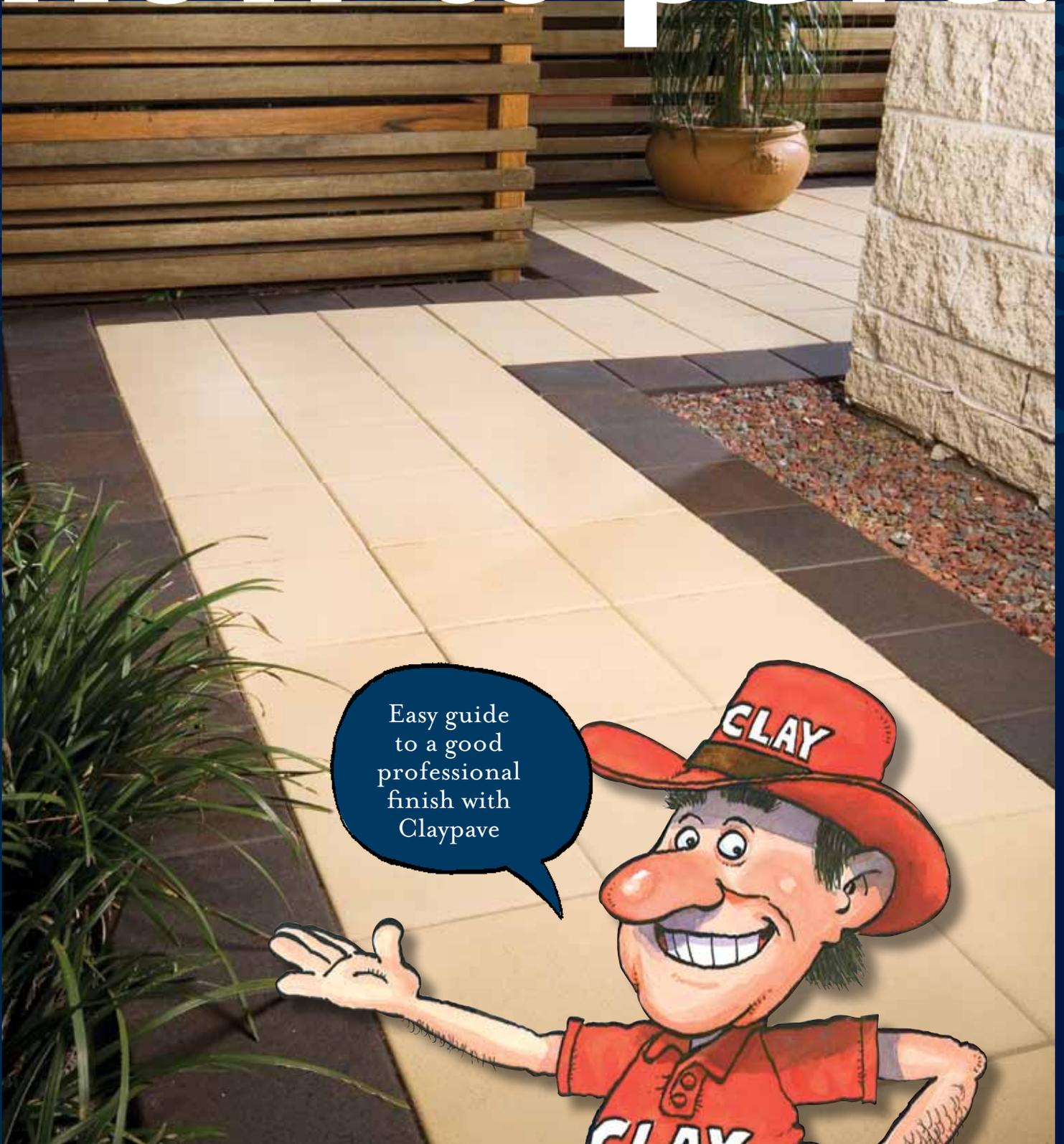


**CLAYPAVE**

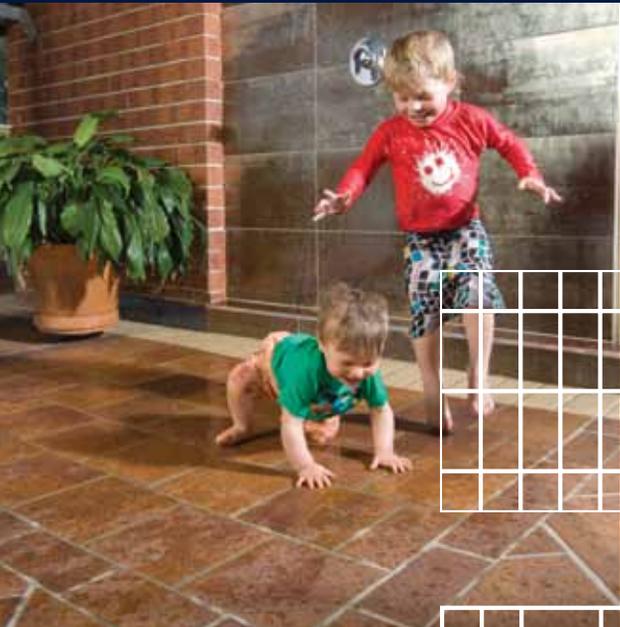
CLAY PAVERS

*Naturally best.*

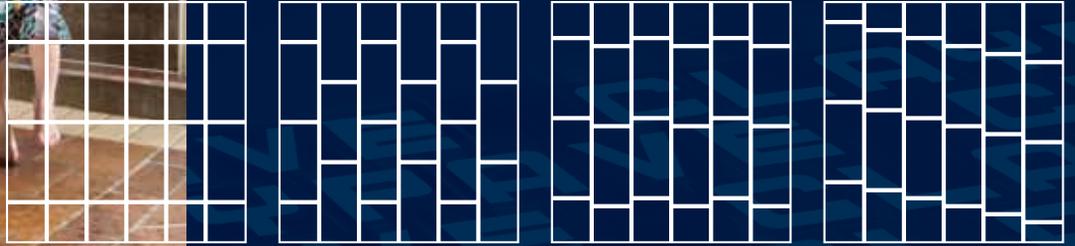
# How to pave.



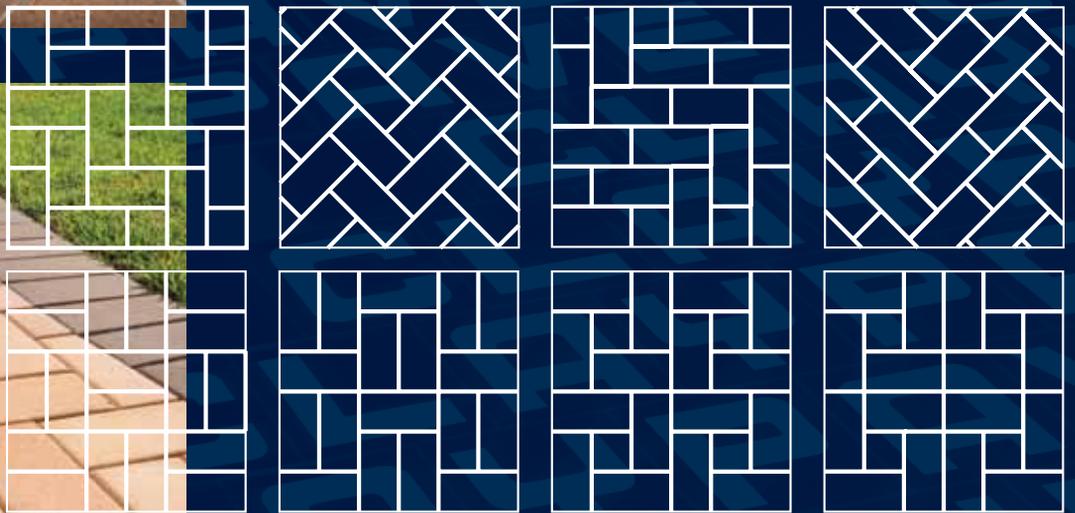
Easy guide  
to a good  
professional  
finish with  
Claypave



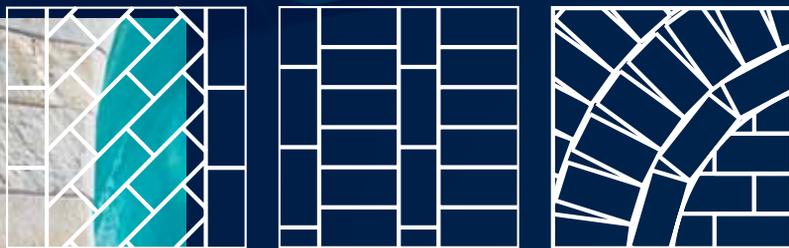
*Stack / Stretcher Bond / Offset Stretcher / Offset Running Bond*



*Herringbone (90°) / Herringbone (45°) / Running Bond / Zig-zag Running Bond*



*Basketweave / Half Basketweave / Tracery Flair / Tracery*



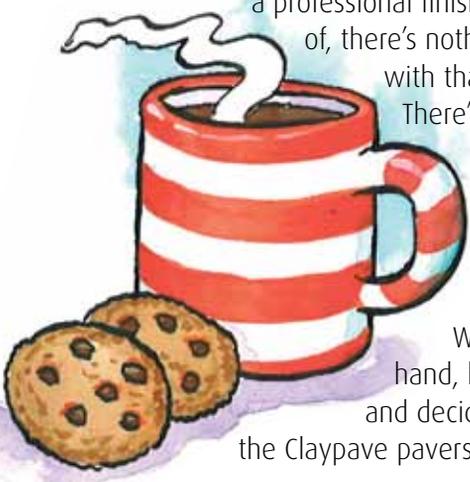
*Stretcherbond (45°) With Border / Stack and Stretcher/ Circular*



# 1

## First, make yourself a coffee.

Even though buying pavers is straight-forward and with this easy to follow guide you'll end up with a professional finish you'll be proud of, there's nothing better to start with than a clear plan.



