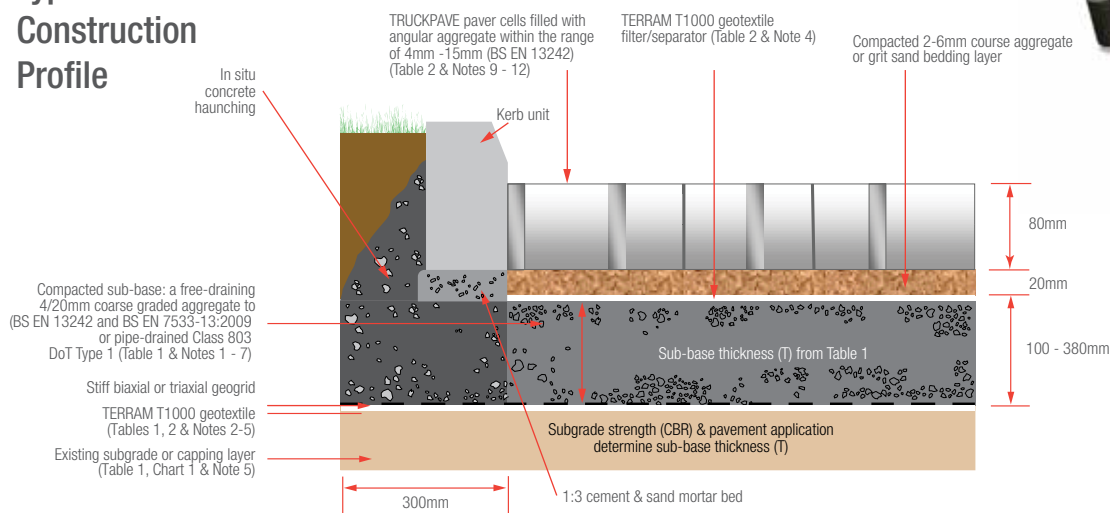


TRUCKPAVE Heavy-Duty Porous Pavers

SPECIFICATION, DESIGN & INSTALLATION GUIDANCE For Gravel Surfaces



Typical Construction Profile



Installation method for gravel surfaces

- Having set-out the site, install the specified geotextile, geogrid, sub-base type and layer thickness and any drainage according to the proposed application and site sub-grade soil conditions.
- Securely install and fix the edge retention as appropriate and according to specification: concrete, steel or plastic kerbs, heavy duty timber or pinned railway sleepers.
- Install the TERRAM T1000 geotextile filter/separator layer onto sub-base surface, overlapping joints by minimum 150mm.
- Spread the granular bedding material roughly level, lightly compact (single pass) and screed to an accurate level to achieve a bedding thickness of 20mm. Do not compact to refusal.
- Place the paving: Wherever possible start laying from a right angled corner and progress uniformly across the site in rows. The units can be installed in a width or lengthwise orientation and cross-bonded if appropriate to fit the site. When installing the interlocking type units (80mm thick) ensure that the male/female connectors are fully located together. Use protective gloves to avoid abrasions.
- Pavers can be cut to fit around obstructions & curves using a hand or power saw. Wherever possible avoid using small cut-pieces less than one-third original size.
- When installed, fill the paver cells loosely with the specified angular gravel/aggregate (i.e. with in range: 4-15mm diameter) to finished levels. A single pass with a light vibrating plate machine or roller may be used to firmly bed the pavers and settle the fill. Top-up the cells with aggregate as required after settlement. It is preferable not to overfill the cells with aggregate. The use of rounded pea gravel/shingle is not recommended. The surface may be trafficked by slow moving plant during the cell-filling process, but care must be taken not to displace the open-celled grids with heavy treaded or tracked machinery during this operation.
- The surface may be trafficked immediately after the cells are filled.

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Design notes for gravel surfaces

