MANHATTAN DISTRICT HISTORY BOOK IV - PILE PROJECT X-10 VOLUME 3 - DESIGN

APPENDIX - A, B, C, D, 49

SECRET

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF PAGES
NO. 4 OF 4 COPIES, SERIES A

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Can Hulzer, J.A., 50-10.23.10/24/65

APPENDIX A

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#### SARHATTAN DISTRICT HISTORY

#### BOOK IV - PILE PROJECT

#### VOLUME 3 - DESIGN

#### APPENDIX A

#### MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

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No.	Description					
21 16	Jap - State of dashington					
	hap - Hanford Engineer forks					
V 3 =7						
1 4	an - Jite an					
5	Map - Hanford Engineer Torks (Showing Bervice Lines)					
6	Jap - Richland Village					
7	Diagram - Metal Fabrication and Testing Area Layout					
8	Diagram - Pile Area Layout					
9	Diagram - Separation Area Layout					
10	Diagram - Ground Floor Plan of Building Co. 105					
11	Diagram - Pile Building - Charging face					
12	Diagram - Sectional View of Pile from Control Rod Side					
13	Diagram - Sectional View of Pile from Discharge End					
14	Diagram - Sectional View of File from Top					
15	Diagram - External Isometric View of Graphite Assembly Diagram - Cutaway Isometric View of Graphite Assembly					
16	Diagram - Cutaway Isometric view of Graphice Assembly Diagram - Schematic Arrangement of Different Grades of					
17	Graphite in the Pila					
10	Diagram - Cross Section Through a Charged Rube in the Pile					
18 19	Diagram - Nater Connections at Pages of Pile					
20	Diagram - Sectional View of Thornal and Biological Shields					
21	Diagram - Pile Shielding					
22	Diagram - Action of Composite Shield					
23	Diagram - Arrangement of Tubes and Biological Shield Blooks					
20	at Charging Pace					
24	Diagram - Calaing Process					
25	Diagram - Assembled Slug (Obsolete)					
26	Diagram - Assembled Slug (Hanford Tesign)					
27	Diagram - Typical Arrangement of Slugs in Active Tubes					
28	Diagram - Isometric Diagram Showing Rod Pattern for Vertical					
	Orop Safety Rods and Shim and Regulating					
	Rods (Morizontal)					
29	Diagram - Schematic Arrangement Hydraulic Shim Rod Drive					
30	Diagram - No. 2 Carety Circuit					
31	Diagram - Schematic Arrangement Slectric Segulating Rod					
32	Diagram - Driving Sechanism for Regulating and Shim Rods					



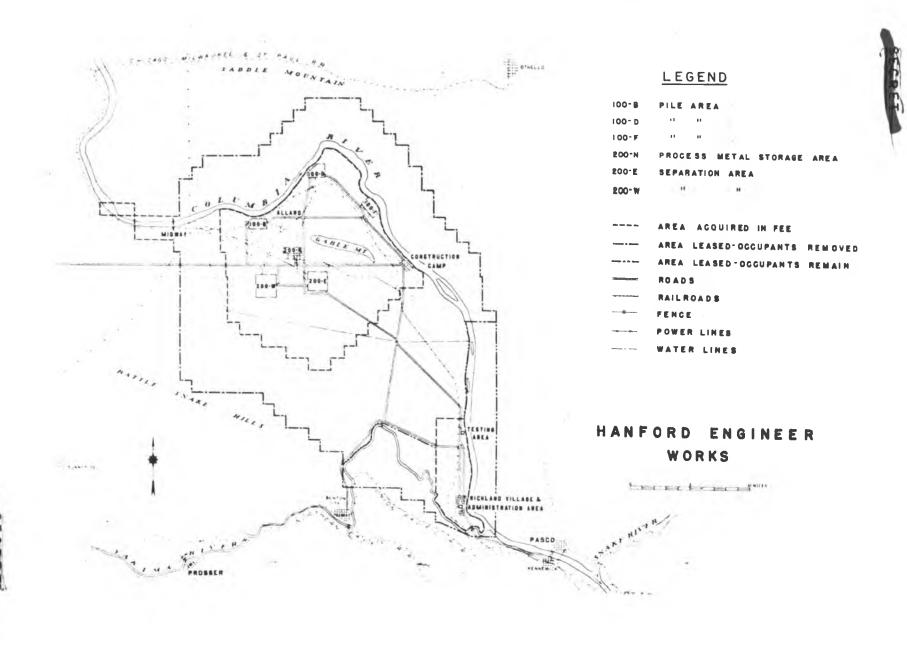
10.			Description
C (B	T) A		Control Rod for Chim and Fine Control
3 <b>3</b> 3 <b>4</b>			Sections Showing Regulating or Shim Rods and
34	Distrib	-	the Special Fittings of the Pile Shield
			through shigh These Gods Pass
35	Diff is cross m	_	Plan and Elevation of Vertical Safety Rods
36	Olassen	_	Section through Drop Safety Nod and Special
30	24067 cm		Fittings of the Pile Shield through Which
			the Rod Passes
37	Olaman	-	Mo. 1 Sarety Circuit
38			Slevation of Charging Machine
39	Diagram	_	Charging Machine and Inlet Mater Fittings
10			Discharge Fixture
41			Slug Handling after Pile Discharge
42			Arrangement of Mattress Plates
43	Diagram	-	Transfer Station and Storage Pasin
44			Cask Assembly
45	Diagram	40	Pile Showing Principal Points of Instrumentation
			and Control
46			Main Control Room
47			Main Control Panel
48	Diagram	40	Instruments - Temperature Monitor
49			Instruments - Inlet Mater Panel
50	Diagram	-	Valve Raok and Sauge Board
51			Instrument - Monitoring Room Panel
52			Miscellaneous Control Panel
53			Building 212 - Lag Storage
54			Building 221 - Cutaway View
55			Steam Jet
56			9° x 9° Precipitator Centrifuge
57			Building 221 - Communications
5 <b>8</b> 5 <b>9</b>	Distress	_	Building 221 - Process Piping Diagram
30			Plan of Standard Equipment Arrangement Cells
30	orast un		No. 25 and 26
61	Magram	_	Standard Section - Water, Steam, and Chemical
<b>4</b>	0 - 0 - ma		Feed Lines; Slectrical and Instrument Lines
62	Diagram	-	Standard Section - Process Lines; Sectional View
33			Pipe Connector
64	149		Sampler
65	Diagram	-	Randation Intensity 'easurement Equipment for
	_		Building 221 Cells
63	Diagram	-	Liquid Level Weasurement with Specific Gravity
			and Weight Factor
67			Gauge Board - Section 15
68			Control Panel - Arrangement Section 3-L
S <b>9</b>			Control Panel - Mection 7
70	Diagram	-	Outside Piping Diagram and Map of Immediate
			Area - Building Ro. 221
71	Diagram	-	Building 224 - Chemical and Process Piping

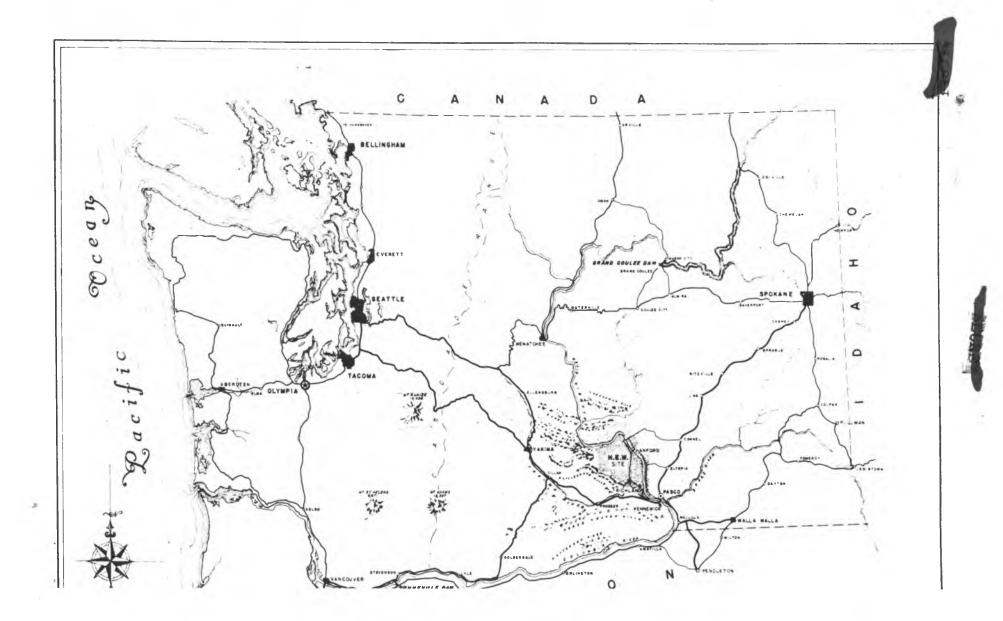


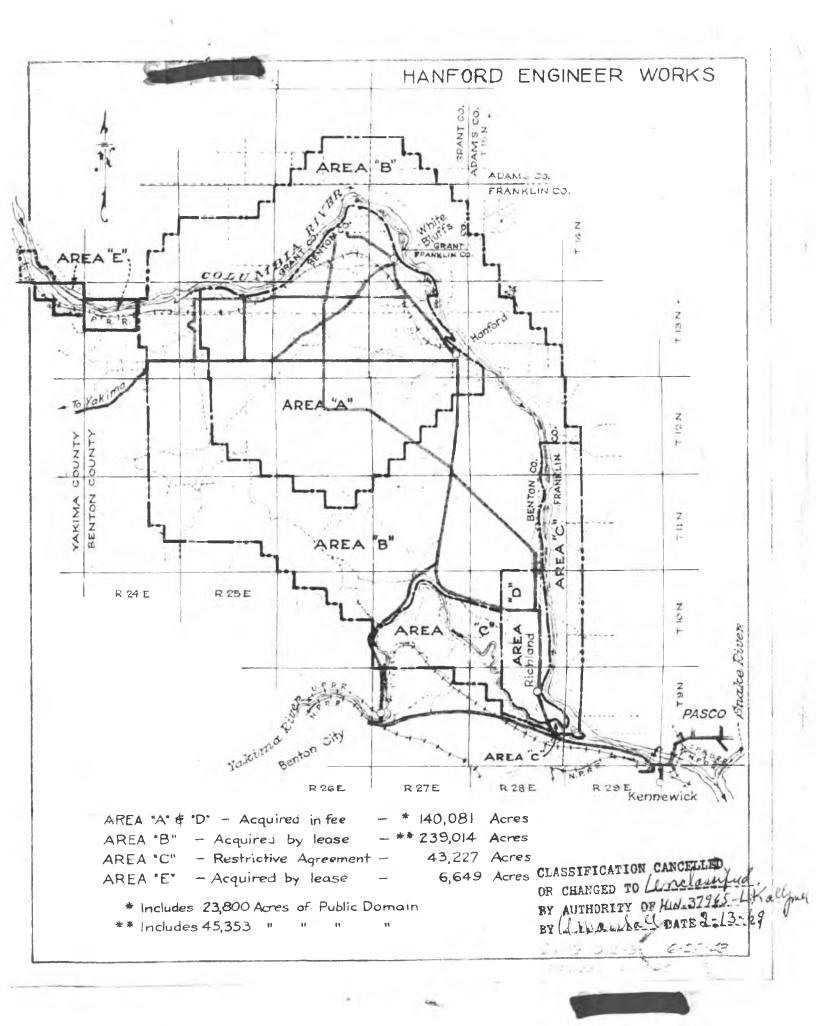


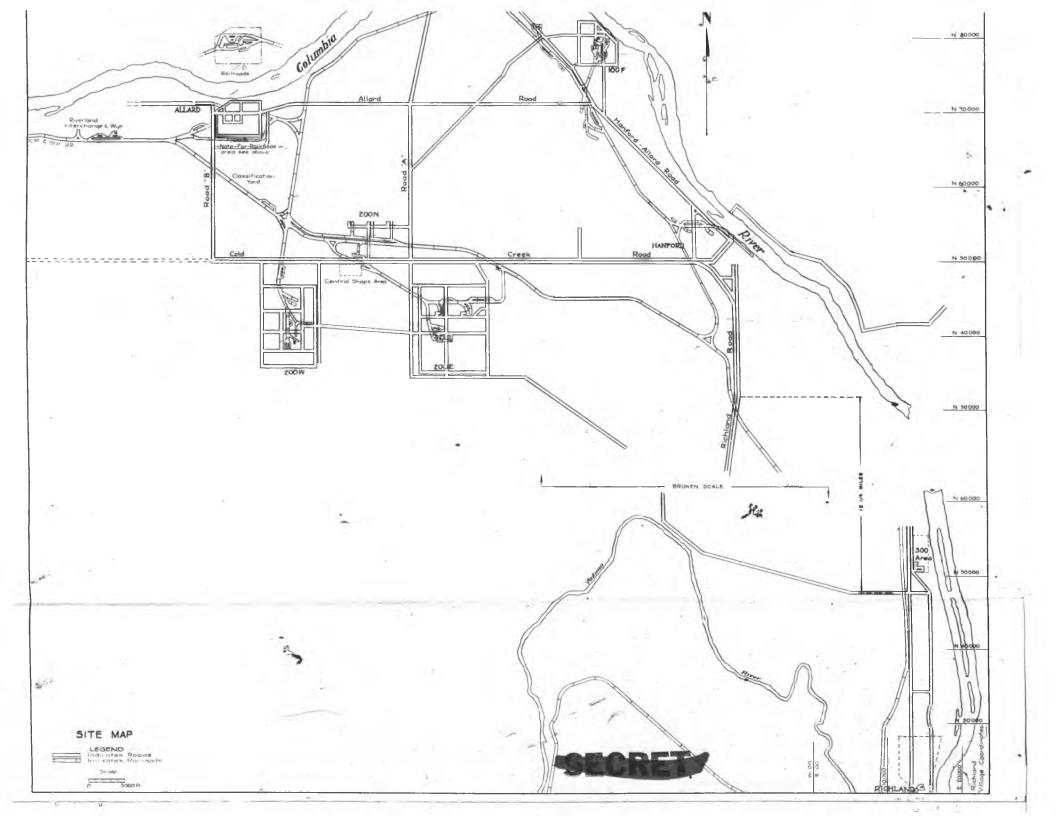
10.		<u>n</u>		
72	Diagram	***	Process Waste Storage	Tanks
73	Diagram	-	Dissolver	
74	Diagram	_	Ventilation Juilding .	Layout

