

# PREMIER

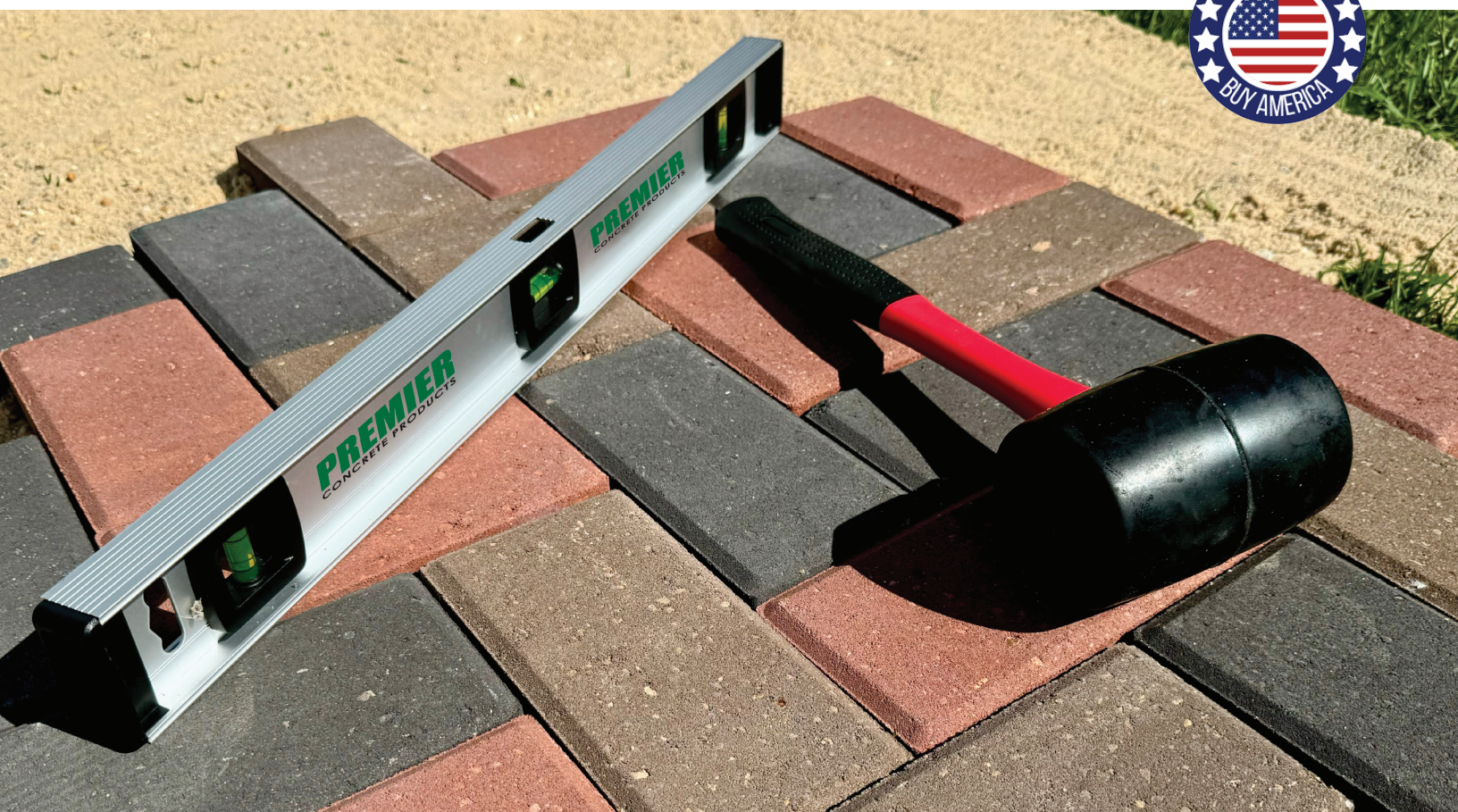
CONCRETE PRODUCTS

premier-concrete.com

INSTALLATION  
and Care Guide

## HardscapePavers

Building Premier Concepts



Strength ▪ Ease of Installation ▪ Versatility

# Installation guide

**Congratulations on purchasing the finest concrete pavers available. Ideal for any landscape setting, Interlocking concrete pavers have been designed to provide you with years of trouble free service and enjoyment.**

