

# Instructions for Installation of Oil and Grease Separators

For proper installation and operation of oil separators the following must be considered:

## Excavation of a Construction Pit

For the installation of the containers the dimension of the product must be considered and then borne in mind when excavating. For the correct installation of the container the size of the construction pit must be adjusted to the type of the oil separator, so that the size of the pit is 100 cm wider than the outer layout. The distance from the property must be at least 1 metre. In the case of modular installation, when calculating, it is necessary to consider the 1 metre space between the containers.

## Preparation of the Bedding

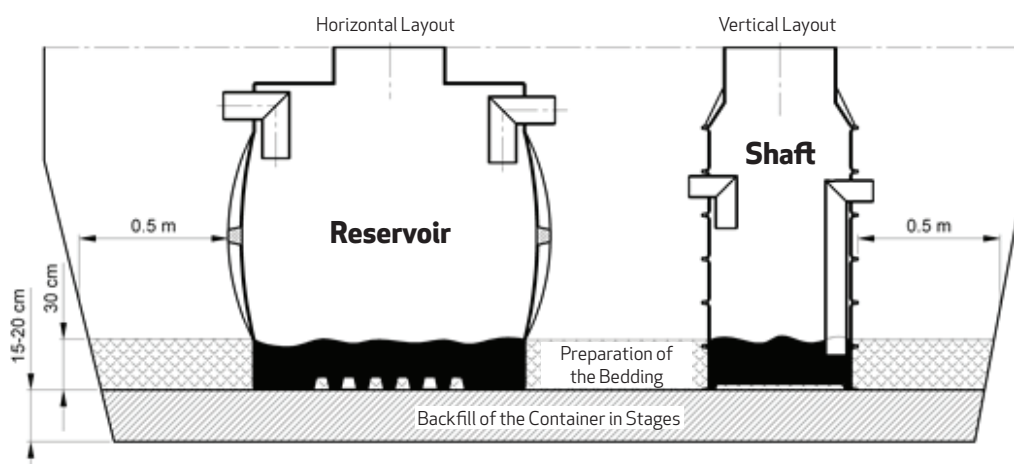
PE oil separator must be placed on suitable bedding, which must be hard and compact. Appropriate backfill material must be used. Natural rounded material can have grains of sizes from 0 to 32 mm or crushed material with grains of sizes from 0 to 16 mm. Frozen material must not be used. The bedding must be 15 to 20 cm thick and compressed to 97% Proctor density. When groundwater is present, the bedding must be made out of lean concrete MB15.

## Installation of the Container

Due to low weight, smaller oil separators are to be installed manually. During the mechanical manipulation of the container it can be buckled up with carrying belts around the bottom. Before installing the intake pipe, the seat and purity of the input seal have to be checked. Any impurities on the input seal or outlet fitting need to be cleaned beforehand. For easier pipe installation a suitable lubricant (potassium lubricant) for pipes and seals has to be used.

## Container Backfill

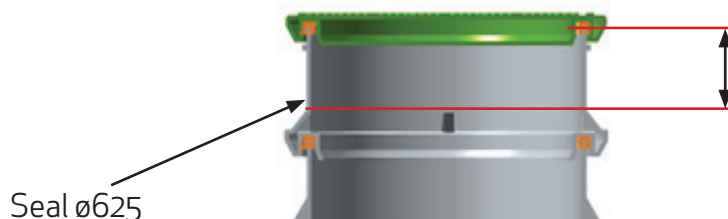
The backfill of a PE container requires the use of appropriate backfill material (the same as used for making the bedding) and the proper execution of backfilling. The backfill material has to be consolidated and compressed carefully and in layers (up to 30 cm) to 95% Proctor density over a width of 50 cm from the wall of the container. Simultaneously with filling in layers, the container must also be filled in stages up to the point of fill up. If groundwater is present, an additional layer of concrete needs to be placed around the container up to the maximum level of groundwater with a minimum wall thickness of 30 cm (the thickness of the additional concrete layer is determined by the designer) or it must be anchored with stainless steel ropes, which are anchored into the base slab. When backfilling the PE container, make sure that heavy construction machinery does not drive over the shaft or in the area of infilling.



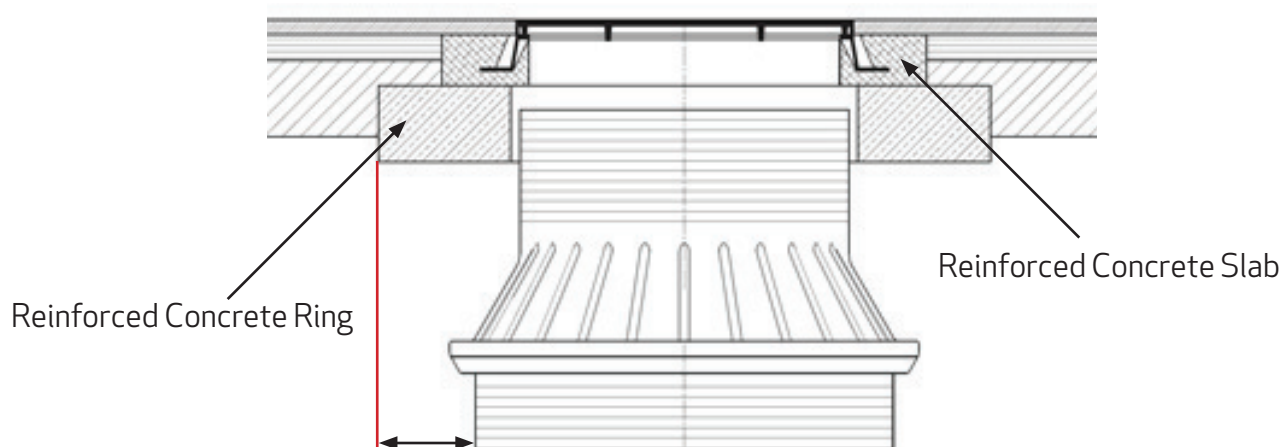
## Installation of Covers and Height Adjustment

After the backfill of oil and grease separators is finished, the height of the revision manhole has to be adjusted to the neighbouring field by simply cutting the ring of the container. Factory-made tags, which allow horizontal cutting, have been made for this purpose.

The chamber can be raised. At the top of the revision manhole the technological edge needs to be cut, then a seal must be placed, some lubricant applied and the extension of either 250 or 500 mm in height installed.



When ordering oil and grease separators, PE pedestrian covers are available, either with or without a locking system, and cast iron covers of type B 125, where construction of the reinforced concrete ring is not necessary. In the case of traffic areas it is necessary to install a reinforced concrete ring and reinforced concrete slab for shafts and a reinforced concrete slab for reservoirs, whose dimensions and statics have been calculated for the particular type of roadway. The method of installation is carried out so that the reinforced concrete slab (reinforced concrete ring) is bigger than the surface of the shaft. When building the reinforced concrete ring or slab it is necessary to consider that it must not overlap the top of the shaft. The distance between the top of the shaft and the top of the reinforced concrete ring must be at least 50 mm. With bigger reservoirs and loading, it is necessary to make a relief slab, which is determined by the authorised designer. Thus the static and dynamic loading does not transfer directly to the body of the separator, but rather to the compressed backfill around the container.



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