

# PREMIER GEO GRID

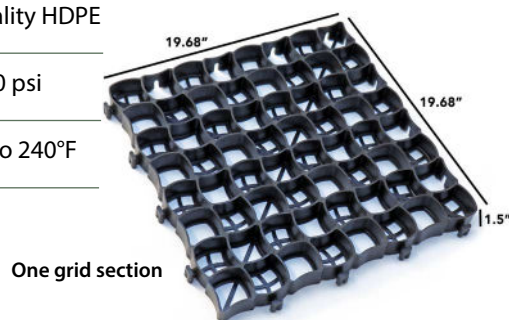
## SPECS

Each grid is 19.68" x 19.68" x 1.5", weighs 3.53 lbs, and covers 2.69 sq ft

Made from high quality HDPE

Load Strength: 3,500 psi

Temp Range: -40°F to 240°F



## Geo Grid Drainage System

### General Information

### Installation and Materials Guidelines

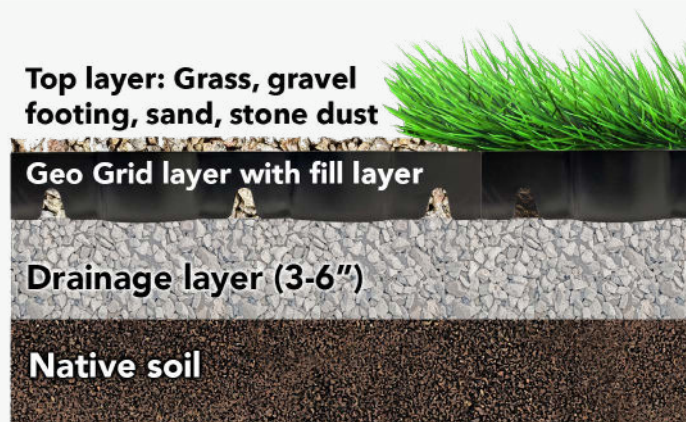
## APPLICATIONS

- ✓ **Equestrian & Agricultural** – Horse arena mud control, horse paddock mats, round pens, stall runs livestock areas & corrals, gate areas, pastures, farm roads
- ✓ **Residential & Commercial** – Roads, driveways, walkways, parking areas, pathways
- ✓ **Industrial & Heavy-Duty** – Truck maintenance yards, equipment storage, aviation runways
- ✓ **Pet & Animal Facilities** – Dog kennels & runs, chicken coops
- ✓ **Other Uses** – RV & trailer parking, shed foundations, temporary parking lots, construction sites, public infrastructure projects



## SYSTEM LAYERS & PLANNING

Whether you're building paddocks, driveways, or parking areas, Geo Grid provides strong ground stabilization with minimal maintenance. A successful installation starts with a plan. Let's look at the layers involved.



### Native Soil

This is the ground after you remove sod and other organic matter. It may be sloped to direct water flow or channeled for drainpipes.

### Drainage Layer

This layer allows for horizontal and vertical drainage.  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch drain rock is specified here for best performance and drainage capacity.



### Geo Grid Layer

Interlocking grids are laid and filled with aggregate to provide strength, stability, and drainage.

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## Fill Layer

Fill the Geo Grid after it has been assembled to add strength to the grids. Fills we recommend include:

- $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " **crushed stone** - For animals, livestock, paddocks, driveways, RV pads, parking lots.
- **Sandy loam topsoil (60/40 mix) or equivalent** - For grass arenas, pasture, and grass driveways.
- **Do not use sand as fill layer** - It's unstable.



## Top Layer

Your top layer will depend on your usage. Always use a top layer to add traction, structure, and prevent damage to the grids.

- **Topsoil or sod, 2-3" depth** - For grass or pasture.
- **Sand, Masonry sand, concrete sand or other suitable top layer sand** - For paddocks, turnouts, or round pens.
- **$\frac{1}{2}$ " -  $\frac{3}{4}$ " clean fractured stone** - For driveways.

## HOW TO INSTALL GEO GRID

### 1 Plan for Drainage

Water will drain to the lowest point. Decide where you want the water to drain as it will affect the way you design your slope.

### 2 Excavate & Level

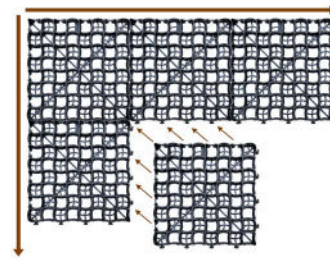
Remove sod, topsoil, rocks and any organic matter. Compact your native soil layer. Slope it so water runs off. A 1% grade (slope) is common.

### 3 Install Drainage Layer

Spread 1–3" of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " clean drain rock for optimal water flow and support.

### 4 Lay Geo Grid

Interlock grids across and down. Cut as needed with a hack saw. Leave a 1" expansion gap between outside grids and borders or posts.



Assemble grids across and down



Leave a 1" expansion gap around the edges

### 5 Fill the Geo Grid

Use only stable fill materials such as  $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " crushed stone or sandy loam topsoil. Avoid sand—it's too unstable as a fill. Fill each cell level to the top for best performance.

### 6 Install the Top Layer

Apply a finishing layer based on your use case (e.g., sod for grass areas, sand for paddocks, or gravel for driveways). **Always use a top layer to protect the grid from traffic and wear.**

