



ChampionWall® Installation

Distributed Exclusively by:

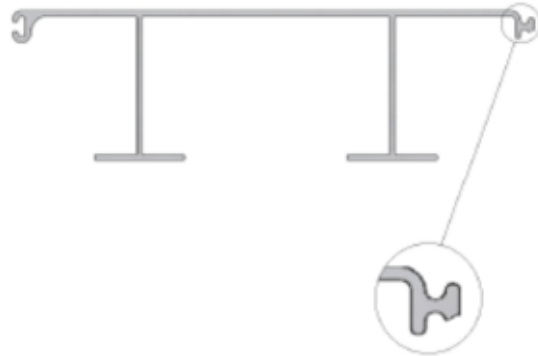


ChampionWall® Panels

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 SECW475 Panel

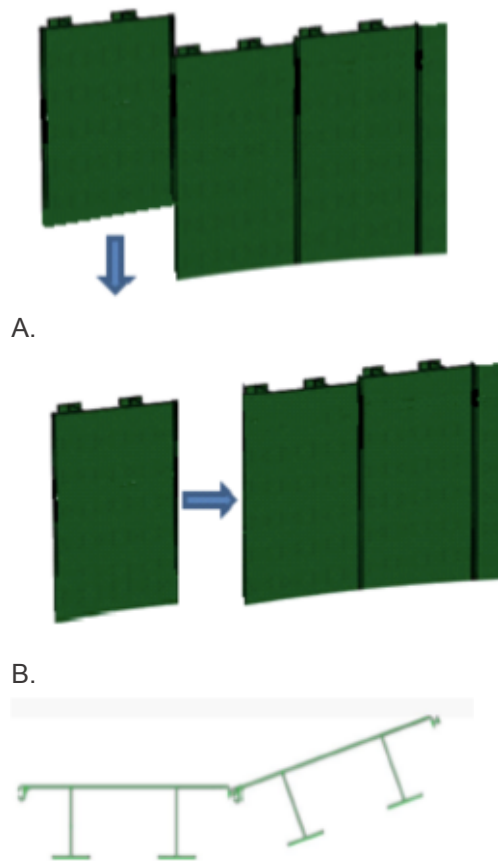
- A. Weight: ~8 lbs./ft
- B. Width: 24'
- C. Depth: 7"



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® Typical Construction Materials & Practices

Above-Ground Method

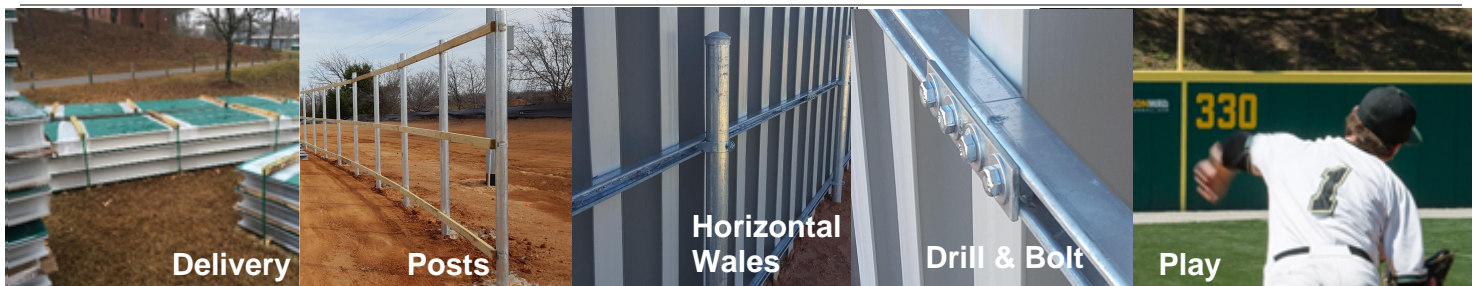
1. Design. ChampionWall is intended to function as part of a permanent and engineered system. Drainage can be impacted, and heavy wind loads generated. Always consult an engineer to determine the appropriate wall heights, supports, and peripheral requirements based on the soil conditions, wind loads,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

2. Support Structure. Structures that are typically used for fencing or metal wall panels can also be used to support above-ground wall installations. Various methods are available and fencing contractors can be consulted for proper construction practices.

