

## **Pedestal Pavers Installation Guide**

### **Pre-Installation**

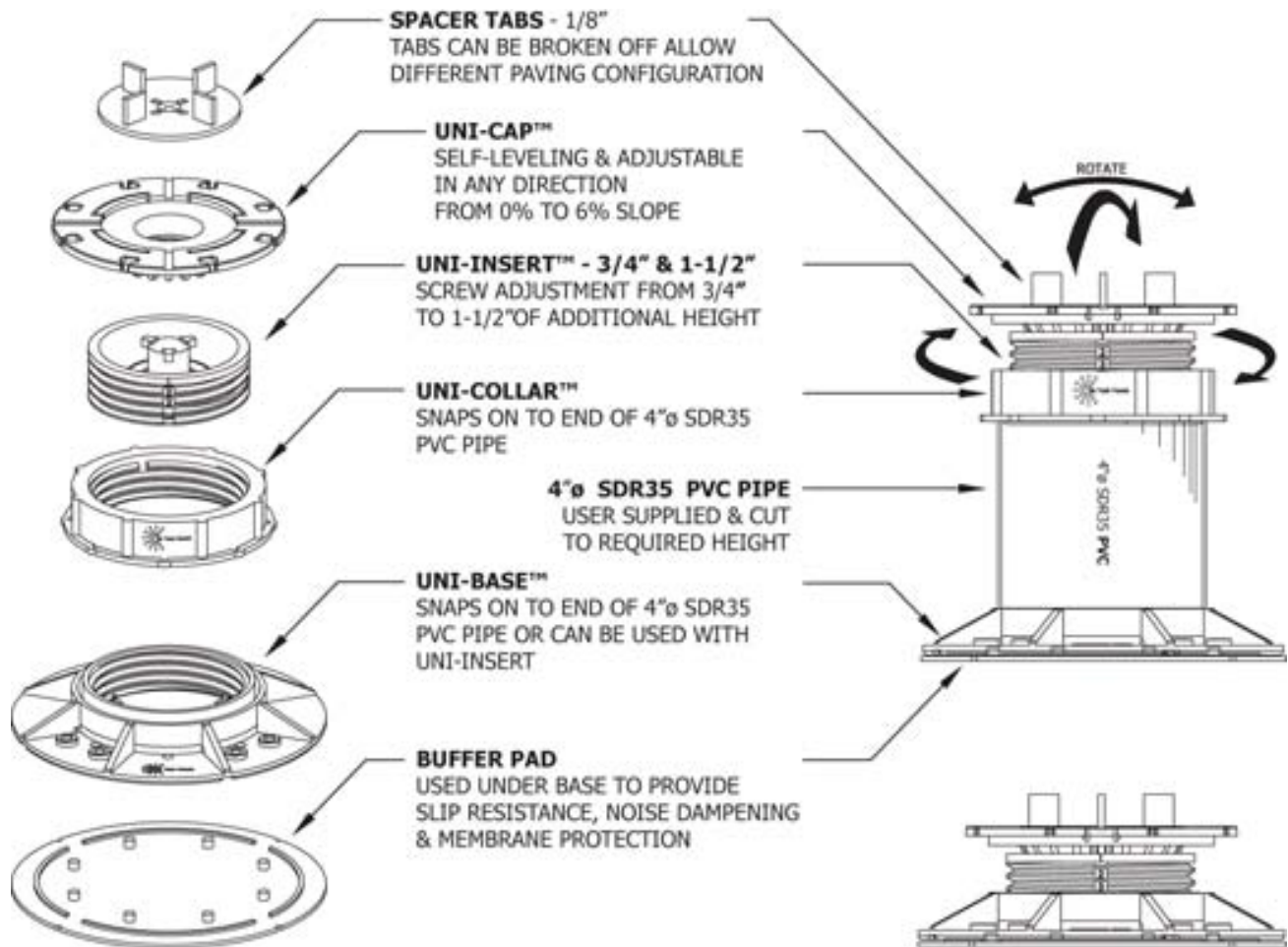
- Arrive at job site. Lead Foreman and job lead review the project layout.
- Crew begins by sweeping the job site for debris.
- Foreman instructs crew to off load the pavers and provide them with how many pavers are to be stocked on each installation area.
- Foreman & Lead measure from left to right making sure no small cuts end up at railing/walls.
- Set string lines going from north to south and east to west. The string line is a guide to maintain square set of pavers at the appropriate height. Most clients or architects would like to see pavers tuck just underneath the threshold with cut pavers ending up against the side of the building.

