

EASYPIT® ULTRA ACCESS CHAMBER SYSTEM INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

The EasyPIT[®] system can be supplied as complete chambers fully assembled with pre-drilled duct entries/exits or plain 150mm deep segments for coring on site. We recommend the following installation instructions.

- 1. Mark out area for chamber and allow a minimum 250mm on all sides for backfilling with the client specified material.
- 2. Excavation depth can vary. Excavate allowing for the overall depth of the chamber plus base slab, cover and frame/mortar. A poured concrete base for D400 applications should be a minimum C20 grade concrete and a minimum of 150mm deep. Install drainage/sump, if required
- 3. After the base is installed place the chamber/segment into the wet concrete and push in by approx. 25mm. There is a directional arrow for correct chamber/segment installation on corners. Construct remainder of chamber by stacking interlocking sections on top of each other.
- 4. Core Drilling for duct entries/exits 110mm ID dia. duct entries can be drilled using the " + " on external faces for positioning of lead drill. 150mm ID dia. Duct entries will core through two segments. The lead drill should be positioned 25 mm below the joint in two sections. Speed of drill should be noted as the material is polypropylene and will buckle if speed of drill is too fast. 150mm ID dia. ducts should be surrounded in concrete. NB duct entries must not be cut within 50mm of corners.
- 5. Multiple duct system connections can be preformed at the Advanced factory or formed and fixed on-site. Using a hole saw and drill, create four corner openings and then cut out the remainder using an electric saw to suit the multiple duct size option. If possible, retain a chamber ring section above and below the duct system. Insert duct system and then fill any gaps, as per site requirements, to prevent any ingress or material during backfill process.
- 6. Cable Management Equipment attach any cable bearers, brackets or step irons to the chamber walls using the nuts, bolts, washers and backplates provided. Alternatively, chambers can be supplied with cable management equipment pre-installed to site specific positions. Please note, chamber equipment cannot be retro-fit, once chamber has been installed. Note, this will form a complete chamber in some depth configurations so individual rings will not be able to be installed without removal of the bearer units.
- 7. Prior to backfilling strutting is required for chambers 900x900mm and above. For chambers with side walls over 1200mm 2/3 struts are recommended. For chambers with side walls of 1500mm and above ACROW props will be required in either direction. Bracing plans are provided for bespoke chamber requirements. Please ensure internal chamber dimensions are correct once braced and that chamber is not under or over braced.
- Backfilling Using the specified client material backfilling to be carried out in Max 300 mm deep increments. MOT Type
 1 to be compacted as required. For chambers of 1500x1500mm and above, we would recommend a minimum 200mm
 C40 concrete surround. We would also recommend a full concrete surround to any chamber depth exceeding
 1800mm
 - For chambers with a depth exceeding 2400mm, please refer to project consulting engineer/designers for specific project requirements as additional reinforcing mesh and an increase in minimum concrete surround width will be required. Site specific ground material and conditions may need to be factored. Failure to adjust this specification may result in chamber deformation under high ground pressure conditions. Ensure bracing is kept in position until backfill process has been completed and any concrete surround has fully cured.
- 9. Cover and Frame Once the chamber has been backfilled the specified frame can be placed on top of the installed chamber. Check mortar depth and apply an acceptable bed of mortar (specification to be confirmed by client), to be placed on the top of chamber and the frame and levelled off. Ensure frame aligns with finished surface level. Ensure mortar envelops flanges on frame. Once the mortar has set, the cover placed in the frame and the finished ground construction, to the clients specification can be completed.

Note: These guidelines suggest the acceptable methods for installation of EasyPIT® Access Chambers. These are guidelines only and are not intended for any specific construction project or installation. Advanced accept that there are alternative ways that might be required and/or recommended based on site or project specific conditions.

Web: www.advancedinfrastructure.com



Bracing Guidelines

We recommend when bracing, Acrow-Props and timber foot plates are used.

Chamber Side Wall Length	Bracing Required	Depth
1200mm - 1500mm	One central brace	300mm from top of chamber
1500mm - 1800mm	Three braces evenly spaced	300mm from top of chamber
1800mm and above	Bracing at 600mm intervals	300mm from top of chamber



Product	Loading	Excavation	Base Material	Bracing	Backfill
EasyPIT® CONNECT	A15	250mm	50mm of sand	Bracing required on all chambers with a side-wall greater than 900mm >1200mm central bracing in both directions >1800mm double bracing evenly spaced in both directions >2100mm bracing at 600mm centres in both directions	As dug material
	B125	250mm	50mm of compacted stone		As dug material or compacted MOT Type 1
	D400	250mm	150mm of lean mix concrete (C20) reinforced with A393 mesh		Min 150mm C40 concrete
EasyPIT [®] ULTRA	A15	250mm	50mm of sand		Sidewall length up to 1200mm as dug granular
	B125	250mm	50mm of compacted stone		Sidewall length up to 1200mm compacted MOT Type 1 stone or lean mix concrete
	D400	250mm	150mm of lean mix concrete (C20) reinforced with A393 mesh		Sidewall length up to 1200mm compacted MOT Type 1 stone or lean mix concrete
				*Sidewall length greater than 1200mm minimum 150mm C40 concrete	

^{*}For chambers with a depth exceeding 2400mm, please refer to project consulting engineer/designers for specific project requirements as additional reinforcing mesh and an increase in minimum concrete surround width will be required. Site specific ground material and conditions may need to be factored. Failure to adjust this specification may result in chamber deformation under high ground pressure conditions