



Comprehensive Geof foam Installation Guide

This installation guide provides best practices and general recommendations for the handling, storage, installation, ballasting, and protection of EPS Geof foam for civil, commercial, and transportation applications.

1. Delivery & Storage

Store geof foam above standing water and protect from prolonged UV exposure. Secure lightweight blocks from wind using ballast or temporary restraints.

2. Subgrade Preparation

Prepare a smooth, level, and properly compacted subgrade prior to placement. Remove sharp objects and provide proper drainage conditions before installation.

3. Geof foam Placement

Install geof foam in staggered layers with overlapping joints to improve overall stability and load distribution. Each successive layer should be rotated 90 degrees from the layer below whenever practical to reduce continuous seams and improve interlock. Geof foam blocks should fit tightly together to minimize voids.

4. Void Filling

Voids larger than 1 inch between geof foam blocks should be filled using clean sand or approved expanding foam to maintain uniform support and reduce movement potential.

5. Ballasting & Wind Protection

Use soil cover, sandbags, concrete barriers, or temporary anchoring systems to prevent movement during construction and high wind conditions.

6. Utility Coordination

Utilities may be installed beneath or within geof foam layers. Field-cutting can be used to accommodate utility penetrations and irregular conditions.

7. Cover Placement

Place geotextile or geomembrane as required prior to cover placement. Install pavement section, soil cover, or structural slab evenly to distribute loads.

8. Construction Considerations

Avoid direct exposure to petroleum-based solvents and open flame. Limit concentrated loading and monitor site conditions during installation.

General Best Practices

- Install geofoam in lifts and cover as soon as practical.
- Use staggered joints and rotate layers 90 degrees whenever practical.
- Fill voids larger than 1 inch with clean sand or expanding foam.
- Protect geofoam from fuels, solvents, and excessive heat exposure.
- Plan for buoyancy in areas with high groundwater conditions.
- Use proper ballast during windy conditions.

Disclaimer

This guide is intended for general informational purposes only. Project-specific engineering, specifications, and local requirements should govern final design and installation procedures.