



Materials:

- Master Mark PaveMaster®
- Master Mark Stake #s: 12103, 12109, 12120, 43130, 43303, or 43230
- Pavers
- Coarse Gravel
- Concrete Sand (not cement)

Equipment:

- Three 2' x 4' x 10' boards
- Level
- Tape Measure
- Wheelbarrow
- Gloves & Eye Protection
- Flat Shovel
- Rake (hard toothed)
- Broom (stiff bristled)
- Rubber Mallet

Rentals:

- Masonry Saw
- Plate Compactor (3hp-5hp)
- Sod Kicker (if removing sod)

1. Plan: Plan for the area you wish to pave by bringing measurements to your paver supplier. This way, you get the right amount of pavers, gravel base, and concrete sand. Check with your supplier and with local building codes for any recommendations on your project.

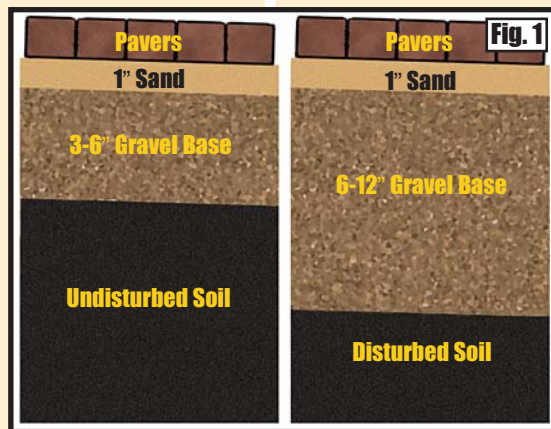
2. Dig: Important: Before you dig, have an inspection done to locate any underground cables! Excavate 6 inches wider than the area you wish to pave. Generally, dig 3 to 6 inches deep for pedestrian weight or 6 to 12 inches deep for vehicle weight. Run a plate compactor over the excavated area at least twice, being sure to overlap passes by a few inches. Make passes at 45° angles from each other.

Before filling in the gravel base, check with your paver supplier for recommendations on using landscape fabric. Landscape fabric aids in water drainage, helps distribute paver weight, and reduces shifting or sinking.

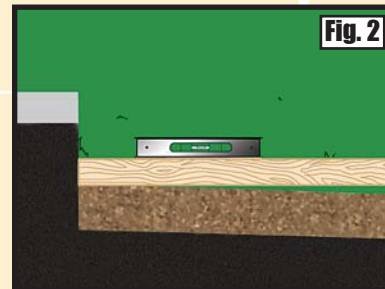
3. Layer Gravel Base: Preparation of the base is very important and could determine how long your pavement will last. If your base is uneven, your pavement will be uneven too.

A depth of 3 to 6 inches of gravel base is advised for installation in hard, stable soil that has remained undisturbed by digging or backfilling for at least 3 years. If the soil has been disturbed or the conditions cannot be determined, use 6 to 12 inches of gravel base. (See Fig.1)

Base material consists of coarse gravel, no larger than 3/4", mixed with concrete sand (fine-grained sand, not cement). Spread 2 inches of the gravel base across the excavated area. Rake evenly, then pack down with the plate compactor. Start at the outer edges and work toward the center. Add another 2 inches and repeat until the desired height is reached. Never pack more than 2 inches at a time. Keep the gravel base moist, but not soggy, to help the material compact better.



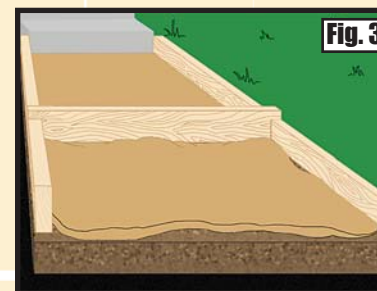
4. Check Slope: While layering the gravel base, maintain a proper slope to guide water away from buildings! Place a 2 x 4 and level perpendicular to the house. Measure from the top of the gravel base to the bottom of the 2 x 4. Create a slope of 1 to 2 inches per 10 feet. (See Fig.2)



Check the final height of the pavement by screeding 1 inch of sand in a small area. Place a paver on the sand. If the paver is not high enough, add

more gravel base, not sand. If the paver is too high, remove some of the gravel base.

5. Layer Sand: Spread exactly 1 inch of concrete sand (not cement) on top of the gravel base. To screed, use two 2 x 4's as guides and the last 2 x 4 to level the sand evenly. Remember, if your base is uneven, your pavement will be uneven too. Do not walk on the leveled sand. (See Fig.3)

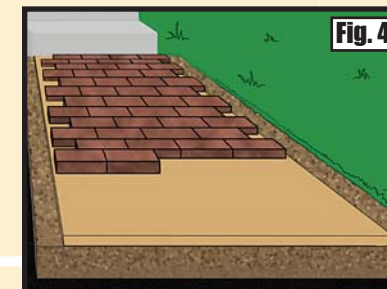


6. Lay Pavers: Start laying pavers in the corner nearest your supply, preferably by a fixture such as your house. When putting your pavers into place, do not exceed a 1/8" gap between them. **Note:** Some pavers are manufactured with spacer bars to ensure proper spacing. Lay pavers from right to left, left to right, one row at a time, and so on. Set pavers lightly on the sand. Do not push down, twist, or slide the pavers. Walk only on the installed pavers and not on the sand. (See Fig.4)

Some pavers will have to be cut into shape with a masonry saw. Please follow all manufacturer's guidelines and safety precautions when using this potentially dangerous equipment!

7. Install Edging:

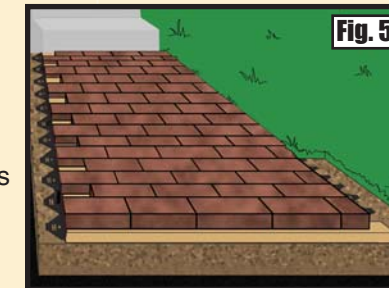
Once all the pavers have been laid, install



PaveMaster® edging. Remove the concrete sand along the outside of the pavers. Place the edging on top of the exposed gravel base against the

pavers. Tap edging with a rubber mallet until it is firmly against the pavers. Alternate between removing concrete sand and installing PaveMaster®. (See Fig.5)

Use Master Mark Plastics stakes (see materials), to anchor PaveMaster® every 2 feet for straight sections. Make sure edging is secure and rests firmly against the pavers. For curved installation, bend and contour the edging so it assumes the shape of your design. Anchor PaveMaster® every 1 foot for curved areas.



8. Finish: Sweep off excess sand. Make a few more passes over your pavers with the plate compactor. Sweep additional concrete sand (not cement) into any gaps to create a dry mortar. Keep making passes over the pavers and sweeping sand into the gaps until all gaps are full.

Sweep off all excess sand. Backfill with dirt and sod so that the anchors are covered and the lawn is flush against the wall of pavement. You have now finished your project! So take a walk down your proud-to-do-it-yourself yellow brick road!