

Corso di Laurea in: SCIENZE E TECNOLOGIE DEI SISTEMI FORESTALI **Curriculum: PRODUZIONI LEGNOSE**

Pianificazione ed organizzazione tecnologica

Geosintetici



UNIVERSITÀ

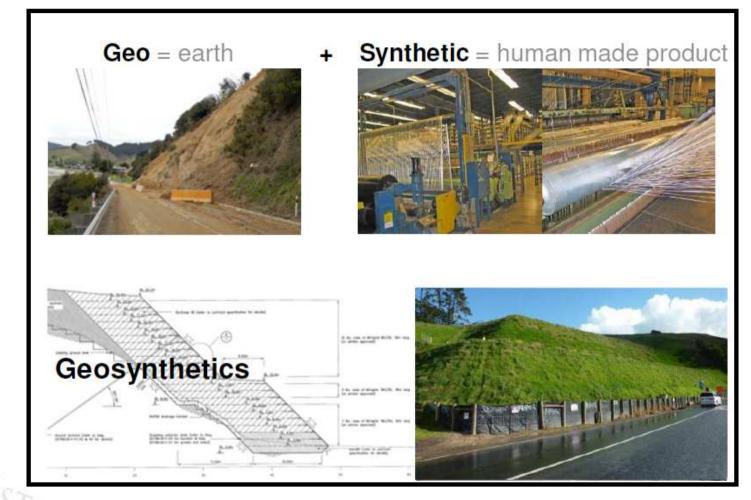
DEGLI STUDI FIRENZE

DAGRI

Enrico Marchi enrico.marchi@unifi.it DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE E TECNOLOGIE AGRARIE, ALIMENTARI, AMBIENTALI E FORESTALI 055 275 5614



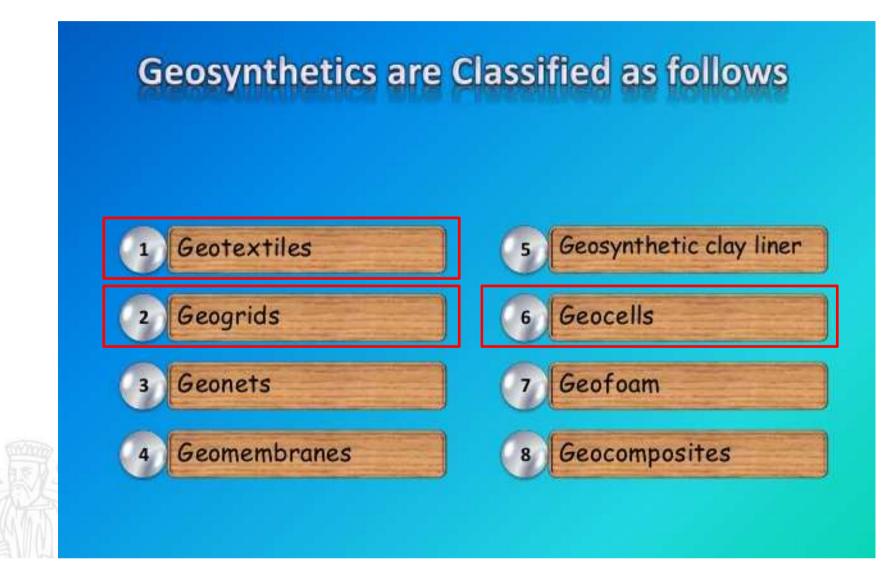
Introduzione



Geosynthetics: "(artificial) products/components that are skilfully added to earth (soil, rock, stone) as an integral part of a man-made project, structure, or system



Introduzione





Funzioni

Separation: Prevents intermixing of soil types of different size to maintain integrity of each material while allowing free passage of liquids and gases.

Drainage: Collects and conveys. Allows fluids and gases to flow through the plane of the material. Facilitates surface water runoff.

