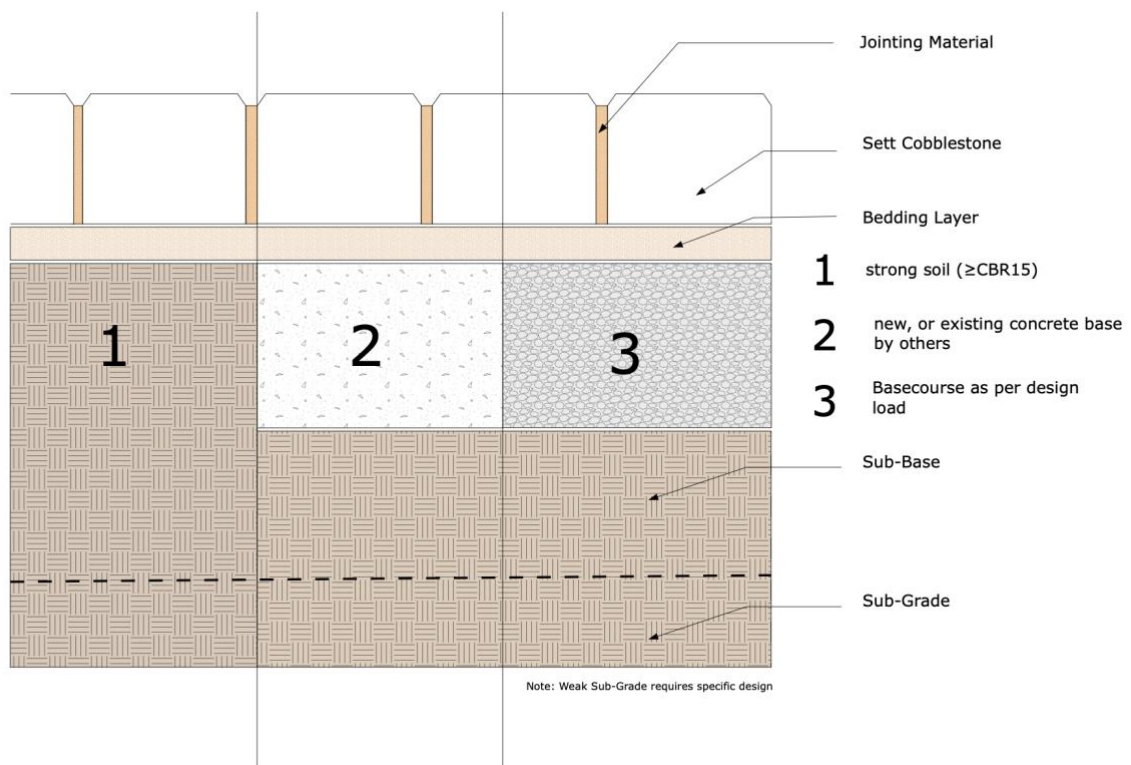


Installation Guide for Sett Cobblestones

It is crucial that the installation process be undertaken in consultation with a professional, be it an engineer, architect, or landscape architect, to ensure adherence to local council requirements and project-specific conditions. The design of the pavements should be conducted under the guidance of a qualified civil engineer according to the NZS 3116:2002 standards.

Cross Section of typical Pavement to NZS 3116:2002



Jointing Material The jointing material can either be a sand or grout

Bedding Layer – Sett Cobblestones are bedded on a 30mm layer of either sand or mortar

Basecourse The structural layer underneath the bedding layer. Pavers can be laid on existing or new concrete, or strong soil

Sub-Grade The undisturbed soil at the bottom. The strength of this influences the thickness of the basecourse

Sub-Base GAP40 or GAP65 to create a stable base
If the sub-grade is too weak

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Product Specifications

Urban Paving's Sett Cobblestone Range with various surface finishes are designed to elevate the aesthetic and functional appeal of any outdoor space. Our Sett Cobblestones are cut from natural granite. The range of finishes provide a sleek and contemporary look ideal for various applications. These pavers are perfect for residential light, public footpath traffic areas and minor roading areas. The manufacturing process ensures they can withstand significant foot traffic and weather conditions, making them a versatile choice for both aesthetic and practical outdoor projects.

