

USER MANUAL



HS / H / HL Flume



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Table of contents

GENERAL PRODUCT INFO

03	Introduction
04	Development
04	Function
04	Design
04	Standards
04	Accuracy

INSTALLATION GUIDE

10	Where to Install
10	Location
10	Upstream
11	Downstream
11	How to Install
11	Bracing
11	Connection Joints

EQUATIONS & TABLES

05	Dimensions
05	Dimensional Tolerances
05	Points of Measurement
06	Drawings
07	Flow Equations
07	Submerged Flow
08	Submerged Transition
08	Submerged Flow Equations

INSTRUCTION GUIDE

12	How to Maintain
13	Channel Inspection
13	Flow Inspection
13	Flume Inspection

H FLUME

General Product Info

The H Flume Series

The H series of flumes are more modified weirs than they are true flumes – with a V-shaped throat and no diverging / discharge section. The H flume design allows a wider range of flows than any other flume type – providing low flow sensitivity as well as the ability to measure high flow rates. Applications such as edge-of-field runoff monitoring that have low average flows and substantially higher rain even flows are ideal candidates for H flumes.

The flat floor of the H flumes means that it passes sediments and smaller debris fairly easily. However, smaller HS / H flumes are generally not recommended for use on flows containing sanitary solids or larger debris as these can lodge in the narrow discharge of the flume.

While originally developed for agricultural runoff monitoring, the versatility of the H flume has seen it used in a number of different applications:



- Edge-of-field monitoring
- Watershed monitoring
- Dam seepage
- Industrial discharge monitoring
- Sewage treatment plants (screened / treated flows)
- Spring

Development

The Dust Bowl experience of the 1930's saw the establishment of the Soil Conservation Service in 1935. Their mandate was to conserve the nation's soil and water resources. With this mandate, the researches of the SCS began the investigation and development of a class of flumes suitable for measuring agricultural flows.

The result was the H flume, so called because it was the eight in a series of flumes investigated. The flume combined the flow sensitivity of a narrow angle V-notch weir with the flat floor and self-cleaning properties of a flume.

Function

H flumes operated by accelerating slow, sub-critical flow ($Fr < 1$) to a supercritical state ($Fr > 1$) by restricting the flow as it passes through the flume. The H flume accomplishes this restriction by contracting the vertical side walls of the flume and having freespilling discharge off the end.

Standards

There are no national / international standards for H flumes. The dimensions for the HS / H / HL flumes are presented in two primary publications:

- Brakensiek, D., Osborn, H., Rawls, W., Field Manual for Research in Agricultural Hydrology, Agriculture Handbook No. 224, United Department of Agriculture, February 1979
- Gwinn, W., Parsons, D, Discharge Equations for HS, H, and HL Flumes, Journal of the Hydraulics Division, Vol. 102, No. 1, 1976

While the dimensions for approach sections was presented in:

- Gwinn, W., Chute Entrances for HS, H, and HL Flumes, Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, May 1984

Accuracy

In Discharge Measurement Structures, Bos presents the unified flow equation for H flumes as accurate to within $\pm 3\%$. Other sources provide precision ranges from $\pm 2-5\%$.

Design

As a group, H flumes are grouped into three distinct classes:

Table 1 – Classes of H Flumes

FLUME CLASS	FLOW RANGE
HS (low flows)	0.00016 to 0.803 CFS
H (medium flows)	0.004 to 84.0 CFS
HL (high flows)	0.005 to 116 CFS

For a given height (D = flume depth):

- HS flumes are the narrowest ($1.05 D$) and average length ($1.5 D$)
- H flumes average in width ($1.90 D$) and short length ($1.35 D$)
- HL flumes the widest ($3.20 D$) and average length ($1.5 D$)

The v-shaped discharge of the H flume means that it has little resistance to downstream submergence. As a result, H flumes have very small submergence ratios (HS / H 25%, HL 30%) and should always be designed for free-spilling discharge. Should an H flume become submerged, a complex equation must be used to correct the indicated flow rate.

One drawback of the H flume design is its relatively short length – with the primary point of measurement (H_a) close to the inlet of the flume. For applications where the flow approaching a H flume needs additional conditioning before it reaches the flume or where the flume is being adapted to measure piped flow, long, rectangular approach sections have been developed.

Approach sections are usually 3 to 5 times the maximum anticipated head (H_{max}) in length. As a default, H_{max} is usually assumed to be the flume's depth. For example: a 1.0-foot H flume would have an approach 3 to 5-feet long (3-5 D).

