BODDINGTONS

BODPAVE™85 PAVING GRIDS

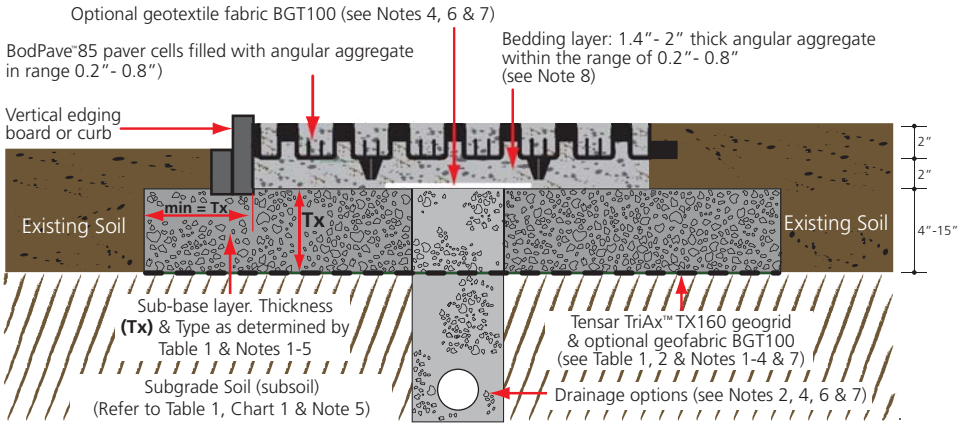
Data Sheet No : SDI / USB85PGV10 Issue 2

BodPave™85

DESIGN & INSTALLATION GUIDE

For Gravel Surfaces

Typical Construction Profile



BODPAVE™85 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 whacker plate 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: If Tensar TriAx™ TX160 geogrid is omitted, the total Granular Sub-Base (GSB) layer thickness (Tx) must be increased by minimum 50%.

Note 2: A class 5 road sub-base may be used provided that an adequate drainage system is installed. 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 water drainage.

Note 3: If construction traffic axle loads will be greater than (approx 6 Tons), minimum sub-base thickness over Tensar TriAx™ TX160 geogrid shall be 6". Maximum sub-base particle size should match minimum sub-base thickness but not exceed 3" diameter. For sub-base thicknesses of around 4", a minimum 1.5" particle size should be adopted to allow effective installation of Tensar TriAx™ TX160 geogrid

Note 4: Where drains are omitted and a 'reduced fines' sub-base is specified for LID/NPDES appications, this may be covered with a geotextile fabric

(i.e. Boddingtons BGT100) to avoid contaminants leaching into the sub-base.

Note 5: Specific advice on CBR% strengths, ground conditions and construction over weak ground with a CBR less than 1% is available from Boddingtons Limited. CBR% = California Bearing Ratio, a measurement of subgrade soil strength.

Note 6: Typical standard drainage detail: 4" diameter perforated pipe drains laid at minimum gradient 1:100, bedded on gravel in trench backfilled with ¾"drainage stone / aggregate, trench covered &/or wrapped with a geotextile fabric (i.e Boddingtons BGT100), pipes leading to a suitable outfall or soakaway. Drains installed down centre or one edge of areas up to 16' wide. Wider areas may require additional lateral drains at 16'-32' centers. Drainage design to be determined by the specifier based on specific site conditions.

Note 7: Drainage for a LID/NPDES system will vary according to the site but generally omits the requirement for extensive pipe & trench drainage systems within the sub-base layer and may require an additional layer of BGT100 geotextile fabric at base of construction.

Note 8: The selected gravel fill & bedding should be clean, free-draining, angular shaped material in the specified size range.

Note 9: 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 Boddingtons.

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

APPLICATION/LOAD	CBR (%) STRENGTH OF SUBGRADE SOIL *(see Chart 1)*	(TX) DoT SUB-BASE THICKNESS (mm & inches) *(see Notes 1 - 5)*		TENSAR TriAx™ GEOGRID *(see Notes 1 - 3)*
Fire trucks, Coaches and occasional HGV access	≥ 6	100mm	4"	TX160
	= 4 < 6	120mm	4.75"	TX160
	= 2 < 4	190mm	7.5"	TX160
	= 1 < 2	380mm	15"	TX160
Light vehicle access and overspill car parking	≥ 6	100mm	4"	TX160
	= 4 < 6	100mm	4"	TX160
	= 2 < 4	135mm	5.4"	TX160
	= 1 < 2	260mm	10.3"	TX160

Table 2: Paving Grid Specification

DESCRIPTION	DATA
Product	BodPave™85
Material	100% recycled polyethylene
Colour options	Black, Green & Natural
Paver dimensions	19.7" x 19.7" x 1.97" + 1.37" ground spike
Installed Paver size	19.7" x 19.7" (4 grids per 1.2yd²)
Nominal internal cell size	Castellated 2.6" Plaque & 1.8" Round Shaped
Structure Type	Rigid-walled, flexible semi-closed cell combination
Cell wall thickness	0.1" – 0.2"
Weight (Nominal)	3.4lbs/paver
Load bearing capacity (filled)	< 367 tons/yd²*
Crush Resistance (unfilled)	< 275 tons *
Basal support & Anti-Shear	Integral 1.35" long Cross & T section ground spikes (18 per paver)
Open cell %	Top 92% / Base 75%
Connection type	Overlapping Edge Loop & Cell connection
Interlock Mechanism	Integral self locking Snap-Fit Clips
Chemical resistance	Excellent
UV resistance	High
Toxicity	Non Toxic
Bedding Layer	1.37"- 2" thick of 0.2" - 0.8" clean, angular aggregate
Paver fill	To 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	Tensar TriAx™ TX160 geogrid *(Table 1 & Notes 1-4 & 7)*-Specification on request.
Geotextile Fabric	Boddingtons BGT100 Geotextile where appropriate

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 > 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 stabilisation requirements in commonly encountered site conditions. Boddingtons Limited accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the use of this guide.

*Research carried out by Sheffield University UK Department of Mechanical Engineering. (Rennison/Allen March 2009)

Please note that the information above is given as a guide only. All sizes and weights are nominal figures and may vary to what is published. Boddingtons cannot be liable for damage caused by incorrect installation of this product. Final determination of the suitability of any information or material for the use contemplated and the manner of its use is the sole responsibility of the user and the user must assume all risk and responsibility in connection therewith.

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