

INTERLOCK

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INTERLOCK

CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC.

Concrete Paver

DRIVEWAY INSTALLATION GUIDE



CONGRATULATIONS ...

on purchasing the finest concrete driveway paving system available.



The Interlock Advantage

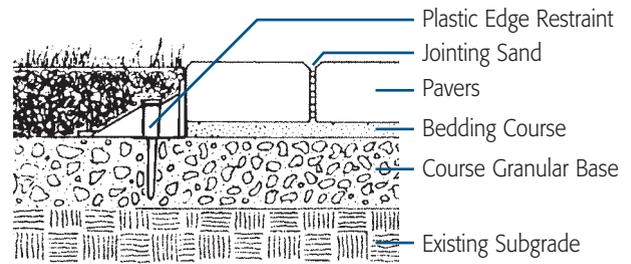
Ideal for any landscape setting, Interlock concrete pavers have been designed to provide you with years of trouble free service and enjoyment. Handsome and extremely durable, they offer a number of important advantages over conventional concrete or asphalt. These include:

- High resistance to salt corrosion and the weathering effects of the sun, rain and ice.
- An ability to flex during frost heave without becoming damaged.
- Easier installation and repair (thanks to use of individual pavers).
- Easier removal (when gaining access to underground services).
- Safer because their rough surfaces make them slip and skid resistant.
- Greater design possibilities thanks to the wide variety of styles, shapes and colors available.
- More environmentally friendly because they can be reused and reset.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

- An 8 to 10 ft. long 2x4 board for screeding
- Two 10 ft. long, 1" diameter sand screeding guides (example: water pipe, electrical conduit, wood strips, etc.)
- Standard carpenter's level, gloves, knee pads, trowel, rake, shovels, wheelbarrow, broom, a 2 to 3 lb. hammer and tape measure
- Wooden stakes or metal pegs
- Plate compactor (3 hp. to 5 hp.) and hand tamper
- Concrete saw with a diamond blade (available at rental stores)
- Spray paint, string, string level and a carpenter's pencil

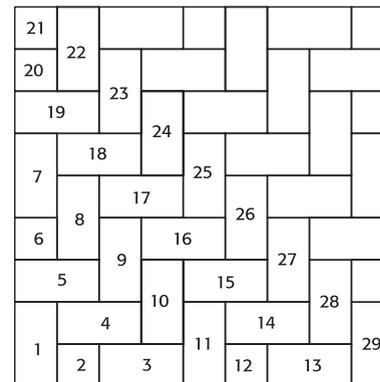
SYSTEM PROFILE



PATTERN LAYOUTS

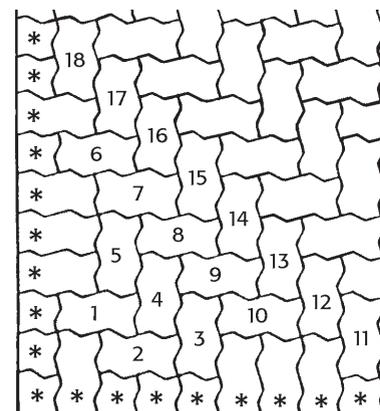
The following are examples of two pattern layouts. For a complete range of shapes and pattern ideas, ask your dealer for the "Interlock Design Helps".

Holland Stone (Herringbone)



To create a pleasing pattern with your pavers, start with the edge stones, proceeding in order as marked in these layouts.

Dakota (Herringbone)



Note: An asterisk (*) denotes a cut paver.

STEP-BY-STEP INSTALLATION

Twelve easy steps to lasting beauty for your driveway.

The following directions are for the installation of a typical Interlock driveway. Before you start 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 Interlock dealer.

Base Material Estimation Chart

$$\text{SQUARE FOOTAGE OF PAVING STONES} \times \left(\frac{\text{DEPTH OF BASE INCHES}}{270} \right) = \text{TONS OF BASE REQUIRED}$$

$$\text{SQUARE FOOTAGE} \times .0075 = \text{TONS OF SAND REQUIRED}^*$$

* Use this formula to give you enough sand for a 1" bedding course and enough sand left over to fill the joints between the pavers (Step 12).

