



PARS ETHYLENE KISH CO.

Poly Ethylene Manhole And Pipe Producer

www.parsethylene-kish.com

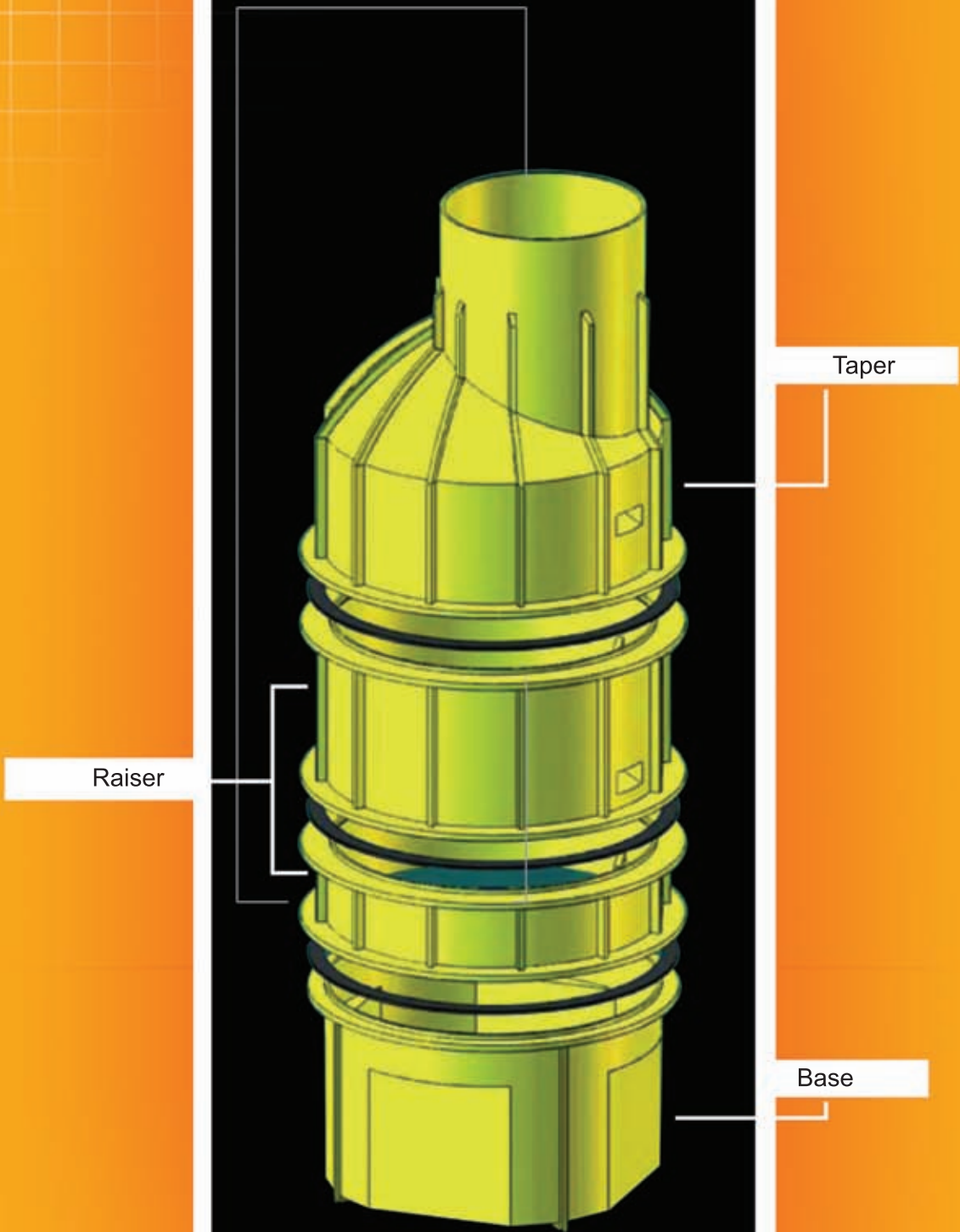




Now-a-days Poly Ethylene Manholes are being mostly replaced with the brick-made and the concrete pipes, Iran is also experiencing such a thing and it is getting closed to the world-wide place. After setting up some national standards, these kinds of manholes are going to be expanded in the near future. These polymerized manholes have got some advantages in comparison with the brick-made and concrete ones, such as: Longevity (about 100 years), high speed in installation and setting up, consulting engineers, specialists, subcontractors as well as the producers who are defeating the barriers.

