# $\mathbf{H S}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System 

High Strength adoptable Drainage and Sewer System DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 800

## 0 <br> The $\mathbf{H S}^{\circledR}$-Range of 110 to 800 mm :

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System



The $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System provides the user with a complete system which has excellent technical properties and is available from DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 800. Not only do the pipes and fittings make this modern drainage pipe system what it is, but special additional components such as the VARIO coupler, the Demarcation and Control Chamber, a level invert lateral connection, laser \& access opening and diverse bends and branches also contribute to the strong performance and diversity of use. The pipes are solid wall PVC-U pipes with an increased wall thickness in the colour brown. They are manufactured as plain-ended pipes with chamfered spigots in DN/OD 110-315 and as single socket pipes in sizes DN/OD 400-800. The pipes are available in lengths of $0.5 \mathrm{~m}, 1.5 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{~m}$ and 5 m . The fittings with a secure $\mathrm{FE}^{\oplus}$-Sealing Ring are able to withstand heavy loads and can be installed at depths of between 0.5 m and 6 m for traffic loads of max, HA 20. The measured ring stiffness amounts to $\geq 12$ respectively $16 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. All of the fittings (SDR 34) are manufactured so that they do not form any steps on the interior. The use of the double socketed fittings enables the drainage pipe system to be installed fast and flexibly.

## Inner pipe marking

This is unique: the $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipes are also marked on the inner wall continuously on the axis at an angle of $120^{\circ}$. The permanent engraving (embossment) enables important pipe-related data such as the manufacturer, nominal diameter, ring stiffness and the production date to be read even years later (available from DN 200).


## Fitting markings

All fittings are clearly marked. The permanent markings include the standard, the area of use, the name of the manufacturer, the wall thickness, the nominal diameter, the material, the stiffness class and additional manufacturer data as needed.

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \\ \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{~N}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DN/OD | Design | Wall thickness min. mm | available overall length m | Sealing system |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 110 | plain ended | 3.6 | 0.14/0.5/1.5/3.0 | FE* |
|  | 160 | plain ended | 5.5 | 0.18/0.5/1.5/3.0/5.0 | FE* |
|  | 200 | plain ended | 6.6 | 0.22/0.5/1.5/3.0/5.0 | FE* |
|  | 250 | plain ended | 8.2 | 0.5/1.5/3.0/5.0 | FE* |
|  | 315 | plain ended | 10.0 | 0.5/3.0 | FE* |
|  | 400 | single socket | 12.6 | 0.5/3.0 | FE |
|  | 500 | single socket | 16.5 | 0.5/3.0 | FE |
|  | 630 | single socket | 22.0 | 3.0 | Cl |
|  | 710 | single socket | 22.5 | 3.0 | Cl |
|  | 800 | single socket | 25.0 | 3.0 | Cl |
|  | DN/OD | Design | Wall thickness min. mm | available overall length m | Sealing system |
|  | 160 | plain ended | 6.0 | 1.5/3.0 | FE* |
|  | 200 | plain ended | 7.5 | 1.5/3.0 | FE* |
|  | 250 | plain ended | 9.3 | 1.5/3.0 | FE* |
|  | 315 | plain ended | 11.7 | 1.5/3.0 | FE* |
|  | 400 | single socket | 14.9 | 1.5/3.0 | FE |
|  | 500 | single socket | 18.6 | 1.5/3.0 | FE |
|  | 630 | single socket | 22.0 | 1.5/3.0 | Cl |

*Fitting sealing system (coupler)

# Pipes \& Fittings and more 



The DN/OD 110-315 HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipes are manufactured as plain ended with chamfered spigots. The ridge construction of the double coupler provides an additional safety benefit: the click against the coupler ridge from the spigot end can be clearly heard and is a sign of the correct installation. The pipes and fittings are pressure tested to 2.5 bar so that they can also be used in high water table areas.


Demarcation and Control Chamber

- Small, telescopic
- Class B 125 or class D 400
- 600 mm radius



The HS ${ }^{\oplus}$-VARIO coupler has an integrated, flexible ball socket. This allows connected pipes to pivot within a range of $0^{\circ}-11^{\circ}$. The fitting is available in nominal diameter of DN/OD 160 and DN/OD 200 - each of these being available as a socket/socket and a socket/spigot version. A sanded version is also available for installation in concrete structures.
FE ${ }^{\circledR}$-Ring Seal System
All of the components in the $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System are fitted with an oil-resistant red and black two-part seal. The $\mathrm{FE}^{\circledR}$-Seal is firmly attached to the fitting so that it cannot be forgotten or forced out of place when the spigot end of the pipe is being inserted. From DN/OD 630 to DN/OD 800 pipes and fittings are euipped with a securely integrated $\mathrm{Cl}^{\oplus}$-Ring Seal System.


## Funke HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage



[^0]
## Pipe System



| HS-Pipes, brown, SN 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HSSR161515SS | 160 | 1.5 | plain ended | 6.0 | 48 | SN 16 |
| HSSR161520SS | 200 | 1.5 | plain ended | 7.5 | 30 | SN 16 |
| HSSR161525SS | 250 | 1.5 | plain ended | 9.3 | 12 | SN 16 |
| HSSR16150300SS | 315 | 1.5 | plain ended | 11.7 | 6 | SN 16 |
| HSSR161540SS | 400 | 1.5 | plain ended | 14.9 | 6 | SN 16 |
| HSSR161550SS | 500 | 1.5 | plain ended | 18.6 | 4 | SN 16 |
| HSSR1560SS | 630 | 1.5 | plain ended | 22.0 | 3 | SN 16 |
| HSSR161540 | 400 | 1.5 | with socket | 14.9 | 6 | SN 16 |
| HSSR161550 | 500 | 1.5 | with socket | 18.6 | 4 | SN 16 |
| HSSR1560 | 630 | 1.5 | with socket | 22.0 | 3 | SN 16 |
| HSSR163015 | 160 | 3.0 | plain ended | 6.0 | $48^{*}$ | SN 16 |
| HSSR163020 | 200 | 3.0 | plain ended | 7.5 | $30^{*}$ | SN 16 |
| HSSR163025 | 250 | 3.0 | plain ended | 9.9 | 12 | SN 16 |
| HSSR16300300 | 315 | 3.0 | plain ended | 11.7 | 6 | SN 16 |
| HSSR163040 | 400 | 3.0 | with socket | 14.9 | 6 | SN 16 |
| HSSR163050 | 500 | 3.0 | with socket | 18.6 | 4 | SN 16 |
| HSSR3060 | 630 | 3.0 | with socket | 22.0 | 3 | SN 16 |


| Lubricant |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| KGGL500 | 1 |
| KGGL1000 | 1 |

*half pallet upon request

## Lubricant Estimation

Demand of lubricant: The following values are determined by experimenting and represent reference values for the careful use of lubricant for pipes made out of PVC-U.

```
g = gram
n= number
```

| DN | g/Socket | n (Sockets) | Lubricant Tube | Sockets/Tube | Joints/Tube |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 mm | 2 | 2 | 1000 g | 500 | 250 |
| 125 mm | 3 | 2 | 1000 g | 333 | 167 |
| 160 mm | 4 | 2 | 1000 g | 250 | 125 |
| 200 mm | 5 | 2 | 1000 g | 200 | 100 |
| 250 mm | 6 | 2 | 1000 g | 167 | 83 |
| 315 mm | 15 | 2 | 1000 g | 67 | 33 |
| 400 mm | 25 | 1 | 1000 g | 40 | 40 |
| 500 mm | 35 | 1 | 1000 g | 29 | 29 |
| 630 mm | 40 | 1 | 1000 g | 25 | 25 |
| 710 mm | 60 | 1 | 1000 g | 17 | 17 |
| 800 mm | 75 | 1 | 1000 g | 13 | 13 |


| Code-No. | DN/OD | Length <br> $[\mathrm{m}]$ | Design | Wall <br> thickness <br> min. mm | Pack Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Ring stiffness



