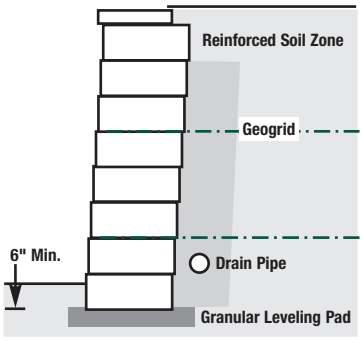
MATERIALS: Omega Stone 8″ x 18″ • SRW Series 3 Geogrid

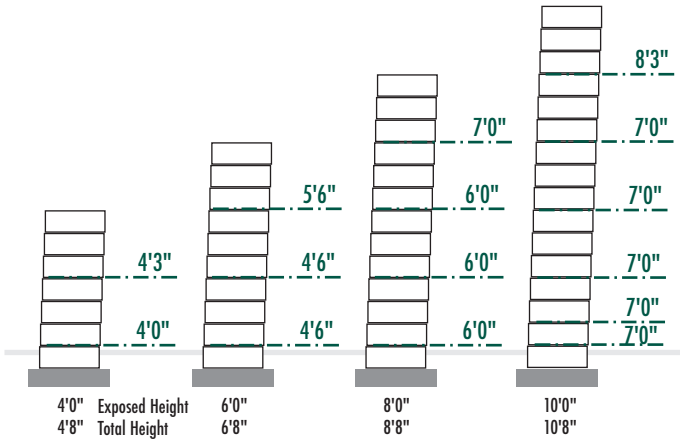
These charts are applicable for site soils when the friction angle is 27 degrees or higher and the moist unit weight is 120 lbs. per cubic foot. This is typical for inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity. Site soils are assumed for the reinforced soil, backfill soil and foundation soil.

Ωmega™/SRW™
27° Friction Angle Soil

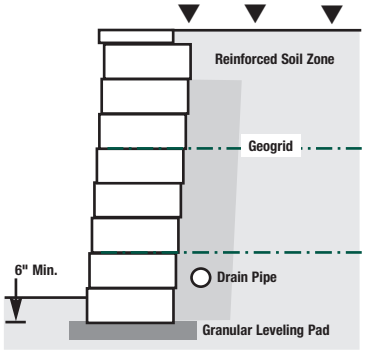
CASE A: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



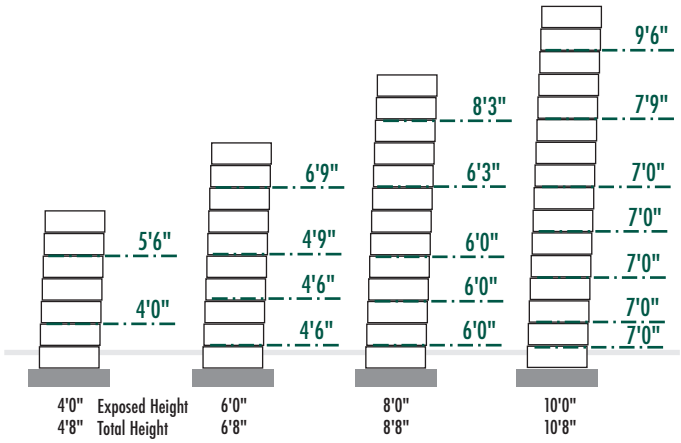
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall No Surcharge



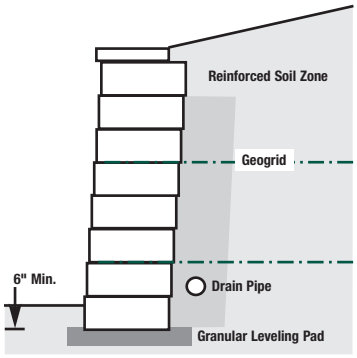
CASE B: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



