

On large size joints (10mm plus thick) you can, very carefully, pour liquid 1:4 mortar mix (4 parts sand to 1 part cement) into the joints throughout using a large jug with a pouring spout. Should the mortar mix be spilt onto the paving bricks, dab with a dry cloth or sponge to remove the water, as cement mixes which dry quickly develop poor/low strengths and, therefore, the mortar can easily be removed by brushing once it is dry. Once the mortar has dried/set, any mortar stains can be removed by using a proprietary brick cleaner as per the manufacturer's instructions. Ideally, keep the paving clean in order to avoid chemical treatment.

Cleaning Paving Bricks

If your paths or other paved areas are in shade and/or get damp from garden watering, they will probably grow moss or algae, which can be attractive in a rustic environment. However, if you prefer to have your paved areas clean, refer to the leaflet entitled 'Cleaning of Clay Brickwork'. Other than this, regular sweeping, ant and weed prevention and (if needed) the occasional wash with water is all that is necessary. Should oil, fat or food staining take place this can usually be remedied by washing with warm water and a good household detergent (Teepol, Handy Andy, Sunlight Soap etc.).

As part of an ongoing commitment to customer satisfaction, Corobrik has supplied this information in good faith. Corobrik is not responsible and cannot in any way be held accountable for poor workmanship or errors that may occur through the use of this information.



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Laying your own paving



Clay Brick Paving

Transform your garden and home by adding simple pathways or a patio with beautiful clay paving bricks from Corobrik. This guide is intended to help you with simple paving projects. For more ambitious projects, such as an attractive clay brick paved driveway to enhance and add value to your home, we suggest you employ a specialist contractor, as large projects with heavy vehicular traffic, really need specialised equipment and knowledge.

Brick Choice

Corobrik offers a wide range of beautiful clay pavers to create the ambience you desire for your lifestyle. Colours, from pale buff hues to rich dark burgundy and everything between, provide a palette to suit everyone's needs.

The pavers are made in different factories around the country but are available nationally. The sizes of different paving products vary in length, width and also thickness, so you should take this into account when selecting the pavers (or paving bricks).

Bonds like Herringbone, Stretcher, Random Bond etc. (see opposite) can have any size joint, from $\pm 3\text{mm}$ to $\pm 15\text{mm}$, to suit the effect you wish to create.

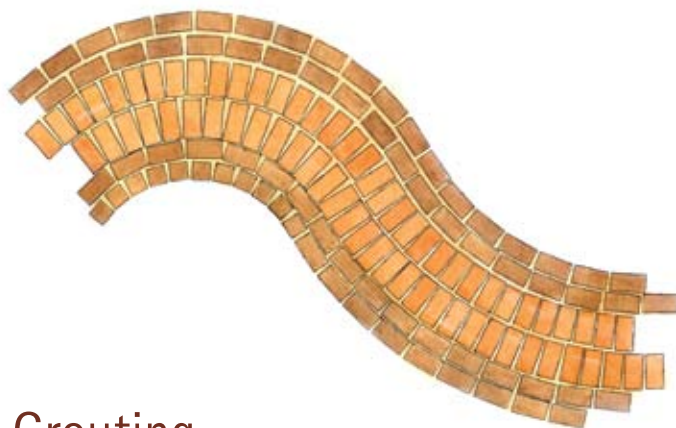
Visit your local Corobrik Centre and view the products before starting to plan your project.

Bond Pattern

The overall visual textural effect of a finished job is largely controlled by the bond pattern you select (Herringbone, Stretcher, Random Bond etc.), so choose from the examples shown here (or make up your own softly flowing design to fit the irregular style of your pathways). Also, don't forget to leave openings, if required, for shrubs or tree planting on completion.

put a string across from each of the two pegs. Switch to the next peg marker where the string crosses the pathway. Note that if your inside radius is less than 750mm from the peg centre, you will have to start using half bricks as shown here. These are easily cut, using a wide bolster chisel and club hammer, by striking blows alternately on the front, back and edge faces of the paver at the halfway position.