1. Sizes and Textures Available

Size (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Number per m ²	Weight per Paver (kg)	Number per Pallet	Weight per Pallet (kg)
100 x 100	80	100	2.4	500	1200
100 x 100	50	100	1.5	800	1200

*applicable for typical load requirements under Table 1 and 1A, Section 302 NZS3116:2002

2. Performance Metrics

For individual product performance to NZS3116:2002 please refer to the technical data sheet of the respective product. The full list can be found on our website.

Site Preparation

1. Sub-Grade

The subgrade's surface finish should be +0, -20 mm for level at a point, and should not deviate more than 15 mm from a 3-meter straightedge or template in any direction. It's important that the subgrade doesn't pond water.

For smaller residential projects, a uniform, well-compacted subgrade will usually be sufficient. Just make sure to follow the guidelines for compaction and strength checks. If you're laying the bedding layer directly on the subgrade, the tolerances are the same as for the basecourse.

For sub-grade load checks refer to Table 3.1.

2. Sub-Base

For very weak soils, or low graded CBR's the use of AP40 can help create a stable sub-base layer.

3. Basecourse

Basecourse Material

The basecourse shall comply with NZS3116:2002 Section 308.

Basecourse indicative thickness

Base course thicknesses are indicative only and are provided to give an example of typical construction. This table does not replace the use of engineering advice.

Sett Cobblestones with 80mm are typically applicable for all traffic loads. Sett Cobblestones over 50mm are typically applicable for residential pedestrian, driveways and public footpaths.

Table 3.1	Subgrade Classification		Basecourse Thickness
	CBR (California Bearing Ratio)		
Residential Pedestrian Patio/Pathway	Weak Soil	CBR 4	50mm
	Medium Soil	CBR7	50mm
	Strong Soil	CBR15	No basecourse needed, but must comply with Sub-Grade finish
Residential Light Traffic Single Unit Residential Driveways	Weak Soil	CBR 4	100mm
	Medium Soil	CBR7	75mm
	Strong Soil	CBR15	50mm
Residential Light to Medium Traffic Multi-Unit Residential Driveways	Weak Soil	CBR 4	180mm
	Medium Soil	CBR7	125mm
	Strong Soil	CBR15	75mm
Public Footpath High and Low Impact	Weak Soil	CBR 4	75mm
	Medium Soil	CBR7	50mm
	Strong Soil	CBR15	No basecourse needed, but must comply with Sub-Grade finish
Roads Minor	Weak Soil	CBR 4	180mm
	Medium Soil	CBR7	100mm
	Strong Soil	CBR15	75mm
Roads Local	Weak Soil	CBR 4	200mm
	Medium Soil	CBR7	150mm
	Strong Soil	CBR15	100mm

Main Roads or industrial Paving require specific engineering design.

There are three types of soil classifications called weak, medium and strong. These are also classified using the California Bearing Ratio, or CBR (Section 6.1, NZS4402)

For small residential projects you can check these on site by walking on dampened or wetted ground. Your foot imprint is going to tell you what you need to know: weak - leaves strong imprint, medium - heel pressure leaves an imprint, strong - no imprint. For larger projects determine the on-site sub-grade CBR value use the Scala Penetrometer Test as per NZS 4402:1986

Slopes greater than 12% require specific design

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4. Bedding Layer

Sett Cobblestones are bedded on a 30mm layer of either sand (when compacted) or mortar.

The bedding sand shall comply with NZS3116:2002 Table 4 Sand category III residential, residential driveways and public footpaths.

BS sieve size	Percentage by mass passing		
	Sand category I	Sand category II	Sand category III
5.00 mm	90 to 100	89 to 100	89 to 100
2.36 mm	75 to 100	65 to 100	65 to 100
1.18 mm	55 to 90	45 to 100	45 to 100
600 µm	35 to 65	25 to 80	25 to 80
300 µm	10 to 45	5 to 48	5 to 48
150 µm	0 to 10	0 to 15	0 to 15
75 µm	0 to 1.5	0 to 5	0 to 5 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ For residential pedestrian applications, a 0-10% range can be used.

5. Jointing Material

The jointing material can either be a sand or a grout.