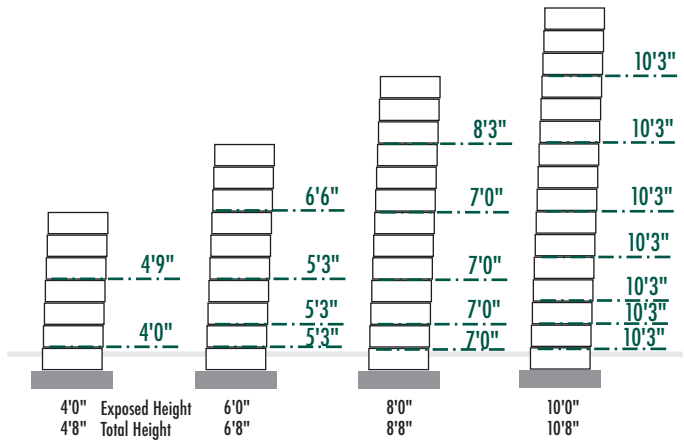
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall 100 psf Surcharge (Light Traffic)



CASE C: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



3/1 Slope at Top and Flat Bottom of Wall



DISCLAIMERS:

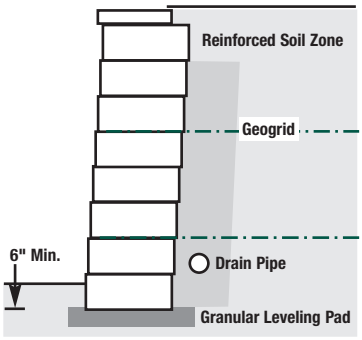
1) Sample designs are used for preliminary design only when actual soil, site geometry and surcharge conditions are conservatively represented by the assumptions of the tables in all situations. A qualified engineer using actual design conditions for the proposed site should perform the final as-built design.
2) Sample designs have been prepared exclusively for the use of SRW™ 3 Series geogrid.
3) MINIMUM FACTORS OF SAFETY: 1.5 for internal reinforcement pullout and tensile overstress, 1.5 for external sliding, 2.0 for external overturning and bearing capacity. NO provision or analysis included for global stability or seismic design.
4) Sample designs require adequate drainage provisions for both the reinforced wall fill and retained backfill.
5) Geogrid must be one continuous piece from the face of the retaining wall block to the back of the reinforced soil mass. No splicing of geogrid. Geogrid must butt together at edges but must not be overlapped. Geogrid must be pulled taught and fastened before back fill is placed.
6) Follow the installation instructions that are supplied with the retaining wall system that you are purchasing. (Which should include foundation preparation, block alignment, core filling of block, drainage rock placement, backfill placement, and compaction.
7) See your local building department for permitting requirements.
8) Each design is to be used up the indicated height only. When the retaining wall exceeds that height a higher design shall be used.
9) When the retaining wall steps up at the bottom of the wall, bottom geogrid layers should be moved up with the steps and not dropped off until the next layer of geogrid is encountered.
10) Light Traffic is auto or empty pickup truck loading. Any vehicle traffic or parking loads exceeding Light Traffic vehicle weights at the top of the retaining wall shall require a special site specific preliminary design.
11) If there is a slope at the bottom of the wall, additional embedment depth of the bottom courses and additional geogrid may be required.
12) If your site does not fit the above site configurations, call SRW Products at (800) 752-9326 for a free site-specific preliminary design.