Note that when using H flumes with approach sections on flow streams with a high solids content (or larger solids), sedimentation may occur in the approach section. Here, sloped floors have been used to direct the flow to one side of the flume, with minimal change in flow accuracy.

H FLUME

Equations & Tables



Dimensions

The master dimensions for H flumes are found in Table 2.

Dimensional Tolerances

To date, there has been no published information on the dimensional tolerances required for H flumes, but given their low flow sensitivity, the dimensions for the flume themselves should be at least $\pm 2\%$, and better if possible.

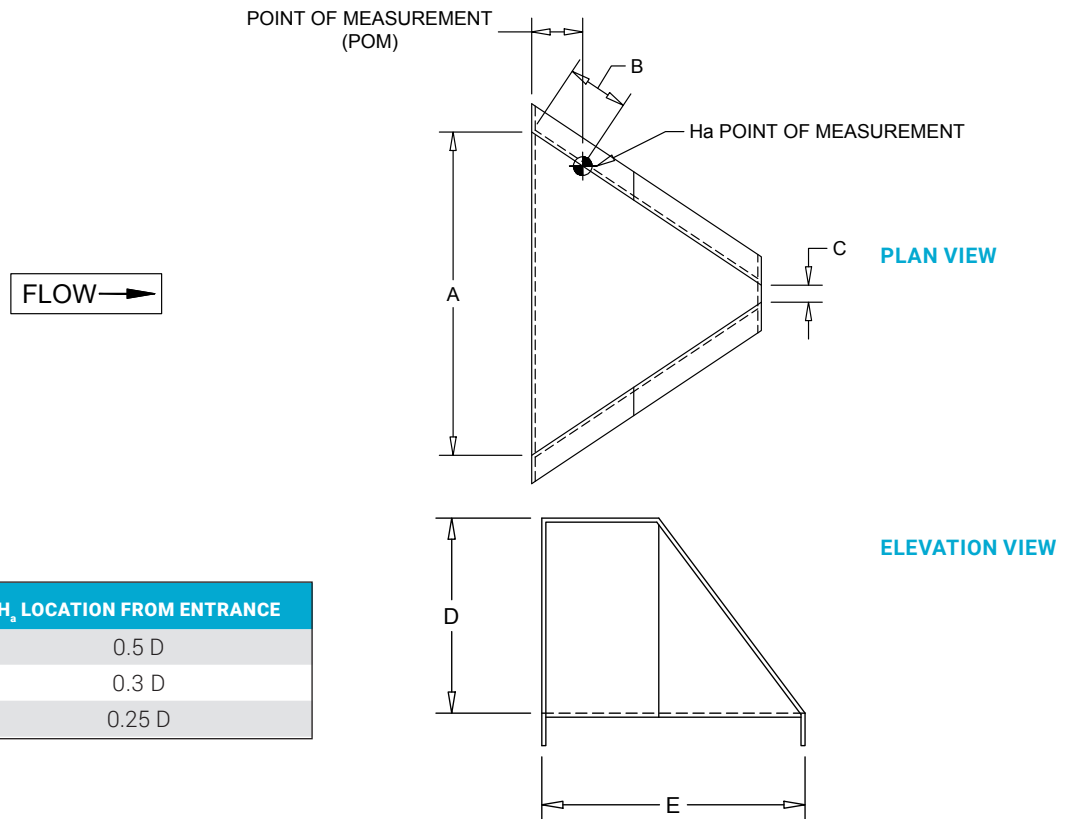
Note that unlike the flume, strict dimensional accuracy is not required in the construction of the approach section.

Points of Measurement

The primary, free-flow, point of measurement, H_a , is located in the converging section of the flume a distance of $2L/9$ upstream of the throat (L = flume length).

The secondary point of measurement, H_b , used to determine the submergence of a H flume is located in near the outlet of the flume, $5L/9$ downstream of the throat.

As the floor of the H flume is flat, there is no need to adjust the H_b elevation when calculating the submergence ratio.


