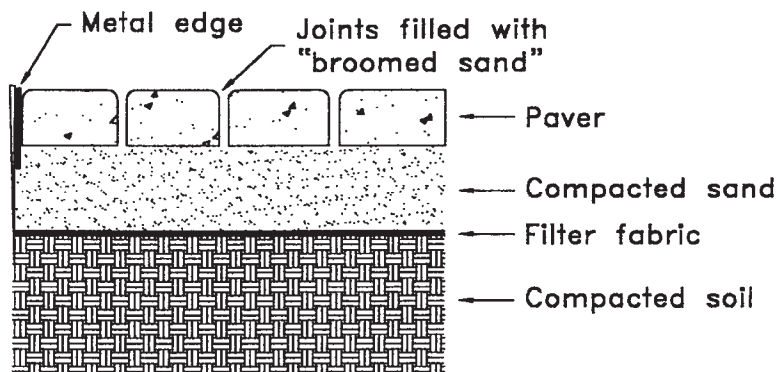


TABLE 4.4 Materials for Pathway and/or Sidewalk Paving

Material	Type	Characteristics
Stone	Granite	Hard, very dense; difficult to work with; weather resistant; very durable; long-wearing in high-volume areas; should have low ferrous or pyrite content to avoid rapid weathering
	Limestone	Wide variation in color and durability; susceptible to chemical weathering; easier to work with than granite
	Sandstone	Durable; wide range of colors; mostly earth tones; similar to limestone in workability
	Flagstone	Durable; moderate to expensive; may be slippery when wet
	Slate	Durable; expensive; may be slippery when wet
Brick	Sx grade*	Resistant to frost/freeze and thaw; can be used as paving material; high installation cost
	Mx grade*	Not recommended for use where brick will be saturated with water; can be used as paving material only in dry or well-drained situations
	Nx grade*	In general not suitable for paving purposes
Asphalt		Installed in light-duty (usually 2 layers) to heavy-duty (as many as 5 layers) applications; inexpensive; durability often a function of native soil/subsurface conditions and weather; susceptible to damage at edges; susceptible to freeze damage if base becomes saturated; absorbs heat; susceptible to damage from petroleum products
Concrete		Versatile; commonly used as paving material; durable; relatively easy to install; good life cycle costs; multiple surface treatments for enhanced texture and color; usually reinforced with wire mesh or reinforcing bar; thickness determined by function and soil conditions

**Figure 4.19** Paver installation detail.