

# The Effect of Screen Design on Capture Rate and Plant Maintenance

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# Agenda

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- Problems Related to Low Capture Ratio
- Screen Technologies
- UKWIR Test Facility.
- Screen Details and Design Considerations

# Poor Screening Systems



Material pulled from clarifiers after bypassing the screens



# Poor Screening Systems



Material pulled from clarifiers after bypassing the screens



# Poor Screening Systems



Clogged Pumps

# Poor Screening Systems



Material from a clogged MBR system

# Screen Technologies

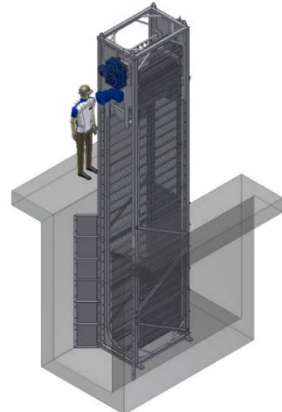
An Overview



# Types of Screens



Spiral Screw



Center Flow



Trash Rake/Grab



Perforated



Step Screens



Drum Screens



Multi-Rake

...and more!



# Filter Media – Bar Screens

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- Examples
  - Multi-Rake
  - Catenary (single and double acting)
  - Climber / Grab
  - Step
  - Drum
- Variations:
  - Tapered Bar Field
  - Narrow Lamella Plates
  - Wedgewire

All are characterized by screening in 1 direction – Slotted Opening

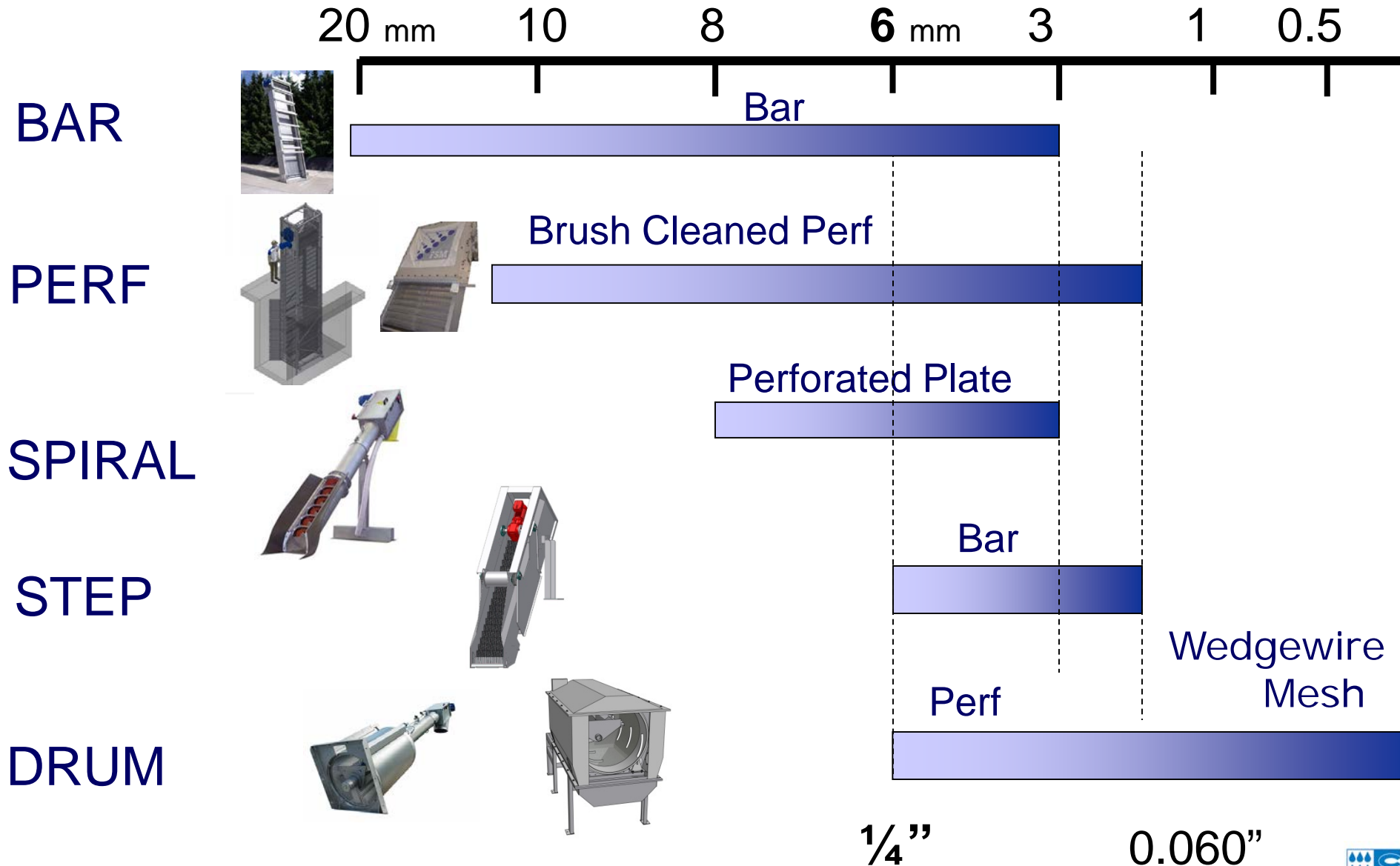
# Filter Media – Mesh Screens

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- Examples
  - Spiral Screw
  - Perforated (belt)
  - Center Flow (band)
  - Drum
- Variations:
  - Perforated Plate
  - Plastic Filter Element
  - Steel Mesh

All are characterized by screening in 2 direction – Round or Rectangular Opening

# Opening Size Options





# Independent Testing

UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR)

Equipment Comparison

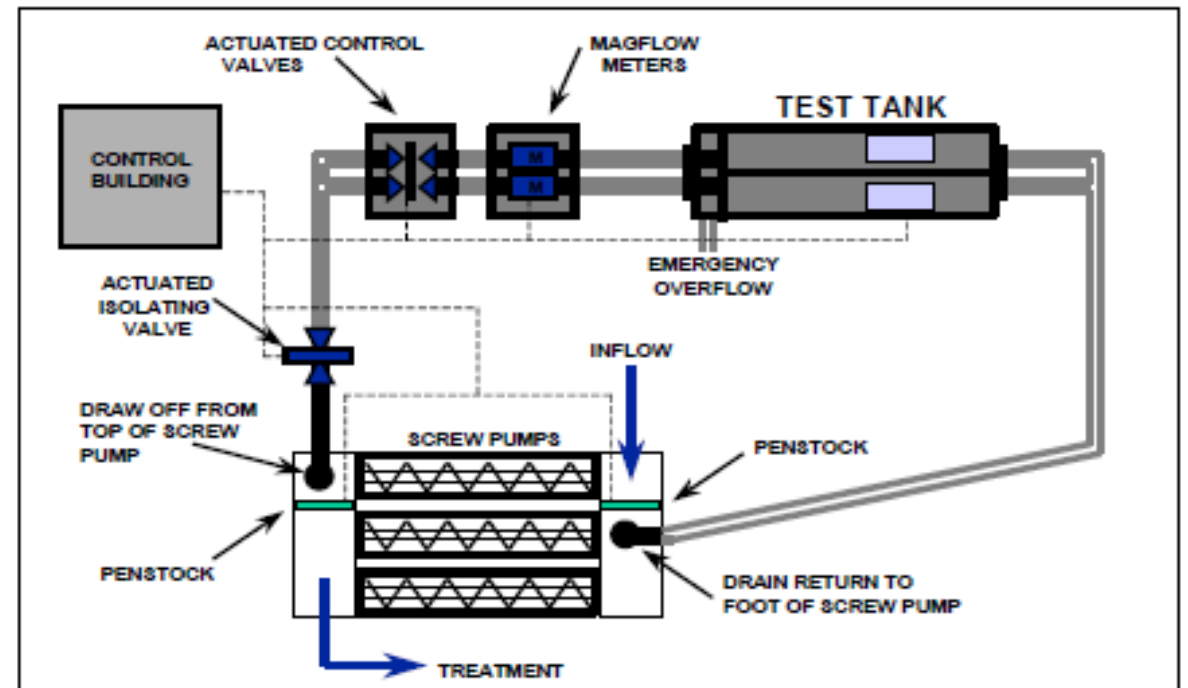
# UK Water Industry Research

## National Screen Evaluation Facility (NSEF)

Opened in 1998 to provide process and mechanical type testing to establish minimum standards for screen

As of December 2015, over 70 different screens have been subjected to evaluation.