Table 3 – H_a Locations by Class

FLUME CLASS	H_a LOCATION FROM ENTRANCE
HS	0.5 D
H	0.3 D
HL	0.25 D

Table 2 – H Flume Master Dimensions

W (SIZE)	A	B	C	D	E
0.4' HS [12.19 CM]	5 3/64" [12.80 CM]	2 13/32" [6.10 CM]	2 17/32" [6.43 CM]	15/64" [0.61 CM]	7 13/64" [18.29 CM]
0.6' HS [18.29 CM]	7 9/16" [19.20 CM]	3 19/32" [9.14 CM]	3 51/64" [9.64 CM]	23/64" [0.91 CM]	10 51/64" [27.43 CM]
0.8' HS [24.38 CM]	10 5/64" [25.60 CM]	4 51/64" [12.19 CM]	5 1/64" [12.72 CM]	31/64" [1.22 CM]	1'-2 12/32 [36.58 CM]
1.0' HS [30.48 CM]	1'-0 19/32" [32.00 CM]	6" [15.24 CM]	6 21/64" [16.06 CM]	19/32" [1.52 CM]	1'-6" [45.72 CM]
0.5' H [15.24 CM]	11 13/32" [28.96 CM]	1 51/64" [4.57 CM]	2 5/32" [5.49 CM]	19/32" [1.52 CM]	8 3/32" [20.57 CM]
0.75' H [22.86 CM]	1'-5 3/32 [43.42 CM]	2 45/64" [6.86 CM]	3 1/4" [8.24 CM]	29/32" [2.29 CM]	1'-0 5/32" [30.86 CM]
1.0' H [30.48 CM]	1'-9 23/32" [55.16 CM]	3 19/32" [9.14 CM]	4 21/64" [10.99 CM]	1 13/64" [3.05 CM]	1'-4 13/64" [41.15 CM]
1.5' H [45.72 CM]	2'-10 13/64" [86.87 CM]	5 13/32" [13.72 CM]	6 31/64" [16.48 CM]	1 51/64" [4.57 CM]	2'-0 19/64" [61.72 CM]
2.0' H [60.96 CM]	3'-9 19/32" [115.82 CM]	7 13/64" [18.29 CM]	8 21/32" [21.98 CM]	2 13/32" [6.10 CM]	2'-8 13/32" [82.30 CM]
2.5' H [76.20 CM]	4'-9" [144.78 CM]	9" [22.86 CM]	10 13/16" [27.47 CM]	3" [7.62 CM]	3'-4 1/2" [102.87 CM]
3.0' H [91.44 CM]	5'-8 13/32" [173.74 CM]	10 51/64" [27.43 CM]	1'-0 63/64" [32.93 CM]	3 19/32" [9.14 CM]	4'-0 19/32" [123.44 CM]
4.5' H [137.16 CM]	8'-6 19/32" [260.60 CM]	1'-4 13/64" [41.15 CM]	1'-7 15/32" [49.45 CM]	5 13/32" [13.72 CM]	6'-0 29/32" [185.17 CM]
3.0' HL [91.44 CM]	9'-7 13/64" [292.60 CM]	9" [22.85 CM]	1'-0 23/32" [32.32 CM]	7 13/64" [18.28 CM]	4'-6" [137.16 CM]
4.0' HL [121.92 CM]	12'-9 19/32" [390.13 CM]	1' [30.48 CM]	1'-4 31/32" [43.09 CM]	9 19/32" [24.37 CM]	6' [182.88 CM]

Flow Equations

The unique shape of the H flume – more weir than flume – has meant that the discharge equation for the flume is, in fact, not one equation but three equations: one for low flows, one for traditional flows, and one for main flows.

Bos et al simplified these equations into one standard relationship:

Equation 1 – H Flume Free-Flow Equations

$$\log Q = A + B \log H_a + C[\log H_a]^2$$

Q = free flow rate (cfs / m³/s)

H_a = depth at the point of measurement (feet / meters) n = discharge exponent (depends upon flume size)

Submerged Flow

As a H flume becomes submerged – where downstream conditions reduce the flow out of the flume – corrections must be made to the flow equation.

In order to determine when these corrections should be made (and the degree to which the flume is submerged), the submergence ratio must be calculated.

The submergence ratio is the ratio of the downstream depth at the secondary point of measurement, H_b, to the depth at the primary point of measurement, H_a.

Equation 2 – Submergence Ratio Equation

$$S = \frac{H_b}{H_a}$$

S = submergence ratio (feet or meters)

H_a = downstream depth at primary point (feet or meters)

H_b = depth primary point (feet or meters)

