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GEOGRID MADE FROM A COEXTRUDED MULTILAYERED POLYMER

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Application for Patent No. 62/239,416 filed October 9, 2015.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to integral geogrids and other oriented grids used for structural or construction reinforcement and other geotechnical purposes. More particularly, the present invention relates to such integral geogrids made from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet in order to achieve enhanced stiffness characteristics, as well as other desirable characteristics as disclosed herein.

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This invention also relates to the method of producing such integral geogrids. Lastly, the present invention relates to the use of such integral geogrids for soil and particulate reinforcement and methods of such reinforcement.

For the purpose of this invention, the term "integral geogrid" is intended to include integral geogrids and other integral grid structures made by orienting (stretching) a polymeric starting material in the form of a sheet or a sheet-like shape of a requisite thickness and having holes or depressions made or formed therein.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Polymeric integral grid structures having mesh openings defined by various geometric patterns of substantially parallel, orientated strands and junctions therebetween, such as integral geogrids, have been manufactured for over 25 years. Such grids are manufactured by extruding an integrally cast sheet which is subjected to a defined pattern of holes or depressions followed by the controlled uniaxial or biaxial stretching and orientation of the sheet into highly oriented strands and partially oriented junctions defined by mesh openings formed by the holes or depressions. Such stretching and orienting of the sheet in

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either uniaxial or biaxial directions develops strand tensile strength and modulus in the corresponding stretch direction. These integral oriented polymer grid structures can be used for retaining or stabilizing particulate material of any
5 suitable form, such as soil, earth, sand, clay, gravel, etc. and in any suitable location, such as on the side of a road or other cutting or embankment, beneath a road surface, runway surface, etc.

Various shapes and patterns of holes have been
10 experimented with to achieve higher levels of strength to weight ratio, or to achieve faster processing speeds during the manufacturing process. Orientation is accomplished under controlled temperatures and strain rates. Some of the variables in this process include draw ratio, molecular
15 weight, molecular weight distribution, and degree of branching or cross linking of the polymer.

The manufacture and use of such integral geogrids and other integral grid structures can be accomplished by well-known techniques. As described in detail in U.S. Patents
20 Nos. 4,374,798 to Mercer, 4,590,029 to Mercer, 4,743,486 to Mercer and Martin, 4,756,946 to Mercer, and 5,419,659 to Mercer, a starting polymeric sheet material is first extruded and then punched to form the requisite defined pattern of holes or depressions. The integral geogrid is then formed by

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the requisite stretching and orienting the punched sheet material

Such integral geogrids, both uniaxial integral geogrids and biaxial integral geogrids (collectively "integral
5 geogrids," or separately "uniaxial integral geogrid(s)" or "biaxial integral geogrid(s)") were invented by the
aforementioned Mercer in the late 1970s and have been a
tremendous commercial success over the past 30 years, totally
revolutionizing the technology of reinforcing soils, roadway
10 underpavements and other civil engineering structures made
from granular or particulate materials.

Mercer discovered that by starting with a relatively
thick, substantially uniplanar polymer starting sheet,
preferably on the order of 1.5 mm (0.059055 inch) to 4.0 mm
15 (0.15748 inch) thick, having a pattern of holes or depressions
whose centers lie on a notional substantially square or
rectangular grid of rows and columns, and stretching the
starting sheet either unilaterally or biaxially so that the
orientation of the strands extends into the junctions, a
20 totally new substantially uniplanar integral geogrid could be
formed. As described by Mercer, "uniplanar" means that all
zones of the sheet-like material are symmetrical about the
median plane of the sheet-like material.

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In U.S. Patents Nos. 3,252,181, 3,317,951, 3,496,965, 4,470,942, 4,808,358 and 5,053,264, the starting material with the requisite pattern of holes or depressions is formed in conjunction with a cylindrical polymer extrusion and
5 substantial uniplanarity is achieved by passing the extrusion over an expanding mandrel. The expanded cylinder is then slit longitudinally to produce a flat substantially uniplanar starting sheet.

Another integral geogrid is described in U.S. Patent
10 No. 7,001,112 to Walsh (hereinafter the "Walsh '112 patent"), assigned to Tensar international Limited, an associated company of the assignee of the instant application for patent, Tensar International Corporation, Inc. (hereinafter "Tensar") of Atlanta, Georgia. The Walsh '112 patent discloses oriented
15 polymer integral geogrids including a biaxially stretched integral geogrid in which oriented strands form triangular mesh openings with a partially oriented junction at each corner, and with six highly oriented strands meeting at each junction (hereinafter sometimes referred to herein as
20 "triaxial integral geogrid").

It is intended that the present invention be applicable to all integral grids regardless of the method of starting sheet formation or of the method of orienting the starting material into the integral geogrid or grid structure.

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The subject matter of the foregoing patents Nos. 3,252,181, 3,317,951, 3,496,965, 4,470,942, 4,808,358, 5,053,264 and 7,001,112 is expressly incorporated into this specification by reference as if the disclosures were set forth herein in their
5 entireties. These patents are cited as illustrative, and are not considered to be inclusive, or to exclude other techniques known in the art for the production of integral polymer grid materials.

