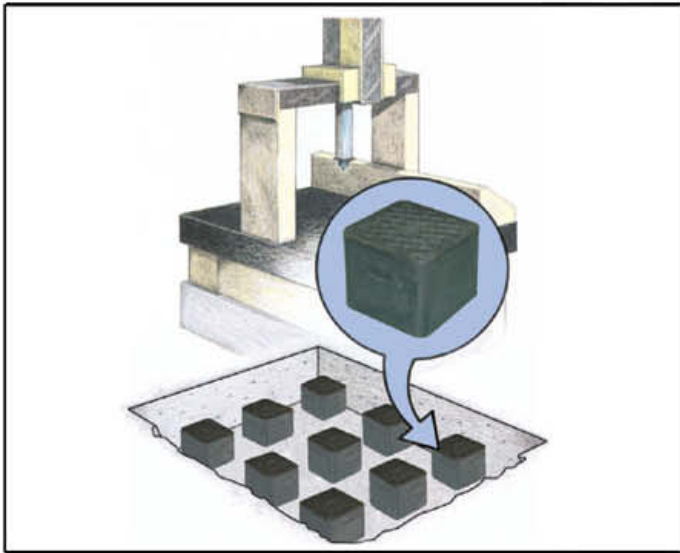


UNISORB GK BLOCK SYSTEM



The fundamental design requirement for the Unisorb GK Block System is that the inertia or foundation block be installed free-standing on the isolation blocks with no other contact with its surroundings.

The GK Block System provides system natural frequencies in the 3 to 6 Hz range and is highly effective in isolating both source and sensitive machines.

The GK Block System is frequently the first choice in isolating highly sophisticated coordinate measuring machines and other equipment requiring low natural frequencies.

There are three construction methods recommended for installing Unisorb GK Blocks. The following descriptions and illustrations will describe these in detail.

- **Pre-Cast Design**
- **Box Design**
- **Plywood & Re-Bar Design**

Pre-Cast Design Procedures

<p>Pour structural pit floor</p> <p>Pour pit walls</p> <p>Pre-Cast inertia block with lifting eyes</p> <p>Place GK Blocks & lower inertia block</p> <p>Place ethafoam backer rod around perimeter and pour Joint Filler V-100</p>	
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The Pre-Cast system works well when the foundation being installed is within the range of available lifting equipment. This technique is very cost effective, and has the advantage of providing a foundation that is literally portable. This design also permits the design of a "reusable" foundation that can outlive several machine installations.

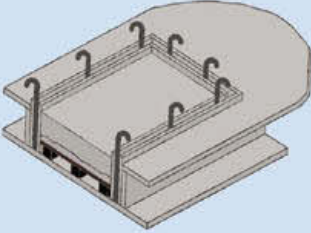
Box Design Procedures

<p>Pour structural pit floor</p> <p>Pour pit wall</p> <p>Place GK Blocks</p> <p>Place Channels</p> <p>Place corrugated steel</p> <p>Form and pour inertia block</p> <p>Place ethafoam backer rod around perimeter and pour Joint Filler V-100</p>	
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Box Design Procedures (Cont.)

With this approach the GK Blocks are placed in a prepared pit, forms are constructed, and concrete is poured. A corrugated steel bottom plate is frequently used to provide a cost effective way of forming the inertia block. The creation of an air gap around the perimeter of the foundation assures that the system functions at maximum efficiency.

Plywood & Re-bar Design Procedures

<p>Pour structural pit floor</p> <p>Pour pit wall</p> <p>Place GK Blocks</p> <p>Place channels</p> <p>Place corrugated steel</p> <p>Form and place re-bar hooks</p> <p>Pour inertia block</p> <p>Place ethafoam backer rod around perimeter and pour Joint Filler V-100</p>	
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Special design procedures are followed to facilitate form removal after concrete curing is complete. This approach is often used for larger foundations. After the concrete is sufficiently cured the re-bars which have been installed to hold the plywood side forms in position are removed permitting the sidewall forms to be easily stripped. This method permits a small sidewall air gap to be maintained. Once the sidewall forms have been removed, an ethafoam barrier is placed into the sidewall air gap and positioned in such a way as to provide a channel for Unisorb Joint Filler V-100 to be poured to create a seal at the top.



Typical large GK Block foundation under construction. Notice that the workmen are placing the plywood decking that in this case will support the concrete foundation.