Introduction





Poly Ethylene Manhole

Poly Ethylene is a plastic which is very effective in improving the production industries and also in expanding the water and sewage networks. Its different capabilities have made this substance as one of the main common ingredients in other branches of social and cultural development. During the last two decades, a great number of new methods have been invented in molding and manufacturing the plastic fragments, specially the replacement of poly ethylene manholes with the concrete ones, that's why the poly ethylene manholes are being expanded day after day. There are some advantages of the poly ethylene manholes in comparison with the concrete pipes as mentioned above:

- » 1- As far as Iran has a great potential of earthquake, this kind of poly ethylene manhole is conformed to the earth because it has the flexibility against the earth's movement, therefore, this manhole wouldn't be cracked or fractured by a little movement of the earth, but the concrete manhole is vulnerable and is irresistible against the earth's movements.
- » 2- The trenchers are opened and can get closed to the poly ethylene manholes in one day, this means that there is a reduction in time wasting and the great deal of available costs, although we need a great deal of human resources and expensive devices in order to install the concrete manholes.
- » 3- The poly ethylene manholes is light, we can easily transfer it while using the facilities in order to put the manhole in the appropriate place. The concrete manholes are heavy; their installation needs more difficult facilities which are very expensive.





- » 4- The perfectly straight surface of the poly ethylene manholes prevents sticking the substances against the wall. The surface of the concrete manholes cracks therefore the domestic and industrial litters stick on the wall then scratch it.
- » 5- This manhole has a standard thus the consumer could set up the output according to the needs and the evacuation degree but it is difficult to change the amount of output and input after constructing the concrete pipe or it takes a lot of time and accuracy.
- » 6- Inside of the poly ethylene manhole should be clear so that we could see it with only a bit of light and there is no difficulty in order to watch the light. Inside of the concrete manhole becomes strict and then after a while it becomes dark and dredges therefore it is difficult to enter it and provide the suitable circumstances.
- » 7- Designing the ladder in the poly ethylene manhole would be done by OSHA standard, upon this designation, the ladder works for ages without crashing and it will be accurate for a long time. The concrete manholes have a strict metallic surface that if a person bumps to it, it might injure them.
- » 8- The sticky acidic substances in the litter burial system cannot react to the poly ethylene manhole; in the concrete manhole these substances have got an acidic quality which attacks the metals as well as the concretes so that it could destroy them.
- » 9- HDPE (poly ethylene with a high density) is ineffective in the most of acids and alkalis. It shows a high affliction of the resistance against the acids and alkalis as well as a great deal of organic combinations, having said that bumping to such substances is undeniable. This is one of the virtues of the poly ethylene manhole. For instance, in the sewages the sulfuric acid and the hydrogen sulfide do not have a chemical reaction and do not leak. The concrete manhole hasn't got a chemical resistance against the acids or the alkalis so then cracks after a while, for example in the sewages the hydrogen sulfide turns into the sulfuric acid and then ends up in cracking the concrete.

