



Mod. POS02 - Rev. 05 01.02.2023



# **WARNINGS**

## **MOVEMENT INSTALLATION AND USE METHODS**

**underground and  
overground tanks**






**Strictly adhere to the Laying Instructions  
contained within this booklet**

# Thank you for choosing Starplast product.

For any technical or commercial information, please contact our our office, which will be at your complete disposal for

**advice, installation, start-up, plant management and directions concerning your nearest Starplast Point.**

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This installation document relates to the following types of artefacts and specific uses:

## TYPES OF UNDERGROUND ARTEFACTS

---

OCTAGONAL **O** 

KOMPACT **K** 

SMOOTH **S** 

SMOOTH **L** 

LID CORRUGATED **CC** 

CORRUGATED **C** 

LARGE CORRUGATED **CX** 

STRUCTURED CORRUGATED **CS** 

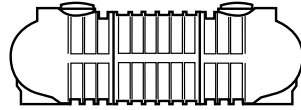
REINFORCED CORRUGATED **CR** 

RIBBED **N** 

SMALL MODULAR **MP** 

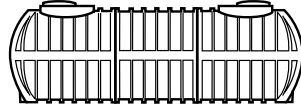
MEDIUM MODULAR **MM** 

MODULAR **M**



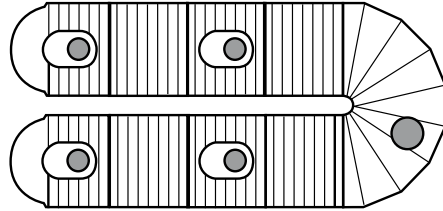
BABYSOL **BBS** 

RIBBED MODULAR **MN**



MINISOL **MNS** 

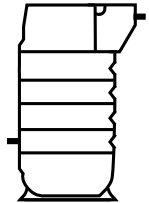
CONTINUOUS MODULAR **MC**



MINISOL XL **MXL** 

MAXISOL **MXS** 

MAXISOL XL **MXL**



## OVERGROUND TYPES MODEL CALYPSO

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DADO **D** 

CISTERNA **CT** 

QUADRATA **Q** 

PANETTONE **P** 

VERTICALE **V** 

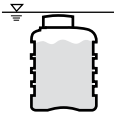
VALIGIA **VA** 

JOLLY **J** 

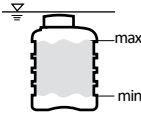
# 1. USE OF TANKS - TANKS IN OPERATION

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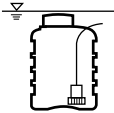
ALWAYS FULL



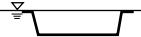
FULL AND EMPTY



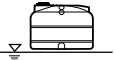
LIFTING STATIONS



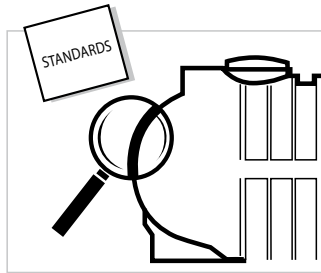
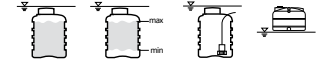
PHYTO-PURIFICATION



OVERGROUND

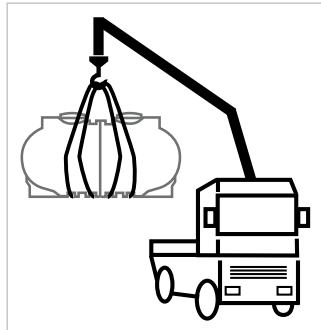


## 2. PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS - ALL USES



### STANDARDS

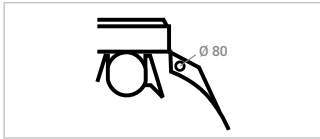
During the performance of all operations, the Legislative Decree 81/2008 and subsequent amendments and additions on the safety of temporary and mobile construction sites. Before installation, carefully check the integrity of the tank.



### HANDLING AND USE

Harness the tank with suitable ropes of adequate load-bearing capacity, or use the appropriate lifting eyebolts. The equipment used for lifting and handling must be of adequate load-bearing capacity and comply with the regulations in force. Do not place the tank near heat sources. During handling work, mark off the area concerned with appropriate signs.

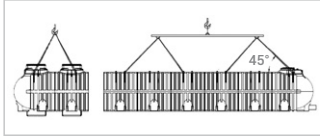




## USE OF EYEBOLTS

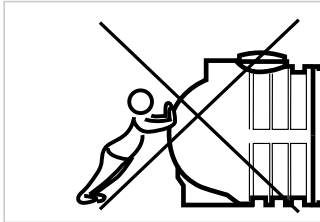
Lifting eyebolts are provided at the top of the tanks. If not accessible from the ground, use a suitable, standardised ladder that does not rest on the tank.

Always attach the tank symmetrically, observing the angle of pull each time which must not be less than 45° as shown in the figure.



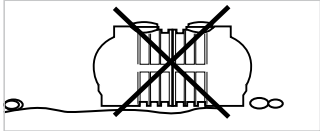
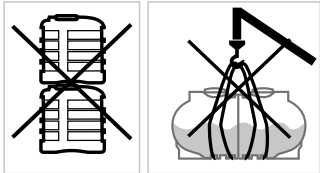
## LOADING AND UNLOADING

Loading and unloading must be carried out carefully and safely: the tanks must not be thrown or crawled over the vehicle sides during loading and unloading, but they must be lifted and placed with extreme care using appropriate equipment. Avoid impacts, sudden movements and contact with sharp or angular bodies that could compromise the integrity of the product.



