

TERRAIN DRAIN

GEOCOMPOSITE MATERIAL FOR OPTIMUM DRAINAGE

A PASSION FOR
QUALITY
A WILL TO
LEAD
A COMMITMENT TO
OPTIMIZATION



TERRAIN INFRATECH



APPLICATIONS OF TERRAIN DRAIN



CANAL LINING



VERTICAL DRAINAGE



HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE



SOIL NAILING



TERRAIN INFRATECH



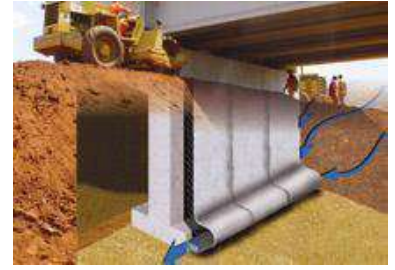


OUR VISION

We are what we are because of the challenges we have taken. Today we are proud of our achievement. We will continue our efforts untiringly in order to meet new challenges, as we run an endless race. We commit ourselves to innovation and excellence to do even better and to grow in size, domain, goodwill and credibility.

WHY TERRAIN DRAIN

- HIGH PERFORMANCE GEOCOMPOSITE.
- SAVES COST & TIME.
- EASY & FAST INSTALLATION.
- UTILIZE LOCALLY AVAILABLE, LOWER COST INFILL.
- REDUCES MAINTAINANCE.
- DURABLE & LONG LASTING.
- REDUCES CARBON FOOTPRINT.
- HIGHEST & MOST RELIABLE INDUSTRY STANDARDS.
- COMPREHENSIVE END-TO-END CONSULTING & SUPPORT.



REFERENCE CODES

- IRC-SP-102
- IRC-SP-42
- IRC-SP-34
- MoRTH-700
- AASHTOM288-96
- FHWA-RD-86-171



Ministry of Road
Transport &
Highways



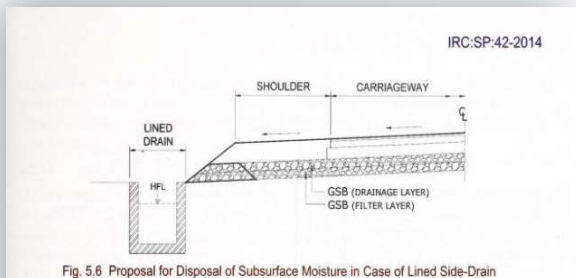
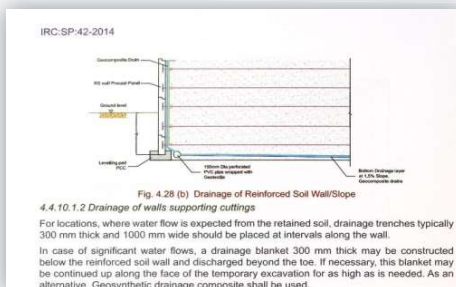
IRC:SP-102-2014

Table 2 Gradation for Drainage Bay

Sieve Opening, mm	Percentage Finer
37.50	90-100
20.00	80-100
12.50	0-20

Alternatively, a geo-composite which ensures adequate drainage may be provided. Specifications for Geo-composite should be as recommended in MORTH Specifications-2013 Tables 700-9 and 700-10

Where RS Walls are provided to support hill cuts, the face of the hill cut is to be considered as a retained fill. To ensure that the run-off and sub-surface water is drained, a drainage bay should be provided between the retained soil and the reinforced soil to ensure proper drainage. The drainage bay should be designed to carry the discharge and should be provided vertically at the back of the retained fill and continued in a horizontal extent to a depth well below the toe of the RS Wall and lead to a drain meant to carry the discharge away from the RS Wall.



5.2.1.1 Alternate sub surface drainage system

Shown in **Figs. 5.7 and 5.8** are cross sections of flexible and rigid pavements showing French Drains where subsurface drain is terminated under the shoulder. Durable crushed aggregates are used as backfill material around partially perforated PVC or HDPE pipe. The grading of backfill aggregates is given in Clause 309.3 of MORTH Specifications. One of the filter materials suggested in Table 309-3 can be adopted. Normally a partially perforated PVC or HDPE Pipe is buried near the bottom to collect and dispose of the moisture collected. While selecting the geosynthetic filter fabric, it shall satisfy filter criteria taking into consideration the properties of soil around it. Clause 702 of MORTH Specifications on geosynthetic filter gives the details. Fin drain can also be provided at the junction of pavement and shoulder for collection of water and disposing it off as shown in **Fig. 5.9**. The fin drain consists of synthetic polymer core wrapped by geosynthetic filter. Because of larger area of fin, more quantity of water can be drained through it. A perforated pipe as shown in **Fig. 5.14** is used to collect water and dispose it off.



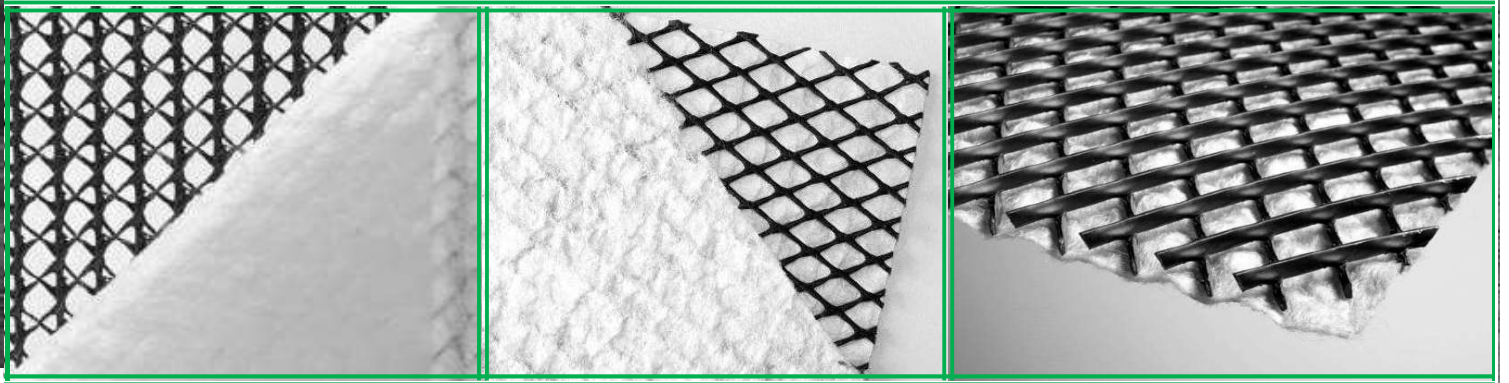


OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS



TERRAIN INFRATECH





TERRAIN INFRATECH

Address : #507, 5th Floor, Vipul Trade Center, Sohna Road, Gurgaon-122001

Mob : +91 9871102146, 9555566099

Email: terraininfratech@outlook.com
info@terraininfratech.in

Web: www.terraininfratech.in



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