

PREMIUM GROUND STABILISATION MESH

Reinforcement Mesh For:-

- parking spaces
- muddy gateways
- equestrian use
- agricultural roadways
- embankments



Road construction

Road and Ground Stabilisation

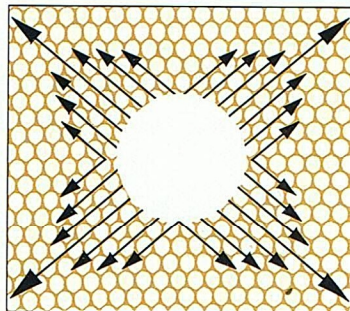
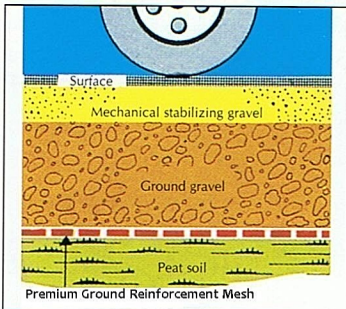
The basic of all civil engineering is a stable foundation which is dependent on the quality and bearing capacity of the ground.

The method of increasing the bearing power by compressing, draining or chemically stabilizing the ground is well-known and during recent years there has been world-wide interest in ground stabilization by means of a **reinforcement mesh**.

Ground stabilization is nothing new. For centuries, it has been practiced using fascines, and successfully so, to obtain a stable foundation for earth works under different ground conditions.

Our reinforcement mesh offers a simple, reliable and economic solution to obtain a stable foundation with numerous application possibilities and just as many advantages.

- A. The net prevents foundation material from sinking down into the lower layer.
- B. It disperses the pressure throughout the whole area because of its rigidity thereby reducing settlements.
- C. It enhances the bearing power because of the high frictional and tensile strength in the net.
- D. The structure of the net gives a rapid water pressure dispersal adding to the draining effect.



Mounting of the reinforcement net

For optimum effect, the net should be positioned transverse to the road direction. Once the earth layer has been levelled, the net is placed on the ground. The lengths must overlap by approximately 20 cm. To fasten the nets eg. double back a round iron in U-shape and dig it into the ground. Stabilizing gravel is spread across the net and helps to keep it in place.

Deformation of the foundation has a serious impact on the road construction bearing power, making maintenance a costly affair.

Farm Forestry's reinforcement net is placed between the ground surface and the stabilizing gravel to prevent the latter from sinking into the ground and primarily to increase the stabilizing gravel bearing power. Thus the stabilizing gravel layer can be reduced by about 100-200 mm.

