

# SLOT CHANNELS



## ADVANTAGES

- good match to the interior design,
- cheaper option in comparison to standard drainage channels,
- possible connection to other channel types,
- grating is not required,
- easy installation.

A cheap and simple method for draining the surfaces where high flow capacity is not required. A perfect solution for rooms with condensate dripping from machinery or A/C systems: bakeries, dairies and swimming pools, as a separation of wet and dry areas.

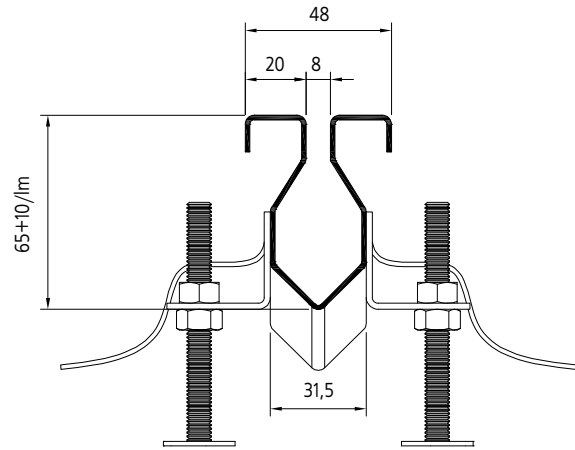
## MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

The slot drainage channels are made of 1.5-2 [mm] sheets. They feature inclination and can be adapted to the floor thickness. Water drainage from the slot channel can be via a stub pipe or the trapped floor drain with a waste basket. Standard length of a channel with a single outlet should not exceed 10 [m]. The channel sections exceeding 4 [m] in length are joined by means of flanges with gaskets.

# SLOT CHANNELS

## MINI SLOT CHANNEL

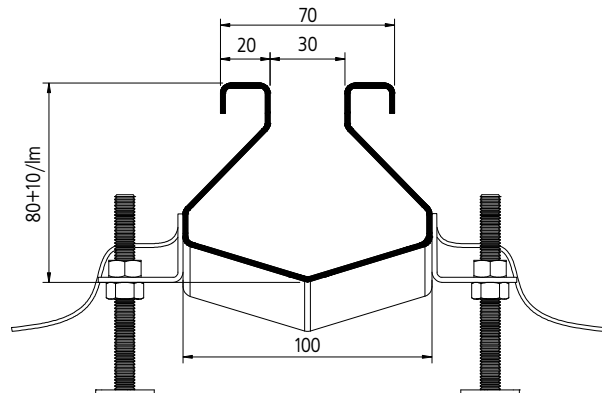
The mini slot channels are made of the 2 [mm] sheet. The channel is not covered with any grating. It has smaller inlet opening and clearance. It is used in the places where smaller amount of water need to be drained.



Mini slot channel

## MAXI SLOT CHANNELS

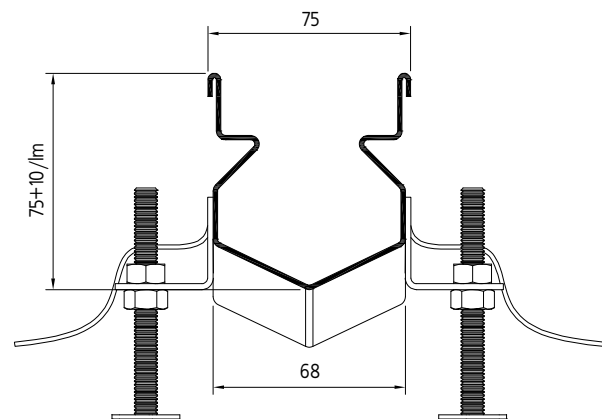
The maxi slot channels are made of the 2 [mm] sheet. This channel does not require grating and features higher flow capacity than standard channels. One of its characteristic features is larger inlet opening and clearance. Used wherever the amount of wastewater to be drained is substantial and standard channel does not need to be used due to the production process requirements (absence of large solids).



