# CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING

Drainage of Concrete Block Paving



A walk-over in cost, looks and durability for Concrete Block Paving





# BACKGROUND

Concrete Block paving (cbp) differs from other forms of surfacing in that it comprises small segments and therefore is criss-crossed by a network of close spaced joints filled with sand. This means cbp is permeable and drainage of the surface and underlying layers is important. There is limited full scale testing world wide but from a study conducted by Dr Brian Shackel of the University of New South Wales, Australia, the following conclusions were drawn:-

- Between 30% to 35% of rainfall will penetrate newly laid, untrafficked, and unsealed block pavements.
- Increase in pavement crossfall will increase surface runoff. (Recommended min. slopes of 2%.)
- The permeability of the joints can be reduced by up to 50% with an application of a water based acrylic sealer. Similarly infiltration can be inhibited by using 10% of lime or 6% bentonite to the jointing sand.

Generally no attempt is made to seal the joints hence attention should be directed towards reducing the consequences of water infiltration, particularly during the early life of the pavement. In practice care must be taken to select bedding sands not susceptible to water or seal the base if it comprises unbound

granular materials or select base materials bound and waterproofed with cement, lime or bitumen.

The management of water runoff and infiltration becomes therefore a critical aspect that will affect the performance and integrity of the cbp. Good surface and subsoil drainage is essential for satisfactory pavement performance. Drainage needs to be considered during the design, specification construction phases of a project.

The following recommendations and detailing, although not new, but seldom practiced, are paramount for a trouble free and structurally sound cbp.

# 1 SURFACE DRAINAGE

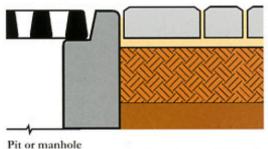
Surface drainage should be designed and installed as thoroughly as for other pavements noting local site conditions such as:

- Climatic conditions, particularly rainfall.
- Ground water levels and seasonal influence ie. flood or tidal conditions.
- Soil profile.

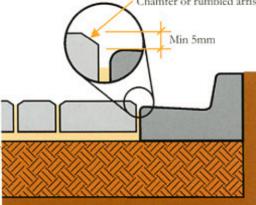
# Key detailing notes

- Min longitudinal fall of 1% and a crossfall of 2%.
- Paving should be set at a min. 5mm higher at drains, gutters and manhole inlets.

# Surface drainage details DETAIL A1 - DRAINS AND GUTTER



Chamfer or rumbled arris



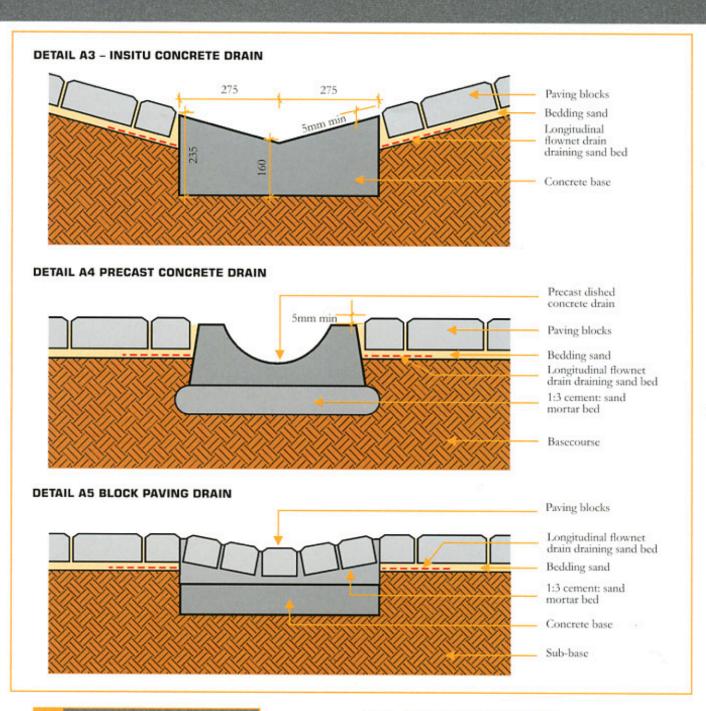
Kerb and gutter

# **DETAIL A2 - MANHOLE INLET**

Concrete infill, min Min. 100mm Max. 200 100mm thick 30 MPa Manhole cover Dimensions must be squared off

Special attention to compaction and possible stabilisation of backfill to manholes and inlet to prevent subsidence.

and tied in with the paving pattern



# 2 BEDDING LAYER DRAINAGE

The drainage of the bedding sand is crucial particularly where stabilised bases are used and up against kerbs, edge beams and manhole inlets. This aspect is often neglected and leads to a build up or "boxing" of water, which pumps under traffic washing out the jointing and bedding sand leading to progressive failure.