Schematic Diagram of National Screen Evaluation Facility (NSEF)



# UK Water Industry Research

Each screen tested for two weeks under controlled conditions and operated to simulate differential operation



For Example: FSM Flow Through Filter Screen – 6 mm



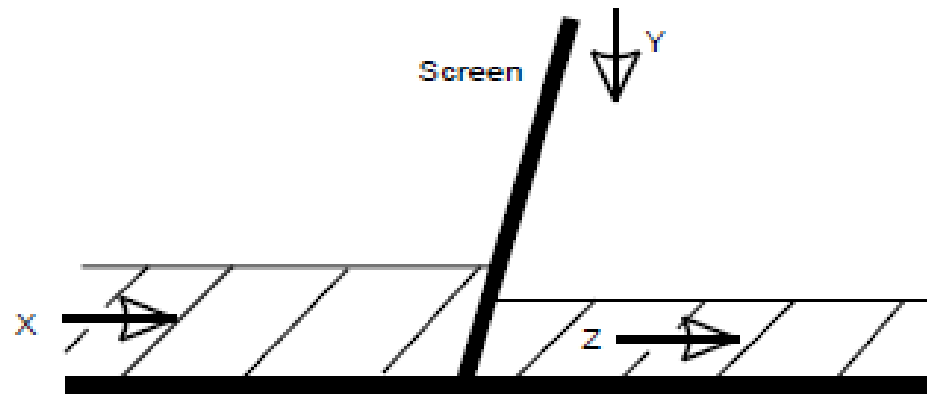
Screenings collected and weighed



Debris that passes screen is collected in Copa Sacs



# UK Water Industry Research



Where:

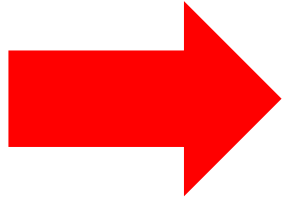
X is the screenings load in the raw sewage;  
Y is the screenings removed from the flow by the screen; and  
Z is the screenings load in the screened sewage.

$$SCR = \left( \frac{Y}{Y + Z} \right) 100\%$$

# Screen Details and Design Considerations

# Screen Classification

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- Bar/Slot Screens
- Step Screens (bar screen)
- Combination Screens
- Fine Screens – Flow Through
- Fine Screens – Band Screens



# Coarse Bar Screen

- Heavy Duty coarse bar screens with 1 to 3 inch bar spacing.
- Simple single cleaning rake mechanism.
- One dimensional cleaning.
- Removes large solids, bottles, wood, stones, and other debris.
- Cannot remove fibrous material.



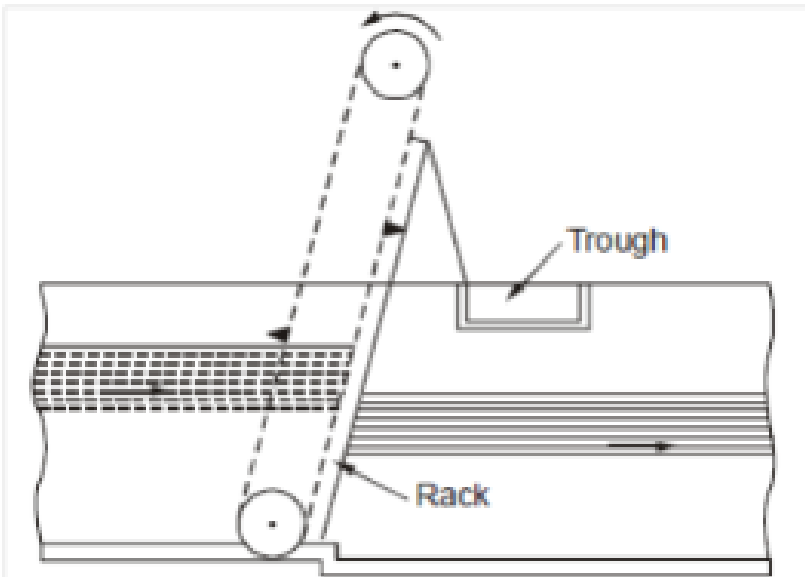
# Coarse Bar Screen



- Traditional Bar Screens.
- Heavy Duty Carbon Steel Painted Frames.
- Very tall – requiring tall building with headspace.
- Very inefficient screenings capture rate (~30-35%).

# Bar/Slot Screen

**BAR OPENINGS: ¼" to 2"**



Front Rake – Front Return



Catenary Style MultiRake



Climber Style

# Multi-Rake Bar Screen



- Sturdy Structure
- High Flow Rate
- Perfect for the protection of fine screens
- Low Maintenance

.... BUT A LOW CAPTURE RATIO!

**SCR with 6mm (1/4") bar is ~35%**



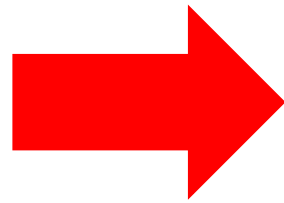
# Continuous Belt Screens with Plastic Elements



- Slotted Opening
  - Increasing bar opening capture rates
  - Poplar Style Screen in the 70 and 80's – revolutionized fine screen filtration.
- Plastic Elements weak – tend to break under heavy load.
- Replacement of the plastic elements – expensive and time consuming
- Problem with cleaning filter elements, which leads to high carry over of solids to the downstream process.
- Middle-Ground Capture Ratio: up to 71%

# Screen Classification

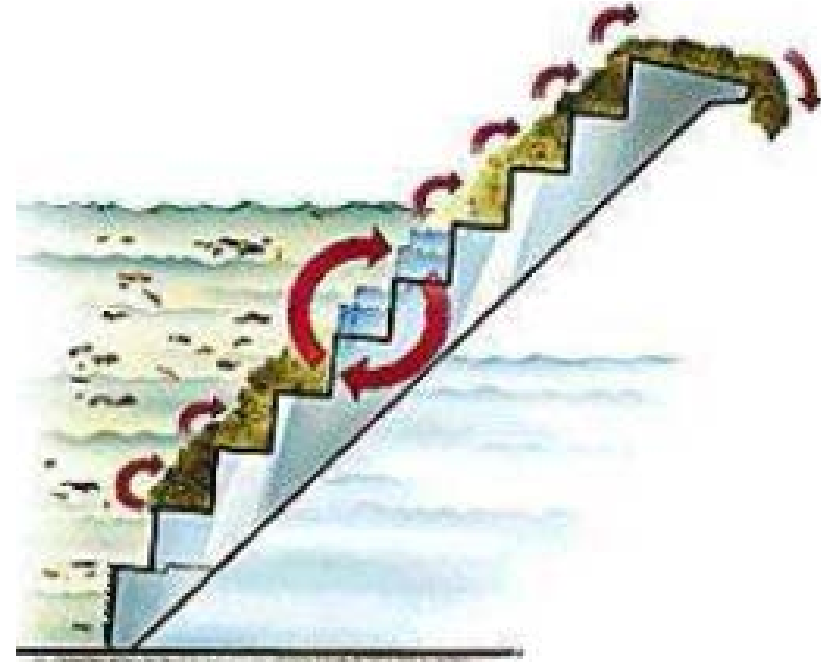
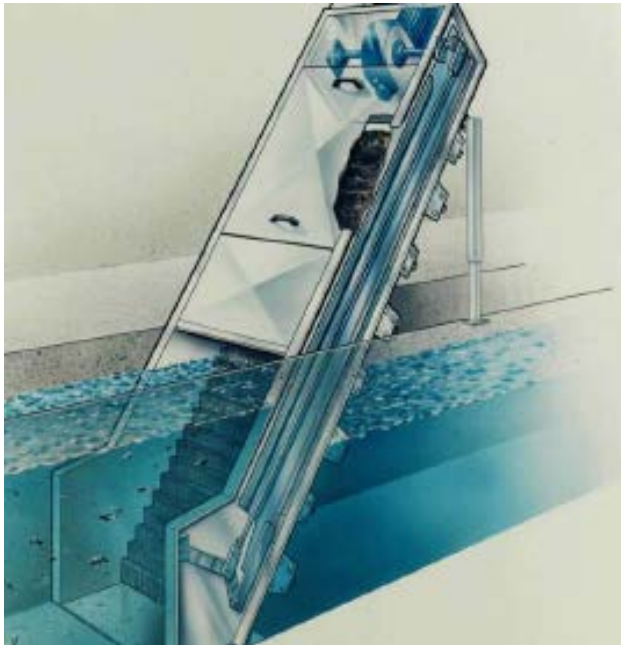
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- Bar/Slot Screens
- Step Screens (bar screen)
- Combination Screens
- Fine Screens – Flow Through
- Fine Screens – Band Screens

