



COLUMBIA SLATE



The most attractive patios and walkways feature eye-catching colors and textures to invite people to gather upon their surface. Our Columbia Slate patio slabs have a rippled surface mimicking the unevenness found in natural stone.

Columbia Slate patio slabs come in three sizes, you can use one size or combine sizes to create the look you want for your project.

Its rectangular dimensions allow for the ultimate design versatility and its larger dimensions allow for less units per square foot.

Columbia Slate patio slabs are not meant for vehicular applications.

PRODUCT DATA*

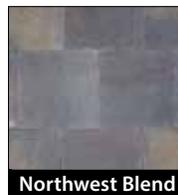
	Units per Pallet	Coverage	Coverage per Pallet	Weight per Piece	Weight per Pallet
Rectangle	168	1.125 pcs/ft ² (12.5 pcs/m ²)	149.33 ft ² (18.15 m ²)	18 lb (8.2 kg)	3,074 lb (1,394.3 kg)
Square	84	.58 pcs/ft ² (6.25 pcs/m ²)	144.83 ft ² (13.44 m ²)	36 lb (16.4 kg)	3,074 lb (1,394.3 kg)
Large Rectangle	56	.39 pcs/ft ² (4.17 pcs/m ²)	143.6 ft ² (13.34 m ²)	60 lb (27.2 kg)	3,410 lb (1,546.75 kg)

All **Weight per Pallet** noted above include a 50 lb pallet weight.

*All metric dimensions are soft converted to Imperial. Dimensions and coverage include 1.5 mm (1/16") joint

AVAILABLE COLORS

For more information about available colors, please contact a sales representative or visit www.mutualmaterials.com.



Rectangle

2" x 7 7/8" x 15 3/4"
(5 cm x 20 cm x 40 cm)



Square

2" x 15 3/4" x 15 3/4"
(5 cm x 40 cm x 40 cm)



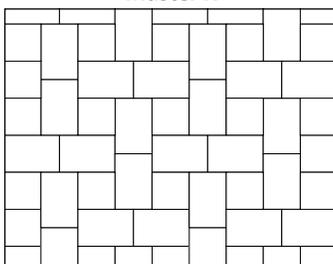
Large Rectangle

2" x 15 3/4" x 23 3/8"
(5 cm x 40 cm x 60 cm)



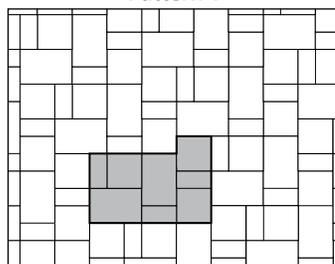
INSTALLATION PATTERNS**

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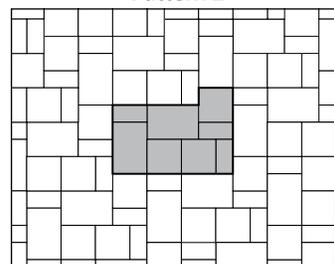
16 x 16=30%, 16 x 24=70%

Pattern 1



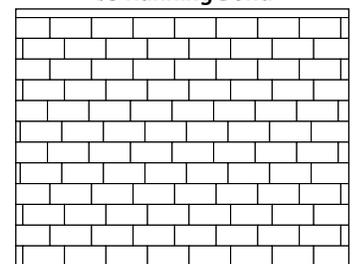
8 x 16=20%, 16 x 16=40%, 16 x 24=40%

Pattern 2



8 x 16=20%, 16 x 16=40%, 16 x 24=40%

1/3 Running Bond



** Additional installation patterns are available at www.mutualmaterials.com

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

For more specific and detailed instructions, please contact your Mutual Materials sales representative.

