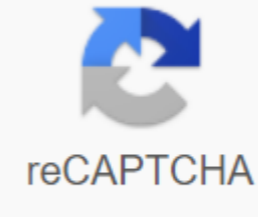




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For both sloping and canals, the site must be formed in the form of design specifications (class, geometry, soil seal, etc.). The area should be dressed to be free of soil lumps, lumps, roots, stumps, stones or vehicle prints of any significant size that would prevent Enkamat from lying flush to the contours of the surface. Note: A key factor in Enkamat's effectiveness is maintaining intimate contact with the prepared soil surface. The trenches of the Enkamat anchor anchor must securely fasten Enkamat to the ground surface and prevent erosion outside the protected area. Anchor trenches are installed at least 3 feet outside the crest of the slope in a sloping bid. In channel applications, the initial anchor trench is installed at the beginning of the channel (the lowest elevation), and intermediate control slots are installed at about 25-60-foot intervals upstream - depending on the flow conditions and whether the Enkamat soil is filled. Anchor trenches/intermediate check slots should be at least 6-9 inches wide and 6-9 inches deep. The Enkamat is installed in a trench and fastened at the bottom of the trench with staples/ore installed 3 feet apart (maximum). Anchor trenches/intermediate check slots are then backfilled and compacted in a way that does not damage the Enkamat. EnkaTech® a guide to installing notes for Enkamat Once anchored, deploy Enkamat by rolling down the hill or up the canal. The overlap (edge to edge) between the rolls should be 3 to 4 inches. (end to end) splicing between the rolls should be 2 to 3 feet and shingles in the direction of the water flow. Always securely attached to the ground edge of the Enkamat and overlapped at intervals of 3 feet (up to 5 feet, depending on the geometry of the slope or channel). Securely secure the center of each roll with stunning central line fasteners between the outer fasteners at intervals of 3 to 6 feet. Anchorage patterns will vary depending on the application, type of soil, tilt or tilt of the channel, geometry, etc. Instead of trying to determine anchorage based on project after project, it has become standard practice to rely on empirically obtained diagrams, such as chart 1 on the next page, which relate to the anchor frequency to tilt and channel conditions. Slope and Anchorage channel TRM Next, the general rule for estimating the number of staples required for the project, as follows: Slopes 1:1 to 2:1: 3-4 mounts per square yard Slopes 3:1 or less: 2-3 mounts per square yard High Flow Channels: 3-4 Fastenings to a square yard Low Stream channels: 2-3 fastenings per square yard Always install two rows of pins/staples arranged 1.5 x 1.5 feet apart at all splicing roll locations. Always Lay Enkamat that contact with the soil is maintained at all times. Once Enkamat is installed, return via Enkamat and install fastening as needed to ensure Enkamat maintains intimate contact with the soil. Note: A detailed step-by-step installation guide is available from the Enkamat distributor or directly from Bonar on your request. Wire (sod) staples (U-shaped), geotextil pins or (triangular) wooden stakes can be used as fastenings. Staples must be type made from a minimum of 11 calibration metal wires and metal pins must have a minimum diameter of 3/16 with a 1.5 steel washer at one end to form the head. The length of the staple/pin will vary (6-18) depending on the soil conditions, but must be at least 6 and have a soil penetration sufficient to resist pulling out after installation. Staples/contacts should be placed flush with the surface of the soil. If wooden stakes are used, approximately 2 colas must remain above the ground to provide Enkamat. In some cases, 12-30-inch pins in the shape of J are used, which are made of a re-bar with a minimum diameter of 1/4. Note: It is important that there is an additional anchorage for any entry through Enkamat. The most common penetration is connected pipes, hatches or landscaping which Enkamat can be easily cut to fit neatly. It is in these places that additional anchorage will be required. These areas are known to be subject to concentrated erosion and special attention needs to be paid. Sowing and filling the soil with enkamat when the enkamat is set before sowing, it must be subsequently sown and, he said, back filled with soil. The open physical characteristics of the Enkamat make it easier to fill the soil. Sowing - Often the recommended seed mixture is sown on the prepared soil. However, Enkamat, with its very open structure, can alternately place the sowing directly into the mat, enhancing the future strengthening of the turf. Every effort must be made to