

Conditions for installation, use and maintenance of AB-Cont containers

In order for the containers to be in perfect condition for a long time and to make full use of their service life, it is necessary to observe the following rules for their use and maintenance. The buyer undertakes to comply with these rules. AB-Cont s.r.o. any liability.

Container handling

1. The construction of the container is designed for transport on a flat loading area of the truck, 2.5 m wide, which will allow the supporting structure of the floor in the area during transport.
2. If the means of transport does not meet the requirement according to point 1, the floor must be supported at least every 3 m of the length of the container across the loading area, ie a 6-meter container min. 3x, 8 meter container 4x etc.
3. All loose parts and components carried inside the container must be secured before handling the containers. All openings in the walls, floor and roof must be firmly closed.
4. A properly dimensioned crane must be used to fold the containers and set them down.
5. The length of the suspension ropes is chosen according to the distance of the eyelets to be suspended. The angle formed by the suspension ropes must not exceed 60 ° (see sticker on the upper frame of the container). The length of the suspension ropes must be equal to or greater than the distance between the two suspension eyelets (maximum distance between the eyelets is 9 m).
6. Only container eyes located in the upper corners of the container may be used to hang containers on crane ropes. The container can only be lifted by the eyes in the lower corners if special lifting devices are used (rocker arm and special locks for container ISO eyes - instead of ordinary hooks). Holes in the upper corner plates must not be used to hang the container. If additional eyebolts are bolted or welded to the top frame of the container, only those eyelets shall be used for handling the container.
7. In some cases, the containers can also be handled with a forklift. Only the handling holes in the lower frame of the container are used for this purpose. The forks of the trolley should, if possible, extend through the entire width of the container, and in no case should they be inserted less than $\frac{3}{4}$ the width of the container (ie 1825 mm for a 2438 mm wide container and 2245 mm for a 3000 mm wide container). These openings are not standard and the containers are provided with them only at the express request of the customer of AB-Cont s.r.o ..
8. Immediately after the container is removed from the means of transport, the Acceptance Technician of the Buyer shall inspect it as well as inspect the accessories. He shall state any defects and irregularities in the handover protocol, it is appropriate to supplement the photographs. Each container comes with a repair kit for any minor repairs.
9. The regulations concerning crane work must be observed during handling. In addition, occupational safety and health protection must be observed.

Construction readiness

1. Containers shall be placed on a reinforced horizontal concrete base, such as concrete footings, in the following numbers:
 - a) length of the container up to 5 m: support at the corners of the container, ie at 4 points
 - b) container length 5.5-8 m: support at the corners and in the middle of the longitudinal side, ie at 6 points
 - c) container length 8.5-10 m: support at the corners and thirds of the longitudinal side, ie at 8 points
 - d) container length 10.5-12 m: support at the corners and quarters of the longitudinal side, ie at 10 points
2. The foundation must be prepared for at least a week (in summer), resp. 10 days (in winter) before the containers settle so that the concrete can mature sufficiently.
3. The foundation for container assemblies must be designed by the responsible designer according to local foundation conditions. AB-Cont s.r.o. upon request, it will supply the customer with a design of the floor plan of the foundations, which, however, only solves the floor plan of the container supports and the possible location of the utility network connections.
4. The base must be made to a plane tolerance of ± 5 mm. Before settling the containers, the irregularities must be leveled with the pads to a plane of ± 1 mm. Inaccuracies of the foundation structure, resp. imperfect alignment of the foundations before settling of the containers can lead to crossing of the container structure. The result is non-closing doors and windows and the resulting leaks in windows and doors. For gypsum plasterboard tiles, the joints between the boards may crack excessively.
5. If containers are not placed on concrete foundations immediately after transport, they must be placed on a spare parking area, which must be flat and free of protruding objects, so as not to deform the container or otherwise damage the supporting structure.

Ventilation

1. A minimum distance of 150 mm must be maintained between the underside of the containers and the ground to create a ventilated space. This prevents the penetration of water vapor into the containers and the possibility of their subsequent condensation in them.
2. To ensure proper air exchange, the gap of 150 mm around the perimeter of the containers must not be closed. However, in order to prevent animals from entering the containers, it is possible to provide the gap with a perforated plate or a metal net.