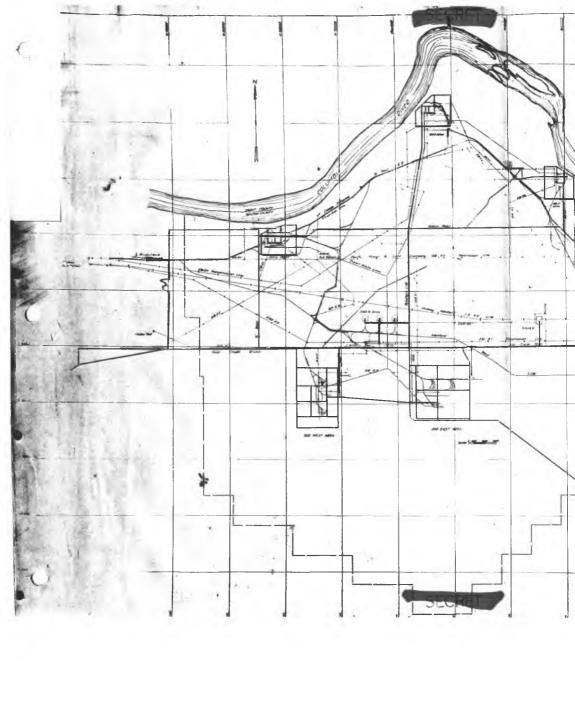






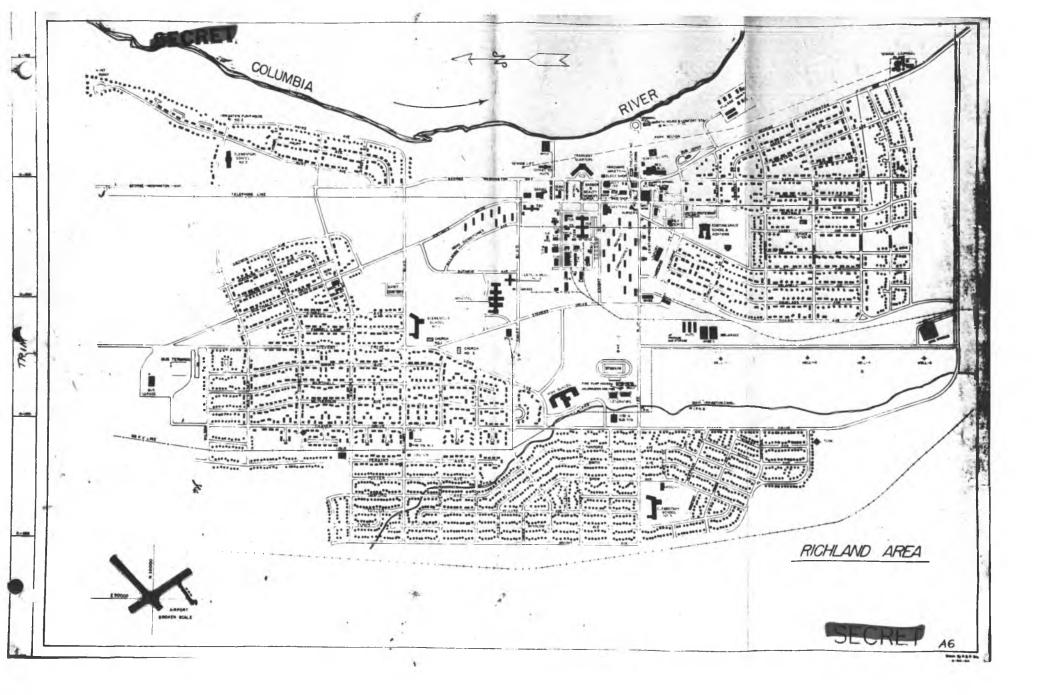


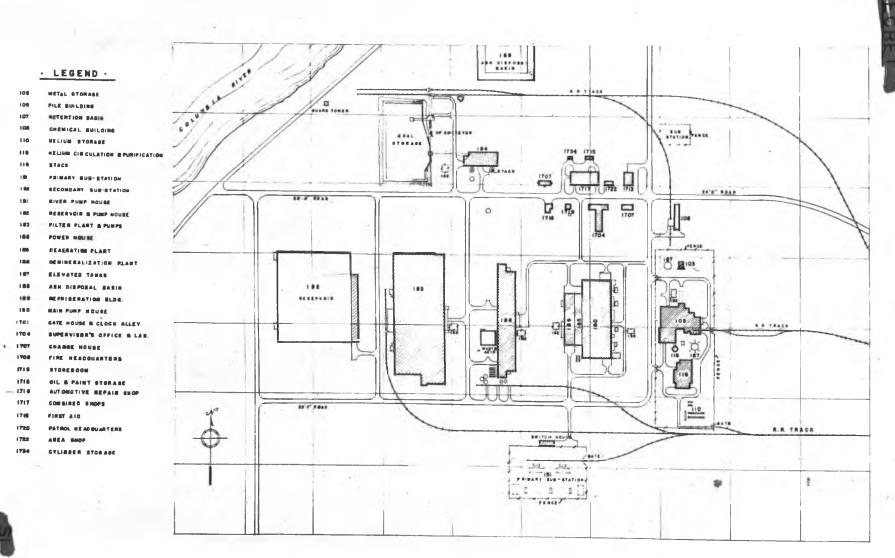






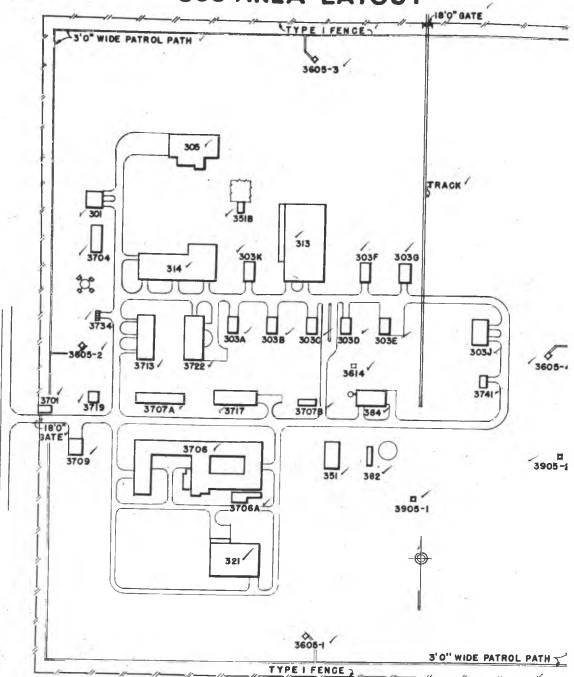
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#### METAL FABRICATION AND TESTING

#### 300 AREA



#### · LIST OF BUILDINGS ·

- 301 STORAGE GRAPHITE 3706 LABORATORY 303 - A,B,C,D,E,F,G,J,K. METAL STORAGE BLDGS. 3706 - A AIR CONDITIONING 305 TEST PILE 3707 - A CHANGE HOUSE 313 SLUG MACHINING AND CANNING 3707 - B CHANGE HOUSE 1314 ROD EXTRUSION 73709 FIRE HEADQUARTERS 321 SEPARATION LABORATORY ₹ 3713 STORE ROOM - SUPPLIES 351 - 351-B SUB STATION 3717 INSTRUMENT SHOP 382 PUMP HOUSE 384 BOILER HOUSE 3722 AREA MAINTENANCE SHOP 13605 - 1,2,3 & 4 GUARD TOWERS 3734 CYLINDER STORAGE
- 3614 MONITOR STATION 3741 BOX STORAGE 3701 GATE HOUSE
- 73704 SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE



#### APPENDIX A 9

#### SEPARATION AREA LAYOUT

#### Legend

211 Tank Farm 221 Separation Building 222 Sample Preparation Building 224 Concentration Building 231 Isolation Building 241 Waste Disposal 252 Secondary Substation 271 Service Building 272 Shops 274 Machinery Store-House Chemical Store-House 275 Reservoirs and Pump House 282 285 Filter Plant Power House 284

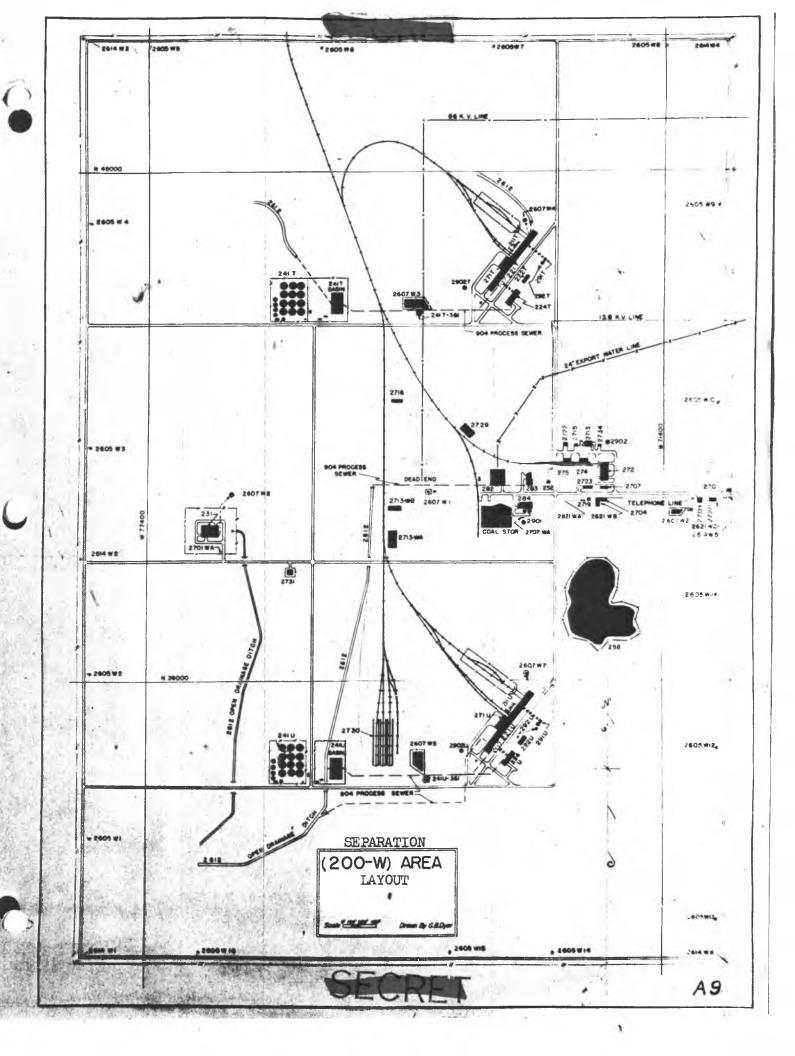
291 - Ventilation Building 2901 -- Water Storage 2902 -- Water Storage 2704 -- Supervisors Office 2707 -- Change House 2715 -- Store Rooms

2718 - Oil and Paint Storage 2719 - First Aid

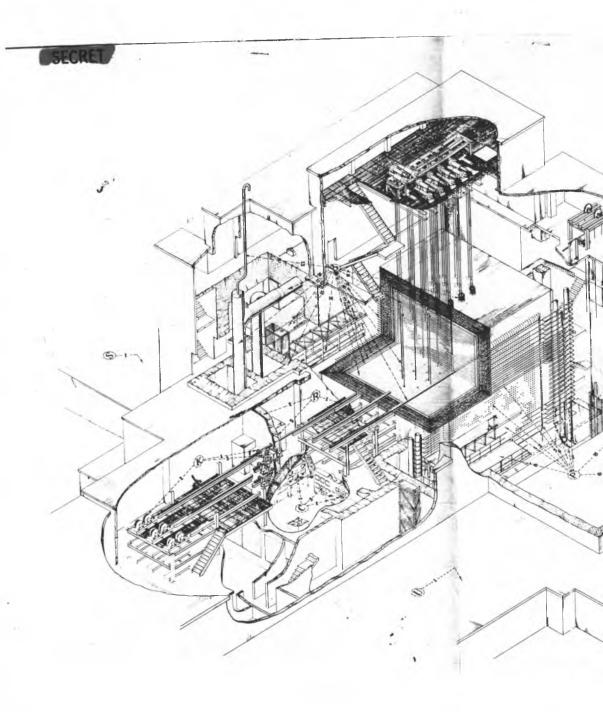
2722 - Paint and Riggers Shop 2728 - Laundry

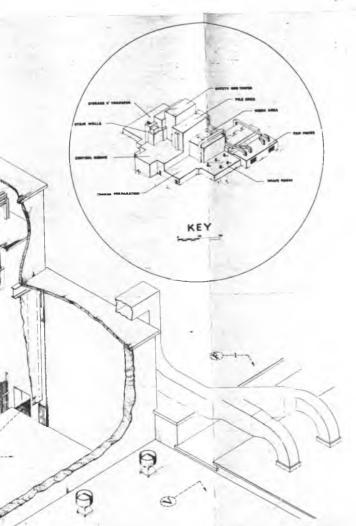
2734 - Cylinder Storage





4-454-B-M-H ASMA MSSENANT & SOAROTE MIA PHINOITIQNO THEMSILOS CHAT SING \* conmit vious LIST PILITURE MATER PROM ELEVATED STORAGE THEMUNTEN! THEMPHONE MORK AREA # MIN WELLE THE THE PARTY OF TH MI #3158 223084 PREPARATION ROOM TIE BATER IN LAN MOOR WALVE PIL FLOOR PLAN OF BUILDING NO. 105 **ВКО**ПИ В

