T 0115 944 1448
F 0115 944 1466
E info@stanton-bonna.co.uk
W www.stanton-bonna.co.uk

Circular Pipe Handling

Handling and Storage

- Deliveries are usually in 24 tonne loads. The receiver is responsible for all off-loading.
- Use of correct off-loading equipment on site is essential to ensure a safe operation and avoid damage to pipes.
- A properly designed "C" beam or broad banded canvas/fabric slings with a central lift should be used.
- Alternatively, pipes DN 1400-2400 can be lifted and jointed using the chain system shown on the pages for Lifting and Jointing System.
- Pipes should not be lifted by chains passed through the bore.
- Pipes should not be dropped or subjected to impact.
- SG gaskets should be stored without ties and protected from sunlight, oil, grease and heat.
- Pipes should be stacked neatly on level ground on wooden chocks up to the height stated in the table below.

Preparation

- Trench design and preparation has an important bearing on the strength of the pipeline and it should be constructed fully in accordance with the contract specification and drawings.
- The pipe laying contractor should take all precautions required by statutory regulations, or any dictated by actual circumstances, to ensure the safety of the public and the pipe layers when handling pipes, digging trenches, jointing pipes and backfilling.
- Soft areas, local hard spots or boulders in the bed should be dug out and the level restored using well-tamped granular material.
- Disturbance of wet fine-grain soils such as clay, silts and fine sands in the trench bottom should be avoided.
- Drainage of the pipe trench or the provision of a blanket of coarse granular material confined within a trench mat may be needed.
- Further detailed information is available in the Concrete Pipeline System Association's Comprehensive Guide to Precast Concrete Drainage Systems.

Circular Pipes Storage Data

DN	Max. Number of Layers
300 - 375	4
450 - 600	3
675 - 900	2
above 900	1