

Indian Standard

**REQUIREMENTS FOR
SETTLING TANK (CLARIFIER EQUIPMENT)
FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT**

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**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002**

Indian Standard

REQUIREMENTS FOR SETTLING TANK (CLARIFIER EQUIPMENT) FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT

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Indian Standard

REQUIREMENTS FOR SETTLING TANK (CLARIFIER EQUIPMENT) FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 24 September 1982, after the draft finalized by the Public Health Engineering Equipment Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

0.2 A series of Indian Standards covering various types of equipment used in waste water treatment are being formulated to give guidance to local bodies, public health engineering departments and others in setting up treatment plants. This standard covers the requirements for clarifiers which are normally provided for the removal of suspended solids from waste water. The location of clarifier tanks with respect to other units in the treatment plants shall be determined by the type of process adopted and flow sheet employed for treatment.

0.3 The settling characteristics vary from waste to waste, and in some industry one waste stream to another or combined waste.

0.3.1 The waste after neutralization when applied to clarifiers, can have higher over flow rate than that for the sewage (as the chemical sludges usually have higher settling rate). Therefore, the over flow rates for different industrial waste can be arrived at after having conducted laboratory settling columns studies, and the values may be modified taking into account the actual prototype. Recommendations given below for overflow rates, minimum side water depth, detention time, weir loadings, bottom slopes, etc, are only for general guidance and indicate the basis of preparation of this specification:

<i>a) Overflow rates</i>	<i>Average (m³/d.m)</i>
i) Primary settling tank	25-30
ii) Primary settling tank followed by secondary treatment	35-50
iii) Primary settling tank with activated sludge return	25-35

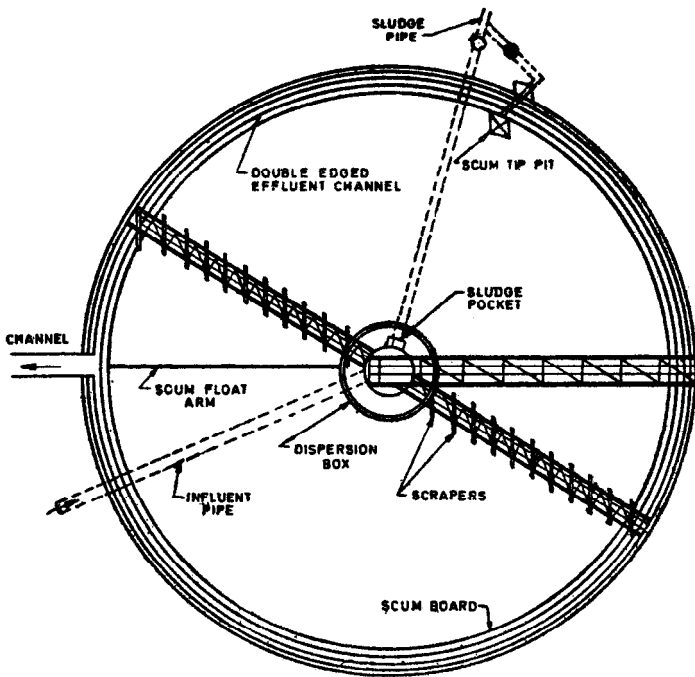
- iv) Secondary settling tank for trickling filter 10-25
 - v) Secondary settling tank for activated sludge (excluding extended aeration) 15-35
 - vi) Secondary settling tank for extended aeration 8-15
- b) *Minimum side water depth* — The minimum side water depth in rectangular or circular horizontal flow tanks shall not be less than 2.0 m. For clarification after activated sludge process, the minimum depth shall be 2.60 m.
- c) *Detention time* — For sewage treatment, the detention period in primary sedimentation tanks 2 to 2½ hours and in secondary sedimentation tank 1½ to 2 hours will produce the optimum results. Longer detention may be necessary in case of industrial wastes with or without chemical precipitation.
- d) *Weir loadings* — For primary, intermediate and secondary sedimentation tanks except in case of secondary tanks for activated sludge process, weir loading not greater than 100 m³/d/m for average flow is recommended. For secondary settling tank in activated sludge or its modifications, the weir loading shall not exceed 150 m³/d/m.
- e) *Bottom slopes* — The floors of settling tank shall be provided with sludge collection hoppers and the sludge scraping mechanism shall be arranged to collect the settled solids from the entire floor area and deliver it to the collection hopper. The floor shall be sloped towards the centre in the case of hopper bottom tanks and to a central sludge pocket. The floor slope shall be of the order of 1 in 12 or steeper for circular and square tanks and one percent or less for rectangular tanks. Flat bottom tanks with continuous sludge removal may be used for secondary settling tank only.

