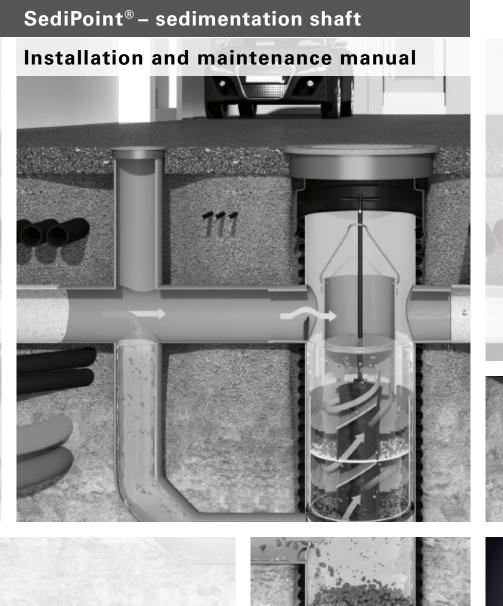
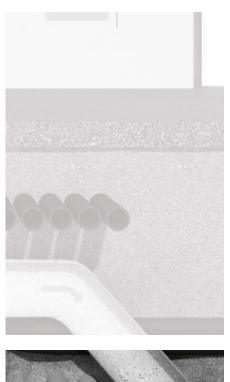
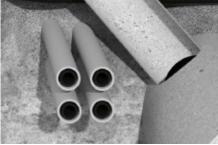
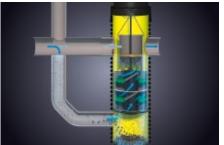
FRÄNKISCHE









DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS BUILDING TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

EN | Last modified: march 2017

1. Safety instructions

| | Staff responsible for installation, assem- | Accident prevention regulations |
|-----------|--|--|
| ATTENTION | bly, operation, maintenance and repair must have appropriate qualifications required for this kind of work. The oper- ator is responsible for organising in | - Construction work BGV C22 - Technical wastewater systems GUV-V C5 |
| | detail authority, responsibility and supervision of staff. | Safety regulations for working in enclosed spaces of technical waste- water systems GUV-R 126 |
| | The operational safety of the system components supplied is only guaran- teed in case of proper installation and correct use. Technical threshold values must not be exceeded. | Handling biological working materials in technical wastewater systems GUV-R 145 |
| | Observe the accident prevention regula- tions and relevant standards and direc- | Directives for working in tanks and narrow spaces BGR 117 |
| | tives for installation, fitting, operation, maintenance and repair! | Standards Excavations and trenches – slopes, planking and strutting, breadths of |
| | This includes (in extracts): | bianking and strutting, breading of working spaces DIN 4124 Construction and testing of drains and sewers DIN EN 1610 |
| | | Tool for safety and health protection in technical wastewater systems |
| | | |
| | Hazards from gases and vapours such as risk of suffocation, risk of poisoning and risk of explosion | Germ pollution and wastewater with sewage |
| | Risk of falling | High physical and psychic strain during work in deep, narrow and dark spaces |
| | Risk of drowning | and others |
| | Non-compliance with the operating | |
| DANGER | manual may result in considerable prop- erty damage, injury or death. | |
| | | |
| | The system is part of an entire network. During installation, maintenance, ser- vice and repair work on one component, | Changes or modifications to the system may only be carried out with the agree- ment of the manufacturer. For safety |

always consider the entire system.

Avoid work during rain.

reasons, use original spare parts and

ing therefrom.

accessories approved by the manufacturer. The use of other parts may void the liability for any consequences aris-

