

User instructions

NOAQ Boxpool BP50

1 (3)



NOAQ Boxpool BP50 is a temporary basin for storing liquids of different kinds. Clean water, contaminated water, firewater, dredged material etc. It can also be used for temporarily storage of dry matter like sawdust, wood chips and pellets.

A NOAQ Boxpool is assembled by the same components ("boxes") as the NOAQ Boxwall, our mobile flood barrier, which means the same device can be used for two quite different purposes.

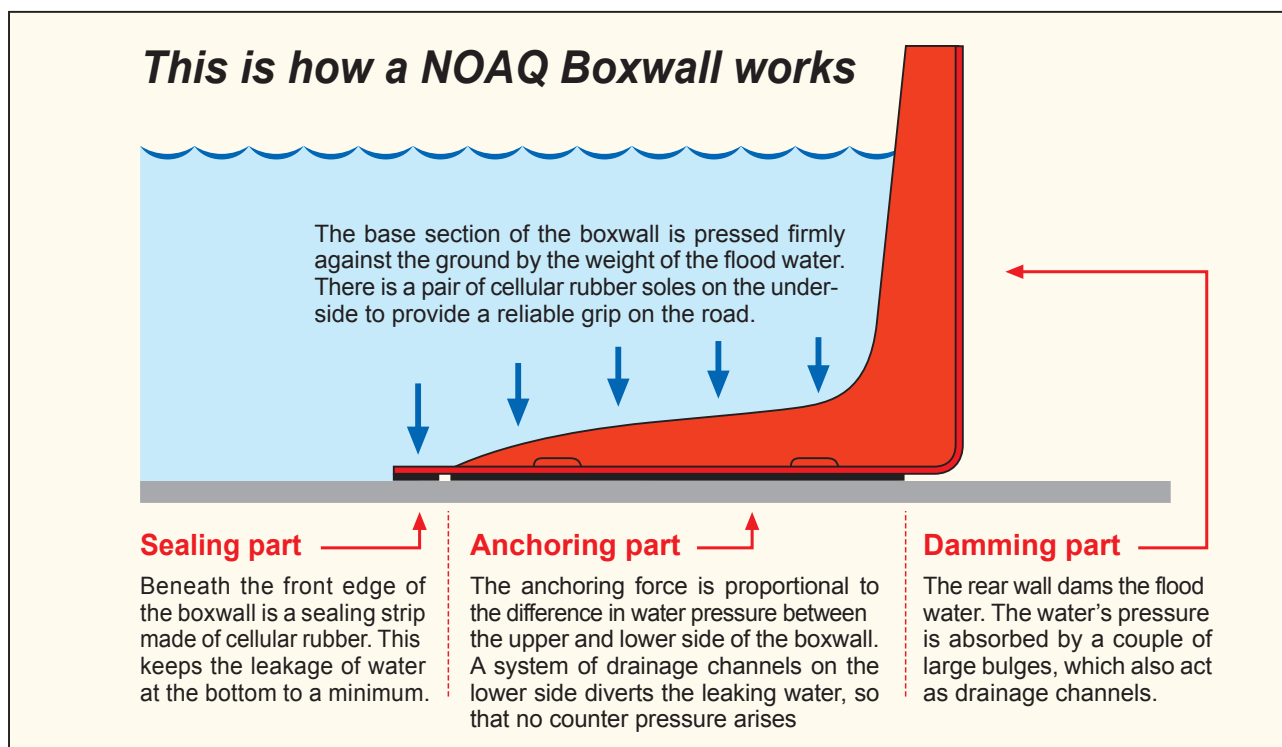
Boxes are of two different kinds, straight ones and corners, where the corner boxes have an angle of 30°. 3 assembled corner boxes make a 90° angle, while 12 corner boxes make a circle. By adding straight boxes between the corners a basin of practically any size can be created. The basin is then covered with a liner to make it completely tight.



NOAQ Boxpool BP50 comes in three standard sizes, with volumes of 1, 8 and 38 m³ resp.

| | BP50-1 | BP50-8 | BP50-38 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Height | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm |
| Length x width | 2 x 2 m | 10 x 2 m | 22 x 4 m |
| Volume | 1 m ³ | 8 m ³ | 38 m ³ |
| Corner + straight boxes | 12 + 0 | 12 + 26 | 12 + 70 |
| Total weight boxes + liner | 32 kg | 128 kg | 278 kg |
| Material boxes | ABS | | |
| Material liner | PE 0,18 mm | | |

A NOAQ Boxpool use the same components as the NOAQ Boxvall. For this product there is a specific user instructions.



Follow these instructions:

1. Choose a suitable place for the boxpool

The boxpool need to stand on a relatively even surface. Ideal are asphalt or concrete, but also a gravel road or a lawn works well. The smallest boxpool requires an area of 2 x 2 metres. If a larger boxpool is needed you can either make it fit the size of the available area, or find an area the size of the intended boxpool.

