



SPEL Products is a quality assured company to BS EN ISO 9001 – design & manufacture.

We have been manufacturing glass reinforced plastic tanks since the mid 1960s and began making underground tanks in 1975.

These years of experience and our company's diversified operations have allowed us to design, engineer and manufacture the range of quality GRP tanks available today.

Our modern plant, equipment and quality assurance procedures ensure both quality and competitive pricing.

Design

Designed in accordance with BS EN 13121 / ISO 976, SPEL Tankstor underground tanks are manufactured for many applications and in a wide range of specifications to handle such substances as water, sewage, farm effluent, petroleum products and chemicals.

Manufacturing Process

SPEL Tankstor underground tanks are filament wound by the technically advanced chop hoop filament winding process (patented) which was chosen after careful investigation proved it produced the most desirable GRP underground tanks.

This process produces not only circumferential strength as found in helical wound tanks, but also longitudinal strength. The interlaminar shear strength permits tanks to be cut for manholes and pipe work without any undue loss in strength.

The manufacturing process is carefully monitored with a digital read out system. Chopping glass, winding glass, the resin-rich inner layer and main laminate resins are kept within specification parameters thus minimising human error.

Each tank has a smooth moulded resin-rich corrosion barrier inner layer and an external resin-rich water penetration barrier.

These layers can incorporate special resins to meet specific applications where the contents are highly corrosive or a potable water approved resin system is required or where surrounding soil is heavily contaminated.





Quality Assurance

Quality control procedures require each tank to be carefully inspected and tested. Ultrasonic thickness readings, material content weights, etc are checked and recorded against the tank's unique serial number. Additional periodic laminate testing is carried out by independent testing facilities including stress and strain analysis and also physical property tests to meet specific design criteria.

Advantages

Being manufactured in glass reinforced plastics, SPEL underground tanks are light, easy to handle and easy to install. They are not susceptible to rust, exhibit excellent corrosion resistant properties and have a life expectancy in excess of 50 years. The smooth internal moulded finish provides good flow characteristics and enables easy desludging and cleaning operations.



Over 50 years technical innovation & progress

GRP laminate

The SPEL Tankstor tanks have been designed with reference to BS EN 1312, BS EN 976-1, 978 and BS EN 858-1:2002.

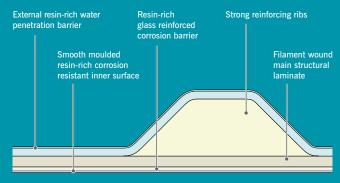
The quality and strength of glass reinforced plastic (GRP) laminates depends upon the following factors:

- The design criteria, eg. chemical resistance, temperature, internal and/or external loading.
- The efficiency and consistency of the manufacturing process and the high level of control to maintain resin and reinforcements within strict design parameters.
- The laminate construction with resin-rich corrosion resistant internal surface, resin-rich glass reinforced corrosion barrier, main laminate and the external resin-rich water penetration barrier provides excellent corrosion resistance from internal contents and complete sealing of laminate from ingress of water and/ or contaminants externally.

Tank Specifications

Standard, heavy, extra heavy or special specification available dependent upon tank burial depth and water table level in winter. The tables refer to tanks with a concrete surround. For extra heavy and special specification range and pea gravel surround refer to section 13 SPEL Data Manual, SPEL Tankstor and Separator Installation Instructions Ref: TSII or contact technical sales.

Materials, construction, application categories and type codes



UK Patent No. 2233384

GP – General purpose applications. Constructed throughout with orthophalic polyester resin and glass reinforcement. Applications – potable water, sewage, surface water and mild chemicals.

CR – Chemical resistant lined tanks. The smooth moulded resinrich corrosion resistant internal surface and the resin-rich glass reinforced corrosion barrier are constructed from isophthalic polyester resin or terephthalic NPG polyester resin.

Applications – suitable for silage effluent, chemicals (acidic) and hydrocarbon materials.

HCR – Highly chemical resistant. Aggressive chemicals and/or high temperatures. The smooth moulded resin-rich corrosion resistant internal surface and the resin-rich glass reinforced corrosion barrier are constructed from vinyl ester resins dependent upon chemical resistance and/or high temperatures.

