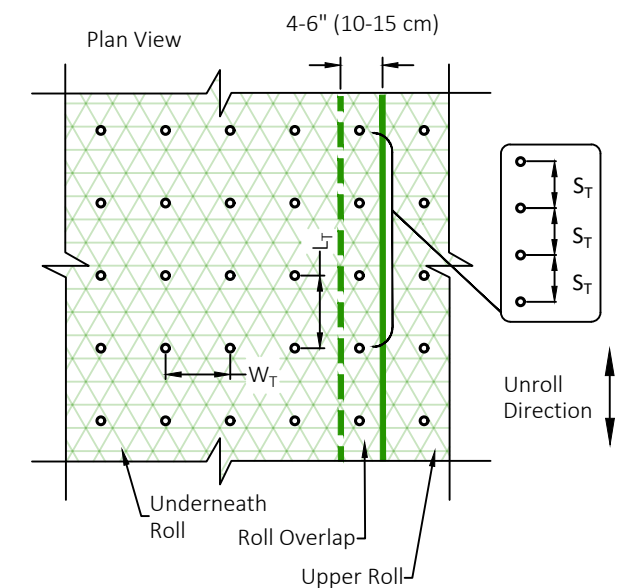


## Instructions

1. Prepare soil before installing rolled erosion control products (RECPs), including any necessary application of lime, fertilizer, and seed. Ground surface must be free of debris, rocks, clay clods and raked smooth sufficient to allow intimate contact of the RECP with the soil over the entirety of the installation.
2. Begin at the top of the slope by anchoring the RECPs in a 6" (15 cm) deep X 6" (15 cm) wide trench. Anchor the RECPs with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced at  $S_T$  apart in the bottom of the trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling and fold the roll over downslope. Secure RECPs over compacted soil with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced at  $S_T$  apart across the width of the RECPs.
3. Roll the RECPs (A) down or (B) horizontally across the slope. When laying RECPs horizontal, a maximum of two roll widths or 16 feet, whichever is less, may be applied up the slope. If two roll widths or 16 ft is insufficient to cover the slope, material shall be placed vertically. RECPs will unroll with appropriate side against the soil surface. All RECPs must be securely fastened to soil surface by placing staples/stakes/pins in appropriate locations as shown in the staple pattern guide. RollMax RECPs and ECBs should utilize Staple Pattern C, TRMs and VMax materials should utilize Staple Pattern D.
4. The edges of parallel RECPs must be stapled with approximately 4" - 6" (10 - 15 cm) overlap.
5. Consecutive RECPs spliced down the slope must overlapped with the upstream mat atop the downstream mat (shingle style). The overlap should be 4" - 6" (10 - 15 cm).
6. At the terminal end, secure each mat across the width with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced at  $S_T$ . If exposed to flow, foot traffic, wind uplift or other disruption, trench the terminal end in as shown in detail.
7. Fasteners should provide a minimum of twenty pounds of pullout resistance. Six-inch (10 cm) X one-inch (2.5 cm) eleven gauge staples are typically adequate. In loose soils, longer staples may be necessary, twist pins can provide the greatest pullout resistance. In hard or rocky soils, straight pins may be used where staples or twist pins are refused, provided the minimum pullout requirements are met. Bio-degradable fasteners shall not be used with TRM or HPTRM materials.

