

Fig. 1

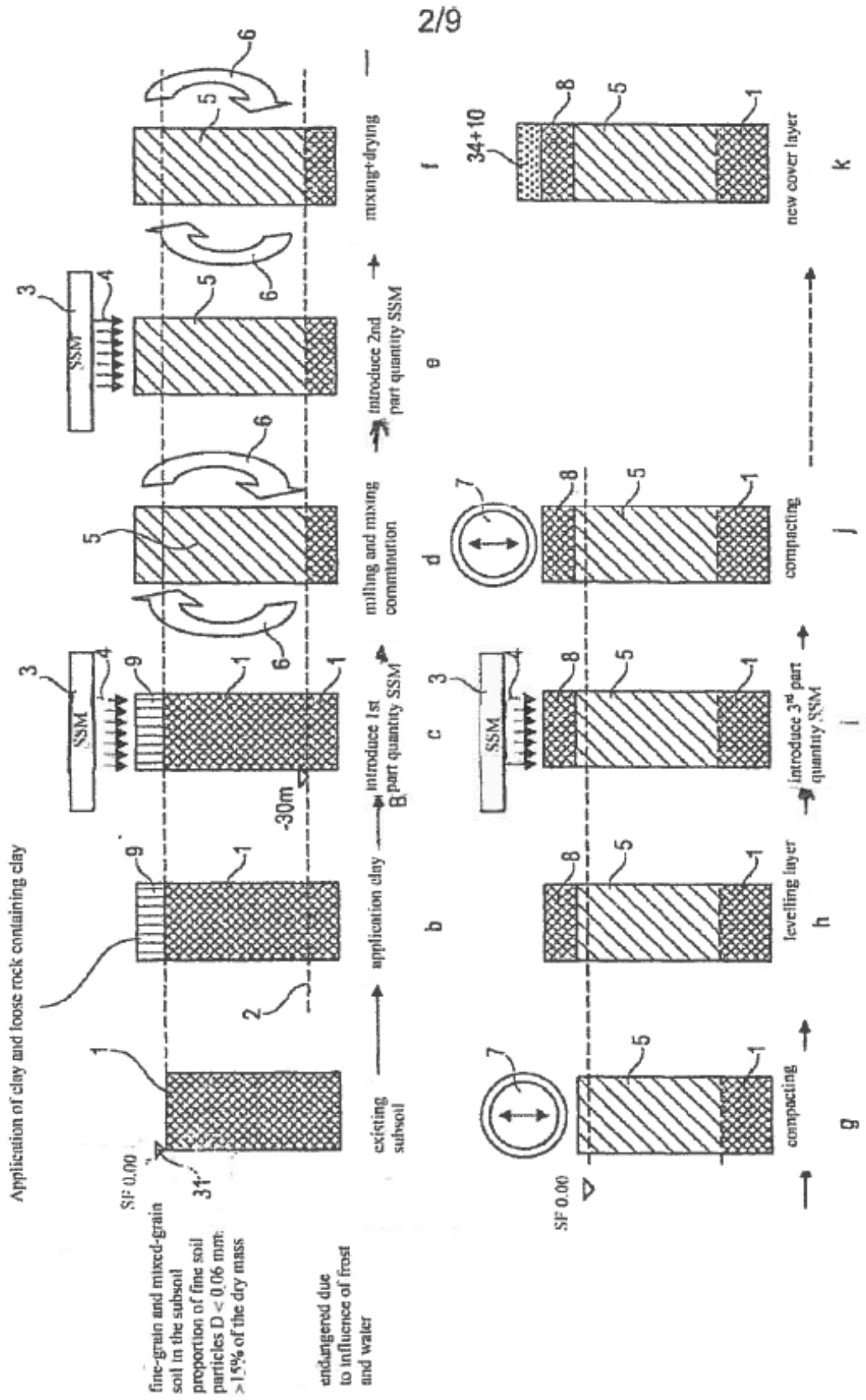


