

SEKISUI

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Bolt-assembled

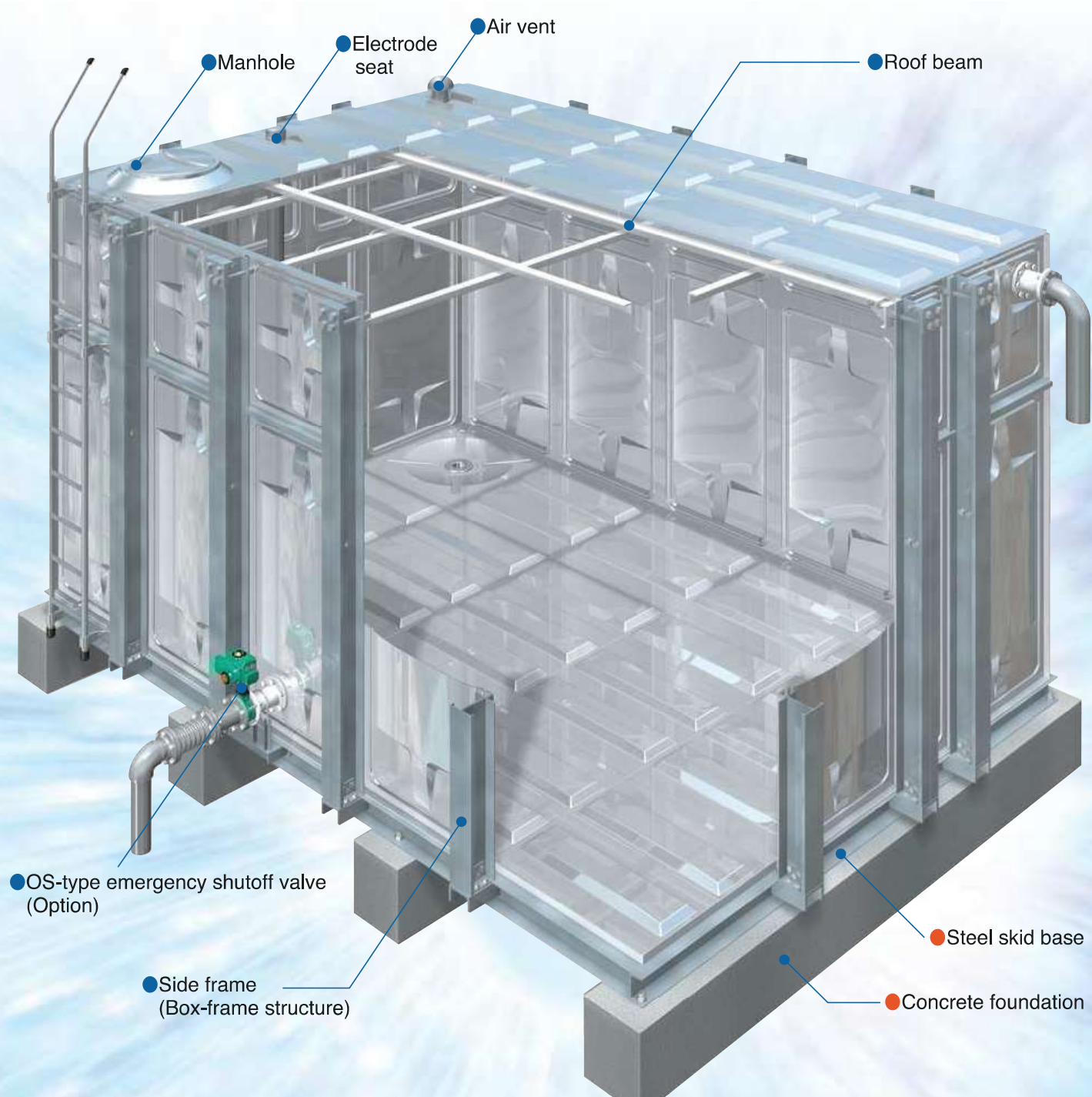
Stainless Steel Panel Tanks

For cold water supply and storage

For hot water storage



Sekisui' s Environmentally, Safety and Workability Conscious Design



Standard specification				
Item	Design specifications		Item	Design specifications
Regular water pressure	Water tank height	Normal maximum static pressure	Earthquake	Design horizontal seismic load = 1.0G / 1.5G / 2.0G
	1.0m.....	7.35kPa		Vertical seismic load = Horizontal seismic load× 1/2
	1.5m.....	12.25kPa		Design horizontal seismic speed = 1.5 / 2.25 / 3.75m/s
	2.0m.....	17.15kPa	Wind load	60m/s
	2.5m.....	22.05kPa		
	3.0m.....	26.95kPa	Snow buildup	588Pa (Snow depth: 30cm)
	3.5m.....	30.87kPa		
	4.0m.....	35.28kPa	Water temperature	Room temperature (30°C or less)
	4.5m.....	39.69kPa		
	5.0m.....	44.10kPa	pH level	5.8 - 8.6
		Illumination factor	0.1% or less	

Excellent workability by bolt sectional type

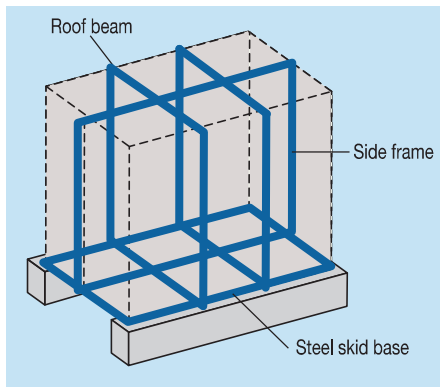
Since Sekisui Stainless Steel Tanks are on-site panel sectional type with bolts and nuts, they can be easily transported into and installed in confined or high locations promising the agreed installation schedule. Sekisui Stainless Steel Tanks can also be replaced or expanded in size regardless of installation site and/or tank size.

Safe installation without welding and fire

The on-site installation of Sekisui Stainless Steel Tanks requires NO welding and fire. Additionally, acid pickling and waste acid treatment are NOT required preventing environmental contamination and assuring a high level of safety.

Earthquake-resistant box-frame structure

Fundamental earthquake-resistant design of Sekisui GRP water tank is a proprietary box-frame specifications (externally reinforced structure), and its design has been already proven through the Great Hanshin Earthquake in Japan (1995). The design to counter "sloshing" offers enhanced rigidity and safety. (Sloshing: Vibrations transmitted on the surface of the stored liquid in the event of an earthquake)



Easy cleaning, maintenance and inspection of tank inside

The interiors of completed tanks are free of reinforcing members that would obstruct access of personnel. It provides excellent workability for tank interior cleaning, maintenance and inspection enabling engaged person(s) move freely inside the tank.

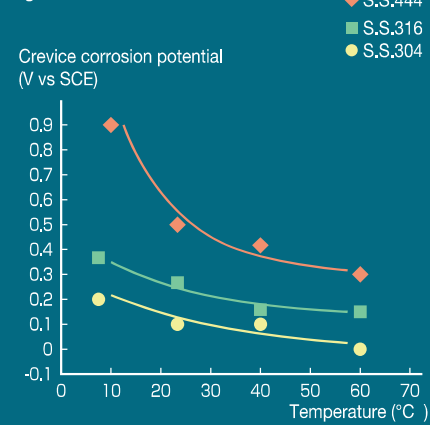
Excellent corrosion resistance

The corrosion resistance of a metal substance is typically determined based on how readily it ionizes in a solution (its ionization tendency) and is expressed on a scale of the material's standard electrode potential. In short, metals that dissolve easily (i.e., those that have a low standard electrode potential) have low corrosion resistance, while metals that dissolve less easily (i.e., those that have a high standard electrode potential) provide high

corrosion resistance.

