

Pavers

Victoria

pavers.
effortless style

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Why choose
Austral Bricks
pavers?



Paver
Maintenance

Clay Pavers

At first glance most pavers look alike. So why use clay pavers? Only Austral Bricks pavers offer an unbeatable combination of qualities that guarantee your paving will give long and colourful service with little maintenance.

Permanent Colours

Clay pavers are made from naturally occurring minerals fired at temperatures greater than 1000 degrees Celsius. The colours are locked in for life and will not fade or go chalky, unlike many concrete pavers!

Natural Appeal

A subtle colour variation is inherent in all clay pavers. This is part of their natural appeal and ensures clay pavers will blend beautifully into your landscape.

Stay Cleaner for Longer

Thanks to their composition and firing, clay pavers do not readily absorb dirt and spills. Clay paver colours and textures don't show up dirt, grime or light scuffing. Sealing is usually not required and cleaning is easy.

Excellent slip resistance

Austral Bricks pavers meet Australian Standards for slip resistance, an important consideration, especially around pool areas.

Kiln-fired for maximum strength

Clay pavers are made from selected minerals that are highly compacted and fired at extreme temperatures. With proper design and construction, your new paving will have a long and colourful life.

Salt Safe

Most Austral Bricks pavers are guaranteed to meet Australian Standards for salt resistance. You can pave with confidence in harsh environments such as salt-chlorinated pools and coastal locations.

Clay Paver Maintenance

Maintaining your paved area will guarantee that it holds its good looks and natural appeal forever. It will also add 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 Austral Bricks clay pavers need not be a problem.

Vanadium

Vanadium is a metallic salt present in most light coloured clays throughout the world. These salts are insoluble to begin with, but become soluble when clays containing these salts are fired above 850 degrees Celsius.

These salts then show up as yellow, green or reddish brown discolouration. Whilst not harmful in any way, these salts are not permanent and do not indicate any defect in the product. The stains take the form of a thin film on the surface of the brick or paver and will weather away with time.

Alternatively, the chemical removal process is a very easy and inexpensive way to permanently remove the stains. Use 500gms of caustic soda diluted in five litres of water – then brush this onto a dry surface or sweep it over the clay paving. The reaction of the caustic soda is quite slow and can take up to a day to complete. Repeat as necessary.

Efflorescence

Efflorescence is a powdery deposit of salts (usually white or yellow) and is often found on the surface of clay 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.

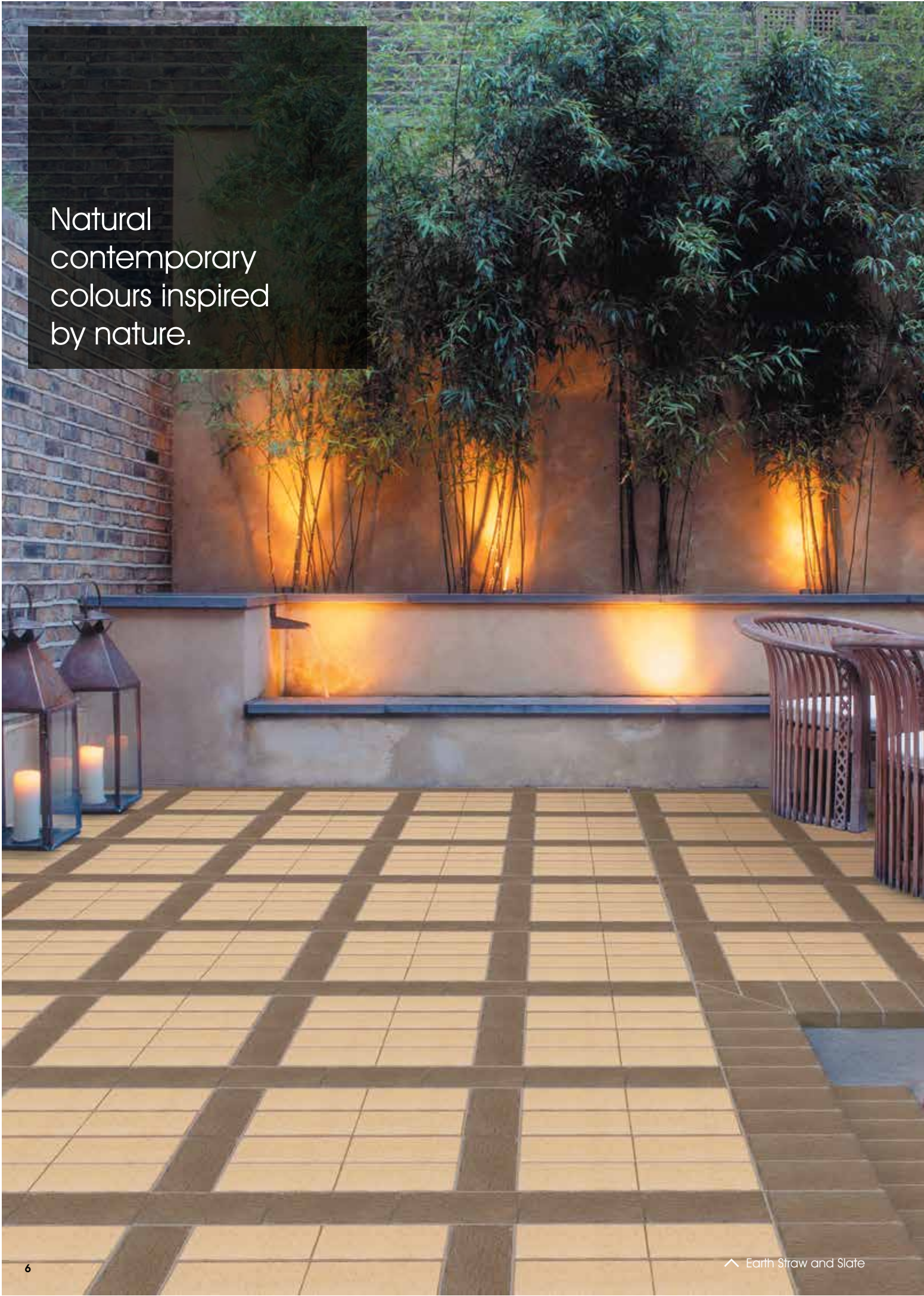
Prior to laying your pavers, make sure a clean bed of sand is the foundation of the paving – this will form a barrier to salts migrating to the pavers from below. Efflorescence can be removed by using either a dry brushing technique or wiping with a damp cloth making sure the salts are carried away from 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 WhiteKing or a proprietary weed killer. The solution should be left for several days and then brushed off with hot water and detergent. Repeat as necessary.