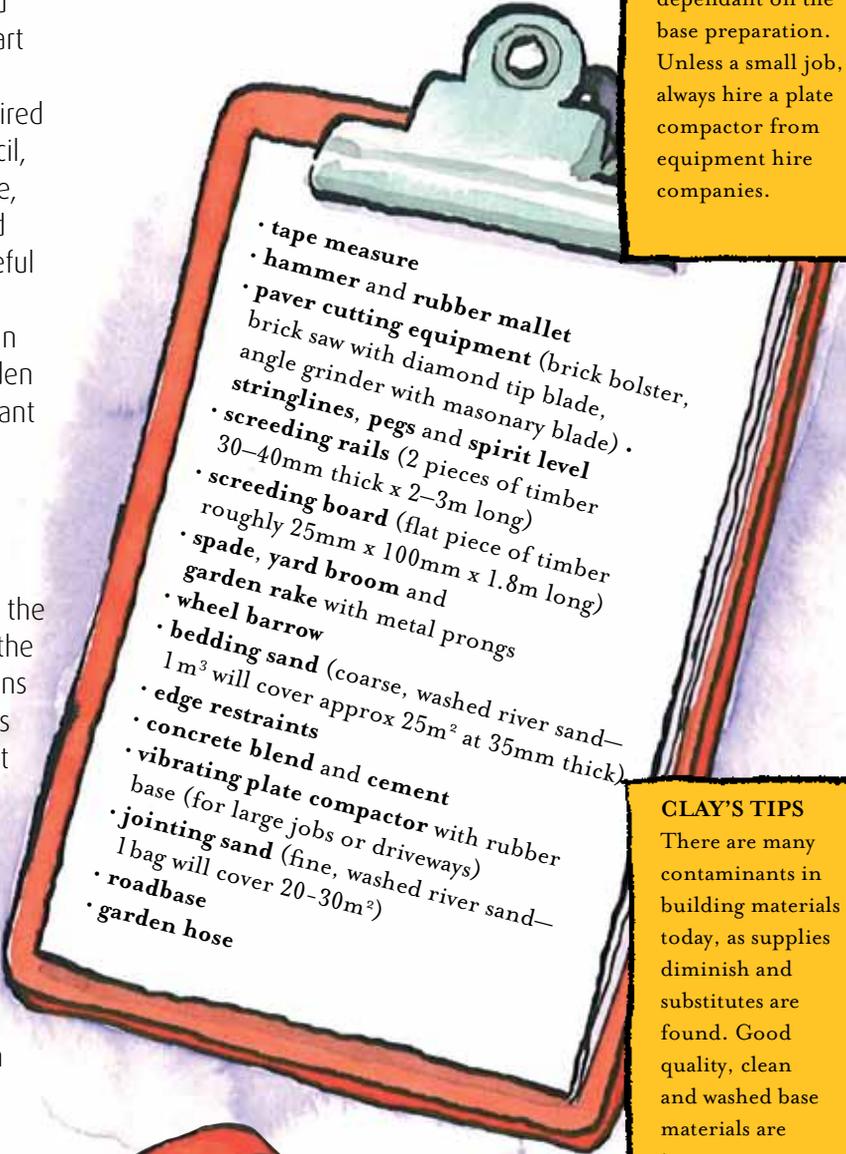
There's no magic required here, just a pencil, a tape measure, a planning grid and a few careful minutes. With coffee mug in hand, head to the garden and decide where you want the Claypave pavers to be.

## Then make a plan.

The first step is to know the exact dimensions of the paving required. Using string or chalk, mark out the area to be paved and then transfer the dimensions to your plan. Determining the area to be paved is as simple as multiplying the length of the project by its width. Length x width = area. For example a length of 4 metres x width of 3 metres = 12 metres<sup>2</sup>. Irregular shaped areas can be broken into smaller regular shapes. Calculate the area for each and then add together for the total area to be paved. If you need help, your Claypave retailer will calculate the number of pavers required if you take the measurements in to them.

# 2

## Make a checklist of the tools and materials you'll need



- tape measure
- hammer and rubber mallet
- paver cutting equipment (brick bolster, brick saw with diamond tip blade, angle grinder with masonry blade)
- stringlines, pegs and spirit level
- screeding rails (2 pieces of timber 30-40mm thick x 2-3m long)
- screeding board (flat piece of timber roughly 25mm x 100mm x 1.8m long)
- spade, yard broom and garden rake with metal prongs
- wheel barrow
- bedding sand (coarse, washed river sand— 1m<sup>3</sup> will cover approx 25m<sup>2</sup> at 35mm thick)
- edge restraints
- concrete blend and cement
- vibrating plate compactor with rubber base (for large jobs or driveways)
- jointing sand (fine, washed river sand— 1 bag will cover 20-30m<sup>2</sup>)
- roadbase
- garden hose

**CLAY'S TIPS**  
The final finish of paving, like painting, is dependant on the base preparation. Unless a small job, always hire a plate compactor from equipment hire companies.