The joint sand shall conform to NZS 3116:2002 Table 5 Other.

Sieve size	Roads and Industrial Pavements	Other
2.36 mm	100%	100%
1.18 mm	75 – 90%	75 – 100%
600 µm	55 – 80%	55 – 100%
300 µm	20 – 40%	15 – 60%
150 µm	5 – 15%	3 – 30%
75 µm	0 – 5%	0 – 5%

Installation Steps

6. Site Clearing and Excavation Techniques

Remove all existing vegetation, debris, and topsoil. Ensure the site is clear and level before excavation. Excavate to the required depth based on your load calculations, ensuring a uniform surface. Account for the total thickness of all layers, including the paver.

7. Base Preparation

Spread the basecourse material evenly, ensuring a consistent depth. Compact the base layer using a plate compactor to achieve a firm and stable base. Aim for a compaction level that ensures stability. Multiple passes with the compactor may be necessary.

Create a slight slope in the base layer to facilitate drainage. The slope should direct water towards natural drainage points or a subsurface drainage system. If necessary, install a subsurface drainage system using perforated pipes to manage excess water.

8. Bedding Layer

Bedding Sand

Spread the sand loosely over the sub-base or the ground you've prepared. You'll want to use screeds to help level it out. Aim for a compacted thickness of about 30 mm. To make sure you're on track, compact the first few meters of the sand and check the surface levels. If it doesn't look right, just lift the pavers, adjust the sand by raking it, and screed it again until it's spot on. Keep checking the levels as you go to make sure everything stays even. Oh, and if you're working on a wide area, like more than 5 meters, use some temporary boards to help keep the sand level while you work

Mortar

When you're laying a mortar bed for the pavers, you want to spread the mortar evenly over the base. Start with a layer that's a bit thicker than what you need, since you'll press the pavers down into it. Use a trowel to smooth it out, making sure it's level. As you lay each paver, press it firmly into the mortar to make sure it sticks well and stays level with the others. Keep an eye on your levels as you go—if any pavers sit too high or low, just tap them gently or add more mortar as needed. And remember, work in small sections so the mortar doesn't dry out before you can set the pavers.

9. Laying the Pavers

Ensure that the base is fully compacted and stable. Check for any soft spots or uneven areas. Plan the paver layout to ensure minimal cutting and optimal visual appeal. Mark reference lines using string and stakes.

Begin laying pavers at a corner or edge, working outward. Use a straight edge or string line to maintain alignment. Place pavers with a small gap (as specified in your jointing material instructions) to allow for jointing material. Ensure each paver is level with the adjacent ones, using a rubber mallet to tap them into place as needed.

Frequently check the alignment of rows and adjust as needed to maintain straight lines. For consistent joint spacing, use spacers or a consistent measuring tool.

1. Jointing Materials

Sand Jointing

After the pavers have been laid, sweep fine jointing sand over the surface, ensuring the sand fills the gaps between the pavers. Use a broom to spread the sand evenly across the surface, and repeat until all the joints are completely filled. Once the gaps are filled, compact the pavers using a plate compactor to ensure the sand settles firmly into the joints. After compacting, sweep additional sand over the surface to top up any joints that have settled during compaction. Repeat this process until the joints remain consistently filled.

- Tip: For best results, use polymeric jointing sand, which hardens after being wetted, providing increased durability and preventing weed growth.

Grout Jointing

For a more permanent jointing solution, use grout between the pavers. Begin by mixing the grout according to the manufacturer's instructions, ensuring a smooth and consistent texture. Apply the grout using a rubber float or a squeegee, pressing the grout into the joints at a 45-degree angle. Work in small sections, and make sure all joints are fully filled. After filling the joints, use a damp sponge to wipe off any excess grout from the surface of the pavers. Allow the grout to dry according to the manufacturer's recommendations before walking on the pavers.

- Tip: Be mindful to clean off any grout from the surface of the pavers immediately, as grout can be difficult to remove once it dries.

2. Finishing Touches

Use a wet saw or masonry saw to cut pavers to fit around edges or obstacles. Wear appropriate safety gear. Install edge restraints along the perimeter to prevent paver movement. Ensure that the edges are secure and level.

