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DEVICE FOR TREATING WASTE WATER, ESPECIALLY RAINWATER

The present invention relates to a device for treating water and it more particularly relates to an improved device making it possible jointly to carry out degritting, degreasing and settling of the waste water or
5 of the rainwater.

The present applicant has described and claimed, in FR-A-2,679,223, a method and apparatus for treating water which also makes it possible, in a single device, to carry out simultaneously, in particular, degritting,
10 degreasing, coagulation, flocculation and settling of waste water.

The present invention is intended to provide improvements to this type of device, especially with a view to adapting it to an intermittent operating mode, in
15 particular for treating rainwater.

One of the objects of the invention consists in employing technologies favouring the treatment even during filling of the device, carrying out selective removal of the scum, the sludge and the layer of clarified water, and making it possible to carry out
20 hydraulic cleaning of the device.

It is known that the poor quality of the effluent fed into a waste water treatment plant, during the start-up phase of this plant, becomes very significant in the case of occasional or short-term treatment of specific effluents, especially rainwater, because this start-up phase may constitute 10 to 50% of the rainfall event. The first object of the present invention is to minimize the negative effect of the initiation phase of a water
25 treatment plant of the type mentioned hereinabove.

Moreover, it is known that the overall efficiency of such a water treatment plant with intermittent and short-term operation is greatly affected by the manner in which selective removal is carried out of the scum, the grit, the sludge and the clarified water layer removed,
35 which is equal in volume to 5 to 40% of the total clarified volume. The second object of the present invention therefore consists in collecting and removing the various components mentioned hereinabove as simply as possible and as efficiently as possible.
40



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Finally, the device of the type to which the invention relates does not operate frequently, and it is therefore not useful to employ a continuous grit, grease and sludge removal system. However, given that the device remains inactive for several days or even for several weeks, it is necessary to provide means of cleaning the floor of the construction of the device, in order to avoid fermentation or drying of the sludge at the bottom of the construction, which might lead to pollution of water during the restarting phase of the device. This is a further subject of the present invention.

In consequence, the present invention relates to a device which includes a degritter fitted with a grit trough, passed through by a descending then ascending flow of the water to be treated, a degreasing surface provided above a part of the degritter and the feed region of the settling tank, and a settling tank which includes a feed or presettling basin, a floor, a laminar settling region and an extraction trough. This device is characterized in that the partition separating the degritter from the settling tank includes a flap valve making it possible, when it is open, to transfer the untreated water without perturbation towards the settling tank, and therefore allowing correct settling during this filling phase.

According to the invention, the said flap valve is preferably a ballasted flap valve remaining closed in the absence of hydraulic load upstream of the partition on which it is mounted.

According to another characteristic of the present invention, a double extraction system is provided in the settling tank, in order to ensure separate removal of the layer of clarified water, on the one hand, and of the sludge and the scum, on the other hand, this double extraction system including:

- means provided slightly above the top point of the floor of the settling tank, for removing the water without removing the sludge, it being possible for these means to be produced in the form of a pump or of a tube



for removal by gravity, and

- means for removing the sludge and then the scum from the settling tank, these means, positioned at the bottom of the settling tank and made, preferably, in the form of a pump or the like, being activated after removal of the upper clarified water layer by the said first means.

According to yet another characteristic of the present invention, the device includes clarified water storage enclosures intended for cleaning the floor of the settling tank.

According to the invention, the system for removing grit expected at the lower part of the degritter enclosure uses means provided by the invention for removing sludge, especially a transfer pump whose delivery is provided with two valves: one allowing removal towards the outflow pipe during drainage of the settling tank, the other ensuring transfer towards a trough or the like.

According to the invention, the floor of the settling tank is compartmented using a certain number of partitions, thus defining floor portions, each being assigned a water storage enclosure as well as a valve making it possible, by circulation of water, to clean this floor portion using the water contained in the said enclosure.

Other characteristics and advantages of the present invention will emerge from the description given hereinbelow with reference to the attached drawings which illustrate one embodiment thereof, given by way of example, and without any limiting character.

In the drawings:

- Figure 1 is a diagrammatic perspective view representing a device according to the present invention;

- Figure 2 is an axial section in vertical section of the device illustrated by Figure 1; and

- Figure 3 is a section along 3-3 in Figure 2.

As stated in the preamble of the present description, the device which is the subject of the



present invention constitutes an improvement to that described in FR-A-2,679,223, to which reference may be made. This device therefore includes, as specified at the top of Figure 2, a degritter 10, a degreasing surface 12,
5 and a settling tank 14, here represented in the form of a laminar settling tank 37, this settling tank 14 being preceded by a presettling tank 16.

The degritter 10 with its grit trough 18 is passed through by a descending then ascending flow of
10 water to be treated, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The degreasing surface 12 is located above a part of the degritter and the feed region of the settling tank 14 (above the presettling tank 16). The settling tank 14 includes a floor 20 and a sludge removal trough 22.