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Grouting

The easiest way of grouting the paving is to simply pour dry fine plastering sand onto the finished surface and brush this around until it fills all the joints. This is only recommended if joints are between $\pm 3\text{mm}$ and $\pm 6\text{mm}$. The joints should be wetted so that the sand settles and more sand added and wetted, until each joint is completely filled. For a stronger result, mix one part of cement to four parts of river sand by volume (buckets) but do not add any water. Simply brush this in to completely fill all the joints. Then, using a very fine spray on your hosepipe nozzle or a wet sponge, damp down the mix without splashing it out of the joints (which will leave nasty mortar stains on your beautiful pavers).

Surface Preparation

First analyse the site and decide where the stormwater will drain away from the newly paved surfaces. Make sure that you slightly slope the paving towards the garden or lawn and not towards the house or garage. Also, be sure that the top surface of the paving, where it abuts against your house, is below the structural damp-proof course. Once you have shaped the ground to give the desired slopes, you can loosen the whole area to be paved with a pick or fork to a depth of about 100mm. Using a long straight board, with a spirit level, you can create the finished shapes and levels required. Now you need to consolidate the loosened, levelled soil using a rammer (or a garden roller if you have one). You then need to spread a weedkiller solution over the surface to help prevent weeds growing later. Take care to keep children and pets out of harm's way during this operation as weedkiller is a toxic substance. Also, note that the finished paving will have to be regularly treated with weedkiller to prevent weeds from growing in the joints.

Laying the Pavers

Spread coarse river sand (not beach sand) over the area to be worked, to a thickness of about 20mm and start setting out the pavers in your selected pattern on this bed layer.

Free Form Shapes

To set out successful continuous matching curves, drive pegs into the ground at the points where the radius will be 'drawn', using knotted string fixed to the pegs to position the edges of the pavers.

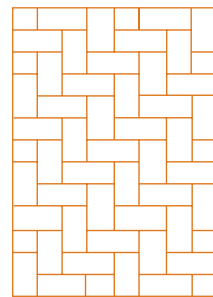
To know where to change to the other radius peg marker, simply

NOTE: If you think that the edges of the pathway need some restraint (especially on a flowing style layout) pavers on-end should be placed in a shallow trench around the edges of your layout. Then pack a concrete haunched support behind this to create a strong and attractive edging in matching brick pavers.

On the side which is lowest, leave an edging brick set down at regular intervals to the finished paving level, to create rainwater gullies (see sketch on page 4 and 5). Tap each paver down with a rubber or wooden mallet. Always leave a joint of at least 1mm between the bricks. They should never be laid touching (butt joint).

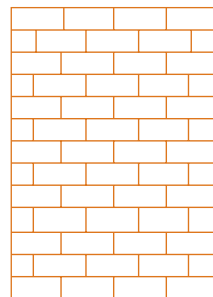
Herringbone Pattern

This is a very attractive pattern and creates a geometric texture, which always looks good, even with an overall regularly coloured paving brick. It also resists movement and is ideal for areas of heavy use or unstable sites. To achieve straight edges, you do have to cut half bricks to continue the pattern or you can simply lay out the grid on the diagonal and have "saw toothed" edges.



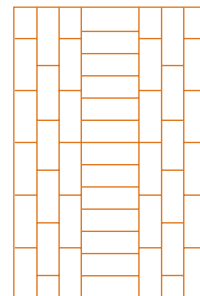
Stretcher Bond

This style is the most frequently used bond for paving. It can be laid very accurately with perfect alignment and consistent joints for a very formal and professional effect. You can lay it out more casually (see Random Bond illustration) with uneven joints for a more informal, less severe appearance. This bond can have header courses (brick pavers running at right angles and in rows) mixed in, in the same or contrasting colours.



