VERTICAL SEPTIC TANK

BALAJI ROTO Septic Tank is designed to use as a Vertical Septic Tank with latest developed attachments inside. BALAJI ROTO Septic Tank Polyethylene in a single mould. The unique size and 3 chamber design of Polyethylene Septic Tanks play a very important role in processing waste. There are manhole provided for convenience. The high wall thickness withstands load and pressure of the earth to a great extent. It is easy to transport and install. BALAJI ROTO Septic Tank are made in salt resistant, nondegradable plastic, hence they are more suitable in saline areas. All that has to be done for installing the tank is to fill 70% of the tank with water and connect the drain line to the inlet & outlet to the soak pit. Cover the manholes with lids provided and tank is ready to use.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE FOR POLYETHYLENE SEPTIC TANK

Transportation, Unloading and Storage of Tanks:

- 1. Tanks must be held down during transportation using nylon straps, do not use cables or chains to secure tanks. Do not over tighten straps to cause deformation of the tank shell.
- 2. Always set the tank(s) on flat smooth ground free from debris etc. To prevent movement, tank may need to be tied down and chocked.
- 3. Do not use chains or wire ropes in contact with the tank. Ensure tank is empty when lifting.
- 4. Move tanks only by lifting and setting, do not drag or roll.
- 5. Do not drop or roll tanks from truck.
- 6. Please handle the tank with care.

Site:

Sewage system should be as far away from habitable buildings as is economically possible. Good road access should be provided to enable tank-emptying vehicles to operate its suction – lift capabilities.

	TYPE A	TYPE B
Flash per Day	20 - 25	10 - 15
Thickness	3.75 mm	3.75 mm
Diameter	41 inch	37 inch
Height	50 inch	47 inch
No of Manhole	1	1
Dia. of Inlet	110 mm	110 mm
Dia. of Outlet	110 mm	110 mm
Air Vent	75 mm	75 mm
Daily User	5 - 7	3 - 4

Customer specific Septic Tank are also available on request.

- \square Low cost.
- \square Can be shifted.

☑ Easy to clean.

- ☑ Durability Guaranteed
- \square Can be fitted in small area.
- Easily adaptable anywhere.
- ☑ 100 % Non-Corrosive.
- ☑ 100% Eco-friendly, excellent performance through massive reduction of BOD.



EXCAVATION:



Excavate the ground little larger than the size of the septic tank. While installing keep the outlet pipe of the septic tank above the main sewage pipe of your house.

Excavation:

Trench shall be excavated, to approximate size of the tank. The bottom of the trench should be level and there should be no sharp rocks. Recommended coverage over the tank should be checked for smooth flow of outlet water.

If the septic tank cannot be connected with the available pit then a secondary trench has to be excavated for the soak-away-pit, that has to be as large as the size of the tank maintaining a distance of 3 metre from the primary pit, prefarably has to be made in the direction of the flow of water.

TANK INSTALLATION:





Now install the tank on the sand-bed and backfill the gap between the pit and the septic tank with free-flow sand.

Connect toilet-pan and the septic tank with 110 mm pipe as shown in diagram.

Tank installation:

Tank should be lowered slowly into the pit. (Ensure base is completely even with no sharp objects) It is recommended that piping connection is made at least 18" below ground level and checked. Fill the septic tank with water, till water flows into the soak-away pit. (This is required during installation). Take the slack out of each wire rope and splice the termination of the wire ropes on top of the tank.

Back – fill for Septic Tanks :

Material should be free of sharp rock. Material should be packed (by hand or foot) at the base evenly. Tank should be filled with water. If installation is in soils that leave large voids on back filling, it should be packed with gravel or sand.

Back – fill for soak-away pit:

Trench should be packed with large rocks. The top 18" or so should be packed with finer gravel and then mud to ensure attractive surroundings.

Good To Know:

In septic tanks the solids in the sewage settle to the bottom to form sludge. Relatively clear liquid is left which forms a layer of scum on its surface. Bacteria feed on this liquid and digest some of the matter and converts it into gas and liquid. The liquid passes through a network of pipes. Other than human waste like dust particles, pieces of paper, cloth wooden particles etc may become the causes of deposition.

NB: Safety:

It is recommended that heavy equipment should not be operated over any septic system. It is suggested that the areas should be adequately fenced to prevent potential accidents and unauthorized interference. Do not allow large quantities of chemicals to enter the system including: Water softener regenerate, Disinfectants, Strong Acids and Alkalis, or Photographic Chemicals Oil or Grease. Petrol or Diesel. Pesticides, large quantities of milk, alcohol or food, large quantities of bleaches or cleaners Baby wipes, Sanitary towels, Kitchen papers, Nappies.



Backfill the excavated area for about two inches with free-flow sand.





Now, flash the toilet-pan with water as much as you can, until you see water is draining out from the outlet pipe of the septic tank.

Now, the septic tank is ready for usage.