## Funke $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage

Pipes and Fittings


## Pipe System

Pipes and Fittings

| Code-No. | DN/OD |  | Design | Pack Quantity bundle/pack | SDR class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HS-Bends, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSB4510K | 110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 10/170 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4515K | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 65 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4520K | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 36 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4525K | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 19 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4530K | 315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 10 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4540 | 400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 2 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4550 | 500 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4560 | 630 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4570 | 710 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSB4580 | 800 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Swept Bend, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSB8710K | 110 | $87^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 5/90 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Short Bends, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSKB1510K | 110 | $15^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 10/210 | SDR 34 |
| HSSKB1515K | 160 | $15^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 90 | SDR 34 |
| HSSKB3010K | 110 | $30^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 10/190 | SDR 34 |
| HSSKB3015K | 160 | $30^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 70 | SDR 34 |
| HSSKB4510K | 110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 10/190 | SDR 34 |
| HSSKB4515K | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 1 socket | 70 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Junctions, SDR 34, triple socket, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSA101045K | 110/110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 5/70 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA1510K | 160/110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 30 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA1515K | 160/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 30 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA2015K | 200/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 16 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA2020K | 200/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 15 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA2515K | 250/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 8 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA2520K | 250/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 8 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA2525 | 250/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 5 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA3015K | 315/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 6 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA3020K | 315/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 6 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA3025K | 315/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 2 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Junctions, SDR 34, double socket, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSA101045MMK | 110/110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 5/70 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA4015 | 400/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 3 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA4020 | 400/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 3 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA4025 | 400/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA4030 | 400/315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA5015 | 500/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 4 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA5020 | 500/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 4 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA5025 | 500/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA5030 | 500/315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA5040 | 500/400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA6015 | 630/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA6020 | 630/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |

## Funke $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage



| Code-No. | DN/OD |  | Design | Pack Quantity | SDR class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HSSA6025 | 630/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA7015 | 710/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA7020 | 710/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA7025 | 710/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA8015 | 800/160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA8020 | 800/200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA8025 | 800/250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA8030 | 800/315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSA8040 | 800/400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Junctions, $87^{\circ}$, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSST303087 | 315/315 | $87^{\circ}$ | 3 sockets | 4 | SDR 34 |
| HSST404087 | 400/400 | $87^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSST505087 | 500/500 | $87^{\circ}$ | 2 sockets | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Level Invert Reducer, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSU1510K | 160/110 |  |  | 10/140 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU2015K | 200/160 |  |  | 90 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU2520 | 250/200 |  |  | 48 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU3025 | 315/250 |  |  | 24 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU4030 | 400/315 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU5040 | 500/400 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU6050 | 630/500 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU7060 | 710/630 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSU8070 | 800/710 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Caps, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSK2500 | 250 |  |  | 126 | SDR 34 |
| HSSK3000 | 315 |  |  | 62 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Socket Plugs, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSM100K | 110 |  |  | 600 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM150K | 160 |  |  | 192 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM200K | 200 |  |  | 220 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM250K | 250 |  |  | 78 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM300K | 315 |  |  | 42 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM400K | 400 |  |  | 26 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM500K | 500 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSM600K | 630 |  |  | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-VARIO Socket, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |  |  |
| HSSVMM160 | 160 |  | double socket | 72 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVMM200 | 200 |  | double socket | 45 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVMS160 | 160 |  | single socket | 56 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVMS200 | 200 |  | single socket | 30 | SDR 34 |

## Pipe System

Code-No. \begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|l|}

\hline \& Design \& | Pack |
| :---: |
| Quantity | \& SDR class <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

HS-VARIO Junctions Equal Base (level invert), SDR 34, $90^{\circ}$, brown

| HSSVAS3015 | 315/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 4 | SDR 34 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HSSVAS3020 | 315/200 | $90^{\circ}$ | 4 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVAS4015 | 400/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 2 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVAS4020 | 400/200 | $90^{\circ}$ | 2 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVAS5015 | 500/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 4 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVAS5020 | 500/200 | $90^{\circ}$ | 4 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVAS6015 | 630/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVAS6020 | 630/200 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-VARIO Junctions, SDR $34,90^{\circ}$ (adjustable $0^{\circ}-11^{\circ}$ ), brown |  |  |  |  |
| HSSVA1515K | 160/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVA2015K | 200/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVA2515K | 250/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVA3015K | 300/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVA4015K | 400/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVA5015K | 500/160 | $90^{\circ}$ | 1 | SDR 34 |
| HS-Clay Adaptor |  |  |  |  |
| HSSUM100K | 110 | single socket | 350 | SDR34 |
| HSSUM150K | 160 | single socket | 160 | SDR34 |
| HS-S-VARIO Chamber Socket, SDR34, brown |  |  |  |  |
| HSSVSM160 | 160 | brown, sanded | 92 | SDR 34 |
| HSSVSM200 | 200 | brown, sanded | 60 | SDR 34 |



## Funke HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage

## HS $^{\circledR}$-Demarcation Chambers



Set Class B 125


Set Class D 400


| Code-No. | Description |  | Pack Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HS-Demarcation / Control Chamber Class B DN 160* |  |  |  |
| HSSAK2015ABGSET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 160/160-200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HSSAK2015ABL- <br> SET | HS-Demarcation/ Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 160/160/160 $45^{\circ}$ left - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HSSA- } \\ & \text { K2015ABRSET } \end{aligned}$ | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 160/160/160 $45^{\circ}$ right - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HS-Demarcation / Control Chamber Class B DN 200* |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HSSAK2020ABG- } \\ & \text { SET } \end{aligned}$ | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 200/200-200, for DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HSSAK2020ABL- } \\ & \text { SET } \end{aligned}$ | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 200/200/200 45 ${ }^{\circ}$ left - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HSSA- } \\ & \text { K2020ABRSET } \end{aligned}$ | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 200/200/200 $45^{\circ}$ right - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HS-Demarcation / Control Chamber Class B DN 250* |  |  |  |
| HSSAK2520ABGSET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class B | DN/OD 250, straight for 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HS-Demarcation / Control Chamber Class D DN 160* |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HSSAK2015DG- } \\ & \text { SET } \end{aligned}$ | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 160/160-200, for DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HSSAK2015DLSET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 160/160/160 $45^{\circ}$ left - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HSSAK2015DRSET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 160/160/160 $45^{\circ}$ right - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HS-Demarcation / Control Chamber Class D DN 200* |  |  |  |
| HSSAK2020DG- <br> SET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 200/200-200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HSSAK2020DLSET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 200/200/200 $45^{\circ}$ left - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HSSAK2020DRSET | HS-Demarcation/Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 200/200/200 $45^{\circ}$ right - 200, use with DN/OD 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HS-Demarcation / Control Chamber Class D DN 250* |  |  |  |
| HSSAK2520DG- <br> SET | HS-Demarcation/ Control Chamber Set Class D | DN/OD 250, straight for 200 mm Riser Pipe | 1 |
| HS-Junction K90, SDR 34, brown |  |  |  |
| HSSAKA902015G | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 160/160-straight, $20090^{\circ}$ | 20 |
| HSSAKA902015L | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 160/160/160 45 left - $20090^{\circ}$ | 15 |
| HSSAKA902015R | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 160/160/160 45 ${ }^{\circ}$ right - $20090^{\circ}$ | 15 |
| HSSAKA902020G | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 200/200 - straight, $20090^{\circ}$ | 14 |
| HSSAKA902020L | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 200/200/200 45 left - $20090^{\circ}$ | 10 |
| HSSAKA902020R | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 200/200/200 $45^{\circ}$ right - $20090^{\circ}$ | 10 |
| HSSAKA902030G | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 315/315 - straight, $20090^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| HSSAKA902040G | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 400/400 - straight, $20090^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| HSSAKA902050G | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 500/500 - straight, $20090^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| HSSAKA902520G | HS-Junction K90 | DN/OD 250/250-straight, $20090^{\circ}$ | 1 |

[^1]
## Pipe System

$\left.\begin{array}{ll|llll}\hline \text { Code-No. } & \text { Description } & & \text { Pack } \\ \text { Quantity }\end{array}\right]$
*Riser Pipe has to be ordered seperately


## Funke $\mathbf{H S}^{\circledR}$-Drainage



| Code-No. | Description |  | Pack Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25281600101 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/160, straight | 1 |
| 25281600111 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/160, RSL (right, straight, left) $45^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 25282000101 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/200, straight | 1 |
| 25282000111 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/200, RSL (right, straight, left) $45^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 25282000231 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/200, RSL (right, straight, left) $90^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 25282500101 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/250, straight | 1 |
| 25282500211 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/250, bending up to $30^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 25282500221 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/250, with lateral inlet left or right | 1 |
| 25283000101 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/315, straight | 1 |
| 25283000211 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/315, bending up to $30^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 25283000221 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/315, with lateral inlet left or right | 1 |
| 25284000101 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/400, straight | 1 |
| 2518400211 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/400, bending up to $30^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 25184000221 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/400, with lateral inlet left or right | 1 |
| 25285000101 | HS-Control Chamber Base for Type 2 | DN/OD 800/500, straight | 1 |
| 25380008001 | Riser Pipe for Telescopic Pipe 50 cm | TYPIIDN/OD 800, 0.8 m | 1 |
| 25380010001 | Riser Pipe for Telescopic Pipe 50 cm | TYPIIDN/OD 800, 1.0 m | 1 |
| 25380012001 | Riser Pipe for Telescopic Pipe 50 cm | TYPIIDN/OD 800, 1.2 m | 1 |
| 25380015001 | Riser Pipe for Telescopic Pipe 50 cm | TYPIIDN/OD 800, 1.5 m | 1 |




