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**PAVER BASE SUBBASE-COMPACTION AND REQUIREMENTS**

Native Soil	Sand	Soil	Clay
<b>Expected Use</b>	<b>Base Thickness</b>		
<b>Sidewalk or Patio</b>	100mm	125-150mm	150-200mm
<b>Driveway</b>	150mm	200mm	250-300mm

- **This is only a guide as to the dimensions of the subbase. Every site however needs to be assessed by an ENGINEER WHO MUST advise on sub-grade preparations, or stabilising.**
- After the subgrade has been prepared, the base material for the first compaction segment can be spread in a layer of ±150mm thick. This material should be raked till its flat and smooth.
- Base material is installed, this material should be a granular type, generally a G5 material) that compacts easily. The base material must then be saturated but should not be soaking or have standing water.
- Dry material cannot be compacted properly. If picked up, the aggregate base material should form a ball in your hand and must compress without breaking or dripping water. The water should be through every layer before every compaction.
- Base material should consist of a full range of sizes from dust to 20-25mm aggregates.
- Compaction must be done in layers of 100-150mm. *A 5hp plate compactor can only thoroughly compact up to 100mm aggregates.*
- Each pass with the compaction apparatus should overlap the previous run by at least 50%
- Each layer might require several passes with the compacting apparatus.
- Compaction density should be at least 95% Proctor density (per ASTM D 698)
- Weak or saturated soils may not reach the desired levels of density and may have to be stabilized or require drainage to remove excess water.