

Clay Paving

User Guide



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Enhance Your Living Space Outside

At Wienerberger, our mission is to help create beautiful, practical and sustainable spaces for people to live, work and play. Clay pavers can transform your home and deliver a living area that caters to how you and your family spend time outdoors.

You are spoilt for choice with the wide range of colours, textures and sizes available, the natural tonal variation within each colourfast paver design enhances the overall visual effect.

Soft and subtle shades are ideal for creating an oasis of calm to relax and socialise in, while bolder colours in a striking pattern encourage play and activity.

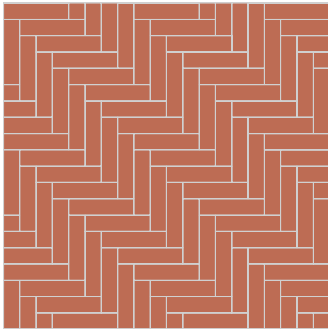
With clay pavers specifically designed to deliver inspiring driveways and gorgeous gardens, Wienerberger's landscaping philosophy has always been about matching our products to your style.

Thanks to the hardwearing nature of clay, our pavers can easily cope with the wear and tear that life brings. These durable pavers are simple to install and easy to maintain, ensuring your home continues to look its best for a lifetime.

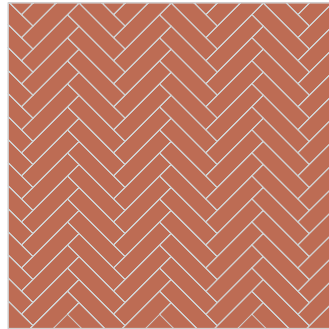
Unlike manmade paving alternatives, natural clay will never fade or discolour. The deep and rich tones which clay is renowned for will remain vibrant for years and years to come, providing lasting beauty and value for money too.

Laying Patterns

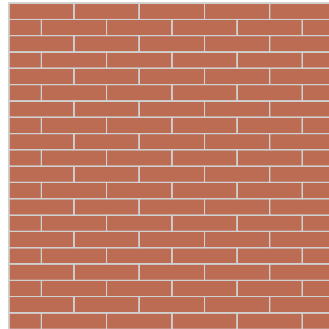
Dutch Pavers - WF & UWF Format



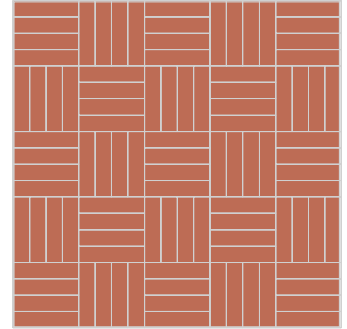
90° Herringbone
Using WF format clay pavers
(200x50mm)



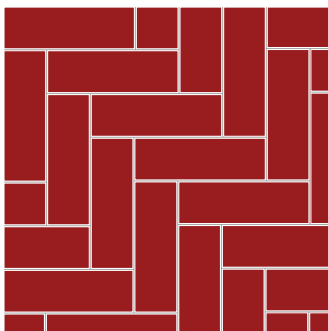
45° Herringbone
Using WF format clay pavers
(200x50mm)



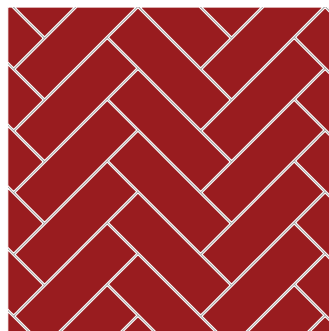
Stretcher Bond
Using WF format clay pavers
(200x50mm)



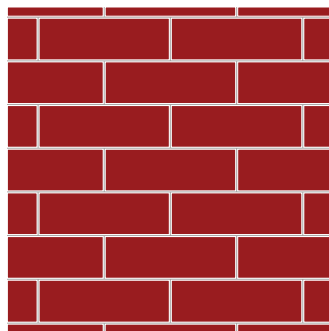
Basket Weave
Using WF format clay pavers
(200x50mm)



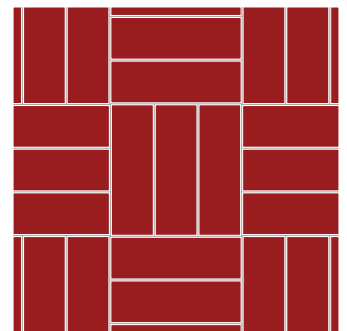
90° Herringbone
Using DF format clay pavers
(200x65mm)