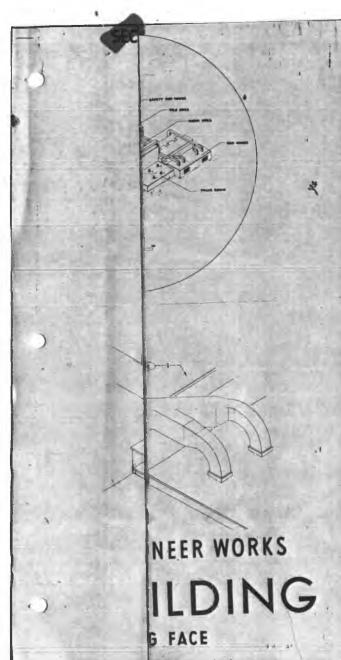


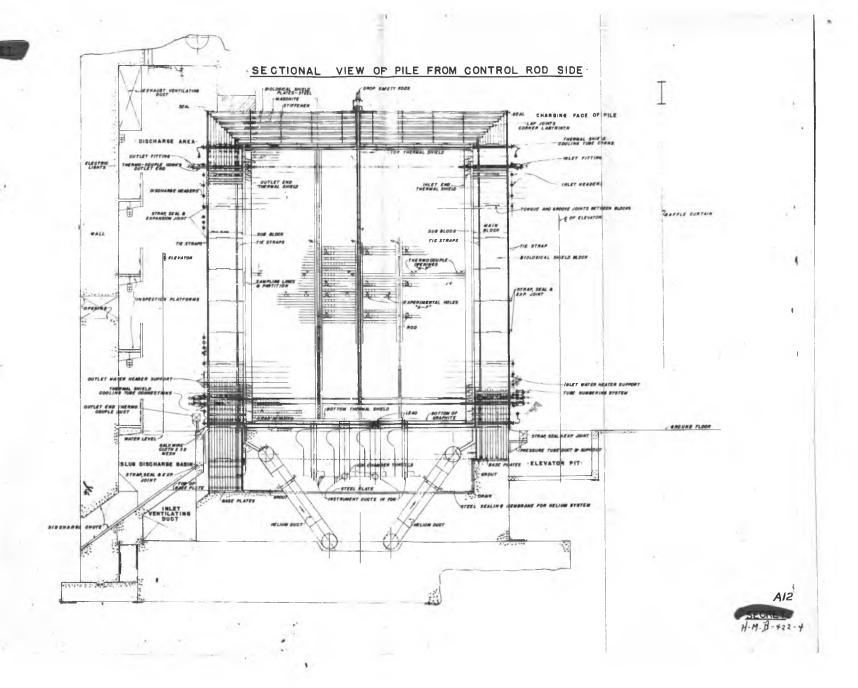


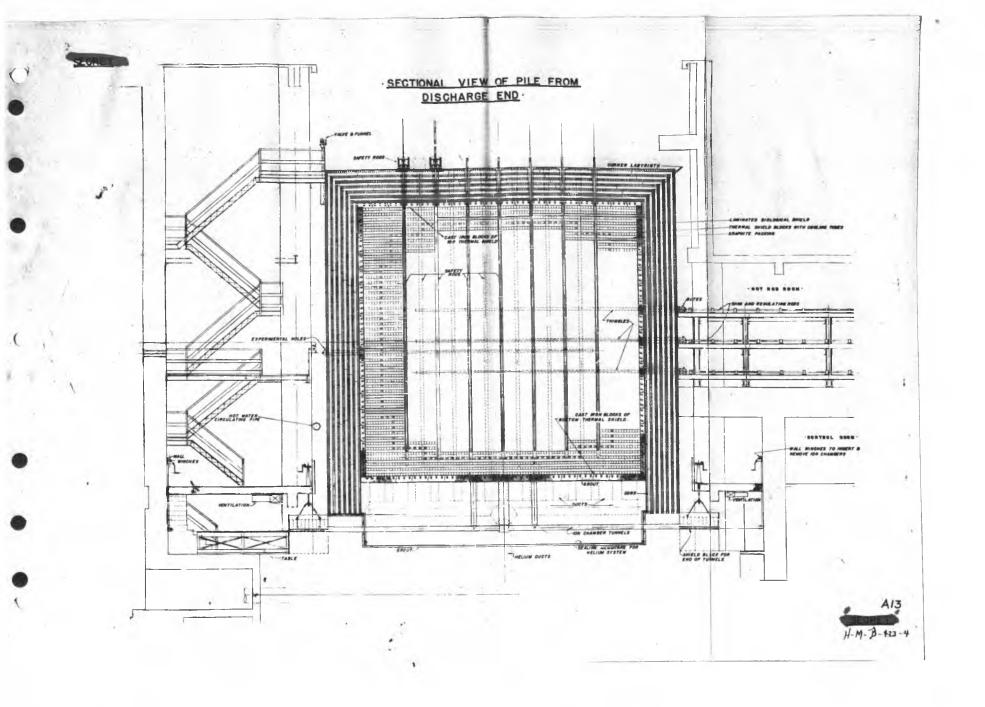
HANFORD ENGINEER WORKS

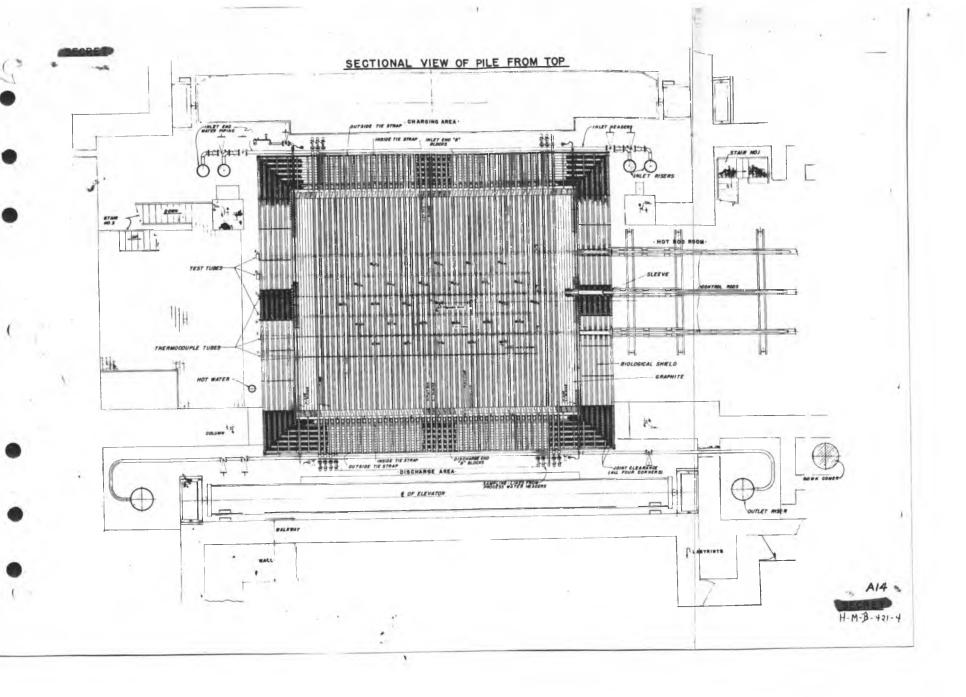
# PILE BUILDING

CHARGING FACE



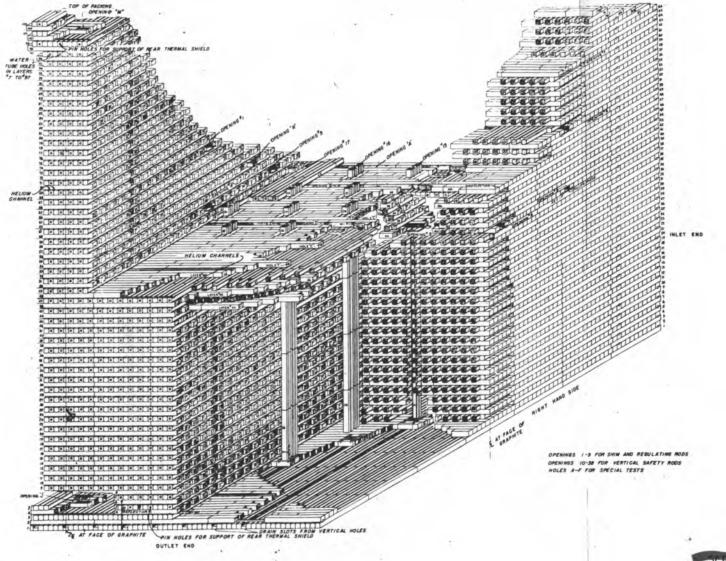






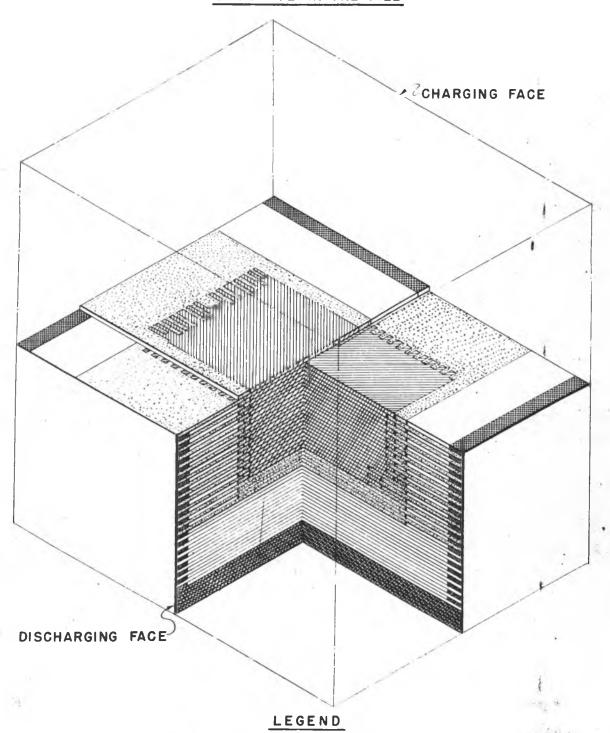
EXTERNAL ISOMETRIC VIEW OF GRAPHITE ASSEMBLY CHOLE FOR PIN SUPPORTING REAR THERMAL 36'-0" SHIELD BLOCK ENLARGED ELEVATION AT SIDE OF PACKING ITO SHOW POSITION OF CHAMPERS AT THE CORNERS) --THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH THILIBILING STIRTINGS NAME OF THE PARTY. OF GRAPHITE 40.000 - 1.000 - 1.000 PRINTERINAL PROPERTY OF etill transmission THE RELIEF CONTRACTOR OF TAXABLE THE ELEMENT THE RESERVE THE ALCOHOLD DE DECI THE RESERVE DECLMEN THIINK THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS. THE RESTRICT A AND THE RESIDENCE IN MINITED Thomas . INTERNATION MILIMANA SHIZINAT HALLMANA SHIZINA IALLMANA & OF GRAPHITE production of the second secon N 8.38 CHATCH HITEKEN PERHUMBURAN THE THE MALE THE T TWITTER ST THERETT THE RELLEGIES THE RELLEGIO diine. 18 8 11 8 12 THITM 14.41.41 FILLS STATE WEEP HOLES WATER TUBE HOLES THIST IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROL OPENINGS IN PERMITTER OPENINGS 1 TO 9 INC. FOR CONTROL ROUSE, I PSEMI - REE)
OPENINGS 10 TO 3 IN INC. FOR CONTROL ROUSE, I PSEMI - REE)
OPENINGS 10 TO 3 INC. FOR WERTICAL SAFETY ROUS
OPENINGS 11 TO 9 INC. FOR MEGULATING AND SHAM ROUSE EXTEND ES'EINTO MICHING FROM RIGHT SIZE ROOS ENTER FROM RIGHT SIZE
OPENINGS 10 TO 3 INC. FOR THE TICKLE SAFETY ROUSE EXTEND FROM
TOP OF PACKING DOWN TO DRAW SLOTS AT TOP OF PACKING
LAYER 11 THE HERE NAME AND ASSESSED TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY THE PROPERTY OF A THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER ----A15 · DISCHARGE END OPAIN SLOTS FROM VERTICAL HOLES (13 THUS)
DISCHARGE END ONLY H-M-B- 405-4

#### CUTAWAY ISOMETRIC VIEW OF GRAPHITE ASSEMBLY



A16

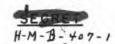
#### SCHEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF DIFFERENT GRADES OF GRAPHITE IN THE PILE



GREEN (KENDALL - CHICAGO) WHITE (KENDALL - STANDARD)

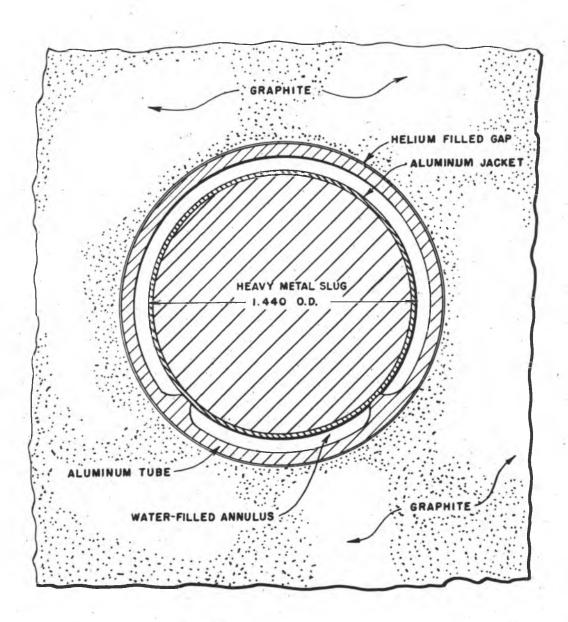
BLUE (CLEVES - STANDARD)

RED (MIXTURE OF POORER GRADES)



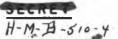


### CROSS SECTION THROUGH A CHARGED TUBE IN THE PILE



(APPROX: DOUBLE SIZE)

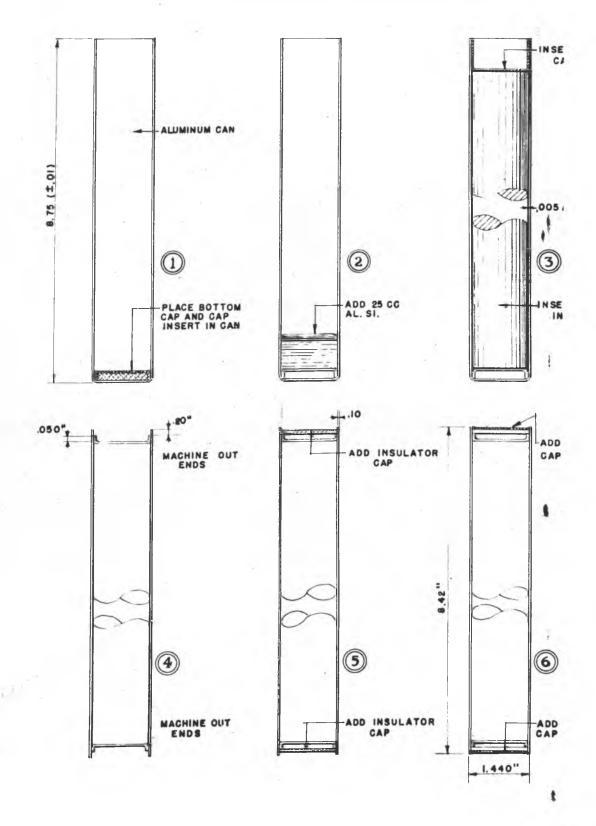
Al8



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OUTLET TUBE SECTION

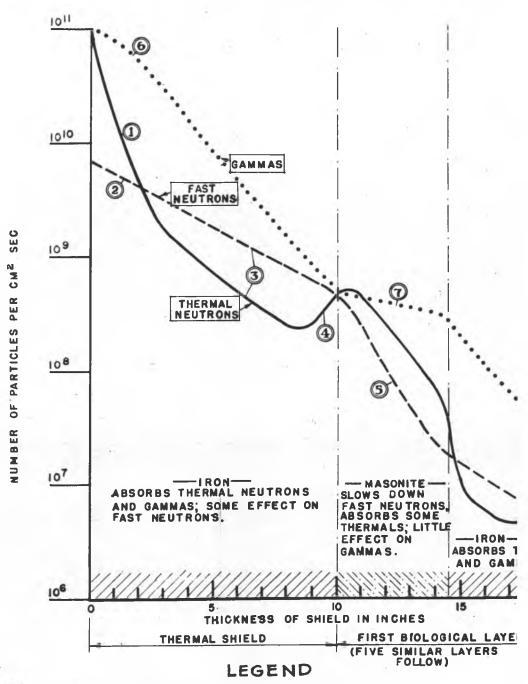
## CANNING PROCESS





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	esuite	4-01					•••		10.3
-	3:115	4-01	22'-05"		7 SPAGES	2 4'24" . 2	9 3 4	82	4-04
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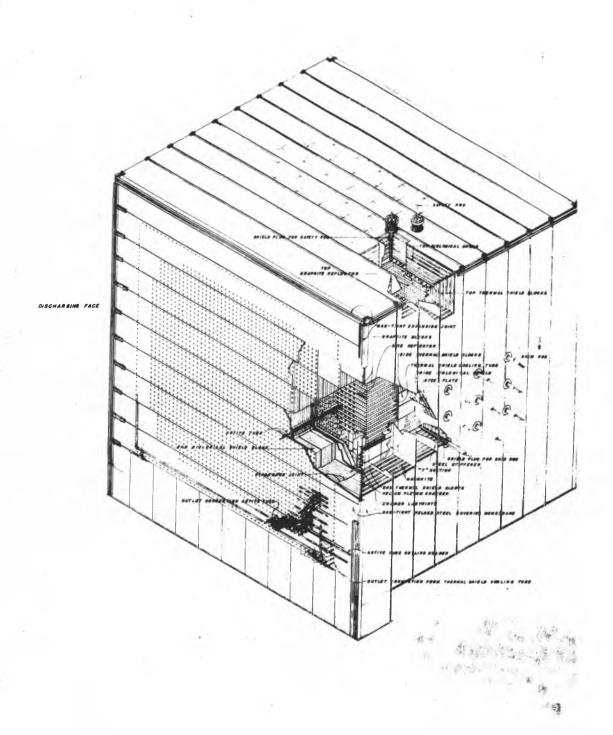
## ACTION OF COMPOSITE SHIEL

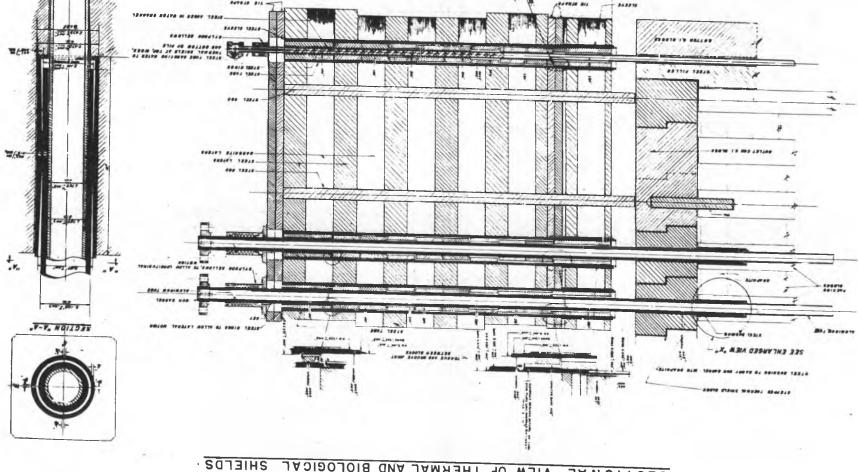


THERMAL NEUTRONS RAPIDLY ABSORBED FAST NEUTRONS GRADUALLY SLOWED MIXTURE OF FAST AND THERMAL NEUTRONS APPROACHES EQUILIBRIUM THERMAL NEUTRONS DIFFUSE BACK FROM MASONITE LAYER FAST NEUTRONS RAPIDLY SLOWED DOWN IN MASONITE GAMMA DECREASE AT LESS THAN EXPONENTIAL RATE BECAUSE OF GAI PRODUCTION BY THERMAL NEUTRONS CAPTURED IN THIS REGIO!

GAMMAS GRADUALLY ABSORBED BY MASONITE

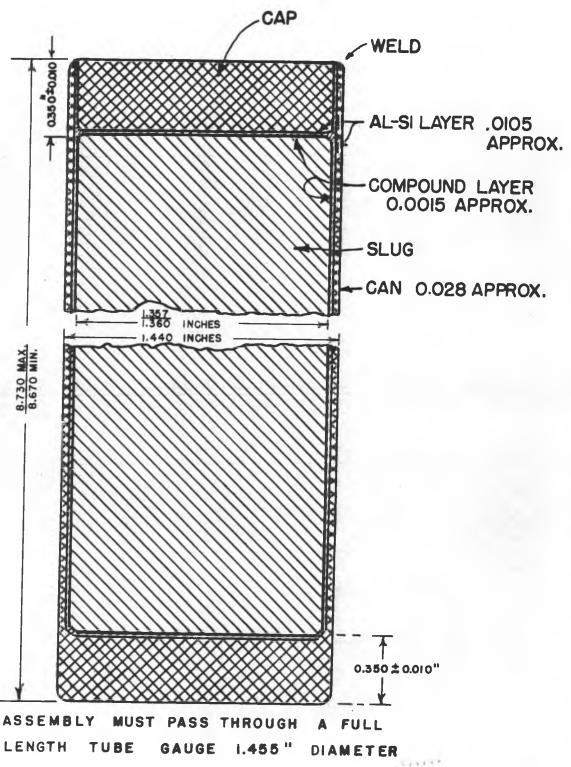
#### PILE SHIELDING





SECTIONAL VIEW OF THERMAL AND BIOLOGICAL SHIELDS

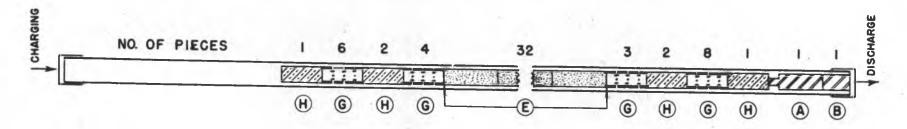
## ASSEMBLED SLUG



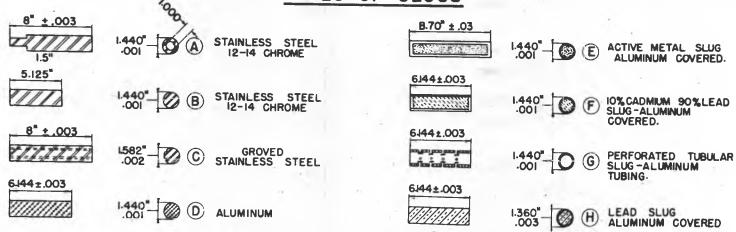
A26



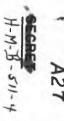
## TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT OF SLUGS IN ACTIVE TUBES



## TYPES OF SLUGS

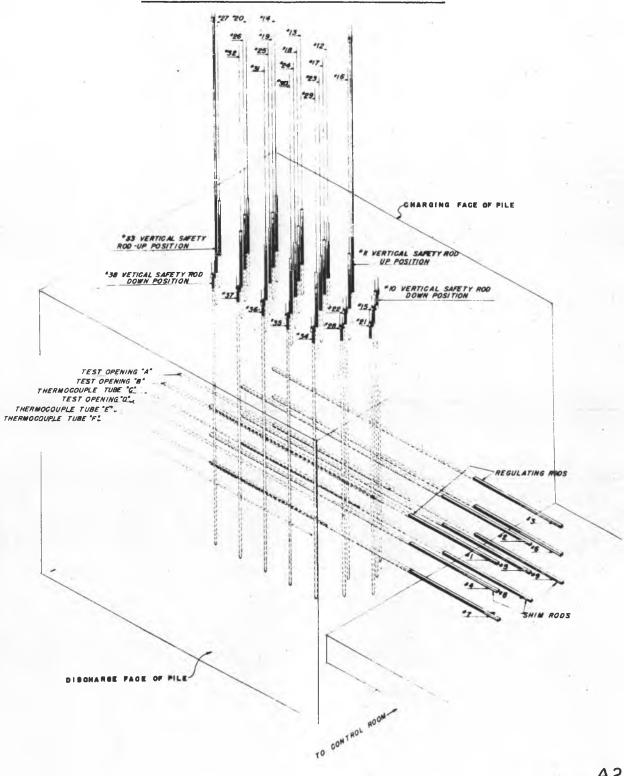


NOTE: COMBINED LENGTH OF (A) AND (B) = 13-1/8"; LENGTHS OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES ARE SUBJECT TO VARIATION.



