

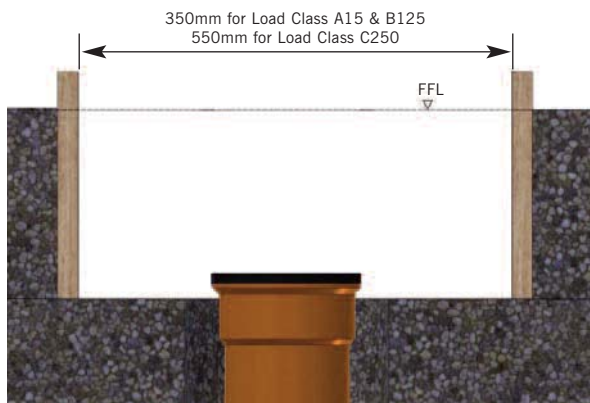
Channel and gully installation

(details may vary depending upon application)

Step 1 Prepare for Modular 125+ installation



Modular 125 channels can be used in combination with gullies or directly connected to the installed pipework. The installation can be done in free space or within a trench, which is created by shuttering before the concrete is poured. Important dimensions to be taken into account in preparing for installation:



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Installations designed for load classes A 15 and B125 allow a minimum of 30 mm of bedding material under the channel. When installing in a trench allow for 100 mm space on either side of the channel to create easy access to the levelling feet.

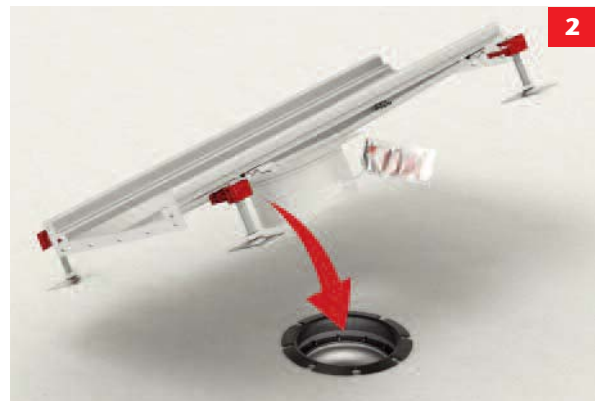
Installations designed for load class C250 allow a minimum of 200 mm of bedding material under the channel for concrete backfill support. To achieve the required height locally pack the levelling feet with suitable material (engineering bricks or similar). When installing in a trench allow a minimum of 200mm on either side of the channel.

Where it is not possible to provide the depth of surround as described above, a suitable mortar of Strength Class C30/C37 to BS EN 206-1 with a maximum aggregate size of 10mm may be used to support the channel following engineering advice.

Step 2 Installing the Modular 125+ channel

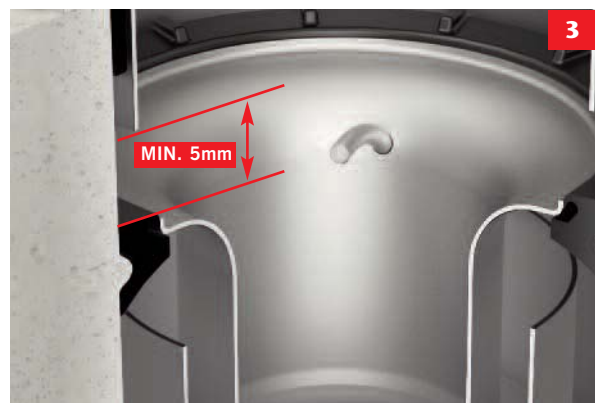


When using a gully under the modular channel, don't remove the FAT and FAT support ring.

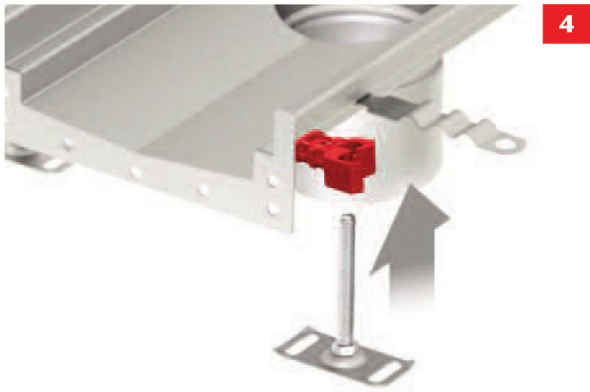


Loosely assemble the Modular channel starting with the outlets.

