



wypełnienie pod trawę:
mieszanka 70% gleba i 30%
piasek
grass infill: organic topsoil 70%
and sharp sand 30% mixed

wypełnienie kruszywem: dowolny
rodzaj max. do Ø 20mm
gravel infill: any type of gravel up
to Ø 20mm

JAK ZAINSTALOWAĆ HOW TO LAY GRIDS

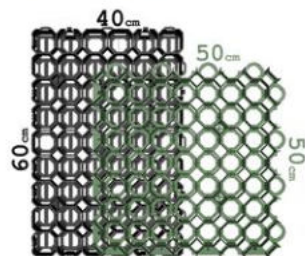
warstwa wyrównująca 4 cm piasek lub
kruszywo 2-5mm zagęszczona mechanicznie
levelling/bedding layer 4 cm of fine stone
2-5mm or sharp sand well compacted

geowłóknina przepuszczająca optymalnie
typ 100-300 g/m²
permeable geotextile 100-300 g/m²
recommended

warstwa nośna przepuszczalna 20-40 cm najlepiej
kruszywo naturalne łamane 0-31,5 mm zagęszczone
mechanicznie
sub-base/drainage stone layer 20-40 cm natural
gravel of mixed rock origin 0-31.5 mm fully
compacted

geowłóknina przepuszczająca optymalnie typ 100-300 g/m²
jeżeli konieczna
permeable geotextile 100-300 g/m² if required

grunt rodzimy po usunięciu warstwy ze
spadkiem 1-1,5% w kierunku najlepszego
spływu
soil layer excavated 1-1.5%, falling to a
good drainage point



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The existing turf and soil should be removed to the appropriate level in order to put down all the necessary layers over the area where the grids stabilisation system is required. It is recommended to enclose the area with surrounding edges/angled curbs so that vehicles can enter freely. Having excavated the soil layer, it is best to keep a slight slope of 1-1.5% falling to the best drainage point. The prepared (excavated) area can be covered with geotextile before laying the gravel sub-base.





The sub-base is the most important element when installing the grids. Primarily, it needs to be a free-draining, permeable layer. Preferably it should be made of natural gravel of mixed rock origin 0-31.5 mm, which can be easily compacted. It is not recommended to use dry concrete or any other similar material that is impermeable to water. The sub-base, separated from the other layers by geotextile, must ensure full drainage. The thickness of the layer depends on the purpose of the site. If the area is for private use, the optimal layer thickness is approx. 20 cm. If the area is intended for public use and intensive car traffic is expected, the layer should be at least 40 cm. The gravel mixture must always be adequately levelled and mechanically compacted.





Geotextile strengthens the foundation and separates the layers while maintaining drainage. When installing the grids, it is especially recommended to lay geotextile between the sub-base and the sand levelling (bedding) layer. Sometimes it is recommended to lay additional geotextile straight after soil excavation, underneath the sub-base. The most popular geotextile is the permeable type 100-300 g/m².



The grids can be filled with any decorative or natural gravel up to \varnothing 20 mm, ensuring comfortable use. Having filled the entire grids structure, the gravel should be mechanically compacted.





When installing the grids, a brick bonding pattern is highly recommended. This guarantees surface stabilisation and a durable bond in all directions. At the edges of the site, the grids can be easily cut to fit the edges/curbs with basic tools (for example, a grinder or hand saw).





The grids should be filled with topsoil for lawns (pH 5.5-6.5). Optionally, the soil can be mixed with sand up to 30%. The grids should be filled with soil to about 1 cm above the grid surface. Over time, the soil will sink slightly. Usually, it takes about six weeks for the grass to root inside the grids' structure. It is recommended that grass seeds are mixed with the soil (this can be done in a concrete mixer) before filling the grids, and then some more are sown while levelling. The surface with grass should be carefully fertilised, regularly watered and mown in the same way as any other lawn type.

