

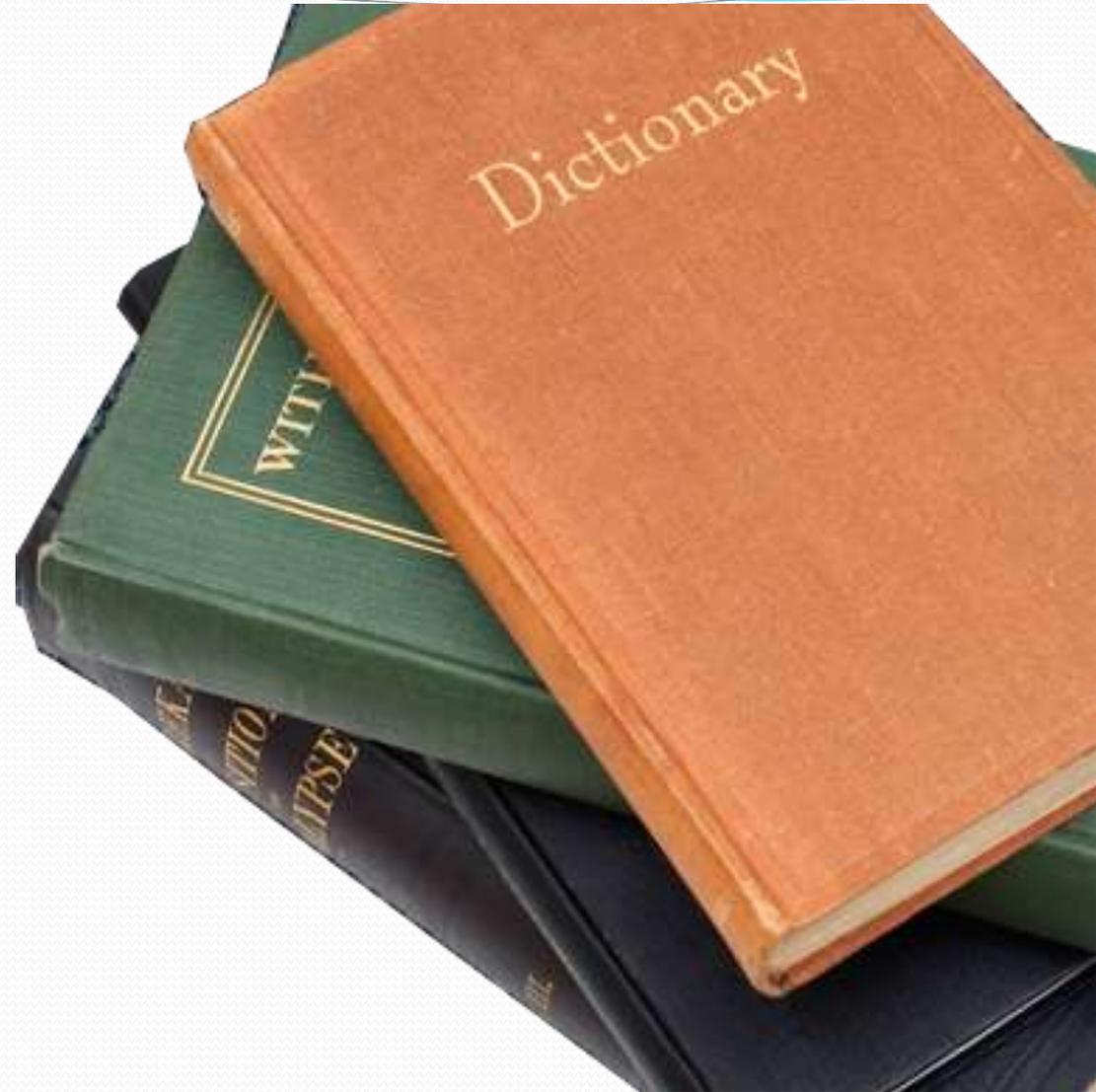
WAPA

Geosynthetics Use In Asphalt Pavements

Wovens, Nonwovens & Grids Manufacturing, Properties & Capabilities

Definitions

- Geosynthetics
- Geotextile
- Geogrid
- Interlayers



Geosynthetics

generic for all synthetic materials used in
geotechnical engineering applications, including
textiles, grids, nets, membranes & composites

Geotextiles

any permeable textile used in any geotechnical engineered system

a.k.a.

Filter Fabric, Filter Cloth,
Filter Paper, Construction Paper



Geotextiles

- Nonwoven - textile structure produced by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent bonding and/or interlocking of fibers
- Woven - textile structure produced by interlacing two or more yarns, fibers, or filaments
- Knit - textile structure produced by inter-looping ends of yarn

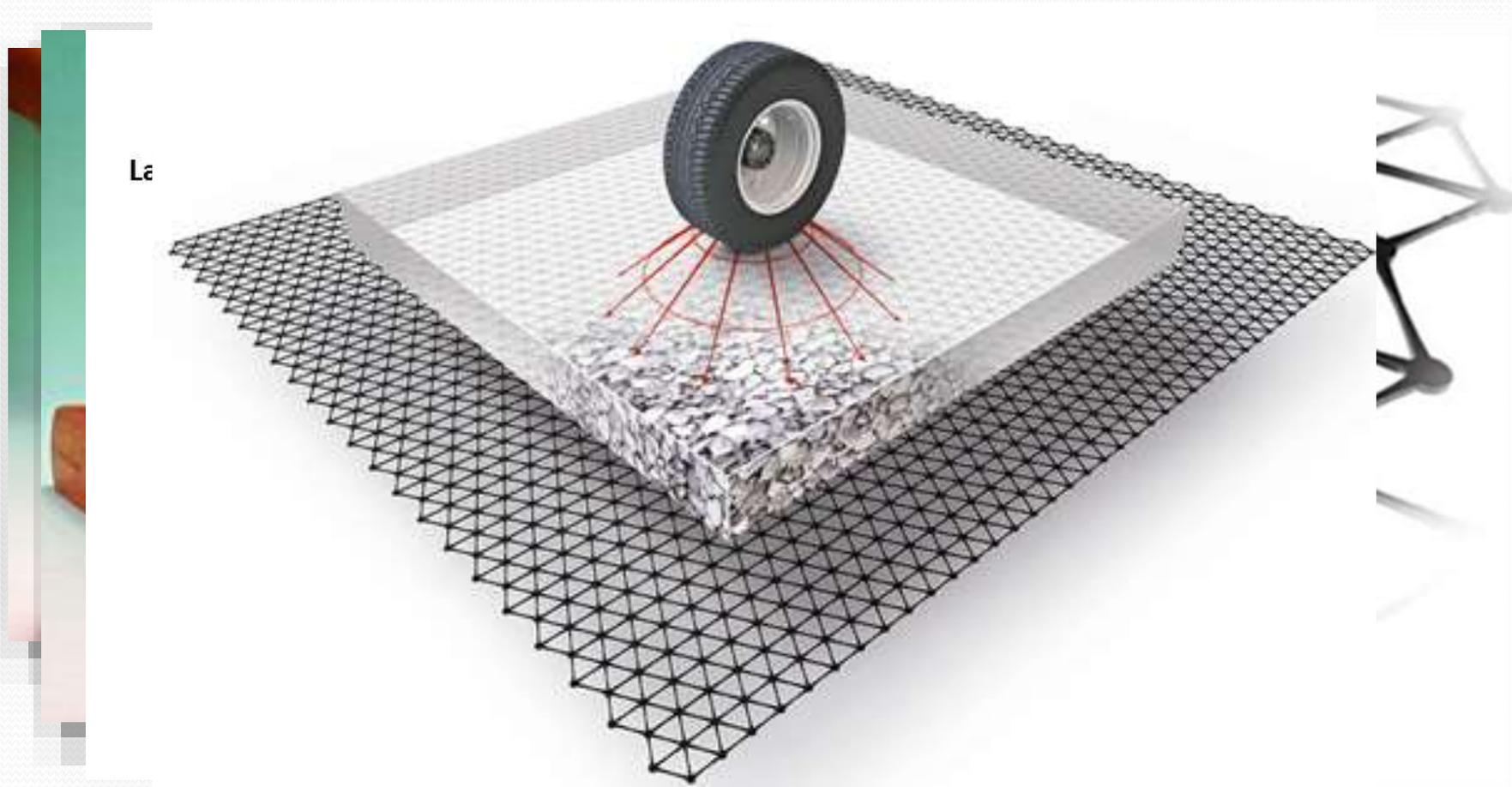
Geogrid

A gridlike polymeric material formed by intersecting ribs joined at the junctions used for reinforcement with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a human-made project structure or system.