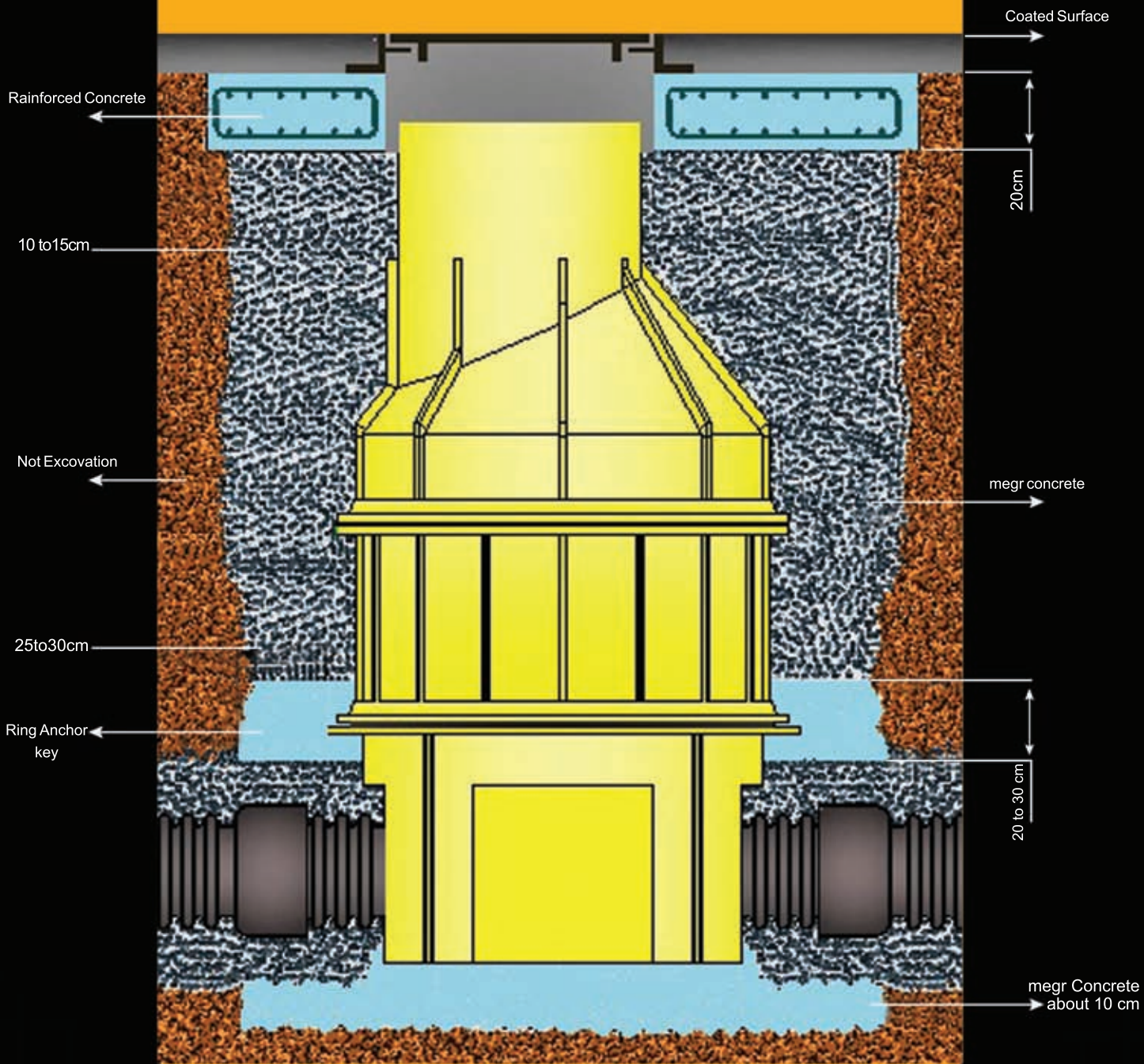




How to Design the Poly Ethylene Pipes and Calculate Their Orientation

One of the greatest concerns in using this manhole is its resistance against the loads such as the radial loads from the solid's pressure around, the axial compressive powers from accumulating the solid around as well as the live traffic loads and the dead ones on the manhole. Accordingly, Kish Pars Ethylene Company has decided to calculate the loads on the poly ethylene manholes by using the available standards and the calculative software then designs the thickness of the wall as well as longitudinal and transverse profile amplifiers, in order to determine the best solid condition and to detect the dimensional and geometrical virtues by the proper confidence after the production, the examination and doing the practical tests such as determining the density, the impact resistance, it tries to gain a mass production of the mentioned output. As far as installing this manholes upon the solid type and the loads on it are of the most important elements in their longevity, thus this company has decided to provide an installation guide for the poly ethylene manholes for the first time.