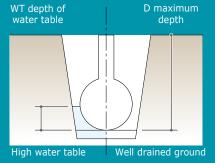
Applications – transformer oil dump tanks, highly aggressive chemical process or holding tanks, and accidental chemical spillage containment tanks

General guide for maximum burial depths with concrete surround



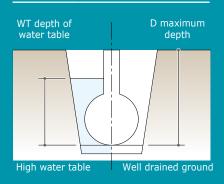
Standard Tanks

Series	WT(m)	D(m)
100/200	1.0	4.0
300	0.9	4.0
400	1.3	5.0
500	1.9	5.7
600	2.4	6.2



Heavy Tanks

Series	WT(m)	D(m)
100/200	2.0	6.0
300	2.8	5.6
400	3.5	6.0
500	4.5	7.25
600	4.7	7.3

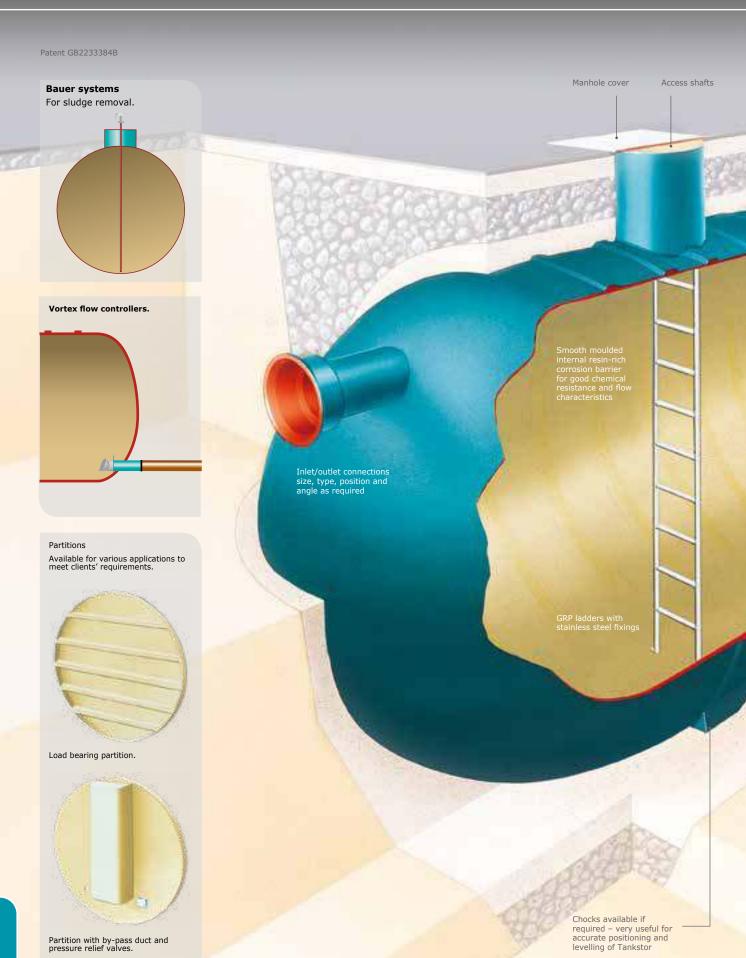


For extra heavy and special tanks see section 13 of SPEL Data Manual

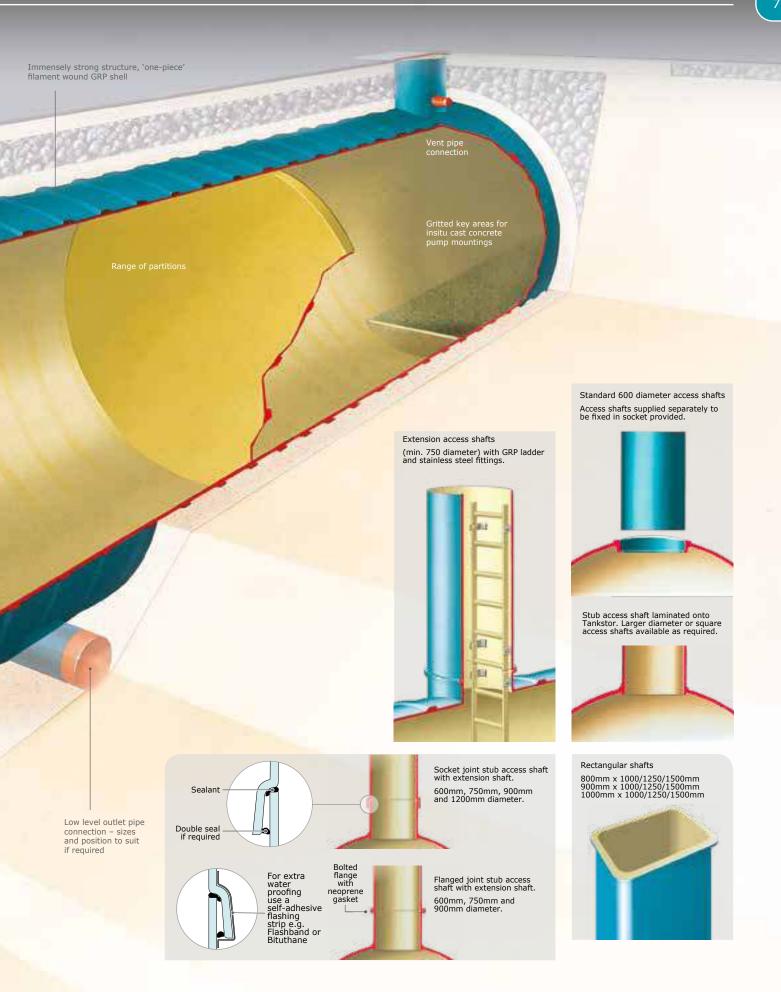
RANGE AND CAPACITIES

Tank gross capacity Litres (Gallons)	200 Series 1.2m int. dia Length mm	300 Series 1.8m int. dia Length mm	400 Series 2.6m int. dia Length mm	500 Series 3.5m int. dia Length mm	600 Series 4.0m int. dia Length mm
1,000 (220)	1,170				
2,000 (440)	2,050				
3,000 (660)	2,930				
4,000 (875)	3,820	1,950			
5,000 (1,100)	4,700				
6,000 (1,320)	5,590	2,760			
7,000 (1,540)	6,480				
8,000 (1,758)	7,360	3,540			
9,000 (1,980)	8,250				
9,270 (2,035)		4,020			
10,000 (2,200)	9,130	4,290			
13,650 (3,000)		5,760	3.390		
18,200 (4,000)		7,620	4,250 & 4,000		
20,000 (4,395)		8,260	4,600 & 4,400		
25,000 (5,495)		10,220	5,250		
27,300 (6,000)			5,700		
30,000 (6,593)		12,170	6,170		
35,000 (7,690)		14,155			
36,400 (8,000)			7,400		
40,000 (8,790)		16,120			
40,600 (8,925)			8,140		
45,500 (10,000)			9,050		
