

Introduction

Prinsco Meter Pits provide protection and ease of access for gas/water meters in residential and commercial applications. Made from high density polyethylene, meter pits are non-corrosive, crack resistant, and have a 75-year service life. While installation practices may vary per project, this document highlights Prinsco’s recommended application procedures for Meter Pit installation.

General Recommendations

Prinsco Meter Pits are approved for both trafficked and non-trafficked applications. Figure 2 shows a typical metered service connection. A 4-inch deep bedding should be laid on every application along with a minimum 4-inches of cover above the Meter Pit rim. Lids should be installed by manufacturer’s additional recommendations.

Caution: Any vertical installation of pipe must be securely covered at the ground level. Open or unsecured ends create a risk of serious injury or even death to adults, children or animals who may enter or fall into vertically installed pipe. Prinsco assumes no liability for losses resulting from failure to securely cover open ends or improper installation.



Figure 1: Prinsco Meter Pits

Trench Recommendations for Trafficked Applications

If meter pits are subjected to vehicular loading, a concrete foundation, frame, and collar encompassing the meter pit should be poured. This concrete collar should encase the entire circumference three inches off the structure; distributing all loading from above into the surrounding soil. Meter Pit Lids should be installed so it is solely supported by the concrete frame.

Trench Requirements for Non-Trafficked Applications

In conditions where non-trafficked loading is present, a soil envelope is used to support the meter pit. Trenches must be large enough to allow compaction of backfill around the meter pits. Trench width should extend 3”-6” from the outside corrugations of the meter pit depending on the backfill classification. Additional backfill recommendations are described in Table 1.

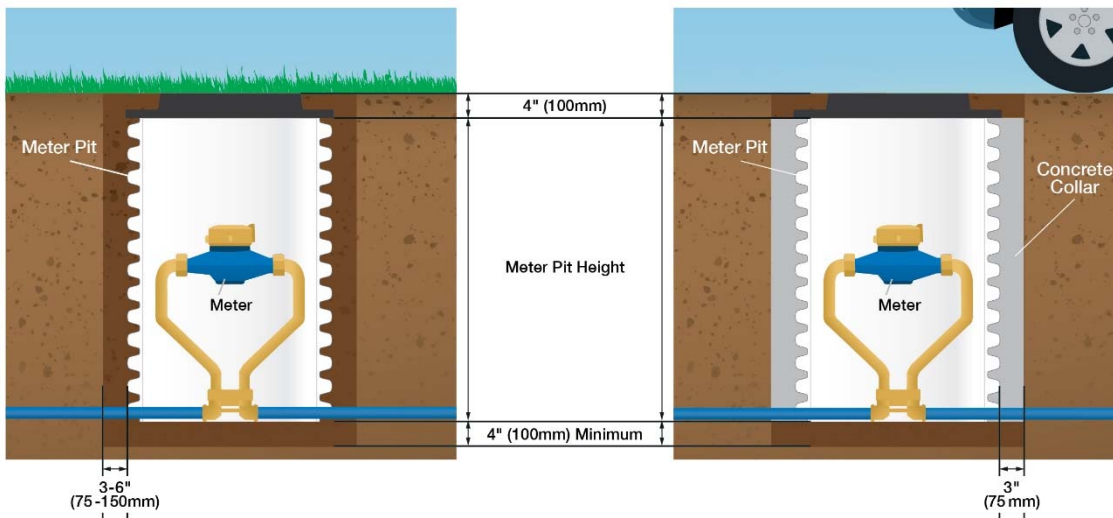


Figure 2: Components of Non-Trafficked (left) and Trafficked (right) Installation



Backfill Requirements

A variety of backfill types can be used during installation. Table 1 describes recommended initial backfill options and installation practices. All backfill material should be compacted in addition to “knifing” between meter pit corrugations. Native soils must be compacted in 1-foot incremental layers and should not be used if the soil cannot be compressed.

Table 1: Backfill Characteristics for Meter Pits

Backfill Type	Sidewall Thickness
Native Soil	6 in (0.15 m)
Compacted Sand	6 in (0.15 m)
Crushed Stone	3 in (0.08 m)
Gravel	3 in (0.08 m)