How does a grid work?

1. How does a grid work?



Profiles



Unreinforced

3,000 axle passes



BiAxial Geogrid

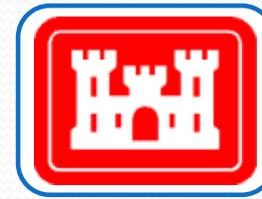
10,000 axle passes



TriAxial Geogrid

10,000 axle passes





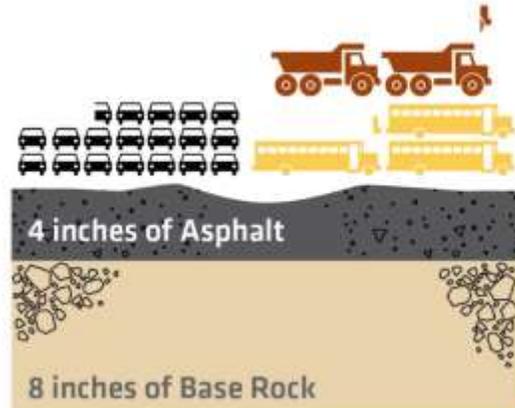
Full-Scale Accelerated Testing of Multi-axial Geogrid Stabilized Flexible Pavements

Constructed over Very Stiff Soils

Based on 0.3 inches total surface deformation

220,000 ESALs

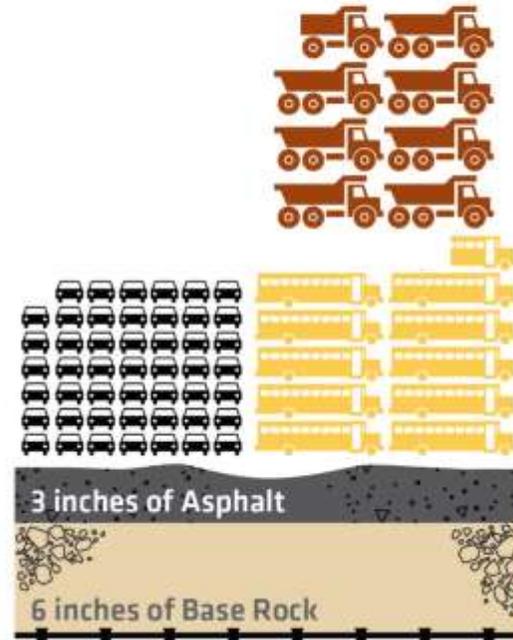
187,000,000 cars
36,048 buses
20,227 dump trucks



Control Section

811,200 ESALs

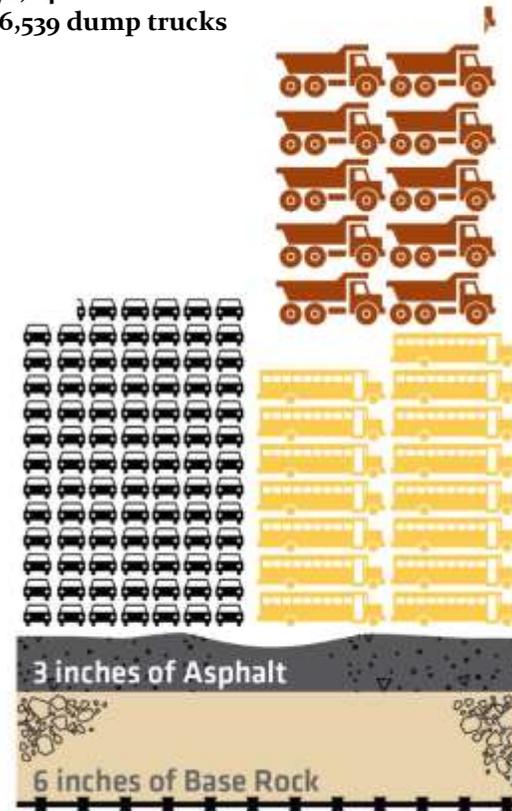
689,520,000 cars
132,920 buses
74,583 dump trucks



Tensar TriAx TX5 Geogrid

1,050,000 ESALs

892,500,000 cars
172,048 buses
96,539 dump trucks



Tensar TriAx TX8 Geogrid

* Values Extrapolated. TX8 section never reached 0.31 inches total deformation

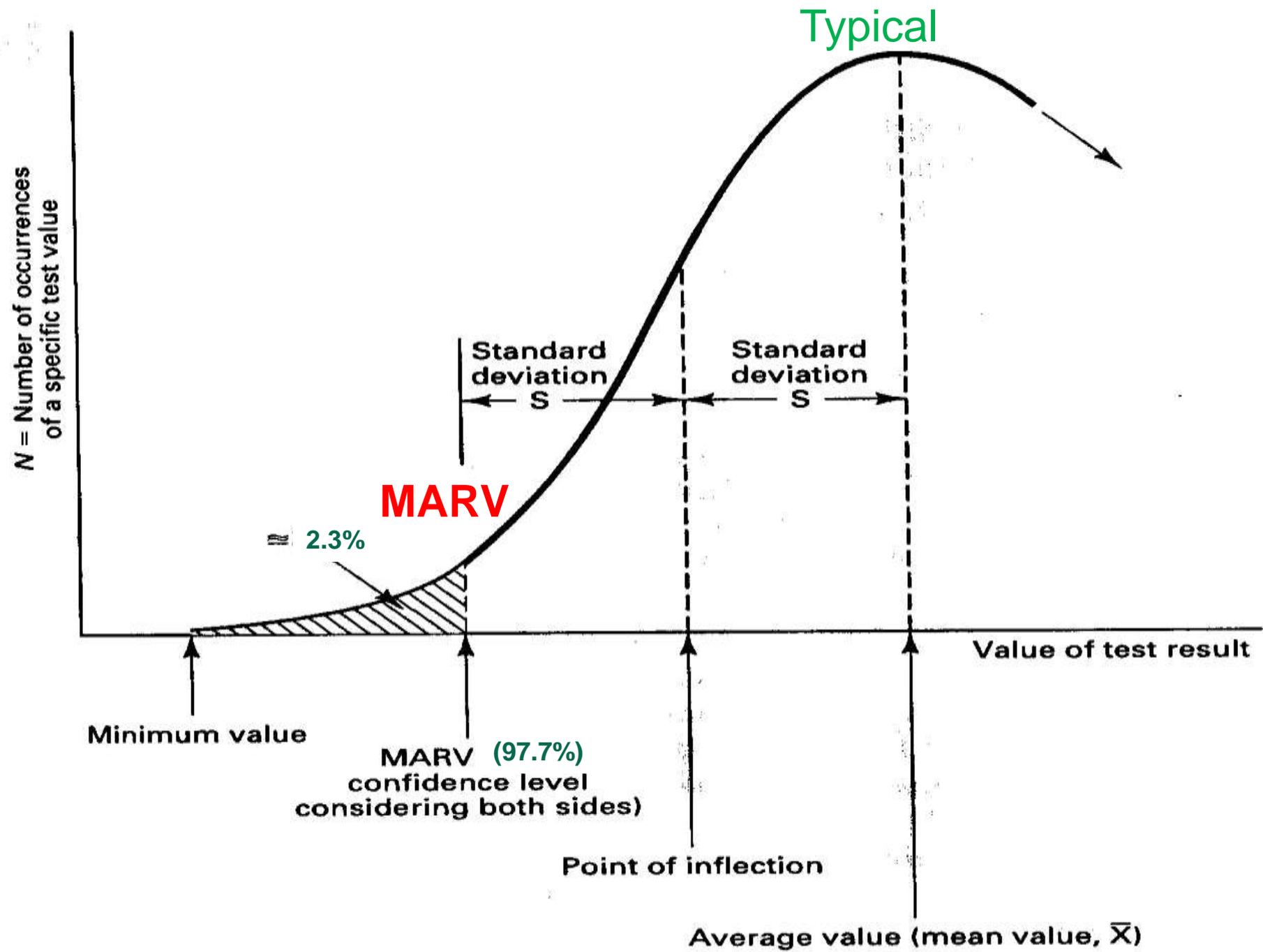
INTERLAYERS- Geotextile Fabrics and Grids Placed in between layers of Asphalt



