

# PAVE SET

If paving a driveway, footpath, patio or any high foot traffic area, Pave Set is required to fill the gaps between pavers, blocks and bricks to secure their positioning and eliminate movement.

Made from a selected blend of sand, binder and gelling agents, Pave Set does not set hard rather it gels the area between the pavers and may require maintenance in certain areas over time.

## Before using Pave Set

Before applying Pave Set to your paved area, check the following list of precautions.

### Pave Set should not be used:

- If rain is forecast within 3 days of application
- If high winds are expected within 3 days of application
- On pavers that are not on a well-drained sub-base
- On pavers that do not have a vertical side wall
- Around swimming pools
- In areas that are constantly wet as it does not prevent water penetrating gaps
- On steep inclines
- In gaps wider than 2-4mm

Ensure that the paved area is dry by covering a small area with plastic for 24 hours before application. Inspect the underside after 24 hours to ensure no moisture. This is essential if pavers are recently made or have been subject to recent rain.



## Top layer: Jointing sand

When you lay pavers it's recommended that you leave a 2 - 3mm gap between pavers, jointing sand is broomed into the gaps. A 20kg bag should cover between 10 - 20m<sup>2</sup> at the recommended 2 - 3mm gap.

Paved area \_\_\_\_ (m<sup>2</sup>) x 0.067 (allows for 3mm joint spaces) = \_\_\_\_ 40kg bags of jointing sand required

## Applying Pave Set

1. Make sure that the paved area is dry and clean of any loose material such as dirt or sand.

2. Spread Pave Set evenly over the surface of the pavers, and then sweep the Pave Set into the gaps

*Note: A good practice is to pour the Pave Set along the joints to minimize the potential for segregation of the polymer from the sand.*

3. Avoid sweeping the Pave Set over long distances, as this will cause segregation and inconsistent gelling.
4. Compact the Pave Set into the joints using a vibrating plate or rubber mallet by approximately 10mm.
5. Apply more Pave Set, sweep and compact until joints are filled. Please note that Pave Set will only work effectively if applied correctly between the vertical walls of the pavers.

### ✓ Correct Pave Set filling amount



### ✗ Incorrect Pave Set filling amount



6. Thoroughly clean the pavers by sweeping with a fine bristle broom to avoid the polymer and binder from sticking to or staining the surface of the pavers during wetting.

*Note: Using a blower ensures that all residue is removed from the top of the pavers.*

7. With a fine mist spray, completely saturate the paved area until Pave Set has efficiently absorbed the water through its entire depth.

*Note: For best results, target areas of no greater than 2m<sup>2</sup> at a time before moving on to the next area. Do not flood the area or use high pressure, as this will impede the gelling process.*

8. After 10 minutes, soak the area again with water thoroughly without using pressure.
9. After a further 10 minutes, soak the area again with water to allow penetration into the full depth of the pavers.
10. Allow the Pave Set to dry and gel for at least 2 days (longer during cooler months) before sweeping or allowing heaving traffic on the area.

*Note: It is important to allow the approximate drying time for Pave Set to work effectively.*

11. You may need to top up gaps every year especially after heavy rains. To do this clean out the gap before applying the Pave Set and soak again with the steps above.



## Filling the joints

Dry jointing sand should be spread over the surface of the pavers and swept into joints in the paving. Compacting of pavement should then be completed to lock the pavers in before brushing off the excess sweep sand.

In some instances, it may be necessary to make an additional pass over the paving with the broom and re-compact the pavers to ensure all joints are thoroughly filled.



## Compacting the pavers

After the pavers have been laid and dry jointing sand spread over the surface, (and into the joints), the pavers should be compacted. This will bed the pavers down and assist in ensuring all the pavers are level and any minor imperfections are rectified to produce a professional finish to the job.

For small areas of paving a board and a rubber mallet can obtain adequate results. However, for larger areas and a more professional finish, it is better to hire a mechanical vibrating plate compactor fitted with rubber or carpet base.

A layer of sweep sand spread over the surface of the pavers will protect the pavers from damage during the final plate compaction of the laid pavers.

## Important points to remember

### Termite control

Correct building standards must be adhered to whilst paving around your home. If not, infestation may occur from subterranean termites, wood boring beetles and fungi.

### Damp proofing

Ensure the paving level around your home is minimum of 50mm below the damp-course level of your house or to local building codes. This prevents excessive moisture breaching the damp-course membrane.

### Surface water drainage

Ensure the sub-grade is graded correctly to adequately direct service water away from your home. The paving height around the overflow relief galley must be a minimum of 150mm below the lowest sanitary fixture. If these requirements are not followed, raw sewage may flow inside your home.

### Storm water

All pipe work, sumps, grates and inspection points must be back-filled with filling sand and compacted, complying with AS1289 - 1979, or equivalent. All storm-water installation must comply with minimum depth requirements. Correct storm-water installation reduces the incidence of sinking or rutting over trenches.

