



INSTALLATION SUGGESTIONS FOR DOUBLE ROCKY MOUNTAIN VAULT RESTROOM

1.0 MEASUREMENTS

A. Vaults (2)

Check drawing for actual dimensions and weight.

Height: 4' 4"
 Width: 6' 6" x 2 = 13"
 Length: 11' 11"
 Weight: 15,600 lb. each

B. Building

Check drawing for actual dimensions and weight.

		<u>With Chase</u>
Weight:	45,155	43,910
Width:	11' 11"	11' 11"
Length:	14' 4"	14' 4"
Height:	12' 0"	12' 0"

2.0 INSTALLATION

A. Placement

The floor of the building and the top of the vaults should be the high spot of the site chosen. Finished floor elevation should be 4-6" above natural grade measured at the front entrance of the floor. Both the floor and the top of the vault should be above the surrounding ground level with the pathway sloped up to meet the entryway. Ideally, the back of the building should be slightly higher to allow water to freely drain out of the toilet rooms.

B. Excavation, Backfill and Compaction

The hole dug to accommodate the vaults must be large enough to be workable and to allow the floor to the building to fit on the vaults when placed, but small enough to avoid excessive backfill after placement (use your own judgement). Compact the natural ground at the bottom of the vault excavation with a minimum of three passes with a whacker-type mechanical compactor or equivalent approved by the customer.

Install aggregate bedding material for building support. Compact aggregate course with two passes with a whacker-type mechanical tamper or equivalent approved by the customer. Install leveling course of sand so there will be no high spots in the middle of the vault bottom. Set vaults in place. Ideally, the containment area end of the vault should be slightly higher; 1/4" per foot of run to allow the building to sit higher. Ensure vaults are level, front to back, side to side and vault to vault. Backfill around the structure. Use excavated material for backfill, rocks larger than 6" in maximum dimension shall not be placed within 6" of the exterior vault walls. Fill, adjacent to the building entry will have excavated material placed in 8" loose lifts and compacted with a minimum of two passes with a whacker-type mechanical compactor or equivalent approved by customer. After the vaults are placed in the hole and backfilled, place the supplied butyl tape around the entire top surface of the vaults. Make sure that the area is free of debris.

C. Other Important Points

- Southern exposure for the vent stack is ideal, as this allows for heating of the vent stack. Heating of the vent stack aids in the venting of the building. Whenever possible, the placement of the building should be chosen with this in mind.
- Aggregate bedding material provides a solid base for the vault.
- Sand is preferable for use in leveling the bottom of the hole excavated for the vault, as it is easier to level.
- Use of softeners when lifting the building is critical to prevent spalling to the roof of the building, if nylon leads are not available.
- When lining up the vault and the floor of the building, lining up the rear corners of the vault (the containment portion) and floor (by the clean-out and vent stack) is the easiest and best way to set the building. The screen section and sidewalks will overhang the vault by several inches.
- **Important:** Check the seal of the containment portion of the vault by getting into the vault through the clean-out cover in the back of the building after building placement. There should be no light leaking through, with the exception of the riser and vent stack holes.
- Use the caulk provided to seal around the riser and vent stack where it joins the floor and roof panels. When sealing the vent stack, be sure to put a bead of caulk in the floor vent hole, insert vent stack, then caulk around vent stack.
- Prior to use, it is recommended you place water in a sufficient amount as to cover the entire bottom of the vault containment area to assist in keeping waste material fluid, making it easier to pump out when needed.

3.0 RECOMMENDED LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Contact CXT®.