

# Cleaning and maintenance

## **COMBINED KERB & DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**





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Periodic maintenance should be carried out on all drainage systems to ensure long term performance is preserved.

The frequency of any inspections and maintenance operations will be dictated by the environment they're installed and the product used, typically no less often than once per year, factoring in annual fluctuations such as leaves falling during autumn.





A proactive maintenance regime will ensure:

- Hydraulic capacity is retained close to the newly installed maximum
- Structural defects are captured and rectified early before they propagate
- Any silt accumulated in the channel is likely to be less well established and therefore easier and quicker to clean through

### **DESIGN**

During the design phase, it is critical to ensure adequate provision of access covers and outfalls are provided to suit the products used, area drained and environment they'll operate. When specifying the combined kerb and drainage product to be used, consider the hydraulic capacity of the system compared with the required peak flow, based on the maximum rainfall intensity anticipated plus allowance for climate change where appropriate.

To allow for some silt accumulation within channels between maintenance activities, it's often prudent to design with a maximum of 90% capacity utilised. Self-cleansing velocities are often sought in drainage design, typically for pipework. We quote full flow velocities for all our products within our flow tables.

Typically, access covers are positioned at a maximum of 50m centres but consideration should be given to more frequent use of access for low capacity products where the consequence of a smaller silt load is greater. Intermediate silt traps should be positioned no greater than 100m apart. The spacing of these access covers and silt traps should be based on the proposed maintenance regime and available equipment for the maintenance works.

### **HEALTH & SAFETY**

Appropriate health and safety requirements should be considered whenever carrying out maintenance works, always wearing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment. Works should be appropriately planned taking into account the environment, risks and potential for injury for both the workforce and general public.

Appropriate thought should be given to:

- Danger caused by moving vehicles in the area of work
- Potential danger to pedestrians and vehicles from access cover lids which have been opened
- The danger of sharp objects in the debris which is being removed
- Debris contained within the spray discharging from inlet aperture during high pressure jetting





### **ACCESS & INSPECT**

Access into our Combined Kerb & Drainage systems is via specialist access covers supplied with the products. These systems should be cleaned using drain rods and jetting equipment.

Prior to any works, the surrounding area and drainage runs should be inspected to ensure the scope of planned works is appropriate given the condition of the units.

### **CLEAN**

Before cleaning begins, ensure any blockages within the inlet apertures are cleaned through using a pressure washer or similar. Silt traps and outfalls should be emptied using a suction hose or similar.

Once complete, cover the area to be cleaned using boards or tarpaulin to ensure debris is contained within the drain area while jetting works is carried out. This can be a fixed barrier or a barrier that moves with the jetter to trap the debris.





### **JETTING & CLEANING OUT**

Jetting can now be carried out, feeding the jetter from the outfall working upstream through the run. A suction hose should be run simultaneously with the jetting operations to empty the outfall as the silt is disturbed.

Jetting should be carried out at 100-150 bar for typical applications and depending on the level of silt / debris within the channels. This should be repeated as necessary for stubborn blockages.

### DISPOSE

Any debris trapped on the pavement by the boards / tarpaulin should be cleaned away and disposed of in an appropriate manner. Once cleaning is completed, the access cover lids should be re-installed ensuring they're locked.

Our combined kerb and drainage outfalls will typically discharge via pipework into the downstream drainage network which will require its own maintenance regime.

The effectiveness of the downstream network will impact on the ability of the combined kerb and drainage runs to operate at their full capacity.



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The guidance contained within this brochure covers the cleaning and maintenance of channel drainage products. We accept no liability for any injury or loss caused by activities based on the advice given.

All systems should be thoroughly cleaned when installation is completed.

