



## 10 PPM Separator Design Features

1. Inlet and Outlet adapters are 150" F.F. Flanges with 2" vent fittings. Inlet and Outlet are on the top centerline of tank as per Underwriters Laboratories requirements for underground fuel storage vessels.
2. The flow of oily water is directed against an angled corrugated plate to assist in the development of laminar flow through the vessel. Plate also assists in oil coalescence.
3. The flow of the oily water is directed through a series of corrugated parallel plates that are positioned on a 40-45° incline. This incline is greater than the angle of repose of oily/gritty sludges. The plates are self-cleaning due to the angle. The heavy sludges and oily encapsulated grits will fall back out towards the front of the unit and make their way under the plate pack.
4. The opening under the plate pack allows heavy sludges to move forward to the sludge baffle for easy "at-grade" cleaning.
5. The sludge baffle is located beneath a manway for easy sludge removal.
6. The 24" I.D. access manway allows for easy access to the unit for cleaning and inspection.
7. Rectangular Manway houses single piece coalescer and provides for easy "at grade" removal.
8. One-piece coalescer consisting of a monofilament oleophilic medium matrix. The coalescer attracts the small micron oil particles that may not have agglomerated with the larger particles making their way rapidly to the top of the unit. The small particles become large particles and wick their way to the top for removal.
9. Oil accumulates in the top of the vessel out of the flow path of the water. Vessels can accumulate up to 40% of their volume as oil before effluent quality is compromised.
10. Clean water is drawn off the bottom of the outlet end of the separator. As a gallon of oily water enters the opposite end, a gallon of clean water is discharged.