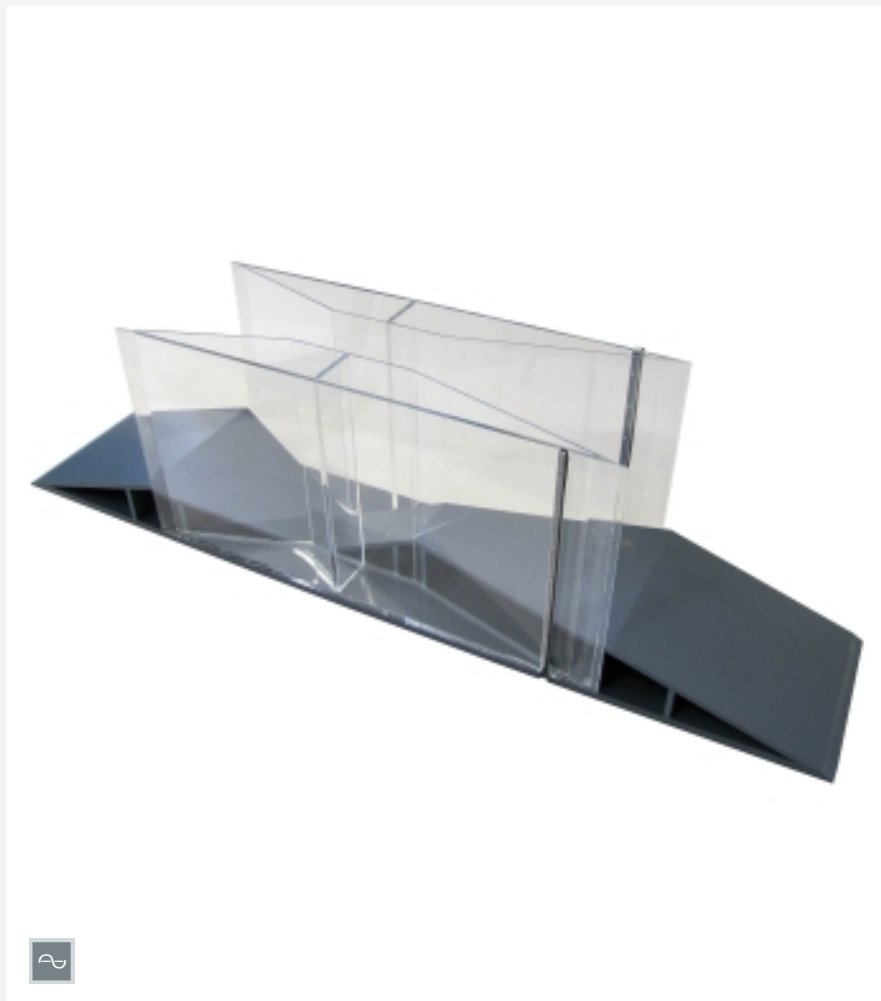


HM 163.55

Parshall flume



The illustration shows a similar unit

Description

■ typical flow-measuring flume

The two most common methods of determining the discharge of a flume are flow-measuring flumes and measuring weirs. In both methods, there is a fixed relationship between discharge depth and discharge capacity.

Flow-measuring flumes are mainly used in wastewater treatment plants because they are well suited for contaminated water. They can be easily maintained. Parshall flumes are venturi flumes with a profiled bottom. The ratios of constriction and enlargement are defined. Parshall flumes are commercially available as a complete component including a discharge curve (discharge as a function of the discharge depth in the upstream water). They are widely used in North America.

The Parshall flume HM 163.55 consists mainly of two transparent side elements and the profiled base plate. The transparent side elements allow to clearly observe the processes in the flume.

Learning objectives/experiments

- together with a level gauge:
 - ▶ discharge measurement in open channels

Specification

- [1] Parshall flume for the experimental flume HM 163
- [2] Parshall flume consisting of profiled base plate, 2 side elements, 1 clamping device
- [3] Parshall flume with sealing lips

Technical data

Parshall flume (3")

- narrowest cross-section, WxH: 76,2x152mm

Side element

- LxWxH: 990x164x450mm
- material: PMMA

Base plate

- LxWxH: 1200x404x75mm
- material: PVC

LxWxH: 1320x404x480mm

Weight: approx. 50kg

Scope of delivery

- 1 Parshall flume
- 1 clamping device
- 1 set of accessories
- 1 manual

HM 163.55

Parshall flume

Required accessories

HM 163 Experimental flume 409x500mm