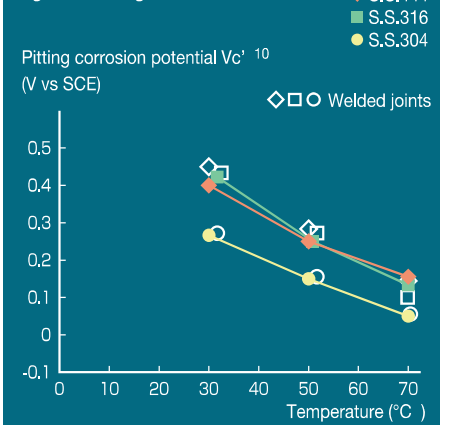
Figures 1 and 2 below show the typical corrosion forms of each stainless steel material. These figures make clear the superior characteristics of Stainless Steel 444 compared to other stainless steel (304 and 316).

Figure 1. Crevice Corrosion Resistance



● Relation between crevice corrosion potential and temperature in 0.01 mol NaCl water solution (0.01 mol% 0.6% by weight)

Figure 2. Pitting Corrosion Resistance



● Relation between pitting corrosion potential and temperature in 3.5% NaCl water solution



Model number legend

PS AH - 50 - 15 N
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

No.	Symbol	Description
①	PS	Stainless steel storage tank
②	AH	Standard, non-insulated type, Above water level: S.S.329J4L
	AL	Standard, non-insulated type, Above water level: S.S.444 (Option)
	BH	Insulated type, Above water level: S.S.329J4L
	BL	Insulated type, Above water level: S.S.444 (Option)
③	Volume	Nominal volume: m ³
④	10	Design horizontal seismic load 10:1.0G
	15	15:1.5G
	20	20:2.0G
⑤	N	Design specifications N: With internal partitions
	P	P: With pump room
	L	L: Irregular shaped design

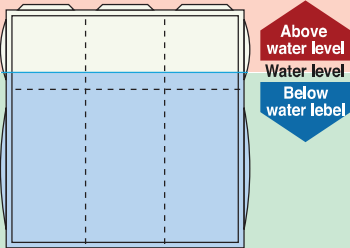
Panel Materials and Insulation Structure

Material composition used

The standard specification of Sekisui Stainless Panel Tanks is on Stainless Steel 329J4L and 444 for the panels above and below water level respectively.

As an option, Stainless Steel 444 panels can be used for both above and below water level in less harsh conditions where there is little residual chlorine.

Stainless steel used above water level
(top part of side panels / roof panels)
Standard: Stainless Steel 329J4L
Option: Stainless Steel 444



Stainless steel used below water level
(middle and lower side panels / bottom panels)
Standard: Stainless Steel 444

The full water level must be set at no lower than the bottom of the stainless steel 329J4L panels.

In case water is stored below stainless steel 329J4L panel part, there will be a chance of corrosion at the part of other stainless steel grade panels.

Insulated type

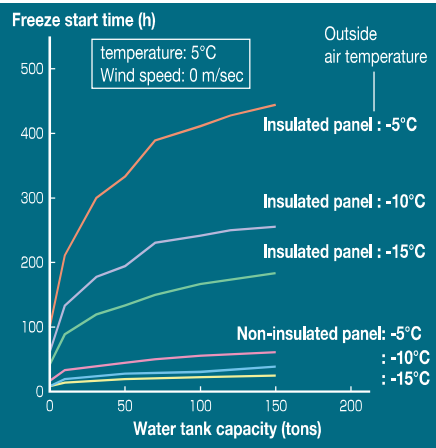
Insulated types are available for the tanks to be installed at high-humidity indoor sites, cold weather locations and for air-conditioning applications where insulation is required.

The insulated panel structure is that heat insulation material (foamed polystyrene) is set between the standard stainless steel panel and insulation outer cover.

The standard insulation is a 25 mm in thickness. The design is sufficient to avoid condensation in most geographic areas.

Insulation performance

Coefficient of heat transmission = 2.13 W/(m²·K)



This data complies with the testing procedure of thermal transmission set forth in section 6.6 of JIS A 1414-1994, "Performance Test Methods of Panel Components for Building Construction." Freeze start times are shown by water tank capacity based on initial water and ambient temperatures. Results may vary with water tank configuration.

Characteristics of stainless steel used

Stainless Steel 444 (Ferritic stainless steel)

Areas used: Side panels, bottom panels (optionally, roof panels)

Characteristics: Ferrite stainless steel offers exceptional resistance to crevice and pitting corrosion as well as stress corrosion cracking.

Stainless Steel 444 chemical composition (JIS G 4304)

Unit: Percent (%)

C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Mo	N	Other
0.025 or less	1.00 or less	1.00 or less	0.04 or less	0.03 or less	17.00 to 20.00	1.75 to 2.50	Max. 0.025	Ti, Nb, Zr, or a combination 8 X (C% + N%), or about 0.80

Stainless Steel 444 mechanical characteristics (JIS G 4304)

Yield strength N/mm2	Tensile strength N/mm2	Elongation %	Hardness		
			HB	HRB	HV
245 or greater	410 or greater	20 or greater	217 or less	96 or less	230 or less

Stainless Steel 329J4L

Austenite-ferritic duplex stainless steel)Areas used: Roof panels, side panels (above water level only)

Areas used: Roof panels, side panels (above water level only)

Characteristics: Also known as "super stainless steel," austenite-ferritic duplex stainless steel offers a high level of resistance to both crevice and pitting corrosion possessing the characteristics of austenite and ferrite.

Stainless Steel 329J4L chemical composition (JIS G 4304)

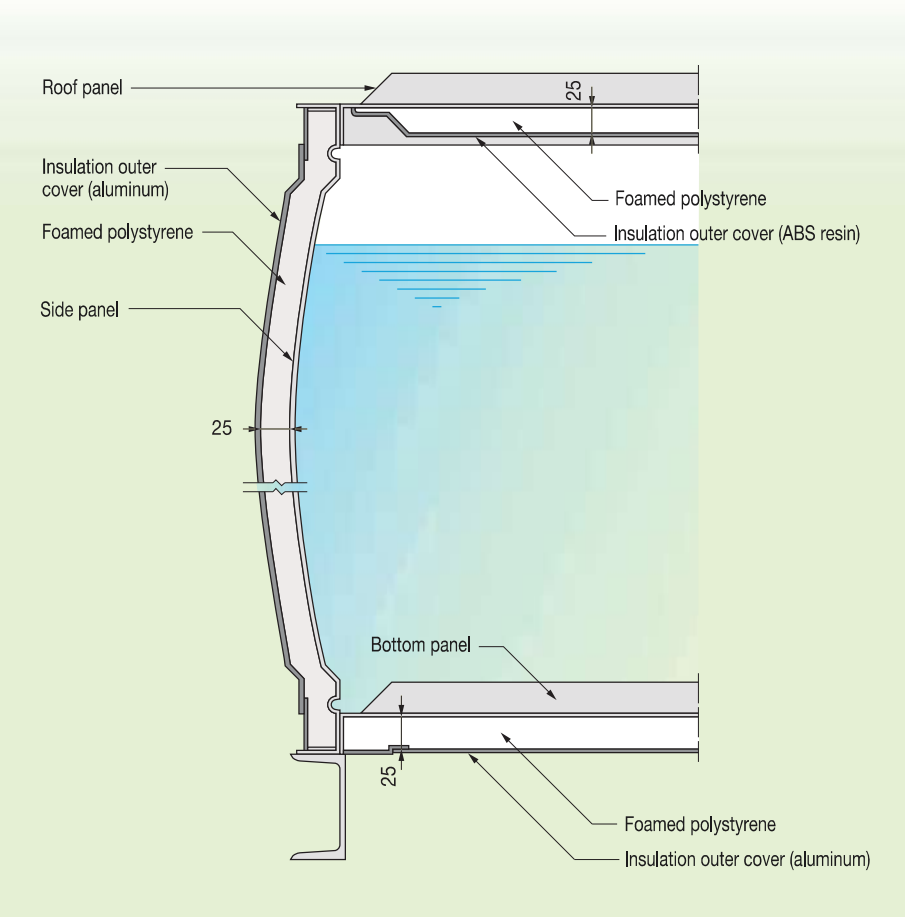
Unit: Percent (%)

