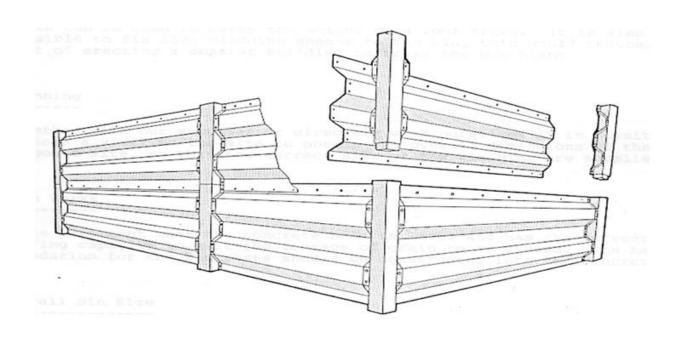




ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELEMENT SILOS



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1. MATTERS TO TAKE NOTICE DURING ASSEMBLY

NOTE!

BEWARE HAZARDS RELATED TO ASSEMBLY.

USE PROPER STEPLADDERS AND WORK PLATFORMS

DURING ASSEMBLY.

BE CAREFUL NOT TO FALL.

BEWARE SHARP PLATE EDGES.

BEWARE FALLING OBJECTS, WEAR PROTECTIVE HELMET.

Tools needed for assembly:

- tapering pin
- 13 mm wrenches
- a press for sealing compound
- an impact wrench + 13 mm sockets
- a pneumatic compressor

Check the delivery note to make sure that you have all parts at the assembly site.

Two people are needed to carry out the assembly.

IPE-beams and supports are not included in the delivery.



2. INTRODUCTION

Elements of the silos are made of hot-galvanized sheet steel. The standard lengths are 2, 2.5 and 3 metres. You can make efficient use of the available space by combining elements of different length. Subsequent extension of the silo system is simple, if appropriate pole types and element thickness options are selected right at the silo system's design stage.

Silos are available with the following assembly options:

- 1. Assembly on a conical base
- 2. Assembly on a flat base on a concrete foundation

COVERING THE SILO

The silo structures are designed such that the poles can be used to fasten the roof structure (see page 26).

ASSEMBLY FOUNDATION

The foundation on which the silo is assembled has to be sufficiently strong and even. Uneven foundation affects the assembly of the silo. For a flat base silo make sure that moisture insulation of the foundation is adequate. For an outdoor silo install the grip plates, to which the bottom poles of the silo are welded, when concrete is cast.

ELEMENTS

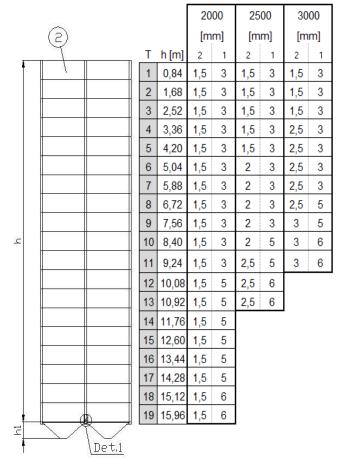
Depending on the height of the silo, elements of different thickness are used such that thicker sheets are used in the lower part of the silo. Before starting the assembly, sort the elements according to their dimensions and thickness in separate piles, and then follow the assembling order provided on the next page.

Elements of the lower layer are different from the other elements, with an additional symbol "K" in part numbers.



Material thickness of Mepu Silo Elements with different elements and heights of the silo

T	Tier
h	Silo height
h1	Bottom cone height
2	Element thickness
1	Silo pole thickness



Blade valve ø160mm or ø200mm, 120mm Discharge trough 45° or straight Support legs for bottom trough 2300mm, 2000mm, 1680mm, 1325mm NB! 3x3 cone-base silo max 3 tiers on support legs.



2.1 Sealing of the silo

General instructions for sealing.

Sealing must be performed carefully during assembly. It is difficult to re-seal the silo after the assembly is done.

Recommended sealant for the silo is Würth polymer glue and sealant (Würth product code 8093 225 42). Properly clean the surfaces before applying the sealant. This product fares well under ambient UV- radiation.

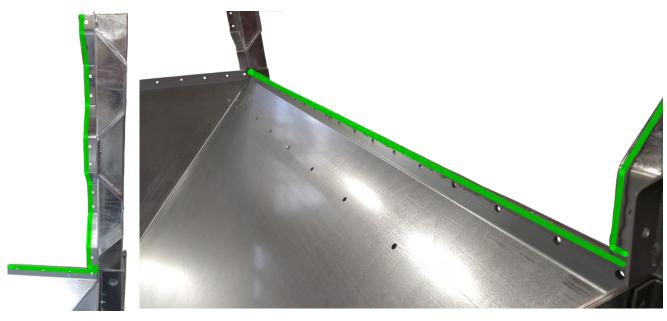


Sealing of the cones



Add sealant to the seams prior to tightening of the bolts.

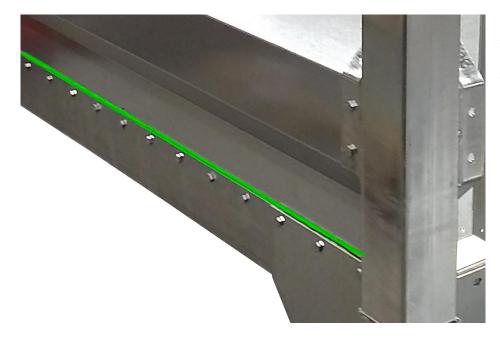
Sealing of the corner of the cone and the poles



Observe the positioning of the application of the sealant.



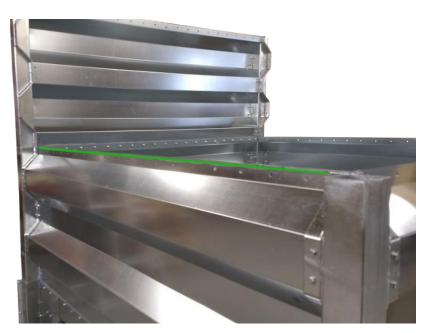
Sealing the first element and the cone



Apply the sealant in the top edge of the cone before installing the silo element. Make sure the sealant is pushing out of the gap between the element and the cone.

Sealing of the upper layers





Apply the sealing agent for the poles inside the silo. Horizontal seams between the silo elements are applied from the outside. Observe the application of the sealant in the lower corner of the pole (image on the left).





Enough sealant has been applied when the seams are overflowing a little bit.