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Bottom Pieces, the Lathery (insole)



The most important of the poly ethylene manholes are the insoles, as far as there are loads of pressures such as radial loads, compressive forces and also the manholes which are installed in the places where there are a high level of water, the floating charges enter as well. Secondly, this part of the manhole encompasses all the installations, so the hermetic sealing has got a significant role in the manholes' functions. Therefore, we have to pay attention that these installations are to prevent the water from entering the sewage network and affect the its efficiency, and also it prevents the sewages flows from penetrating into the solid which could weaken the quality of the underground water table, besides, the hermetic sealing installations in the insoles are significant.

Regarding, the Kish Pars Ethylene Company has succeeded to overcome the difficulties practically and economically by presenting the different methods as well as the ways that are totally conformed to the international standards and also designing the minor special belongings, in addition to producing such things, for instance different kinds of Couplers, the conversion couplers and washers.



The poly ethylene manhole with a thousand millimeter diameter, a non-muscular four hadrons (Box Type) for the entrance and exit manhole with 400 centimeters size, suitable for the conditions where there is 20 centimeters height difference between the entrance and the exit.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 29 kilos



The poly ethylene manhole with a thousand millimeter diameter, a non-muscular four hadrons (Box Type) for the entrance and exit manhole size until 400 centimeters, suitable for the conditions where there is 35 centimeters height difference between the entrance and the exit.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 32 kilos

The poly ethylene manhole with a thousand millimeter diameter, a muscular four hadrons (INVERT) along with a direct entrance, two 90 degree entrances and one exist, with a manhole of at last 400 millimeters size.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 36 kilos



The poly ethylene manhole with a thousand millimeter diameter, a muscular four hadrons (INVERT) along with a direct entrance, two 45 degree entrances and one exist, with a manhole of at last 400 millimeters size.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 35 kilos



The poly ethylene manhole with a thousand millimeter diameter, a muscular four ways (INVERT) along with a direct entrance, an entrance and one exist, with a manhole of at last 400 millimeters size.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 42 kilos

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The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeter diameter, a non-muscular four hadrons (Box Type) for the entrance and exit manhole size until 500 centimeters, suitable for the conditions where there is 40 centimeters height difference between the entrance and the exit.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 48 kilos



The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeters diameter, like a muscular siding (INVERT) along with a direct entrance and exist, with a manhole at last 500 millimeters long.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 52 kilos

The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeters diameter, like a muscular four hadrons along with a direct entrance. Two 90 degree entrances and one exit with a manhole at last 400 millimeters long.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 36 kilos



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The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeters diameter, like a muscular four hadrons along with a direct entrance. Two 90 degree entrances and one exit manhole which is at last 400 millimeters long.
The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 35 kilos

The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeters diameter, like a muscular four hadrons along with a direct entrance. Two 90 degree entrances and one exit manhole which is at last 400 millimeters long.

Suitable for the 1200 manholes with 1000 razors or the shallow manholes.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 44 kilos



The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeters diameter, like a muscular four hadrons along with a direct entrance. Two 45 degree entrances and one exit manhole which is at last 400 millimeters long.

Suitable for the 1200 manholes with 1000 razors or the shallow manholes.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 43 kilos



The poly ethylene manhole with 1200 millimeters diameter as a four hadrons manhole which could change the 1200 millimeter diameter to 1000 millimeter and it also includes the entrance and the exit manholes which are at last 500 millimeter.

Suitable for the situations with at last 40 centimeters of height in the entrance and the exit manhole and it is also suitable for the shallow manholes as well as the valves.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters

Weight: 58 kilos



The Midsection, the Go - Between

The midsections or the raisers are the pieces with 1200 or 1000 millimeter height which are produced in different heights and are applied in order to make various holes in the poly ethylene manholes.

These pieces have rings all over and they can be easily installed on the insoles or on one another.

The midsections produced by the Kish Pars Ethylene Company are consolidated by the annular columns the way they could easily carry the vertical and lateral loads which are sealed against the pieces by the sealing washers.





