



Tetra Axial Stretched Plastic Geogrid

Tetra axial stretched plastic geogrid provide bearing capacity in four directions based on node locations and are more stable and efficient than other plastic geogrids.

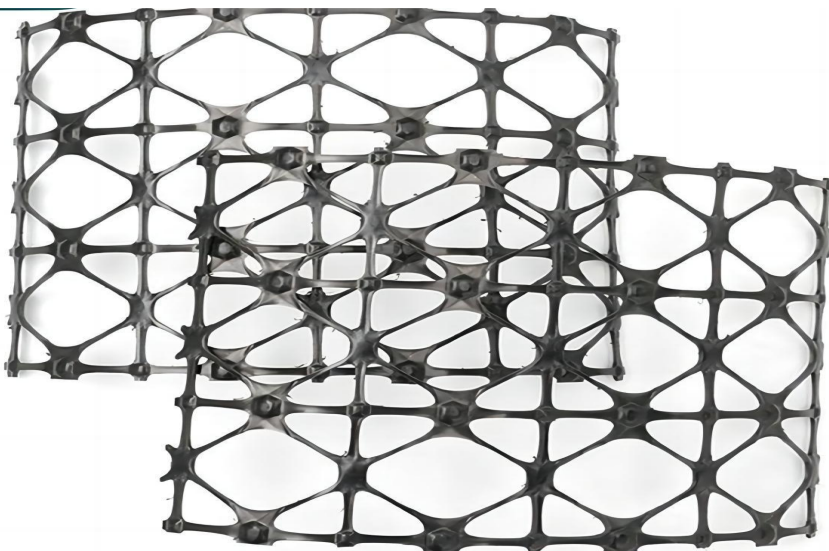
Tetra axial stretched plastic geogrid is several times more effective in preventing settlement than one-way geogrid and two-way geogrid.

The Tetra axial stretched plastic geogrid has a stable shape and structure and is not prone to structural deformation when stressed.



Tetra Axial Stretched Plastic Geogrid Features:

- Tetra Axial Stretched Plastic Geogrid provide bearing capacity in four directions based on node locations and are more stable and efficient than other plastic geogrids.
- It has the most stable triangular structure and is not prone to structural deformation when subjected to force;
 - It can withstand multi-directional loads at the same time and is not prone to node torsion damage;
 - Because it has a rectangular cross-section, it is less likely to slip with the soil and the reinforcement effect is better;
 - Because the nodes are larger than the two-way grid, the nodes are more efficient and the nodes are not easily damaged;
 - Because multiple ribs share nodes, it saves more materials and energy.



[Tetra Axial Stretched Plastic Geogrid]

Multiaxial Geogrid is a plastic geogrid with a flat geogrid mesh structure formed by plastic extrusion, punching, and four-way stretching as the main raw material. Multiaxial Geogrid provides bearing capacity in four directions based on node position, which is more stable and efficient than other plastic geogrids. Multiaxial Geogrid is suitable for foundation reinforcement of roads, railways, ports, airports, etc.

Geogrid Products: Tetra Axial Stretched Plastic Geogrid

APPLICATION

Tetra axial stretched plastic geogrid is suitable for ground reinforcement at airports, highways, railways, ports, etc.

SPECIFICATIONS OF TETRA AXIAL STRETCHED PLASTIC GEOGRID

Item	TGDXG10-10	TGDXG15-15	TGDXG20-20	TGDXG25-25	TGDXG30-30
Tensile Strength @ 2% Strain MD kN/m (0° and 90° direction)	125	175	225	300	350
Tensile Strength @ 5% Strain MD kN/m≥ (0° and 90° direction)	110	150	220	270	330
Tensile Strength @ 2% Strain MD kN/m (45° and 135° direction)	75	125	150	200	225
Tensile Strength @ 5% Strain MD kN/m(45° 和135° direction)	70	110	150	180	230
Tensile Strength ≥(kN/m) (0°and 90°direction)	10	15	20	25	30
Nominal elongation ≤ (%) (0° and 90° direction)	15				
Carbon black content (%)	2				
Width(m)	1~6				
Remark	0° is portrait, 90° isHorizontal				

APPLICATION SCENARIOS OF TETRA AXIAL STRETCHED PLASTIC GEOGRID



[Stabilize river embankments in Ethiopia]



[Road support in Nigeria]

TETRA AXIAL STRETCHED PLASTIC GEOGRID CONSTRUCTION

Construction method of Tetra Axial Stretched Plastic Geogrid:

- The paving surface of the geogrid should be relatively flat. After the paving layer has passed the acceptance inspection, in order to prevent longitudinal skew, first draw a white line or a hanging line on the paving layer according to the width, and then the paving can begin. Fix the ends of the grille with iron nails (8 nails per meter wide, fixed at even distances)..
- After fixing the ends of the grille, use a paving machine to slowly pull the grille forward. Manually tighten and straighten it every 10 meters until one roll of grille is laid, and then lay the next roll. Volume, the operation is the same as before.
- After paving one roll, use a 6T-10T roller to roll it from the starting point in the forward direction. (If it is paved on the mid-surface layer and leveling layer, it is better to use a steel roller roller; if the grid is laid directly on the concrete pavement, it is better to use a rubber roller.)
- Joint paving: The unit of roll length is used as the paving section length. After the section length that should be paved with grating is covered, the overall paving quality is checked again, and then the next section is paved.
- When paving the next section, the grid and grating can be overlapped with a length of 10-15CM and fixed with iron nails or wooden wedges before continuing to pave the second section in the forward direction. By analogy, the operation requirements are the same as before.