C	Si	Mn	P	S	Ni	Cr	Mo	N
0.03 or less	1.00 or less	1.50 or less	0.04 or less	0.03 or less	5.50 to 7.50	24.00 to 26.00	2.50 to 3.50	0.08 to 0.30

Stainless Steel 329J4L mechanical characteristics (JIS G 4304)

Yield strength N/mm2	Tensile strength N/mm2	Elongation %	Hardness		
			HB	HRB	HV
450 or greater	620 or greater	18 or greater	302 or less	32 or less	320 or less

Unit: mm



Original Product

Water level sensor unit

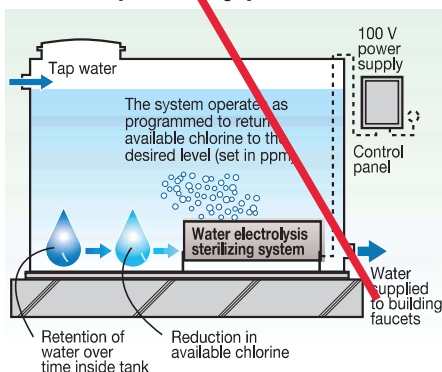
The water level sensor unit allows changes in water level to be managed digitally. Erroneous operation is rare, and the unit makes it easy to change the required water storage volume as desired, even from a remote location. It is ideal for use in water level control systems at facilities such as large commercial buildings and recreational facilities where there are significant differences in water consumption on weekdays and holidays. Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information.



Water electrolysis sterilizing system

Water from natural sources, well water, and tap water all contain chlorine ions. This system uses electrolysis to convert the chlorine ions in water into available chlorine. Powered for several hours per day, this system can ensure hygiene by maintaining the available chlorine concentration inside the tank at or above 0.1 ppm, the level required by Japan's Water Works Law. Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information.

Water storage tank and water electrolysis sterilizing system



Ground tank with pump room

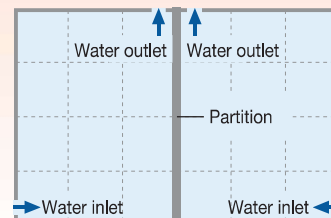
This design allows construction of a ground tank with an integrated pump room simply by combining stainless-steel panels.



Optional design features

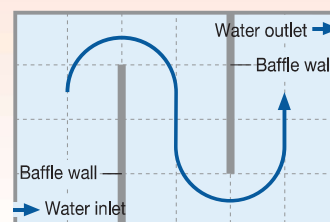
Freely designable partitions

Partitions can be designed freely based on panel module dimensions. Please consult Sekisui Aqua as panels cannot be designed to accommodate some shapes.



Baffle walls to prevent stagnation

Baffle walls can be added to large tanks to prevent stagnation of water. The dimensions of these walls can be designed freely based on the panel module dimensions.



Snow-resistant models

Be sure to specify a snow-resistant model when ordering a tank that will be installed outdoors in a region that receives significant snowfall.

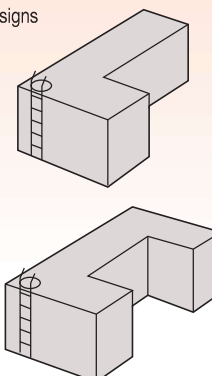
In regions where snow accumulations of greater than 2 m are possible, tanks should be either installed indoors or covered with a protective roof.

Irregular shapes

Tanks with irregular shapes can be designed by combining panel modules, allowing available space to be used in as effective a manner as possible.

Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information as some tank designs are not possible due to earthquake-resistance specifications and shape constraints.

Example designs

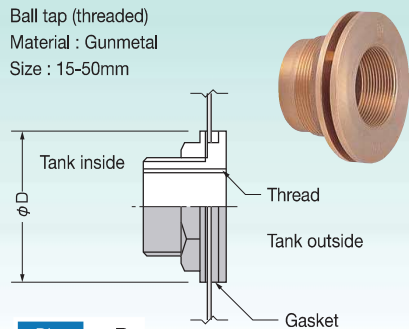


Standard Components

(Unit : mm)

Nozzle (threaded type)

Ball tap (threaded)
Material : Gunmetal
Size : 15-50mm



Dia.	φD				
15A	48	25A	63	40A	83
20A	55	32A	75	50A	96

Bolt

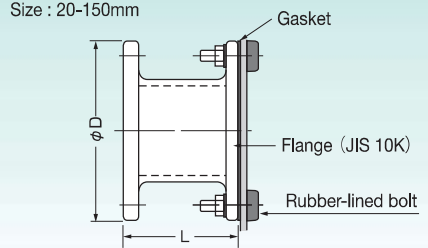
Material : Stainless steel 304
+Resin coating
Size : M10 / M12

Material : Stainless steel 304
Size : M10 / M12



Nozzle (flange type)

Inlet, outlet, drain
Material : Cast iron + nylon
Size : 20-150mm

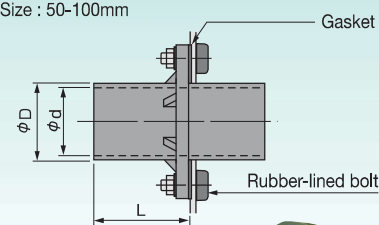


Dia.	φD	L
20A	100	150
25A	125	150
32A	135	150
40A	140	150
50A	155	150
65A	175	150
80A	185	180
100A	210	180
125A	250	180
150A	280	180

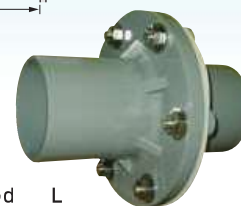


Nozzle (over flow)

Over flow
Material : PVC
Size : 50-100mm

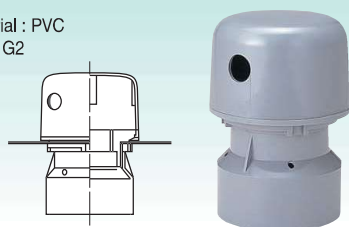


Dia.	φD	φd	L
50A	60	51	84
65A	76	67	103
80A	89	78	110
100A	114	100	175



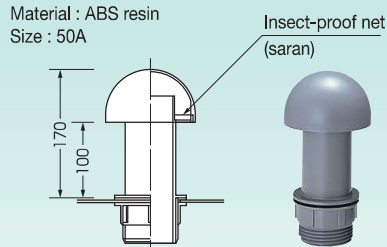
Electrode base & cover

Material : PVC
Size : G2

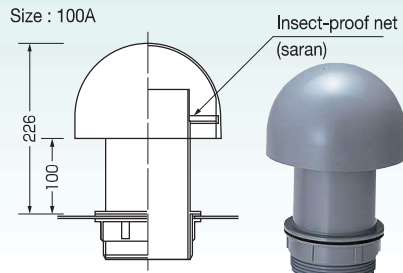


Air vent

Material : ABS resin
Size : 50A

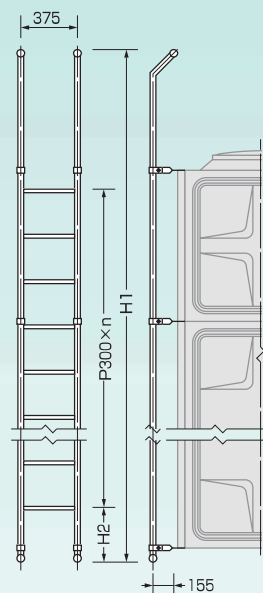


Material : ABS resin
Size : 100A



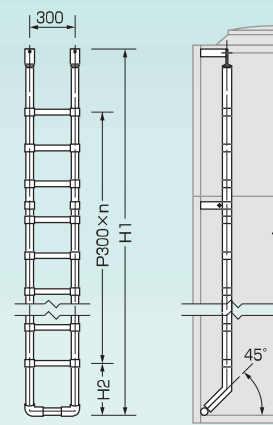
External ladder

Material : Mild steel + Hot dipgal vanizing



	H1	H2	n
1.5mH	2340	213	4
2.0mH	2840	113	6
2.5mH	3340	313	7
3.0mH	3840	213	9
3.5mH	4340	113	11
4.0mH	4840	313	12
4.5mH	5340	213	14
5.0mH	5840	113	16