Beautiful and extremely durable, pavers offer a number of important advantages over conventional concrete or asphalt, including:

- High resistance to salt corrosion and the harmful effects of time and Mother Nature
- The ability to flex during frost heave without damage
- Easier installation/repair thanks to the use of individual pavers
- Easier removal when gaining access to underground services
- Rough surfaces make them more slip and skid resistant
- The side variety of styles, shapes and colors give them endless design possibilities

### Always call 811 Before You Dig.

Calling 811 is the most important first step! Call 811 at least a few days before you start any digging project. Whether you are planning to do it yourself or hire a professional, smart digging means calling 811 before each job. Also, before planning your landscape project,



# Interlocking concrete pavers

### Step-by-Step Installation

The directions in this guide are for the installation of a typical interlocking concrete driveway, patio or walkway. Before you begin, it is important to have your project fully designed on paper. If you require assistance with creating your design, or have any questions regarding installation, please consult your knowledgeable hardscape distributor or landscape professional.

### Tools and Equipment Needed:

- An 8' to 10' long straight 2 x 4 board for screeding
- Two 10' long, 1" dia. screeding guides (ie. water pipe, electrical conduit, wood strips, etc.)
- Standard carpenter's level
- Trowel
- Gravel rake and shovels
- Wheelbarrow
- Broom
- Rubber mallet
- Tape measure
- Gloves, knee pads and safety glasses

- Wooden stakes or metal pegs
- Plate compactor (3 to 5 hp) and hand tamper
- Concrete saw with diamond blade (available at rental stores)
- Spray paint
- String
- String level
- Carpenter's pencil
- Professional paver edge restraint
- Polymeric joint sand

### Base Material and Joint Sand Calculators:

Use this guide to help estimate how your minimum excavation depth and material requirements.

### Excavation Depth Guide:

Install Type	Pedestrian Traffic	Light Vehicular Traffic
Paver Height	2-3/8" (6cm)	2-3/8"
Bedding Sand Height	1"	1"
Gravel Base Depth (compacted)	4" - 6"	8" - 12"
Total Excavation Depth	7" - 9"*	11" - 15"*

Gravel Base Depth: Use minimum depths in a well-drained area or undisturbed soil. Use maximum depths in poorly drained area or disturbed soil. 1/2" less is required to compensate compacting of pavers. If soil is saturated more than 50% of the time, filter fabric and extra base should be used. \*When installing 8cm or 10cm tall pavers, add 3/4" to 1-5/8" total excavation depth.

### Base Material and Joint Sand Estimator:

#### 1) Granular base:

$$\text{_____ Sq. ft. of pavers (x) (gravel base depth} \div 12) \div 27 = \text{_____ CUBIC YARDS OF BASE NEEDED}$$

#### 2) Bedding sand: (1" deep)

$$\text{_____ Sq. ft. of pavers (x) 0.0031} = \text{_____ CUBIC YARDS OF SAND NEEDED}$$

#### 3) Polymeric joint sand: (optional)

$$\text{_____ Sq. ft. of pavers (+) 60 (or 75 for narrow joints)} = \text{_____ 50 LB. BAGS NEEDED}$$

$$\text{_____ Sq. ft. of pavers (+) 25 (or 40 for wide joints)} = \text{_____ 50 LB. BAGS NEEDED}$$

