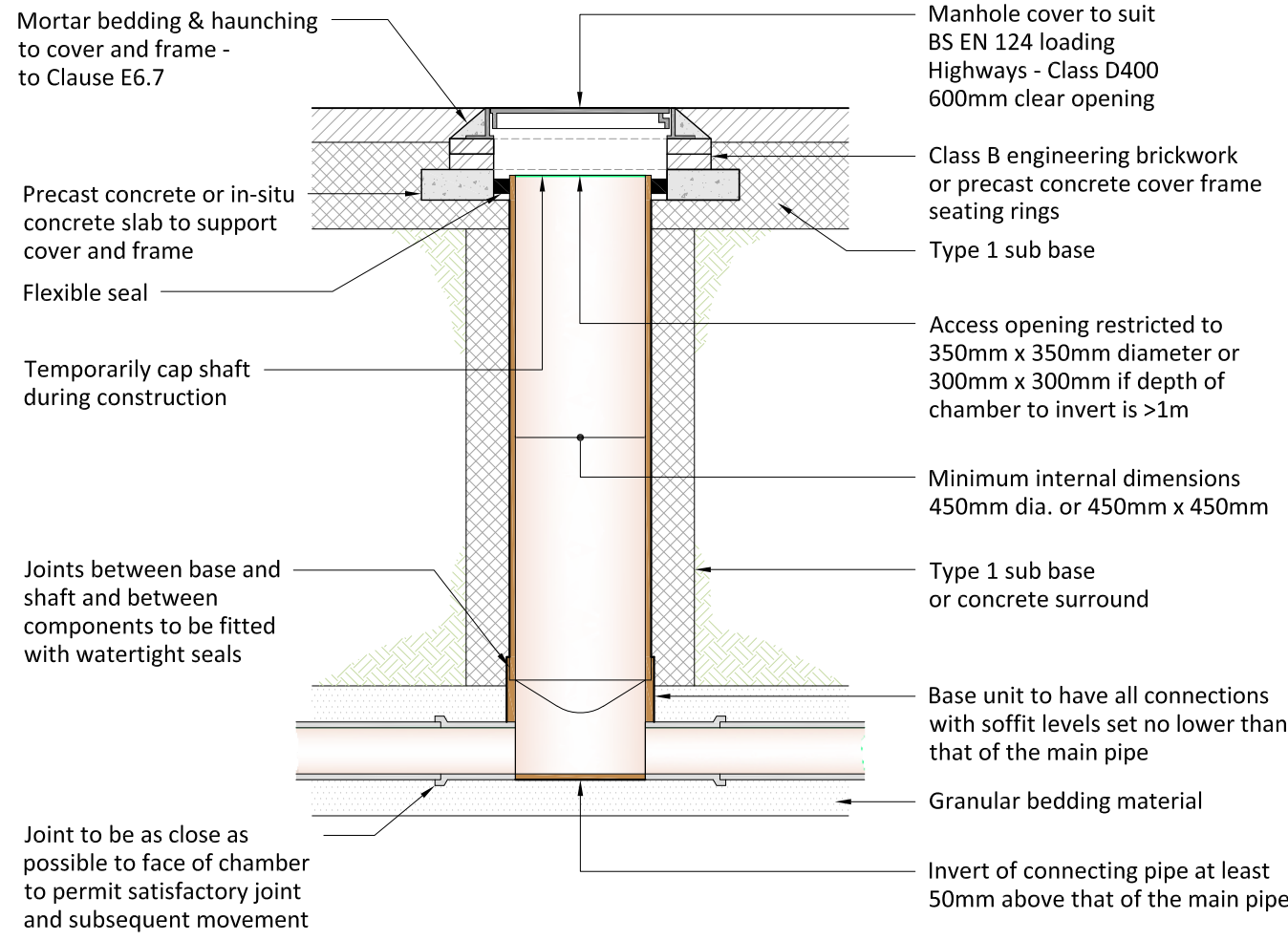