Internal ladder

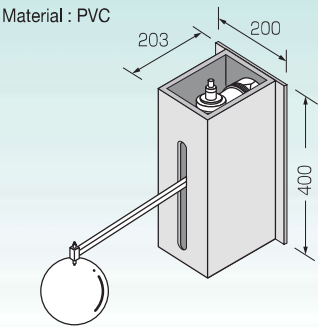


	H1	H2	n
1.5mH	1620	345	3
2.0mH	2102	345	5
2.5mH	2605	345	6
3.0mH	3105	345	8
3.5mH	3608	345	10
4.0mH	4108	345	11
4.5mH	4611	345	13
5.0mH	5111	345	15

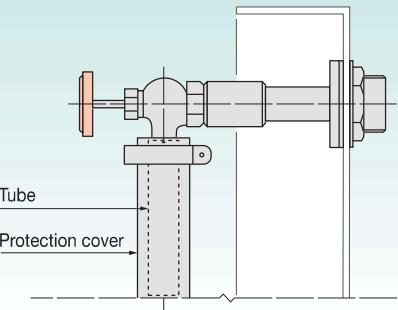
Optional Components

(Unit : mm)

Wave damping box

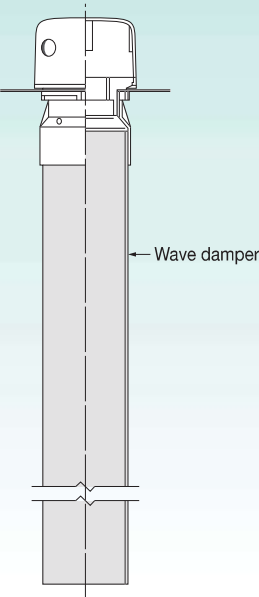


Level gauge



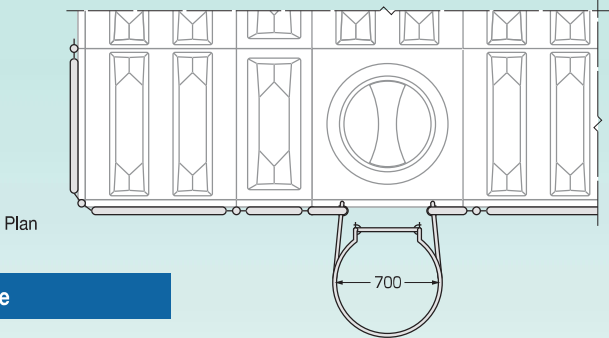
Wave damper

Material : PVC (Grey / Clear)



Hand rail

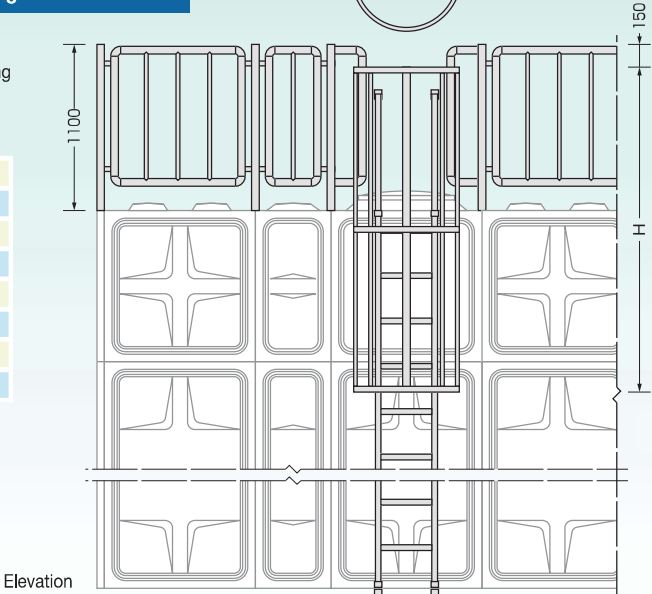
Material : Mild steel
+ Hot dip galvanizing



Safety cage

Material : Mild steel
+ Hot dip galvanizing

	H
2.0mH	1650
2.5mH	2150
3.0mH	2650
3.5mH	3150
4.0mH	3650
4.5mH	4150
5.0mH	4650



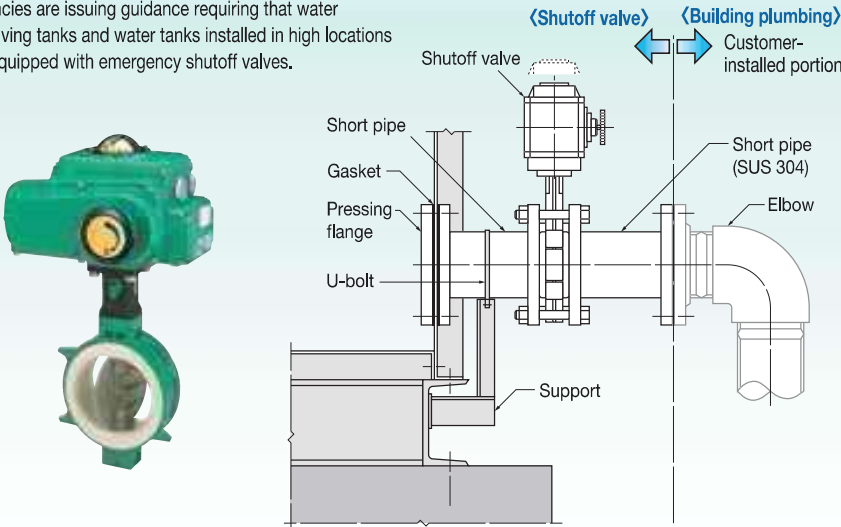
OS-type emergency shutoff valve

This externally installed emergency shutoff valve automatically senses an earthquake and closes the water outlet. Even if plumbing downstream from the tank is damaged, the safety of the water in the tank is assured. As they review construction and earthquake resistance standards and issue earthquake resistance diagnostic standards and building renovation guidelines, government agencies are issuing guidance requiring that water receiving tanks and water tanks installed in high locations be equipped with emergency shutoff valves.

