a suitable straight edge and side runners in the traditional manner. Avoid walking on screeded sand surface.

Step 7

Laying the pavers

Select the pattern required and commence laying from a curb or similar stable edge, which provides a suitable rear access to the screeded sand bed.

Place the units gently but firmly on the sand without tilting them. Do not attempt to place the units flush against their neighbours. Ideally a gap of approximately 2mm should be left, this will happen automatically if the units are allowed to sit naturally against each other. (Maximum allowable joint 4mm) Check joint lines for pattern accuracy as laying progresses and **avoid laying in a down hill direction unless absolutely necessary.** The paving must obviously be walked on as the laying face progresses, but vehicular traffic must be avoided until the paving is compacted to final level. Cutting in can be done later.

Step 8

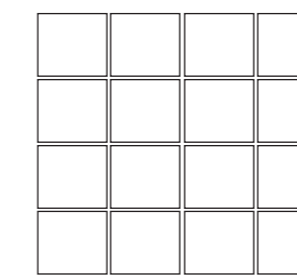
Compacting the pavers

Small areas may be compacted using a rubber hammer or ordinary hammer and a short piece of timber. With the pavers compacted to level, spread **dry** sand over the paving surface and sweep this sand into the paving joints until they are filled.

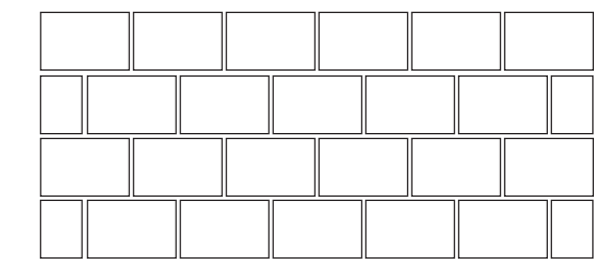
Large areas of paving should be compacted using a protected plate vibrator. Spread clean dry sand or appropriate paver setting sand over the paved area and vibrate until all the joints are filled and the pavers are compact. **WARNING-** it is imperative that all the joints are thoroughly filled with sand or your pavement will fail. **DO NOT use cement in the sand, as it will stain your pavers.**

Sweep off excess sand and your paving job is complete

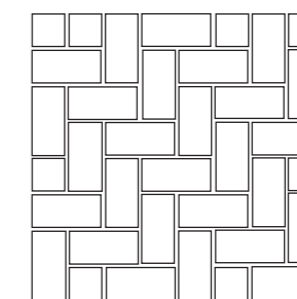
Laying Patterns



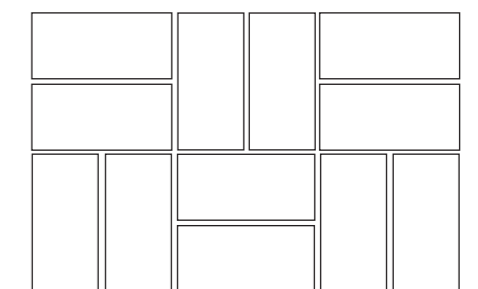
Stack Bond



Stretcher Bond



Herringbone



Basket Weave

Other patterns that you may like to use are some of the above, laid on a 45-degree angle with a border or header course around the outside.