



ChampionWall® Installation

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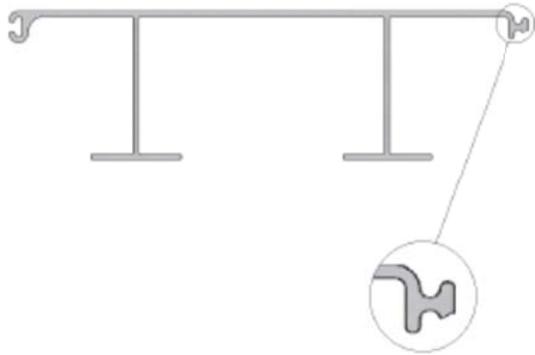


ChampionWall® Panels

PLEASE NOTE: There are no specific footing or support details shown; please refer to the plans and specifications. These installation notes are intended to be for reference only and refer more to general assembly and field fabricating of the ChampionWall product. Please rely on the project engineer for specific installation details and/or design recommendations.

ChampionWall FP475 Panel

- A. Weight: ~8 lbs./ft
- B. Width: 24'
- C. Depth: 7"

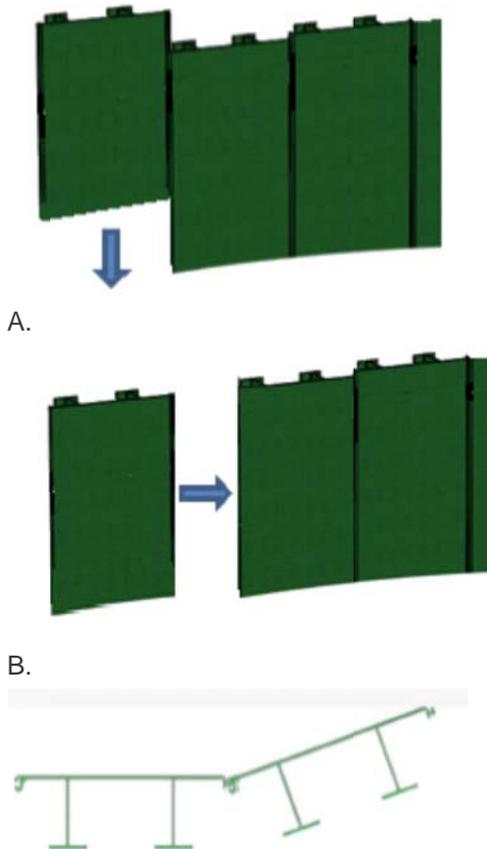


Connection Methods

- A. Slide Together
- B. Twist Lock

Sheets can be cut with standard woodworking tools. Reciprocating saws and drills are most commonly used to modify sheets if necessary.

Sheets are easily cut, drilled through, and drilled into.



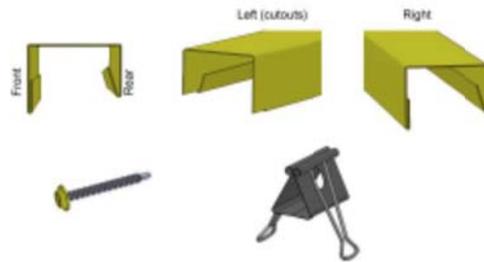
ChampionWall® Home Run Capping System

CMI supplied parts

- A. Homerun Cap
- B. Screws
- C. Drill Jig

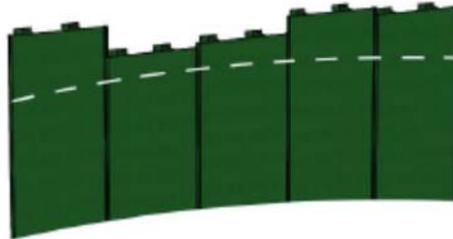
Install from **LEFT** or **RIGHT**, due to the overlapping mechanism

Tools: use general woodworking tools and methods

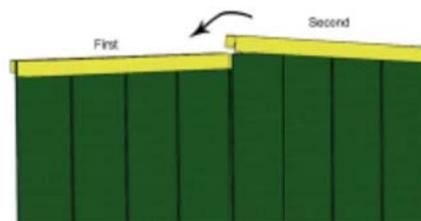


1. Mark entire wall with elevation references.

Some walls are installed such that the height is held at specific elevations. Others are installed so that a constant height from the ground is maintained. While both are acceptable, most customers prefer the aesthetics of height above ground over specific elevation.



