

DEFINITION-APPLICATIONS

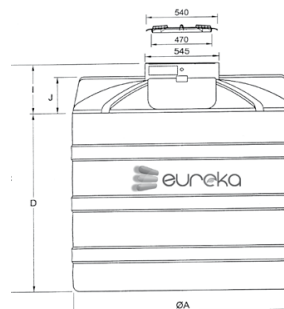
The Eureka Cistern Tanks are manufactured using the most advanced technology in rotomolding, using resistant, durable raw materials in polyethylene; materials that provide great resistance and durability, constituting a solution to store the vital liquid without altering its physical properties. The Eureka Cistern Tanks have 4 high resistance shoulders, 8 reinforcing braces and 3 straps that avoid deformations, giving it a greater resistance. Consult the technical data sheets of Eureka Cistern Tank at www.plycem.com



Capacity liters	OA mm	C mm	D mm	I mm	J mm	Weight Kg
1 200	1 070	1 680	1 370	310	215	30
2 800	1 620	1 735	1 360	375	275	60
5 000	2 170	1 815	1 360	455	360	110

These values are indicative and may have a variation of $\pm 5\%$.

Ask for available stock.



STORAGE AND HANDLING



- Store tanks on a flat surface free of objects that could damage the tank walls or floor.
- Stretch to one level.
- Avoid storing tanks on mezzanine edges or places where they can fall and hit.
- Protect the connection plans and other components of the system during handling and storage.

ACCESSORIES



Eureka Float #7
Rust-resistant float and rod.



1" Strainer
Manufactured in copper and resistant to rust.



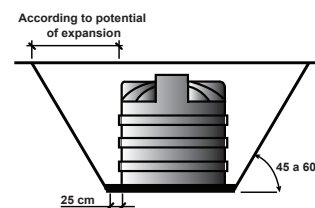
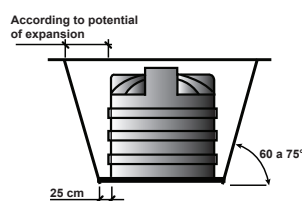
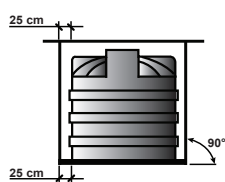
Valve resistant to rust with hermetic seal even at high water pressures.

Accessories shown here are subject to change without notice; consult your distributor.

INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1: For the installation of your Eureka Cistern Tank, it is important to know the type of soil in which it will be installed, to determine the excavation process to follow, because there are 3 main types of soil according to their natural resistance: hard or rocky soil, medium resistance soil or soft soil. The slope must be considered until reaching an angle such that the material remains stable without collapsing in the excavation. For this purpose, perform the free expansion test.



Step 2: Perform the test below and determine the expansive potential of the soil where you are going to install your tank.

- Take a clod of soil and grind it into fine soil.
- Place this material inside a glass or container with vertical walls, measure the height of the soil inside the glass or container (initial h) with the help of a ruler or tape measure.
- Now add water until the volume of fine soil is completely covered and let it stand for at least 1 hour to allow the material to expand.
- After this time, measure the final height (h final) reached by the volume of fine soil.
- Finally, determine the free expansion potential by substituting the values as follows: % Expansion $[(h \text{ initial} - h \text{ final}) / h \text{ initial}] \times 100$
- The bottom of the excavation should be 50 cm more than the diameter of the tank.

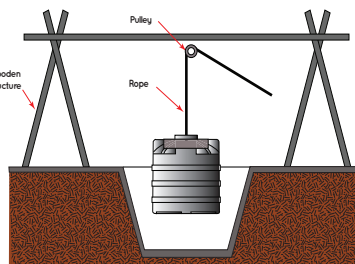
% Expansion	Potential for free expansion	Top Excavation Diameter
% < 10	Does not exist	Same as bottom
10 - 25	Very low	Ø Fund + 50 cm
26 - 50	Under	Ø Fund + 100 cm
51 - 100	Medium	Ø Fund + 150 cm
% > 100	High	Ø Fund + 200 cm

INSTRUCTIONS

Step 3: Place a concrete slab or template with welded mesh on the bottom. It should be clean, leveled and flattened to allow the base of the tank to rest uniformly. The concrete slab should have a minimum thickness of 5 cm for 1200 and 2800 liters and 10 cm for 5000 liters. In soft soils it is recommended to plaster the walls. This plastering will be of 3 cm in a proportion of 1 part cement to 3 parts sand with fabric wire anchored with short lengths of rods spaced every 50 cm.

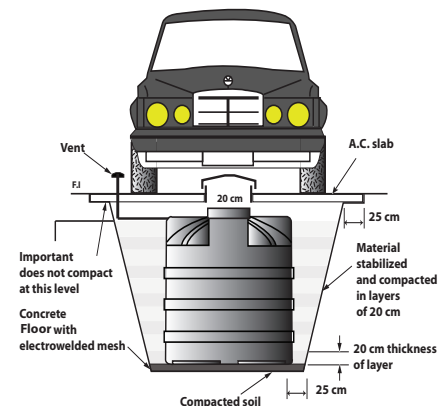
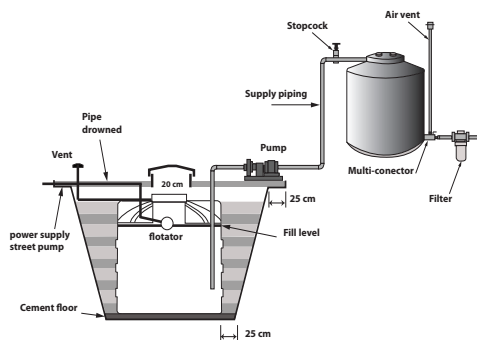
Step 4: The depth of the excavation will be the height of the tank to be installed plus 20 cm, considering the thickness of the concrete slab.

Step 5: Lower the Tank Cistern with the help of a pole supported on a simple wooden structure and a pulley. Avoid stones or other objects between the concrete floor and the base of the tank to prevent damage to the tank. Center the tank in the excavation.



Step 6: According to the results of the free expansion test performed on the material where you will install your tank, you will know if the excavated material can be used as fill as it was removed from the excavation. If so, 20 cm layers will be placed and compacted with manual equipment.

It is important to fill the tank with water to prevent it from deforming under the weight of the material and to facilitate compaction.



WARNING

- Make sure the level of the support surface of the tank.
- Make sure that the support surface is larger than the bottom of the tank.
- Do not place the tank on irregular ground.
- Do not place the tank on separate parts or beams.
- Do not place the tank on irregular surfaces, vegetation, roots or elements that may damage the bottom of the tank.

Review to the Eureka Cistern Tank installation guide at www.plycem.com