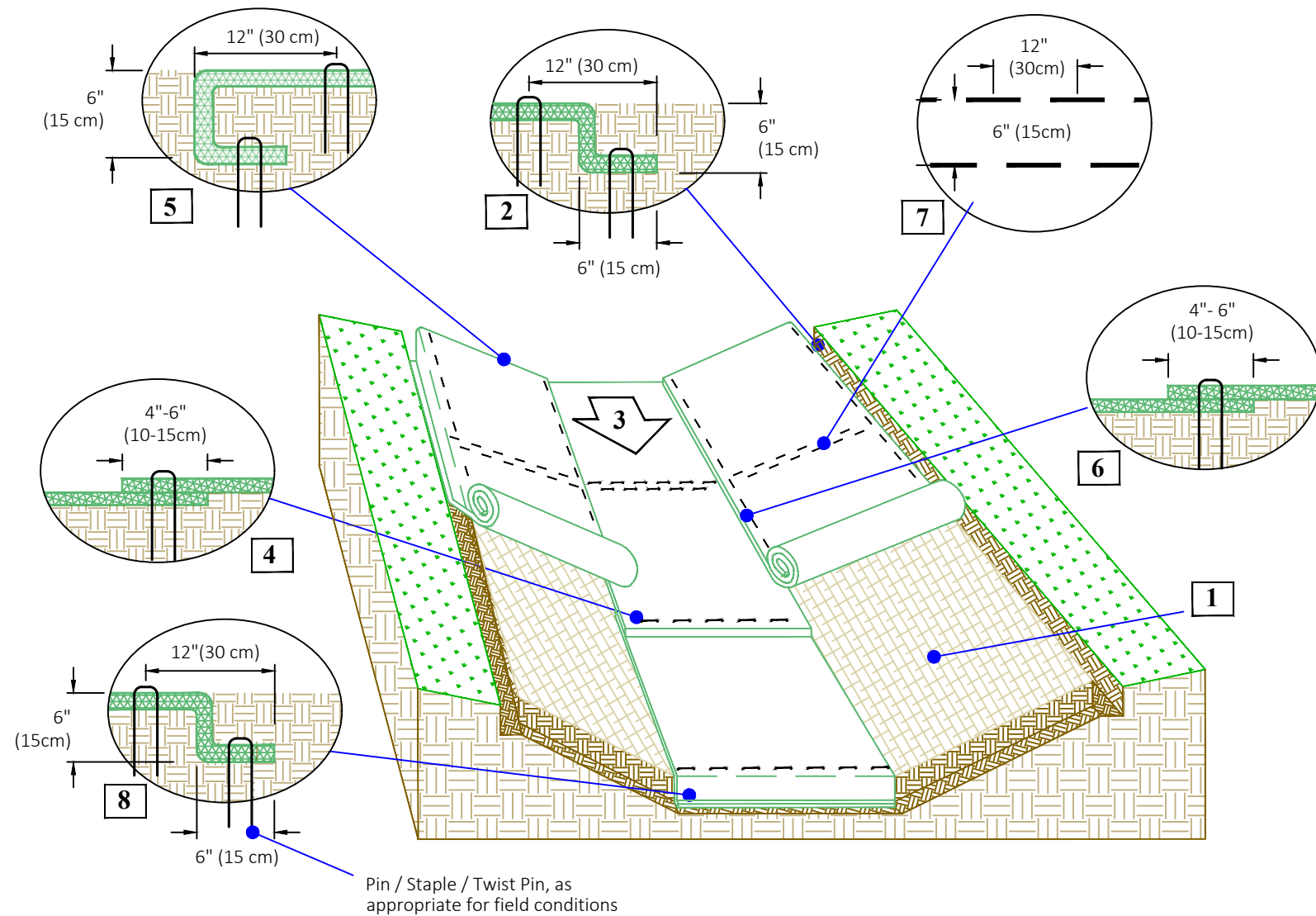
## Staple Pattern Guide



- Pin / Staple / Twist Pin, as appropriate for field conditions

Dimension	Staple Pattern	
	C	D
$W_T$	30" (75 cm)	22" (55 cm)
$L_T$	30" (75 cm)	22" (55 cm)
$S_T$	18" (45 cm)	18" (45 cm)
Nominal Frequency	1.7 / SY	3.0 / SY
Application	ECB (Degradable)	TRM (Permanent)
Required Fastener	Min. 20# pullout	Min. 20# pullout

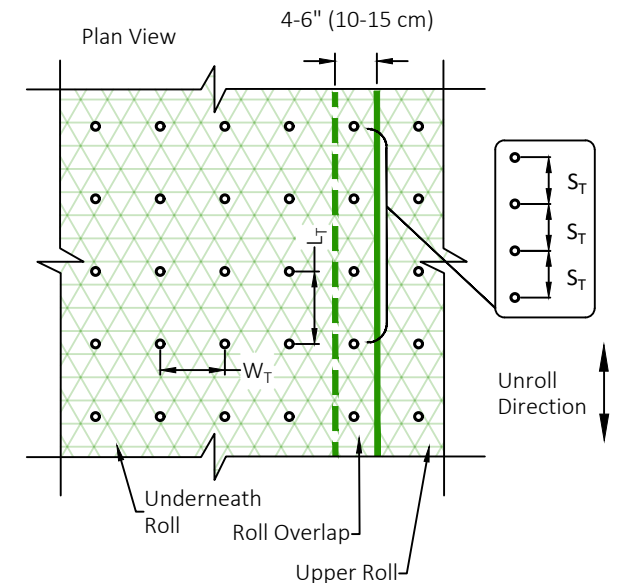
\*Note: Staple Pattern A and B used prior to 8/2019 have been discontinued.