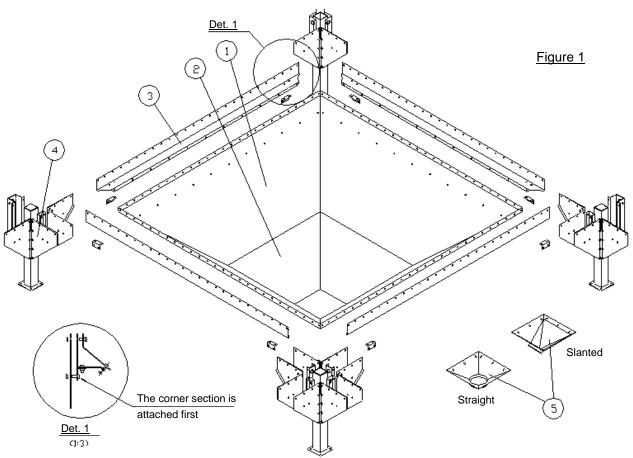


3. ASSEMBLY ON A CONICAL BASE

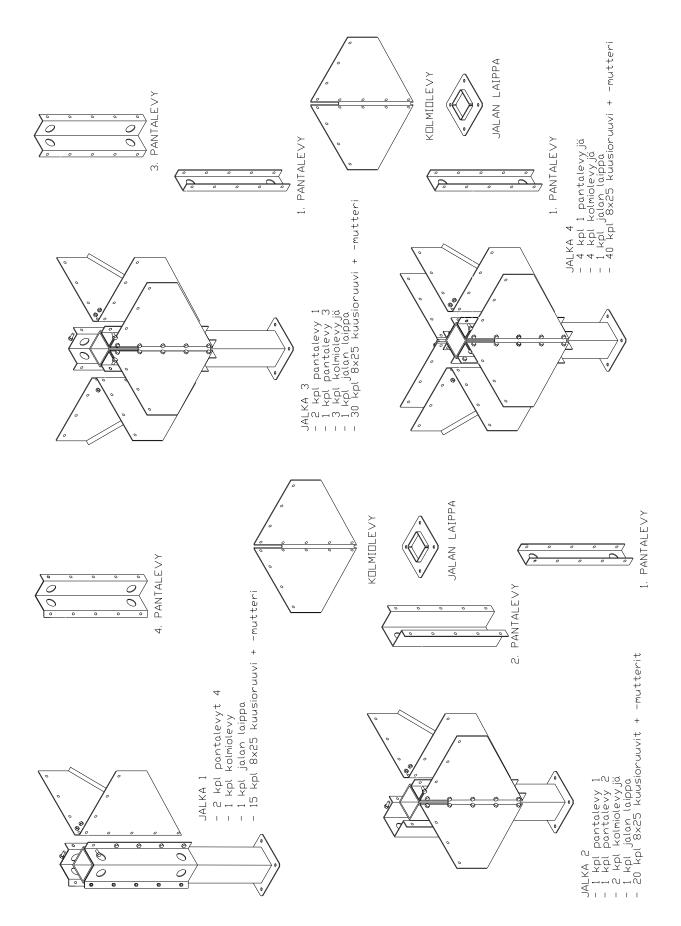
- 1. Before mounting the base check the height of the grip plates, e.g. with a builder's level.
- 2. Assemble the cone base according to the instructions provided below
 - Assemble the side plates (Figure 1) No. 1 (4 pcs)
 (with M8x16 screws). Note! In 2x2.5, 2.5x2.5 and 3x3 cones the side plate consists of two parts No. 1 and No.2, with a reinforcement seam between them.

 Assemble all the parts of the side plates; do not tighten the screws yet.
 - a) Make sure that the cones are rectangular and straight and that the seams are tight.
 - b) Tighten the screws.
 - 2) Fasten the edge reinforcements No. 3 (4 pcs) to the cone (with M8x16 screws). Check that the fastening holes of the silo elements are aligned.
 - Silos on support legs
 - 4) Fasten the cone legs No. 4 to the corners of the cone (with M8x25 screws). See support legs on the next page.
 - a) These screws need to be loosened when the first silo element is installed.
 - b) NOTE! Only loosen the screws required to assemble one silo element at a time, and attach the pole/ silo element/ leg
 - 5) Assemble the discharge connector No. 5 to the cone (with M8x16 screws + washers).
 - 6) Backup welds are made as double welds through the holes in the band plate. (Page 5)
 - 7) Install the cross supports (depending on the type) as shown in the picture (drawing 300341).











3. Lift the base cones to their places with e.g. an agricultural loader. Lifting is easier if you use a lifting lever inserted between the edge reinforcements (Figure 3). (The lifting lever is not included in the delivery).

If the working range of the loader/ hoist is insufficient, lift the cone from the discharge trough side as far as possible, and pull it to its place along the base and the support beam. (Figure 4, Photo E)

Figure 3 lifting lever

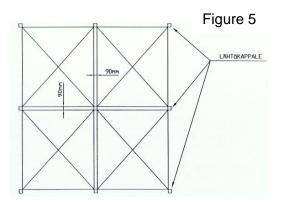
Figure 4

KAATUSUPPILD

RESID. 40x20x3

Figure 4

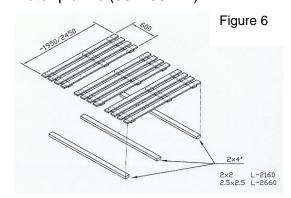
4. After the bases are all mostly positioned in their designated spots, attach the starting pieces 90x90x3 L=120 to the location shown in the drawing (Figure 5). The starting pieces are positioned in the corners of the cone, not between them. After all the starting pieces are installed, check the starting heights and the cross-dimension (Figures 15 and 16, Photos H and E).



5. Before assembling the first element tier it is advisable to prepare work platforms to facilitate the work and to ensure work safety.

Timber required: Work platforms made of 3-4 pcs 2 meter planks (50x100mm)

per silo, and 4" boards. 2"x4" planks are subsequently used for framing the silo lids. You will need 3 platforms per silo (Figure 6, photo E).





3.1. FASTENING OF SUPPORT LEGS TO CONES

A photo of the fastening of a corner leg from outside, do not insert bolts into the topmost row.



A photo of the fastening of a corner leg from inside. The corner leg is fastened to the supports of the cone, tightened to finger-tightness.





A photo showing the fastening of the central leg to the cone. The arrows point to the topmost row of perforation without bolts inserted.



12



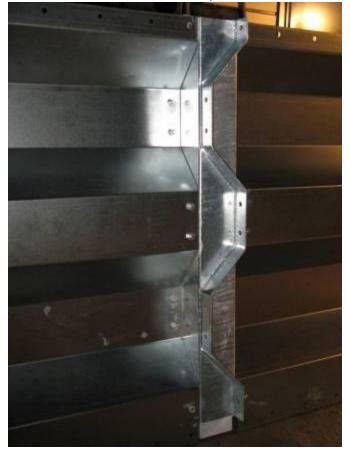
3.2 Assembly of the first element tier

Sort poles of different types (2A, 3O, 3V, 4) by groups (Figures 7 and 8). After that install the poles of the first tier to their respective places according to the assembly diagram (Figures 9 and 10). Next, spread some sealing compound along the pole and the lower edge of the element. After that install the elements of the bottom tier. Elements of the lower layer are different from the other elements, with the entry "K" at the end of the element name. The elements are always positioned against the flange of the pole such that the element is inside, towards the non-welded side of the flange. Flange of the pole always goes outside. Thereafter install the bottom (thickest) elements to their places and attach with bolts to the poles and the base (tighten to finger-tightness).

