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1.0 Load Class  
Installation recommendations shown are ACO minimum recommendations for BS EN 1433:2002 load class requirements.

2.0 Ground Conditions  
The long term performance of a gully installation to sustain vertical and lateral loads depends upon A) ground conditions B) stability of the adjacent pavement and C) a durable concrete bed and surround. The recommended installation detail may require the minimum dimensions to be revised to achieve site specific load class requirements (referred to in 1.0 above).

3.0 Location and Connection with Sub Surface Drainage Guidance  
The sump or gully should be positioned at the lowest channel invert point. With the base level, connect pipework, locate gully top if required and concrete the complete assembly in position. Any channels knockouts should remain until channel connection. The channels should then be selected (in numerical order from deepest to shallowest where sloping invert channels are specified) starting from the outlet, to make up the length of channel required and lay out. Install channels in order from the outlet with the arrow on each unit pointing to the outlet (flow direction) and ensure the channels butt together so that the male and female details locate positively.  
**Note:** For any channel system, sump/gully unit end plates will need to be cut to match the invert depth of adjacent channel units.

4.0 Cutting and Jointing  
Cut out knockouts on gully frame and profile of the channel from the inside of the unit to match the desired adjacent unit. Use an appropriate sealant to create watertight joint between intermediate unit and desired channel face.

5.0 Isolation Joints  
The gully must be isolated from the surrounding environment. An isolation joint must be positioned up to 1500mm from the gully wall. Any dowel bars must be located no nearer than 150mm from the gully wall. Additional crack control may be required to comply with specifier requirements.

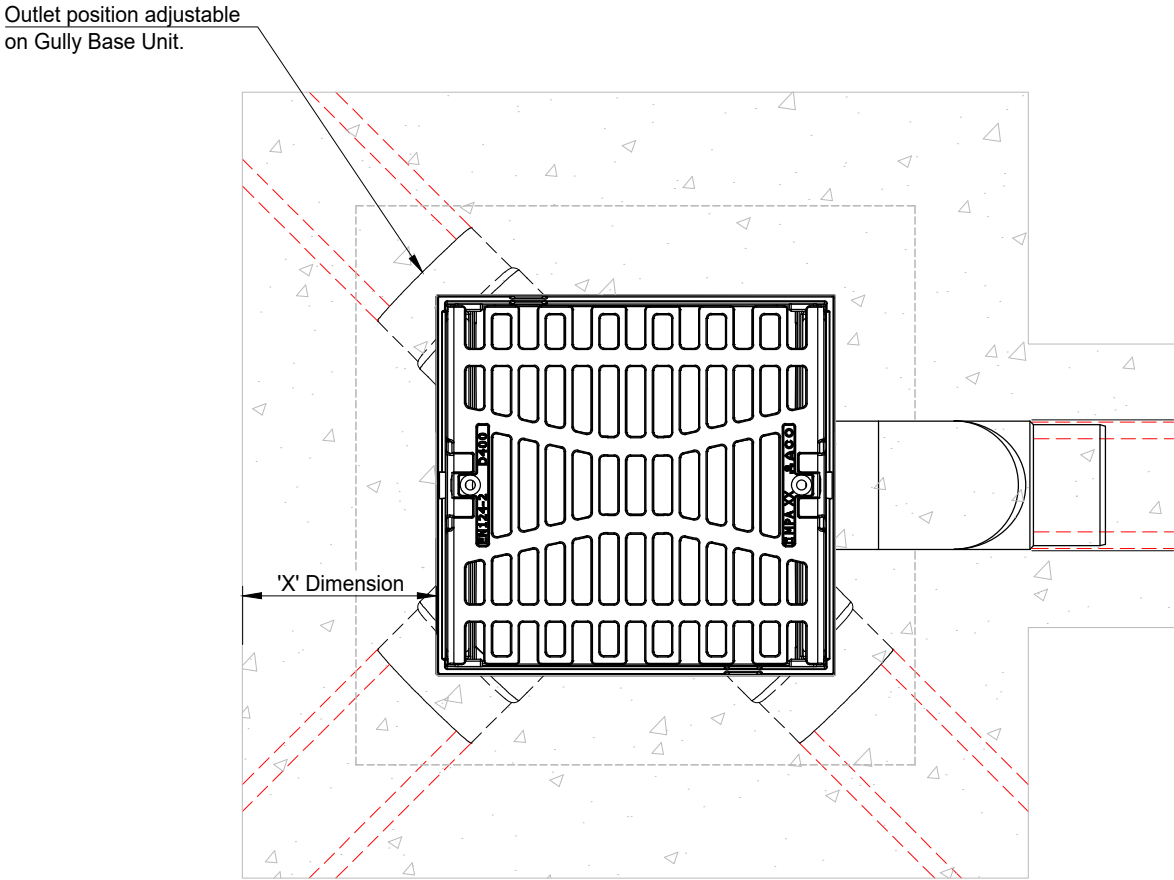
6.0 Temporary Installation  
A gully installation is not complete until the final surfacing is laid. In any temporary condition, i.e. with the gully frame projecting above adjacent ground, site traffic should not cross gullies. Loose boards, stone fill or cover plates will not protect the gully frame. A temporary gully crossing should be formed by raising the ground level locally, to 3 - 6mm above top of frame, either side of a gully for a distance of 750 to 1000mm, to form ramps. Note that the gully load class should be adequate to carry the site traffic.