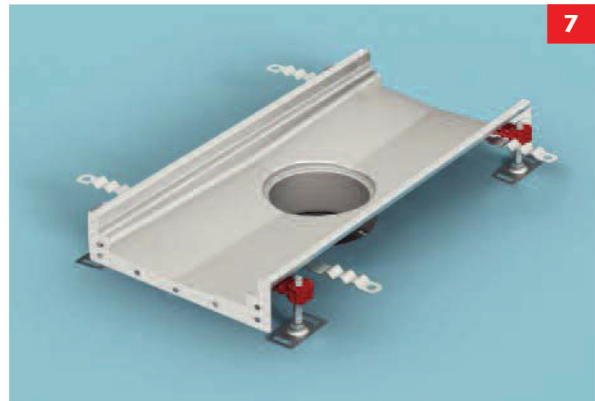
LEAVE SPACER BARS IN PLACE AS THEY PROVIDE STRUCTURAL SUPPORT TO THE CHANNEL WHEN CONCRETED IN



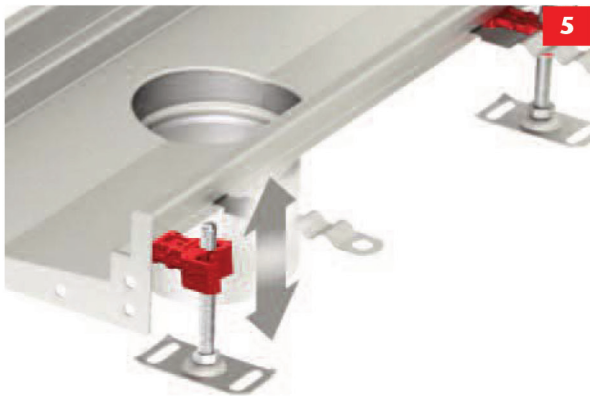
When using an ACO Gully please ensure the distance between the Modular channel outlet and the FAT Support ring is at least 5 mm.



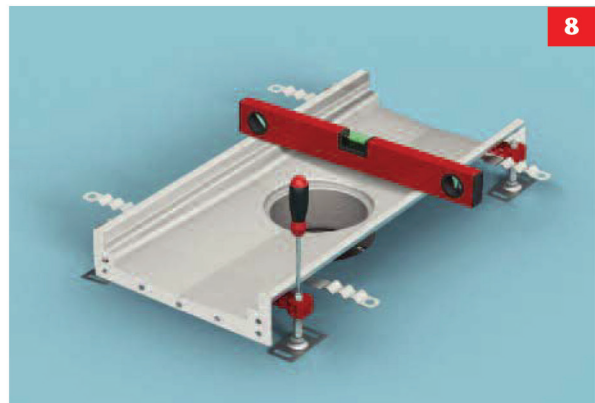
Open the plastic clip if larger height adjustment is required,



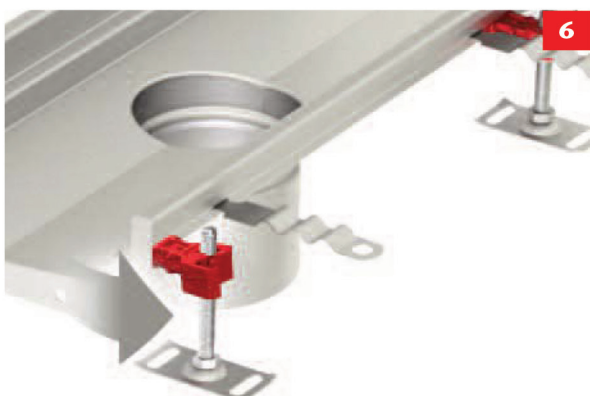
Once the outlet channel placed over the waste water pipe/gully orientate and level the channel in the required position.



The levelling feet can be moved freely through the plastic clip.



The levelling feet can still be adjusted to accommodate corrections following installation.



Close the clip when reaching the approximate intended level for the channel. Once the clip is completely closed, a fine adjustment of the levelling feet is possible by using a screwdriver.

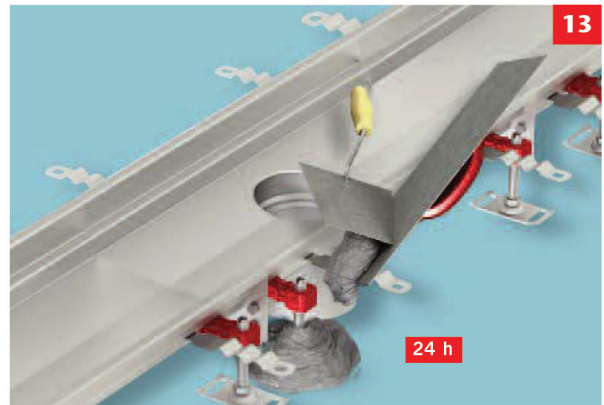


Once channel is in place fasten the levelling feet to the ground.

Ensure, if applicable, that the PVC in-fill is fitted.



Ensure the gasket is placed in the right position.



Weight the channel down or secure the levelling feet to the substrate, preventing the channel from lifting or floating.