# Step Screens – 3mm and 6mm

**BAR OPENINGS: 1/8" to 1/4"**



Solids are elevated a step at a time to the discharge point

**SCR with 6 mm (1/4") bar is ~35% with 3 mm (3/8") is between 50% and 56%**

# Step Screens

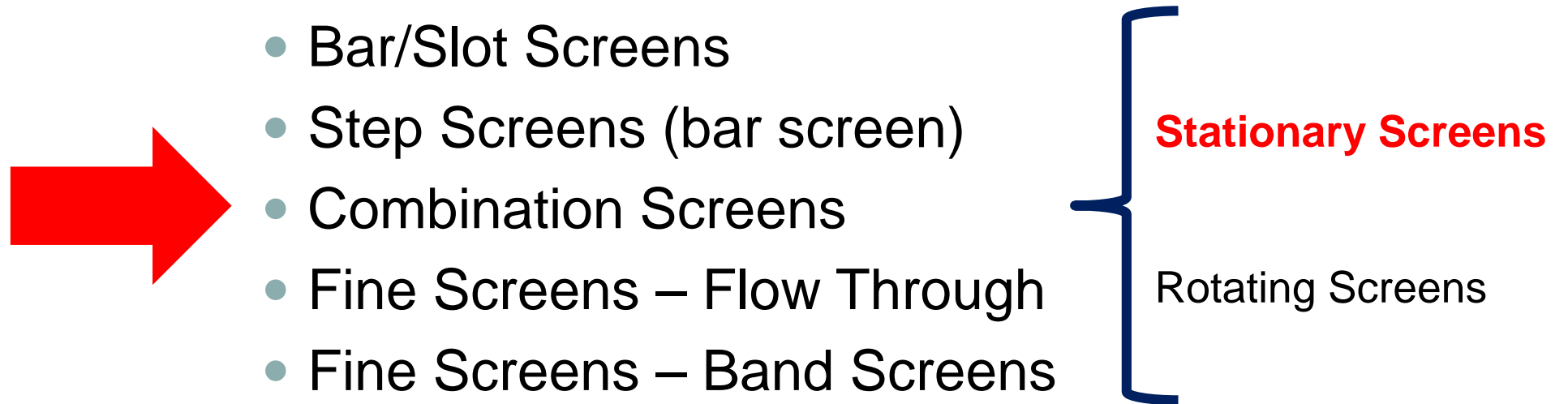


“Step” shaped bar forms screening surface

- Good low cost screen alternative.
- Small Footprint.
- Screenings Capture Ratio varies (35% at 6mm to ~53% at 3mm).
- Some problems with lifting heavy solids – roll back.
- Needs shallow channel.
- Does not react well to grit or stones.



# Screen Classification

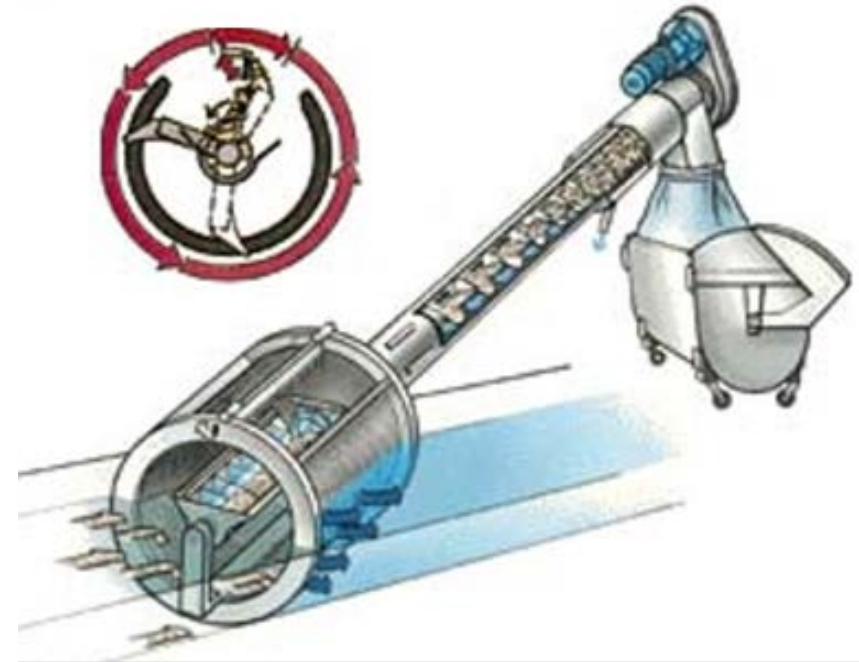


# Combination Screens – 6mm

## Type 1. Stationary Screen Field



Rotating Screw - with brushes and Perforated Plate Screen



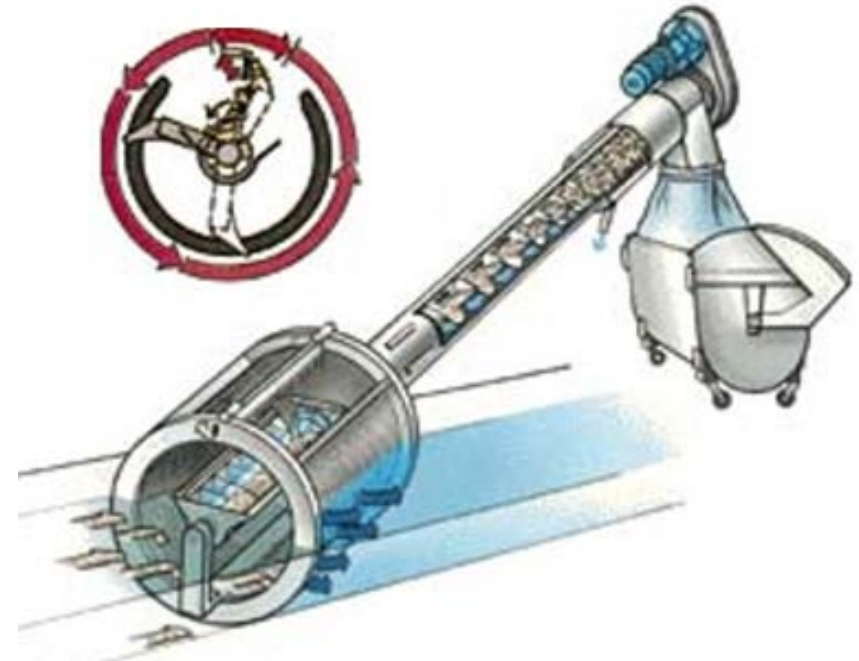
Rotating Cleaning Rake - with Bar Screen

# Combination Screens – 6mm

## Type 1. Stationary Screen Field



SCR with 6 mm (1/4")  
bar is ~32%



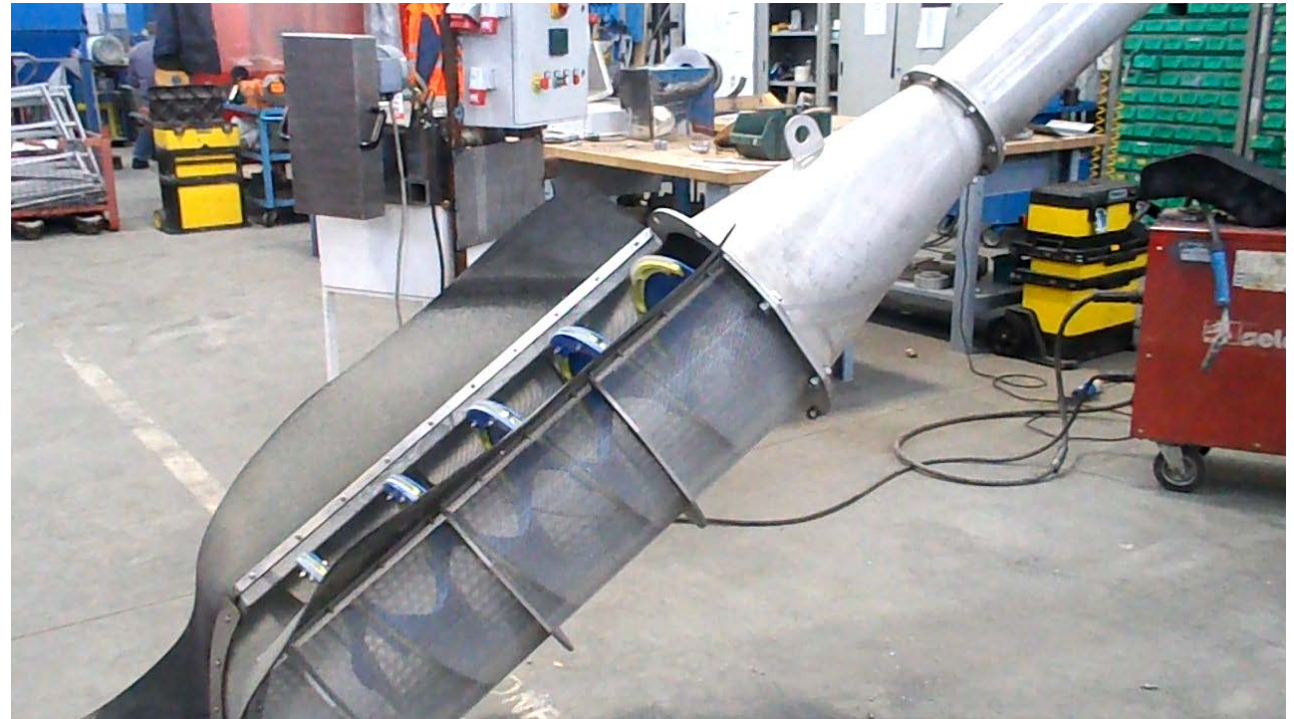
Rotating Cleaning Rake - with Bar Screen

