

Civils & Drainage

Marshalls Civils & Drainage Ovoid Pipes Tables of capacities and velocities for ovoid pipes

	Ks	0.3	Ks	0.6	Ks	1.5			
Slope	Qm ³ /s	V m/s	Qm ³ /s	V m/s	Qm ³ /s	V m/s			
	Area 0.18m ²								
400 x 600	Size of circular pipe with nearest area is 450mm/525mm diameter								
0.0001	0.038	0.206	0.036	0.196	0.033	0.179			
0.0002 0.0005	0.055	0.299	0.052	0.283	0.047	0.255			
0.0010	0.089	0.484	0.083	0.451	0.074	0.402			
0.0020 0.0050	0.126	0.685	0.118	0.641	0.106	0.576			
0.0100 0.0200	0.182	0.989	0.169	0.918	0.151	0.821			
0.0500	0.290	1.580	0.269	1.462	0.240	1.304			
0.1000	0.412	2.239	0.382	2.076	0.339	1.842			
	0.586	3.185	0.544	2.956	0.480	2.609			
	0.930	5.054	0.857	4.658	0.760	4.130			
	1.317	7.158	1.214	6.598	1.074	5.837			
	Area 0.4134m ²								
600 x 900	Size of circular pipe with nearest area is 750mm								
0.0001	0.111	0.268	0.106	0.256	0.096	0.232			
0.0002	0.160	0.387	0.151	0.365	0.137	0.331			
0.0005 0.0010	0.258	0.624	0.242	0.585	0.218	0.527			
0.0020 0.0050	0.368	0.890	0.345	0.834	0.310	0.750			
0.0100	0.525	1.270	0.490	1.185	0.439	1.062			
0.0200 0.0500	0.837	2.024	0.778	1.882	0.696	1.683			
0.1000	1.189	2.876	1.103	2.668	0.985	2.382			
	1.686	4.078	1.563	3.780	1.395	3.374			
	2.674	6.467	2.474	5.984	2.207	5.338			
	3.786	9.157	3.502	8.470	3.122	7.551			
	Area 0.73504m ²								
800 x 1200	Size of circular pipe with nearest area is 975mm								
0.0001 0.0002	0.237	0.322	0.226	0.307	0.206	0.280			
0.0005	0.341	0.464	0.323	0.439	0.293	0.399			
0.0010	0.549	0.747	0.516	0.702	0.466	0.634			
	0.784	1.067	0.734	0.999	0.662	0.901			

0.0020	1.116	1.518	1.042	1.418	0.937	1.275
0.0050 0.0100	1.777	2.418	1.654	2.250	1.485	2.020
0.0200 0.0500	2.522	3.431	2.344	3.189	2.102	2.860
0.1000	3.576	4.865	3.320	4.517	2.974	4.046
	5.667	7.710	5.256	7.151	4.706	6.402
	8.024	10.916	7.439	10.121	6.657	9.057

Source of data: Capacities calculated by Wallrus Simulation Part 1. Velocities calculated from areas derived from Crimp and Bruges tables. The equivalent circular sizes shown have approximately the same flows and velocities for given roughness and gradients as the ovoid pipes. The capacities of ovoid pipes are 1.6 times the capacities of circular pipes of the same width, whereas the velocities are similar.

Hydraulic calculations

Design of sewers using ovoid pipes

Marshalls Civils & Drainage ovoid pipes are a form 1 ovoid section for which approximate full and part full velocities and discharges can be readily determined using the following procedure.

An equivalent circular pipe diameter is calculated by using Da = 0.773y where y is depth of ovoid.

This is a circle with the same hydraulic radius as a form 1 ovoid.

The actual equivalent diameter then has to be corrected to the nearest nominal metric pipe size to utilise hydraulic flow charts. All values are for pipes flowing full.

$$\frac{Qa}{Qn} = \left(\frac{Da}{Dn}\right)^{x} and \frac{Va}{Vn} = \left(\frac{Da}{Dn}\right)^{(x-2)}$$

Where:

Qa = Equivalent circular diameter discharge (m3/s)

Qn = Nominal diameter discharge from charts (m3/s)

Va = Equivalent circular diameter velocity (m/s)

Vn = Nominal diameter velocity from charts (m/s)

Da = Equivalent circular pipe diameter (m)

Dn = Nominal circular pipe diameter (m)

X = The value is dependent on the Reynolds Number, however an average of 2.675 can be assumed.

Qovoid = Ovoid full pipe discharge (m3/s)

The following can be established.

Pipe - full velocities

Read directly from charts for nominal circular pipe diameter (Vn) and apply Interpolation expressions to calculate Va.

Pipe - full discharges

Read directly from charts for nominal circular pipe diameter (Qn) and apply Interpolation expressions to give actual pipe discharge (Qa). Multiply Qa by a shape factor of 1.089 for a form 1 ovoid. Hence discharge in ovoid pipe is then given by

Qovoid = $Qa \times 1.089$

Part - full velocities and discharges

Determine pipe full values and apply proportional flow information given for part-full ovoid pipes. For more detailed information reference should be made to Hydraulics Research document "Charts for the design of channels and pipes" or calculation by Wallrus Simulation Part 1.

Example:

Given a foul sewer is to be laid using WN 800 x HN 1200 ovoid pipes at a gradient of 0.005 (1 in 200) with an assumed Ks = 1.5mm.

1. Calculate the full-bore discharge.

Equivalent circular pipe diameter Da = 0.773y
Da = 0.773 x 1.2 = 0.928m
Nearest nominal pipe size is DN 900
From hydraulic chart Qn at 0.005 gradient is 1.26m³/s

Interpolating Qa = $(1.26 \times (0.928)2.675)/0.900 = 1.37 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$

Final shape correction gives

Qovoid = $1.37 \times 1.089 = 1.49 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$

2. Calculate discharge when depth of flow is 0.3m.

Proportional depth = $0.3 / 1.2 = 1.37 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$

From (1) Qovoid = 1.49m³/s

From proportional flow table, proportional discharge is 0.113.

Hence discharge at a flow depth of 0.3m is $0.113 \times 1.49 = 0.17 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$

3. Calculate velocity when minimum flow is 0.1m³/s.

From (1) Qovoid = 1.49m³/s

Proportional discharge = 0.1 / 1.49 = 0.067

By interpolating proportional flow table, proportional area is 0.108

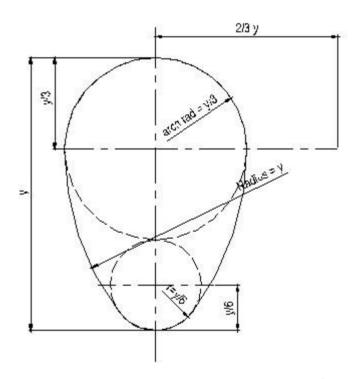
hence from Q = VA Where:

Q = Discharge m³/s

A = Area of Ovoid (0.73504m2 for WN 800 x HN 1200)

V = Velocity m/s

 $V = 0.1 / (0.108 \times 0.735) = 1.26 \text{m/s}$



 $WN400 \times HN600 - Ovoid y = 600 - Area = 0.18m^2$

WN600 x HN900 - Ovoid y = 900 - Area = 0.41346m²

WN800 x HN1200 - Ovoid y = 1200 - Area = 0.73504m²

For further information please call our team on 0333 220 2735 or email civilsdrainagesales@marshalls.co.uk