

## Greenfix Park Pave H80 Installation Instruction

### Subgrade

Excavate to formation level as indicated on the drawing, providing a minimal (1:30 - 1:100) fall to the drainage collection system. Compact subgrade, using either a vibrating roller or vibrating plate, making good soft spots with suitable material.

### Sub-base

Use granular material (crushed gravel, rock or concrete) as specified, which must be sound, clean, non-friable and free from clay or other deleterious matter. Install the designed depth of sub-base as specified, in layers not greater than 200mm thick, (taking care not to puncture the underlying membrane within the Attenuation System). Compact each layer in turn with a vibratory plate, type DVP 75/22" plate or suitable roller. Overlay the sub-base with a suitable separation geotextile, overlapping the joints by 200mm.

### Bedding Layer

Lay, screed and compact to level, a 30mm depth of appropriate bedding layer material (sharp sand). The requirement for, and selection of, the bedding layer material is entirely dependent upon the application and design criteria of the specific project. For grass reinforcement mix the bedding layer 4:1 with a good quality top soil to ensure good root growth.

### Wearing Course

Park Pave H80 should be laid such that each modular unit abuts its neighbouring units) to prevent lateral displacement. The blocks should be connected using the interlocking catches, tabs and slots on each block. Once a fully interlocked matrix has been formed, then the specified aggregate should be used to infill each cell such that a continuous, permanently porous, high load bearing structure is thereby created.

### Infill Materials (sand and soil mix/aggregate)

The selected infill material should be specified on a project specific basis dependant upon the application and design requirements, but the following could act as a guide:

#### For Sand Bed

A good quality compacted silica sharp sand should be used approximately 30mm thickness after compaction.

#### For Gravel Fill

Aggregate size should not exceed 15mm and should ideally not be below 6mm (typically 10mm single sized crushed rock). The use of an angular gravel rather than a river washed rounded gravel will aid compaction and prevent migration from the units.