## IT IS PROHIBITED TO:

- HANDLE THE PRODUCT IF LIQUID OR SOLID IS PRESENT IN IT TO ANY MEASURE
- PLACE TANKS ON TOP OF EACH OTHER
- PLACE TANKS NEAR HEAT SOURCES
- STAND UNDER THE LIFTED LOAD



## UNDERGROUND PRODUCTS

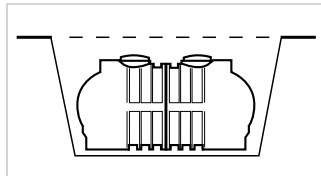
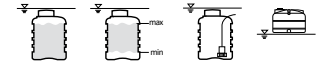
STARPLAST underground products should preferably be used for underground use.

## DO NOT USE OVERGROUND

For their possible use overground, scrupulously follow the indications in the specific paragraph or contact the Starplast technical office.

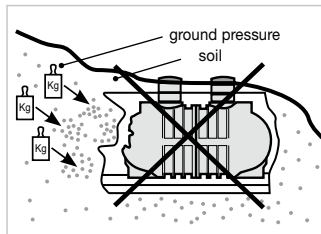


### 3. PREPARATION OF EXCAVATION AND LAYING BED



#### WHERE TO INSTALL TANKS

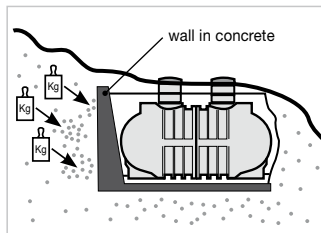
Tanks must be installed in flat locations and on land not subject to drainage of rainwater.

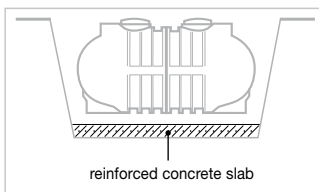
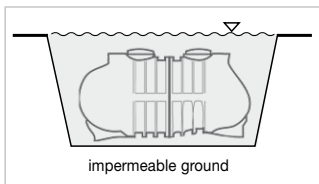
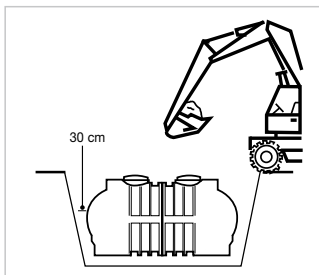


#### WHERE NOT TO INSTALL TANKS

Tanks must never be placed in landslide areas, on slopes or close to slopes that place a load on the tank, or in locations subject to the channelling of rainwater.

In such situations, it is absolutely necessary to have the assistance of a qualified technician who will define the most appropriate actions to be taken for a correct solution of the case.





## EXCAVATION

### Excavation dimensions.

Prepare a suitably sized, flat-bottomed hole with self-supporting walls so that a space of at least 30 cm remains around the tank, sufficient for the backfill material to be easily conveyed underneath the tank.

The excavation must be made at least 1 metre away from any buildings.

### Impermeable soils or rainwater drainage areas.

In the case of impermeable clay and/or silty soils, in order to prevent the tank from being subjected to differential pressures due to the accumulation of water in the excavation during rain events, a drainage system must be provided. If such a system is not present or is not feasible for draining water away from the excavation site, the instructions in the section "Excavation in the presence of groundwater" must be followed.

### When to make the foundation slab.

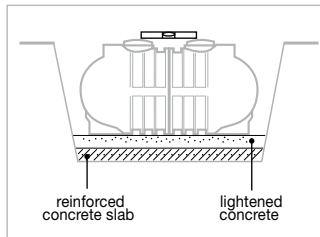
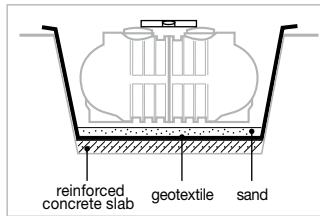
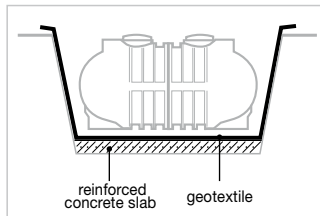
In the case of non-homogeneous soil, prepare a reinforced concrete slab at the base of the excavation. In the case of uneven ground, a reinforced concrete slab of adequate strength, calculated by a qualified technician, must be laid at the base of the excavation.

N.B: The reinforced concrete slab must always be created when installing tanks of the modular and/or ribbed type (models N, MP, MM, M, MN) and for lifting tanks (see table below).

### Slab realisation.

types of soils	models					lifting stations
	O	S-L K	CC-C-CX-CS-CR	N	MP-MM-M-MN	BSS-BBS-MNS-MNX- MXS-MXL-C
homogeneous	*	*	*	O	X	X
variegated	*	O	O	X	X	X
with flap	X	X	X	X	X	X

\* not required    O recommended    X mandatory



## EXCAVATION COATING (ONLY FOR PERMANENTLY FULL TANKS IN OPERATION)

### How to line the excavation.

Line the walls of the excavation with geotextile to prevent the backfill material of the tank from dragging and forming void zones that cause differential pressures on the tank itself.