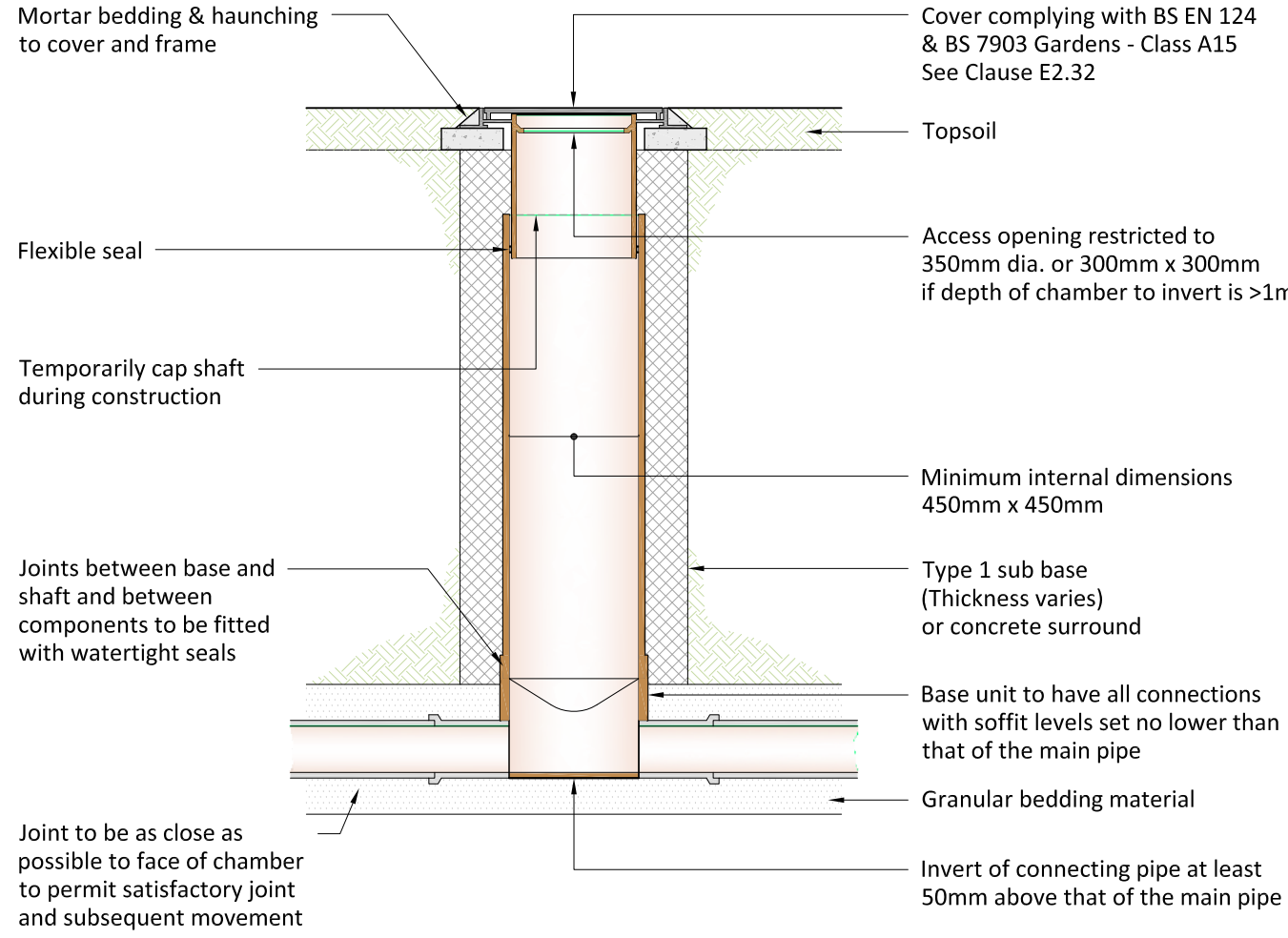