Drainage should be addressed to ensure that stormwater is adequately managed after installation. This can be handled by drilling weep holes through the bottom of the wall. Alternately, surface trench drains, sub-surface flat panel drains or perforated collector pipes can be employed, but is not always necessary. Drainage should be adequately tied into larger water management system.

3. Mounting to Supports Once properly spaced posts or I-beams are embedded in footings as called for by the structural engineer, horizontal members (or wales) such as pressure treated lumber or unistrut are then secured to the posts per plans and specs. Panels are then connected to each other (slide or twist) and secured to the wales by drilling through the flange of the wall panel I-beam and bolting to the horizontal wales.

Micro adjustments can be made for proper fit using washers or shims. It is recommended that installer check level and plumb every 3-5 panels. Staying on top of the weather can be critical. ChampionWall panels can be difficult to handle/level/plumb in rain and wind events."





ChampionWall® Typical Construction Materials & Practices

Embedded Method

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 can be installed with the embedment method by ripping a trench with a narrow bucket mounted to a mini-excavator. Wall sections are placed in the trench, levelled and plumbed. Temporary bracing is often beneficial in expediting install and ensuring a plumb wall. Many installers brace the wall panels with light framing/stakes prior to concrete pour. The trench is then 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 stormwater is adequately managed after installation. This can be handled by drilling weep holes through the bottom of the wall. Alternately, surface trench drains, sub-surface flat panel drains or perforated collector pipes can be employed, but is not always necessary. Drainage should be adequately tied into larger water management system.

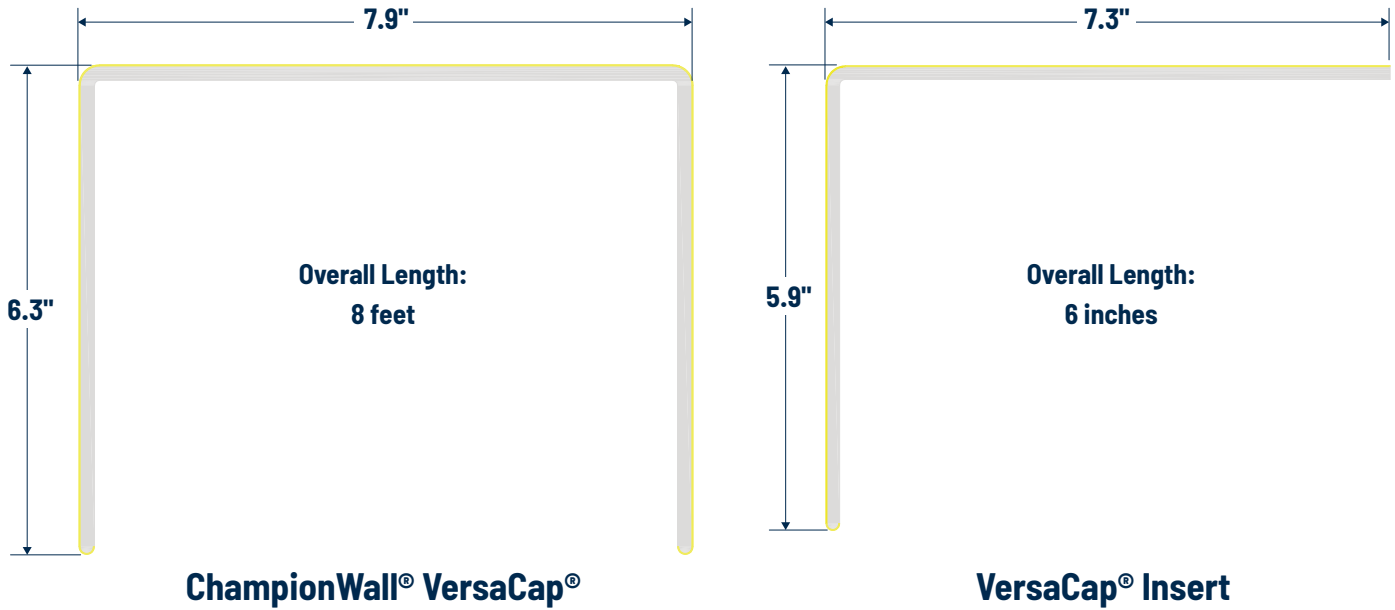
3. Erection & Concrete. A pump truck aids greatly in the pouring of the concrete as it allows from easy application to both sides of the wall. Typically installers will loosen the bracing just ahead of the concrete, make micro adjustments to compensate for any differential concrete pressure, relevel, 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.





