NOAQ Boxpool

Fact sheet

The NOAQ Boxpool is a temporary basin for storing liquids of different kinds. Clean water, contaminated water, firewater, dredged material etc. It can also be used for temporarily storing dry matter like sawdust, wood chips and pellets.

- *TEMPORARY BASIN FOR STORING LIQUIDS*
- *FLEXIBLE*
- *LOW WEIGHT - EASY TO USE*
- *NO TOOLS ARE NEEDED*
- *STORAGE-EFFECTIVE*

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TEMPORARY BASIN FOR STORING LIQUIDS

The NOAQ Boxpool is a temporary basin for storing liquids of different kinds. Clean water, contaminated water, firewater, dredged material etc. It can also be used for temporarily storing dry matter like sawdust, pellets and wood chips.

A NOAQ Boxpool is assembled by the same components as the NOAQ Boxwall, our mobile flood barrier, which means the same device can be used for two quite different purposes. The boxwall comes in two models, the BW52 for a depth of 50 cm and the BW102 for depths up to one meter.

FAST AND EASY TO ASSEMBLE

The individual ”boxes” are easily snapped together, and by letting the barrier form a closed figure a basin is created. The basin is then covered by a liner.

FLEXIBLE SHAPE AND SIZE

The corner boxes are 30°, which means 12 pieces can be used to build a circular boxpool. Using the BW52 components, such a boxpool will contain a little more than 1 m³. Using the BW102 components it will instead contain 9 m³. By cutting the circle in two, and inserting a number of straight boxes, an elongated boxpool is created. In fact there is no limit – the modularity of the system enables you to create a boxpool the size and shape you want.

Deployed on a road it can be made narrow enough to only occupy one lane – the other lane can still be open for traffic.

For the use of the BW52 and BW102 components for temporary flood barriers, see specific fact sheets. (see separate fact sheet).

Technical specifications	BP52-1	BP52-8	BP52-38
Height	50 cm (20”)	50 cm (20”)	50 cm (20”)
Length x width	2 x 2 m	10 x 2 m	22 x 4 m
Volume	1 m³	8 m³	38 m³
Corner + straight boxes	12 + 0	12 + 18	12 + 48
Total weight boxes + liner	30 kg	142 kg	339 kg
Material boxes	ABS, PP		
Material liner	PE 0,18 mm		

BP52-1	1 m³	*Boxpool guide BW52*
BP52-8	8 m³	
BP52-38	38 m³	

Technical specifications	BP102-9	BP102-35	BP102-115
Height	100 cm (20”)	100 cm (20”)	100 cm (20”)
Length x width	3,6 x 3,6 m	11,7 x 3,6 m	23,4 x 5,4 m
Volume	9 m³	35 m³	115 m³
Corner + straight boxes	12 + 0	12 + 18	12 + 48
Total weight boxes + liner	162 kg	456 kg	950 kg
Material boxes	PP		
Material liner	PE 0,18 mm		

BP102-9	9 m³	*Boxpool Guide BW102*
BP102-35	35 m³	
BP102-115	115 m³	

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User instructions

NOAQ Boxpool BP50

For instructions in other languages, see www.noaq.com

NOAQ Boxpool BP50 is a temporary basin for storing liquids of different kinds. Clean water, contaminated water, firewater, dredged material etc. It can also be used for temporarily storage of dry matter like sawdust, wood chips and pellets.

