

# Bohm - extruplast

## KORUDRAIN LAND DRAINAGE PIPES



## COMPANY PROFILE AND HISTORY

In 1993, the Böhm - Plast Company was established as a commercial firm set to sell products of its subsidiary company Böhm Kunststoffe GmbH in the Czech Republic.

Sales warehouses were founded in Sokolov and Rychnov nad Kněžnou in the following years and the Company extended its business activities to the sale of complete plastic piping systems including cable protection pipes.

The establishment of business relations with SPT Telecom CZ increased the sale of cable protection pipes, which is the Company's main business commodity.

In 1998, the Company moved into the premises of a former glass factory in Krajková where its subsidiary company Böhm - extrutec s.r.o. started the production of cable protection pipes KORUFLEX and KORUHARD. By the end of 2001, both companies were merged into one: Böhm - extruplast s.r.o. Since 2001, we have also been producing flexible drain pipes called KORUDRAIN.

Today we have an important position in the delivery of drain systems, cable protection pipes and other commodities in the Czech market. Our customers are major foreign companies from Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Austria and other countries.

Our business policy is aimed at achieving total customer satisfaction. Consultancy, transport service, training and technical support are matters of course.

For more information please turn to our sales department of our company.

Tel: 00420 352 320 114

Fax: 00420 352 672 287

Abstract of the Companies Register:

Register date:	11.7.1997
Business name:	Böhm-extruplast s.r.o.
Place of business:	Krajkova 264 Sokolov PSČ 357 08 Czech Republic
Registration number:	25 21 17 31

KORUDRAIN  
LAND DRAINAGE  
PIPES



## KORUDRAIN LAND DRAINAGE PIPES

Land drainage pipes KORUDRAIN are the pipes with high mechanical and chemical resistance. Korudrain is made from high quality polyethylene or polypropylene. These two materials have excellent characteristics, guarantee a high level of robustness and therefore the pipes have high firmness and resistance from strokes and are light - weight. Pipes can be easily apply during a wide temperature. Corrugated structure makes the high flexibility of the pipes allowing even narrow bendings that brings considerable advantages when the pipes are laid.

The land drainage pipes are supplied in 50m coils, various colours. Standard colour of the pipes is yellow and black. Other lengths and colours are available on request. Location, form and perforation size uniform on periphery of the pipe guarantee low resistance during absorption of water. Drainage slits which are placed at the bottom of the corrugation optimise the absorbtion of drainage water.

Korudrain is produced in standard diameters: DN 50, 65, 80, 100, 125, 160 and 200mm. Except land drainage perforated pipes we also produce solid single wall pipes.

Korudrain can be supply together with filter protection perforate blocking - kokosfilter.

Solid pipes are using as protection pipe for conductors, installing chambers for house connection etc.

### Perforated KORUDRAIN

O.D. mm	50	65	80	100	125	160	200
Art. Nr.:	DR5000	DR6500	DR8000	DR1000	DR1250	DR1600	DR2000
Lenght in meters:	50	50	50	50	50	50	45

### Solid KORUDRAIN

O.D. mm	50	65	80	100	125	160	200
Art. Nr.:	DR5003	DR6503	DR8003	DR1003	DR1253	DR1603	DR2003
Lenght in meters:	50	50	50	50	50	50	45

### KORUDRAIN - kokosfilter

O.D. mm	50	65	80	100	125	160	200
Art. Nr.:	DR5001	DR6501	DR8001	DR1001	DR1251	DR1601	DR2001
Lenght in meters:	50	50	50	50	50	50	45

KORUDRAIN  
LAND DRAINAGE  
PIPES

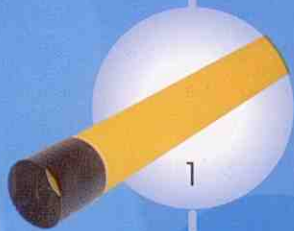
## ACCESSORIES, CHAMBERS FOR LAND DRAINAGE PIPES

A highly functional program of accessories completes KORUDRAIN to easily using. The accessories are supplied in the standard diameters: DN 50, 65, 80, 100, 125, 160 and 200.