## Instructions

1. Prepare soil before installing rolled erosion control products (RECPs), including any necessary application of lime, fertilizer, and seed. Ground surface must be free of debris, rocks, clay clods and raked smooth sufficient to allow intimate contact of the RECP with the soil over the entirety of the installation.
2. Begin at the top of the channel by anchoring the RECPs in a 6" (15 cm) deep X 6" (15 cm) wide trench with approximately 12" (30 cm) of RECPs extended beyond the up-slope portion of the trench. Use ShoreMax mat at the channel/culvert outlet as supplemental scour protection as needed. Anchor the RECPs with a row of staples/stakes/pins approximately 12" (30 cm) apart in the bottom of the trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling. Apply seed to the compacted soil and fold the remaining 12" (30 cm) portion of RECPs back over the seed and compacted soil. Secure RECPs over compacted soil with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced approximately 12" (30 cm) apart across the width of the RECPs.
3. Roll center RECPs in direction of water flow in bottom of channel. RECPs will unroll with appropriate side against the soil surface. All RECPs must be securely fastened to soil surface by placing staples/stakes/pins in appropriate locations as shown in the staple pattern guide.
4. Place consecutive RECPs end-over-end (Shingle style) with a 4"- 6" (10 - 15 cm) overlap. Use a double row of staples staggered 4" apart and 4" on center to secure RECPs.
5. Full length edge of RECPs at top of side slopes must be anchored with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced at  $S_T$  apart in a 6" (15 cm) deep X 6"(15 cm) wide trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling.
6. Adjacent RECPs must be overlapped approximately 4"- 6" (10 - 15 cm) and secured with staples/stakes/pins at  $S_T$ .
7. In high flow channel applications a staple check slot is recommended at 30 to 40 foot (9 -12m) intervals. Use a double row of staples staggered 6" (15 cm) apart and 12" (30 cm) on center over entire width of the channel.
8. The terminal end of the RECPs must be anchored with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced at  $S_T$  apart in a 6" (15 cm) deep X 6" (15 cm) wide trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling.
9. Fasteners should provide a minimum of twenty pounds of pullout resistance. Six-inch (10 cm) X one-inch (2.5 cm) eleven gauge staples are typically adequate. In loose soils, longer staples may be necessary, twist pins can provide the greatest pullout resistance. In hard or rocky soils, straight pins may be used where staples or twist pins are refused, provided the minimum pullout requirements are met. Bio-degradable fasteners shall not be used with VMax (TRM) or TMax (HPTRM) materials.

## Staple Pattern Guide



- Pin / Staple / Twist Pin, as appropriate for field conditions

	Staple Pattern
Dimension	E
$W_T$	20" (50 cm)
$L_T$	20" (50 cm)
$S_T$	18" (45 cm)
Nominal Frequency	3.8 / SY
Required Fastener	Min. 20# Pullout

