

Over-dig Stabilization Detail

The process of over-dig stabilization is done in order to compact the sub-base soil at the existing basement wall. When a house is first constructed, a 3' wide trench is left open around the perimeter of the house to allow for the placement of footers and for waterproofing purposes. When this task is completed, the trench is generally filled in with soil, but left un-compacted. Un-compacted soil will cause future steps or patios to sink over time. Therefore, over-dig stabilization is necessary to compensate for this problem.

Construction Sequence

1. Excavate 4' deep from original grade by 4' wide within construction area.
2. Thoroughly compact sub-grade with plate tamper (centrifugal force not to exceed 4000 lbs.)
3. Install 2" thick rigid foam insulation against basement wall.
4. Place separator fabric at base & lap up face of excavation & basement wall, minimizing wrinkles.
5. Place 2B stone in 6" compacted lifts to paver/stair sub-grade. Compact each lift starting at basement wall and work outward.
6. Place next 6" lift of 2B & compact from basement wall working outward. Repeat lift placement & compaction as necessary.
7. Wrap separator fabric over to of 2B stone as shown to encapsulate.
8. Construct stairs/paver section per manufacturer's recommendations.
9. These recommendations are predicated upon the assumption that reasonably suitable soil (not excessively saturated) is exposed at a depth of 48" below original grade. If unsuitable soil exists at this elevation, excessive settlement may occur over time.