**CLAY'S TIPS**  
There are many contaminants in building materials today, as supplies diminish and substitutes are found. Good quality, clean and washed base materials are important to ensure your paving looks its' best.

**CLAY'S TIPS**  
**PAVER SELECTION**  
I like to use darker colours in driveways due to the amount of traffic they have to cope with.

**CLAY'S TIPS**  
Keep in mind storm water drainage and electrical work that may need to run underneath your paved area and mark these onto your plan as well.



## ESTIMATING THE MATERIALS YOU'LL NEED

A base layer of road base should be laid across the whole area, to a total depth of between 100 to 150mm for driveways and 50 to 80 mm for pathways.

### Bottom layer: ROAD BASE

You'll need roadbase if you want a firm foundation for the paving, particularly if you're doing a driveway. Spread roadbase around the entire area to a total depth of 100 to 150mm in 50mm layers compacting between the layers for driveways or 50mm to 80mm for pathways.

1 cubic metre will cover 9 m<sup>2</sup> when compacted to 100 mm.

1 cubic metre will cover 18 m<sup>2</sup> when compacted to 50mm.

\_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> x 0.1 = \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> ROAD BASE

### Middle layer: BEDDING SAND

The next step is to lay bedding sand evenly over the area to a depth of 40mm.

1 cubic metre will cover approximately 20 m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of 40mm.

\_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> x 0.04 = \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> BEDDING SAND  
(The area you are paving) to a depth of 40mm

### Top layer: PAVER JOINT FILLING SAND

When you lay pavers it's recommended that you leave a 2-3mm gap between pavers, joint fill sand is broomed into the gaps. A 20kg bag should cover between 20-30m<sup>2</sup> at the recommended 2-3mm gap.

### Restraining edge:

#### Prebagged CEMENT and SAND mix

To keep all the pavers securely in place you need to make concrete restraints around the edge of your pavers. You can easily make this with a mixture of concrete blend and cement. 1 cubic metre of concrete will cover 20 linear metres of restraint and 6 bags of cement are needed to make 1 cubic metre of concrete.

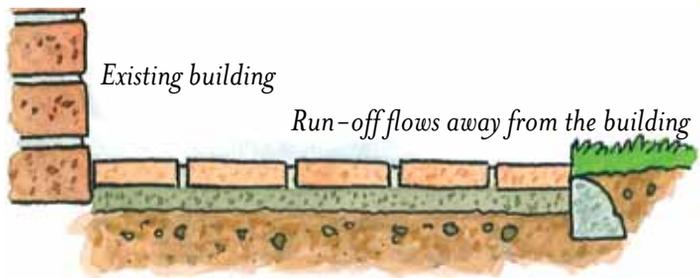
\_\_\_\_\_ m/0.005 = \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> CONCRETE BLEND  
(Length of restraint area you'll need around paved area)

\_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> x 6 = \_\_\_\_\_ BAGS OF CEMENT  
(Concrete blend)

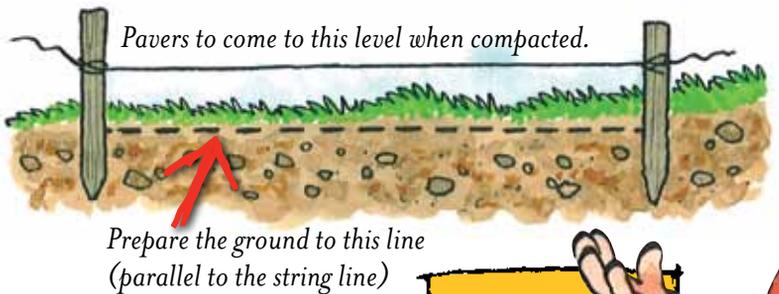
# 3

## Preparing the ground

- Decide the desired finished surface level.
- Drive four stakes into the ground on the corners of the area to be paved and run string lines between them at the finished surface level.
- Level the strings using a string line level.
- Remove all grass from the area to be paved.
- Excavate the ground to the required depth. The prepared ground must be even.
- Compact or replace soft spots in the ground.
- Spread and compact road base if paving a driveway area.



Rain water must flow off the finished paving and away from the buildings. The paving must not be perfectly flat, but should slope a little (about 15mm per metre). If the paving is against the side of the house, the pavers must be below the damp proof course. Never cover damp proof courses or air vents.



Check evenness and depth of base by measuring from string line. The finished surface level of pavers may be at or above ground level.

