

These instructions should be read in conjunction with the contract specification and drawings. They are intended to provide guidance in normal installation situations and are addressed to the installer on site. They do not seek to address design matters; they do not seek to address unusual installation circumstances. If in doubt, consult ABG for further advice.

DESCRIPTION

WEBWALL is a flexible retaining wall system comprising honeycomb polymer web panels that are placed and filled one on another. The fill material can be site fill or crushed stone. The angle of the face of the wall is determined by the amount of step back of each layer; vertical walls can be faced with brickwork. A pleasant floral feature can be created by planting the front face pockets. This is an ideal low cost system for the construction of retaining walls, noise bunds, cut and fill sites, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 WEBWALL is supplied in pre-formed flat strips of web coiled to approx. 600mm diameter. These coils are easily man handled. Each WEBWALL panel is supplied with 19 installation pins.
- 2 WEBWALL coils should be stored on an area of firm clean ground and protected from wind and excessive sunlight.
- 3 Set out the line of the wall and excavate a firm footing to the specified width. The footing is usually level but occasionally the design could specify that the footing is angled back.
- 4 A concrete foundation is not required as Webwall is designed to be a flexible system. If the ground is poor or saturated then an additional amount can be excavated and replaced with good quality crushed stone. Note: For high walls a good quality foundation is essential. For the Webwall height of 1m or greater the formation must slope 6° towards the rear of the wall.
- 5 Place the first web (unexpanded) on the line of the front face and hammer a steel pin (dia.18mm, length 1000mm) into the first cell at the beginning of the wall length.
- 6 Stretch the web mattress out towards the back of the wall perpendicular to the face line and hammer a pin into the first cell at the back of the wall.
- 7 Stretch the web out along the line if the wall to a point 4 metre from the starting point and hammer a pin into the last cell.
- 8 Stretch the final corner of the web and hammer a pin into the cell.
- 9 Continue to hammer pins into each cell along the face and as many of the cells along the back as necessary to hold the web mattress into shape. Front face strip of the web should be folded 90° and pinned into position on each end as shown on drawings. All pins should be installed min. 30mm below the level of the web and should not be removed after backfilling. Minimum 19 pins per panel should be used.
- 10 Fill the web with soil/stone such that the material is above the level of the web but will compact down to fill the cells completely when rolled/whackered. The material in the front face cells should be as directed in the design. Filling with a growing medium (e.g. topsoil) and seeding or planting is normal; where seeding or planting is specified it should be done as soon as conditions are appropriate.
- 11 Compact/whacker and add more fill/trim as necessary.
- 12 Place the next web panel along the wall in similar manner.
- 13 Fill behind the web panels with free draining material.
- 14 Place another web panel on top of the first web in the same manner but set the front face back by the specified amount.
- 15 If the wall is a feature then face cells should be kept in line.
- 16 Continue for the full length and height of the wall, positioning panels as shown on drawings.
- 17 Where required Webwall can be cut to length using a sharp knife or disc saw.

TOOLS/EQUIPMENT

Sharp knife or disc saw, small excavator, whacker plate or small roller and shovels.

Important note: Site specific engineering design should be carried out after site investigation has provided all the necessary information. The assessment of suitable safety factors in relation to each particular project must always remain the responsibility of the design engineer.