

Webwall Addendum - Curves

General Advice

These instructions are supplementary to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Standard Webwall Installation Guide. These instructions provide advice for the construction of Webwall curves and are not full installation instructions.

Information Required

- Radius of curvature of wall, 'r' (Fig. 1).
- Wall depth, 'd' (Fig. 1).

Site Preparation and Setting Out

Step 1

Set out the line of the wall and excavate a firm, level footing as per the Standard Webwall Installation Guide.

Step 2

Place pins at the beginning and end of the section of wall you are working on. Run a string line between the two, marking out the front of the wall. Install 500mm long pins as shown for concave (Fig. 2) and convex (Fig. 3) walls at spacings as defined in Table 1^{NOTE 1} (overleaf). Where boxes in Table 1 are blank this means that a bench^{NOTE 2} or corner^{NOTE 1} is needed to avoid over-stretching the cells.

Step 3

Extend the Webwall from front to rear. Secure by driving 9 x 500mm long pins into the rear cells along the length of the panel ensuring they are flush with the top of the panel. The panel should now be fully expanded supported by pins.

Step 4

Ensure the panel is level with zero falls or a nominal slope down towards the back of the wall, and that adjacent panels are butted together as per the Standard Webwall Installation Guide.

Filling and Compaction / Wall Construction

Refer to Standard Webwall Installation Guide

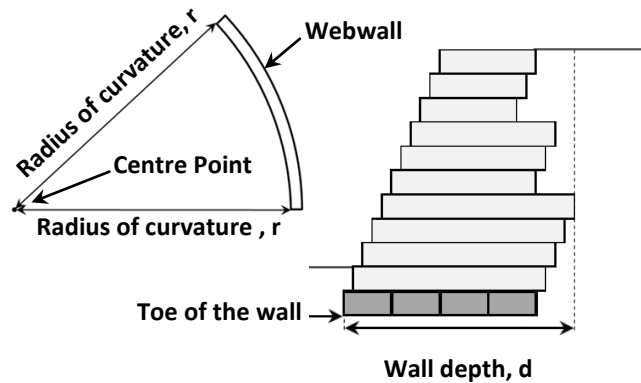


Fig. 1: Definitions

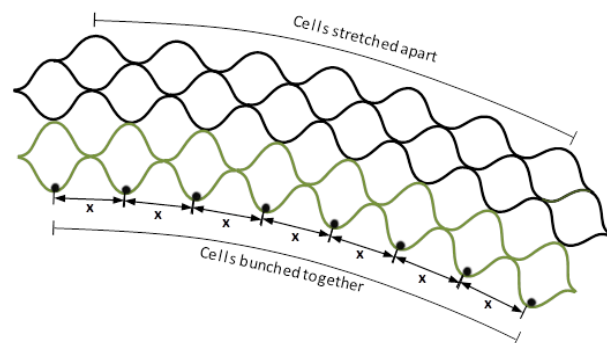


Fig. 2: Illustration of Concave Wall Set Out

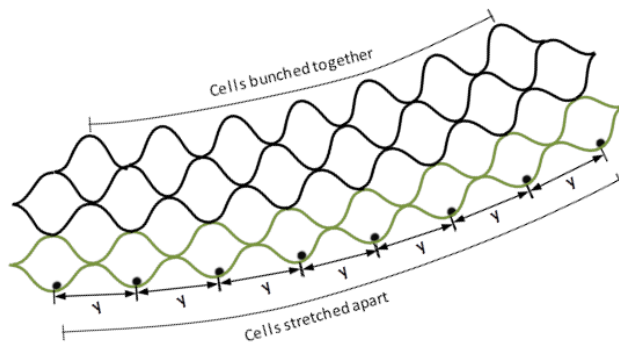


Fig. 3: Illustration of Convex Wall Set Out

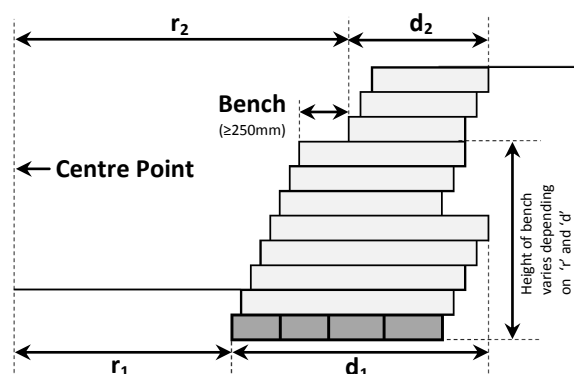


Fig. 4: Measurement Points for a Bench (see Note 2)

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Notes

1. Applies to a curved Webwall only. When the Webwall is forming a straight line see the Standard Webwall Installation Guide. When the Webwall is to have a right angle corner specific corner panels will be required. If corners are part of the design ABG should be contacted to provide an addendum installation guide to aid with the setting out and construction.
2. A wall with a tight radius of curvature 'r', or a large wall depth 'd' may require a bench to avoid excessive stretching or bunching of the cells (Fig 4). In this case the wall depth can first be measured as being from the toe of the wall to the back of the rearmost cell below the bench (see 'd₁' in Fig 4). For construction of the wall above the bench the radius of curvature should be increased proportionally ('r₂') and the wall depth measured from the 'toe' of the upper bench to the back of the rearmost cell ('d₂'). The bench should have a set back of at least 250mm. If required, contact ABG for further advice.

Table 1: Curved Webwall Set Out Pin Spacing

Radius, r (m)	Wall Depth, d (m)										
	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	
Concave Walls											
4	406										
6	437	417									
10	462	450	437	425	412	400					
25	485	480	475	470	465	460	455	450	445	440	
50	492	490	487	485	482	480	477	475	472	470	
100	496	495	494	482	491	490	489	487	486	485	
Convex Walls											
4	593										
6	562	583									
10	537	550	562	575	587	600					
25	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	
50	507	510	512	515	517	520	522	525	527	530	
100	504	505	506	507	509	510	511	512	514	515	

Terms and Conditions

Site specific engineering design should be carried out after site investigation has provided all the necessary information.

The assessment of suitable safety factors in relation to each particular project must always remain the responsibility of the project's design engineer.

If any of the steps in this installation guide are not followed without written approval from ABG's Technical Department this will invalidate the design and ABG will not be liable for any adverse consequences.