# Combination Screens – 6mm

## Type 1. Stationary Screen Field



Rotating Screw - with brushes and Perforated Plate Screen



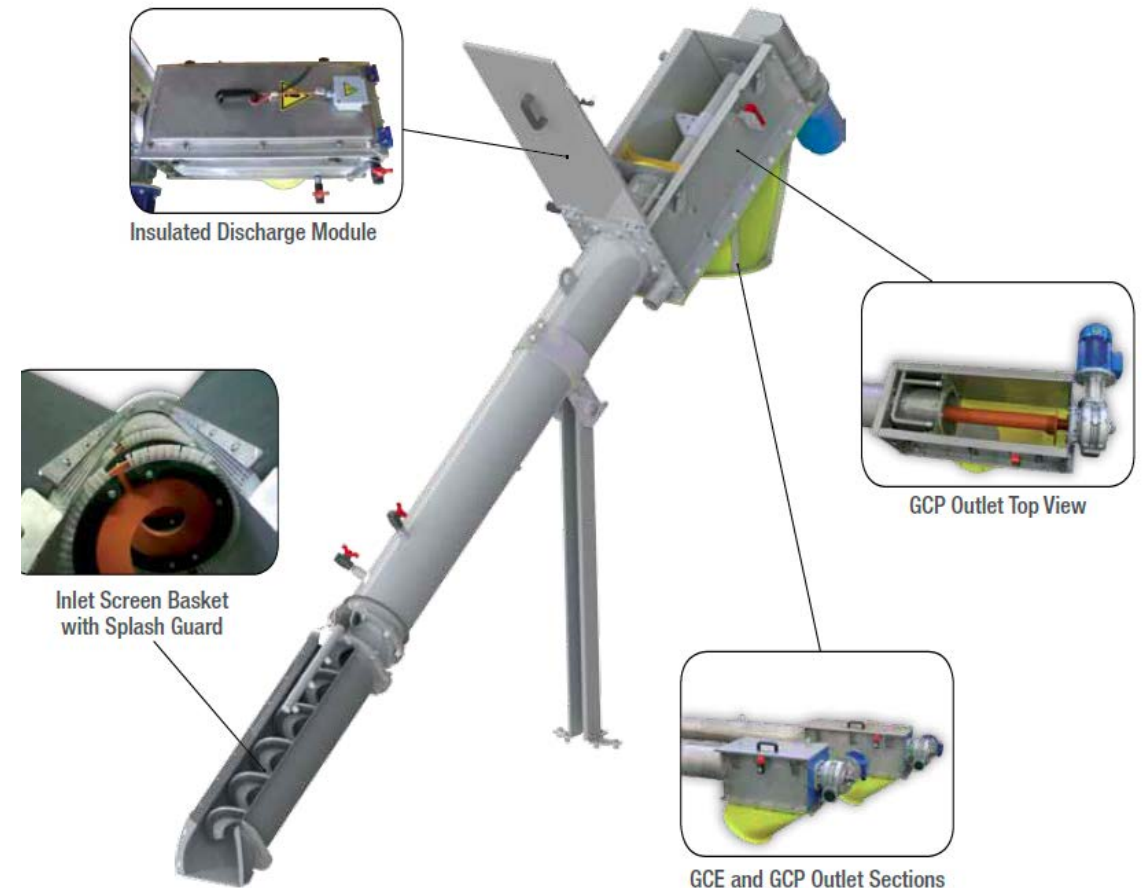
**SCR with 6 mm (1/4")  
round holes is > 52%**



# Screw Screens

Flow Rates up to 9 mgd

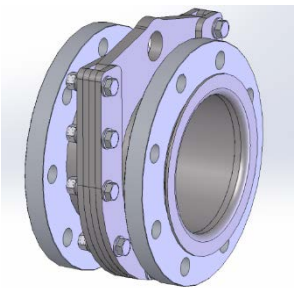
- Excellent choice for small plants
- Best solution when an economical screen is required
- Stainless steel construction
- Screenings Capture Ratio – 52%



