

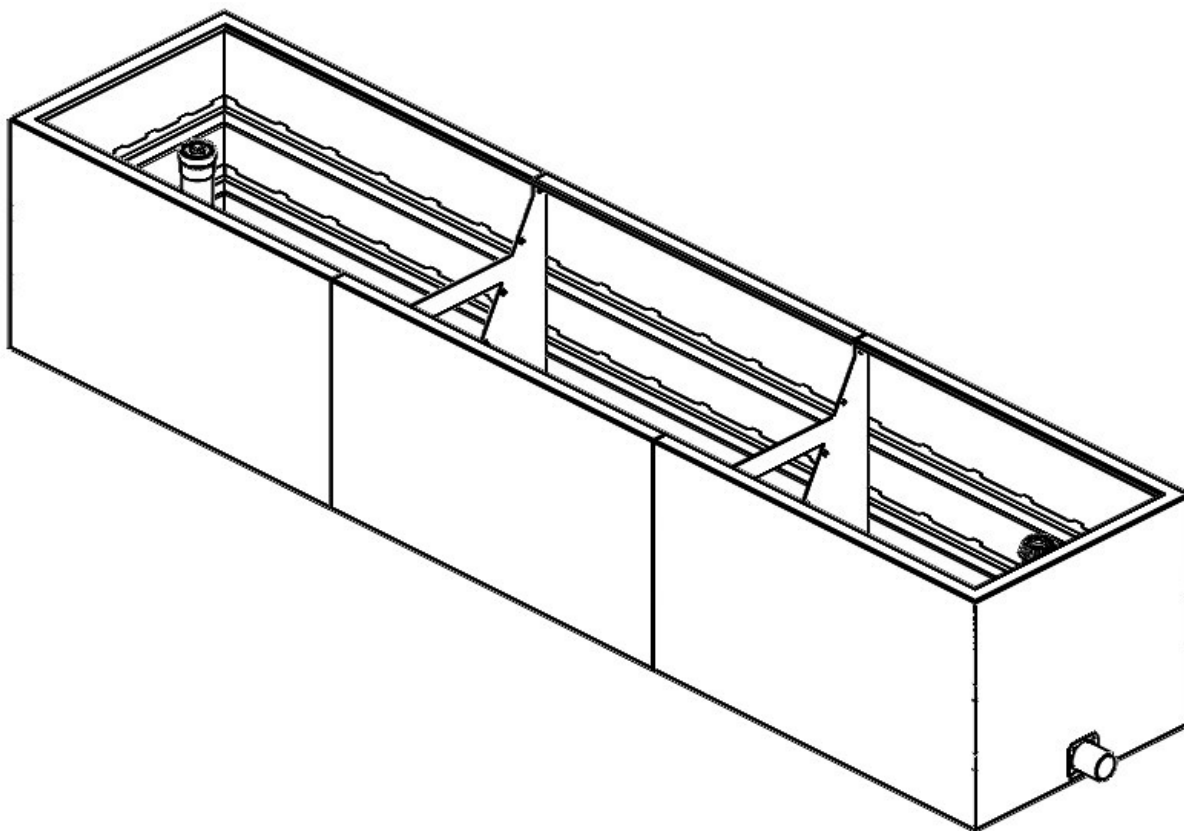
Planter System Assembly and Installation



WARNING! Failure to follow these instructions may result in injury to personnel, and/or damage to the product.

PARTS/HARDWARE LIST	<i>Included</i>	NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION	<i>Not included</i>
Aluminum Bioretention Planter Segment(s)		Drain Rock	
Perforated Drain Pipe		Filter Fabric	
Overflow Pipe and Fittings	(one per group)	Filter Medium (soil/planting)	
Pipe Coupler(s)		Bubble or Laser Level	
Discharge Coupling	(one per group)	PVC Cement and Primer	
		SikaFlex 1A Sealant	

You can find information about caring for Tournesol products and materials by visiting: <https://tournesol.com/care> where you can download Care & Maintenance documents.