Telescopic Pipe $0.3 \mathrm{~m} / 0.5 \mathrm{~m} / 0.8 \mathrm{~m}$


Riser Pipe
$0.8 \mathrm{~m} / 7.0 \mathrm{~m} / 1.2 \mathrm{~m} / 1.5 \mathrm{~m}$


Base Type 2


# Pipe System 



More chamber options available upon request

Funke Chamber DN 400


Funke Chamber DN 630


Funke DN 1000 Plastic Chamber


HS ${ }^{\ominus}$-Bend DN/OD 110-315

## 2



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Branch $45^{\circ}$ DN/OD 110-630


HS $^{\circledR}$-Reducer DN/OD 110-800

HS ${ }^{\oplus}$-Branch $45^{\circ}$ DN/OD 110-250


HS ${ }^{\ominus}$-Repair Coupler DN/OD 110-800


HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Coupler DN/OD 110-315

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Socket Plug DN/OD 160


Connex Junction

## 4

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Demarcation Chamber

# Fitting Range 



## Fittings

The $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipe System is equipped with a large number of fittings for the most diverse areas of application. They are wallreinforced, like the other components. In this way pipes and fittings sustain high loadings and are suitable for coverings of $0.5-6 \mathrm{~m}$ for live loads up to SLW 60, HA 20 Loading, HA 20-44. The measured annular rigidity is $\geq 12 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. The
root proof and root impermeable pipe connections are impact-resistant and can be fast and easily installed. All fittings in the nominal diameters DN/OD 110-250 are constructed so that no recesses are formed inside. By omission of shaped sockets the laying of $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipes becomes faster and more flexible.

## Funke




HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Short Radius Bend DN/OD 160


HS ${ }^{\text {® }}$-Socket Plug DN/OD 110-630

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Swept Bend DN/OD 110
 DN/OD 160/200

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Junction Base K90
with lateral inlet $45^{\circ}$


HS $^{\text {® }}$-Inspection Chamber Base DN/OD 250


HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Socket DN/OD 160/200


HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Socket DN/OD 160/200

## HS®-Demarcation Chamber


*600 mm radius to allow entry of maintenance equipment


## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Demarcation Chamber

The HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Demarcation Chamber refers to the EN 13598-1 standard. Reason enough, therefore, to rely on Funke's $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Demarcation Chamber in the adoptable developments. The system allows fast and simple access to the drainage pipe work in public and private areas without having to access the property, and offers the possibility to perform inspection, jetting and leak testing. The variants of the inspection chamber are provided in user friendly and installation friendly sets. The cast iron cover is available in load classes B 125 and D 400

# HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipe Cutting and Chamfering Machine 

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

## Safe and economical

With the $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipe Cutting and Chamfering Machine, Drainage, Sewer, $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$ or CONNEX pipes made of PVC-U in a nominal diameter range of DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 315 with a maximum wall thickness of 15 mm can be cut to length and chamfered in one operation. It consists of an angle grinder that is attached to a galvanised framework. The tool has a nominal power of 1400 watts and a 110 volt connection, and is designed for cutting discs with a 125 mm diameter.

- Cutting and chamfering in one operation
- For pipes DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 315
- For construction lengths of 0.18 to 5 m
- Nominal power 1400 watts
- Total weight about 25 kg
- Meets the industrial safety requirements

A cutting disc custom-made to cut pipes ensures a clean cut. Extendable roll carriages or auxiliary stands form a secure support for pipes in construction lengths of 0.18 to 5 m . Because of the low weight of only about 25 kg , the pipe Cutting and Chamfering Machine can be easily handled at the construction site. There is enough space in a car for this compact Machine - the dimensions are $115 \times 50 \times 55$ cm . In impassable or wet areas it can be set on a pallet to improve stability. In addition, a comfortable working height is achieved.


Cutting to length and simultaneous chamfering of the pipe


Pipe chamfering

# Transport, Storage and of Funke $\mathbf{H S}^{\circledR}$-Pipes 

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System



For HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipes DN/OD 110 DN/OD 800

For the installation of $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes, the European EN 1610 installation standard as well as the DWA- A 139 worksheet apply. The most important points to note for installation are summarised here.

## Shipment

All of the parts shipped as part of the $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Sewer Pipe System need to be checked upon receipt. Ensure that the parts are adequately labelled and that they match requirements. Immediately preceding installation, check all the parts once more for damage.

## Loading and unloading

The loading and unloading of $\mathrm{HS}^{-}$-Pipes and Fittings needs to be performed using suitable transport equipment (e.g.,
forklift). The loading and unloading of loose $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes and Fittings needs to be performed manually.

## Storage

Make sure to store $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipes and Fittings in a way that avoids soiling and damage. This is especially important for sleeves featuring fixed seals and pipe spigot ends. Store all piping on a level surface. Protect all parts against direct sunlight exposure, e.g., by covering them with a light-coloured tarpaulin. In doing so, ensure there is no possibility of heat build-up. In addition, ensure the stack of pipes is secured sufficiently to prevent any damage in case pipes tumble; similarly, avoid excessive stacking heights. When stacking loose pipes, never exceed the maximum stacking height of 1.2 m - this applies regardless

# Installation Recommendations 

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

of the pipes' nominal diameter. Never store stacks of pipes in proximity to open trenches. Where exposed to the cold, store the pipes at a slight elevation to avoid them freezing to the ground.

## Trench design

Ensure the trench's stability through constructive measures as needed, such as retaining walls, landfill, etc. DIN 4124 applies.

The trench width needs to accommodate the static engineering requirements. According to EN 1610 Section 6.3, the minimum trench width is to be specified in reference to the pipe's nominal diameter, the trench wall design, and the trench depth. The trench bottom should accommodate both the required slope and the pipe shape. In the event that the ground is not naturally suited to bear the given weight, dig a deeper trench bottom and fill in with a compactable support material. As a rule, keep all trenches free of water during excavation and installation.

## Lowering piping into trench

In order to prevent damage of any kind, lower all pipe parts into the trench using suitable equipment and methods. Due to their low weight, $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipes and -Fittings up to DN/OD 250 can be placed in the trench manually. As a rule, $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipes or Fittings should NEVER be thrown.

## Pipe laying

The embedment is defined by the lower bedding layer on the trench bottom and the initial backfill at the top. Given regular ground characteristics, the lower bedding layer must not be less than 100 mm deep. The initial backfill on top
must be at least 150 mm above the pipe crown and 100 mm above the pipe connection (socket).

As a filling material for the embedment, we recommend compactable materials with little or no cohesion, with a rounded or broken-up form factor (cf. EN 1610). According to EN 1610, these materials must not contain any particles larger than 22 mm (up to DN 250) respectively 40 mm (DN > 200 to DN 600) respectively 60 mm ( $\mathrm{DN}>600$ ). Deviating from this, the maximum permissible particle size for $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes ranging from DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 250 is 32 mm instead of 22 mm (cf. installation scenario/page 20ff). $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes can be laid at temperatures as low as $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. When laying pipes at sub-zero temperatures, ensure that the filling material is not frozen (cf. EN 1610).


# Installation of Funke $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes 

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## HS®-Drainage Pipe System

## Recommendations for Installation

For HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipes<br>DN/OD 110 - DN/OD 800

When installing HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipes the EN 1610 and the EN 1295 standard has to be observed. The installation has to be made according to the static specifications. It is recommended to comply with the static specification of the embedment class $S$ with a compaction of at least $90 \%$ according to BS EN 1295 standard. In principle all standards listed above apply in their entirety. Regardless of the nominal diameter the lower bedding layer has to be built up.

The breakdown into the following three categories according to the nominal diameters should give a recommendation for the backfilling of the initial backfill, sidefill and upper bedding layer.

DN110 - 250: In addition to the standards mentioned above, a simplified installation according to page 21ff can be applied here. This means to refill the bedding material in one step to crown height. After that the backfilling of the upper bedding and sidefill can be executed in one step.

DN315 - 500: For the "medium" nominal diameters the sidefilling has to be executed in two steps in order to comply with the standards. Due to the low pipe weight there is the risk that the pipe will be raised up during the backfilling of the upper bedding layer. To avoid this, the pipeline can be fixed by forming banks of backfill material in the area of the sockets. After backfilling of the upper bedding layer those areas have to be re-compacted.

DN 630-800: For the "larger" nominal diameters there would be no risk that the pipe raises up during the backfilling of upper first bedding layer due to the higher dead weight of the pipe. In this case, it is necessary to comply with the standards mentioned above. (The backfilling of the sidefill area has to be executed in steps appropriate to the soil condition and to the compaction devices that will be used.)

