



PLANK PAVERS



Our Plank Pavers bring yet another unique option to our hardscape line of products. Inspired by hardwood flooring these pavers are more elongated measuring 3" wide by 12" long.

Designed for commercial use, plank pavers are ideally suited for public pedestrian walkways, outdoor parks, and corporate campuses. Plank pavers are also available as a special order item for residential homeowners.

PRODUCT DATA*

Units per Pallet	Coverage per Unit	Coverage per Pallet	Weight per Piece	Weight per Pallet
396	4 pcs / ft ² (43 pcs / m ²)	99 ft ² (9.2 m ²)	7 lb (3.2 kg)	2,822 lbs (1,280 kg)

All **Weight per Pallet** noted above include a 50 lb pallet weight.

* US dimensions are soft converted to metric. Dimensions and coverage include 1/16" (1.5 mm) joint.

Plank Paver Unit

2 3/8" h x 12" L x 3" w
(101.6 mm x 304.8 mm x 76.2 mm)



AVAILABLE COLORS

For more information about available colors, please contact a sales representative or visit www.mutualmaterials.com.



Charcoal

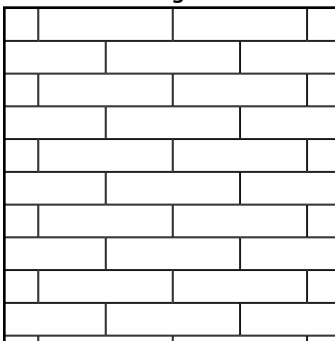


Northwest Blend

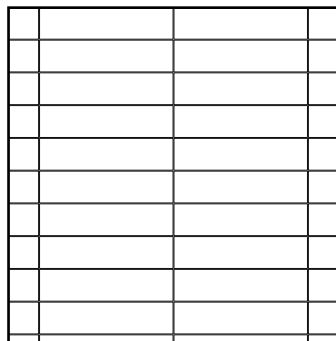
INSTALLATION PATTERNS**

** Additional installation patterns are available at www.mutualmaterials.com

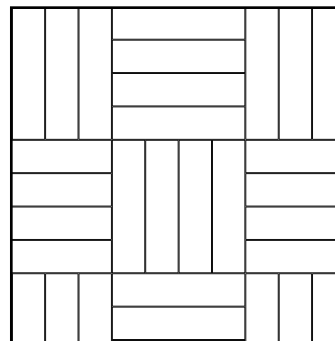
Running Bond



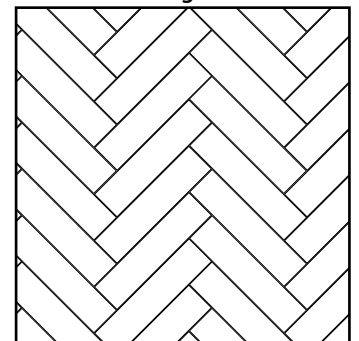
Stacked Bond



Basketweave



Herringbone



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

For more specific and detailed instructions, please contact your Mutual Materials sales representative.

Materials Needed:

Base Rock:	3/4" minus crushed rock Pedestrian: 4" thick (min.) 1 cubic yard = 300 sf @ 1" depth
Bedding Sand:	Clean, washed (concrete) sand 1" depth 1 cubic yard = 300 sf @ 1" depth
Joint Sand:	DesignMix Paver Joint Sand (80 lbs bag) 1 bag will cover approx 100 sf

Recommended Tools for Paver Installation

- ◆ Shovel (flat and pointed)
- ◆ Rake
- ◆ Wheelbarrow
- ◆ Stakes (for setting grade)
- ◆ String lines & line level
- ◆ Hammer
- ◆ Push broom
- ◆ 8' 2 x 4 (strike board)
- ◆ (2) Screed pipes (metal)
- ◆ Tape measure
- ◆ Trowel
- ◆ Garden hose w/spray nozzle
- ◆ Flat Head screwdriver

Rental Items

- ◆ Plate compactor
- ◆ Masonry saw w/diamond blade

Safety Gear

- ◆ Safety glasses
- ◆ Ear protection
- ◆ Dust mask (respirator)

1. Excavation: Mark area to be paved with stakes and string lines at the desired finished elevation. Locate stakes outside the project area by a minimum of 4". This will allow room for the edge restraint system. Excavate an appropriate depth below final paver elevation. Allow 1/8" to 1/4" per foot slope for correct water runoff. Slope can be in more than one direction depending on job site circumstances. Remove any loose soils after excavation is complete.

2. Base Preparation: Add a dusting of 3/4" minus rock to the excavated area. This will allow the plate compactor to glide across area without sticking to the sub grade. Compact the entire subgrade with plate compactor. After compacting subgrade, add 1"-2" of 3/4" minus rock, rake smooth and compact. Base rock should have a certain amount of moisture content. Repeat steps until final base elevation is achieved. The final product will mirror the base elevation. Any deviation in base should be corrected at this time with base rock (not sand).

3. Bedding Sand: Bedding sand should be screeded at a depth of 1". Place 1" screed pipes parallel to each other and almost as wide as the strike board (2 x 4). Place sand in between pipes and pull strike board across both pipes. This will allow approximately 1" of sand screeded between the two pipes. Pull pipes out of sand; fill pipe voids with sand and trowel smooth. Do not compact sand bed.

4. Install pavers: Depending on the type of paver and pattern, starting points and direction of installation will vary. More times than not, opt for the easiest access with the longest run where no cutting will be made. Also consider more visual areas (i.e. in line with windows, doors, water features, etc). Pavers should be placed gently onto the sand bed and not pushed into it. Do not hammer set pavers. Setting a string line above setting bed will allow the installer to maintain straight pattern lines. Slight adjusting can be accomplished by moving pavers to desired spot by inserting a flat head screwdriver in between pavers and pushing them. Cut pavers

can be used to fill any voids in the pattern along the edges. Mix pavers from multiple pallets to achieve a consistent color blend.

5. Edge Restraint: Any edge not retained by a solid, rigid structure (i.e. concrete, asphalt, etc) should be contained with a suitable edge restraint system. Place edge restraint system against paver and on top of compacted base rock. Secure edging by following manufacturer's instructions. Make sure that all edges are contained before compaction of pavers.

6. Compaction: Before compaction, check to make sure all lines and patterns are at desired location. Next sweep joint sand diagonally over pavers to fill the voids between them. Place plate compactor on pavers and run compactor around perimeter. Then make back and forth runs, slightly overlapping the previous run. Sweep joint sand into joints again. Compact pavers in perpendicular runs to first compaction. When finished, sweep joint sand into paver joints until they are to the bottom of the chamfer.

Technical Source: Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute

(ICPI): Tech Spec No. 2, 2011

(ICPI): Tech Spec No. 10, 2005

MUTUAL MATERIALS LOCATIONS

For product information and customer service, call 1-888-MUTUALØ (688-8250).

WASHINGTON		OREGON	IDAHO	MONTANA
Auburn	Port Orchard	Bend	Boise	Missoula
Bellevue	South Seattle	Clackamas	Hayden	
Bellingham	Spokane	Durham		
Marysville	Tacoma (Parkland)	Portland		
Olympia (Tumwater)	Vancouver, WA	Salem		



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