Geosynthetic Product Properties

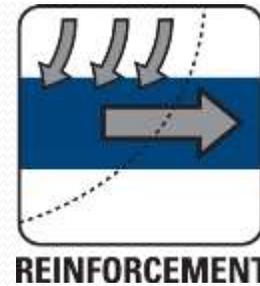
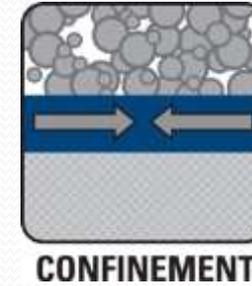
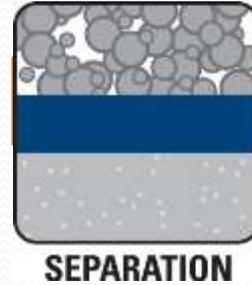
Geosynthetic Properties

- **Product test values are listed as “Typical” or “MARV”**
 - Typical value refers to the average or mean value
 - In general, 50% fall above and 50% fall below the published value
 - MARV is Minimum Average Roll Value
 - Statistically 97.5% of values fall **above** the published value



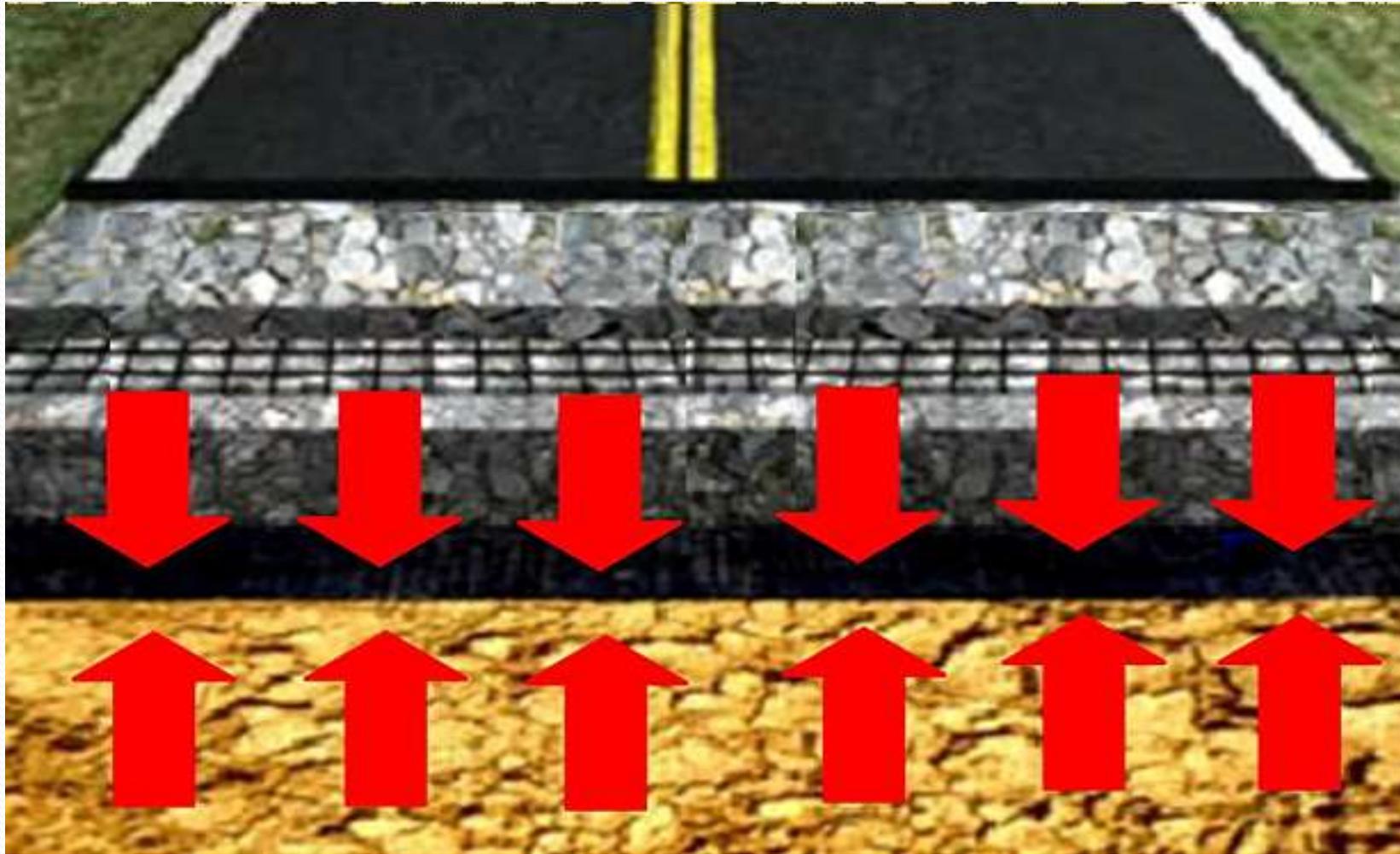
Functions of Geosynthetic Textiles in Soils

- Separation
- Confinement
- Reinforcement
- Filtration
- Drainage

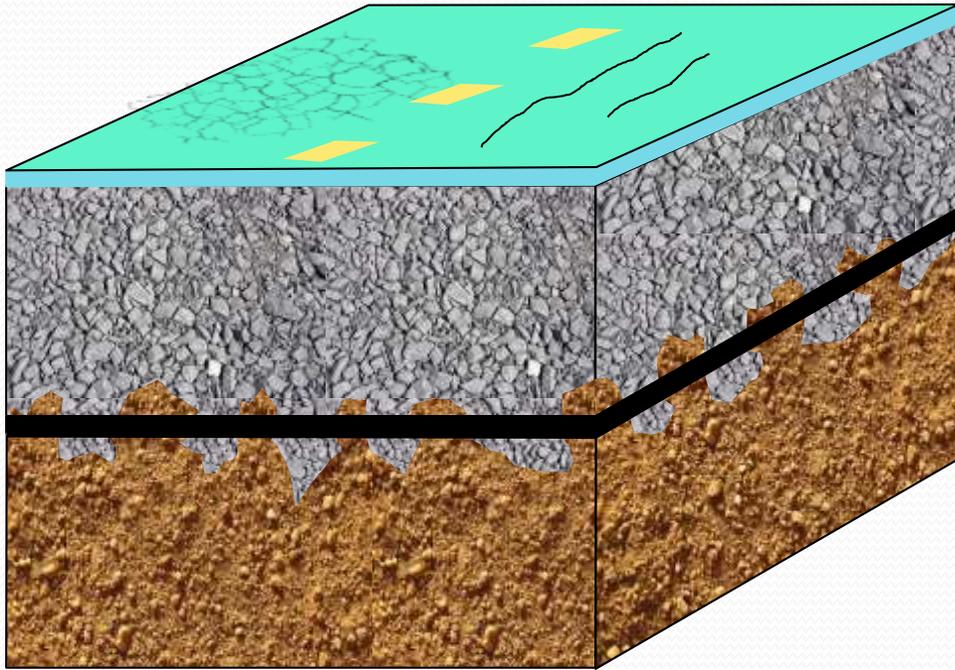


Separation

Geotextile placed between dissimilar materials so that the integrity of both can remain intact or be improved



