

PRODUCT INSTALLATION GUIDE

SANDSTONE





Sandstone

Crafted by nature over millions of years, our sandstone pavers are more than just a building material; they're an enduring expression of timeless beauty. Formed from compressed sand and mineral deposits, each paver boasts a unique character and subtle variations in texture and color.

All tips and guidelines should be taken as general advice and should be used in addition to the relevant Australian standards. These tips and advice are given in good faith. In no way do these replace the service of professional contractors / consultants.



Installation Tips

Installing natural stone pavers requires precision and the right tools to ensure a successful installation. Here is a step-by-step guide along with a list of tools you will need:

Tools Required:

- Measuring tape
- Chalk or marking tool
- Rubber mallet or wooden block
- Level
- 12mm notch trowel
- Grout float
- Soft brush or sponge
- Bucket
- Damp cloth or sponge for cleaning
- Safety glasses and gloves (recommended for handling materials and using adhesives)
- Dust mask when mixing sand and cement or adhesive and grout.
- Wet saw (can be rented from Kennards Hire) for cutting stone pavers
- Cement mixer or wheelbarrow for mixing sand and cement (for larger jobs)
- Adhesive, grout, and sealer products as per manufacturer's directions

Installation Steps:

Laying Sand & Cement with Concrete Slab



Preparation:

Assess the area where you plan to install the natural Sandstone and ensure it is suitable for the intended purpose. If there is an existing slab and it is in good order, proceed to lay in sand and cement

When purchasing multiple crates of stone pavers, combine them on-site and mix them well to blend the natural colour variations. This will create a more consistent look for your installation.

Instructions:

Step 1: Mixing The Mortar - Combine 4 White Brick Sand, 1GP cement, lime, and 1 cap of plasticiser. Gradually add water while mixing until you achieve a workable consistency that holds its shape without slumping.

Step 2: Setting Up - Decide on your starting point and paste the back of each stone with a quick drying adhesive before placing it in the mortar mix.

Step 3: Laying The Mortar - Run a string line along the length of each row to ensure straight lines. Apply the mortar to the concrete slab at a depth of 20mm. You can adjust the depth for additional height or to create a fall (10mm per meter).

Step 4: Laying The Pavers - Carefully place each paver onto the mortar, tapping it gently with the rubber mallet and checking its level after each tap.

Step 5: Cleaning & Finishing - Wash away excess mortar from the grout lines between the pavers. Smooth out any mortar on the sides of the pavers. If possible, reuse leftover mortar for the final row. Otherwise, completely remove any excess mortar before it dries.

Step 6: Spacing - Use 3mm or 5mm spacers placed vertically between the pavers to maintain consistent spacing. You can remove and reuse the spacers the following day. Ensure that there's no sand & cement protruding above the height of the stone.

Step 7: Grouting - Mix up your required grout to a toothpaste consistency, meaning you can pick it up with your hand and it won't ooze through your fingers when you hold it in the palm of your hands. Use your rubber grout float slightly angled upward to use the point of the float to push the grout into your grout lines. Give it a light scrape, and flip the float onto its edge at an angle of more than 45 degrees and pull towards you angling across the grout lines. Doing it this way avoids pulling any of the grout out of the lines.

Step 8: Washing - When grouting, most trades use a friendly system called "Wash Boy Grout Bucket", which is available from Bunnings. This should be done throughout the grouting process to ensure no grout residue is left to harden on the surface on the tiles.

2-3 days after grouting and once it has hardened, you can give it a light high-pressure wash, making sure that your washer is on the blade. When you wash, you must wash the whole job not just individual sections to ensure a consistent clean.

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Installation Steps: **Laying on Crushed Rock**

On Crushed Rock: Sandstone pavers on crushed rock require a minimum thickness of 30mm.

- For 30mm pavers: Increase the excavation depth to 80mm to accommodate the thicker pavers. Maintain the same proportions for the layers beneath:
 - 30mm of compacted crushed rock
 - 20mm of sand and cement mix
 - 30mm of selected stone

Follow the installation guide as if it was on a slab.

Note: If laying on crush rock then sand & cement, then vehicle traffic is not advisable.

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Installation Steps: Laying Sandstone with Adhesive on Concrete Slab



Preparation:

Assess the area where you plan to install the Sandstone and ensure it is suitable for the intended purpose. If there is an existing slab and it's in good order, proceed to lay in adhesive. Ensure the concrete slab is clean and free of dust.

