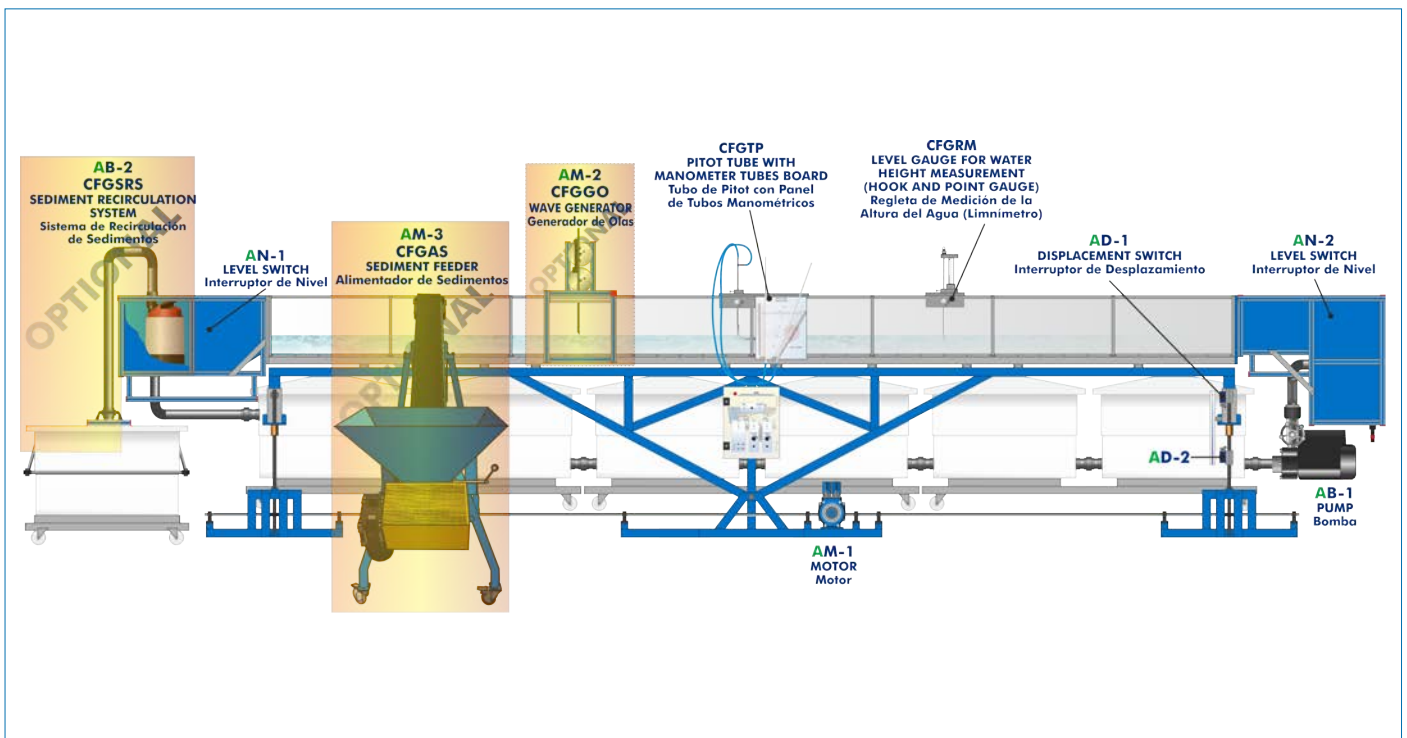




### PROCESS DIAGRAM AND UNIT ELEMENTS ALLOCATION



ISO 9001: Quality Management (for Design, Manufacturing, Commercialization and After-sales service)



European Union Certificate (total safety)



Certificates ISO 14001 and ECO-Management and Audit Scheme (environmental management)



"Worlddidac Quality Charter" and Platinum Member of Worlddidac

## INTRODUCTION

Channels carry out an important role in engineering, covering in a broad sense many liquids flow situations. The Flow Channels, "CFG", are designed to study several situations.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Flow Channels, "CFG", are hydrodynamic channels to perform multiple hydraulic tests. They consist of a rectangular section channel with tempered glass transparent walls through which water flows. Water is impelled by a pump from the storage tank and driven to the inlet tank through the pipe. In the inlet tank there is a flow stilling device that allows for performing different experiments without hydraulic disturbances. Afterwards, water flows through the channel and is discharged into the reception tank, finally returning to the storage tanks and completing the closed circuit.

