







CHS[™] Solution



CHS[™] (Culvert Headwall System) Solution

CHS[™] is composed of a corrugated metal pipe (CMP) culvert, prefabricated flat panel headwall and metric sheeting wingwalls to create a single or multi-barrel culvert system for all types and sizes. Designing with steel headwalls can save thousands of dollars versus conventional concrete headwalls.

MEETING THE TEST OF TIME

Contech has over 100 years of experience manufacturing corrugated metal pipe (CMP) for culverts and other drainage structures.

PROTECTION

Steel headwalls reduce the potential for scour and the undermining of a culvert during flow events, including a major storm for all types of basins.

EFFICIENT INLET FLOW DESIGN

Steel headwalls can more efficiently direct flows into culvert, decreasing entrance losses when compared to other entrance conditions.

DURABILITY

Steel headwalls are available in hot-dip galvanized (HDG) heavy gage steel. HDG headwalls are compatible with galvanized steel, aluminized steel, and polymer coated steel pipe culverts.

PROJECT COST & TIME SAVINGS





CHS[™] provides immediate material savings and construction savings. Crane rental is typically not required when installing steel headwalls versus heavy concrete sections. CHS[™] allows for installation in standing water. Factory made pre-fabricated steel headwalls can save weeks of installation time versus poured in place concrete headwalls.



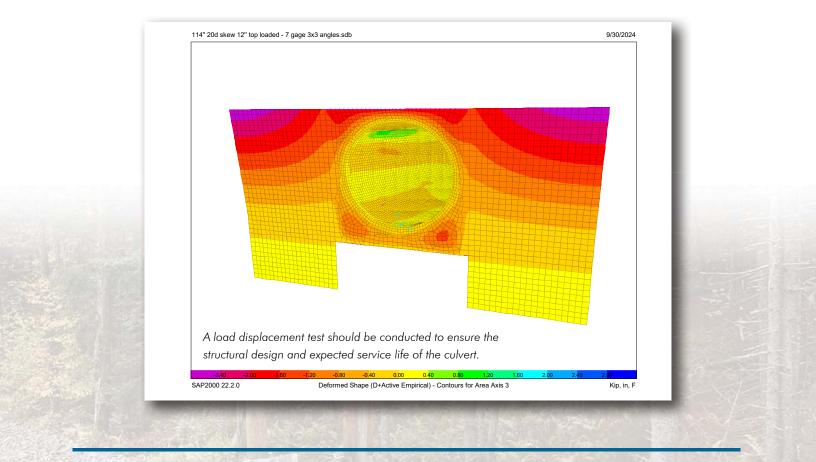




CHS[™] Standard Structural Design Options

CHS[™] is structurally designed to meet direct AASHTO LRFD HL – 93 highway loading with 30 degree friction angle standard embankment loads. Headwalls are available for round and pipe arch shapes. Limited options including square ends or skewed CSP up to 30 degrees for 54" round and pipe arch shape or up to 20 degrees for 60" and above. Wing wall options include parallel to roadway, 30 or 45 degree Metric Sheeting wingwalls with 3, 6, or 9 Sheeting panels. Wingwalls are structurally pre-designed and include necessary face walers and dead man tie backs.

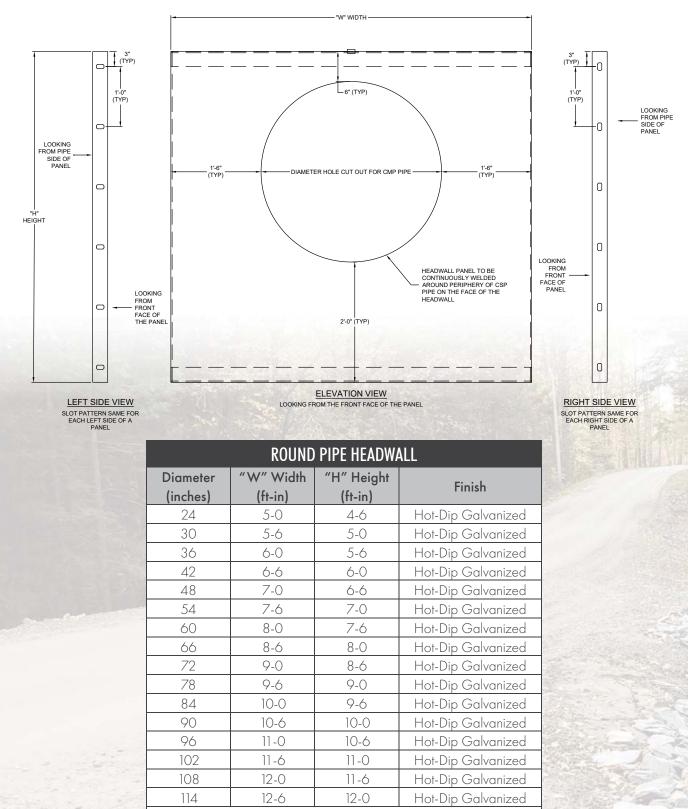
Contech can assist you in the design or provide a stamped and sealed design for highway loads on the headwall.