## Trench properties and conditions

The stability of the trench must be ensured by appropriate trench support, scarping or some other appropriate measure. DIN 4124 is applicable, respectively national standards and regulations are applicable.

The trench width must comply with the requirements of the static calculation. The minimum trench diameter is determined by EN 1610 para 6.1 depending on the nominal width, the formation of the trench walls and the trench depth.

The bed of the trench must be constructed observing the required slope and shape. If the natural ground does not have the carrying capacity required, the bed of the trench must be deepened and a supporting surface made of compressible material must be provided. During construction works, trenches must always be kept free from water.

## Piping

The pipeline zone is limited downwards by the lower bedding layer and upwards by the covering. The depth of the lower bedding layer must not be less than


HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System


0-32 round or crushed
steps 1 to 4

## Simplified Installation


steps 5 to 6

100 mm under normal soil conditions. Minimum depth for the covering is 150 mm above the pipe shaft and 100 mm above the pipe joint.

Suitable materials for the embedment are compressible, cohesive or weakly cohesive, in rounded or crushed form (cf. EN 1610). Pursuant to EN 1610 such backfilling materials must not contain any components larger than 22 mm (up to DN 250) or 40 mm (DN > 200 to DN 600). For $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipes, however, materials with max. granulation of 32 mm instead of 22 mm are permissible with nominal diameters of DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 250 (see installation recommendations, page 20ff). Do not use frozen backfilling materials.

Piping works must start at the deepest point of the pipeline section. Pipes must be aligned in terms of position and height on the lower bedding layer. When pipes and fittings are installed, surfaces of the spigot and socket areas must be clean. The lubricant must be applied to the sealing and the chamfering in a thin and even layer. Then pipes
must be connected centrically towards the pipe axis. When pipes are cut to length the cut must be made precisely and at right angles with the axis. For trimming and chamfering the pipes we recommend the $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipe Cutting and Chamfering Machine (page 17).

The area of the pipeline zone must be filled and compressed on either side of the pipeline in regular layers. Alternatively, the simplified procedure described below is allowed for $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes with nominal diameters of DN/OD 110 to 250. The main filling must be carried out by layers. The individual dump heights depend on the compaction device and the filling material used. For example, chart 4 of the A 139 ATV worksheet provides guide values with regard to the suitability, dump heights and the minimum number of transitions depending on the type of compaction device. If required, the control of compaction must be carried out by means of driving tests or plate load tests during the execution of construction works and in accordance with the static calculation.

## Proposal with regard to the execution of the pipeline zone for DN/OD 110 DN/OD 250 HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipes

Due to the SDR 34 wall reinforcement of the $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes and fittings we recommend a simplified installation according to the above shown diagram in addition to EN 1610 for pipes up to DN/OD 250. The installation shown has been scientifically examined and has proven itself over a number of years in use.

The creation of the pipeline zone has to be carried out carefully according to the planning and the requirements determined by the static calculation. The pipeline zone must be protected against any alteration of the carrying capacity, stability, or position. For subsurface installation within the pipeline zone up to 30 cm above the crown of the pipe the following procedure is recommended:

1. preparation and compaction of the bed of the trench (EN 1610);
2. installation of pipes and fittings in the lower bedding;
3. backfilling of the upper bedding layer with gravel, sand or other

# Installation of Funke 

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System


approved construction materials in rounded or crushed form as graded mixture $0-32 \mathrm{~mm}$ up to 10 cm above the crown of the pipe; Excerpts from EN 1610:2015-12 clauses 5.3.3.2 (and following) Granular Materials

- single size granular material;
- graded granular material;
- sand;
- all-in aggregates;
- crushed aggregates;
- self-compacting filling materials

Some materials e.g. single size rounded-material, may not be suitable for all conditions.
4. soil compacting using a light vibrotamper ( $25-60 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) laterally, at a distance of 10 cm on either side of the pipe;
5. backfilling up to 30 cm above the crown of the pipe using the abovementioned construction materials;
6. compaction as described above along the entire covering of the pipe.

Misalignment of the pipeline during compaction is avoided by immediate backfilling of the upper bedding layer up to 10 cm above the crown of the pipe. Lateral compaction at a distance of 10 cm on either side of the pipe ensures the compaction of the haunch area is sufficient for the $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System. Increased wall thicknesses were chosen in order to facilitate the installation of $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes and Fittings by the user and to provide additional factors of safety.

## Leak test

Leak tests of pipelines, chambers and inspection manholes have to be carried out using air ("A" process) or water ("W" process) pursuant to EN 1610 section 13.

## Special cases

Multiple Trench
In the case of multiple trenches the minimum horizontal distance between the pipes must be observed. Unless stated otherwise, this distance must be 0.35 m for $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes pursuant to EN 1610.

## Self-Compacting Backfilling Materials

 In general, the use of approved selfcompacting filling materials (liquid soils) is allowed. If you wish to use such filling materials please contact us for technical clarification.
## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipes

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System
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## Slopes

Where pipelines are installed in scarps, reinforced concrete or clay slabs must be used in the longitudinal pipe direction in order to avoid the soil material along the pipeline from being washed away and to give the pipeline more stability.

## Concrete bedding and casing

Direct concrete beddings or partial concrete casings are not permitted. If the use of concrete slabs in the bedding area is required for construction reasons, an intermediate layer of compactable soil having a depth of at least $100 \mathrm{~mm}+$ $1 / 10$ of the nominal diameter must be provided between the pipe and the concrete slab. Where the use of a concrete casing is intended, that casing has to be provided in such a way that it absorbs the complete static and dynamic loads.

## Material load

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipes made of PVC-U are flexible and show a load bearing behaviour that is different from that of rigid pipes such as vitrified clay or concrete pipes. While loads are concentrated above the pipe in the case of rigid pipes, the great part of the earth and traffic loads is transmitted to the surrounding soil. Where loads are higher than foreseen, or if the load situations changes in the course of time, the only result would be a minor deformation of a flexible pipe while in the case of rigid pipes stability failure and thus the rupture of the material cannot be excluded.

This means that a low elastic modulus must be compensated by increasing the wall thickness in order to obtain the same annular rigidity. The elastic modulus is a characteristic value of
the material describing the connection between tension and elongation when solids are deformed with linear elastic behaviour. Therefore, the elastic modulus represents an indicator of the solidity of the material. The annular rigidity or flectional resistance of a smooth-walled pipe (SN classification) is depending on the elastic modulus (short term) and the wall thickness of the material.

Due to the different elastic modulus values, wall thicknesses of PVC-U pipes are significantly smaller than in the case of PE or PP pipes. This means that the diameter/wall thickness ratio (SDR) is higher with the annular rigidity of the pipe being the same or even better and thus pipes and fittings made of PVC-U have advantages due to their lower weight and material costs.

## Installation under frosty conditions

External opinions have shown that $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Pipes may be installed under frosty conditions with temperatures of up to $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. With temperatures below freezing point it must be ensured that the backfilling material pursuant to EN 1610 is not frozen.


## Hydraulic dimensions

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

The hydraulic dimensioning of gravity sewer channels will be carried out pursuant to the ATV worksheet A 110 "Hydraulic dimensions and efficiency of sewage water channels and sewer pipes" published in the August 2006 edition. Evidence is given according to the global or individual concept. For the dimensioning of sewage water channels still to be built, it is normally the global concept that is applied. The various loss factors are allowed for in the operational roughness $k_{b}$. Due to the particularly low wall roughness of plastic pipes, rough-
ness values of $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{b}}=0.25 \mathrm{~mm}$ for straight channel sections or $k_{b}=0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ for normal channels with lateral supplies are recommended and determined.

The following charts show the values for HS®-Pipes DN/OD 110-800 (wall-reinforced, annular rigidity measured min. $12 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) for $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{b}}=0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$. In the case of straight channel sections of $k_{b}=0.25$ a slightly higher hydraulic performance (approx. 4-5 \%) can be expected.