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Installation:

Step 1: Mixing Adhesive - Use a selected cement-based adhesive, mixed to a toothpaste consistency. Mix smaller batches at a time to avoid the adhesive drying prematurely, adjusting the amount based on your tiling speed.

Step 2: Layout & String Line - Decide on your starting point. Set a string line along the length of each row for straight lines. If using a brick bond pattern, the string line can be a centre guide.

Step 3: Applying Adhesive - Use a 12mm notch trowel to spread the adhesive onto the concrete slab, covering approximately two paver lengths at a time. Hold the trowel at a 45-degree angle to maximise the use of the notches.

Step 4: Placing The Pavers - It's recommended to also spread a thin layer of adhesive on the back of each paver using a 6mm trowel. Carefully position the paver and use a gentle twisting motion to push it down onto the adhesive bed. This will help flatten the trowel notches and ensure good adhesion. Check the level of each paver after placement and adjust as needed.

Step 5: Spacing - Use 3mm or 5mm spacers placed vertically between the pavers to maintain consistent spacing. You can remove and reuse the spacers the following day. Ensure that there's no sand & cement protruding above the height of the stone.

Step 6: Grouting - Mix up your required grout to a toothpaste consistency, meaning you can pick it up with your hand and it won't ooze through your fingers when you hold it in the palm of your hands. Use your rubber grout float slightly angled upward to use the point of the float to push the grout into your grout lines. Give it a light scrape, and flip the float onto its edge at an angle of more than 45 degrees and pull towards you angling across the grout lines. Doing it this way avoids pulling any of the grout out of the lines.

Step 7: Washing - When grouting, most trades use a friendly system called "Wash Boy Grout Bucket", which is available from Bunnings. This should be done throughout the grouting process to ensure no grout residue is left to harden on the surface on the tiles.

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Curing and Cleaning:

Allow approximately 5 days for pavers laid in adhesive or 2 weeks for pavers laid in sand and cement to cure before proceeding with cleaning and sealing.

Clean the sandstone pavers using a mild detergent and water, scrubbing gently with a high pressure cleaner to remove any remaining grout residue or stains.

Rinse thoroughly with clean water to ensure all cleaning agents are removed.

Sealing (if required):

Depending on the type of natural stone and desired level of protection, consider applying a suitable sealer to enhance the appearance and provide additional durability.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the specific sealer, applying it evenly and allowing it to dry completely before use.

Remember to always refer to the manufacturer's guidelines for the specific natural stone pavers you are installing, as recommendations may vary. Following these steps and adhering to the directions on adhesive, grout, and sealer products will help ensure a successful and professional-looking installation of your natural stone paving.

Maintenance & Cleaning

Like any surface, stone will require a degree of maintenance. The correct sealing from the start is the key to minimal maintenance.

Heavily tracked areas will require more maintenance than those that are seldom used. The main maintenance regime required for stone is regular sweeping and vacuuming.

The use of abrasive, acidic or alkali household detergents should be avoided, as they can remove the tiles surface sealant or in extreme cases damage stone.

Please note: acidic cleaners should not be used, unless professionally recommended.

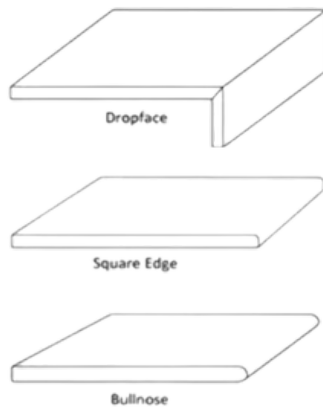
Always use accredited sealers and cleaners.

Check with the team at Stone & Slate Discounts for a recommended sealer for your project.

Since 1986, we've helped countless homeowners translate their dreams into stunning realities. Let Stone & Slate Discounts be your trusted partner.

Edge Profiles

Here are few of the popular pool coping styles we stock: Drop Face Pool Coping, Bullnose Pool Coping & Tumbled Pool Coping.



Product Features



Durable



Non-Slip



Outdoor



Low Heat
Absorption



Low
Maintenance



Project Sizes
Available

Experience the world's finest materials without the hefty price tag: our quarry partnerships unlock exceptional quality at competitive costs.

