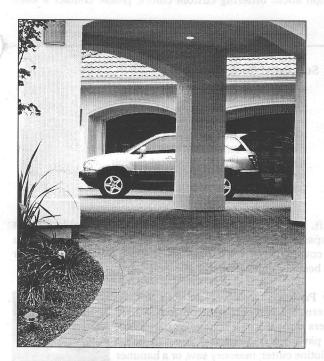
Holland Series



Holland pavers offer the old-world charm of a simple brick shape combined with the renowned durability of interlocking concrete pavers. Simple in design, Holland pavers are capable of meeting the demands of both architects and engineers for a beautiful, yet durable paving surface. Mutual offers the classic rectangular Holland shape, along with a Half Holland and a Double Holland for increased design flexibility.

Holland pavers are perfect for residential, municipal, and commercial applications, including:

- Patios
- Walkways
- Driveways
- Terraces
- Pool Decks
- Parking lots
- Bridge abutments
- Pedestrian malls
- Sidewalks
- Plazas



Half Holland:

6 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm 2 3/8" x 3 15/16" x 3 15/16"



Holland:

6 cm x 20 cm x 10 cm 2 3/8" x 7 7/8" x 3 15/16"



Double Holland:

6 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm 2 3/8" x 7 7/8" x 7 7/8"

Product Data³

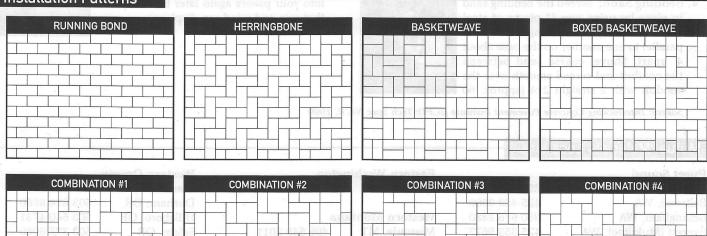
ether using a rubl	Coverage	Units per Pallet	Coverage per Pallet	Weight per Piece	Weight per Pallet
Half Holland	9.29 pcs / ft ² (100 pcs / m ²)	972	104.62 ft ² (9.72 m ²)	3 lb. (1.4 kg.)	2,916 lbs.
Holland	4.63 pcs / ft ² (50.4 pcs / m ²)	486	104.88 ft ² (9.74 m ²)	6 lb. (2.7 kg.)	2,916 lbs.
Double Holland	2.31 pcs / ft² (24.86 pcs / m²)	216	93.46 ft ² (8.68 m ²)	12 lb. (5.4 kg.)	2,592 lbs.

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

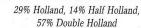
Standard Specification

Holland Series pavers are manufactured to Mutual Materials' standard specifications as well as ASTM: C 936.

Installation Patterns



25% Holland, 50% Double Holland, 44% Holland, 56% Double Holland 25% Half Holland



80% Double Holland, 20% Half Holland

Please see the <u>Stocking Products</u> list for available colors. For information about ordering custom colors, please contact a sales representative.

Installation Instructions

Materials Needed:

- Base Rock: 1 ¹/₃ cubic yards per 100 sq. ft. (7 bags of Target Base Rock per 10 sq. ft. - 55 lb. bags) for a 4" layer.
- Paver Base Sand: 1/3 cubic yard per 100 sq. ft. (or 1.5 bags of Target All Purpose Sand per sq. ft. - 80 lb. bags) for a 1" layer.
- Joint Sand: 1 bag of DesignMix Paver Joint Sand per 150 sq. 100 sq. ft. (you may also use your base sand to fill the joints).
- Edge Restraint: Purchase enough edge restraint for your project along with landscape spikes to secure it every 18".
- 1. Excavation: Mark your project area with wooden stakes and string lines where paver height is desired. Remove the sod and dig out area at least 7 1/2" below string line. The area to be paved should slope 1" for every 4' to 8'. The slope can be in only one direction, or in a domed shape to allow runoff in more than one direction.



2. Base Course: Bring in your 5/8 minus or 3/4 minus crushed rock for your base course. Bring the crushed rock up to 3 1/2" below your string line - the rock should be at least 4" deep in all places. Level and compact crushed rock using a plate compactor.* This procedure provides a



level surface upon which the bedding sand is laid, and is very important to the quality of the finished pavement.

3. Edge Restraint: Install first edge restraint starting at the corner; follow the edging manufacturer's recommendations for anchoring the edge in place (typically, use 10" landscape spikes spaced 18" - 24").



4. Bedding Sand: Screed the bedding sand in place by using two 1" pieces of steel electrical conduit for spacing. Place them parallel to one another on the base about 4' apart. Shovel coarse sand between the conduit and screed smooth over the conduit with a straight 2x4 (approx. 60)



Suggested Tools:

- Gloves & Safety Glasses
- Wheelbarrow
- String Line & Survey Stakes
- Shovel & Level
- Wheelbarrow
- Mallet & Chisel
- (2) 8' lengths of 1" electrical conduit
- (2) 10' straight 2x4s
- Rake & Broom
- Plate Compactor

sq. ft. at a time). Remove conduit and fill in voids (do not compact or walk on sand). Screed only as much sand as you can cover with pavers in one day. Sand left overnight or longer can become unlevel or wet.

5. Lay Pavers: Lay pavers in your desired pattern. Start in corner of project and lay pavers outward in a triangular pattern. If cut pavers are necessary, you can use a guillotine cutter, masonry saw, or a hammer and chisel. Measure over to your string every few feet to make sure that you are



staying on track. You can tap pavers together using a rubber mallet, or you can leave a slight gap between them.

6. Compact Pavers: Install remaining edge restraints. Sweep sand diagonally into the joints. Vibrate the pavers into place using the plate compactor. Do not leave the compactor in one place too long, it can cause the pavers to compact unevenly or crack.



7. Fill Joints: Spread coarse sand over the surface of your project. Sweep the sand into the joints between the pavers. Save the extra sand - You may want to sweep sand into your pavers again later to refill joints that rain and wind can displace.



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

Mutual Materials Locations

Puget Sound	
Auburn, WA	253 939 7854
Bellevue, WA	425 452 2300
Bellingham, WA	360 676 2880
Everett (Mukilteo), WA	425 353 9677
Mt. Vernon (Burlington), WA	360 707 5209
Olympia (Tumwater), WA	360 357 3343
Port Orchard, WA	360 876 1845
Redmond, WA	425 881 6700
Tacoma, WA	253 589 6434

Eastern Washii	ngton	Western Oregon	L
Spokane, WA	509 922 4100	Clackamas, OR	503 655 7166
		Durham, OR	503 624 8860
Western Monta	ına	Hillsboro, OR	503 640 4731
Missoula, MT	406 549 2011	Salem, OR	503 375 6050
		Vancouver, WA	360 693 4766
Western Canad	la	Vancouver, WA	360 573 5683
Langley BC	604 888 0555		

