EXLON PIPE

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING PIPELINE

HDPE Double Wall Corrugated Pipe
Steel Belt Reinforced PE Corrugated Pipe
HDPE Winding Structure Wall Reinforced Pipe（B Type） （Krah Pipe）
PP Plastic Inspection Well

Henan Exlon Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd

COMPANY PROFILE

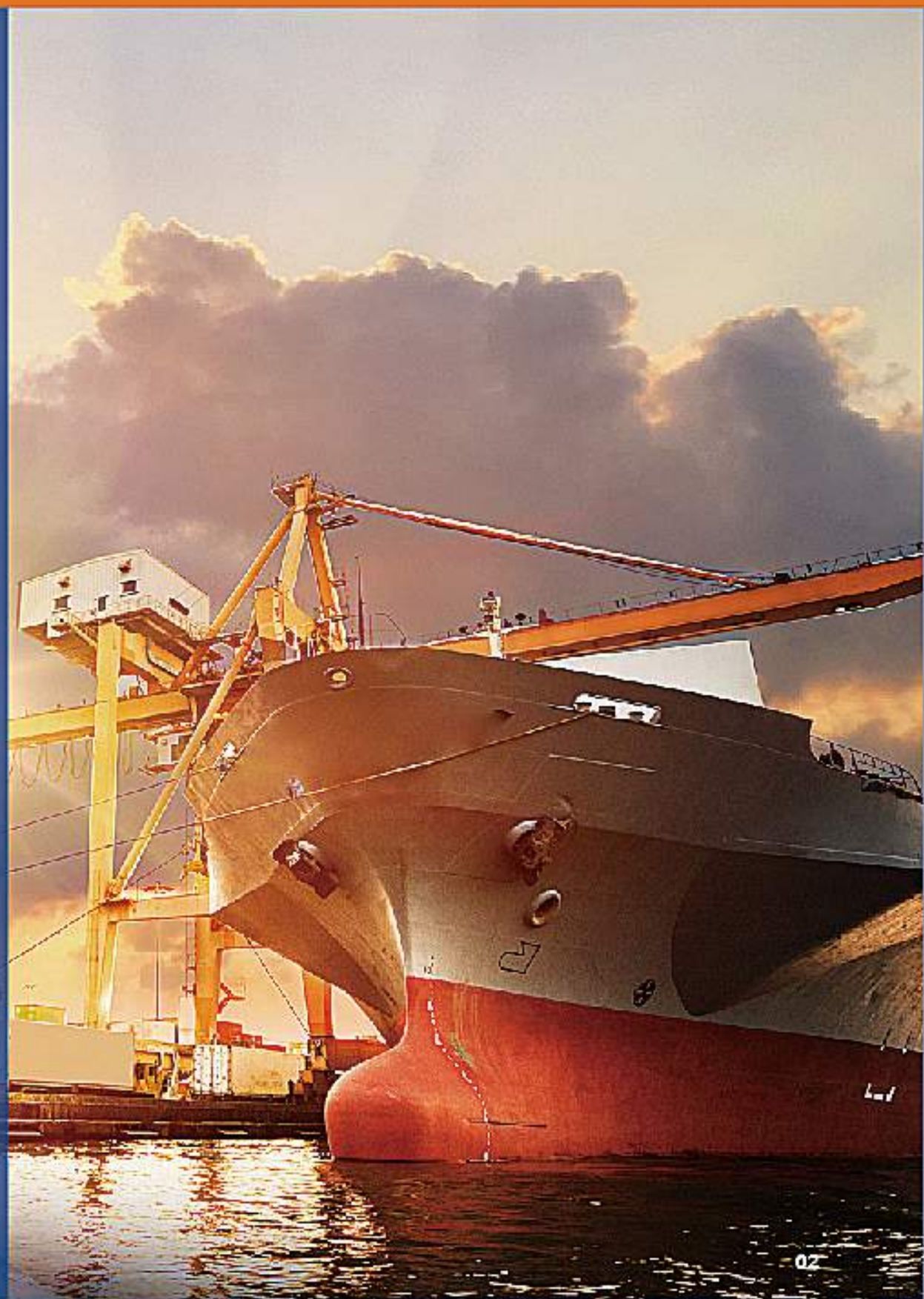
Henan Exlon Pipe Industry was established in 2005, located in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province. Henan Exlon's products and services cover plumbing products, fire-fighting equipment, environmental protection, home furnishing and building material one-stop services, etc. We dedicated to manufacturing and providing complete plumbing solutions for construction, mining, chemical, agriculture, farming and aqua-culturing industries.

Henan Exlon Pipe is mainly engaged in plastic pipe products and complete system application. The main products include: PE Water Supply Pipe, HDPE Drain Pipe, PP-R Cold and Hot Water Pipe, PVC-U Drain Pipe, PE-RT Surface Radiant Heating Pipe, PE-RT Oxygen Resistance Pipe, Butt Welding Aluminum-plastic Composite Pipe, Lap Welding Aluminum-plastic Composite pipe, PSP Steel-plastic Composite Pressure Pipe, Steel Wire Frame Reinforced PE Water Supply pipe, PE Gas Pipe, PE Double-wall Corrugated Pipe, PE Hollow Wall Winding Pipe, PVC Fire-retardant Insulated Electrical Bushing, PVC-M Water Supply Pipe, PB Ground Radiant Heating Pipe PB Oxygen Barrier, etc. They are widely used in the fields of building hot and cold water, building drainage, ground radiant heating, radiator heating, central air-conditioning, ground-source heat pump, municipal water supply, municipal drainage, gas pipe network and other pipeline systems. Among them, the production and sales volume of leading products of PE water supply pipes and HDPE drainage pipes rank among the highest in the industry.

Our certificates include but are not limited to the following:
CE, ISO4427, ISO9001, SGS, CNAS, ECM, etc.

Adhering to the core values of integrity and the corporate tenet of striving for realistic innovation and serving the society, Henan Exlon is committed to becoming a world-class material provider and targeting at the middle and high-end market to provide healthy green quality life for the majority of users.

CONTENTS



HDPE DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

HDPE double-wall corrugated pipe is a flexible pipe. Our company can provide users with various specifications of reinforced plastic pipe and related fittings with DN110mm-DN1200mm and standard length of 6m and 12m. The above products are strictly in accordance with standard GB/T19472.1-2019.

The raw materials used are PE80 grade high-density polyethylene materials. Due to its reasonable structural design and novel production process, the product has a smooth inner surface and an external profile-reinforced structure. The corrugated ribs are hollow to ensure the mechanical strength of the pipe. Because of its superior performance, it has been widely used in engineering projects. Our company has introduced a full set of container processing technology and equipment from Germany, and is willing to serve the users wholeheartedly.

CHARACTERISTICS

* Light weight and unique structure.
* Compression resistance and anti-shock.
* Low friction, large flow, acid and alkali resistance, corrosion resistance and good chemical stability.
* Good adaptability to the environment, wide temperature range, especially suitable for alpine regions.
* Small proportion, convenient for transportation, installation and maintenance.
* Non-toxic and non-polluting, can be used for the transportation of drinking water.
* Long service life of more than 50 years.
* Non-polluting and non-toxic.

MAIN APPLICATION FIELDS

* Municipal engineering residential community.
* Underground drainage and sewage pipeline.
* High voltage cable, post and telecommunications cable sheath.
* Highway pre-buried pipeline.
* Farmland irrigation, water supply and drainage transport of fluids for chemicals and mines. etc.