## SPECIFICATIONS

**Channel** made up of group of modular parts of 2.5 m long. Each rectangular piece of different sections with transparent walls of 10 mm thick is made in such a way that guarantees a uniform section along the entire channel. All the sections are made of tempered glass, stainless steel and anodized aluminum, guaranteeing corrosion resistance. The alignment process and level testers guarantee a perfect alignment of the perfectly watertight assembled unit.

The assembly has inlet and outlet gates to carry out different experiments and safety level switches that prevent water from exceeding the maximum level.

**Metal beam structure**, made of welded steel, to support the assembly of sections. It allows for adjusting the tilt from -0.5% to 2.5%.

Fiberglass **inlet tank** with draining valve and safety water level switch.

Fiberglass **reception tank** with draining valve and safety water level switch.

**Two storage tanks** with cover and draining valve at the bottom to store the recirculation water. Capacity: 1200 l per tank.

Variable speed **driving pump**. The power of the pump varies in function of the channel version up to 140 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 4 kW. Water velocity inside the channel can be controlled from 0 m/s to the maximum flow rate supplied by the pump.

### Measurements:

Graduated scales to obtain the channel height position (tilt).

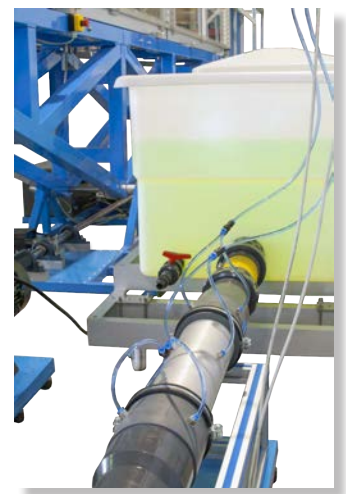
Differential pressure digital indicator for inlet flow measurement (included in CFGTVC).

### Available versions to choose:

- CFG300/5. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG300/7. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG300/10. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG300/12. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m
  
- CFG310/5. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG310/7. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG310/10. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG310/12. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG400/5. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG400/7. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG400/10. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG400/12. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG600/5. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG600/7. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG600/10. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG600/12. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG1000/5. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG1000/7. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG1000/10. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG1000/12. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGCD. Flow Channel (dimensions: "Custom Design").

Cables and Accessories, for normal operation.

Manuals: This unit is supplied with the following manuals: Required Services, Assembly and Installation, Starting-up, Safety, Maintenance & Practices Manuals.



CFG detail

**Required elements:**

- CFGRM. Level Gauge for Water Height Measurement (Hook and Point Gauge) (to measure water level).
- CFGTP. Pitot Tube with Manometer Tubes Board (to measure velocity).
- CFGTVC. Venturi Tube with Differential Pressure Digital Indicator for Inlet Flow Measurement (to measure the inlet flow to the channel).

**Recommended elements:**

- CFGPR. Adjustable Undershot Weir.
- CFGCVR. Vertical Flat Gate and Radial Gate.
- CFGVD. Sharp Crested Weir.
- CFGVG. Broad Crested Weir.
- CFGVC. Crump Weir.
- CFGPV. Weirs.
- CFGVOTP. Ogee Type Weir with Pressure Measurement.
- CFGPVTP. Weirs with Pressure Intakes.
- CFGPVP. Weirs and Piers.
- CFGSDL. Syphon Spillway.
- CFGSDS. Air Regulated Syphon.
- CFGMDE. Energy Dissipation Accessories.
- CFGRA. Rake.
- CFGMU. Model of Sill.
- CFGMA. Models of Culvert.
- CFGCA. Culvert Fitting.
- CFGPCG. Rotatory Short Piers.
- CFGP. Long Piers.
- CFGPLR. Artificial Roughened Bed.
- CFGFS. False Floor Sections.
- CFGVEN. Venturi Flume.
- CFGMP. Parshall Meter.
- CFGMT. Trapezoidal Meter.
- CFGGO. Wave Generator.
- CFGMPL. Model of Plain Beach.
- CFGPVI. Set of Vibrating Piles.
- CFGSRS. Sediment Recirculation System.
- CFGAS. Sediment Feeder.
- CFGTS. Sediment Trap.
- CFGRMD. Digital Water Level Indicator.
- CFGMV. Velocity Meter.
- CFGSMI. Movable Instruments Support.
- CFGTA. Water Tank.
- CFGPAS. Metallic Footbridge.
- CFG10SP-KIT. Kit for Pressure Measurement along the Channel.
- CFGC10SP. Ten Pressure Sensors Module.
- CFGBAE. Scale, drag and lift.
- CFGZG. "Zagni" Flow Monitoring Model.
- APIV. Accessory for Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV).