Container drainage

Proper drainage of rainwater from the roof of the container and sloping of the surrounding terrain must be ensured so that water does not flow under the containers. Water that would accumulate under the containers would increase the moisture concentration in the space under the containers and consequently increase the risk of condensation in the interior of the containers.

Connection of containers to engineering networks

The connection of the containers to the engineering networks (ie mainly to the electricity and ground networks, water and waste, hot water heating and natural gas) is carried out fully under the direction and at the expense and responsibility of the customer AB-Cont s.r.o.

Electricity and grounding

1. The earthing of containers must be carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. Only ground screws at the bottom corners of the container may be used to ground the container. The connection point of the earth conductor to the container must be protected against corrosion.
2. Random earth conductors, which are metal water pipes, steel structures in the ground, etc., can also be used for earthing. On the other hand, pipes used for the distribution of gas or other flammable and explosive substances must not be used as an earthing conductor.
3. The connection of containers to the power supply must be carried out only by an authorized person. Power supply the energy must be sufficiently dimensioned for the installed capacity and must meet safety and technical requirements. Its protection must not exceed the nominal value of the substation or installed devices. It is necessary to pay attention to the even loading of the individual phases in the installation. The electrical installation of the container is designed for connection to the 3x230 V / 400 V distribution network (3 x phase conductor L1, L2, L3; neutral N and protective conductor Pe). The connection must be made with a cable with a minimum core cross-section of 4 mm² and a corresponding fuse for this cable (usually 3 x 16 A). This cable must correspond to the conditions of external influences that occur at the place where it is to be placed. It must be protected in particular against mechanical damage, namely: position or adequate mechanical protection. The connection of the construction container installation to the supply cable is made in the installation box, which is usually located near the switchboard of the indoor installation. When equipping the container with an outdoor connection plug CV16 (CV32), the supply cable with the corresponding mating piece (CZ16, CZ32) is connected to this plug.
4. Electrical connections must comply with the relevant standards for protection against electric shock.
5. If boilers are installed in the containers, they must be filled with water before being connected to the mains so that the heaters cannot be burned.
6. Electrical sockets must be used for the intended purpose, eg for heating convectors, microwave ovens, etc. The power input from the socket circuits must not exceed the rated current of the individual sockets or lines.
7. For luminaires, it is necessary to ensure sufficient air circulation and heat dissipation. It is necessary to observe the maximum power of the leads. The construction of the luminaires must not be interfered with and flammable substances must not be placed near the luminaires.
8. Only routine maintenance and replacement of light bulbs and fluorescent tubes is permitted, and only in compliance with work safety and provided that this does not disrupt or change the wiring of the internal wiring. Repairs and interventions in the electrical installation may only be carried out by a qualified and properly trained specialist in agreement with AB-Cont Ltd. It is not allowed to make holes in the walls, floor or ceiling of the container, or screw or hammer any objects into them (there is a possibility of damage or interruption of the electrical installation) . Persons operating electrical equipment in the container must be properly trained.
9. Mechanical damage to the wiring during operation must be avoided and the wiring must be protected against the effects of heat and chemicals and other influences that could damage the insulation.
10. Before the equipment is put into operation, after each change or extension, an electrical inspection must be carried out and a report will be drawn up. Regular electrical inspections of containers are carried out at intervals specified by regulations and, in addition, always after the container has been moved to a new location or if it has not been used for more than two months.
11. If a container or container assembly is out of service for an extended period of time, the electrical equipment must be disconnected from the power supply. Prior to recommissioning, the electrical equipment must be inspected to ensure its reliable operation, the completeness of the equipment and the function from the connection point to the devices, including earthing conductors, must be checked.
12. If any defects are found, measures must be taken to rectify or rectify them immediately.
13. The electrical installation is carried out according to the external influences specified in the Protocol on the determination of external influences prepared by the manufacturer. The operator can specify other effects according to the use of the container.
14. Electrical devices and appliances must not be splashed with water.
15. The electric heater may only be connected to a socket that is designed for the purpose. The direct heater is switched on by the main switch and the temperature is set by a thermostat knob equipped with a scale. Both controls are located on the direct heater. It is forbidden to cover the electric heater with anything during operation, or to dry clothes on it, etc.