Separation



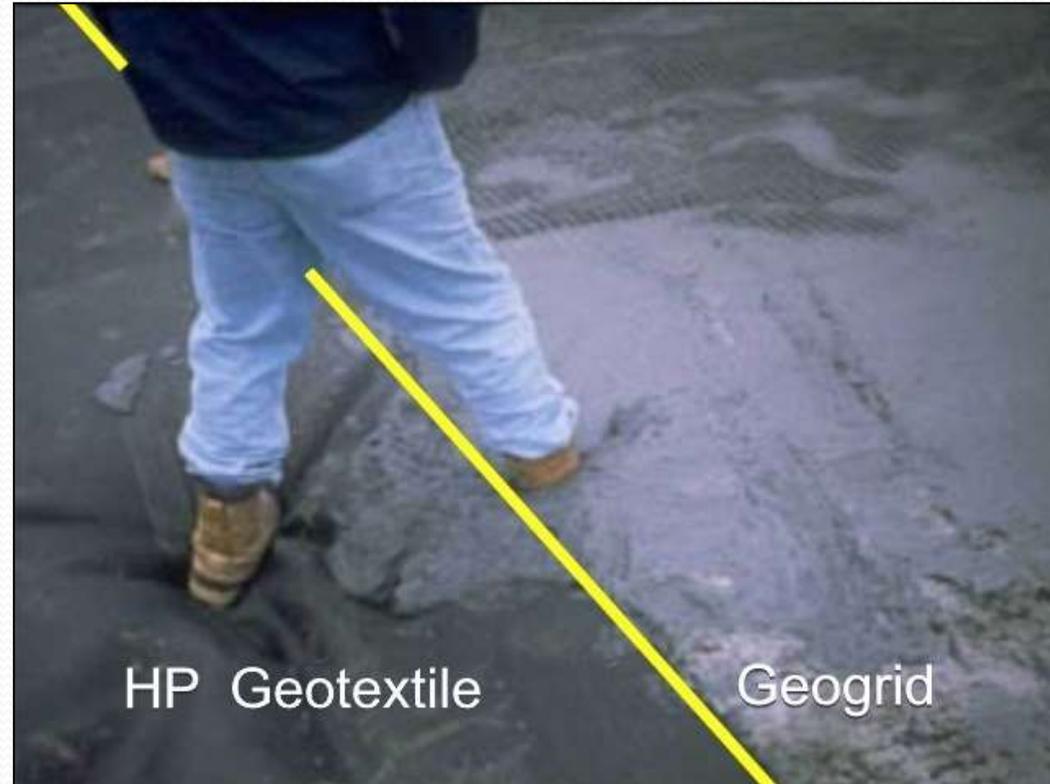
Maintains integrity
& functioning of two
dissimilar materials

*“10 lbs of stone placed on
10 lbs of mud = 20 lbs of mud”*



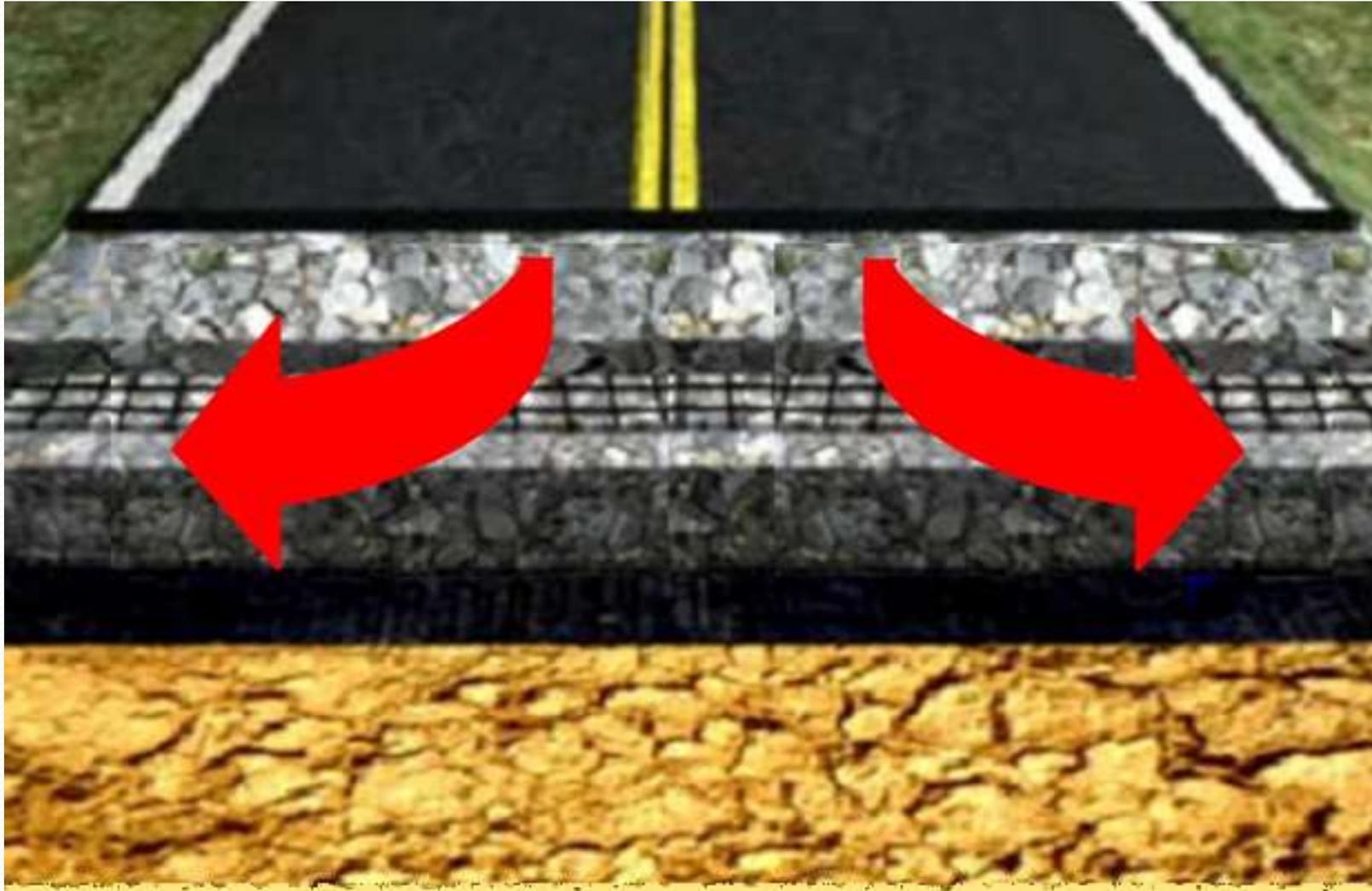
Separation

Prevents fine grained soil from contaminating the load bearing aggregate base course layer.

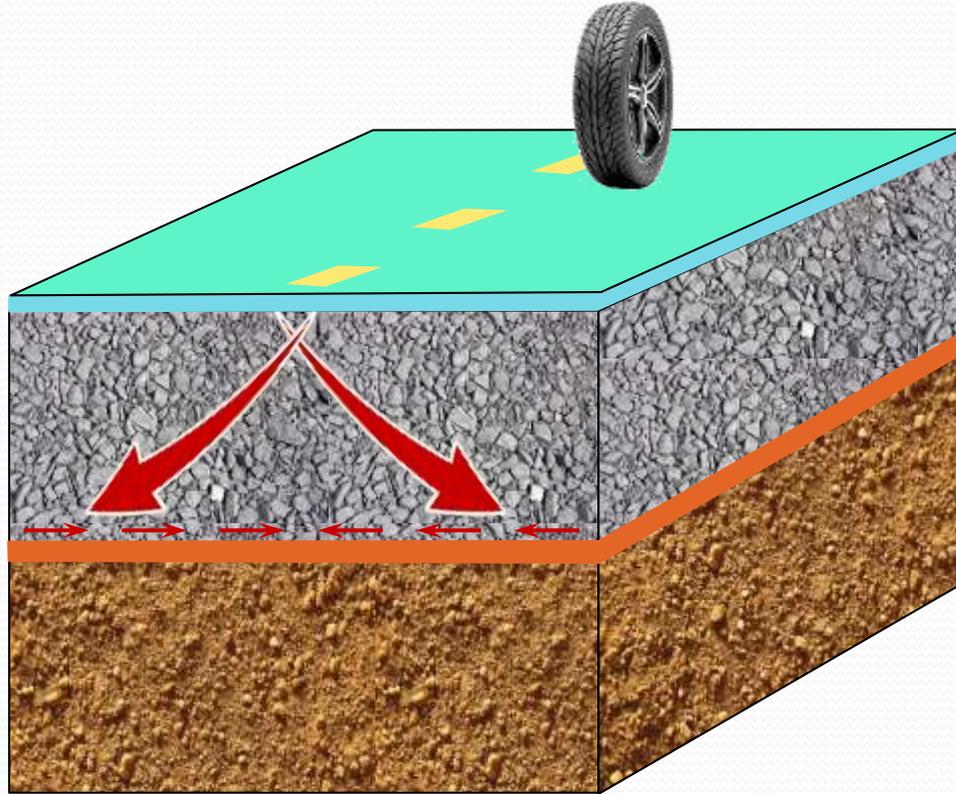


Confinement

Geosynthetic improvement of the ability to resist lateral movement of the aggregate