Traditionally, the polymeric materials used in the
10 production of integral geogrids have been high molecular weight homopolymer or copolymer polypropylene, and high density, high molecular weight polyethylene. Various additives, such as ultraviolet light inhibitors, carbon black, processing aids, etc., are added to these polymers to achieve
15 desired effects in the finished product and/or manufacturing efficiency.

And, also traditionally, the starting material for production of such an integral geogrid has typically been a uniplanar sheet that has a monolayer construction, i.e., a
20 homogeneous single layer of a polymeric material.

While an integral geogrid produced from the above-described conventional starting materials exhibits generally satisfactory properties, it is structurally and economically advantageous to produce an integral geogrid having a

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relatively higher degree of stiffness suitable for the demands of services such as geosynthetic reinforcement or having other properties desirable for particular geosynthetic applications.

Therefore, a need exists for a starting material not
5 only that is suitable for the process constraints associated with the production of integral geogrids, but also that once the integral geogrid has been produced and is in service, provides a higher degree of stiffness than that associated with conventional geogrid starting materials or provides other
10 desirable properties not available with current monolayer integral geogrids.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To attain the aforementioned higher degree of stiffness and other desirable characteristics, the present invention employs a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet as the
5 starting material for the fabrication of the integral geogrid.

The experiments described herein support the inventors' theory that by virtue of the inventive construction, the coextruded multilayer sheet components provide a crystalline synergistic effect during extrusion and
10 orientation, resulting in enhanced material properties that provide performance benefits to use of the integral geogrid in soil geosynthetic reinforcement.

According to a first aspect, there is provided an integral geogrid comprising a plurality of interconnected,
15 oriented strands having an array of openings therein, the integral geogrid being produced from a multilayer polymer starting sheet having an initial thickness of at least about 2 mm and layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials having polymeric material
20 compositions that are different from one another, and being formed in a single coextrusion, and the plurality of interconnected, oriented strands being oriented by post-extrusion stretching.

According to a second aspect, there is provided a starting material for making an integral geogrid comprising a multilayer polymer starting sheet having an initial thickness
5 of at least about 2 mm and layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, said starting material being formed in a single coextrusion, and having holes or depressions therein that
10 provide openings when the starting sheet is uniaxially or biaxially stretched.

According to a third aspect, there is provided a method of making an integral geogrid, comprising: providing a multilayer polymer starting sheet having an initial thickness
15 of at least about 2 mm and adjacent layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, with the multilayer polymer starting sheet being formed in a single coextrusion; providing
20 a patterned plurality of holes or depressions in the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet; and orienting the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet having the patterned plurality of holes or depressions therein by stretching, to provide a plurality of interconnected, oriented

strands and to configure the holes or depressions as grid openings.

According to a fourth aspect, there is provided a method of providing an integral geogrid construction, comprising: uniaxially or biaxially stretching a starting material that is a multilayer polymer starting sheet having layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another and formed in a single coextrusion, and having a patterned plurality of holes or depressions therein, to provide an integral geogrid having a plurality of oriented strands and a plurality of grid openings; and embedding the integral geogrid in a mass of particulate material.

According to a fifth aspect, there is provided an integral geogrid comprising a plurality of interconnected, oriented strands having an array of openings therein, the integral geogrid being produced from a multilayer polymer starting sheet having layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, and being formed in a single coextrusion, and the oriented strands having an aspect ratio of greater than 1.0.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, a starting material for making an integral geogrid includes a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet having holes or depressions therein that provide openings when the starting
5 material is uniaxially or biaxially stretched.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, an integral geogrid includes a plurality of highly oriented strands interconnected by partially oriented junctions and having an array of openings therein that is
10 produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.
According to one embodiment of the invention, the integral geogrid is a triaxial integral geogrid.

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According to still another embodiment of the present invention, a soil construction includes a mass of particulate material strengthened by embedding therein an integral geogrid produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

5 According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method of making a starting material for an integral geogrid includes providing a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet, and providing holes or depressions therein.

 According to another embodiment of the present
10 invention, a method of making an integral geogrid includes providing a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet, providing holes or depressions therein, and uniaxially or biaxially stretching the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet having the holes or depressions therein so as to provide a plurality of
15 highly oriented strands interconnected by partially oriented junctions and having an array of the openings therein. According to one embodiment of the invention, the method produces a triaxial integral geogrid from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

20 And, according to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method of strengthening a mass of particulate material includes embedding in the mass of particulate material an integral geogrid produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

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Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a starting material for making an integral geogrid. The starting material includes a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet having holes or depressions therein
5 that provide openings when the starting material is uniaxially or biaxially stretched.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an integral geogrid having a plurality of highly oriented strands interconnected by partially oriented
10 junctions and having an array of openings therein that is produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet. An associated object of the invention is to provide an integral geogrid characterized by a higher degree of stiffness, a greater strength, and other desirable characteristics.
15 Specifically, an object of the present invention is to provide a triaxial integral geogrid from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a soil construction that includes a mass of
20 particulate material strengthened by embedding therein an integral geogrid produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method of making a starting material for an integral

