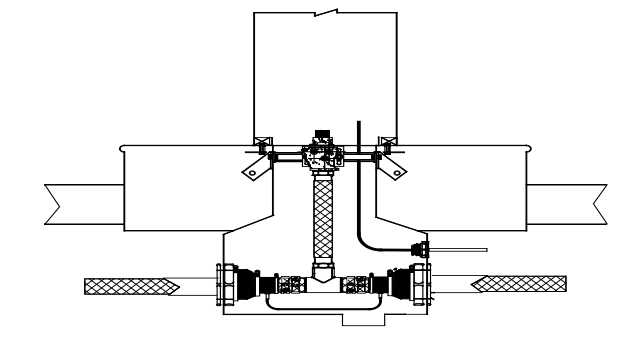


Dispenser Mounting Assembly (DMA)

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please read this manual completely prior to installation. These instructions do not supersede local laws and regulations. Always comply with local requirements.



The DMA is a simple design that incorporates a fiberglass containment sump, independent dispenser base anchor and safety valve mounting system into one complete unit. The DMA is supplied with a containment sump, pre-installed mounting assemblies for emergency valves, and concrete mounting anchors for each dispenser anchor bolt (according to dispenser model #).

DISPENSER BASE ANCHORS:

The dispenser mount anchor is a 2" x 1/2" threaded coupling with two 1" x 1/2" bolts, and one 1" x 3" x 100 ml steel concrete anchor bar. This anchor assembly is mounted in the dispenser base mount position(s), based on dispenser make and model # on the flange of the DMA before pouring concrete. If not pre-installed from factory, install the 1" x 1/2" bolt and 1" x 3" anchor bar into one end of the coupling. Put the other 1" x 1/2" bolt into the other end of the DMA box at the correct dispenser mount positions. When concrete is poured, this assembly will be anchored into the concrete. After the concrete has cured, remove the 1" x 1/2" bolts from the top of the DMA flange and use them to mount the dispenser. The Retro-Fit dispenser base anchors are 4" X 1/2" "J" bolts placed in the DMA flange prior to positioning the DMA in the island form. The Retro Brackets become anchored during the concrete pour. The "J" bolts provide a 1/2" stud for dispenser mounting.

SAFETY/IMPACT VALVE ANCHORS:

The "Unistrut", channel mount, emergency valve mounting assembly for the DMA allows full 3-axis adjustment of the shear/safety valve. It will also allow the addition of extra shear valve brackets for future installations of different dispenser models using



the same dispenser base configuration. The 3-axis channel mounting system is designed to be used with the "Boss" type safety valve mounts.

The lateral channel rails have mount bolts that extend through the side of the DMA. The concrete anchor/securing bars are attached to these bolts on the outside of the DMA (change from shipping positions if required, see drawing). The standard concrete anchor bars have holes for a piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ " re-bar on each side of the DMA box, through the anchor bars, to be installed prior to concrete pour.

PLEASE NOTE: The safety/shear valve concrete anchor bars and dispenser base anchor tabs or bolts must be in the proper position and securely in place prior to pouring concrete. (See Drawing Details for Correct Positions)

STANDARD INSTALLATION AND ASSEMBLY:

Prior to installing the DMA in position in the island form, assemble the DMA unit including bolting in the dispenser base mount anchors; moving the safety valve "Boss" mount channel brackets to the correct position and brace. You may lay a piece of flat or angled stock metal, wood or re-bar underneath the DMA dispenser mounting flange to suspend the DMA between the island form framework. Support the bottom of the DMA with pea gravel or other suitable material. Plumb product piping and electrical conduit into DMA as required. Secure and/or tighten the valve bar and dispenser base assemblies to prevent any movement during your pour.

WIDE-FRAME (2-PC SUMPS) & DMA DOORS:

Once your penetrations are installed, you'll need to bond the top of the sump (or your DMA door) in place. Be sure to have the following on hand before bonding your sump: Resin, Catalyst, Mat, Putty, Roller, Squeegee, Acetone, 36 grit sandpaper, 64 oz bucket, 4" paint brush, rags, wet out board, latex gloves and dust mask.