### Laying bed.

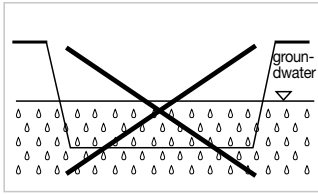
After covering the excavation with geotextile, create a bed of sand of at least 5 cm on the base of the excavation (or above the foundation slab) so that the tank rests on a uniform, compact base and not directly in contact with the base of the excavation or with the concrete slab.

**Lower the tank onto the excavation directly in contact with the sand bed and position it by placing it perfectly level.**

## EXCAVATION FOR HOUSING FULL/EMPTY TANKS IN OPERATION, OR IN CLAY SOILS OR IN THE PRESENCE OF GROUNDWATER

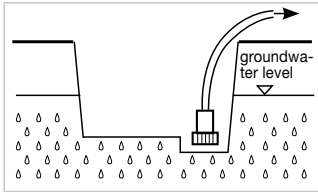
### Excavation base

In the case of tanks with full/empty operation or in the case of clay soils and/or presence of water table, the base directly in contact with the bottom surface of the tank must be made of the same material with which the backfill is made (light concrete or hydraulically bound mix). This material must be laid with a semi-liquid consistency so that it completely and uniformly covers the entire bottom surface of the tank and creates a single body with the base of the excavation or the reinforced concrete slab, if any, created.



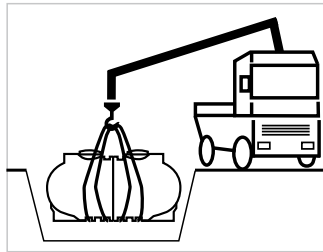
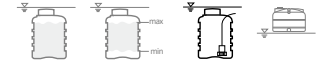
### **What to do if groundwater is present.**

During the excavation phase, in order to be able to work properly, it is essential that the place of installation site is in a dry condition; therefore, in the case of the presence of water from the surface groundwater or from rainwater run-off, it should be eliminated using, for example, water pumps.



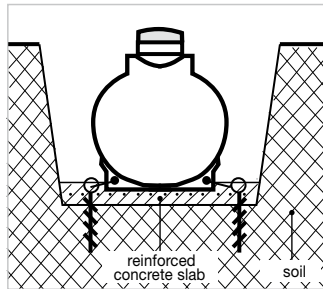
## 4. TANK POSITIONING AND ANCHORING

### always full, empty/full tanks and phytodepuration



### TANK POSITIONING

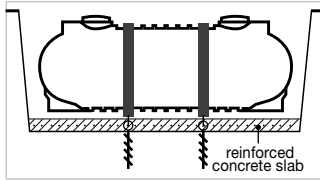
Before placing the tank in the excavation, it is necessary to ensure that seals, pipes and all parts other than polyethylene in the tank are suitable for the liquid to be contained. Carefully lower the tank into the excavation once the support base made according to the instructions is ready. Place the tank in the excavation in accordance with the provisions of the “Excavation and bed preparation” chapter. Once the tanks have been positioned in the excavation, remove the anchor ropes.



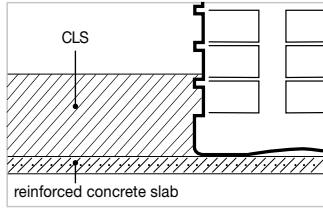
### ANCHORAGE ON REINFORCED CONCRETE SLAB

When building the foundation, provide and position (if necessary) underground anchorage points in the proximity of the tank, according to the overall dimensions indicated in the technical data sheets provided and taking into account the type of structure.

**Models N (except for N 2000 N 3000) - MM - M - MN:** to anchor the tank, simply pass a steel pipe ( $\varnothing$  50-60) through the appropriate holes in the support feet and connect it to the anchor points already provided in the previously created reinforced concrete slab.



**Model MP:** to anchor the tank to the slab, it is sufficient to adopt appropriate steel or nylon strips, with a pitch of 2 metres, which will be connected to the anchorages already prepared in the reinforced concrete slab previously constructed.



**Models C - CX - CC - CS - CR:** to anchor the tank to the foundation slab, it is sufficient to create a layer of concrete until the first lower nerve of the structure is covered.

**NB:** Anchoring is recommended whenever necessary.

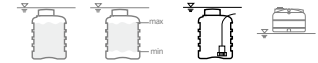
## How to make the anchorage

type of anchorage	models														
	O	K	S	L	CC	C	CX	CS	CR	N*	MP	MM	MN	M	
steel tube Ø50-60 mm											X		X	X	X
steel/nylon band												X			
concrete up to first lower rib (covered)			X		X	X	X	X	X						
not required	X	X		X											

\* excluding models N 2000 and N 3000.

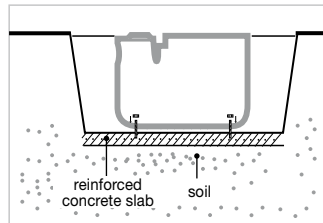
**NOTE:** For positioning and anchoring of lifting tanks, see next paragraph.