ensure that the seed area is evenly distributed. When using hydroseed used hydrozeder should have continuous agitation actions that support the seeds mixed in the hydromulle manure until it is pumped out of the tank and the pressure of the pump is maintained in such a way that the continuous non-oscillating flow is maintained. If the distribution of hydroseeds is not homogeneous, the affected areas must be re-examined. The seed fertilizer mixture should be used within 4 hours after the seeds are added to the tank. Except in intentional conditions, seeds that may remain mixed with fertilizer for more than 4 hours should not be taken for use. Typical rates of seed, mulch and fertilizer should be obtained from the project's architect and be suitable for The region where the project is located, the local views work well with Enkamat. It should be noted that sowing in the winter months may need to be repeated once the climatic conditions are suitable for sprouting return in the spring. Filling the soil - - After the seed, the same day filling the soil is preferred. Depending on the design of the system, the soil cover may be a special top layer of soil or just a common backfill. In any case, consideration should be given to the proper placement of the soil layer to fill the enkamat completely without refills (which may prevent germination) or to cause construction damage. When filling the soil is recommended after sowing, a thin layer (approximately 1/2 inch - 3/4 inch) of shallow soil (such as a sandy loam) should be spread on top and inside Enkamat. Blower trucks are also suitable for filling the soil. The top layer of soil should be lightly raked (using the back of the rake) or brushed into the opening mat to completely fill the thickness of the mat. Hand tools (shovels, rakes and brooms) are recommended for enkamat filling the soil. You should avoid heavy machinery, sudden turning or stopping light equipment on the newly installed Enkamat. Temporary protection - Soil filled with Enkamat may experience backwater erosion when a significant rainfall event occurs. This can remove some of the protective soil from the top of the seeds and increase the yield of sediment from the protected area. If frequent and/or heavy precipitation is expected during or before plant germination and/or early vegetation development, a traditional mulch or economical organic blanket can be deployed over Enkamat to provide additional temporary protection. Sod Cover - Enkamat should be filled with soil with the appropriate mixture of topsoil, taking care to evenly spread the soil throughout the mat, so that the mat is carefully covered, the steel drum roller compact if possible. The soda should be placed directly on soil-filled Enkamat and provided with appropriate staples or pins. This will ensure the temporary stability of the newly placed vessel while root growth and strengthening is established. Soda usually contains 1 to 1.5 soil, which should lead to Enkamat at an altitude of 1.2 to 1.7 below the surface. If the soda contains less than 1 soil, an additional top layer of soil should be placed before sodding to provide adequate coverage to the best of our knowledge, the information contained in the present is accurate. However, Bonar Inc. cannot take any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this. It is the sole responsibility of the user to determine whether any information or materials are suitable for use, how it is used and whether the proposed use violates any patents. These products may be covered by patents or pending patents. The low bonar in EnkaMat offers many great features: Like a thermal break, it will reduce heat buildup and prevent ice damming and corrosion. It is designed for horizontal steep slopes and for vertical application. It also has a fire rating class rating Very light, flexible and easy to cut. It can be connected quickly and easily to fasteners and will remain very stable. These products are very easy to install. Just roll over the weather barrier or roof membrane. This will provide a constant flow of air and waterIt is very durable and flexible, and very easy to reduce. It can be placed horizontally or vertically in accordance with your requirements. Its dimensional stability is the degree to which the material will keep its original dimensions when exposed to either heat or cold and the 7010 and 7020 are very stable! This reduces rainfall sound by up to 50% is highly recommended for use with structural insulated panels or SIP. This will protect the weather barrier membranes in the panel installation and greatly simplify the placement of the panels. About ASV 7010/7020: This is a multi-functional for a fiber mat that connects to each other. This