

Pressure Systems

Pressure Distribution Drain Fields

Pressure distribution systems are usually installed when there is less than optimal soil depth available for complete treatment of the effluent by a gravity system. Pressure distribution systems always have a pump and therefore they dose the drain field with effluent and then let it rest until the pump tank accumulates enough effluent from the household for another dose. In addition a series of pressurized lines from the pump tank to the drain field make sure the entire drain field receives effluent at the same time.

A standard pressure distribution drain field consists of a septic tank and pump tank with pressurized lines leading to individual trenches. This allows dosing of the drain field and use of the entire drain field at once. Maintenance is required to assure the orifices do not plug over time.

Pressurized septic systems need to be inspected once every year.

Soil requirements: At least 24-inches of a soil filter between the bottom of the trench to the restrictive layer, typically 3 to 4 ft of undisturbed soil from top to bottom.



Drain field with four lateral trenches on a sloping site.
Each individual trench is level from end to end.
Although each trench is on a different elevation.



Manifold with four lateral connections.
The valves control the amount of effluent to each lateral.
Each valve is adjusted differently depending on the elevation of each lateral.



Manifold with three lateral connections.



Low profile chambers on sloping site.
Notice how the trenches follow the contour of the site to maintain equal depth over the entire length of the lateral.



This was heavily timbered prior to clearing.
We used low-profile chambers to minimize the overall trench depth.