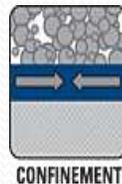


Confinement



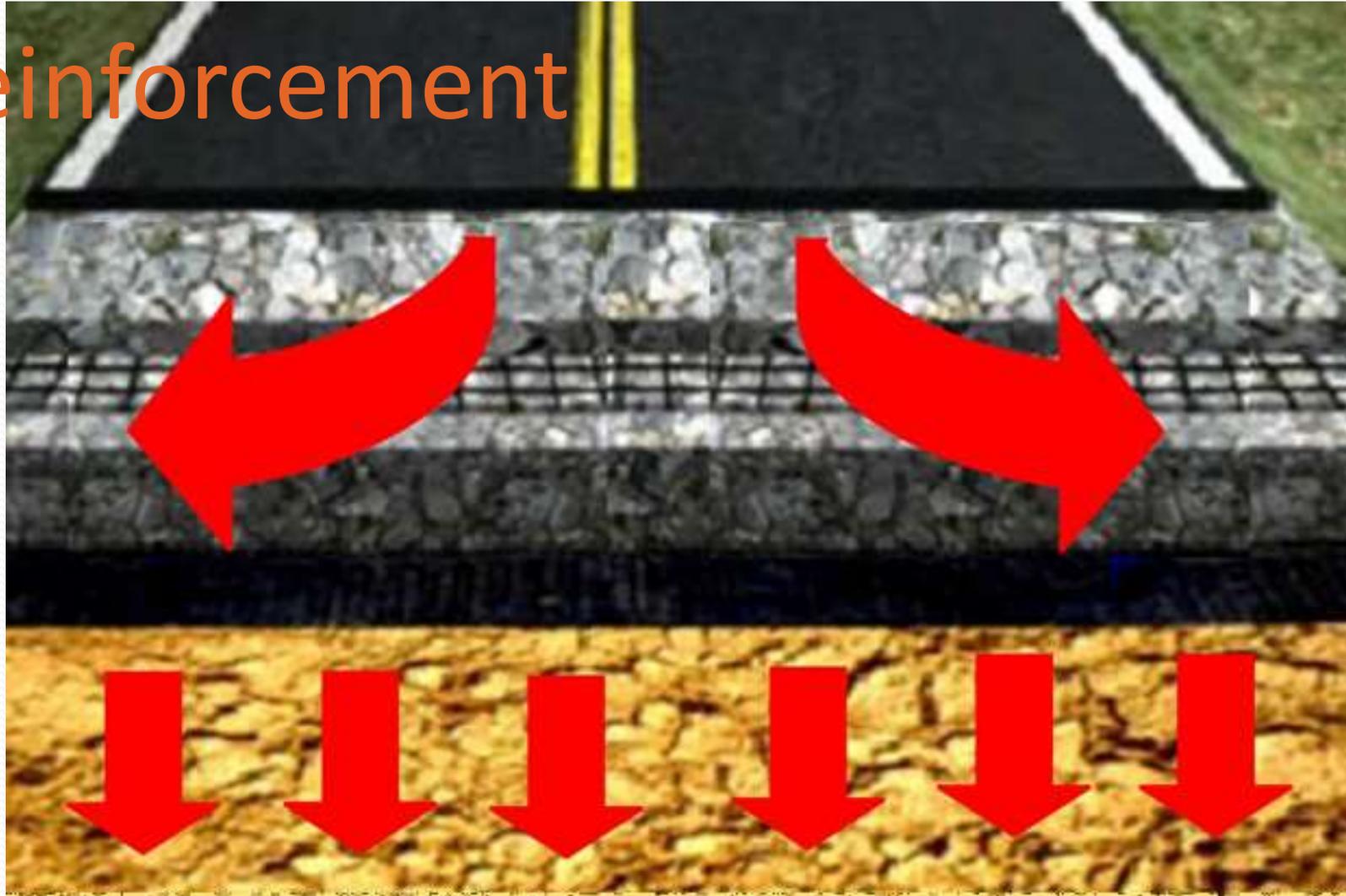
Prevents lateral movement of aggregate

- Geotextile: Friction
- Geogrid: Interlock

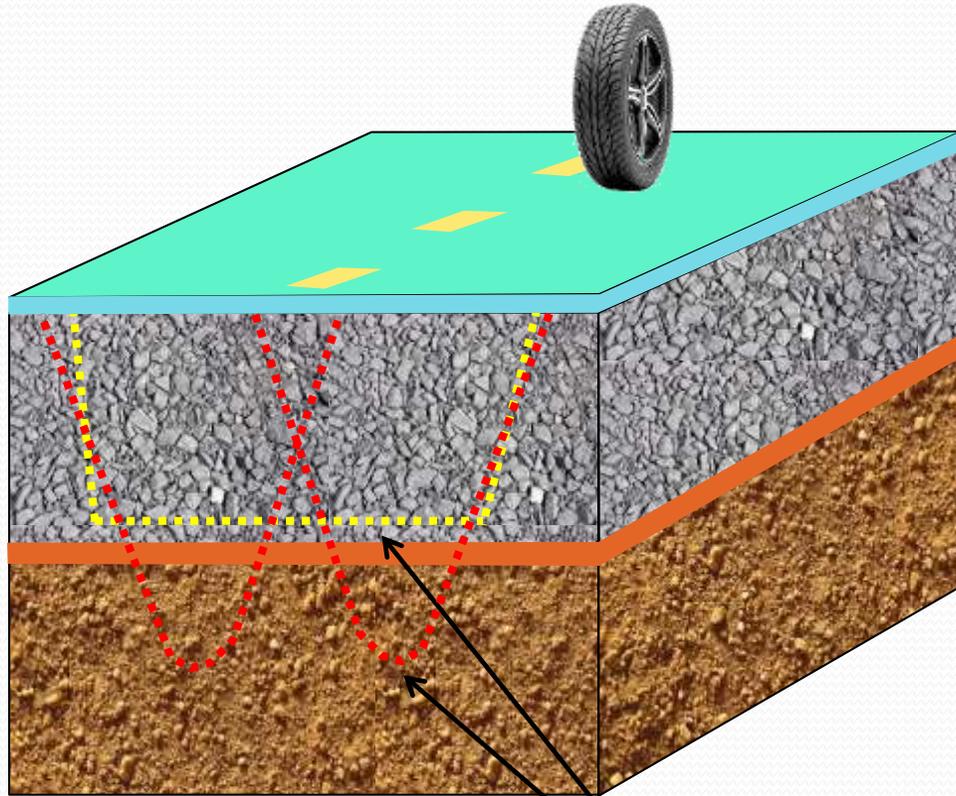


Improvement of the system strength created by the introduction of a geosynthetic into a soil/aggregate system

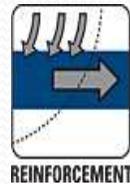
Reinforcement



Reinforcement



- Introduce a tensile element
- Improve bearing capacity
- Fine-grained silts & clays



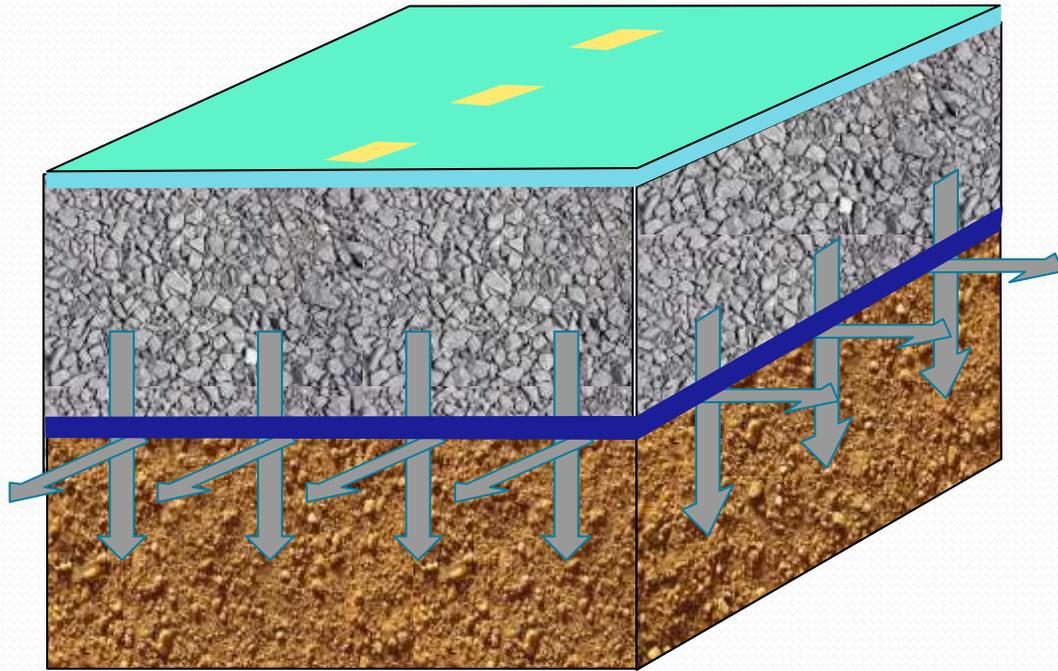
Unreinforced shear surface
Reinforced shear surface

Drainage

Fabric to soil system that allows for free liquid flow (but no soil loss) across or through the plane of the fabric over an indefinitely long period of time.

