

Instructions for use and installation

Self-supporting plastic tank

WARNING!

In winter, be careful when handling and tilting the tank. Due to the low temperatures, the material becomes brittle, and if the tank is cracked unintentionally, it can crack.

The filling is provided by an inlet sleeve (typically DN 110 to 125) connected to the waste pipe from the building. In order to check the tank or to access the inner opening, a revision entrance of 0.6 m diameter and a standard height of 0.3 - 0.4 m, or atypical according to the customer's request, is enclosed by a walk-in plastic cover.

Placement of the tank

Warning: *The tank is constructed as an underground tank (the internal pressure of the impregnated tank equalizes the outer hopper), it is not statically or UV-friendly when placed above the ground. The manufacturer is not responsible for damage to such use!*

Tank installation - Preparation

A construction pit shall be excavated which shall be at least 0,30m wide on each side. After excavation of the pit, reinforcement work is done for the concrete slab. The plate shall be sized according to the dimensions of the tank, with a thickness of at least 0,15m. The concrete is poured and the surface is flat. Once the board has been cured, a tank is installed, which is manually started on the ropes unless it has a grabbing grip for heavy starting. After fitting, the pipeline from the object is connected to the nozzle on the tank.

Base installation of the tank - Dry base

When to be used, the tank must be water-filled with water in layers and compacted. A fine 4/8 - 8/16 grain fraction that does not retain water is used to fill the tank. Soil is not suitable because it retains water and could overload the tank over 100% of its weight during torrential rain causing the tank to deform. The upper part of the tank plate is also covered with gravel up to $\frac{3}{4}$ height of the inspection chimney, the rest can be covered with soil. However, the terrain may not increase more than the level of the hatch or make it climb over the entire surface of the tank.

Warning! The tank must be backfilled at full height so that the embankment around the tank is not lower than the surrounding terrain - the pit, if the pit is left around the tank, water can accumulate in the pit, for example from torrential rains.

Tank installation - Dry clay support -

Tank installation - Places from possible surface flow of fresh water.

The procedure is similar to that for pre-dry subsoil. In the subsoil where the clay soil is located, it is necessary to form a drainage channel drained into a geotextile- stone-gravel well, which should be below the bottom of the tank to absorb the water that would otherwise be. The clay soil does not penetrate and the water could accumulate in the bottom of the tank and this could deform the bottom or the tank if its contents are empty. This also applies to another kind of subsoil if the tank is mounted on a slope, or the probability of increased flow of water from the rains.

Tank installation - In the slope - Dry subsoil

The procedure is similar to the setting for Dry Base. When installing a slope in a slope, the terrain must not increase more than the level of the hatch, nor cause it to climb over the entire surface of the tank, the height of the hopper must correspond to the height of the revision entrance. If it is necessary to keep the terrain climbing and cannot be modified and adapted to the load on the tank, it is necessary to spread it on the tank before filling the top of the polystyrene or other lightweight material in places where the terrain exceeds the height of the embankment corresponding to the height of the revision entrance. Corresponding to the rise of the ground so that the tank backfill corresponds to the mass per $1m^2 \times REVERSE INPUT HEIGHT$. In places where the terrain exceeds the height of the revision entrance, the addition of polystyrene and its rise does not cause the tank to overload. When installing a tank on a slope, there is a possibility of increased water flow from torrential rain, movement and landslide. The reservoir shall be secured by the creation of underground support walls against soil sowing.

Tank installation - Deeper under the terrain using a revision entry slot

The procedure is similar to the setting for Dry Base.

The tanks are designed for a load corresponding to the height of the tank's inlet. Using a height extension of up to 0,40m, the polystyrene or other lightweight material with the height of the add-on attachment is decomposed from the outlet of the inspection chimney from the tank over its entire surface so that the backing over the polystyrene does not exceed the height of the revision entrance.

Using a revision inspection height of over 0,40m, a self-supporting ferro-concrete distribution plate is placed from the exit of the inspection entrance of the tank, which exceeds the tank dimensions and the load of the embankment on the plate is distributed to the surrounding terrain.

Installing the tank - when running underground

In the case of groundwater, the tank needs to be concreted. The tank is filled with water and is concreted at least 0,20m above the ground water level. The tank must remain saturated with water until the concrete has completely cured.

Tank installation - Lying cylinder

When installing the tank - The Lying cylinder is similar to the procedure of laying a dry substrate. The tank is mounted on the base plate and the space between the base plate and the tank to which the circular reinforcement is attached must be sufficiently filled and compacted by adding dry concrete to the embankment gravel or undergrow the space to avoid overloading and deformation of the circular reinforcement especially in the middle of the tank.

Warning!

Construction waste and no stones that could damage the tank can not be added to the backfill. The tank must remain saturated with water until it has settled for at least 2 months. If it is a cesspit and needs to be used immediately, it is infused into $\frac{3}{4}$ volume (only $\frac{1}{4}$ tanks can be used, this means pumping only $\frac{1}{4}$ until the total settling of the fill.

Concrete composition: Dosage is 1m³

Cement – BAUMIT, CEM - I 42,5 0,35t Gravel - fraction 0,4 0,8t - 1,0t, fraction 8/16 0,85t

Water - 170l fraction 4/8 0,2t -0,3t,

Operating principles

The tank (if it is intended for collecting waste and sewage) must be regularly emptied and its contents and disposed of in accordance with the environmental protection regulations in accordance with the applicable legislation. To prevent overflowing, it is necessary to regularly check the height of the level, which must not exceed the lower edge of the inlet pipe.

If the tank is used as a collecting water tank, it is necessary to connect the tank to the overflow pipe which leads to the intake pit in order not to overflow in the event of a torrential rain. In winter, make sure that the tank is sufficiently deep to freeze water.

Self-supporting tanks must not be subject to additional pressure. / Example.

Construction, passage of vehicles etc. The plastic cover is used only to cover the tank in secure premises. If the tank is located in the reach of unauthorized persons, the public, or access to small children, etc., the tank must be fitted with a cast iron hat or with a lockable hatch which is not included in the tank supply! Never use a completely unoccupied tank, complete the installation process immediately according to the time corresponding to each installation task.

Warranty

The warranty period is 24 months from the next day after the goods are handed over to the customer.

Failure to comply with the procedure outlined in the instruction manual will invalidate any claim for a claim. In case of throwing, each operation must be loaded from the beginning of the excavation work, as described in the instructions, and the photo documentation must be archived during the warranty period. In case of complaints, photo documentation must be submitted otherwise it will not be possible to accept the complaint. The manufacturer is not responsible for any damages caused by negligence, incorrect or incomplete adherence to the installation procedure and for damage caused by floods and natural disasters.