15 According to the invention, a flap valve such as 24 is provided, for example of the type with ballasted wing, on the partition 26 which separates the degritter 10 from the settling tank 14. This flap valve has a double purpose:

20 - it allows settling during the phase of filling the construction of the plant: in fact, in the absence of such a valve in conventional plants, after filling the degritter, a drop of several metres of the untreated water in the settling tank occurs, which generates
25 turbulence thus preventing settling. By virtue of the presence of the flap valve 24, the transfer of the untreated water towards the settling tank, after filling of the enclosure of the degritter, takes place without significant perturbation or turbulence. This device
30 therefore makes it possible to obtain correct clarification of the first layers of water taken into the device;

- it makes it possible, during drainage of the settling tank, to recover the upper layer of water from
35 the degritter, free of grit and clarified.

In the embodiment represented in the drawing, this flap valve 24 is made in the form of a ballasted flap valve which remains in the closed position in the absence of hydraulic load upstream of the partition 26.



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According to the present invention, two extraction systems are provided, designed to ensure separate removal of the clarified water layer, on the one hand, and of the sludge and of the scum, on the other hand. In the embodiment illustrated in the drawings, this double removal system comprises:

- 1) a pump 28 (or a tube) placed slightly above the top point of the floor 20 of the settling tank, in order to remove the water without removing the sludge. The operation of this pump is interrupted when the water sheet level in the settling tank reaches a point located slightly above (a few tens of centimetres) the intake level of the pump 28, in order not to take in the scum;

- a second pump 30 located at the bottom of the settling tank in the trough 22 of the latter, this second pump being turned on after the first pump 28 is turned off, under the conditions indicated hereinabove, so as to extract the sludge from the trough 22 and then the scum. The sludge and the grease thus extracted are generally removed to the outflow pipe, and therefore treated by the purification station after the high load period due to the rainfall event.

At the end on the treated water removal orifice 32 side, enclosures are provided for storing the clarified water. In Figure 1, the device includes three storage troughs such as 34, bounded by walls and fed with clarified water coming from the laminar settling tank 37. These storage enclosures are provided by the invention for cleaning the floor 20 of the settling tank when it is no longer being used and they remain full when the device is being drained. The floor includes a plurality of separating partitions such as 36, making it possible to define floor portions, each of these portions being intended to be cleaned by the circulation of the water coming from at least one corresponding storage enclosure 34. For this purpose, each enclosure 34 includes a valve with a nozzle, such as 38, which, when it is opened, releases all or part of the water reserve contained in the storage enclosure in question. This water then sweeps



over the corresponding floor portion and thus cleans it.

Naturally, the cleaning is carried out, floor portion by floor portion, by opening the various valves 38 in turn. This cleaning may be optimized by providing
5 several partial flushes per floor portion, the drainage by pumping being carried out between each cleaning operation.

The device according to the invention is further-
more characterized, as was seen hereinabove, by an
10 original grit removal system.

It is known that it is important for the grit collected during the degritting phase not to be removed at the same time as the sludge and the scum, because it can block the transfer pipes and the outflow pipes. This
15 is the reason why the grit, after drainage of the settling tank, remains trapped in the grit trough 18 provided in the degritter. It was seen hereinabove that, in the invention, the clarified water layer contained at the top of the degritter (and which constitutes approximately 90%
20 of the volume of the degritter) was removed via the flap valve 24 during the draining of the settling tank 14.

In order to avoid additional manufacturing and maintenance costs, the removal of the sand in the device according to the invention is carried out by means of the
25 sludge and scum transfer pump 30.

For this purpose, the delivery of this pump is equipped with two valves 40 and 42, one allowing removal towards the outflow pipe during drainage of the settling tank, the other ensuring transfer towards a trough or any
30 suitable removal means. In order to allow the pump 30 to be used in this way, it is necessary to transfer the grit from the trough 18 of the degritter into the trough 22 of the settling tank. This operation is carried out, according to the invention, using syphon tubes such as
35 44, and the operation is made possible by the fact that the trough 18 of the degritter is located above the trough 22 of the settling tank.

The operation is carried out in three phases:

a) Air is blown back through the syphon tube in



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order to unpack the grit. According to the invention, this blowing of air may be carried out, for example, by closing the syphon valve, using an air inlet located above the said valve.

5 b) The valve of the syphon tube is opened so as to transfer the grit towards the trough 22 of the settling tank, which trough is at a lower level; and

c) The pump 30 is switched on in order to remove the grit.

10 Obviously, the device may furthermore include automation systems, in particular level sensors which manage the starting and stopping of the pumps 28 and 30 as well as the opening and closing of the valves for cleaning the floor 20, for isolating the syphon tubes 44,
15 for injecting air, for removing the grit or the sludge, etc.

The operation of the device thus described is as follows:

1 - Filling phase:

20 After the rainfall event, the device is empty.

The water fills first the grit trough 18 then the bottom of the settling tank through the opening released by the flap valve 24 which occupies the position illustrated by Figure 2.

25 The degritter and the settling tank are therefore filled simultaneously and without fall or turbulence of untreated water through this opening. Settling is therefore possible during this start-up phase.

30 Before being removed through the removal pipe 32, the clarified water fills the storage enclosures 34. A level detector signals that the device is full and in production phase.

2 - Production phase:

35 The untreated water deposits the grit and the coarsest particles in the grit trough 18. The flap valve 24 remains closed in the absence of sufficient hydraulic load to cause it to open. The water yields its floating components from the abovementioned degreasing region at the top of Figure 2.



The feed region of the settling tank is wide and it therefore allows settling of the heaviest particles.

