

Weir Gates

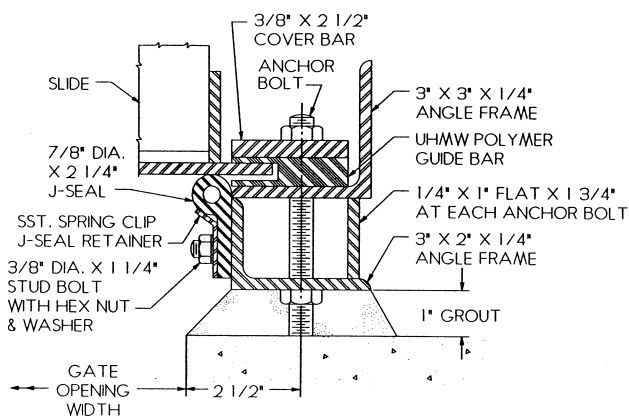
Many treatment plants require downward-opening fabricated gates to permit a rough measurement of flow or to maintain a constant upstream water elevation. For these installations the gate slide is moved down to allow the flow of water over the top of the slide or weir plate. Sufficient room must be left on the gate side of the wall to permit the slide to travel downward for its maximum specified opening. Every effort should be made to mount the gate so it will be subjected to seating head.

If the gate must be mounted in an unseating position, seals are required along the sides and across the bottom of the gate. Weir gates mounted with unseating pressure, particularly wide gates, are subject to greater leakage because water pressure tends to deflect the slide away from the seals.

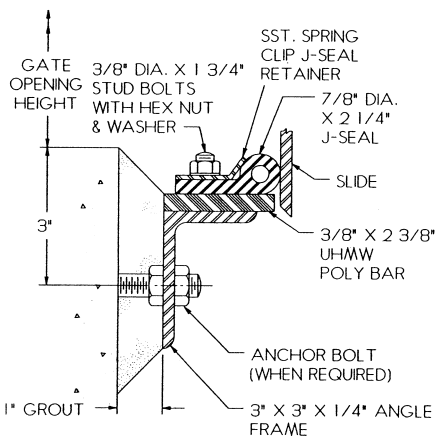
Most weir gates are required to be considerably wider than they are high. Gates up to 20 ft in width are not uncommon. Such a gate may be only 24 to 30 in. high. Tandem lifts and stems must be utilized to ensure alignment of the slide as it is raised or lowered. As a general rule, when the width is greater than twice the height and the width is greater than 60 in., a tandem stem arrangement should be used. Either manual or electrically actuated lifting devices may be utilized. Weir gates may be self-contained or not self-contained.

Weir gates are available in Material Combinations 1, 2, 3 and 4. If additional information on gate size, lift selection, etc., is needed, contact your local Hydro Gate sales representative.

