



## Concrete Pipe (SRCP)

Hudson Civil manufactures steel reinforced concrete pipe (SRCP) up to Ø 600mm in diameter and supplies ROCLA pipe from Ø 600mm up to Ø 3000mm. Effective length of both pipes is 2.44m

### Pipes up to 600mm diameter

#### RRJ PIPE



Nom. ID (mm)	Pipe OD (mm)	Socket OD (mm)	Socket Depth (mm)	Internal Diameter (mm)			Mass Kg
				Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
300	362	451	76	300	300	300	300
375	445	540	80	375	375	375	315
450	534	622	114	450	450	450	450
525	616	711	133	534	534	502	675
600	698	797	133	610	610	586	1135

#### FJ PIPE



Nom. ID (mm)	Pipe OD (mm)	Internal Diameter			Mass Kg
		Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
225	279	229	229	229	130
300	362	304	304	292	210
375	445	381	369	369	300
450	533	457	457	445	415
525	616	534	534	520	510
600	699	611	597	597	600

#### Joint Selection:

**Rolling rubber ring joint pipe (RRJ)** provides a flexible water tight joint. Pipes may be installed to a radius if required (please contact us to assist with this installation).

**Flush joint pipe (FJ)** is suitable for applications where both water ingress and egress is of lesser concern. Soil conditions should be quite stable due to the joint being fixed and allowing no movement at the joint.

## Safe installation and handling of concrete pipe.

- At all times, lifting devices are to be tested, tagged & appropriate for the task. A soft sling or chain may be used to pick up the pipe.
- It is important that the bedding is prepared correctly. After the levelling of the bedding material, a small amount is removed for where the sling/chain will be positioned along with where the collar on RRJ pipes will be located. Failure to allow room for the sling/chain will make it difficult to remove and the pipe will move & rotate when the sling/chain is pulled out requiring realignment to the laser. If the collar is not housed in the bedding then the pipe may bridge between collars and will not be supported by the bedding. This may crack the pipe and result in unwanted settlement of the trench backfill.
- The sling / chain should be located in the center of the pipe so it hangs level. It will make laying difficult if this is not the case.
- Place the rubber ring in the groove on the spigot. It should be stretched evenly around the pipe.
- Lower the pipe to meet the socket ensuring the pipe is level with the previous pipe with some weight still being taken by the sling / chain. When the pipe is flush to the socket, use a piece of timber and crow bar to push the pipe home.
- Lower the remainder of the way down and align to the laser light.
- Hold on to the pipe and remove the sling / chain.
- Check to make sure the pipe hasn't moved.
- A small amount of back fill should be placed on the pipe to prevent movement when pushing home future pipes if possible.