The water passes through the laminar settling tank 37 which retains the finest particles which slide
5 and agglomerate on the various compartments of the floor
20 where they accumulate.

During this production phase, the particles also accumulate in the sludge trough 22 of the settling tank. In view of the short duration of the rainfall event, the
10 height of sludge thus accumulated remains small.

3 - Drainage phase:

The end of the rainfall event is signalled by a time-delay level detector. The pump 28 is then switched
15 on after the time necessary for complete clarification of
the water stored in the settling tank. This pump then removes the clear water layer located in the settling tank and in the upper part of the degritter, through the flap valve 24 which is in the open position, towards the clarified water removal pipe 32.

20 This pump stops at the intended level, mentioned hereinabove, that is to say slightly above the upper level of the floor 20, so as not to remove the scum or the bottom sludge. At this moment, the second pump 30 starts so as to extract this sludge and this scum.

25 It should be noted that the floor 20 has a sufficient slope for most of the sludge to be able to slide as the water level falls. A detector at the lowest point of the water level triggers the stopping of the pump 30.

30 4 - Floor cleaning phase

It has been seen that a storage enclosure such as 34, including a valve with nozzle 38, corresponds to each floor portion defined by the partitions such as 36.

The floors are cleaned one after the other by
35 opening this valve 38 and partially draining the corresponding storage enclosure 34. The quantity of water used on each cleaning is less than the volume of the sludge trough 22, in order to ensure cleaning of all the floor. This water is removed via the pump 30 before proceeding



to cleaning of the following floor portion.

The lowest level detector in the settling tank stops the operation of the pump 30 and allows washing of the following floor portion.

- 5 Depending on the case, each floor portion may be cleaned from one to three times, for example.

5 - Removal of the grit

- 10 The grit may be removed following the cleaning operation if the device includes a specific reception construction such as a trough, hopper, etc. Extraction may be delayed if the operation is carried out by a drainage lorry, for example.

The grit removal operation is carried out in the following manner:

- 15 Unpacking the grit by injecting air as described hereinabove;

Opening the valve of the syphon tube 44;

Transfer of the sand by syphoning into the sludge trough 22; and

- 20 Pumping the grit via the pump 30 towards the reception construction (trough, hopper, drainage lorry, etc.), after opening the valve 42.

6 - Device shut down

- 25 The device is empty and cleaned, the various valves are closed and the pumps are stopped.

Clearly, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments described and/or represented here, but it moreover encompasses all the variants thereof.



CLAIMS

1. Device intended for treating waste water, especially rainwater by jointly carrying out degritting, degreasing and settling, which includes a degritter fitted with a grit trough, passed through by a descending then ascending flow of the water to be treated, a degreasing surface provided above a part of the degritter and the feed region of the settling tank, and a settling tank which includes a feed or presettling basin, a floor, a laminar settling region and an extraction trough, this device being characterized in that the partition (26) separating the degritter (10) from the settling tank (14) includes a flap valve (24) making it possible, when it is open, to transfer the untreated water without perturbation towards the settling tank, and therefore allowing correct settling during this filling phase.
2. Device according to Claim 1, characterized in that a double extraction system (28, 30) is provided in the settling tank (14), in order to ensure separate removal of the layer of clarified water, on the one hand, and of the sludge and the scum, on the other hand.
3. Device according to Claim 2, characterized in that this double extraction system includes:
 - means (28) provided slightly above the top point of the floor (20) of the settling tank, for removing the water without removing the sludge, it being possible for these means to be produced in the form of a pump (28), and
 - means (30) for removing the sludge and then the scum from the settling tank, these means, positioned at the bottom of the settling tank and made, in particular, in the form of a pump, being activated after removal of the upper clarified water layer by the said first means (28).
4. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that clarified water storage enclosures (34) are provided, intended for cleaning the floor (20) of the settling tank.
5. Device according to any one of the preceding

claims, characterized in that the system for removing grit expected at the lower part of the degritter enclosure uses means (30) intended for removing sludge.

5 6. Device according to Claim 5, characterized in that the delivery of the transfer pump (30) which removes the sludge is provided with two valves (40, 42): one allowing removal towards the outflow pipe during drainage of the settling tank, the other ensuring transfer towards a trough or the like.

10 7. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the floor (20) of the settling tank is compartmented using a certain number of partitions (36), thus defining floor portions, each being assigned a water storage enclosure (34) as well as a
15 valve with nozzle (38) making it possible, by circulation of water, to clean this floor portion using the water contained in the said enclosure.

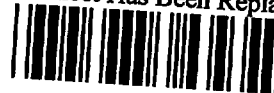
20 8. Device according to Claim 7, characterized in that the cleaning is carried out, floor portion by floor portion, by opening the various valves (38) in turn.

9. Device according to either of Claims 6 and 7, characterized in that the cleaning of the floor portions is optimized by providing several flushes per floor portion, the drainage by pumping being carried out
25 between each cleaning operation.

10. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the said flap valve (24) is a ballasted flap valve remaining closed in the absence of hydraulic load upstream of the partition (26) on which it
30 is mounted.