HDPE DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

PROJECT		UNIT	INDEX
IMPACT PERFORMANCE（TIR）		%	≤10
RING FLEXIBILITY		/	The specimen is smooth, no reverse bending, no cracking and no separation between the two walls.
RING STIFFNESS	(LEVEL S0)	KN/m²	≥4
	(LEVEL S1)	KN/m²	≥6
	(LEVEL S2)	KN/m²	≥8
	(LEVEL S3)	KN/m²	≥10
DENSITY		KG/m³	≤1180
OVEN TEST		/	No delamination, no cracking
CREEP RATIO		%	≤4

SPECIFICATIONS (OUTER DIAMETER SERIES)

NOMINAL OUTSIDE DIAMETER (DN/OD)	MINIMUM AVERAGE OUTER DIAMETER (DEM，MIN)	MAXIMUM AVERAGE OUTER DIAMETER (DEM，MAX)	MINIMUM AVERAGE INNER DIAMETER (DIM，MIN)
200	198.8	200.6	167
250	248.5	250.8	209
315	313.2	316.0	263
400	397.6	401.2	335
500	497.0	501.5	418
630	626.3	631.9	527
800	795.2	802.4	669

SPECIFICATIONS (INTERNAL DIAMETER SERIES)

NOMINAL INNER DIAMETER (DN/ID)	MINIMUM AVERAGE INNER DIAMETER (DIM，MIN)	LENGTH OF ENGAGEMENT (AMIN)
200	195	54
225	220	55
250	245	59
300	294	64
400	392	74
500	490	85
600	588	96
800	785	118
1000	985	140

PP DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

PROJECT		UNIT	INDEX
IMPACT PERFORMANCE（TIR）		%	≤10
RING FLEXIBILITY		/	The specimen is smooth, no reverse bending, no cracking and no separation between the two walls.
RING STIFFNESS	(LEVEL S0)	KN/m²	≥8
	(LEVEL S1)	KN/m²	≥10
	(LEVEL S2)	KN/m²	≥12.5
	(LEVEL S3)	KN/m²	≥16
DENSITY		/	895~920
OVEN TEST		/	No delamination, no cracking
CREEP RATIO		%	≤4

SPECIFICATIONS (INTERNAL DIAMETER SERIES)

NOMINAL INNER DIAMETER (DN/ID)	MINIMUM AVERAGE INNER DIAMETER (DIM，MIN)	LENGTH OF ENGAGEMENT (AMIN)
200	195	54
225	220	55
250	245	59
300	294	64
400	392	74
500	490	85
600	588	96
800	785	118
1000	985	140

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

The steel belt reinforced PE corrugated pipe is made of polyethylene as the inner and outer layer base material, and the steel belt corrugated body surface that coated with resin is used as the main support structure, and is integrated into the whole spiral corrugated pipe by winding and extrusion on the production line. This product combines the high rigidity, high strength of steel and the excellent corrosion resistance, wear resistance and flexibility together. It not only can the pipe reach a certain level of ring stiffness, but also it can solve the corrosion problem of the steel, and make up for the low ring stiffness problem of larger diameter pipe.

The pipe adopts advanced tubular structure with the latest technology. The high-quality internal cold-rolled steel plate skeleton is the most rigid pipe material of plastic structural pipes. The use of composite structure for better strength of steel reinforced pipe is now the development direction of plastic pipes in the world. The steel belt reinforced polyethylene corrugated pipe has passed the tests of the National Chemical Building Materials Testing Center. Because the composite reinforced steel strip greatly improves the overall strength of the pipe, the pipe thus has better pressure resistance, anti-shock strength and good geological adaptability, and the application range is more extensive, which meets various geological conditions and requirements of various engineering. Therefore, it is widely used in highways, municipal construction, airports, mines, etc., and is especially suitable for large-scale basic engineering projects with long years of use.

QUALITY CONTROL

The company has passed the IS09001 quality management system and IS014001 environmental management certification, established a three-level quality control system and responsibility system, using advanced ERP management system to manage, product quality has traceability. The company's products are manufactured with high quality raw materials and advanced equipment, and process control is strictly carried out to ensure 100% qualified products.

MAIN PRODUCTION PROCESS

Firstly wound on the main body-a solid-wall PE inner tube, and then the steel plate reinforcement folded into a "U" shape and coated with a high-performance bonding resin is placed at the design position of the inner wall PE inner tube, and then, Extrusion of a layer of PE outer layer with the same waveform as that of the steel plate is extruded on the outside, and the finished pipe is obtained by shaping, setting, cooling and cutting.

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

CHARACTERISTICS

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

It won't be polluted or corroded by waste water and chemicals, nor corroded by rotten substances in soil.

ANTI-SHOCK

Pipe wall adopts "U" shape structure, which can resist shock and pressure. It does not break under the condition of foundation sinking and has strong resilience after deformation, so its adaptability to foundation is good.

AGING RESISTANCE

Pipes are usually black and can withstand direct sunshine during storage and construction.

COLD RESISTANCE

Pipes will not be frozen cracked or expanded and leaked at - 60 ℃.

LIGHT WEIGHT

Easy to transport and construct, only 1/8 of the weight of cement pipe. To bury the pipe only excavator is needed, no large equipment necessary.

CONVENIENT CONNECTION

Pipes can be connected outside the ditch first, and pushed into the ditch by a excavator to reduce construction time and cost;

SUPERIOR ABRASION RESISTANCE

Its abrasion resistance is stronger than steel pipe and cement pipe, and its transportation capacity of domestic water waste residue is stronger.

EXCELLENT DRAINAGE CIRCULATION

Smooth interior and less friction, fast drainage speed.

ECONOMY

Low cost of construction, management and maintenance.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

HDPE is a non-toxic raw material, harmless to the environment and land, and can be recycled.

GOOD STABILITY

The circular external reinforcement structure not only increases the ring stiffness of the pipe, but also has root resistance effect, which solves the problem of tension and top hole caused by the longitudinal displacement of the pipe.

RELIABLE RING STIFFNESS

Compared with pure plastic pipes, the elastic modulus ratio of steel-plastic materials is greater than 200 and the heavy star ratio is greater than 7.85, steel band reinforcement can easily make pipes (especially large diameter pipes) have enough safe and reliable ring stiffness and relatively high stiffness-weight ratio.

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

CONVEYANCE AND STORAGE

TRANSPORTATION:

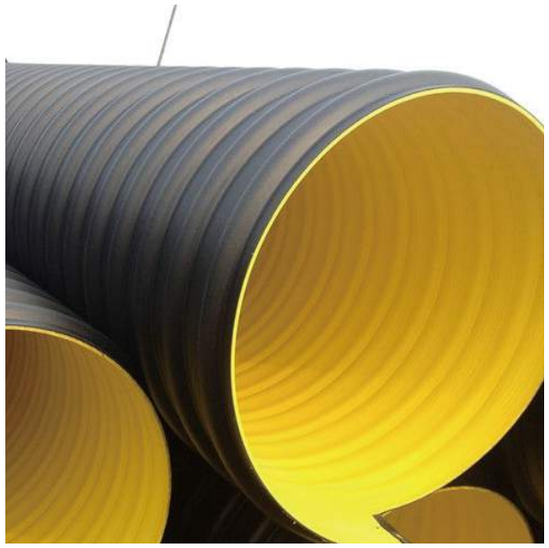
1) Pipes should not be subjected to severe impact, collision and heavy pressure during loading, unloading and transportation.

2) When mechanically loading and unloading the pipe, the two lifting points on the pipe should be about 1/4 pipe length from both ends of the pipe.

3) The contact between the bottom of the car and the ship should be as flat as possible, and measures should be taken to prevent rolling and collision. Do not touch sharp and sharp objects to avoid scratching the pipe.

STORAGE:

Pipes should be stored in warehouses with smooth bottom and good ventilation away from heat sources and chemical contaminated areas. If stacked outdoors, there should be a shelter. Pipes should be stacked horizontally and neatly.



COMPARISON OF STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE WITH COMMON PIPES

CONTRAST ITEM	PE CORRUGATED PIPE	STEEL-BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE
Working pressure and temperature	< 1.6Mpa -60~100℃	Wide scope of application
Rigid Strength	Good	Bad
Corrosion resistance	Good	Bad
Life	50 years	20-30 Years
Flexibility	elongation at break > 500%	Vurvature < total length 0.2%
Hygienic performance	food grade	Scale and corrosion
Flow capacity	30% Larger than steel pipe	30% Smaller than PE tube
Sealability	Ontology Connection	Easy to corrode
Wear resistance	4 Times of steel pipe	Common
Maintenance and repair	No need to shut down water	Water must be cut off

CONNECTION MODE

Currently HDPE double wall corrugated pipe nominal outer diameter has several specifications of DN110, DN225. DN315, DN400 and DN500. HDPE large-diameter winding reinforced pipe is a flexible pipe. The raw material used is high-density polyethylene pipe material conforming to PE80 grade. Hot extrusion winding process is adopted in the production process. The minimum depth of burial is more than 0.5m and the maximum depth of burial is less than 20m. Now there are various specifications of products with nominal size DN300-DN1000mm and standard length of 6m.

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

CONVEYANCE AND STORAGE

TRANSPORTATION:

1) Pipes should not be subjected to severe impact, collision and heavy pressure during loading, unloading and transportation.

2) When mechanically loading and unloading the pipe, the two lifting points on the pipe should be about 1/4 pipe length from both ends of the pipe.

3) The contact between the bottom of the car and the ship should be as flat as possible, and measures should be taken to prevent rolling and collision. Do not touch sharp and sharp objects to avoid scratching the pipe.

