

BODPAVE®85

Installation Guide For Gravel Surfaces



BODPAVE®85 Porous Pavers Installation Method

1. Install edge retention as specified: Either tanalised timber boards, concrete, steel or plastic curbs as appropriate.
2. Ensure that the gravel/aggregate bedding layer is the correct & uniform thickness, is level & well consolidated.
3. Place the paver units: With the 2 sets of edge loop connectors facing in directions of laying, place BODPAVE®85 firmly onto the surface so that its ground spikes are pressed fully into the bedding and the base of the paver cells sit flat on the bedding layer surface. Connect adjacent pavers together by slotting the edge cell connectors down into the edge loops (LOOPS ALWAYS LEAD) & progress over the area in rows. Pavers are locked in place by snap-fit clips. If paver separation is required, clips can be dislocated using careful, firm hand or screwdriver pressure or by gently twisting the paver joints. Use protective gloves to avoid abrasions.
4. Pavers can be offset by 1 cell increments or cut to fit around obstructions & curves using a hand or power saw. The use of cut-pieces which do not have integral snap-fit connectors should be avoided wherever possible.
5. Fill pavers with specified angular decorative gravel/aggregate to finished levels. A light plate compactor may be used to consolidate the pavers and settle the fill. Top up the cells as required after settlement. It is preferable not to overfill the cells. The use of 'rounded pea gravel' is not recommended.
6. If the area is to be used for horses, it may be preferable to cover the surface with 2" - 4" of a fine sand or bark mulch.
7. The surface may be trafficked immediately.

Design Notes

- Note 1: A class 5 road sub-base may be used provided that installation has adequate drainage. Alternatively, a permeable/open-graded(reduced fines) sub-base layer (i.e reduced fines class 7) may be specified, e.g. as part of a LID/NPDES system for stormwater control.
- Note 2: Advised separation layer of TYPAR Geotextile 3401 to be installed between sub-base and bedding layer
- Note 3: If construction traffic axle loads will be greater than (approx 6.5 Tons), minimum sub-base thickness shall be 6". Maximum sub-base particle size should match minimum sub-base thickness but not exceed 3" diameter.
- Note 4: A geogrid may be used below sub-base layer to provide additional strength or reduce sub-base depth. Contact TYPAR Technical Sales for assistance.
- Note 5: Specific advice on CBR% strengths, ground conditions and construction over weak ground with a CBR less than 1% is available from TYPAR Geosynthetics Technical Sales. CBR% = California Bearing Ratio, a measurement of subgrade soil strength
- Note 6: Where an open-graded 'reduced fines' sub-base is specified for LID/NPDES applications, the sub-base should be wrapped with TYPAR geotextile fabric to avoid the bedding layer or sub-grade soils from leaching into the sub-base.
- Note 7: Optional drainage may be required under impermeable soil conditions. Contact TYPAR Technical Sales for assistance.
Optional drainage detail: 4" diameter perforated pipe drains laid at minimum gradient 1:100, bedded on gravel in trench back-filled with .25" drainage stone / aggregate, trench covered &/or wrapped with a geotextile fabric (i.e TYPAR 3401), pipes leading to a suitable outfall or soakaway. Drains installed down center or one edge of areas up to 16' wide. Wider areas may require additional lateral drains at 16'-32' centers. Optional drainage design to be determined by the specifier based on specific site conditions.
- Note 8: Drainage for a LID/NPDES application will vary according to the site but generally omits the requirement for extensive pipe and trench drainage systems with an open-graded sub-base layer.
- Note 9: The selected gravel fill & bedding should be clean, free-draining, angular shaped material in the specified size range.
- Note 10: Maximum advised gradient for traffic applications: 12% (1:8) 7°. Bodpave®85 has specific pegging points if required for steep slope applications. Pegging is not necessary for standard access route applications

Specific advice on the use of BodPave®85 on steep slopes, drainage suitability and LID/NPDES systems for water drainage applications, can be obtained from Fiberweb Inc.

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Typical Construction Profile

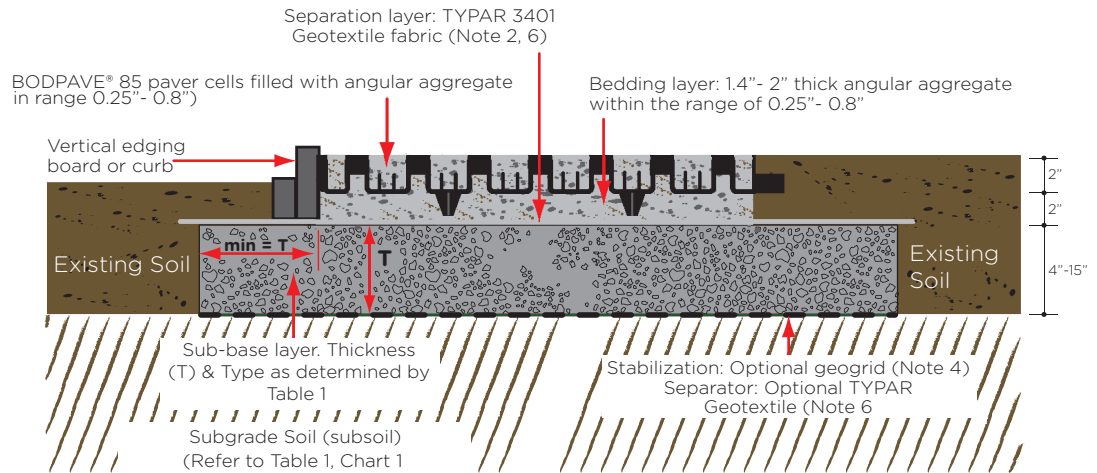


Table 1: Typical Sub-base Thickness (Tx) Requirements

Application/Load	CBR (%) Strength of Subgrade Soil (see chart 1)	(TX) DoT Sub-Base Thickness (mm & inches) (See Notes 1-5)		TYPAR Geotextile (see Notes 1-3)
Fire Trucks, Coaches and occasional HGV access	≥ 6	100mm	4"	3601
	=4<6	120mm	4"	3601
	=2<4	190mm	10"	3601
	=1<2	380mm	12"	3601
Light vehicle access and overspill car parking	≥ 6	100mm	4"	3401
	=4<6	100mm	4"	3401
	=2<4	135mm	6"	3401
	=1<2	260mm	10"	3401

Table 2: Materials Specification

Bedding Layer	1.4" - 2" thick of 0.2" - 0.8" clean, angular aggregate
Paver Fill	Flush with top of cells using 0.2" - 0.8" clean, angular aggregate
Sub-base type	Class 5 road base or a modified permeable reduced fines class 7 sub-base (Table 1 & Notes 1-5)
Sub-base reinforcement	TYPAR Geotextile (Table 1 & Notes 1-4 & 7) Specification upon request

Chart 1: Field guidance for estimating sub-grade strengths

Consistency	Indicator			Strength	
	Tactile (feel)	Visual	Mechanical (test) SPT	CBR %	CU kN/sqm
Very Soft	Hand sample squeezes through fingers	Man standing will sink > 3"	<2	<1	< 25
Soft	Easily moulded by finger pressure	Man walking sinks 2" - 3"	2-4	Around 1	Around 25
Medium	Moulded by moderate finger pressure	Man walking sinks 1"	4-8	1-2	25-40
Firm	Moulded by strong finger pressure	Utility truck ruts 0.5" - 1"	8-15	2-4	40-75
Stiff	Cannot be moulded but can be indented by thumb	Loaded construction vehicle ruts by 1"	15-30	4-6	75-150

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

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