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DEVICE FOR TREATING WASTE WATER, ESPECIALLY RAINWATER

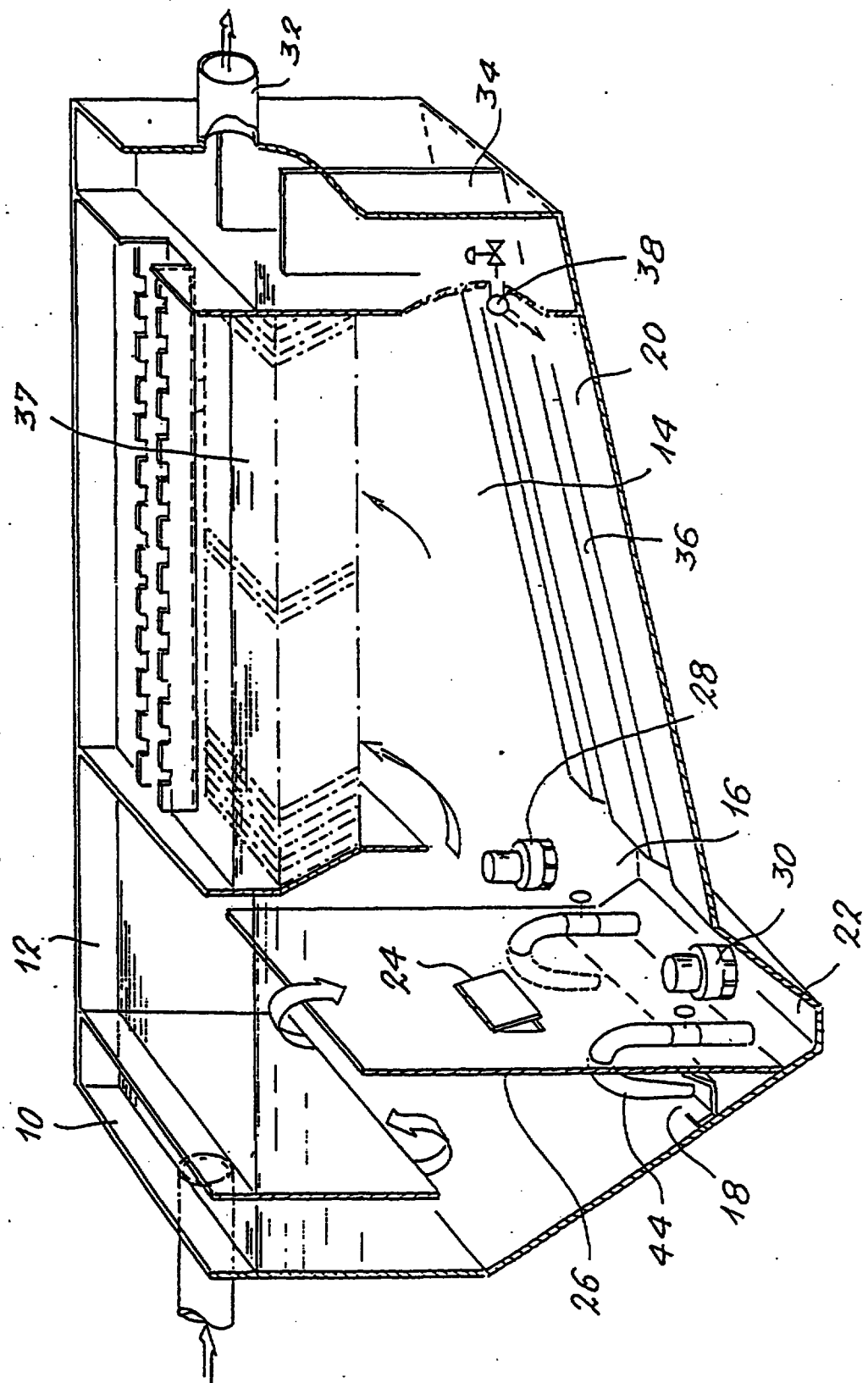
10

Abstract of the disclosure

15 Device for treating waste water, especially
rainwater by jointly carrying out degritting, degreasing
and settling, which includes a degritter fitted with a grit
trough, passed through by a descending then ascending flow
of the water to be treated, a degreasing surface provided
above a part of the degritter and the feed region of the
20 settling tank, and a settling tank which includes a feed or
presettling basin, a floor, a laminar settling region and
an extraction trough, wherein the partition separating the
degritter from the settling tank includes a flap valve
making it possible, when it is open, to transfer the
25 untreated water without perturbation towards the settling
tank, and therefore allowing correct settling during this
filling phase.