Standard models

Model	Diameter (A)	Control panel
URS-50	50	Includes UCS backup power supply
URS-65	65	
URS-80	80	
URS-100	100	
URS-125	125	
URS-150	150	

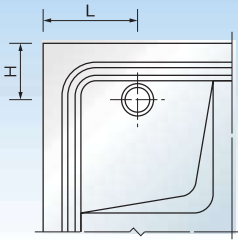
Option: 200 A



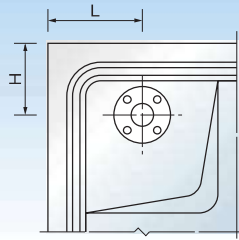
Standard Position of Nozzle Installation

(Unit : mm)

Inlet (side wall / top)

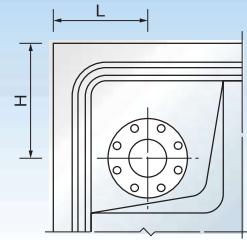


	Threaded (CAC) Panel dimension : 1.0m					
	15A	20A	25A	32A	40A	50A
H	145	150	155	160	165	170
L	250					

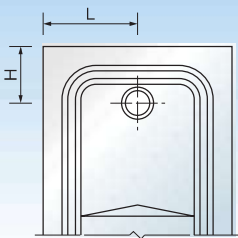


	Flange (FC+N) 10K Panel dimension : 1.0m					
	20A	25A	32A	40A	50A	
H	165	175	180	185	190	
L	250					

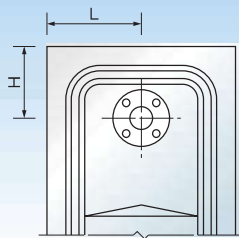
Overflow (side wall / top)



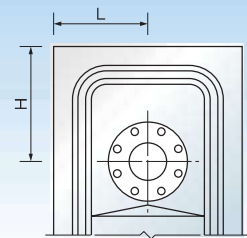
	Flange (PVC) 5K Panel dimension : 1.0m					
	50A	65A	80A	100A	125A	150A
H	345	335	320	310	295	280
L	250					



	Threaded (CAC) Panel dimension : 0.5m					
	15A	20A	25A	32A	40A	50A
H	145	150	155	160	165	170
L	250					

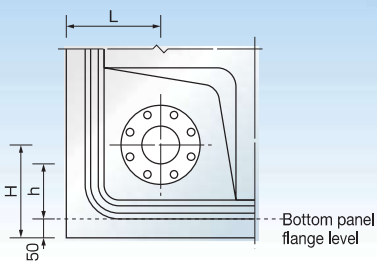


	Flange (FC+N) 10K Panel dimension : 0.5m					
	20A	25A	32A	40A	50A	
H	165	175	180	185	190	
L	250					

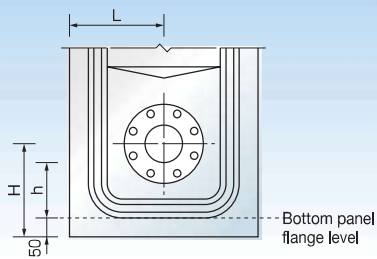


	Flange (PVC) 5K Panel dimension : 0.5m					
	50A	65A	80A	100A	125A	150A
H	345	335	320	310	295	280
L	250					

Outlet (side wall / bottom)

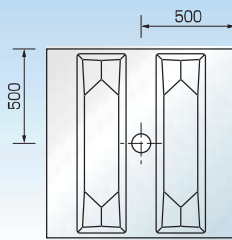


	Flange (FC+N) 10K Panel dimension : 1.0m						
	50A	65A	80A	100A	125A	150A	
H	230	238	245	257	270	275	
L	250						
h	150						142.4



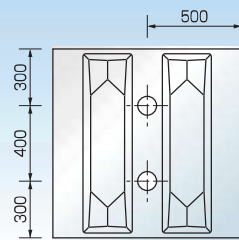
	Flange (FC+N) 10K Panel dimension : 0.5m						
	50A	65A	80A	100A	125A	150A	
H	230	238	245	257	270	275	
L	250						
h	150						142.4

Roof and bottom panels



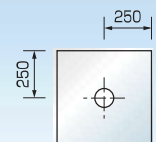
Panel dimension : 1.0×1.0m

Flange (FC+N) 20A - 50A
Threaded (CAC) 15A - 50A



Panel dimension : 1.0×1.0m

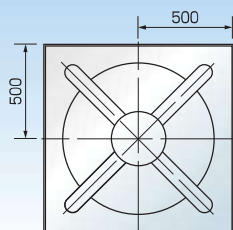
Air vent (50A / 100A)
Electrode base



Panel dimension : 0.5×0.5m

Air vent
Electrode base
Flange (FC+N) 20A - 50A
Threaded (CAC) 15A - 50A

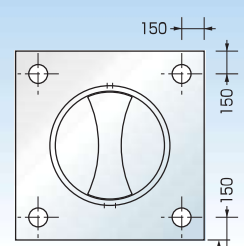
Drain



Panel dimension : 1.0×1.0m

Flange (FC+N) 20A - 125A
Threaded (CAC) 15A - 50A

Manhole



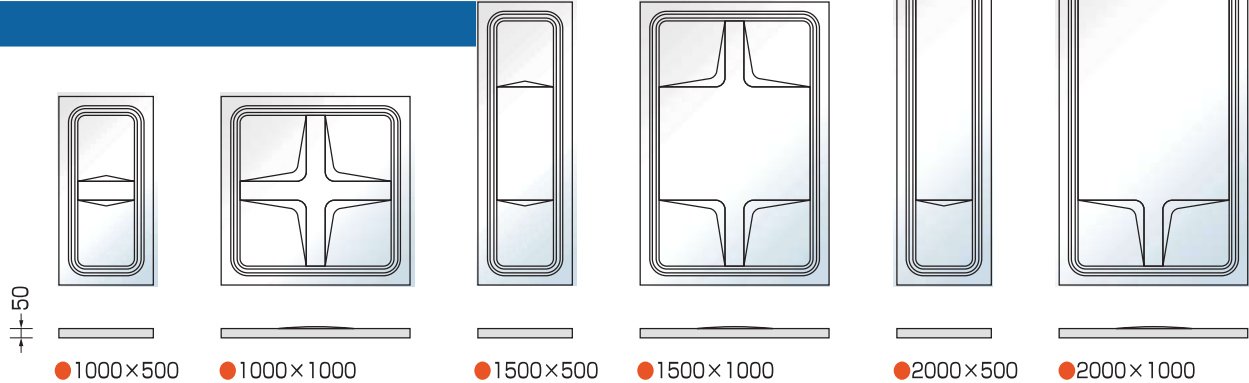
Panel dimension : 1.0×1.0m

Air vent
Electrode base
Threaded (CAC) 15A - 50A

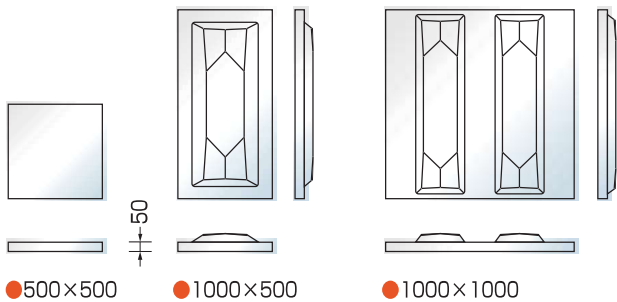
Panel Types

(Unit : mm)