### CLAY'S TIPS

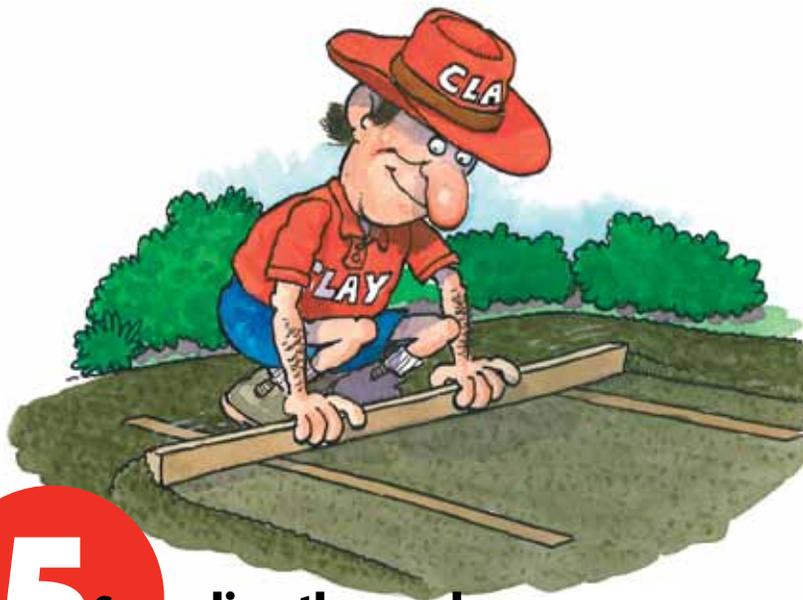
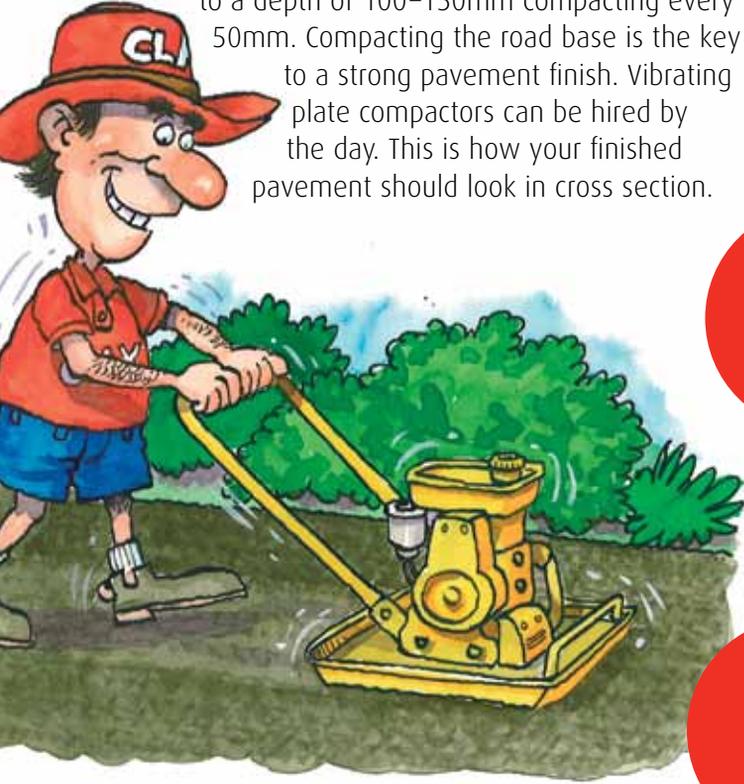
Different states have different building codes, so check with your local authority. Current practice is for the finished height to be below the ant capping in timber homes, or one brick below the dampcourse in brick homes.



# 4

## Road base and bedding sand

Fill the base of the excavated area with road base to a depth of 100–150mm compacting every 50mm. Compacting the road base is the key to a strong pavement finish. Vibrating plate compactors can be hired by the day. This is how your finished pavement should look in cross section.



# 5

## Spreading the sand

Next, spread the sand over the area with a rake to a depth of 40mm. Place screeding rails in position ensuring the top of the rails are at the correct level. Pull the screeding board over the screeding rails to obtain a level surface. Remove the rail and fill the ruts left by the rail with sand. Move the rails to the next section.

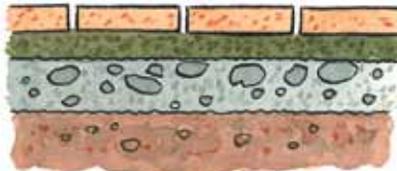
# 6

## Laying the pavers

Determine the average width of the pavers by placing 20 tightly side by side and measure the overall width. Divide this figure by 20 and add 3 millimetres to this average paver width to allow for gaps.

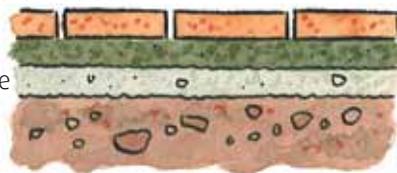
### For vehicular traffic, high rainfall and poorly drained soil areas.

