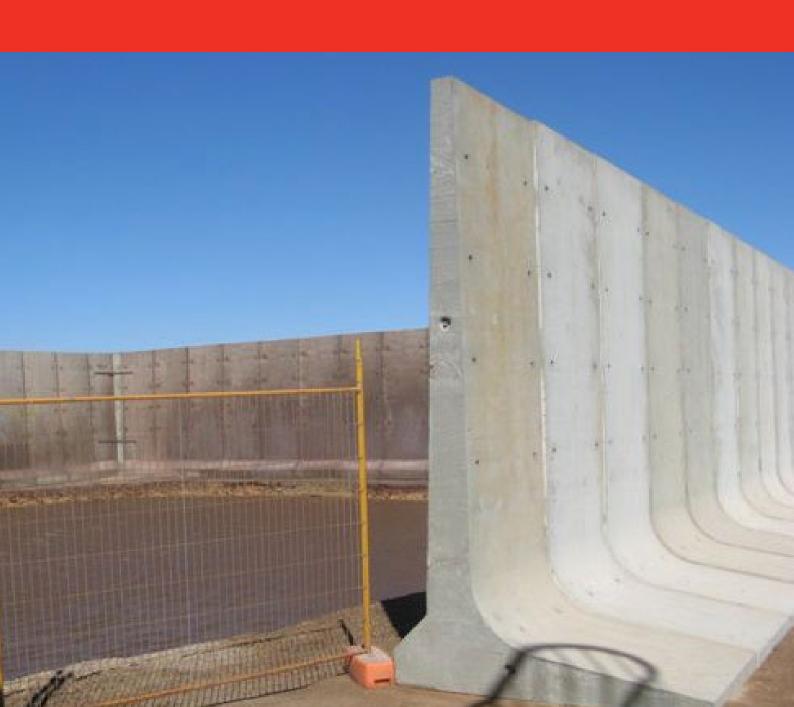


L and T walls

Issue 2



L and T walls

Our L and T walls provide a simple, safe and efficient bulk storage system while also allowing better material management by eliminating general loss, preventing inter-mixing and keeping stocks manageable.

L and T units can be used for indoor or outdoor applications including:

- bulk material confinement (eg. coal, coke, aggregate, sand, ore, grain, sugar, chemicals, metal, salt, etc.)
- material separation
- earth retaining (Refer to page 2 for further information on this application).

The design of Humes' L and T units is based on the standard concept of a cantilever retaining wall.

Standard L units are normally used for single loading applications where material is stored only on the heel side of the wall. The heel is the part of the base which extends under the retained material and the toe is the part of the base which is on the side away from the retained material (refer to Figure 1). Standard T units are normally used for double loading applications where materials are stored on both sides of the wall (refer to Figure 2). Standard L units can also be used for double loading applications provided that a single loading on the toe side does not occur at any time.

Special purpose units, either a custom shape or a modification of the standard unit, can be manufactured to client requirements. A common modification is a reduced height unit, either for stepped walls or where greater stability is required for a given wall height.

Figure 1 – Single loaded L unit - heel side only

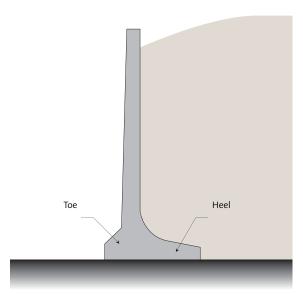
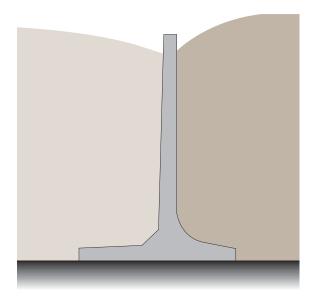


Figure 2 – Double loaded T unit



Features and benefits

Top: L wall units

Bottom: L wall units used in an earth retaining application Humes L and T walls provide the following benefits:

- The versatile design suits both indoor or outdoor applications.
- The simple design allows for fast and easy assembly and dismantling.
- There are no limitations in the length or shape of a storage area.
- They increase the capacity of a storage area compared to open stacks.
- Swiftlift® anchors enable easy handling.
- Uniformity of structure enhances the appearance of storage areas.



Earth retaining applications

Standard L wall units are designed in accordance with Australian Standard 4678-2002: Earth retaining structures, for a live load surcharge. For design applications outside of this Standard please contact your Humes representative for special design.



