hanit
RECYCLED PLASTICS SINCE 1993

hanit® Paving element

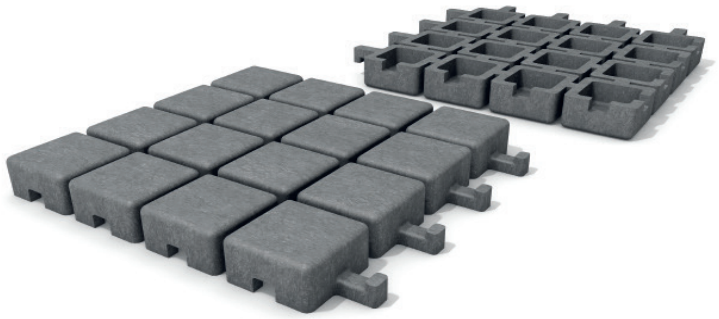
Thank you for choosing our **hanit®** paving element.
In the following, you will find important processing instructions that must be taken into account during installation.
We would like to point out that failure to observe these instructions will invalidate the guarantee and warranty.

General notes:

- Suitable for load class SLW 60 according to DIN 1072 (test report available for download at www.hanit.de).
- The information in these processing instructions is based on an installation temperature of 20 °C.
- hanit® can be processed with conventional tools. For more information on processing and tool selection, please visit www.hanit.de.
- These instructions can be adapted to technical changes and new findings at any time and without notice.
- The components are made of recycled plastic. Differences in colour and surface structure are possible and no reason for complaint. Deviations in dimensions (+/-3 %) are also possible due to the material.
- Exposure to sunlight and/or high heat can cause the material to expand. After cooling, it contracts again. This process is unavoidable due to the material.
- A great advantage of the paving elements is that you can easily process them at will with a jigsaw if corners or connections need to be realised. The element can be cut at the connector or even at the chambers.

Technical details:

Thickness	Width	Length	1 sqm	Qty	Weight	Sqm/Pal	Kg/Pal
cm	cm	cm	Pcs	Pal	Approx. kg	Sqm	Approx. kg
6.0	50.0	50.0	4	60	8.4	15	529



Supplementary documents are available at www.hanit.de on the respective product page or in the download area.

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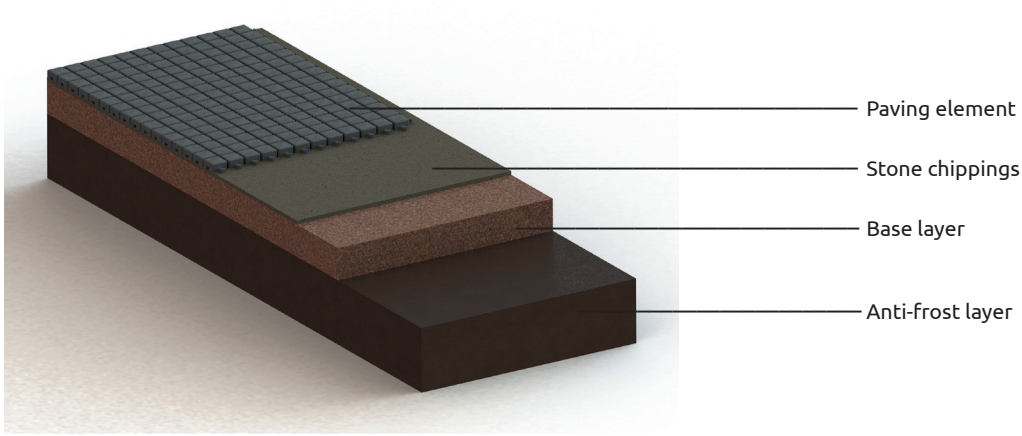
Schematic structure:



Stake out the garden path

In order to build a suitable foundation for the paving stone elements, the planned area should first be marked out. The best way to do this is to use a guideline and tie it around stakes anchored in the ground. Make sure that the height of the string is uniform.

Excavation

The next step is to dig a pit within the staked area. How deep to dig depends, among other things, on the nature of the soil. For example, poured, cohesive soil usually requires a somewhat deeper excavation than coarse-grained, grown substrate. The excavation for a footpath must be at least 35 cm deep.

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Curb stones (optional)

In addition, the sides must be wrapped with the appropriate materials to achieve a neat finish. Our curb stones made of hanit® are suitable for this. They enhance the appearance and also provide better support and stability. It is best to fix the curb stones in the concrete foundation so that they cannot slip. The concrete layer should be at least 20 cm thick and lie on a water-permeable gravel bed. Also take into account the possible expansion of the material and plan approx. 1-2 cm of space between the curb stones and paving stone elements.

Base layer

When the concrete has hardened, the anti-frost layer (approx. 20-30 cm) made of a mineral mixture (0/32 mm grain size, round or square grain) can be applied to the subgrade and compacted in layers (approx. 10 cm each). This will prevent the soil from sinking later and the paving stone elements from lying at an angle. Work a drainage of approx. 0.5% into the first layer. Create and compact the base layer approx. 10 cm with a mineral mixture (0/18 mm grain size, angular grain). The base course should be laid parallel to the desired surface.
Pour on the chippings layer approx. 5 cm, depending on the height of the paving stone elements. Smooth the chippings, preferably by placing pipes in the chippings and carefully pulling them off with a board.

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Laying paving elements

Start laying the paving stone elements in a corner with a right angle (tighten string), if possible, at the lowest point of the area. The laid area can be walked on immediately. Lay the stones parallel and with a distance of approx. 7 mm to each other. Make sure that the joints are even. Alignment with an aluminium lath or similar is helpful. Be careful not to apply too much pressure when inserting and aligning the element. Otherwise, the chippings layer could move and the elements will no longer lie properly.
Finally sweep in joint sand (0/2 mm) with a strong broom.