Maxi slot channel

## STANDARD MINI CHANNEL

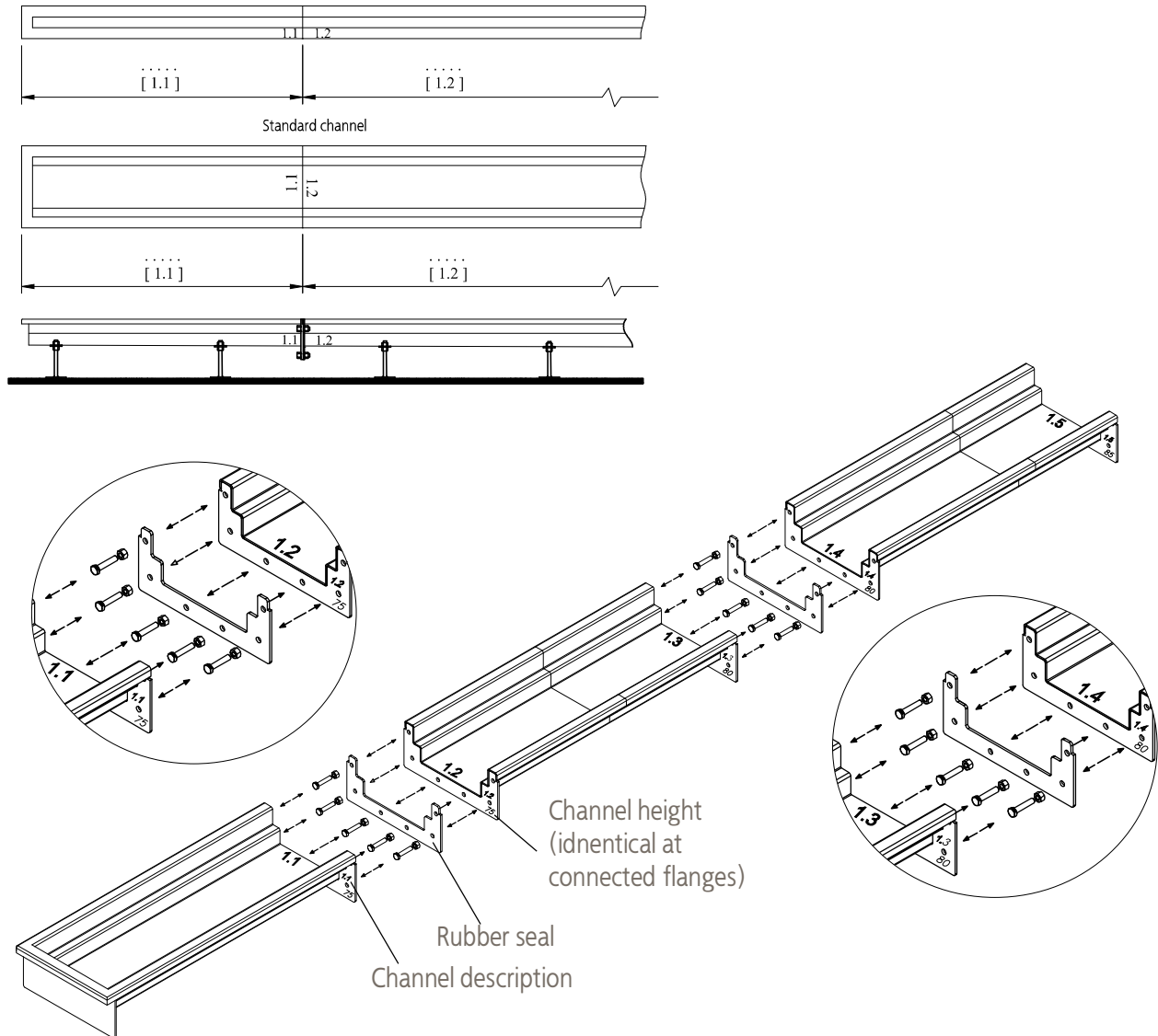
The standard mini channel combines the advantages of the standard and slot channels. It has small dimensions and features gratings. These channel types are used wherever the amount of water to be drained is small, but the rodding eye is necessary. As a standard, such channels are made of 1.5-2 [mm] V2A or V4A sheets.