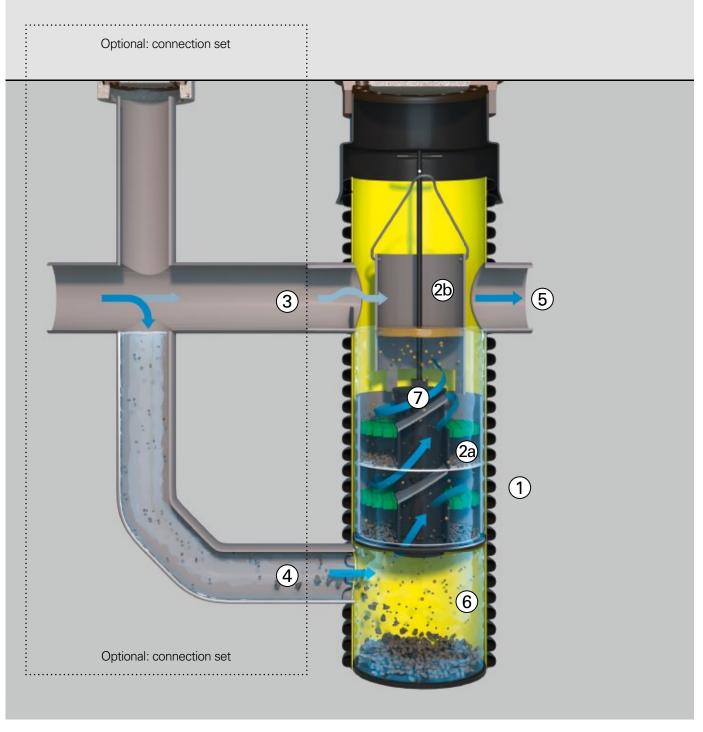
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6. Contact

2. SediPoint[®] at a glance

SediPoint® with optional connection set



1 SediPoint

- ④ Inlet
- (2a) Sediment collector with flow separator
- (2b) Immersion pipe
- (3) Integrated bypass incl. backwater threshold
- 5 Outlet
- 6 Mud chamber
- ⑦ Operating pipe with telescopic rod

3. System description

3.1 Application

SediPoint is a shaft system for the treatment of polluted stormwater runoff from built-up areas to protect the environment and downstream stormwater management structures.

3.2 System description

Lightweight and durable PP shaft DN 600, black outside, yellow inside, for optimum inspectability. Designed for standard shaft covers CW 610 to be supplied on site.

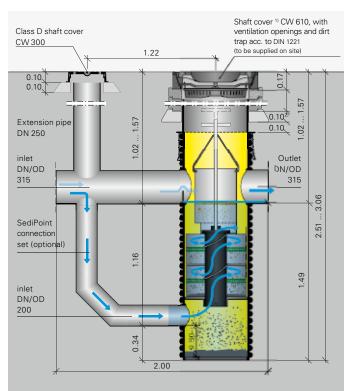
Inlet diameter DN 200 KG spigot, outlet diameter DN 315 KG spigot, as reducer on site as required. Integrated bypass DN 315 KG spigot.

Optional accessories:

- SediPoint connection set as a drop structure to create the entire Sedi-Point inlet situation including inspection and cleaning access to the outside drop structure.
- Extension pipe for inlet depths greater than 1.57 m to 2.50 m.
- BARD ring class D concrete support ring.

SediPoint[®] without extension pipe

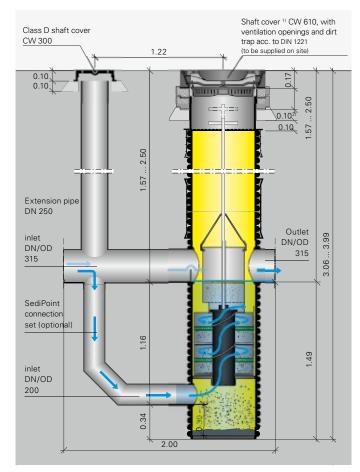
Inlet soil depth 1.02 to 1.57 m



¹⁾ Class D shaft cover, incl. 1 cm mortar joint ²⁾ BARD ring

SediPoint[®] with extension pipe

Inlet soil depth 1.57 to 2.50 m



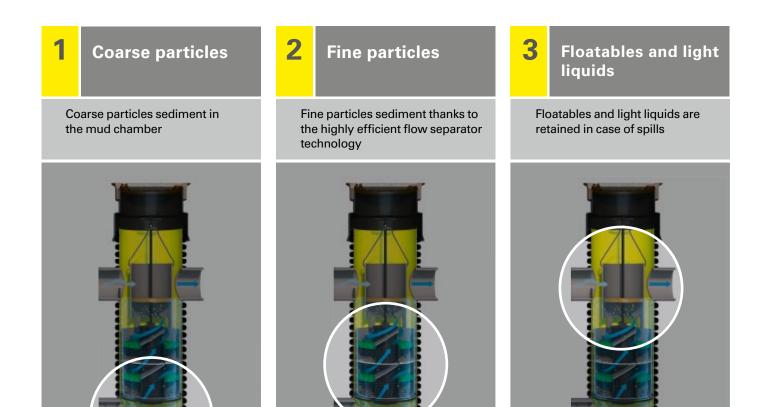
3. System description

3.3 Function description

Sedimentation separates coarse and fine particles and collects them in the

sediment. The immersion wall retains e.g. oil in case of spills with light liquids.