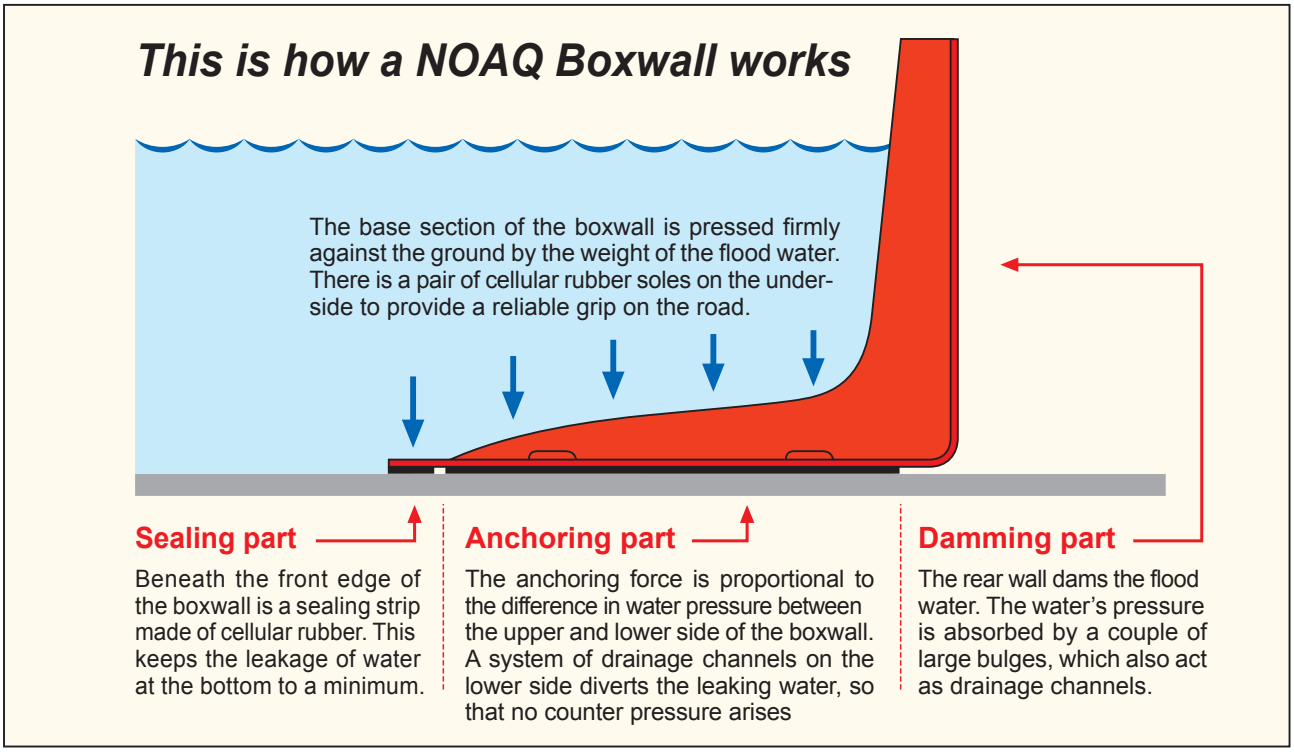
A NOAQ Boxpool is assembled by the same components (”boxes”) as the NOAQ Boxwall, our mobile flood barrier, which means the same device can be used for two quite different purposes.

Boxes are of two different kinds, straight ones and corners, where the corner boxes have an angle of 30°. 3 assembled corner boxes make a 90° angle, while 12 corner boxes make a circle. By adding straight boxes between the corners a basin of practically any size can be created. The basin is then covered with a liner to make it completely tight.

NOAQ Boxpool BP50 comes in three standard sizes, with volumes of 1, 8 and 38 m^3 resp.

	BP50-1	BP50-8	BP50-38
Height	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm
Length x width	2 x 2 m	10 x 2 m	22 x 4 m
Volume	1 m^3	8 m^3	38 m^3
Corner + straight boxes	12 + 0	12 + 26	12 + 70
Total weight boxes + liner	32 kg	128 kg	278 kg
Material boxes	ABS		
Material liner	PE 0,18 mm		

A NOAQ Boxpool use the same components as the NOAQ Boxvall. For this product there is a specific user instructions.



Follow these instructions:

1. Choose a suitable place for the boxpool

The boxpool need to stand on a relatively even surface. Ideal are asphalt or conrete, but also a gravel road or a lawn works well. The smallest boxpool requires an area of 2 x 2 metres. If a larger boxpool is needed you can either make it fit the size of the available area, or find an area the size of the intended boxpool.

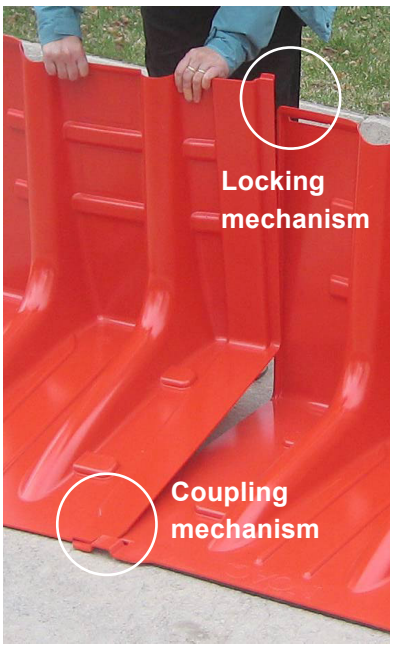
The largest standard model of 38 m^3 has a width of not more than 4 metres. Therefore it can be deployed on one of the lanes of a normal two-lane road, leaving the other free for vehicles to pass. If more volume is needed it is simpler to build additional boxpools, than to make the first one larger.