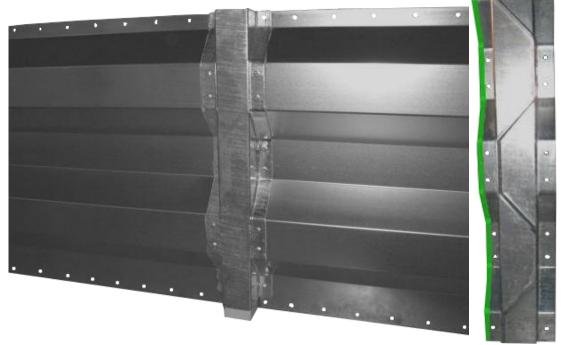


USE WEATHER-RESISTANT SEALING COMPOUND IN THE JOINTS OF THE OUTER PERIMETER. (MS POLYMER SEALING COMPOUND) (Wurth prod. nbr: 8093 225 42 or equivalent)

The photo shows a pole 3V and two external walls, seen from inside the silo.





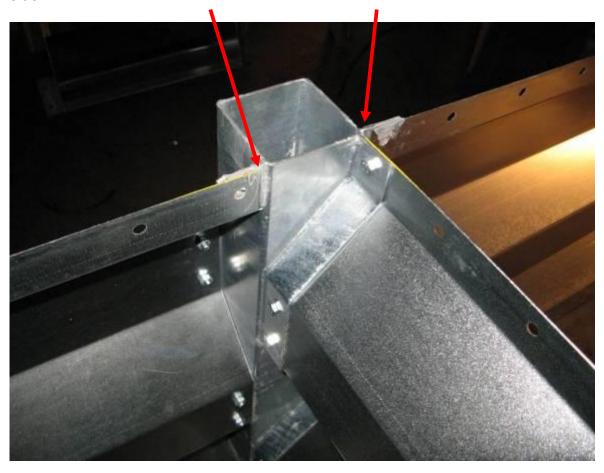


- The photo shows a pole 3V with two external walls to be attached to it, seen from outside the silo.
- The bottom and the top rows with no bolts inserted!
- Place the lower silo poles more or less to their designated installation locations in the flatbase silo.
- Next spread some weather-resistant sealing compound on each pole. The compound is spread between the edge of the flange and the row of perforations.

USE WEATHER-RESISTANT SEALING COMPOUND IN THE JOINTS OF THE OUTER PERIMETER. (MS POLYMER SEALING COMPOUND) (Wurth prod. nbr: 8093 225 42 or equivalent)



A photo showing the fastening of a partition wall to a 3V pole. The sealing compound shall be spread in the joint between each pole and the wall element on the external wall side.



Note! Do not forget the partition wall support plates (Figure 11). Install the strip 250x2000 or 2500 according to the instructions (Figure 12) and seal the corners with butyl sealing compound, finally tighten all nuts.





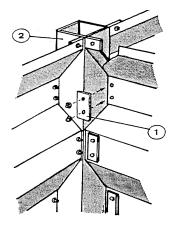


Figure 11

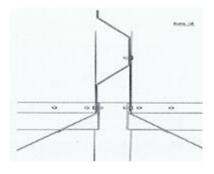


Figure 12



When tightening the nuts lift the element with the tapering pin so that the element pole and pole flange are aligned (see Figure on the next page). To speed up work use pneumatic tools

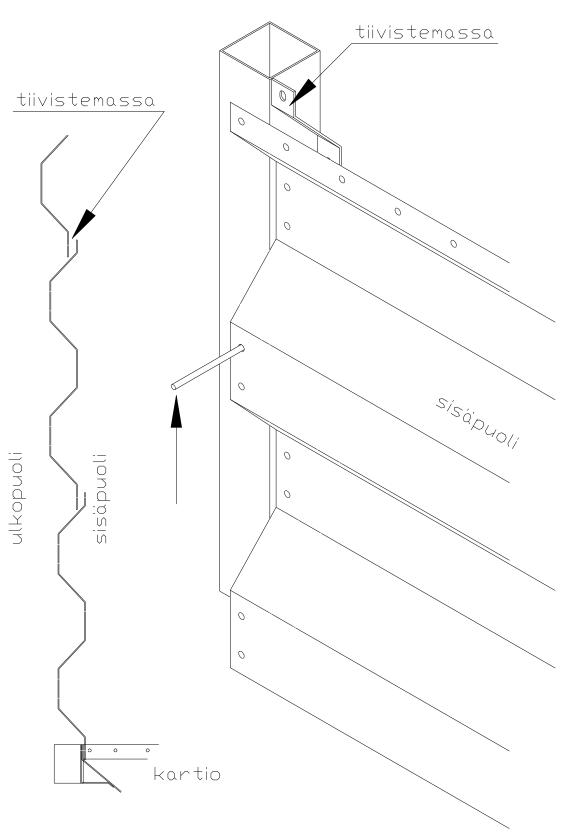
3.3 Assembly of the second tier

Set up the work platform according to the instructions. Install the poles as described above. Lift the required quantity of elements onto the work platform (check the thickness) and install them the same way as the first tier. Finally tighten the bolts. NOTE! THE BOTTOM EDGE OF THE ELEMENT IS MUST BE OUTSIDE THE ELEMENT BELOW when watching from outside (see the figure).

3.4. The third tier, etc.

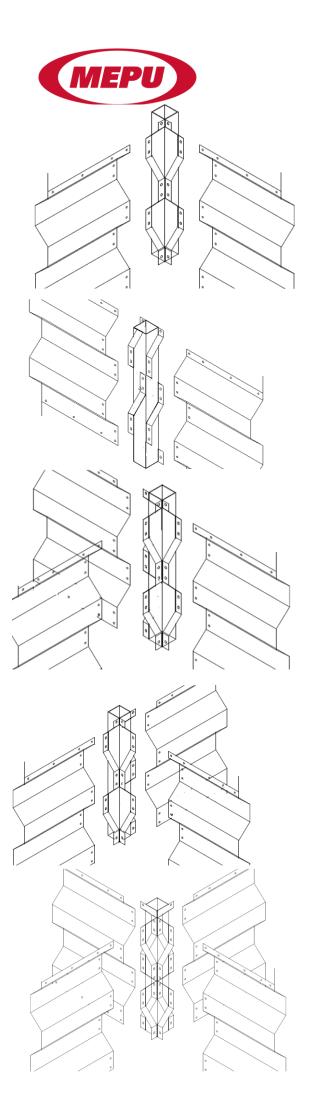
Assembled as described above.





