



CHELAN PAVER

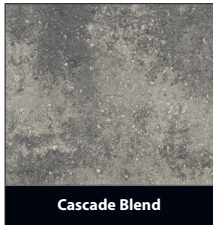


Chelan Pavers offer a clean, modern surface ideal for patios and walkways. Similar in use to our Columbia Smooth slabs, Chelan provides a single size format with a smooth, durable finish. Its shape allows for design flexibility while maintaining a consistent, refined look.

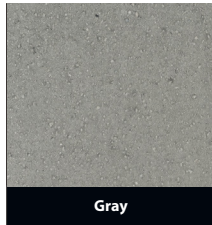
Note: Chelan Pavers are not suitable for vehicle traffic or pedestal-set installations.

AVAILABLE COLORS

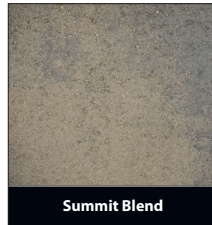
For more information about available colors, please contact a sales representative or visit www.mutualmaterials.com.



Cascade Blend



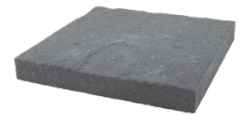
Gray



Summit Blend

SQUARE

23-15/16" x 23-15/16" x 2-3/8"
608mm x 608mm x 60mm



PRODUCT DATA

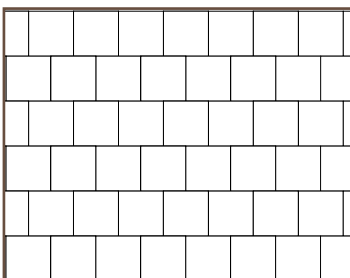
	Units per Pallet	Coverage per Unit	Coverage / Pallet	Weight / Piece	Weight / Pallet
Square	24	4 ft ² /pc (43 pcs / m ²)	96 ft ² (8.92 m ²)	105 lb (47.63 kg)	2,675 lb (1,214 kg)

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

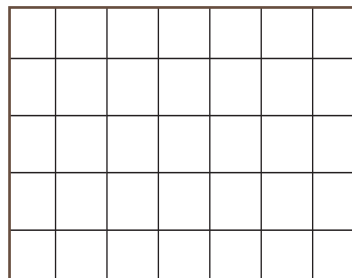
*All metric dimensions are soft converted to Imperial. Dimensions and coverage include 1.5 mm (1/16") joint

INSTALLATION PATTERNS

RUNNING BOND



STACKED BOND



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

Materials Needed:

- Base Rock:

3/4" minus crushed rock
Residential (pedestrian) 4" thick
Residential (vehicular) 6"-8" thick
1 cubic yard = 300 sf @ 1" depth
- Bedding Sand:

Clean, washed (concrete) sand
1"-1½" depth
1 cubic yard = 300 sf @ 1" depth
- Joint Sand:

DesignMix Paver Joint Sand (80 lbs bag)
1 bag will cover approx 100 sf

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 a minimum of 7" below final patio slab elevation. Allow ⅛" to ¼" per foot slope for correct water runoff. Slope can be in more than one direction depending on job site circumstances. Water will not penetrate joints unless it is allowed to puddle or remain in an area. Remove any loose soils after excavation is complete.
2. Base Preparation:

Add a dusting of ¾" 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 ¾" 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 sub-base should be 3" below the Columbia Slate patio slab. Remember, 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 between 1"-1 ¼". Place 1" rigid pipe below elevation lines and measure down 2" to top of pipes. Place 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 patio slabs:

Depending on the pattern, starting points and direction of installation will vary. More times then 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). Patio slabs should be placed gently onto the

Necessary 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)

sand bed and not pushed into it. Use a rubber mallet to set patio slabs. Setting a string line 3" above setting bed will allow the installer to maintain straight pattern lines. After installing a larger area, place plywood on top of slabs to walk around on. This will distribute weight so individual patio slabs will not get embedded into sand before adjustments and final compaction is done. Slight adjusting can be accomplished by moving patio slabs to desired spot by inserting a flat head screwdriver in between slabs and pushing them. Cut patio slabs can be used to fill any voids in the pattern along the edges. Mix patio slabs 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 plastic edge restraint system. These are easier to install after the patio slabs are laid. Using a hose with a spray nozzle, carefully moisten sand bed around perimeter of patio slab area. This will allow a trowel to remove sand from patio slab edge without the sand migrating or sloughing away. Place edge restraint system against patio slab/ bedding sand and on top of compacted base rock. Install 10" spikes every 8"-12". Make sure that all edges are contained before compaction of patio slabs.
6. Compaction:

Due to the size of these patio slabs, we do not recommend using a plate compactor directly on them. Instead, we suggest leveling the slabs with a rubber mallet. If compaction is necessary, use a roller-type compactor to avoid damaging the slabs.

Technical Source: Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI): Tech Spec No. 2, 1999

MUTUAL MATERIALS LOCATIONS

For product information and customer service, call +1-888-688-8250

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