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geogrid that includes providing a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet, and providing holes or depressions therein.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of making an integral geogrid. The method includes providing a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet, providing holes or depressions therein, and uniaxially or biaxially stretching the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet having the holes or depressions therein so as to provide a plurality of highly oriented strands interconnected by partially oriented junctions and having an array of the openings therein. The method can employ known geogrid fabrication methods, such as those described in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Nos. 4,374,798, 4,590,029, 4,743,486, 5,419,659, and 7,001,112, as well as in other patents. Specifically, an object of the present invention is to provide a method of making a triaxial integral geogrid from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

And, still another object of the present invention is to provide a method of strengthening a mass of particulate material by embedding in the mass of particulate material an integral geogrid produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details

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of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like reference numbers refer to like parts throughout. The accompanying drawings are intended
5 to illustrate the invention, but are not necessarily to scale.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a coextruded uniplanar multilayer sheet starting material for an integral geogrid,
10 before holes or depressions are formed therein according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective plan view of the starting material sheet shown in Figure 1 that has the holes punched therein for forming a triaxial integral geogrid of the type
15 shown in the Walsh '112 patent.

Figure 3 is a side view of a section of the starting material sheet shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a section of the triaxial integral geogrid produced by biaxially orienting the starting
20 material sheet shown in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the section of the triaxial integral geogrid shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is an enlarged perspective view of the section of the triaxial integral geogrid shown in Figure 4.

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Figure 7 is a side cross-sectional view of the section of the triaxial integral geogrid shown in Figure 4.

Figure 8 is a table summarizing aperture stability modulus properties for an experimental triaxial integral geogrid produced from a 3 mm coextruded uniplanar multilayer sheet starting material such as shown in Figures 1-7 to be compared with similar properties of a triaxial integral geogrid commercially available from Tensar as a TriAx® TX140™ geogrid.

10 Figure 9 is a table comparing various product properties of triaxial integral geogrids commercially available from Tensar (produced from extruded monolayer sheets) with corresponding various product properties of experimental triaxial integral geogrids as shown in Figures 4-
15 7 produced from coextruded uniplanar multilayer sheets according to the present invention.

Figure 10 is another table comparing various product properties of triaxial integral geogrids commercially available from Tensar (produced from extruded monolayer
20 sheets) with corresponding product properties of experimental triaxial integral geogrids produced from coextruded uniplanar multilayer sheets according to the present invention.

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Figure 11 is a perspective view of a section of a triaxial integral geogrid according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 12 is a plan view of the section of the triaxial integral geogrid shown in Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a side cross-sectional view of the section of the triaxial integral geogrid shown in Figure 11.

Figure 14 illustrates a coextruded uniplanar multilayer sheet starting material for an integral geogrid, before holes or depressions are formed therein according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 15 is a perspective view of a section of a triaxial integral geogrid associated with the starting material sheet shown in Figure 14.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Although only preferred embodiments of the invention are explained in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its scope to the details of construction and arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in various ways.

Also, in describing the preferred embodiments, terminology will be resorted to for the sake of clarity. It is intended that each term contemplates its broadest meaning as understood by those skilled in the art, and includes all technical equivalents which operate in a similar manner to accomplish a similar purpose.

And, as used herein, the terms "coextruded," "coextruding," and "coextrusion" are used according to their commonly accepted definition, i.e., pertaining to a single-step process starting with two or more polymeric materials that are simultaneously extruded and shaped in a single die to form a multilayer sheet.

The present invention is directed to uniaxial, biaxial, and triaxial integral geogrid structures produced from a coextruded multilayer polymer sheet as the starting

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material. The coextruded multilayer polymer sheet starting material can be, for example, uniplanar, or can be non-uniplanar, depending upon the particular characteristics that are desired for the multilayer geogrid structure that is to be
5 fabricated therefrom. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet starting material is uniplanar or substantially uniplanar.

The invention is based on the fact that extrusion of the coextruded multilayer sheet consisting of different
10 polymeric materials or other extrudable materials at varying percentage content when converted to uniaxial, biaxial, and/or triaxial integral geogrids via a sheet punching and oven stretching process, produces a finished product that has unique characteristics relative to the traditional uniaxial,
15 biaxial, and triaxial geogrids for purposes of soil reinforcement and other geotechnical applications.

Figure 1 illustrates a coextruded multilayer sheet
100 used as a starting material for an integral geogrid according to one embodiment of the present invention, before
20 the sheet has been through-punched or depressions formed therein.