Ωmega™/SRW™
30° Friction Angle Soil

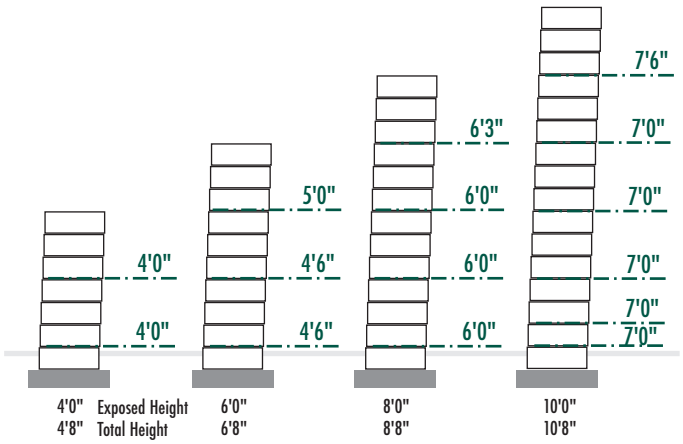
MATERIALS: Omega Stone 8″ x 18″ • SRW Series 3 Geogrid

These charts are applicable for site soils when the friction angle is 30 degrees or higher and the moist unit weight is 125 lbs. per cubic foot. This is typical for silty sands. Site soils are assumed for the reinforced soil, backfill soil and foundation soil.

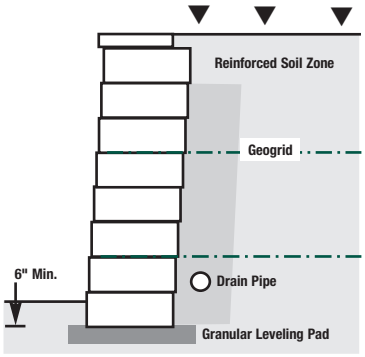
CASE A: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



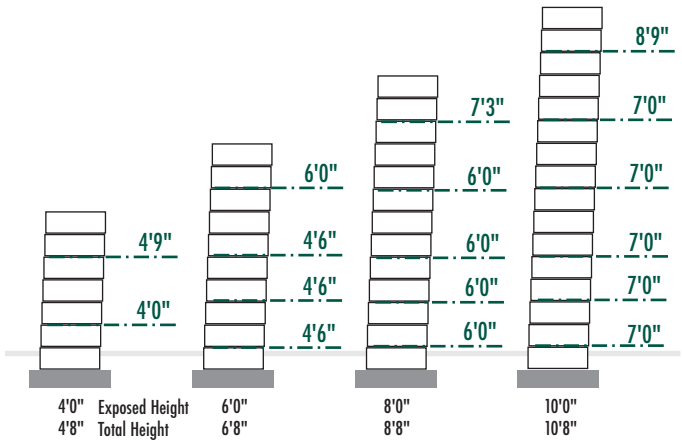
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall No Surcharge



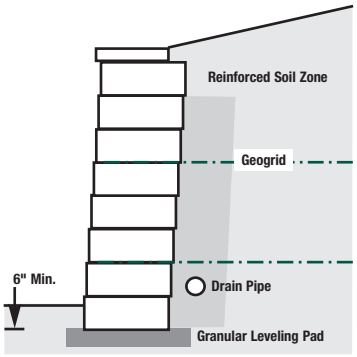
CASE B: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



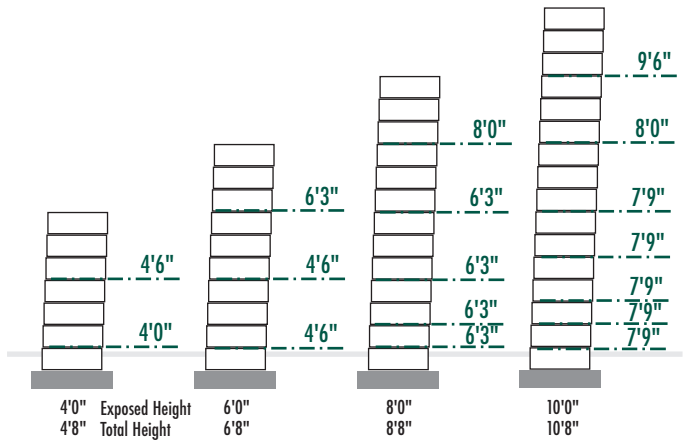
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall 100 psf Surcharge (Light Traffic)