Filtration: Restrains soil or aggregate subject to hydraulic forces. This function is often partnered with separation.

Barrier: Isolates one material from another. Common applications are landfills, lagoons or other holding ponds where necessary to prevent contamination of surrounding area.

Reinforcement: Provides additional strength to soils and aggregate. Used to fortify steep slopes, and to stabilize road or rail construction over weak and variable soils.

Protection: Prevents acute damage caused by adjacent materials. Often used in concert with a barrier to ensure surrounding areas will not be contaminiated.





Geotessuti

Geotextiles are continuous sheets of woven, nonwoven, knitted or stitch-bonded fibres or yarns. The sheets are flexible and permeable and generally have the appearance of a fabric. Geotextiles are used for separation, filtration, drainage, reinforcement and erosion control applications.





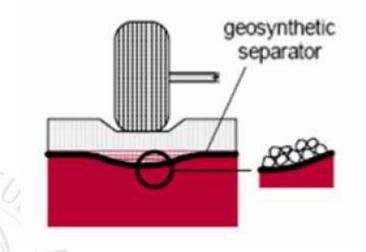
Geotextile: a strong synthetic fabric usually used in engineering construction projects that stabilizes loose soil and prevents erosion.



Geotessuti

Geotextiles in forest road construction – main function:

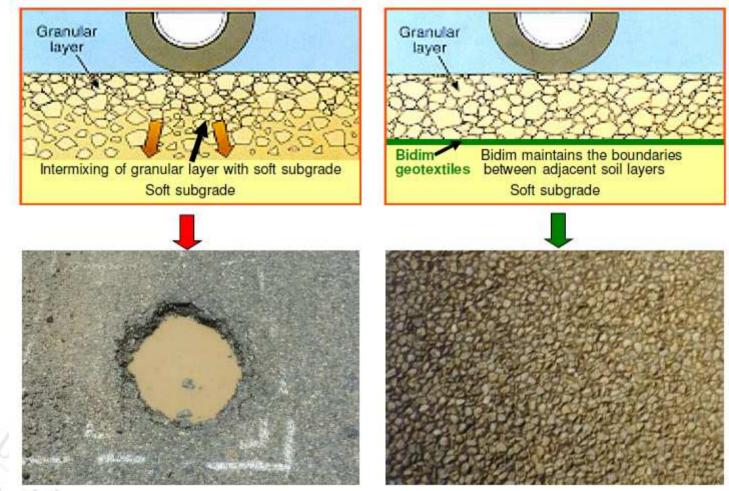
- Separation layer between the road base materials (pavement) and the subgrade.
- Filtration preventing that fine-grained material of subgrade is mixed with the granular road base.
 Separate and filter two layers - giving "continuity" to the road base. This results in maintaining design thickness, but not enough for avoiding the risk of rutting (displacement).







Geotessuti

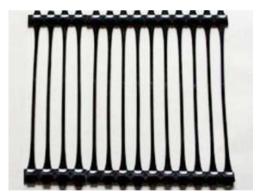


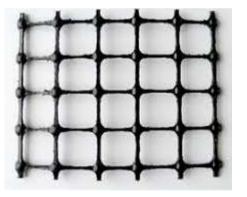


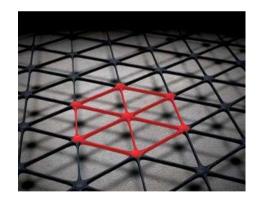


Geogriglie

Geogrids are geosynthetic materials that have an open grid-like appearance. The principal application for geogrids is the reinforcement of soil.







Uniaxial geogrids

Biaxial Geogrids

Triaxial Geogrids



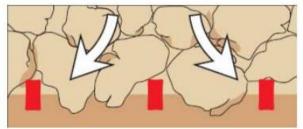


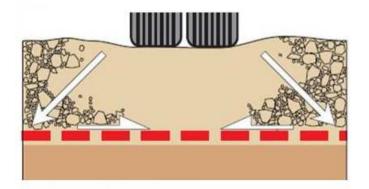
Geogriglie

Main mechanism happening after Geogrid installation in pavement is the **reduction in lateral movement** of the aggregate.