## 4.1 POSITIONING AND ANCHORING - LIFTING STATIONS



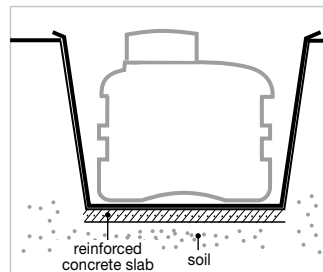
### Introduction

For the handling, transport and positioning of the artefact, please refer to the previous paragraphs.



### BABYSOL SMALL AND BABYSOL TANKS

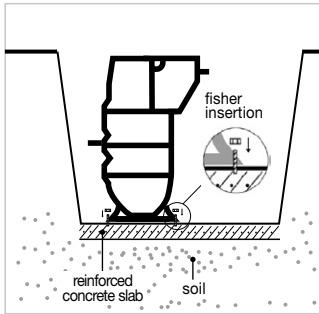
After excavation, create the reinforced concrete foundation slab. Then place the tank on the slab and drill holes in the slab at the anchorage points on the base of the structure. Then insert fishers into the drilled holes and hook the tank in place.



### MINISOL, MINISOL XL and corrugated tanks

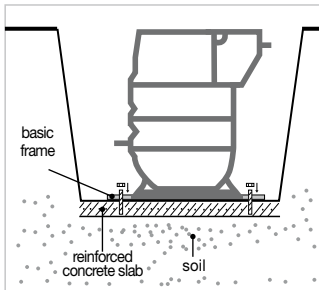
Make a concrete ring connected to the foundation slab until at least the first rib of the structure from the bottom is reached and completely covered.





### MAXISOL tanks

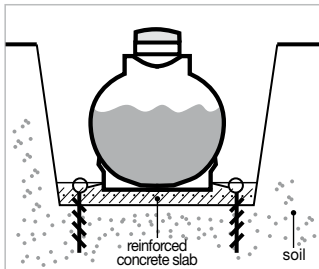
Place the tank on top of the reinforced concrete support slab and drill holes in it at the appropriate anchoring points on the base of the structure. Then insert fishers into the drilled holes and hook the tank in place.



### MAXISOL XL TANKS

#### IMPORTANT!

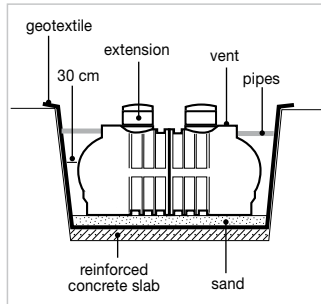
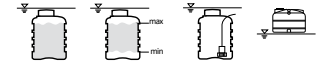
The MAXISOL XL type tank can house submersible pumps with high starting power, so it is absolutely necessary to anchor the external frame supplied with the tank to the previously created reinforced concrete slab. Once the reinforced concrete slab is perfectly flat and suitably sized by a qualified technician, position the tank with the steel frame supplied. Drill the holes on the reinforced concrete slab in correspondence with the openings on the frame and anchor the tank using suitable fishers and using the appropriate chemical resins for a suitable and effective fixing guarantee.



### MODULAR lifting tanks

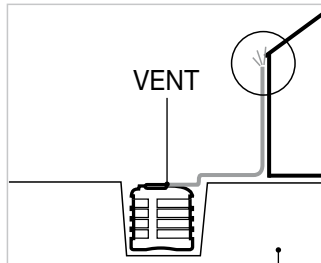
For the anchoring of this type of lifting tank, proceed in the same way as in the section "anchoring on reinforced concrete slab". ("see models M-MN").

## HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS - ALL USES

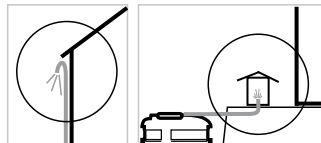


### HYDRAULIC CONNECTIONS

Connect and test the connections to the inlet and outlet nozzles supplied with the tank. Position, if necessary, the extensions supplied as recommended accessories at the inspection points, making them integral with the article.



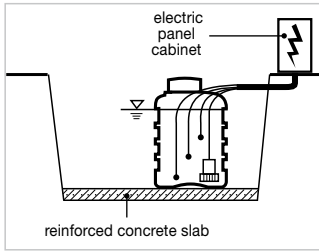
SOLUTIONS



### VENT

**Warning: ALWAYS CONNECT THE VENT**

Ensure that the vent is unobstructed to prevent the tank from becoming depressurised. Connect it to the ventilation pipe of the house, or provide for it to be sent to a suitable place where its blockage is prevented; always at a level above the level of the tank cover.

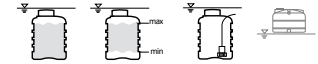


## ELECTRIC/ELECTROMECHANICAL CONNECTIONS

Before backfilling the tanks, as described below, for buildings in which electromechanical equipment is installed, manholes and conduits must be installed to protect the electrical cables that are to be connected to the panels or external equipment, as indicated in the connection diagrams and in the “use and maintenance manual”.

These operations must always be carried out by specialised personnel and in complete safety.

