

# BROADWAY 150, 300 & 400

*style with impact*

For contemporary style with impact, the Broadway range of pavers offers sharp modern lines and colours, ideal for courtyards, paths and other outdoor spaces.

## **APPLICATIONS**

**Pools**  
**Paths**  
**Patios**  
**Courtyards**

style and function



Sandune



Almond



Stone<sup>^</sup>



Charcoal



**Broadway 150\***  
Size: 300L x 150W x 60H mm  
Weight (each): 5.8 kg  
Units per m<sup>2</sup>: 22.2  
*\*Broadway 150 only available in Almond and Charcoal*



**Broadway 300**  
Size: 300L x 300W x 50H mm  
Weight (each): 9.8 kg  
Units per m<sup>2</sup>: 11.11



**Broadway 400**  
Size: 400L x 400W x 45H mm  
Weight (each): 16 kg  
Units per m<sup>2</sup>: 6.25  
*<sup>^</sup> Stone colour is only available in Broadway 400 size*

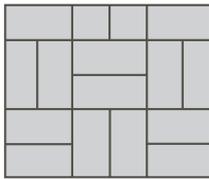
# HOW TO

## *lay pavers*

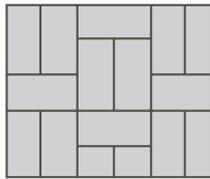
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### *Paver Patterns*

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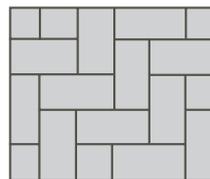
Basket



Weave Variation



Running Bond



Herringbone 90°



Herringbone 45°

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### *Materials Required*

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- Pavers
- Gravel Roadbase (1m<sup>3</sup> covers 10m<sup>2</sup> at a compacted depth of 100mm)
- Bedding Sand (1m<sup>3</sup> will cover 33m<sup>2</sup> at a depth of 30mm)
- String lines, tape measure and pegs
- Spirit level
- Two Screed Rails – two flat steel bars (Approx. 3m x 50mm x 2mm)
- 2-3m long concreter's screed
- Broom, rake and shovel
- Plate vibrator compactor
- Edge restraints (concrete, cement or timber)
- Cutting Equipment – Paver Splitter/ Masonry Brick Saw



1



2



3



7



8



9

**1. Excavating**

Remove all vegetation, rubble and surplus soil from the selected area. A metal headed rake is ideal for excavation. This will give you a formation on which to work. The sub base goes over the sub grade. If using sub base for domestic driveways, minimum 100mm of limestone or roadbase is recommended. For patio and pedestrian areas, cemented stabilised sand may be used. See Figure 1. .

**2. Compacting**

Compact the sub base with a hand held / mechanical compactor to a maximum deviation of 10mm from true level. Though hand-held compactors will be adequate for small jobs, mechanical compactors should be hired for driveways and larger areas. After compaction, cover the sub base with 20 to 50mm of well graded coarse bedding sand. Ensure that the sand is relatively dry. With 3% clay the bedding sand provides a barrier and protects the pavers from harmful salt attacks. Concreting sand is suitable for this purpose. See Figure 2.

**3. Levelling**

Place the screeding board along the base of a wall or straight vertical structure. This will give you a level for the bottom of the paving bricks. This level is called the benchmark. See Figure 3.

**4. Screeding**

Lay the screeding board at right angles to the benchmark to create a level for the screeding irons. For drainage purposes, always allow for a slight fall-away from the edge of the wall. This should be about 25mm over a distance of three metres. (Use your spirit level to measure fall-away. Bubble should reach outer line.) Repeat the above process at one screeding board length along the benchmark. These two indentations will be your height marks. See Figure 4.

**5. Screeding continued**

Continue to push the screeding board into the sand along the full length of the area to be paved, maintaining the level of the first height marks. Starting at the benchmark, place the screeding board on the screeding iron and drag it back and forth until the sand between the screeding irons is smooth and level. Move the screeding irons along the height marks, and continue to level the sand with the screeding board. See Figure 5.

**6. Screeding continued**

Further Screeding Repeat steps (3) and (5) to level the next section of sand. Allow one of the height marks to slightly overlap the area you have already levelled. When the entire area is level, you are ready to use your pavers. Look for any hollows or bumps in the levelled sand. This stage may be your last chance to smooth them out. See Figure 6.