3. Cleaning and Initial Maintenance Tips

Sweep the surface to remove any debris or loose sand. For polymeric sand, ensure the surface is clean before wetting. Apply a sealant if desired, following the manufacturer's instructions to enhance colour and protect the surface.

4. Advanced Installation Tips

For slopes, ensure that the base and pavers are installed in layers that follow the slope, using geogrids for added stability.

For curved areas, cut pavers as needed and lay them in a radial pattern, ensuring tight joints and consistent spacing.

When installing near tree roots, allow space for root growth. Use flexible edging to accommodate movement.

Mark and avoid utility lines. If necessary, reroute them before installation to prevent damage.

Maintenance and Care

Regular Cleaning

Sweep your Sett Cobblestones regularly to remove debris like leaves, dirt, and dust that can accumulate in the joints and on the surface. For a deeper clean, use water with a stiff-bristle brush to scrub the surface. A water-blaster may also be used, but ensure that the pressure is not too high to avoid damaging the cobblestone surface or dislodging jointing material.

Avoid harsh chemicals like hydrochloric acid or other strong cleaners, as they may cause damage to the stone's natural finish.

Stain Prevention and Removal

Cobblestones are porous, which means they can absorb spills and stains if not promptly cleaned. Immediately clean any spills of oil, food, or drinks to prevent them from soaking into the stone. For tougher stains, consider using a pH-neutral stone cleaner specifically designed for natural stone surfaces. For high-traffic or commercial areas, consider applying a sealer to provide added protection against stains.

Sealing

If the cobblestones are in areas prone to frequent staining, applying a penetrating sealer can provide an extra layer of defence against oils, dirt, and moisture. Sealers help prevent staining and make routine cleaning easier. Use a vapour permeable sealant to ensure that moisture can escape from the stone, preventing trapped water from damaging the cobblestone over time. Reseal your cobblestones every 3-5 years

depending on the level of foot or vehicle traffic. High-traffic areas may require more frequent sealing.

Joint Maintenance

The joints between the cobblestones may be filled with sand or grout, depending on the installation method. Over time, sand may wash away, especially after heavy rainfall or pressure washing. Replenish the sand as needed to maintain stability and prevent weed growth. If grout is used, inspect the joints regularly for any signs of cracking or gaps. Repair or regrout as necessary to maintain the integrity of the cobblestone surface.

Weed and Moss Prevention

Weeds and moss can sometimes grow between the cobblestones, especially in areas with high moisture levels. Apply a weed inhibitor or use polymeric jointing sand, which hardens and helps prevent weeds from taking root. Moss may grow in shady or damp areas. For removal, use a moss-specific cleaner or a simple mix of water and mild detergent, scrubbing with a stiff brush.

Addressing Frost and Weather Damage

Sett Cobblestones are typically frost-resistant, but standing water can still pose a risk in freeze-thaw cycles. Ensure that the base is properly installed with sufficient drainage to prevent water from pooling under or around the cobblestones. After winter, check for any movement or lifting of the cobblestones due to frost heave. Adjust or reset the cobblestones as necessary to maintain a level surface.

Repairing Sunken or Uneven Cobblestones

If some cobblestones begin to settle unevenly or become loose over time, lift the affected stones, adjust the base material, and reset them. Ensure the base layer is properly compacted to prevent future settling. For larger areas, professional re-levelling may be necessary to maintain the overall appearance and functionality of the surface.

Resealing and Long-Term Protection

Over time, the natural stone may weather, and the finish could become dull. Applying a fresh coat of sealer can help restore the stone's vibrancy and provide long-term protection against wear and tear. For areas with heavy vehicle traffic, inspect regularly for any cracking or chipping. Address these issues early to prevent further damage.

Tools and Materials

Tools

- Measuring tape
- String line and stakes
- Rubber mallet
- Plate compactor
- Level
- Trowel and rake

Materials

- Pavers (sizes as specified in our range)
- Jointing material, sand or grout
- Bedding sand, or mortar
- Crushed aggregate for base and sub-base layers, if applicable
- Geotextile fabric (optional)
- Edge restraints (e.g., plastic, metal, or concrete)

Reference Documents

NZS 3116:2002 - Concrete Segmental and Flagstone Paving