CASE C: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



2.5/1 Slope at Top and Flat Bottom of Wall



DISCLAIMERS:

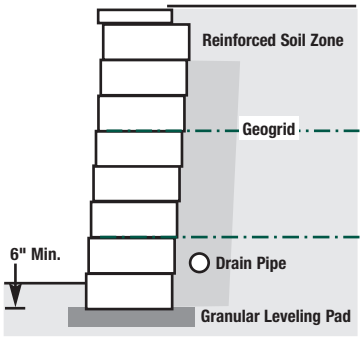
1) Sample designs are used for preliminary design only when actual soil, site geometry and surcharge conditions are conservatively represented by the assumptions of the tables in all situations. A qualified engineer using actual design conditions for the proposed site should perform the final as-built design.
2) Sample designs have been prepared exclusively for the use of SRW™ 3 Series geogrid.
3) MINIMUM FACTORS OF SAFETY: 1.5 for internal reinforcement pullout and tensile overstress, 1.5 for external sliding, 2.0 for external overturning and bearing capacity. NO provision or analysis included for global stability or seismic design.
4) Sample designs require adequate drainage provisions for both the reinforced wall fill and retained backfill.
5) Geogrid must be one continuous piece from the face of the retaining wall block to the back of the reinforced soil mass. No splicing of geogrid. Geogrid must butt together at edges but must not be overlapped. Geogrid must be pulled taught and fastened before back fill is placed.
6) Follow the installation instructions that are supplied with the retaining wall system that you are purchasing. (Which should include foundation preparation, block alignment, core filling of block, drainage rock placement, backfill placement, and compaction.
7) See your local building department for permitting requirements.
8) Each design is to be used up the indicated height only. When the retaining wall exceeds that height a higher design shall be used.
9) When the retaining wall steps up at the bottom of the wall, bottom geogrid layers should be moved up with the steps and not dropped off until the next layer of geogrid is encountered.
10) Light Traffic is auto or empty pickup truck loading. Any vehicle traffic or parking loads exceeding Light Traffic vehicle weights at the top of the retaining wall shall require a special site specific preliminary design.
11) If there is a slope at the bottom of the wall, additional embedment depth of the bottom courses and additional geogrid may be required.
12) If your site does not fit the above site configurations, call SRW Products at (800) 752-9326 for a free site-specific preliminary design.

Ωmega™/SRW™
27° Friction Angle Soil

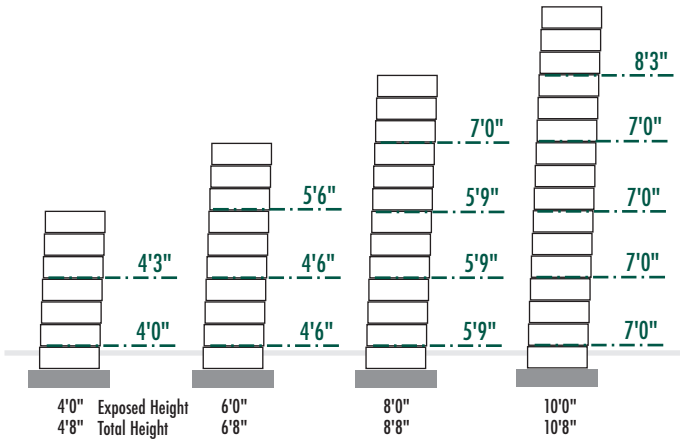
MATERIALS: Omega Stone 8″ x 18″ • SRW Series 5 Geogrid

These charts are applicable for site soils when the friction angle is 27 degrees or higher and the moist unit weight is 120 lbs. per cubic foot. This is typical for inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity. Site soils are assumed for the reinforced soil, backfill soil and foundation soil.

