



# DO-IT-YOURSELF

*Build your dreams with Rinox*



## Patio Fire Pit Trevia Circle Kit

Enjoy the fall season with  
this warm addition to your  
backyard

2 Tools 3 Preparation 4 Beginning 5 & 6 Final Steps 7 Rewards **8** Patterns



# Pave your way to success

**I**nterlocking concrete pavements are installed successfully by professionals and do-it-yourselfers alike. While not overly difficult to understand, the job requires willingness for “sweat equity”. Throughout this seminar we will cover the basics of installing Rinox paving stones. All of the information found in this brochure along with other information on patterns and CAD details may be downloaded directly from our website at [www.rinoxpavers.com](http://www.rinoxpavers.com). If you require additional guidance, do not hesitate to contact your Authorized Rinox Distributor directly.

## 1 Getting Started:

Before getting started let's review some of the items needed for a common paver installation. These items can be found at your local Authorized Rinox dealer or rented at a local supply company.



## TOOLS YOU'LL USE

- WOODEN STAKES
- MASON CHISEL
- 6-8' 2X4
- MASON STRING LINE
- STIFF BRISTLE BROOM
- HARD TOOTH GARDEN RAKE
- CHALK LINE
- 1" DIAMETER SCREED
- DIAMOND BLADE SAW
- 3-5 HP PLATE COMPACTOR
- 4' LEVEL
- FLAT SHOVEL





Dear Do-it-Yourselfer,  
Installing a paver patio or walkway only takes a small amount of time and a minimal investment in materials. Yet it adds to the value of your home and not to mention the enjoyment of your outdoor living space for years to come. Now that your work is done its time to enjoy your space.  
Congratulations!

Truly Yours,  
The Rinox DreamTeam



*Experience the Good Life*



### Cutting Pavers

**a.** Mark your curves or stones to be cut along edge with a wax crayon or marking pencil. Use diamond blade saw, wet or dry, for detailed cuts.

Note: Always wear safety glasses and respiratory mask when cutting pavers.



Figure a



Figure a

**b.** Begin compacting from outside perimeter to inside making at least two passes over, overlapping each 2-4"

Note: This final step will force sand into and up from setting bed creating an interlocking pavement. Repeat this if necessary.



Figure b

### Installation of Edge Restraint

**a.** Restrain all edges not against a permanent structure with B.E.A.S.T edge restraint or appropriate product.

*Note: Any restraint material should rest entirely on the compacted aggregate base.*

### Seating the Installed Pavers in Bedding Sand

**a.** Spread joint sand over pavers. Use stiff bristle broom and sweep back and forth over entire paver surface until joints are filled with sand.



## 2 Layout & Preparation:

**a.** Measure the area you intend to place Rinox paving stones. Determine the area (length x width).

- Add 5-10% for cuts and extra. Measure lineal foot of all edges to determine border if applicable or all edges not up against permanent structure to determine edge restraint needed.
- Helpful to draw on a piece of paper showing all important dimensions and review with professionals at your local distributor.

**b.** Mark the outline of your project with stakes every 4-6ft and at each corner. These stakes should be 6"-8" outside planned edge of finished pavers. (We will come back to this later in the seminar)

**c.** Mark stakes for slope and grade. Suggested at least 1/4" per foot but try not to exceed 1/2" per foot materials, as needed.



Figure 2b



Figure 2c

### Paving System Components

**a.** Stone Base: Should be 3/4" modified stone, also known as 2A, 3/4 quarry blend, crush and run and QP.

*Note: At 1" depth, compacted base weighs approximately 1,000 lbs per 100 square feet. It's important to add 5-10% for edge restraint.*

**b.** Bedding Sand: Course concrete sand is ICPI recommended.

*Note: At 1" depth this also weighs approximately 1,000 lbs per 100 square feet. Add 5% for joint sand.*

**c.** Edge Restraints: All exposed edges must be restrained.

**d.** Separation Fabric: Recommended for all installations and is critical where clay soils are present. (Helps maintain bare integrity)



### 3 Beginning Project

#### Excavation

- a.** Before digging call your local utilities company to locate underground lines. In general terms, a minimum of 4" of compacted aggregate base is recommended for patios and walkways and 8-10" for residential driveways.
- b.** Add 3" for depth of bedding sand and paver thickness. Excavation should be 6" wider than finished pavement dimensions on all sides where edge restraint is to be used.



Figure 3a

#### Base Preparation

- a.** Run plate compactor over excavated area trying to overlap previous pass by 4". It is recommended that separation fabric be used over sub grade.
- b.** Now spread your stone base material out evenly in 2" lifts or layers.



Figure 3b

- c.** Starting from outer perimeter, use plate compactor to pack the base, again overlapping each pass about 4" and walking towards the center.  
*Note: Make at least 2 passes for each layer.*
- d.** Repeat this process for each subsequent layer until final thickness is achieved. Base should be smooth and flat reflecting the final grade of the pavers.

#### Sand Setting Bed

- a.** It is important to keep your sand dry. Always keep your sand covered in case of rain. It is also suggested that you only screed sand for areas you will be laying pavers that same day.  
*Note: Do not attempt to fix irregularities with sand. The result will be an unwanted settling.*



- b.** Lay screed guides (1" outside diameter pvc, pipe, etc.) on top of the compacted base, 4-5' apart and parallel.