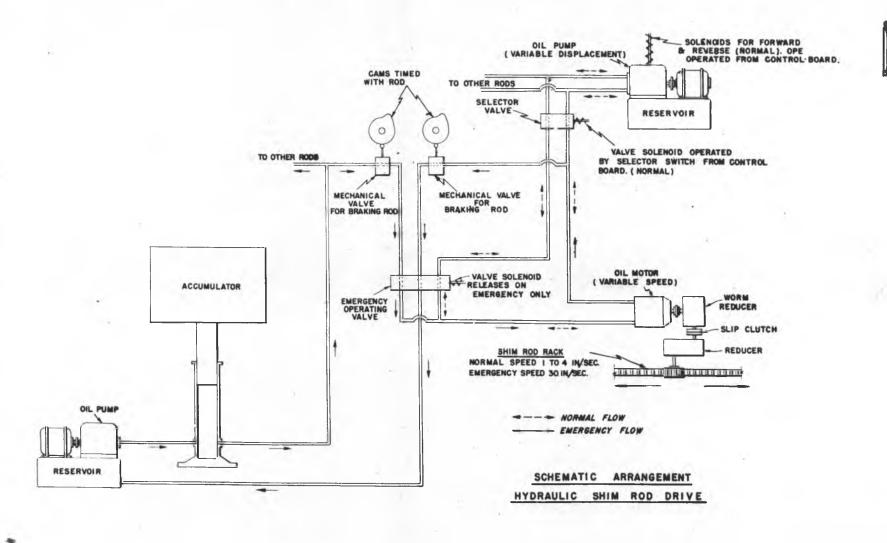
SECONT.

## VERTICAL DROP SAFETY RODS AND SHIM AND REGULATING RODS (HORIZONTAL)



A28

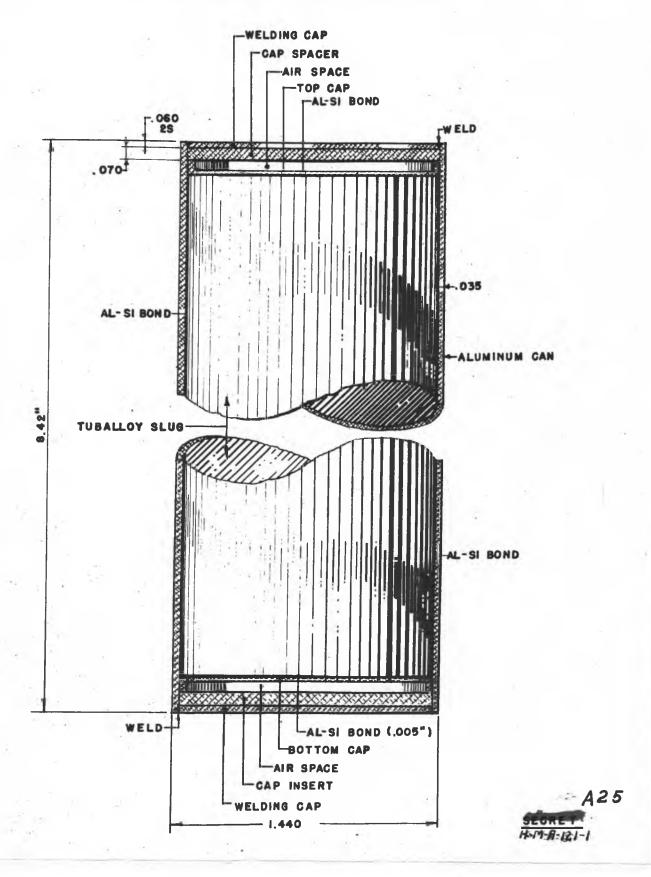
H-M-B- 608-1

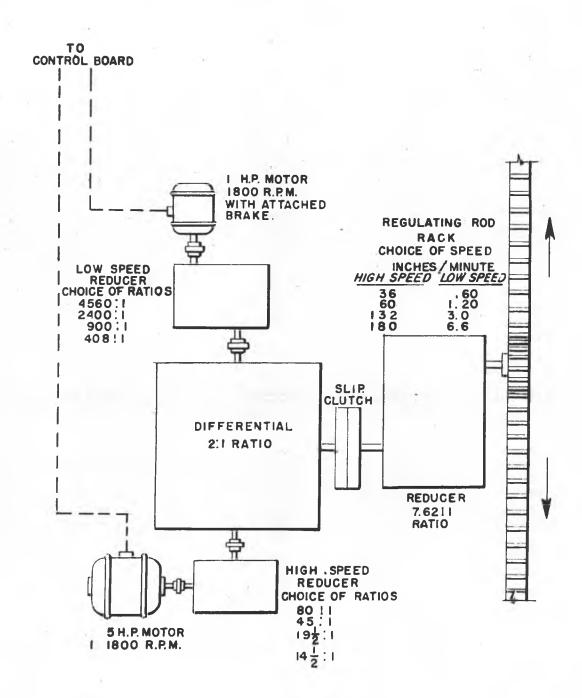


A29

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### ASSEMBLED SLUG

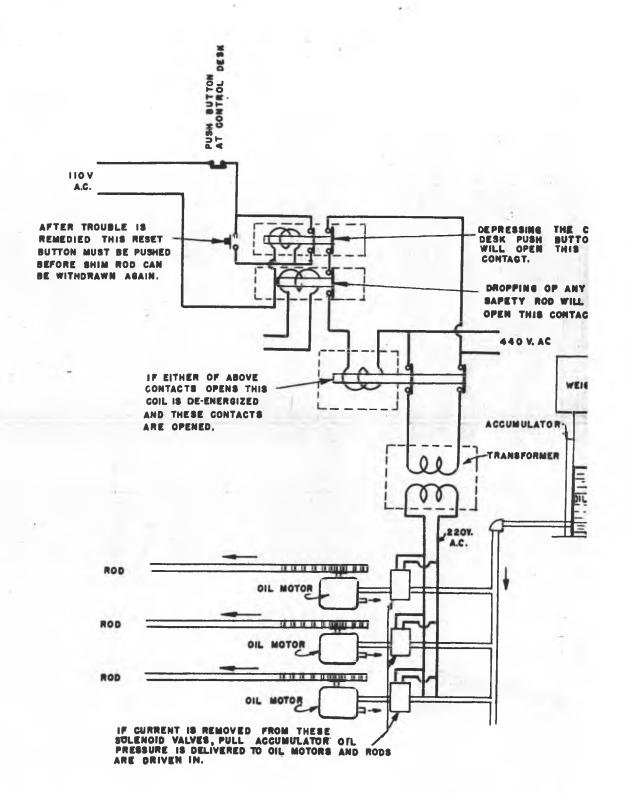




# SCHEMATIC ARRANGEMENT ELECTRIC REGULATING ROD DRIVE

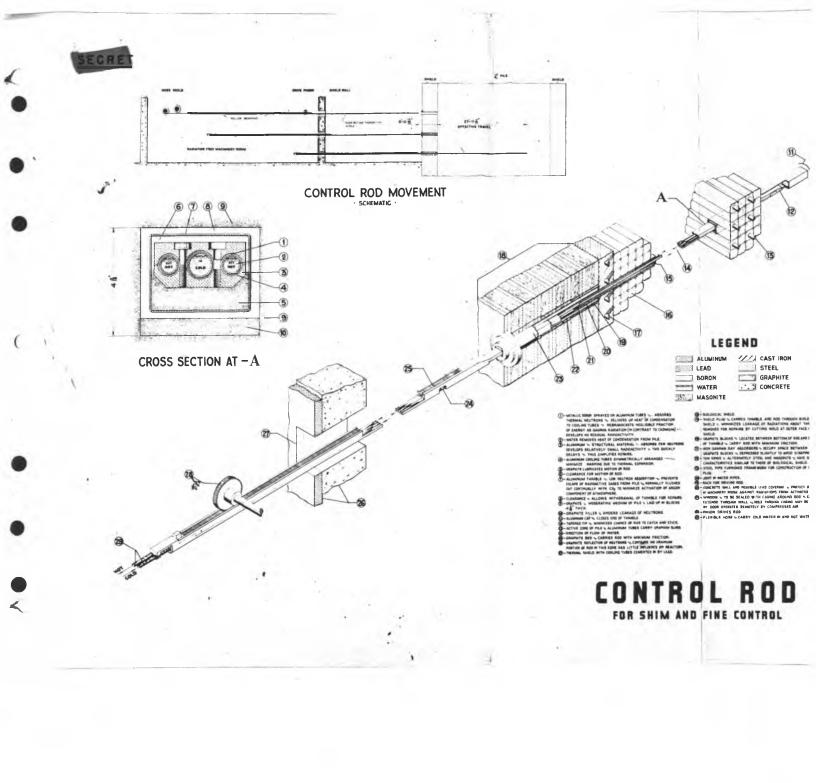


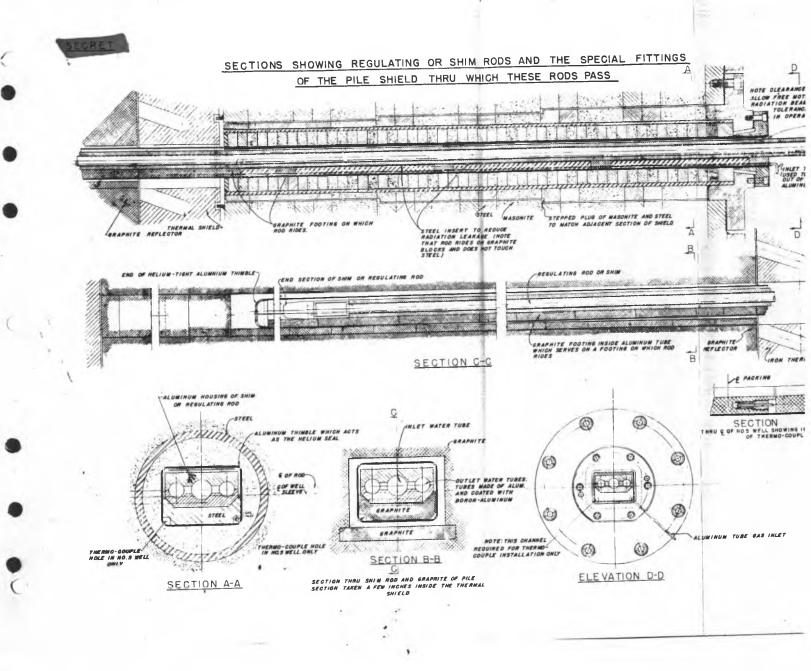
### NO.2 SAFETY CIRCUIT

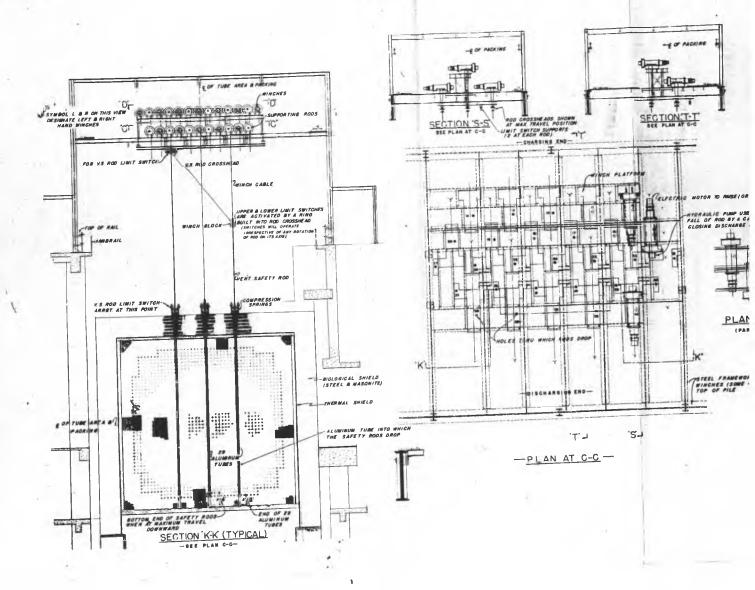


DRIVING MECHANISMS FOR REGULATING AND SHIM RODS PLAN "C"7 FLOOR LINE "C"-J ELEVATION "A-A" 10 SECTION "C-C" SECTION "D-D"

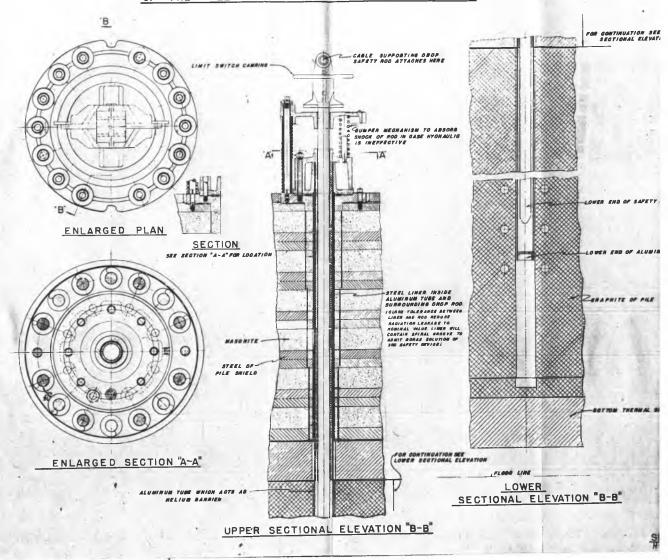
PLAN "B-B"

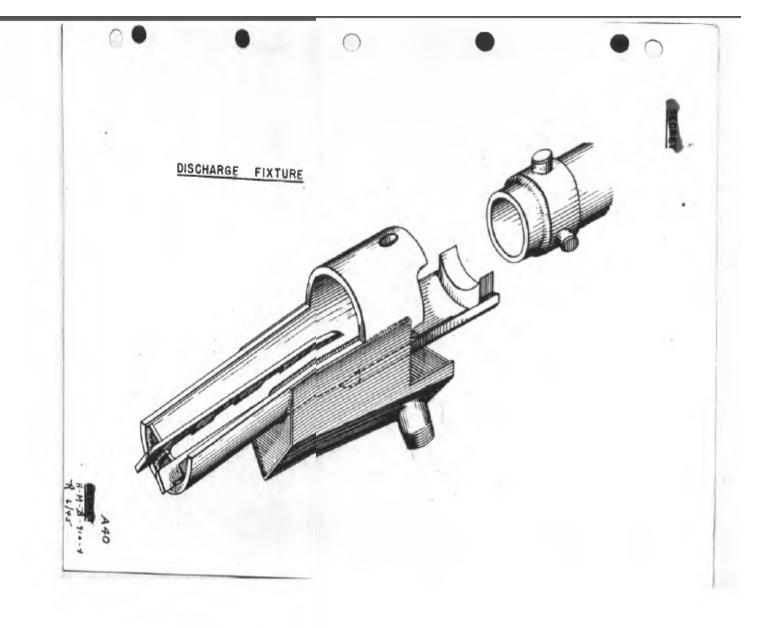






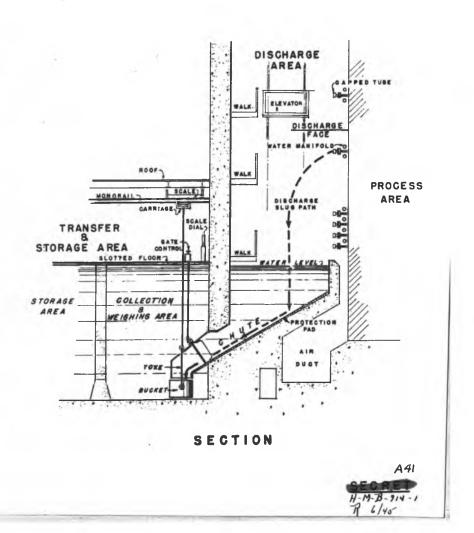
## SECTION THRU DROP SAFETY ROD AND SPECIAL FITTINGS OF THE PILE SHIELD THRU WHICH THE ROD PASSES



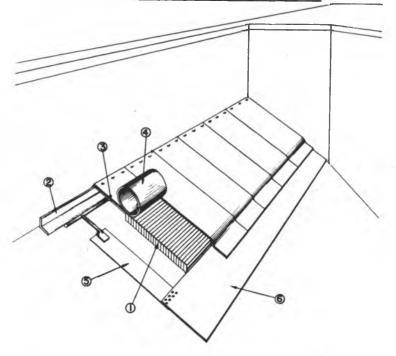


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## SLUG HANDLING AFTER PILE DISCHARGE

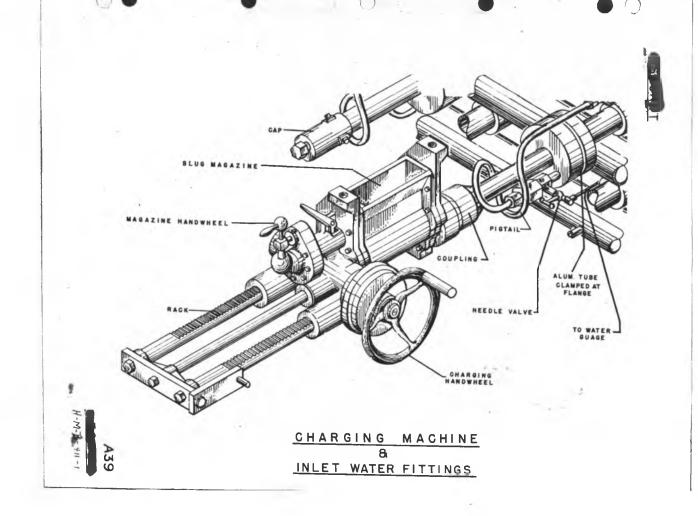


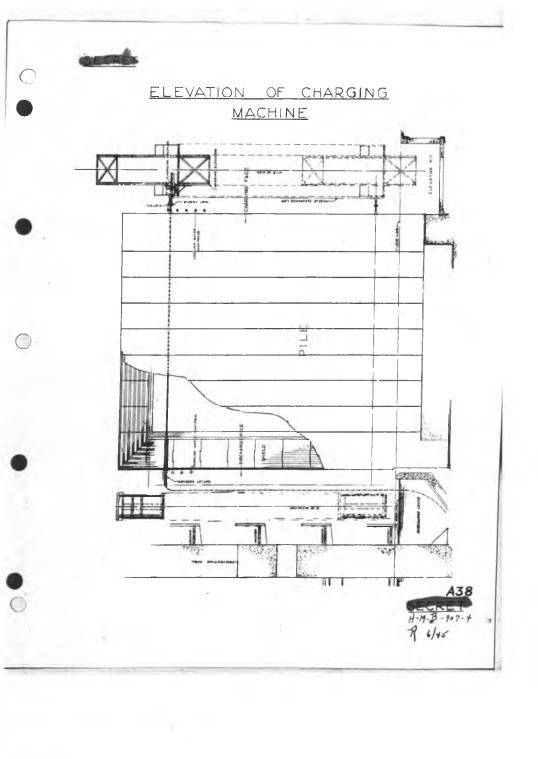
### ARRANGEMENT OF MATTRESS PLATES



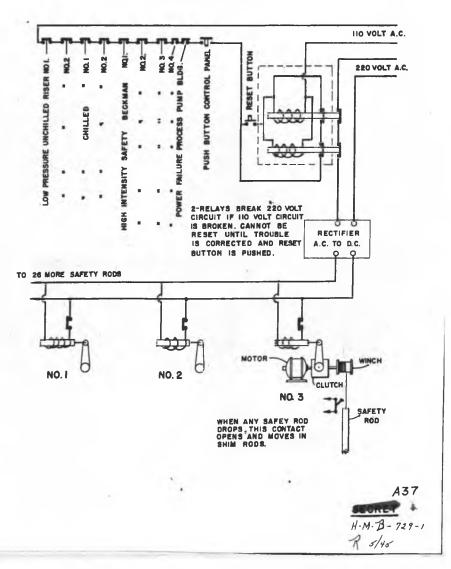
- LAMINATED MATTRESS PLATE
- MATTRESS PLATE ANCHOR ANGLE
- 3 MATTRESS PLATE EXTENSION
- 4 MATTRESS PLATE GOVER
- 5 AUXILIARY MATTRESS PLATE HANGER 6 AUXILIARY MATTRESS PLATE