### **Installation**

- Working in a four (4) person crew, three (3) crew person are setting pedestals & laying pavers.
- One (1) crew person is cutting PVC pipe with 12" chop saw and snapping a Uni-Base™ & Uni-Collar™ to each end of PVC Pipe and screwing in a Uni-Insert™ before handing to the install crew.
- At each row of the installation the install crew will call out measurements to the crew member running chop saw minus 1/8" for Uni-Base, 1/8" for a Uni-Collar™ and 1/8" for a buffer pad totaling 3/8".
- Installers have a small caddy tray with shims and buffer pads to fine tune the pedestal height and ensure a level installation. Other tools may include tape measure, marking pencil, 4' or 6' level.
- Begin by installing the field pavers or full size pavers first.
- Standard installation will require one each of both sizes Uni-Shim™ for every pedestal. Each Uni-Shim™ is designed to snap into the top cap.
- Uni-Shim™ are scored and can be broken in half or quarters. Using the one-half as a shim under the low side on a severely sloped roof system. Each bottom shim snaps into the bottom cap, top cap or even the joist plate. They can also stack to provide additional height when needing to raise the pedestal height.
- The bottom shims are to be used to build up the low side of the pedestal. PVC should NOT be cut at an angle to compensate for the slop of the deck.
- Assign one (1) person of the install crew to begin measuring, marking and cutting pavers for the areas that will require less than full pavers. The pavers are always to be cut using wet saw with a diamond tip blade.
- Expect an experienced crew to set 200 pavers per day. An experienced crew can mark, cut and lay 150 lineal feet of pavers per day.

## Hints & Details

- Each top shim is designed to snap in to the top cap. Each bottom shim snaps into the bottom cap, they can stack to provide additional height.
- Bottom shims are scored and can be broken in half using the one-half as a shim under the low side on a severely sloped roof system. You are only building up the low side with this application.
- In a triangle or non-90 degree corner you can use a bottom cap in place of the top cap. You are getting the same elevation (1/8") but do not have to fool with the tabs on the top cap. Two bottom caps work well if you need to support the center of a large paver. It gives you a flat top in this application.
- Do you have less than a two-inch clearance at a threshold? Start that row out using either a top cap on a buffer pad (5/8" profile) or if even less is needed you can start that row with a joist plate on the buffer pad (1/4" profile).
- Always spec a buffer pad on a waterproof membrane. It prevents the ABS bottom cap from ever creating a wear spot on the membrane. This is your insurance policy against a call back years down road.
- The installation crews normally work in four man teams. One keeps the pavers supplied to the installation site. One runs the chop saw and does the entire PVC cutting. PVC is usually cut for each new row as needed. You count how many intersections will need pedestals, measure in a couple of locations to get the height right and call out to the cutter how many at what length are needed. Two paver installers are setting and leveling.
- Pedestal orders are normally calculated with up to a 5% override. This gives the installer enough parts to cover for unexpected corners, planter boxes that never show up on the drawing, bump outs that are created by framers who needed a little room for a drain chase and so on. Overnight shipping and lost installation time is much more costly in the long run.
- As a rule we spec top and bottom cap, buffer pad and one 1/8" and one 1/16" top shim for every pedestal. We use 1/8" bottom shims on about 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the pedestals and then no more than half that amount of 1/16" bottom shims.



### Formula for Calculating Pedestals

#### Example No.1

**Materials used:**

20" x 20" Tile Tech Paver (2.78 SF per paver)

**Square Feet Coverage**

1,000 SF (20' x 50')

**Formulas:**

1,000 SF/2.78 SF = **360** Pedestal & Pavers needed

**Calculation of Perimeter (Lineal feet)**

20' x 50' area = 140 lineal foot perimeter

140-feet x 12-inch = 1,680-inch

1,680" / 20" (length of paver) = **84** pedestals

**Total: 360 + 84 = 444 pedestals needed**

#### Example No.2

**Materials used:**

16" x 16" Tile Tech Paver (1.73 SF per paver)

**Square Feet Coverage**

800 SF (20' x 40')

**Formulas:**

800 SF/1.73 SF = **463** Pedestal & Pavers needed

**Calculation of Perimeter (Lineal feet)**

20' x 40' area = 120 lineal foot perimeter

120-feet x 12-inch = 1,440-inch

1,440" / 16" (length of paver) = **90** pedestals

**Total: 463 + 90 = 553 pedestals needed**

*Calculation of perimeter should include inner spaces such as planters!*