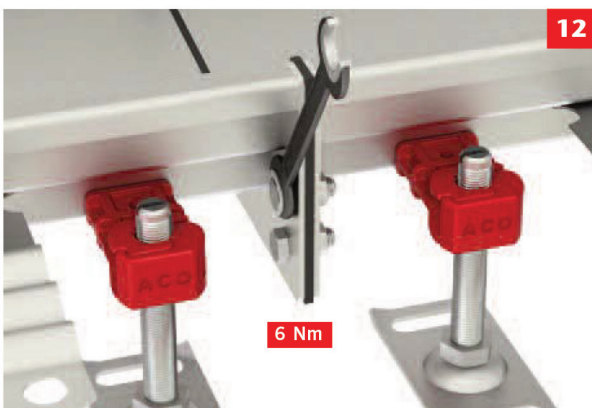
Fully extend and twist the channel tangs to ensure good encourage into the surrounding haunching.



Align gasket and end plates of the channels and insert the bolts through the holes. Hand tighten the nuts on the bolts.



If the threaded post of the levelling feet interferes with the intended floor level cut the post down to appropriate level. Please cover the channel to prevent steel particles cross contaminating the stainless steel, as this can cause corrosion in the future.



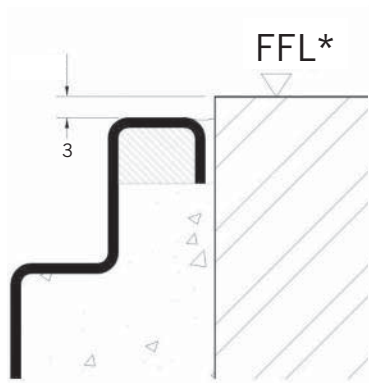
Ensure the position, line and level of the channel before fully tightening all joints.



For light and medium duty applications (up to load class C250) a suitable mortar of Strength Class 30/37 to BS EN 206-1 with a minimum aggregate size of 10mm should be used.

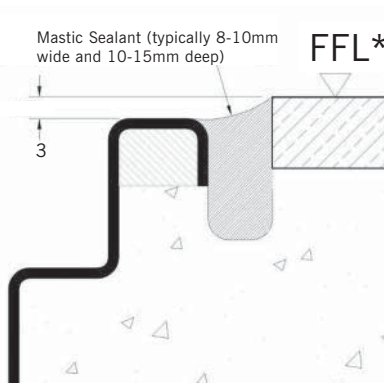
The spacer bars can be removed when the floor finishes are cured.

Floor finishes



Block pavior/ hard standing finish

Lay block paviors on 300 mm wide epoxy surround to prevent movement. Set pavior 3 mm maximum above the channel edge.



Tile/resin finish

Lay tiles/resin 3 mm maximum above the channel edge. Leave gap between edge of the channel and floor for mastic sealant of 8-10mm wide and 10-15mm deep.

In some cases it may be necessary to apply a suitable primer to the stainless steel before applying the mastic sealant. The sealant manufacturer's advice should be sought for each individual application.

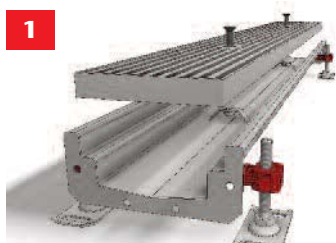
Grate installation

Spacer bars provide rigidity during delivery, site handling and installation. They also prevent narrowing of the grating aperture during concreting.

Spacer bars should be left in position until immediately before the gratings are installed. The spacers are removed by striking them with a sharp horizontal blow using a mallet.

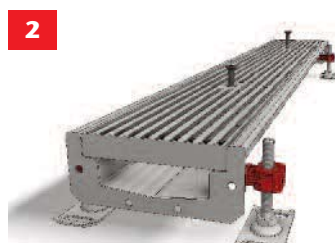
Gratings can be supplied with or without locking feature. Depending on the depth of the channel the locking construction is slightly different.

Lock Modular 125 gratings (50-65 mm depth)



Included in supply:

M8 Allen key
ACO Modular 125+ Channel
Grating
2x M8 50mm long bolts per metre of channel



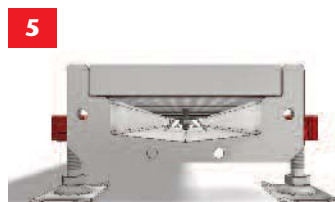
Ensure you have been supplied with the correct parts and place channel in the flooring.



Position the grating in the channel; this will sit either perfectly flush with the top of your channel or fractionally below.



Begin to screw the M8 bolts into the channel, this will tighten the grating in place using an M8 allen key.



Fully tighten the grating into the channel, however do not over tighten.

