

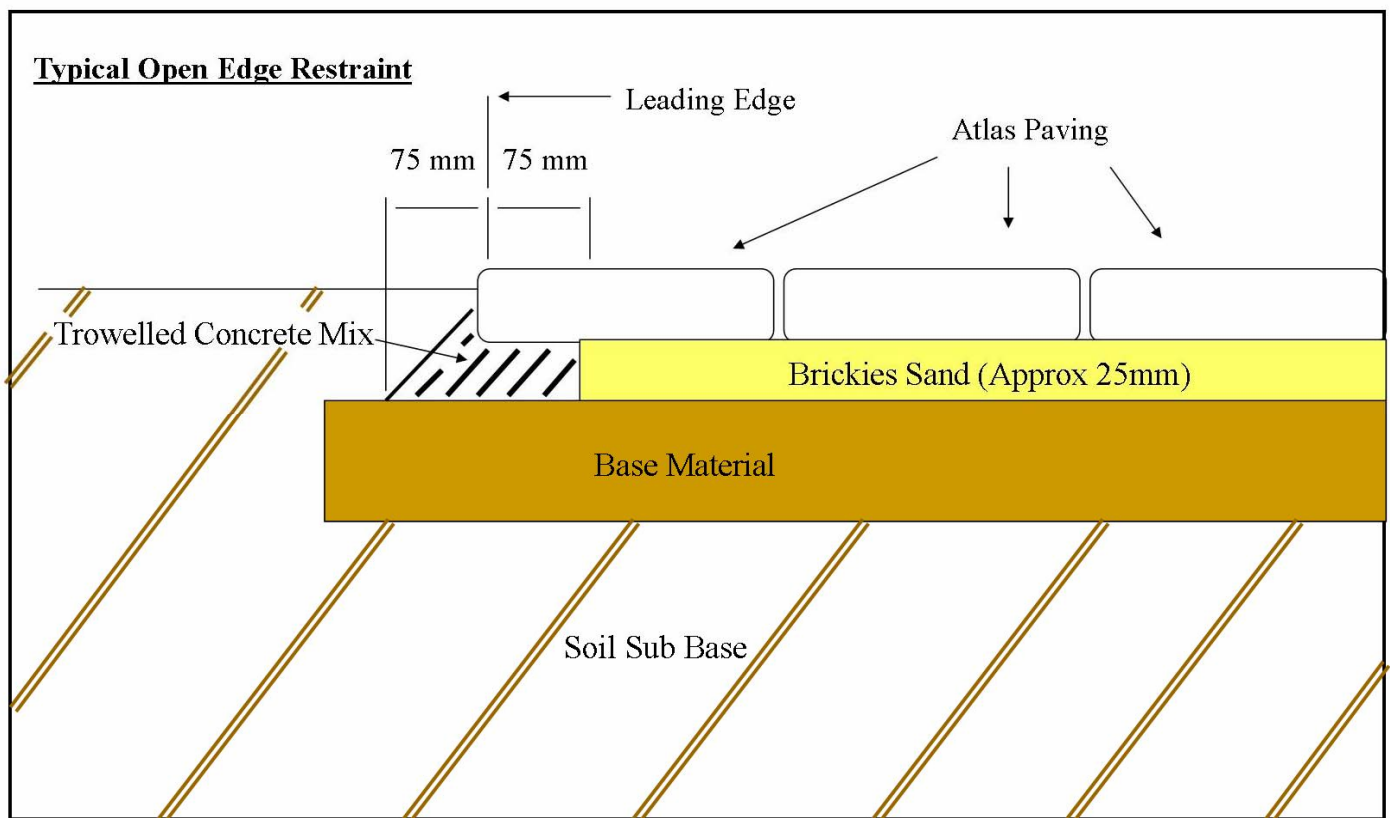
## JOINTING SAND

White washed jointing sand is placed on top of the newly laid paving just prior to the final compaction with a plate vibrator. The sand recommended should be sharp (free of clay dirt or foreign matter) and lightly spread over the newly paved area, ensuring to fill the joints as much as possible prior to and during compaction. A stiff brush is then applied to sweep the sand into the joints prior to compacting.

Please note that yellow (masonry / brickies) sand is not recommended for jointing sand as staining can occur on the surface of your paver.

## EDGE RESTRAINTS

The outer edge of all brick paved areas must have a restraining barrier. The sub grade and sub base must be compacted beneath the edge restraint and extend at least 100mm beyond the outer edge of the paving (not required on paving that butts onto kerbing or solid walls).



Concrete edge restraints placed at 25mm from the top of the paving brick and sloping away will allow grass to grow next to your paving. Remember that a minimum edge restraint should be 150mm at the bottom and should commence at least 75mm from the leading edge in both directions.



## **EFFLORESCENCE OR CALCIUM CARBONATE**

### **Description**

Efflorescence is a whitish powder-like substance which can appear in concrete products. In no way does efflorescence affect the structural performance of concrete or reconstituted limestone segmental paving.

Efflorescence can appear immediately or within months of the product being laid. For example, if the product is laid in sunny dry conditions, efflorescence may not appear until the next cycle of wet weather.

All types of masonry paving are susceptible to efflorescence.

### **What causes Efflorescence?**

When cement hydrates (combines) with water, some of the calcium oxide (a large constituent of cement), converts into calcium hydroxide. This then migrates to the surface of the paver by way of capillary type action and creates a secondary reaction with air (carbon dioxide) to form calcium carbonate or efflorescence.

### **Removal**

If there is a requirement to remove efflorescence before it wears away through the natural weathering process, the paving can be cleaned in several ways. In most cases, efflorescence can be removed by using a hard dry brush and then hosing down the area with water.

All cleaning materials are usually diluted with water and applied with the aid of a stiff bristled broom. It should be emphasised at this point to always refer to the directions and recommendations supplied by the manufacturer of the product before application of cleaning/ chemical agents.

**Warning: Do not use acids; leave this to a professional cleaning company as acids can attack the surface of the paver leaving aggregate exposed.**