Depth Estimation Chart

	Pedestrian Traffic (Walkways, Patio, Pooldeck)	Light Vehicular Traffic (Driveways)
Interlock Pavers	2 3/8"	2 3/8"
Sand	1" deep	1" deep
Gravel Base (Compacted Thickness)	4" - 6" deep*	8" - 12" deep*
Total Excavation Depth	Sum of above**	Sum of above**

* Use 4" or 8" depth in a well drained area or undisturbed soil, use 6" or 12" depth in poorly drained area or disturbed soil.

** Less 1/2" measurement required to compensate compacting of pavers. If soil is saturated more than 50% of the time, filter fabric and extra base should be used.



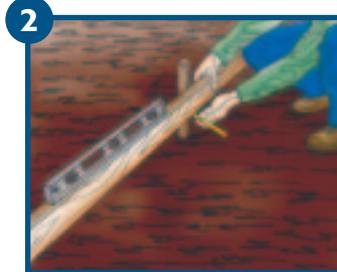
1 Create Outline

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



3 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 chart below. **Note:** Before any digging, contact your local utility companies for the location and depth of pipes, cables and conduits.



2

Set Elevations

Next, use a 2x4, stakes and a level to set the slope of your driveway (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 driveway. Please refer to the Depth Estimation Chart.



4

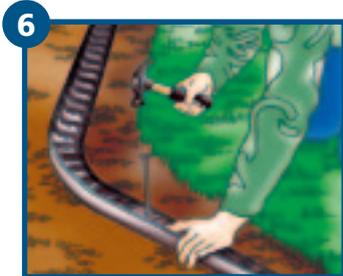
Spread Granular Base

You are now ready to spread and compact the coarse granular base. Install a granular base of at least 8" - 12". Please refer to the Base Material Estimation Chart to estimate the base material you will require.



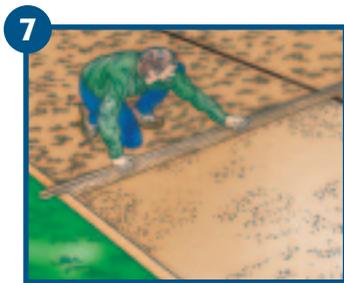
Compact Base

The granular base should be leveled and compacted (use a plate compactor) in layers of not more than 4". Wet, but do not soak the gravel base while compacting. Level the base to approximately 3" below the desired surface level. Make sure the base is level and conforms to the shape and elevation of the finished job by measuring down from the string lines you have established on the stakes.



Install Edge Restraint

To prevent lateral movement of the pavers, edge restraints should be installed on compacted base along all edges which would otherwise be unrestrained. If possible install edging only on one or two sides of the paving area. After pavers have been placed, install remainder of edging so as to avoid unnecessary cutting.



Spread Bedding Sand

Begin screeding (spreading) a 1" layer of sand called the bedding course. Use a large grained sand such as concrete sand. Lay your screed guides (1" pipe, electrical conduit or wood strips) onto compacted base. Set the proper height of these guides by pulling a string across the area to be paved at the finished grade level. The top of screed guides should be 1 3/4" down from the string. A little sand can be packed around the guides in order to set them in place. Now fill the area with sand and slide the 8 to 10 foot screed board along the guides causing the sand to become smooth and level. Once this is complete, pull out the screed guides and fill any voids with sand. Smooth out this sand with a trowel or small board. Do not walk on or work from the screeded sand.



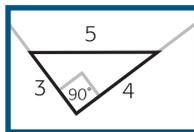
Lay Pavers

After screeding the sand you can begin laying your pavers, using the area's straightest edge as your starting point. Pick a starting point where you can make the pavers fit against the longest straight edge or the longest combination of straight edges as long as they are at right angles to each other.



Keep Pavers Square

To keep the pavers straight and square as you work, use a string line running in both directions as your guide. This is easily done by measuring out lines in multiples of 3, 4 and 5 with the line marked "three" remaining stationary during the squaring process. (See diagram below.) Line "four" should be moved until "four" and "five" intersect, causing a right angle in the "three-four" corner. If your pavers start to get off square, you can get them into proper position by gently tapping them towards the string line.



Cut to Fit

Many of the pavers that butt into the soldier course (strip of pavers all facing in the same direction) will need to be cut to fit properly. Using a concrete saw, cut each paver separately - marking it, removing it, cutting it and placing it - before proceeding to the next one. Install the soldier course as you go along.



Compact Patio

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.



Spread Sand

Sweep concrete 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.

* Do not use masonry or fine sand