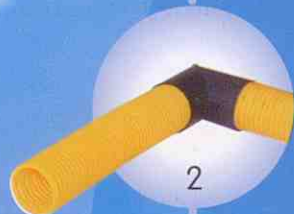
- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Drainage coupler | 5) End cap      |
| 2) Bend 90°         | 6) Junction 45° |
| 3) Adaptor          | 7) Outflow      |
| 4) Junction 90°     |                 |

### Drainage chambers

As accessories of drainage systems we offer inspection and control chambers DN 300 according to DIN 4095. They are designed as carefree connections to drainage systems; they are universal and suitable also for additional installation. Height of these chambers can be easily adjusted according to conditions of the construction by means of elongations and connecting segments. The chambers can be equipped with non-trafficable cover with a child lock, or with a cover of pertinent rating.



1



2



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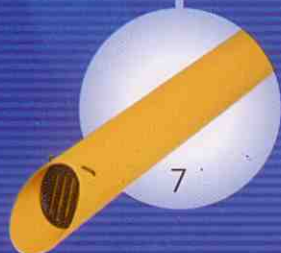
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6



7



Drainage chamber "Conflur" DN 300  
high 800 mm, 3 inlets



Cast-iron cover DN 315



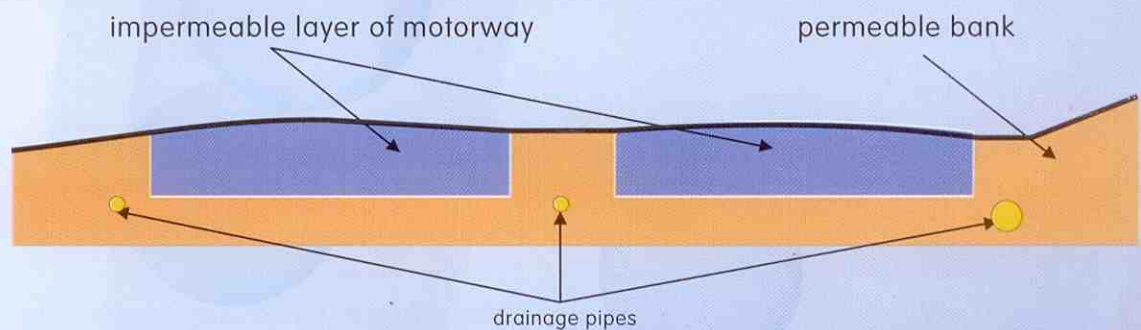
Drainage chamber "Standard" DN 300  
high 800 mm, 3 inlets

## GENERAL DRAINING

Ground draining is realised by means of network of narrow underground channels, which are currently largely replaced by drainage pipes. Draining is essential in terrains, where infiltration of water could cause serious damage in agriculture and building industry.

Draining in building industry is very important, up to 75% of cracks in buildings are caused by ingress of underground water; badly damaged are mainly communications and roads. Majority of cracks in the top layer is caused by ingress of water, which damages the road base.

### Location of drainage pipes alongside the motorway



Damage caused by absence or inadequate drainage can be considerable, whereas costs for installation of drainage system may be considered insignificant in comparison with the cost of possible damage.

Agricultural drainage prevents the risks of filed flooding. Underground drainage systems enable to dispose of excessive water and regulate the quantity of water in agricultural land.

### USE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR DRAINING

Main characteristics of a drainage pipe are its ability to collect and drain water. For this purpose, the pipe must have sufficient quantity of holes to be able to collect water present in ground, and sufficient diameter and descent to assure draining of water.

Funds of superfluous water quantity in the ground:

- substantial atmospheric precipitation
- surface waters - percolatin from close water-course or stagnant water
- high surface of lower underground waters
- descent water - water caught by surface surface trenches or drainage system, is forced to return to the surface after a short flow under the ground
- excess expense artificial irrigation - excessive water is advantage to be drained off by means of a drainage systems