## Partial filling chart


$Q_{V} Q_{T}=$ Flow with full filling or partial filling in $I / s$
$\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{V}^{\prime}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T}}=$ Average flow rate with full filling or partial filling in $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$
$H, h_{T}=$ Filling height with full filling or partial filling in $m$
(Circular section $\mathrm{H}=$ inside diameter)
$J_{\mathrm{so}}=\quad$ Invert gradient in \% ( $10 \%=1 \%$ )

## of $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes

Chart of $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes with full filling according to the Prandtl/Colebrook formula.

| DN/OD |  | 110 |  | 160 |  | 200 |  | 250 |  | 315 |  | 400 |  | 500 |  | 630 |  | 710 |  | 800 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s [mm] |  | 3.6 |  | 5.5 |  | 6.6 |  | 8.2 |  | 10.0 |  | 12.6 |  | 16.5 |  | 22.0 |  | 22.5 |  | 25.0 |  |
|  |  | Q | v | Q | $v$ | Q | V | Q | V | Q | $\checkmark$ | Q | v | Q | $\checkmark$ | Q | V | Q | $\checkmark$ | Q | v |
|  |  | [1/s] | [m/s] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] | [1/s] | [m/s] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] | [1/s] | [m/s] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] | [1/s] | [ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ] |
| 8 <br>  | 1 | 2.05 | 0.25 | 5.56 | 0.32 | 10.2 | 0.37 | 18.4 | 0.43 | 34.2 | 0.50 | 64.5 | 0.58 | 115 | 0.67 | 210 | 0.78 | 284 | 0.82 | 393 | 0.89 |
|  | 2 | 2.96 | 0.36 | 7.99 | 0.46 | 14.6 | 0.53 | 26.4 | 0.62 | 49.0 | 0.72 | 92.2 | 0.84 | 165 | 0.96 | 299 | 1.11 | 404 | 1.17 | 559 | 1.27 |
|  | 3 | 3.66 | 0.44 | 9.86 | 0.57 | 18.0 | 0.66 | 32.5 | 0.76 | 60.3 | 0.88 | 113 | 1.03 | 202 | 1.18 | 368 | 1.36 | 497 | 1.44 | 686 | 1.55 |
|  | 4 | 4.25 | 0.51 | 11.4 | 0.66 | 20.8 | 0.76 | 37.7 | 0.88 | 69.8 | 1.02 | 131 | 1.19 | 234 | 1.37 | 425 | 1.58 | 575 | 1.66 | 794 | 1.80 |
|  | 5 | 4.77 | 0.58 | 12.8 | 0.74 | 23.4 | 0.85 | 42.3 | 0.99 | 78.3 | 1.15 | 147 | 1.33 | 262 | 1.53 | 476 | 1.77 | 643 | 1.86 | 889 | 2.01 |
|  | 6 | 5.25 | 0.63 | 14.1 | 0.81 | 25.7 | 0.94 | 46.4 | 1.08 | 85.9 | 1.26 | 161 | 1.46 | 288 | 1.68 | 522 | 1.94 | 705 | 2.04 | 974 | 2.21 |
|  | 7 | 5.68 | 0.68 | 15.2 | 0.87 | 27.8 | 1.01 | 50.2 | 1.17 | 92.9 | 1.36 | 175 | 1.58 | 311 | 1.82 | 565 | 2.09 | 762 | 2.21 | 1053 | 2.38 |
|  | 8 | 6.09 | 0.73 | 16.3 | 0.94 | 29.7 | 1.08 | 53.7 | 1.25 | 99.4 | 1.45 | 187 | 1.69 | 333 | 1.94 | 604 | 2.24 | 815 | 2.36 | 1126 | 2.55 |
|  | 9 | 6.47 | 0.78 | 17.3 | 0.99 | 31.6 | 1.15 | 57.0 | 1.33 | 106 | 1.54 | 198 | 1.80 | 353 | 2.06 | 641 | 2.38 | 865 | 2.51 | 1195 | 2.71 |
|  | 10 | 6.82 | 0.82 | 18.3 | 1.05 | 33.3 | 1.22 | 60.2 | 1.40 | 111 | 1.63 | 209 | 1.90 | 373 | 2.18 | 676 | 2.51 | 912 | 2.64 | 1260 | 2.85 |
|  | 15 | 8.40 | 1.01 | 22.5 | 1.29 | 40.9 | 1.49 | 73.9 | 1.72 | 137 | 2.00 | 257 | 2.33 | 457 | 2.67 | 830 | 3.08 | 1119 | 3.24 | 1546 | 3.50 |
|  | 20 | 9.73 | 1.17 | 26.0 | 1.49 | 47.4 | 1.73 | 85.5 | 1.99 | 158 | 2.31 | 297 | 2.69 | 529 | 3.09 | 959 | 3.56 | 1293 | 3.75 | 1786 | 4.04 |
|  | 30 | 12.0 | 1.44 | 32.0 | 1.83 | 58.2 | 2.12 | 105 | 2.45 | 194 | 2.84 | 364 | 3.30 | 649 | 3.79 | 1176 | 4.36 | 1585 | 4.59 | 2190 | 4.96 |
|  | 40 | 13.8 | 1.67 | 37.0 | 2.12 | 67.3 | 2.45 | 121 | 2.83 | 224 | 3.28 | 421 | 3.82 | 750 | 4.38 | 1359 | 5.04 | 1832 | 5.31 | 2530 | 5.73 |
|  | 50 | 15.5 | 1.87 | 41.4 | 2.38 | 75.3 | 2.75 | 136 | 3.17 | 251 | 3.67 | 471 | 4.27 | 839 | 4.90 | 1521 | 5.64 | 2049 | 5.93 | 2829 | 6.40 |
|  | 60 | 17.0 | 2.05 | 45.4 | 2.60 | 82.5 | 3.01 | 149 | 3.47 | 275 | 4.03 | 516 | 4.68 | 919 | 5.37 | 1666 | 6.18 | 2245 | 6.50 | 3100 | 7.02 |
|  | 70 | 18.4 | 2.21 | 49.1 | 2.82 | 89.2 | 3.26 | 161 | 3.75 | 297 | 4.35 | 558 | 5.06 | 993 | 5.80 | 1800 | 6.68 | 2425 | 7.02 | 3350 | 7.58 |
|  | 80 | 19.7 | 2.37 | 52.5 | 3.01 | 95.4 | 3.48 | 172 | 4.01 | 318 | 4.65 | 596 | 5.41 | 1062 | 6.20 | 1925 | 7.14 | 2593 | 7.51 | 3581 | 8.11 |
|  | 100 | 22.0 | 2.65 | 58.8 | 3.37 | 107 | 3.90 | 192 | 4.49 | 356 | 5.20 | 667 | 6.05 | 1188 | 6.94 | 2153 | 7.98 | 2900 | 8.40 | 4005 | 9.07 |
|  | 120 | 24.1 | 2.91 | 64.4 | 3.69 | 117 | 4.27 | 211 | 4.92 | 390 | 5.70 | 731 | 6.63 | 1302 | 7.60 | 2360 | 8.75 | 3178 | 9.20 | 4388 | 9.93 |
|  | 150 | 27.0 | 3.25 | 72.1 | 4.13 | 131 | 4.78 | 236 | 5.51 | 436 | 6.38 | 818 | 7.41 | 1456 | 8.50 | 2639 | 9.78 | 3554 | 10.29 | 4907 | 11.11 |

Partially charged values can be established from the „Partially filling chart" from page 24.

# Funke's quality 

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System


$12,5 \mathrm{~kg}$ from a height of $2 \mathrm{~m}\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

## Impact Test Pursuant to EN 744

The resistance of the pipes against external impact stress is tested pursuant to EN 744. Test pieces in the form of pipe sections are exposed at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to the impact of a falling weight, that falls onto the test piece in determined positions distributed over the circumference from a pre-determined height. The impact surface of the drop weight is the shape of a ball. In the case of nominal pipe diameters DN/OD 250 for instance, this would mean that the test piece is subjected to the impact of a falling weight of 2.5 kg from a height of 2 m at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.



## Tightness of Pipe Connection

The tightness of pipe connections is tested pursuant to EN 1277. Three conditions are examined: condition A (without deformation and bending), B (with deformations pointed ends 10\% and sleeve $5 \%$ ) and C (bending $2^{\circ}$ ). The tightness of $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipe connections is evidenced by an independent test centre for all three conditions both with an air depression of -0.3 bar and for an increased water internal pressure of 2.5 bar.

Installation up to $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
In order to determine the suitability of the pipes for installation at temperatures below freezing point, smooth-walled pipes offer the possibility to carry out the step test pursuant to EN 1411 in addition to the test method pursuant to EN 744. During that test, test pieces in the shape of pipe sections will be exposed at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to the impact of a drop hammer the impact surface of which is also spherical. The weight of the drop hammer depends on the fall height which will be increased until a test piece fails the test, the maximum height being 2 m . For the examination of the nominal diameters pipe DN/OD 250 the weight of the drop hammer is 12.5 kg . Following successful testing (external test certificate) the $\mathrm{HS}^{\text {®-Pipes are marked with the }}$ corresponding ice crystal symbol and may be installed at temperatures of up to $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Diametrical Load Test

The annular rigidity $S$ of a pipe is a characteristic value describing the resistance of an annulus against external strain. This is the basis of the classification into SN classes. The annular rigidity is determined through the diametrical load test pursuant to EN ISO 9969 where a pipe section of 30 cm length is positioned between two parallel arranged panels and charged at a defined constant speed. The amount of force necessary to create a deformation of $3 \%$ of the pipe wall diameter forms the basis of the determination of the annular rigidity.