Typical Inspection Chamber Detail - Type 3
Max depth from cover level to soffit of pipe in areas subject to vehicle loading 3.0m, non-entry
(Scale 1:25)



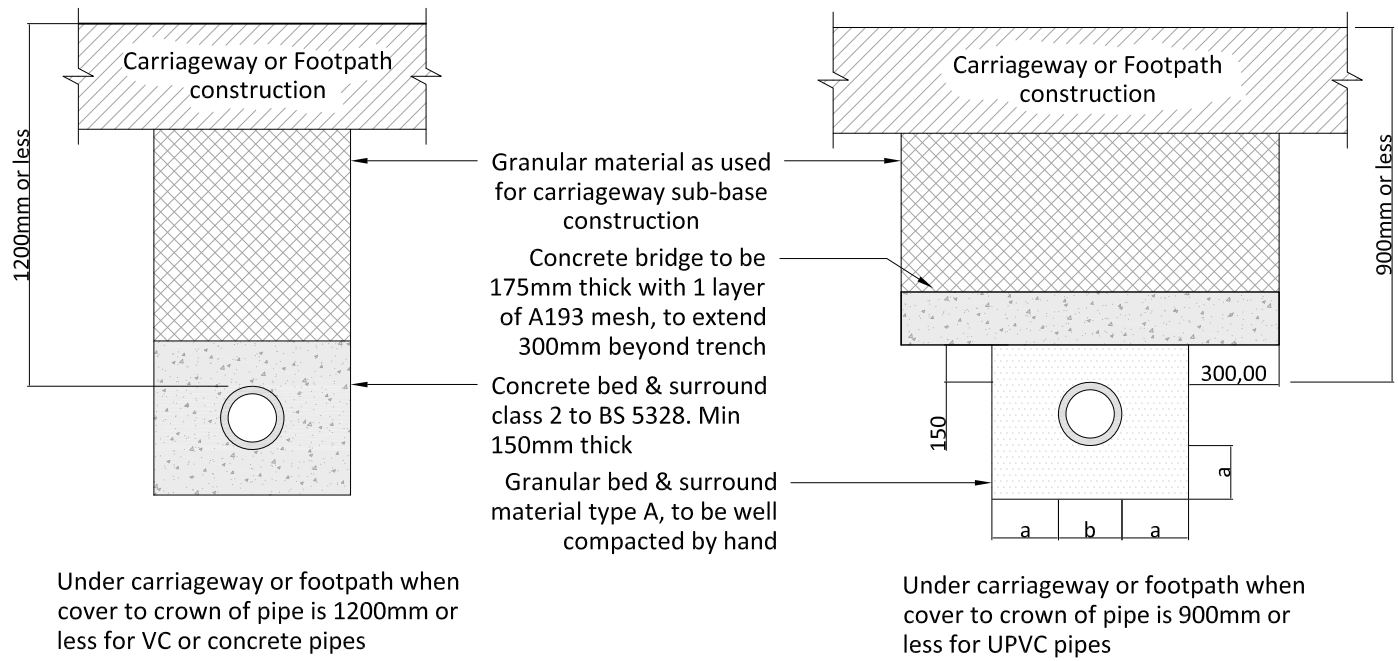