- c.** Evenly distribute bedding sand between the guides and drag 6-8 foot 2x4 over guides to create a smooth, even layer of sand.

*Note: Do not walk on or work from screeded sand.*

- d.** Fill voids left by screed guides with sand and trowel them smooth.

#### Laying Pavers

- a.** All projects must start at a 90-degree angle. Use 3-4-5 triangle method to establish this.

*Note: It is highly suggested to draw from several cubes at the same time to maintain an even color mix.*



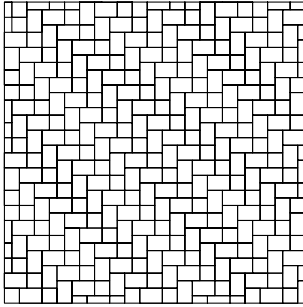
- b.** Starting from a permanent edge such as a house, driveway or even plastic edge restraint lay the pavers first from either side. Work from right to left, then left to right, one paver at a time.

- c.** Set the pavers lightly into sand, using the click and drop method.

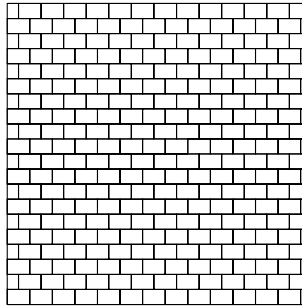
*Note: Do not press or hammer in! It is also recommended to run a string line every 4' to maintain straight lines.*

#### Safety Comes First!

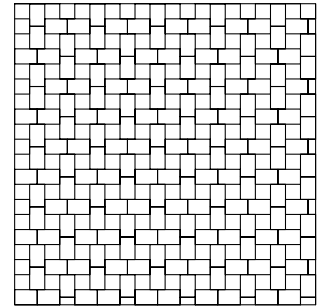
Do not attempt any procedure or project unless all guards and safety equipment are in place. Always follow manufacturer's operating instructions in the use of tools. Check and observe all standard safety precautions.



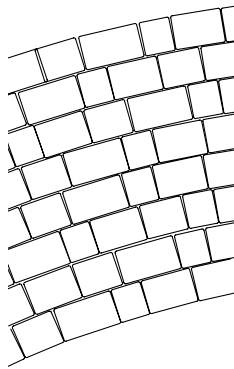
**Modified Herringbone**  
Trevia or Palazzo  
 $2 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 6'' \times 6'' = 34\%$   
 $2 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 6'' \times 9'' = 66\%$



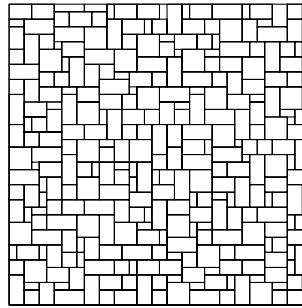
**Running Bond**  
Trevia or Palazzo  
 $2 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 6'' \times 9'' = 100\%$



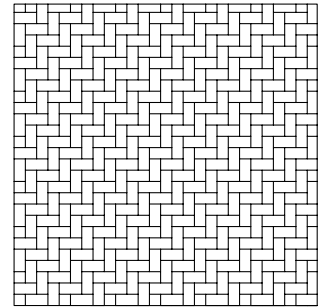
**1" Pattern**  
Trevia or Palazzo  
 $2 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 6'' \times 6'' = 30\%$   
 $2 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 6'' \times 9'' = 70\%$



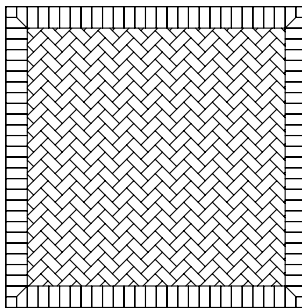
**Curved Running Bond with No Cuts**  
Ribera or Bolero



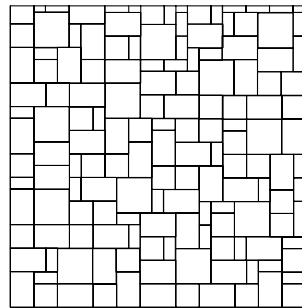
**Random Pattern with 9x9 Squares**  
Palazzo  
 $9'' \times 9'' = 15\%$



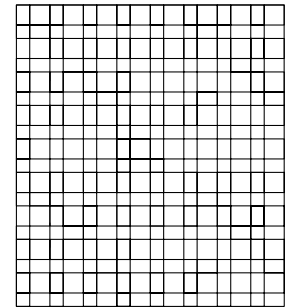
**90° Herringbone**  
Norway, Trevia or Palazzo



**45° Herringbone**  
Shown with Optional Soldier Course  
Norway, Trevia or Palazzo



**Random Pattern**  
Belair  
 $3 \frac{1}{8}'' \times 9 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 4 \frac{5}{8}'' = 32\%$   
 $3 \frac{1}{8}'' \times 9 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 9 \frac{3}{8}'' = 32\%$   
 $3 \frac{1}{8}'' \times 9 \frac{3}{8}'' \times 14 \frac{3}{16}'' = 32\%$   
 $3 \frac{1}{8}'' \times 14 \frac{3}{16}'' \times 14 \frac{3}{16}'' = 8\%$



**RINOX Combo Pattern #1**  
Palazzo  $9'' \times 9'' = 34\%$   
Palazzo  $6'' \times 6'' = 33\%$   
Palazzo  $6'' \times 9'' = 33\%$