45° Herringbone
Using DF format clay pavers
(200x65mm)

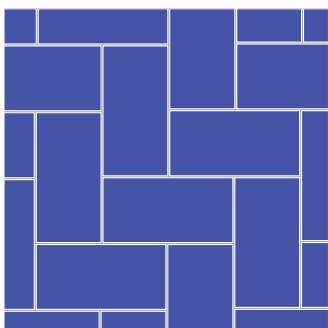


Stretcher Bond
Using DF format clay pavers
(200x65mm)

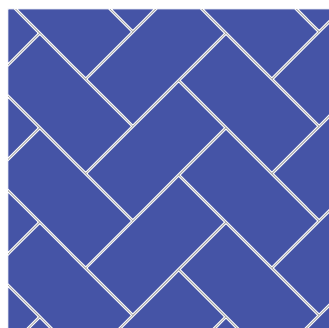


Basket Weave
Using DF format clay pavers
(200x65mm)

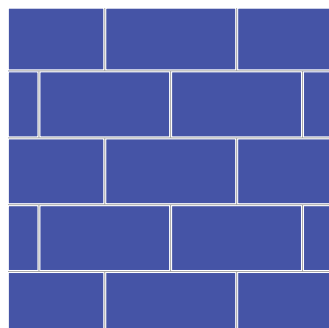
Rectangular Pavers (Chamfered & Baggeridge)



90° Herringbone
Using rectangular clay pavers
(200x100)



45° Herringbone
Using rectangular clay pavers
(200x100)



Stretcher Bond
Using rectangular clay pavers
(200x100)

Installation Guidance

Sub-base

The sub-base shall be formed to the required level ensuring no soft spots and well compacted. Any soft spots are to be removed and replaced with appropriate material. Your laying contractor can advise you on the correct material to use.

Install edge restraints

Install appropriate edge restraints along the perimeter of the area to be paved. When using kerbs ensure the concrete bed/haunch has matured before any compaction is undertaken.

Spread, compact and screed bedding course

20-40 mm of sharp sand is spread in a loose uncompacted layer over the area to be paved; compact the sand with a vibrating plate compactor. The compacted sand is then screeded to level to receive the pavers. It is essential that the sand bedding course is not disturbed (i.e. through foot traffic, etc.).

Lay pavers, fill joints and compact

When the bond pattern has been determined, Paving work may start from an exact edge or the centreline of the pavement. String lines may be used to keep the pattern straight. It is recommended that string lines be placed every 6-8 courses.

It is advised to mix from more than 1 pack to ensure an even mixing of colours and to prevent patches of block colour.

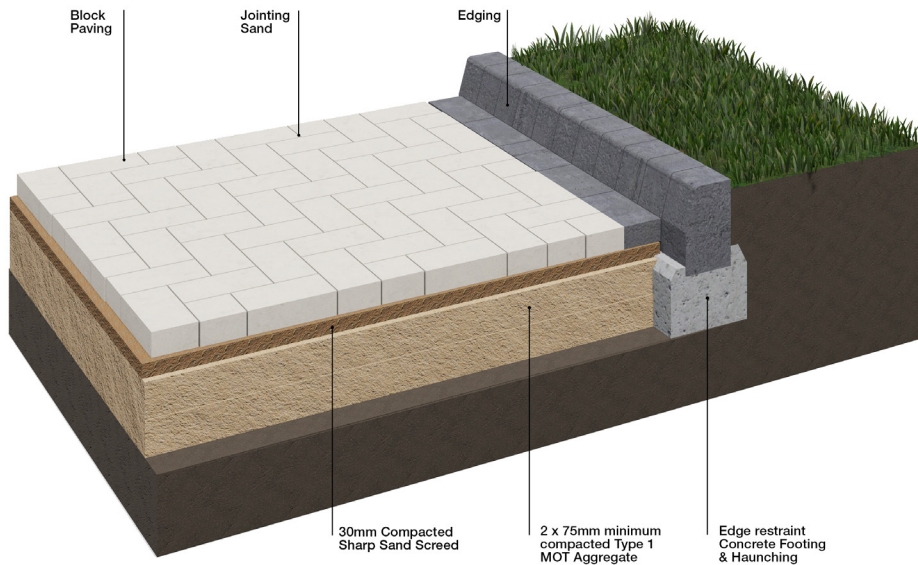
Whole pavers should be laid first, followed by cut pavers. The pavers are laid in the desired bond pattern with a joint width between 2-5mm – with a target joint width of 3mm. Pavers that butt directly to each other tend to spall (chip) as the pavement moves.