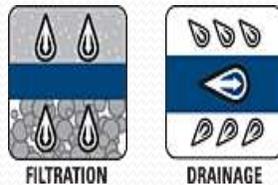


Filtration & Drainage



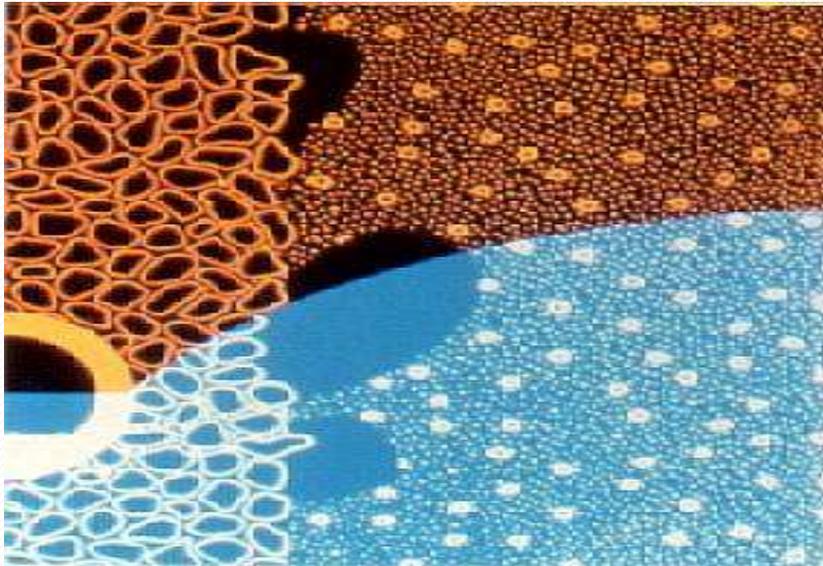
Filtration: Movement of liquid **through** the geosynthetic

Drainage: Movement of liquid **within the plane** of the geosynthetic

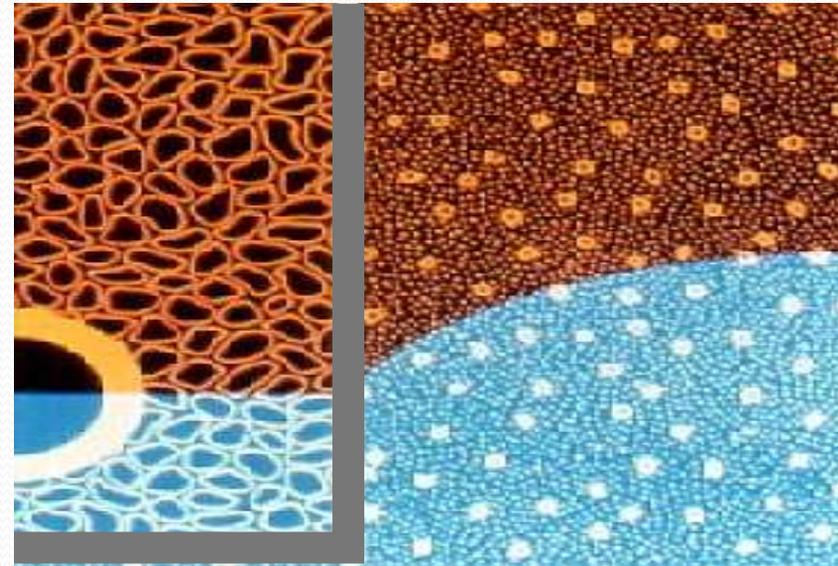


Filtration

The ability of a geotextile to prevent excessive migration of soil particles, while maintaining the free flow of liquid through the filter layer.



No Geotextile



With Geotextile

FUNCTIONS

- 4 priorities



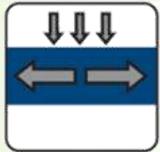
1. Moisture barrier



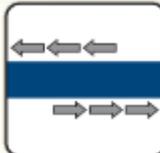
SEALING



Slow down crack propagation



REINFORCEMENT



Provide bond



BONDING

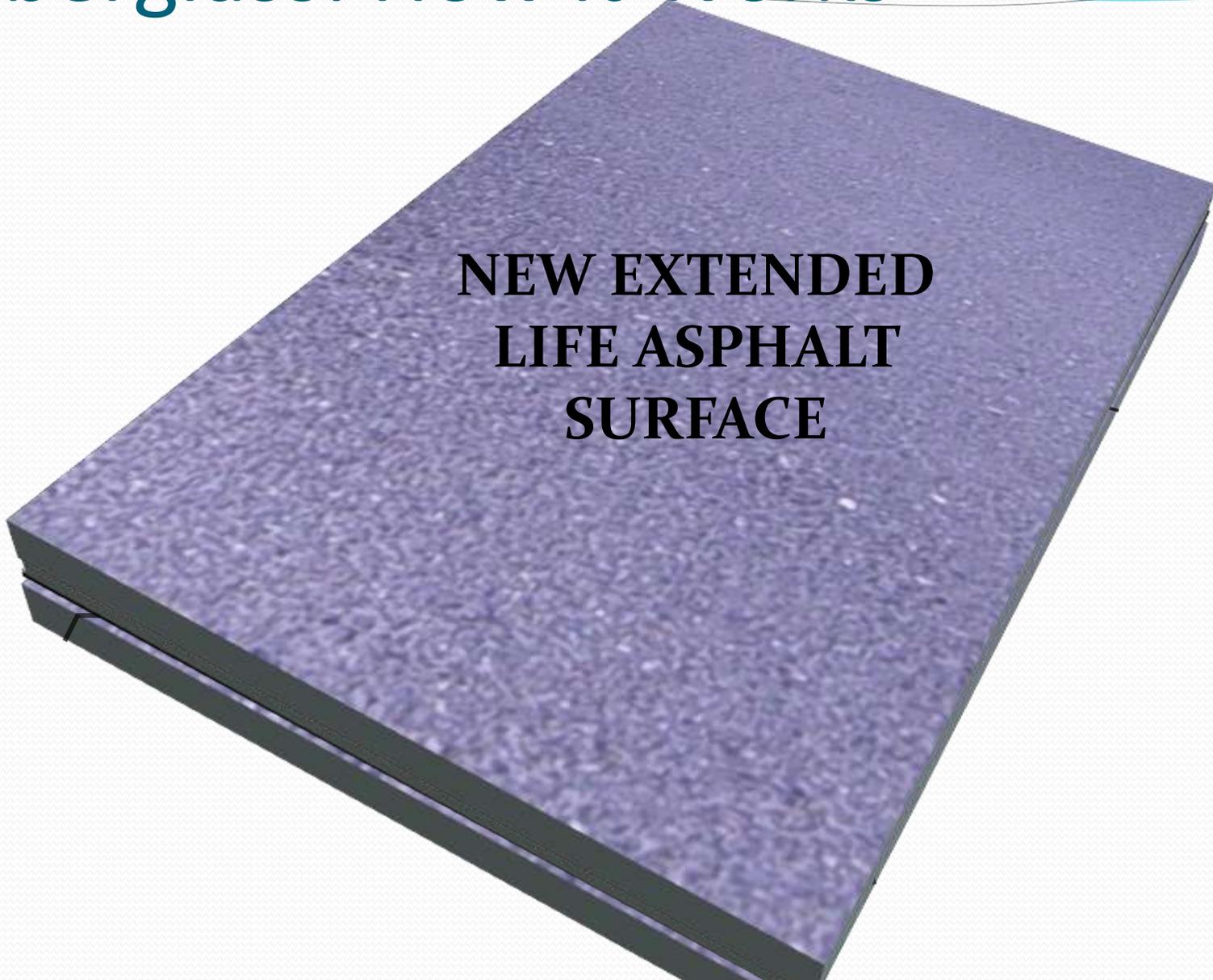


Maintain millability & recyclability



Fiberglass: How it Works

**NEW EXTENDED
LIFE ASPHALT
SURFACE**



Effects of Water on Pavements



Interlayer Functionality

Loss of Base Load Bearing Capacity

■ Water intrusion through pavement into base:

33-67%

Federal Highway Admin. (FHWA) RD 73-14, states; “between 33 and 67% of storm water infiltrates through the pavement”

- Asphalt from 33% - 50%
- Concrete from 50% - 67%

■ Pavement cracks increase base degradation:

Cracks significantly increase water penetration and base degradation, leading to loss of load bearing capacity.