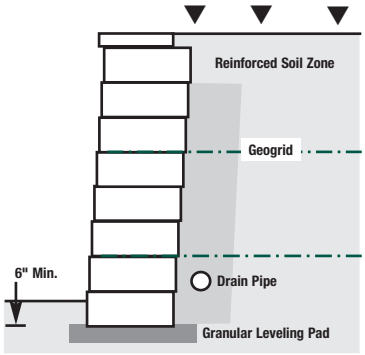
CASE A: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



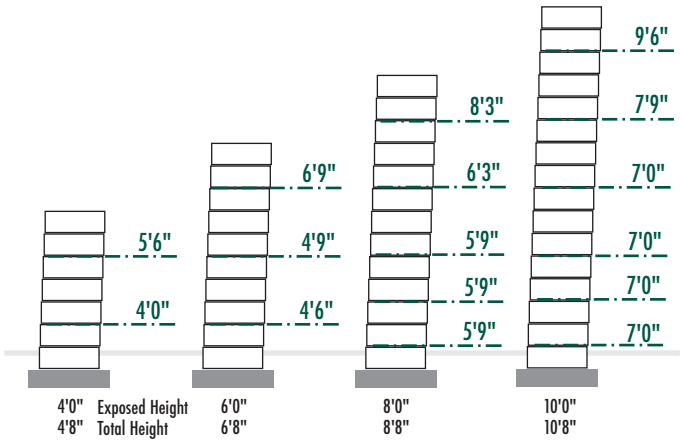
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall No Surcharge



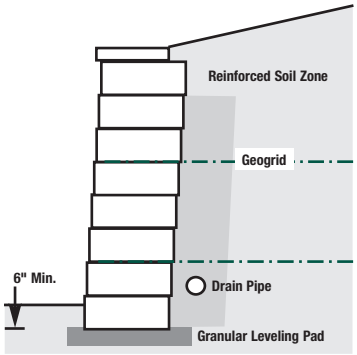
CASE B: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



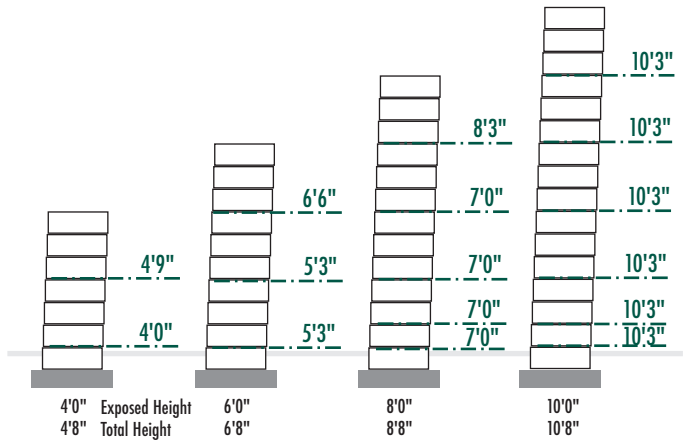
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall 100 psf Surcharge (Light Traffic)



CASE C: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



3/1 Slope at Top and Flat Bottom of Wall



DISCLAIMERS:

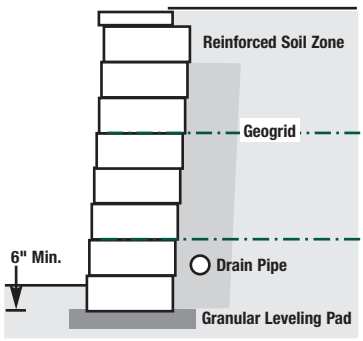
1) Sample designs are used for preliminary design only when actual soil, site geometry and surcharge conditions are conservatively represented by the assumptions of the tables in all situations. A qualified engineer using actual design conditions for the proposed site should perform the final as-built design.
2) Sample designs have been prepared exclusively for the use of SRW™ 5 Series geogrid.
3) MINIMUM FACTORS OF SAFETY: 1.5 for internal reinforcement pullout and tensile overstress, 1.5 for external sliding, 2.0 for external overturning and bearing capacity. NO provision or analysis included for global stability or seismic design.
4) Sample designs require adequate drainage provisions for both the reinforced wall fill and retained backfill.
5) Geogrid must be one continuous piece from the face of the retaining wall block to the back of the reinforced soil mass. No splicing of geogrid. Geogrid must butt together at edges but must not be overlapped. Geogrid must be pulled taught and fastened before backfill is placed. Geogrid strength is in the roll direction.
6) Follow the installation instructions that are supplied with the retaining wall system that you are purchasing. (Which should include foundation preparation, block alignment, core filling of block, drainage rock placement, backfill placement, and compaction.
7) See your local building department for permitting requirements.
8) Each design is to be used up the indicated height only. When the retaining wall exceeds that height a higher design shall be used.
9) When the retaining wall steps up at the bottom of the wall, bottom geogrid layers should be moved up with the steps and not dropped off until the next layer of geogrid is encountered.
10) Light Traffic is auto or empty pickup truck loading. Any vehicle traffic or parking loads exceeding Light Traffic vehicle weights at the top of the retaining wall shall require a special site specific preliminary design.
11) If there is a slope at the bottom of the wall, additional embedment depth of the bottom courses and additional geogrid may be required.
12) If your site does not fit the above site configurations, call SRW Products at (800) 752-9326 for a free site-specific preliminary design.

MATERIALS: Omega Stone 8" x 18" • SRW Series 5 Geogrid

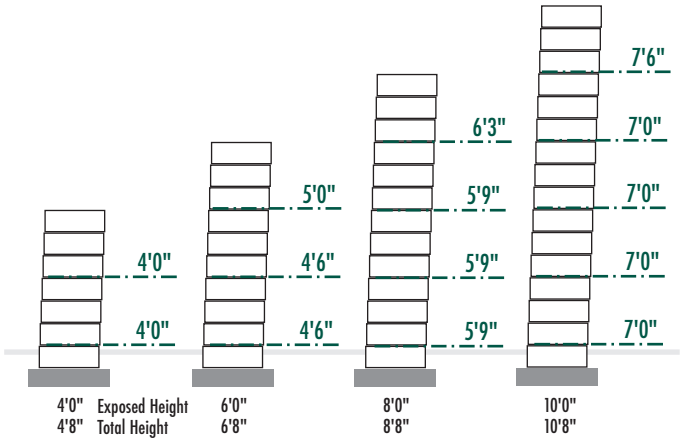
These charts are applicable for site soils when the friction angle is 30 degrees or higher and the moist unit weight is 125 lbs. per cubic foot. This is typical for silty sands. Site soils are assumed for the reinforced soil, backfill soil and foundation soil.

Ωmega™/SRW™
30° Friction Angle Soil

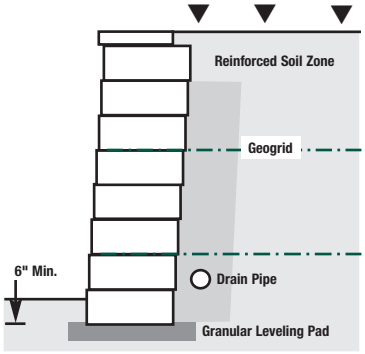
CASE A: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



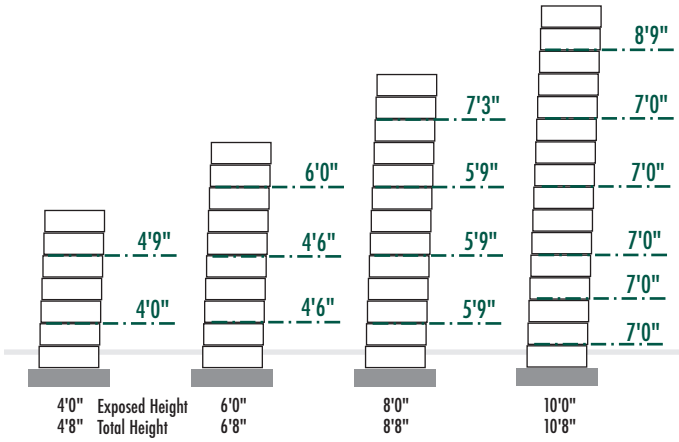
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall No Surcharge