The midsection (Raiser) the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 millimeters diameter in order to increase its depth to 25 centimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 15 kilos

The midsection (Raiser) the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 millimeters diameter in order to increase its depth to 50 centimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 24 kilos



The midsection (Raiser) the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 millimeters diameter in order to increase its depth to 75 centimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 38 kilos



The midsection (Raiser) the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 millimeters diameter in order to increase its depth to 100 centimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 48 kilos



The midsection (Raiser) the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 millimeters diameter in order to increase its depth to 100 centimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 52 kilos

The midsection (Raiser) the poly ethylene manholes with 1200 millimeters diameter in order to increase its depth to 50 centimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 24 kilos



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The raiser conversion or the midsection conversion are to increase the depth of the poly ethylene manhole as 1200 millimeters diameter to 50 centimeters meanwhile decrease 1200 millimeters to 1000 millimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 26 kilos

The raiser conversion or the midsection conversion are to increase the depth of the poly ethylene manhole as 1200 millimeters diameter to 100 centimeters meanwhile decrease 1200 millimeters to 1000 millimeters.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 55 kilos



Conical (cones) or Tipper for the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 or 1200 millimeters diameter which increase the entrance gap from 60 centimeters to 1 meter.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 24 kilos



Conical (cones) or Tipper for the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 or 1200 millimeters diameter which increases the entrance gap from 60 centimeters to 1 meter.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 33 kilos



Conical (cones) or Tipper for the poly ethylene manholes with 1000 or 1200 millimeters diameter which increase the entrance gap from 60 centimeters to 1 meter. This type of tipper is applied for the shallow manholes or the valve ones.

The average wall thickness: 10 millimeters
Weight: 19 kilos



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Oring 200

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Oring 250

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Oring 315

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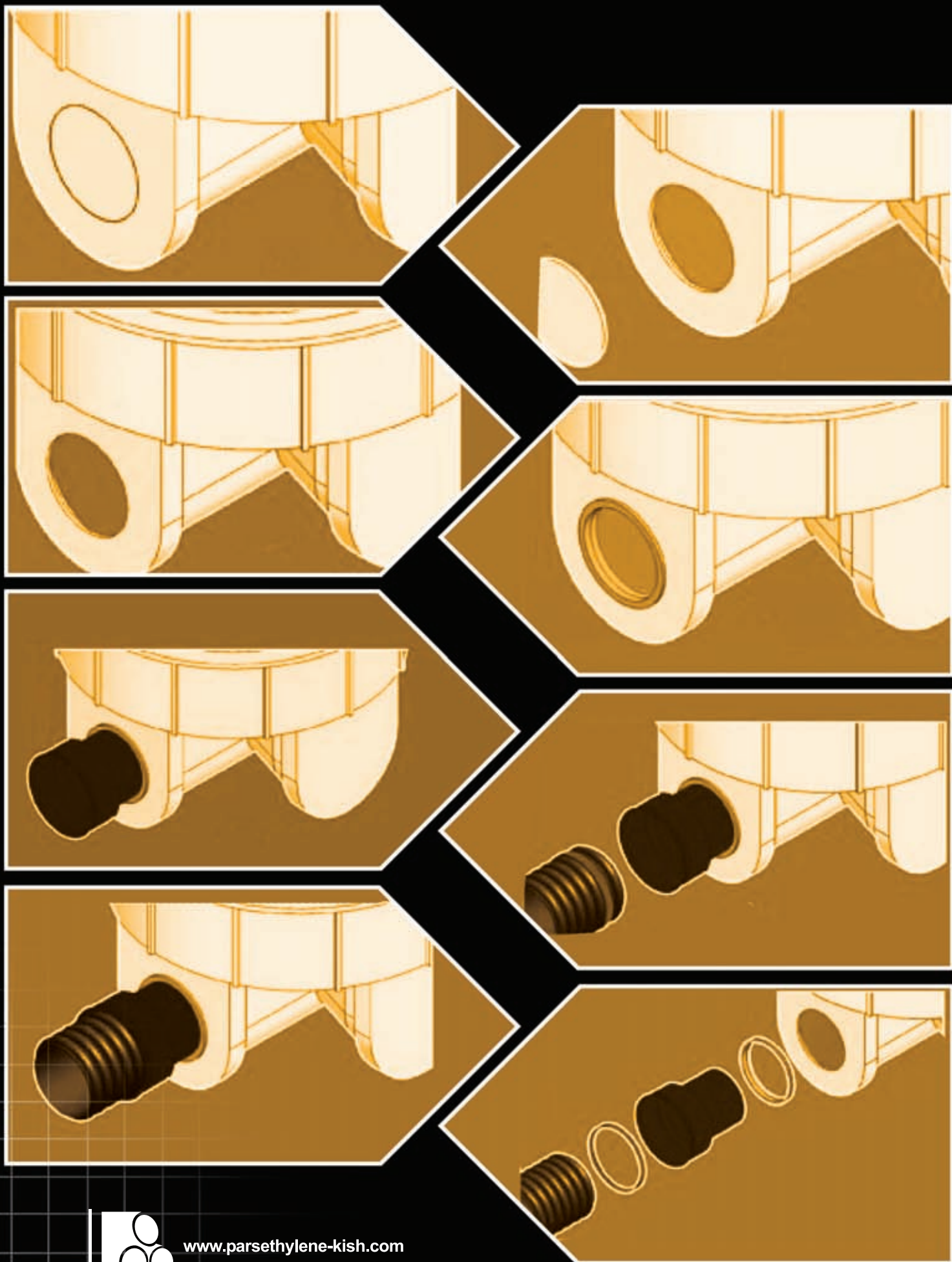
Oring 400