A42

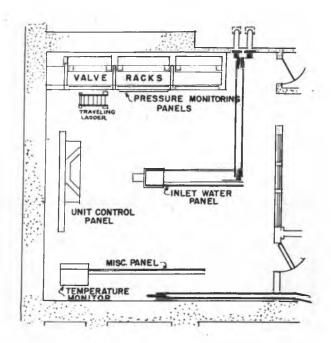




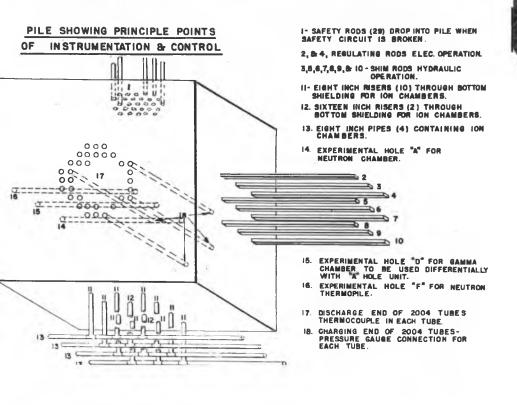
#### NO I. SAFETY CIRCUIT



#### MAIN CONTROL ROOM

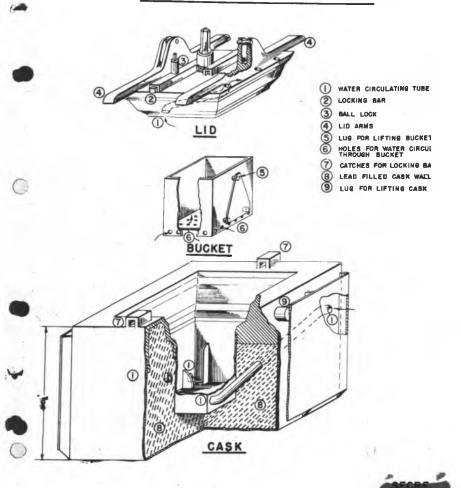




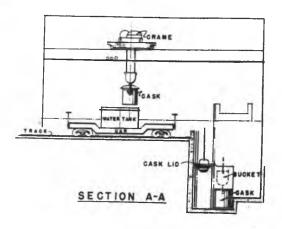


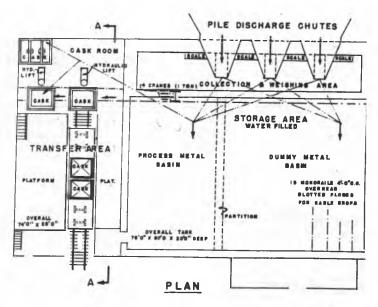
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### CASK ASSEMBLY



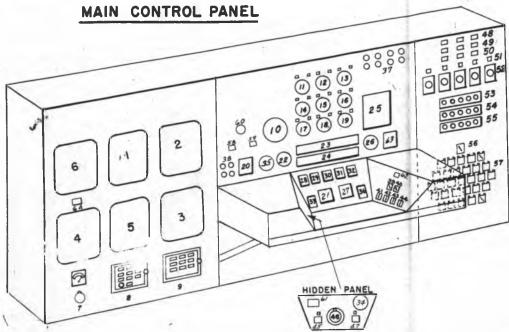
### TRANSFER STATION & STORAGE BASIN





SEUR





1) L&N recorder operated by Beckman micromicroammeter and neutron chamber under

the pile, Beckman #2
2) LAN recorder operated by Beckman micromicrosmmeter and chamber monitoring water activity in the downcomer, Beckman #1

5) Multi-point L&N recorder operated by Betkman micro-microammeter and neutron chambers under the piles Beckmans 3 and 4 4-5) Blank panels

Continuous single-point recorder recording position of regulating rod in use

Toggle switch for selecting regulating rod to be recorded at 6

7) Voltmeter and switch for measuring battery

voltage in galvanometer system Switches to by-pass first "out" limit switches

on shim rods 9) Nine switches for cutting the 9 Selsyns in and

out of service

10) L&N circular chart recorder for differential power level indicator

11-19) Nine Selsyns indicating the position of 7 shim and 2 reg. rods. Reg. rods are 11 and 12. Green light over each Selsyn shows when rod is all in, red light shows when rod is all out

20) Renge switch for differential power level

indicator
21) Shunt for level galvanometer

22) Duplicate Selsyn for #1 regulating rod

23) Ground glass scale for level galvanometer 24) Ground glass scale for deviation galvanometer

25) Twenty-eight drop annunciator 26) Duplicate Selsyn for #2 regulating rod

27) Shunt for deviation galvanometer

28) Indicating meter for Beckman #1
29) Indicating meter for Beckman #2

Indicating meter for differential power level indicator

Indicating meter for Beckman #3

32) Indicating meter for Beckman #4

55) Push button to drive in the 7 shim rod high speed. Can be locked down with 1

34) Electric interval time

35) Electric clock with sweep second hand 36) Push button operating #1 safety circui

be locked down with key 57) Alarm lights for discharge water monit

38) Indicating lights for doors into discharge at 0', 10', 20', and 30' levels
39) Switch to select regulating rod to be operated '

h0) Duplicate of 59 for other control rod locked so only 1 rod at a time can be h1) Switch for high speed, low speed sele-

one regulating rod 42) Switch for direction selection of one

45) Switch for high speed, low speed sele other regulating rod 44) Switch for direction selection of oth

regulating rod

45) Switch to move a shim rod in either d Green light above switch indicates if controlled by this switch is in opera

46) Ten-point selector switch for selecti of the 7 shim rods is to be moved 47) Duplicate of 45 for second hydraulic

48) Green lights show when accumulator le above normal operating height

above normal operating height
49) Amber lights show when the accumulate
are just below normal operating heigh
50) Red lights show when levels have drop
point where the "low" amunciator fla
51) Five indicator lights show green when
rod power, shim rod power, #1 reg. rc
#2 reg. rod power, and instrument pow

52) Keys for locking power off, on the ab systems

55,54855) Fifteen key by-pass switches for passing various safety circuits as me during repairs and maintenance

56) Control for withdrawing or lowering a rods individually or in groups, deper upon setting of individual rod contro 57) Controls for tripping 29 safety rods

ually. Green light above each contro indicates when rod is in, and red li

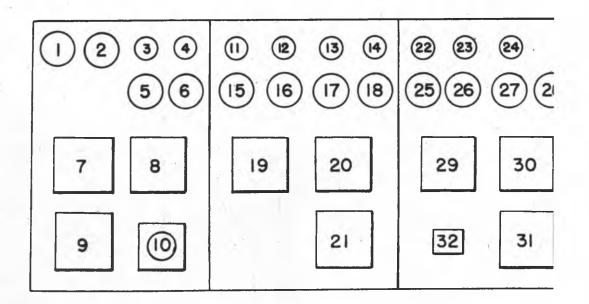
when rod is out
58,59) Switches to turn on shim rod oil;
60) Selector switch to put "A" hole neuts
chamber on either #2 Beckman or the galvanometer

61) Switch to operate both shim rod pump taneously to drive rods at twice now

62) Reset button for alarm lights (37)



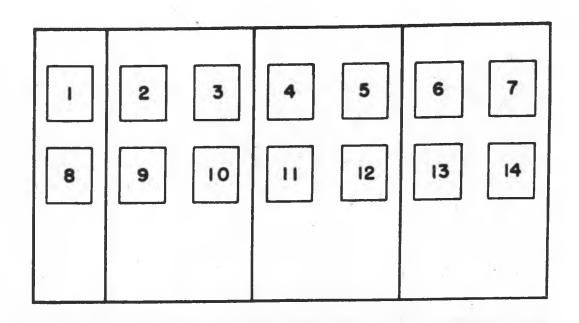
### MISCELLANEOUS CONTROL PANEL



- 1) Helium exit pressure
- 2) Helium inlet pressure
- 3) #1 regulating rod exit water pressure
- 4) #2 regulating rod exit water pressure
- 5) #1 regulating rod exit water temp.
- 6) #2 regulating rod exit water temp.
- 7) Four-point recorder for:
  - a) % air in helium 0-100%
  - b) % air in helium 0-2%
  - c) % H20 in helium at pile exit
  - d) % H2O in helium at sample point 0-1%
- 8) Two-point recorder for:
  - a) helium temperature into pile
  - b) helium temperature out of pile
- 9) Two-point recorder, helium inlet and exit activity
- 10) Recording flowmeter, helium circulation rate into pile
- 11) #3 shim rod exit water pressure
- 12) #4 shim rod exit water pressure
- 13) #5 shim rod exit water pressure
- 14) #6 shim rod exit water pressure

- 15) #3 shim rod exit water t
- 16) #4 shim rod exit water t
- 17) #5 shim rod exit water t
- 18) #6 shim rod exit water t
- 19) Four-point recorder, exi temp. of rods #1, #2, an
- 20) Four-point recorder, exi temp. of rods #4, #5, and
- 21) Four-point recorder, miscellaneous exit water
- 22) #7 shim rod exit water p:
- 23) #8 shim rod exit water p
- 24) #9 shim rod exit water pr
- 25) #7 shim rod exit water to
- 26) #8 shim rod exit water to
- 27) #9 shim rod exit water to
- 28) Pile exit water pressure
- 29) Four-point recorder, exit temp. of rods #7, #8, and
- 30) Indicating temp. potentic and 32 DPDT toggle switch
- 51) Four-point temperature re controlled from 30
- 32) Selector switch for "B" & thermocouples

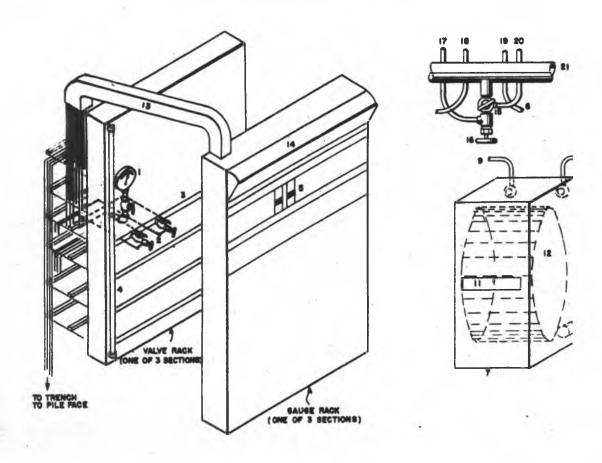




- 1) Recorder For pH Of Waste Water Entering River
- 2) Recorder For Intermediate Retention Besin Monitor
- Recorder For Inlet Retention Basin MonitorRecorder Of Radiation Intensity 20' Far Side Discharge Area
- 5) Recorder For Stack Air Monitor
- 6) Recorder Integron Dosage Measurement
- 7) Recorder Integron Dosage Measurement
- 8) Recorder Of Radiation Intensity Top Of Pile And Transfer Area
- 9) Recorder Of Gamma Activity Of Retention Basin Exit Water
- 10) Recorder Of Beta Activity Of Retention Basin Exit
- 11) Recorder Of Rediation Intensity 0', 10', 20', 30' Near Side Discharge Area
- 12) Recorder For Exhaust Air Monitor
- 13) Recorder For Integron Dosage Measurement
- 14) Recorder For Integron Dosage Measurement

### -Money

#### VALVE RACK AND GAUGE BOARD



1) Master gauge

2) Valve assembly, one for each tube and individual Panellit gauge

3) Horizontal gauge header

4) Master gauge riser connecting all horizontal gauge headers

5) Individual Panellit gauge, one for each tube

6) Detail of valve assembly

7) Detail of Panellit gauge

8&9) Series relay connections

10) Pressure connection

11) Transparent slot

12) Rotating pressure indicating element. Shows white at normal pressure, red on low pressure, and green on high pressure

13) Conduit for 3/16 outside diameter copper tubes to pressure gauge

14) Indicating lights

15) Two-way valve, connects Panellit gauge to either master gauge, or to tube pressure connection

16) Needle valve to shut off individual Panellit gauge as necessary

17) Line to Panellit gauge

18) Line from next valve on left to its corresponding tube

19) Line from next valve on right to its corresponding Panellit gaug

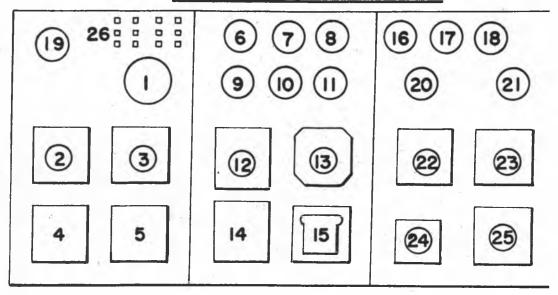
20) Line from tube at pile face

21) Header to master gauge





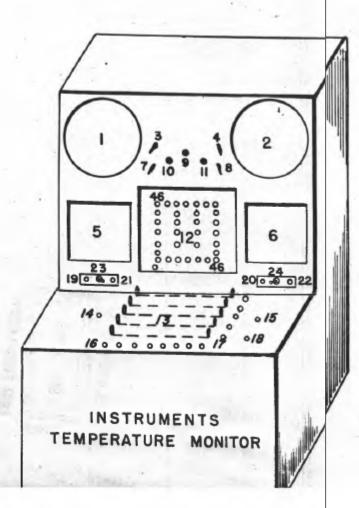
# INSTRUMENTS INLET WATER PANEL



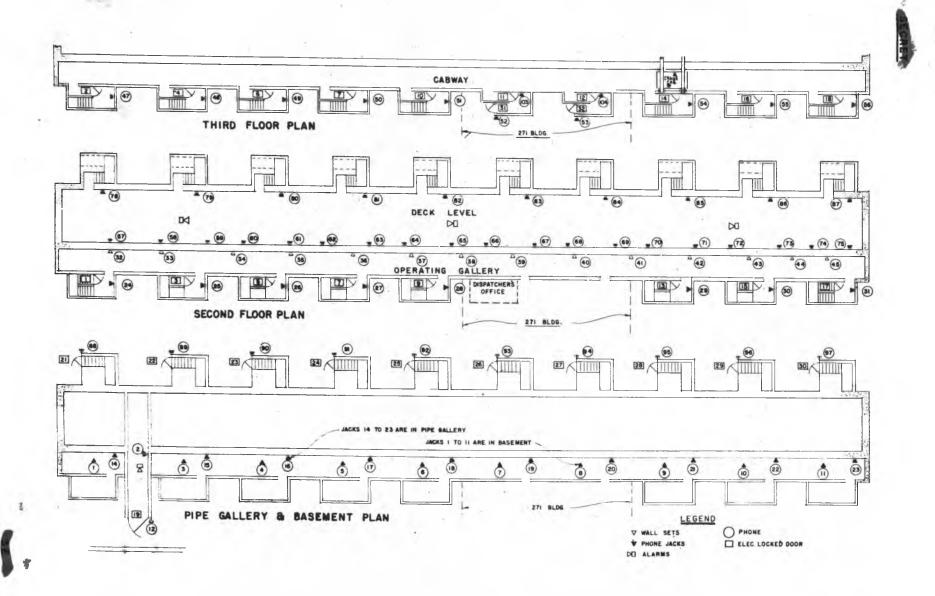
- 1) Water pressure, left-hand unchilled 20" riser
- Total flow, rate of heat transfer (kw.), and temperature difference, recorder
- 3) Flow and temperature recorder, left-hand unchilled 20" riser
- 4) Kilowatt calculator (blank door)
- 5) Flow converter (blank door)
- 6) Main steam pressure
- 7) Stand-by filtered water pressure
- 8) Stand-by raw water pressure, valve pit
- 9) Water pressure, left-hand chilled 20" riser
- 10) Water pressure, chilled header at valve pit
- 11) Water pressure, unchilled header at valve pit
- 12) Flow and temperature recorder, left-hand chilled 20" riser
- 13) Two-pen pressure recorder, chilled and unchilled headers at valve pit
- 14) Temperature differential converter (blank door)