STORAGE:

Pipes should be stored in warehouses with smooth bottom and good ventilation away from heat sources and chemical contaminated areas. If stacked outdoors, there should be a shelter. Pipes should be stacked horizontally and neatly.

COMPARISON BETWEEN STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE AND COMMON PIPES

CONTRAST ITEM	PE CORRUGATED PIPE	STEEL-BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE
Working pressure and temperature	< 1.6Mpa -60~100℃	Wide scope of application
Rigid Strength	Good	Bad
Corrosion resistance	Good	Bad
Life	50 Years	20-30 Years
Flexibility	Elongation at break > 500%	Curvature < total length 0.2%
Hygienic performance	Food grade	Scale and corrosion
Flow capacity	30% Larger than steel pipe	30% Smaller than PE tube
Sealability	Ontology Connection	Easy to corrode
Wear resistance	4 Times of steel pipe	Common
Maintenance and repair	No need to shut down water	Water must be cut off

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

Currently HDPE double wall corrugated pipe nominal outer diameter has several specifications of DN110, DN225. DN315, DN400 and DN500. HDPE large diameter winding reinforced pipe is a flexible pipe. The raw material used is high density polyethylene pipe material conforming to PE80 grade. Hot extrusion winding process is adopted in the production process. The minimum depth of burial is more than 0.5m and the maximum depth of burial is less than 20m. Now there are various specifications of products with nominal size DN300-DN1000mm and standard length of 6m.

HDPE DOUBLE-WALL CORRUGATED PIPE JOINTS SHOULD ADOPT RUBBER RING INTERFACE AND CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE CONNECTION MODES:

(1) Glass steel pipe body connection, single rubber seal,
(2) Cast iron saddle-shaped pipe fittings are connected and jointed aprons are sealed;
(3) Socket rubber ring seal.

HDPE LARGE CALIBER BELLOWS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE TYPES:

(1) Fast electrofusion connection at construction site;
(2) Electrofusion connection of socket and socket;
(3) Flange connection.

CONSTRUCTION METHOD OF STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

In the course of pipe laying, many construction units directly bury the soil mixed with construction waste into the ditch with bulldozers after laying the pipes. This is incorrect and causes great damage to the pipes. Next, please follow the following construction methods.

Road construction is different from ordinary concrete pipe. If construction workers do not understand the characteristics of double-wall corrugated pipe, installing double-wall corrugated pipe with traditional construction technology of reinforced concrete pipe will affect the quality of pipeline construction and can not guarantee the normal operation of pipeline.

First of all, the material of double-wall bellows is light, so it is necessary to ensure that the pipeline does not float during the construction period. Secondly, the compactness of pipe bottom cushion and backfill determines the load capacity of "pipe and soil" system and the radial deformation rate of pipe. In order to achieve the effect of "pipe-soil interaction", the compactness of pipe bottom cushion and backfill must be ensured to meet the design requirements.

To achieve the above two points, it must be ensured that there is no water in the trenches during backfilling, no backfilling with water, no backfilling of silt and organic matter, and backfilling should not contain stones, bricks and other hard objects; for places with higher groundwater.The groundwater level should be lowered to the lowest point of the bottom of the tank. The groundwater must be stopped when the project is not affected by groundwater or the foundation strength and the pipeline are anti-floating.

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

PROJECT		REQUIREMENT
Ring stiffness (KN/㎡)	Working pressure and temperature	≥8
	Rigid Strength	≥10
	Corrosion resistance	≥2.5
	Life	≥16
	Flexibility	≤10
Impact performance（TIR）/%		≥100
Peel strength （23℃±2℃）		no rupture, no separation of two walls
	Oven tests	no delamination, no cracking
Tensile strength of laminated pipe wall /N	300≤DN/ID≤500	≥600
	600≤DN/ID≤800	≥840
	900≤DN/ID≤1200	≥1020
	1300≤DN/ID≤2000	≥1460
	2200≤DN/ID≤2600	≥1600
Creep ratio		≤2

SPECIFICATIONS

INNER DIAMETER	MINIMUM AVERAGE INNER DIAMETER	MINIMUM INNER WALL THICKNESS	MINIMUM LAMINATED WALL THICKNESS	MAXIMUM PITCH	MINIMUM STRIP THICKNESS	MINIMUM THICKNESS OF ANTICORROSIVE COATING
300	294	25	4.0	75	0.4	2.2
400	392	3.0	4.5	85	0.4	2.2
500	490	3.5	5.0	100	0.5	2.5
600	588	4.0	6.0	110	0.5	2.5
700	673	4.0	6.0	115	0.5	2.5
800	785	4.5	7.5	120	0.7	3.0
900	885	5.0	7.5	135	0.7	3.0
1000	985	5.0	8.0	150	0.7	3.0
1100	1085	5.0	8.0	165	0.7	3.0
1200	1185	5.0	8.0	180	0.7	3.0
1300	1285	5.0	8.0	210	1.0	3.0
1400	1385	5.0	8.0	210	1.0	3.0
1500	1485	5.0	8.0	220	1.0	3.0
1600	1585	5.0	8.0	230	1.0	3.5
1800	1785	6.0	9.0	230	1.0	3.5
2000	1985	6.0	9.0	235	1.0	3.5
2200	2185	6.0	9.0	235	1.2	3.5
2400	2385	6.0	10.0	235	1.2	3.5
2600	2585	6.5	10.0	240	1.2	3.5

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE CORRUGATED PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

APPLICATION FIELD

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

Buried drainage and sewerage pipes.

STEEL BELT REINFORCED PE BELLOWS APPLICATION FIELD

Municipal engineering: buried drainage, sewage pipe.

ROAD ENGINEERING

Seepage and drainage of railways and highways.

INDUSTRY

Sewage pipes widely used in industrial fields.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Building rainwater pipes, underground drain pipes, sewage pipes, ventilation pipes, etc.; landfill sewage collection pipes.Large port, dock project: drainage, sewage pipe, etc. for large airports, ports and docks.

SPORTS VENUES

Water seepage drainage pipes for sports venues such as golf courses and football fields.

WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS

Use of water source pipes, irrigation pipes and water and drainage of hydropower stations.

MINE

Mine ventilation, air supply, drainage, mud pipe.

COMMUNICATION TUBE

Railway, highway communication, communication cable, cable protection tube.

WATER STORAGE SYSTEM

A water storage system that traps slow water flow.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Farmland, orchard, tea garden and forest belt drainage and seawater transportation pipe.

HDPE WINDING STRUCTURE WALL REINFORCED PIPE

(B TYPE)　(KRAH PIPE)

The Krah pipe is manufactured by the equipment, technology and production process from Germany. With high-density polyethylene resin (HDPE) as main raw material, and the polypropylene (PP) corrugated pipe as the auxiliary support tube, High-density polyethylene (KAPE) winding reinforced pipe is a flexible pipe with reasonable structural design and novel production process. The products are divided into PR, SQ and VW series. Our company can provide users with pipe and fittings with inner diameter from DN300MM to DN3000MM and standard length of 6 meters. Our products comply with the European standard PREN-13476 and the national standard GB/T19472.2-2004.

FEATURES

Excellent physical properties, corrosion resistance and long service life of more than 100 years. hot-wound molding with high quality flexibility, sealing, wear resistance and circulation capacity.Economical price, excellent installation performance, high connection quality, 100% non-leakage, strong resistance to scratching and good cracking

MAIN APPLICATION FIELDS

Urban water supply and drainage, long-distance water transportation, farmland, water irrigation, composting field, fluid transportation for chemical and mine, underground irrigation and drainage of railways and horticulture, low-lying wet land and saline-alkali land drainage, coal yard, landfill buried factory.

HDPE WINDING STRUCTURE WALL REINFORCED PIPE

(B TYPE) (KRAH PIPE)

STRUCTURE

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

The diameter of carat ranges from 300mm to 4000mm, and the pipe diameter of two adjacent specifications can differ by 100mm. The normimal diameter is the pipe inner diameter , so when the ring stiffness or wall thickness of the pipe changes, the inner diameter of the pipe will not change,thus ensuring that the water flow is not affected.

WALL THICKNESS

The thickness of the water contact layer of the pipe can be from 2mm to 300mm.Considering the reliability and construction of the pipe, it is recommended that the wall thickness of the horizontal layer be at least 4 mm.