product can be used for metal and ballast roofing applications where the distance in the roof provides excellent ventilation and drainage to ensure greater durability. These nylon fibers will not break under roof pressure or the strict rigidity of the construction site, which includes endless foot movement. The space between the roof membrane, the weather barrier layer and the metal roof/ballast allows moisture to dissipate and evaporate. There is a requirement for under-roofed zinc to prevent white rust, which is caused by condensation or the formation of water droplets on the bottom of the roof. When used as a heat rupture, ASV 7010/7020 will create a temperature difference of up to 22 degrees Fahrenheit between the roof surface and the shell. A tangled fiber structure will reduce the noise from rain or sleet by 9.5 to 13.5 dB compared to a metal roof on the weather barrier. In combination with insulation and ceiling system, noise is reduced by 21 dB. ASV7010 is 0.40 inches thick and ASV7020 is 0.75 inches think. About Materials: Nylon is an excellent choice for resistance to several chemicals such as lye, diluted acids, fuel and solvents. These chemicals are commonly found on construction sites. Although nylon is lightweight and will not wear out over time, it is also abrasions resistant. It has high traction strength and a high heat distortion temperature. When installed under the metal panels of the roof, it is a consistent spacer providing free flowing ventilation and drainage. Quality: Low and bonary quality management systems have been approved by the ISO 9001 quality management system. Certificates are available on request. They have also been tested by many other independent organizations. ASV 7010/7020 Recommendations: Recommended applications include aqueams between zinc and others roofs and weather barrier surfaces or plywood substrate in sloping applications. It is also recommended for the gap between the roof materials and the shell, the space between ballast and loose mortgaged, fully stuck attached roofs. Where the ASV product was used: Prime example, zinc roof on five buildings at Western Oahu University, Hawaii. This area is known for corrosion and many of these roofs will not last for long. The university wanted a roof system with good ventilation to reduce the level of condensate that are trapped behind zinc panels. They were also looking for a way to cut costs. The matte material is ideal for zinc roofs because it will prevent white rust caused by extensive condensation. The product will create airspace of less than 3/4 of an inch and lower the roof temperature between 22 and 43 degrees Celsius. The three-dimensional nylon structure is created by merging tangled fibers with 95% open matting. This will allow for a constant flow of air and water, which means less chance of damage caused by mold, mold, corrosion and other damaging elements. Not only will this product solve the problems caused by corrosion and the cost of cooling, it will reduce the way back to rainfall noise. It is a product of American origin, and Enkamat has once again proved to be the most flexible material on the market. You want Enkamat if you are looking for a flexible, durable material installed in the most challenging and extreme conditions! Enkamat is made to withstand all the elements! About 7010 TRM: 7010 TRM mat is similar to the material as the asv mat, however it has different thickness, dimensions and application. It is used for erosion control purposes to help stabilize the soil, particularly on sloping areas. The TRM 7010 functions as a protective strengthening and integrated intermediate layer between natural vegetation and soil. It provides protection above and below the line, thus creating a permanent solution. Either sown, filled with top soil or mulched, the mat keeps fertile soil in place and prevents filling from being washed away. Vegetation is soon installed with root systems, which are amplified by the special structure of the TRM mat. It can be used in many areas where erosion occurs, such as watercourses, embankments, slopes and spillways. Erosion controls The changing areas of the Lake, the river embankments, Watercourses and Secondary Coastal Applications Protect New or Repaired Mounds of Dry Slope Spillways Other areas of erosion stabilization layer clutch on rocky slopes, smooth surfaces and geomembranee and benefits Permanent and green solution Open structure encourages rapid vegetation growth Strengthens root vegetation systems Mixes discretely into the landscape Remains More than 90% voids Light, flexible and does not float in water High UV UV Maintenance freeTechnical parts

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