3.4 Treatment stages



3.5 Collecting volumes

| System | Light liquid * | Mud chamber | Permanent water |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Collecting volume | Collecting volume | level volume |
| | [litres] | [m³] | [m³] |
| SediPoint | 60 | 0.15 | 0.45 |

* In case of spills in dry weather.

4.1 Transport and construction site storage

NB

Check all components for completeness and intactness upon delivery. Damaged parts must NOT be installed. Do NOT throw components, they include breakable parts!

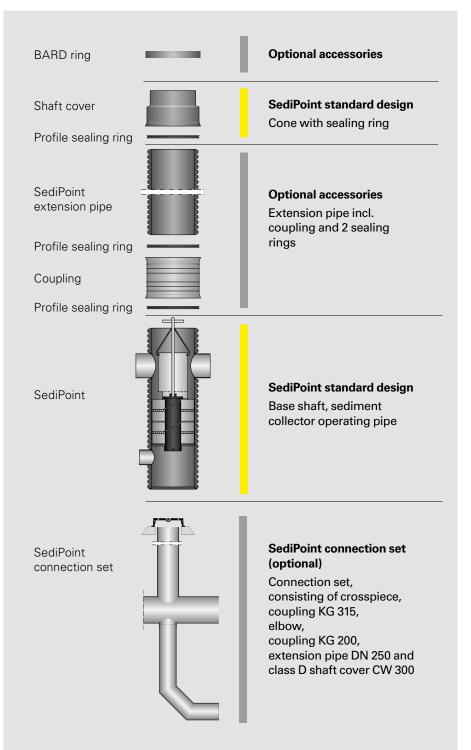


The shaft components are delivered packaged. Unload using appropriate lifting equipment (e.g. excavator, wheel loader). Use wide hoisting slings.

Protect the material and packaging from humidity and direct sunlight during storage. Store the components such that they are not damaged and that they are prevented from getting dirty. The impact stability of the material decreases in sub-zero temperatures.

The relevant safety provisions of the building industry apply.

Scope of delivery



4.2 Excavating pit and creating bearing



Create the excavation pit according to the design specifications. The respective country-specific provisions, e.g. DIN 18300 "Earthworks" and DIN 4124 "Excavations and trenches", apply. When installing the shaft, comply with e.g. DIN EN 1610 "Construction and testing of drains and sewers".

Create and compact the shaft bearing with 10 cm to 15 cm of stoneless, compactable material.

4.3 Pre-assembling the base shaft

The base shaft is delivered as individual shaft body. Sealing ring, operating pipe, sedimentation collector and cone form a packaging unit and are separated at first.

Packaging unit



Components included







Operating pipe



Sediment collector



Cone

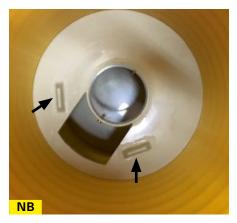


Inserting the sediment collector in the

base shaft



Inserted sediment collector



The shaft bottom's lock pins must snap into the recesses in the collector bottom.



Snap the bail of the sediment collector in the shaft wall to avoid uplift.



Insert the operating pipe in the base shaft with bayonet nut connector.



The bayonet nut connector is closed if the handles point towards inlet and outlet. Close by turning clockwise.



Adjust the telescopic rod of the operating pipe, if required with extension for large shaft depths.



For better accessibility, position the handle directly under the mud bucket.

4.4 Installing the base shaft

Place the shaft at the appropriate height prevention on the prepared planum and secure it to ment

prevent shifting. Ensure upright alignment.

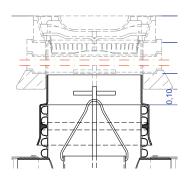
Shaft design depending on the inlet pipe invert depth

SediPoint can be adjusted to shallow connecting sewers by cutting the cone to length and to deep connecting sew-

ers by using equalisation rings. Extension pipes are additionally used for connecting sewers with larger depths.