What limits the size of a boxpool is the size of the liner. The max width of it is normally 10 metres, although it is possible to fuse a number of sheets together if a wider boxpool is needed.

2. Lay out the boxes and connect them one by one

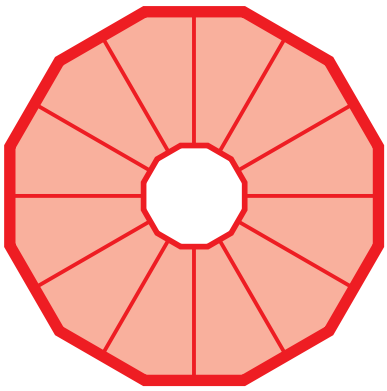
Start from the left (viewed from the outside of the intended pool) and connect the boxes one at a time to the previous one. The boxes have a **coupling mechanism** (at the front) and a **locking mechanism** (at the top). Tip the box slightly forwards and connect it with the previous box by inserting the protruding ”tongue” (on the far left) beneath the ”bridge” (at the very front on the right-hand side of the previous box).

Press down the rear edge of the box and insert the locking mechanism's protruding pin in the groove in the previous box. Turn the box to get the pin in the middle of the groove. This is the normal position. Straight boxes are now connected in-line, and corner boxes are connected in a 30° angle. However, the locking mechanism has a built-in flexibility, allowing the boxes to be turned up to +/-3° against one another.

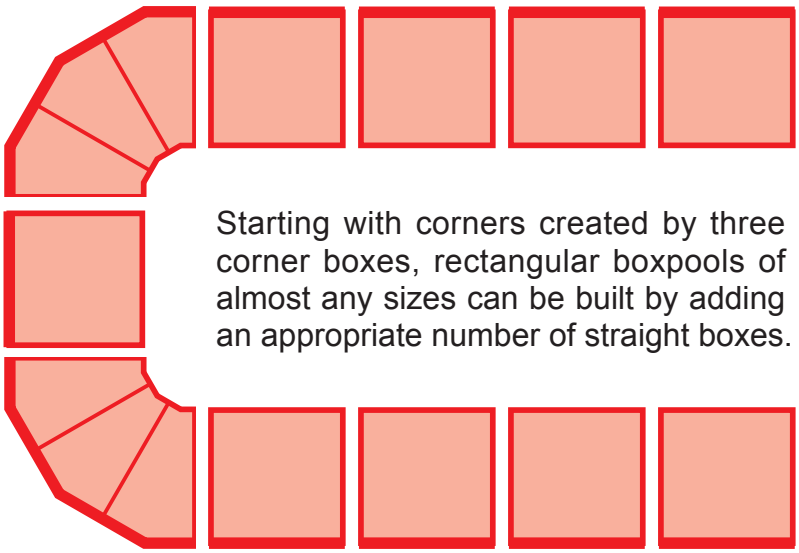


3. Close the boxpool

The smallest boxpool is made by 12 corner boxes in a circle (can also be done with 11 or 13 boxes) and contains a little more than 1 m^3. It requires an area of 2 x 2 metres. By cutting the circle in two, and inserting 13 + 13 straight boxes, a basin of 2 x 10 m, or 8 m^3, is created. By adding further 44 boxes you get a boxpool of 4 x 22 meter, with a volume of 38 m^3.



12 corner boxes are used to make a NOAQ Boxpool BP50-1



Starting with corners created by three corner boxes, rectangular boxpools of almost any sizes can be built by adding an appropriate number of straight boxes.

3. Cover the boxpool with a liner

To avoid leakage the boxpool is covered with the supplied polyethylene liner. To be able to also cover the walls the liner needs to be at least 1 metre longer and wider than the boxpool itself. With a sheet that is 1.5 metre longer and wider you get some margins and do not need to be as careful when positioning it.

Fix the liner to the upper edge of the boxes, using the supplied clamps. Let only some 20 cm of the sheet hang over to the outside. Excess of liner on the inside is no problem, while a shortage means that the liner becomes unnecessarily strained and stressed. For the straight boxes, the clamps should be put over the connection zone between two boxes.

4. Fill the pool