As shown in Figure 1, the coextruded multilayer sheet 100 is a three-layer sheet embodiment of the invention. That is, preferably, sheet 100 includes a first layer 110, a

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second layer 120, and a third layer 130. The first layer 110 and the third layer 130 are arranged on opposite planar surfaces of second layer 120, preferably in a uniplanar or substantially uniplanar configuration. Further, while the
5 three-layer configuration of sheet 100 is shown for purposes of illustration, the invention contemplates the use of a sheet having multiple layers arranged in various configurations, multiple layers having various combinations of thicknesses, and multiple layers having various materials of construction,
10 all as dictated by the particular application in which the integral geogrid is to be employed. For example, while the three-layer configuration of sheet 100 is shown for purposes of illustration, the invention also contemplates the use of coextruded sheets having more than three layers. In general,
15 the layer configuration, the layer thicknesses, and the materials of construction of the layers are selected to provide not only ease of fabrication of the integral geogrid, but also an integral geogrid having the desired degree of stiffness and other performance properties.

20 As described above, the coextruded multilayer sheet 100 used as the starting material for an integral geogrid according to the present invention is preferably through-punched, although it may be possible to use depressions formed therein instead. According to the embodiment of the starting

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material in which depressions are formed in the sheet, the depressions are provided on each side of the sheet, i.e., on both the top and the bottom of the sheet. Further, the depressions extend into each layer of the coextruded
5 multilayer sheet.

In the particular embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 1, the sheet 100 is made by coextruding a first material that forms the first layer 110, a second material that forms the second layer 120, and a third material that
10 forms the third layer 130 in a manner known to those skilled in the art of extruding multi-layer sheets.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the overall thickness of the sheet 100 is from about 2 mm to about 12 mm and, according to a more preferred
15 embodiment of the invention, the overall thickness of the sheet 100 is from about 2 mm to about 6 mm.

With regard to the individual thicknesses of the sheet layers, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the thickness of the first layer 110 is from about
20 0.5 mm to about 4.5 mm, the thickness of the second layer 120 is from about 1 mm to about 9 mm, and the thickness of the third layer 130 is from about 0.5 mm to about 4.5 mm, keeping in mind that the overall thickness of the sheet 100 is from about 2 mm to about 12 mm. And, according to a more preferred

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embodiment of the invention, the thickness of the first layer 110 is from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm, the thickness of the second layer 120 is from about 2 mm to about 5 mm, and the thickness of the third layer 130 is from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

In general, the material of construction of the first layer 110, the second layer 120, and the third layer 130 may be the same as each other, or may be different from one another. Preferably, the material of construction of the first layer 110 and the material of construction of the third layer 130 may be the same as each other, or may be different from one another. More preferably, material of construction of the second layer 120 is different from the material of construction of both the first layer 110 and the material of construction of the third layer 130.

And, in general, the layers of the sheet are polymeric in nature. For example, the materials of construction may include high molecular weight polyolefins, and broad specification polymers. Further, the polymeric materials may be virgin stock, or may be recycled materials, such as, for example, post-industrial or post-consumer recycled polymeric materials. And, the use of one or more polymeric layers having a lower cost than that of the aforementioned high molecular weight polyolefins and broad

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specification polymers is also contemplated. The use of such a lower cost polymeric layer may result in a cost savings of approximately 20% to approximately 30% relative to the use of, for example, a polypropylene layer.

5 According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the material of construction of the first layer 110 and the third layer 130 is a high molecular weight polyolefin, such as, for example, a polypropylene ("PP"). And, according to the same preferred embodiment, the material of construction
10 of the second layer 120 is a broad specification polymer, such as, for example, a virgin PP, or a recycled PP, such as, for example, a post-industrial PP or other recycled PP. However, depending upon the particular application of the integral geogrid, polymeric components having a material of
15 construction other than polypropylene may be included in the coextruded multilayer sheet.

 Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the coextruded multilayer sheet starting material 100 of Figure 1 that has holes 140 punched therein for forming the triaxial integral geogrid 200
20 shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6. The size and spacing of the holes 140 are as disclosed in the Walsh '112 patent. The triaxial integral geogrid 200 includes highly oriented strands 205 and partially oriented junctions 235, also as disclosed in the Walsh '112 patent. The upper layer 130 of the starting

material 100 has been stretched and oriented into the upper layer 230 of the strands 205 and junctions 235. Similarly, the third or lower layer 110 of the starting material 100 has been stretched and oriented into the lower or underneath layer 210 of the strands 205 and junctions 235. As the first layer 130 and third layer 110 are being stretched and oriented, the second or middle layer 120 is also being stretched and oriented into middle layer 220 of both the strands 205 and junctions 235.

As indicated above, Figure 7 is a side cross-sectional view of the section of the triaxial integral geogrid shown in Figure 4. And, as is evident from Figure 7, the strand 205 has what is known to one skilled in the art as a high aspect ratio, i.e., a ratio of the thickness or height of the strand cross section to the width of the strand cross section that is greater than 1.0. Such a high aspect ratio structure is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 9,556,580 to Walsh and in U.S. Patent No. 10,024,002 to Walsh, both of which are assigned to Tensar Technologies Limited, another associated company of the assignee of the instant application for patent. The subject matter of the foregoing patent Nos. 9,556,580 and 10,024,002 is expressly incorporated into this specification by reference as if the disclosures were set forth herein in their entireties.

