Technical Bulletin

EPOXYTEC™

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Subject

Sanitary Sewer Manhole Definitions

Purpose

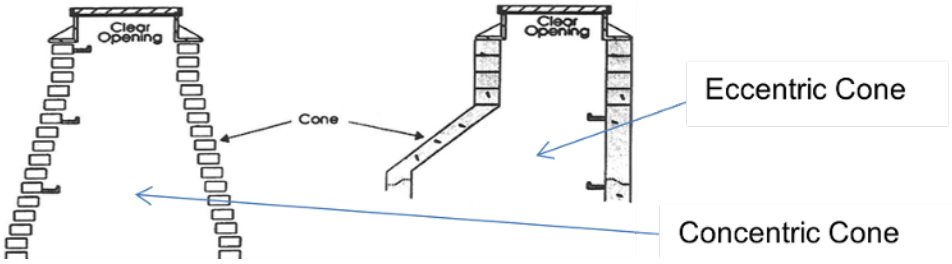
To provide definitions and illustrations for the various components in typical brick and precast concrete manhole structures.

General

CHIMNEY – The manhole component that is used to transition from the manhole frame to the cone. The depth of the manhole chimney is adjusted, as needed, to provide a uniform surface for the frame at the designed elevation and to adjust the manhole frame as street surface elevations changes because of paving, regrading, and other reconstructions.

JOINT SEAL – Material or device to prevent infiltration at the joint between precast wall sections or the cone and wall sections is called a joint seal.

CONE – The manhole cone (or corbel in brick manholes) is a tapered, transition section between the smaller-diameter upper sections (chimney) and the larger-diameter lower sections (wall) of the manhole. Typically, a manhole cone will be about 2 ft in diameter at the top and 4 or f ft in diameter at the bottom.



WALL – The vertical section from the bottom of the cone to the base of the manhole is called the manhole wall. The manhole wall is most commonly constructed of brick, precast concrete, or cast-in-place concrete.

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General (continued)

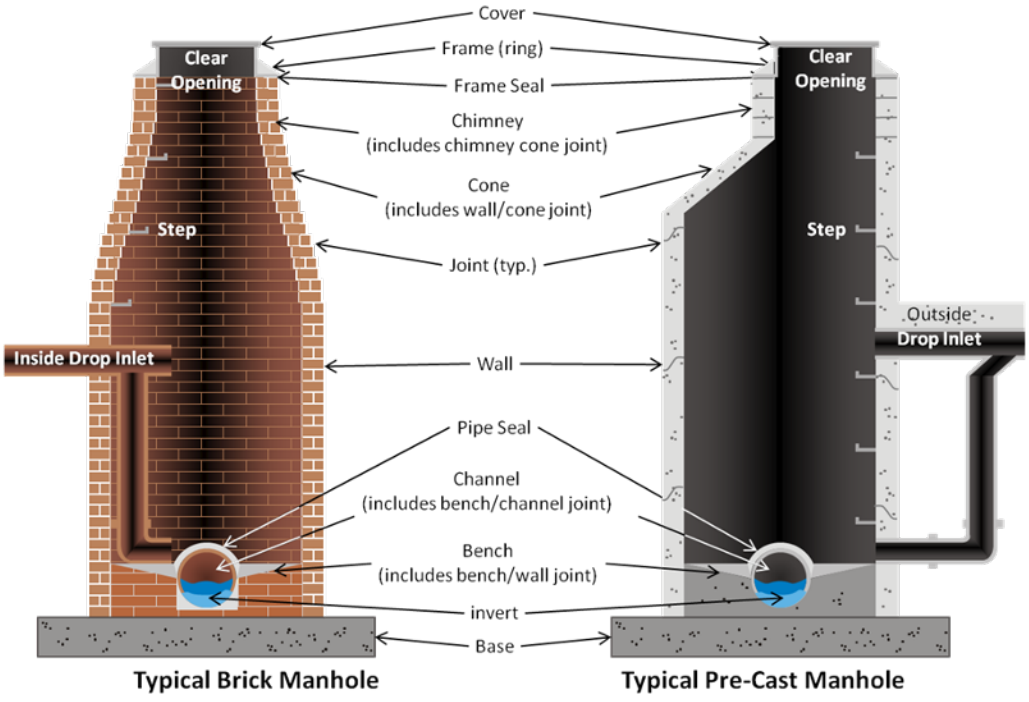
PIPE CONNECTION – Pipes enter and exit the manhole through pipe connections. Pipe connections are a continuation of the pipe through the manhole wall, into and out of the manhole.

PIPE SEAL – A pipe seal is the material or device at the pipe and wall or cone interface for preventing entry of water.

INVERT – The line of lowest elevation along the bottom of the channel is called an invert.

BASE – A base is the supporting slab structure of the manhole.

DROP INLET – One of the purposes of a manhole is to provide a transition from one pipe depth to a deeper pipe depth. If the change in elevation is small (up to 2 ft), it is common that the incoming pipe extension through the manhole wall. If the difference between the incoming and the outgoing pipe elevations is large, drop inlets are constructed to improve the hydraulics of the pipe connections.



Images: ASCE MOP-92, NASSCO

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