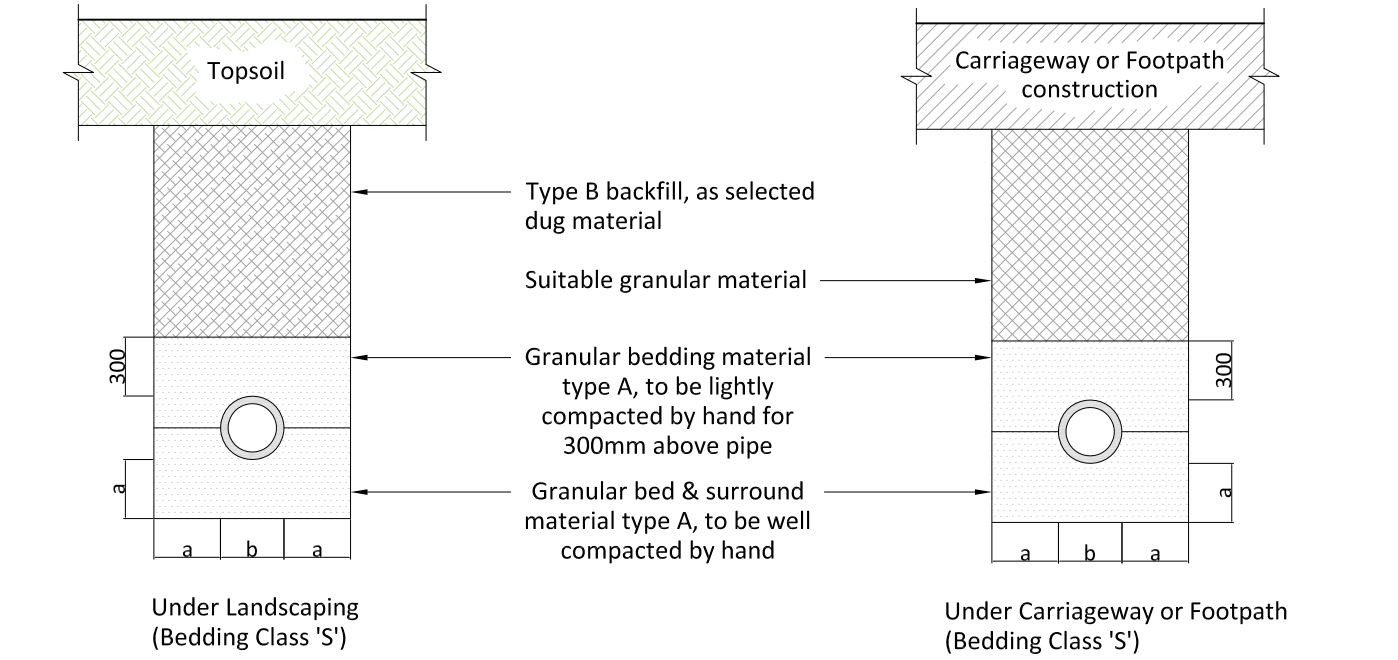
Typical Inspection Chamber Detail - Type 3
Max depth from cover level to soffit of pipe sited in domestic gardens 3.0m, non-entry
(Scale 1:25)