Pre-bonding surface prep:

BE SURE TO WEAR A DUST MASK! Using a disc sander, with medium to heavy grit sand paper, scuff up all seam areas a minimum of 4" to each side of the point where the components will be bonded. It is very important that this be done fully, as the bonding materials will not adhere to any surface that has not been sanded. Brush sanding dust from seam areas.



Seam Laminations:

ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES WHEN HANDLING FIBERGLASS BONDING MATERIALS! Use one plastic bucket with acetone to clean roller, brushes and squeegee. Return tools to this bucket between use to prevent bonding materials from drying on them. BE SURE TO SHAKE THE ACETONE OUT OF TOOLS BEFORE RE-USE!

Using 1 layer of 3 oz FRP mat, lay out fiberglass mat for each seam to be bonded.

Add hardener, MEKP, to resin & putty. Hardener ratio at 70 degrees F. & 30% humidity is two (2) ounces per gallon for resin and one (1) ounce per gallon for putty. This will vary with temperature and direct sunlight. If used in direct sunlight or in temperatures above 80 degrees, reduce hardener as per instructions from supervisor or Western Fiberglass personnel. Mix thoroughly, scraping the sides of the buckets with the stir stick.

Using squeegee, apply putty liberally to area of first seam, being sure to completely cover all fasteners and fill all gaps. The putty will provide a smooth transition for the fiberglass material to cover.

Wet-out or soak, with brush, liquid resin over fiberglass mat. Mat will go clear when fully saturated. If additional resin is required, use only resin from Western Fiberglass, Inc. The resin used in construction of all Western Fiberglass, Inc. components is corrosion resistant resin, made for use in fuel and chemical applications.

Apply pre-soaked mat to sump seam.

Use roller tool to "roll-out" air bubbles gently, so as not to displace putty. Remove all bubbles. Your laminate should appear clear, with no air bubbles or pockets in view and all fasteners covered.

Apply additional coat of resin solution to seal sump surface.

If bonding a double wall sump, repeat process on inside of sump.

Depending on temperature, the seam should harden in approximately ½ hour.

CONCRETE GUIDELINES:

Pour concrete up to, but DO NOT cover, the dispenser mount flange on top of DMA.



DISPENSER MOUNTING AND HOOKUP:

After concrete has fully cured, remove dispenser base mount bolts or "J" bolt hardware, caulk DMA flange with suitable material to prevent water intrusion, mount dispenser and connect piping/electrical system.

SINGLE WALL TESTING:

After concrete has cured and all penetrations have been sealed, you may test the integrity of the sump by filling the sump with water 2" above the highest product penetration. Always follow all local regulations and restrictions.

DOUBLE WALL TESTING:

After completion of the integrity test, you may test the sump under pressure, vacuum or liquid. For pressure, apply up to 2 psi to the test port(s) installed within the sump body interstitial space. Under vacuum, the sump may be tested to a minimum of 15" and a maximum of full vacuum at 29.95".

PLEASE NOTE: UL listed sumps require a listed, approved, electronic monitor/alarm system to be installed for operator notification in the event of product leakage into sump area.

ADDITIONAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS – STATE OF FLORIDA ONLY:

Leak Test Requirement:

- 1)
 - a. Fill entire sump within 4 to 6 inches of top.
 - b. Observe water level for a minimum of 3 hours.
 - c. Water level shall not decrease more than allowable for normal evaporation.
- 2)
 - a. Fill interstitial space of sump within 4 to 6 inches of top.
 - b. Observe water level.
 - c. Water level shall not decrease more than allowable for normal evaporation.

Interstitial space shall be tested by vacuum (5 bars) or pressure (2 psi) for a minimum of 10 minutes.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION:

Fiberglass containment sumps require periodic inspections to check for damage that can occur during operation or from natural causes. Any shatters, tears or cracks must be repaired so as to bring the damaged area equal in strength to the original section.



Any above ground exposure must be covered by UV protection either in original construction or with gel coats or pigments.

Periodically inspect the DMA base mounting and safety/impact valve anchor bracket systems. Check these for tightness and any visual damage, cracks or corrosion.

Containment sumps and their bracket, seal and mounting anchors can be inspected during the normal maintenance and service procedures done on the dispenser filters, submersible pumps and other equipment that is installed within the sumps (see manufacturer's equipment maintenance instructions).