## Required elements:

### **CFGRM. Level Gauge for Water Height Measurement (Hook and Point Gauge)**

In many cases it is decisive in hydraulics to know the discharge depth. The ruler to measure the height is used to measure the water level in the fluids channel.

The "CFGRM" accessory is an instrument consisting of a probe tip in contact with water and the level is directly read in a graduated scale.

Its length is enough to enable the measurement of any water level in the channel and its main elements are made of stainless steel.

The accessory is mounted on a movable support, which can be displayed along the whole fluids channel.



### **CFGTP. Pitot Tube with Manometer Tubes Board**

The Pitot tube is a device to measure the total pressure and the static pressure in a random point of the flow.

The pressure difference between the static pressure and the total pressure corresponds to the dynamic pressure from which the flow velocity and the flow rate in any point can be calculated.

The "CFGTP" accessory is a Pitot tube mounted on a movable support that can be displaced along the whole channel. It is connected to a manometer tubes board where the total and static pressures are measured.



### **CFGTVC. Venturi Tube with Differential Pressure Digital Indicator for Inlet Flow Measurement**

The accessory consists of a differential pressure digital meter up to 2 Bar and a Venturi tube located at the inlet of the channel.

A Venturi tube is a device designed to measure a fluid velocity or flow by using Venturi effect.

The Venturi effect is the pressure reduction of a fluid in motion inside a closed pipe when its velocity increases as it passes through a smaller section area.



## Recommended elements:

### **CFGPR. Adjustable Undershot Weir**

One way to regulate the flow in a channel is by using control floodgates. When the floodgate is totally closed, the flow of water is blocked, and when it is open, water flows underneath and a flow starts to circulate through the channel.

The "CFGPR" accessory consists of a PVC floodgate mounted on a frame that can be displaced along the whole fluids channel. The floodgate can be fixed at the desired height, allowing for measuring that height.

It has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



### **CFGCVR. Vertical Flat Gate and Radial Gate**

One way to regulate the flow in a channel is by using control floodgates. When the floodgate is totally closed, the flow of water is blocked, and when it is open, water flows underneath and a flow circulating through the channel starts.

Radial floodgates are part of movable control structures and are normally used together with fixed control structures to adjust the flow according to the necessity.

The "CFGCVR" accessory consists of two floodgates, a flat vertical floodgate and a radial floodgate. The degree of inclination of the radial floodgate can be adjusted and it is mounted on a frame that can be displaced along the whole fluids channel.

They have flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



Recommended elements:

**CFGVD. Sharp Crested Weirs**

Sharp crested weirs are hydraulic weirs used, generally, to measure flow rates. They are called sharp-crested weirs because the discharge is done through a plate whose profile, regardless its shape, ends in a sharp edge.

The “CFGVD” accessory includes four PVC weirs (one triangular, two rectangular and one trapezoidal) lodged in slots designed for that purpose at the outlet of the channel, reinforced with flexible rubber, guaranteeing water-tightness.



**CFGVG. Broad Crested Weir**

Broad crested weirs have a lower discharge capacity for the same water load than sharp-crested weirs. They are most frequently used as level control structures, although they can also be calibrated and used as flow measurement structures.

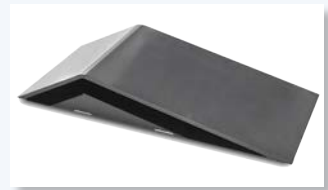
The “CFGVG” accessory includes a broad-crested weir made of PVC thick enough to keep the verticality of the weir and its non-deformation and with flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness. It can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel. The weir can be located by one side (round edge) or the other side (straight edge).



**CFGVC. Crump Weir**

Crump weirs belong to control structures. It is a weir with triangular longitudinal profile, triangular transverse profile and smooth slopes. It is normally used as sill to reduce the flow rate and prevent erosion.

The “CFGVC” accessory includes a critical weir made of PVC; it can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness. It has defined slopes upstream and downstream.



**CFGPV. Weirs**

Ogee-shaped weirs are fixed weirs and belong to control structures. They are normally used to divert flows and create pools in a river.