50,000 (11,000)			9,950		
60,000 (13,200)			11,830	6,950	
70,000 (15,380)			13,710		
75,000 (16,480)			14,700	8,530	
80,000 (17,580)			15,600	9,030	
90,400 (19,890)			17,560	-,	
100,000 (22,000)			19,350	11,180	8,710
120,000 (26,400)			-,	,	10,310
125,000 (27,495)				13,830	-,
140,000 (30,760)					11,910
150,000 (32,960)				16,630	12,690
160,000 (35,160)				17,550	13,510
175,000 (38,480)				18,930	14,740
180,000 (39,560)				19,430	15,110
190,000 (41,780)			-	,	15,880
200,000 (43,950)				21,530	16,650
220,000 (48,345)				-1/555	18,260
240,000 (52,740)					19,890
250,000 (54,950)					20,660
260,000 (57,150)					21,470
270,000 (59,330)					
280,000 (61,593)					22,270
290,000 (63,792)					23,850
300,000 (65,920)					24,660

STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY IN GLASS REINFORCED PLASTICS







SEPTIC/SETTLEMENT TANKS

Selecting and siting

Septic tanks have been used for many years for the primary treatment of sewage from rural properties not connected to the public sewer.

Building a conventional brick or concrete tank however has always been a laborious undertaking and leaks due to subsequent settlement are common.

SPEL Products commenced manufacturing septic tanks in 1974 and acquired an Agrement Certificate in 1977. Since then SPEL have developed a large range of horizontal cylindrical septic tanks to BS 6297 from 3,000 litres capacity for single dwellings up to 300,000 litres capacity and over for larger communities.

