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## Elliptical Pipe Handling

### Receipt of Goods

On receipt the delivery should be checked to ensure that:

- The delivery note corresponds to the goods in the consignment.
- Pipes are free from damage, especially at the ends.
- Pipes are marked with the date of manufacture, the proof load and the pipe orientation. Pipes designed for vertical installation must never be installed in the horizontal position and vice versa.
- Jointing lubricant has been supplied.

### Handling

- Unloading and handling must be undertaken carefully to avoid pipe damage.
- Particular care should be taken to avoid impact damage to the ends of the unit.
- Pipes should be lifted either by the use of broad canvas slings passed around the outside or with the use of the lifting anchors (see page 1.3.4). These cast in anchors are provided so the units can be lifted in both horizontal and vertical orientations as necessary.
- When lifting elliptical pipes in the horizontal orientation using three anchors in the top surface, chain A should be attached to the single anchor at the socket end of the pipe. Shortening of leg C using the shortening clutch provided is necessary.
- Jointing of units with the chain set is not possible with some sizes of elliptical pipe. Reference should be made to Stanton Bonna.
- Elliptical pipes may be delivered in a horizontal orientation. Turning of units to be laid in the vertical position should be undertaken safely and in a manner that avoids damage to the unit.

- **When using the lifting anchors, lifting and lowering must be undertaken slowly and steadily, without snatch loading. Transportation by crane must be undertaken slowly over level ground and only for short distances.**

### Storage

- Units should be stored on firm level supports clear of the pipe ends. They should remain free from soil and contaminating substances, such as mineral oils and grease.
- Units must not be stacked on site.

### Trench Width

- Trench width should not exceed the maximum width used in the design and should not be narrower than that required to place and compact bedding and backfill materials.

### Formation

- Hard or soft spots in the formation should be removed and replaced with bedding or selected backfill material.
- Ground water should be kept below the bottom of the trench.
- In conditions of unstable ground special precautions may be necessary.

### Bedding Materials

- Angular material such as crushed gravel or rock is recommended as bedding for elliptical pipes.
- The material should be of similar particle size to the excavated material to avoid migration of fines. Alternatively a geotextile membrane can be used to separate the bedding from the surrounding soil.
- Special precautions may be required for steep gradients or where there is the possibility of groundwater movement.
- Maximum particle size should not exceed 40 mm.
- Under no circumstances should blocks, bricks or pegs be placed beneath pipes.