- 50mm paver
- 40mm washed sand
- 100–150mm road base



### For foot traffic on well drained soil.

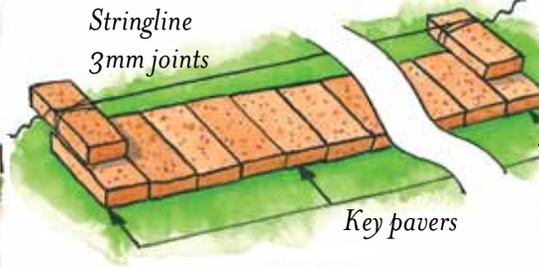
- 40mm paver
- 40mm washed sand
- 50mm minimum road base



### Uneven base will give an uneven paving surface.



Stringline  
3mm joints



Key pavers

### CLAY'S TIPS

There are plastic paver spacer lugs on the market, which can be used to keep pavers apart. These are very good with Large Format pavers as there are so few per square metre.

### CLAY'S TIPS

Herringbone is recommended for use in driveways due to its ability to interlock, but in pedestrian areas, let your imagination loose as the pattern adds to the aesthetics of the paving.

### CLAY'S TIPS PAVER SELECTION

Brick size pavers give an informal appearance and work very well with curves. Large Format pavers provide a formal look and are more suited to square or rectangular areas.

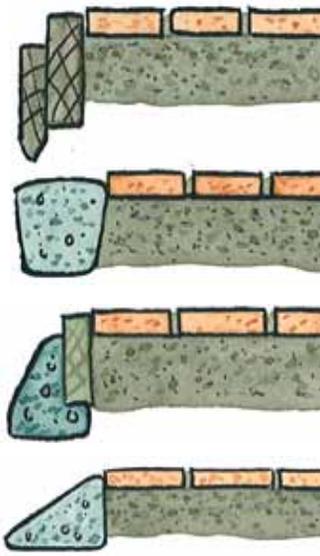


# 7

## Edge restraints

- Set up a stringline where the first paver is to be located, measure along the stringline the distance you'll be paving using the average width plus 3mm (gap) and establish two key pavers.
- Alternatively, space out a grid of stringlines based on the final dimension (average width + 3mm), for say, 20 paver intervals.
- Lay pavers in pattern you prefer. Always allow 3mm gap between pavers. Do not allow pavers to touch, as this may lead to chipping in use.

Edge restraints are essential to prevent movement of the pavers and sand. The restraints should be approximately 10mm below the uncompacted pavers to allow for a final compaction. These can be made of treated timber or concrete.

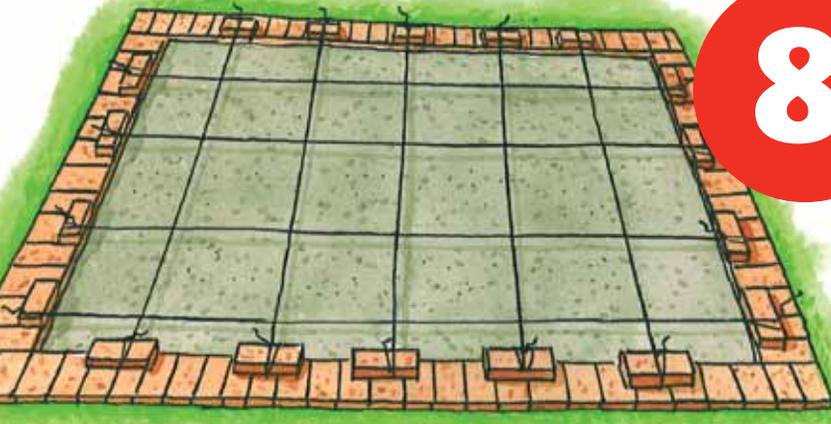


# 8

## Compacting and jointing

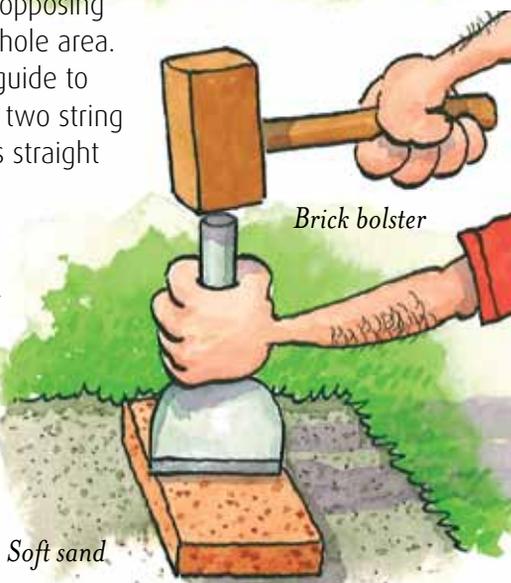
- When the pavers and edge restraints are in place, sweep the jointing sand (dry) over the completed area until the joints are filled.
- Do not mix cement with the jointing sand as this can stain the surface of the paver if not cleaned off properly.
- For smaller jobs, pavers can be compacted by using a rubber mallet and a piece of timber.
- For larger jobs, hire a vibrating plate compactor. Use plywood or a carpet mat under the compaction plates to prevent paver damage and chipping.
- Paving should compact about 10mm. Top up the joints with sand if required after compaction. A light spray with the hose will help in completely filling the joints.