Fig. 2

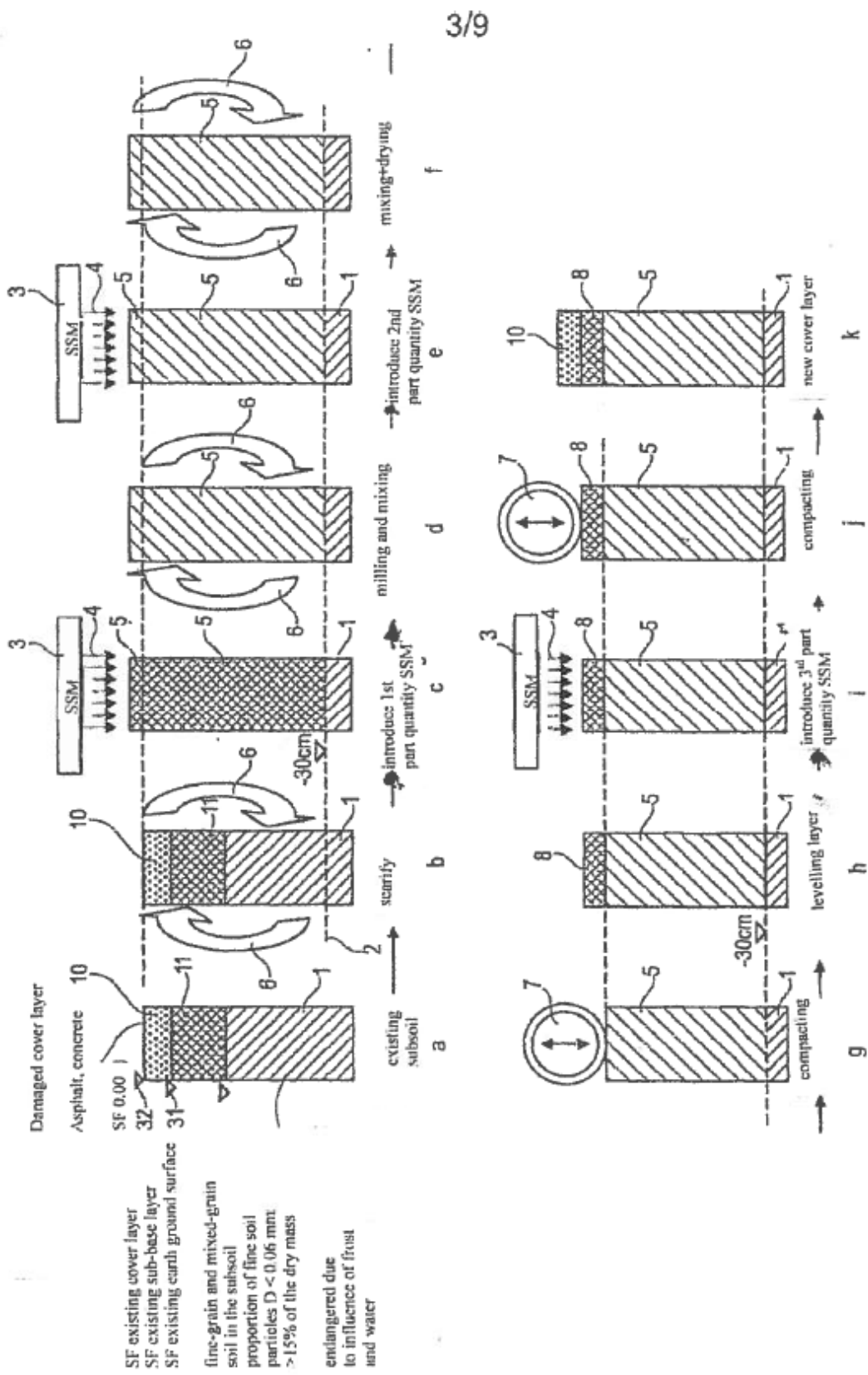