Thousands of SPEL Septic tanks are in use today because of their proven performance in a factory made sealed unit.

The ease and speed with which they can be installed in any ground conditions makes them very attractive to the installer as well.



Two SPEL 600 series 200,000 litres capacity each. **WWTW Kinlochard Aberfoyle, Scotland**

Basic design principles

The primary function of a septic/settlement tank is to provide quiescent conditions to enable suspended solids to settle out, be retained and to produce a final effluent of as high a quality as possible. The higher the quality, the greater the efficiency and life of the absorption system.

The controlled flow principle of the SPEL tank through two chambers provides excellent conditions for settlement and sedimentation. The tank has been so designed to extend the flow path between the inlet and outlet as far as possible for maximum overall efficiency.



Chemical Process Tanks

Nitrate improvement scheme, Severn Trent. SPEL Tankstor 4 No. 11,000 litre capacity & chemical resistant underground tanks.

Client: Severn Trent Water

Consultant/Contractor: Mott Macdonald Bentley

Products: SPEL Tankstor 4 No. 11,00 litre capacity CR - chemical resistant underground tanks

Suds SPEL DRAINAGE SOLUTIONS

In recent years, especially in 2007, high unprecedented rainfall has put the managing of flood risk high on the agenda. Although SuDS may not prevent flooding during exceptionally heavy rainfall events much can be done to manage flood risk.

SuDS techniques such as stormwater attenuation and rainwater harvesting are two ways to manage rainwater in high density developments. The reduction in site runoff can be even lower than greenfield runoff rates.

SPEL Products have an efficient range of stormwater attenuation systems incorporating vortex flow controllers or pumps depending on sewer outfall invert levels to meet the allowable discharge rate.

SPEL StormBrake Attenuation Systems

The SPEL Storm-Brake attenuation tank is a two compartment unit with a weir overflow to storage. The first compartment incorporates the inlet and flow controller and, being small in capacity, quickly attains the head for optimum performance of the flow controller.

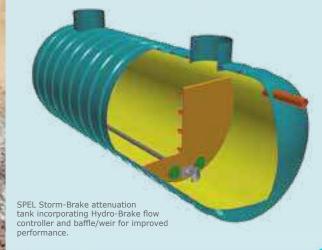
During storm conditions level will rise and pass over the weir into the storage compartment and as the storm abates and the level falls in the first chamber, non-return valves operate to allow the stored stormwater to pass back into the first chamber and through the flow controller.

The most common systems are on-line where the tank forms part of the drainage system with all flows passing through the tank or interconnected tanks. However, the SPEL Storm-Brake can also be designed for off-line attenuation.

Gravity systems have a vortex flow controller designed to meet the required discharge rate. Where sewer levels cannot accommodate this type of system, a range of pumps and controls are available including site commissioning.

SPEL StormBrake/RainSave Systems

Where stormwater attenuation and rainwater harvesting are both required SPEL Storm-Brake/RainSave Systems offers a combined and very economic solution. The combined system saves on land space and installation costs.



SPEL TANKSTOR TANKS - APPLICATIONS

Stormwater Attenuation • Containment • Rainwater Harvesting • Chemicals



Dawley & Malinslee Attenuation Client: Telford & Wrekin Council Contrator: Birse Civils

Product: 4 No. SPEL Tankstor underground attenuation tank 600 series capacity 220,000 litres totalling 880m³



Eight SPEL Tankstor 600 series stormwater attenuation tanks have been installed at Buntsford Hill, Bromsgrove to provide $2,100\text{m}^3$ of capacity.



Gatwick Airport: Boeing GoldCare Hanger



Hyde Park: SPEL RainSave rainwater harvesting & utilisation



Gatwick Airport Client: Boeing Corporation Contractor: John Sisk

Products: 13 No. SPEL Tankstor 600 series 240,000 litres capacity

SPEL PACKAGE PUMPING STATIONS

Offsite built & tested

There are many applications where underground tanks are used with pumps, eg. stormwater buffer storage or attenuation, sprinkler fire fighting reservoirs, grey and rainwater storage and utilisation systems (SPEL RainSave), surface water and/or sewage pumping stations.

SPEL design and build complete pumping systems for water and local authorities, industrial and commercial developments.

