

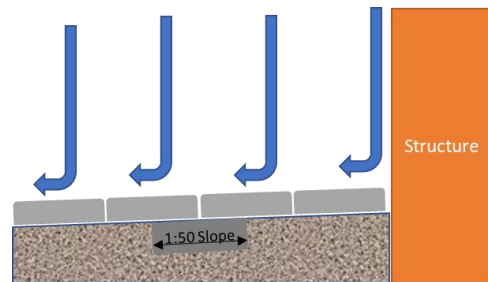
## Pavers Installation Guide

The correct laying of Mobicast products is vital to the overall appearance of your investment. Your paving should not only enhance the value of your property but be practical and long lasting.

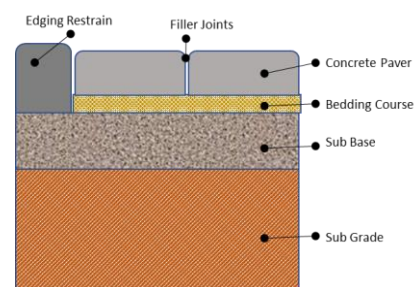
### Preparation work

It is imperative to the long lasting stability of your paving project that the foundation be done correctly. Essentially there are 4 aspects that need to be considered:

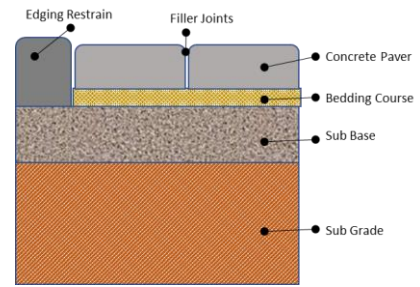
- 1. Drainage:** The objective of good drainage is to prevent the accumulation of sub-surface water anywhere underneath the paved area. Sub-surface ponding may reduce the stability of the whole paved area or bring efflorescing salts to the surface, and thus detract from the appearance and durability of the paving. To create good drainage the sub-grade or excavated surface should have a fall (minimum 1:50) so that any moisture will drain to a drainage point. When paving against a building it is recommended that the top of the paving is a minimum of 75mm below the damp proof coarse. It is also advisable to place a plastic membrane against the exposed concrete of the foundation.



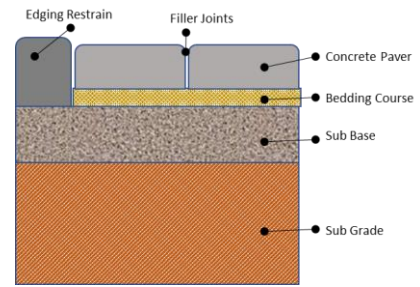
- 2. Sub-Grade:** The sub-grade is the upper part of the soil, natural or constructed which supports the loads transmitted by the overlying paving. All vegetation and top soil must be removed. It is advisable to use a weedkiller or geo-textile sheet to prevent weed growth. The sub-grade should be well drained and compact prior to laying the base course material.



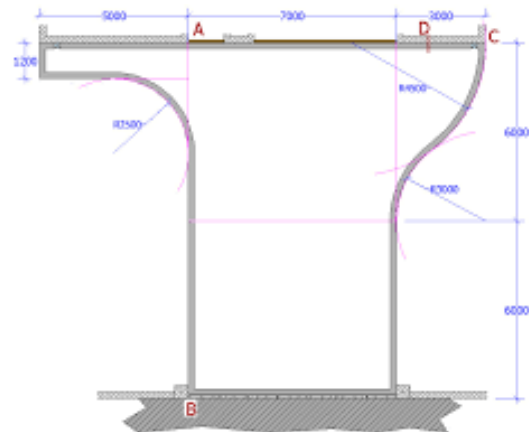
will vary between 50mm and 120mm. In exceptional circumstances, footpath pavers can be laid without a base course where the sub grade material is compact and uniform. The compacted surface should be light or tight or close knit to prevent migration downwards of the bedding course material.



4. **Bedding course:** Sand is used as a bedding course material for paving. The sand must be a well graded, washed river sand or quartzite sand. The sand should be between 20mm and 35mm thick and carefully screeded (leveled) with a straight edge prior to placement of the pavers. The sand must be moist when the pavers are placed. It is not recommended that cement is added to the bedding course material.