Table 1 - Manhole Diameters	
Nominal internal diameter of largest pipe in manhole	Internal diameter of manhole (mm)
Less than 375	1200
375-450	1350
500-700	1500
750-900	1800

Table 2 - Rocker Pipe Length	
Nominal diameter of pipe (mm)	Maximum Effective length (m)
150 to 600	0.6
675 to 750	1.0
over 750	1.25

Table 3 - Manhole Cover Type	
Location of manhole	Cover Class
Landscape areas	A15
Footpaths and Driveways	B125
Highway (inc areas with HGV access)	D400

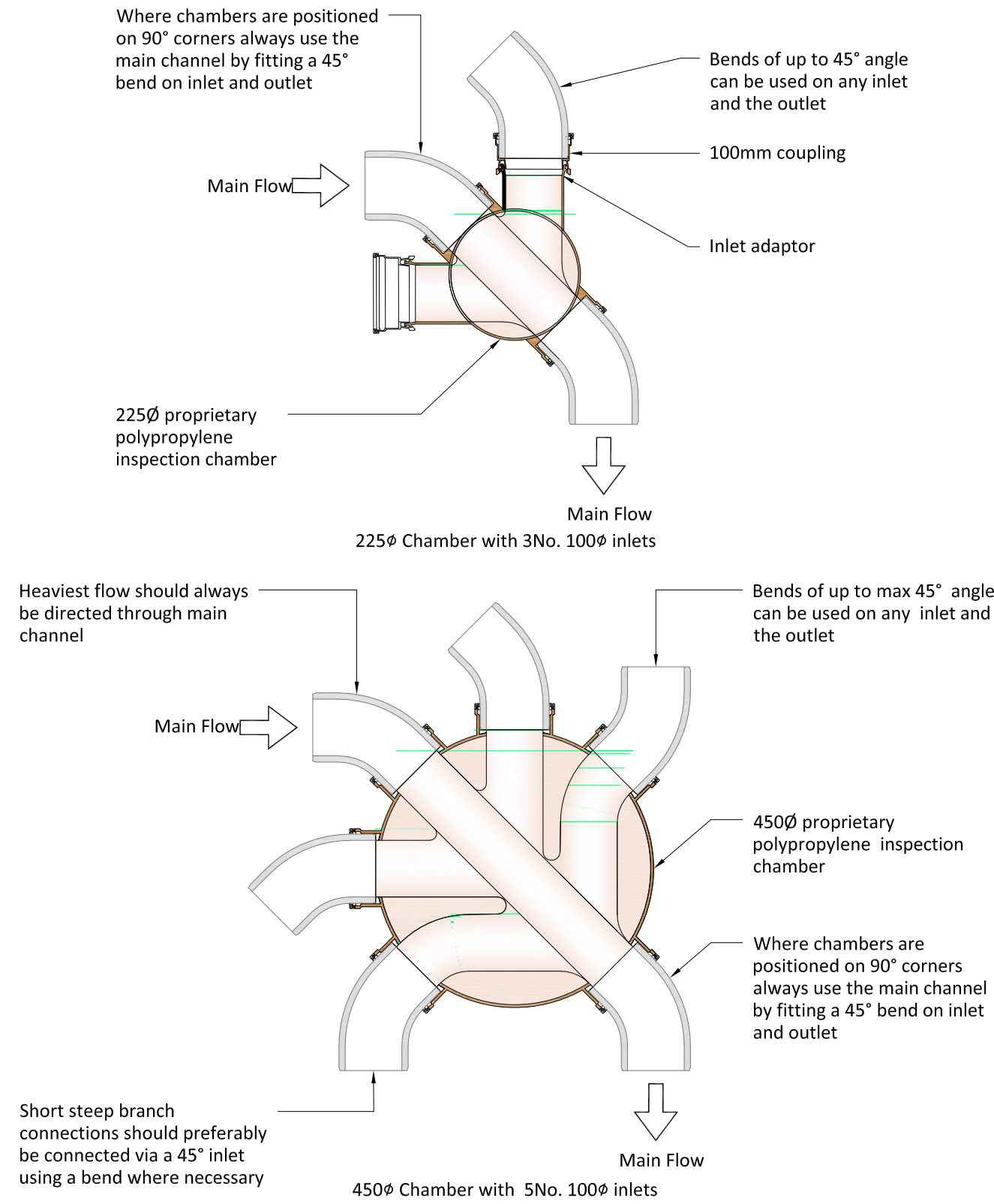
Compressible Filler and Packing for Pipelines	
Nominal diameter of pipe (mm)	Thickness of compressible filler (mm)
Less than 450	18
450 to 1200	36
Exceeding 1200	54