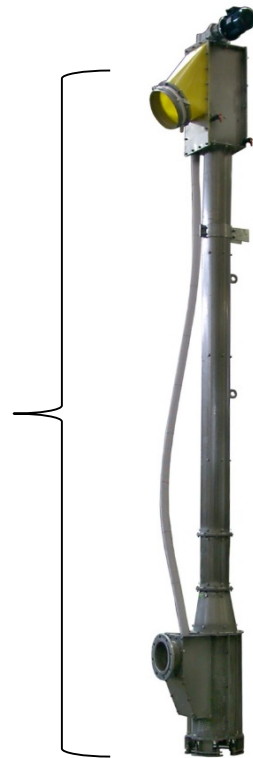
# Vertical Screw Screens

Flow rate up to 2.5 MGD

Up to 30 ft



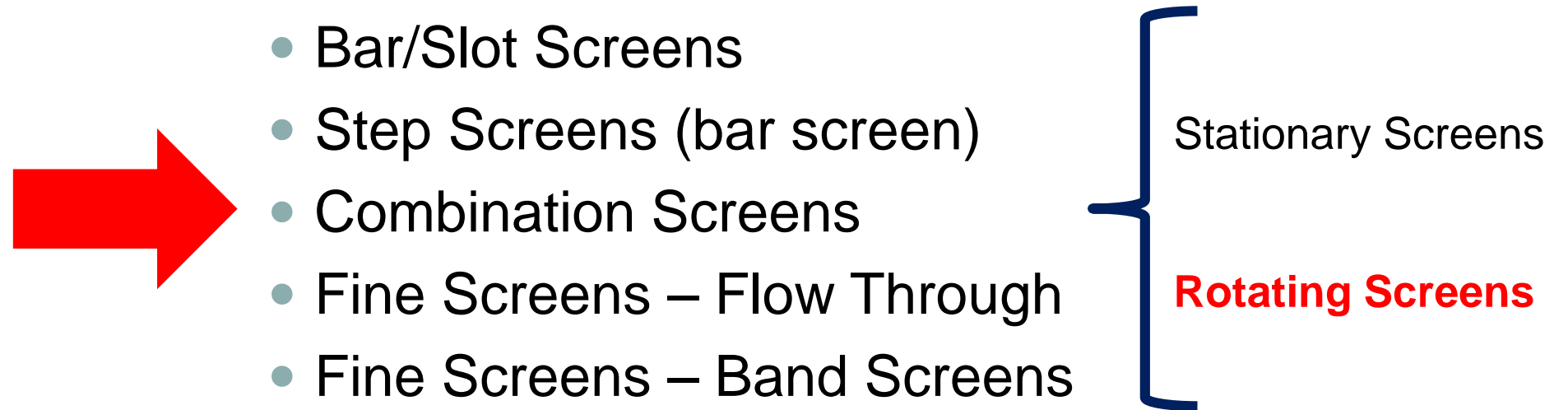
Quick disconnect available



In channel application available



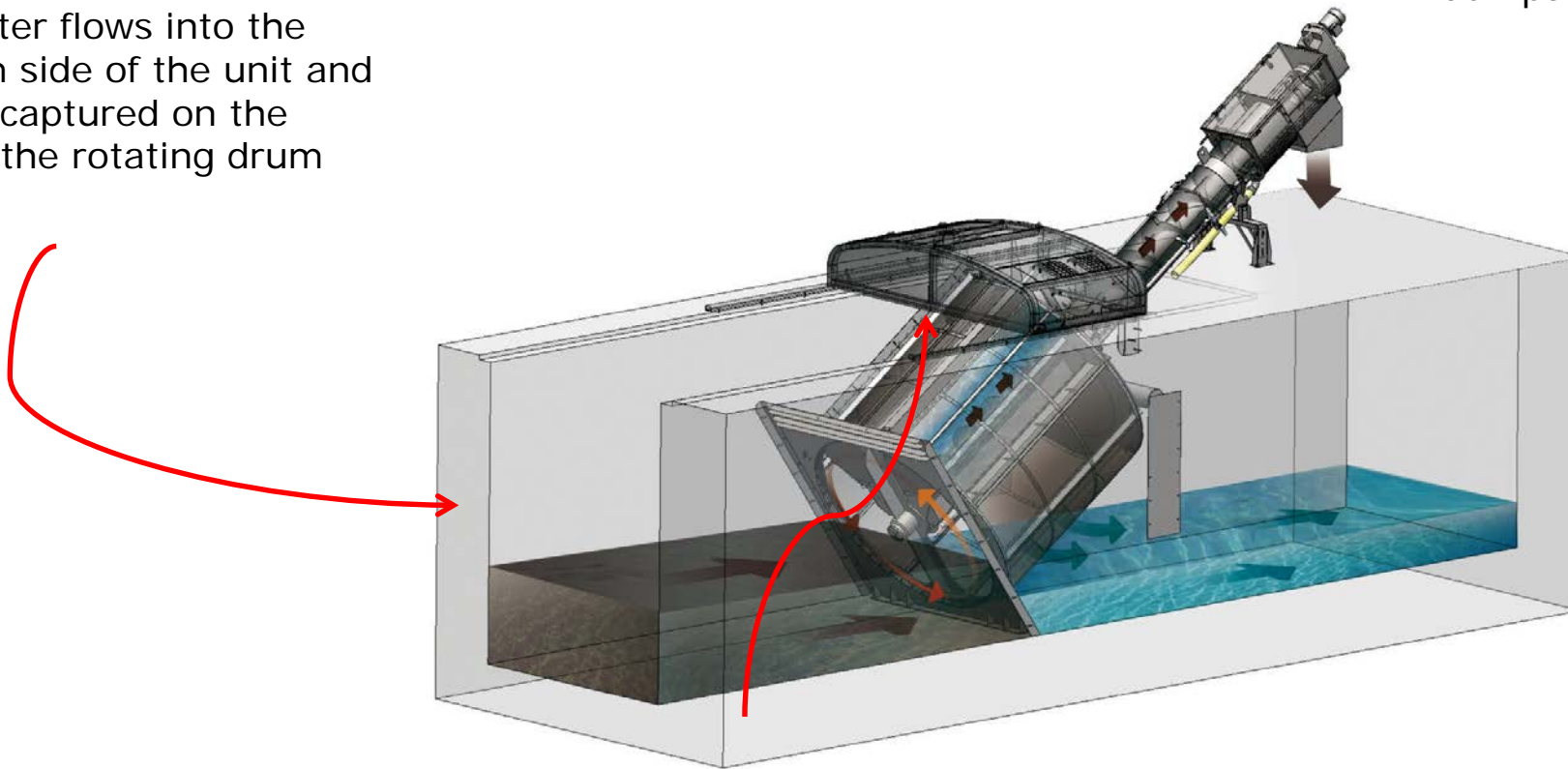
# Screen Classification



# Combination Screens – 6mm

Wastewater flows into the upstream side of the unit and debris is captured on the inside of the rotating drum

The screened material is washed, dewatered and discharged into a dumpster, conveyor or optional bagger



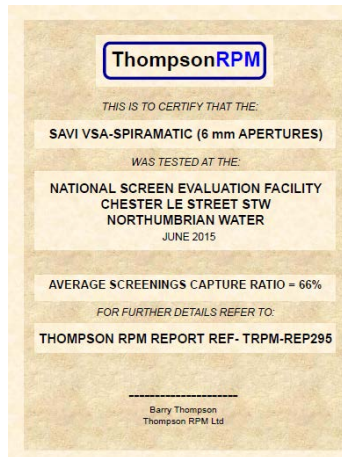
As the drum rotates, a spray bar cleans the debris from the inside of the drum, depositing it into the auger trough. A nylon brush removes any additional material from the outside of the drum



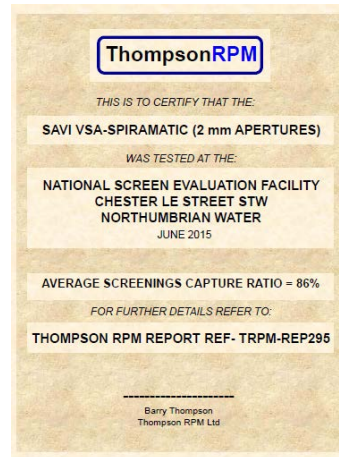
# Combination Screens – 6mm

## Type 2. Rotating Screen Field

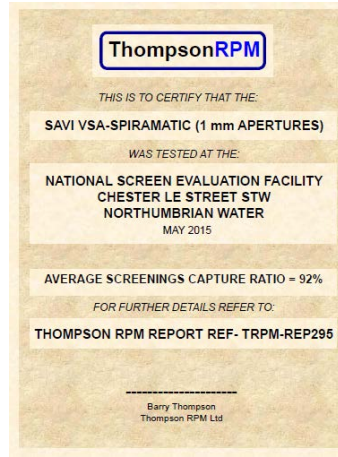
### Flow Drum



66% - 6 mm



86% - 2 mm



92% - 1mm



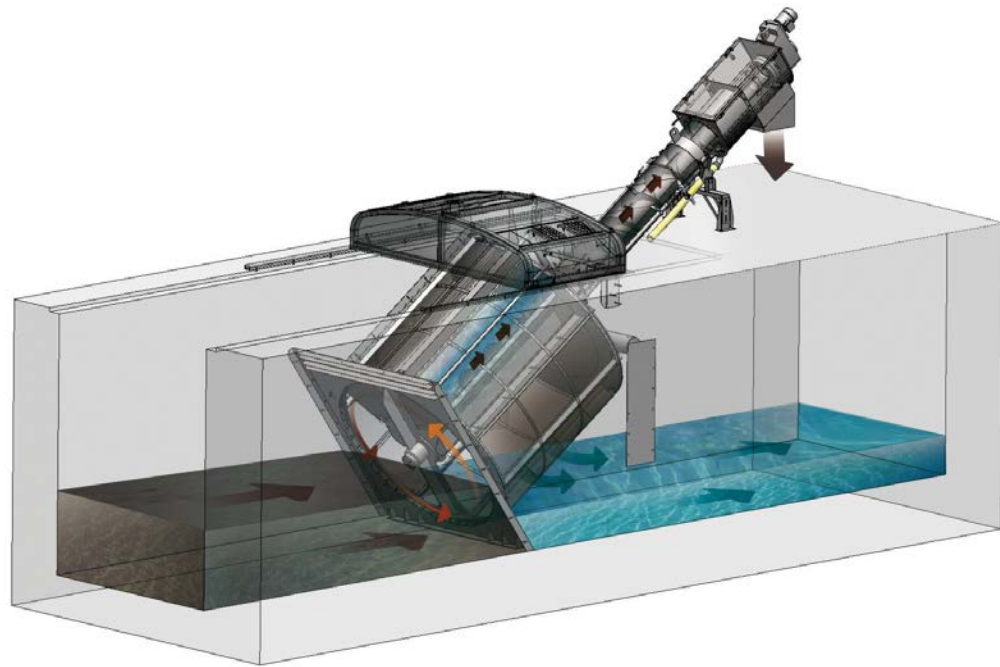
Twice the capture of a stationary bar screen!

