

# CHECK LIST

## General Instructions for good paving

1. Select pavers of appropriate design, thickness, quality and colour as per the application (expected load, frequency & pattern).
2. When the trucks bring the pavers to the site, the pavers have to be unloaded on a level ground & stacked neatly to prevent damages. Ensure that the materials are handled with care at site as experience shows lot of materials get broken due to bad handling (pictures of tools to handle the products are enclosed). Take care to protect the edges and corners of the pavers.
3. All civil work inside and outside the building, plantation, carpentry, fabrication, air conditioning, electrification, painting of external walls, plumbing, sanitation works, tree guards, manholes, drainage etc should have been completed before taking up paving.
4. Site Engineers to approve earthworks for levels and compaction before laying of pavers.
5. Select appropriate kerbing and install to correct line and level. Kerbs to be neatly laid.

## ***Attention Site Engineers***

"These kerbs are manufactured from high grade concrete from BASANT BETONS and are beautiful. They can be butt joined(fig1) and no mortar should be filled in the joints as they are mainly anchored at the bottom.If mortar is filled, it causes loss of beauty and looks messy (fig 3 & 4) even after the excess mortar dirt is cleared it leaves the mark.But if necessary to fill the mortar in the joints,it is recommended to have a spacer joint (fig 2&3) of 5-10mm and mortar be filled and recessed as shown in figure 2&3."

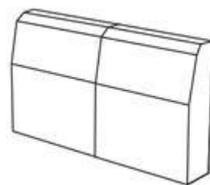


Figure 1 - Butt Joint

Recessed mortar joints running from rear top edge to the bottom

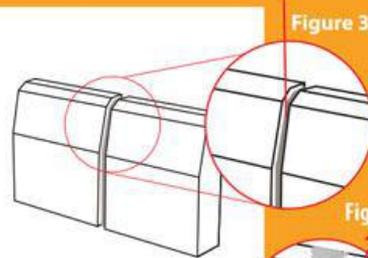
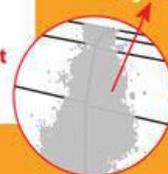


Figure 2 - Spacer Joint

Figure 3

Figure 4



6. Place bedding sand which has correct moisture content on site. The thickness of the loose sand bed should be in the range of 25 to 50mm.
7. Lay screeding rails on sub-base layer to achieve levels. Spread bedding sand between screeding rails. The thickness of the bedding sand after compaction should be 20mm to 40mm.
8. Fill pockets or depressions in surface with loose sand upto 5-10mm and rescreed the area. Remove screed rail and fill recesses with loose sand.
9. Use string lines to constantly check alignment.
10. Ensure that the laying of pavers starts from the lowest point of the level to avoid creeping/ sliding of the pavers. Start laying the pavers in a right angle corner and work outwards.
11. Cutting smaller than 1/3 of a paver should be avoided. The end gaps should be filled with concrete, ratio richer than that of pavers and matched with the colour of pavers.
12. Square up the immediate area to be paved.
13. Make any adjustments to line and joint width by using a lever to move sections of pavers.
14. Measure and cut pavers for edge spaces. Orientate pavers at the edge or use the double cut method to eliminate the small edge space.
15. Use fine sand for joints and brush for compacting. Compact pavers with a plate compactor at least two times. Remove excess sand from the surface.
16. Fit temporary restraints at the end of paving if it cannot be completed in one day. Finish paving at an angle. Use plastic sheet to cover the temporary restraint and exposed bedding sand in the event of overnight rain.
17. A coating to enhance the colour and sheen can be provided as instructed in the "Cleaning and Maintenance" paragraph.
18. It is advisable to cover the paving with a plastic sheet to prevent dirtying until occupation.