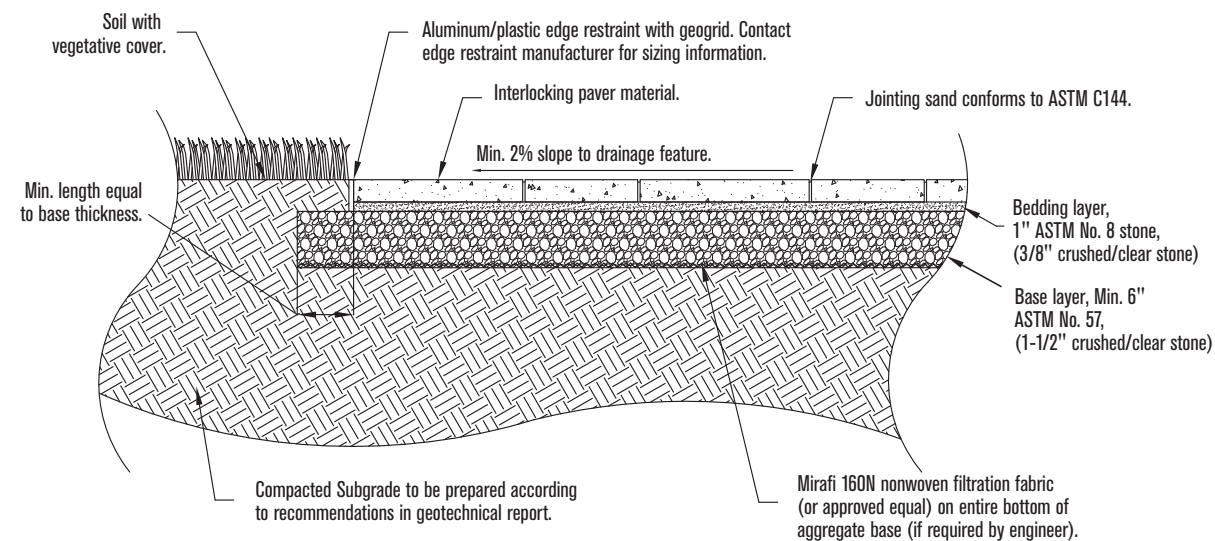
# Getting started

Open-graded paver base construction is preferred over sand-set construction for its lower cost and for use in wet-weather conditions. Both methods are acceptable for general pedestrian use applications

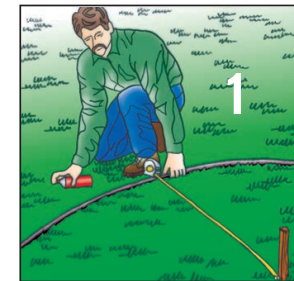
## Design Notes:

1. Cross-section shown as suitable for sidewalks and patios.
2. Depth of aggregate base subject to site specific conditions such as soil conditions, groundwater levels, climate conditions, etc.
3. Depending on the permeability of subgrade soils, drain pipes should be placed within the aggregate base. Drainage needs should be verified with the geotechnical engineer. Drain pipes must be available to daylight via gravity flow to the surface or be connected to a catch basin.
4. Jointing sand that conforms to a ASTM

## Typical cross-section of open-graded paver base construction/installation.

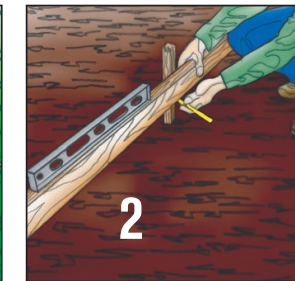


# Installation guide



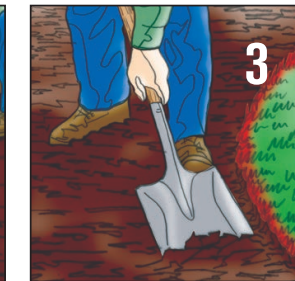
## Create Outline

The first step is to take your completed design and transfer it onto the ground where you will be installing your patio. You can use spray paint to mark the outline, using a garden hose for guidance on the curved areas and long boards for the straight areas.



## Set Elevations

Next, use a 2 x 4, stakes and a level to set the slope of your patio (a slope of approximately 1" to every 8 ft. is usually ideal). Now, set your stakes and string lines to mark the top of finished patio. Please refer to the Depth Estimation Chart.



## Excavate

Using your grid work of stakes and guide strings, excavate material below the string lines to the depth needed. To determine depth, refer to the Excavation Depth Guide. Note: Before any digging, call 811 for the location and depth of underground utilities.



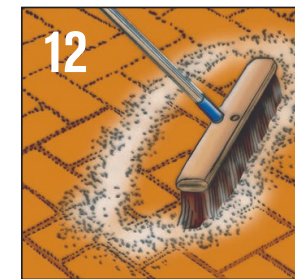
## Spread Granular Base

You are now ready to spread and compact the coarse granular base. Please refer to the Base Material Estimation to estimate the base material you will require.



