

STORAGE TANKS TECHNICAL DETAILS

Manufactured by Rotational Molding method.

MATERIALS

Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)

Density = 935 Kg/m³

MFI = 5.0 g/10min

ESCR > 1000 hr

Tensile Strength (Yield) = 14.0 MPa

Tensile Strength (Break) = 16.0 MPa

Tensile Elongation (Break) = 650%

Flexural Modulus = 428 MPa

UV Stabilization: UV8

Tanks are made of Ultraviolet stabilized Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) suitable for the storage of potable water, as well as for the storage of other liquids (Please contact us for details).

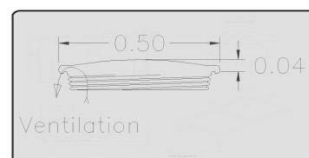
White externally and black internally, offer

- Aesthetically better appearance
- Reflection of sunrays thus keeping the content cooler
- Obstruction of the light entering the tank, avoiding the creation of algae.

LID

Tanks are equipped with a male screw type double layer lid which prevents insertion of dirt inside the tank and at the same time allows for normal ventilation.

In case the tank will be used in combination with a pump, or larger than 1" outlet, then the use of an external vent is necessary



CONNECTORS / ΕΞΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΗΣ

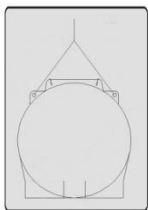
Standard : ¾", 1", 1 ¼", 1 ½", 2" BSP Female Thread



Optional: ½", ¾", 1", 1 ½", 2" BSP Male Thread



HANDLING & STORAGE



Tanks are equipped with lifting lugs and should be lifted from these points whilst empty.

Do not drop or hit the tank. Cracks may appear not directly visible to naked eye.

Do not apply external pressure on the tank.

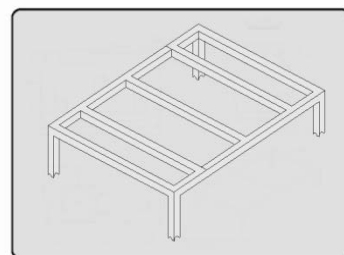
Use the tank in environmental temperature from -20°C to 60°C.

When storing the tanks, avoid stacking them or loading them with weights. Deformation may occur.

INSTALLATION

Tanks should be installed directly on flat smooth surface, free of small rubble, stones or other items so that the surface of the tank is not damaged.

If the installation requires use of a support frame, this must be even and strong enough to carry the weight of the full tank. Please follow the detailed drawings for each model, proposed on our web site : www.top-roto.com.cy



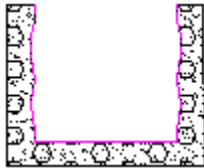
Avoid positioning the tank near heat sources.

Always get a professional's advice for the ability of your structures to support the loads to be installed.

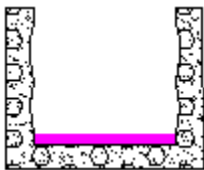
Tanks should not be exposed to external forces, thus any underground installation should be done according to the "Underground Installation" procedure

UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION

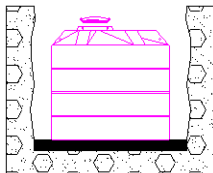
An engineer should carry out a geological study before the tank is positioned underground, in order to test if the ground is subject to landslides and to detect possible water infiltrations. If the results permit such installation follow the procedure below. Otherwise, it is absolutely necessary to build a containment wall to prevent the surrounding ground from slipping on the tank. Such containment wall must be watertight, whereas the access door should be built as a manhole.



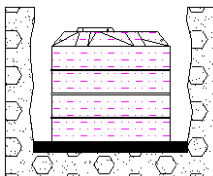
Dig a hole on the ground allowing appr. 30 cm space around the tank.



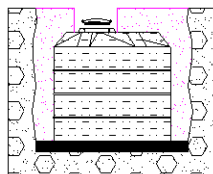
Prepare a reinforced concrete base at the bottom of the hole to withstand the load. Wait until the concrete is dried.



Place the tank on the concrete carefully, paying attention for any rocks NOT to fall underneath.



Fill up the tank with water and check for any leakages. Tanks are always checked at our premises but there is a possibility of damage during transportation and handling



While the tank is full, backfill the opening with concrete. The underground tank can be walked over but not driven over. Construct a reinforced concrete plate on top if vehicles are intended to drive over the tank. In addition, an adequate ventilation pipe must be installed on the tank according to the outlet flow.