





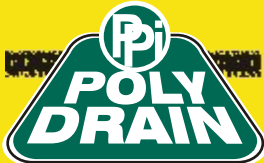


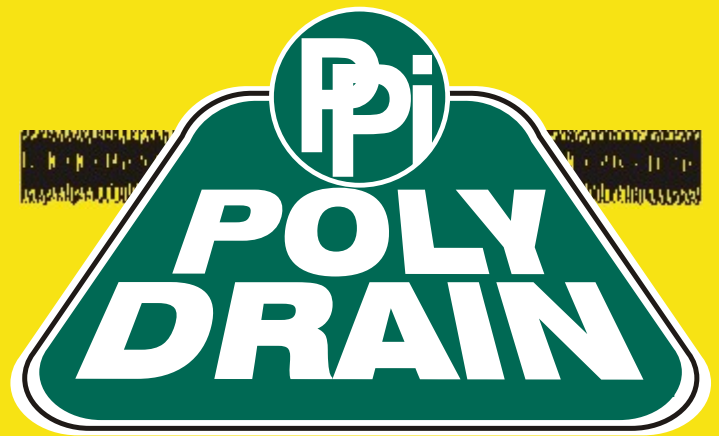


POLY DRAIN ADVANTAGES

-  **LIGHTWEIGHT** - one person can carry up to a 200m coil
-  **EASY INSTALLATION** - do it yourself using the simple to follow instructions on the inside of this brochure.
-  **VERY STRONG** - won't shatter like clay pipe. It's corrugated construction gives greater strength than ordinary, straight plastic pipe.
-  **RESISTS CORROSION** - it's special poly formula resists harsh weather and soil conditions. Underground it will last indefinitely.
-  **FLEXIBILITY** - Poly Drain is designed to flex or move with the ground. This flexibility allows it to take up movement without fracturing. Its continuous length means that unlike clay or rigid drain pipes, it cannot get out of line.
-  **ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY** - Poly Drain is made from recycled plastics.








YOUR LOCAL PPI POLY DRAIN STOCKIST IS:



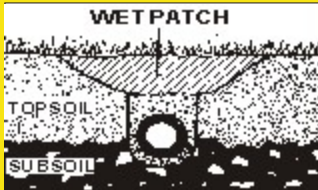
SLOTTED SUB-SOIL DRAINAGE PIPE



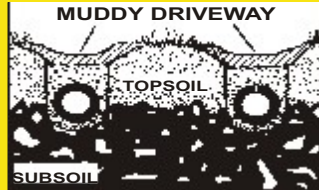
Your Answer to:

-  **Wet patches in lawns and gardens.**
-  **Muddy Driveways and paths.**
-  **Damp foundations.**
-  **Water seepage under houses and through walls.**
-  **Most other areas where water is a problem.**

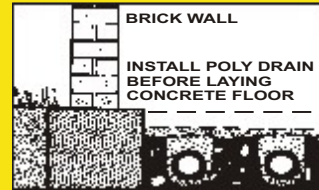
Poly Drain allows free flowing drainage using a continuous slotted pipe which means unrestricted in-flow of water. Slots are in the inner corrugations of the pipe, which minimises the likelihood of clogging during installation. Remember, your **Poly Drain** should be connected to a storm water drain or seepage trench to allow the water collected to drain away.



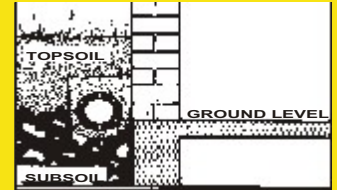
Wet Patches in Lawns



Muddy Driveways etc.



Water Seepage



Damp Foundations

Do it yourself installation is easy, all you require to install **Poly Drain** is a spade and 13mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") gravel/screenings. The simple to follow instructions below are also attached to every coil.

DO IT YOURSELF INSTALLATION

1. Dig a trench through the affected area approximately 300mm (1') deep. The trench should have a minimum fall of 1 in 100 and be about the width of a spade.

2. Fill the bottom of the trench with 13mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") gravel/screenings to a depth of approximately 50mm (2").

3. Place the **Poly Drain** on the screenings.

4. Cover the pipe with 13mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") gravel/screenings to a depth of approximately 100mm (4").

5. Replace the topsoil over the screenings
(**Never use clay for backfill**)

NOTE: In sandy areas we recommend using **Poly Drain** with filter sok - Sok will improve the effectiveness of the drainage.

CONNECT TO EXISTING DRAINAGE

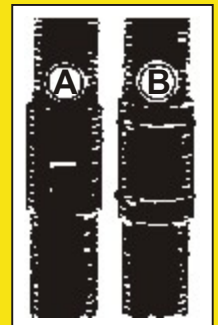
Naturally the water captured by your **Poly Drain** has to be drained to somewhere. The easiest way is to run into an existing stormwater drain. Alternatively it may be easier to run into an existing gutter.

In the absence of either of these alternatives, dig a trench at the bottom of the fall, approximately 300mm (1') below the level of your **Poly Drain** (see illustration below). Fill with 13mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") gravel/screenings, top up with gravel/screenings to cover the **Poly Drain** then replace top soil.



JOINING YOUR POLY DRAIN

If joints are required, end to end, to increase the length of your drain, simply cut off a length of approximately 100mm (4"), slit it lengthwise and clamp it over the two ends. (A) secure the join with wire or tape (B). 65mm and 100mm pipe come complete with PPI Joiners.

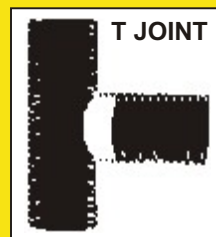


COVERAGE AREA

The minimum coverage area under most conditions is 300mm (1') either side of the **Poly Drain**. In badly effected areas you may need to dig more than one trench.



To Drain Large Areas, Place **Poly Drain** at 600mm centres



T Joints are formed by cutting a hole in the main pipe with a sharp knife. The hole should be slightly smaller than the outside diameter of the lateral pipe. Then push the end in.