Europa Pavers Specifications

4 x 8

Dimensions:
Height: 2 3/4” (7 cm)
Width: 7 7/8” (20 cm)
Depth: 3 15/16” (10 cm)

Coverage: 4.5 stones per sq. ft. **Weight:** 7 lbs. (3.2 kg)

8 x 8

Dimensions:
Height: 2 3/4” (7 cm)
Width: 7 7/8” (20 cm)
Depth: 7 7/8” (20 cm)

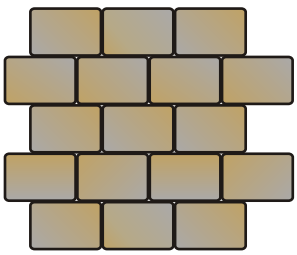
Coverage: 2.25 stones per sq. ft. **Weight:** 14 lbs. (6.4 kg)

8 x 12

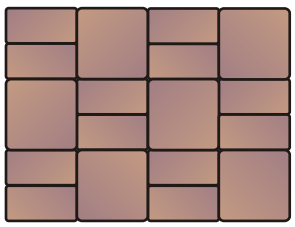
Dimensions:
Height: 2 3/4” (7 cm)
Width: 11 13/16” (30 cm)
Depth: 7 7/8” (20 cm)

Coverage: 1.5 stones per sq. ft. **Weight:** 21 lbs. (9.5 kg)

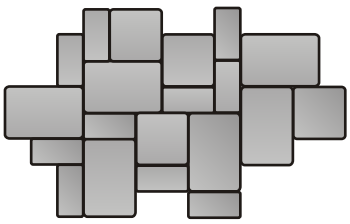
Patterns:



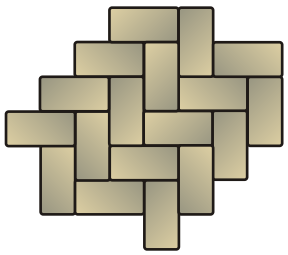
Running Bond



Basket Weave



Random Pattern



Herringbone

Europa Pavers Installation

1. Planning:
Planning for any project takes time so prepare for it. With proper planning and construction practices comes quality results, and that makes it all worthwhile.

a) Draw up a plan for the area to be paved. Include measurements to determine the amount of materials required. We recommend using an edge restraint around the area being paved.
b) Using string line and wooden stakes, mark out your project measurements on the ground. This will give a good idea of the finished size of the project.
c) Select the stone colour, shape and laying pattern for your project. Have your Europa Pavers dealer double-check your dimensions to ensure you have the right amount of materials.

Call before you dig
Disrupting underground gas, water and electrical lines can be dangerous and costly. Most municipalities offer a locating service free of charge, which could save you time and money.

Materials for the job

- Bedding/concrete sand or equivalent
- Crushed aggregate (3/4” crusher run or granular A equivalent)
- Jointing sand
- Europa Paving Stones

Tools for the job

- Wheelbarrow
- Wooden stakes
- 4' level
- String line (masonry line)
- Rubber mallet
- Flat shovel
- Chalk line
- Screed guides (2 x 1”-1 1/2” (25mm-38mm) pipe, 8'-12' (2.4m-3.7m) in length is ideal)
- Straight edge (2 x 4)
- Measuring tape
- Slot screwdriver or small pry bar
- Broom
- Hard tooth garden rake
- Your choice of: guillotine, quick cut or concrete saw*
- tabletop wet saw*
- Hand compacting tool or plate compactor*

** available at most equipment rental stores*

Safety First
Safety should always be your first priority.
For your protection please wear:

- gloves
- safety glasses
- safety shoes
- ear protection when using equipment
- a dust mask when cutting stones

2. Breaking Ground:
a) Using your flat shovel, excavate ground to the proper depth. Be sure that your excavation is at least 6” wider than the intended location of edge restraint.

Minimum Aggregate Base Depth:

	well drained area/ undisturbed soil	poorly drained area/ disturbed soil
patios, walkways, pool decks (pedestrian traffic)	4”	6”
driveways (light vehicular traffic)	8”	12”

Use the plate compactor to compact the subgrade. Each pass of the compactor should overlap the previous pass by 4”. To ensure proper drainage away from a building, the ground must be graded to a slope of 1/8” - 1/2” for every 12” on the ground. If the project is not near a building, the ground doesn't need to be sloped.

b) Uniformly spread the crushed aggregate throughout the excavated area. Rake level and sprinkle with water to increase density and minimize dust. Starting at the perimeter, use the plate compactor to compact the aggregate at no larger than 4” depths. If more than 6” of aggregate is required, compact in layers every 3” - 4”. Make at least two complete passes over each layer and overlap previous path by 4”.

c) The newly compacted base must be uniform in thickness and follow the same slope used for drainage in step A. Lay straight edge on the compacted base and to ensure there is no more than 1/4” gap between the base and straight edge. If it needs to be adjusted, now is the time. Repeat this step until the elevation of the compacted base accounts for the 1” - 1 ½” bedding sand, plus the 2 3/4” paving stone. Remember if the stones were in place at this point in the project, they should rest about 1/2” above the desired finished grade.

d) Once the base is compacted and the elevation is correct it is time to install the edge restraint. This prevents lateral movement of the paving stones. Use granular material to back fill to the outer side of the edge restraint.

3. Screeding:

Screeding is the process of leveling and smoothing the bedding sand prior to the installation of the paving stones. We do not recommend the use of limestone screenings for this project.

a) Place screed guides parallel to each other on bedding sand, about 4' - 6' apart. Spread 1” - 1 ½” bedding sand evenly over the compacted base to create a soft layer for the placement of paving stones.

b) Drag straight edge across guides to even out bedding sand. Once the area is completed, remove guides, fill indents and level the area. Do not walk on screeding surface.

Europa Pavers Installation

4. Installing the Paving Stones:

a) Using paving stones from each bundle ensures colour consistency throughout. Starting at a corner or edge, place the stones on the screeded bed according to your selected pattern. This maximizes the use of edge stones and minimizes the amount of cuts you'll have to make later.

b) Place the stones close together, consistently allowing a maximum of 1/8" space between each. Each paving stone should be laid to sit about ½" above the finished grade level. After the first row is in place, avoid stepping on the edge of the stones to prevent shifting. Work from right to left on one row and left to right on the next. Use your string line throughout the project to ensure your pattern runs true. To check accuracy, run the string line along the first row of stones. Each stone should lightly touch the string. Use screwdriver or pry bar to adjust alignment as required.

c) Once the pattern is laid some cutting will need to be done. This should take place away from the installed surface to avoid staining caused by concrete dust or residue. Using a stonecutter or masonry saw, cut stones to fit the remaining spaces. Remember to leave 1/8" gap between stone and edge restraints. Fill any remaining small gaps with jointing sand.

5. Completing the Project:

a) After all the paving stones are in place, sweep the entire surface clean to remove any deposits.

b) Run the plate tamper over the entire paving stone surface in both directions, until the surface is uniformly packed down.

c) Spread jointing sand over the entire surface and sweep it in until all joints are full.

d) Use plate tamper on finished area a second time. Tamp in both directions to ensure stones are totally locked in place. Repeat step C if necessary. Keep some jointing sand on hand as you may need to add it periodically to prevent weed growth.

e) If you choose to seal your stonework, we recommend you wait at least 60-90 days after installation to do it.

That's it you're done, now sit back and admire your work.