## Compact

Sweep off the surface completely and use the plate compactor to tamp the pavers to a uniform level. Run the compactor in a parallel direction across the pavers, overlapping on each pass. Make a second series of passes in a perpendicular direction. Important: for large profile pavers or a raised surface paver, set compactor to half speed and use a protective pad to prevent marking and scuffing pavers.



## Spread Joint Sand

Regular sand option: Sweep coarse sand into all spaces between the finished pavers, repeating the process until all joints between the pavers are filled. Repeat this process with more dry sand in a few days.

Polymeric sand installation: Carefully read and understand manufacturers application instructions for installing polymeric sand. Sweep polymeric sand into all spaces between the finished pavers (surface must be completely dry).



## Compact

Sweep off the surface completely and use the plate compactor to tamp the pavers to a uniform level. Run the compactor in a parallel direction across the pavers, overlapping on each pass. Make a second series of passes in a perpendicular direction. Important: for large profile pavers or a raised surface paver, set compactor to half speed and use a uni-saver mat.



## Remove Excess Polymeric Sand

Using a fine bristle broom or leaf blower, remove any excess polymeric sand from paver's surface (without displacing the polymeric sand between the pavers).



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## Activate Polymeric Sand

Follow manufacturers application instructions when activating polymeric sand. Define your working surfaces into 200 sq. ft. areas. Using the shower setting on garden hose sprayer, wet the first 200 sq. ft. area for 30 seconds (without displacing polymeric sand).



## Drying

As soon as wetting process is completed, use a leaf blower to remove any excess water. The polymeric sand will set in 90 minutes. Avoid using or exposing the area to water for 24 hours.

## Sealing

Applying a protective sealer will help protect your pavers and keep them looking like the day they were installed.

# Paver care & maintenance

Like any decorative exterior surface, concrete pavers and landscape tiles aren't immune to the effects of time, Mother Nature and heavy use.

To keep your pavers in good condition and ensure their longevity, regular maintenance is essential. Here are some maintenance and Care tasks you should consider for your new concrete pavers:

**REGULAR CLEANING:** Sweep the pavers regularly to remove loose dirt, leaves, and debris. You can also use a leaf blower or a pressure washer on a low setting to clean the surface. Avoid using excessive pressure, as it can damage the pavers and joint material.

**STAIN REMOVAL:** Promptly clean any stains or spills on the pavers to prevent them from setting in. For oil or grease stains, use an absorbent material like cat litter or sawdust to soak up the spill, then clean the area with a mild detergent and water. For other types of stains, you can use specialized concrete cleaners or a mixture of water and vinegar.

**WEED CONTROL:** Regularly inspect the joints between the pavers for weed growth. Remove any weeds that emerge promptly to prevent them from taking root and causing damage. You can manually pull out the weeds or use herbicides specifically designed for paver joints, following the manufacturer's instructions.