PIPE STRUCTURE

The nominal length of the Krah pipe is generally 6 meters and the body of the pipe is divided into three parts. The first part is the flange, the second part is the main body and the third part is the socket. These three parts are all one-time moulding. The thickness of each part can be flexibly produced according to engineering requirements and the overall strength of the pipe is very high. The flange of the pipe has a tapered inner diameter and the socket has a tapered outer diameter. This structure ensures that when the electrofusion connection is used, the two tubes will be firmly welded together without any gaps.

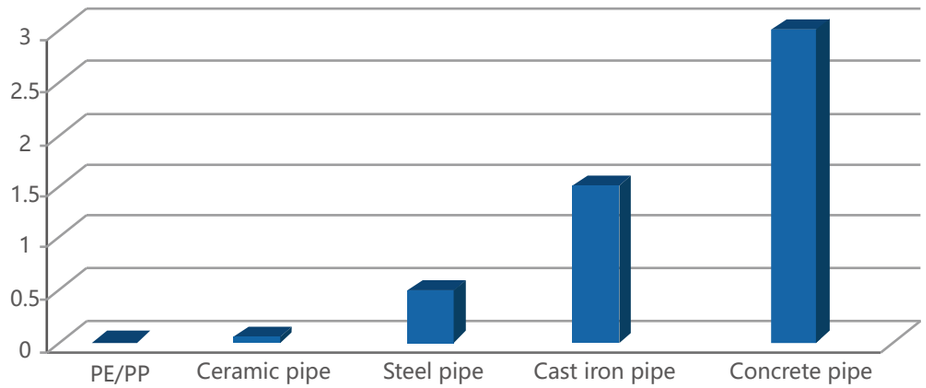
PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL INDEX		STANDARD	UNIT	PE 100
Density		DIN 53479 ISO 1183	g/ cm3	0.96
Melt index MFR 190 / 5 MFR 190 / 21.6 MFR 230 / 5	 Code T Code V Code V	ISO 1133	g/ 10 min	 0.45 6.6
Short term modulus of elasticity Long term modulus of elasticity(50years)		ISO 178	N/mm2	1200 170
Yield stress		DIN 53495	N/mm2	25
Tensile stress		DIN 53495	N/mm2	38
Elongation at break		ISO 2039	%	> 600
Ball indentation hardness		ISO 2039	N/mm2	46
Linear expansion coefficient		DIN 53752	1/ oC	> 600
Color		-	-	Black/yellow

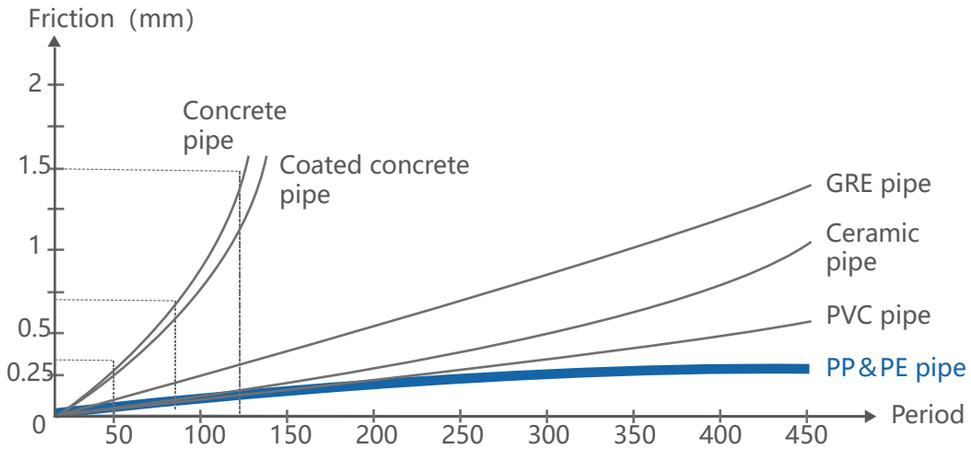
HDPE WINDING STRUCTURE WALL REINFORCED PIPE

(B TYPE)　(KRAH PIPE)

Excellent physical properties, corrosion resistance, long service life of more than 100 years, high quality of hot winding weld, ring flexibility, toughness, sealing, wear resistance, circulation ability, economic prefeence, excellent installation performance, high connection quality, 100% leak free, strong scratch resistance and good cracking resistance.



--Comparison of pipe wall roughness with other pipes



--Comparison of wear resistance with other pipes

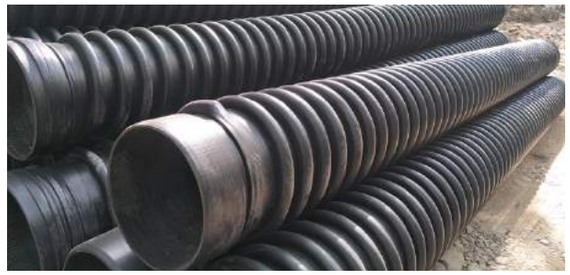
NOMINAL SIZE (DN/ID)	MINIMUM AVERAGE INNER DIAMETER (DIM,MIN)	MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS (STYLE B, E4,MIN)	NOMINAL SIZE (DN/ID)	MINIMUM AVERAGE INNER DIAMETER (DIM,MIN)	MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS (STYLE B, E4,MIN)
200	195	1.5	1600	1585	5
300	294	2	1700	1685	5
400	392	2.5	1800	1785	5
500	490	3	1900	1885	5
600	588	3.5	2000	1985	6
700	673	4	2100	2085	6
800	785	4.5	2200	2185	7
900	885	5	2300	2285	8
1000	985	5	2400	2385	9
1100	1085	5	2500	2485	10
1200	1185	5	2600	2585	10
1300	1285	5	2800	2785	12
1400	1385	5	3000	2985	14
1500	1485	5			

HDPE WINDING STRUCTURE WALL REINFORCED PIPE

(B TYPE) (KRAH PIPE)

CONNECTION METHOD

1, Check whether the socket of the pipe and the heating wire is in good condition.
2, Clean the impurities on the electric melting socket to ensure its clean and dry before connect .
3, Insert the socket end of the pipe into the electric melting socket, fix it with steel buckle, and tighten it with clamps.
4, Welding: use special electric welding machine for Krah tube to select the appropriate electric welding parameters, and then weld and fasten in several times until the socket and spigot are completely consistent.
5, Cooling: after welding, cut off the power supply and cool naturally without water cooling.
Cooling time: more than 20 minutes in summer and more than 15 minutes in winter.
6, After cooling, remove the steel buckle and check the welding condition






CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION

1. PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION AND LAYING.

Before the pipeline laying, the construction unit shall prepare the construction organization design.

The pipeline shall be laid on the undisturbed foundation or the foundation treated and backfilled after slotting. When the pipe is under the roadway, the pipe shall be covered. Soil should not be less than 0.7m.

During construction, the maximum allowable soil covering on the top of the pipe shall be checked according to the design requirements for the ring stiffness, the groove and the undisturbed soil on both sides.When it is found that it is inconsistent with the design requirements, the design can be changed or corresponding technical measures can be taken to ensure the bearing capacity of the pipeline.

In areas where the groundwater level is higher than the bottom of the trench, the groundwater level should be below the lowest point of the trench. In the whole process of pipe laying, backfilling the bottom of the treach shall not be filled with water or frozen. The project must not be affected by groundwater, and only when the foundation shall reach the strength and the pipeline shall reach the anti floating, then stop lowering groundwater .

When polyethylene drainage pipe is used as cross inverted siphon, its working pressure shall not only conform to the product standard of pipe material, but alsoIt shall be less than 0.05Mpa. Polyethylene drainage pipe is not suitable for inverted siphon crossing river.

The pipeline shall be laid in a straight line. In case of special circumstances, it is necessary to use flexible interface angle or pipe flexibility to lay a broken line or arc.The deflection angle and bending radian shall meet the allowable value specified by the manufacturer.

The technical requirements for pipe construction survey, dewatering, slotting, trench support, pipeline cross processing, and pipeline joint construction shall be in accordance with the current national standards Water Supply and Drainage Pipeline GB 50268 Carry out relevant provisions of national standard code for construction and acceptance of water supply and drainage pipeline (GB 50268) and local drainage pipeline technical specification.

For pipes with socket joints, the direction of the socket insertion shall be consistent with the flow direction.

HDPE WINDING STRUCTURE WALL REINFORCED PIPE

(B TYPE)　(KRAH PIPE)

2. GROOVE

The net width of the trench bottom can be determined according to the specific situation of each area, the pipe diameter, buried depth, construction technology, etc. When the pipe diameter is not more than 450mm, the net width of each side of the pipeline shall not be less than 300mm; when the pipe diameter is more than 450mm, the net width of each side of the pipeline shall not be less than 500mm.