Water supply and waste

1. The connection of the sanitary container to the water supply and waste pipes must be carried out only by an authorized person. The water supply (or armored hose) can only be connected after the container has been set up

on the foundation. For operating pressures exceeding 6 bar, a control valve must be connected. After connecting the water (operating pressure!), The entire water supply line should be checked for leaks (possible loosening during transport). The drain must be installed responsibly (DN50, DN100,...). Please use hot water resistant drain pipes. If the container is not used for some time, the main valve must be closed and water drained from the entire device - drain valves. Odor traps must be protected from frost.

2. After connection, the outdoor water supply and waste must be thermally insulated so that they cannot freeze in the winter. If the container is also used in winter, the interior must be tempered to a temperature of min. + 5 ° C. If the container is not used during the winter, all water must be drained from the pipes and fixtures before the start of winter to prevent frost damage.

3. If a sanitary container that is already in use is to be handled, water must be drained from all heaters and storage tanks in advance so that they cannot be damaged due to the overload of the attachment.

4. Furnishings must be kept clean and their firm attachment checked. Coarse dirt (sand, clay, rags, paper, etc.) that could cause clogging of the sewer pipes must not be flushed into toilets and washbasins.

5. The fastening of water distribution and waste pipes must be checked on an ongoing basis, the pipes must not be loaded by storing various objects.

6. The thermostats and safety valves of the heaters must be checked regularly, ie the correct function of the water heating to prevent overheating and possible subsequent damage to the heater. The function of the pressure reducing valves and the cleanliness of the filters must be checked.

Hot water heating

1. The connection of containers to the hot water heating system must be carried out by an authorized person.

2. In a container with impregnated hot water heating, it is necessary to maintain a temperature of min. + 5 ° C so that the water in the heating system cannot freeze. In the event that the container is subsequently handled, the water must be drained from the radiators so that it cannot be damaged due to the overload of the mounting.

Natural gas

The connection of natural gas distribution containers may only be carried out by an authorized person and in compliance with safety and technical regulations.

Container maintenance

1. The roof, roof rails and gutters must be cleaned regularly. Contamination of the Rhine with dirt or freezing of the roof gutters can lead to water entering the containers. A damaged gutter protection coating must be repaired immediately to prevent the spread of corrosion.

2. For container assemblies, the drain joints on the roof (leaves, needles, dust and possibly other impurities) must be cleaned to prevent clogging of the drain channels and to allow rainwater to drain away without any problems.

3. Container roofs must be kept as free as possible of large layers of snow and ice so that the designed load-bearing capacity of the roof is not exceeded and the structure is not bent.

4. Doors and windows may malfunction when transporting and settling containers, so hinges must be adjusted. The windows and doors must be inspected and adjusted if necessary.

5. All mechanical damage to the outer shell of the containers must be repaired immediately (cleaned, degreased and painted) to prevent corrosion. If the sealant at the window sill or drip tray breaks, it is necessary to grind the crack with a flexible sealant (PU, silicone).

6. The outer and inner surfaces of the containers shall be washed with standard acid- and solvent-free cleaning agents. It is forbidden to use pressurized water for cleaning. AB-Cont supplies containers clean, but cannot guarantee that they will not get dirty during transport

7. All electrical appliances must be used in accordance with the operating instructions supplied by their manufacturers.

8. In the case of heating appliances, it is not permitted to cover the exhalation and ventilation openings of heaters, to dry clothes on them or to use them for heating liquid substances. For electric direct heating convectors, the minimum distances from furniture and other equipment of 500 mm in the direction of radiation and 100 mm in other directions must be observed. In general, however, the safety instructions recommended by the manufacturer must be observed.

9. The connections, instrument covers and terminal blocks must be checked regularly for mechanical damage. Part of the maintenance of electrical equipment is also their regular cleaning in compliance with all safety regulations.

10. The functions of the circuit breaker must be checked once a month by switching it off and on. Repeat twice in a row.

11. Containers must be regularly ventilated to prevent water condensation and consequent damage. The relative humidity of 60% must not be exceeded.

12. Additional openings on the container can lead to leaks, water penetration and moisture damage. No guarantee is accepted for you!