Moisture Comparison



Street Paved without Interlayer- "Surface Saturated Pavement"
Temperature 57°F, Humidity 82%

MAR 9 2006

Mois



Street Paved with Engineered Paving Mat
Temperature 57°F, Humidity 82% MAR 9 2006

Pavement Interlayers Work

Installed 2005

2015

With Geosynthetic Interlayer

Without Geosynthetic Interlayer



Innovative Geosynthetics for Roads



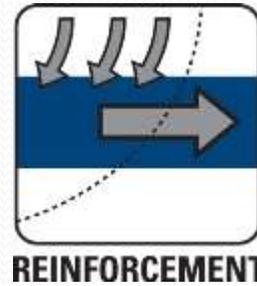
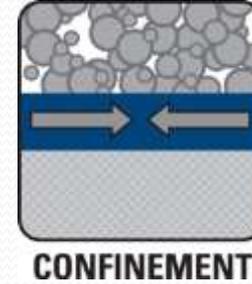
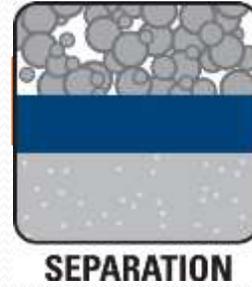






Functions of Geosynthetic Separations

- Separation
- Confinement
- Reinforcement
- Filtration
- Drainage



Functions Provided By Geosynthetics

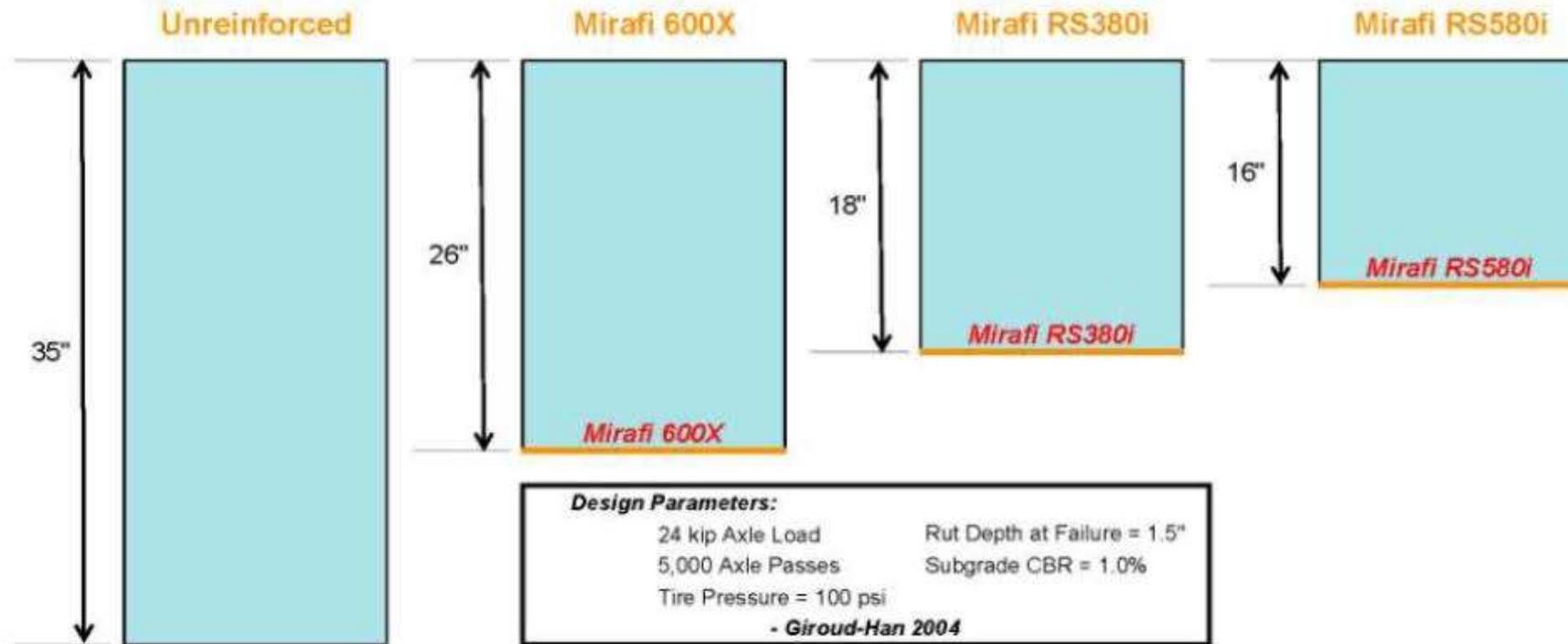
Type	<i>Separation</i>	<i>Reinf.</i>	<i>Filter</i>	<i>Drainage</i>	<i>Conf.</i>
Non Woven	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Woven	Yes	No	No	No	No
Monofilament	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
HP Series	Yes	Yes	Yes	Some	Some
Geogrid	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
RS-Series	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