The invention also relates to a method of making the above-described triaxial integral geogrid 200. The method includes: providing the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet 100; forming a plurality of holes or depressions in the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet 100 in a selected pattern, such as in accordance with the disclosure of the Walsh '112 patent; and biaxially stretching and orienting the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet having the patterned plurality of holes or depressions therein to form an integral geogrid having a plurality of interconnected, oriented strands between partially oriented junctions and to configure the holes or depressions as grid openings.

In general, once the coextruded multilayer polymer sheet 100 has been prepared with holes or depressions, the triaxial integral geogrid 200 can be produced from the sheet

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100 according to the methods described in the above-identified patents and known to those skilled in the art.

To demonstrate the enhanced characteristics and properties of the inventive integral geogrid produced from the
5 coextruded multilayer sheet, comparative tests were performed.

Figure 8 is a table summarizing aperture stability modulus properties for an experimental triaxial integral geogrid produced from a 3 mm coextruded sheet starting material to be compared with similar properties of a triaxial
10 integral geogrid commercially available from Tensar as a TriAx® TX140™ geogrid. The experiment was performed according to the testing protocols of ASTM D7864, i.e., the "Standard Test Method for Determining the Aperture Stability Modulus of Geogrids." The aperture stability testing was performed on
15 triaxial integral geogrid samples made from a 3 mm thick coextruded multilayer sheet that included a 50% BSR ("broad specification resin") that had been punched and stretched. The first, i.e., lower, layer 110 of the coextruded multilayer sheet had a material of construction of a high molecular
20 weight polypropylene (PP) and a thickness of 0.75 mm; the second, i.e., middle, layer 120 had a material of construction of a broad specification PP and a thickness of 1.50 mm; and the third, i.e., upper, layer 130 had a material of

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construction of a high molecular weight PP and a thickness of 0.75 mm.

For the experimental laboratory-prepared triaxial integral geogrid made from the coextruded multilayer sheet, the average value for a moment of 20 cm-kg was 3.70 cm-kg/deg. Conversely, for the non-coextruded, i.e., monolayer sheet, specifically from six tests of the standard Triax® TX140™ geogrids, the average value of the tests was 2.86 cm-kg/deg, with a range of 2.52 to 3.14 cm-kg/deg, substantially below the average value recorded for the experimental multilayer samples.

Figure 9 also illustrates various product properties of triaxial integral geogrids produced from monolayer extruded sheets with corresponding product properties of triaxial integral geogrids produced from coextruded multilayer sheets according to the present invention. In the tests summarized in Figure 9, the monolayer sheets were processed to have the configuration of the triaxial integral geogrid described in the Walsh '112 patent. Such a triaxial integral geogrid is commercially available from Tensar, and is known as the TriAx® TX160™ geogrid.

For the comparative experiments shown in Figure 9, coextruded 3-layer sheets in 4.6 mm finished sheet thicknesses were prepared. The various sheets incorporated different

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loadings of post-industrial polypropylene (PP) content, and each of the coextruded 3-layer sheets was then processed into a triaxial integral geogrid comparable to Tensar's TriAx® TX160™ geogrid.

5 With regard to Figure 9, each of the 4.6 mm coextruded multilayer sheets included the following layer compositions: Sample (1) a first or upper layer 130, as described above, of 34% virgin polypropylene (PP) and black masterbatch ("MB," i.e., black carbon to provide a black color
10 to the product for UV protection) / a second or middle layer 120, as described above, of 32% post-industrial PP / and a third or lower layer 110, as described above, of 34% virgin PP and MB; and Sample (2) 25% virgin PP and MB / 50% post-industrial PP / 25% virgin PP and MB.

15 The thickness of each of the above-described layers for the various sheet Samples (1) and (2) is as follows. For the 4.6 mm multilayer sheet Sample (1), the thicknesses of the layers were, respectively: 1.56 mm / 1.47 mm / 1.56 mm. For the 4.6 mm multilayer sheet Sample (2), the thicknesses of the
20 layers were, respectively: 1.15 mm / 2.30 mm / 1.15 mm.

As is evident from the results presented in Figure 9, the resultant experimental triaxial integral geogrids produced from the above-described punched and oriented 4.6 mm coextruded 3-layer sheet samples resulted in a product, versus

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the standard monolayered Triax[®] TX160[™] geogrid with the approximate equivalent starting sheet thickness (4.7 mm), that exhibited substantially higher product stiffness as measured per standard Tensar low strain tensile modulus testing, flexural stiffness testing, and aperture stability testing. The 0.5% and 2.0% strain tensile modulus test values were more than 30% stronger for the experimental triaxial geogrids produced from the 4.6 mm coextruded 3-layer starting sheet than from the conventional Triax[®] TX160[™] geogrids produced from the 4.7 mm monolayered sheet. Similarly, the flexural stiffness measured more than 33% higher for the experimental triaxial geogrids produced from the 4.6 mm coextruded sheet than the standard Triax[®] TX160[™] geogrid made from a 4.7 mm monolayered starting sheet.