### CRITICAL POINTS

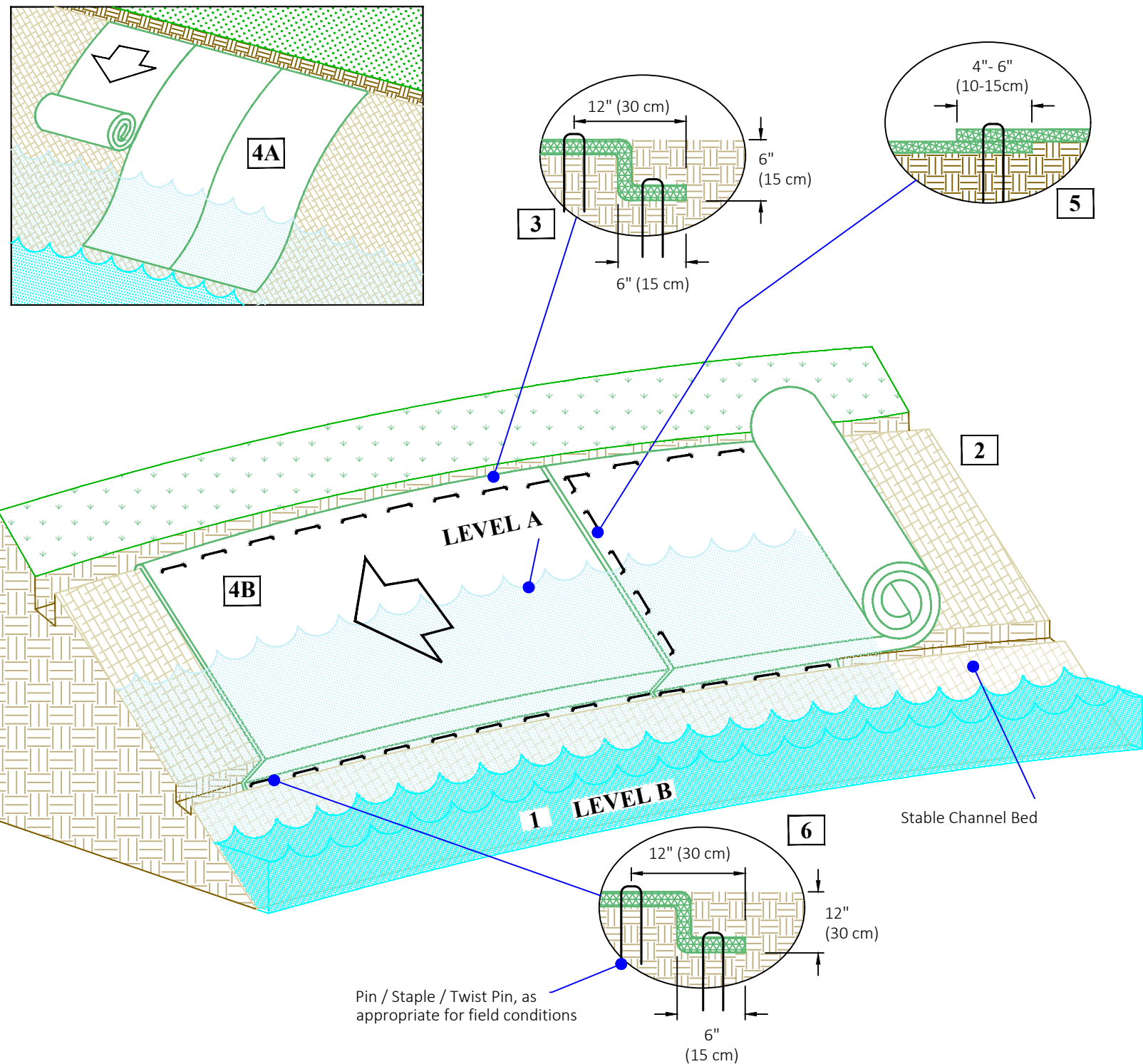
- A. Overlaps and Seams
- B. Projected Water Line
- C. Channel Bottom/Side Slope Vertices



### NOTES:

- \*Horizontal staple spacing should be altered if necessary to allow staples to secure the critical points along the channel surface.