Huom! alin elementti





CORNER POLE 2A

Used in the outside corner of the silo.

EXTENSION POLE 2B

Used to extend the elements. They feature perforations for pull-rods and support pipes.

PARTITION POLE 3V

Used in a junction where three walls meet. The partition wall element is positioned against the pole plate from the left-hand side.

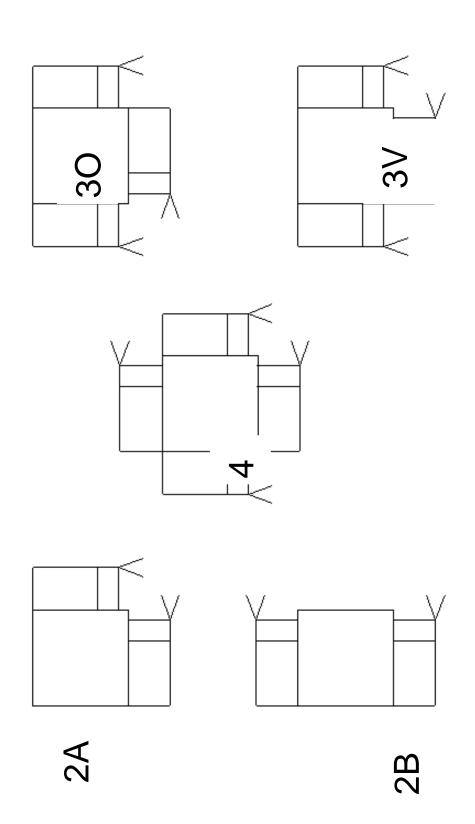
PARTITION POLE 30

Used in a junction where three walls meet. The partition wall element is positioned against the pole plate from the right-hand side.

CROSS POLE 4

This is used in a junction where four walls meet.



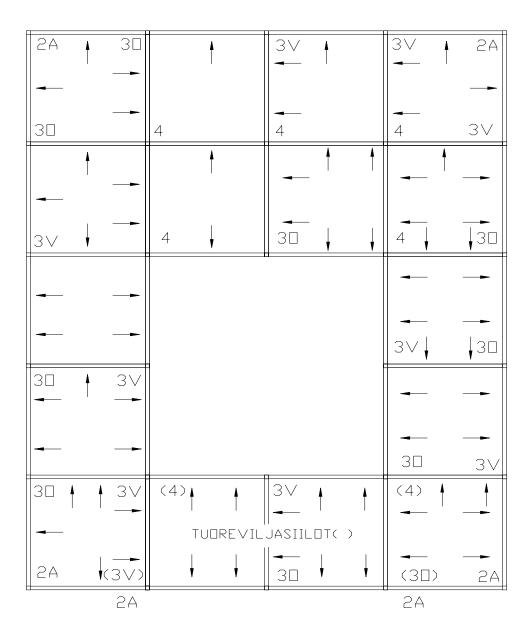


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Figure 9

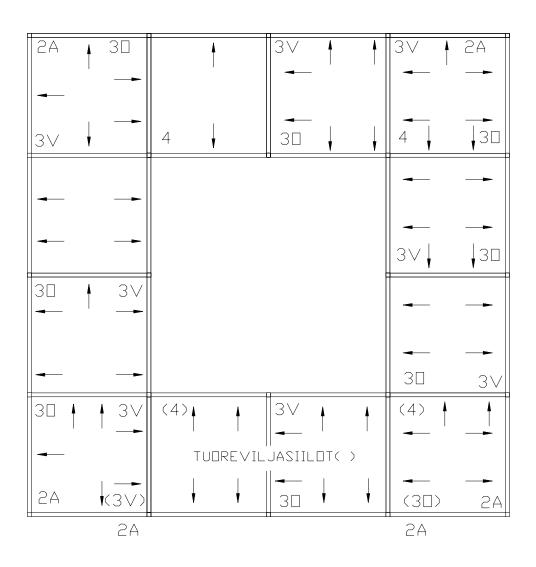
Installation diagram for silo poles



SIILOTOLPPIEN ASENNUSKAAVIO

Figure 10



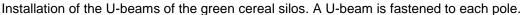


SIILOTOLPPIEN ASENNUSKAAVIO



3.5 Operations required for the assembly of silos for green cereals

Using a gauge made of planks, make sure the space required for the silo base (size 4090 or 5090) stays the same, starting from the bottom tier (Figure 13). If the dimension changes when the assembly work progresses, it shall be either decreased with straps or increased with jacks. The silo base support beams IPE 240 or IPE 360 are welded to their spots at the height shown in the figures, and are supported on the base with 4 U-80 beams (Figure 13). Lift the silo bases to their designated location and assemble the silos as described above. Take note of the alterations made to the poles where the green cereal silos are located; see the assembly diagram (Photo D).







3.6 Roof of the silo

Fasten a plank (50x100mm, Figure 14) to the top edge of the elements of the topmost tier with e.g. 8x50 cover screws. Use the planks as runners for the cover. Interval between runners: according to the thickness of the cover and the element length. Cover material: e.g. matchboard or plywood- Leave filler ports 500x500; position the ports in the corner located closest to the elevator (not behind a barrier) (Photo F). The top pole layer differs from the others because in these poles are welded fastening plates to join deck structure and roof rafters. See the next section 2.6.1.

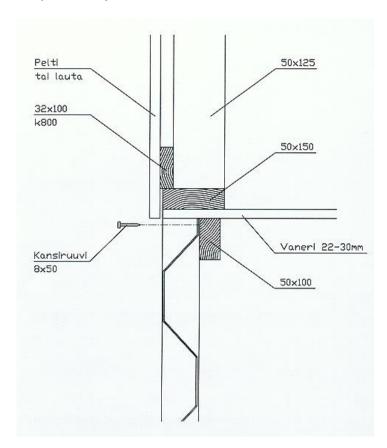
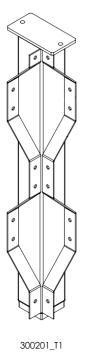


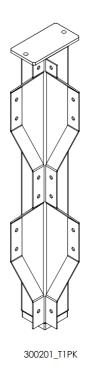
Figure 14

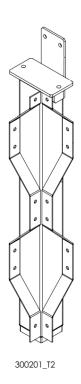


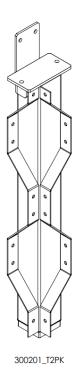
3.6.1 Top pole layer

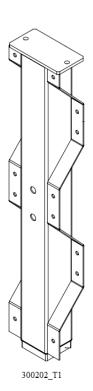
The top floor poles are different from the other poles because they are pre-welded with connecting flanges for attaching the deck structure and roof rafters. Each pole has its own top floor pole model. Attached are views of the top floor poles. The installation diagrams show in detail correct postions of each top poles.

