

Manufacturers

two thousand six

Spotlight

Nu Flow Takes Pull-In-Place Method To New Heights At Annapolis

It was a cold and wet October morning when the Nu Flow Specialties team arrived at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. Chris Rollins, owner of Busy Service and a certified Nu Flow installer, was already on-site with his crew and ready to work.

This job had its share of challenges and they started from the very beginning. Heavy rainfall continued to fill the drain lines and gutters on top of the Academy's Chapel, effectively preventing any work from starting.

The soggy but determined teams came up with a plan. First, an 8-inch section of liner was installed sticking out of the drain line and preventing water from getting in. Then a sump pump was engaged to remove the pooling water from the gutters and roof top. Finally, work could begin.

The east and west roof drains of the chapel were rehabilitated with three overlapping liners each, totaling 50 ft. per drain. Using Nu Flow's "pull-in-place" method, the team lined a double 45-degree, single and double 90-degree bends in the east drain. The west drain was even more challenging with the addition of another double 45-degree bend.

It took the combined team five days to rehabilitate the two roof drains, protecting the chapel and an important piece of United States naval history.



When the job is difficult and failure isn't an option, even the competition recommends Nu Flow.

Previous to our team's arrival at Annapolis, our competitor took one look at the job and said, "You'd better get Nu Flow up here." Only Nu Flow's pull-in-place method can precisely overlap vertical liners, preventing a collapse at the bends. Inversion machines cannot do this.

Busy Service has been commissioned to rehabilitate an additional 17 drain lines.

A Brief History Of The United States Naval Academy: When the founders of the United States Naval Academy were looking for a suitable location, it was reported that then Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft decided to move the naval school to "the healthy and secluded" location of Annapolis in order to rescue midshipmen from "the temptations and distractions that necessarily connect with a large and populous city." The Philadelphia Naval Asylum School was its predecessor. Four of the original seven faculty members came from Philadelphia. Other small naval schools in New York City; Norfolk, Va.; and Boston, Mass., also existed in the early days of the United States.

In 1850, the Naval School became the United States Naval Academy. A new curriculum went into effect requiring midshipmen to study at the academy for four years and to train aboard ships each summer. That format is the basis of a far more advanced and sophisticated curriculum at the Naval Academy today. As the U.S. Navy grew over the years, the academy expanded. The campus of 10 acres increased to 338. The original student body of 50 midshipmen grew to a brigade size of 4,000. Modern granite buildings replaced the old wooden structures of Fort Severn. (Source: <http://www.usna.edu/VirtualTour/150years/>.)

Circle 383