Planter System Assembly and Installation

STEP 1 – Placement of the planter(s) *(to be done at time of installation)*

NOTE: Planters must be installed on a firm, flat, level surface.

Cut the tie down straps that secure the planter to the pallet. Remove all items located within the pallet and planter and place nearby.

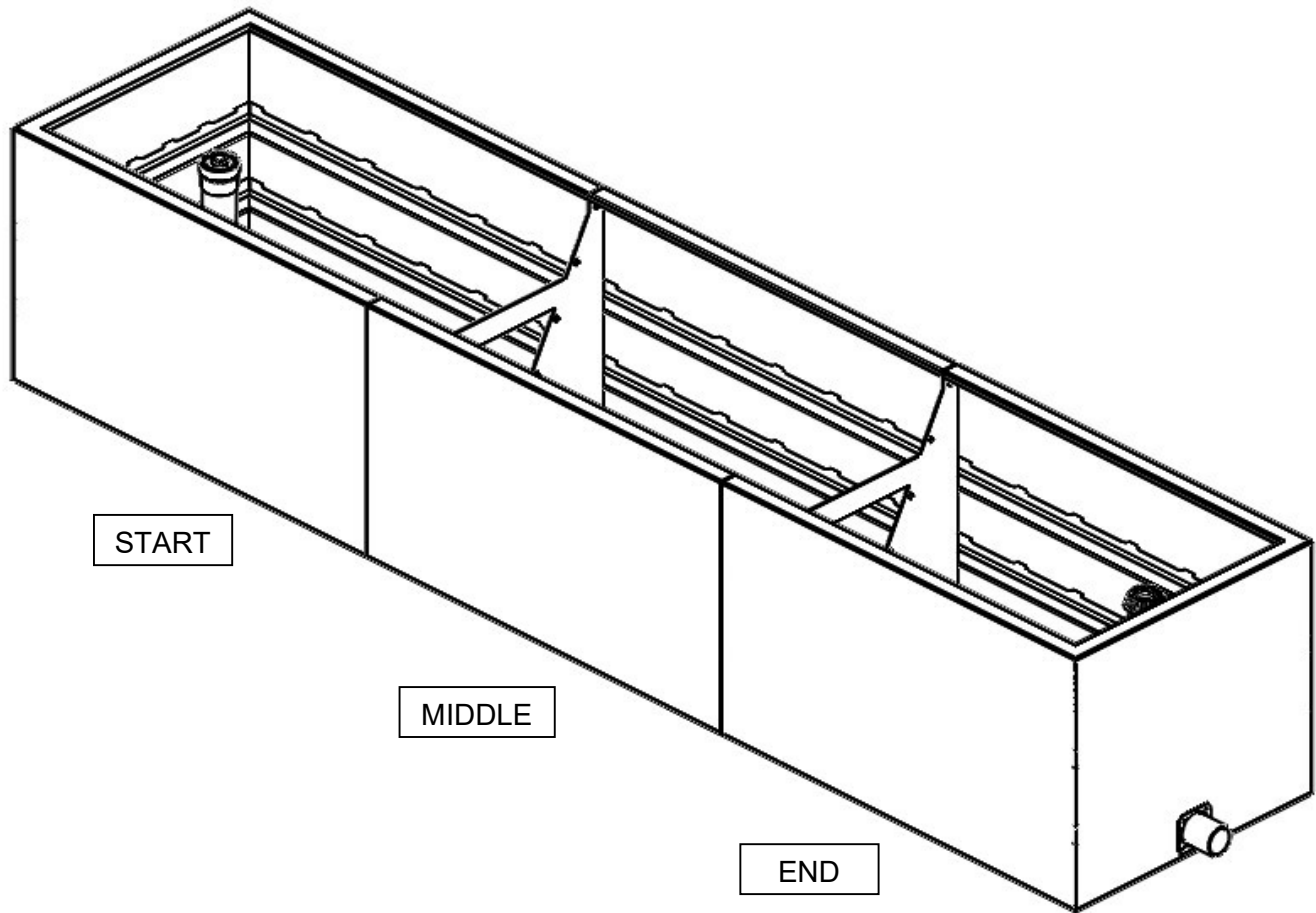
Locate the lifting points on the ribs, inside corners of the planter. Attach your strap or chain to the end of the forks and hook it to the lifting points on the inside of the planter. Slowly lift it off the pallet. Make sure there are two people, one at each end of the planter, to balance it, avoiding damage to the planter.

