

## Quick Guide – Storage and Transport

# Osma UltraRib

### Resources and Planning

The main contractor, or sub-contractor, needs no special equipment or power.

Contractors are responsible for checking layout drawings to ensure they are correct so that expensive site alterations do not have to be made after laying.

UltraRib pipes are manufactured from PVC-U and are about one tenth the weight of equivalent traditional pipes (See Figure 1). Nevertheless, care must be taken during transportation, handling and storage.

### Transport

#### Block bundles

Generally, pipes are delivered pre-packed in block bundles of standard quantities. In these bundles, pipes are held by straps and timber stretchers.

#### Loose pipes and fittings

When vehicles with a flat bed are used for transporting loose pipes, make sure the bed is free of nails and other projections.

Support pipes throughout their length. Load pipes so that they do not overhang the vehicle by more than one metre.

Always load pipes with larger diameters and thicker walls before those of smaller diameters and thinner walls. Osma UltraRib pipes should always be lifted off the vehicle, not dragged, thus avoiding damage to the ribs.

Make sure vehicles have adequate side supports at approximately 2 metre spacings, and that all uprights are flat, with no sharp edges. Secure pipes during transit.

Fittings are supplied in cardboard boxes or plastic bags.

### Handling

Always be careful to avoid damage when handling pipe. Cold weather reduces the impact strength of PVC-U, so take extra care when handling pipe in wintry conditions.

When unloading block bundles mechanically, use either nylon belt slings or fork lift trucks with smooth forks. Metal slings, hooks or chains must not come into direct contact with the pipe.

Load and unload loose pipes by hand and avoid using skids.

Figure 1: UltraRib PVC-U is approximately one tenth the weight of traditional pipes



Figure 2: Loading block bundles on to flat bed vehicle



Nominal Size (mm)	Number of 3m/6m lengths per bundle	Dimensions (mm)		Weight per bundle (kg)	
		height	width	3m	6m
150	24	655	970	172	331
225	12	730	970	187	360
300	9	966	970	210	–

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### Storage

#### Block Bundles

Store block bundles on a reasonably flat surface free from sharp projections likely to damage the pipes.

Block bundles can be stored up to three high without extra side supports or bearers. In addition, block bundles will remain free standing when cut.

Take care when removing pipes from bundles as the straps are under considerable tension and may flail when cut.

#### Loose pipes

Store loose pipes on a reasonably flat surface free of sharp projections. Provide side supports at least every 2 metres. These supports should preferably consist of battens at least 75mm wide (See Figure 3).

Ideally, loose pipes should be uniformly supported throughout their entire length. If this is not possible, place timber supports at least 75mm wide at 1 metre maximum centres beneath the pipes (See Figure 4).

Stack pipes of different size and wall thickness separately. If this is not possible, stack pipes with larger diameters and thicker walls under those with smaller diameters and thinner walls.

Socketed pipes should be stacked with the sockets protruding and placed at alternate ends. Do not stack pipes more than seven layers in height or above a maximum height of 2 metres.

#### Fittings

Store fittings supplied in plastic bags away from direct sunlight.

If fittings have to be stored outside in their plastic bags, open the bags to prevent a build-up of temperature.

The above storage requirements apply to the United Kingdom climatic conditions. In tropical climates reduce the stack height and store pipes and fittings under cover or in the shade.

#### Sealing rings

Sealing Rings for the majority of UltraRib fittings are supplied loose. The rings should be stored in their original packaging away from strong sunlight or weathering. They should never be placed on the ends of the pipes which are being stored.

Figure 3: Storage of loose pipes on the ground

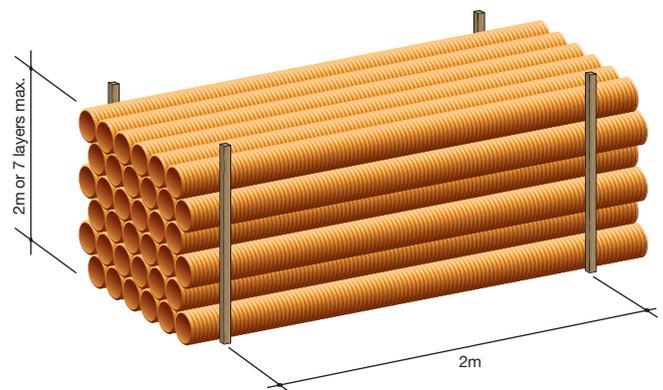


Figure 4: Storage of loose pipes on bearers