SediPoint with class D cover

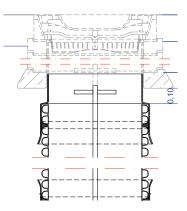
min. inlet depth of pipe invert of 1.02 m below ground level max. inlet depth of pipe invert of 1.57 m below ground level



Position cone with sealing ring on base shaft in the second corrugation, use lubricant

SediPoint with extension pipe and class D cover

min. inlet depth of pipe invert of 1.57 m below ground level max. inlet depth of pipe invert of 2.50 m below ground level

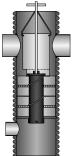


Mount cone with sealing ring on base shaft into the second corrugation trough, use lubricant









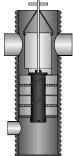












B

Cutting the extension pipe

Cut the pipes to length in the middle of the corrugation trough and align upright to the pipe axis using a fine-toothed saw or other appropriate tools. Remove edges and irregularities on the cutting surfaces with a grater, file or another suitable tool.





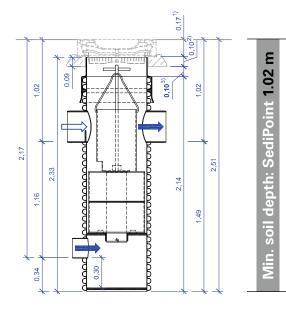
Cone information

The BARD ring (class D concrete support ring) can be used as an alternative to on-site concrete support. Generally, both must be positioned 10 cm over the edge of the shaft or extension pipe! Ensure load separation to the shaft or cone when using on-site concrete support. No loads must be transferred from the cover to the shaft.

- The cone neck can be cut to length and must remain as long as possible.
- The support rings protect the cone neck against earth pressure. The soil must not touch the cone.

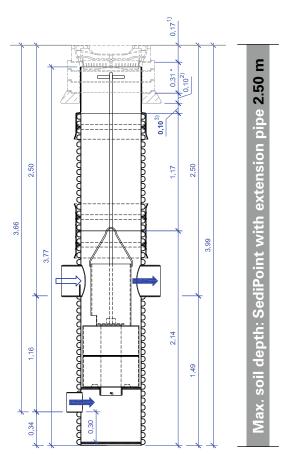
Caption

- ¹⁾ Class D shaft cover, incl. 1 cm mortar joint
- ²⁾ BARD ring
- ³⁾ Spacing between the top edge of the extension pipe and the bottom edge of the BARD ring = **0.10 m**



1.02 m min. outlet height

Cone shortened to approx. 27 cm



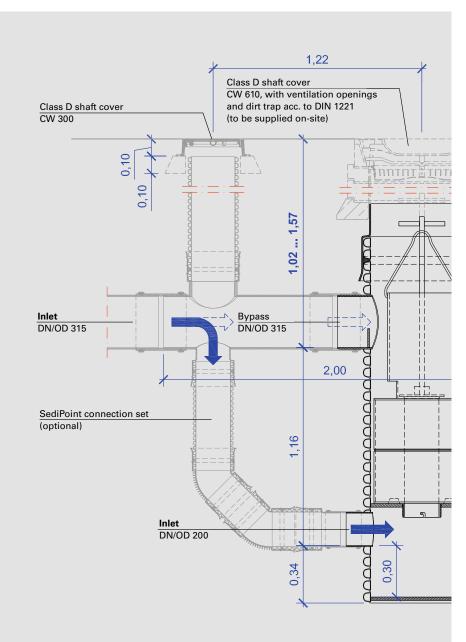
2.50 m min. outlet height

Cone unshortened * 1x support ring h = 8 cm 2x support ring h = 10 cm incl. 1 cm mortar joint each

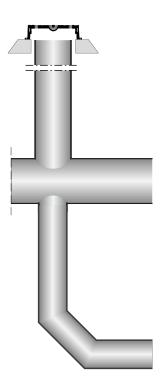
4.5 Embedding the pipe

Country-specific regulations must be observed. DIN EN 1610 forms the basis for the entire installation. Create embedding and side filling with stoneless, compactable material. Compact material layer by layer.

4.6 Optional: connection set



For twin-wall pipe connections, mount the sealing rings into the second corrugation trough. Use lubricant. The extension pipe DN 250 can be cut to length, if required (see Section 4.4).



Example SediPoint 1.02 - 1.57 outlet height

4.7 Tests before backfilling and impermeability test

Before backfilling the excavation pit, check the system for proper installation and leak-tightness.

The following tests must be performed in particular:



Caution!

We recommend having the system approved by the site management before backfilling.

4.8 Backfilling excavation pit

Backfill the excavation pit according to design specifications. Compact material layer by layer. Comply with DIN EN 1610 and/or country-specific regulations.

Make sure to compact the area around the extension pipe evenly and do not shift the pipe while doing so.