The “CFGPV” accessory includes three Ogee-shaped weirs with different discharge slopes.

They are made of PVC and can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel. They also have flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGVOTP. Ogee Type Weir with Pressure Measurement**

Ogee-shaped weirs are fixed weirs and belong to control structures. They are normally used to divert flows and create pools in a river.

The back of the weir is normally made to facilitate the flow, having thus the largest discharge possible.

The “CFGVOTP” accessory includes an Ogee-shaped weir with eight pressure tappings perpendicular to the surface. This way, pressure distribution along the back of the weir can be studied. It has tube manometers to measure pressure.

It can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel. It also has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



Recommended elements:

**CFGPVTP. Weirs with Pressure Intakes**

The “CFGPVTP” accessory includes three Ogee-shaped weirs (used to divert flows) with different discharge slopes.

They are made of PVC and can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel. They also have flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.

The weirs with pressure intakes have eight pressure tapings along their surface. The bottom of the channel has openings with double seal in every section. They allow the connection of the pressure tapings to the corresponding measuring instruments.

The “CFGC10SP” accessory allows the connection of the elements with pressure intakes to a module consisting of ten pressure sensors that send the readout to the computer to visualize the pressure profiles in the elements.



**CFGPVP. Weirs and Piers**

The “CFGPVP” accessory includes three Ogee-shaped weirs (used to divert flows) with different discharge slopes.

They are made of PVC and can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel. They also have flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.

Besides, it includes an element with two transparent long piers made of PMMA. It can be fixed to any part of the channel.



**CFGSDL. Syphon Spillway**

One way to regulate the water level in a channel is by using syphons.

Syphon weirs are part of fixed weirs. They are installed as spillways in reservoirs and have a high specific discharge capacity.

When the level exceeds a specific height water flows through the syphon, being the upstream level regulated.

The syphon spillway designed by EDIBON can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and is made of PMMA to visualize flow lines. It has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGSDS. Air Regulated Syphon**

One way to regulate the water level in a channel is by using syphons.

Syphon weirs are part of fixed weirs. They are installed as spillways in reservoirs and have a high specific discharge capacity.

When the level exceeds a specific height water flows through the syphon, being the upstream level regulated.

The self-regulating syphon designed by EDIBON can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and is made of PMMA to visualize flow lines. It has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.

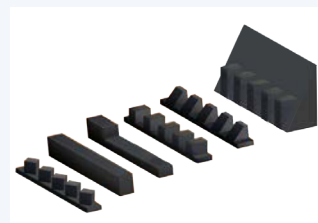


**CFGMDE. Energy Dissipation Accessories**

The flow acquires kinetic energy during its descent. One of the aspects that generally deserves special attention when designing hydraulic works is to dissipate that energy. This situation arises in surplus weirs, waterfall structures, culvert outlets, etc.

Kinetic energy dissipation is achieved by applying different measures: generation of hydraulic jump, impact or roughness increase. The energy dissipating structure is an important part of the surplus work, whose objective is to dissipate the kinetic energy acquired by water when falling from the duct to an appropriate place at the bottom of the bed, where it does not generate erosion or scour problems.

The “CFGMDE” accessory includes several energy dissipation elements, such as two jagged sills with five rectangular teeth, a jagged sill with five triangular teeth, two outlet sills with different heights and one block. They can be fixed to any part of the channel either in a combined or individual way.

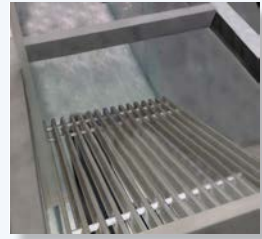


Recommended elements:

**CFGRA. Rake**

Rakes are used in the primary stages of treatment plants to stop thick dirt that might damage the system.

The “CFGRA” rake prevents dirt from being introduced in the system. It includes different bar profiles so the tilt angle can be adjusted.



**CFGMU. Model of Sill**

Sills are normally used to smooth the drops of a channel and prevent erosion. Sills cause a constriction of the flow cross-section.

The “CFGMU” accessory includes a sill made of PVC, which can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGMA. Models of Culvert**

Culverts belong to crossing structures and enable the passage of water. They can be a sewer, syphon, aqueduct, bridge, etc.

The “CFGMA” accessory consists of a crossing structure formed by a circular section hollow channel and a rectangular cross-section channel, which allow for observing the hydraulic jumps in culverts.