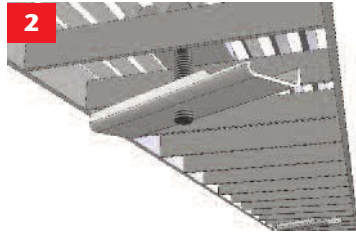


Test to ensure the grating is locked in place.

Lock Modular 125 gratings (65 + mm deep)



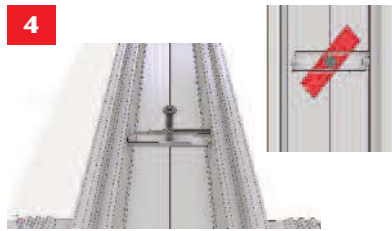
Included in supply:
 M8 Allen key
 ACO Modular 125+ Channel
 Grating
 2x MS 50mm long bolts per metre of channel
 2x Locking bar



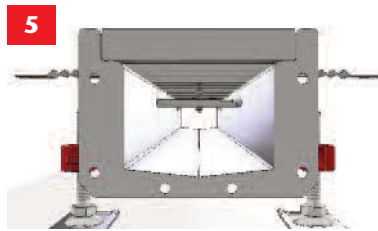
Ensure you have been supplied with the correct parts and place channel in the flooring.



Insert bolt into the grating and screw on locking bar while the grating is outside the channel. Only screw on loose. The locking bar with the lower side has to be in front of the of the higher side when turning clockwise.



Place the grating in the channel and begin to tighten the M8 bolts. This will turn the locking bar within the channel and catch on the pins within the channel. The lower side of the locking bar will pass under the pin and the high side will lock against the pin.



Fully tighten the grating into the channel and test to ensure the grating does not move.



The locking bars should sit securely as seen in the bottom picture on the left, fitting your grating securely in place.

Lock Modular 125 gratings in channel with outlet:



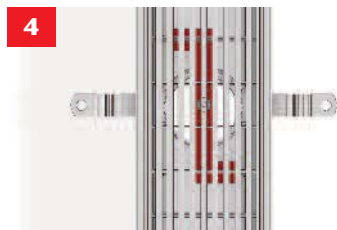
Included in supply:
 M8 Allen key
 ACO Modular 125+ Channel
 Grating
 1 x M8 50mm long bolts per metre of channel
 1 x Locking bar



Ensure you have been supplied with the correct parts and place channel in the flooring.
 Place grating in channel and insert the locking bar under the pins within the channel. Loosely tighten the locking bar, by hand so it is held in position to be tightened further.



Tighten the M8 bolt further using the M8 allen key so the locking bar pulls up against the pins and the side of the channel. This will secure the grating in place.
 Fully tighten the grating into the channel and test to ensure the grating does not move.



The locking bar should sit securely (in a Z shape) as seen in the bottom picture on the left, fitting your grating securely in place.

CLEANING:

Remove all protective tape from the channel edge and clean the surface with a solvent if necessary to remove any adhesive residue.
 Wash and clean the channel (and gully if applicable), empty silt or sediment baskets and refit grates.

Care and maintenance

Care During Installation

Surface contamination and the formation of deposits must be prevented during installation in order to maintain a durable and hygienic surface. These deposits may be minute particles of iron or rust from other sources used in the building environment. Wire brushes and wire wool **must not** be used to remove marks and cement spillages as this will introduce iron impurities to the material surface. Care must also be taken when storing, erecting or cutting carbon steel near to stainless steel.

Factors Affecting Maintenance

Cleaning before handing over to the client should present no special problems if care during installation has been taken, although more attention may be required if the installation period has been prolonged.

Where surface contamination is suspected, immediate attention to cleaning after site fixing will encourage a trouble free product.

Although robust, all grades of stainless steel will stain and discolour due to surface deposits and therefore can never be accepted as completely maintenance free. In order to

achieve maximum corrosion resistance, the surface of the stainless steel must be kept clean. Provided the grade of stainless steel and the surface finish are correctly selected, and cleaning schedules carried out on a regular basis, excellent performance and long service life are assured.

Industrial and even naturally occurring atmospheric conditions can produce deposits which can be corrosive, e.g.: salt deposits from marine conditions.

High humidity environments (e.g. swimming pools) increase the speed of discolouration and therefore require maintenance on a more frequent basis.

Modern processes use many cleaners, sterilisers and bleaches for hygienic purposes which when used in accordance with manufacturers instructions are safe, but if used incorrectly (e.g. warm or concentrated) can cause discolouration and corrosion on the surface of all stainless steel.

Strong acid solutions used to clean masonry and tiling of buildings should never be permitted to come into contact with stainless steel. If this should happen the acid solution must be removed immediately by copious application of water.

Maintenance Programme

Advice is often sought concerning the frequency of cleaning stainless steel and the answer is quite simple: clean the metal when it is dirty in order to restore its original appearance. This may vary from once to four times a year for external applications or it may be once a day for an item in hygienic or aggressive situations (food, beverage, pharmaceutical and chemical applications).

