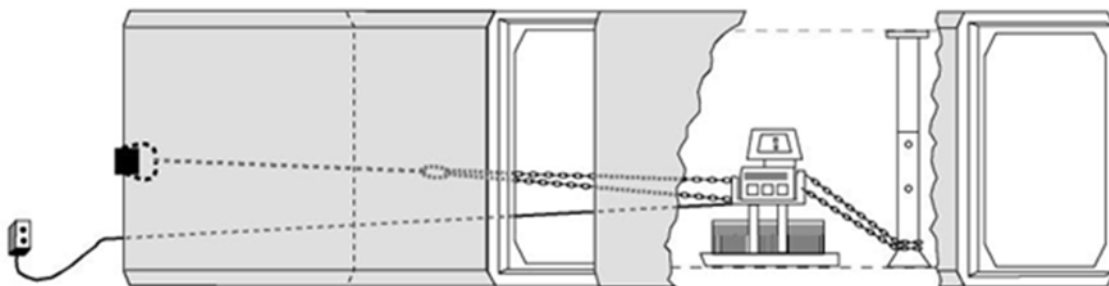


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BghU`ation BchYg Zcf DfY; Ug_YhYX`
Drycast Box Joints

1. Grade trench bottom and bring bedding material to height. Bedding material should be 3" thick minimum, or more depending on existing soils. See project plans and specifications for additional requirements.
2. The pre-lubricated rubber gasket is installed and glued in place on the box spigot at the manufacturing plant prior to shipment to the job site. The gasket should be seated against the spigot shoulder. **DO NOT LUBRICATE THE JOINT.** Since this gasket is pre-lubed, neither joint lubricant nor the time to apply it is required at the job site.



3. Align the spigot with the bell and pull the joint home. When the joint is homed, the mantle section containing the lubricant slides over the compression area of the gasket and comes to rest on the spigot shoulder.
4. A pipe puller or come-a-long should be used to pull joints home. This is preferable to pushing since it minimizes damage to the box culvert and allows the backhoe to continue digging without downtime.



5. A small gap can be expected at each joint. For boxes with spans of 10 feet or less, a normal space can be $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " depending on the size of the box. TXDOT enforces their spec.; section 462.4(5), last paragraph, as an installation standard for both straight and pulled joints. This is a 1" maximum gap. Note that all dimensions are subject to allowable specification tolerances.
6. Each box joint should be checked for grade and alignment. Making adjustments by exerting force with excavating equipment is prohibited. Remove – Re-grade – Replace. We recommend that the grade be checked at the lower haunch and not on the centerline.