Table 4 – H Flume Free-Flow Equation Constants

FLUME TYPE	FT	M	M ³ /S X 10 ³	A	B	C
HS	0.4	.122	2.27	-0.4361	+2.5151	+0.1379
HS	0.6	.183	6.14	-0.4430	+2.4908	+0.1657
HS	0.8	.244	12.7	-0.4410	+2.4571	+0.1762
HS	1.0	.305	22.3	-0.4382	+2.4193	+0.1790
H	0.5	.152	9.17	+0.0372	+2.6629	+0.1954
H	0.75	.229	26.9	+0.0351	+2.6434	+0.2243
H	1.0	.305	53.5	+0.0206	+2.5902	+0.2281
H	1.5	.457	150	+0.0238	+2.5473	+0.2540
H	2.0	.610	309	+0.0237	+2.4918	+0.2605
H	2.5	.762	542	+0.0268	+2.4402	+0.2600
H	3.0	.914	857	+0.0329	+2.3977	+0.2588
H	4.5	1.37	2366	+0.0588	+2.3032	+0.2547
HL	3.5	1.07	2370	+0.3081	+2.3935	+0.2911
HL	4.0	1.22	3298	+0.3160	+2.3466	+0.2794

Submerged Transition

Lacking an extended throat or discharge section, HS / H / HL flumes have little resistance to the effects of submergence. H Flumes have particularly low resistance to submergence, with submergence transitions of only 25-30%.

The submergence transition of an H flume is 1/2 (or less) of other flumes capable of carrying comparable flows.

Submerged Flow Equations

While it is desirable for a flume to have free, unimpeded discharge, it can be difficult to guarantee this under all flow conditions. H Flumes have particularly low resistance to submergence, with submergence transitions of only 25-30%.

The submergence transition of an H flume is 1/2 (or less) of other flumes capable of carrying comparable flows.

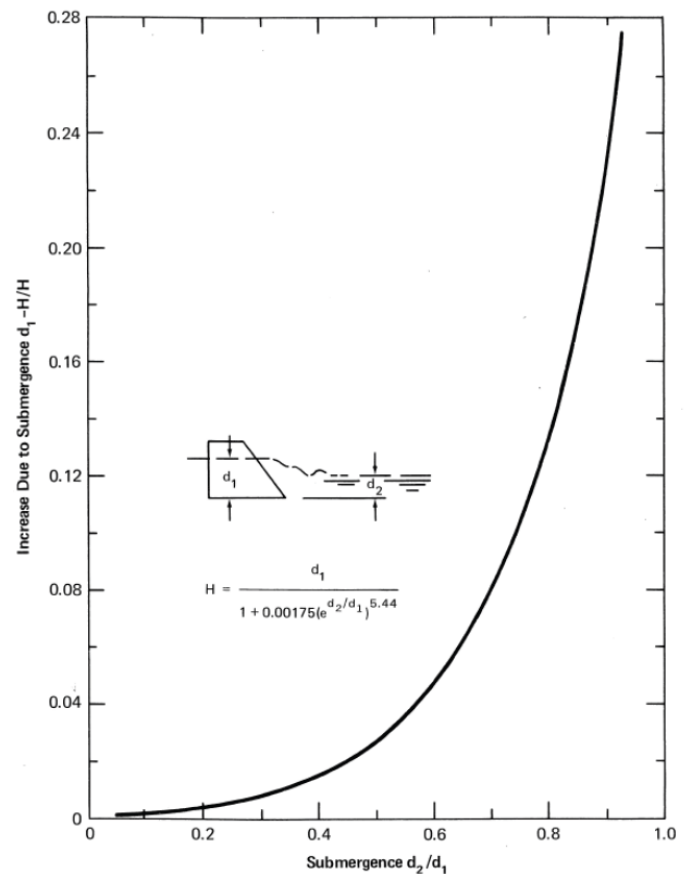
When a sufficient elevation drop cannot be obtained, it may be necessary to correct an indicated head for the effects of submergence. This can be done by:

Equation 3 – Submergence Flow Equation

$$H = \frac{d_1}{1 + 0.00174 (e^{d_2/d_1})}$$

d_1 = actual head with submergence
 d_0 = tailwater depth above flume floor elevation $e = 2.71828$
 (the base of the natural logarithm)
 $0.15 < d_2/d_1 < 0.90$, the discharge is then computed using H
 in the discharge equation for H flumes.

Graph 1 – H Flume Submerged Flow



Keep in mind that this correction is to approximate the free-flow head in the H flume – it is NOT a direct correction to the indicated flow rate. With the corrected head determined above, the appropriate flow tables / equations can then be used.

H FLUME

Installation Guide



Where to install an H Flume

When selecting a site in which to install a H flume, there are several points to consider:

Flume Location

- The flume must be able to be set so that the floor is level from front-to-back and from side-to-side.
- When H flumes are installed in earthen channels and furrows, care should be taken to ensure that a stable bottom elevation is present and that the elevation does not change during dry / wet seasons or low-flow periods.
- The flume must be centered in the flow stream.
- The narrow opening of the flume is set downstream.
- All of the flow must go through the flume – there should be no bypass.
- If sediment is a concern, the approach section can be provided with a sloped floor (side-to-side) so that channelization does not occur. The slope should not exceed 1:8.