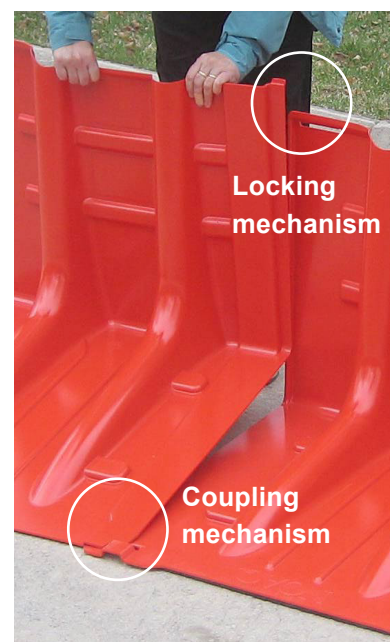
The largest standard model of 38 m³ has a width of not more than 4 metres. Therefore it can be deployed on one of the lanes of a normal two-lane road, leaving the other free for vehicles to pass. If more volume is needed it is simpler to build additional boxpools, than to make the first one larger.

What limits the size of a boxpool is the size of the liner. The max width of it is normally 10 metres, although it is possible to fuse a number of sheets together if a wider boxpool is needed.

2. Lay out the boxes and connect them one by one

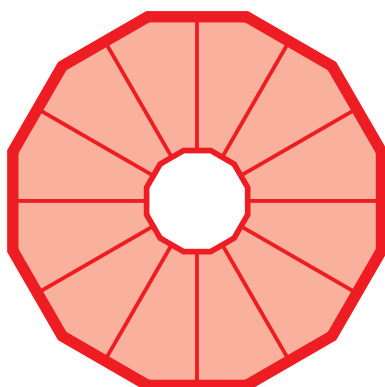
Start from the left (viewed from the outside of the intended pool) and connect the boxes one at a time to the previous one. The boxes have a **coupling mechanism** (at the front) and a **locking mechanism** (at the top). Tip the box slightly forwards and connect it with the previous box by inserting the protruding "tongue" (on the far left) beneath the "bridge" (at the very front on the right-hand side of the previous box).

Press down the rear edge of the box and insert the locking mechanism's protruding pin in the groove in the previous box. Turn the box to get the pin in the middle of the groove. This is the normal position. Straight boxes are now connected in-line, and corner boxes are connected in a 30° angle. However, the locking mechanism has a built-in flexibility, allowing the boxes to be turned up to $\pm 3^\circ$ against one another.

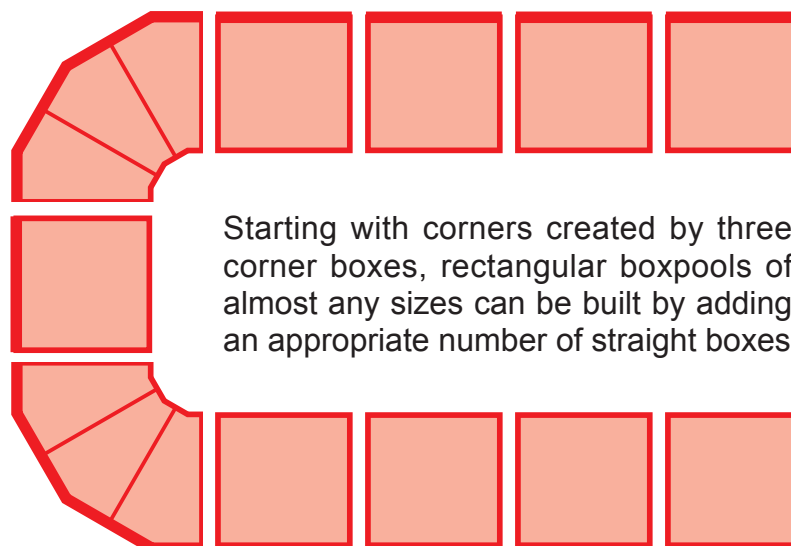


3. Close the boxpool

The smallest boxpool is made by 12 corner boxes in a circle (can also be done with 11 or 13 boxes) and contains a little more than 1 m³. It requires an area of 2 x 2 metres. By cutting the circle in two, and inserting 13 + 13 straight boxes, a basin of 2 x 10 m, or 8 m³, is created. By adding further 44 boxes you get a boxpool of 4 x 22 meter, with a volume of 38 m³.



12 corner boxes are used to make a NOAQ Boxpool BP50-1



Starting with corners created by three corner boxes, rectangular boxpools of almost any sizes can be built by adding an appropriate number of straight boxes.

3. Cover the boxpool with a liner

To avoid leakage the boxpool is covered with the supplied polyethylene liner. To be able to also cover the walls the liner needs to be at least 1 metre longer and wider than the boxpool itself. With a sheet that is 1.5 metre longer and wider you get some margins and do not need to be as careful when positioning it.

Fix the liner to the upper edge of the boxes, using the supplied clamps. Let only some 20 cm of the sheet hang over to the outside. Excess of liner on the inside is no problem, while a shortage means that the liner becomes unnecessarily strained and stressed. For the straight boxes, the clamps should be put over the connection zone between two boxes.

4. Fill the pool