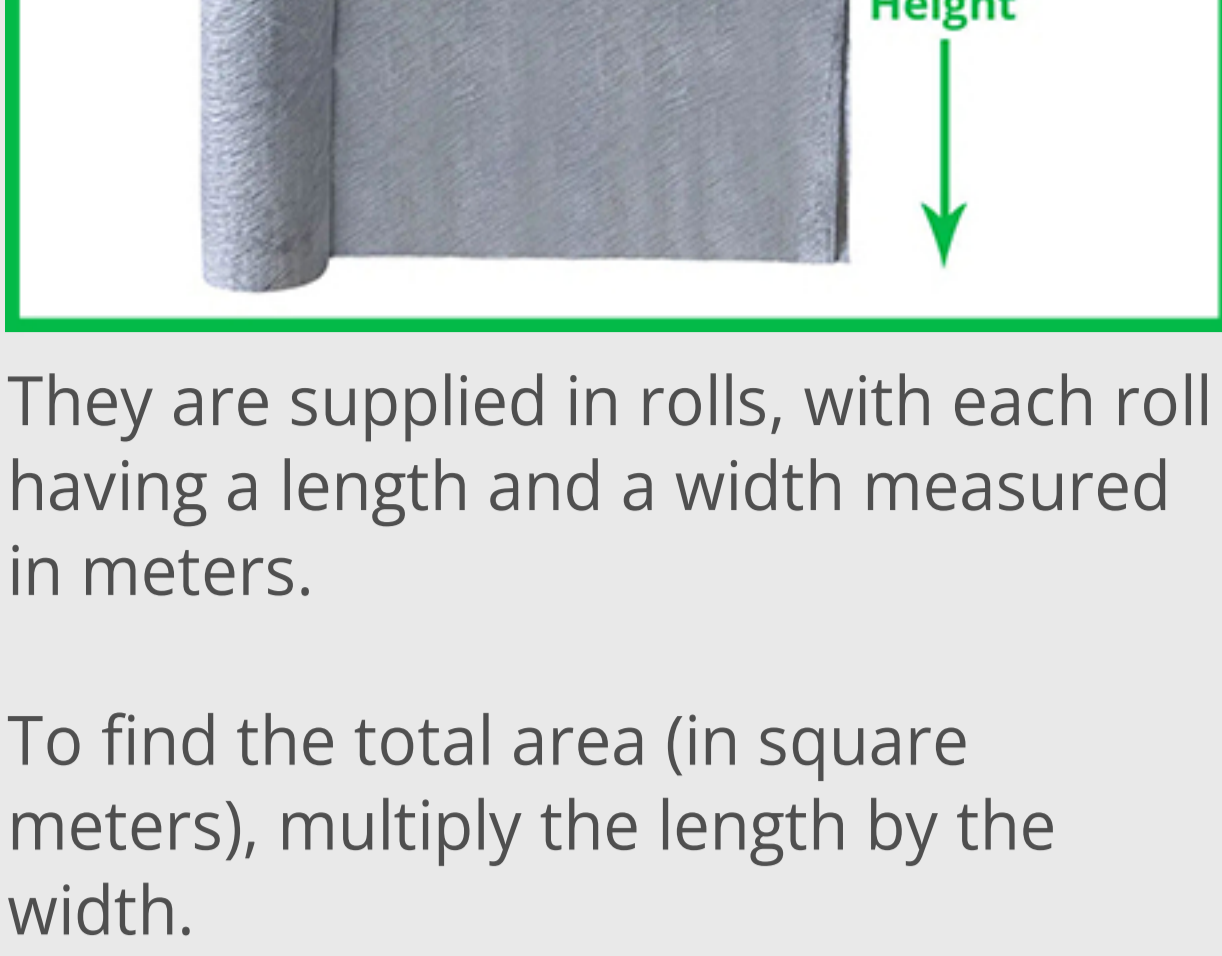


# WHAT IS Geotextile

## What You'll Need:

- Geotextile
- Gravel
- Protective gloves
- Spade
- Utility knife
- Spirit level

## How to Calculate

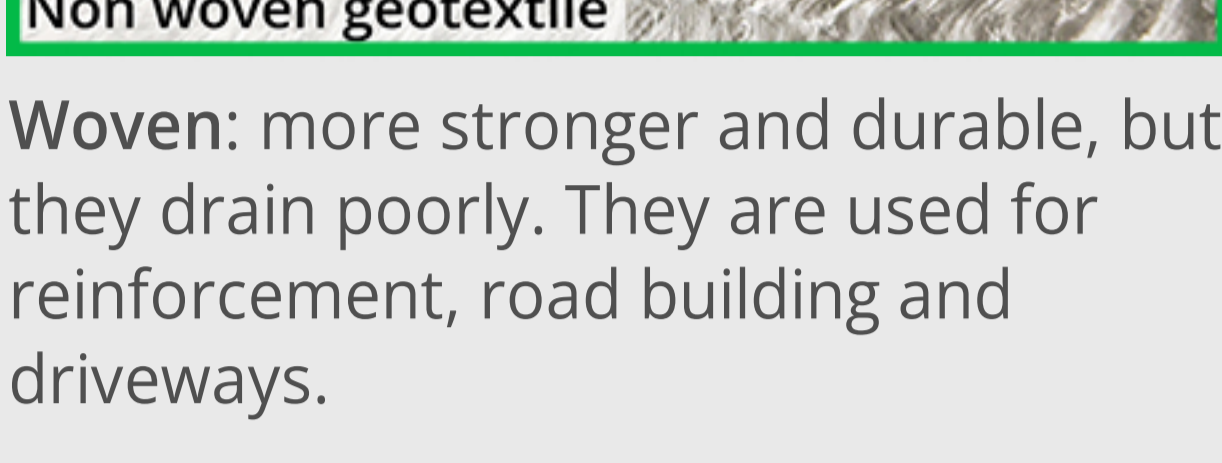


They are supplied in rolls, with each roll having a length and a width measured in meters.

To find the total area (in square meters), multiply the length by the width.