Upstream of the Flume

- Flow entering the flume MUST be sub-critical.
- The froude number (Fr) for flow entering a flume should not exceed 0.5 and should never exceed 0.99.
 - Surface turbulence may be encountered for froude numbers above 0.5.
 - For a flume to accurately measure flow, that flow must be sub-critical ($Fr < 0.99$).
- If the approaching flow is critical ($Fr = 1.0$) or supercritical ($Fr > 1.0$), then a hydraulic jump must be formed at least 30 times the maximum anticipated head (H_{max}) upstream of the entrance to the flume or upstream energy absorbers must be used to slow the flow.
- The flow entering the flume should be smooth, tranquil, and well distributed across the channel.
- The approaching channel should be straight so that the velocity profile is uniform. Surging, turbulent, or unbalanced flows must be conditioned before the flow enters the flume.
- Any bends, dips, elbows, or flow junctions upstream of the flume must be sufficiently far upstream so that the flow has is well distributed and nonturbulent.
- The upstream channel should be straight for at least 3 to 5 times the maximum anticipated head (H_{max}).
- H flumes have been successfully used in applications where the flow rises up a uniform vertical column and then enters the flume.
- Where the channel is wider than the inlet of the H flume, wing walls should be formed to smoothly direct the flow into the flume.
- When connecting to inlet piping, observations have shown that the pipe should be straight and without bends for at least 15 pipe diameters.

- The upstream channel should be clear of vegetative growth.
- Open channel (non-full pipe) flow must be present under all flow conditions.

Downstream of the Flume

- Flow must freely spill off the end of a H flume.
- The downstream channel should be armored (riprap) or otherwise protected so that scour does not occur.
- The downstream channel must be clear of vegetative growth or the collection of debris so that flow does not back up into the flume.

How to install an H Flume

Once a site has been selected, the flume must then be installed correctly:

- The flume should be set so that it is centered in the flow stream.
- The floor of the flume should be set high enough so that the flume does not operate under submerged flow conditions.
- The narrow opening of the flume must be set downstream.
- The floor of the flume must be level from front-to-back and from side-to-side (using a level on the floor - not the top - of the flume)
- The flume must be braced internally (plywood and lumber are typically used) during installation to ensure that distortion does not occur.
- The flume must not float out of its intended final position during installation.

Bracing the Flume

Most H flumes ship with dimensional bracing (angle or tube) at the top of the flume.

The bracing should be left on the flume.

Connection Joints

H flumes supplied with bulkheads or approach sections must remain sealed between the joints.

While these joints may be sealed initially at the factory, a final visual inspection of all joints should be done before installation.

Where required, apply one or two continuous beads of silicone on all seating surfaces before proceeding with the installation.

H FLUME

Instruction Guide

How to maintain an H Flume

For a H flume to accurately measure flow, it must be periodically inspected and maintained. This inspection should be done six (6) months after installation and each following year.

The inspection should include the channel in which the flume is installed, the flow entering / exiting the flume, and the flume itself.



Channel Inspection

- The upstream channel banks should be clear of vegetation or debris that could affect the flow profile entering the flume (upstream) or restrict flow out of the flume (downstream).
- Inspect the upstream channel to make sure that flow is not bypassing the flume.
- Inspect the downstream channel to make sure that scouring is not occurring.
- Any hydraulic jump should be at least 30 times the maximum head ($H_{\max}$) upstream of the flume.

Flow Inspection

- Flow entering the flume should be tranquil and well distributed.
- Turbulence, poor velocity profile, or surging should not be present.
- The Froude (Fr) number should, ideally, be 0.5.
- As the Froude number increases so does surface turbulence.
- Flumes accelerate sub-critical flow ($Fr < 1$) to a supercritical state ($Fr > 1$).
- Flumes experiencing flows greater than unit ($Fr = 1$) will not accurately measure flow.

Flume Inspection

- Flumes must be level from front-to-back and from side-to-side.
- Earthen installations are particularly susceptible to settling due to wet / dry and freeze / thaw cycles.
- Flow surfaces are to be kept clean of surface buildup or algal growth. Scrubbing or a mild detergent can be used.
- Galvanized flumes should be checked for corrosion.
- Any corrosion should be removed and then cold galvanization applied to the area.