- 15) Two-point temperature recor temperature each side of va in by-pass between chilled unchilled headers
- 16) Water pressure, left-hand h
- 17) Water pressure, right-hand tank
- 18) Inlet water pressure, therm shield
- 19) Instrument air pressure
- 20) Water pressure, right-hand chilled 20" riser
- 21) Water pressure, right-hand unchilled 20" riser
- 22) Flow and temperature recorderight-hand chilled 20" rises
- 23) Flow and temperature recorderight-hand unchilled 20" ris
- 24) Two-point recorder, high tar levels
- 25) Flow recorder, water to them shield
- 26) Storage tank leel indicating lights



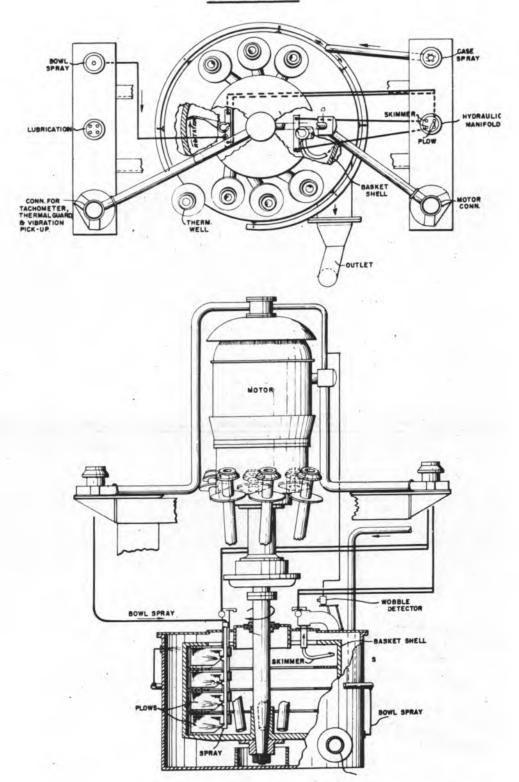


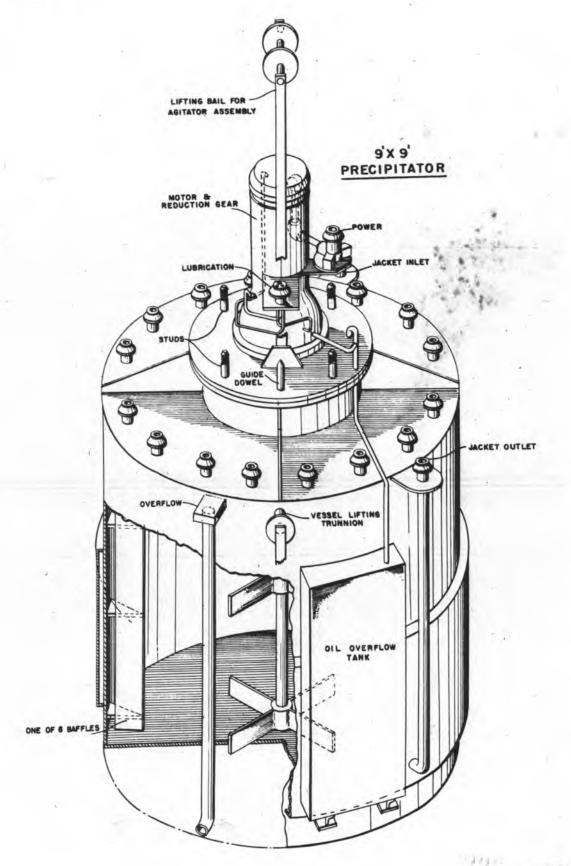
- 1&2) I&N single-point recorders
- 3&4) Retractable plugs for I&N recorders, 1 and 2 respectively
- 5&6) Brown high speed recorders
- 7&8) Retrastable plugs for Brown recorders, 5 and 6 respectively
  - 9) Jack for monitoring 2004 tubes
- 10) Jack for monitoring 1002 tubes
- 11) Jack for monitoring other 1002 tubes
- Jack board containing a jack for each individual tube
- 13) Five rows of 40 plugs each for plugging into 200 or less jacks on 12
- 4&15) Jacks for plugging recorder into 200 tube system
  - 16) Forty indicator lights
  - 17) Row skip switches
  - 18) 200-point repeat switch
- 19&20) Monitor starting switches
  - 21) Row selector switch -- rows 01-23
  - 22) Row selector switch -- rows 24-46



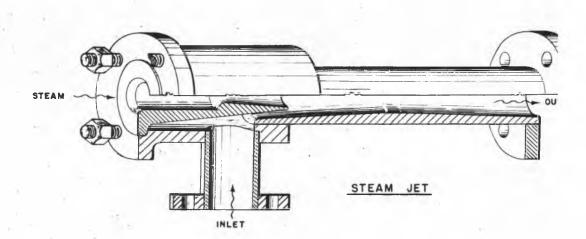


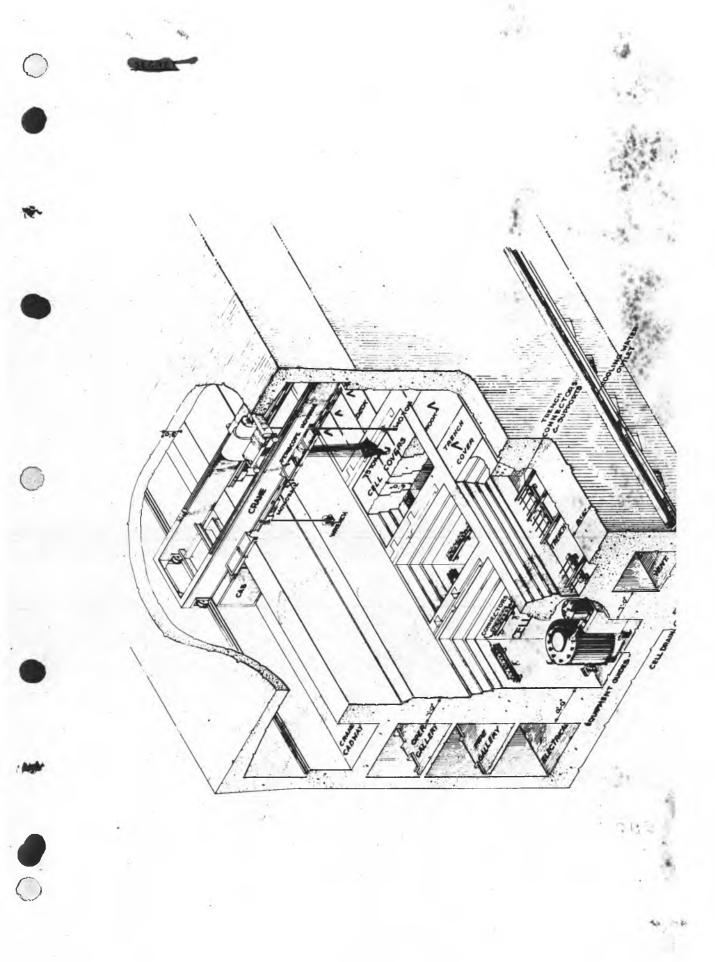
### CENTRIFUGE

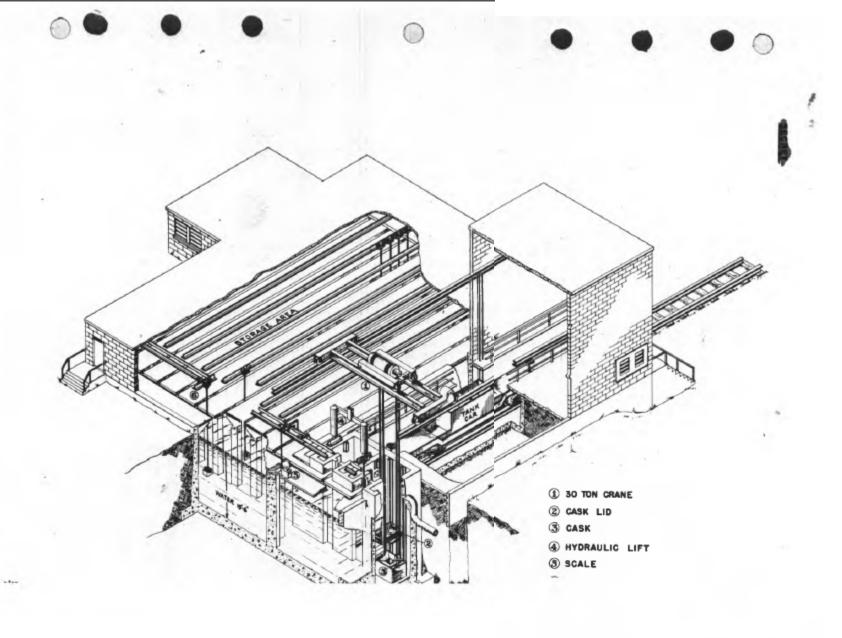


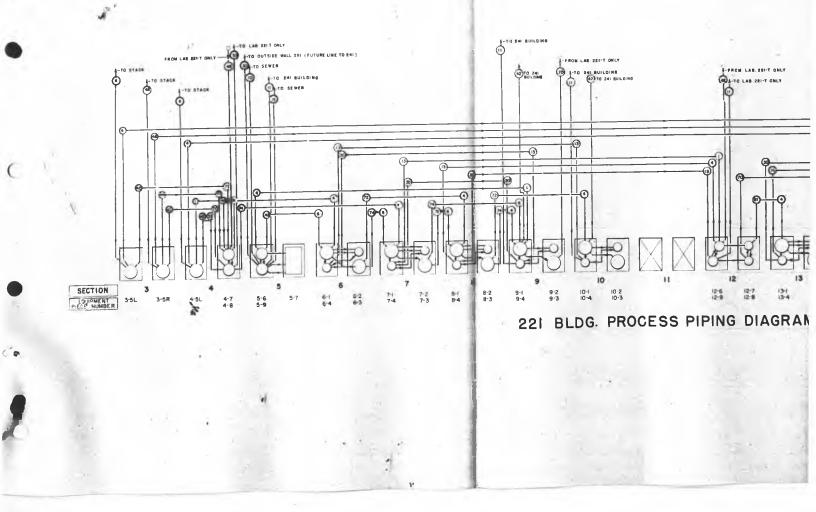


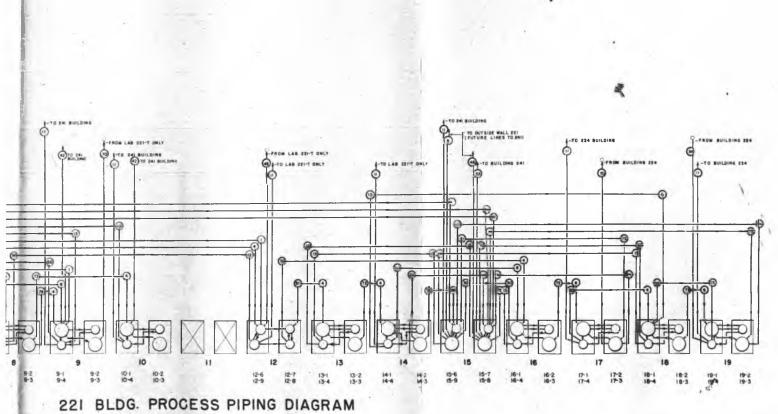
H-M-C





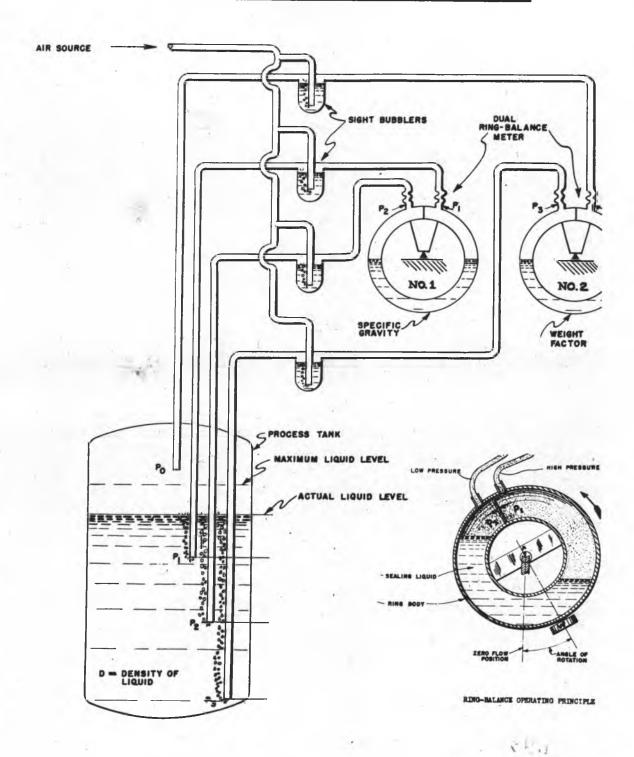




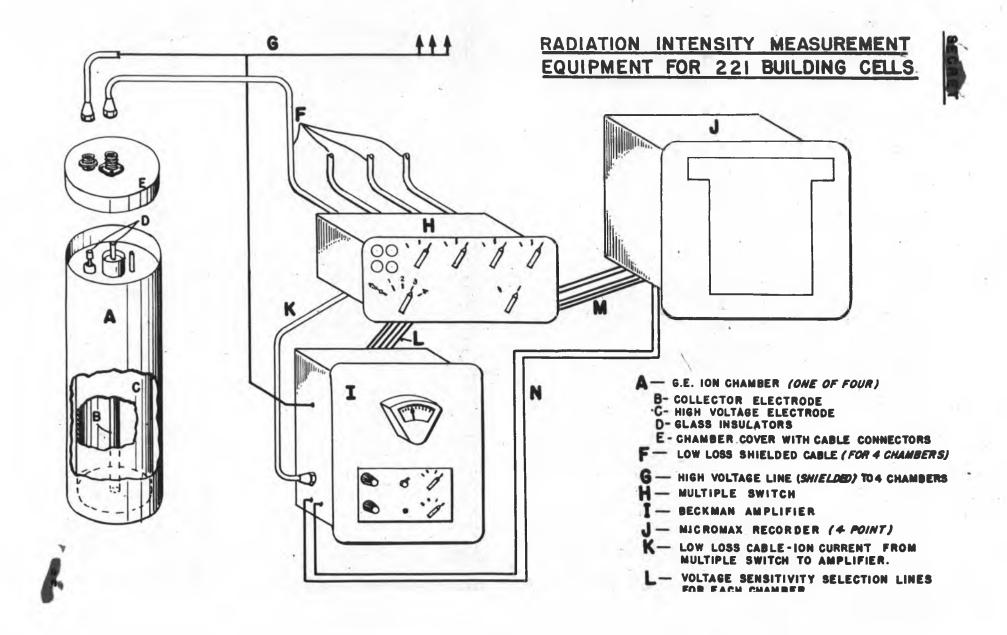




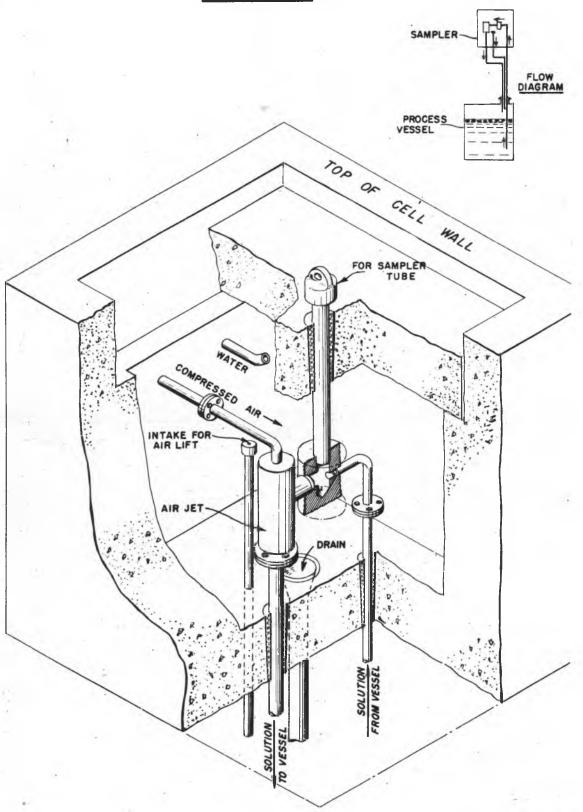
# LIQUID LEYEL MEASUREMENT WITH SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND WEIGHT FACTOR