## assurance

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

## WIS - Water Industry Standard

The WRc tested Funke HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe in accordance to WIS 4-35-01:2008 The WIS 4-35-01:2008 has three performance requirements:

- Appendix A: Resistance to internal puncture...
- Appendix B: Resistance to water jetting pressure...
- Appendix C: Longitudinal bending...

The WRc Report Ref: UC 12489 v2 confirms that Funke PVC-U HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipes meet the requirements of WIS 4-35-01:2008. The $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe system is a single wall pipe system available in diameters between DN/OD 110 mm to 800 mm ( $12 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) and DN/OD 160 mm to $630 \mathrm{~mm}\left(16 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right.$ ).

## International / National and Regional Requirements

In addition to the requirement of WIS 4-35-01:2008 the HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System has been tested to various national and international requirements. Information on reports with exceeding jetting performance is available upon request.

## High Pressure Jetting Resistance

The HS ${ }^{\text {- }}$-Underground Drainage Pipe System was tested for resistance to high pressure jetting in accordance with CEN/TR 14920. The jet power density specified by CEN/TR was $460 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$. The stress defining parameter ( $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) was also subjected to an additional resistance test at an increased density of $1150 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$. No notable damage to the pipe surface was detected.

## Longitudinal Bending (High Strength)

According to WIS 4-35-01:2008 a pipe shall not bend by more than $5 \%$ if the maximum length of pipe sold by a manufacturer is placed on two end supports. The $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipes performed considerably better than required. Due to the high e-modulus of uPVC (short term $3000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$ - long term $1.500 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) and the minimum ring stiffness of $12 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}, \mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes provide real longitudinal strength.

Excerpt from WRc test report, Report Ref.: UC12589 v2

| Diameter <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Allowable <br> deflection $5 \%$ | Measured <br> deflection | Observation | P/F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 | 30 mm | 1.39 mm | None | Pass |
| 110 | 5.5 mm | 0.5 mm | None | Pass |

Summary of longitudinal bending

The actual longitudinal strength can be determined by measuring the bowing that occurs during a 3-point bending test. For example, the DN/OD 315 HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipe has a short-term longitudinal strength of $395 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. That figure corresponds to a pipe length of 3 m and a centrally-located pressure of 1000 kg , with a maximum extrapolated bending of 26 mm after 50 years.


Tests for the determination of the pressure jetting resistance (picture top and centre) and longitudinal bending (picture bottom)

DIBt

German Institute for Building Technology


BSI (Fittings) KM45958
approved
PT/357/1213
(Fabekun ${ }^{\circledR}$ Junction and CONNEX-Junction)

## Approvals/Certificates



## Roots

Drainage pipe systems installed in housing development areas should be able to permanently resist root intrusion. This is the only way to prevent environmental impairments and incurring restoration
costs as a result of the damage caused. The analysis of a unique simulated 'inpot' experiment conducted by Rhineland Chamber of Agriculture in the Horticultural Centre in Essen, Germany over
a period of more than 10 years between 1996 and 2007, proved that $\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Pipes and -Fittings are totally resistant to root intrusion.


## Technical Drawings

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipe plain ended

| DN/OD | S <br> 12 kN | s <br> 16 kN | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 3.6 |  | $0.5 \mathrm{~m} ;$ |
| 160 | 5.5 | 6.0 | $1.5 \mathrm{~m} ;$ <br> $3 \mathrm{~m} ;$ <br> 5 m |
| 200 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 9.3 |



HS ${ }^{\oplus}$-Pipe with Socket

| DN/OD | dsa, ca. | LM, ca. | s <br> 12 kN | s <br> 16 kN | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400 | 440 | 175 | 12.6 | 14.9 |  |
| 500 | 550 | 200 | 16.5 | 18.6 | $0.5 \mathrm{~m} ;$ |
| 630 | 720 | 260 | 22.0 | 22.0 |  |
| 710 | 810 | 325 | 22.5 | - | 3 m |
| 800 | 900 | 330 | 25.0 | - | 3 m |

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Coupler DN/OD 110 - 315

| DN/OD | x | L | dsa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 2 | 125 | 130 |
| 160 | 3 | 175 | 185 |
| 200 | 7 | 210 | 230 |
| 250 | 8 | 250 | 290 |
| 315 | 10 | 280 | 360 |

HS-Repair Coupler DN/OD 110-800

| DN/OD | L, ca. | dsa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 125 | 130 |
| 160 | 175 | 185 |
| 200 | 210 | 230 |
| 250 | 250 | 290 |
| 315 | 300 | 360 |
| 400 | 350 | 460 |
| 500 | 400 | 575 |
| 630 | 440 | 720 |
| 710 | 460 | 810 |
| 800 | 530 | 900 |



## Technical Drawings

 DN/OD 160


DN/OD 400-800

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Bend DN/OD 110-800

| DN/OD | LM, ca. | a | z1 | 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 55 | $15^{\circ}$ | 17 | 17 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ | 25 | 25 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ | 30 | 30 |
|  |  | $87^{\circ}$, swept | 140 | 140 |
| 160 | 75 | $15^{\circ}$ | 30 | 30 |
|  |  | $15^{\circ}$, elbow* | 15 | 30 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ | 40 | 40 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$, elbow* | 25 | 40 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ | 55 | 55 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$, elbow* | 35 | 55 |
| 200 | 100 | $15^{\circ}$ | 25 | 25 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ | 40 | 40 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ | 55 | 55 |
| 250 | 110 | $15^{\circ}$ | 30 | 30 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ | 50 | 50 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ | 70 | 70 |
| 315 | 115 | $15^{\circ}$ | 40 | 40 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ | 65 | 65 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ | 90 | 90 |
| 400 | 175 | $15^{\circ}$ * | 170 | 170 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ * | 195 | 195 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ * | 240 | 240 |
| 500 | 200 | $15^{\circ}$ * | 230 | 230 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ * | 265 | 265 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ * | 330 | 330 |
| 630 | 260 | $15^{\circ}$ * | 270 | 270 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ * | 385 | 385 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ * | 455 | 455 |
| 710 | 325 | $15^{\circ}$ * | 220 | 220 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ * | 330 | 330 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ * | 410 | 410 |
| 800 | 330 | $15^{\circ}$ * | 220 | 220 |
|  |  | $30^{\circ}$ * | 330 | 330 |
|  |  | $45^{\circ}$ * | 420 | 420 |

* $=$ Single Socket


## HS - Branch DN/OD 110 - 315 Triple Socket

| DN/OD | ds | a | LM 1, ca. | LM 2, ca. | z1 | z2 | z3 | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 55 | 55 | 30 | 135 | 140 | 280 |
| 110 | 110 | $87^{\circ}$ | 55 | 55 | 85 | 85 | 60 | 255 |
| 160 | 110 | $45^{\circ}$ | 75 | 55 | 40 | 320 | 190 | 380 |
| 160 | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 75 | 75 | 40 | 205 | 190 | 380 |
| 200 | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 100 | 75 | 40 | 235 | 210 | 450 |
| 200 | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 100 | 100 | 55 | 245 | 220 | 475 |
| $250^{*}$ | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 110 | 70 | 45 | 280 | 275 | 540 |
| $250^{*}$ | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 110 | 90 | 45 | 285 | 275 | 540 |
| 250 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 110 | 110 | 190 | 310 | 320 | 740 |
| 315 | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 115 | 75 | 10 | 325 | 320 | 560 |
| 315 | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 115 | 100 | 10 | 335 | 320 | 560 |
| 315 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 135 | 120 | 290 | 540 | 580 | 1140 |
| 315 | 315 | $8^{\circ}$ | 135 | 135 | 350 | 400 | 370 | 990 |

