

Description

Erosamat Type 3 is supplied in rolls without outer packaging. Standard rolls weigh 30-35kg, measuring 2.5m wide x 25m length and can be cut with a safety knife. Although the products are resistant to UV light, they must be covered if stored for long periods. Store on a firm, flat surface and do not stack more than 5 rolls high. Roll or carry (but do not drag) the **Erosamat** to the place of work.

Installation Method

Step 1 - Prepare Slope and Excavate Anchor Trenches.

The slope should be properly compacted, free from existing vegetation, roots and stones and able to sustain vegetative growth. Voids, where possible, should be filled to offer a flat and even profile (**Fig 1**). Excavate anchor trenches (**Fig 2**) at the toe, crest and sides (if specified on the drawings) of the slope, not less than 200mm deep or as specified on the drawings (see alternative trench details overleaf).

Step 2 - Place Erosamat into the Anchor Trench. Place **Erosamat** down the side and along the base of the anchor trench at the top of the slope, pin at 1m centres, or as specified on the drawings (**Fig 3**).

Step 3 - Lay Erosamat on Slope. Unroll **Erosamat** down the slope. To prevent downwards drag, intermediate pins should be placed at no less than 1m centres (**Fig 4**, also see overleaf for details of the pinning frequency). Ensure that the **Erosamat** is in close contact with the ground IN ALL PLACES by adding additional pins in any hollows or undulating ground (**Fig 5**). Avoid walking on the surface unnecessarily.

Step 4 - Place Erosamat in Toe Trench. Cut **Erosamat** to length and pin to bottom trench (and side trench where required) as per the top trench (step 2) or as specified on the drawings. Backfill trenches with excavated material, or as specified on the drawings.

Step 5 - Place Topsoil and Seed. The **Erosamat** should be filled and covered, from the bottom to the top of the embankment, to a depth of 10mm of friable topsoil (**Fig 6**, approx. 75 - 100kg/m²). Seed should be spread over the surface and raked into the topsoil, or placed in accordance with the seed supplier's instructions. Alternatively, the bare **Erosamat** may be hydroseeded – especially on steep slopes. It is essential to ensure that vegetation does not inhibit the close contact between the ground and the **Erosamat**. Watering is essential if the slope is likely to dry out.



Fig. 1: Prepare slope to create an even surface



Fig. 2: Excavate anchor trenches



Fig. 3: Pin Erosamat into anchor trench



Fig. 4: Pin Erosamat to slope



Fig. 5: Ensure Erosamat is in close contact with the ground IN ALL PLACES



Fig. 6: Rake in 10mm cover of friable topsoil

Further Details

Alternative Anchorage Details. Alternative options for anchoring the top, bottom or sides of the **Erosamat** for various applications are shown in **Fig. 7**.

Overlaps - Cross-slope Overlaps. A minimum of 300mm 'roof tile' overlap should be provided. Pins should be placed at the top and bottom of the overlap at 500mm centres, or as shown on the drawings (**Fig 8**).

Overlaps - Down-slope Overlaps. A minimum of 100mm overlap should be provided with pins placed in a single line at 500mm centres (or as shown on the drawings - see **Fig 9**). Where cross-slope water flows are expected, the upstream mat should be placed over the downstream mat.

Fixing Pin Details. Fixing pins are either straight "J" or "U" shaped. They are specified dependant on ground conditions, slope and loadings, with "U" pins typically required on watercourses.

Intermediate Pinning. Shown in **Fig. 11** is a general guide to intermediate pinning frequency, depending on the slope angle. In areas of high turbulence or increased velocities, extra pinning should be used.

Submerged Areas. The use of 2-5mm stone chippings should be considered where **Erosamat** is to be permanently submerged (chippings to be placed prior to topsoil fill in non-submerged areas).

Planting. Shrubs and plants can be planted through **Erosamat** by cutting an 'L' shape. Once planted, the **Erosamat** must be pinned locally around the plant. Full erosion protection cannot be guaranteed until all planted vegetation has taken hold.

Equipment and materials required

Materials: ABG Erosamat, pins, friable topsoil.

Tools: Excavator, dumper, safety knife, hammer, rake.

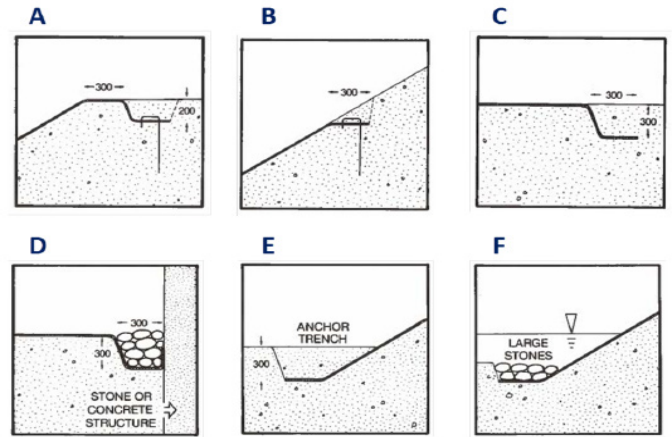


Fig. 7: Alternative anchorage details



Fig. 8: Downslope overlaps and pinning



Fig. 9: Cross-slope overlaps and pinning

Fig. 10: Completed Slope overlaps and pinning

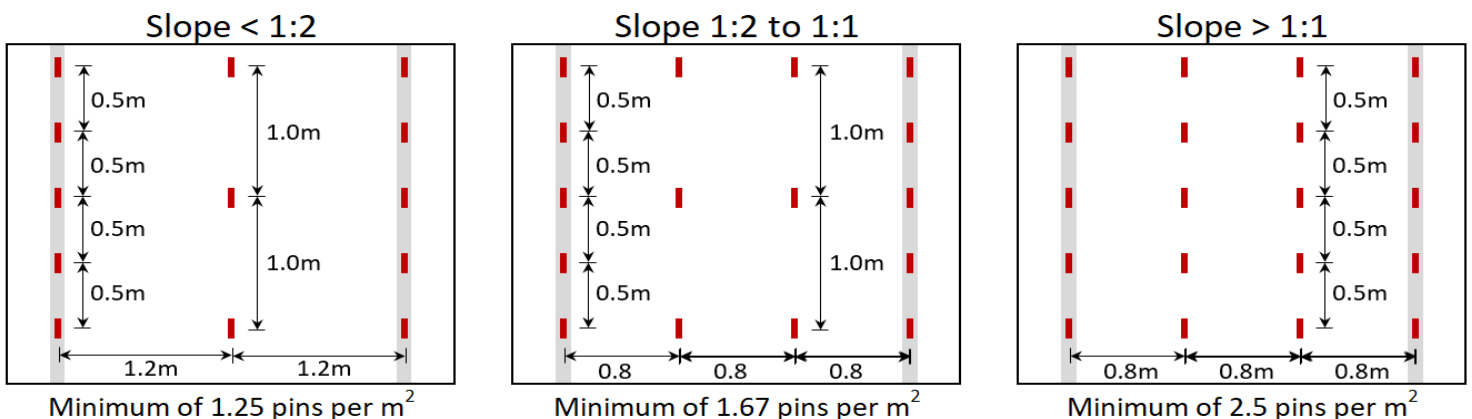


Fig. 11: General Guide to **Erosamat** intermediate pinning frequency