Dimensional Data

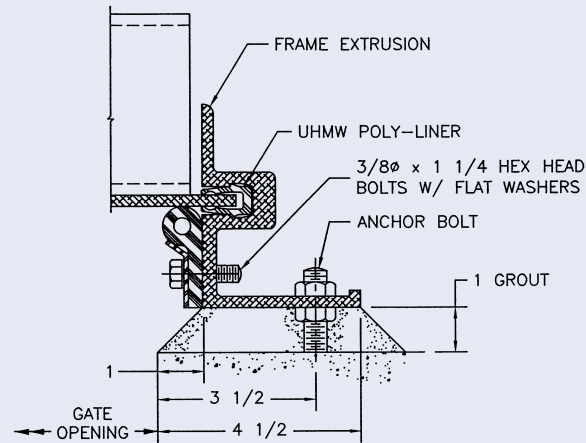


TYPICAL SIDE SECTION

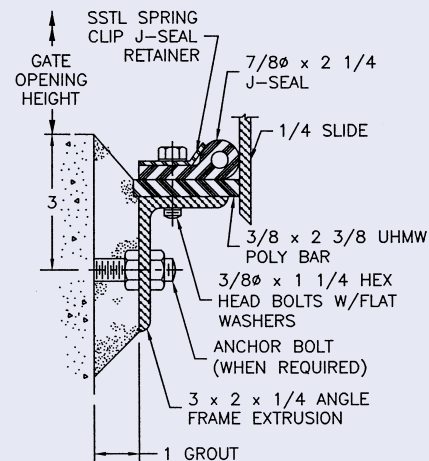


INVERT DETAIL

Figure 3-8
Weir Gate – Material Combinations 1, 2 and 3



TYPICAL SIDE SECTION



INVERT DETAIL

Figure 3-9
Weir Gate – Material Combinations 4

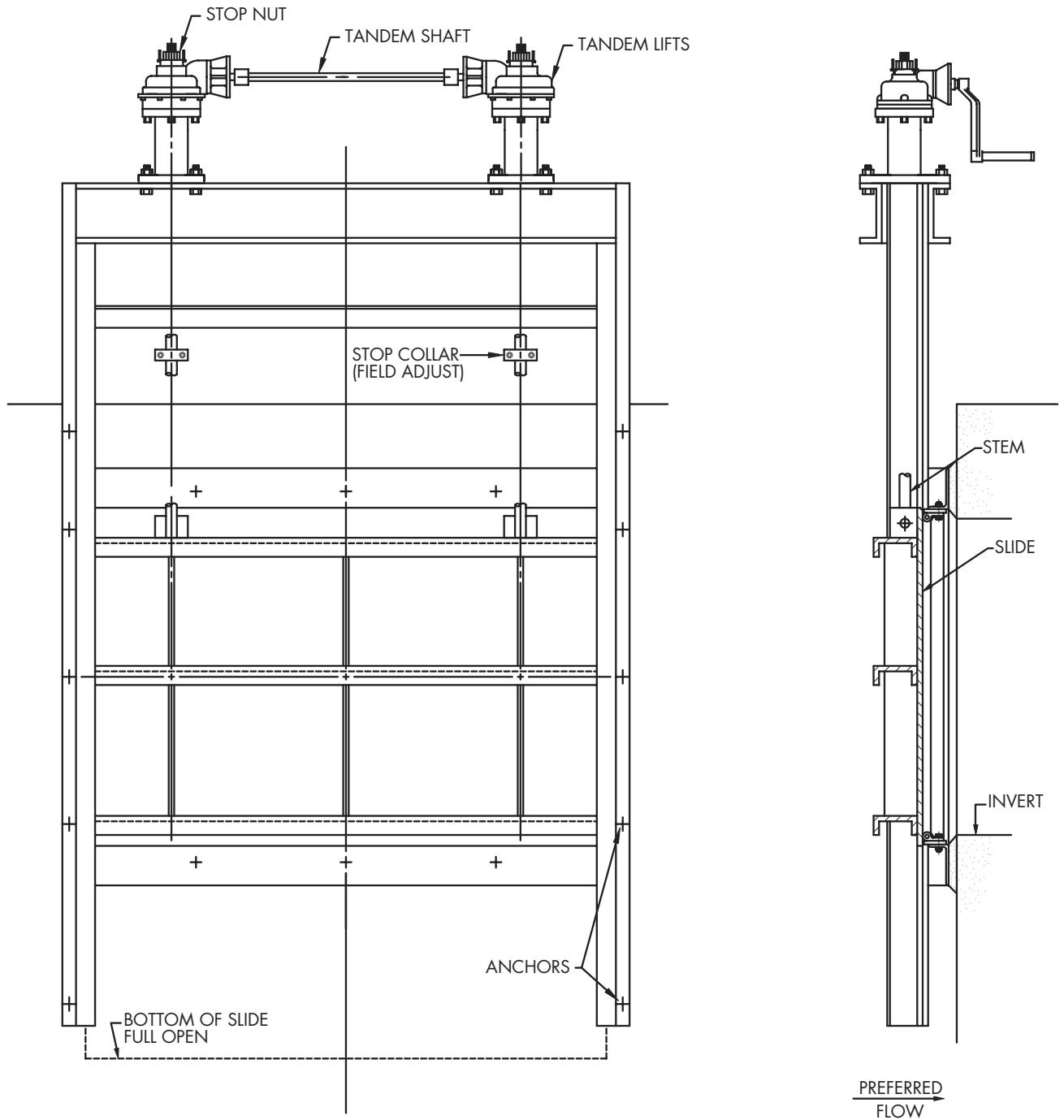


Figure 3-10
Weir Gate – Downward Opening (Self-Contained)