

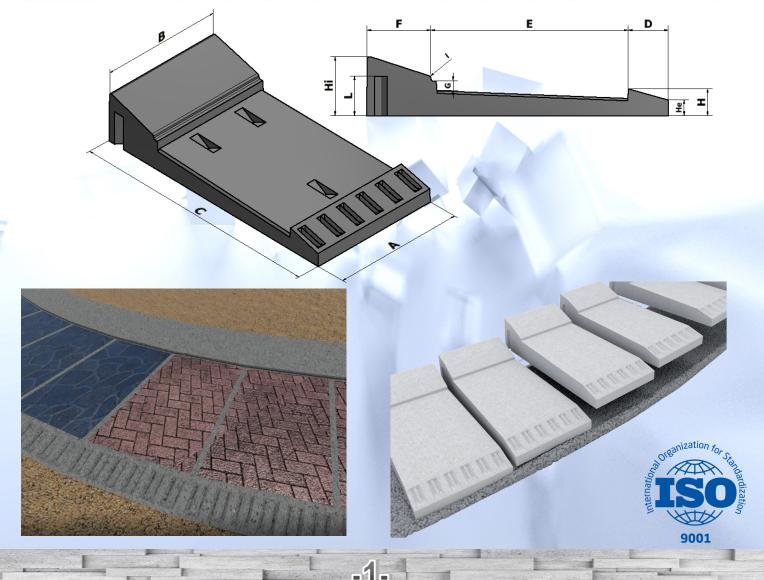


Modules for roundabouts





	Dimension in (mm)											Ø(m)	Class of concrete
Désignation	Α	В	С	D	E	F	Н	He	Hi	ı	L	(iii)	MPA
MRP 25	1000	841	1900	250	1250	400	170	100	380	30	220	24	925
MRP 30	1000	873	1900	250	1250	400	170	100	380	30	220	30	940
MRP 35	1000	891	1900	250	1250	400	170	100	380	30	220	35	950
MRP 40	1000	905	1900	250	1250	400	170	100	380	30	220	40	960
MRP 45	1000	915	1900	250	1250	400	170	100	380	30	220	45	965
MRP 50	1000	924	1900	250	1250	400	170	100	380	30	220	50	970





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Molds for roundabouts Total length 1.90 m, width A = 1m and B = 0.924 m, Unit weight 755Kg, concrete class 25 MPA.



Advantages:

The pavement for roundabouts stems from the need to reduce the time required to commission a turntable on road junctions. Reducing the time required for installation allows the company to reduce the impact of maintenance costs. without excluding product quality that is superior to arrangements that require subsequent construction phases. A speed that translates into savings.







The simplicity of the slab lies in the monolithic nature of the element, which can be moved and laid in a single working phase on a concrete bed (moist earth consistency, with a maximum thickness of 6×8 cm). The alignment between the consecutive components is facilitated by the male-female interlocking of the slab. The radius of curvature is guaranteed and in accordance with the project specifications and is defined directly in the production phase. The element has an exact shape that does not require the filling of consecutive joints. The assembly is facilitated by the particular geometry of the product, which also makes it possible to overcome the differences in height (max 3%). A simplicity that becomes effective.



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Monolithic and high mechanical strength guarantee excellent protection against damage and disturbances. In case of accidental breakage of one or more roundabout elements, the replacement is carried out quickly by extracting the element to be replaced and by inserting a new one, without it being necessary to demolish the part of the lower floor, as it happens case of the traditional installation of the three elements (this demolition, often very important beyond the zone of rupture of the element, invalidates the functionality of the work in the time).