For vertical flow tanks, the slope of the hopper should not be less than 60° to the horizontal.

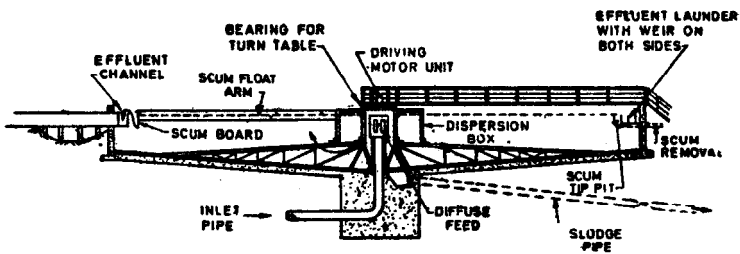
All sharp corners of the clarifiers should be rounded.

0.4 Typical sketch showing the details of settling tank is given in Fig. 1.

0.5 In the formulation of this standard due weightage has been given to international coordination among the standards and practices prevailing in different countries in addition to relating it to the practices in the field in this country.



PLAN



SECTIONAL ELEVATION

FIG. 1 TYPICAL SKETCH OF SETTLING TANK

0.6 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard covers the requirements of settling tank used in treatment of waste water.

2. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION

2.1 Materials to be used in different components are given in Table 1.

3. DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION

3.1 Influent Pipe

3.1.1 The influent pipe laid underneath the floor of clarifier (circular or square) shall be embedded in concrete or in compacted sand in a excavated trench to ensure adequate protection to the pipe against settlement of concrete structure or subsoil water pressure. Pipe/pressure conduit and pipe joint after laying and before being embedded in concrete or before the floor or clarifier is laid shall be hydraulically tested to 2 times the maximum working static head and for internal and external pressures.

3.1.2 The inlet pipe laid inside the tank, up to the dispersion box (acting as deflector) shall be adequately supported from the fixed bridge walkway. The dispersion box shall be made of mild steel plate not less than 6 mm thick, adequately stiffened.

3.1.3 Inlet pipe for hopper bottom tank shall be laid across up to the centre and brought down vertically into the hopper portion. A typical illustration of hopper bottom tank is shown in Fig. 2.

3.1.4 In the case of long horizontal settling tank, inlet pipe is fitted to a distribution channel inside at one end. This inlet channel shall be provided with adequate number of orifice holes at its bottom to provide uniform distribution of flow across the width of the tank.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).

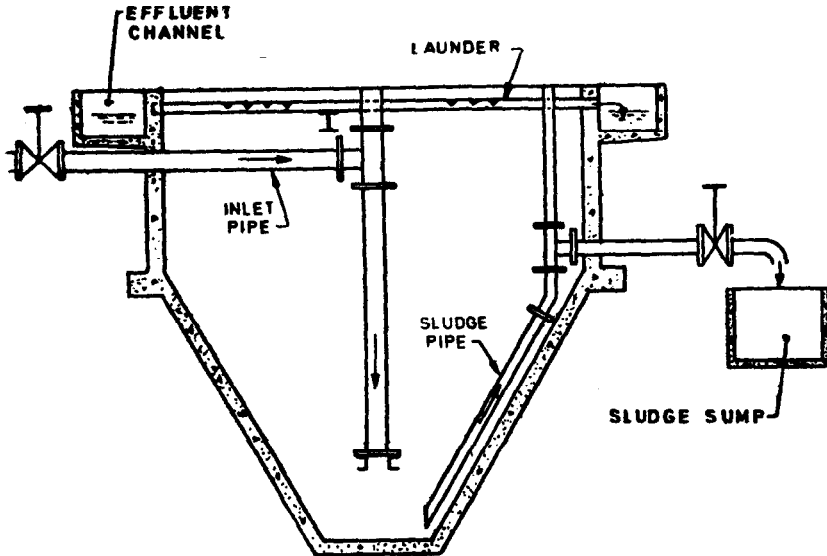


FIG. 2 TYPICAL SKETCH OF HOPPER BOTTOM SETTLING TANK

3.2 Sludge Draw Off Pipe

3.2.1 Pipes after laying and jointing shall be tested to 2 times the maximum working hydrostatic head. The pipe laying shall be done as described in 3.1.1 for circular or square settling tank.