Frequency and cost of cleaning is lower with stainless steel than with many other materials, and will often outweigh the initial higher cost of this superior product.

Cleaning Methods

ACO Modular 125+ system components are easy to clean. Washing with soap or a mild detergent and warm water followed by a clear water rinse is usually adequate. An enhanced aesthetic appearance will be achieved if the cleaned surface is wiped dry.

Precautions

Acid cleaners should be used for cleaning **only** when other methods have proved unsatisfactory. Manufacturers directions should be followed.

Problem	Cleaning Agent	Recommendation
Routine cleaning	Soap or mild detergent and water (e.g.: washing up liquid)	Sponge, rinse with clean water, wipe dry if necessary
Fingerprints	Soap and warm water or organic solvent (e.g.: acetone, alcohol)	Rinse with clean water, wipe dry if necessary
Stubborn stains and discolouration	Mild cleaning solutions (e.g.: Cif, Goddard Stainless Steel Care)	Clean after with soap and water, rinse with clean water and dry, if necessary
Oil and grease marks	Organic solvents (e.g.: acetone, alcohol)	After solvent use clean with soap and water, rinse with clean water and dry, if necessary
Rust and corrosion	Most mild corrosion and staining effects can be removed by the application of commercially available metal polishes. Check manufacturer's details before use	Rinse well with copious amounts of clean water (precautions for acid cleaners should be observed)
Scratches on brushed finishes	Household synthetic fibre scouring pads (e.g.: Scotch Brite fibre pad)	Apply in direction of brushed finish. Clean with soap or detergent as per routine cleaning. Never use ordinary steel wool as iron particles can become embedded in the surface being cleaned and cause corrosion

Stainless steel explained

Stainless steel is the name given to a wide range of steels which have the characteristics of greatly enhanced corrosion resistance over conventional mild and low alloy steels.

The enhanced corrosion resistance of stainless steel essentially comes from the addition of at least 11% chromium, however most stainless steels commonly used contain around 18% chromium. Other significant alloying elements include nickel and for superior corrosion resistant properties, molybdenum.

For ACO Building Drainage applications, the principal properties of stainless steel may be summarised as follows:

- Durable and corrosion resistant in highly aggressive environments.
- Hygienic, easily cleaned surfaces.
- Aesthetically attractive surface finish.
- Good forming and fabrication characteristics.
- Excellent strength and resistance to oxidation at high temperatures.

All these make stainless steel an obvious first choice material for demanding applications.

Stainless Steel Families

Stainless steel is used across a wide spectrum of engineering applications and this has led to the development of the vast range of different types of stainless steels that are now available.

Austenitic Stainless Steel is the most widely used and encompasses the generic 304 and 316 grades of material. These materials are used in the ACO Building Drainage manufacturing process and are ideal for applications including food processing, leisure, dairy, brewing, pharmaceutical, chemical and petrochemical industries.

304 grade stainless steels contain around 18% chromium and 10% nickel and provides excellent corrosion resistance. For applications where superior corrosion resistance properties are required under extreme conditions particularly where chlorides are involved, 316 grade stainless steels are used and contain around 17%



chromium, 12% nickel and 2.2% molybdenum.

Unlike all other grades of stainless steels, austenitic grades are non-magnetic and as a consequence magnetic particles are not attracted to the system surfaces which otherwise would encourage both contamination and corrosion.

Ferritic, Martensitic and duplex stainless steels are unsuitable for drainage products.

Stainless Steel Corrosion Resistance

The single most important property of stainless steels and the reason for their existence and widespread use, is their natural corrosion resistance. In spite of their name, stainless steels can both 'stain' and corrode if used incorrectly.

The reason for the good corrosion properties is due to the formation of a very thin, invisible oxide film that forms on the surface of the material in oxidising environments such as the atmosphere and water.

This film is a chromium-rich oxide which protects the steel from attack in aggressive environments. As chromium is added to a steel, a rapid reduction in the corrosion rate is observed because of this protective film. In order to obtain a compact and continuous passive film, a chromium content of at least 11% is required. Passivity increases fairly rapidly with increasing chromium content up

to about 17% chromium.

The most important alloying element is therefore chromium, but a number of other elements including nickel, molybdenum and nitrogen also contribute to the corrosion resistance properties of stainless steels. Other alloying elements may also be added to enhance the corrosion resistance in particular environments.

Stainless steels must oxidise in order to form the passive, chromium-rich oxide film. Stainless steels have a very strong tendency to passivate and only a small amount of oxidising agents are needed for passivation - air and water are sufficient to passivate stainless steels and indeed, this oxide film is spontaneously regenerated when exposed to oxygen. An important factor to note is that the passive film is self-healing, so when the material is cut or machined or, should chemical or mechanical damage occur, the passive film will 'heal' or re-passivate in oxidising environments - unlike a painted finish on mild steel.