Figure 10 is another table comparing various product properties of triaxial integral geogrids produced from monolayer sheets commercially available from Tensar with corresponding product properties of experimental triaxial integral geogrids produced from coextruded multilayer sheets according to the present invention. In the tests summarized in Figure 10, the monolayer sheets were also processed to have the configuration of the triaxial integral geogrid described in the Walsh '112 patent. Such a triaxial integral geogrid is

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commercially available from Tensar, and is known as the TriAx® TX140™ geogrid.

For the comparative experiments shown in Figure 10, coextruded 3-layer sheets in 3.0 mm finished sheet thicknesses
5 were prepared. The various sheets incorporated different loadings of post-industrial polypropylene (PP) content, and each of the coextruded 3-layer sheets was then processed into a triaxial integral geogrid comparable to Tensar's TriAx® TX140™ geogrid.

10 With regard to Figure 10, Sheet "SN20140407" had the following composition: 32% broad specification resin in the second (i.e., middle) layer 120 and 34% high molecular weight PP in the first (i.e. top) layer 130 and in the third (i.e., lower) layer 110. Sheet "SN20140408" had the following
15 composition: 50% broad specification resin in the second (i.e., middle) layer, and 25% high molecular weight PP in the first layer and in the third layer. Sheet "SN20140409" had the following composition: 60% broad specification resin in the second (i.e., middle) layer, and 20% high molecular weight
20 PP in the first layer and in the third layer.

The thickness of each of the above-described layers for Sheet SN20140407, Sheet SN20140408, and Sheet SN20140409 is as follows. For the 3 mm multilayer Sheet SN20140407, the thicknesses of the first, the second, and the third layers

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were, respectively: 1.02 mm / 0.96 mm / 1.02 mm. For the 3 mm multilayer Sheet SN20140408, the thicknesses of the layers were, respectively: 0.75 mm / 1.5 mm / 0.75 mm. For the 3 mm multilayer Sheet SN20140409, the thicknesses of the layers
5 were, respectively: 0.6 mm / 1.8 mm / 0.6 mm.

As is evident from the results reported in Figure 10, the 3.0 mm starting sheet thickness with post-industrial PP content of 32% (SN20140407), 50% (SN20140408), and 60% (SN20140409), when converted to a finished triaxial integral
10 geogrid, exceeded the only specified tensile modulus test for Triax® TX140™ geogrid produced from a 3.7 mm thick sheet which is 220 kN/m in the transverse direction ("TD"). Figure 10 also shows that each of the coextruded samples, starting with the thinner 3.0 mm sheet, met or exceeded the average tensile
15 modulus values of standard Triax® TX140™ geogrid produced from a 3.7 mm sheet.

Again, the experiments described herein support the inventors' concept that by virtue of utilizing a multi-layer construction for the starting material sheet, the coextruded
20 multilayer sheet components can provide a crystalline synergistic effect during extrusion and orientation, thus providing enhanced material properties in the resultant integral geogrid and performance benefits when using the

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resultant integral geogrid in soil and other geotechnical applications.

Other possible embodiments of the instant invention can include, for example, (1) multilayer coextruded polymer sheet starting materials having significantly higher levels of post-industrial and post-consumer PP resins, i.e., PP resins that have a relatively low cost, (2) foaming agents to provide a foamed or expanded second (i.e., middle) layer, (3) one or more relatively low cost layers that include bulking agents or fillers, (4) a color identification layer within the integral geogrid, and (5) a 3-layer coextruded polymer sheet with HDPE outer layers and an amorphous and crystalline polyester inner layer sandwiched therebetween. Each of the above examples would provide an enhancement or satisfy a need for an integral geogrid having enhanced geosynthetic aggregate reinforcement, cost reduction and/or identification properties.

More specifically, as indicated above, one possible embodiment of the instant invention could include the use of a foaming agent to provide a foamed or expanded second or middle layer. Figures 11, 12, and 13 are directed to such an embodiment 300, in which the second or middle layer (here designated as 320) of the coextruded multilayer sheet forms an expanded or "foamed" structure. That is, according to this embodiment of the invention, a chemical foaming agent is mixed

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with the polymer that is extruded to form the second layer. The heat that is generated to melt the polymer decomposes the chemical foaming agent, which results in the liberation of a gas. The gas is then dispersed in the polymer melt, and
5 expands upon exiting the die. As a result, the second layer is expanded or foamed (see Figure 13, which is a side cross-sectional view of the section of the integral triaxial geogrid shown in Figure 11.)

According to this embodiment of the invention, as
10 with the above-described first embodiment, the material of construction of the first layer (here, 310) and the material of construction of the third layer (here, 330) may be the same as each other, or may be different from one another, although the same material is preferred. In general, the material of
15 construction of the second layer 320 is different from the material of construction of both the first layer 310 and the material of construction of the third layer 330.

Advantages of the foamed embodiment of the finished integral geogrid according to the present invention not only
20 include reduced raw material cost and reduced geogrid weight, but also may include desirable physical and chemical properties of the foamed layer *per se*.