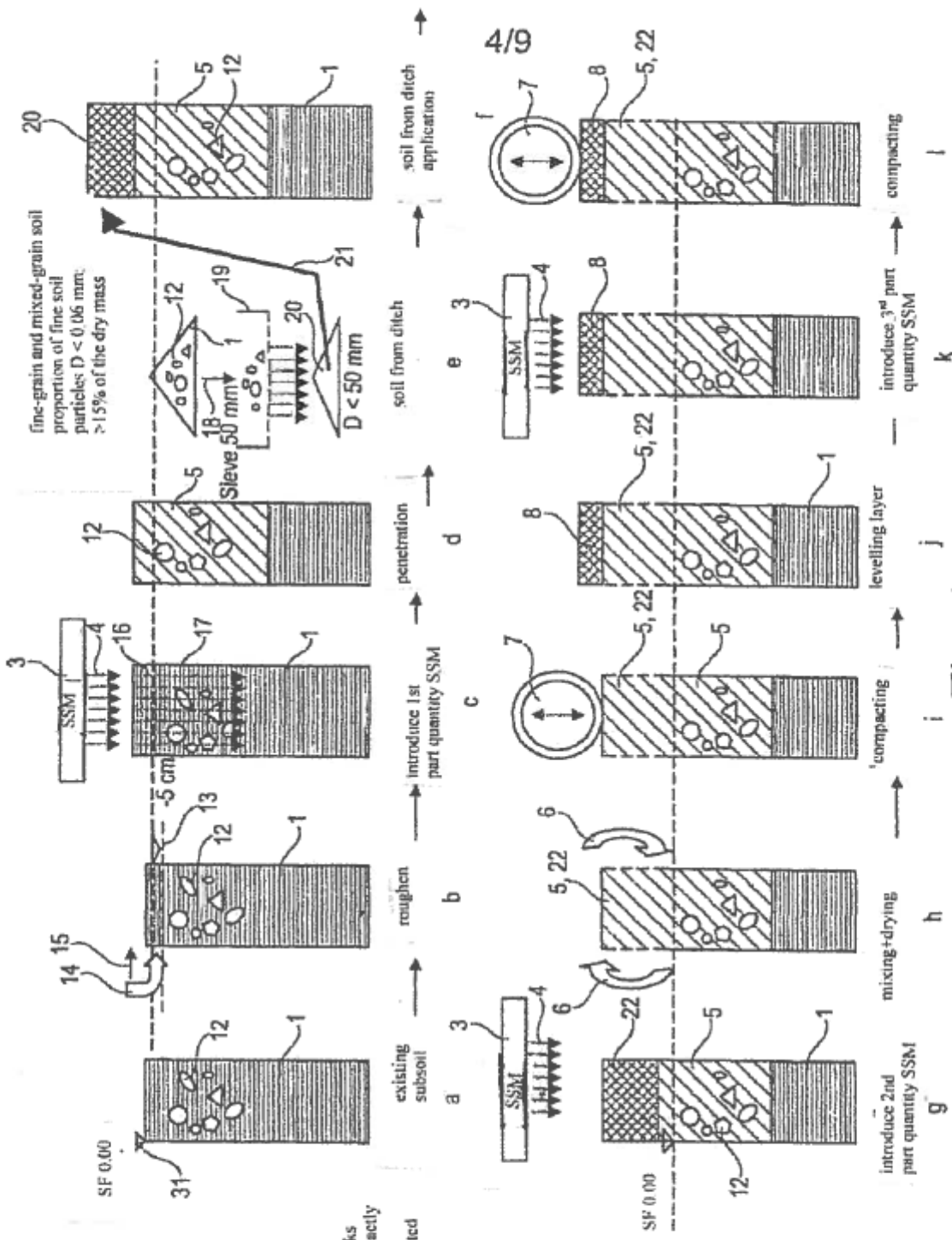