Section View



⚠ READ COMPLETELY BEFORE STARTING

- ▶ Do not predrill through the wall panel.
- ▶ Self-tapping screw will penetrate panel.
- ▶ Leave screws slightly loose to allow the cap to expand and contract.

MATERIALS

Included

(1) 8' sheet comes with (1) 6" insert and 5 screws

No. 8 Screws: 

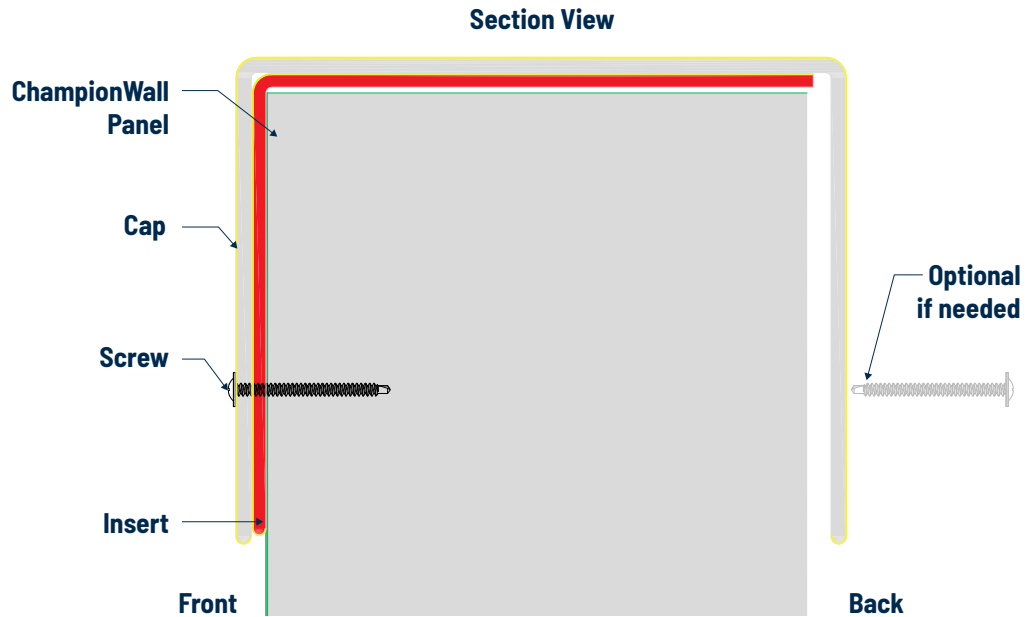
Inserts: 

Needed

Philips Head Screw Driver 

Drill + 5/16" Bit 

- 1 Seat the cap over the ChampionWall panel.
- 2 At each seam, install an insert centered behind the cap



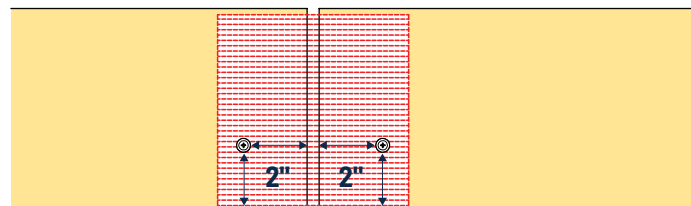
- 3 **▲ PREDRILL 2" UP & OVER FROM THE CORNER OF THE CAP.**
▲ DO NOT DRILL THROUGH THE WALL PANEL.

Predrill 5/16" expansion/contraction hole through the cap and insert where appropriate in line with desired fastener placement.

- 4 Install one screw per cap corner in front. Install one screw as close to the middle of the cap as possible. Use a rubber washer as a shim between the cap and wall panel as a spacer. Do not tighten!

Note: Screws in the back of panel are not necessary for securing the cap and should only be used to assist in alignment. Do not tighten screws in the back as it can warp the cap and create an uneven appearance

Elevation View



Plan View