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Branch DN/OD 400-800 Double Socket

| DN/OD | ds | a | LM 1, ca. | LM 2, ca. | z1 | 22 | 73 | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400* | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 175 | 70 | - 80 | 465 | 440 | 710 |
| 400* | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 175 | 90 | - 105 | 510 | 465 | 710 |
| 400 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 175 | 120 | 140 | 600 | 510 | 1000 |
| 400 | 315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 175 | 135 | 140 | 630 | 510 | 1000 |
| 400 | 400 | $87^{\circ}$ | 175 | 175 | 565 | 300 | 585 | 1500 |
| 500* | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 200 | 70 | 605 | 535 | 495 | 1500 |
| 500* | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 200 | 90 | 575 | 580 | 525 | 1500 |
| 500 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 200 | 120 | 315 | 665 | 785* | 1500 |
| 500 | 315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 200 | 135 | 315 | 695 | 785 | 1500 |
| 500 | 400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 200 | 175 | 315 | 680 | 785 | 1500 |
| 500 | 500 | $87^{\circ}$ | 200 | 200 | 540 | 370 | 560 | 1500 |
| 630 | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 260 | 90 | 195 | 695 | 785 | 1500 |
| 630 | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 260 | 100 | 195 | 730 | 785 | 1500 |
| 630 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 260 | 120 | 195 | 795 | 785 | 1500 |
| 630 | 315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 260 | 135 | 195 | 775 | 785 | 1500 |
| 630 | 400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 260 | 175 | 195 | 795 | 785 | 1500 |
| 710 | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 325 | 90 | 90 | 740 | 760 | 1500 |
| 710 | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 325 | 100 | 90 | 775 | 760 | 1500 |
| 710 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 325 | 120 | 90 | 850 | 760 | 1500 |
| 710 | 315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 325 | 135 | 90 | 825 | 760 | 1500 |
| 710 | 400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 325 | 175 | 90 | 850 | 760 | 1500 |
| 800 | 160 | $45^{\circ}$ | 330 | 90 | 45 | 800 | 795 | 1500 |
| 800 | 200 | $45^{\circ}$ | 330 | 100 | 45 | 835 | 795 | 1500 |
| 800 | 250 | $45^{\circ}$ | 330 | 120 | 45 | 910 | 795 | 1500 |
| 800 | 315 | $45^{\circ}$ | 330 | 135 | 45 | 900 | 795 | 1500 |
| 800 | 400 | $45^{\circ}$ | 330 | 175 | 45 | 910 | 795 | 1500 |



*HS-VARIO socket (enclosed unassembled)

## Technical Drawings





HS ${ }^{\ominus}$-VARIO Chamber Socket DN/OD 160 und 200

| DN/OD | L | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | 150 | 72 |
| 200 | 150 | 53 |



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Branch invert level $90^{\circ}$

| DN/OD 1 | DN/OD 2 | $L$ | $L=L \mathbf{l}$ | $h$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $315^{1}$ | 160 | 600 | 300 | 30 |
| $315^{1}$ | 200 | 600 | 300 | 30 |
| $400^{1}$ | 160 | 750 | 375 | 40 |
| $400^{1}$ | 200 | 750 | 375 | 40 |
| $500^{1}$ | 160 | 1200 | 600 | 50 |
| $500^{1}$ | 200 | 1200 | 600 | 50 |
| $630^{2}$ | 160 | 1500 | 750 | 60 |
| $630^{2}$ | 200 | 1500 | 750 | 60 |
| $710^{2}$ | 160 | 1500 | 750 | 70 |
| $710^{2}$ | 200 | 1500 | 750 | 70 |
| $800^{2}$ | 160 | 1500 | 750 | 80 |
| $800^{2}$ | 200 | 1500 | 750 | 80 |

Double Socket Coupler
without Central Stop
(enclosed unassembled)


DN/OD 315-500


1. Plain Ended + Double Socket Coupler without Central Stop
${ }^{2}$. including one pre-moulded socket.

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Socket DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 200, socket/spigot

| DN/OD | dsa | L1 | L.2 | L | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | 199 | 97 | 135 | 232 | 68 |
| 200 | 245 | 120 | 140 | 260 | 87 |



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Socket DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 200, double socket

| DN/OD | dsa | L1 | L2 | L | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | 199 | 105 | 76 | 181 | 68 |
| 200 | 243 | 130 | 90 | 220 | 87 |



## Technical Drawings

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN 800 Type 1 Class D



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN/OD 800 Type 1 Class D

| DN/OD | LR | E <br> (with LDR) | RS <br> (with L-DR) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m | Class D |  |  |
| $110-200$ | 0.8 | $1220-1320$ | $1070-1170$ |
| $250-400$ | 1.0 | $1420-1520$ | $1270-1370$ |
| 500 | 1.2 | $1620-1720$ | $1470-1570$ |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  |
| $110-200$ | 0.8 | $1220-1520$ | $1070-1370$ |
| $250-400$ | 1.0 | $1420-1720$ | $1270-1570$ |
| 500 | 1.2 | $1620-1920$ | $1470-2770$ |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  |
| $110-200$ | 0.8 | $1220-1820$ | $1070-1670$ |
| $250-400$ | 1.0 | $1420-2020$ | $1270-1870$ |
| 500 | 1.2 | $1620-2220$ | $1470-2070$ |

Channel options DN/OD 800 Type 1 and 2


## HS ${ }^{\oplus}$-Chamber DN 800 Type 1 Class B



HS ${ }^{\oplus}$-Chamber DN/OD 800 Type 1 Class B

| DN/OD | LR | (without L.DR) | $\begin{gathered} \text { RS } \\ \text { (without LDR) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m |  | Class B |  |
| 110-200 | 0,8 | 1035-1135 | 885-985 |
| 250-400 | 1,0 | 1235-1355 | 1085-1185 |
| 500 | 1,2 | 1435-1535 | 1275-1375 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  |
| 110-200 | 0,8 | 1035-1335 | 885-1185 |
| 250-400 | 1,0 | 1235-1335 | 1085-1385 |
| 500 | 1,2 | 1435-1735 | 1275-1575 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  |
| 110-200 | 0,8 | 1035-1635 | 885-1485 |
| 250-400 | 1,0 | 1235-1835 | 1085-1685 |
| 500 | 1,2 | 1435-2035 | 1275-1875 |

$L D R=$ Load Distribution Ring
$L R=$ Length Riser Pipe
$R S=$ Invert Level
$E=$ Installation Depth

## Technical Drawings

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN 800 Type 2 Class D



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN/OD 800 Type 2

| DN/OD | LR | $\begin{gathered} E \\ \text { (with LDR) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RS } \\ \text { (with LDR) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m |  | Class D |  |
| 110-200 | 0.8 | 1645-1745 | 1495-1595 |
|  | 1.0 | 1845-1945 | 1695-1795 |
|  | 1.2 | 2045-2145 | 1895-1995 |
|  | 1.5 | 2345-2445 | 2195-2295 |
|  | 2.0 | 2845-2945 | 2695-2795 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  |
| 110-200 | 0.8 | 1645-1945 | 1495-1795 |
|  | 1.0 | 1845-2145 | 1695-1995 |
|  | 1.2 | 2045-2345 | 1895-2195 |
|  | 1.5 | 2345-2645 | 2195-2495 |
|  | 2.0 | 2845-3145 | 2695-2995 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  |
| 110-200 | 0.8 | 1645-2245 | 1495-2095 |
|  | 1.0 | 1845-2445 | 1695-2295 |
|  | 1.2 | 2045-2645 | 1895-2495 |
|  | 1.5 | 2345-2945 | 2195-2795 |
|  | 2.0 | 2845-3445 | 2695-3295 |


| DN/OD | LR | $\underset{\text { (with LDR) }}{\text { E }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RS } \\ \text { (with LDR) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m |  | Class D |  |
| 250-400 | 0.8 | 1845-1945 | 1690-1790 |
|  | 1.0 | 2045-2145 | 1890-1990 |
|  | 1.2 | 2245-2345 | 2090-2190 |
|  | 1.5 | 2545-2645 | 2390-2490 |
|  | 2.0 | 3045-3145 | 2890-2990 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  |
| 250-400 | 0.8 | 1845-2145 | 1690-1990 |
|  | 1.0 | 2045-2345 | 1890-2190 |
|  | 1.2 | 2245-2545 | 2090-2390 |
|  | 1.5 | 2545-2845 | 2390-2690 |
|  | 2.0 | 3045-3345 | 2890-3190 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  |
| 250-400 | 0.8 | 1845-2445 | 1690-2290 |
|  | 1.0 | 2045-2645 | 1890-2490 |
|  | 1.2 | 2245-2845 | 2090-2690 |
|  | 1.5 | 2545-3145 | 2390-2990 |
|  | 2.0 | 3045-3645 | 2890-3490 |

Channel options DN/OD 800 Type 1 and 2


| DN/OD | LR | E (with LDR) | RS (with LDR) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m |  | Class D |  |
| 500 | 0.8 | 2045-2145 | 1885-1985 |
|  | 1.0 | 2245-2345 | 2085-2185 |
|  | 1.2 | 2445-2545 | 2285-2385 |
|  | 1.5 | 2745-2845 | 2585-2685 |
|  | 2.0 | 3245-3345 | 3085-3185 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  |
| 500 | 0.8 | 2045-2345 | 1885-2185 |
|  | 1.0 | 2245-2545 | 2085-2385 |
|  | 1.2 | 2445-2745 | 2285-2585 |
|  | 1.5 | 2745-3045 | 2585-2885 |
|  | 2.0 | 3245-3545 | 3085-3385 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  |
| 500 | 0.8 | 2045-2745 | 1885-2485 |
|  | 1.0 | 2245-2845 | 2085-2685 |
|  | 1.2 | 2445-3045 | 2285-2885 |
|  | 1.5 | 2745-3345 | 2585-3185 |
|  | 2.0 | 3245-3845 | 3085-3685 |