SCR with 6 mm (1/4") round holes is 66%

# Drum Screen



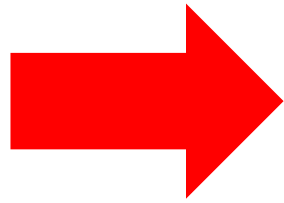
# Drum Screen



# Screen Classification

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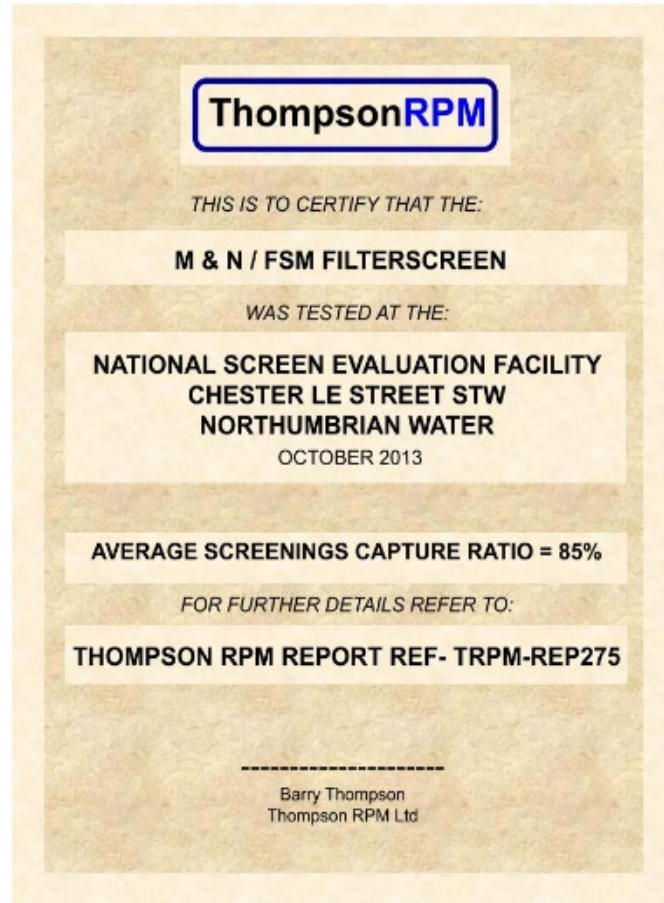
- Bar/Slot Screens
- Step Screens (bar screen)
- Combination Screens
- Fine Screens – Flow Through
- Fine Screens – Band Screens





# Filter Screens – Flow Through

High separation performance with a simple uncomplicated screen using perforated filter elements – up to 100% more retention than bar screen systems



85% Avg.  
Screenings  
Capture Ratio –  
Highest capture  
rate tested at  
UKWIR –  
National  
Screenings  
Testing Facility

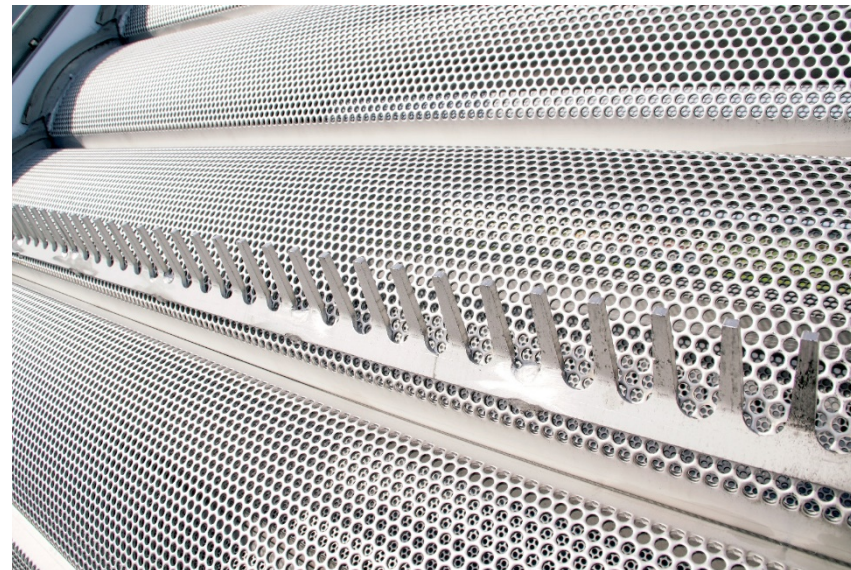
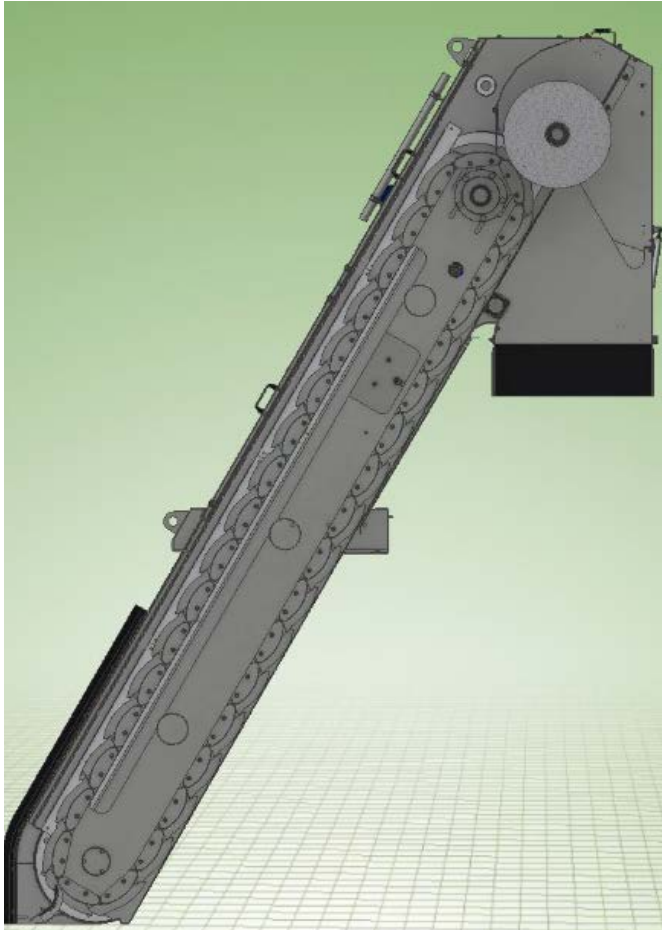


**SCR with 6 mm (1/4") round holes is 70% to 85%**

# Fine Screens – Flow Through

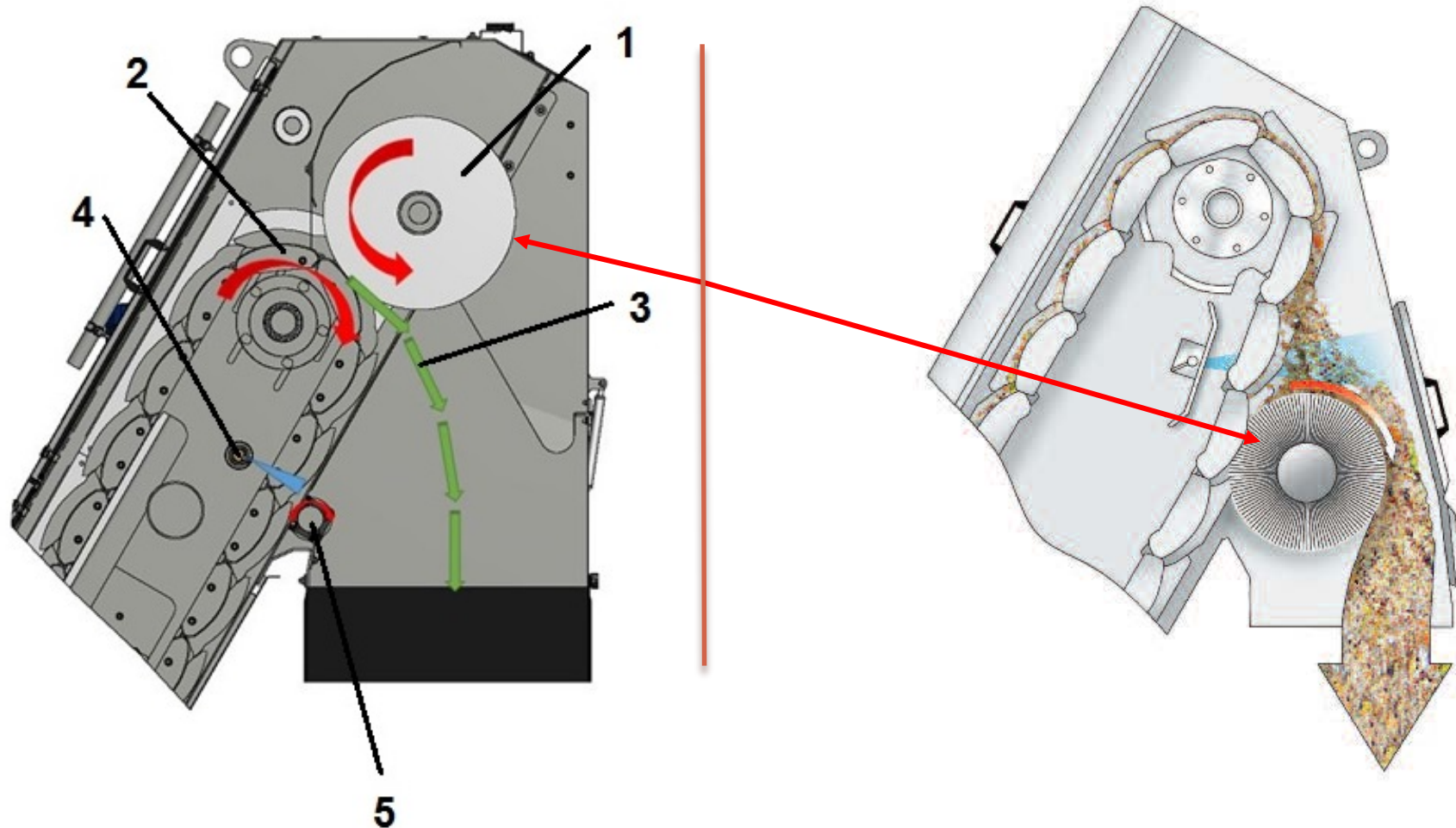
A screen that consists of:

- A series of perforated stainless steel screening panels which are joined together on heavy duty box conveyor chain
- The filter panels are of a stepped or curved design with some panels fitted with lifting tines for lifting material from the bottom of the channel





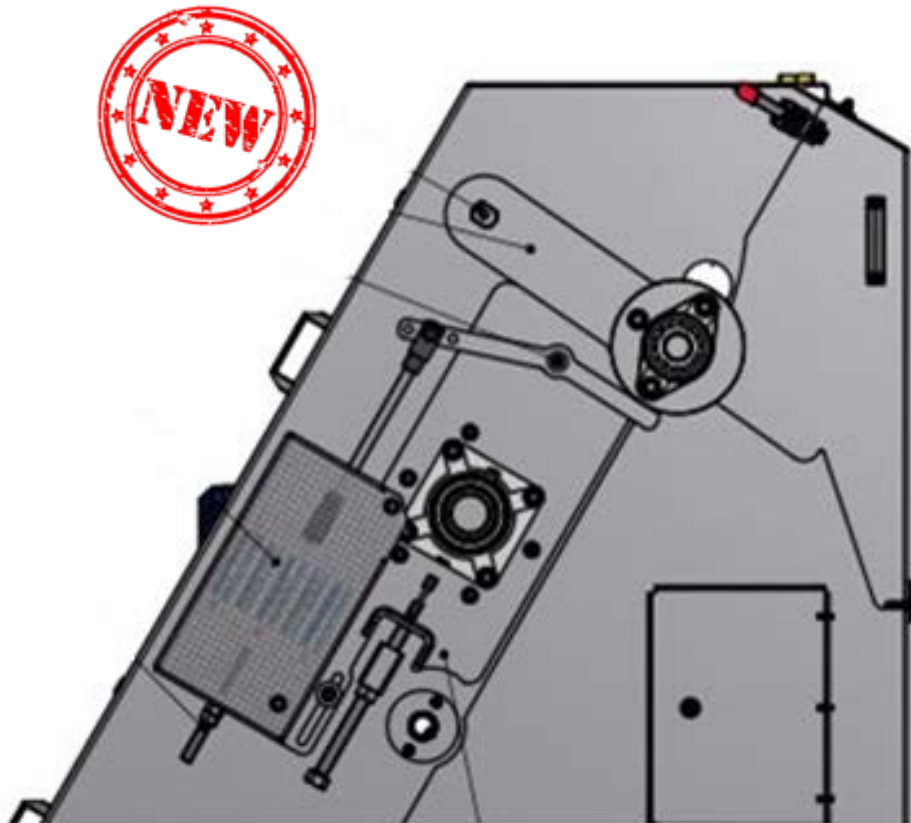
# Filter Screens – Perforated Belt



**POSITION OF THE BRUSH IMPACTS CLEANING EFFECTIVENESS**

# Filter Screens – Perforated Belt

## New – Self Adjusting Cleaner Brush



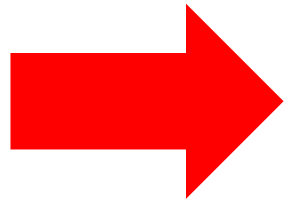
- Optimal cleaning efficiency results in high capture efficiency
- Brush shaft can pivot
- Reduction in maintenance – no regular brush adjustments required
- No gradual degradation of cleaning performance
- Chain can be adjusted without necessitating readjustment of the brush



# Screen Classification

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- Bar/Slot Screens
- Step Screens (bar screen)
- Combination Screens
- Fine Screens – Flow Through
- Fine Screens – Band Screens



# Fine Screens – Band Screens

## Center and Dual Flow - Perforated Belt 6 mm

**ThompsonRPM**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE:

**M & N / FSM CENTRE FLOW BANDSCREEN**

WAS TESTED AT THE:

**NATIONAL SCREEN EVALUATION FACILITY  
CHESTER LE STREET STW  
NORTHUMBRIAN WATER  
OCTOBER 2015**

**AVERAGE SCREENINGS CAPTURE RATIO = 84%**

FOR FURTHER DETAILS REFER TO:

**THOMPSON RPM REPORT REF- TRPM-REP301**

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Barry Thompson  
Thompson RPM Ltd



**SCR with 6 mm (1/4") round holes is 84%**

# Center and Dual Flow

## Applications in municipal and industrial WWTP

- Waste water pre-treatment / fine screening
- Membrane treatment plant – NO carryover.

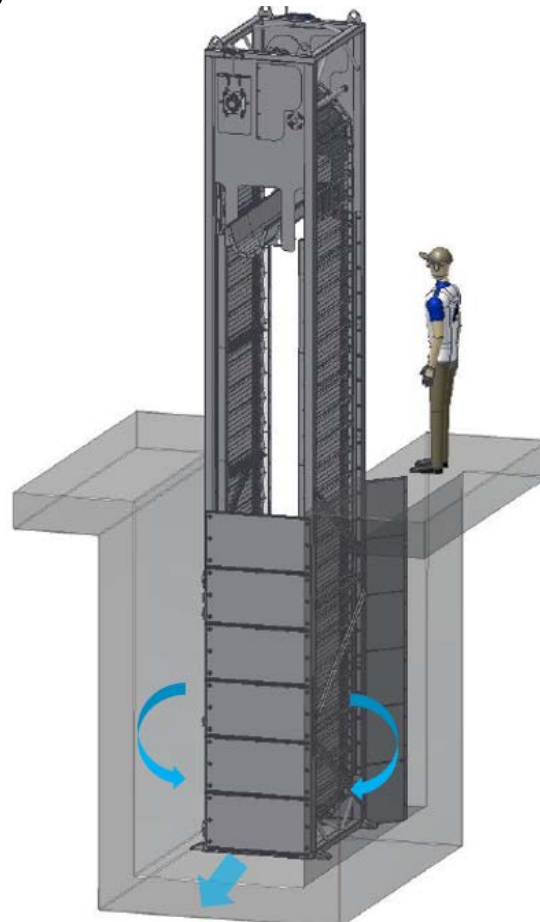
## Applications in power stations

- River or sea water screening

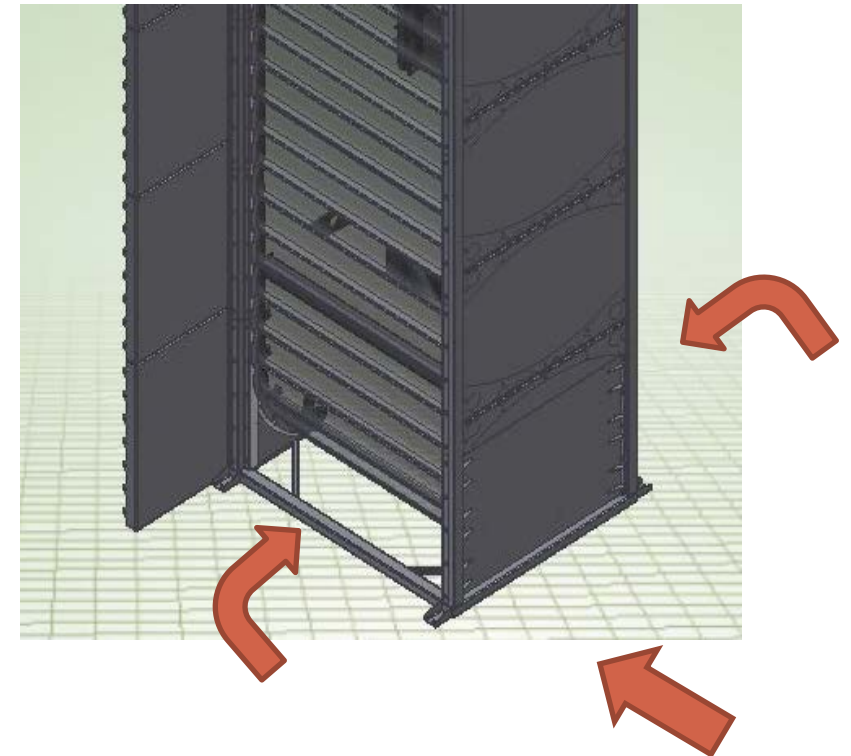
## Applications in potable water treatment plants