Fig. 3



fine-grain and mixed-grain soil in the subsoil proportion of fine soil particles D < 0.06 mm: > 1.5% of the dry mass

with water permeability endangered due to influence of frost and water

With large stones and blocks which are embedded compactly into the fine soil particles and are not to be comminuted

Fig. 4

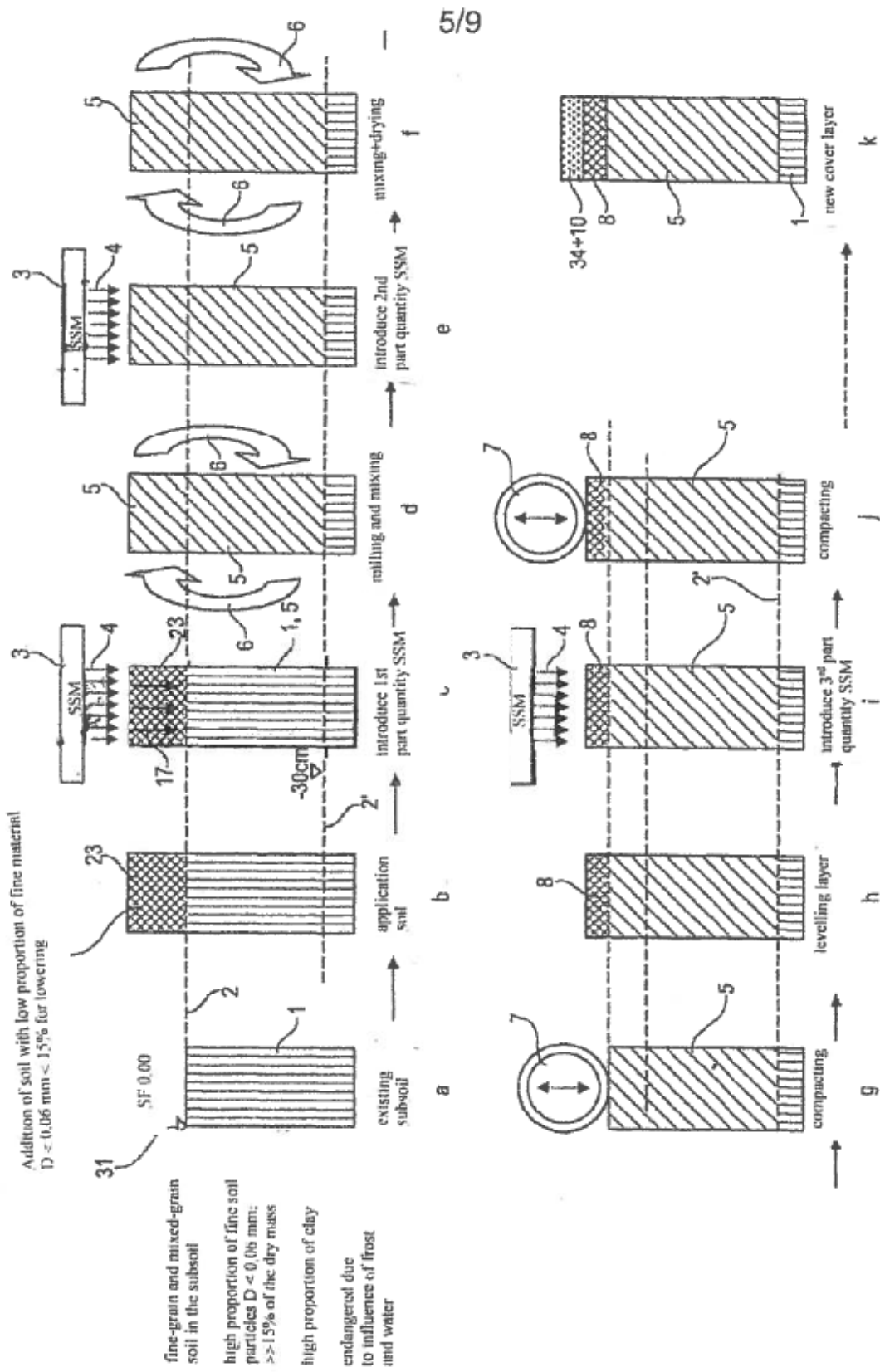