FIGURE 1

FIG. 1



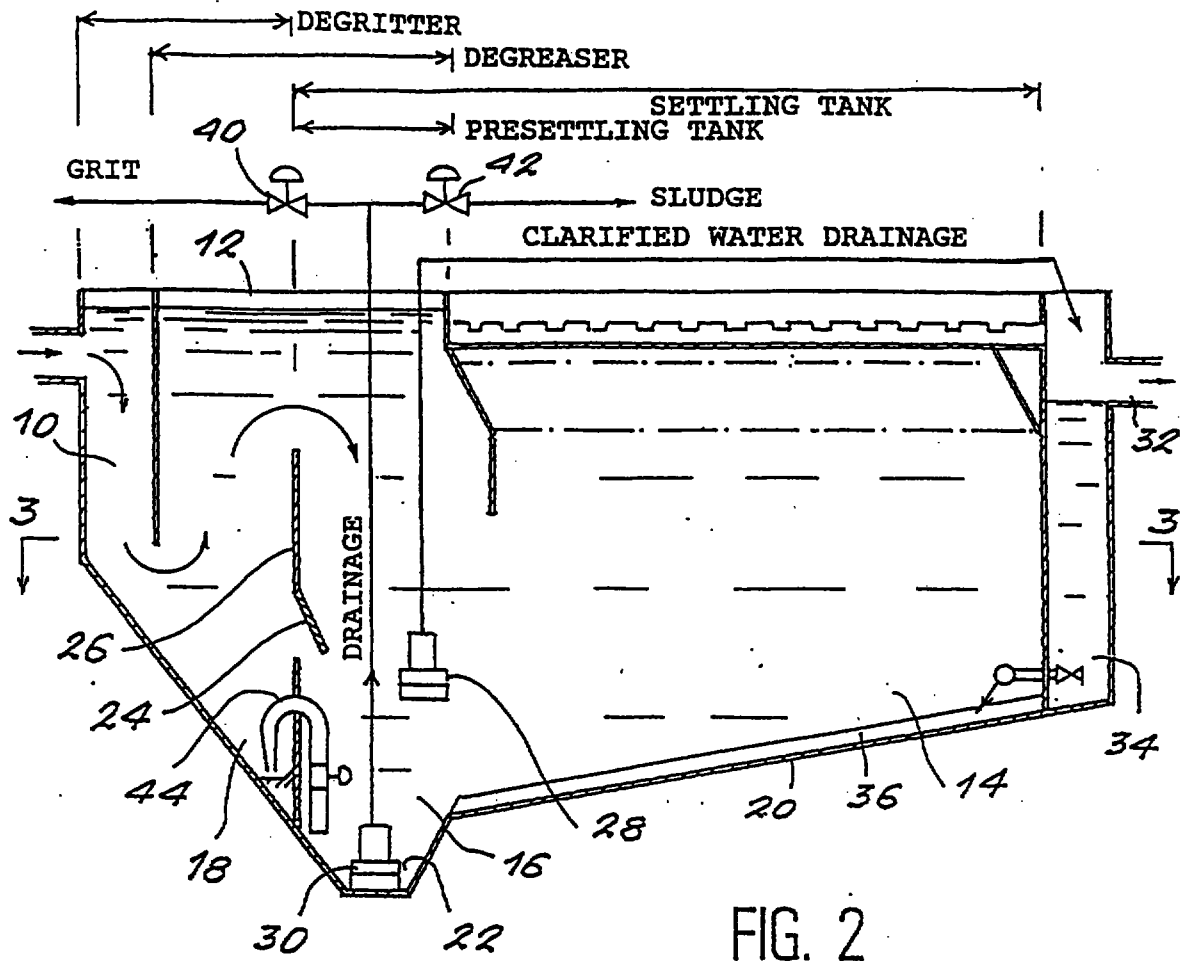


FIG. 2

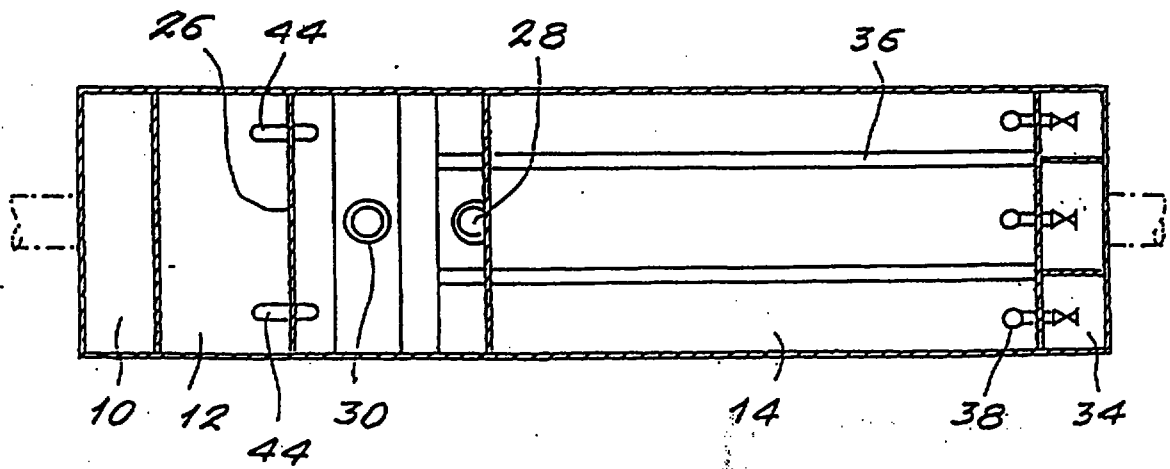


FIG. 3

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REPLACEMENT SHEETS SG

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DATE OF RECEIPT 11/11/98

DEVICE FOR TREATING WASTE WATER, ESPECIALLY RAINWATER

This invention relates to a device for the treatment of water and it concerns, more especially, an improved device making possible, simultaneously, the sand removal, grease removal and settling of waste waters or rain water.