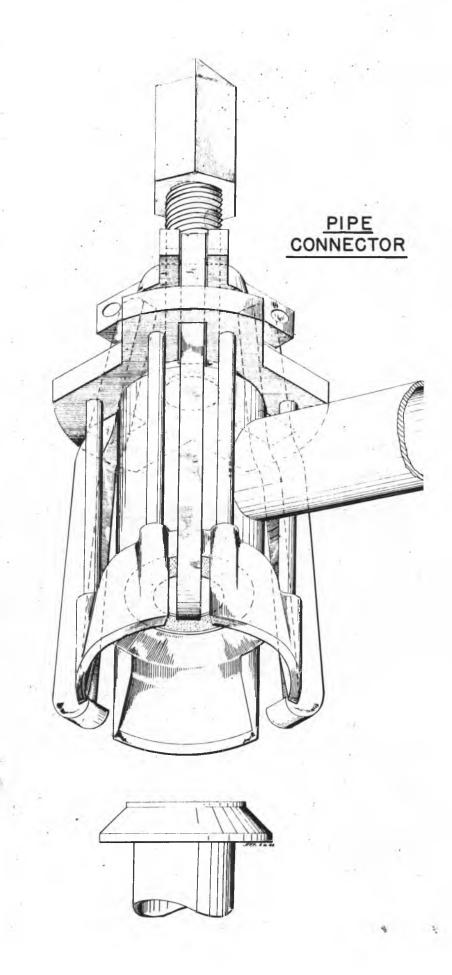


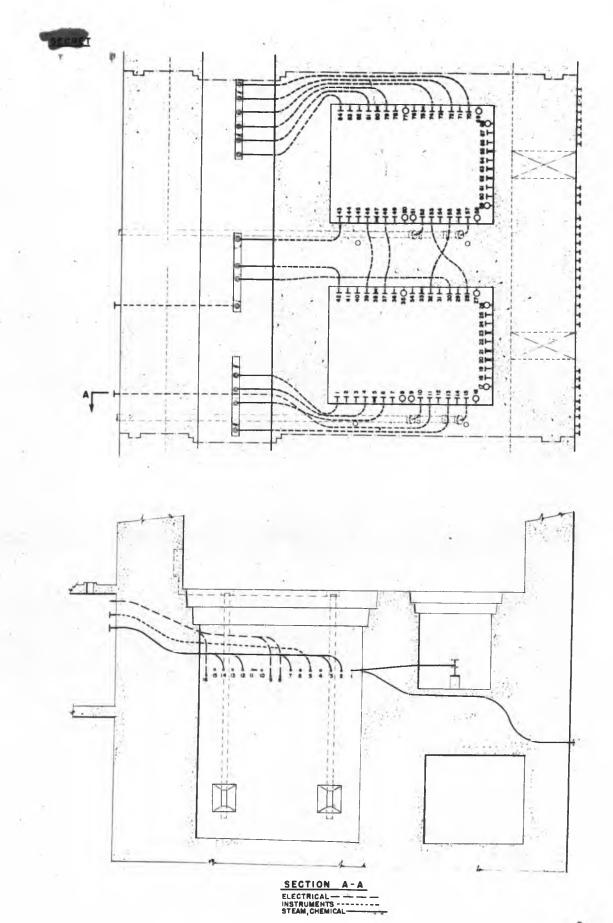




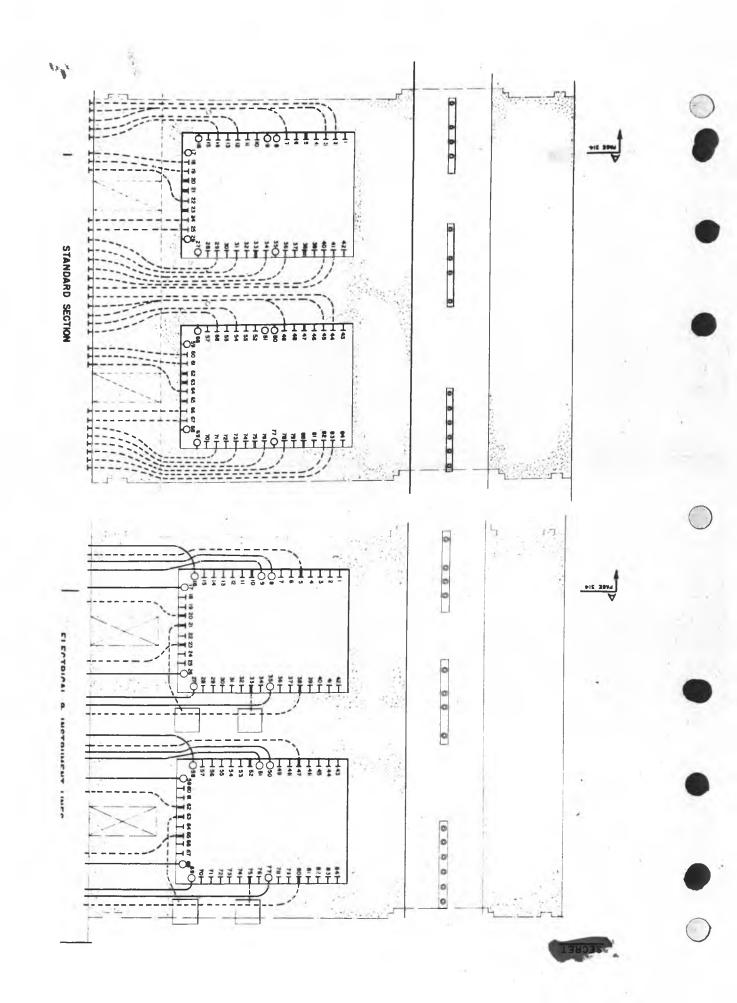
### SAMPLER





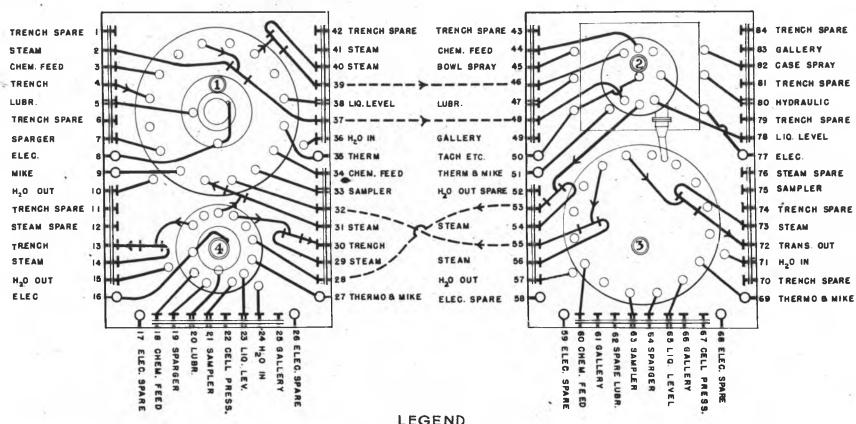






#### CELL NO. 25

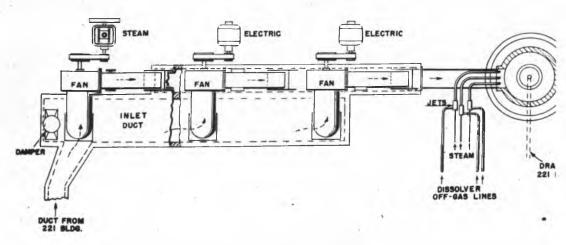
#### CELL NO. 26



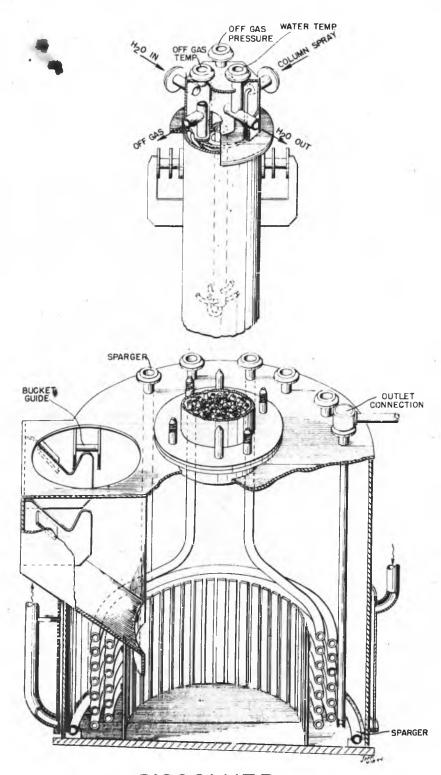
## LEGEND

- PRE CIPITATOR
- CENTRIFUGE
- 3 CATCH TANK
- SOLUTION TANK

Section	Cell	Function
1	1 & 2	Storage of contaminated discarded equipment
2 .	3	Railroad tunnel for tringing in metal
2	14	Storage of slugs with fractured coating. This cell is kept filled with water (see 212 Euilding)
3	5 & 6	Coating removal, metal dissolving and reduc-
14	7	Coating removal, metal dissolving and reduct
4	8	Metal solution storage
5	9	Sewage disposal, holding tanks
5	10	Sewage disposal, sewer cell
6	11 & 12	Spare. May be used for a ty-product precipitation before extraction
7	13 & 14	Extraction
8	15 & 16	Extraction (spare)
9	17 & 18	Treatment of waste metal solution
10	19 & 20	Treatment of waste metal solution (spare)
11	2 <b>1 &amp; 22</b>	Spare, unequipped
12	23 & 24	Storage and oxidation of metal solution
13	25 & 26	First decontamination cycle, by-product precipitation
14	27 & 28	First decontamination cycle, product precipitation
15	29 & 30	Treatment of decontamination wastes
16	31 & 32	Second decontamination cycle
17	33 & 34	Second decontamination cycle
18 & 19	35, 36, 37 & 38	Third decontamination cycle (spare)
20	39 & 40	Spare, unequipped

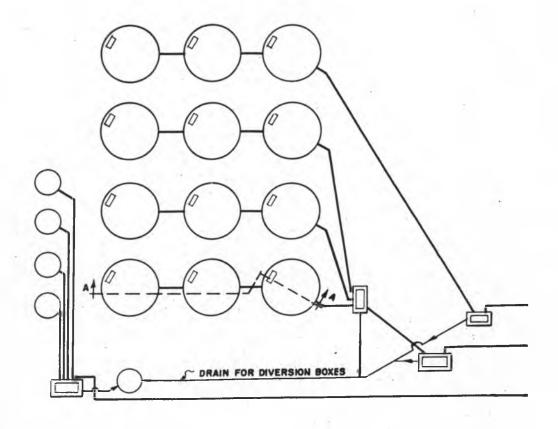


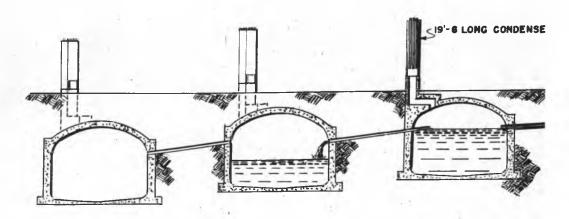
VENTILATION BUILDING LAYOUT



DISSOLVER



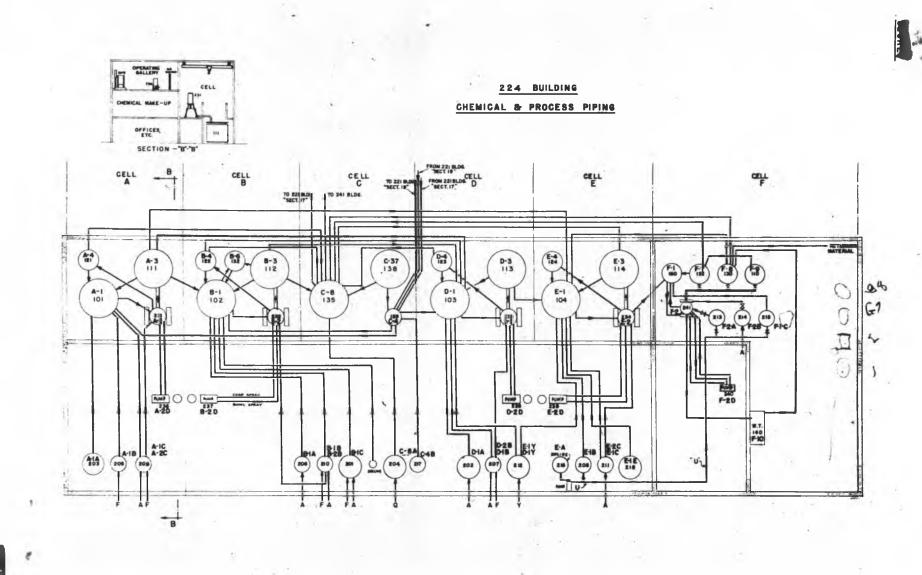




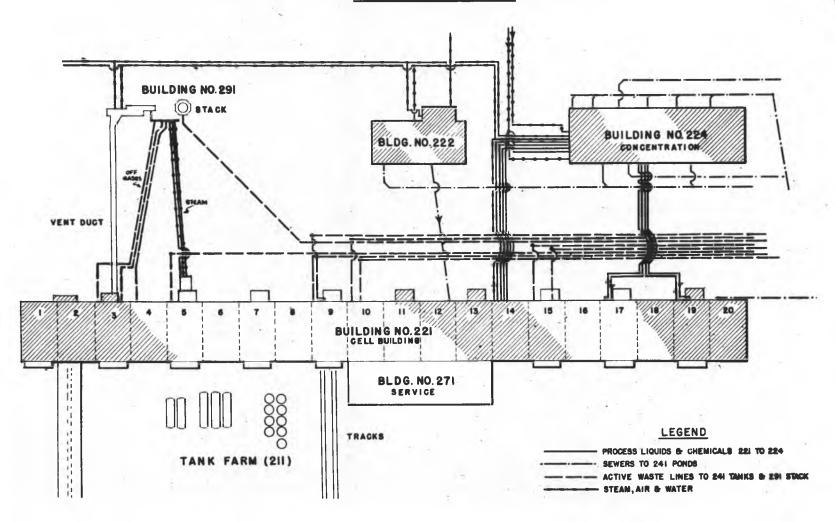
SECTION ON A-A OF 76'-O" DIA. STORAGE TANKS

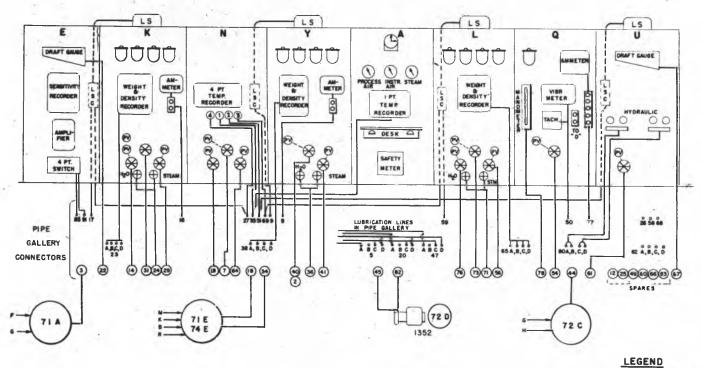
## 241 BUILDING

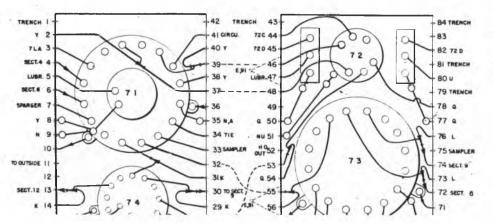




## OUTSIDE PIPING DIAGRAM & MAP OF IMMEDIATE AREA BUILDING NO. 221

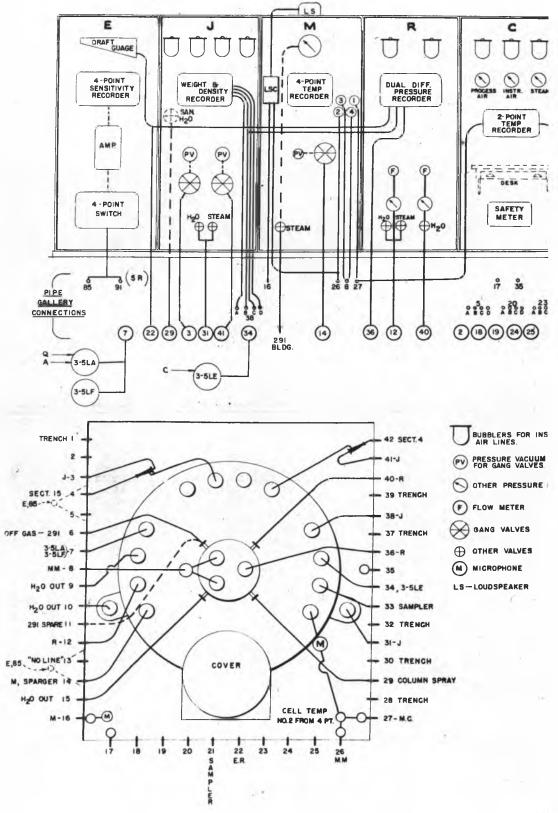




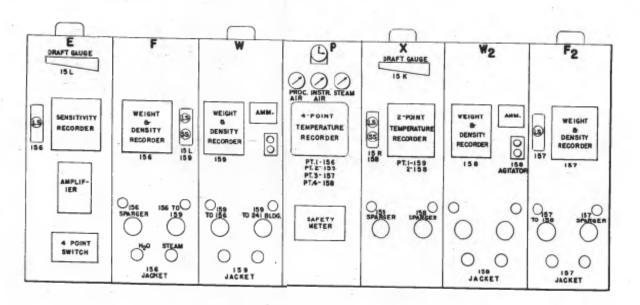


- BUBBLERS FOR INSTRUMENT
- PRESSURE VACUMM GAUGES
- THER PRESSURE GAUGES
- GANG VALVES
- OTHER VALVES
- M MICHROPHONES
- L S LOUDSPEAKER
- LSC LOUDSPEAKER CONTROL

# CONTROL PANEL ARRANGEMENT SECTION 3-L









#### SECTION 15 - GAUGE BOARD



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#### MANHATTAN DISTRICT HISTORY

## BOOK IV - PILE PROJECT

### VOLUME 3 - DESIGN

#### APPENDIX B

### CHARTS AND TABULATIONS

No.	Description		
1	Principal Dimensions of Pilo		
2	Tabulation of Permanent Plant Road Mileage		
3	Tabulation of Richland Commercial Establishments		
4	Tabulation of Religious Groups Represented in United Protestant Church		
5	Tabulation of Design Costs		
6	Wilmington Area Engineer's Organization Chart		
7	du Pont Design Division Organization Chart		





## PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS OF PILE

The following dimensions were to be the principal ones of the Pile as submitted in the Metallurgical Laboratory design suggestion:

Axial length of active cylinder	23 feet
Radius of active cylinder	16 feet
Thickness of reflector	16g inohes
Total weight of metal	200 metric tons
Weight of graphite in Pile	850 metric tons
Weight of graphite in reflector	315 metric tons
Radius of metal rods	0.67 inch
Aumber of rods in File	1695
Weight of aluminum in Pile	8.7 metric tons





