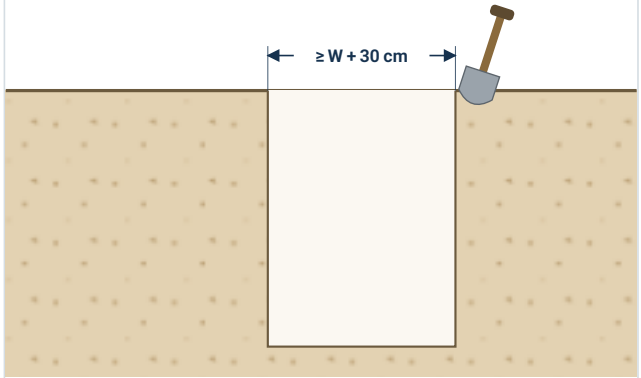
Installing a copper plate in an earth pit

Six steps from digging the hole to measuring resistance, using the KALOT Group method with GIM

SOLID COPPER EARTH PLATE · SCEP · 660 × 660 / 660 × 500 · H 3 / 5

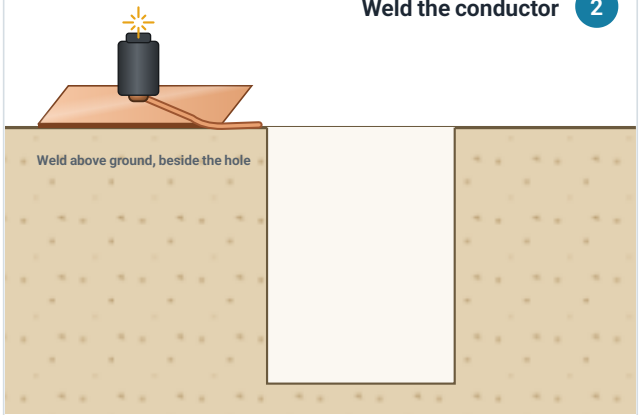
KALOT GROUP · TECHNICAL ILLUSTRATION · NOT TO SCALE

1 Dig the hole



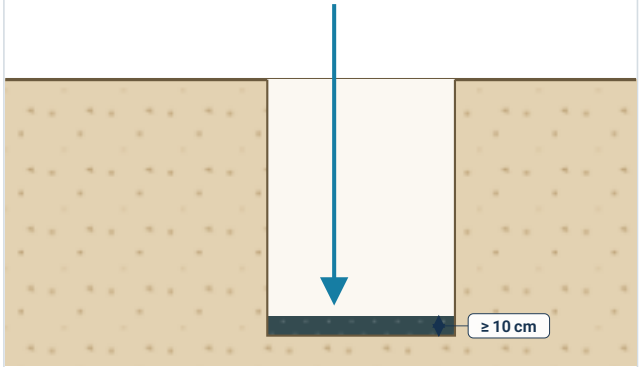
Dig a hole at least 30 cm wider than the plate width (96 cm for 660 × 660 and 80 cm for 660 × 500); where possible, take the depth down to moist soil.

2 Weld the conductor



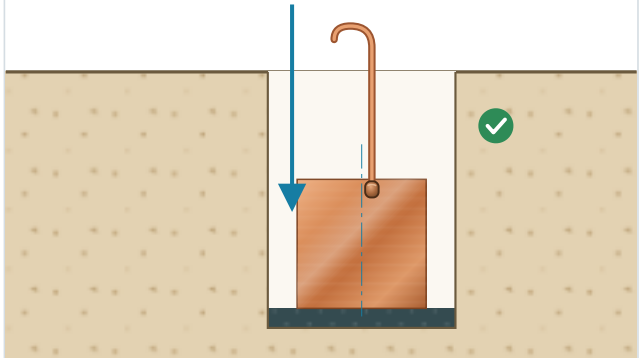
Exothermically weld bare copper conductor or tape to the plate near the top edge at one point at least; for extra security, at two points.

3 Pour the GIM bed



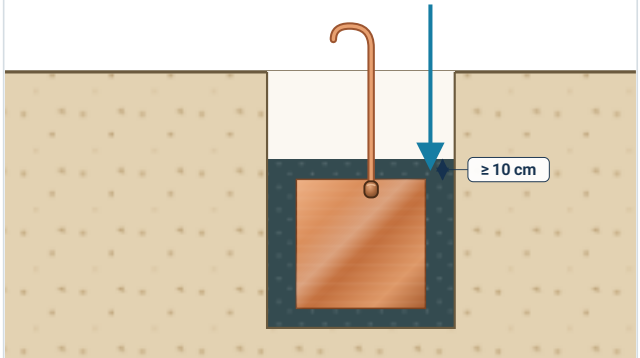
Mix each GIM bag with 8 litres of clean water and 2 kg of cement and pour at least 10 cm on the hole floor; add nothing else and keep soil, gravel and bag scraps out of the mix.

4 Set the plate vertical



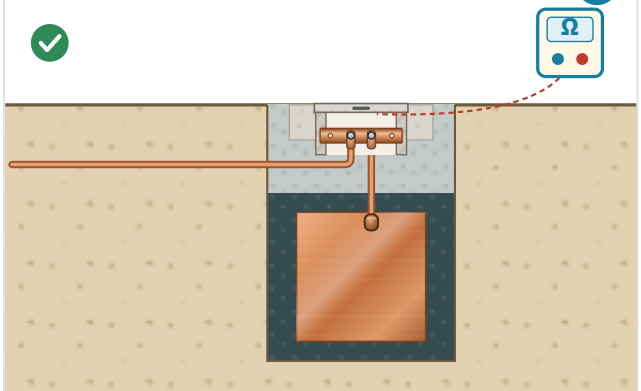
Stand the plate vertical in the middle of the hole on the GIM bed, with the welded conductor at the top.

5 Cover the plate with GIM



Pour the GIM mix until the plate is fully covered and the GIM reaches at least 10 cm above its top edge.

6 Backfill, fit the pit and measure



Backfill the rest of the hole with screened soil and compact it; set the earth pit in the top 50 cm with concrete around it, fix the bare conductor to the pit earth bar, then measure the resistance and record it with the date.

Figures are illustrative and not to scale.

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