## 6. EXCAVATION BACKFILL - ALL USES

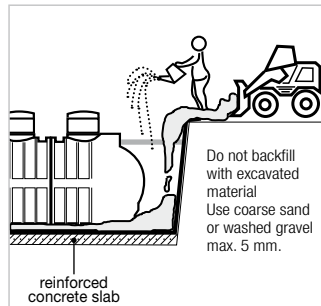


### GENERAL WARNINGS

- In order to avoid abnormal deformations on the tanks and inspection turrets, during backfill, keep the water level inside the tank higher than the backfill level by about 20 cm maximum, continuously checking for leaks, especially at the middle section and flanges.
- Particular care must be taken to facilitate uniform compaction of the backfill material over the entire external surface of the structure to avoid the formation of air pockets that exert differential pressures on the walls of the tank causing it to deform and/or break.
- Lids and plugs must only be removed when filling the tank and must be replaced during backfilling operations.

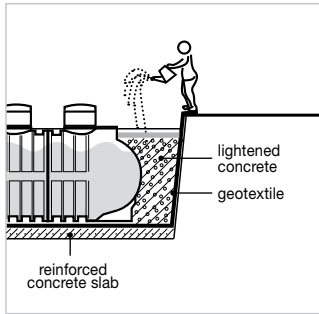


- **It is forbidden to fill the tank outside the excavation.**
- **NEVER backfill with excavated material.**



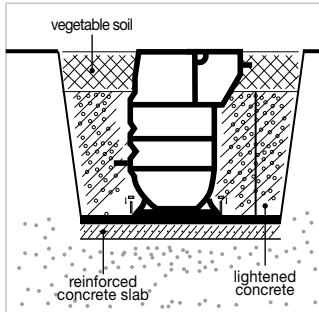
### 6.1 ALWAYS FULL TANKS

Proceed by successive layers of 15/20 cm, first filling the tank with water and then backfill as shown in the figures (use coarse sand or washed round gravel max. 5 mm). Facilitate the compaction of the backfill material by using a water jet until the cover of the tank is reached. Take particular care to facilitate the complete filling of the lower surfaces of the tank by making the backfill material semi-liquid.



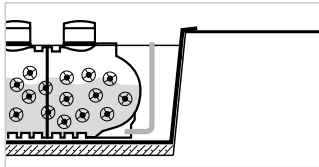
## 6.2 FULL/EMPTY TANK AND LIFTING STATIONS

Proceed by successive layers of 15/20 cm by first filling the tank with water and then backfilling, as indicated in the drawing, with lightened cement or cement mix. It is necessary that the cement used for backfilling be in a liquid state in order to cover the entire outer surface of the tank up to its upper generatrix.



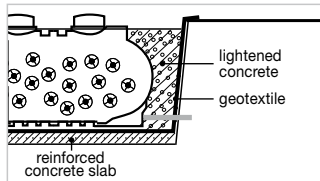
### IMPORTANT!

Particular care must be taken to facilitate uniform compaction of the backfill material over the entire external surface of the structure to avoid the formation of air pockets that exert differential pressures on the walls of the tank causing it to deform and/or break. This backfill must provide sufficient support and counter-thrust over the entire external surface of the tank.

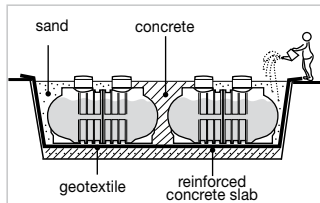


### 6.3 ALWAYS EMPTY TANKS WITH LOW OUTLET

In order to be able to proceed with the filling of the tank during the backfilling of the excavation, it is necessary to intercept the outlet pipe located in the lower part of the tank. Therefore, before any other operation, insert a sealing plug on the pipe or insert a 90° elbow facing upwards with a pipe coupling at least as long as the total height of the tank as shown in the figure in order to be able to fill the tank correctly during backfilling.



Backfill with lightened mixed cement, taking care to insert the backfill material slowly and steadily, without creating dynamic stresses on the tank walls, proceeding in successive layers after filling the tank as indicated in the previous point. The cement used for filling must be in a liquid state in order to cover the entire outer surface of the tank. Remove the plugs or fittings used to seal the outlet pipe positioned at the bottom of the tank.

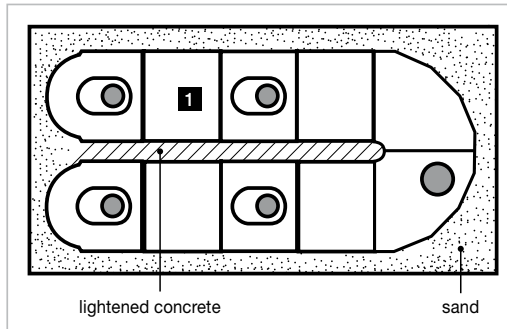


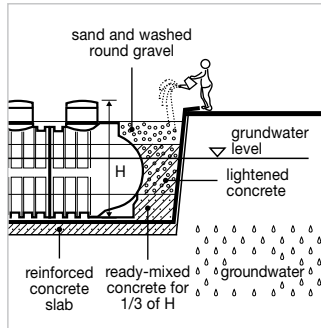
### 6.4 MULTIPLE TANKS IN THE SAME EXCAVATION (ONLY MODULARS)

Proceed in 15/20 cm layers, first filling the tanks with water and then backfilling. Backfill between the tanks should be carried out with sand or washed round gravel (max. 5 mm in size) mixed with cement or using lightened cement. Filling suitable for the use of the tanks themselves (full or empty) should be used at the perimeter sides of the excavation. Facilitate the compaction of the backfill material using a water jet.

