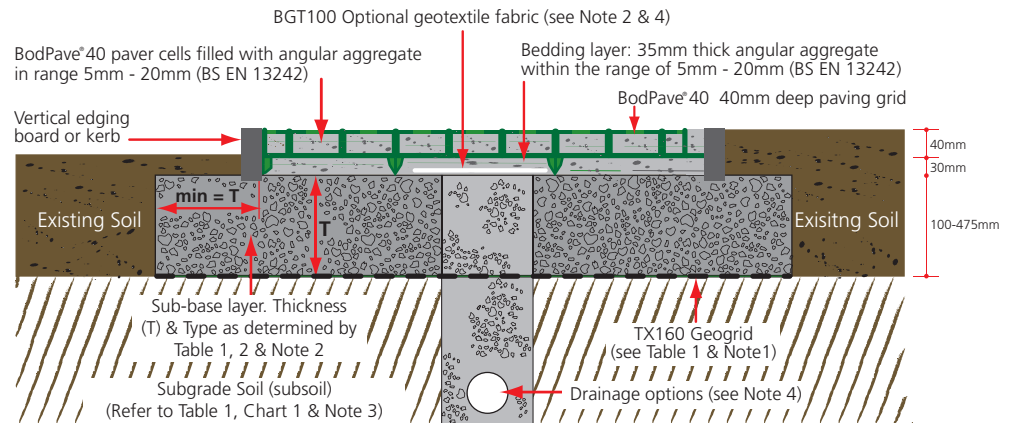


SPECIFICATION, DESIGN & INSTALLATION GUIDANCE

For Gravel Surfaces



Typical Construction Profile



INSTALLATION METHOD

1. Place paver units with spikes downwards onto the prepared sub-base + bedding layer (see note 2). Edging boards or kerbs are recommended, to aid gravel retention.
2. Connect the pavers using the ground spikes and loops, progressing over the area in rows. Use protective gloves to avoid abrasions.
3. Pavers can be cut using a hand or power saw to fit around obstructions and curves. Cut pieces which are less than half the original size should be avoided where possible.
4. Fill the pavers to the top of the cells with the specified angular decorative aggregate. If required, use a light vibrating plate to consolidate the aggregate into the cells. Top up cells with aggregate as necessary. Fully rounded 'pea gravel' is not recommended.
5. If the area is to be used as horse paddock, it is preferable to cover the area with a 50-100mm thick layer of fine sand/mulch.
6. The surface may be trafficked immediately.

NOTES

- Note 1:** If the TX160 geogrid layer is omitted, then the total sub-base layer thickness (T) must be increased by 50%.
- Note 2:** A'DoT Type 1' sub-base may be used, provided that an adequate drainage system is installed (refer to note 4). Alternatively a porous/open-graded (reduced fines) sub-base layer may be specified, e.g as part of a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) application. If a 'reduced fines' sub-base layer is specified, this must be covered with either a geotextile filter membrane and/or a suitable clean gravel blinding layer, to avoid fine particles entering the sub-base layer. Do not use sand for the paver bedding layer.
- Note 3:** Specific advice on ground conditions, CBR% and construction over ground with a CBR less than 1% is available from Boddingtons. CBR% = California Bearing Ratio, a measurement of subgrade soil strength.
- Note 4:** Typical drainage details; 100mm diameter perforated pipe drain laid at minimum gradient 1:100, bedded on gravel in trench backfilled with 'DoT Type A' drainage aggregate, covered or wrapped with a BGT100 geotextile fabric and leading to a suitable outfall or soakaway. Drains placed down centre or one edge of access routes up to 5m wide. Wider areas may require additional drains at 5m - 10m centres. Drainage design to be determined by the specifier based on specific conditions on site. Specific advice on Drainage and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) is available from Fiberweb Geosynthetics Ltd.
- Note 5:** Maximum advised gradient for traffic applications is 12% (1:8) 7°. Pegging may be required. Specific advice for the use of BodPave[®]40 on slopes can be obtained from Fiberweb Geosynthetics Ltd.
- Note 6:** BodPave[®]40 complies with BS8300:2001 - "Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people" - Code of Practice. (ISBN 0580384381)

BODPAVE[®]40 PAVING GRIDS

Table 1: Typical Sub-base Thickness (T) Requirements - refer to construction profile overleaf

APPLICATION/LOAD	CBR (%) STRENGTH OF SUBGRADE SOIL (see Chart 1)	(T) DoT SUB-BASE THICKNESS (mm) (see Note 2)	GEOGRID (see Note 1)
Fire truck and occasional HGV access	≥ 6	100	TX160
	= 4 < 6	120	TX160
	= 2 < 4	190	TX160
	= 1 < 2	380	TX160
Light vehicle access and overspill car parking	≥ 6	100	TX160
	= 4 < 6	100	TX160
	= 2 < 4	135	TX160
	= 1 < 2	260	TX160

Table 2: Paving Grid Specification

DESCRIPTION	DATA
Product Material Colour Paver dimensions Paver size laid Nominal cell size Cell wall thickness Weight Load bearing capacity Central base support Open cell % Connection type Chemical resistance UV resistance Toxicity	BodPave [®] 40 Rigid 100% recycled polyethylene Green 500mm x 500mm x 40mm 500mm x 500mm (4 grids per m ²) 60mm Octagonal 2.7mm - 3.2mm 1.2kg/paver - (4.8kg/m ²) 150 tonnes/m ² (Crush resistance) 25mm long pegs on underside (4 per paver) Top 95% / Base 75% Spike and loop edge connection Excellent High Non Toxic
Bedding Layer	30mm thick of 5-20mm angular aggregate (BS EN 13242)
Paver fill	To top of pavers using 5-20mm crushed aggregate (BS EN 13242)
Sub-base type	DoT Type 3 or a modified porous sub-base (Table 1 & Note 2). DoT Type 1 with drains
Base reinforcement	TX160 Triaxial Geogrid (Table 1 & Note 1) - Specifications available on request.

Chart 1: Field guidance for estimating sub-grade strengths

Consistency	Indicator			Strength	
	Tactile (feel)	Visual (observation)	Mechanical (test)	CBR	CU
			SPT	%	kN/sqm
Very Soft	Hand sample squeezes through fingers	Man standing will sink >75mm	<2	<1	<25
Soft	Easily moulded by finger pressure	Man walking sinks 50-70mm	2-4	Around 1	Around 25
Medium	Moulded by moderate finger pressure	Man walking sinks 25mm	4-8	1-2	25-40
Firm	Moulded by strong finger pressure	Utility truck ruts 10-25mm	8-15	2-4	40-75
Stiff	Cannot be moulded but can be indented by thumb	Loaded construction vehicle ruts by 25mm	15-30	4-6	75-150

This field guide is provided as an aid to assessing the mechanical stabilisation requirements in commonly encountered site conditions. Fiberweb Geosynthetics Ltd., accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the use of this guide.

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