2 underground tank



As you can (can't) see, the underground tank is the most unobtrusive installation.

- All that's visible is the green cover which gives access to the valve assembly.
- As the tank is hidden from view, the area must be clearly marked with pegs.
- Being underground, the minimum distances from buildings and boundaries can be reduced, which often makes siting easier.
- Once buried, the area can be returned to grass or planted with flowers or shallow rooted shrubs (no trees are to be planted or buildings or timber decking erected).
- Vehicles must not be able to drive or park over the tank boundary area.

THE INSTALLATION, STEP BY STEP

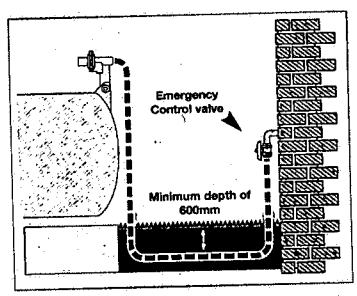
1. You and Calor decide on the site for the tank.
2. You sign a Domestic Gas Order (DGO).
3. Calor can provide detailed information and guidance on key safety tips to consider before, during and after the excavation process.
4. The tank is delivered and lowered into the pit and back-filled. On most occasions, the original soil will be used, unless the soil contains sharp stones/objects, in which case, the soil will need to be filtered. Specific advice will be provided by your local Calor area specialist.
5. A Calor approved contractor connects the tank pipeline to the house.
6. The tank is filled with LPG. Once your installer has connected the internal pipework and tested the installation for gas tightness, you can enjoy all the benefits of Calor.

THIS INFORMATION APPLIES TO BOTH ABOVE AND UNDERGROUND TANKS

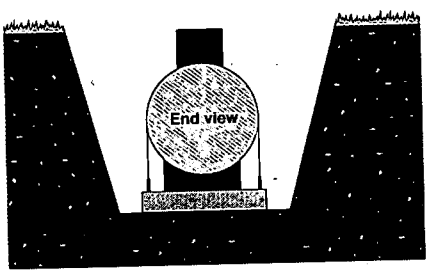
THE TRENCH FOR THE GAS PIPE

- The contractor installing the tank will normally lay the underground gas pipe that runs from the tank to your house. The pipe will be laid along a prepared trench to the outside wall of your home where it will enter at about 600mm above ground level with a quick acting emergency control valve (as indicated opposite). Your central heating contractor will connect the pipe from this valve to the boiler and any other appliances.
- When preparing the trench it should be a minimum of 600mm deep and the width of an ordinary garden spade.

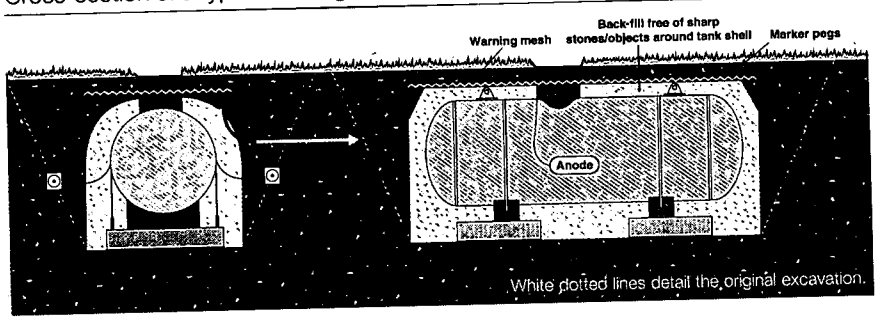
  You should ensure that the bottom of the trench and the back-fill are free of sharp stones/objects as these may damage the pipe. Extra protection may be necessary if the pipe runs below roadways or garden walls etc. The route of the trench should be agreed with your local Calor area specialist and indicated on the plan.



Typical tank excavation



Cross-section of a typical underground tank installation



Note: All photographs and diagrams are for illustrative purposes only. For specific information concerning the excavation criteria and dimensions, please refer to the technical factsheet which is available from your local Calor area specialist.