SPEL H-series package pumping stations incorporate all pumping equipment; pipe work, valves, pedestals, guide rails factory fitted and tested. Expensive site work installing pumping equipment under difficult conditions is eliminated. The only site work is final commissioning by expert engineers which is a simple and efficient operation with no 'confined space' requirements.

For a quality package providing long trouble-free service all component parts must be selected and specified to achieve that end result. Cutting component quality to reduce 'initial' installation costs usually results in high maintenance costs and higher life cycle cost (LCC).

For the range of tank capacities and examples of internal components refer to SPEL Tankstor tanks in section 2 of the data manual.

SPEL have a good working relationship with the main pump and equipment suppliers thus ensuring full maintenance warranty and service back-up.

Vertical & Horizontal Package Pumping Stations

SPEL 'V' (vertical) and 'H' series (horizontal) package pumping stations are factory fitted out and tested with pipe work, pump pedestals, valves, guide rails, and level controls to meet your requirements and to Sewers for Adoption.

Eliminates inefficient and expensive 'confined space' site fitting out. It is indeed the way forward in the construction industry.

Whatever your requirements for package pumping stations SPEL have the answer you can put your trust in with absolute confidence.

Quality pumps (Grundfus, ITT Flygt and other reliable makes) at very competitive prices.



SPEL Products has received this independent certification and approval for the full range of **SPEL GRP Wet Wells**. The full range covers vertical and horizontal **SPEL Package Pumping Stations** up to 300,000 litre capacity.

SPEL Xspel Package Pumping Station

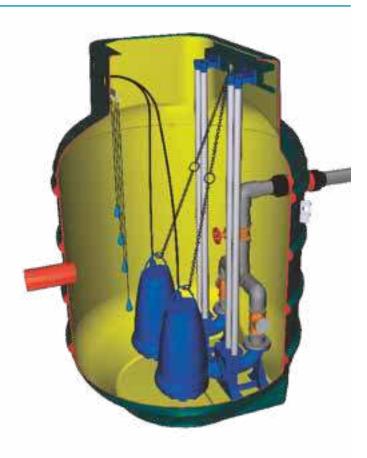
The chamber is filament wound GRP incorporating a smooth moulded internal corrosion resistant resin-rich layer. This smooth moulded finish provides excellent self-cleaning qualities. Under test the requirements of WIS 4-40-02 were met where the depth of sediment shall be less than the 10% of the difference between the pump inlet and the base of the chamber.

The chamber exhibits good chemical resistance.

Being moulded and assembled into a one piece moulding the chamber meets the leak tightness tests in accordance with WIS 4-04-02, clauses 12.1.2. and 3.

Features

- Superior self-cleaning geometric base efficiently expels the solids and prevents silt build-up
- Smooth self-cleaning internal surface
- Filament wound GRP construction (to BS EN 13121 as appropriate)
- Longer time between inspections
- Quality, efficient pumping systems by Grundfos or ITT Flyqt
- Factory fitted and tested pipe work, valves etc. and with a test certificate
- Long life and corrosion resistance using top quality resins
- 25 year warranty or WRC 30 years
- Shell life expectancy over 50 yrs







Largest one-piece factory made unit

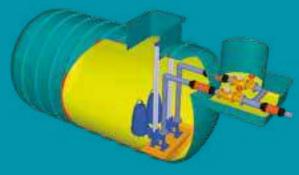
A $300m^3$ SPEL H-series Package Pumping Station, thought to be the largest one-piece factory made unit, being delivered to a waste transfer station in Yorkshire.

SPEL Products' capability to produce large pumping stations enables enormous savings in site costs and faster time schedules.



SPEL Package Pumping Station with 'integral' valve chamber To meet Sewers for Adoption

This arrangement eliminates site connection to the separate valve chamber and therefore, where appropriate, saves on installation costs.



National Grid



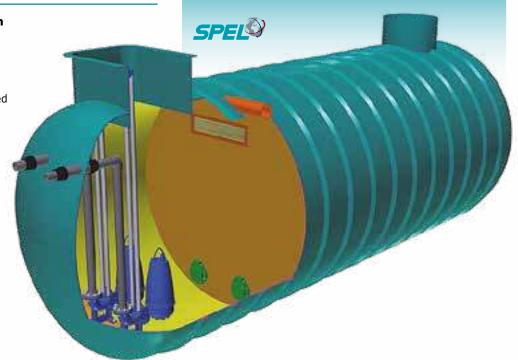
SPEL Products supply specialist monitoring, containment and treatment systems to safeguard large installations in the power generating industry.