The present patent holder has described and claimed, in FR-A-2679223, a method and an apparatus for the treatment of water making possible also, in a single device, the simultaneous carrying-out, notably, of sand removal, grease removal, coagulation, flocculation and settling of waste water.

The present invention sets out to provide improvements to this type of device. Notably, for the purpose of adapting it to an intermittent method of operation, especially for the treatment of rain water.

One of the objectives of the invention consists of employing those technologies that favour treatment even during the filling of the device, carrying out a selective removal of the floating solids, the sludge and the layer of clarified water, and making possible a hydraulic cleaning of the device.

It is well known that the bad quality of the effluent entering a treatment installation for waste water during the start-up phase of this installation takes on considerable importance when the transitory treatment or treatment of short duration of specific effluents, notably of rain water, is involved, because this start-up phase can represent from 10 to 50% of the period of rain. The present invention proposes, as its first objective, to minimize the adverse effect of the starting-up of a treatment installation for waste waters of the type referred to above.

Furthermore, it is known that the overall efficiency of such a treatment installation for waste water with intermittent functioning in periods of short duration is very largely conditioned by the method according to which the floating solids, sands, sludge and the layer of clarified water are selectively removed, the latter being equivalent in volume to 5 to 40% of the total clarified water. The second objective of the present invention consists, therefore, of carrying out in the simplest possible and most efficient manner the capturing and discharge of the various components referred to above.

Finally, the device of the type to which the invention relates operates for only short periods and it is therefore unnecessary to make use of a continuous discharge system for the sands, grease and sludge. However, in view of the fact that the device remains inactive for several days or even several weeks at a time, it is necessary to provide means for cleaning the floor of the structure of the device for

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the purpose of preventing a fermentation or drying of the sludge on the floor, which might lead to pollution of the water when the device is started up again. This is therefore another objective of the present invention.

Consequently, the present invention relates to a device which comprises the characteristics as defined in claim 1 or the preferred and additional characteristics of claims 2 to 10.

The present invention also concerns the application of said devices to the treatment of rain water.

According to the invention, said valve is preferably a weighted valve that remains closed in the absence of a hydraulic head upstream of the partition in which it is mounted.

According to another characteristic of the present invention, there is provided, in the settling tank, a double extraction system for ensuring a separate removal of the layer of clarified water, on the one hand, and of the sludge and floating solids on the other hand, this double extraction system comprising:

- means provided slightly higher than the high point of the floor of the settling tank, for removal of the clarified water without removing the sludge and floating solids, these means being optionally constructed in the form of a pump or a gravity discharge tube and,

- means for removing the sludge and then the floating solids from the settling tank, these means being positioned at the bottom of the settling tank and constructed, preferably, in the form of a pump adapted to be brought into action after removal of the upper layer of clarified water by said first means.

According to yet another characteristic of the present invention, the device comprises enclosures for the storage of clarified water intended for use in the cleaning of the floor of the settling tank.

According to the invention, the device comprises also a system for removing the sand at the lower part of the enclosure of the sand separator, this system using the means provided for the removal of the sludge, notably a transfer pump, the delivery side of which is equipped with two valves: the one permitting the discharge to the drain during the emptying of the settling tank, the other permitting discharge to a pit or the like. According to the invention, the floor of the settling tank is compartmented by a certain number of partitions, thus defining portions of the floor, with each of which there is associated a water storage

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enclosure and also a valve, making possible by a flow of water, cleaning of this portion of the floor from the water contained in said enclosure.

Other characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the description given below with reference to the attached drawings, which illustrate one form of embodiment thereof given purely as an example, without possessing any limiting character.

In these drawings:

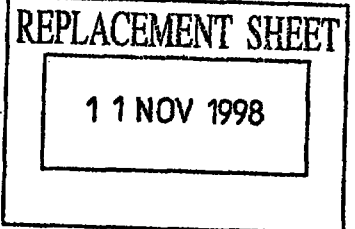
- Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view showing a device according to the present invention,
- Figure 2 is an axial vertical section through the device illustrated in figure 1 and;
- Figure 3 is a section on 3-3 of figure 2.

As was stated in the introduction to the present description, the device forming the subject of the present invention constitutes an improvement to that described in FR-A-2679223, to which reference may be made. This device therefore comprises, as shown in the upper part of figure 2, a sand separator 10, a degreasing zone (or area) 12, and a settling tank 14, shown here in the form of a lamellar settling tank 37, this settling tank 14 being preceded by a preliminary settling tank 16.

The sand separator 10 with its sand pit 18 and its partition 11 is traversed by a descending and then ascending flow of the water to be treated, as illustrated in figures 1 and 2. The degreasing zone (or area) 12 is situated above a part of the sand separator and of the feed zone to the settling tank 14 (above the preliminary settling tank 16). The settling tank 14 comprises a floor 20 and a sludge extraction pit 22.

According to the invention, a valve such as 24 is provided, for example of the weighted flap type, on the partition 26 which separates the sand separator 10 from the settling tank 14. This valve has a dual function:

- it allows settling during the phase of filling the structure of the installation; in fact, in the absence of such a valve in conventional installations, after the sand separator has been filled, a fall of several metres of raw water takes place into the settling tank, which leads to turbulence and therefore interferes with the settling. As a result of the presence of the valve 24, the transfer of the raw water into the settling tank, after the enclosure of the sand remover has been filled, takes place without appreciable perturbation or turbulence. This arrangement therefore allows good clarification of the first layers of



water entering the device to be achieved;

- it makes possible, during the emptying of the settling tank, a recovery of the upper layer of water from the sand remover, free of sand and clarified.