## CONTINUOUS MODULAR TANKS (MC)

Proceed in 15/20 cm layers, first filling the tanks with water and then backfill. The backfill between adjacent modules **(1)** is to be carried out with sand or washed round gravel (max. grain size 5 mm) mixed with cement or using lightened cement. At the perimeter sides of the excavation, backfill suitable for the use of the tanks themselves (full or empty) is to be used. Facilitate the compaction of the backfill material using a water jet.

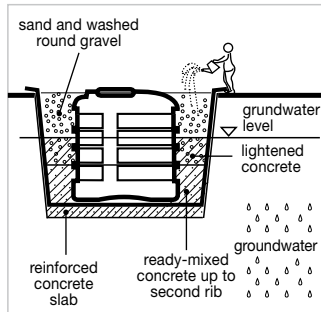




## 6.5 BACKFILL IN WATER TABLE AREA, CLAY SOIL OR SIMILAR

### In case of tanks: N - MP - MM - M - MN.

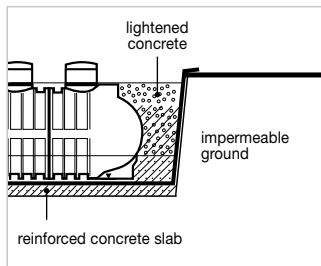
Once the reinforced concrete slab has been created and the structure anchored, fill the tank with water to a level approximately 1/3 of the tank height. Fill the tank externally for the same thickness with concrete, i.e. until the footings are completely covered. Continue filling as described in the “backfill refinement” chapter.



### In case of tanks: O - K - S - L - C -CC -CX - CS - CR.

Fill the tank with water up to its halfway point or until the first rib is covered from below (corrugated tanks) and backfill it externally for the same thickness with concrete. Continue backfilling as described in the “backfill refinement” chapter.





## 6.6 BACKFILL REFINEMENT

After backfilling with concrete, proceed by successive layers of 15/20 cm, first filling the tank with water and then backfilling it with hydraulically-mixed or lightened concrete, up to a height above the maximum reachable groundwater level.

It is necessary for the material used for backfilling to be in a 'liquid' state in order to cover the entire outer surface of the tank up to the upper generatrix of the tank cover.

### Important!

**Ensure that the backfill layers made of concrete and with cement lightened concrete are adjacent to each other and to the base slab in order to avoid the possibility of infiltration of groundwater or drainage between the backfill layers and the pool walls.**

Finally, cover the structure with a layer of washed round gravel and sand until the basin is completely covered. Due to the special nature of the impermeable type of soil, we recommend backfilling with lean or light concrete until the upper generatrix of the basins is reached.

## Backfill materials

models	backfill material		
	concrete	lean/light concrete	washed round sand and gravel
<b>O - K - S - L</b>	*	X	*
<b>C - CX - CC - CS - CB - CR</b>	O	X	#
<b>N - MP - MM - M - MN - MB - MC</b>	*	X	#
<b>BSS - BBS - MNS - MXL - MXS - MXL - SOL CC</b>	*	X	#

\* for 1/3 of the height (1)

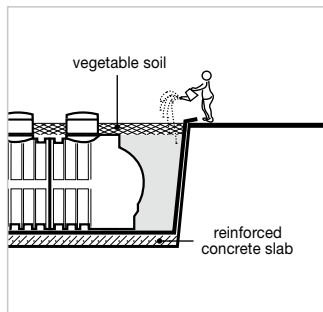
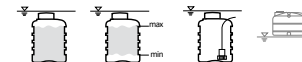
X for a height above the max. slope level

(1) or until the footing is completely covered.

O up to the first rib (covered)

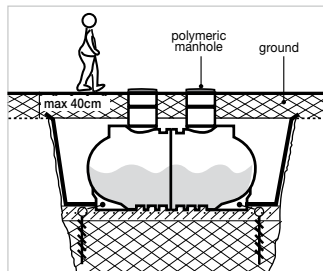
# up to the upper generatrix

## 7. RESTORATION OF EXCAVATION, WALKABILITY AND CARRIABILITY - ALL USES



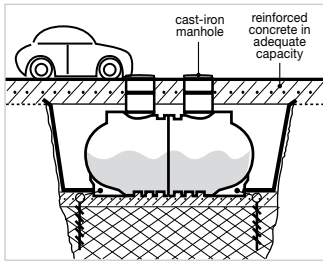
### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Once the tank has been covered, up to the upper cover generatrix, it is possible to proceed with the operation of restoring the excavation with vegetable soil, until the floor level is reached.



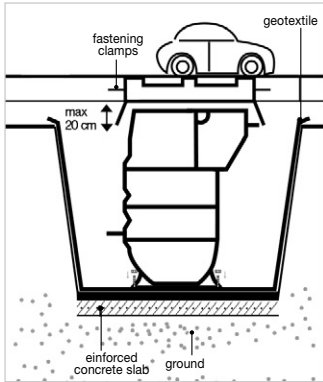
### WALKABILITY OF THE UNDERGROUND AREA

The walkability of the area surrounding the undergrounding of manufacts is guaranteed for a maximum undergrounding depth (carried out according to the methods described in this sheet) of 40 cm from the upper generator of the tank to the finished ground level. If it is necessary to install inspection pits (concrete or cast iron), these must not place their weight on the tank. Alternatively, for inspections, walkable manholes in polymer material are available as accessories that can be adapted to any extensions installed on the upper openings of the tanks (MOD. CHI Y ...)