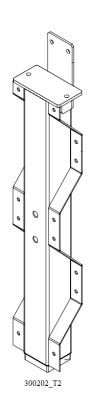


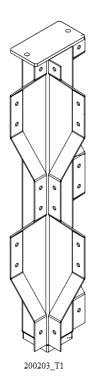


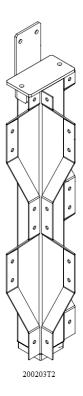




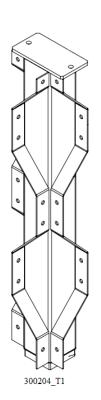


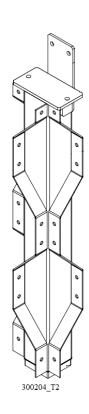


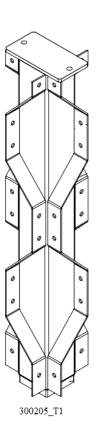




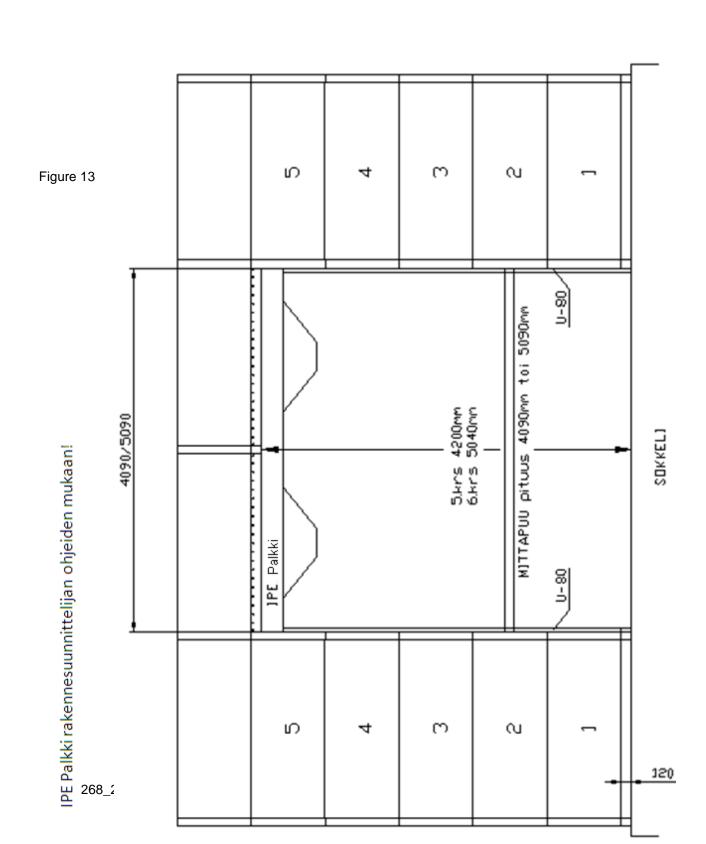






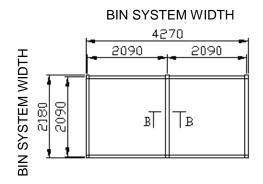


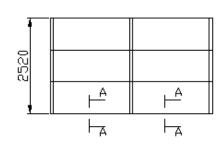


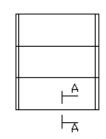


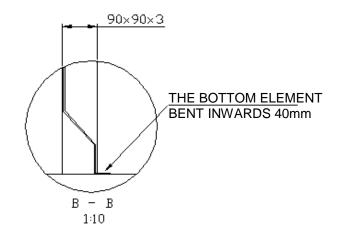


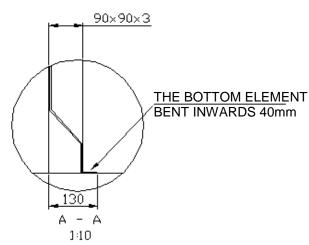
FLAT BOTTOM BINS



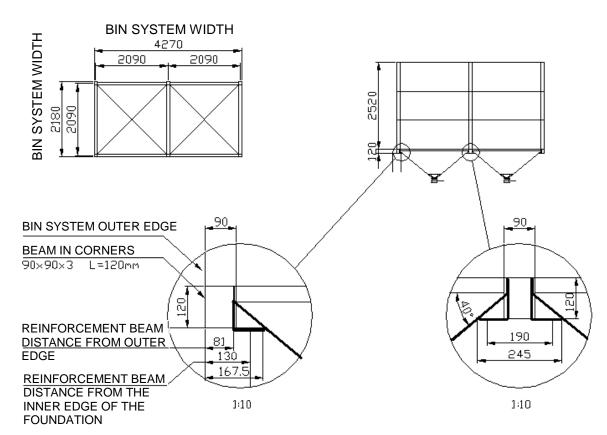








CONE BOTTOM BINS





4. DISCHARGE TROUGH INTO THE SILO CONE

The discharge troughs (300071) are fastened to the bottom part of the cone plate with sealing compound in the seam.