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Coupler 200

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Coupler 250

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Coupler 315

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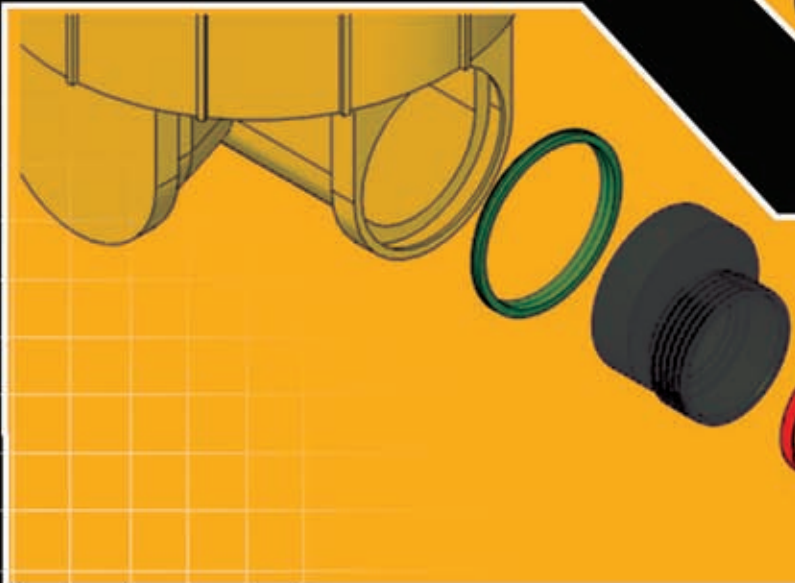