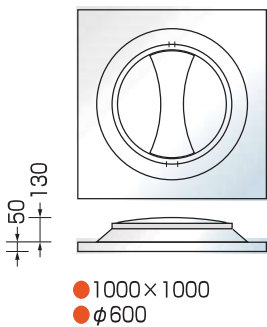
Side panel



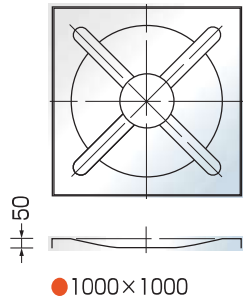
Roof and drain panels



Manhole panel

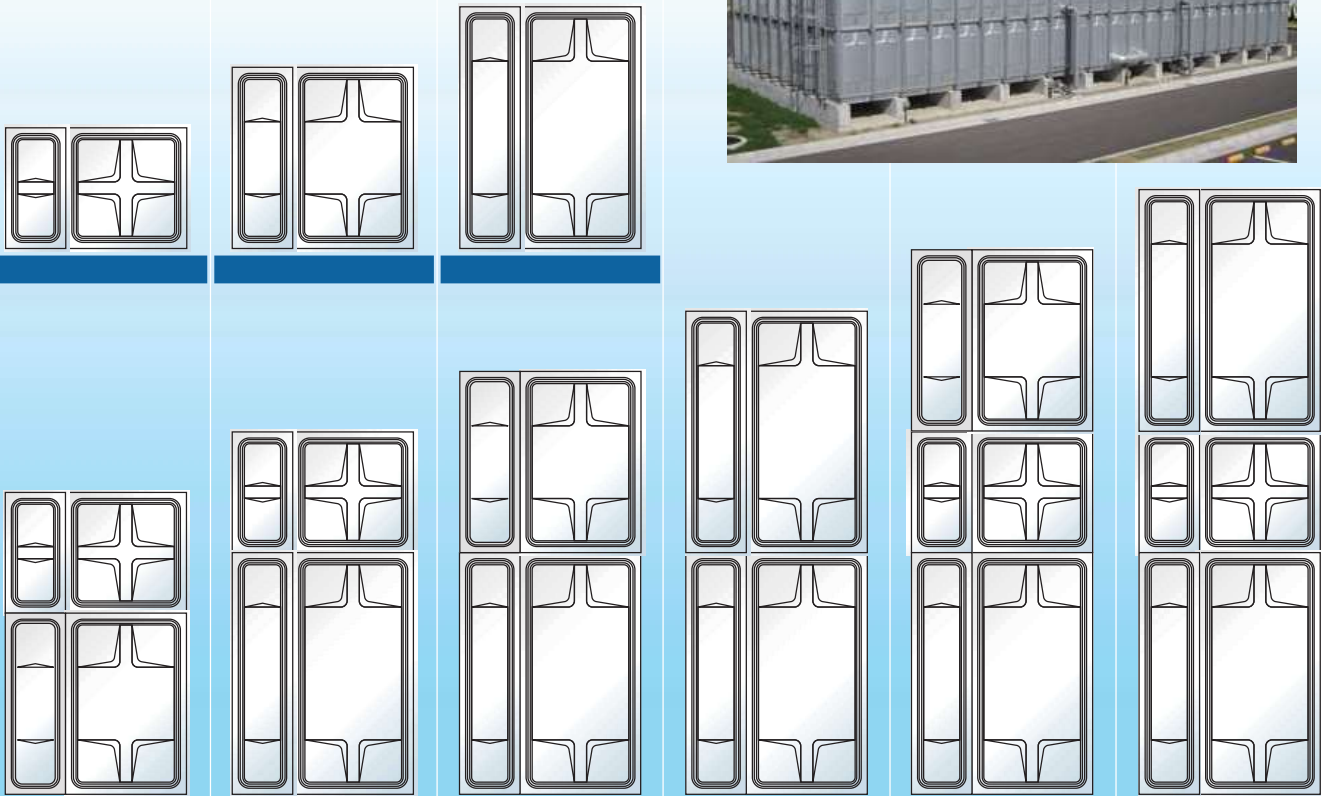


Pit panel



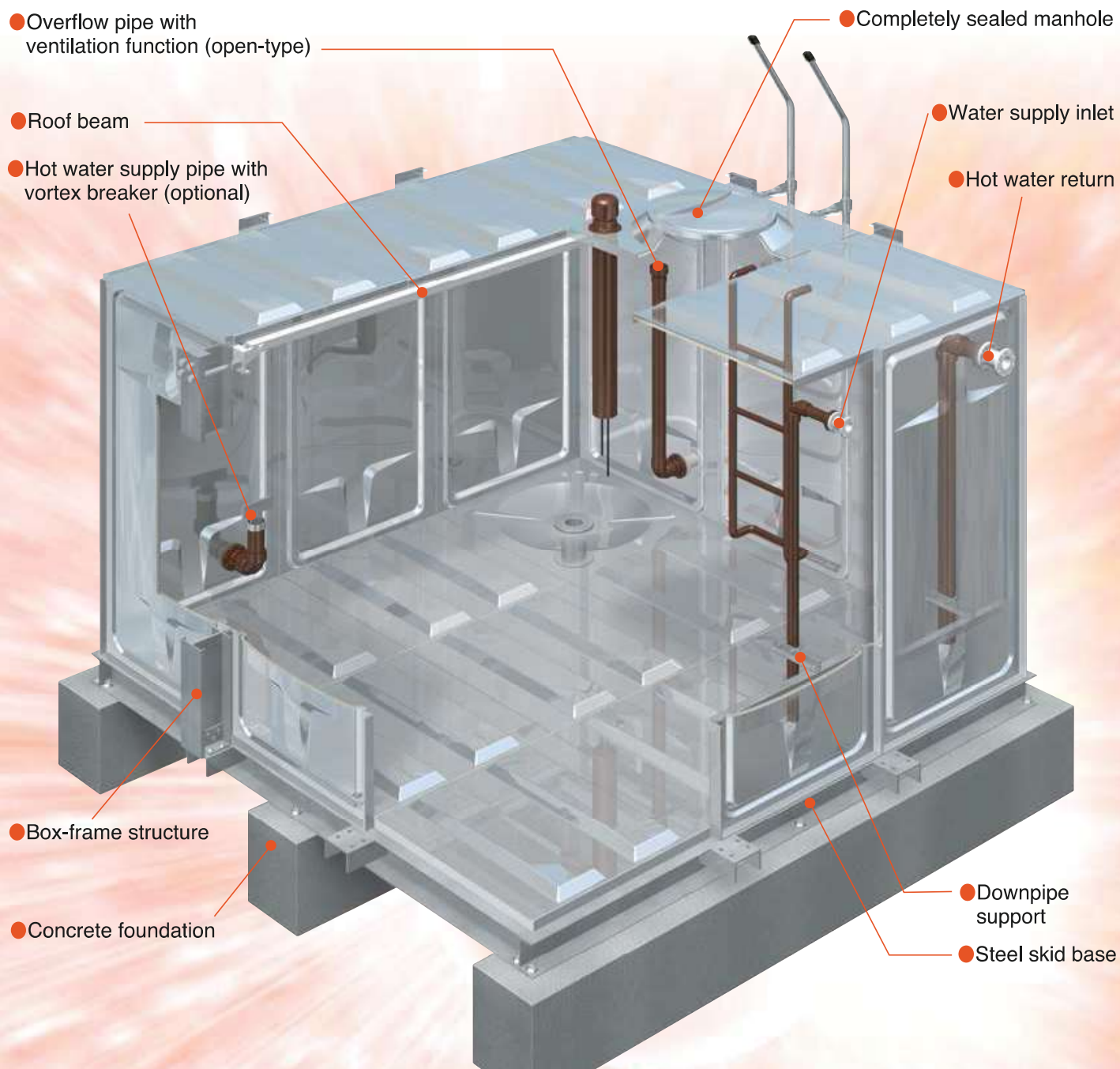
Side panel combination

● Earthquake-resistant : 1.0G / 1.5G / 2.0G



Stainless Steel Tanks for Hot Water Supply

Exceptional corrosion resistance, quality, and functionality to protect your hot water system



Standard specification

Item	Design specifications		Item	Design specifications
Regular water pressure	Hot water storage tank height	Normal maximum static pressure	Earthquake	Design horizontal seismic load = 1.0G / 1.5G / 2.0G
	1.0m.....	7.35kPa		Vertical seismic load = Horizontal seismic load x 1/2
	1.5m.....	12.25kPa		Design horizontal seismic speed = 1.5 / 2.25 / 3.75m/s
	2.0m.....	17.15kPa	Wind load	60m/s
	2.5m.....	22.05kPa	Snow buildup	588Pa (Snow depth: 30cm)
	3.0m.....	26.95kPa	Water temperature	80°C (continuous maximum operating temperature)
			pH level	5.8 - 8.6
			Heat insulation specifications	25mm thick (option: 50mm thick)

● Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information about tanks ranging from 3.5 to 5.0 m in height.

