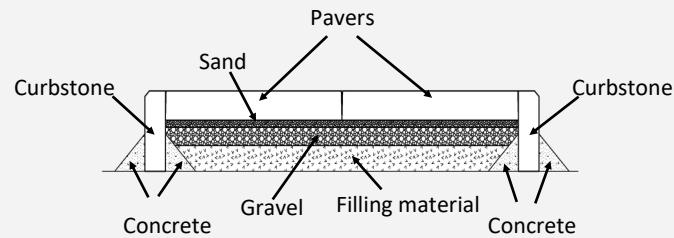


Installing concrete pavers:

1. **Planning and layout** - measure the area to be paved. Make sure there are no obstructions. Determine the number of square meters.
2. **Calculating amount of pavers needed** - multiply the number of pavers per sqm with the number of sqm of your area. If a lot of cutting is required, add 10% to the total.
3. **Excavation** - establish the height the pavers should reach and not exceed. Calculate the total depth of excavation needed by adding the thickness of the base, the sand bedding and the paver itself. This gives you the total depth needed to excavate. Dig out the indicated depth, level and compact the ground using a compacting machine.

Example of a paver installation:



4. **Base material** - the base material should be gravel and the thickness of this layer depends on the use of the paved area. Compact thoroughly.
5. **Edge restraints** - are necessary to keep the pavers in place. Curbstones are the best choice here.
6. **Sand bedding** - the pavers should be laid in a bed of sand about 2.5 cm thick. Level carefully,
7. **Laying pavers** - lay the pavers as close together as possible. Where necessary, cut them using a diamond blade.. Compact the paved area.
8. **Sand joints** - fill fine sand into the joints between the pavers using a broom. Make sure the joints are filled with sand completely.



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Common applications for pavers:

- Driveways
- Patios
- Parking areas
- Terraces
- Footpaths
- Industrial flooring
- Pool decks
- Landscaping
- Barangay roads
- Temporary roads
- Mechanical fixation of river embankments and dykes



Pavers and grass pavers - a comparison:

- Pavers are stronger than grass pavers.
- Grass pavers require no drainage if installed on a bed of gravel through which the water can flow away.
- Grass pavers do not heat up as much as pavers or concrete due to the holes that are filled with soil or pebbles
- Grass pavers do not seal the surface.
- The grass that grows in the openings of the grass pavers may have to be trimmed regularly.



Some facts about concrete pavers:

- There are limitless combination of paver brands, shapes, sizes, and colors. In addition, the patterns and designs that can be created are only limited by the imagination. Unlike with other materials, concrete pavers can be arranged in winding, stately paths with exquisite circular patterns, or can be placed in a standard, rectangular patio.
- Not all pavers are created equal.. Lack of cement leads to poor quality and durability. Therefore, pay attention to quality.
- Pavers are almost four times as strong as concrete. Even though concrete is one thick slab, the joints in between the pavers, along with the solid aggregate base below, provide extra strength to the whole.
- If any pavers need to be replaced due to staining, or weathering, it is a simple procedure to remove the offending stone and replace it with a new one. In case of serious damage like landslide or earthquake pavers can be recovered and reinstalled.
- Pavers don't crack like concrete slabs.
- For work on utilities simply remove the pavers and reinstall them once your work is finished. No need for a jackhammer.
- Paved surfaces do not require a curing period like concrete slabs do. Once the pavers are installed, the driveway or other paved area is ready for use.
- Pavers come in different thicknesses. Most commonly 60, 80 or 100 mm. The correct choice depends on the application and the solidity of the base material.

Colors:

The standard color is light gray, however, other colors are available as well.but on order basis only.