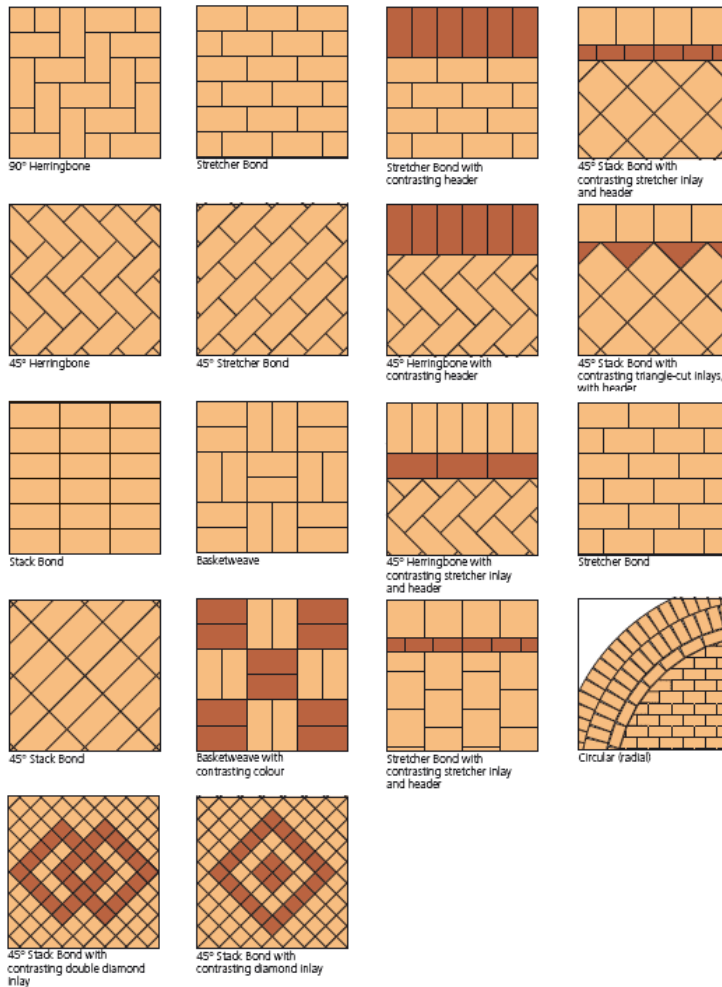
5. **Setting out:** To ensure your paving pattern stays in line, use setting out lines (a grid of string/nylon lines spaced at exact intervals "horizontally" and "vertically"). Constantly re-check your lines in all directions while installing pavers.



6. **Laying of pavers:** Product must be drawn from different pallets as to ensure mixing of different batches.



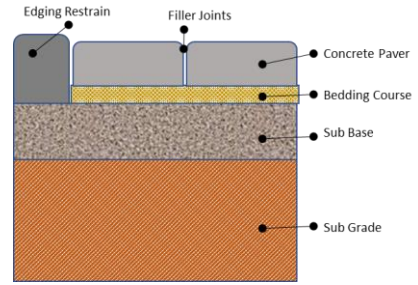
7. **Laying Patterns:** Various and interesting patterns can be achieved as illustrated.



8. **Cutting:** If necessary, pavers can be cut with a brick cutting machine or and angle grinder, with a diamond tipped blade. (Caution must be exercise. Always use eye protection and a dust mask when using power tools.)



9. **Edge restraints:** It is vital to restrain the edges of the laid paving to prevent wash out and fretting of the bedding sand at the edges of your newly paved area. This can cause subsidence of the edge pavers. Edge restraints are many and varied, e.g. reinforced concrete, kerbing, edge pavers bedded on a concrete base.



10. **Grouting:** Bedding course sand can be used as a joint filler – the simplest and cheapest option. This is however, not advisable on steep slopes, as sand can be washed out, and constant maintenance is required to avoid movement of the pavers and failure of the sub base. A 1:5 cement/plaster sand slurry or dry mix is then recommended, depending on the product being laid and the installation procedure being adopted. Adding “plaster key” to the slurry will improve workability and adhesion. Our products are porous and must be thoroughly wet prior the application of the slurry to avoid cement staining. When slurry is used, ensure that excess grouting is washed off the textured surface with a fine hose spray, or with a sponge. The sponge must be rinsed regularly in clean water. Any residue will result in cement staining.



11. **Compaction:** A light roller compactor with the vibrator switched off is recommended for cobbles and pavers. Caution should be exercised when a plate compactor is used; in particular, a rubber mat should be fitted to the plate compactor to avoid damage to the surface of the pavers. The plate compactor may also move product out of line. New paving must be cordoned off for 7 days, with no pedestrian or vehicle traffic.



12. **Selecting a contractor:** If you feel that laying your paving is not for you, then experienced contractors are available to complete the work. It is recommended that you use an accredited paver, obtain 3 quotes, itemizing the exact work to be quoted for. Inspect previous work and contact their reference customers. To achieve the best results from your pavers it is recommended that your base preparation be designed by a suitable qualified engineer and the paving installation be done by an accredited paver.

Please note: Every effort has been made in this writing to give you the best advice. Mobicast cannot be held liable for any loss, damage or injury sustained in using Mobicast products, nor can Mobicast be held liable for products being used for any purpose other than for which they were intended.

### **Application**

The desired application will determine which Mobicast product to use. As a rule of thumb 50mm products are suitable for light vehicle traffic like domestic driveways and 60-80mm products for heavy traffic.

### **A word of caution**

Concrete pavers (as in the case of clay pavers) are porous and consequently oil, braai fat and tyre marks can be difficult to remove. The darker color blends are therefore recommended for driveways type applications. Naturally these areas can be enhanced with lighter color border and motifs.

We recommend that you have your full order delivered on site prior beginning installation. This is to ensure no hold ups or delays are experienced by your contractor.

Another key rule is to select pavers from different packs once paving start. By mixing pavers from various packs slight color variations which may occur will blend in and not be noticeable.

### **Cleaning and Maintenance**

A careful planned Maintenance program is the best method to keep the product keeping looking good for years to come.

Simple steps include:

- Regular sweeping to keep pavers free of debris.
- Hosing down pavers at regular intervals to stop build up of dust and grime.
- During construction, cover the paved areas to protect against damage, possible staining from mortar or paint.
- Don not use acid to clean pavers as this may result in a loss of depth of colors and damage the product surface.
- Do not use high pressure cleaner as this may damage grouting between the pavers

**DO NOT USE ACID AT ANY CIRCUMSTANCES**