4.9 Installing the shaft cover

4.9.1 SediPoint

Shaft covers and concrete support rings are not included in the scope of delivery of FRÄNKISCHE Rohrwerke and must be supplied on site.

Cover and cone are generally load separated, i.e. cone and extension pipe are not subject to vertical forces from the free cover bearing. The free bearing transfers loads from the surface to the cover directly to the load-bearing underground.

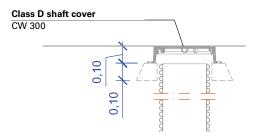
Install shaft covers according to DIN EN 124, CW 610, with ventilation openings, installation according to design specifications. You may put support rings according to DIN 4034 on a respective bearing under the shaft cover. We recommend using the BARD ring from FRÄNKISCHE's range of accessories as bearing. The shaft cover can be placed on a 10-mm-thick mortar joint to avoid stationary loads between equalisation ring and shaft cover. Create the bearing

from compacted bearing layer material $(EV_2 \text{ module} \ge 100 \text{ MN/m}^2)$ or in-situ concrete of at least C 16/20. Avoid connections of the bearing with the cone of the extension pipe by any means (use casing aid!). Vertical loads may only be transferred to the load-bearing underground.

The cone can be cut to length as specified in Section 4.4.

4.9.2 Optional: connection set

The optional connection set includes a class D shaft cover.



Use appropriate and approved lifting equipment, operating wrenches and means of transport for transporting and opening/ closing the cover only.

Observe the maximum load of the shaft cover also during the construction period.

Cover and extension pipe are generally load separated, i.e. the extension pipe is not subject to vertical forces from the free cover bearing. The free bearing transfers loads from the surface to the cover directly to the load-bearing underground.

The cast iron cover can be integrated in the road surface without any problems. As soon as the road superstructure is being prepared, the bearing for the shaft covers must be created. Prepare a lean concrete bearing of min. 10 cm for a safe and free load transfer from the cover to the building ground. Include an expansion joint between the bearing and extension pipe. The bearing surface for the frame must be even. The frame of the shaft cover must rest on the bearing with its entire contact area.

If the cover is outside the road, the bearing for the cover must be prepared separately at least from non-cohesive, compactable material. The professional compaction with appropriate equipment is essential (compaction 98 % D_{PR} according to ZTV StB). If required, a bearing made of lean concrete makes sense in this case, too.

Using plate compactors or vibrating rollers on the shaft covers is not permitted.

Clean the covers, in particular the contact surfaces, after the work has been completed and/or after every opening.

Use common hexagonal wrenches M10 to screw connect the cover with the frame.

4.10 Filling the system

After the work has been completed, the system must be re-filled with water up to the outlet. This is required to ensure

the retention of floatables and light liquids through the immersion wall.

5.1 General cleaning information

In order to ensure long-term smooth operation of the system, it is necessary to carry out cleaning at reasonable intervals.

The recommended cleaning interval is 2 years.

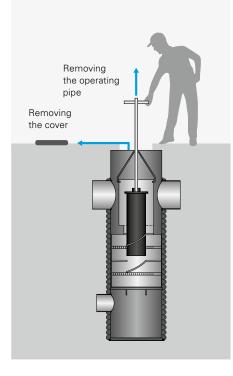
The cleaning intervals are generally determined depending on local conditions and/or the degree of pollution. The cleaning interval mentioned applies to average to increased degrees of pollution of the areas. 500 kg/(ha x a) of dry matter have been considered. In the case of a new system, we recommend checking the degree of pollution and, if necessary, cleaning the system on a monthly basis. A suitable cleaning interval can be deduced from these experiences, if applicable. To ensure reliable operation, cleaning activities should be carried out at least every two years, preferably in autumn after the leaves fall.

All cleaning activities can be carried out by a sewer cleaning specialist. Alternatively, cleaning can be performed using a high-pressure cleaner and a wastewater pump. The maximum outside diameter of the pump must not exceed 170 mm. For disposal of sediments and/or flushing water, applicable legal provisions must be observed, if applicable.

Irrespective of the cleaning interval, we recommend inspecting the system visually through the open cover at least every 3 months.

5.2 Cleaning

Removing the operating pipe



a) Remove the shaft cover and the dirt trap. Empty the dirt trap. Observe the relevant accident prevention regulations, in particular those with regards to securing the working area for the entire traffic. The shafts are not accessible.

b) Remove the operating pipe. To do so, open the bayonet nut connector by turning it counterclockwise. Leave the sediment collector in the shaft. Snap the tip of the bail of the sediment collector in the shaft wall to avoid uplift of the collector in the shaft.

