

Channel Renovation: How easy it is to renew your drainage channel

Instructions for simple channel renovation

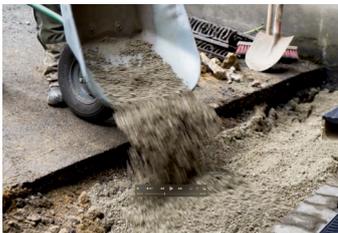
Before starting the channel renovation, the old channel line must be completely removed. To do this, all building material residues must be removed down to the level of the foundation base.



1. Expose the side areas generously and provide yourself with working space of sufficient width. Then carefully compact the bottom of the trench.



2. To determine the height and the alignment, stretch a string along the edge of the future gutter. Note that adjoining concrete coverings must be at least 4 mm higher and paving 15 mm higher than the top edge of the gutter. must be installed.



3. Now fill the new in-situ concrete bed into the trench. Requirements for minimum dimensions and concrete quality for the respective application see the [installation instructions](#).



4. Now select the laying direction and tap the string in the concrete bed. The grates are to be inserted at the same time.

Our tip: With the UNILINK® joint system, the working direction can be freely selected.

The advantage: The optimised UNILINK® joint system eliminates the traditional distinction between channel start and channel end. This means that elements of the same height can be joined together in any orientation. This gives you flexibility - a great labour-saving feature in channel renovation.



5. With the last channel element the KG pipe is connected to the cast-in Venturi connection piece. Then tap this channel element in place as well. Then place the end walls at the beginning and end of the channel and fix them with concrete. Finally, the concrete around the KG pipe must be compacted.



6. Now the ancillary areas are being completed. In our example the channels are bordered by stones.



7. Finished

You should keep these two points in mind:

- a. All cover gratings must rest on the channels.
- b. The adjacent covering (runner stone) should end at least 4 millimetres above the top edge of the channel grate. This is to ensure that water flows into the channel and does not remain in puddles on protruding edges.

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In our video, the installation was started at the house wall and continued in the direction of the pipe connection. At the last gutter element, the in-situ concrete at the pipe connection is then filled and compacted. Then you can insert the Venturi flap. Practical: This is simply inserted into the pipe opening from above.

Helpful tips for channel renovation

When choosing a new channel grate, attention should be paid to both the load class and a suitable slip resistance.

Load classes according to DIN EN 1433

The grates are divided into different load classes, which provide information about how much load the material can withstand. According to DIN EN 1433, drainage channels are divided into classes **A15** to **F900**. Class **D400**, for example, can withstand heavy loads such as trucks without any problems, while class **A15** is only suitable for cyclists and pedestrians.

Possible rain channel grates

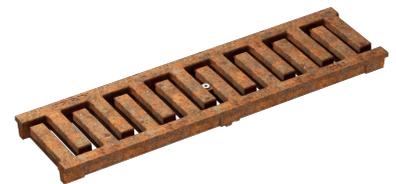
The materials vary depending on taste and requirements. Common materials are, for example, stainless steel, cast iron or plastic. The choice of material depends on the degree of stress to which the cover will later be exposed. Meanwhile, there are many options that offer the right thing for every taste. Rain channel grates made of uncoated cast iron and with detailed patterns are also becoming increasingly popular.



Design grate WIRE



Design grate CELTIC



Grating MASSIV 32