In the example of embodiment shown in the drawing, the valve 24 is constructed in the form of a weighted or ballasted valve, which remains in the closed position in the absence of any hydraulic head upstream of the partition 26.

According to the present invention, two removal systems are provided, designed in such a way as to assure a separate removal of the layer of clarified water, on the one hand, and of the sludge and floating solids on the other hand. In the example of embodiment illustrated in the drawings, this double removal system comprises:

- 1) a pump 28 (or a tube) placed slightly higher than the highest point of the floor 20 of the settling tank, for the purpose of discharging the water without removing the sludge. The operation of this pump is interrupted when the level of the plane of water in the settling tank reaches a point slightly above (a few tens of centimetres) the intake level of the pump 28, in order not to entrain any floating solids;
- a second pump 30, situated on the bottom of the settling tank in the pit 22 of the latter, this second pump being started up after the operation of the first pump 28 has been stopped, in the conditions indicated above, in such a way as to extract the sludge from the pit 22, then the floating solids. The sludge and the greases thus removed are generally discharged towards the drain, and therefore treated by the purification station after the period of heavy load due to the period of rain.

At the end, where the discharge orifice 32 for the treated waste waters is located, storage enclosures for the clarified water are provided. In figure 1, the device comprises three storage pits such as 34, bounded by walls and supplied with clarified water coming from the lamellar settling tank 37. These storage enclosures are provided by the invention to assure cleaning of the floor 20 of the settling tank when it is no longer in use and they remain full while the device is being emptied. The floor comprises a plurality of separating partitions, such as 36, enabling portions of the floor to be bounded, each of these portions being designed to be cleaned by the flow of water originating from at least one corresponding storage enclosure 34. For this purpose, each enclosure 34 comprises a valve with diffuser, such as 38, which while it is opened releases all or a part of the water reserve contained in the storage enclosure affected. This water then washes down

over the corresponding portion of the floor, thus assuring its cleaning.

The cleaning is carried out portion by portion of the floor, of course, by opening the different valves 38 turn by turn. This cleaning may be optimized by providing several partial flushings per portion of floor, the emptying by pumping being performed between each cleaning operation.

The device according to the invention is characterized, in addition, as has been seen above, by an original system for removing the sand.

It is known that it is important for the sand collected during the sand removal phase not to be discharged at the same time as the sludge and the floating solids, because it is liable to clog the transfer pipes and the drains. This is the reason why the sand, after the settling tank has been emptied, remains trapped in the sand pit 18 provided in the sand separator. It has been seen above that, in the invention, the clarified layer of water contained in the upper part of the sand separator (and which represents approximately 90% of the volume of the sand separator) has been discharged by means of the valve 24 during the emptying of the settling tank 14.

For the purpose of avoiding the supplementary expenses of manufacturing and maintenance, the discharge of the sand in the device according to this invention takes place by means of the transfer pump for the sludge and floating solids 30.

For this purpose, the delivery of this pump is equipped with two valves 40 and 42, the one permitting the discharge to the drain during the emptying of the settling tank, the other assuring the transfer to a pit or any appropriate removal means. To enable the pump 30 to be used in this way, it is necessary to transfer the sand from the pit 18 of the sand separator into the pit 22 of the settling tank. This operation is carried out, according to the invention, by means of siphon pipes such as 44, the operation being made possible by the fact that the pit 18 of the sand separator is situated higher than the pit 22 of the settling tank.

The operation is carried out in three phases:

a) air is blown in counter-flow through the siphon pipe to loosen the sand. According to the invention, this blowing-in of air can be carried out, for example, by closing the siphon valve, by means of an air inlet situated above said valve.

b) The valve of the siphon pipe is opened in such a way as to assure the transfer of the sand to the pit 22 of the

settling tank, the level of which pit is lower; and

c) the pump 30 is started up to assure removal of the sand.

The device may, of course, comprise in addition automatic devices, notably level sensors which manage the starting-up and stopping of the pumps 28 and 30 and also the opening and closure of the cleaning valves for the floor 20, for isolating the siphon pipes 44 for injection of discharge air for the sand or sludge etc.

The functioning of the thus described device is as follows:

1 - Filling phase:

- before a rainy period, the device is empty.

The water first fills the sand pit 18, then the lower part of the settling tank through the opening released by the valve 24, which occupies the position illustrated in figure 2.

The filling of the sand removal device and of the settling tank then takes place simulataneously and without fall or turbulence of raw water through this opening. The settling is therefore possible during this start-up phase.

Before being removed through the discharge pipe 32, the clarified water fills the storage containers 34. A level detector signals that the device is full and in the production phase.

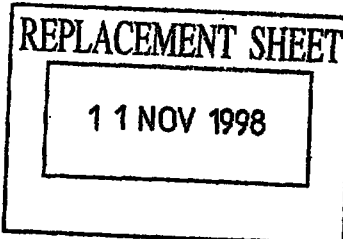
2 - Production phase:

- The raw water deposits the sand and the larger particles in the sand pit 18. The valve 24 remains closed in the absence of a water head sufficient for causing it to open. The water gets rid of its floatable elements in the degreasing zone mentioned in the upper part of figure 2.