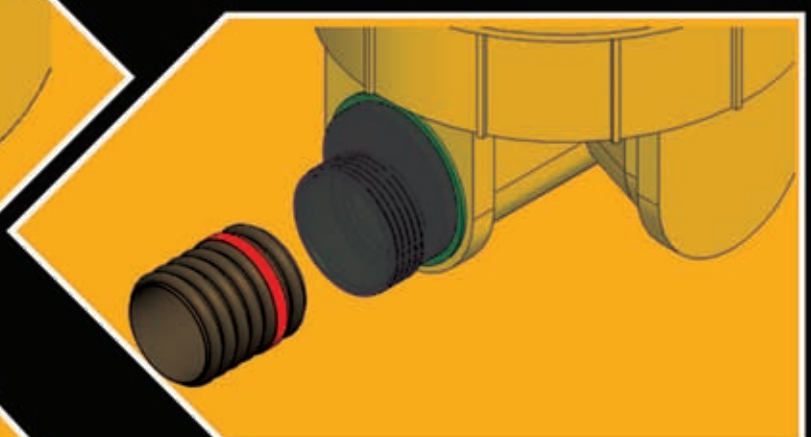
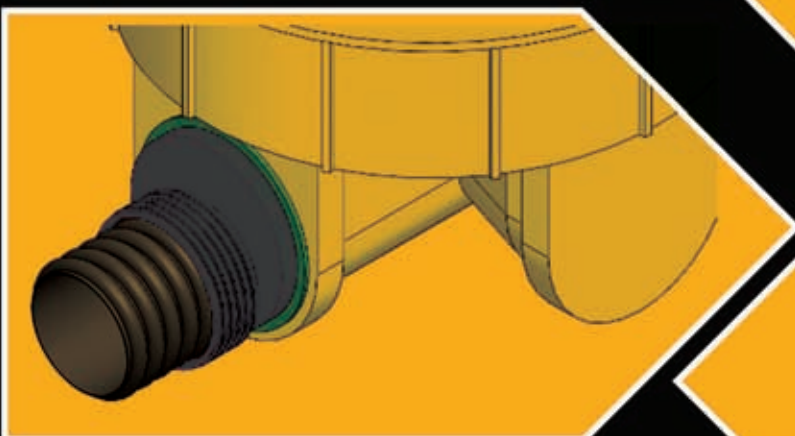
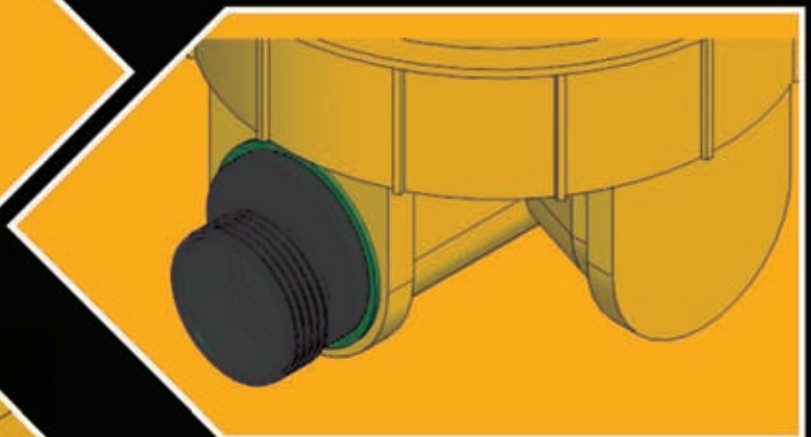
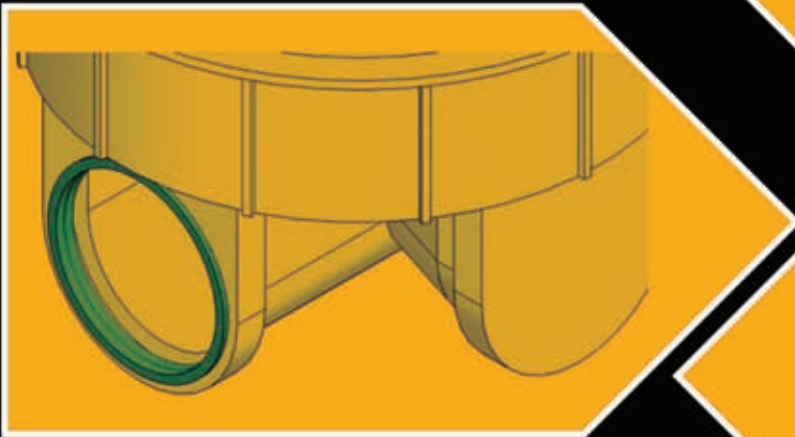
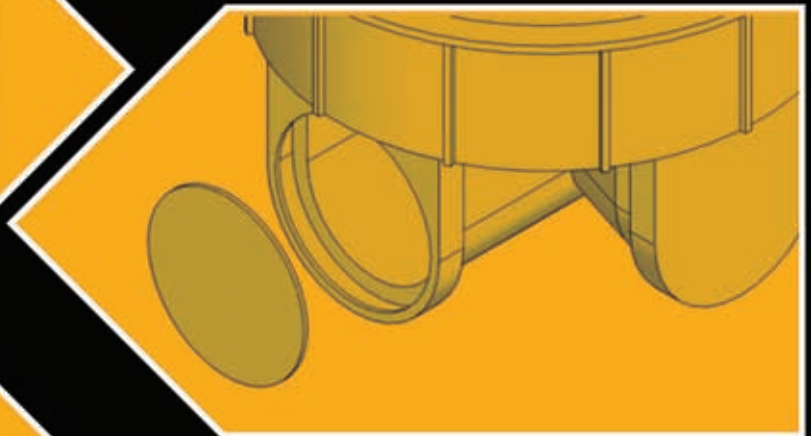
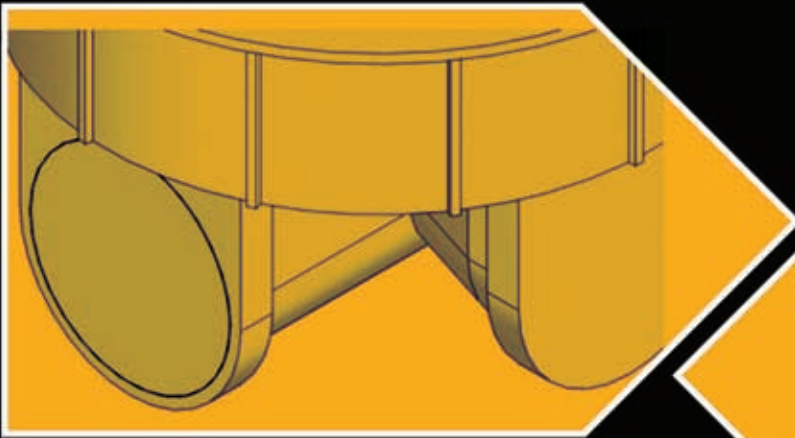
Coupler 400

