

PERMAPAVE PERMEABLE PAVERS

Guide To Laying

1. Preparation

Subgrade should be prepared in accordance with information contained in the Permapave Technical Data Sheet and from Engineers specifications.

Spread a bedding layer of 25 mm of fines free (no dust or undersize particles) 5-10 mm stone over the subgrade. Lay 25 mm screed guides across the area and screed the bedding layer across the surface.

Do not attempt to level any area or surface irregularities with this bedding layer. This will result in an uneven surface and unwanted settling. Surface irregularities should be levelled during the subgrade preparation.

Pavers should be laid from permanent edge restraint - either concrete kerb or suitable timber forms. The Edge restraints prevent the pavers from moving horizontally and also restrain the bedding layer.

2. Setting Out

Use a grid of string lines spaced at exact intervals around the perimeter of the job.

Use two string lines at right angles to keep the paving joints straight. When setting up the grid remember to add the grout strip (say 25 mm) to each paver width to allow for the gap between each unit.

3. Cutting Pavers.

Pavers may be cut with a Tile Saw or a Brick Saw fitted with a diamond blade. The saw should be fitted with a continuous water feed, as pavers must be continuously wetted whilst being cut. Do not attempt to cut the pavers dry. Wash cut pavers immediately to remove laitance

4. Laying Pavers

Pavers should be laid on the prepared surface in "brickbond" pattern.

Gaps between pavers (grout strips) should be made uniform by inserting spacers between the pavers.

The first run of pavers should be laid tight against an edge restraint.

Place the pavers gently on the bedding layer and insert grout strip spacer between pavers

Disturb the bedding layer as little as possible. Stand on the pavers already laid but be careful not to stand on the leading row of pavers as they may tilt and shift the bedding layer.

Set the pavers hand tight, but do not use a hammer to adjust the pavers or set them. The pavers will settle into the bedding layer during compaction. .

5. Compacting the Pavers

To secure the paving in place, and to level the pavers and compact the bedding course, compact the pavers using a mechanical plate compactor with a piece of carpet or rubber mat under the compactor to prevent the pavers from being scratched or damaged.

Repeat this process if the pavers are not yet level and flat.

For small areas, pavers can be compacted by using a rubber mallet and a hardwood plank.

For areas which are trafficable (e.g. driveways etc.) a minimum of 3, and preferably 4 passes are carried out with a mechanical plate compactor.

6. Grouting Mixture

Grouting mixture consists of ivory cement, 3 mm washed gravel, Crushed Silica (white sand) and Dymon Grout Binder.

Mixture quantities and mixing procedure should be obtained from the data supplied with the Dymon Grout Binder.

The grout mixture will go off reasonably quickly. Do not mix more than than can be applied in a 20 minute period. If the mixture forms a skin on the surface before it is applied, discard the batch. Do not attempt to re-wet mixture which has formed a skin.

7. Applying Grout

Exposed paver surfaces will be damaged if grouting is spilled on the paver and permitted to dry. All exposed surfaces of the pavers should be covered before grouting joints. Typically, fluted cardboard sheets secured at the grout joints by plastic angle can be used to protect exposed surfaces during grouting.

Grouting mixture should be applied with a trowel. Grout joints should be overfilled and ironed in with a pointing tool. Once applied, grouting mortar will set within 30 minutes