These installations, and more recently, the largest wind farms incorporate SPEL Package Pumping Stations.

The SPEL 24 Pump Station

This range is designed to meet the requirements of The Building Regulations 2002 edition for foul water pumping stations.

The unit provides a standard sized pumping chamber with overflow to emergency storage sized to contain the required 24-hour inflow allowance for disruption of service.



SPEL ABOVE GROUND TANKS

SPEL Products are increasingly supplying tanks for above ground installation where below ground installation costs are high and surface area is not at a premium. This is particularly where the ground is contaminated or is unstable made up ground.

Horizontal SPEL Tankstor tanks are mounted on adjustable galvanised steel cradles fixed to a suitable preformed concrete slab designed for the required loadings.

The tanks can be single skin or with secondary containment (bunded) or double wall units.

SPEL cavity monitoring units can be fitted to warn if any corrosion or accidental damage occurs during service.

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Height m c/w

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Model

Litres

Dia. m

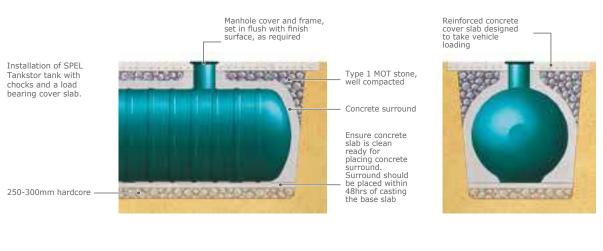


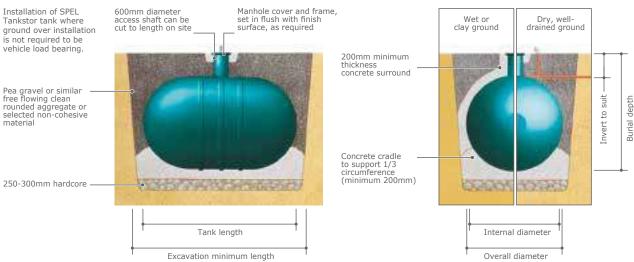
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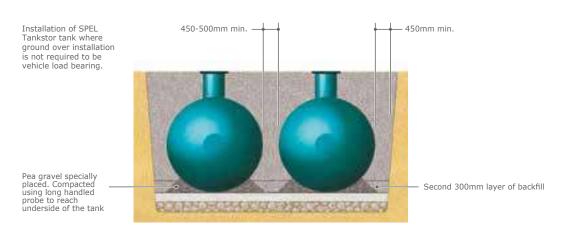
TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAILS FOR UNDERGROUND TANKS

Installation - Concrete





Installation - Pea gravel



Notes for general guidance on installation

SPEL Tankstor tanks must be installed in accordance with the installation instructions in the SPEL Data Manual – Installation or SPEL Tankstor and Separator Installation Instructions Ref: TSII (supplied with every tank).

Some important installation steps are highlighted as follows.

Off-loading/handling

The contractor is responsible for off-loading the tank mechanically using a backhoe or crane. The tank must be handled with care to prevent accidental damage from impact or contact with sharp objects. Avoid jarring and bumps.

Use web slings not chains for lifting. Don't lift with water in it. Sling lifting positions are indicated on the tank. For large tanks a spreader bar may be required. Use guide lines when craning long tanks.

Storage

Set tank on smooth ground free of bricks and sharp objects, chock to prevent rolling and tie down against high winds.

Excavation size and design

Determine the size of the excavation from the dimensions of the tank and the incoming drain invert depth allowing for concrete/ pea gravel all round the tank. Where difficult ground conditions exist, or the possibility of external loading, a concrete surround should be designed accordingly, eg. thickness and/or the use of reinforcing.

Excavation

Excavate allowing for easy placing of the tank and concrete and for consolidating concrete around the bottom half of the tank when backfilling.

If the base of the excavation is of unstable ground – allow for 250-300mm of hardcore, and cover with a polythene membrane prior to placing concrete.