Example: A 10m × 4.5m geotextile roll covers an area of 45m<sup>2</sup>.

## Select the Right Fabric 1

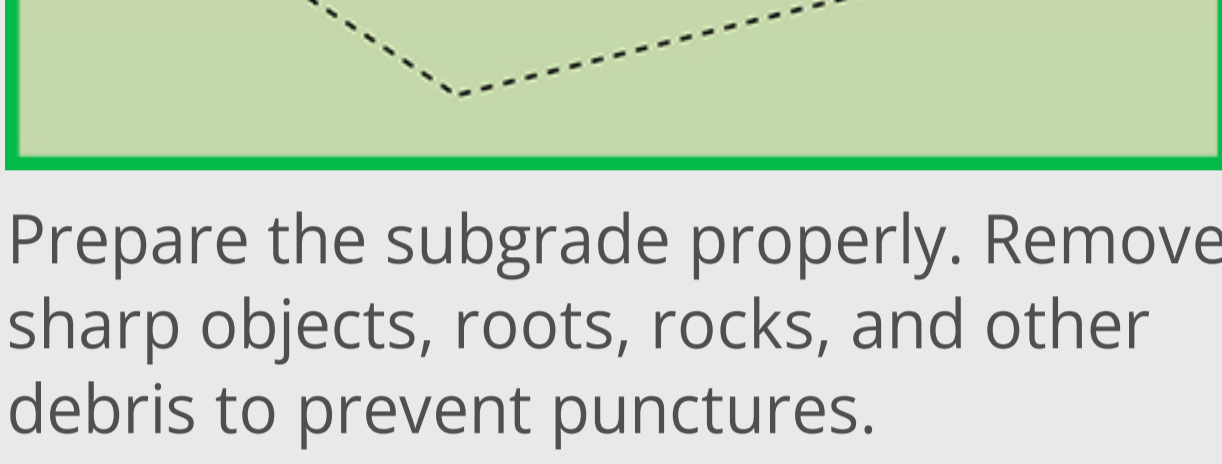


**Non woven geotextile**

**Woven:** more stronger and durable, but they drain poorly. They are used for reinforcement, road building and driveways.

**Non-woven:** smoother, and allow better water flow. They are used for filtration, drainage, waterproofing, landscaping, and gardening.