Never roll, pivot, or drag units. Never pick up unit with forks in direct contact with the bottom of the planter. It must be on a pallet or have weight distributed from forks across entire surface with beams. Never lay planters on their sides.



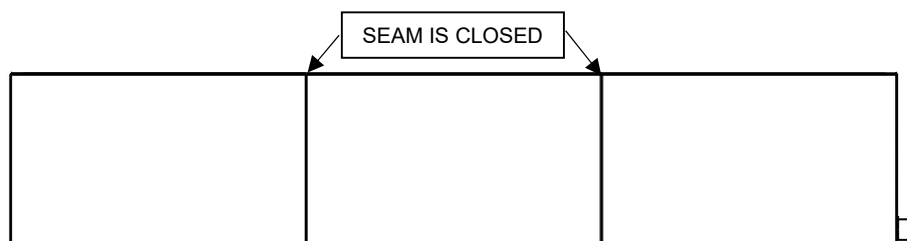
Place the planter in the appropriate location and orientation. Verify overall level to achieve level, where necessary.

If your bioretention is a modular system, identify the planters and their relative location for the site (e.g. 'start', 'middle', 'end' units). Refer to this modular assembly instruction section in this document for detailed instructions on assembly.



Reference layout drawings for location and quantity of planters. Place the first planter and ensure it is level. It is important that the planter is fully supported and will not shift once loaded.

Place the rest of the planters, making sure the outside edges are flush, the seams are closed, and that the mounting holes are aligned. Ensure they are all fully supported underneath to avoid movement later when loaded.

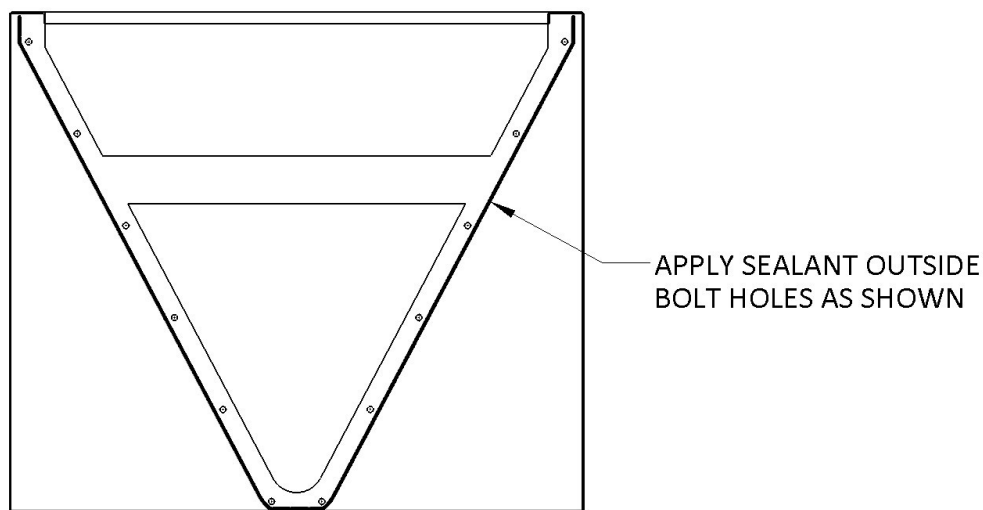


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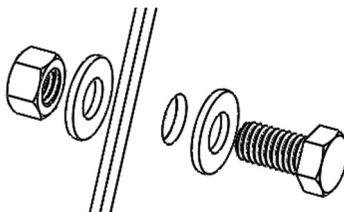
STEP 2 – Planter Assembly