Selection of the correct grade of material for each application is an important factor in the design process. It is important to note that even 316 grades of stainless steel are not immune to all kinds of chemical attack; use of reducing solutions such as hydrochloric and sulphuric acids particularly when in concentrated and/or hot form, requires careful consideration. See corrosion resistance chart on pages 56 and 57.

Stainless steel finishing processes

A stainless steel finish should appear clean, smooth and faultless. This is obvious when the steel is used for such purposes demanding stringent hygiene or decorative trim applications, but a fine surface finish is also crucial in respect to its corrosion resistant properties.

The corrosion resistance properties of stainless steel are achieved by the spontaneous formation of a very thin chromium-rich oxide layer over the surface of the material. Unfortunately, surface defects and imperfections introduced during the manufacturing process may drastically disturb the self healing process of the passive layer and subsequently reduce the corrosion resistance of the material.

In the manufacturing process it is welding that creates the greatest challenge to corrosion resistance.

Untreated Stainless Steel



After welding stainless steel, a bluish high temperature oxide film can be seen which has substantially inferior corrosion protection properties compared to the original passive layer. Immediately beneath this blue oxide film is a thin layer of chromium depleted metal which makes the metal surface susceptible to corrosion. Post weld treatment is, therefore, very important to restore the corrosion protection properties and is effectively achieved by removing the blue high temperature oxide film and chromium depleted layer to restore the surface of the material. This 'cleaning' is essentially a controlled corrosion process using chemicals, this will restore not only its original corrosion resistance performance but also the high quality aesthetics.

The single most important property of stainless steels and the reason for their existence and widespread use, is their natural

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The reason for the good corrosion properties is due to the formation of a very thin, invisible oxide film that forms on the surface of the material in oxidising environments such as the atmosphere and water.

ACO Pickle Passivation Plant



All ACO Building Drainage products are subjected to specialised treatment to ensure the material retains the maximum resistance to corrosion.

The chemical processing methods used in the ACO Building Drainage process are pickle passivation and electropolishing. ACO resources include the largest pickle passivation plant in Europe.

Pickle Passivation

The standard ACO Building Drainage manufacturing process uses the pickle passivation chemical finishing process to restore the products to their full optimum corrosion resistant state without damaging the surface finish. This is considered the best method for cleaning welded joints.



Pickle Passivation is a two-phase process. Pickling removes both the bluish high temperature oxide film and the chromium depleted layer and is achieved by placing the components in a pickling bath containing a

mixture of nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid.

The second phase is passivation and in many ways is similar to the pickling process. During this process the components are placed in a bath containing only nitric acid. This treatment strengthens the passive layer and also removes any iron impurities that may have become embedded in the surface of the stainless steel during the manufacturing process.

This treatment is important where mechanical cleaning of the components has taken place with the use of wire brushes, grinding wheels and files where iron particles from other materials may contaminate the stainless steel surface.

Electropolishing



Electropolishing is ideal for producing a uniform, highly reflective lustre with an extremely smooth finish even on the most complex product contours. This is a well proven method of polishing and is achieved by an electro-chemical process which is essentially the reverse of electroplating.

The components are immersed in a bath of electrolyte containing phosphoric acid where the components become the anode of a direct current electrical circuit. The process is characterised by the selective attack on the surface of the components whereby upstanding roughnesses are preferentially dissolved and will yield a progressively smoother, brighter surface.

For pharmaceutical and food processing industries, bacterial resistance is considerably improved by the electropolishing process.

Certain gratings within the ACO Building Drainage range are electropolished as standard. All stainless steel products can be electropolished if required to special order.

Corrosion resistance chart

Reagent	Stainless Steel 304	Stainless Steel 316	EPDM	Neoprene Gasket	Viton Gasket
Acetic Acid 20%	•	•	•	?	••
Acetic Acid 80%	•	•	•	X	••
Acetone	•	•	•	•	X
Alcohol (Methyl or Ethyl)	•	•	•	•	?
Aluminium Chloride	?	?	•	•	•
Aluminium Sulphate	•	•	•	•	•
Ammonia Gas (Dry)	•	•	~	••	~
Ammonium Chloride	?	?	•	•	•
Ammonium Hydroxide	•	•	•	•	•
Ammonium Nitrate	•	•	•	•	•
Ammonium Phosphate	•	•	•	•	•
Ammonium Sulphate	?	•	•	•	•
Ammonium Sulphide	•	•	~	~•	~
Amyl Chloride	•	•	X	~•	?
Aniline	•	•	?	X	••
Barium Chloride	•	•	•	•	•
Barium Hydroxide 10%	~	~	•	•	•
Barium Sulphate	•	•	•	•	•
Barium Sulphide	~	~	•	•	•
Beer	•	•	•	•	•
Beet Sugar Liquors	•	•	•	•	•
Benzene	•	•	X	X	••
Benzoic Acid	•	•	X	••	•
Bleach -12.5%Active Cl	~	~	••	X	X
Boric Acid	•	•	•	•	•
Bromic Acid	?	?	~	~	~
Bromine Water	X	X	~	X	~
Butane	•	•	X	••	•
Calcium Carbonate	•	•	•	•	•
Calcium Chloride	X	?	•	•	•
Calcium Hydroxide	?	•	•	•	•
Calcium Hypochlorite	X	?	?	X	••
Calcium Sulphate	•	•	•	~	••
Cane Sugar Liquors	~	~	•	•	•
Carbon Acid	~	~	•	•	•
Carbon Bisulphide	•	•	X	X	••
Carbon Dioxide	•	•	•	•	•
Carbon Monoxide	•	•	•	•	•