3.2.2 For hopper bottom, sludge pipe shall follow the inclined surface of the hopper and come out of the tank through the vertical wall of the settling tank as shown in Fig. 2. The diameter of the sludge pipe shall not be less than 200 mm.

3.2.3 For long rectangular settling tank, ridge and furrow arrangement along the length of the tank shall be provided for the collection of sludge (see Fig. 3).

3.2.4 Sludge Draw Off Valve

3.2.4.1 The sludge draw off valves may be of cast iron sluice valves, or cast iron rubber-lined diaphragm valves. Where the valve is well below ground level, mild steel extension spindle fitted with hand wheel shall be provided for convenience of operation.

**TABLE 1 MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR DIFFERENT
COMPONENTS OF SETTLING TANK (CLARIFIER EQUIPMENT)
FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT**

(Clause 2.1)

SL No.	COMPONENTS	MATERIAL	REFERENCE TO INDIAN STANDARDS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	a) Influent pipe (Pipe laid across the tank inside)	Cast iron pipe Steel pipe (lined) RCC conduit	Class LA of IS : 1536-1976* or IS : 1537-1976†
	b) Pipe fittings	Cast iron	IS : 1538-1976‡
2.	<i>Sludge draw off pipe</i>		
	a) Pipe	Cast iron	IS : 1536-1976* or IS : 1537-1976†
	b) Sluice valve	Cast iron	IS : 780-1980§
3.	<i>Sludge scraping</i>		
	a) Scraper blades	Mild steel	IS : 226-1975
	b) Frame/rake arm	Mild steel	IS : 226-1975
	c) <i>Rotating/ fixed bridge</i>		
	i) Bridge	Mild steel RCC	IS : 226-1975 —
	ii) Traction rail	Mild steel	IS : 226-1975
	iii) Walkway	Anti corrosive paint or epoxy paint- ed or galvanized mild steel grill or galvanized cheque- red plate	IS : 226-1975
	iv) Handrailing	Anti corrosive paint or epoxy paint- ed or galvanized mild steel angle or galvanized tube	IS : 226-1975
	d) <i>Driving equipment</i>		
	i) Main driving wheel	Cast iron Cast steel	IS : 210-1978¶ IS : 1030-1974**
	ii) Worm gear	Cast iron Cast aluminium bronze	IS : 210-1978¶ IS : 617-1975††
	iii) Bevel gear	Cast iron	IS : 210-1978¶
	iv) Spur gear	Alloy steel	IS : 1570-1961‡‡
	v) Gear box cover	Cast iron	IS : 210-1978¶

(Continued)

**TABLE 1 MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR DIFFERENT
COMPONENTS OF SETTLING TANK (CLARIFIER EQUIPMENT)
FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT— *Contd***

SL No.	COMPONENTS	MATERIAL	REFERENCE TO INDIAN STANDARDS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
vi)	Cover for main driving wheel	Mild steel (epoxy coated a galvanized)	IS : 226-1975
		Cast iron	IS : 210-1978¶
vii)	Housing for main driving wheel	Cast iron	IS : 210-1978¶
viii)	Worm gear housing	Cast iron	IS : 210-1978¶
ix)	Bearing balls	High carbon steel	IS : 2898-1976§§
x)	Coupling	Cast iron	IS : 2693-1964
xi)	Chain sprocket drive	Steel	IS : 2403-1975¶¶
xii)	Traction wheel	Rubber/chrome-nickel tyred or carbon steel case hardened	—
xiii)	Shaft	Cold finished steel	IS : 1570-1961††
xiv)	Cage	Mild steel	IS : 226-1975
xv)	Weirs	Mild steel	IS : 226-1975
		Fibre reinforced Plastic	—
xvi)	Dispersion box	Mild steel	IS : 226-1975

*Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (*second revision*).

†Specification for vertically cast iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (*first revision*).

‡Specification for cast iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (*second revision*).