The groove form shall be determined according to the construction site environment, groove depth, groundwater level, soil condition, construction equipment, seasonal influence and other factors.

Excavation of trenches should strictly control the elevation of the basement and should not disturb the undisturbed soil layer of the basement. The undisturbed soil 0.2-0.3m above the design elevation of the base shall be manually cleaned to the design elevation before laying the pipe. In case of over excavation or disturbance, 10-15mm natural graded sand and stone or gravel with the maximum particle size less than 40mm can be replaced, leveled and compacted, and its compactness shall meet the requirements of the compactness of the foundation layer. It is strictly prohibited to use miscellaneous soil for backfilling. If there are sharp and hard objects at the bottom of the groove, they must be cleaned and backfilled with sand and stone.

The bottom of the trench shall not be soaked in water. If artificial precipitation is adopted, excavation can be carried out only when the groundwater level drops steadily below the trench bottom.

3. BACKFILL

The trench shall be backfilled immediately after the pipeline is laid. Before the tightness inspection, except that the joints can be exposed, the backfilling height on both sides of the pipeline and above the pipe top shall not be less than 0.5m; after the tightness inspection is qualified, the rest parts shall be backfilled in time.

Trench backfilling shall be carried out symmetrically from both sides of the pipeline, inspection well and other structures at the same time to ensure that the pipeline and the structure do not produce displacement. If necessary, temporary limit measures should be taken to prevent floating.

From the foundation at the bottom of the pipe to 0.5m above the top of the pipe, it must be backfilled manually. It is strictly prohibited to use mechanical earth pushing to backfill.

When the trench of 0.5m above the pipe top is backfilled by machinery, it shall be carried out evenly from two pairs of pipe axis at the same time, and compacted and rolled.

During backfilling, there shall be no ponding in the trench, no backfilling with water, mud, organic matter, ice soil, stones, bricks and other miscellaneous hard objects in the backfill.

When the trench is supported by steel sheet piles, the steel sheet piles can be removed only after the backfill reaches the specified height. After the steel sheet pile is pulled out, the pile hole shall be backfilled in time and measures shall be taken for filling. When sand is used for filling, it can also be flushed and compacted; if necessary, it can also be used to pull out the pile while grouting.

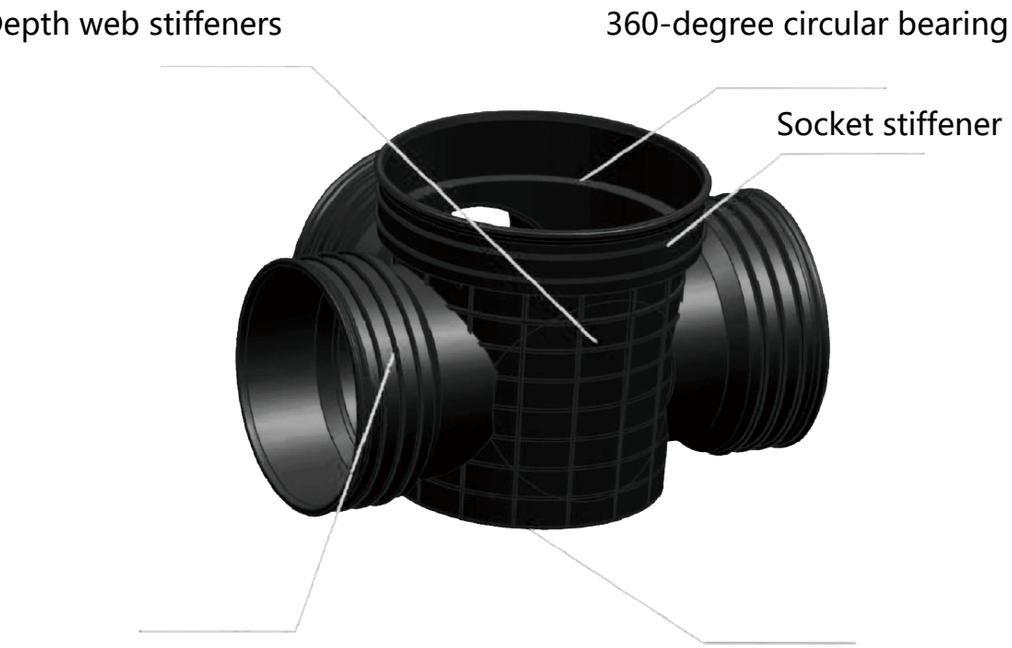
The vertical deformation of management shall be strictly controlled during trench backfilling. When the pipe diameter is large and the soil on the top of the pipe is high, measures such as temporary support or pre deformation can be taken in the pipe. During backfilling, the vertical reverse deformation of the pipe during the backfilling and compaction of the part of the pipe chest can be used to offset the vertical deformation of the pipe caused by a part of the vertical load, but it must be controlled within the scope of the vertical deformation of the pipe specified in the design.




PP/PE PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL

(B TYPE)　(KRAH PIPE)

PP/PE PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL



PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1	No leakage, sealed connection between pipe and well
2	Easy to carry and fast construction
3	Corrosion of acid and alkali resistant media, long service life
4	Convenient pipeline clearing, minimal maintenance
5	Small footprint，small excavation area
6	Cost-effective and strong carrying capacity
7	Environmentally friendly building materials, recyclable

PP/PE PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL

(B TYPE)　(KRAH PIPE)

PP/PE PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL

The sockets are designed with a bell mouth.

Outer wall of branch pipe stiffener.

The outer wall of the well seat and
the inner wall of the base stiffener

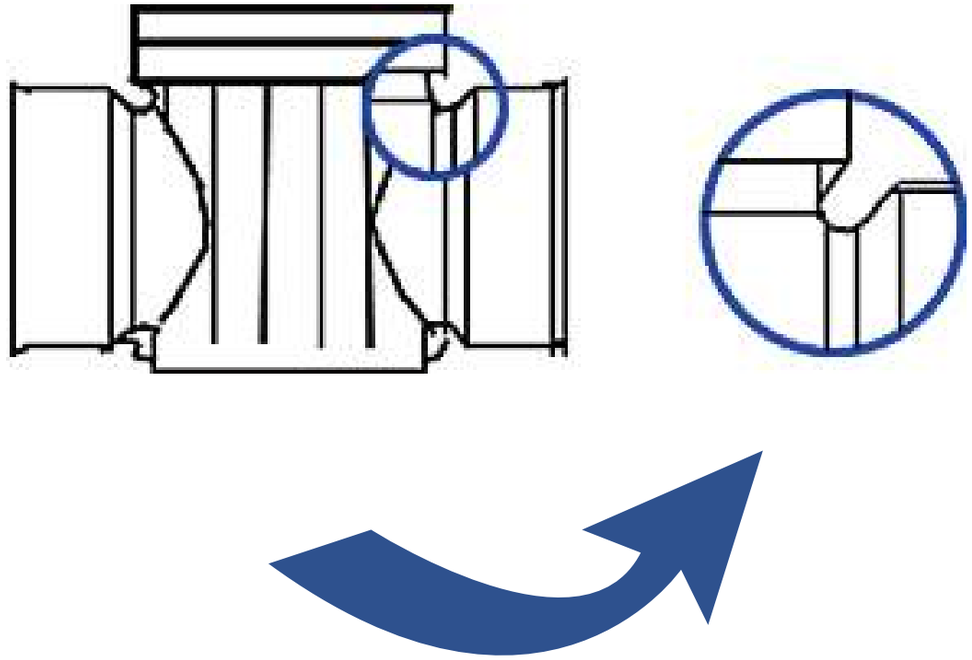
The inner corner has an arc design.

Wellbore and branch pipe corner
are designed with a rounded corner.

Branch pipe socket and pipe interface
are designed with vertical fin bracket.

The well casing socket adopts
continuous circumferential step design.

PLASTIC INSPECTION WELLBORE AND BRANCH PIPE ARC STRUCTURE



NOTE:

Smooth dredging arc enables water guns and spring steel rods, etc.
When the cleaning tool enters the pipe network, it is unimpeded.