Standard mini channel

# LINEAR DRAINAGE

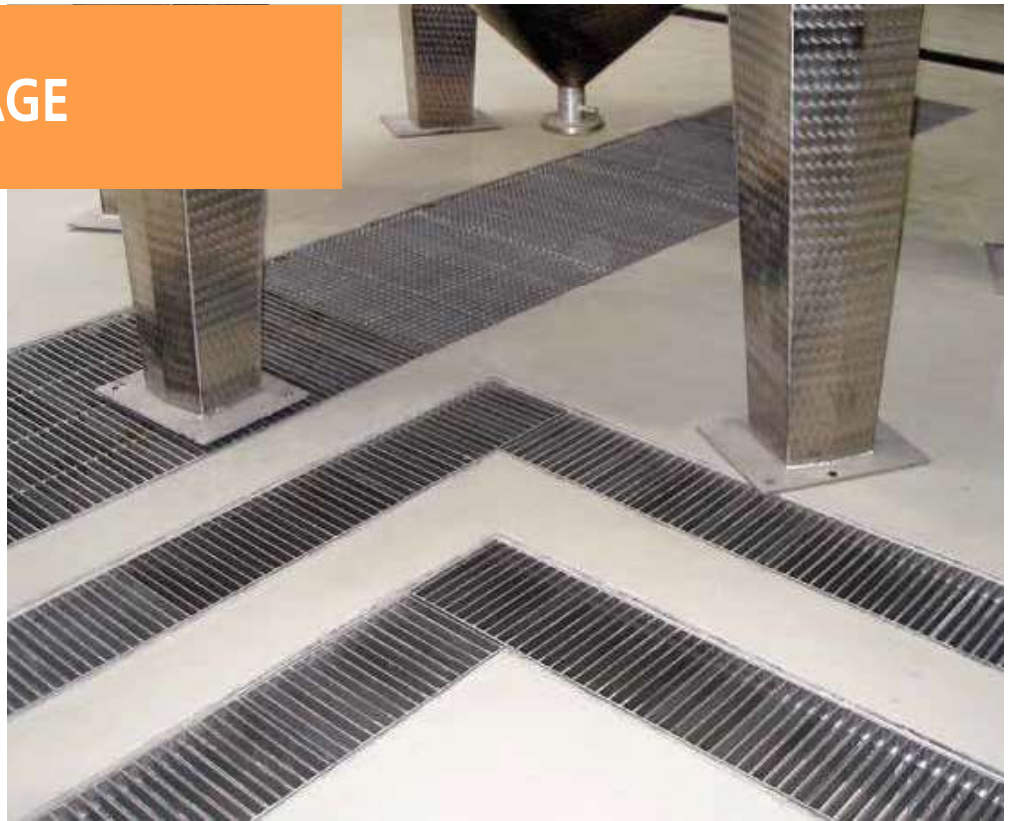
## CHANNEL CONNECTION DRAWING



Channels are divided into sections appropriate for transport, as a standard their length does not exceed 4 or 6 meters. Length of the sections also depends on manufacturing technology.

At the connection point the channel is approximately 25 mm lower, due to the presence of the rim. It is also possible to weld the channel directly at the construction site.

# LINEAR DRAINAGE

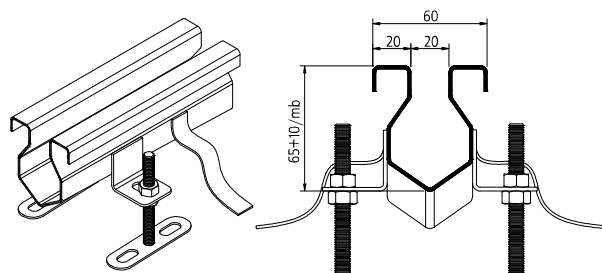


## CHANNEL INSTALLATION

1. Before installing the channel, bolt all its parts according to the "installation guide" to ensure tightness of all flange connections (flange-gasket-flange).
2. Install the channel prepared as above in the sewer service pipe's spigot.
3. The next step involves placing the channel on the required level. The channel edge should be 1-1.5 [mm] below the floor level.
4. When the channel is stabilized, we recommend to secure it against displacement during concrete pouring.
5. Pour concrete on the leveling legs and anchoring elements.
6. In hard to access areas subjected to highest loads, insert the concrete with a spatula.
7. Make sure the elements are clean, free of dirt. Remove gratings, waste baskets and traps.