NOTE: If connecting the discharge via a 90° elbow to a fixed drain, start with the “END MODULE” and assemble the Discharge Coupling first. (STEP 3)

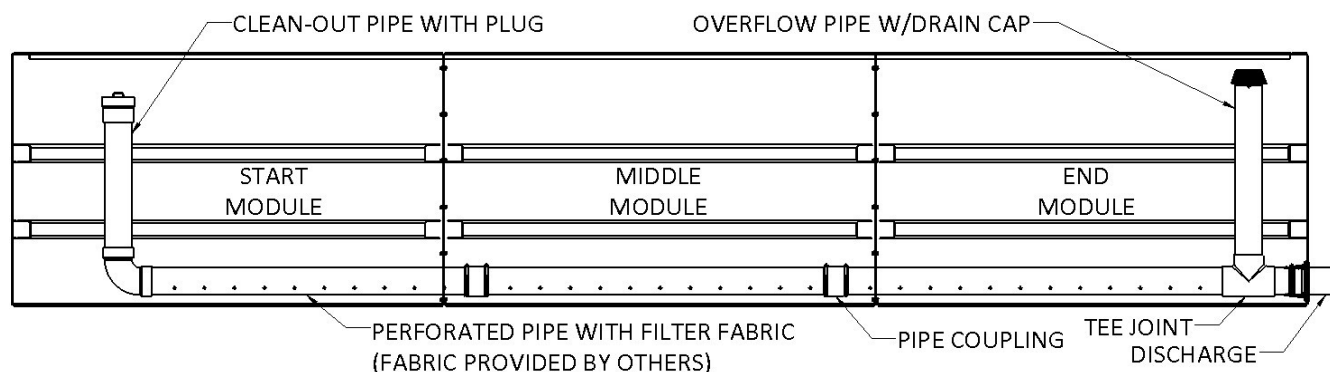
Carefully move the Start & Middle modules to the side so SikaFlex 1A sealant can be applied to the Bulkheads as shown below.



Carefully reposition each Module back into position. Verify Modules are aligned and level. Apply thread lubricant to 3/8" Stainless hardware provided and bolt together on order shown.



With the planters in place, and all scoop walls sealed, the rest of the plumbing may be installed.

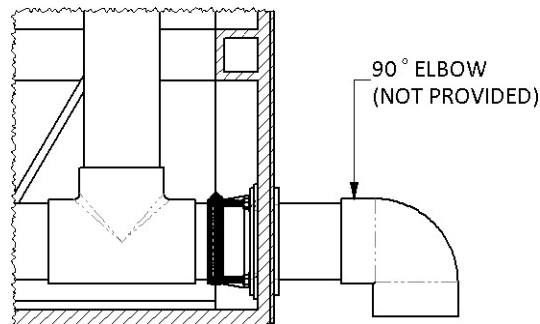


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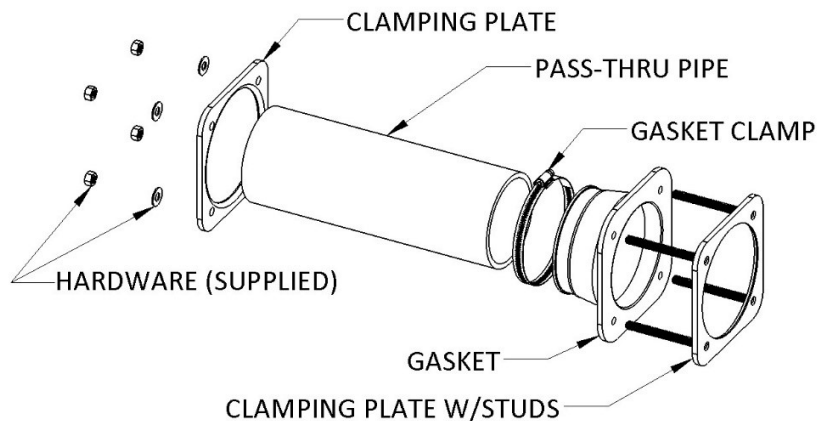