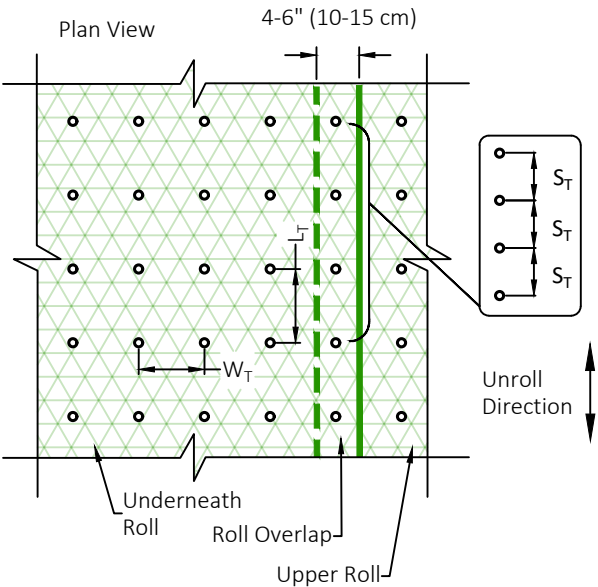




## Instructions

1. For easier installation, lower water level from Level A to Level B before installation.
2. Prepare soil before installing rolled erosion control products (RECPs), including any necessary application of lime, fertilizer, and seed. Ground surface must be free of debris, rocks, clay clods and raked smooth sufficient to allow intimate contact of the RECP with the soil over the entirety of the installation.
3. Begin at the top of the shoreline by anchoring the RECPs in a 6" (15 cm) deep X 6" (15 cm) wide trench. Anchor the RECPs with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced at  $S_T$  apart in the bottom of the trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling.
4. Roll RECPs either (A) down the shoreline for long banks (top to bottom) or (B) horizontally across the shoreline slope. RECPs will unroll with appropriate side against the soil surface. VMax TRMs should always be installed parallel to flow. All RECPs must be securely fastened to soil surface by placing staples/stakes/pins in appropriate locations as shown in the staple pattern guide.
5. The edges of all horizontal and vertical seams must be stapled with approximately 4" - 6" (10 - 15 cm) overlap. Note: \*In streambank applications, seam overlaps should be shingled in the predominant flow direction.
6. The edges of the RECPs at or below normal water level must be anchored by placing the RECP's in a 12" (30 cm) deep X 6" (15 cm) wide anchor trench. Anchor the RECPs with a row of staples/stakes/pins spaced approximately 12"(30cm) apart in the trench. Backfill and compact the trench after stapling (stone or soil may be used as backfill). For installation at or below normal water level, use of ShoreMax mat on top of the RECP or geotextile underneath is likely required for sections below the normal water line.
7. Fasteners should provide a minimum of twenty pounds of pullout resistance. Six-inch (10 cm) X one-inch (2.5 cm) eleven gauge staples are typically adequate. In loose soils, longer staples may be necessary, twist pins can provide the greatest pullout resistance. In hard or rocky soils, straight pins may be used where staples or twist pins are refused, provided the minimum pullout requirements are met. Bio-degradable fasteners shall not be used with VMax (TRM) or TMax (HPTRM) materials.

## Staple Pattern Guide



• Pin / Staple / Twist Pin, as appropriate for field conditions

	Staple Pattern
Dimension	E
$W_T$	20" (50 cm)
$L_T$	20" (50 cm)
$S_T$	18" (45 cm)
Nominal Frequency	3.8 / SY
Required Fastener	Min. 20# Pullout



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**Denver, CO** 303.696.8960  
**Colorado Springs, CO** 719.257.7840  
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- Grated Inlet, Curb Inlet, Area Inlet Protection

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- Triangle Silt Dike
- GeoRidge

Perimeter Protection

- High and Low-Porosity Silt Fence, Straw Wattles, Silt Socks
- Safety Fence

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Sediment Basin Skimmers

Dewatering Bags

Trackout Control

- FODS
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### EROSION CONTROL

Basic Hydraulically Applied Mulches

- Wood
- Paper
- Blends
- Straw

High-Performance Hydraulically

Applied Products

- BFM
- FGM
- Additives & Tackifiers

Temporary Erosion Control Blankets

- Coir & Jute Mat/Nettings
- Short-Term ECBs
- Extended-Term ECBs

Permanent Erosion Control Blankets

- Turf Reinforcement Mats
- HP-TRMs
- Anchor Reinforced Vegetation System

Structural BMPs

- Transition Mats
- Geoweb Cellular Confinement
- Composite Vegetated Armor System
- Flex MSE Vegetated Wall System
- Articulated Concrete Block
- Gabions
- Grout-Filled Geotextile Mats

Vegetation Establishment

- Native Seed & Turf Seed
- Fertilizers
- Organic Soil Additives
- Stratavault Soil Cells

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Water Quality

- Inlet Filter Boxes
- Pre-Treatment Chamber
- Nutrient Separating Baffle Boxes
- High-Flow Biofiltration Media
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- Modular Underground Storage Systems
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- Drainage Composites
- Strip Drain

Inlet Structures

- PVC
- Drain Basins, In-Line Drains
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