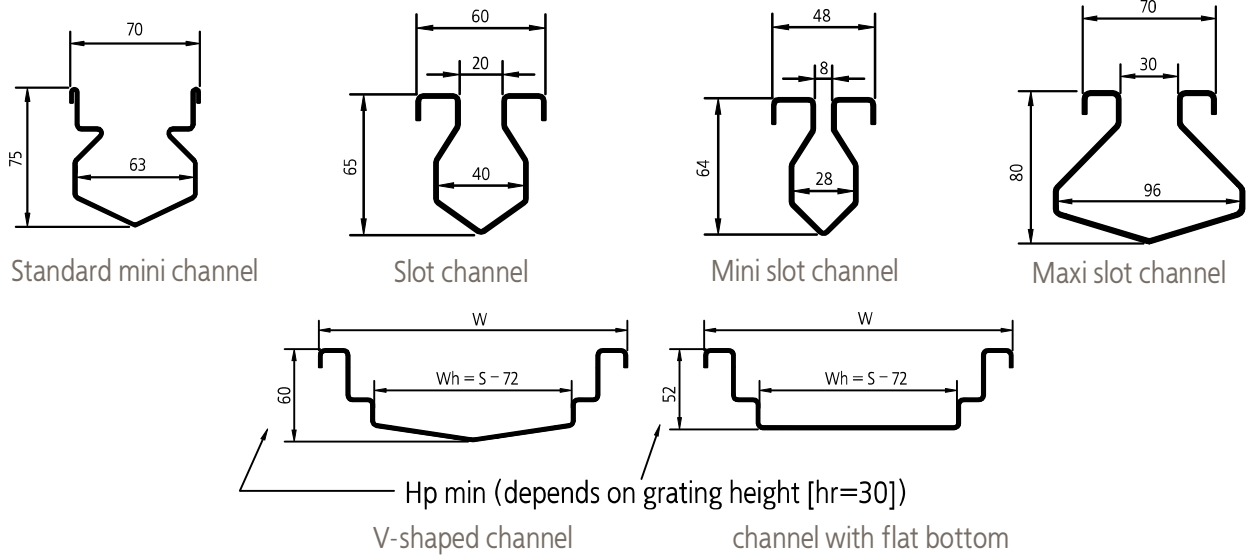
## CHANNEL DEPTH

Regarding channels made with the bottom fall, the depth of the channels increases with its length. The channel depth at the outlet depends on the initial height, length and the channel fall (slope). Standard initial depth of the slot channel is 65 [mm], bottom fall equals 1% and the opening width is 20 [mm]. These parameters can be customized to meet the client's requirements.



# LINEAR DRAINAGE

## MINIMUM INITIAL HEIGHTS FOR STANDARD AND SLOT CHANNELS



## EDGES FILLING

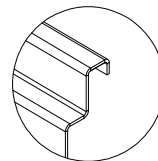
Standard edge (without backfilling).

Edge backfilled with syntetic material. It facilitates installation and prevents formation of a void between the concrete and the edge, protecting the channel perimeter against deformation in case of large loads.

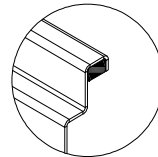
Edge backfilled with stainless steel. The edge backfilled with a steel profile should be used in the areas with intensive traffic and high loads.

Edge with a border angle section. The angle is connected with the channel edge by means of a bar. This edge type is used to make expansion joints along the channel, i.e. when the drained wastewater is hot.

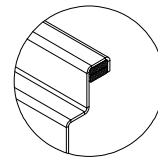
Edge with a strip for vinyl flooring. The strip is installed on the channel edge to ensure tight joint between the channel and the vinyl flooring.



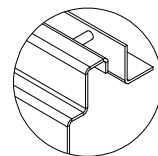
standard edge



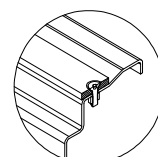
syntetic material



stainless steel



angle section



strip for vinyl floor