STRONG | DURABLE | COST-EFFECTIVE | EASY TO INSTALL

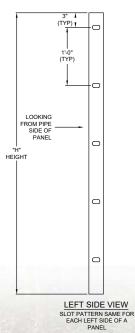


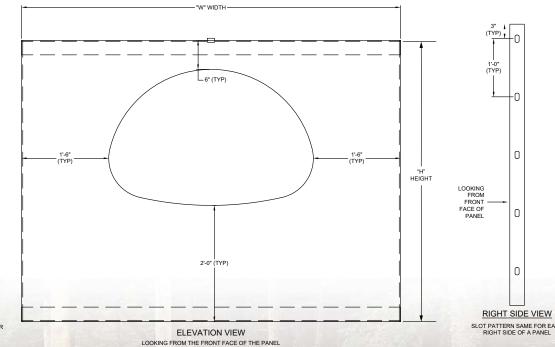
CHS[™] Standard Size for Round



Headwalls from non-corrugated flat metal plate.

$\mathsf{CHS}^{{}^{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathsf{T}}\!\!}}$ Standard Size for Pipe-Arch





ARCH PIPE HEADWALL					
Diameter (inches)	"W" Width (ft-in)	"H" Height (ft-in)	Finish		
24 (28 × 20)	5-4	4-2	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
30 (35 × 24)	5-11	4-6	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
36 (42 × 29)	6-6	4-11	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
42 (49 × 33)	7-1	5-3	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
48 (57 × 38)	7-9	5-8	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
54 (64 × 43)	8-4	6-1	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
60 (66 x 51)	8-6	6-9	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
66 (73 x 55)	9-1	7-1	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
72 (81 × 59)	9-9	7-5	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
78 (87 x 63)	10-3	7-9	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
84 (95 x 67)	10-11	8-1	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
90 (103 x 71)	11-7	8-5	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
96 (112 x 75)	12-3	8-9	Hot-Dip Galvanized		
Headwalls from non-corrugated flat metal plate.					

SLOT PATTERN SAME FOR EACH RIGHT SIDE OF A PANEL

HYDRAULIC FLOW CONDITIONS

Conventional culverts are considered round pipes and pipe-arches with uniform barrel cross-section throughout. There are six major types of culvert flow governed by one of two conditions, inlet control or outlet control.

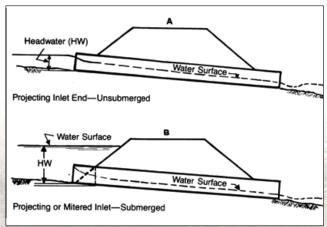
Inlet Control – Under inlet control, the cross-sectional area of the pipe, the inlet configuration (geometry), and amount of headwater (inlet ponding) are the primary factors.

Outlet Control – Under outlet control there are additional considerations including tail water conditions, slope and culvert length.

HYDRAULICS OF CULVERT IN INLET CONTROL

Inlet control means the culvert's discharge capacity is controlled at the entrance of the pipe. The three factors that govern discharge capacity are headwater depth, cross-sectional area of the pipe, and entrance conditions. (The pipe roughness, pipe length, and outlet conditions are not factors in determining the culvert capacity of an inlet-controlled pipe.)