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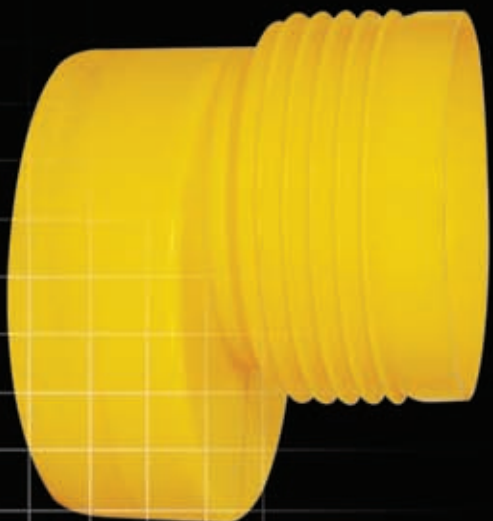


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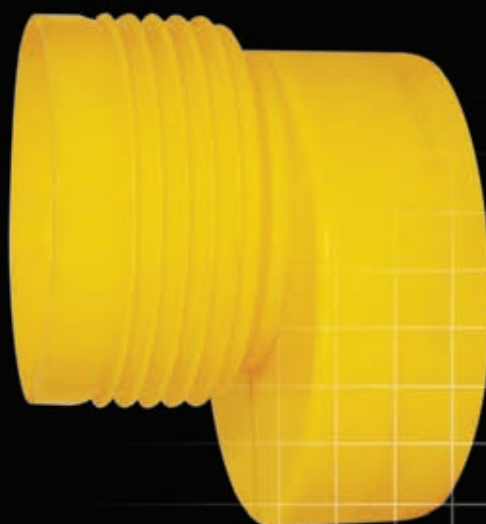


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Reduction Coupler 200

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Reduction Coupler 250

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Reduction Coupler 315

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Reduction Coupler 400

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