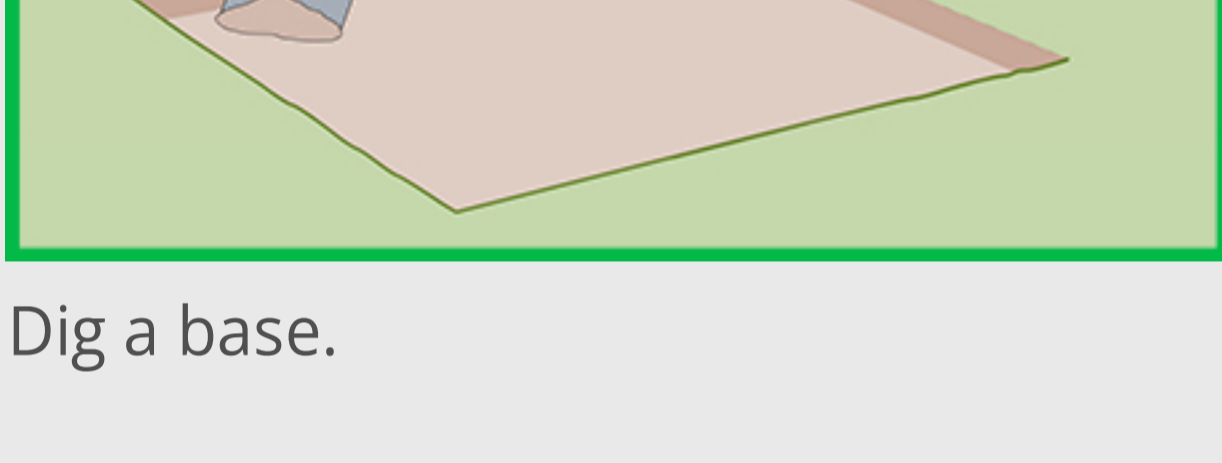
## 2 Prepare the Area



Prepare the subgrade properly. Remove sharp objects, roots, rocks, and other debris to prevent punctures.

The surface should be clean and smooth, with all large stones, roots, and foreign materials removed.

## 3 Dig & Level the Ground

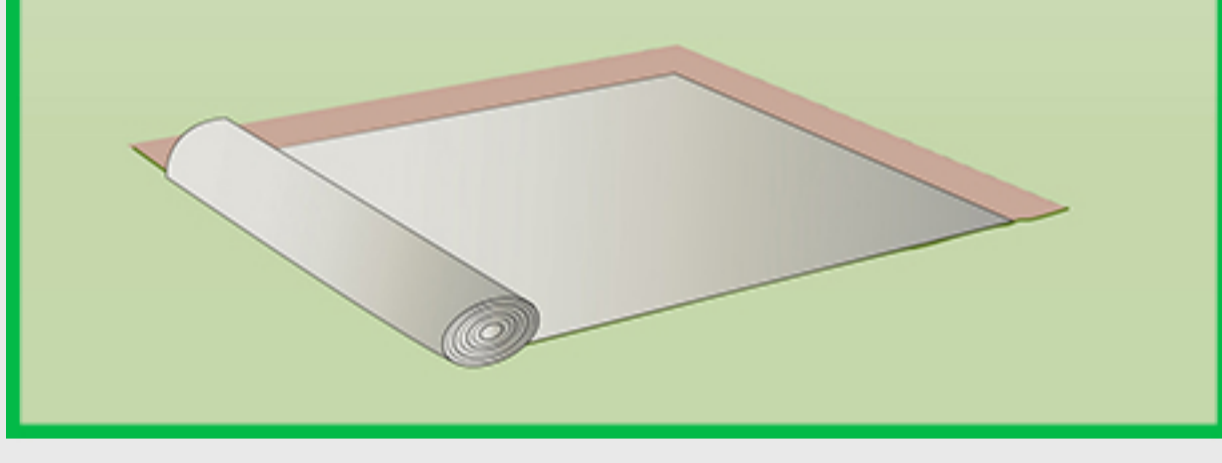


Dig a base.

Level the ground to remove uneven areas that could cause the fabric to shift.