Reduction of outward stresses means inward stresses are formed, which is the reason behind the increase in bearing capacity.











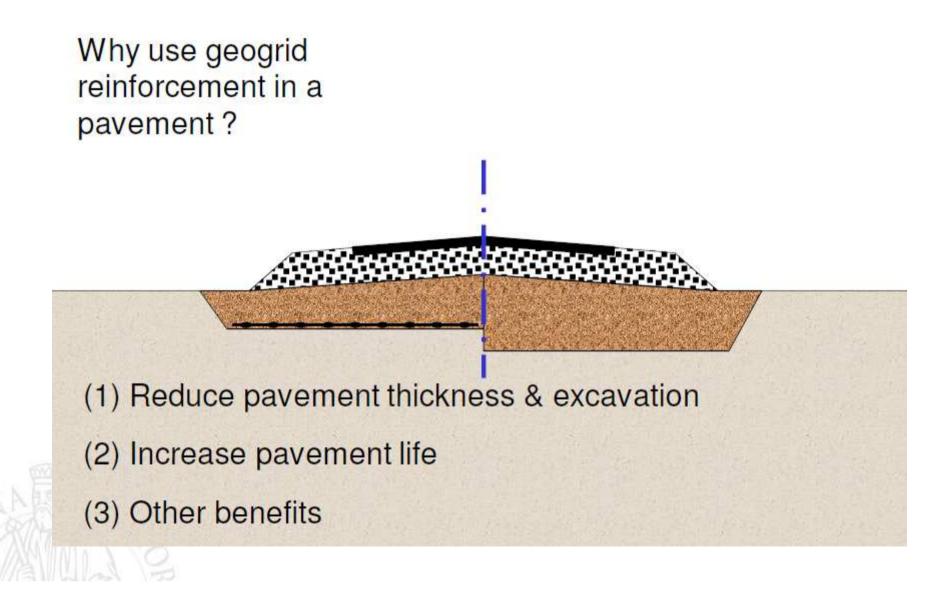
Geogriglie









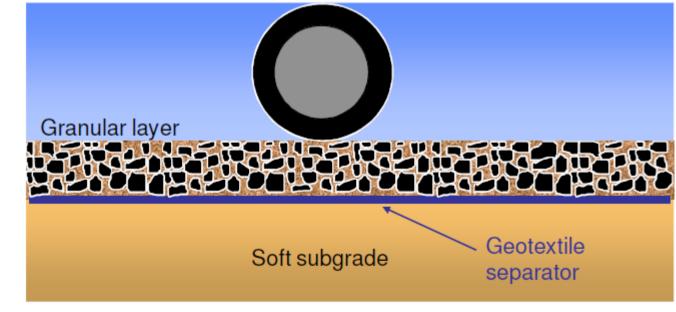




Independent Specification

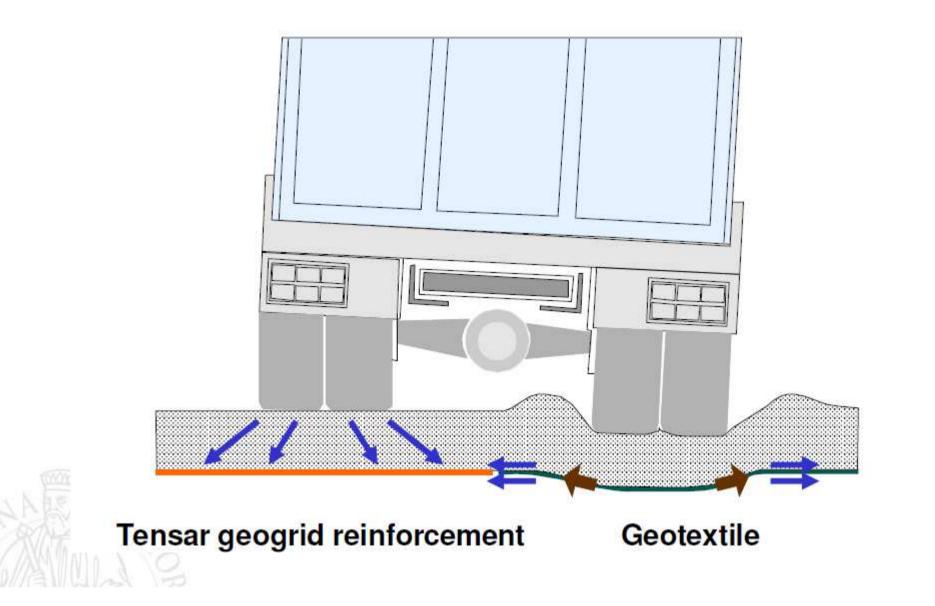
Geotextile Application Separation

The use of geosynthetic material between two dissimilar materials to prevent the intermixing of materials

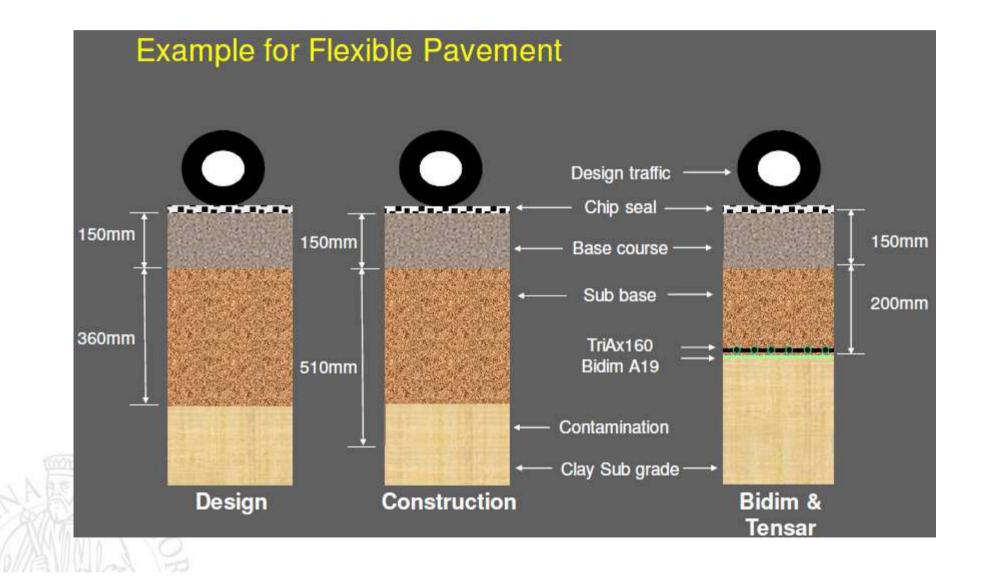








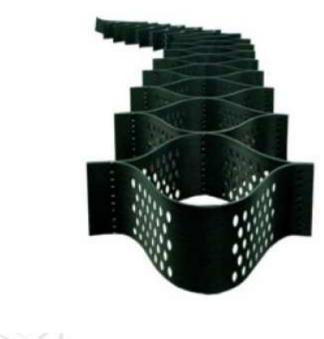






Geocelle

Geocells are relatively thick, three-dimensional interconnected single cells. They are produced joning together strips to form interconnected cells. They can be made of different types of polymers. The **geocells** are expanded at the **construction** site joined together and filled with soil. Single section dimension 4x6m - 5x10m







Geocelle

Also used for stream crossing:

- Stabilising soft ground
- Allows water to pass through
- Filled with gravel strong enough to drive the truck across









Geocelle



