



Basin Sweeper Piping

DISCHARGE OPENINGS: The sizing of holes in a basin sweeper piping system evolves from the decision of the *type* of DISCHARGE openings to be used; either simple holes, sweeper-educator nozzles, or a combination of those two types. Different criteria must be used to determine the number of discharge holes and/or nozzles to be used for a given application, as follows:

HOLES ONLY: The total open area of discharge line openings should be equal to or slightly greater than the total open area of the discharge pipe size. Use the table or the formula below to determine the size and number of holes to be used.

NOZZLES ONLY: The total number of nozzles will be the flow rate of the filter system divided by 5 gpm per nozzle.

COMBINATION OF NOZZLES & HOLES:

- 1) start with the filter flow rate.
- 2) determine the preliminary number of nozzles you want to use.
- 3) multiply that number of nozzles by 5gpm per nozzle.
- 4) subtract the outcome of 3) from the total flow rate of the filter system (this is the portion of the filter flow rate consumed by nozzles; this number cannot exceed the filter's flow rate; if it does, return to the nozzle only instructions).
- 5) divide the remaining flow rate by 3 gpm to determine the number of **1/4"** holes to be used in conjunction with the nozzles.

SUCTION OPENINGS: Irrespective of the *type* of discharge openings selected, the number and size of suction openings will **always** be determined by the following: the total open area of suction line openings should be equal to or slightly greater than 125% of the total open area of the discharge pipe size.

TO CALCULATE NUMBER AND SIZE OF DISCHARGE AND SUCTION OPENINGS

- Steps:
- 1 Calculate open area of selected discharge pipe size based on its inside diameter (πr^2);
 - 2 Calculate open area of selected discharge hole size (πr^2);
 - 3 Divide result of Step 1 by result of Step 2 to find number of holes in discharge piping (round up);
 - 4 Multiply result of Step 3 by 1.25 to find number of suction holes (round up).

The calculated number of discharge openings should be spaced evenly around the discharge pipe run or across pipe runs designed to influence specific areas. Suction holes should be spaced evenly around the suction header in the water basin or reservoir. Common sense should always govern the selection of hole sizes, the resulting number of holes, and the placement of those openings; keep the number of holes to be drilled to a practical, manageable number for the run of pipe.

The tables below will help you select the size and number of holes for most Series TF, TFD, TFD2, and TFH installations. The Inside Diameter Table provides the information necessary for you to calculate hole sizes and number for other installations.

Inside Diameter of Common Pipe Sizes							
	1.5"	2.0"	2.5"	3.0"	4.0"	6.0"	8.0"
Sch 40	1.610	2.067	2.469	3.068	4.026	6.065	7.981
Sch 80	1.500	1.939	2.323	2.900	3.826	5.761	7.625

Suggested Number of Pipe Holes												
PIPE SIZE	SCH 40						SCH 80					
	# 1/4" holes		#3/8" holes		# 1/2" holes		# 1/4" holes		#3/8" holes		# 1/2" holes	
	DIS	SUC	DIS	SUC	DIS	SUC	DIS	SUC	DIS	SUC	DIS	SUC
1.5"	50	63	19	24	11	14	36	45	16	20	9	12
2"	68	85	31	39	18	23	61	77	27	34	16	20
2.5"	98	123	44	55	25	32	87	109	39	49	22	28
3"	•	•	67	84	38	48	•	•	60	75	34	43
4"	•	•	116	145	65	85	•	•	104	130	59	74
6"	•	•	•	•	148	185	•	•	•	•	133	167
8"	•	•	•	•	255	319	•	•	•	•	233	292