ACCESSORIES SERIES

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

STARTING WELL （FLOW CELL AND SLUDGE）

PRODUCT	PIT SHAFT（OD）	CONNECTING PIPE SOCKET END	
	NOMINAL DIAMETER	BRANCH PIPE (INTERNAL DIAMETER)	BRANCH PIPE (EXTERNAL DIAMETER)
 Flow cell staring well (sewage well)	200		OD 160
	315		OD 160
		ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
	450	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
 Sludge starting well (rainwater well)	500	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
	630	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630
	710	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

COUPLING WELL （FLOW CELL AND SLUDGE）

PRODUCT	PIT SHAFT（OD）	CONNECTING PIPE SOCKET END	
	NOMINAL DIAMETER	BRANCH PIPE (INTERNAL DIAMETER)	BRANCH PIPE (EXTERNAL DIAMETER)
 Flow cell coupling well (sewage well)	200		OD 160
	315		OD 160
		ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
	450	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
 Sludge starting well (rainwater well)	500	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
	630	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630
	710	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

ACCESSORIES SERIES

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

90° ELBOW WELL SEAT（FLOW CELL AND SLUDGE）

PRODUCT	PIT SHAFT（OD）	CONNECTING PIPE SOCKET END	
	NOMINAL DIAMETER	BRANCH PIPE (INTERNAL DIAMETER)	BRANCH PIPE (EXTERNAL DIAMETER)
Flow cell 90° elbow well seat (sewage well)	200		OD 160
	315		OD 160
		ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
	450	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
Sludge 90° elbow well seat (rainwater well)	500	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
	630	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630
	710	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

TEE WELL SEAT（FLOW CELL AND SLUDGE）

PRODUCT	PIT SHAFT（OD）	CONNECTING PIPE SOCKET END	
	NOMINAL DIAMETER	BRANCH PIPE (INTERNAL DIAMETER)	BRANCH PIPE (EXTERNAL DIAMETER)
Flow cell tee well seat (sewage well)	200		OD 160
	315		OD 160
		ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
	450	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
Sludge starting well (rainwater well)	500	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
	630	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630
	710	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

ACCESSORIES SERIES

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

FOUR-WAY WELL SEAT（FLOW CELL AND SLUDGE）

PRODUCT	PIT SHAFT（OD）	CONNECTING PIPE SOCKET END	
	NOMINAL DIAMETER	BRANCH PIPE (INTERNAL DIAMETER)	BRANCH PIPE (EXTERNAL DIAMETER)
 Flow cell four-way seat well seat (sewage well)	200		OD 160
	315		OD 160
		ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
	450	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
 Sludge four-way seat well seat (rainwater well)	500	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
	630	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630
	710	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

45° ELBOW WELL SEAT（FLOW CELL AND SLUDGE）

PRODUCT	PIT SHAFT（OD）	CONNECTING PIPE SOCKET END	
	NOMINAL DIAMETER	BRANCH PIPE (INTERNAL DIAMETER)	BRANCH PIPE (EXTERNAL DIAMETER)
 Flow cell 45° elbow well seat (sewage well)	200		OD 160
	315		OD 160
		ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
	450	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
 Sludge 45° elbow well seat (rainwater well)	500	ID 200	OD 200
		ID 225	OD 250
		ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
	630	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630
	710	ID 300	OD 315
		ID 400	OD 400
		ID 500	OD 500
		ID 600	OD 630

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

ACCESSORIES SERIES

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION			
 Reducing joint (filling)	OD160 X OD110	ID225 X OD110	ID300 X OD160	ID500 X ID200
		ID225 X OD160	ID300 X ID200	ID500 X ID225
	OD200 X OD110	ID225 X OD200	ID300 X ID225	ID500 X ID300
	OD200 X OD110	ID225 X ID200		ID500 X ID400
			ID400 X ID200	
	ID200 X OD110	OD315 X OD110	ID400 X ID225	ID600 X ID300
	ID200 X OD160	OD315 X OD160	ID400 X ID300	ID600 X ID400
		OD315 X OD200		ID600 X ID500
		OD315 X OD250		

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION			
 Saddle joint	OD200 X OD110	OD450 X OD110	OD500 X ID200	OD630 X ID200
		OD450 X OD160	OD500 X ID225	OD630 X ID225
	OD315 X OD50	OD450 X OD200	OD500 X ID300	OD630 X ID300
	OD315 X OD75			
	OD315 X OD110	OD450 X ID200	OD630 X ID110	
	OD315 X OD160	OD450 X ID225	OD630 X ID160	
	OD315 X OD200		OD630 X ID200	
		OD500 X OD110	OD630 X ID315	
	OD315 X OD200	OD500 X OD160		
		OD500 X OD200		OD710 X ID200
	OD315 X OD225	OD500 X OD200		OD710 X ID225
				OD710 X ID300

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION		
 Adjustable elbow	OD110		ID200
	OD160		ID225
	OD200		ID300
	OD250		ID400
			ID500
			ID600

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION		
 Reducing joint rubber	OD160		ID200
	OD200		ID225
	OD250		ID300
	OD315		ID400
			ID500
			ID600

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 (Solid wall pipe branch)	OD110
	OD160
	OD200
	OD250
	OD315

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 (HDPE double wall corrugated pipe)	ID200
	ID225
	ID300
	ID400
	ID500
	ID600

NOTE:

(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

ACCESSORIES SERIES

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 PVC double wall hollow wellbore	OD200
	OD315
	OD450
	OD500
	OD630
	OD710

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 Wellbore rubber	OD200
	OD315
	OD450
	OD500
	OD630
	OD710

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 Rainwater collection port	OD315

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 Wellbore connection (flare)	OD500 X OD450
	OD710 X OD630

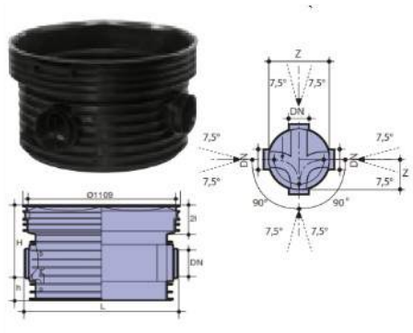
NOTE:
(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

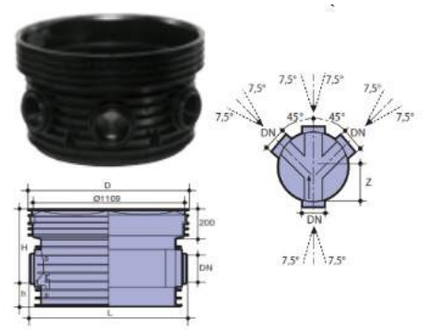
PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION		
 Hole opener	70	OD50	
	95	OD75	
	130	OD110	
	180	OD160	
	220	OD200	
	235	OD250	
		OD315	

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 Polymer composite manhole cover	OD200
	OD315
	OD450
	OD500
	OD630
	OD710

PRODUCT	SPECIFICATION
 Flowerpot lawn cover	OD315
	OD450
	OD500
	OD630
	OD700

The Well Seat and Man Hole Chamber could be Customized





NOTE:
(ID) MEANS INNER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE; (OD) MEANS OUTER DIAMETER SERIES PIPE

INSTALLATION GUIDE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

WELL PIT AND FOUNDATION

STEP：

1) Pave the bottom of the ditch with appropriate fine sand or plain soil, and level it. The pit depth is determined according to the axial line of the pipe and the axial line of the well joint.
2) Ditch bottom leveling.
3) 1 meter inspection well, two people can easily put into the trench.

NOTE:

The well pit should be excavated at the same time as the pipe trench and ensure that the main line of the well is on the same axis as the pipe. The Well pit edge slope shall be consistent with edge slope of the pipe trench, and must not disturb the Base soil, over-excavation.If the base soil is disturbed, remedial measures shall be taken according to the soil quality of the base soil in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Code for Construction and Acceptance of Water Supply and Drainage Pipelines, GB50268.

The rainwater inspection well pit with the mud chamber should be partially excavated according to the selected specifications, and the deviation of the main line of the well seat should be considered.Deviated pit walls should be flush with the pipe trench.

When working in areas with high groundwater levels or during rainy seasons, there shouldbe Measures for drainage and lowering water levels.

The foundation laying of the inspection well should be set according to the local geological conditions, according to the relevant standards of “Plastic Inspection Well for Building Community Drainage” and “Plastic Inspection Well for Municipal Drainage”.

INSPECTION WELL CONNECTION PIPE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

STEP：

1) Measure the depth of the inspection well with a tape measure with a precision of 1 mm, Drawing line on the corresponding pipe sockets as mark, and install a suitable rubber sealed loop between the first and second peaks of corrugated pipe socket end. The pipe must be inserted into the marking position when assembling.
2) In order to make the installation easier, it is necessary to apply a lubricant (such as soapy water, detergent, etc.) evenly on the outer surface of the seal ring on the pipe and the inner surface of the inspection well socket.
3) Pull the pipe into the well seat socket with a tightener, pull in the depth to the marking mark on the pipe, pull the wire tightener, and after confirming the link in place, correct the well seat again with the level.