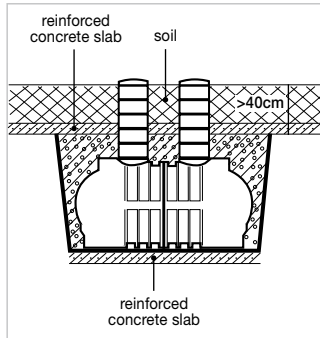
## CARRIABILITY OF THE UNDERGROUND AREA

Carriability is only guaranteed if a special slab is built to cover the tanks, which discharges all pressure into the ground perimeter outside the area of the tank excavation. This slab must be dimensioned, calculated and constructed according to the instructions of a specialised technician who considers the loads pertaining to the area where the tank is to be buried. Furthermore, the installation of the frames and covers for the inspection of the tanks must be integral with the cover slab and must never be in contact with any part of the tank.



## CARRIABILITY OF UNDERGROUN AREA MXS AND MXL LIFTING TANKS

For the carriability of the maxisol-type lifting tanks (MXS and MXL), an accessory is available with a steel frame with carriable manhole covers to be attached to the reinforced concrete roof slab calculated by a qualified technician.



## LAYING WITH HEIGHT ABOVE 40 CM FROM WALKABLE GROUND

Proceed by successive layers of 15 to 20 cm by first filling the tank with water and then backfill with the material suitable for the type of soil on which the the tank and the type of operation of the tank (always full or empty/full).

Facilitate the compaction of the backfill material by using water jet until the reaching the cover of the tank.

Fabricate an reinforced concrete distribution slab sized and calculated by a qualified engineer considering the loads of the overlying soil and bearing its loads on the perimeter outside the excavation or on suitable anchorage points (plinths or walls perimeter).

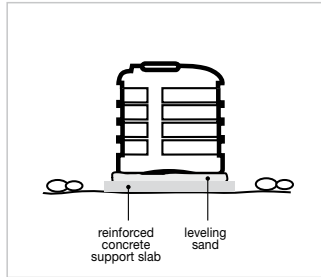
Provide on the distribution slab the openings for possible insertion of the inspection extensions for reaching the footing level. Complete backfilling of the excavation with topsoil/concrete slab, until the walking level is reached according to the requirements of walkability and/or carriability.

Having complied with these precautions, you can proceed with the start-up of the specific process that distinguishes the purchased treatment system by consulting the attached specific **USE and MAINTENANCE** manual.

## 8. ABOVE-GROUND PLACEMENT OF UNDERGROUND TANKS

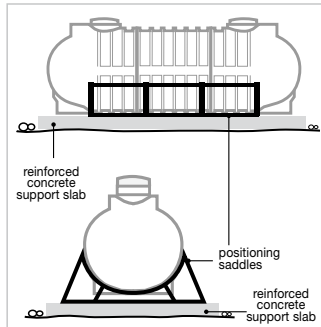
### INTRODUCTION

Granted that the tanks are to be used only for underground use, in some situations it is possible to use them above ground subject to the authorization of the competent Authorities regarding the use of the system and subject to verification and application of the procedures described below for which we also indicate to contact Starplast offices in advance. The placement of Starplast above-ground underground tanks is provided for models: L, C, CX, CC, CS, CR, MP, MM, M, without any internal partition. External installation is not provided for tank type MN. For modular tanks, in order to ensure their mechanical seal when fully filled, special support saddles made of galvanized or painted carbon steel supplied exclusively by Starplast must be installed.



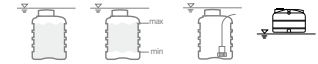
### INSTALLATION FOR TANKS TYPE S - L - C - CX - CC - CS - CR

Make an appropriately leveled and designed reinforced concrete slab for the loads pertaining to it, taking care to lay a layer of sand/fine gravel before the tank.



### INSTALLATION FOR TANKS TYPE MP - MM - M - WITHOUT INTERNAL PARTITION

Make support slab in reinforced concrete properly leveled and designed for the loads pertaining to it and for the type of soil in which the artifact is installed, and place the tanks on top of it with the relevant support saddles supplied exclusively by Starplast.

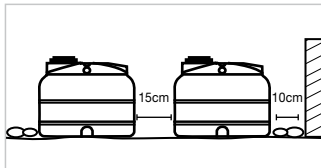


## 9. OVERGROUND TANKS MODEL CALYPSO

### TANK POSITIONING

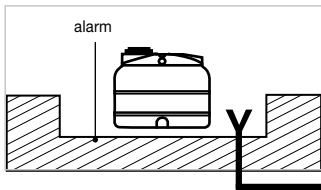


Before placing the tank, it is necessary to clean the installation site of any debris that may damage it.



Place tanks on a flat surface (maximum slope 4‰) that is stable, smooth, uniform, clean of slag, and resistant to the weight of the full tank.