They can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and have flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGCA. Culvert Fitting**

Culverts belong to crossing structures and enable the passage of water. They can be a sewer, syphon, aqueduct, bridge, etc.

The “CFGCA” accessory is made of PVC and represents the connection of the channel to the culvert, allowing the regulation of its height.

It can be fixed to any part of the channel and has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGPCG. Rotatory Short Piers**

Piers in a channel are obstacles that reduce the flow cross-section. This way, a pool can be created in the water before the obstacles.

The “CFGPCG” accessory includes several bridge piers of different profile and a device to fix the pier to the test channel and rotate the pier, measuring the angle between the end of the pier and the flow, to study the influence of the angle of attack.

Different profiles are included: rectangular, square, circular, rounded on one end, rounded on both ends, tapered on one end and tapered on both ends.



Recommended elements:

**CFGP. Long Piers**

Accessory with two removable transparent long piers to study the effect of flow between piers with or without sediments.

They are made of PMMA and can be fixed to any part of the channel.



**CFGPLR. Artificial Roughened Bed**

The flow behavior in a river depends particularly on slopes and the roughness of the base of the channel.

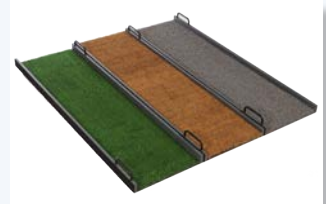
The "CFGPLR" accessory consists of PVC plates with different elements (three different sizes) that allow for simulating in the fluids channel a riverbed of three different slopes. They can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel.



**CFGFS. False Floor**

The flow behavior in a river depends particularly on slopes and the roughness of the base of the channel.

The "CFGFS" accessory consists of PVC plates with different material of different roughness that allow for simulating in the fluids channel a riverbed of three different roughness. They can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel.

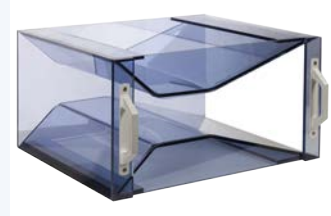


**CFGVEN. Venturi Meter**

In the same way that the Venturi meter in tubes is used to measure the flow in closed flows, the Venturi flume is used to measure the flow in open channels.

It is made of a transparent material that enables to visualize the flow inside.

It can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGMP. Parshall Meter**

One of the most common methods to know the discharge of a channel is the use of gauge flumes.

The Parshall meter is a device designed to measure flow rates in channels or rivers.

It has particular elevations so the current concentrates in three sides.

It can be fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel and has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGMT. Trapezoidal Meter**

One of the most common methods to know the discharge of a channel is the use of gauge flumes.

The trapezoidal meter is a device designed to measure flow rates in channels or rivers.

It has particular elevations so the current concentrates in three sides.

The section of the channel is trapezoidal and has smooth walls.

It can be adjusted to natural channel sections and fixed to any part of the bottom of the channel. It also has flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.





Recommended elements:

**CFGGO. Wave Generator**

The “CFGGO” accessory enables to generate waves with a displacement plate that develops a rotating motion.

The plate is made of PVC and is driven by an electric motor with variable frequency drive. It enables the user to vary the frequency and amplitude of the waves through a computer.

It is located on a frame made of aluminum profiles that enables to place it in any part of the channel.



**CFGMPL. Models of Beaches**

The “CFGMPL” accessory represents different models of beaches that enable to study the breakers in different beaches. A wave generator is required to use this accessory.

It includes models of beaches, such as a smooth beach, a rough beach and a permeable beach.

It enables to regulate the slope of the beaches to study the breakers with different conditions. They are made of PVC and have flexible lateral reinforcements to assure water-tightness.



**CFGPVI. Set of Vibrating Piles**

Drilling platforms, such as oil platforms, normally stand on piles in the water.

Circulating water exerts forces on the part of the piles immersed in the water and causes vibrations.

Karman vortices can be generated in the flow around a pile. The separation of those vortices makes the flow direction to be modified.

The “CFGPVI” accessory allows to observe vibrating piles formed by rods of different diameter with weights added.



**CFGSRS. Sediment Recirculation System**

The sediment recirculation system consists of a pipe system with pump to impel water with sediments from the sediment trap to the sediment feeder.

The pump is located in the discharge tank of the channel inside a mesh basket that allows the flow of fluids but retains the sediments.

Recirculation is done through pipes with a flow regulation valve to vary the flow of sediments.