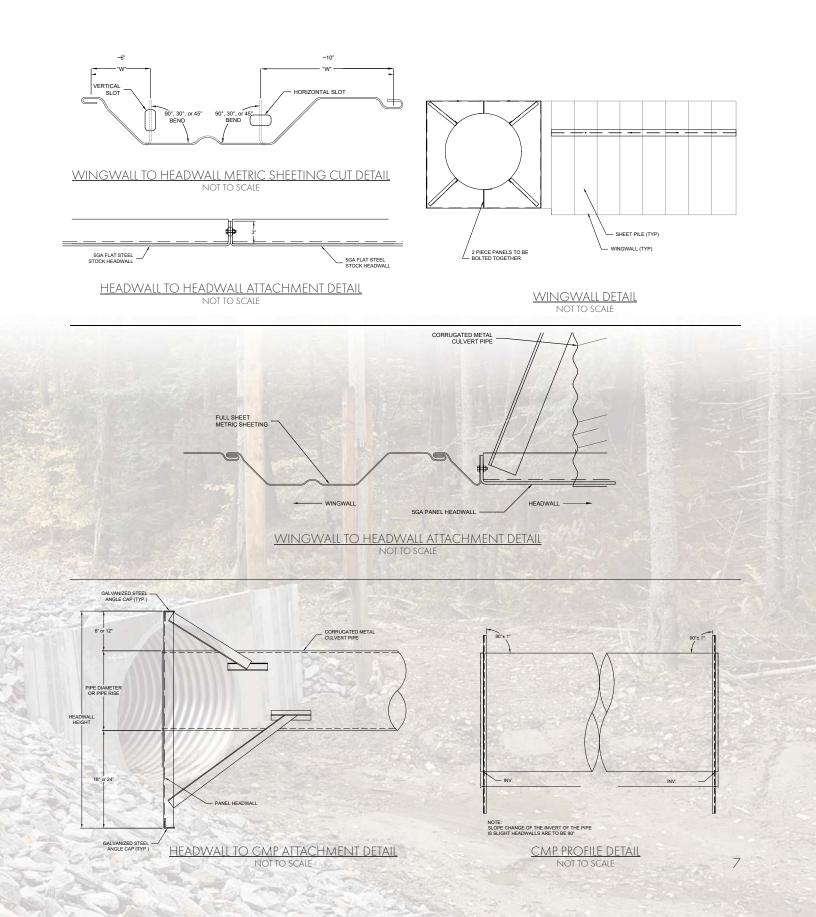
Details A and B to the right show unsubmerged and submerged projecting inlets. Inlet control performance is classified by these two conditions (unsubmerged flow and submerged flow). Entrance loss depends upon the geometry of the inlet and is expressed as a fraction of the velocity head. Steel Headwalls help to reduce entrance losses for Corrugated Metal Pipe and Pipe-Arch, in many cases by over 40%, resulting in a greater hydraulic capacity.



ENTRANCE LOSS COEFFICIENTS FOR CORRUGATED METAL PIPE (ROUND AND PIPE ARCH)

Inlet End of Culvert	Coefficient (ke)
Project from fill (no headwall)	0.9
Mitered (beveled) to conform to fill slope	0.7
Metal End Section conforming to fill slope	0.5
Headwall with square edge	0.5
Headwall with rounded edge	0.2
Beveled Ring	0.25





The Contech® Metric Sheeting System

THE ONLY COMPLETE SYSTEM AVAILABLE

- Contech Metric Sheeting forms the face and is the barrier between the water and soil. Long-term durability and corrosion resistance is assured by using hot-dipped galvanized.
- Deadman Anchors, sized and located according to the designer's recommendations.
- Tie Rods are hot-dip galvanized steel. Sized by the designer for the applied tensile load, they connect the deadmen and metric sheeting wall.
- Face Wales, in hot-dip galvanized steel, prevent wall bulging. Use on walls needing extra stiffness and/or require deadmen at different soil levels.
- Fasteners are hot-dip galvanized steel to resist corrosion.

Contech Metric Sheeting is installed using vibratory hammers. In less difficult soil conditions, sheeting may even be pushed into position using a backhoe bucket. Longterm durability is provided by hot-dip galvanized.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Thickness		Weight*		
Gage	Inches	lb/LF of Pile	lb/SF of Wall	
7	0.1793	18	10	
10	0.1345	13.4	7.4	
*Weights shown are approximate.				

	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
	C	Section Modulus (in ³)		Moment of Inertia (in⁴)		
	Gage	Per Section	Per Foot	Per Section	Per Foot	
	7	5.39	2.99	9.44	5.23	
Day The	10	4.07	2.25	7.05	3.91	
200	*Weights shown are approximate					

*Weights shown are approximate.





Working with Contech® Is Easy

Work with your local Contech SE to develop a cost estimate using this Culvert Headwall layout template.

	Project Information			
	*Project Name:	*Customer Name:	Export Material Data Sheet to PDF	
	*Project Number & Seq. #:	*Sales Engineer:		
<complex-block></complex-block>	*Order Number:	*Mfg Location:		
	*Date:	*Ship To City:	Click To Lookup Zigcode: After clicking	
 			input the City and State to see a complete list of Zip Codes.	
			ation 4 Skew and Degree Labor Information	
	*Headwall Diameter:	Metric Sheeting Grade:	*Is Headwall on a Skew?:	
	*Pipe Corrugation:	Metric Sheeting Gage:	•(If any) Skew Angle:	
	*Grade:	Length of Pieces:	6 Freight Information	
<complex-block></complex-block>	*Pipe Gage:	# of Metric Sheeting pcs Required:		
			Miles From Winchester Plant to CMP Plant. Input Mfg Location!	
<complex-block></complex-block>		# or Fugue Searcers Required:		
	10			
<complex-block></complex-block>				
<complex-block></complex-block>		"3/4" Anchor Rod:		
<complex-block></complex-block>				
	"Toeplate Extensions:			
Wingwall 2 Headwall Width (ft) Wingwall 1 Meaing Step 1 Ind 0 Above Pipe 0 Pipe Diameter Total Height: * 0 Below Pipe 2 Metric Sheeting Wingwall Metric Sheeting Wingwall Metric Sheeting Wingwall 0 Above Pipe 0 Above Pipe 2 0 Above Pipe 2 0 Above Pipe 2 0 Above Pipe 2 0 Above Pipe 0 0 Above Pipe 0 0 Above Pipe 0 0 Above Pipe 0 0 Pipe Diameter Total Height: *	Pipe Diameter 0 # of Barrells 0	Barrell Length Left Vericul Barrel - D ⁻ Barrell Length Left Vericul Barrel - D ⁻ Barrell Length Left Vericul Barrel - D ⁻ Single or Multi-Barrel CMP 'Angle "Y"	B Hereinen Her	
	Missing Info	Mingwall 2 Headwall Width (ft) Missing Step 1 Infol United Stafer - 6" Headra Ling (st	Wingwall 1 O Above Pipe O Pipe Diameter Tota O Below Pipe Wingwall Wingwall O Above Pipe O Above Pipe	
	The second second	Facing Upstream	-	

