

Laying Lonstone Paving



Setting out First establish your base line, which will usually be parallel to your building but away from the building as this is the most visible edge. If the distance from the building does not give you a full slab (allow for joints – as required) cutting is normally against the building wall. The paving should not finish less than 15cm below the DPC, and should slope away from the building to remove surface water – a slope of 1 in 50 is a guide.

Dry Bed Method Excavate approximately 10cm below the required finished level (finished level should be 15cm below damp proof course of adjacent building). Spread approx. 6cm of sharp sand over the area to be paved, and consolidate with a garden roller. Check that the area is level or to the required falls, then loosen the surface with a garden rake. When you are happy that the levels are o.k., lay the pavings on to the prepared surface, making sure that they do not rock. It is not advisable to point the pavings when laid by this method, because, as there is the possibility of slight movement (from the pavings), the joints may crack. Dry sand can be brushed in to the joints to give an attractive finish.

Spot Bed Method This method will give a more stable patio than the previous method, although it is only designed for foot traffic.

Excavate 15cm below required level and well compact 10cm of hardcore/ballast. Lay mortar (1 cement to 6 sharp sand) spots (a 45 x 45cm or 60 x 60cm pavior require one at each corner and one in the middle) then tap down gently with a rubber mallet or hammer on to a piece of softwood until at the required level. If a solid bed is laid then it should be trowelled into peaks to allow the paving to be tapped down to the required level. Care should be taken at this point to ensure that the paving falls in the required direction away from the building. Do not walk on the paving for at least 24 hours.

Laying paving directly on to a concrete bed is not recommended, if a concrete bed is required, then the paving should be laid on to the bed with a solid mortar bed as above.

Pointing Coloured mortars are not recommended as anything other than perfect application can result in colour-stained paving. Pointing should only be carried out on a dry day, when the paving is dry. The mortar should be 1 to 3 cement to soft building sand, only just wet enough to hold together when held in fist. The mortar should be pressed firmly into joints with a jointing iron.

Laying Hints As there can be slight shade variations between batches (within manufacturing tolerances), when using more than one pallet of a given size, it is advisable to draw from alternate pallets. When laying paving in a random manner, it is advisable to lay the pavings out (dry) firstly. This will allow you to set out the paving to give the effect that you desire. When laid randomly, where pointing is required, joints may vary in size, due to there being a greater number of joints between the smaller pavings.

Health & Safety

Handling Gloves are recommended for all handling of concrete products, this will prevent cuts and abrasions when handling our products and skin damage from lime, when handling cement mortar. Care should be taken when lifting paving slabs and with the larger units, help is recommended.

Cutting Where hammer and chisel are used, goggles are required for eye protection in addition to gloves. If abrasive wheel cutters are used then a dust mask is also required.

Conditions of Sale

Dimensions All dimensions in this brochure are given in centimetres unless otherwise stated. Dimensions given should be treated as nominal, and are subject to manufacturing tolerances. To convert centimetres to inches divide by 2.54.

Materials Lonstone products are made from the best available High Quality, naturally occurred limestone materials, and therefore from time to time small colour variations can occur, but this is not considered detrimental to

our products. When more than one pack is used a good colour balance can be obtained by using from alternate packs. Sometimes rust marks occur due to the oxidation of any iron content in the stone.

In the unlikely event that your Lonstone products reach you in a less than satisfactory condition – it is important that you contact us as soon as possible; and in any event prior to laying. If a complaint is received after laying the paving we will be unable to repay for the cost of removal and relaying.

Weathering All concrete products subjected to weathering and varying site conditions are susceptible to shade variation on the surface of individual paving slabs. This is not detrimental to the paving, and becomes less noticeable as time passes.

Efflorescence All concrete products with high cement content are prone to efflorescence, which has the appearance of colour fading or whitening. This is a deposit of calcium salts on the surface of the paving, however it is in no way detrimental to the product and it disappears with time.

Cleaning The use of pressure washers and/or chemical cleaners, to clean the surface of paving slabs is not recommended, as surface damage may result.

De-icing Salt De-icing salts should not be applied to any concrete product, as surface damage can result.

Product Improvement Continuous improvement is our company policy, we therefore reserve the right to alter the design and specification of our products without notice.

Brochure A great deal of care has gone into the preparation of this brochure, but it is advisable to check the colour of the products with your stockist before ordering, for your own satisfaction.


LONSTONE