INSTALLATION GUIDE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

NOTE:

Installation sequence of Inspection well seat and pipe connections, It should start from the upstream section of the receiver pipe. It should be installed in the order of well-tube-well-tube and gradually extend to the downstream branch pipe and trunk pipe.

When the well seat joint is connected with the well rode, it should be consistent with the pipe connection method of the same type of joint.

The well seat and the inlet pipe, the discharge pipe connection need to use the reducer joint, when the inlet pipe diameter is smaller than the pipe diameter of the well seat, the pipe top should be connected horizontally; when the well seat discharge pipe interface is larger than the downstream pipe, the inner bottom of pipe Should be connected horizontally.

Adjust the slope of the pipeline with variable angle joints or ball joints. When the diameterof pipe is larger than 315mm, special tools should be used, and chain wrenches should not be used.

Saddle joint installation, according to the size of the wellbore and the diameter of the connecting pipe, using special tools to punch holes in the well wall, the edge of the hole should be flat.

When the groundwater level is high or during the rainy season construction, when the pipeline (including the inspection well) is installed (but the irrigation test has not been carried out), technical measures should be taken to prevent the well body from floating up.

PITSHAFT INSTALLATION

STEP:

1) The length of the pitshaft should be the height from the bottom of the well head to the design ground minus the height from the top of the pitshaft to the ground. When the surface or pavement elevation is difficult to determine, the appropriate margin can be left.
2) Special tightening tools should be used when inserting the pitshaft, and do not hit it with heavy hammer and keep it vertical.

BACKFILL

STEP:

1) Linking the pitshaft to the well block.
2) Working in the ditch.
3) Installing the manhole cover

NOTE:

Backfilling should be carried out after the acceptance of the drainage pipeline (including pipelines and inspection wells), and at the same time as the backfilling of the pipeline trenches.

INSTALLATION GUIDE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

The well seat and the pitshaft can be fixed by sand bag, steel brazing and wooden support and the foundation pit and the trench shall be drained before backfilling.

The groove backfill material in the range of 0.5m from the base surface of the pipe to the top of the pipe can be excavated with high (medium) calcium fly ash, medium coarse sand or trench.

Do not use silt, garbage or frozen soil for backfilling, and do not entrain stones, bricks and other objects with angular edges.

When the maximum frozen soil depth is greater than or equal to 1 m, the coarse sand should be backfilled within the range of not less than 100 mm around the pitshaft in the frozen layer.

Adopting artificial layered symmetric backfilling, its compactness is consistent with pipeline backfilling, and it is not allowed to cause displacement and tilting of the pitshaft. Mechanical backfilling is strictly prohibited.

MANHOLE COVER INSTALLATION

STEP:

1) Symmetrical backfilling of fine sand or plain soil.
2) Compaction after backfilling.
3) Lift the pressure ring into the pitshafte to be installed, gently lower the axial line of the pitshaft (manually corrections is allowed if necessary), install the manhole cover on the pressure ring and backfill it until completion.

NOTE:

The pitshaft length should be accurately measured and the excess part cut before the manhole cover is installed.

The manhole cover should be determined according to the nature of the transport medium of the inspection well, and the sewage manhole cover and rainwater manhole cover should not be confused.

A deodorant cover shall be installed on the pitshaft of the sewage inspection well with protective manhole cover.

The water shut-off test must be carried out in accordance with the relevant standards for existing plastic inspection wells.

The construction of the pressure ring should meet the relevant requirements.

The soil subgrade below the base layer of the crucible must be compacted to the specified density requirements.

Before installing the base layer of the cushion, the retaining ring should be selected according to the actual height from the top of the pitshaft to the ground.

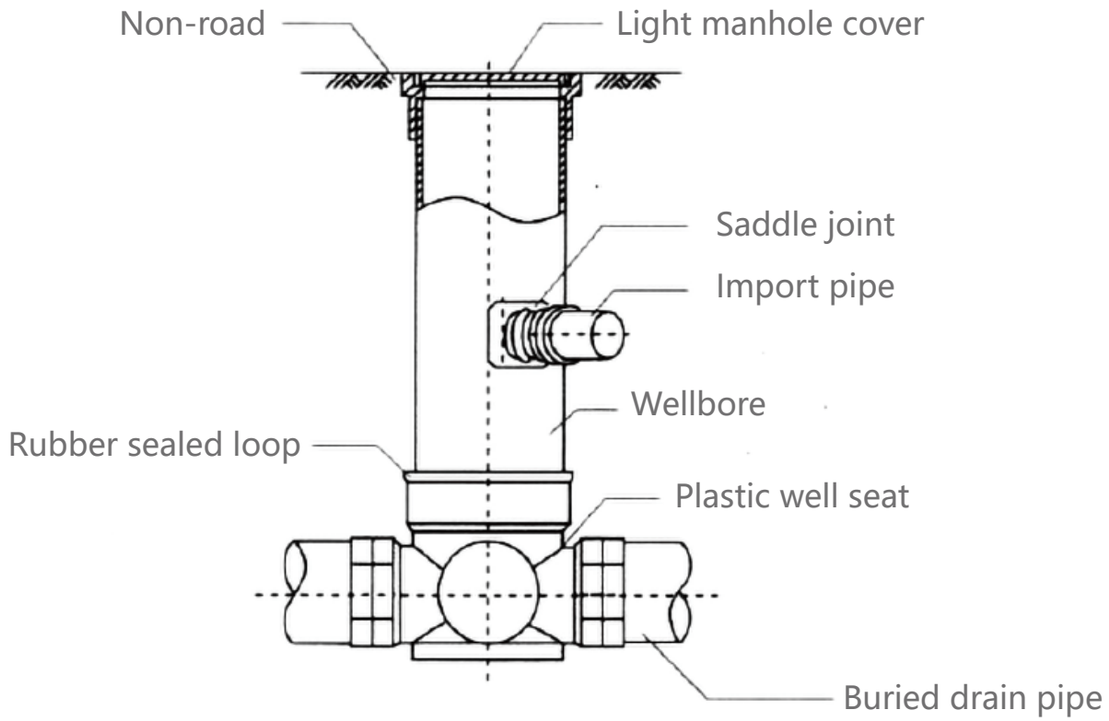
The compaction of the cushion should be divided into two times. The total thickness after compaction is not less than 400mm, and the width around it should be larger than 200mm of the concrete base. The last crushing can be carried out with a light roller after the protective cover is covered.

The bearing ring must be fixed with small wooden piles before the lifting ring is hoisted to ensure that the center of the circle is centered.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD

PLASTIC INSPECTION WELLS AND MANHOLE COVER CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

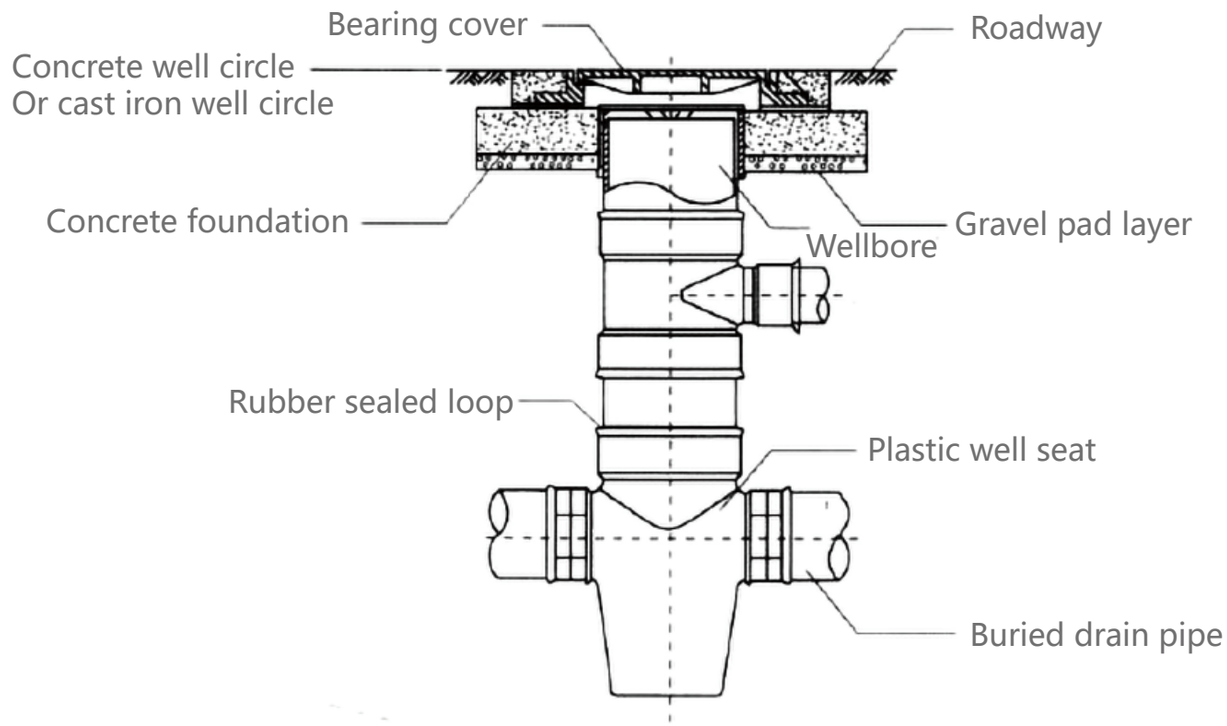
NON-BEARING MANHOLE COVER PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL



DESCRIPTION:

1.Plastic inspection wells (no-road Manhole covers) pressure-bearing method.
2.Plastic inspection well (Roadway Manhole cover) ressure-bearing method.

PAVEMENT BEARING COVER PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL



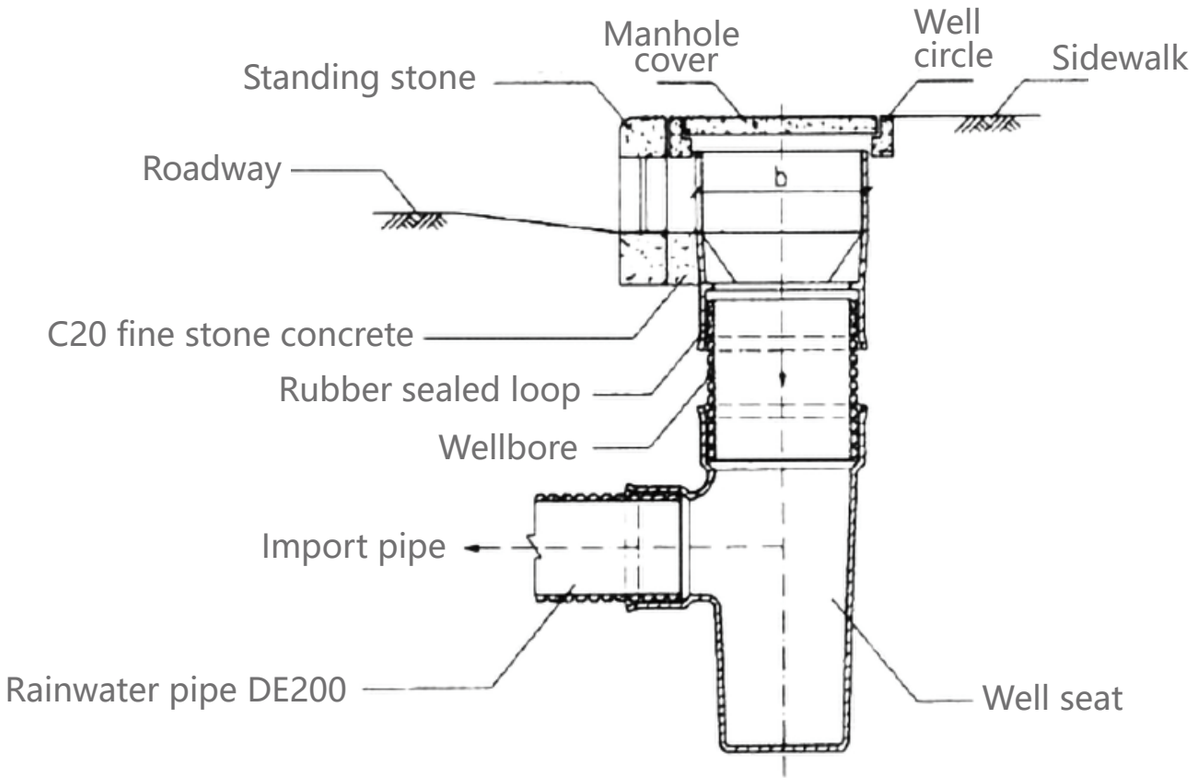
DESCRIPTION:

1.Plastic inspection wells (no-road Manhole covers) pressure-bearing method.
2.Plastic inspection well (Roadway Manhole cover) ressure-bearing method.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD

PLASTIC INSPECTION WELL AND RAINWATER COLLECTION PORT CONSTRUCTION STANDARD

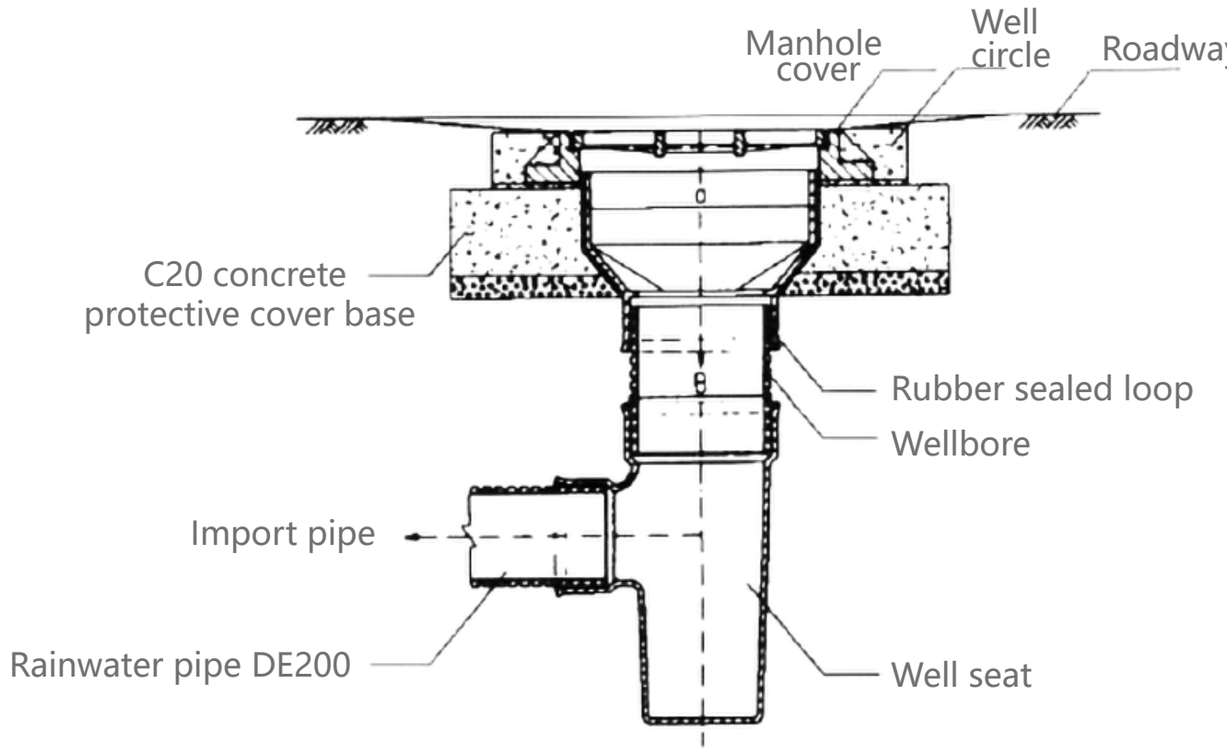
RAINWATER COLLECTION WEL
SIDE RAINWATER COLLECTION PORT



DESCRIPTION:

1.Plastic inspection wells (no-road Manhole covers) pressure-bearing method.
2.Plastic inspection well (Roadway Manhole cover) ressure-bearing method.

RAINWATER COLLECTION WELL
FLAT RAINWATER COLLECTION PORT



DESCRIPTION:

1.Plastic inspection wells (no-road Manhole covers) pressure-bearing method.
2.Plastic inspection well (Roadway Manhole cover) ressure-bearing method.

EXLON PIPE

HENAN EXLON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

Add.: National University Science Park. West 3rd Ring Road,
Zhengzhou, China. 450000

Tel: +86-157 3887 1220

Web: https://www.axpipe.com/

E-mail: ax@axpipe.com