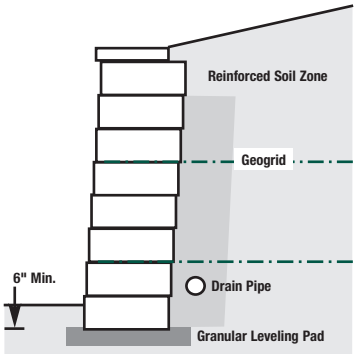
CASE B: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



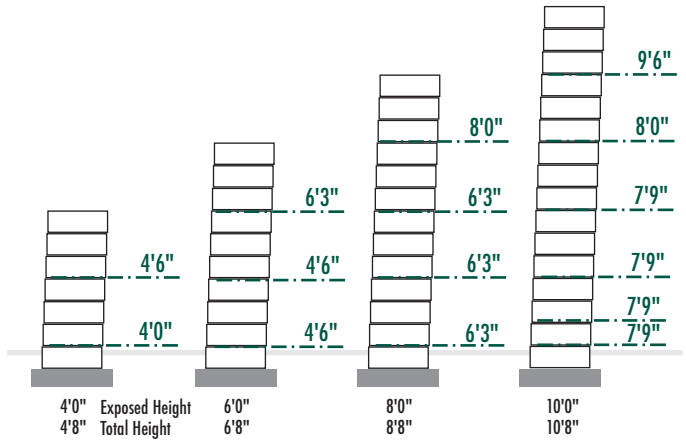
Flat at Top and Bottom of Wall 100 psf Surcharge (Light Traffic)



CASE C: GEOGRID PLACEMENT



2.5/1 Slope at Top and Flat Bottom of Wall



DISCLAIMERS:

1) Sample designs are used for preliminary design only when actual soil, site geometry and surcharge conditions are conservatively represented by the assumptions of the tables in all situations. A qualified engineer using actual design conditions for the proposed site should perform the final as-built design.
2) Sample designs have been prepared exclusively for the use of SRW™ 5 Series geogrid.
3) MINIMUM FACTORS OF SAFETY: 1.5 for internal reinforcement pullout and tensile overstress, 1.5 for external sliding, 2.0 for external overturning and bearing capacity. NO provision or analysis included for global stability or seismic design.
4) Sample designs require adequate drainage provisions for both the reinforced wall fill and retained backfill.
5) Geogrid must be one continuous piece from the face of the retaining wall block to the back of the reinforced soil mass. No splicing of geogrid. Geogrid must butt together at edges but must not be overlapped. Geogrid must be pulled taught and fastened before backfill is placed. Geogrid strength is in the roll direction.
6) Follow the installation instructions that are supplied with the retaining wall system that you are purchasing. (Which should include foundation preparation, block alignment, core filling of block, drainage rock placement, backfill placement, and compaction.
7) See your local building department for permitting requirements.
8) Each design is to be used up the indicated height only. When the retaining wall exceeds that height a higher design shall be used.
9) When the retaining wall steps up at the bottom of the wall, bottom geogrid layers should be moved up with the steps and not dropped off until the next layer of geogrid is encountered.
10) Light Traffic is auto or empty pickup truck loading. Any vehicle traffic or parking loads exceeding Light Traffic vehicle weights at the top of the retaining wall shall require a special site specific preliminary design.
11) If there is a slope at the bottom of the wall, additional embedment depth of the bottom courses and additional geogrid may be required.
12) If your site does not fit the above site configurations, call SRW Products at (800) 752-9326 for a free site-specific preliminary design.