As indicated above, one possible embodiment of the instant invention could include the use of a color

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identification layer with the integral geogrid. For example, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials ("AASHTO") requires, in conjunction with the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program ("NTPEP"),
5 a product marker for geosynthetic reinforcements associated with walls, slopes, and fills over soft ground.

The above-described color identification layer could be, for example, a polymeric layer having a color that differs from the color of an adjacent, or an associated, co-extruded
10 layer. The color identification layer could be an inner layer or an outer layer of the integral geogrid, or the integral geogrid could include multiple color identification layers of either the same color or a variety of colors. The color identification layer could be a solid color, or could have a
15 pattern, such as incorporating a stripe. The color and/or chemistry of the color identification layer is selected, of course, based upon the requirements of a particular application of the integral geogrid.

In addition to the above-described use of the
20 integral geogrid's color identification layer for compliance with AASHTO and NTPEP standards, the color identification layer can also serve to provide source identification of the integral geogrid.

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As indicated above, while the three-layer configuration of sheet 100 has been shown for purposes of illustration, the invention also contemplates the use of coextruded sheets having more than three layers.

5 For example, the coextruded sheet can be a five-layer configuration, such as sheet 400 shown in Figure 14. Sheet 400 includes a middle layer 420, a first inner layer 410, a second inner layer 430, a first outer layer 440, and a second outer layer 450. The first inner layer 410 and the
10 second inner layer 430 are arranged on opposite planar surfaces of middle layer 420, preferably in a uniplanar or substantially uniplanar configuration. The first outer layer 440 and the second outer layer 450 are arranged on opposite planar surfaces of, respectively, first inner layer 410 and
15 second inner layer 430, preferably in a uniplanar or substantially uniplanar configuration.

In the particular embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 14, the sheet 400 is made by coextruding a first material that forms the middle layer 420, a second material
20 that forms the first inner layer 410, a third material that forms the second inner layer 430, a fourth material that forms the first outer layer 440, and a fifth material that forms the second outer layer 450, in a manner known to those skilled in the art of extruding multi-layer sheets.

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In general, the material of construction of the middle layer 420, the first inner layer 410, the second inner layer 430, the first outer layer 440, and the second outer layer 450 may be the same as each other, or may be different from one another. For example, the middle layer 420 may have a first material of construction, the first inner layer 410 and the second inner layer 430 may have a second material of construction, and the first outer layer 440 and the second outer layer 450 may have a third material of construction. In summary, depending upon the particular service application in which the integral geogrid made from the sheet 400 is to be employed, various combinations of materials of construction for the above-described five layers may be used.

Figure 15 is a perspective view of a section of a triaxial integral geogrid 500 associated with the starting material sheet 400 shown in Figure 14. The triaxial integral geogrid 500 includes highly oriented strands 505 and partially oriented junctions 535. After holes have been punched in sheet 400, the first outer layer 440 and the second outer layer 450 of sheet 400 have been stretched and oriented into, respectively, the first outer layer 540 and the second outer layer 550 of the strands 505 and junctions 535. Similarly, the first inner layer 410 and the second inner layer 430 of sheet 400 have been stretched and oriented into, respectively,

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the first inner layer 510 and the second inner layer 530 of the strands 505 and junctions 535. And, as the first outer layer 440 and the second outer layer 450, and the first inner layer 410 and the second inner layer 430 are being stretched
5 and oriented, the middle layer 420 is also being stretched and oriented into middle layer 520 of both the strands 505 and junctions 535.

As also indicated above, one possible embodiment of the instant invention could include the use of one or more
10 relatively low cost layers that include bulking agents or fillers. The inclusion of such bulking agents or fillers in the layers of the integral geogrid create a product having a thicker, i.e., loftier, profile, which can lead to enhanced performance of the integral geogrid in certain service
15 applications. Depending upon the service application in which the integral geogrid is to be employed, such bulking agents or fillers, may include, for example, one or more of CaCO_3 (calcium carbonate), talc, CaSiO_3 (wollastonite), nano-fillers, multi-wall carbon nanotube ("MWCNT"), single wall carbon
20 nanotube ("SWCNT"), glass fibers, and aluminum hydrate.

As described earlier above, the use of one or more polymeric layers having a lower cost than that of high molecular weight polyolefins and broad specification polymers is contemplated. In an embodiment in which such a lower cost

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polymeric layer also includes the aforementioned bulking agent or filler, a cost savings of approximately 20% relative to the use of, for example, a polypropylene layer, may result.

And, of course, use of the above-described foam
5 layer can also create a product having a thicker, i.e., loftier, profile, which can also lead to enhanced performance of the integral geogrid in certain service applications. Contemplated embodiments of the invention include those in which one or more of the foamed layers are used in conjunction
10 with one or more layers that include the bulking agents or fillers.

