PRODUCT INFORMATION

SB-AW Geogrid

SB-AW Geogrid reinforced soil wall and slope applications. The flexible geogrid provides the perfect solution to intertwine with existing soil to create a stable wall which can be faced to suit the customer's needs. SB-AW Geogrid are used primarily for reinforcement on roads which need to take heavy traffic, piling mats and working platforms.

Interlock geogrids feature consistently high tensile strength and modulus, excellent resistance to installation damage, chemical attack, and environmental exposure. As a rigid extruded material, the Interlock geogrid range benefits from excellent junction strength and the superior performance associated with a rigid monolithic construction. High tensile strengths are mobilised at low strains. Interlock geogrids are available in a various biaxial configuration.

Instructions

1. First, ensuring measurement of side slope line of the roadbed is key in order to ensure width of the roadbed, each side can be widened by 0.5 meters. Later the dried ground soil should be leveled and then statically pressed twice with a 25T vibrator followed by a four-time 50T shock pressure again. Lastly perform level manually on the uneven surfaces.
2. After paving a 0.3M thick coarse sand, perform both manual and mechanical leveling followed by static pressure twice by 25T vibrator.
3. Ground surface should be flat and dense when laying a civil grid. Generally, it should be laid straight with no overlapped, curled, or kinked situation. The two adjoining civil grids are overlapped by 0.2 meters, and the overlapping part of the horizontal geotechnical grids along the roadbed is connected by one meter interspersed by No. 8 iron wires. On the grids, they are fixed at every 1.5 meters with U-shaped nails.
4. Sand will be transported by trucks to construction site and be placed on the side of roadbed, and later be pushed forward by a bulldozer. Fill it with 0.1-meter coarse sand after the first layer of geogrid is folded up. Make sure that the geogrid is leveled evenly, horizontal measurement should be carried out after the second layer of sand is placed to prevent uneven filling. Once leveling is done, use a 25T vibrator for static pressure twice.
5. The construction method of building second layer is the same as that of first layer. Finally, 0.3M coarse sand is filled. The filling method is the same as that of the first layer. After two times of static pressure by a 25T roller, the roadbed foundation is considered complete.
6. After the coarse sand of third layer is rolled, two geogrids are laid on each side of the slope along the longitudinal direction, and to be overlapped by 0.16 meters. Connected them using the same method and begin with earthwork operations. To conduct slope protection, the laying edge must be measured on each layer, and every edge must be leveled within 0.1 meter of the slope.
7. When two layers of geotechnical slope are filled, thickness of 0.8 meters is necessary to pave a layer of geotechnical grids at the same time.
8. After the roadbed is filled, the side slope should be repaired timely while protecting the by placing slice stones. Apart from widening roadbed by 0.3 meters on each side, a 1.5% buffer of the settlement should be reserved.

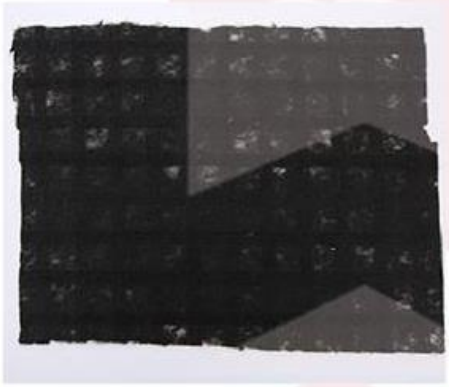
Specifications

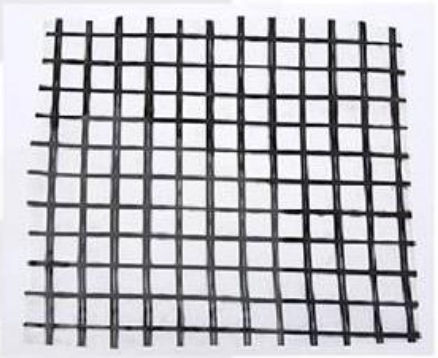
Material: Polyester, glass fiber, steel plastic, plastic

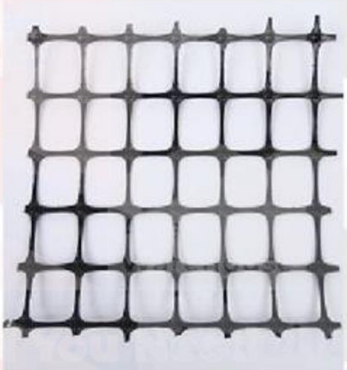
Feature:
1. PP welded geogrid standard
2. Geotechnical standard
3. Fibre glass geotechnical standard
4. Non-woven geotechnical standard
5. Plastic geotechnical standard
6. Steel-plastic geotechnical standard

NOTE: For more information on size, colour and materials, please contact us today!

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based on tests we believe to be reliable, but the accuracy or completeness thereof is not guaranteed, and the preceding is made in lieu of all warranties, expressed or implied.







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