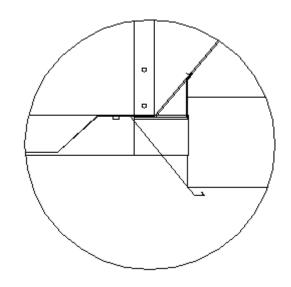


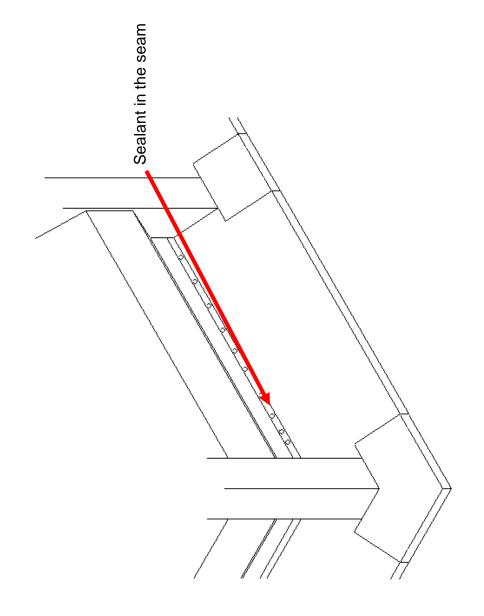




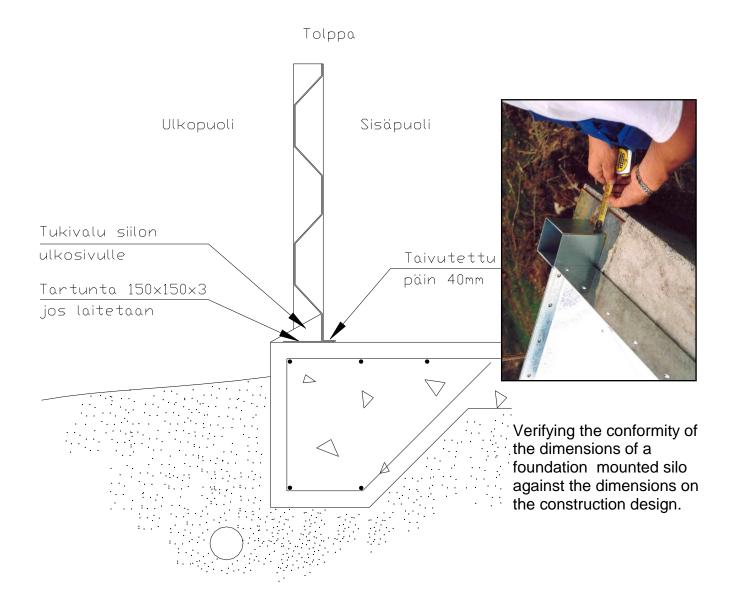
Drop list

Install with sealing compound and self-drilling screws







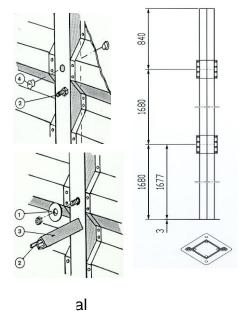


5. ASSEMBLY ON A FLAT BASE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION

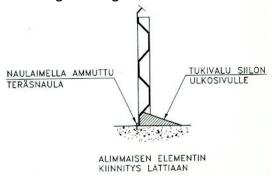
- 1. Place the lower silo poles so that they are more or less in their designated installation locations in the flat-base silo.
- 2. Start to assemble the elements. The thickest element will be the bottom element. In flat-base silos the edge of the bottom element is bent 90°. The bent edge is placed against the assembly base.



- 3. The elements are always positioned against the flange of the pole such that the element is inside, towards the non-welded side of the flange.
- 4. First assemble the complete bottom tier; tighten screws to finger-tightness. Do not insert screws in the top hole, because the bottom hole will be aligned with it.
- 5. By cross-measuring the structure check the proper location and shape of the bottom tier. After that tighten the screws fully.
- 6. Continue with the next element layer. From the outside, the lower edge of the upper element always comes on top of the lower element.
- 7. If the silo is higher than the height of 2 elements, place 100x33x3 mm floating plates to the lower partition walls of the tier on that side of the wall where there is no pole flange.
- 8. Silos without partition walls assembled using extension poles 2B, are equipped with pull-rods support pipes. Pull-rods are installed on every tier. The support pipe is provided on the bottom tier and then on every second tier. See the figures. The central pole is installed, who the length of the support pipe and the support ropoles are assembled with bands; see the figure.



9. The external and partition walls of a flat-base silo are either supported with cast concrete support, shown in the figure; or fastened through the flanges to the foundation using a nail gun; 2–3 nails /element. You can also use deck screws.



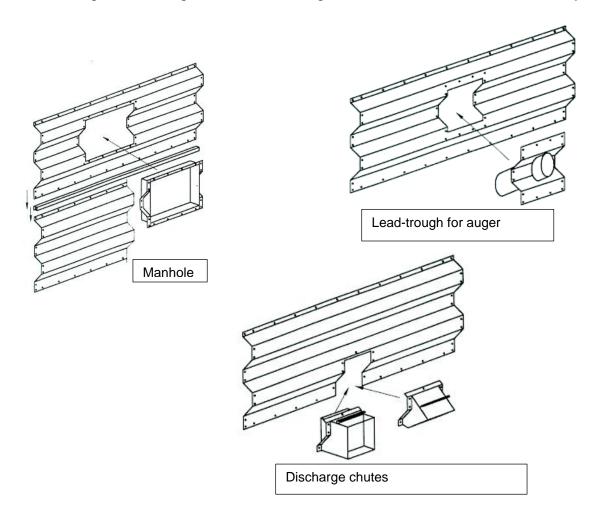
6. MANHOLE, DISCHARGE CHUTE AND LEAD-THROUGH FOR THE AUGER

Generally the manhole is mounted in the second element tier from the foundation. In this case a reinforcement beam is installed between the first and the second element, shown in the fig.

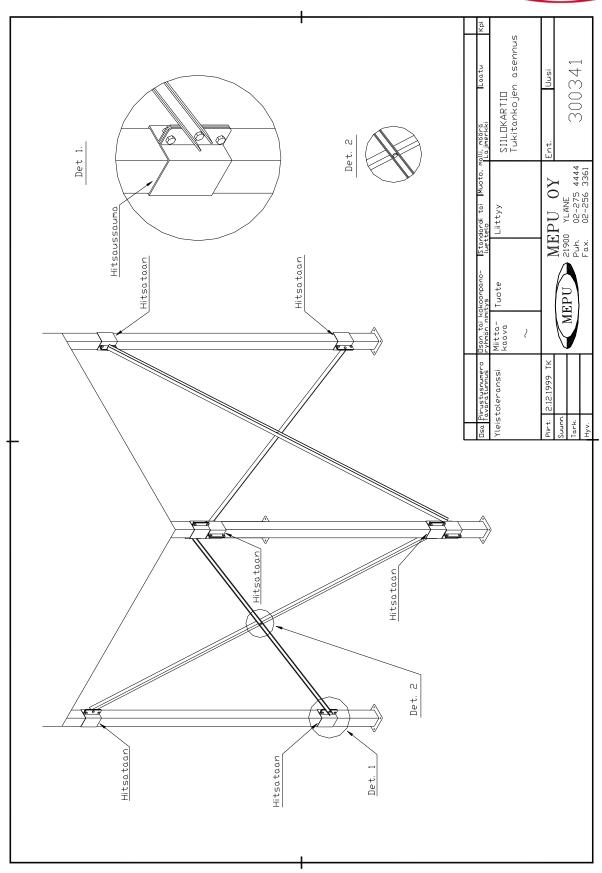
The opening for the manhole is drawn on the element and it is cut out with a cutting disc. The manhole is inserted in the hole, and holes matching the perforations of the manhole flange are drilled in the elements.