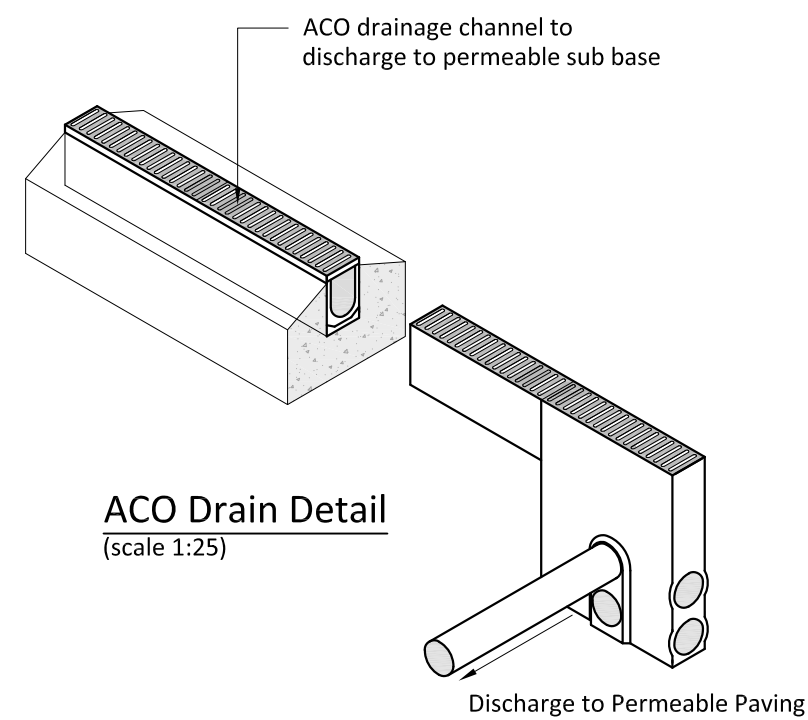
At each flexible pipe joint a joint filler (e.g. fibreboard or polystyrene) shall be used, and shall extend through the full thickness of any concrete in contact with the pipe. The concrete bed shall be cut away at each joint to give a clearance of at least 50mm, so that the joint does not bear on the road.

a=b/4 but with min 200mm around the barrels and 150mm around the sockets

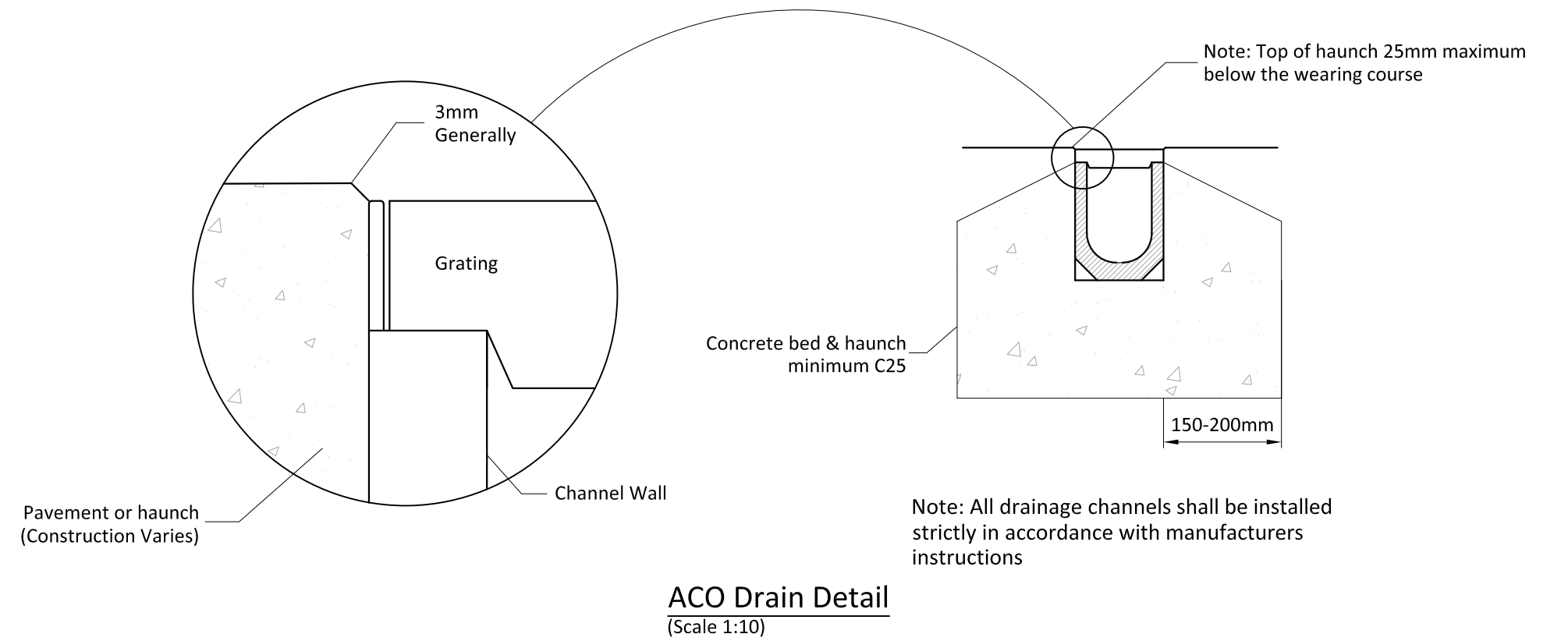
Pipe Bedding Details
(Scale 1:25)