- River or sea water screening

## CENTER FLOW



## DUAL FLOW



# Screen Capture Rates (SCR) by Product Type

SCREEN TYPE	CLEANING METHOD	1MM CAPTURE	2MM CAPTURE	3MM CAPTURE	6MM CAPTURE
STEP SCREEN - SLOTTED	SELF CLEANING			53%	35%
SPIRAL SCREW SCREEN - PERFORATED	BRUSH & WATER				52%
FILTER/ELEMENT - SLOTTED	SELF CLEANING, BRUSH & WATER			84%	71%
PERFORATED FILTER SCREEN	BRUSH & WATER				71 - 85%
IN CHANNEL CYLINDRICAL BAR SCREEN	SELF CLEANING & WATER				32%
PERFORATED IN CHANNEL FLO-DRUM	BRUSH AND WATER	92%	86%		62 - 66%
CENTER FLOW SCREEN - PERFORATED	BRUSH (FSM) AND WATER			93%	84%

See attached UKWIR Test Certificates

SOURCE: UK WATER INDUSTRY RESEARCH REPORT (1999-2015) BY BARRY THOMPSON



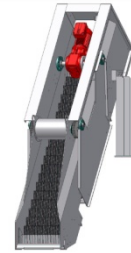
# Choosing the Right Screen

Highest Capture



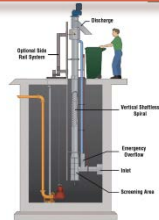
- Center Flow
- Perf
- Drum

Most Economical



- Screw Screen
- Step

Smallest Footprint



- Vertical Screw Screen

Deep Channels [30'+]



- Grab Screen
- Perf
- Center Flow

# Design Consideration

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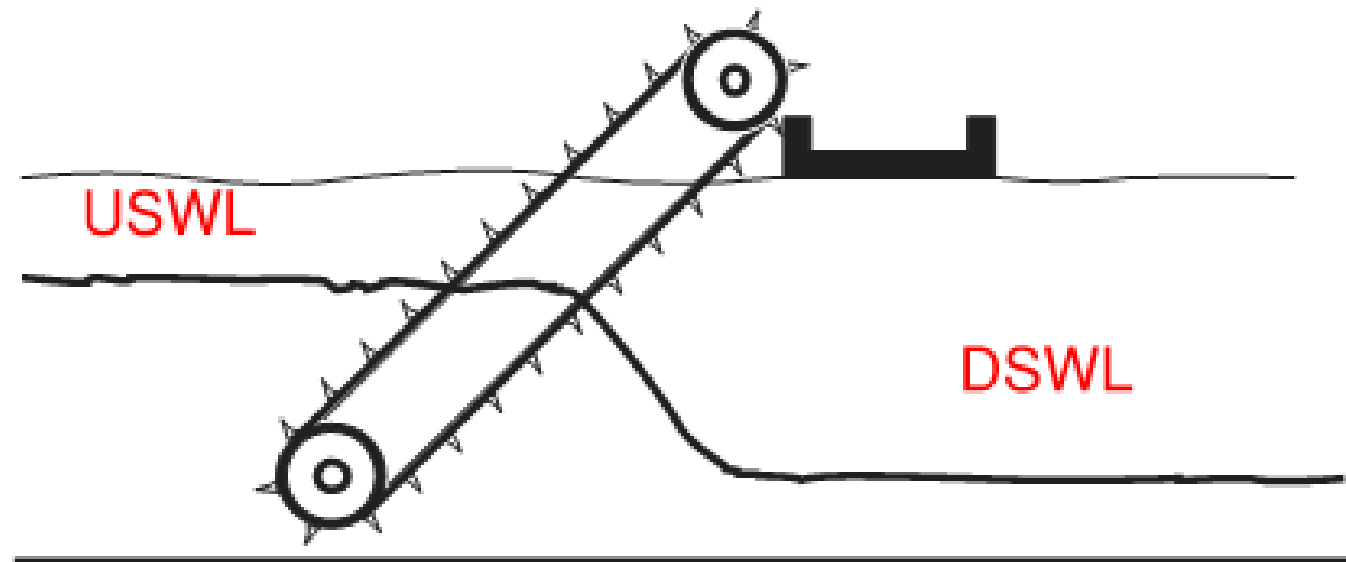
**Fine screening in general requires more screen area than old coarse screens**

**Flow velocity through the screen is important to reduce the chance of forcing solids through the screen openings**

- Channel Dimensions
- Screen Angle
- Downstream Water Level – Control with Parshall Flume, grit system, weir or water level in wet well. Maximizes wetted area.
- Maximum upstream water level
- Peak Flow Rate
- Percent of TSS in flow
- Screen Channels Velocity – Optimum between 2 and 3 feet per second
  - Low to peak flow range – 1 to 4.5 feet per second

# Design Consideration

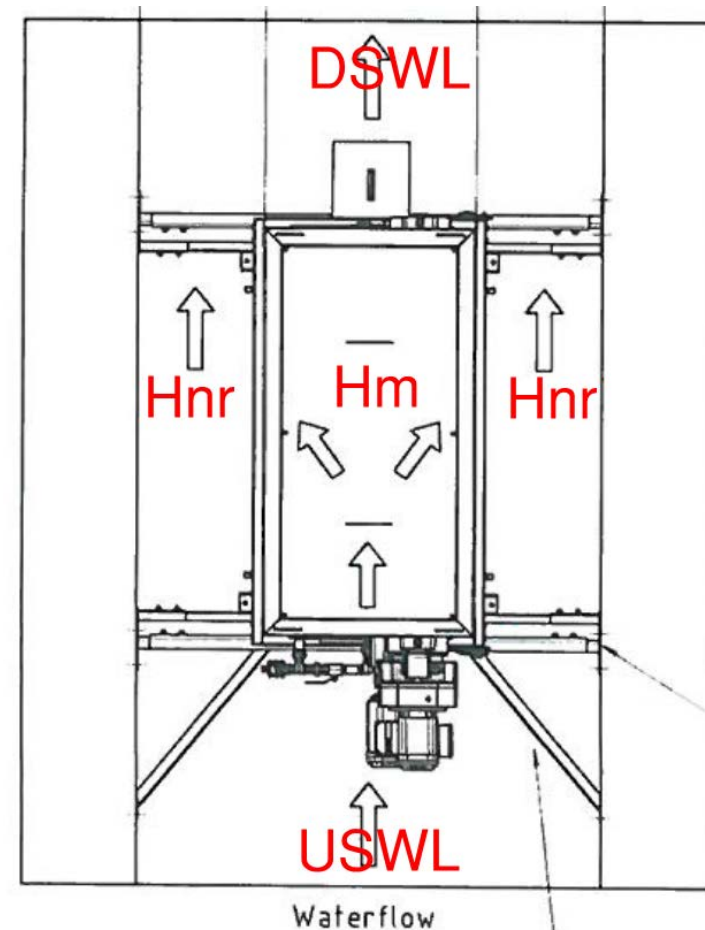
A conventional screen installed in a channel calculates the “Screen Headloss” as the difference between USWL and DSWL (see below).



# Design Consideration

## EXAMPLE: CENTER FLOW SCREEN - Not your standard screen calculation

- A Center Flow screen has many headloss points – headloss across the screen and the total hydraulic gradient across the screen system (see below).





# Good to Know!

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Overall fine screens are inexpensive and quickly pay for themselves. They represent about 4% of the equipment cost used in a WWTP.

However, they provide between 25 to 50% of the overall treatment.

Fine screening will improve any downstream process, prevent damage and clogging of equipment, reduce sludge dewatering costs and reduce overall maintenance of the plant.

# Questions?

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