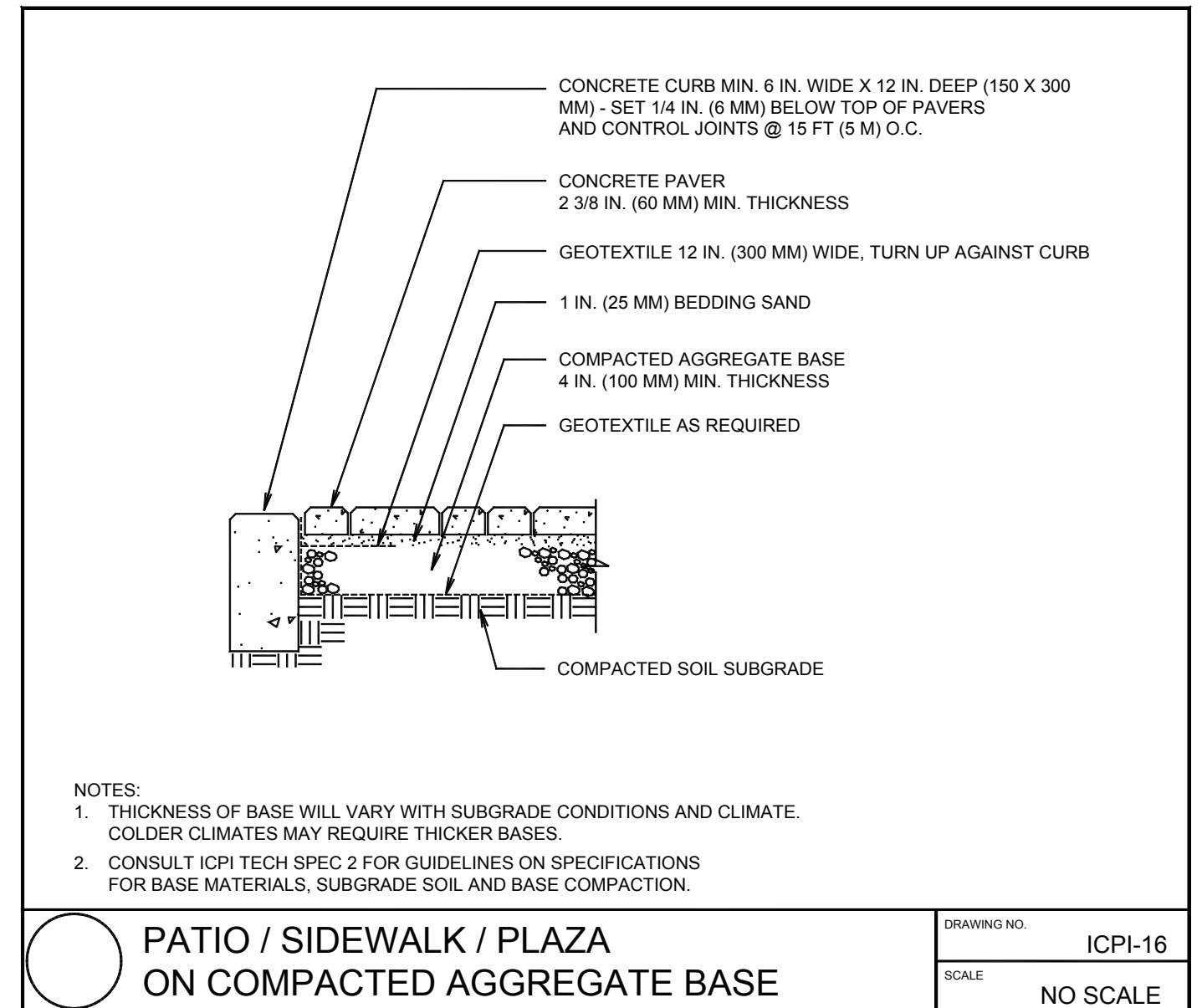
**RESEALING:** Concrete pavers can benefit from resealing every few years to protect them from stains, weathering, and fading. Check the manufacturer's recommendations for the appropriate sealer and resealing interval. Before resealing, ensure the pavers are thoroughly cleaned and dry.

**REPAIRING CRACKS:** Unlike poured/stamped concrete, pavers are designed to resist damage from heaving due to freeze/thaw, tree roots, and subgrade changes. Broken pavers can be easily removed and replaced. If you notice any damaged pavers, repair them promptly to prevent further damage.

**PREVENTING DEBRIS ACCUMULATION:** To prevent debris from getting trapped between the paver joints and inhibiting drainage, use polymeric joint sand. This special sand hardens when exposed to moisture, creating a solid barrier that helps stabilize the pavers and reduce weed growth.

**AVOIDING HARSH CHEMICALS:** Avoid using harsh chemicals or deicers that may damage the pavers or compromise the sealer. Ammonia based cleaners, acid-based cleaners, and products containing bleach should be avoided.

# Paver installation detail



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Customer should verify with the product manufacturer that customer has the most current **Premier Concrete**<sup>®</sup> specifications for the product ordered or purchased. The **Premier Concrete**<sup>®</sup> system can be used in the application described in our literature and on our website, provided proper installation and engineering principles are followed. Professional engineering should be consulted before installation of **Premier Concrete**<sup>®</sup> units to assure appropriate design and use. ALL EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. **Premier Concrete**<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Premier Concrete Products, Inc.

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