Fig. 5

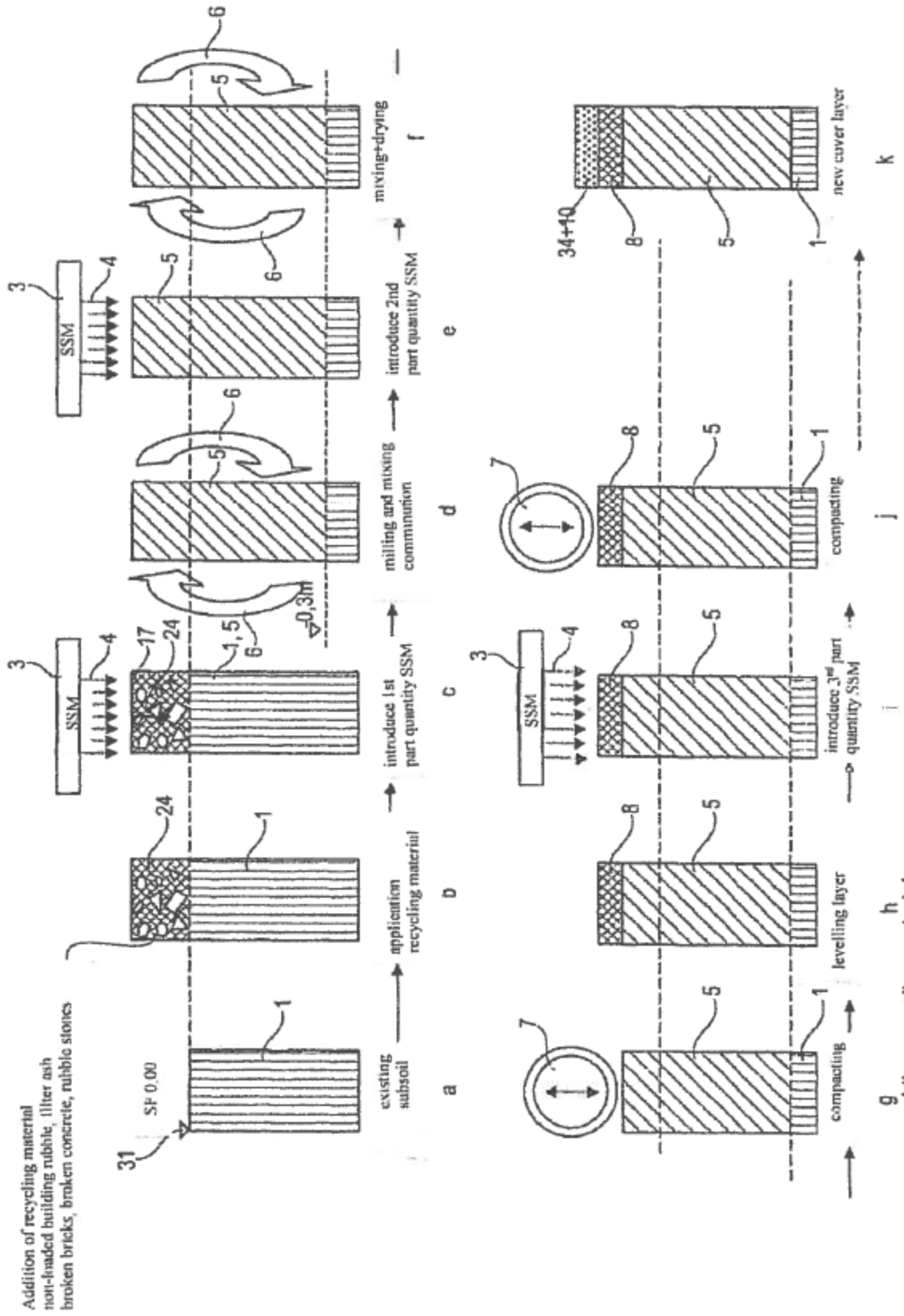


Fig. 6

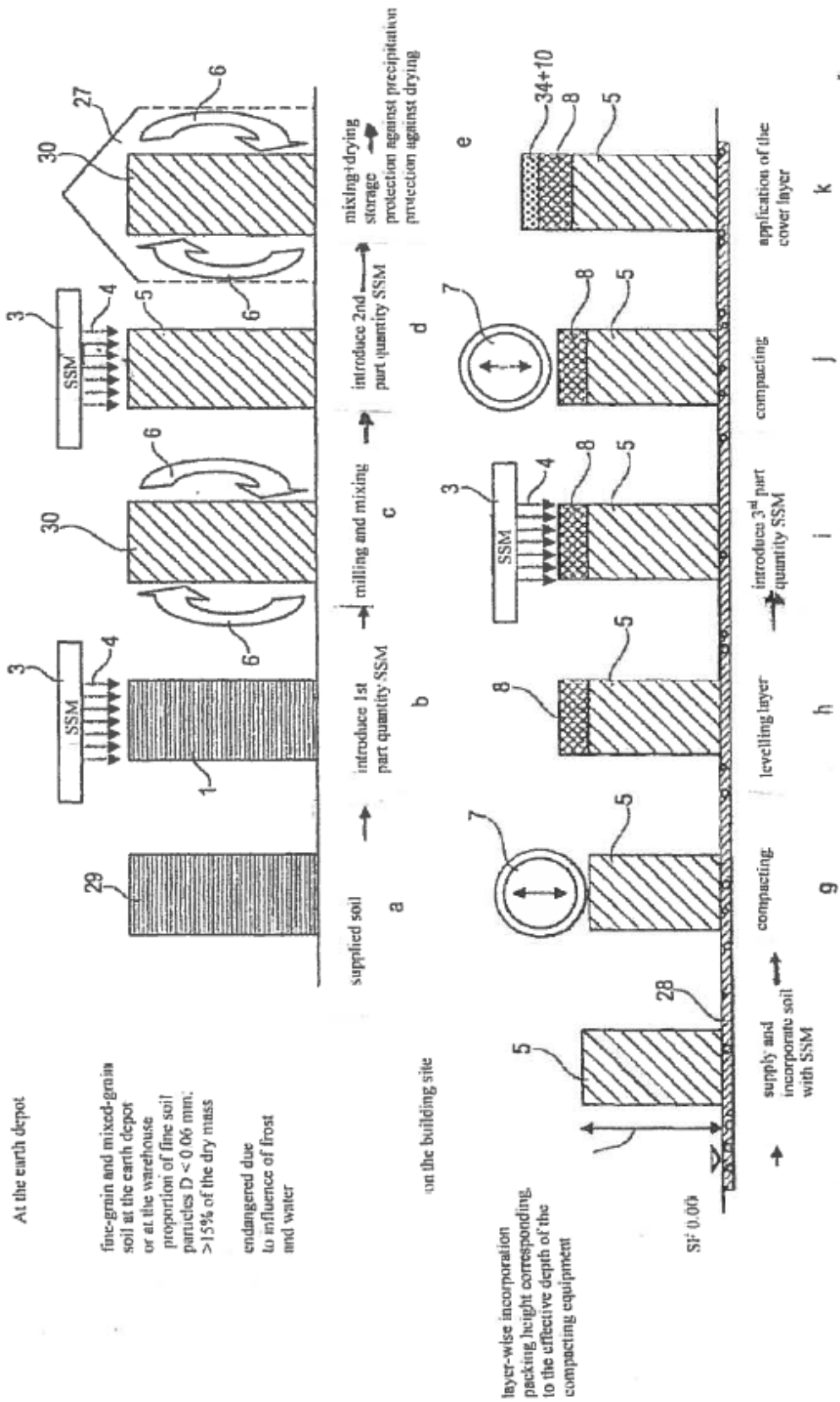


Fig. 7

Construction and building sequence with GF:

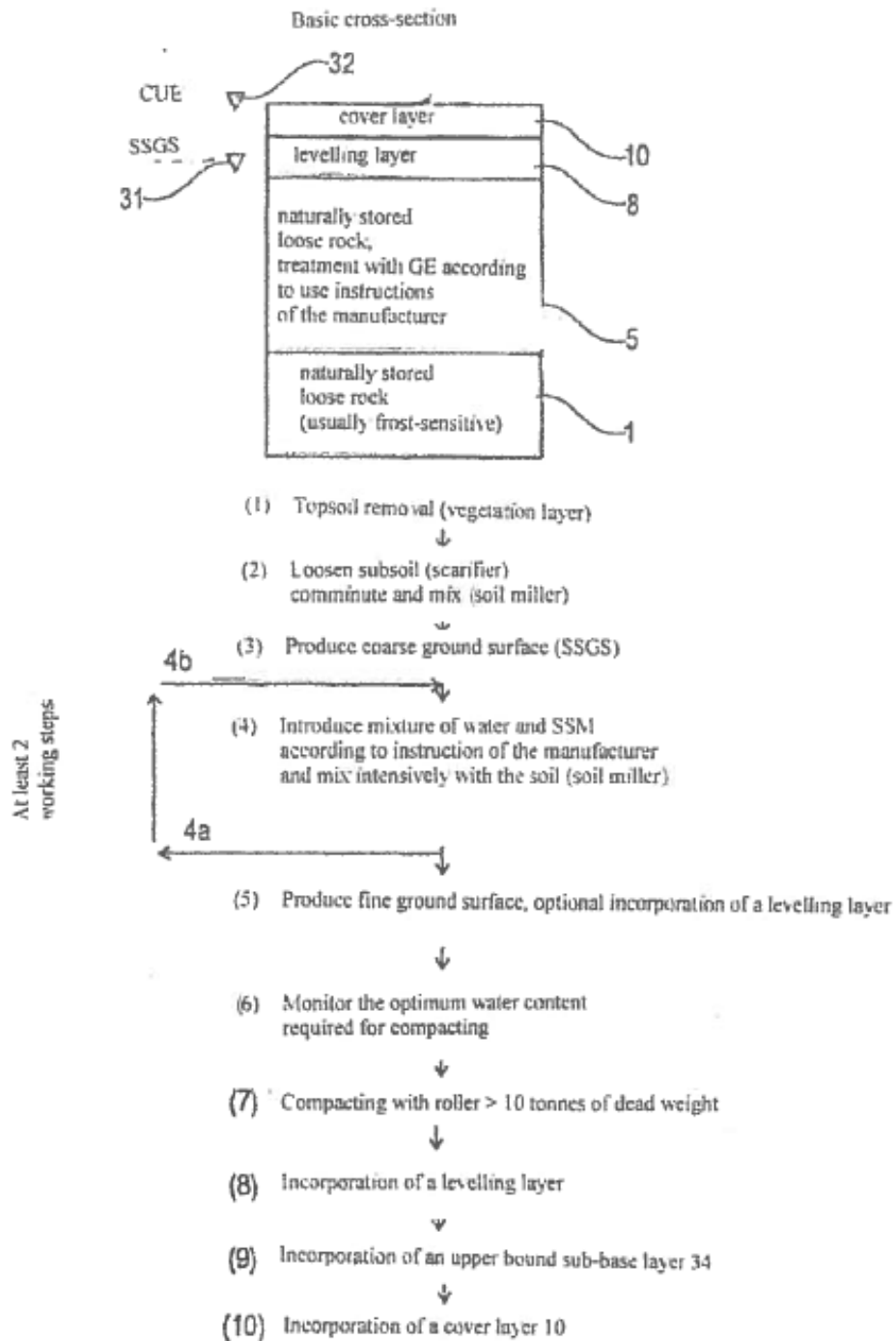
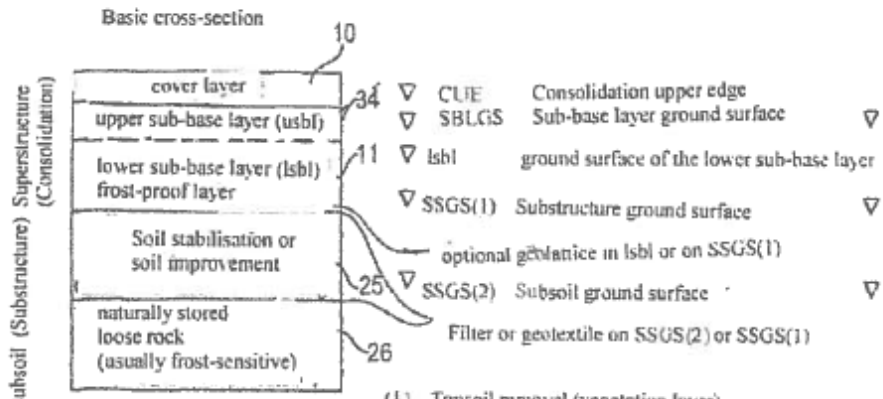


Fig. 8

Example: Road building in excavation, subsoil: cohesive loose rock (usually frost-sensitive)
 traditional construction and building sequence



Required modulus of deformation
 E_{V2} [MN/m²]:
 $120 \text{ MN/m}^2 \leq E_{V2} \leq 180 \text{ MN/m}^2$

- (1) Topsoil removal (vegetation layer)
- (2) Soil removal up to SSGS(1) or SSGS(2) (release, load, transport, tip)
- (3) Test of the load-bearing capacity of the subsoil
- (4) Soil stabilisation or soil improvement of the subsoil
- (5) Produce ground surface (SSGS(2) or SSGS(1))
- (6) Compacting the subsoil
- (7) Incorporation of filter layer on SSGS(1) or SSGS(2) (alternative geotextile)
- (8) Incorporation of frost-proof layer as lower sub-base layer
- (9) Compacting of the upper sub-base layer
- (10) Incorporation of an upper bound sub-base layer 34 for example asphalt sub-base layer
- (11) Incorporation of the cover layer 10 for example asphalt cover layer

Fig. 9
 (State of art)