After the area has been laid with whole pavers; special infill pavers or cut pavers are placed in the spaces. Pavers should be cut with a diamond tip saw or clay paver block splitter to ensure clean and accurate cuts. Clay paving should not be cut to less than a quarter of its original size along the length of the paver and never across the width – where required, complimentary fittings and inboard cutting should be used.

When the pavers have been placed on the bedding course, the pavement is vibrated using a vibrating plate compactor. Compaction should not occur closer than one metre to the unrestrained working edge of the pavement under construction. The compactor should be fitted with a neoprene sole plate or alternatively a sheet of plywood can be laid over the pavers to protect them from the compactor.

After the first compaction, jointing sand is spread on to the surface and brushed into the joints.

The pavement then received 2 or 3 passes of the vibrating plate. Further jointing sand should be swept into the joints and re-compacted until all the joints are full.



Maintenance

Basic cleaning

General dirt and grime

Clay paving provides a durable and hard wearing surface, but like any other paving material, may suffer from staining. Frequent sweeping and hosing will usually ensure a clean pavement. If this is not enough then washing with a detergent may be required. Any use of pressure washing may require the replacement of jointing sand.

Pressure washing should not be carried out for the first 3 months to allow the area to settle.

Fungi, moulds, moss and lichens

These are common, particularly in shady or damp parts of the pavement. They will not damage the pavement but may cause it to become slippery.

Remove by vigorously brushing the affected area when it is dry. Alternatively, high pressure water may be used.

It is necessary to 'sterilise' the area with a strong fungicide/weed killer or proprietary brands from garden centres. Follow manufacturer's instructions and test their effect on a small area initially.

Oil, bitumen, tar

Oil does not penetrate into the body of clay pavers and will sit on the surface until it is dispersed naturally.

mop up immediately any petrol or oil stains using absorbent paper towels. Wiping and further spreading of the contaminants should be avoided.

Treat with commercial emulsifying agents, such as 'Gunk', following manufacturer's instructions. Subsequently, use detergent to clean up and rinse well with clean water.

Neither hot water, nor steam, nor emulsifying agents will affect the colour of the paving.

Food stains and tyre marks

Scrub with full strength commercial detergent and rinse well.

Chewing gum

Wire brushes should remove the majority of chewing gum but it will require several attempts. Specialised high-pressure water jet lances and freezing methods have also been successful in varying degrees.

Paint and graffiti

Very difficult to remove. Soak up any wet paint with an absorbent material. Do not wipe as

this will spread the paint. Treat with white spirit solvent followed by washing down of the area with a strong detergent and hot water/steam.

Dried paint should be scraped off and an appropriate paint stripper applied following manufacturer's recommendations. Wash the area down with a strong detergent and hot water/steam.

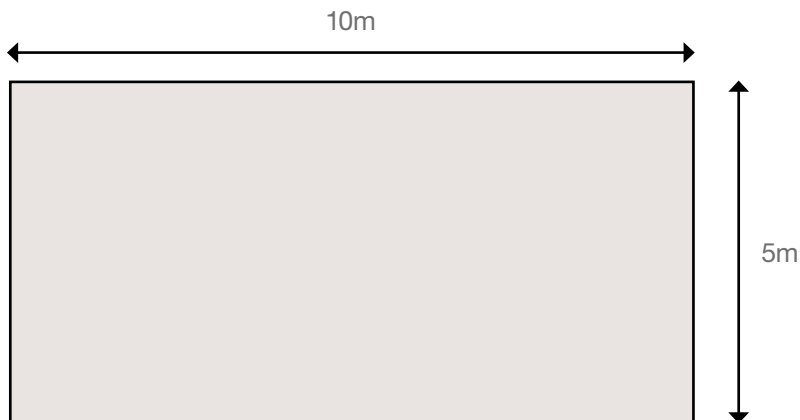
Alternatively, consult a specialist company should the affected area be large or as a result of vandalism.

Should all else fail, take up the affected area, turn the pavers over and re-lay.

How to measure a driveway

If your driveway is like the image below measure both the length and width and then simply multiply them together i.e.