§Specification for sluice valves for water-works purposes (50 to 300 mm size) (*fourth revision*).

||Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (*fifth revision*).

¶Specification for grey iron castings (*third revision*).

¶¶Specification for carbon steel castings for general engineering purposes (*second revision*).

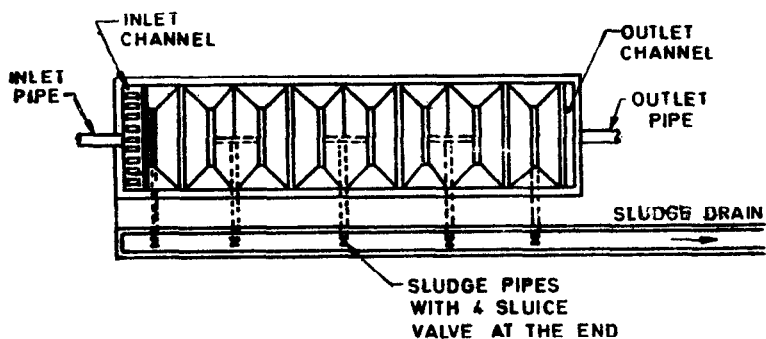
††Specification for aluminium and aluminium alloy ingots and castings for general engineering purposes (*second revision*).

‡‡Schedules for wrought steels for general engineering purposes.

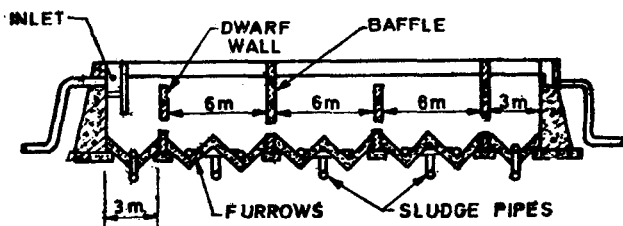
§§Specification for steel balls for rolling bearings (*first revision*).

|||Specification for cast iron flexible couplings.

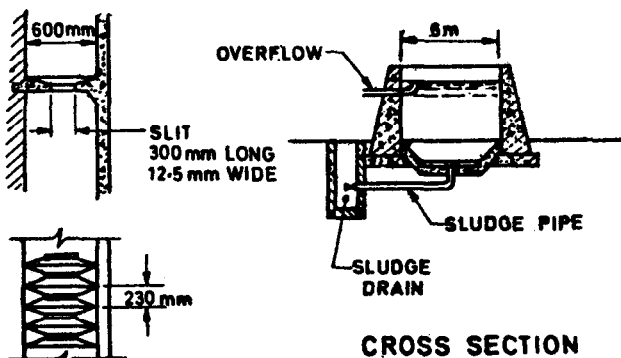
¶¶¶Specification for transmission steel roller chains and chain wheels (*first revision*).



PLAN



SECTIONAL ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

DETAILS OF SLITS
INLET CHANNEL

FIG. 2 TYPICAL DETAILS OF RECTANGULAR SETTLING TANK

3.4.4.2 In case timer controlled sludge valve is used, a by-pass with a sluice valve shall be provided for the same. In addition, two sluice valves, one on either side of the timer controlled valve shall be used to enable the latter to be completely removed for repairs if so required at any time. This timer controlled sludge valve shall be rising spindle type sluice valve with cylinder. Either water or pneumatic pressure shall only be used for the operation of above valves. Timer shall be electrically operated mechanical type or electronic. A solenoid operated pilot valve is required to operate the above valves.

4. CLARIFIED/SETTLED WATER COLLECTION FROM TOP

4.1 For circular or square tank, normally peripheral collecting launder is provided. To ensure uniform collection all along the periphery orifices at predetermined points or mild steel weir plate with 90° 'V' notches along with suitable weir clamps shall be provided. Weir plate shall not be less than 6 mm thick (see IS : 9108-1979*).

4.1.1 Anchor bolts shall be of galvanized steel.

4.2 For long rectangular settling tank over 20 m length, series of collecting launders with inter-connection across the width of the tank at the opposite end of inlet shall be provided to cater for the required weir loading. These launders may have weir plate or submerged orifice holes.

5. SLUDGE SCRAPPING

5.1 For circular, square and rectangular tank without hopper bottom sludge scrapping mechanism shall be provided. Long rectangular tanks without sludge scrapping mechanism with a duplicate tank as stand-by for manual sludge cleaning may be used. For horizontal flow rectangular settling tanks scraper supported on travelling bridge moving to and fro along the length or scraper mounted on endless chain may be provided.