There is no need for expansion joints when using a dry sand joint, as this joint acts as the expansion joint. There are a number of joint sands on the market today that have polymers added to them that inhibit ants and weeds. These are much easier to use than sand/cement joints.



Position strings to opposing key pavers over whole area. Use this grid as a guide to lay pattern to. Use two string lines to keep joints straight and square.

Cut pavers for edges when other paving is finished. Use bolsters, hire a paver splitter, or for the neatest cut use a hired brick saw.



## Tips for laying Claypave's Megapave and Large Format

Unlike Claypave's smaller pavers, Claypave's Large Format and Megapave pavers have some special laying requirements that need to be remembered to ensure that the best results are achieved with your project.

**Firstly**, the grain of these pavers must be all laid the same way, that is width adjoining width. For the Large Format use the date stamps going the same way as your indicator and with the Megapave line up the core holes.

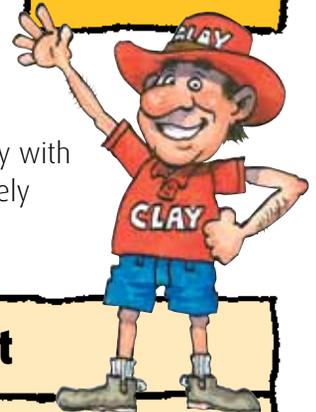
**Secondly**, if laying on roadbase and sand, the sand joint should not exceed 3mm. If using a concrete base, a 10mm mortar joint can be used to give a grouted look to your project. In this case, you will need to adhere the pavers to the base using good tiling techniques, remembering the need for expansion joints.

**For further information go to [www.claypave.com](http://www.claypave.com)**

An interesting effect can be achieved by laying the pavers with pebbles, mondo grass or other small plants around each paver.

The shape and size of Claypave Large Format pavers gives you incredible versatility of use.

Large Format pavers are ideally suited to both courtyard and driveway areas. Whichever way you choose to lay Claypave Large Format, you'll find the result is not only contemporary and stylish but also practical.



# C

## hoose a pattern or design a pattern of your own

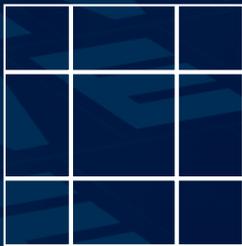
With the different sizes and styles of pavers available, you are only limited by your imagination. Your landscape can be as simple or as intricate as you desire.

Remember when choosing your pattern, keep in mind what you will be using your paved area for. Some patterns, like herringbone, are designed to give strength for high traffic areas like driveways.

While Large Format pavers have special laying requirements to ensure a fantastic finish every time (refer to laying tips).



