

Your safety is important to us. When appropriate, please follow OSHA guidelines and utilize safety toe boots, hard hats and gloves, as well as eye, ear, and respiratory protection

Mid-Century slabs are intended for foot traffic only, and are not suitable for vehicular traffic.

1. Recommended Tools and Supplies

- RAKE
- SHOVEL
- TRANSIT LEVEL
- SCREED RAILS
- SCREED BOARD
- CUT-OFF SAW
- GEOTEXTILE FABRIC (WOVEN)
- LOW-PROFILE PAVER RESTRAINT
- VIBRATORY COMPACTOR

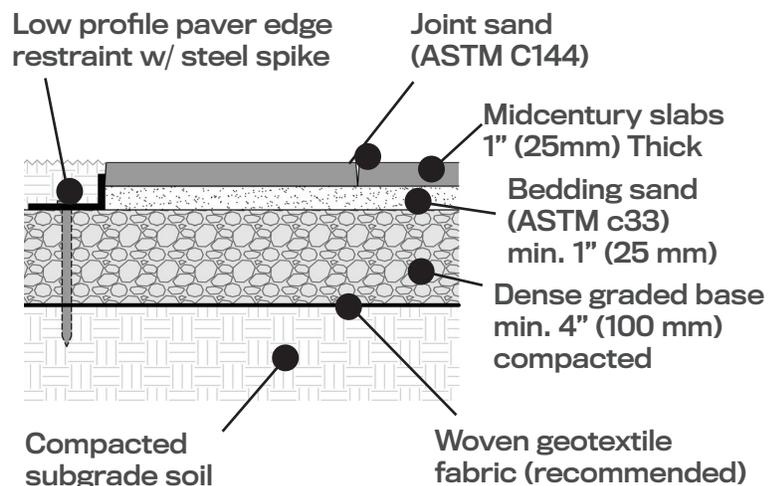
2. Base (Typical Residential Installation)

- Excavate a minimum of 6-inches below finished patio grade. Remember to set a $\pm 1\%$ pitch for proper surface water management. Compact the sub-base with a vibratory plate compactor. For pavement stability, woven geotextile fabric is recommended on top of the compacted sub-base.

- Fill the compacted sub-base with a minimum 4-inches of dense graded road aggregate. Compact with a vibratory plate compactor.

- Install low-profile paver edging around the perimeter of the patio. Fill with 1-inch of clean, washed bedding sand. Screed flat using screed rails and a screed board. Remember to maintain a $\pm 1\%$ pitch for proper surface water management.

- Use of aggregates other than sand is not recommended for the bedding layer. Coarse aggregates can create point-loads beneath large-surface slabs, and may damage the finished patio.-



3. Unpacking Slabs

- Use gloves (or a vacuum lift) when handling Mid-Century Slabs. The material is very dense, and the underside may have sharp edges.

- Remove the bag, top and sides from the pallet. Dispose of these as you see fit. There is a deposit on the pallet base that is refunded when the pallet is returned.

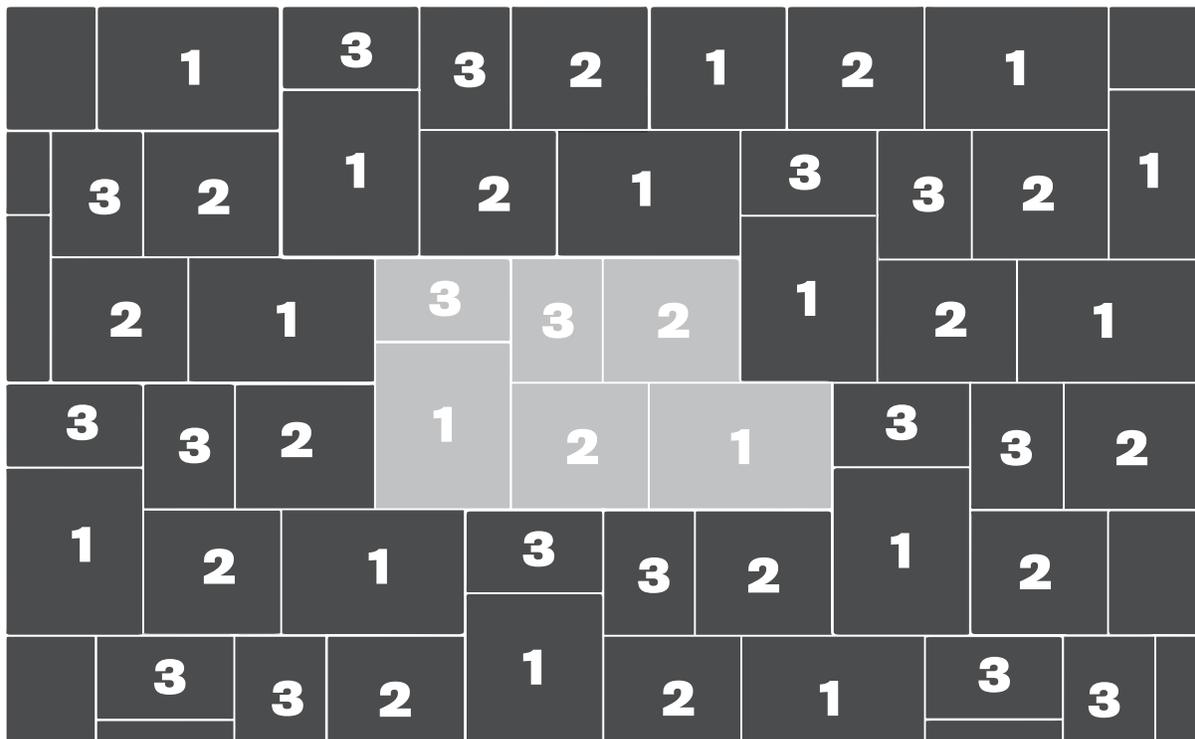
4. Installation Tips

- When the project requires more than one pallet of Mid-Century slabs, pull slabs from multiple pallets simultaneously. This will ensure the best blending of color on the project.

- Place slabs according to the project design, or utilize the attached installation pattern. Joints may be as wide or narrow as desired.

- If any slabs require trimming, place them on a flat, evenly supported surface. Use the cut-off saw to score the surface of the slab $\pm\frac{1}{4}$ -inch across entire length of the cut before plunging through the slab. This will reduce the chance of slabs fracturing outside the score-line. Joints can consist of polymeric sand, decorative aggregate, turf, and bricks or pavers. Be creative!

Do not use vibratory or roller compaction on the surface of Mid-Century slabs. It is not necessary and may point-load the slab, causing permanent damage.



Stone 1:

Length: 48" Width: 36" Weight: 150 lbs
Thickness: 1" Coverage: 12 sq ft

Stone 2:

Length: 36" Width: 36" Weight: 112 lbs
Thickness: 1" Coverage: 9 sq ft

Stone 3:

Length: 36" Width: 24" Weight: 75 lbs
Thickness: 1" Coverage: 6 sq ft

All weights and dimensions are nominal