Installation
Water treatment system

Horizontal cylindrical polyethylene tank

Installation instructions delivered with the system remain reference instructions.

A / Preface

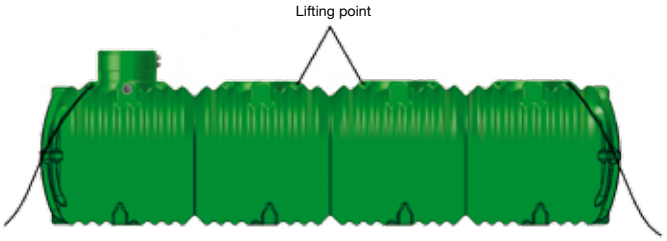
1 - Manoeuvring:

Before attempting to manoeuvre the separator, make sure there is absolutely no water inside the separator.

Polyethylene tanks are easily damaged by forklift trucks during manoeuvring, proceed with caution.
Do not attempt to push against the separator tank with a forklift.

Any manoeuvring of the separator should be undertaken using appropriate lifting machinery.

Make sure you use all provided lifting straps simultaneously.



Guide and stabilise the suspended separator using the ropes.
While manoeuvring, avoid any sudden movement and ensure smooth operation.

2 - Delivery and storage:

Make sure, by visual inspection, that the outer shell has not been damaged.
Any defect should be noted on the transporter's delivery document.

Place the separator on chocks, away from any potential risk of impacts.

3 - Basic precautions:

- Place the tank **as close to the building as possible** in order to diminish the depth of installation**and facilitate routine maintenance.** Choose an area not subjected to vehicular traffic.
- Do not position the tank on a heavy grade or at the base of a slope.
- **No compaction equipment shall be used** to stabilise the sand. Only hosing with water is recommended.
- Once installed, do not expose the tank to temperatures exceeding 30°C and have the tank emptied in case of risk of freezing.
- The separator is designed to resist to backfill static loads specific to a maximum depth "G". (see table + diagram on the next page). Beyond this maximum depth and/or in case of dynamic loads or use of concrete extension shafts **a load-protection slab** is absolutely necessary (see installation procedure).

The structural dimensions of such a slab will be calculated by a design office conversant with this field.

- Check the presence of grey clay in the top layer of soil by using the website www.argiles.fr
- The risk of water saturation (even to a partial extent) of the excavation soil requires mandatory anchoring of the tank. Be cautious as far as the risk of **ground water table rising** is concerned. Low permeability soils **(permeability coefficient K<10-5 cm/s)** rock layers and clay (strong or average hazard, see www.argiles.fr) boost **retention of runoff storm water** in the excavation pit **which is a risk that the N level be exceeded** (see table + diagram next page). **In such a case, the standard equipment cannot be installed** and you should contact us for a reference and/or procedure adapted to critical soils and we will determine it.
- For an **above ground installation**please contact us for the installation procedure.

B / Installation procedure for underground separators:

1 • Stabilise the bottom of the excavation and make sure it is horizontal If necessary to anchor the separator (see 'precautions'), use the chassis speed (option) or pour a bottom slab incorporating steel reinforcement rods *The necessary volume of concrete should be calculated to compensate the buoyancy of the empty separator*

2 • Lay a 100 mm bed of sand on the stabilised floor of the excavation..

3 • Place the separator in the excavated trench after having removed any protective material and transport accessories.

4 • Anchor the separator if necessary. Position the chassis speed (option) and embed it in concrete, or join together the fixing brackets at the bottom of the tank to the base slab.

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Horizontal cylindrical polyethylene tanks

B / Installation procedure for underground separators (continued):

5 • Use sand or gravel (ø <15mm) to backfill around the separator in consecutive layers no more than 200 mm deep.
- **Stabilise the backfill by hosing each layer with water** (if sand is used). **No mechanical compacter shall be used,**,
- **Pay attention to fill any gaps around the separator** especially at the bottom of the separator in order to ensure a good installation of the tank,
- **Fill the tank simultaneously** making sure that water (inside) is at the same level as backfill (outside),
- **Continue to do this way at least until you reach 50% of the tank total height** (beyond this level, surrounding soil can be used provided it does not contain ø >15mm pebbles)

