

## 15. S&P product overview / Technical data

GRID REINFORCEMENT (bitumen impregnated)	S&P Glasphalt G		S&P Carbophalt G	
	longitudinal	transverse	longitudinal	transverse
<b>Tensile modulus of elasticity</b> fibre-roving (kN/mm <sup>2</sup> )	73'000	73'000	73'000	240'000
<b>Elongation at rupture</b> fibre-roving (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4
Theor. <b>tensile strength of grid</b> (kN/m)	120	120	120	200
Width of roll (m)	1.95 / 0.95		1.95	
Length of roll (m)	50		50	
In practice a layer bonding of 12–15 kN (Leutner Ø 150 mm test cylinder) is usually achieved for asphalt layers that are reinforced with prebituminised S&P grids.				

Tack coat:  
S&P emulsion G  
200–600 g/m<sup>2</sup>

GRID REINFORCEMENT/SAMI non-woven (traditional, not bitumen impregnated)	S&P Glasphalt GS		S&P Carbophalt GS	
	longitudinal	transverse	longitudinal	transverse
<b>Tensile modulus of elasticity</b> fibre-roving (kN/mm <sup>2</sup> )	73'000	73'000	73'000	240'000
<b>Elongation at rupture</b> fibre-roving (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4
Theor. <b>tensile strength of grid</b> (kN/m)	120	120	120	200
Width of roll (m)	1.95		1.95	
Length of roll (m)	50		50	
As the layer bonding of 12–15 kN (Leutner Ø 150 mm test cylinder) is not achieved in practice for non-woven interlayers, S&P Glasphalt G/S&P Carbophalt G is often laid instead of the non-woven and covered with a SAMI surface dressing.				

Tack coat:  
S&P emulsion GS  
1.7 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

GRID REINFORCEMENT/SAMI non-woven (bitumen impregnated)	S&P Glasphalt bit	
	longitudinal	transverse
<b>Tensile modulus of elasticity</b> fibre-roving (kN/mm <sup>2</sup> )	73'000	73'000
<b>Elongation at rupture</b> fibre-roving (%)	2.5	2.5
Theo. <b>tensile strength of grid</b> (kN/m)	120	120
Width of roll (m)	1.00 / 0.50	
Length of roll (m)	50	

Tack coat:  
S&P emulsion G  
300–500 g/m<sup>2</sup>

### Notice:

The technical specifications are based on the theoretical properties of the fibre-roving guaranteed by the roving manufacturer. The calculation of the tensile strength relates to the theoretical roving cross section.

$$\text{Theoretical roving cross section} = \frac{\text{fibre weight}}{\text{fibre density}} \times \text{width of the grid}$$