2. Place cap over wall and level side-to-side and front-to-back.



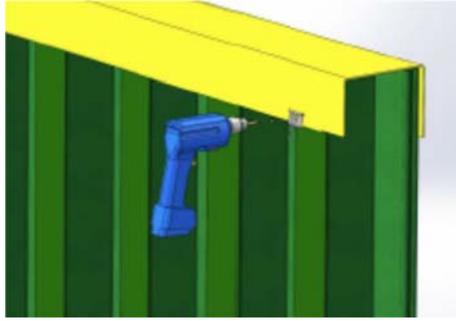
3. Attach cap to front of wall with HomeRun yellow screws allowing for expansion and contraction of the plastic.

- A. Drill 5/16" hole through front of cap approximately 5/8" up from lip or use drilling jig (included) centered in the middle of the wall panel; do not drill through the wall.
- B. Install screw in middle of the hole tight enough to pull the plastic into the wall, but not so tight that it cannot move when expanding or contracting.
- C. One screw per front of panel (~2' spacing) is recommended.



4. Attach cap to rear of wall in a similar manner

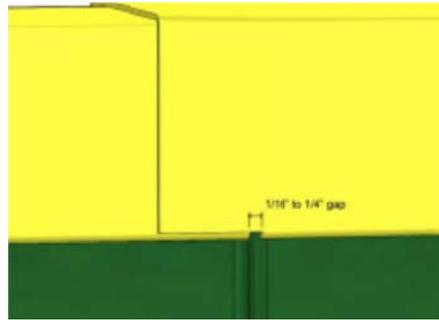
installing screws in one half of the T- legs per panel; do not put screw in exact center of the T- leg. One screw per back of panel (~2' spacing) is recommended. Blocking is encouraged to bridge any gaps between the sheet and the cap due to curvature or inexact installation.



5. Overlap next cap section allowing for expansion/contraction.

A. If installing in very cold temperatures, leave about 1/4" gap between the first cap and the cutout tabs of the second cap.

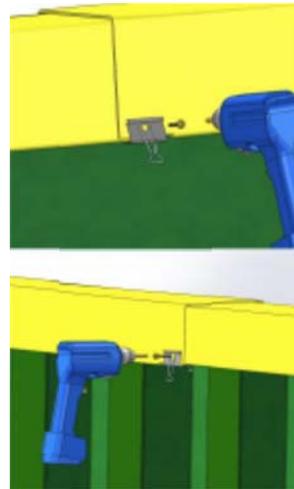
B. If installing in very warm temperatures, only leave about 1/16" gap between the first cap and the cutout tabs of the second cap.



6. Securing the overlap.

A. On the front side drill the 5/16" hole through both caps in the center of the overlapping area and install screw in middle of the holes.

B. On the rear side you may not overlap on a T- leg. Drill the 5/16" hole through outside cap only in the center of the overlapping area and install screw in middle of the hole securing to the inside cap.



7. Repeat the process



ChampionWall® Typical Construction Materials & Practices

1. Design. ChampionWall is intended to function as part of a permanent and engineered system. Drainage can be impacted, and heavy wind loads generated. Always consult an engineer to determine the appropriate wall heights, embedments, and peripheral requirements based on the soil conditions, wind loads, and drainage requirements for the project.

2. Foundation & Drainage ChampionWall is typically installed by ripping a trench with a narrow bucket mounted to a mini-escavator. The trench is then typically filled with a lean mix of 2,000 psi concrete or stronger. Embedment depths, trench widths, and minimum concrete strength should be executed per engineered plans.

Drainage should be addressed to ensure that water is adequately after installation. This is typically handled through small grate boxes run through the back of the wall, and/or sub-surface pipe drains, but is not always necessary. Drainage should be adequately tied into larger water management system.

3. Erection & Concrete

Temporary bracing is often beneficial in expediting install and ensuring a plumb wall. Many installers place the interlocked sheets in the trench, bracing them with light framing/stakes prior to concrete pour.

A pump truck aids greatly in the pouring of the concrete as it allows from easy application to both sides of the wall.

Many installers will loosen the bracing just ahead of the concrete, make micro adjustments to compensate for any differential concrete pressure, relevel, and reattach the bracing for the concrete to set up.

Staying on top of the weather can be critical. It is important to move quickly from trench to fill and during good weather windows. Wind and rain can cause many difficulties for semi-braced sheets and open trenches.