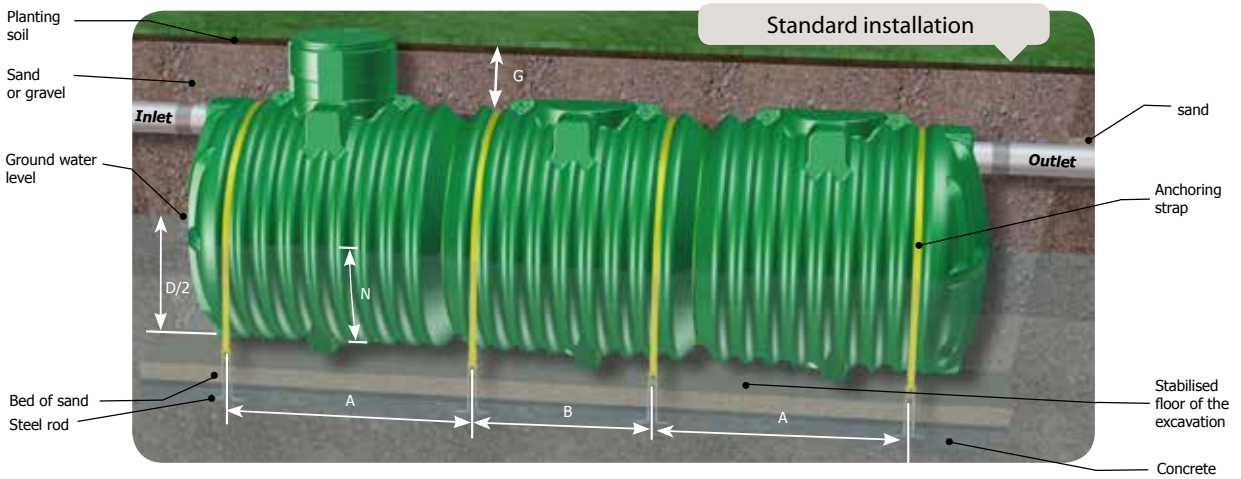
6 • Connect the inlet, outlet and ventilation duct (only for references DE, DGE and DGAE) *Sleeves are provided for PVC tube.*

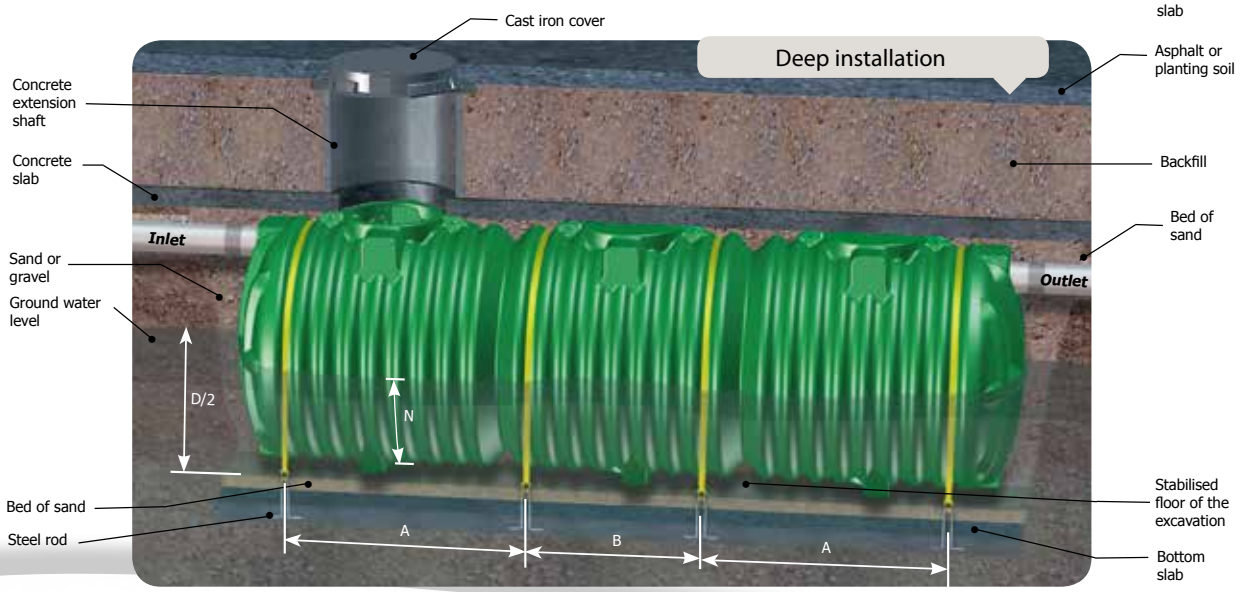
7 • Backfill with gravel around the filter module until the separator is entirely covered.

8 • If necessary *(see § 'Precautions')* pour a load-protection slab. Fit the manhole extension shafts (if necessary) , adjust their height to that of the surrounding ground level and backfill.

These references are not designed **to be installed above ground.**

	Depth G	Height N	Anchoring		
			Straps	Position	
Polyethylene tank	Maximum depth of lifting brackets	Maximum immersion in water of the tank bottom.	(ref. SA1824)	height level A	height level B
L	*mm*	*mm*	*Quantity*	*mm*	*mm*
10.000	660	1000	4	1360	540
15.000	660	1000	4	1900	1900
20.000	660	1000	4	1900	3237
	Beyond: Load-protection slab	Beyond : Do not install the tank contact our design office			





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