

CATCHBASIN

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

Features

- Strong and Durable Precast Construction
- Consists of Top, Riser and Bottom Stages
- Optional Knock-outs, Block-outs, Frames, Covers & Grates
- In Stock & Easy to Install
- City & State Approved Models



Catchbasins

Stormwater infrastructure exists to manage stormwater during stormwater accumulation events. Excessive stormwater can lead to flooding and potential public safety risk and property damage. Development and building projects require a properly designed drainage system to efficiently move stormwater to a public stormwater sewer. A stormwater system is made of many unique components for catchment, conveyance, detention, and quality treatment. Catchbasins and Grate Inlets are an important part of a properly designed stormwater management system.

ParkUSA® offers a wide variety of stormwater drainage products essential for all stormwater drainage applications.



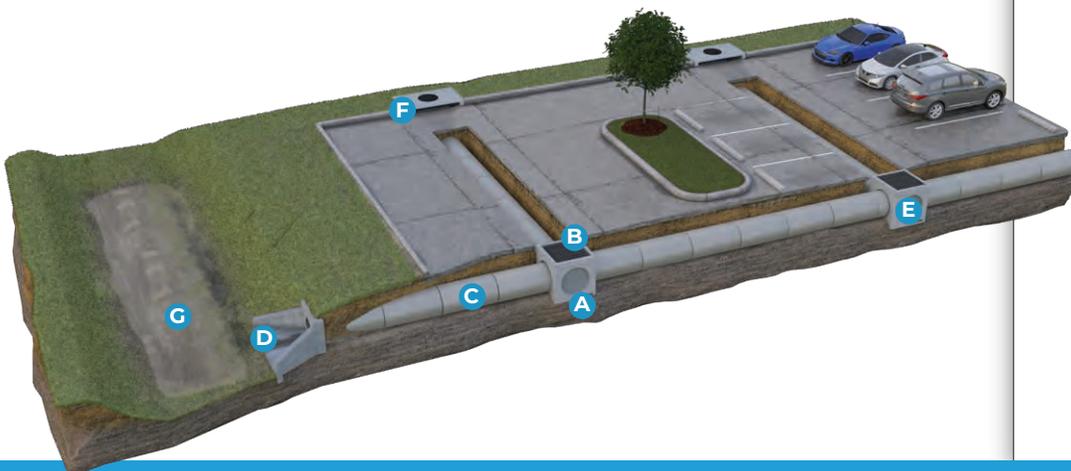
SW | CATCHBASIN
Standard

Options

A catch basin can also be outfitted with optional devices to increase its pollution collection performance of debris, sediment, nutrients, and hydrocarbons.

Visit catchbasin.parkusa.com for more information and design assistance.

To request a quote or catalog, visit request.parkusa.com.



Options

When designing and building new sidewalks, streets and parking areas, a Catchbasin is used to assist in the stormwater drainage of the catchment surface area.

A Catch Basin (A) is a precast concrete box with a perforated metal grate. The catch basin (also referred to as a drop inlet) is an important component in a stormwater drainage system. It is strategically placed underground to prevent flooding of pavement, landscaping, and property. During a rain event, rainwater hits the ground (becoming stormwater) and drains towards the lowest point, the catchbasin. As stormwater flows down through the grate (B), the basin fills. A connected drainage pipe (C) then carries the water downstream. The drainage piping is placed on a progressively downward sloping gradient to encourage stormwater (D) to flow; this is also known as gravity-flow. Multiple catch basins (E) and curb inlets (F) are often used and linked with pipe to create a network of drainage points and piping; called a stormwater sewer. The stormwater finally flows off-site through its watershed of public storm sewers (G), and eventually into ditches, Saddle Inlet estuary, rivers, lakes, and oceans.

APPLICATIONS



Good to use
in BMPs



Commercial



Residential



Municipal



Industrial



Low Impact
Development