Place tanks so that they do not come into contact with each other (space them at least 15 cm apart) or with obstacles (space them at least 10 cm apart) due to the expansion that filling and temperature may induce.

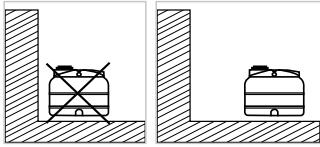


Provide adequate containment and/or removal works for any leaks with specific detection controls and possible blocking of systems for filling in case of use of tanks as water reserve for autoclaves installed indoors.

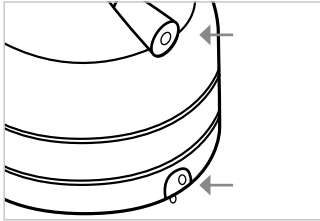
The same precautions should be implemented in the case of using tanks to contain liquids other than water and in all cases of use with automatic filling/emptying systems in enclosed locations.



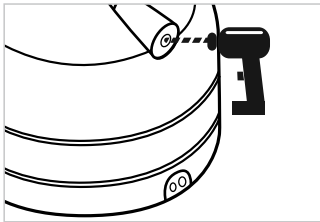
only for H<sub>2</sub>O



In order to carry out normal maintenance, install the product so that it can be carried out easily. Avoid making masonry parts that affect the possibility of carrying out maintenance or replacement of the tank. In case of installation in closed places, it must be mandatory for the tank to pass through the openings to the outside.

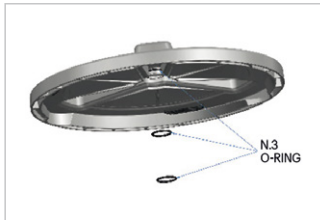


Calypso tanks are equipped with threaded brass inserts for liquid inlet/outlet (No. 2 at the bottom and No. 1 at the top) Ø1”.

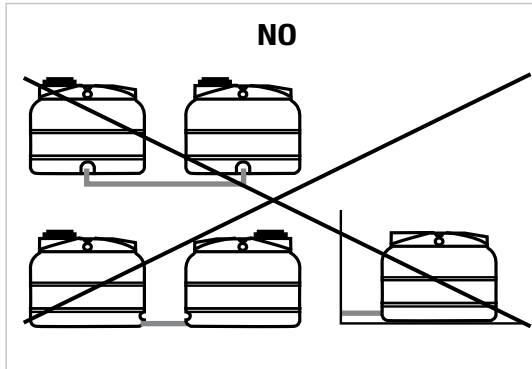


For the use of the brass inlet/outlet insert, it is necessary to drill the internal diaphragm of the tank. For connections with a larger diameter than the prepared standard, through holes can be drilled at the flat surfaces and the appropriate pass-through fitting inserted. To make the through-hole on the flat wall of the tank, use a hole cutter of a suitable diameter for the pass-through to be inserted.

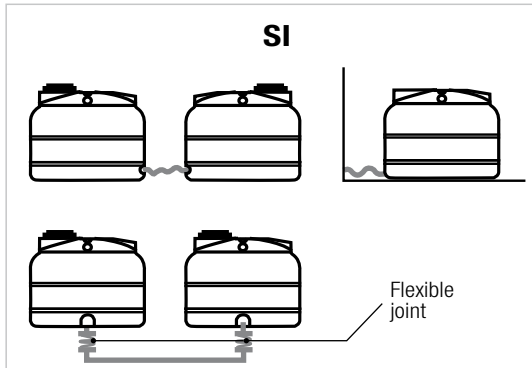
NB: Make sure that seals, pipes and all parts other than polyethylene in the tank are suitable for contact with the liquid contained.



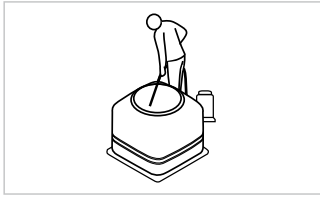
To guarantee the hydraulic seal in the connections made with the brass inserts on the tank, use the supplied O-rings housed under the tank end cap.



Connections to brass, plastic or other material fittings should be made using joints or flexible pipes. The joints should be placed adjacent to the preinstalled connecting pipes on the tanks, and the connecting pipes should be supported by suitable braces so that the connecting section is not stressed.

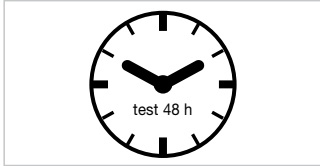






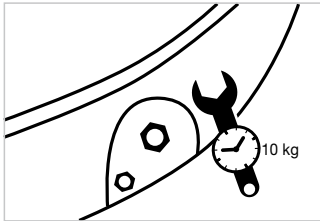
## BEFORE STARTING OPERATION

Clean the container of any processing residues that may be present or have formed.



We indicate to carry out all checks for good installation and good use at least 48 hours after installation and complete filling of the tanks.

NB: for the use of all Starplast tanks and cisterns, it is necessary to refer to what is specified in their technical data sheet.



In order not to compromise the tightness of the hydraulic connections, do not over-tighten the fittings on the polyethylene as well as on any brass inserts used, thus snerving the material. As a mere guideline, a maximum tightening torque of 10 kg\*m will be sufficient.







Underground and  
overground tanks

**MOVEMENT,  
INSTALLATION,  
AND  
USE METHODS**



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