

Review by
Kyle Anne

Teaching Paper Peer Review

How to Build a Patio by Joseph Denzer

Introduction:

Does the author provide an interesting opening to the topic?

Yes, the opening is clear and concise about the topic that will be discussed.

It even discusses why someone would want to build their own patio which is a great introduction to this type of paper.

Could they improve it? Explain how.

Really no improvements needed here.

What is the author teaching?

Author is teaching the reader how to build a patio.

Underline where you think the thesis is in the paper.

Done.

Organization:

How is the information organized?

The information is organized in a paragraph/bullet combination.

Is it logical? Does it flow well?

The information is in a logical order but does not flow well. The introduction of bullets makes it easier to read snippets of information but then some bullets are used to hold entire paragraphs. This makes the paper not flow as well as just reading concise paragraphs.

Does it stay on task or is there unneeded information? Explain.

This paper stays very clearly on task and the information contained within is exactly what I would need to build a patio!

Support:

Explain specific ways they used facts or information to teach you about their topic.

The author uses facts and figures to clearly explain materials needed, processes, and dimensions.

Are there ways to improve this detail and description? Explain.

I think this paper is very detailed, concise, and complete. The content itself is good.

Conclusion:

Is there a clear conclusion? Explain.

There is a conclusion, but I would have liked the conclusion to wrap up the topics discussed in the paper.

General:

Who would you think is the audience for this paper?

This paper was written for someone who has never built a patio and also someone who might not know much about construction in general

This paper was really easy for me to read and follow as the intended audience.

Do you understand all of the terms or ideas in the paper? If no, identify which are unclear.

Yes, all the terms were easy to understand and identify.

What is the best thing about their paper?

I think the best thing about this paper is the use of measurements, facts, and figures. It really helps solidify what building a patio costs, how big it should/could be, and the time needed to do it.

What are two things they could do to improve their paper? Be specific.

1. This paper needs to either be written entirely in paragraph form or the paragraph/bullet dynamic needs to change to help the flow. I marked some comments on the paper of how this can be fixed.
2. The use of abbreviations (MN) in a paper or article is inappropriate and they should be written out. Additionally, the use of aside comments (things put into parentheses as an aside) should either be include as a sentence or removed.

Would you attempt the thing being taught after reading this paper? Why or why not?

Yes, after reading this paper I would feel comfortable planning and building a patio.

Joseph Denzer

Instructor: Dr. Nicole Anderson

Applied Database Management

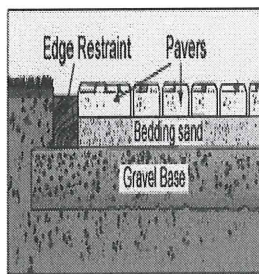
16-Sep-2018

How to Build a Patio

Peer to Peer Instruction

1. Introduction:

A patio is an outdoor paved area used for cooking or entertaining. The biggest reason to build your own patio is quite simply to save money in lieu of hiring a profession to do it for you. The basics of building a patio is to excavate an area of your yard, and then to fill it back in with a crushed rock base, a layer of sand, and then a layer of pavers. these



wrap text around image

Major points that will be covered

What is the bullet for?

Cost, Permitting, Design and Location, Layout, The Foundation, Paver Installation,

Construction Time

2. Cost:

DIY (Do It Yourself) A good size patio for a first time DIYer would be 10 x 12 feet. The materials for this project are the following:

- Crushed rock for base: 5 cubic yards @ \$55 yd,

- Sand for the paver base: ½ cubic yard @ \$25 per yard,
- Holland Pavers (popular type) 710 @ \$0.46 each,
- Misc. supplies, tool rental, delivery costs, etc. \$275.
- Total cost approximately \$900.00.

According to landscapingnetwork.com, accessed on 12 September 2018, a brick or stone patio will run you from \$15-\$35 per square foot if done by a professional landscaper. The size of our patio is 120 square feet which puts the price tag at \$1800-\$4200.

Cite your reference in a bibliography and use an inline cite

If the year (Author, Page)

3. Permitting

You must check with your local city government to see if a permit is required to build a patio. In Rochester, ^{Minnesota} MN, a permit is not required.