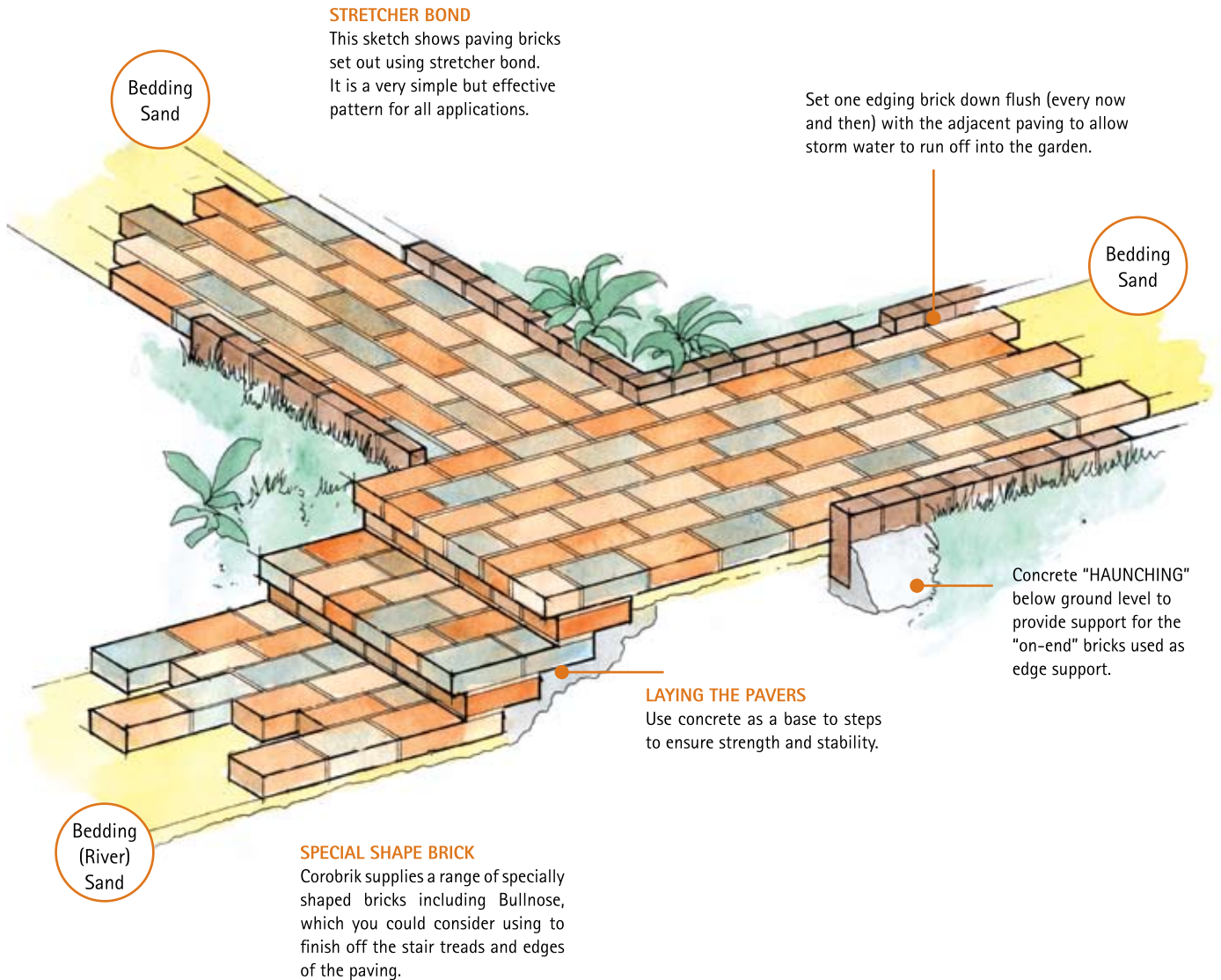
Random Bond

To achieve a more informal or rustic look, set your pathways out with many twists and turns, using stretcher and header bonds as shown here. Also, to emphasize the natural look, make the joint sizes a bit uneven and less rigidly correct.



Sloping Ground

If your site slopes, you can follow the levels up and down provided they are gentle rises or falls, but if they are steep you can construct steps here and there to achieve the required heights whilst keeping the pathways level.



STRETCHER BOND

This sketch shows paving bricks set out using stretcher bond. It is a very simple but effective pattern for all applications.

Set one edging brick down flush (every now and then) with the adjacent paving to allow storm water to run off into the garden.

Concrete "HAUNCHING" below ground level to provide support for the "on-end" bricks used as edge support.

LAYING THE PAVERS

Use concrete as a base to steps to ensure strength and stability.

SPECIAL SHAPE BRICK

Corobrik supplies a range of specially shaped bricks including Bullnose, which you could consider using to finish off the stair treads and edges of the paving.