*Large Format Stackerbond / Large Format Stackerbond (45°)*

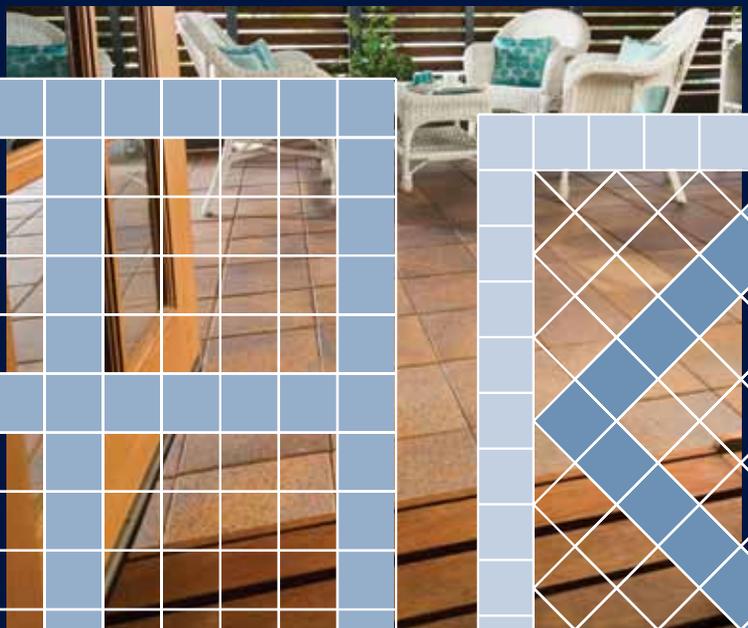
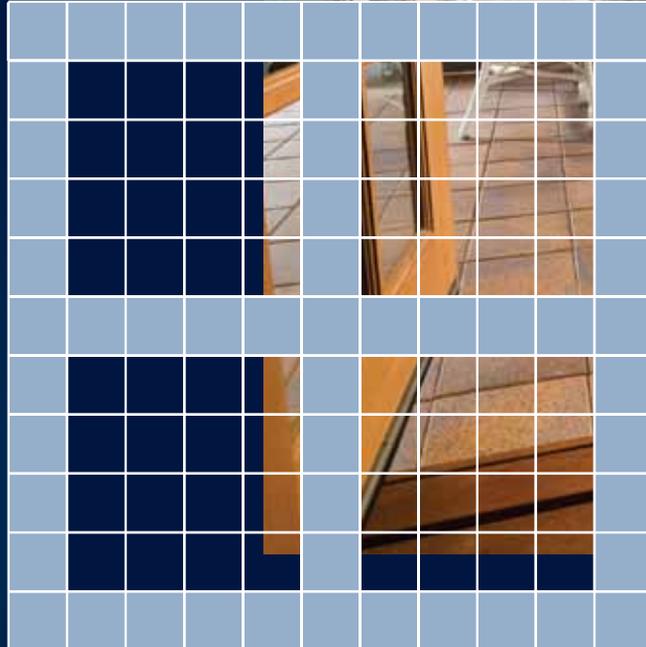
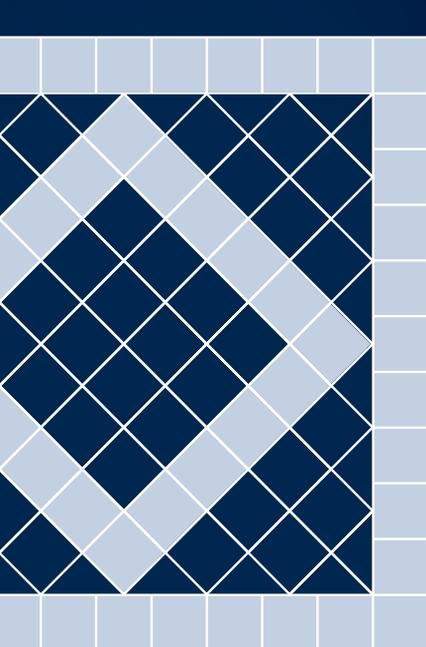


Stackerbond has the ability to trick the eye into seeing areas larger than they really are and is ideal for use in narrow pathway situations. Large areas of paving can be highlighted with contrasting headers of patterned infills to create interest.

Your dream landscape is waiting for you, the choice is yours to make.



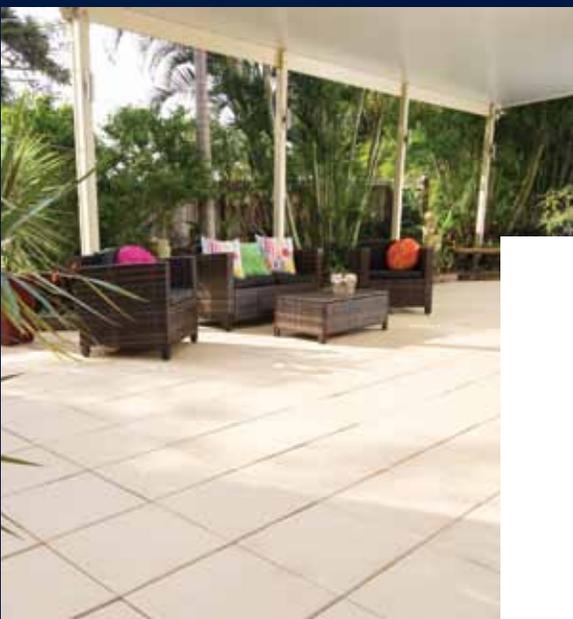
*Large Format Diamond / Large Format Stackerbond with Border / Large Format Diamond with contrasting border*



# CLAYPAVE

## CLAY PAVERS

*Naturally best.*



With history dating back to the 1880's, Claypave is an Australian company credited with making the world's best pavers.

Using local clays and firing with natural gas, Claypave pavers are an environmentally friendly product. The warm and natural colours are generated by a combination of the raw materials and the high temperatures at which they are fired. There are no artificial colouring agents or dyes added, which means that they will never fade.

The large selection of pavers available ensures that a solution for every possible situation is found within the Claypave range. The new Large Format range is the latest addition to the 'The Collection' and truly demonstrate Claypave's capabilities.

Because Claypave produces such a superior product, it is able to compete on the world stage. Since 1991 a significant proportion of Claypave's production has been exported to Japan, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, South East Asia, Middle East, Europe and the United States.

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[www.claypave.com](http://www.claypave.com)

N.B. Colour variation is normal in all our clay products. All sizes are nominal. All pavers should be laid as per CBPI specifications. The colour and textures indicated in this brochure are as accurate as can be represented by the printing process.

Your nearest distributor