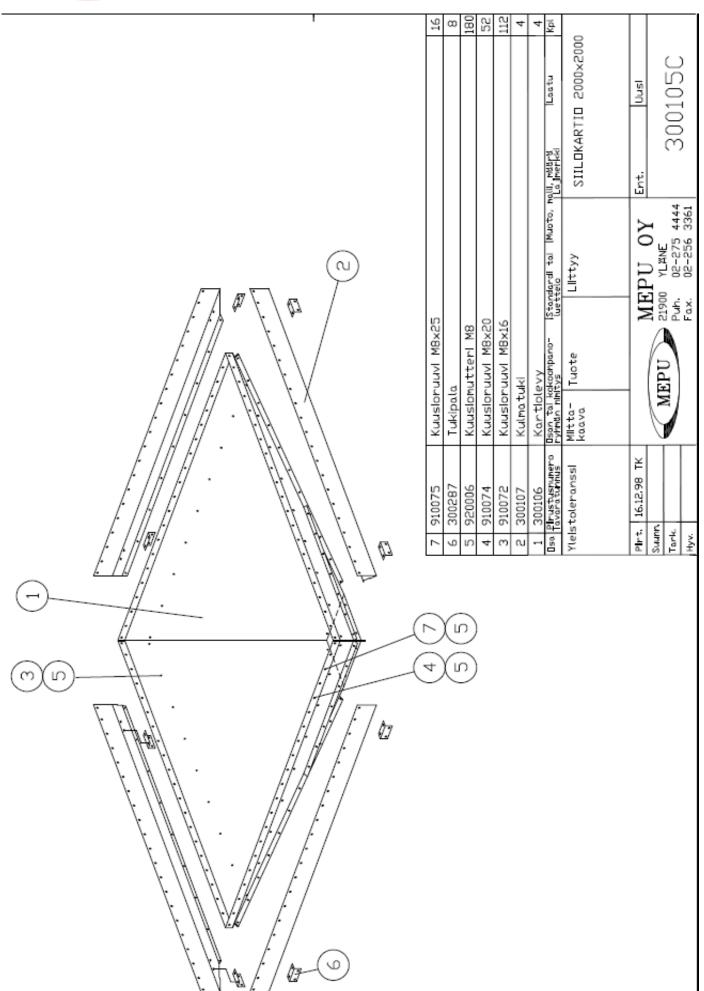
The lead-through for the auger and the discharge chutes are fastened the same way.