5.2 Sludge scrapping is done by inclined steel plates known as scraper blades fitted to the structural steel rake arm of frame. Blades shall be inclined to the axis of the frame or rake, so as to push the sludge towards centre. Blades are normally straight or curved inward. Horizontal projection of scrapers blades shall overlap each other. The scrapping blades are provided normally for $\frac{1}{4}$ or full diameter of the tank depending on its size and also considering peripheral speed of the scrapping arm. This scrapping arm is either attached to a rotating bridge by means of vertical supports or attached to a centre drive cage. Rotating bridge is driven by a motor, reduction gear box, etc, at the periphery and centre drive cage is driven by the same method at the centre of the tank. Further

*Liquid flow measurement in open channels using thin plate weirs.

scraper arm extending full diameter of the tank can also be driven by a rotating bridge driven at the periphery, scraper arm being attached to centre cage which is in turn fixed to the rotating bridge at the centre of the tank. For large size tanks that is 55 m diameter or above, the bridge sometimes extends to the full diameter driven at both ends and scrapers are attached to the bridge by vertical supports.

For square tanks, a fixed bridge up to the centre of the tank is provided. Raking arms extending full diameter have pivoted pentograph-action extensions with corner blades attached to the outer ends. Corrosion resistant wheels mounted on the extension arms ride against steel plates embedded in the side walls to guide corner scraper blades. The pivoted extension of arms kept in contact with the tank walls at all times by a spring.

5.3 Scraper Drive

5.3.1 Centre Drive — Centre drive mechanism shall consist of a drive unit with overload alarm, tipping device, structural steel scraper arms and bridge, handrail, walkway (up to the centre) and in case of primary clarifiers, the mechanism shall also have a skimmer with scum baffle and scum collection tank. It shall be arranged to provide the required speed. It shall consist of internal and external spur gear and pinion assembly driven by a motor through a series of reduction gear boxes which in turn will provide the required speed to the scraper arms. The chain drive may be incorporated if necessary. The reduction gear shall preferably be oil-immersed type, and the motor shall conform to the requirements of IS : 325-1970* or IS : 996-1964† as applicable.

5.3.2 This drive is mounted on an end carriage on which the rotating bridge is also mounted. The drive consists of a motor and reduction gear box driving the traction wheel through a spur or bevel gear or chain drive. The tip speed for circular tanks shall not exceed 3 m/min and for rectangular tanks, it shall not exceed 0.3 m/min.

5.4 Protective devices for motors to stop against overload shall be provided.

5.5 Scum Removal — The skimmer shall consist of a structural steel unit spanning between the dispersion box and periphery of the tank and arranged in such a manner as to collect the scum at one point near the periphery of the tank. The skimmer arm shall be provided with neoprene rubber skimming device attached to the skimmer blade. A scum baffle, at least 15 cm above water level, and extending to at least 30 cm below

*Specification for three-phase induction motors (*third revision*).

†Specification for single-phase small ac and universal electric motors (*revised*).

the water level, shall be provided along the entire periphery for preventing escape of scum with the clarified sewage. A scum trough of mild steel or RCC and of adequate size shall be provided for collection and disposal of scum.

5.6 Bridge — If bridge is less than 90 cm high, hand railing shall be provided on top beam so as to make a total height of 1.0 m.

6. TESTING OF SCRAPPING MECHANISM

6.1 Bridge or centre drive shall be run in dry condition to check alignment of traction wheels, rails and mechanical fouling of scrapping arms and blades with floor or walls of the tank. Particular attention shall be given to the traction wheel so that it never slips on the rails. Dry running should be continued for at least 4 to 5 hours.

7. PAINTING

7.1 All fabricated surfaces to be painted shall be thoroughly dried and freed from rust and grease. All steel components shall be given coat of red oxide primer and three coats of finish paint [see IS : 1477 (Part I)-1971* and IS : 1477 (Part II)-1971†].

*Code of practice for painting of ferrous metals in buildings : Part I Pretreatment (*first revision*).

†Code of practice for painting of ferrous metals in buildings : Part II Painting (*first revision*).

(Continued from page 2)

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