Please ensure the 4" Cleanout Pipe Assembly is appropriately distanced from the planter wall (approximately 15" if using 24" Splash Box, or approximately 12" if using 18" Splash Box).

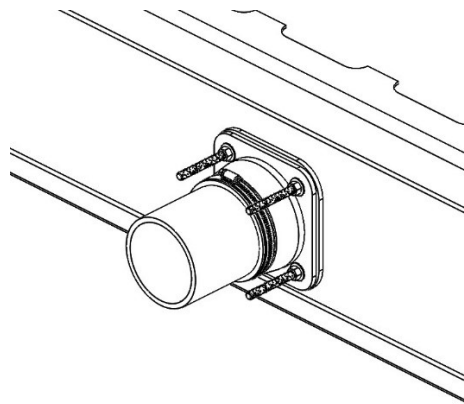
STEP 3 – Discharge Coupling Assembly



Install the discharge assembly. This can vary greatly from one project to another. Refer to your site plans to confirm discharge arrangement. Shown above is one of three typical set-ups (end elbow).



Install "Clamping Plate w/Studs" from outside End Module. Place Gasket and Clamping Plate over studs and secure with Hardware supplied. (Use thread lubricant on Stainless Steel hardware)



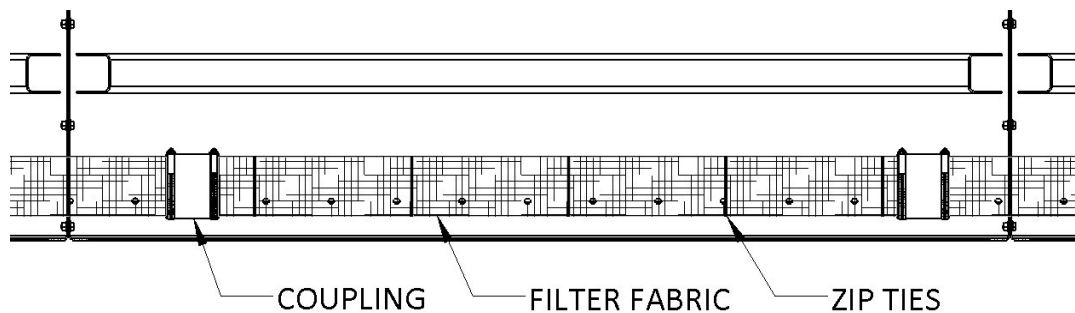
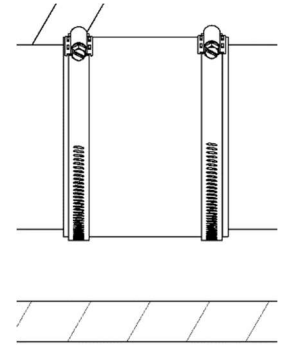
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STEP 4 – Plumbing Assembly, Dry Fitting