## TABULATION OF PERMANENT PLANT ROAD MILEAGE

CLASSIFICATIONS AND TYPE OF SURFACES	MILES
New Construction Inter and Intra-Area Roads (Road Mix and Plant Mix)	198.01 miles
New Construction Richland Village (Road Nix, Penetration and Gravel Surfaced)	53.20 miles
Existing Roads Improved (Gravel Surfaced and Road Mix)	16.00 miles
Existing Roads Maintained (Gravel Surfaced and Road Mix)	27.75 miles
Patrol Trails Improved and Maintained (Packed Sand and Gravel)	49.90 miles
Total	344.86 miles



## TABULATION OF RICHLAND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER
Food Stores	5
Drug Stores	3
General Merchandise Store	1
Variety Store	1
Shoe Repair Shop	1
Barber & Beauty Shop	1
Women's & Children's Apparel Shop	1
Men's Clothing & Shoe Store	1
Hardware Store	1
Optical Shop	1
Electrical Shop	1
Garage & Service Station	1
Service Stations	3
Western Union Office	1
Railway Express Agency	1
Laundry	1
Milk Depot	1
Post Office	1
Bank	7





#### TABULATION OF RELIGIOUS CROUPS REPRESENTED

## IN UNITED PROTESTANT CHURCH

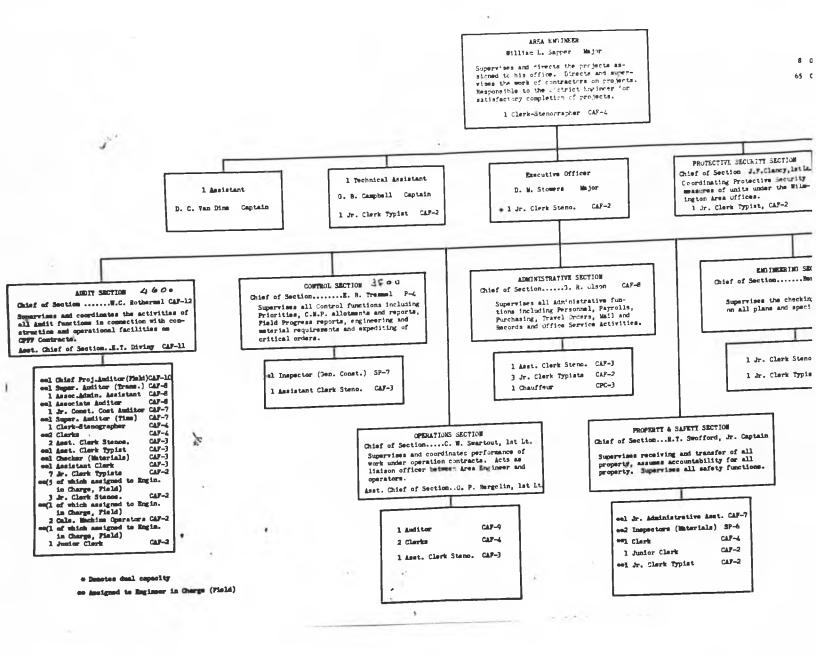
- I. Methodist
- 2. Baptist
- 3. Presbyterian
- 4. Bazarene
- 5. Episcopalian
- 6. Christian
- 7. Congregational
- 8. Evangelican
- 9. Church of Christ
- 10. United Brethren
- 11. Salvation Army
- 12. Lutheran
- 13. Pentecostal
- 14. Assembly of God
- 15. Adventist
- 16. Miscellaneous Protestant Groups

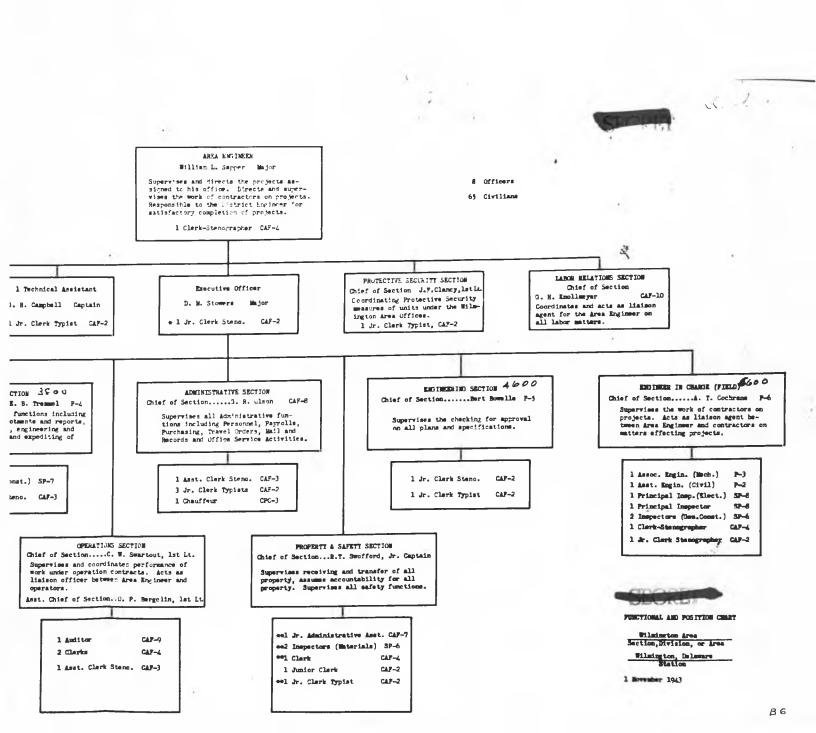


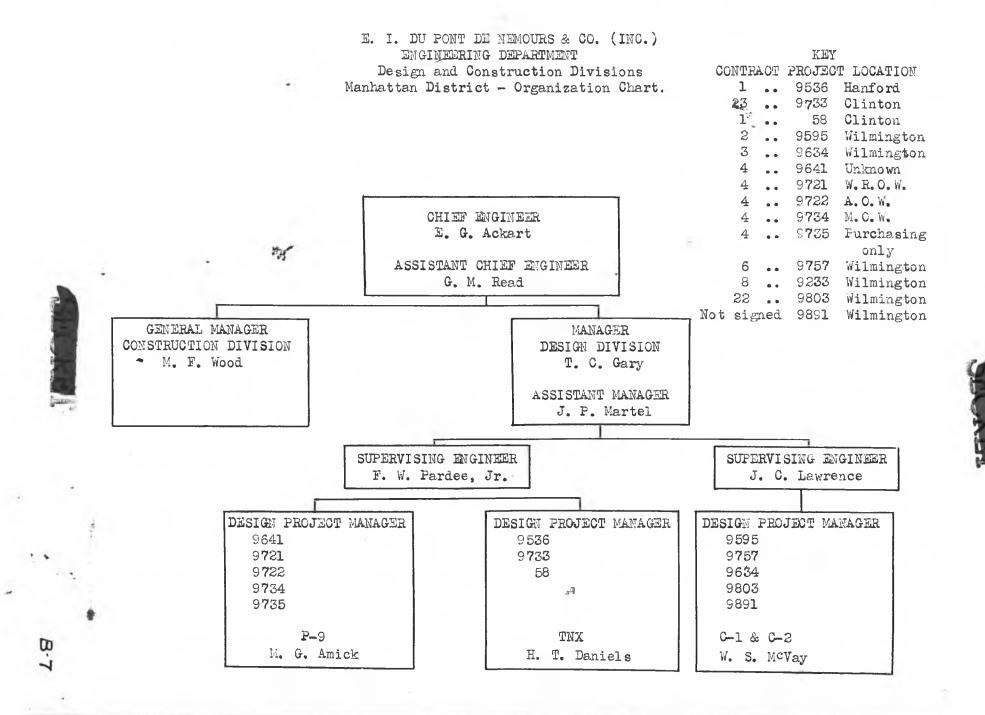
2 .2 months, among Are

## TABULATION OF DESIGN COSTS

	AREA		ENGINEERING DESIG
	100		3927,925.64
	1700		18,773.06
	200		5 <b>33,691.38</b>
	2700		8,045.60
	300	1	53,687.32
	3700		16,091.20
	500	•	34,864.26
	600		195,776.22
	700		40,227.99
	800		16,091.20
	900		107,274.64
	1100		348,642.58
,	TC		211,867.41
	(HC		158,230.09
CC	(GC		5,363.78
	(YC		5,363.78
,	TOTAL	100	\$2,681,866.00







APPEADIX C

RETURNS NOS



### MARHATTAN DISTRICT HISTORY

## BOOK IV - PILE PROJECT

## VOLUME 3 - DESIGN

#### APPENDIX C

#### REFERENCES

No.	Description	Location
1.	Site Investigations and Travel Schedule of Col. Matthias	Area Engineer H.E.W. Classified Files Case "000"
2.	Preliminary Site Report	Area Engineer H.E.W. Classified Files Case "CCC"
		"PPP"
3. 1	Ichthyology Reports	District Office Files Area Engineer H.E.W. Classified Files
4.1	Feasibility Report of 26 November 1942	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
5. /	Design of Helium-Cooled Plant Report	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
6.	Design of Helium-Cooled Plant Report	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
7.	Pesign of Liquid-Cooled Plant Report	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
8.	Tehthyological Studies .	District Office Files Area Engineer H.E.W. Classified Files





No.	Description	Location
9.	Specifications for Process Water- Pumps	Wilmington Engineer- ing Dept. Wilmington, Del. Spec. 2002
10.	Survey of Separation Processes Report #CN 1017	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
n.,	Survey of Separation Processes Report #CN 1603	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
12.	Survey of Separation Processes Report #CN 2519	District Office Files Metallurgical Information Office, Chicago, Illinois
13. √	Bismuth Phosphate Process	Area Engineer, H. S.W Toch. Manual Sec. C
14.	Report on Richland Village Design by G. A. Pehrson, 8 June 1943	Area Engineer H.E.W. Office Engineer

APPENDIX D



#### MANHATTAN DISTRICT HISTORY

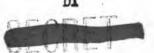
BOOK IV - X-10 PROJECT

VOLUME 3 - DESIGN

#### APPENDIX D

#### GLOSSARY

- Activated Carbon. Activated carbon is charcoal produced by the destructive distillation of vegetable matter such as wood, with or without the addition of chemicals.
- Aluminum. Aluminum is the chemical element of atomic number 13. The metallic aluminum was chosen for the Pile cooling tubes and slug jackets because of its low neutron absorption cross section (0.124 x 10-24 square centimeters) and its resistance to corrosion by water at the temperatures encountered in the Pile reaction.
- Aluminum-Silicon Alloy. This is the eutectic alloy of the aluminumsilicon system. It consists of 88 per cent aluminum and 12 per cent silicon. The alloy is used as a bonding medium in the canned slug since it has a lower melting point than aluminum and virtually the same corrosion resistance.
- Billets. A billet is a bar of metal. In this volume, it refers specifically to the form in which metallic uranium is received at the Hanford Engineer Works.
- Boron. Boron is the chemical element of atomic number 5. It is used, in the form of a coating, in the safety and control rods of the Hanford Piles because of its high slow neutron absorption cross section (700 x 10<sup>-24</sup> square centimeters).





- Cadmium. Cadmium is the chemical element of atomic number 48. It is a white ductile metal belonging to the zine family. Cadmium was suggested as a possible control means, since it has a high neutron-capture cross section approximately 3000 x 10<sup>-24</sup> square centimeters.
- Carbon. Carbon is the chemical element of atomic number 6. It is a non-metallic element, one of which forms is graphite which is used in the Pile as the moderator. Carbon has a low neutron-capture cross section of 0.0045 x 10<sup>-24</sup> square centimeters, thus making it possible to use it without too high a neutron loss.
- Columbium Columbium is the chemical element of atomic number 41.

  Columbium is one of the fission products encountered in the separation of plutonium from the fission products and uranium by use of the fractional volatilization process.
- Cross Section. See Neutron-Capture Cross Section.
- Deaeration. Deaeration is the term used to refer to the process by which dissolved gases are removed from water. In this process, the carbon dioxide content is reduced from about 70 parts per million to about 2 parts per million, and the oxygen content from about 14 to about 0.05 parts per million. Deaeration is obtained by passing the water in a finely dispersed state through towers in which a vacuum is maintained by means of steam jets.
- Decay Period. The decay period for any substance is the time required for the radioactivity of that particular substance to decrease to a safe level, as determined by health and safety





requirements. The activity of the slugs arises from the fission products and other elements formed with the production of plutonium. Some of this activity is transferred to the effluent water and circulating helium.

- Demineralization. Demineralization is the term used to refer to the process by which dissolved salts and acids are removed from water. Demineralization is obtained by passing the water through two exchangers, the first removing the dissolved salts of calcium, magnesium and sodium, and the second removing the acids formed in the first exchanger, except for the carbonic acid which is formed in the second exchanger.
- Deuterium. Deuterium is that isotope of hydrogen of atomic number 2.

  Its symbol is H<sup>2</sup> or D and it is the principal component of heavy

  water. Deuterium has a neutron-capture cross section of only

  0.0009 x 10<sup>-24</sup> square centimeters.
- Dissolving. Dissolving is that step in the separation process for the recovery of plutonium in which the aluminum jackets are removed from the metallic uranium pieces and the uranium, containing plutonium and many other elements, is placed in solution in preparation for the subsequent process steps.
- Electrochemical Series. An arrangement of the metals in the order of the amount of electromotive force set up between the metal and solution when the metal is placed in a normal solution of any of its salts.
- Elutriation. Elutriation is one of the final steps in the separation and isolation of plutonium. This step consists of purification





by washing the precipitate and decanting the wash liquor.

- Extraction. Extraction is that step in the separation process in which the plutonium is separated from the uranium and from the large majority of the many other elements present.
- Flash Vaporization. Flash vaporization refers to that type of vaporization which is instantaneous. In the original Pile design for a water-cooled unit employing water recirculation, this type of vaporization would have been used in removing dissolved gases from the water through a sudden reduction of pressure from about 20 pounds per square inch to near atmospheric with the temperature of the water at the boiling point of the water.

Heavy Hydrogen. - See Deuterium.

- Hydrogen. Hydrogen is the simplest chemical element known, of atomic number 1. Its neutron-capture cross section is 0.325 x 10-24 square centimeters.
- Hydrogen Peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is a clear, colorless liquid found in the Pile exit water. Before water could be recirculated through the Pile structure, it would be necessary to remove a portion of the oxygen to prevent erosion of equipment.
- Imhoff Tank. An Imhoff tank is a tank for sewage clarification,

  consisting of a sedimentation chamber with sloping floor leading to slots through which the solids settle to the sludgedigestion chamber.
- Impact Wrench. The impact wrench used in the Separation Building for maintenance of equipment and replacement of parts consists of an electrically driven wrench which can be lowered from the





operating crane and placed on the actuating nut of the piping which has to be loosened or tightened. The impact feature of the wrench enables a stubbornly turning fitting to be pounded loose in much the same way a sledge hammer would act.

- Ion Chamber. An ionization chamber measures the total number of ions directly produced in it. These ions are charged particles of matter due to the removal from or addition to the particles of one or more electrons. The chamber usually consists of two plane electrodes between which there is a strong enough electric field to draw all the ions to the electrodes before they recombine but not strong enough to produce secondary ions.
- Isolation. Isolation is the final step in the separation process

  for plutonium, in which the element is separated from the last

  of its associated elements and prepared for shipment.
- Labyrinth. A labyrinth as used in reference to the Pile Area consists of the entrance to the Pile discharge face protected by concrete. This entrance is so designed that radiation present in the discharge area must bounce at least twice before it can esscape, thus reducing the energy of the radiations to a safe level.
- Neutron Absorber. A neutron absorber is one which possesses the ability to absorb meutrons well, i.e., it has a large neutron-capture cross section.
- Nitrogen. Nitrogen is the chemical element of atomic number 7. It

  is a gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere and has a high

  neutron-capture cross section of 1.75 x 10<sup>-24</sup> square centimeters,

  which prohibits the use of circulation of air through the Pile





structure to remove impurities.

- Outgassing. Outgassing is the process of driving hidden gases out of substances by means of heating or evacuating.
- Polymerization. Polymerization is a reaction in which two or more molecules of the same substance combine to form a compound, from which the original substance may or may not be regenerated, the hew molecular weight being a multiple of that of the original compound.
- Primary Radiation. The primary radiation of radioactive materials consists of the original alpha, bota or gamma emitted by these materials.
- Proportional Counter. A proportional counter is an ionization chamber in which one of the electrodes is so designed that there is, besides the primary ions, a large number of secondary ions formed, thus increasing the total pulse of current. It is possible to design and operate such counters in such a way that the total number of ions formed is proportional to the number of primary ions formed.
- Reactor. The term reactor is used synonymously with reacting unit, the unit in which the chain reaction is sustained.
- Secondary Radiation. Secondary radiation is the result of ionization of other particles due to the primary radiation, and the scattering and reflection of the primary rays by particles.
- Silica Gel. Silica gel is a form of colloidal silica (silicon dioxide)

  like coarse sand in appearance but possessing many fine pores and
  therefore extremely absorbent.





- Syphon (Steam-Jet). A steam-jet syphon is a device used in the Separation Building for transferring solutions in which a jet of steam is used to create vacuum for suction. These syphons are used so that necessary maintenance work on pumps can be eliminated.
- Thimbles. The aluminum wells into which the vertical safety rods drop are known as thimbles.
- Uranium Hexafluoride. Uranium hexafluoride had been developed industrially and in large enough quantities to suggest its use
  as a coolant for an enriched-uranium plant. Fluorides are
  good coolants.
- Xenon. = Xenon is the chemical element of atomic number 54.

  Xenon-135 is a member of the tellurium-iodine-xenon-cesiumbarium decay chain which is encountered in the Pile reaction.

  It is radioactive with a half life of 9.4 hours. It led to a poisoning of the Pile because of its high neutron absorption cross section (approximately 5,000,000 x 10-24 square centimeter).



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