Standard dimensions

Figure 3 – Standard L wall unit - refer to Table 1 below

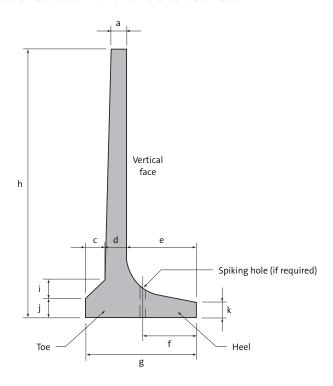


Table 1 – Standard L wall unit details

	Nominal height								
	(m)								
Dimension	1.07	1.52	2.44	3.66	4.57	5.49	6.10		
а	64	79	102	133	152	178	152		
С	76	114	152	229	305	305	305		
d	89	133	152	267	318	381	381		
е	280	420	814	1,371	1,523	2,057	2,057		
f	216	324	699	1,181	1,067	1,448	1,448		
g	445	667	1,118	1,867	2,146	2,743	2,743		
h	1,067	1,524	2,438	3,658	4,572	5,486	6,096		
i	76	114	152	229	305	305	305		
j	76	114	152	229	305	305	305		
k	64	95	83	102	127	152	152		
Mass (kg) 0.61 m wide	185	405	780	1,855	2,645	3,940	4,020		
Mass (kg) 1.20 m wide	365	795	1,530	3,645					

Note: Dimension b has been intentionally omitted for consistency with Table 2 $\,$

Figure 4 – Standard T wall unit - refer to Table 2 below

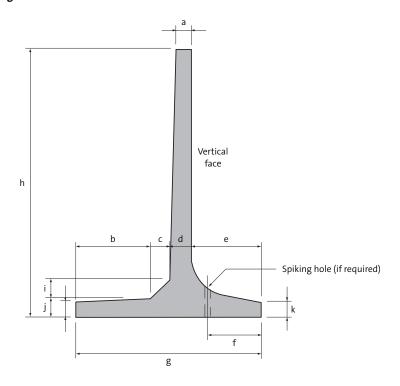


Table 2 – Standard T wall unit details

	Nominal height (m)								
Dimension	2.44	3.66	4.57	5.49	6.10				
a	102	133	152	178	152				
b	660	1,142	1,220	1,754	1,754				
С	152	229	305	305	305				
d	152	267	318	381	381				
е	814	1,371	1,523	2,057	2,057				
f	699	1,181	1,067	1,448	1,448				
g	1,778	3,009	3,366	4,497	4,497				
h	2,438	3,658	4,572	5,486	6,096				
i	152	229	305	305	305				
j	152	229	305	305	305				
k	83	102	127	152	152				
Mass (kg) 0.61 m wide	930	2,235	3,165	4,685	4,765				
Mass (kg) 1.20m wide	1,830	4,395							

Angles, intersections and curves

Toe panels, heel panels and mitred units are available to provide angles, intersections and curves. These can be manufactured to suit client requirements. Some examples are shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7.

Standard units are entirely self-supporting however, strapping is desirable for angles and intersections but is normally not required for curves.

Figure 5 – Standard mitred units (plan view)

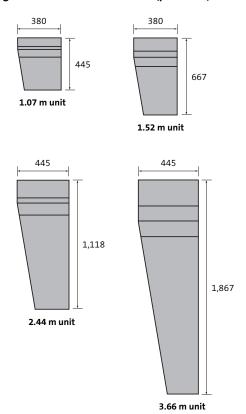


Figure 6 – Use of toe and heel panels at intersections

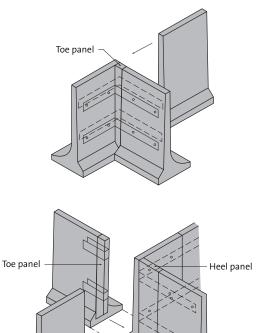
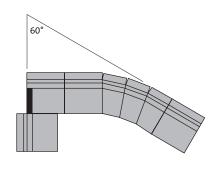
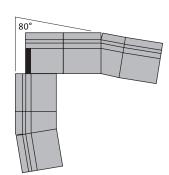
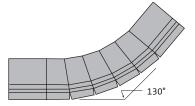


Figure 7 – Use of mitred units to achieve angle changes (plan view)









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