Select bedding sand not susceptible to water and to the correct grading.

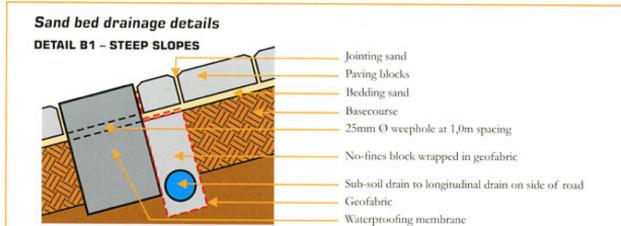
NB: Bituminous seal should be considered for all unbound base material before placing bedding sand.

# 2.1 Bedding sand grading

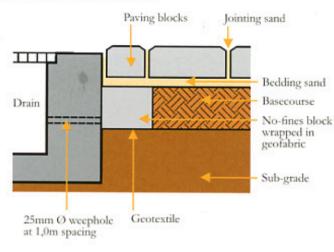
(Nom sieve size mm)	% Passing
9,52	100
4,75	95-100
2,36	80-100
1,18	50-85
0,600	25-60
0,300	10-30
0,150	5-15
0,075	0-10

# 2.2 Jointing sand

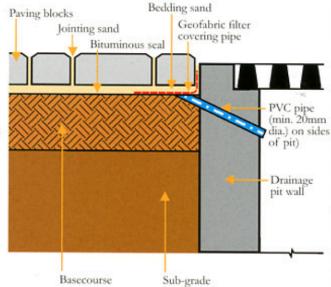
Sand should pass 1 18mm sieve and contain 10%
 50% of material passing a 0,075 sieve.



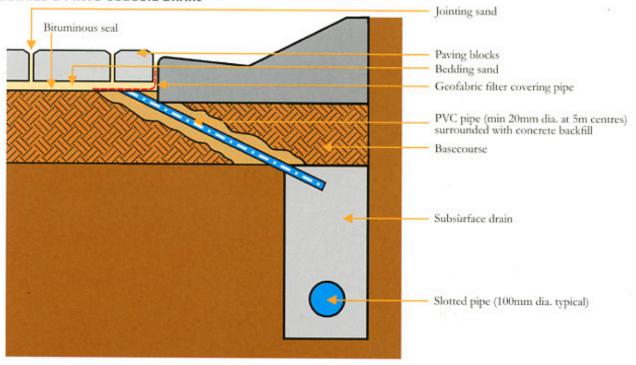
# DETAIL B2 – INTO DRAINAGE PITS USING SUB SOIL DRAINS



#### DETAILS B3 - INFO DRAINAGE PITS

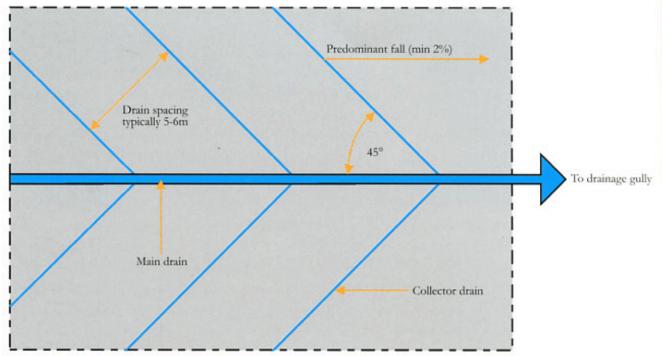


#### **DETAILS B4 INTO SUBSOIL DRAIN**



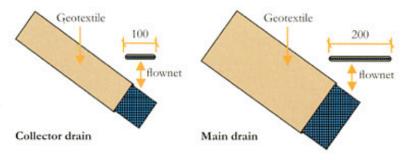


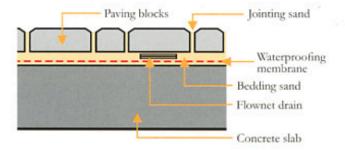
#### **DETAIL B5 - PAVING OVER CONCRETE SLAB**



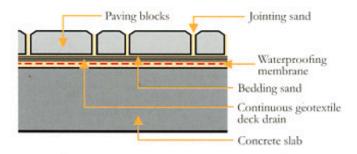
Plan view of fishbone drainage below paving

#### FLOWNET DRAINS





# ALTERNATIVE DETAIL



# **PAVING DIVISION MEMBERS (FEBRUARY 2009)**

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