Model number legend

HS AL - 50 - 15
 ① ② ③ ④

No.	Symbol	Description
①	HS	Stainless Steel Tanks for Hot Water Supply
②	AL	Panel: S.S. 444
	BL	Heat insulation: S.S. 444
③	Volume	Nominal volume: m ³
	10	Design horizontal seismic load 10:1.0G
④	15	15:1.5G
	20	20: 2.0G

● Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information about pump rooms and irregular shaped tanks.

Proprietary open structure

- Bolt-assembled hot water storage tanks feature a patented open design.
- The overflow pipe doubles as a ventilation mechanism.
- Hot water supply equipment and plumbing have been treated to prevent corrosion.
- Tanks are constructed from stainless steel 444, which provides exceptional corrosion resistance.
- Tanks incorporate a continuous insulated, heat-retaining structure with a heat-insulating layer that is 25 mm thick (or optionally 50 mm thick).

Hot water supply pipe with vortex breaker

The hot water supply pipe efficiently adds completely air-free hot water from the lift pipe and can accommodate an optional vortex breaker.

Efficient heating can be achieved if necessary by installing the hot water outlet on the bottom of the tank wall that is closest to the heater and installing the hot water return and water supply inlet on the top of the tank wall opposite the heater.



Optional equipment ▶

Energy-saving system design

Systems can be designed to make effective use of thermal energy by installing a heater or heat exchanger that meets the system's needs—for example, a heater that uses inexpensive nighttime power or a heat exchanger that makes effective use of surplus heat from the building's air-conditioning system—inside the tank.

Compatible heaters and heat exchangers

Heat medium	Hardware type
Steam	Immersed U-tube
Hot water	Plate, bellows, immersed U-tube, or trombone
Electricity	Electric heater

Verification of exceptional crevice corrosion resistance

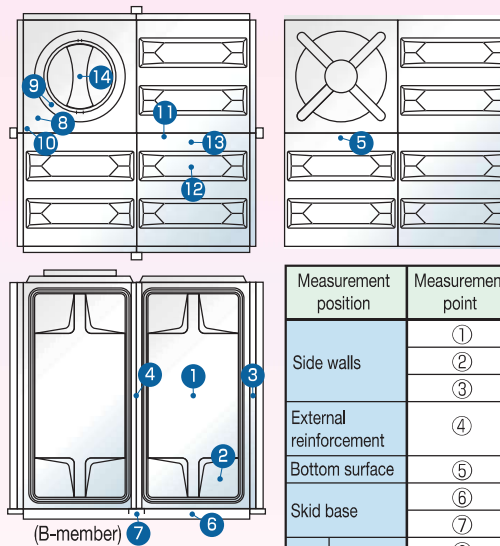
Sekisui Aqua has conducted a range of electric and chemical tests to verify the crevice corrosion resistance of stainless steel tanks used to store hot water at 80 °C. This process involves accurately reproducing the change in electrical potential that occurs inside hot water storage tanks and verifying that the tanks deliver an exceptional level of corrosion resistance.

Based on constant-potential test results using samples consisting of stainless steel panel pieces and resin type gaskets, we have concluded that stainless steel hot water storage tanks will not experience crevice corrosion while storing tap water with a chlorine concentration of 100 ppm or less at 80 °C.

● Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information. Additional documentation is available.

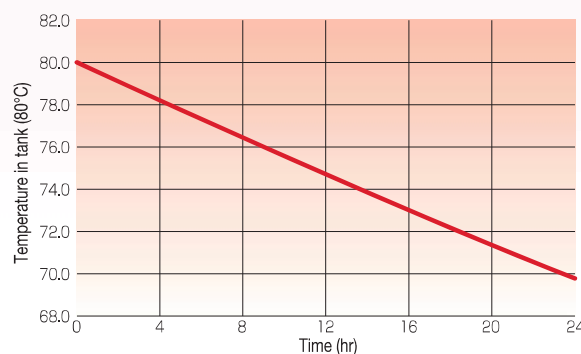
Insulated heat-retaining structure

Exterior panel surface temperature measurement results



Test conditions: Outdoor tank (2mX2mX2mh)
 Water temperature: 80°C (using a circulating pump)
 Outside air temperature: 36.5°C
 Humidity: 53.0%
 Water level: 1,800mm
 Water temperature: 80.8°C(0mm)
 : 80.6°C(1,000mm)
 : 80.5°C(1,800mm)

Measurement position	Measurement point	Temperature (°C)	Remarks
Side walls	①	40.4	
	②	39.8	
	③	43.2	
External reinforcement	④	49.2	
Bottom surface	⑤	48.3	
	⑥	43.0	
Skid base	⑦	40.1	
Roof	⑧	55.3	In direct sunlight
	⑨	52.9	In direct sunlight
	⑩	56.2	In direct sunlight
	⑪	53.0	In direct sunlight
	⑫	53.0	In direct sunlight
	⑬	55.5	In direct sunlight
Manhole cover	⑭	39.0	In direct sunlight



Temperature change in tank after 24 hours

Test conditions: 25mm heat-insulating type
 Water temperature: 80°C
 Outside air temperature: 0°C

● Contact Sekisui Aqua for more information. Additional documentation is available.

Precautions for hot water system design

In order to take maximum advantage of the benefits of Sekisui Aqua's open-type hot water supply system, it is best to use a gravity-fed hot water supply by installing a stainless steel tank for hot water storage on the roof of the building. This method makes it possible to secure a stable hot water supply without wasteful energy use.

- ① Set the hot water storage temperature so that it does not exceed 80 °C.
- ② The hot water storage volume and required amount of heat can be calculated using the same method as is used for conventional sealed-type hot water storage tanks.

For more information, consult a reference resource such as Heating, Air-conditioning and Sanitary Engineering Handbook or Knowledge for Plumbing and Sanitary Systems.

- ③ Ball-tap water supply systems are ideal due to their ability to continuously supply water. If using a pump to supply water, keep the difference between HWL and LWL to about 10 % of HWL and take steps to prevent abrupt drops of temperature inside the storage tank.
- ④ Plumbing connections should be located so as to promote complete mixing at the designated temperature inside the tank. Contact Sekisui Aqua for project-specific drawings.

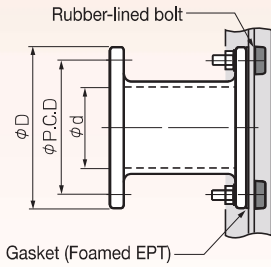
- ⑤ If connecting the overflow pipe to a drain pipe outside the tank, do so after converting the overflow pipe to an indirect pipe.
- ⑥ Specify the thermometer port position for the thermal design that controls the heat source such that it can be mounted so as to allow detection of the temperature immediately above the hot water outlet.
- ⑦ Precautions related to internal partitions
 Internal partitions are not supported due to the need to prevent hazardous conditions during storage tank inspection and cleaning work. Please design your system as a single tank.