Reagent	Stainless Steel 304	Stainless Steel 316	EPDM	Neoprene Gasket	Viton Gasket
Carbon Tetrachloride	?	?	X	X	••
Caustic Potash	•	•	•	~	••
Caustic Soda	••	•	•	•	•
Chloride (Dry)	•?	?	••	X	••
Chloride (Wet)	• X	X	X	X	?
Chloroacetic Acid	• ~	•••	•?	X	••
Chlorobenzene	•	•	X	X	••
Chloroform	•?	?	X	X	••
Chrome Acid 50%	• X	• X	•?	X	••
Chromic Acid 10%	••	••	•X	X	••
Citric Acid	•?	••	••	•	•
Copper Chloride	• X	X	•	•	•
Copper Cyanide	•	•	•	•	•
Copper Nitrate	•	•	~	••	•
Copper Sulphate	•	•	•	•	•
Cottonseed Oil	• ~	• ~	• X	•	•
Cresol	•	• ~	• ~	X	X
Cyclohexane	•?	••	••	X	• X
Cyclohexanol	• ~	• ~	X	••	X
Dimethyleaniline	• ~	• ~	•?	•	•
Dionylphalate	• ~	• ~	•?	X	X
Disodium Phosphate	~	~	••	X	••
Distilled Water	•	•	•	•	•
Ethyl Acetate	•	•	•?	X	X
Ethylene Chloride	•	•	•X	X	?
Ethylene Glycol	•	•	•	•	•
Fatty acids (Cb)	•	•	•X	?	••
Ferric Sulphate	•	•	•	•	•
Fluorene Gas (wet)	X	X	••	X	?
Formaldehyde (37%)	•	•	•	•	•
Formic Acid (90%)	X	•	•	•	•?
Freon 12	•	•	•	•	•
Fruit Juices and Pulp	?	••	~	•	•
Furfural	•	•	•X	X	X
Gasoline (Refined)	•	•	•X	••	•
Glucose	•	•	•	•	•
Glycerine	•	•	•	•	•

The corrosion resistance information contained within this table is indicative only.

All data is based on reactions noted at an ambient temperature of 20°C. Higher temperatures will generally reduce the corrosion resistance of the materials.

Please contact ACO Building Drainage if

guarantees are required of specific material suitability.

We shall arrange for tests to be undertaken with the reagent to establish the chemical resistance of the materials. Other gasket and sealing ring materials are available. Please contact us for further information.

- Recommended
- ? Suitable. However, contact ACO Building Drainage for further advice.
- X Not recommended
- ~ No data available

Reagent	Stainless Steel 304	Stainless Steel 316	EPDM	Neoprene Gasket	Viton Gasket
Hydrobromic Acid (20%)	X	X	••	X	••
Hydrochloric Acid (40%)	X	X	X	••	••
Hydrocyanic Acid	••	••	?	••	••
Hydrogen Peroxide (90%)	••	••	X	X	••
Hydroquinone	~	~	X	••	••
Hypochlorous Acid	~	~	X	X	••
Iodine	X	?	?	X	••
Kerosene	••	••	X	••	••
Lactic Acid 25%	••	••	••	••	••
Linseed Oil	••	••	X	••	••
Liqueurs	~	~	?	X	••
Magnesium Chloride	?	?	••	••	••
Magnesium Sulphate	••	••	••	••	••
Maleic Acid	?	?	X	X	••
Methyl Chloride	?	?	X	X	••
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	~	~	••	X	X
Milk	••	••	••	••	••
Minerals Oils	~	~	X	••	••
Muriatic Acid	X	X	?	••	••
Nickel Chloride	?	?	••	••	••
Nickel Sulphate	••	••	••	••	••
Oils and Fats	••	••	?	?	••
Oleic Acid	••	••	••	?	••
Oleum	~	~	X	X	••
Oxalic Acid	?	?	••	X	••
Palmitic Acid 10%	~	~	••	X	••
Perchloric Acid 10%	X	X	?	••	••
Perchloric Acid 70%	X	X	?	X	••
Petroleum Oils (Sour)	••	••	X	••	••
Phenol 5%	••	••	?	X	••
Phosphorous Trichloride	••	••	••	X	••
Photographic Solutions	?	?	••	••	••
Picric Acid	••	••	••	••	••
Plating Solutions	~	~	~	X	••
Potassium Carbonate	••	••	••	••	••
Potassium Chloride	••	••	••	••	••
Potassium Cyanide	••	••	••	••	••
Potassium Dichromate	••	••	••	••	••
Potassium Hydroxide	••	••	••	••	••
Potassium Permanganate	••	••	••	••	••
Potassium Sulphate	••	••	••	••	••
Propane Gas	~	~	~	?	••
Propyl Alcohol	~	~	••	••	••

