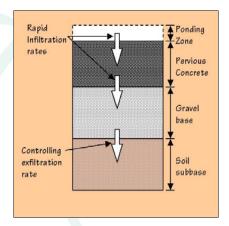
General Design Principles

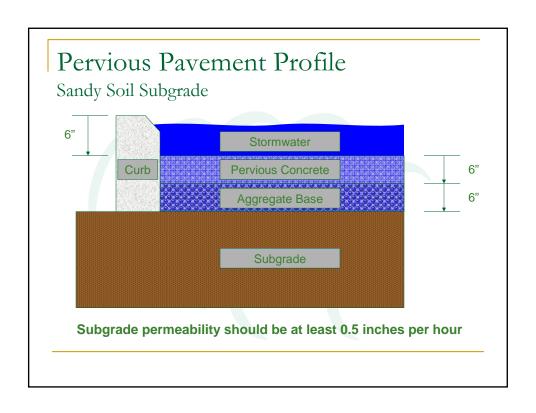
Chapter 4

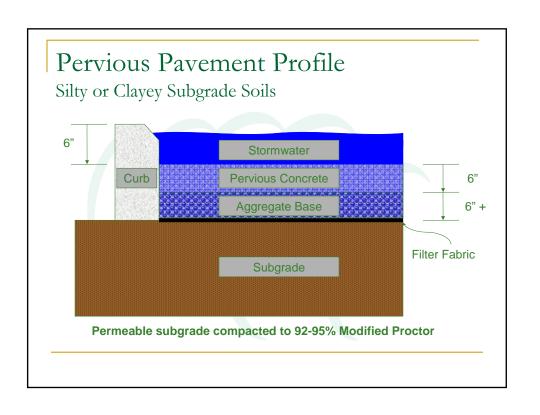


Layout/Grade/Slope

- Part of System
 - Supports traffic
 - Allows water to pass
- Water should flow vertically
- Minimize horizontal flow
- Storage in gravel base
- Can use pavement and ponding zone
- Flat system offers the maximum storage







Filter Fabric



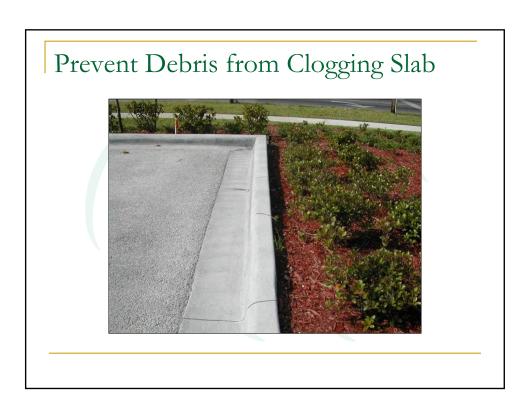
Curbs



Transition to Asphalt



Decorative Curb



Slope Grade Away from Pavement

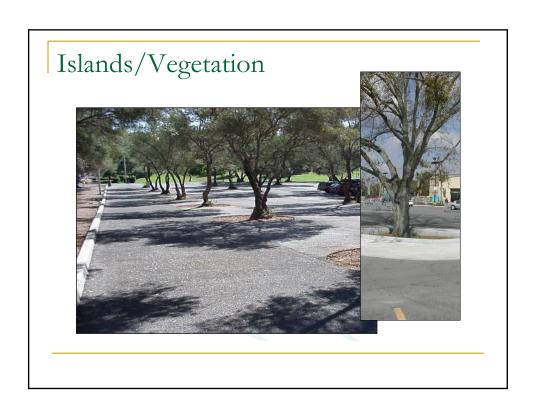


Grade Pavement High



No Adjacent Dirt Parking





Pavement Grades Filter Fabric may be Required to Stabilize Base

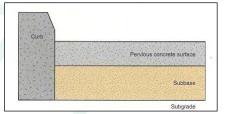
Base/Subgrade



COMPACT TO 92 - 95% OF MODIFIED PROCTOR

Base Thickness

- Typically 6 inches
- Greater than 6 inches to increase storage
- Greater than 6 inches for freeze-thaw
- Not required in some cases
 - Minimize root damage
 - Native soils highly permeable



Freeze-thaw Resistance

- Store water in aggregate base
- Dry Freeze
 - \bigcirc 4 8 in. of aggregate base
- Wet Freeze
 - = 4 8 in. of aggregate base
- Hard Wet Freeze
 - 8 24 in. of crushed rock drainage base
 - Air-entraining admixture
 - Perforated drainage pipe



Pavement Thickness

- Minimums
 - 6" Parking lots
 - 6" Residential Driveways
 - 8" Streets
 - 8" Commercial Driveways
- Consider Conventional Concrete Pavement
 - Heavy truck traffic
 - High volume traffic



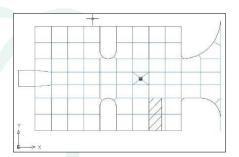
Storage Capacity

- Storage capacity typically governs design
- Depends on porosity of pavement and subbase
- 1" of pavement with 20% porosity can store 0.20"
- 1" of #67 stone base with 40% porosity can store 0.40"
- 6" pavement on 6" subbase can store 3.6" of rain

(20%) 6 in. + (40%) 6 in. = 3.6 in.

Proper Joints

- 15' typical
- 20 ' max.
- Square panels
- Isolation joints as appropriate
- Align with joints in plain concrete
- No need to seal



Isolation Joint



Do not Seal Joints



Aesthetic Design



A Good Idea...



Colored Concrete



Striping