For drainage, create a 1–2% slope to guide water flow, if needed.

## 4 Position the Geotextile

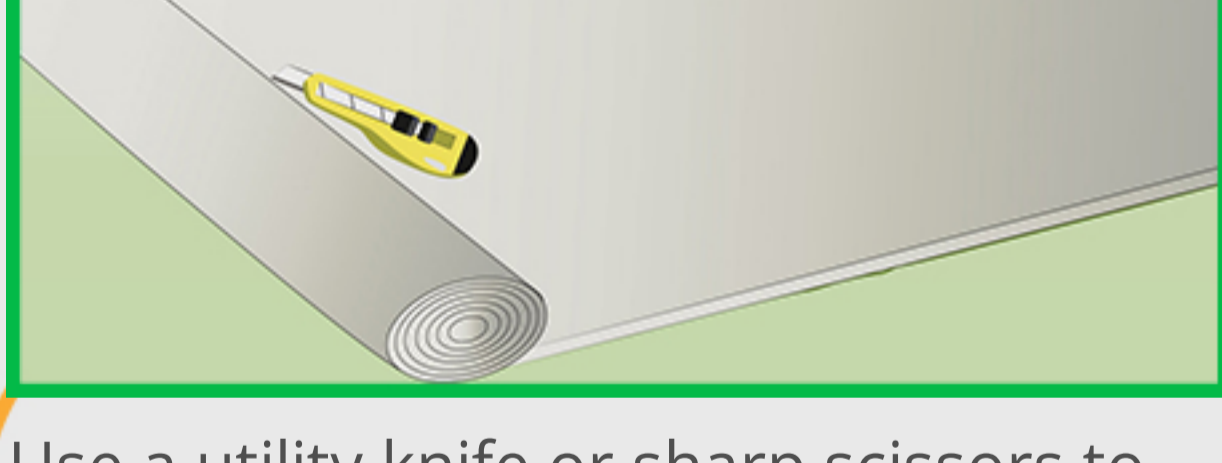


Start rolling out the fabric carefully.

Lay it horizontally over the prepared surface, making sure it follows the terrain.

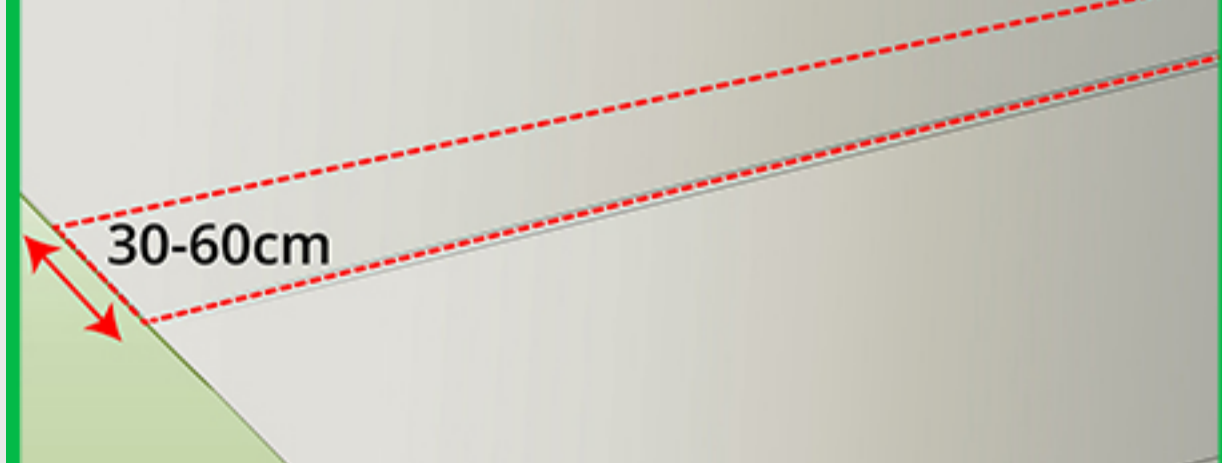
Keep it taut, with no wrinkles or folds.

## 5 Cut to Size



Use a utility knife or sharp scissors to make small, precise cuts.

