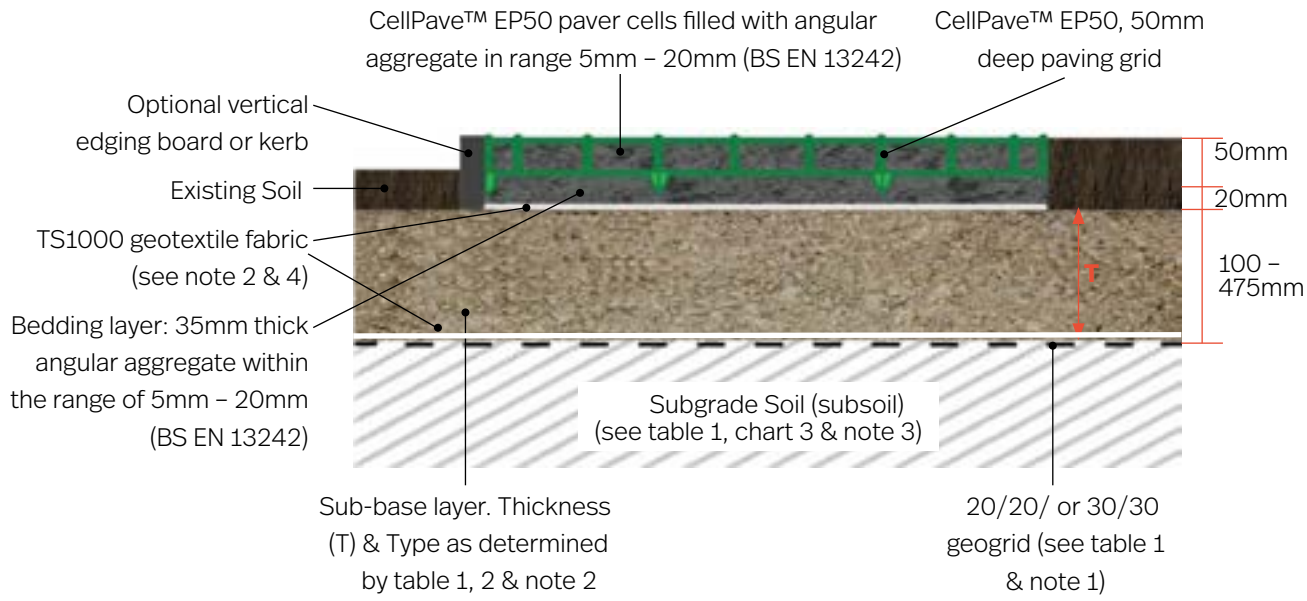
CellPave™ EP50

Installation on gravel surfaces



1. Place paver units on the prepared well consolidated bedding layer. Edging boards or kerbs can be used where required, according to existing soil conditions.
2. Connect the pavers using the male and female connectors, 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. The surface may be trafficked immediately.

Notes for Installation

Note 1: If the 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.

The recommended bedding layer of no more than 25mm of 5 – 20mm angular aggregate (BS EN 13242).

Note 3: Specific advice on ground conditions, CBR% and construction over ground with a CBR less than 1 % is available from Green-tech. 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 Geo Trax TS1000 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 Green-tech.

Note 5: Maximum advised gradient for traffic applications is 12% (1 :8) 7° . Pegging may be required. Specific advice for the use of Cell Pave™ EP50 on slopes can be obtained from Green-tech.

Diagonal Installation

Place the first module in a corner and align it so that the connecting pins face the desired direction of installation.

We recommend laying the modules along a plumb line and in diagonal order. This prevents unintended shifting.

The stable plug-in system firmly and reliably links the grid together. The components can be connected to one another simply by using foot pressure or a rubber hammer.

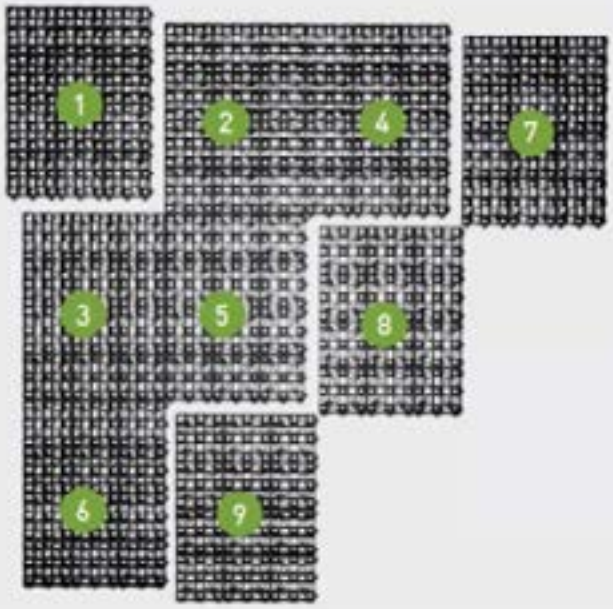


Chart 1: Field Guidance for Estimating Sub-Grade Strengths

	Indicator			Strength	
Consistency	**Tactile(feel)**	**Visual (observation)**		**CBR %**	**CU kN/ m2**
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	Unloaded construction vehicle ruts 10 – 25mm	8 – 15	2 – 4	40 – 75

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

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