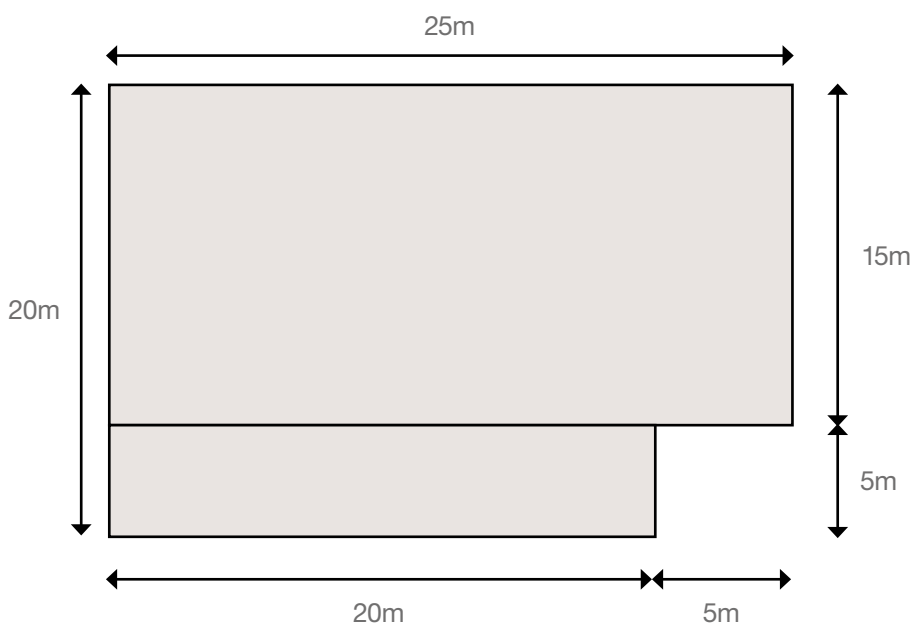
5m x 10m would give you an area of 50m²



If your driveway is like the image below measure both the length and width of each section and then simply multiply them together i.e.

25m x 15m would give you an area of 375m² and 5m x 20m would give you an area of 100m²

375 + 100 = 475m²

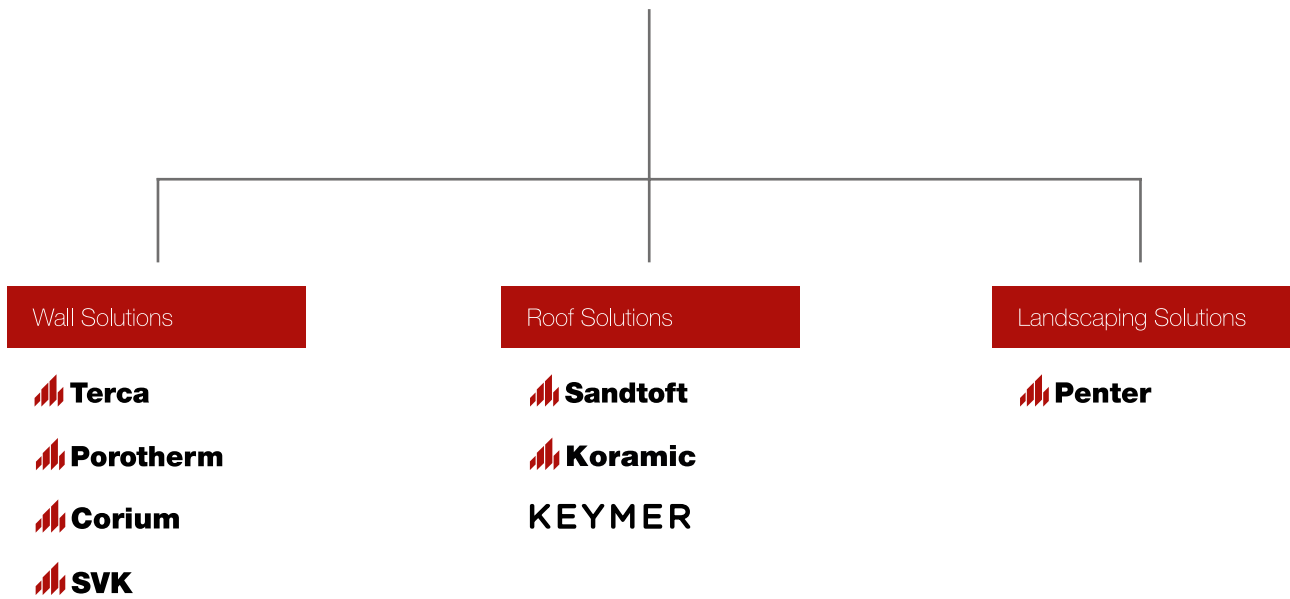









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