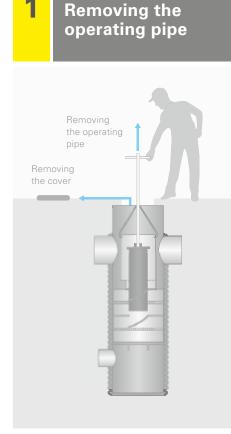


View of the shaft with operating pipe

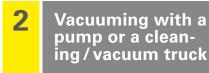


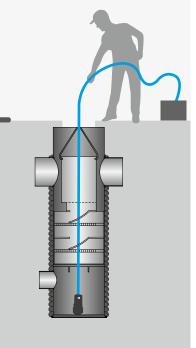
After removing the operating pipe

5. Cleaning



see page 15

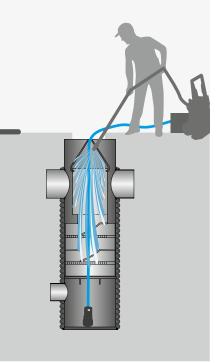




Empty the cleaning shaft by removing water and sediment.

To do so, direct the wastewater pump or suction hose through the maintenance channel of the sediment collector all the way down to the bottom of the mud chamber below the sediment collector. High-pressure cleaning and vacuuming

3



Flush the sediment collector using a high-pressure cleaner and at the same time drain the flushing water.

To do so, clean the depots and flow separators through the cleaning shaft of the sediment collector.

Completing cleaning work

- 1 Insert operating pipe.
- 2 Close bayonet nut connector by turning it clockwise. The bayonet nut connector is closed if the handles point towards inlet and outlet.
- 3 Re-fill shaft.
- 4 Insert dirt trap.
- 5 Close cover.

5. Cleaning

5.3 Special case – removing the sediment collector

It is normally not necessary to remove the sediment collector when cleaning SediPoint. If, in exceptional cases, above ground inspection or cleaning is required, the sediment collector can be removed using a winch or tripod.

NB

When re-inserting the sediment collector, the lock pins of the shaft bottom must snap into the recesses of the collector base.





TO

Make sure that the bail snaps into the shaft wall before the system is re-filled to avoid uplift.



5.4 Optional connection set

When using the optional connection set, you can determine the degree of pollution of the inlet through the open cover. The drop structure empties when the flushing water is drained from the shaft, which allows for pollutions to be removed by high-pressure cleaning and simultaneous removal.

5.5 Special case – light liquid spills

After light liquid spills, have the system and, if required, the connection set emptied and cleaned by a professional provider. Washed matter must be disposed of appropriately!

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General information on using our products and systems:

Information about or assessments of the use and installation of our products and systems are exclusively provided on the basis of the information submitted. We do not assume any liability for damage caused by incomplete information. If the actual situation deviates from the planned situation or if a new situation occurs or if different or new installation techniques are applied, these must be agreed upon with FRÄNKISCHE, since these situations or techniques may lead to different conclusions. Notwithstanding the above, the customer is solely responsible for verifying the suitability of our products and systems for the intended purpose.

In addition, we do not assume any liability or responsibility for system characteristics and functionalities when third-party products or accessories are used in combination with FRÄNKISCHE systems. We only assume liability if original FRÄNKISCHE products are used. For use in other countries than Germany, country-specific standards and regulations must also be observed.

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FRÄNKISCHE

Rooted in Königsberg -

globally successful!



FRÄNKISCHE is an innovative, growthoriented, medium-sized family-owned enterprise and industry leader in the design, manufacturing and marketing of technically superior corrugated pipe systems for drainage, electrical, building technology and industrial applications.

Wels, Austria

We currently employ about 3,000 people worldwide. Both our many years of experience and expertise in plastics proAnting/Shanghai, China Pune, India

cessing, our consulting services and the large array of products are highly valued by our customers.

FRÄNKISCHE is a third generation family owned business that was established in 1906 and is now run by Otto Kirchner. Today, we are globally represented with production facilities and sales offices. The proximity to our customers enables us to develop products and solutions Anderson, USA Guanajuato, Mexico

that are perfectly tailored to our customers' needs. Our action and business philosophy focus on our customers and their needs and requirements for our products.

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