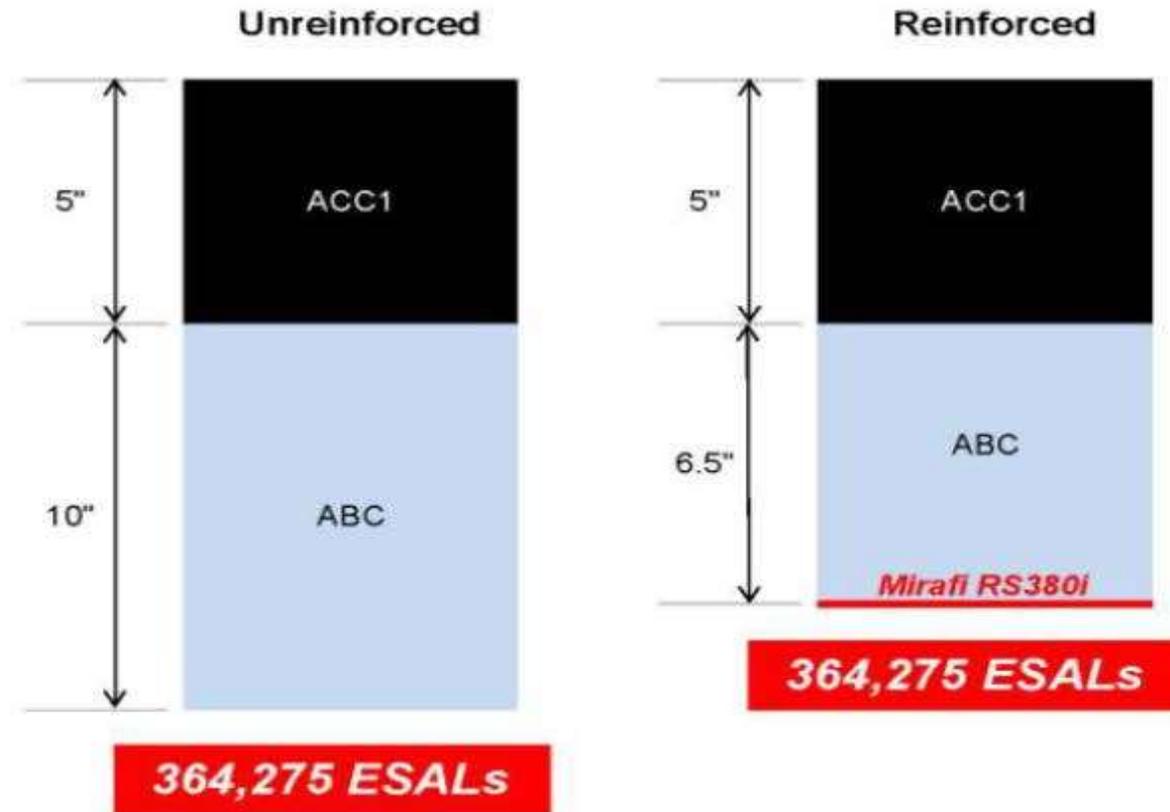
No Stabilization

Stabilized with RS580i

Example of Unpaved Application Comparison



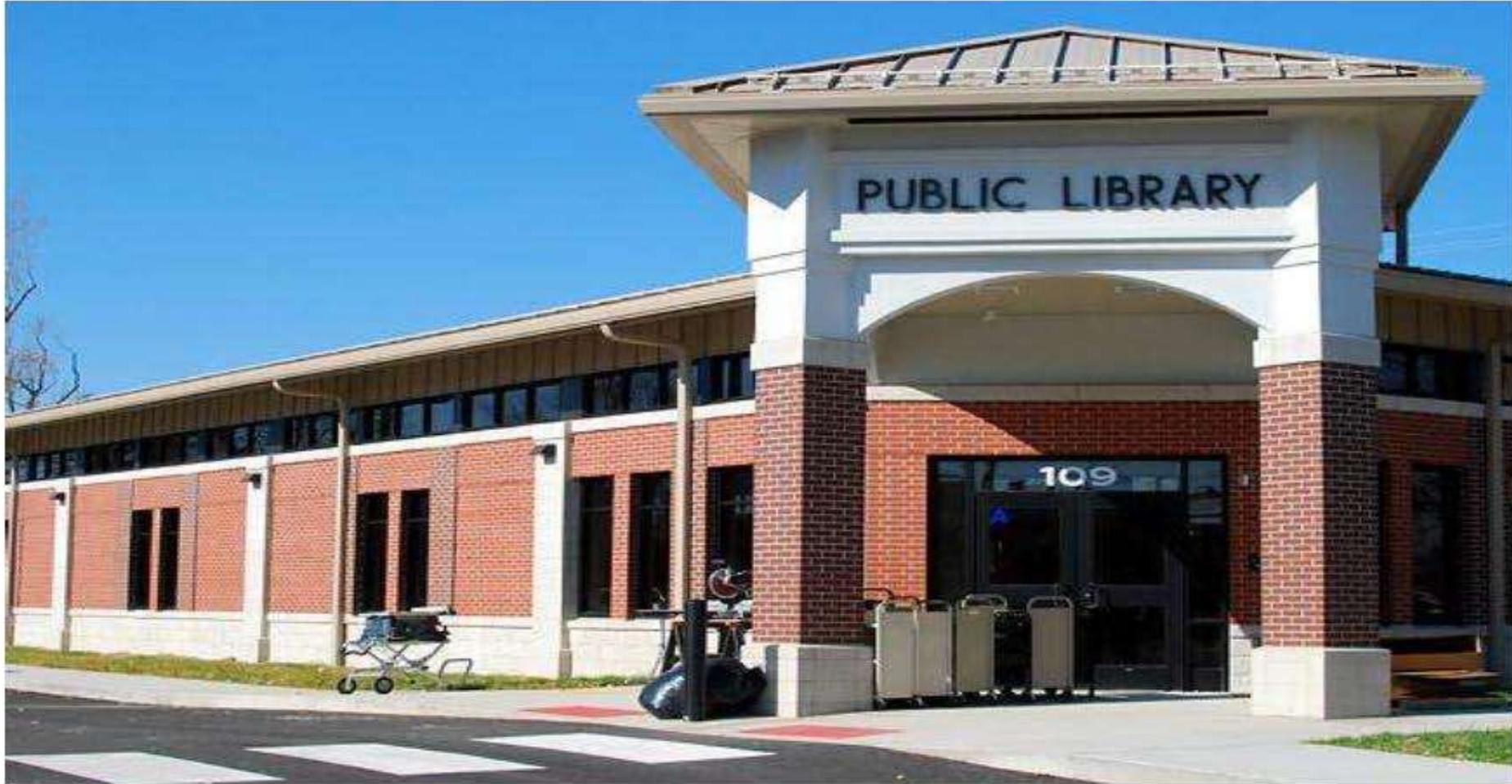
Comparing Option 1 - Unreinforced to Reinforced



Comparing Option 2 - Unreinforced to Reinforced



Mirafi® RS380i – Reduce Section Cost



Mirafi® RS380i – Reduce Section Cost

Original Section:

36" stone @ \$15.00 / ton = \$ 27.00 / SY

Geosynthetic Reinforced Section:

RS380i @ \$4.25 / SY (installed) = \$ 4.25 / SY

18" stone @ \$15.00 / ton = \$ 13.50 / SY

Total Section = \$ 17.75 / SY

Savings = \$ 9.25 / SY (34%)

H₂R/ High Strength Wicking Geotextile

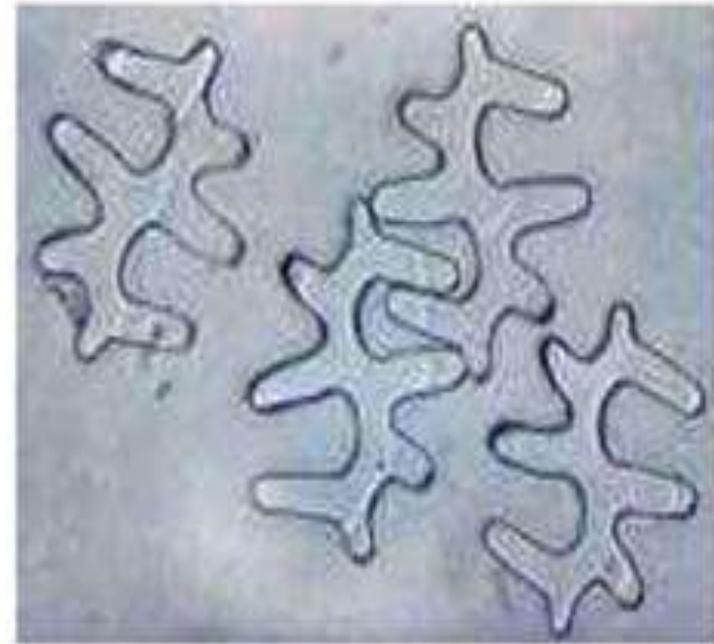
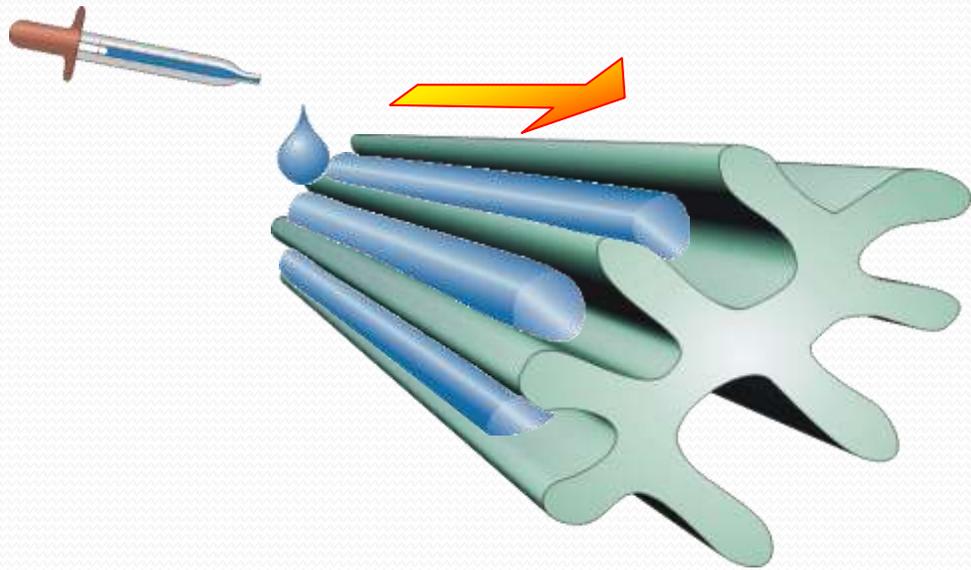


Nylon wicking fibers (blue) are:

Hygroscopic (pull water)

Hydrophilic (retain water)

Deep grooved fibers (4DG)





Dalton Highway without Mirafi[®] H₂Ri, May 2013



Dalton Highway with Mirafi[®] H₂Ri, May 2013

Questions?