CHS[™] Installation

BEDDING MATERIAL

All pipes must be placed on a granular foundation. Do not install pipe on sod, frozen earth or on a bed that contains large boulders or solid rock. Foundation material must provide an allowable minimum bearing capacity designed by the engineer. When soft, unstable material is encountered at the foundation level, it must be excavated below the flow line grade and backfilled to grade with sand, gravel, or crushed stone material.

BACKFILL MATERIAL

Backfill material shall be a clean, graded, granular and porous material free from frozen material, sod, cinders or organic matter. Backfill material must be free from rocks larger than two inches. Material shall meet AASHTO M-145, table 61 - A-1, A-2-4, or A-2-5 classification.

Group Classification	A-1-a	A-1-b	A-2-4	A-2-5	
No. 10	50 Max.				
(2.00 mm)	JU Max.				
No. 40	30 Max	50 Max.			
(0.425 mm)	30 Midx				
No. 100			50 Max.	50 Max.	
(0.150 mm)					
No. 200	15 Max.	25 Max.	20 Max.	20 Max.	
(0.075 mm)	IJ 1010X.	ZJ IVIdx.	20 IVIdx.	20 Max.	
Liquid Limit			40 Max.	41 Min.	
Plasticity Index	6 Max.	6 Мах.	10 Max.	10 Max.	

GROUP CLASSIFICATION

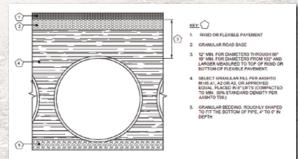
BACKFILL PLACEMENT

The backfill should be carefully compacted under the haunches of the pipe. Continue placing the backfill equally on both sides of the pipe in 8" to 10" loose lifts thoroughly compacting each layer to a minimum of 90% Standard Proctor density (AASHTO T99) all the way to the top of grade. The backfill lifts shall be balanced between the pipes. At no time should there be more than a 2' lift differential between neighboring pipe barrels and side compaction fill area.

Backfill must be placed and fully compacted to the minimum cover level over the structure before the pipe is subjected to legal design loads. Keep heavy construction equipment that exceeds legal highway loads off the pipe. Light construction equipment on tracks such as a D-3 (or lighter) dozer may cross over the pipe when a minimum of one foot of compacted backfill is over pipe.

LOADING

Backfill must be placed and fully compacted to the minimum cover level over the structure before the pipe is subjected to design loads. When construction equipment that exceeds the legal highway loads will cross the pipe, an extra thickness of compacted fill, beyond that required for planned cover, may be required. Contact the design engineer or manufacturer's representative if there is any question as to minimum covers required for specific equipment.



Additional End Treatments

Contech End Sections provide a practical, economical, and hydraulically superior method of finishing a variety of culvert materials. The lightweight, flexible metal construction of Contech End Sections creates an attractive, durable and erosion-preventing treatment for all sizes of culvert inlets and outlets. Headwalls can be used with corrugated metal pipe with either annular or helical corrugations, and both reinforced concrete and plastic pipes. End Sections can be salvaged when lengthening or relocating the culvert.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Improved hydraulics with better scour and sedimentation conditions.
- Improved finished appearance that blends well with slope design.
- Reduction of unsightly weeds and debris.
- Reduced maintenance expense from easier mowing and snow removal.



Flared End Sections



Multiple End Sections



Aluminum Structural Plate with Headwall



Step Bevel Cut End Treatment



Contech® Engineered Solutions provides innovative, cost-effective site solutions to engineers, contractors and developers on projects across North America. Our portfolio includes bridges, drainage, erosion control, retaining wall, sanitary sewer and stormwater management products.



STORMWATER SOLUTIONS

PIPE SOLUTIONS



FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT WWW.CONTECHES.COM/CONTACT-US OR CALL 800-338-1122.



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