BEST PRACTICES FOR WASTEWATER SCREENING DESIGN A BRIEF GUIDELINE OF SCREENING EQUIPMENT DESIGN UTILIZING A WEIR

SCREENING GRID VELOCITY – WHY IT MATTERS

The main function of wastewater screening equipment is to capture debris to protect downstream equipment from damage and reduce maintenance. All wastewater screening equipment is built around a screening grid. A screening grid fuctions best with consistant water velocity to the grid. Wastewater flowing at differing velocities to the grid can impact the operation and function of equipment in the following ways:

More debris is captured by a screen designed with correct grid velocity

High velocities at peak flow can force debris through the screening grid

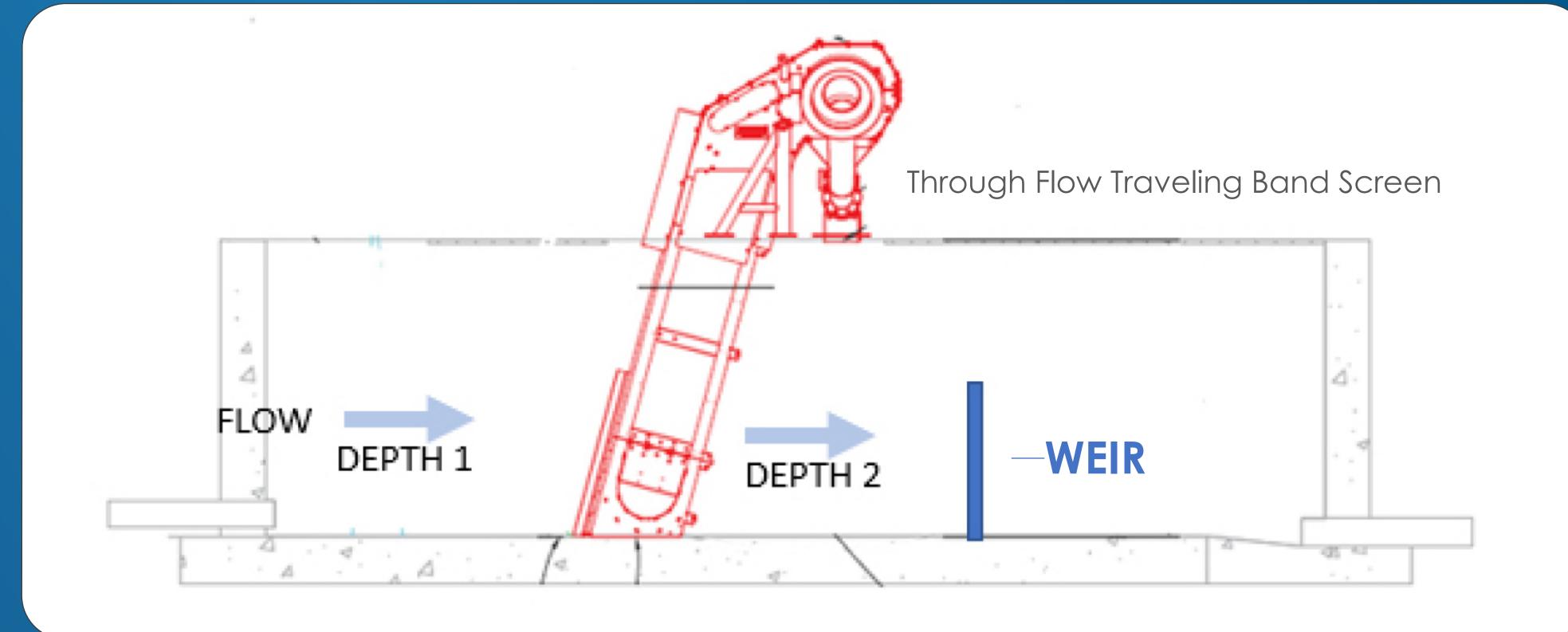
Low velocities can result in grit deposition

04

03

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Installation of a weir downstream can attenuate velocity shifts with flow rate changes



What is a weir?

A weir is a flow control device used with screening to control grid velocity

Why install a weir?

A weir helps the screening equipment capture more and unload debris best

When to install a weir?

When turn down exceeds 3:1 and after fine screening for improved hydraulics

Where to install a weir?

A single weir is commonly used after screening equipment

What are the common weir types used with screening?

Common weir types with screening are a Sutro weir or an underflow weir

COMMON WEIR TYPES (FRONT VIEW)

SUTRO/PROPORTIONAL/PARABOLIC FLOW IS PROPORTIONAL BY A CONSTANT (S) TO DISCHARGE HEAD	UNDERFLOW AS FLOW INCREASES, MEAN VELOCITY INCREASES
Sutro weirs help achieve optimum screening grid velocities at peak, average, and low flows	Underflow weirs help achieve optimum screening grid velocities at both peak and average flows
Screen equipment with proper screen grid velocity captures most debris best	Small solids present in the wastewater flow do not get trapped by the weir
Screen equipment with proper screen grid velocity offloads screened debris more effectively because debris does not get forced into the grid	Adjustable so more weir area can be easily added as the flow to a facility increases; adjustability is used to account for plant flow expansion between peak and average flows as water intake grows with population
More open space is available as the level drops, allowing velocity to remain near constant	Generally least expensive option
Flow is proportional to discharge head	Rectangular weirs are not constant velocity designs; screen grid velocity increases as flow increases
The parabolic curve is derived to maintain constant mean velocity upstream and across the full flow range	Since screen grid velocity can increase, this design might not provide best screening conditions for all flow ranges

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