In general, the instant invention is based on employing the coextrusion techniques and materials described herein to modify and enhance certain physical, chemical,
15 and/or mechanical properties of an integral geogrid so as to improve the performance of the integral geogrid in a particular application thereof.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous
20 modifications and changes may readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation described and shown.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**1. An integral geogrid comprising:**

a plurality of interconnected, oriented strands having an array of openings therein,

the integral geogrid being produced from a multilayer polymer starting sheet having an initial thickness of at least about 2 mm and layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials having polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, and being formed in a single coextrusion, and

the plurality of interconnected, oriented strands being oriented by post-extrusion stretching.

2. The integral geogrid according to claim 1, wherein the oriented strands have been uniaxially or biaxially stretched.

3. The integral geogrid according to claim 1, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet includes a first layer, a second layer, and a third layer, with the first layer and the third layer being arranged on opposite planar surfaces of the second layer.

4. The integral geogrid according to claim 1, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet has a thickness of from about 2 mm to about 12 mm.
5. The integral geogrid according to claim 3, wherein the first layer has a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 4.5 mm, the second layer has a thickness of from about 1 mm to about 9 mm, and the third layer has a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 4.5 mm.
6. The integral geogrid according to claim 3, wherein the first layer has a material of construction of a high molecular weight polyolefin, the second layer has a material of construction of a broad specification polymer, and the third layer has a material of construction of a high molecular weight polyolefin.
7. The integral geogrid according to claim 6, wherein the high molecular weight polyolefin of the first layer is a polypropylene, the broad specification polymer of the second layer is a post-industrial polypropylene, and the high molecular weight polyolefin of the third layer is a polypropylene.
8. The integral geogrid according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of interconnected, oriented strands includes transverse strands interconnected by substantially longitudinally oriented strands.

9. The integral geogrid according to claim 1, wherein the integral geogrid is configured for structural or construction reinforcement purposes.
10. A starting material for making an integral geogrid comprising a multilayer polymer starting sheet having an initial thickness of at least about 2 mm and layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, said starting material being formed in a single coextrusion, and having holes or depressions therein that provide openings when the starting sheet is uniaxially or biaxially stretched.
11. The starting material according to claim 10, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet includes a first layer, a second layer, and a third layer, with the first layer and the third layer being arranged on opposite planar surfaces of the second layer.
12. The starting material according to claim 10, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet has an initial thickness of at least 2 mm.
13. The starting material according to claim 10, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet has a stretched thickness of from about 0.2 mm to about 9 mm.

14. The starting material according to claim 10, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet once stretched exhibits an increased flexural stiffness and torsional rigidity relative to the flexural stiffness and torsional rigidity of a non-coextruded sheet having a substantially same starting thickness.

15. A soil construction comprising a mass of particulate material strengthened by embedding therein an integral geogrid as claimed in claim 1.

16. A method of strengthening a mass of particulate material, comprising embedding in the mass of particulate material the integral geogrid as claimed in claim 1.

17. A method of making an integral geogrid, comprising:

providing a multilayer polymer starting sheet having an initial thickness of at least about 2 mm and adjacent layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, with the multilayer polymer starting sheet being formed in a single coextrusion;

providing a patterned plurality of holes or depressions in the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet; and

orienting the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet having the patterned plurality of holes or depressions therein by stretching,

to provide a plurality of interconnected, oriented strands and to configure the holes or depressions as grid openings.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet having the patterned plurality of holes or depressions therein is oriented by uniaxial or biaxial stretching.

19. The method according to claim 17, wherein the coextruded multilayer polymer starting sheet includes a first layer, a second layer, and a third layer, with the first layer and the third layer being arranged on opposite planar surfaces of the second layer.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein the first layer has a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 4.5 mm, the second layer has a thickness of from about 1 mm to about 9 mm, and the third layer has a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 4.5 mm.

21. The method according to claim 19, wherein the first layer has a material of construction of a high molecular weight polyolefin, the second layer has a material

of construction of a broad specification polymer, and the third layer has a material of construction of a high molecular weight polyolefin.

22. A method of providing an integral geogrid construction, comprising:

uniaxially or biaxially stretching a starting material that is a multilayer polymer starting sheet having layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another and formed in a single coextrusion, and having a patterned plurality of holes or depressions therein, to provide an integral geogrid having a plurality of oriented strands and a plurality of grid openings; and

embedding the integral geogrid in a mass of particulate material.

23. The integral geogrid according to claim 1, wherein the integral geogrid is a triaxial integral geogrid.

24. The method according to claim 17, wherein the integral geogrid is a triaxial integral geogrid.

25. The method according to claim 17, wherein the integral geogrid is a uniaxial integral geogrid.

26. The method according to claim 17, wherein the integral geogrid is a biaxial integral geogrid.

27. The method according to claim 17, wherein the integral geogrid includes a color identification layer.

28. An integral geogrid comprising:

a plurality of interconnected, oriented strands having an array of openings therein,

the integral geogrid being produced from a multilayer polymer starting sheet having layers of polymeric materials in which at least two of the layers of polymeric materials have polymeric material compositions that are different from one another, and being formed in a single coextrusion, and

the oriented strands having an aspect ratio of greater than 1.0.