## Technical Drawings

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Drainage Pipe System

## HS ${ }^{\oplus}$-Chamber DN 800 Type 2 Class B



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN/OD 800 Type 2

| DN/OD | LR | E (without LDR) | $\begin{gathered} \text { RS } \\ \text { (without LDR) } \end{gathered}$ | DN/OD | LR | E (without LDR) | $\begin{gathered} \text { RS } \\ \text { (without LDR) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m |  | Class B |  | Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m |  | Class B |  |
| 110-200 | 0.8 | 1450-1550 | 1300-1400 | 250-400 | 0.8 | 1650-1750 | 1495-1595 |
|  | 1.0 | 1650-1750 | 1500-1600 |  | 1.0 | 1850-1950 | 1695-1795 |
|  | 1.2 | 1850-1950 | 1700-1800 |  | 1.2 | 2050-2150 | 1895-1995 |
|  | 1.5 | 2150-2250 | 2000-2100 |  | 1.5 | 2350-2450 | 2195-2295 |
|  | 2.0 | 2650-2750 | 2500-2600 |  | 2.0 | 2850-2950 | 2695-2795 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  | Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m |  |  |  |
| 110-200 | 0.8 | 1450-1750 | 1300-1600 | 250-400 | 0.8 | 1650-1950 | 1495-1795 |
|  | 1.0 | 1650-1950 | 1500-1800 |  | 1.0 | 1850-2150 | 1695-1995 |
|  | 1.2 | 1850-2150 | 1700-2000 |  | 1.2 | 2050-2350 | 1895-2195 |
|  | 1.5 | 2150-2450 | 2000-2300 |  | 1.5 | 2350-2750 | 2195-2495 |
|  | 2.0 | 2650-2950 | 2500-2800 |  | 2.0 | 2850-3150 | 2695-2995 |
| Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  | Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m |  |  |  |
| 110-200 | 0.8 | 1450-2050 | 1300-1900 | 250-400 | 0.8 | 1650-2250 | 1495-2095 |
|  | 1.0 | 1650-2250 | 1500-2100 |  | 1.0 | 1850-2450 | 1695-2295 |
|  | 1.2 | 1850-2450 | 1700-2300 |  | 1.2 | 2050-2650 | 1895-2495 |
|  | 1.5 | 2150-2750 | 2000-2600 |  | 1.5 | 2350-2950 | 2195-2795 |
|  | 2.0 | 2650-3250 | 2500-3100 |  | 2.0 | 2850-3450 | 2695-3295 |

## Channel options DN/OD 800 Type 1 and 2



DN/OD 160-500


DN/OD 160 DN/OD 200


| DN/OD | max. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $110-250$ | $90^{\circ}$ |
| 315 | $60^{\circ}$ |
| 400 | $30^{\circ}$ |
| 500 | $15^{\circ}$ |


| DN/OD | LR | E | RS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (without LDR) | (without LDR) |  |

Telescopic Pipe 0.3 m Class B

| 500 | 0.8 | $1850-1950$ | $1690-1790$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1.0 | $2050-2150$ | $1890-1990$ |
|  | 1.2 | $2250-2350$ | $2090-2190$ |
|  | 1.5 | $2550-2650$ | $2390-2490$ |
|  | 2.0 | $3050-3150$ | $2890-2990$ |

Telescopic Pipe 0.5 m

| 500 | 0.8 | $1850-2150$ | $1690-1990$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1.0 | $2050-2350$ | $1890-2190$ |
|  | 1.2 | $2250-2550$ | $2090-2390$ |
|  | 1.5 | $2550-2850$ | $2390-2790$ |
|  | 2.0 | $3050-3350$ | $2890-3190$ |

## Telescopic Pipe 0.8 m

| 500 | 0.8 | $1850-2450$ | $1690-2290$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1.0 | $2050-2650$ | $1890-2490$ |
|  | 1.2 | $2250-2850$ | $2090-2690$ |
|  | 1.5 | $2550-3150$ | $2390-2990$ |
|  | 2.0 | $3050-3650$ | $2890-3490$ |

## Technical Drawings

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN 630 Type 1 Class B + D

$160=D$
$125=B$

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN 630 Type 2
Class B + D


HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN/OD 630

| DN/OD | Type 1 |  |  |  | Type 2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Class B |  | Class D |  | Class B |  | Class D |  |
|  | E | RS | E | RS | E | RS | E | RS |
| 160-315 | 1000 | 880 | 1035 | 915 | 1240-3240 | 1120-3120 | 1275-3275 | 1155-3155 |

Channel options DN/OD 630 Type 1 and 2


| DN/OD | Type 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $110-200$ | $90^{\circ}$ |
| 250 | $45^{\circ}$ |
| 315 | $30^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | upon request.

## HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN 400 Type 1



## Type 2



HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Chamber DN/OD 400 Class D

| DN/OD | Type 1 |  | Type 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | E | RS | E | RS |
| 160 | $955-1155$ | $880-1050$ | $1220-3005$ | $1110-2895$ |
| 200 | $995-1155$ | $895-1050$ | $1220-3005$ | $1110-2895$ |

Channel options DN/OD 400 Type 1 and 2


## More products from Funke

uniTec Sewer Connection


DN/OD 160
for main pipes DN 300-2400

Complete Saddle Set


DN/OD 110-710
for main pipes DN 200-2400

Pipe Liner Lateral Connection System CONNEX


[^2]CONNEX Junction


DN/OD 160-200
for main pipes DN 200-1500

Funke Telescope Connection


DN/OD 160 and 200
for wall thicknesses of 180-560 mm

HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-VARIO Connection


DN/OD 160
for main pipes DN 300-1000

FABEKUN Junction


DN/OD 160 and 200
for main pipes DN 250-2400

Funke Renovation Socket


DN/OD 160 and DN/OD 200 for main pipes DN 300-1000
$\mathrm{HS}^{\circledR}$-Adhesive Saddle for Liners


DN/OD 160 and 200
for main pipes DN 200-500

VPC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Flexible Pipe Coupler


100-2400

## Funke ILA (Internal Backdrop)



DN/OD 160 up to 400
for concrete chambers DN 1000, 1200 and 1500

## D-Rainclean ${ }^{\circledR}$ Runoff Treatment



Combination of filtration channel and a filter media- professional solution for handling polluted surface water runoff.

Funke BI-Adapter ${ }^{\circledR}$


DN 150-1000

Fabekun Junction ILA

for Internal Backdrop DN 160

INNOLET® ${ }^{\circledR}$


A retrofit kit for road gullies to treat polluted surface water runoff.

Funke BSM-Adapter ${ }^{\circledR}$


DN 250-400

## D-Raintank ${ }^{\circledR}$



Rainwater attenuation and soakaway system.

Funke Filter Chamber


Treatment of polluted surface water runoff before this is released to groundwater (percolation) or surface/ receiving waters (rivers, lakes etc.).

The HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Pipe System

Benefits

- long service life
- more than 80 years of experience with PVC-U material
- no corrosion
- high pressure jetting resistant (WRc and IRO tested)
- 100 \% recyclable
- annular rigidity $\geq 12 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2} / \geq 16 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
- high strength pipes and fittings
- tight up to 2.5 bar test pressure (hydrostatic)
- low installation cost
- pH -range from 2 to 12
- high chemical resistance
- firmly inserted, oil-resistant FE ${ }^{\oplus}$-Seal
- nominal diameters ranging from DN/OD 110 to DN/OD 800
- complete drainage fittings range including numerous accessories
- installation possible up to $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 柬
- installation depth from 0.5 to $6 \mathrm{~m} /$ SLW 60, HA Loading, H 20-44
- overall length 0.5 to 5 m
- special fittings available upon request
- flexible connections using the HS ${ }^{@}$-VARIO Socket
- subsequent embedding of pipelines with CONNEX junction is possible
- various manholes for various fields of application
- root-proof and root-tight
- perfect hydraulics

Further information
If you wish to know more about the $\mathrm{HS}^{@}$-range, please ask for information on the following points:

- HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Manholes
- HS ${ }^{\ominus}$-Demarcation Chamber
- HS®-VARIO Socket
- $\mathrm{HS}^{\oplus}$-Access Pipe
- HS ${ }^{\ominus}$-Pipe Cutting and Chamfering Machine
- HS ${ }^{\circledR}$-Tree Root Vent
- List of chemical resistances

Provision of services

- Texts for invitations to tender
- Pipe statics/object questionnaire
- Planning support during the planning and construction phase

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[^0]:    *half pallet upon request

[^1]:    *For Riser Pipe use HS-Pipe DN 20012 kN/m²

[^2]:    for main pipes DN 250-1500