**7. Selecting Patterns**

Austral Masonry pavers are available in a wide range of colours and shapes. See page 16. However, for vehicular traffic, only herringbone patterns should be used.

**8. Gauging**

Determine the average length and width of pavers by measuring the cumulative dimensions of 20 pavers and dividing by 20. The laying gauge is then determined for the pattern selected by using the average dimensions determined together with a nominal joint width of 2.3mm. Before laying pavers, a grid of string lines not more than 1 metre apart should be set up covering the area to be paved. No contact should exist with adjacent pavers. See Figure 8.

**9. Trimming**

After whole pavers have been laid, the pavers are cut for use at the edges, corner, curves and obstructions if any. This can be effectively achieved when safely using a diamond blade brick saw or a masonry saw. See Figure 9.

**10. Edge Restraint**

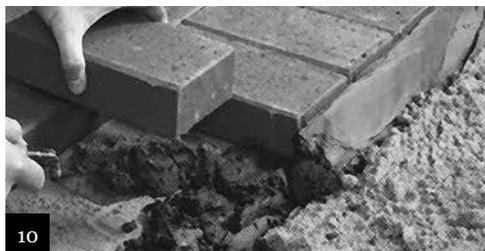
The most effective way to keep edge pavers in position is to set them in concrete or mortar. Take up the last row of pavers and drag away 20cm of sand to expose the sub base so that the mortar can be spread on the sub base. Level out the cement mortar and place the pavers in position by lightly tapping them. Do not use the paved area for at least 24 hours after the concrete or sand-cement is laid. A driveway should not be used for 48 hours. See Figure 10.

**11. Jointing Sand**

Concrete pavers are designed to function with sand completely filling the vertical joints. This is essential for effective lock-up and shear transfer. Spread dry sand over the paved area and brush it into the vertical joints with a stiff bristled broom.

**12. Final Compaction**

Use a rubber mallet and a straight length of timber to compact small areas (see figure 12). However for larger area and driveways, it is advisable to use a plate compactor and protect the pavement with a layer of excess jointing sand (approx 5 to 10mm) and plyboard to prevent it from coming in direct contact with the paving. Top up the joints with jointing sand after compaction. See Figure 11.



# PAVER

## *information*

Product	Range	Description	Size	Coverage	Colours	Applications
	Camino 50	Standard Unit	230L x 115W x 50H	37.8 Units per m <sup>2</sup>	Sandune, Almond, Charcoal	Pools Pedestrian Driveways
	Broadway 150	Standard Unit	300L x 150W x 60H	22.2 Units per m <sup>2</sup>	Sandune, Almond, Charcoal	Pools Pedestrian
	Broadway 300	Standard Unit	300L x 300W x 50H	11.11 Units per m <sup>2</sup>	Sandune, Almond, Charcoal	Pools Pedestrian
	Broadway 400	Standard Unit	400L x 400W x 45H	6.25 Units per m <sup>2</sup>	Sandune, Almond, Charcoal	Pools Pedestrian

# MAINTENANCE

## *of pavers*

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Maintaining your paved area will guarantee that it holds its good looks and natural appeal forever, ensuring added resale value to your home.

All paved areas, over time, are subject to spillages and a build up of dirt and grime. By following certain guidelines and cleaning procedures, maintaining the good look of your pavers need not be a problem.

### *Efflorescence*

Efflorescence is a powdery deposit of salts (usually white or yellow) and is often found on the surface of concrete pavers after a period of rain. Efflorescence appears due to external sources from surrounding materials.

For example, salty soils or fertilisers draw up through the pavers by the drying effect.

Prior to laying your pavers, make sure a clean bed of sand is the foundation of the paving – this will form a barrier to salts migrating to the pavers from below. Efflorescence can be removed by using either a dry brushing technique or wiping with a damp cloth making sure the salts are carried away from the pavers.

### *Organic Growths – Fungus, Mould and Moss*

Porous masonry may provide an environment for organic growth when it is continuously moist, especially in light but shady conditions and when there are plenty of nutrients available.

Clean off the growth as much as possible with a dry bristle brush. Organic growths should be treated with liquid chlorine, or common household chemicals such as Exitmould and White King or a proprietary weed killer. The solution should be left for a short period and then brushed off the treated area with hot water or damp sand.

Repeat as necessary.