Tanks surrounded in concrete

Where the level of the tank is important, chocks can be fitted during manufacture to enable the tank to be placed on a flat concrete base and levelled up prior to surrounding with concrete.

- 1. Pour concrete base to correct depth and level off. Base should be reinforced as necessary.
- 2. When the concrete is set sufficiently, place the tank in position and check for level. Place the initial fill of water to a depth of 300mm 500mm depending on the tank diameter to provide ballast for the first concrete pour.
- 3. Place back-fill concrete up to the depth of the water in the tank ensuring the concrete is properly consolidated under the tank to prevent voids. Consolidate by hand do not use vibrating pokers.
- 4. Continue by placing concrete round the tank, at the same time filling with water to equalise pressure and resist floatation. Ensure all chambers are filled equally.
- 5. Connect up pipe work, fix extension access shaft with waterproof mastic/adhesive or bolt to the stub access shaft as appropriate.
- 6. Top up the tank with water to invert level and place remainder of concrete.
- 7. Where the concrete slab over the tank is to take vehicle loading it should be reinforced in accordance with good practice to take the maximum load and should be extended onto unexcavated ground. It is important that vehicle loading is not transferred to the tank itself. Important: Before surrounding circular or rectangular shafts with backfill, shutter internally to support the sides and safeguard against distortion.
- 8. Incorporate inspection cover frames in the normal manner.

For smaller tanks e.g. cesspools can be installed as follows:

1. Place concrete along the centre of the excavation base and lower the tank into position 'puddling' it into the concrete to form a cradle. Consolidate under the tank to prevent voids. Consolidate by hand – do not use vibrating pokers.

- 2. Check the tank is truly vertical and level.
- 3. After the concrete has reached its initial set, fill with water to approximately 500mm deep.
- 4. As 4-8 in method above, or if suitable the tank can be surrounded in pea gravel or approved free flowing crushed rock. (See under tanks installed with granular backfill) When the concrete surround has fully cured, cesspools should be completely emptied ready for use.

Tanks surrounded with pea gravel or similar

Where it is economical to do so, SPEL Tankstor tanks can be surrounded in pea gravel or with similar free flowing clean rounded aggregate. Details of the installation procedure, approved backfill materials and the need for mechanical anchoring in specific circumstances are contained in the SPEL Data Manual and SPEL Tankstor and Separator Installation Instructions. For guidance the basic steps are as follows

Dry hole procedure

Excavation size – stable ground conditions.

Determine the size of the excavation from the dimensions of the tank and the incoming drain invert depth, allowing for a minimum of 450mm of backfill between the tank sides and the ends of the excavation.

Excavation size – unstable ground conditions.

Where the ground is unstable, eg. landfill type areas, peat, swamp or in clay areas subject to swelling/shrinking, the width of the backfill must be increased to a minimum of half the tank diameter between the tank sides and the ends of the excavation.

If the base of the excavation is also of unstable ground, allow for 250-300mm of hardcore. After placing the hardcore, consolidate to ensure a firm base for the backfill.

Installation

- 1. Place a minimum of 150-300mm of approved backfill over the excavation bottom.
- 2. Position tank carefully onto backfill bed and check for levels including inlet/outlet inverts.
- 3. Place first 300mm lift of backfill evenly around the tank by shovelling and pushing beneath the tank bottom, between ribs and end domes to ensure complete support and to eliminate voids. (Where access is confined, long handled probes, curved to enable reaching the underside of the tank, can be used). Place and compact further 300mm lifts as above to a minimum depth of 1/3rd tank diameter. The remainder of the backfill can be poured without consolidation except where required to support a cover slab.
- 4. Connect up inlet, outlet and vent pipe work, seat access shaft into socket and apply waterproof mastic/adhesive, or as applicable.
- 5. Where a concrete slab is to be constructed over the tank to take vehicle loading see under concrete backfill step 7.
- 6. Incorporate inspection cover frames in the normal manner.

Wet hole procedure

Where there is water entering the excavation, the water level should be maintained below the foundation level by pumping with or without the aid of a pump well in one corner of the excavation.

The SPEL mechanical anchoring system

For installations using pea gravel backfill this system is available to reduce the risk of floatation. The system locates over the designated ribs and ensures complete safety. Other systems will nullify the tanks warranty.