Materials Needed:

- Base Rock:** 3/4" minus crushed rock
Residential (pedestrian) 4" thick
Residential (vehicular) 6"-8" thick
1 cubic yard = 300 sf @ 1" depth
- Bedding Sand:** Clean, washed (concrete) sand
1"-1½" depth
1 cubic yard = 300 sf @ 1" depth
- Joint Sand:** DesignMix Paver Joint Sand (80 lbs bag)
1 bag will cover approx 100 sf

- 1. Excavation:** Mark area to be paved with stakes and string lines at the desired finished elevation. Locate stakes outside the project area by a minimum of 4". This will allow room for the edge restraint system. Excavate a minimum of 7" below final patio slab elevation. Allow 1/8" to 1/4" per foot slope for correct water runoff. Slope can be in more than one direction depending on job site circumstances. Water will not penetrate joints unless it is allowed to puddle or remain in an area. Remove any loose soils after excavation is complete.
- 2. Base Preparation:** Add a dusting of 3/4" minus rock to the excavated area. This will allow the plate compactor to glide across area without sticking to the sub grade. Compact the entire subgrade with plate compactor. After compacting subgrade, add 1"-2" of 3/4" minus rock, rake smooth and compact. Base rock should have a certain amount of moisture content. Repeat steps until final base elevation is achieved. The final sub-base should be 3" below the Columbia Slate patio slab. Remember, the final product will mirror the base elevation. Any deviation in base should be corrected at this time with base rock (not sand).
- 3. Bedding Sand:** Bedding sand should be screeded at a depth between 1"-1 1/4". Place 1" rigid pipe below elevation lines and measure down 2" to top of pipes. Place pipes parallel to each other and almost as wide as the strike board (2 x 4). Place sand in between pipes and pull strike board across both pipes. This will allow approximately 1" of sand screeded between the two pipes. Pull pipes out of sand; fill pipe voids with sand and trowel smooth. Do not compact sand bed.
- 4. Install patio slabs:** Depending on the pattern, starting points and direction of installation will vary. More times than not, opt for the easiest access with the longest run where no cutting will be made. Also consider more visual areas (i.e. in line with windows, doors, water features, etc). Patio slabs should be placed gently onto the

Necessary Tools for Paver Installation

- ◆ Shovel (flat and pointed)
- ◆ Rake
- ◆ Wheelbarrow
- ◆ Stakes (for setting grade)
- ◆ String lines & line level
- ◆ Hammer
- ◆ Push broom
- ◆ 8' 2 x 4 (strike board)
- ◆ (2) Screed pipes (metal)
- ◆ Tape measure
- ◆ Trowel
- ◆ Garden hose w/spray nozzle
- ◆ Flat Head screwdriver

Rental Items

- ◆ Plate compactor
- ◆ Masonry saw w/diamond blade

Safety Gear

- ◆ Safety glasses
- ◆ Ear protection
- ◆ Dust mask (respirator)

sand bed and not pushed into it. Use a rubber mallet to set patio slabs. Setting a string line 3" above setting bed will allow the installer to maintain straight pattern lines. After installing a larger area, place plywood on top of slabs to walk around on. This will distribute weight so individual patio slabs will not get embedded into sand before adjustments and final compaction is done. Slight adjusting can be accomplished by moving patio slabs to desired spot by inserting a flat head screwdriver in between slabs and pushing them. Cut patio slabs can be used to fill any voids in the pattern along the edges. Mix patio slabs from multiple pallets to achieve a consistent color blend.

- 5. Edge Restraint:** Any edge not retained by a solid, rigid structure (i.e. concrete, asphalt, etc) should be contained with a plastic edge restraint system. These are easier to install after the patio slabs are laid. Using a hose with a spray nozzle, carefully moisten sand bed around perimeter of patio slab area. This will allow a trowel to remove sand from patio slab edge without the sand migrating or sloughing away. Place edge restraint system against patio slab/ bedding sand and on top of compacted base rock. Install 10" spikes every 8"-12". Make sure that all edges are contained before compaction of patio slabs.
- 6. Compaction:** Because of the size of these patio slabs, we do not recommend using a plate compactor directly on top of the patio slabs. We would recommend simply leveling your patio slabs with a rubber mallet. If you want to compact these patio slabs, place sheets of plywood over the patio slab surface before compacting.

Technical Source: Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI): Tech Spec No. 2, 1999

MUTUAL MATERIALS LOCATIONS

For product information and customer service, call 1-888-MUTUALØ (688-8250).

WASHINGTON		OREGON	IDAHO	MONTANA
Auburn	Port Orchard	Bend	Boise	Missoula
Bellevue	South Seattle	Clackamas	Hayden	
Bellingham	Spokane	Durham		
Marysville	Tacoma (Parkland)	Portland		
Olympia (Tumwater)	Vancouver, WA	Salem		



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