Natural contemporary colours inspired by nature.



Earth Straw and Slate

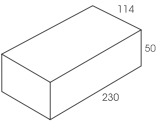


Earth Taupe

Earth

A natural choice to suit any outdoor theme.

As the name suggests, these stunning clay pavers reflect the natural beauty of Australia's richly varied and textured landscapes. The Earth range are durable, low maintenance and offer a contemporary colour pallet to enhance any outdoor environment. Select a single colour or use contrasting colours for edges, bands or panels and create a unique and enduring mood of stylish outdoor harmony that suits your ideal lifestyle.



50mm Paver
230 x 114 x 50mm



^ Grove Gold 'n' Copper



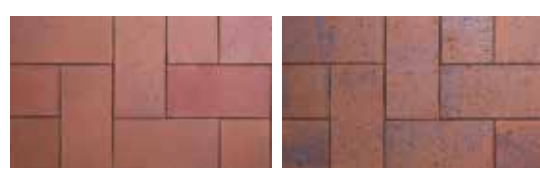
Style, longevity
and versatility.

^ Grove Autumn Sunset

Grove

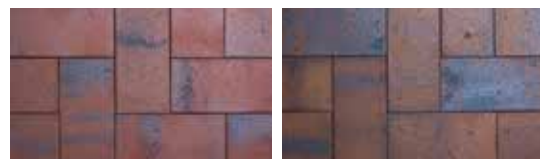
Australia's best selling
clay paver range.

Our Grove range has longevity, versatility and style as its main attractions, the Grove range is also a favourite around the home because of its rich colours and stain-resistant properties. Colours ranging from traditional reds such as Sunburst Red and Autumn Sunset to the ochres and chocolates of Golden Copper and Toasted Charwood, are designed to suit all styles of homes and outdoor areas.



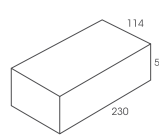
Autumn Sunset

Gold 'n' Copper



Sunburst Red

Toasted Charwood

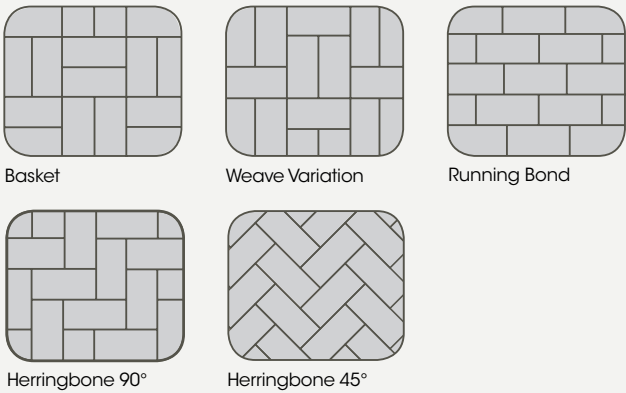


50mm Paver
230 x 114 x 50mm



Small Format Clay Paver Laying Guide

Paver Patterns



Materials Needed

- Pavers
- Gravel Roadbase
(1m³ covers 10m² at a compacted depth of 100mm)
- Bedding Sand (1m³ will cover 30m² 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

Your paving kit comes complete with a 1.5m long screeding board, two 1.5m long screeding irons, a flat length of timber for compacting and a rubber mallet.

If you have any questions at all, Austral Bricks customer service representatives are always on hand to help out or offer advice.

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. It is recommended that all large format pavers when used in vehicle areas are bedded in either a sand and cement mortar bed or fixed using a flexible adhesive.

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. NB. Compactor not included in DIY paving kit. 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 Bricks 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 cement. Take up the last row of pavers and drag away 20cm of sand to a depth of 6cm (10cm for driveways).

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 cement is laid. A driveway should not be used for 48 hours. See Figure 10.

11. Jointing Sand

Clay 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. Please clean the area of excess sand before final compaction. See Figure 11.

12. Final Compaction

Use the rubber mallet and the flat length of timber provided to compact small areas. 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 12.