7.0 Concrete Surround and Reinforcement  
Ensure that the gully assembly does not float while pouring the concrete.  
The combined depth of the asphalt pavement must not exceed the Y2 and Y3 dimensions given in the table.

8.0 Grate Locking System  
Gratings should be securely fixed to the gully, where required, using an appropriate grate lock system (where available).

9.0 Channel Protection  
Avoid contact between compaction equipment and top of ACO gully frame. The installer must ensure that the finished surface level lies above the top of the frame (by at least 3-6mm). Covering or protecting the frame, before concreting the haunch, removes the time and cost associated with cleaning the gully and frame of cement material and embedded stones.  
10.0 Watertight Installation to BS EN 1433:2002  
Where ACO CombiPoint SSA Gullies are to be installed with watertight joints, the adjoining channel units must be checked for cleanliness prior to any sealant application. ACO CombiPoint SSA Gullies are tested to confirm compliance with the watertightness requirements of BS EN 1433 when filled with water to the top of the gully frame. Installation must be in accordance with ACO's recommendations and the recommendations of the sealant manufacturer. It is envisaged that the channel joints would not be subject to movement, but any movement of the joint might compromise the watertightness.

Note: Galvanised steel and iron products have good corrosion resistance to concrete and mortar products but may experience corrosion if high chloride and/or sulphate content is present. Use only good quality concrete and consider using corrosion inhibitors where necessary. The use of protective coatings, such as paint, can minimise the risk of corrosion.





1 : 10 ACO Combipoint Asphalt Pavement

1 : 10 ACO Combipoint Concrete / Block Pavement

1 : 10 ACO Combipoint SSA Installation with Outlet Connection

Best Practice and Workmanship:  
ACO can give guidance with respect to the most suitable methods of installation for each of the products in the ACO CombiPoint SSA range. ACO CombiPoint SSA should be installed using levels of workmanship that accord with the National Code of Practice (UK: BS8000-0:2014) and in keeping with BS EN 1433:2002 (Drainage channels for vehicular and pedestrian areas).

Detailed installation statements and methodologies will vary for all sites as each will have different aspects deserving particular consideration, consequently the relevant approvals should be sought from the consulting engineer and/or the installer.

Version	Date	Description	Name
 ACO Technologies plc	ACO Business Park Hitchin Road Shefford Bedfordshire SG17 5TE, UK Tel: 01462 816666 www.aco.co.uk	Drawing Number: <b>24200</b> Title: <b>ACO COMBIOINT SSA D400 INSTALLATION DETAIL DRAWING</b>	Revision: A
Created by: RB	Released by: RB	Projection: ISO-A 	Units: mm
Created at: 17.3.2023	Released at: 22/8/2025		Format: A3
Replacement for:	Replaced by:	Information contained in this drawing is copyright property of ACO Technologies plc. Any reproduction in part or whole without written permission of ACO Technologies plc is prohibited	Scale: 1 : 10
			Sheet: 1 of 1