The feed zone to the settling tank is broad and it therefore allows a settling of the heaviest particles to be carried out.

The water passes through the lamellar settling zone 37, which retains the finest particles, which slide down and agglomerate on the various compartments of the floor 20, where they accumulate.

During this production phase, the particles accumulate also in the sludge pit 22 of the settling tank. In view of the brevity of the rainy period, the height of sludge thus accumulated remains small.



3 - Emptying phase:

The end of the rainy period is signalled by a timed level detector. The pump 28 is then started up, after a time required for complete clarification of the water stored in the settling tank. This pump then discharges the layer of clear water situated in the settling tank and in the upper part of the sand separator, through the valve 24, which is in the open position, into the discharge duct 32 for clarified water.

This pump stops at the intended level, referred to above, that is to say slightly above the highest point of the floor 20, so that it cannot remove floating solids or sludges from the bottom. At the same time, the second pump 30 starts, so as to remove these sludges and floating solids.

It will be noted that the floor 20 has a sufficient slope for the greater part of the sludge to be able to slide progressively as the water level descends. A detector for the lowest point of the water level assures start-up and stopping of the pump 30.

4 - Cleaning phase for the floor.

It has been seen that, to each portion of floor bounded by the partitions such as 36, there corresponds a storage enclosure such as 34, comprising a valve with diffuser 38.

The floors are cleaned one after another by opening this valve 38 and partial emptying of the corresponding storage enclosure 34. The quantity of water used at each cleaning is less than the volume of the sludge pit 22 so as to ensure cleaning of the entirety of the floor. This water is discharged via the pump 30 before starting cleaning of the next portion of floor.

The detector of the lowest level in the settling tank stops operation of the pump 30 and makes possible washing of the next portion of floor.

Depending upon the particular case, each floor portion may be cleaned from once to three times, for example.

5 - Removal of the sand.

The sand may be removed after the operation of cleaning if the device comprises a specific reception structure, such as a pit, hopper etc. The discharge may be deferred if the operation is carried out by an emptying truck, for example.

The discharge operation for the sand takes place as follows:

Loosening of the sand by air injection, as described above;

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Opening of the valve of the siphon pipe 44;

Transfer of the sand by siphoning into the sludge pit 22 and,

Pumping of the sand via the pump 30 to the receiving structure (pit, hopper, emptying truck etc.), after opening of the valve 42.

6 - Device when stopped

The device is empty and clean, the various valves are in the closure position and the pumps are stopped.



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Claims

1. Device intended for ensuring the treatment of waste water, by carrying out simultaneously sand removal, grease removal and settling, which device comprises a sand separator (10) equipped with a sand pit and with a partition (11) enabling the sand separator to be traversed by a descending and then an ascending flow of the water to be treated, a settling tank (14) comprising a feed or presettling zone (16), a floor (20), a lamellar settling zone (37) and an extraction pit (22) and a grease-removal zone (12) provided above a portion of the sand separator (1') and of the feed zone (16) of the settling tank (14), this device being characterized in that the partition (26) separating the sand separator (10) from the settling tank (14) comprises a valve (24), allowing the transfer of the raw water to the settling tank, and thus the settlement during the filling stage of said settling tank, and also a removal of the layer of water freed of sand and clarified, situated in the settling tank and in the upper part of the sand separator, during the phase of emptying the settling tank.
2. Device according to claim 1, characterized in that there is provided, in the settling tank (14), a double extraction system (28, 30) for ensuring a separate removal of the layer of clarified water, on the one hand, and of the sludge and floating solids on the other hand.
3. Device according to claim 2, characterized in that this double extraction system (28, 30) comprises:
 - means (28) provided slightly higher than the high point of the floor (20) of the settling tank, for removal of the clarified water without removing the sludge and floating solids, these means being optionally constructed in the form of a pump (28) and,



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- 5 - means (30) for removing the sludge and then the floating solids from the settling tank, these means being positioned at the bottom of the settling tank and constructed, notably, in the form of a pump adapted to be brought into action after removal of the upper layer of clarified water by said first means (28).
4. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that storage enclosures are provided for clarified water (34) intended for use in cleaning the floor (20) of the settling tank.
- 10 5. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the device comprises also a system for removing the sand (44) at the lower part of the enclosure of the sand separator (10), this system using the means (30) provided for the removal of the sludge.
- 15 6. Device according to claim 5, characterized in that the delivery of the transfer pump (30) assuring removal of the sludge is provided with two valves (40, 42): the one permitting the discharge to the drain during the emptying of the settling tank, the other permitting transfer to a pit or the like.
- 20 7. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the floor (20) of the settling tank is compartmented by a certain number of partitions (36), thus defining portions of the floor, with each of which there is associated a water storage enclosure (34) and a valve with
25 diffuser (38), making possible by a flow of water the cleaning of this portion of the floor from the water contained in said enclosure.
8. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said valve (24) is a weighted valve which

remains closed in the absence of a hydraulic head upstream of the partition (26) on which it is mounted.

9. Application of the device according to any one of the preceding claims to the treatment of rain water.