Polypropylene Inspection Chamber
Typical Pipework Arrangements
(Scale 1:10)



0



SCALE 1 : 25 @ A1
0m 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

It is the responsibility of the client to ensure that those undertaking the works are competent and experienced in the type of work to be undertaken.

In addition to the hazards usually associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, the following specific hazards have been identified through design risk assessment. The planning and execution of the works should take into account all usual and specific hazards.

Hazards should also be taken into account in the maintenance, operation, decommissioning and demolition of the works.

Responsibility for temporary works lies with the Contractor at all times

NOTES

- All dimensions are in millimetres (mm) and levels in metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD) unless noted otherwise.
- The copyright in this drawing belongs to dbstructural; the designs and details may not be used on any project other than that indicated in the titleblock.
- This design assumes that any applicable planning applications, building regulation applications, utility agreements and Party Wall agreements are approved and in place prior to the commencement of works.

General Drainage Specification

- All private drains shall be constructed and commissioned in accordance with the relevant sections of the Building Regulations Approved Documents and relevant British Standards.
- Private surface water drains shall be laid at a minimum gradient of 1 in 100 or to the gradients and invert levels shown.
- Private foul water drains shall be laid at a minimum gradient of 1 in 80 or to the gradients and invert levels shown.
- Foul pipework connections to first access point shall be laid at a minimum gradient of 1 in 40 or to the levels shown.
- All connections to be made soffit to soffit unless noted otherwise.
- Pipe bedding to be class 'S' bedding (100 mm granular bed and surround).
- Where cover to soffit of pipe is less than 600 mm in private areas, the following shall apply:-
 - Vitrified clay pipes - provide a 100 mm min. thick concrete bed and surround (instead of class 'S' bedding) and a 13 mm thick compressible filler at each joint.
 - uPVC pipes - provide a concrete bridging (in addition to class 'S' bedding) in accordance with appendix A15, Building Regulations part 'H'.
- All concrete indicated in the construction of drainage infrastructure (pipe bedding, bridging, manholes etc) shall be standardised prescribed concrete ST2 and is to conform to BS EN 206-1 and BS 8500-2. The maximum aggregate size shall be 20mm.
- Foundations adjacent to pipe runs or manholes are to have their formation level set above the invert level no higher than the equivalent of the horizontal distance between the pipe/excavation trench and the foundation, minus 500mm.
- Excavations for manholes, pipe runs etc located within a 45 degree load distribution splay from any adjoining existing foundations, are to be adequately supported for the duration of the works and pipe runs protected as note 8 above.
- Where excavations for pipe runs are parallel and in close proximity to each other and/or other service trenches, The Contractor shall ensure that adequate safety measures, including temporary shoring, are provided in line with current health & safety legislation and good practice. Particular attention is to be paid to adjacent trenches of differing invert levels.
- All existing drainage found on site during the works shall be investigated, its operational status confirmed and the following applied:-
 - Inoperative drainage shall be cut back and pipe runs filled with concrete grout.
 - 'Live' drainage shall be advised to the engineer.

A	17.06.24	NOTE 2 OMITTED	JK	JAK
-	09.05.24	FIRST ISSUE	SJ	JK
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

FOR APPROVAL

CIK PACKAGING, BRIDGEHOLME GREEN
MILL, CHARLEY LANE, HIGH PEAK

PROPOSED DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

1:25 @ A1 MAY 2024

Dwg No: 8832-101

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