- Note 1 A free-draining 4/20mm coarse graded aggregate to BS EN 13242:2002 and BS EN 7533-13: 2009 is preferred where a SUDS (Sustainable Drainage System) is proposed. A low permeability Class 803 DoT Type 1 may be considered, but an adequate and functioning drainage system **MUST** be installed within this sub-base variation. To prevent collapse of the construction profile edges when trafficked, the sub-base profile must extend beyond the edge-line of the pavement layer by a minimum equivalent length (mm) to that of the specified sub-base thickness (mm) (T).
- Note 2 Tensar TX160 geogrid or similar approved, if omitted from the specification granular sub-base thickness should be increased by 50%.
- Note 3 If construction traffic axles are greater than 60kN the minimum subbase thickness above the geogrid should be 150mm. Maximum sub-base particle size should less than 50% of the total subbase thickness.
- Note 4 Terram T1000 standard geotextile must be installed above the 4/20 CGA sub-base to avoid settlement of the bedding layer. The bedding layer should be a 2-6mm course aggregate or premium grit sand.
- Note 5 Specific advice on soil CBR% strength, ground conditions, capping-layers & construction over weak ground with a CBR less than 1% is available from TERRAM. N.B. CBR% = California Bearing Ratio, a measurement of subgrade soil strength.
- Note 6 Where a low-permeability DoT Type1 sub-base is specified, sub-surface drainage **MUST** be provided, typically consisting: 100mm diameter perforated pipe drains leading to a suitable outfall or soakaway and laid at minimum gradient 1:100, pipes bedded on clean gravel in trench backfilled with DoT Type 'A' drainage aggregate. Drainage trenches must interface cleanly with the bedding layer profile and be covered or fully wrapped with a TERRAM T1000 geotextile filter. Drains installed down centre or one edge of areas up to maximum 5m wide. Larger areas may require additional main and lateral drains at 5m - 10m centres. Drainage design to be determined by the specifier based on known site criteria.
- Note 7 Drainage outfall detail for a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) application with an open graded aggregate sub-base will vary according to each site, but generally allows for water attenuation within the construction profile and/or infiltration to the subgrade by omitting extensive trench & pipe systems within the sub-base layer. The type of SUDS design (attenuation or infiltration) will depend upon the underlying ground conditions and not all sites are suitable for infiltration. Weak and low-permeability cohesive sub-grades are generally unsuitable for infiltration SUDS.
- Note 8 The use of edge restraints is required. These, heavy-duty concrete, steel or plastic kerbs, timber edging or railway sleepers, must be strong and firmly fixed.
- Note 9 The gravel/aggregate paver fill should be clean, hard, free-draining, angular material within the specified particle size range (advisory 4-15mm). NOT rounded pea shingle.
- Note 10 Maximum advised gradient for traffic applications: 8% (1:12) 5°.
- Note 11 TRUCKPAVE pavers comply with BS8300:2009 - Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people - Code of Practice. (ISBN 978 0 580 57419) & Building Regulations Document 'M' section 6.

Specific advice on the use of TRUCKPAVE pavers on steep slopes, drainage suitability and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) applications, can be obtained from TERRAM. TRUCKPAVE pavers are intended for use in low-speed traffic applications only.

For Gravel Surfaces

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

APPLICATION/LOAD	CBR (%) STRENGTH OF SUBGRADE SOIL (see Chart 1)	SUB-BASE MINIMUM THICKNESS (mm) (T) mm (see Notes 1 - 7)		TERRAM GEOGRID (see Notes 2 - 3)
		incl geogrid	excl geogrid	
Fire trucks, Coaches, HGV access	≥6	100	150	TX160
	= 4 < 6	120	180	TX160
	= 2 < 4	190	285	TX160
	= 1 < 2	380	570	TX160
Light vehicle access and overspill car parking	≥6	100	150	TX160
	= 4 < 6	100	150	TX160
	= 2 < 4	135	200	TX160
	= 1 < 2	260	390	TX160

Table 2: Paving Grid Specification

Description	Data
Product	TRUCKPAVE
Material	100% Recycled mixed polymers
Colour	Grey
Paver dimensions (plan)	600mm x 400mm
Paver depth	80mm
Nominal internal cell size	100mm x 100mm
Structure Type	Rigid-walled, open cells
Cell wall thickness	40mm
Weight (Nominal)	9 kg/paver - (37.5kg/m ²)
Load bearing capacity (filled)	< 60 tonnes gross vehicle weight < 20 tonnes single axle
Crush Resistance (unfilled)	< 1500 tonnes/m ² (15,000 kN/m ²)
Open cell %	50%
Connection type	Tongue & Groove (TP80)
Chemical resistance	Excellent
UV resistance	High
Toxicity	Non Toxic

Table 3: Components Specification

Bedding layer	20mm thick compacted, 2-6mm course aggregate or category 1A premium grit sand to BS EN 13242 and BS7533-13:2009 table A2.
Paver cell fill	4-15mm diameter, clean hard, free-draining, angular aggregate or gravel (see Note 9)
Sub-base type	4/20mm coarse graded aggregate (BS EN 13242 and 7533-13:2009) (open graded) (see Table 1 & Notes 1-7)
Sub-base reinforcement	Tensar TX160 geogrid or similar approved 20kN_20kN stiff stabilising geogrid.
Geotextile filter/seperator layer(s)	TERRAM T1000 geotextile (see Notes 4-7)

Table 4: Field guidance for estimating sub-grade strengths

Consistency	Indicator			Strength	
	Tactile (feel)	Visual (observation)	Mechanical (test) SRT	CBR (%)	CU (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	75-100

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

The information contained herein is, to the best of our knowledge, accurate in all material respects. However, since the circumstances and conditions in which such information and the products mentioned herein can be used may vary and are beyond our control, no representation or warranty, express or implied, of any nature whatsoever is or will be made and no responsibility or liability is or will be accepted by us, any of our affiliates or our or their respective directors, officers, employees or agents in relation to the accuracy or completeness or use of the information contained herein or of any such products and any such liability is hereby expressly excluded to the maximum extent permitted by law.