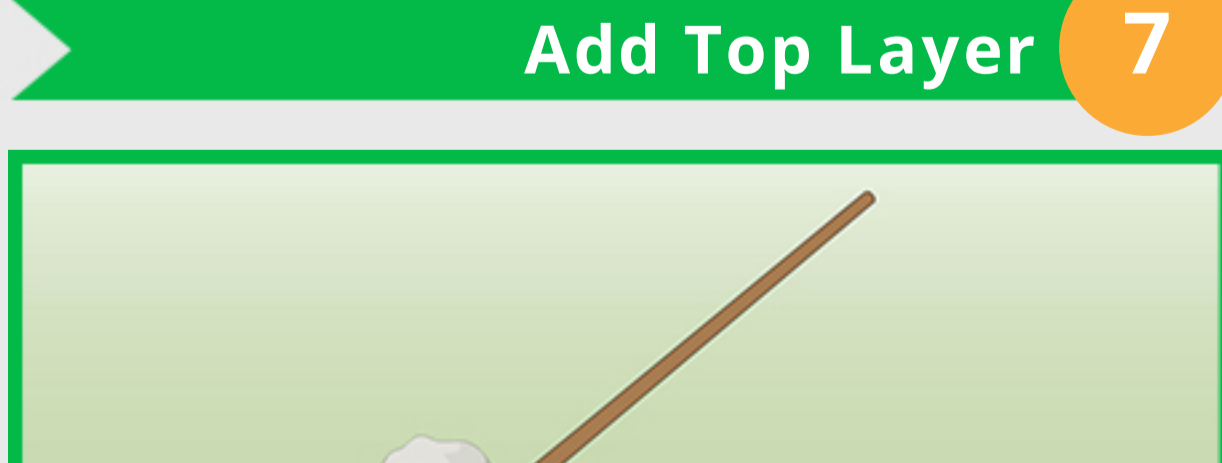
## 6 Overlapping Fabric



When joining geotextile, overlap by 30-60 cm, depending on soil conditions.

For larger projects, use a greater overlap.

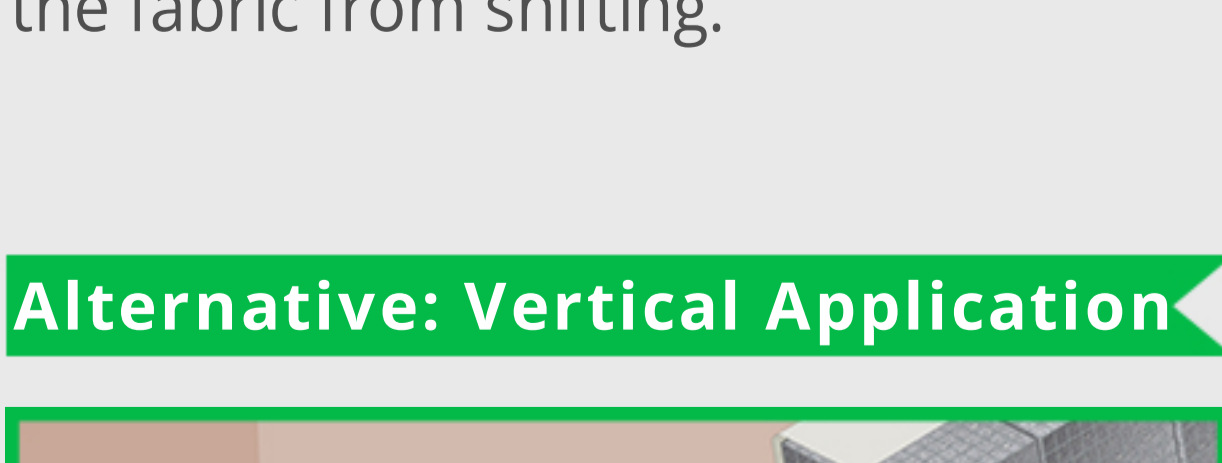
## 7 Add Top Layer



After placing the geofabric, add the upper layers such as gravel basecourse.

Spread the material evenly to prevent the fabric from shifting.

## Alternative: Vertical Application



For vertical uses, like retaining walls, place the geotextile between the wall and the gabions.