4. Design and Location

These are the two main things to consider when thinking about your patio design and location.

- How many people on average will be using this patio at the same time (patio size),
- What will I primarily be using this patio for? ^{the primary use of the} (fire pit-farther from house), (outdoor cooking-closer to house)?

You must call a locating service, such as Gopher State One Call, if you live in ^{Minnesota} MN, to have underground utilities marked, such as your electric and gas lines, so you don't sever them when you dig. You should also stay away from large trees (roots aren't any fun to dig through).

Run on sentence. Break them up into their own sentences

are not

5. Layout

Mark the location of your planned patio using wood stakes and mason twine. Mason twine is braided cord used for marking lines. For the 10 x 12 patio, you will need to mark out the area 6 inches farther on each side, so mark out an 11 x 13 foot area.

6. Foundation

- In ^{Minnesota} MN, the depth of the patio base should be 10-12 inches to protect the patio from the freeze/thaw cycles of winter. A freeze/thaw cycle is when snowmelt refreezes under a patio causing a thin base to buckle. This same process is what causes potholes on our roads.

○ Depth of excavation

- To determine the depth of the actual excavation, add 11" for the rock base, 1" for the paver base plus 2" for the paver depth. Remove the dirt within the outline of the mason twine to a depth of 14 inches.

○ Base installation

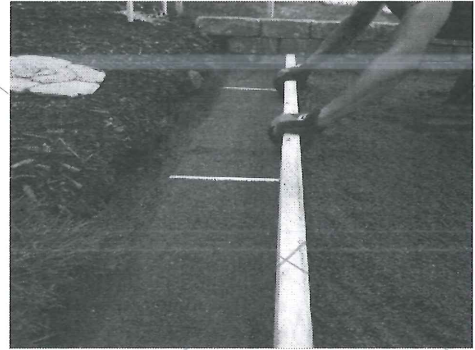
- Shovel in the crushed rock base material and tamp down with a rented power compacter. Place one layer of heavy-duty landscape fabric over the base material to prevent weeds from growing up through the patio.

○ Sand layer

- Next place four 10-foot-long pieces of 1" diameter plastic conduit (pipe) on the fabric about 4 feet apart. Shovel the sand on top of the fabric and over the plastic pipes. Use a

you can get rid of the bullets
and just use paragraphs

10-foot-long straight piece of wood such as a 2 x 4 and drag it along on top of the plastic



pipes. This process will put the sand at a 1" depth.

○ Paver installation

- Install rigid plastic paver edging 6 inches inside of the mason twine to frame in your patio at its 10 x 12-foot finished size. The rigid edging keeps your pavers in place. Begin installing the pavers in the design of your choosing. Start at one edge and work across to the other. You should use more mason twine to ensure your pattern is staying consistent.

no need for
picture you
described the
process
in enough
detail

○ Locking the pavers

- Rent a masonry saw to cut and fit small pieces of pavers along the edges. When the pavers are all in place, sweep polymeric sand over the top of the pavers, then wet the sand thoroughly with a garden hose. Polymeric sand will fill in the joints and become like glue which firmly locks your pavers in place.

7. Construction Time

Unless you are ^{not in a} in a hurry and wish to work alone, patio construction is better done with 2-3 people to share the work and save on time. So, depending on how many helpers you have, this project could take 3-12 days to complete. Most of the work is in lifting and hauling thousands of pounds of material.

○ weight

- ~~For example,~~ 5 cubic yards of crushed rock weighs about 14,500 pounds.
- The dirt you have to dig out will weigh about 12,000 pounds.

- In all, if you only have to lift each item one time, you will have lifted about 33,000 pounds.

8. Summary

In reality, the only way to really screw up a patio is to make the base uneven. This will cause the pavers to be uneven as well. Building a patio takes just a fair amount of imagination for the layout and design, a lot of sweat equity for the excavation and construction, but it is 100% worth it.

Conclusion

Also summarize what you taught us and what we should have learned.