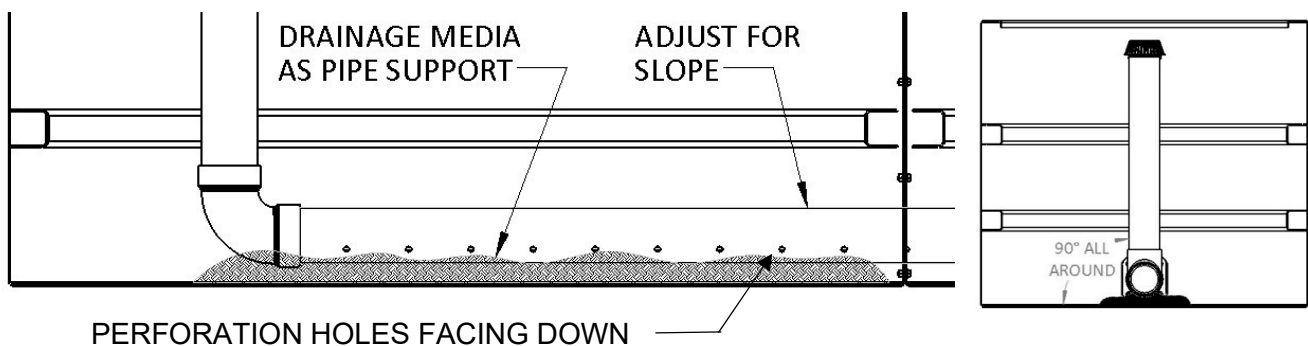
With the planters in place, sealed and connected, the plumbing can be dry fit assembled.

Slip coupling over perforated pipe ends. If the coupling does not fit, unscrew to loosen clamps. Cut drain pipes to desired lengths.

Wrap the perforated pipe with filter fabric **only if specified**. Secure the filter fabric with zip ties at intervals along the pipe length. The fabric should cover all the drainage holes. Install pipes (holes facing down) and connect them with coupling(s). When dry fitting is done hand tighten screws on clamps to seal.

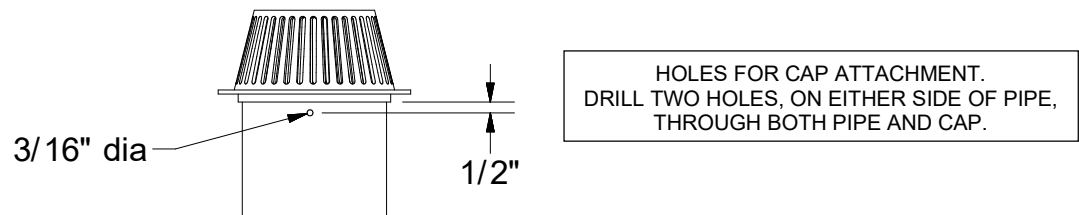


Use drainage media (e.g., gravel) to support the plumbing while making sure proper slope is accounted for (refer to your site plans). Aim to have flow-through pipes centered into the hole in planter. Even spacing makes sealing around the pipe easier and more consistent.



STEP 5 – Final Assembly

Trim down the height of overflow pipe as needed to ensure proper ponding depth (refer to site plans). If your plumbing is still dry fit, it is easiest to trim the overflow pipe from the bottom and reinsert it into the T-joint. If you need to remove the cap and trim from the top, follow these dimensions to re-drill the holes for the screws.



Ensure the plumbing system is supported and the pipes are aligned into the center of the flow-through holes as best as possible. Even spacing makes sealing around the pipe easier and more consistent.

This is a permanent installation. Double check the alignment and fit prior to applying sealants and PVC glue.



With plumbing fit verified, glue the PVC components together. Use standard PVC glue (provided by others) and follow manufacturer's instructions.

Attached glued plumbing pieces to the flow assembly using the couplings provided. Hand tighten screws on clamps to create seal. NO glue/sealant is required.

STEP 6 – Planting

With the plumbing in place, the planter can be filled with filtering medium. Refer to your project's requirements for the type and depth of material to be used. Care should be taken not to damage the plumbing fixtures.

Install any plants per landscape plans along with ground covering to the level of the overflow cap. Do not cover up cap with planting material.

Verify that the system is working properly by pouring small amounts of water into the overflow cap and checking to ensure it is exiting the discharge fitting. If required by your project, it may be necessary to add water to the planter itself to verify proper discharge. Consult your project engineer or landscape architect for requirements.