The sediment feeder “CFGAS” and the sediment trap “CFGTS” are required to use this accessory.



**CFGAS. Sediment Feeder**

The “CFGAS” accessory transports and measures out sediments of different grain size.

It consists of a vibrating hopper of 50 l and an arm that enables to distribute the sediments in the channel uniformly at a transport rate of 0.5 m<sup>3</sup>/h. It is mounted on a rail to facilitate its motion along the whole channel.

This accessory requires the sediment trap “CFGTS” and the sediment recirculation system “CFGSRS”.



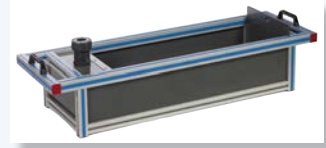
Recommended elements:

**CFGTS. Sediment Trap**

Flows in rivers, channels and coastal zones are normally accompanied by sediment transport. In this case, the transport of sediments dragged by the current plays an important role, since solid matter moves in the base of the waters.

The "CFGTS" accessory consists of a fine mesh located under the water outlet device, thus clean water flows to the tank. This way the sediments do not go to the pump or to the flowmeter, preventing them from blocking.

This accessory requires the sediment feeder "CFGAS" and the sediment recirculation system "CFGSRs".



**CFGMRD. Digital Water Level Indicator**

In many cases it is decisive in hydraulics to know the discharge depth. The ruler to measure the height is used to measure the water level in the fluids channel.

The "CFGMRD" accessory is an instrument formed by a probe tip in contact with water and the level is directly read in a display.

Its length is enough to enable the measurement of any water level in the channel and its main elements are made of stainless steel.

The accessory is mounted on a movable support, which can be displayed along the whole fluids channel.



**CFGMV. Velocity Meter**

The "CFGMV" accessory consists of a flow velocity meter. The device consists of a wheel with blades, which rotates proportionally to the flow velocity, read in a display.

The accessory can be displaced up and down the length and width of the fluids channel.

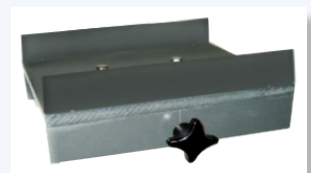


**CFGSMI. Movable Instruments Support**

Support for measurement accessories, such as the Pitot tube (CFGTP) or the level gauge for water height (CFGRM).

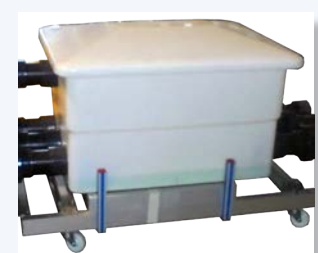
Thanks to some guides, this support allows for displacing the meter along the channel.

It includes graduated lines to determine the exact position of the meter.



**CFGTA. Water Tank**

Additional water tank of 1200 l capacity.



Recommended elements:

**CFGPAS. Metallic Footbridge**

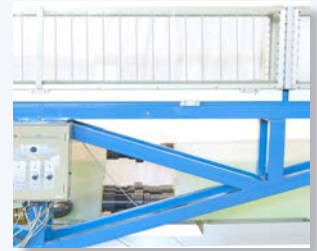
This accessory is an elevated platform to facilitate the access to the channel in order to work with it.



**CFG10SP-KIT. Kit for Pressure Measurement along the Channel**

The kit for pressure measurement along the channel consists of ten measurement intakes with height indicating tube distributed along the channel.

It enables to represent the pressure height in function of flow.



**CFG10SP. Ten Pressure Sensors Module**

Console with ten pressure sensors where different accessories of the channel are connected. It will send the measurements to the computer through the electronic interface. This allows for obtaining and analyzing different pressure distributions in the elements under study.



**CFGBAE. Scale, drag and lift**

The objective of the "CFGBAE" model is to calculate the forces generated by water on various bodies, such as a cube, a cylinder or two discs of different diameter.



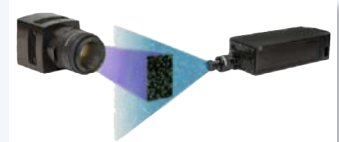
**CFGZG. "Zagni" Flow Monitoring Model**

The "Zagni" Flow Monitoring Model consists of a manometer board and a Pitot tube for the study of pressure distribution and flow velocity.



**APIV. Accessory for Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV)**

The "APIV" model uses the particle image velocimetry technique to measure the flow velocity in many points. A laser light sheet projector, a camera system and processing software are included.