Standard components

(Unit : mm)

Nozzle (flange type)

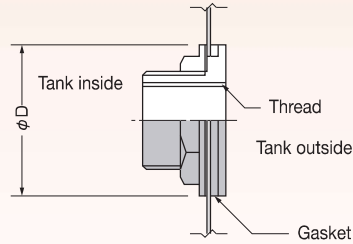
Mild steel + SGP
Size : 40A - 150A
Bolt size
40A - 100A : M16
125A - 150A : M20



	40	50	65	80	100	125	150
ϕD	140	155	175	185	210	250	280
ϕP.C.D	105	120	140	150	175	210	240
ϕd	42	53	68	81	106	131	156

Nozzle (threaded type)

Material : CAC
Size : 15A - 50A



	15	20	25	32	40	50
ϕD	48	55	63	75	83	96

Electrode base and cover

Material : PVC
(hot water type)
Size : PF2



Assembly bolt / nut / washer

Material (tank outside)
SWCH + Hot dip galvanizing

Material
(tank inside / above water level)
SWCH + Zinc electro
plating + Resin coating

Option : Stainless steel 304



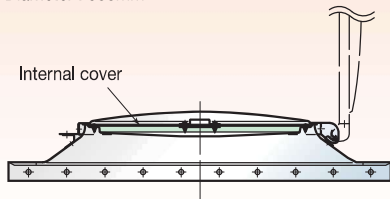
Gasket

Material : Silicon



Manhole (dauble cover type)

Diameter : 600mm



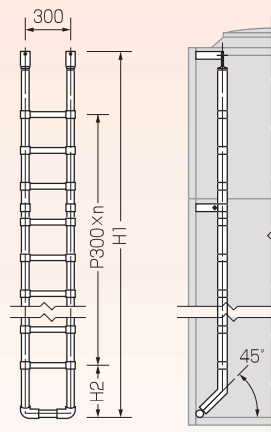
Vortex breaker (option)

Material : HT-PVC



Internal ladder

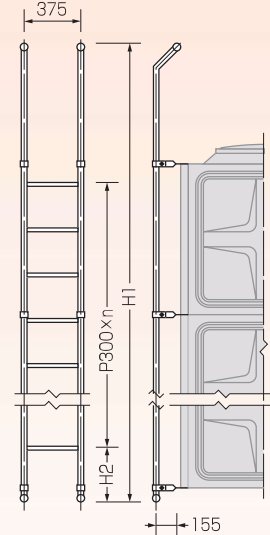
Material : PVC (hot water type)



	H1	H2	n
1.5mH	1620	345	3
2.0mH	2102	345	5
2.5mH	2605	345	6
3.0mH	3105	345	8
3.5mH	3608	345	10
4.0mH	4108	345	11
4.5mH	4611	345	13
5.0mH	5111	345	15

External ladder

Material : Mild steel + Hot dip galvanizing



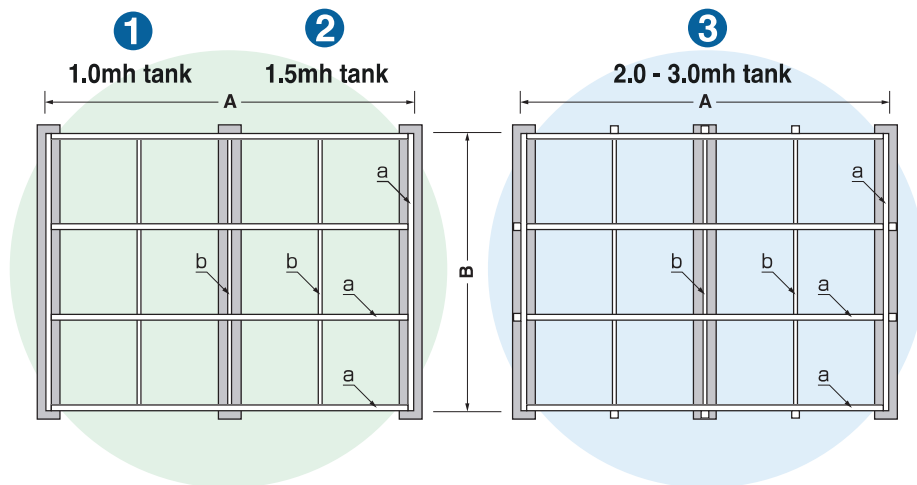
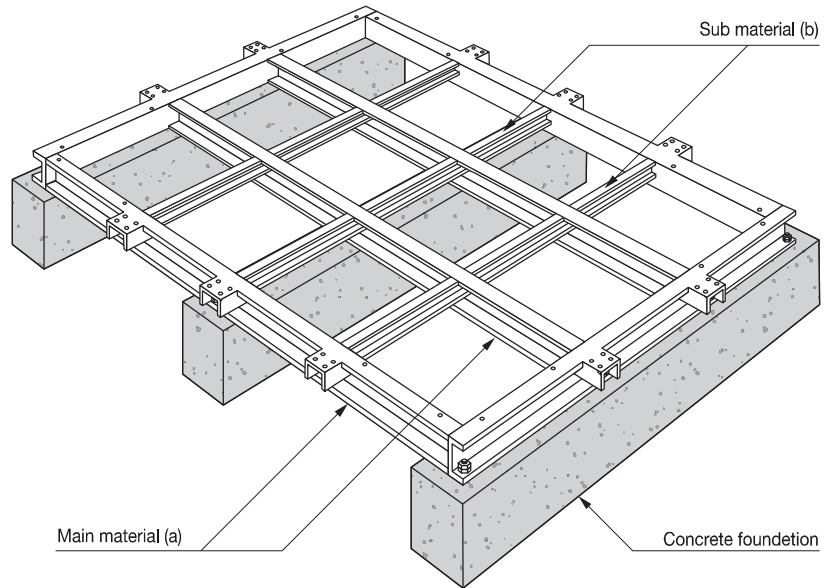
	H1	H2	n
1.5mH	2340	213	4
2.0mH	2840	113	6
2.5mH	3340	313	7
3.0mH	3840	213	9
3.5mH	4340	113	11
4.0mH	4840	313	12
4.5mH	5340	213	14
5.0mH	5840	113	16

Steel skid base / Concrete foundation

Skid base

The skid base is designed based on the water tank' s earthquake-resistant performance.

- A curb structure is used as the basic design for skid bases for bolt-assembled stainless steel tanks.
- Skid base dimensions use 1,002 mm spacing for full-size panels or 502 mm spacing for half-size panels.
- The concrete foundation must be 400 mm wide and at least 500 mm high. Refer to Sekisui Aqua' s drawings for foundation spacing and anchor specifications.
- Table 1 lists skid base exterior dimensions.
- Table 2 lists the standard members used in skid base construction.



Detail

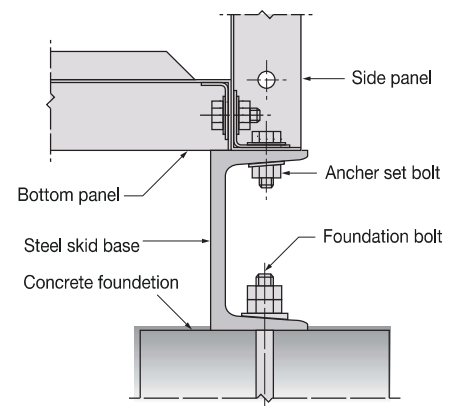


Table 1 Steel skid base dimension

(unit : mm)

Tank dimension	A or B		
	1	2	3
1000	1092	1112	
1500	1594	1614	
2000	2094	2114	
2500	2596	2616	
3000	3096	3116	
3500	3598	3618	
4000	4098	4118	
4500	4600	4620	
5000	5100	5120	
5500	5602	5622	
6000	6102	6122	
6500	6604	6624	
7000	7104	7124	
7500	7606	7626	
8000	8106	8126	

Table 2 Steel skid base members

(unit : mm)

	Tank height	Code	Steel members	
			a	b
Horizontal seismic load KH=1.0	1000	1	C-100×50×5	L-65×65×6
	1500	2		
	2000	3	C-125×65×6	C-75×40×5
	2500			
	3000		C-150×75×6.5	
Horizontal seismic load KH=1.5	1000	1	C-100×50×5	L-65×65×6
	1500	2		
	2000	3	C-125×65×6	C-75×40×5
	2500			
	3000		C-150×75×6.5	
Horizontal seismic load KH=2.0	1000	2		L-65×65×6
	1500			
	2000	3	C-125×65×6	C-75×40×5
	2500		C-150×75×6.5	
	3000		C-150×75×9	

Sekisui Stainless Steel Tanks with outstanding features





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