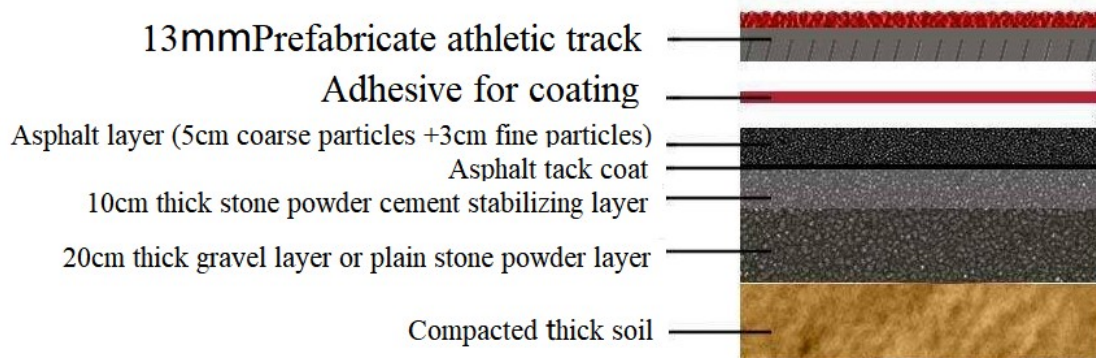


Asphalt Base Quality Requirements

The Prefabricate athletic track has strict construction requirements for the flatness, slope drainage, material density, and the particle size balance of the base material. Only when the base layer meets the technical requirements, can the next construction process be carried out. When the base layer does not meet the technical requirements, it is necessary to make relevant maintenance treatment of the base layer according to the specific situation.

The asphalt infrastructure is shown below



2. The foundation should have a certain strength and stability, and the foundation should not produce cracks or uneven frost heave caused by freezing.

2(1) Flatness: in any direction and position, there can be no fluctuation of more than $\pm 3\text{mm}$ per 3m measurement distance; The pass rate of flatness is above 95%.

2(2) Slope: transverse slope of runway foundation $\leq 1\%$, longitudinal slope $\leq 1\%$, jump area $\leq 4\%$.

2(3) Density: compaction density $> 95\%$, porosity $< 6\%$

2(4) Compressive strength: R20 greater than 25kg/cm^2 , R50 $> 10\text{kg/cm}^2$.

2(5) Drainage: Drainage system should be set up on both sides of the runway, and drainage holes should be set up reasonably. To ensure that after the rain water quickly discharge the site.

Foundation acceptance criteria: The Prefabricate athletic track foundation should have no obvious cracks, the surface should be uniform and solid, the joints should be smooth and smooth, the marginal line Angle should be clear, and there

should be no defects. There is no obvious water and wave phenomenon after sprinkling or heavy rain.

Flatness and slope requirements

In any direction and position, there shall be no fluctuation of more than 6mm in the measurement distance of every 4 meters; There should be no gap of more than 4mm under the 3m ruler, and there should be no gap of more than 3mm on the measurement distance of 1 meter; There should be no stepped relief of more than 1mm drop.

The maximum horizontal slope of the course should not exceed 1:100 or 1%; The horizontal slope of the court should slope to both sides; The overall slope value is generally 0.3%.

Flatness Treatment

The flatness of the foundation surface is particularly important for the laying of the coil, so before laying the coil, it is necessary to find out the uneven area on the foundation, the main methods are:



Water Test

Water test: Using the fluidity of water, after watering on the runway, the area of water is a more depressed location.



Aluminum alloy ruler test

Aluminum alloy ruler test: use a 3-meter or 6-meter aluminum alloy ruler, and use the rigidity of the alloy ruler itself to find out the dented area.

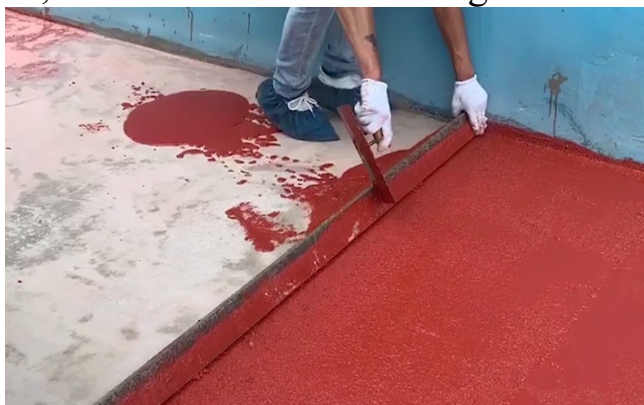
Wire test: The tight straight line principle is similar to the alloy ruler, but can be used for larger areas.

2(3) Treatment

After finding out the uneven area on the basis of the original, use bright spray paint to indicate the area that needs to be treated, and generally use arrows, H (high), L (low) and other understandable symbols to explain the situation that needs to be treated. After water testing, the area of water marks the location of the depression on the base layer.



Use polyurethane material to fill the depression: prepare the required amount of polyurethane material, pour it in the area that needs to be filled, and use a 3-meter aluminum alloy ruler with a scraper to smooth it. Do not let the excess polyurethane material drip on the area that does not need to be repaired, and make sure that the edges of the repaired area are scraped.



Use a sander to smooth the bumps: For the bumps, use a water grinder or sanding belt grinder to smooth them.