

1. It is always recommended that you start at the discharge/outlet end of the run.
2. Dig a trench for the channel installation with dimensions dependent on the width and height of the channel and the load class required (as shown in table).
3. Locate outlet channel, Silt-Box or Gully dependent on which is to be used, pour bedding concrete and position to proper level and alignment.
4. Install pipe connections and back fill to required level with concrete.
5. If using pre-sloped channels it is always recommended that the channels are laid out at the side of the trench in numerical order prior to laying.
6. When using constant channel and pre-sloped the constant channel always comes above the sloped channel with the same number (ie. No.10 > L10 > No 11).
7. On the bottom of the trench place a bed of concrete. (Thickness and quality will be dependent on load class required as per Fig A).
8. Lay the channels beginning with deepest first and in numerical order counting down.
9. Fit the channels together by sliding them from top to bottom ensuring no concrete gets in between the joint. Adjust channels for alignment as you go.
10. To complete the run place the closing end cap and seal to the channel.
11. Once the run is complete and end cap in place the final surround of concrete can be poured. The concrete surround must be finished between 2–3mm above the grating surface. It is important that the channels are protected against any kind of lateral forces and/or pressures during and after installation and it is therefore recommended that the gratings or pieces of wood are placed in the channels prior to pouring concrete.
12. Once the concrete surround has set the gratings can be installed ensuring all fixings are securely located and tightened as needed.

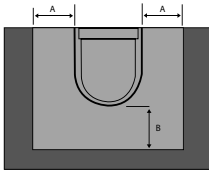


Fig A

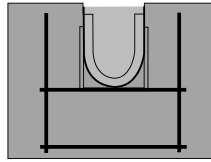


Fig B

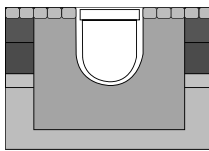


Fig C

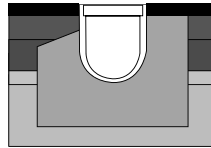


Fig D

	a	b	Surrounding concrete
Class A15	>8 cm	>8 cm	15 N/mm ²
Class B125	>10 cm	>10 cm	25 N/mm ²
Class C250	>15 cm	>15 cm	25 N/mm ²
Class D400	>20 cm	>20 cm	25 N/mm ²
Class E600	>20 cm	>20 cm	25 N/mm ²
Class F900	>25 cm	>25 cm	25 N/mm ²

For F900 class installation it is advisable to put wire netting in the concrete to avoid any cracking due to longitudinal sagging. Using such netting also allows the addition of transverse reinforcing rods to sustain the channel's weight when pouring concrete (as Fig B).

BLOCK PAVING

Paving stones must be 2 – 3mm higher than the upper edge of the channel, and laid such that the first 3 rows of blocks adjacent to the channels are bedded in concrete. (as Fig C)

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The final coating should be flush with the upper edge of the channel or, even better, should be 2 – 3mm higher than the upper edge of the channel. (as Fig D)