

GREEN-BLADDER TANK INSTALLATION GUIDE

1. Ground Preparation

If the tank is to be placed direct onto bare soil, it is essential that all debris must first be removed. Anything that has sharp edges or is in any way abrasive will shorten the life of the tank. For that reason, Green Water Tanks recommends the soil be covered with reinforced ground sheet material, such as Geotextile.

2. Siting and Securing Green-Bladder

On level (horizontal) ground, the best position will be one that is most convenient for connection to the downpipe.

On sloping ground, the tank ideally should be placed 'downhill' of the downpipe.

As bladder tanks are not rigid, there is the possibility of slight movement each time the tank fills and then empties. Over time, this may result in the tank coming into contact with the building's foundations (and possibly pipes and wiring) – causing abrasion and possible leakage and, in extreme cases could eventually cause the foundations to move.

Green Water Tanks recommends that the securing rings fixed to the Green-Bladder be used to tie the tank (eg: with polypropylene rope) to nearby stumps – as close as possible to ground level. Please ensure there is sufficient slack in the ropes to allow the tank to fill to maximum height. Please also ensure that the tank, when filled will not touch the underside of the floor. If there is underfloor height limitation, a stormwater pipe overflow diverter should be installed at a level below the maximum fill level of the tank.

3. Protection

Green-Bladders are made from UV stabilised materials. However, if the tank is situated where it will be exposed to direct sunlight, Green Water Tanks recommends that shade cloth or other suitable material be used to protect the tank from the direct sunlight.

If the tank is installed under decking and there is the risk of hot ash from a barbeque or cigarette butts falling through the gaps, Green Water Tanks recommends that a suitable material, such as aluminium reflective foil, be used to protect the tank.

4. Leaf Filters and First Flush Diverters

Foreign matter of any kind will affect water quality and potentially cause blockages and other problems. Green Water Tanks highly recommends that a quality first flush diverter and leaf filter be fitted to the stormwater pipe.

5. Connecting Green-Bladder to the Stormwater Down Pipe

Green-Bladders are designed to accept a 50mm threaded female PVC tank fitting. This requires cutting out the centre of the 50mm reinforced entry point (best with

scissors) at one end of the tank. Green Water Tanks recommends that a length of 50mm flexible pipe be connected to the tank inlet fitting to allow the tank to rise and fall without placing strain on the tank or attached pipe work. The flexible pipe can then be connected to the downpipe via the appropriate sized adaptor and normal PVC stormwater pipe, elbows and fittings.

6. Connecting Green-Bladder Outlets

Green-Bladders have reinforced entry points at both ends of the tank designed to accept either 32mm or 40mm threaded female PVC tank fittings. As with the inlet, the required diameter hole should be cut with scissors. Similarly, if the tank is to be connected to a rigid pipe, a length of flexible pipe should be installed to allow tank movement.

7. Air Release / Overflow

Green-Bladders have a reinforced entry point for a 15mm air release / overflow tank fitting located in the centre of the top panel of the tank. This is to allow faster in-flow and prevent over-filling. It should have a length of garden hose or clear PVC hose connected to drain any overflow into a safe discharge point.

8. Multiple Green-Bladders

To provide even greater storage capacity, Green-Bladders can be connected with flexible pipe and appropriate fittings. As far as is possible, the tanks should be installed on the same level – otherwise, the capacity will be limited by the level of the lower-most tank.

9. Regulations

The connection of rainwater tanks to stormwater systems may be governed by council regulations and may also have to be carried out by a licensed plumber. A plumber is required if water from the tank is to be inter-connected with mains water supply – such as if tank is to supply water to a toilet cistern or laundry tap.