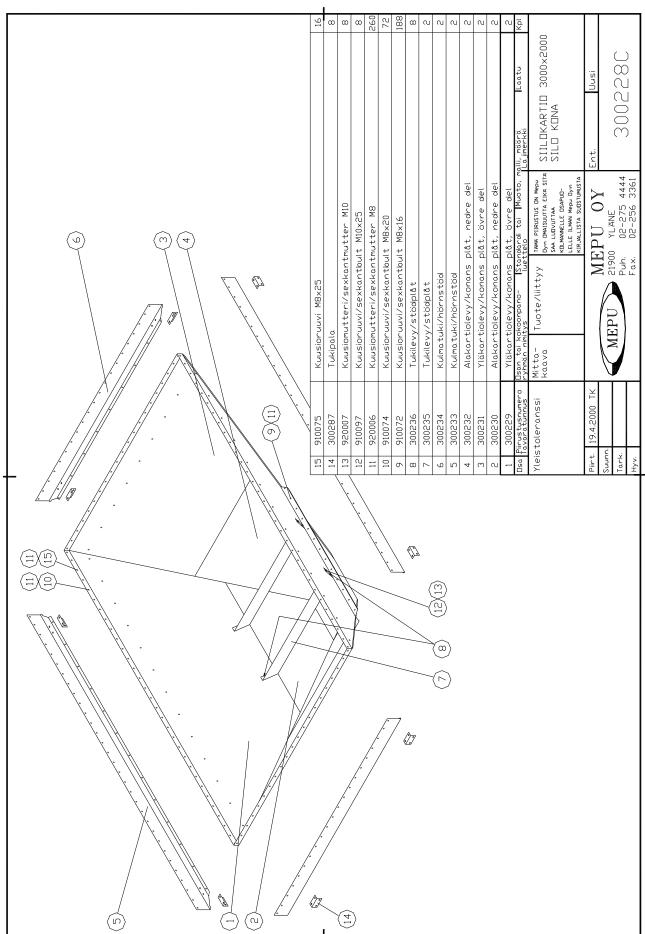




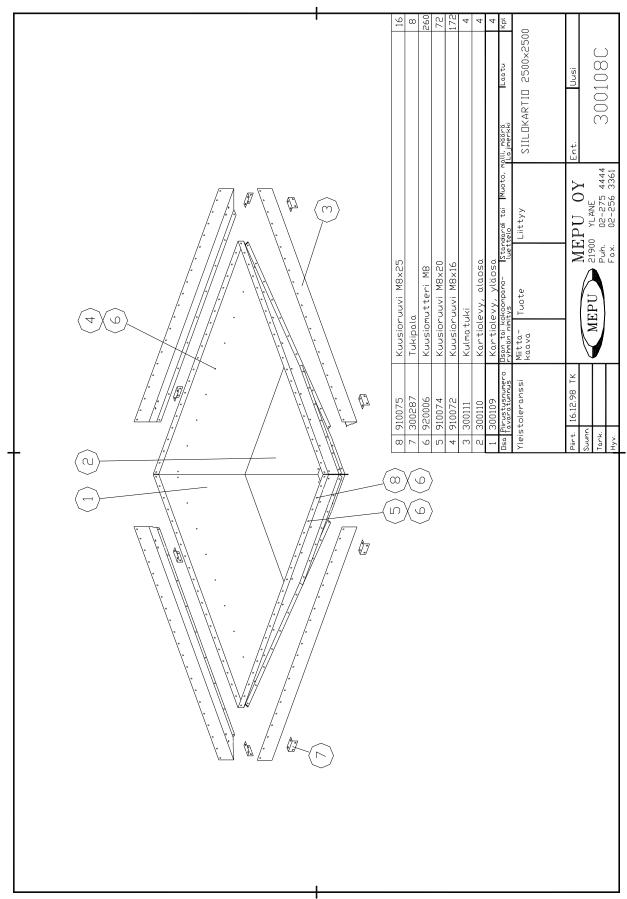




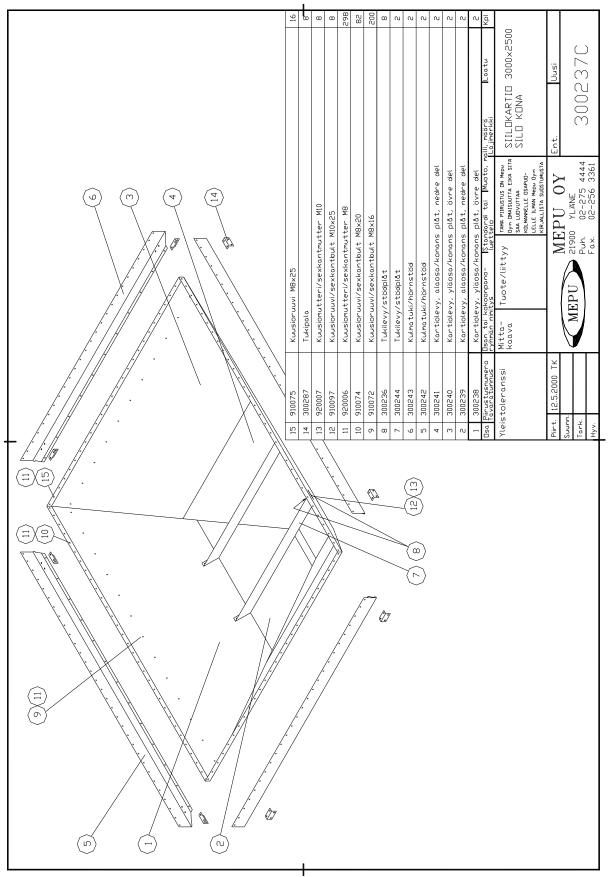






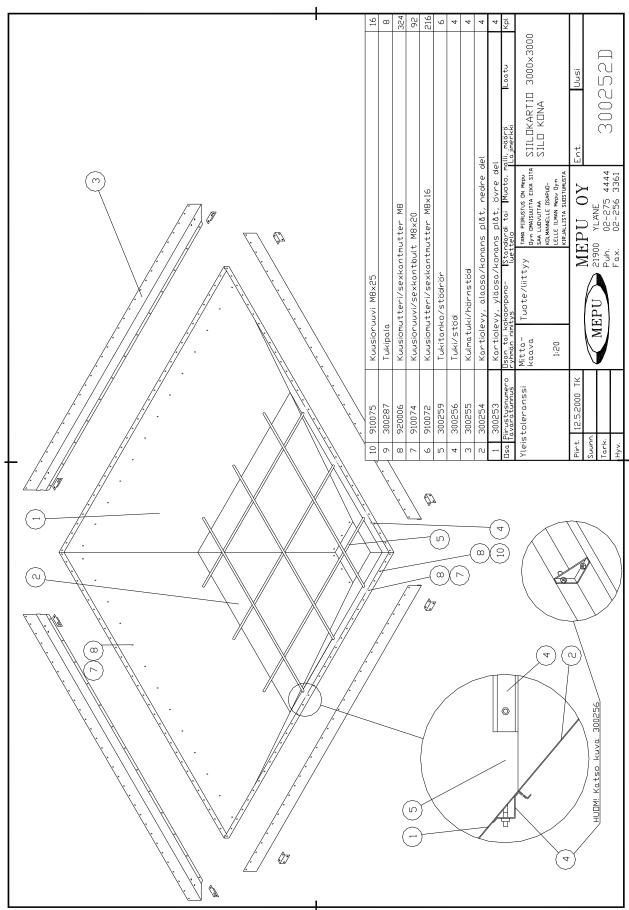






38







Installation of the silo cone spacer plates.



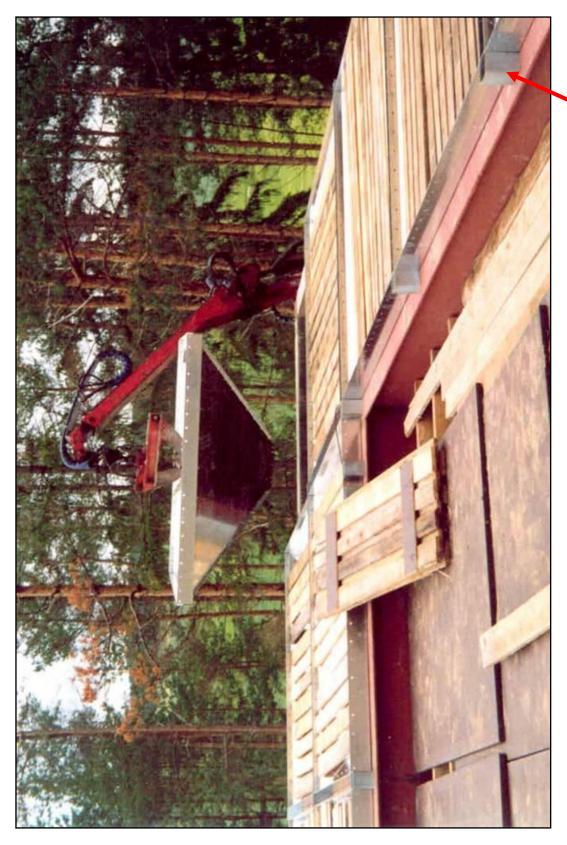


7. Installation of the U-beams of the green cereal silos. A U-beam is fastened to each pole.

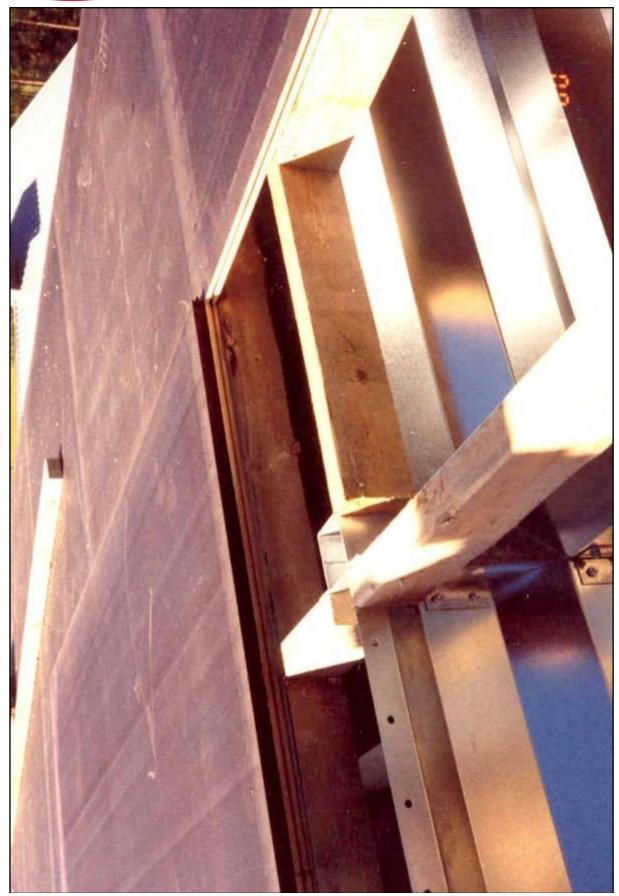




Lähtökappale 90x90x120









G

Spreading the sealing compound.





Н

Inspection measurement of the silo on the substrate according to the dimensions of structural design.





Mepu's service and spare parts:

Tel. (02) 275 4444 / Ask for Maintenance or spare parts.

E-mail: service@mepu.com