Reagent	Stainless Steel 304	Stainless Steel 316	EPDM	Neoprene Gasket	Viton Gasket
Sea Water	X	?	•	•	•
Sewage	?	?	•	•	•
Silver Nitrate	•	•	•	•	•
Silver Sulphate	•	•	•	•	X
Sodium Bicarbonate	•	•	•	•	•
Sodium Bisulphite	•	•	•	•	X
Sodium Carbonate	•	•	•	•	•
Sodium Cyanide	•	•	•	•	•
Sodium Ferrocyanide	~	~	?	•	•
Sodium Hydroxide	•	•	•	•	•
Sodium Hypochlorite	?	••	?	•	•
Sodium Sulphate	•	•	•	•	•
Sodium Sulphide	?	•	•	•	•
Sodium Sulphite	?	•	•	•	•
Sodium Thiosulphate	•	•	•	•	•
Stannous Chloride	?	?	X	•	•
Stearic Acid	•	•	?	••	•
Sulphite Liquor	~	~	?	•	•
Sulphurous Acid	?	?	?	X	••
Sulphur	?	••	~	•	•
Sulphur Dioxide (Dry)	?	•	•	X	••
Sulphur Dioxide (Wet)	?	•	•	•	•
Sulphuric Acid 50%	X	X	?	•	•
Sulphuric Acid 70%	X	X	?	•	•
Sulphuric Acid 93%	X	X	?	X	••
Tannic Acid	•	•	•	•	•
Tanning Liquors	•	•	•	•	•
Tartaric Acid	~	~	?	•	•
Toluene	~	~	X	X	X
Trichloroethylene	•	•	X	X	X
Triethanolamine	~	~	•	•	•X
Trisodium Phosphate	~	~	•	•	•
Turpentine	•	•	X	X	••
Urea	•	•	•	•	•
Urine	•	•	•	•	•
Vinegar	•	•	•	•	•
Water (Fresh)	•	•	•	•	•
Water (Mine)	•	•	•	•	•
Water (Salt)	?	?	•	•	•
Whisky	•	•	•	•	•
Wines	•	•	•	•	•
Xylene	~	~	X	X	X
Zinc Chloride	X	X	•	•	•
Zinc Sulphate	?	•	•	•	•

Professional Development and Training

ACO has recognised that knowledge transfer is fundamental in keeping up-to-date with the latest advancements in surface water management and has a unique training offer that can be accessed online, in-house or at the state-of-art training facility at the ACO Academy.



In Company & Webinars

ACO offers face-to-face professional development sessions. These are carefully designed to last up to 1 hour, so they can be undertaken across a lunch break. A member of our team will contact you directly to discuss your requirements and will tailor the session to meet your needs.

ACO has developed a series of webinars that will keep you up to date, bringing you technical expertise as well as more specific product information. Whatever your involvement from specification to installation, there will be a webinar to meet your needs and further your learning.

www.aco.co.uk/professional_development | email: ukprofessionaldevelopment@aco.co.uk



ACO Academy Days

ACO's training facility at its UK head office in Bedfordshire has a theatre-style facility that can hold up to 50 people as well as a number of breakout rooms for small groups.

Professional development training can be combined with more in-depth product training at the on-site learning zone.



Case Studies

ACO has operated in the UK for over 30 years and in this time we have worked on ground breaking projects that have pushed the boundaries of surface water management. Our case studies provide bite sized information that counts towards your professional development and can provide inspiration for future projects.

www.aco.co.uk/case-studies



Colab

Colab is a collaboration of partnerships, bringing together CPD and self-certified content to ensure that knowledge is shared and accessible to the construction industry. Visit our content and CPD partner website: Colab to see more professional development content from partners such as ACO, FutureBuild, CIHT, The Edge, and CIWEM.

www.colab-cpd.co.uk



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 - ACO Sport
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ACO Building Drainage

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