## EXERCISES AND PRACTICAL POSSIBILITIES

- 1.- Measurement of water level and speed along the channel.
  - 2.- Flow rate measurement using sharp-crested weirs.
  - 3.- Flow rate measurement through changes in the channel section.
  - 4.- Flow rate measurement using Venturi flume.
  - 5.- Flow rate control using gates.
  - 6.- Level control using syphons.
  - 7.- Flow over overflow weirs.
  - 8.- Flow between the piers of a bridge.
  - 9.- Connection of a channel to a culvert.
  - 10.-Characterization of the hydraulic jump.
  - 11.-Profiles of the water free surface.
  - 12.-Manning coefficient calculation for channels with sedimentation.
  - 13.-Comparison of the discharge coefficient in gates with or without sedimentation.
  - 14.-Simulation of the effect of the piers of a bridge in a channel with sediments.
  - 15.-Study of turbulences using ink.
  - 16.-Visualization of the transitions of the sediments on the bed when abrupt discharges are generated.
  - 17.-Dependence of the sediments shape on the flow rate variation.
  - 18.-Study of the sediments transport and settling mechanisms.
- Additional practical possibilities:
- 19.-Investigation of currents and torrential floods states.
  - 20.-Water levels measurement.
  - 21.-Discharge process in a submergible spillway.
  - 22.-Pressure drop in open channels.
  - 23.-Operation and study of a syphon.
  - 24.-Flow and discharge coefficient of a syphon.
  - 25.-Flow in pipes.
  - 26.-Comparison between overflow and syphon.
  - 27.-Study of the amplitude of the hydraulic jump.
  - 28.-Generation of different flow states using an underwater dam.
  - 29.-Study of the discharge processes under an adjustable weir:
    - Study of alternating changes during the discharge.
  - 30.-Relationship between backwater level and discharge level.
  - 31.-Study of discharge under a radial gate:
    - Study of alternating changes during the discharge.
  - 32.-Hydrostatic pressure on a weir.
  - 33.-Study of waves.
  - 34.-Behaviour of structures under swell conditions (in rough sea).
  - 35.-Application and understanding of Manning formula.
  - 36.-Study of subcritical and supercritical flows.
  - 37.-Learning how to apply the force, momentum and energy equations in typical situations.
  - 38.-Study of the transition from flowing current to accelerated current.
  - 39.-Calculation of the water flow.
  - 40.-Use of the limnimeter

## REQUIRED SERVICES

- Electrical supply: single-phase, 220V/50Hz or 110V/60Hz.
- Water supply and drainage.

## REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED ELEMENTS

### Required elements:

- CFGRM. Level Gauge for Water Height Measurement (Hook and Point Gauge).
- CFGTP. Pitot Tube with Manometer Tubes Board.
- CFGTVC. Venturi Tube with Differential Pressure Digital Indicator for Inlet Flow Measurement.

### Recommended elements:

- CFGPR. Adjustable Undershot Weir.
- CFGCVR. Vertical Flat Gate and Radial Gate.
- CFGVD. Sharp Crested Weir.
- CFGVG. Broad Crested Weir.
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- CFGRA. Rake.
- CFGMU. Model of Sill.
- CFGMA. Models of Culvert.
- CFGCA. Culvert Fitting.
- CFGPCG. Rotatory Short Piers.
- CFGP. Long Piers.
- CFGPLR. Artificial Roughened Bed.
- CFGFS. False Floor Sections.
- CFGVEN. Venturi Flume.
- CFGMP. Parshall Meter.
- CFGMT. Trapezoidal Meter.
- CFGGO. Wave Generator.
- CFGMPL. Model of Plain Beach.
- CFGPVI. Set of Vibrating Piles.
- CFGSRS. Sediment Recirculation System.
- CFGAS. Sediment Feeder.
- CFGTS. Sediment Trap.
- CFGRMD. Digital Water Level Indicator.
- CFGMV. Velocity Meter.
- CFGSMI. Movable Instruments Support.
- CFGTA. Water Tank.
- CFGPAS. Metallic Footbridge.
- CFG10SP-KIT. Kit for Pressure Measurement along the Channel.
- CFGC10SP. Ten Pressure Sensors Module.
- CFGBAE. Scale, drag and lift.
- CFGZG. "Zagni" Flow Monitoring Model.
- APIV. Accessory for Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV).

## AVAILABLE VERSIONS

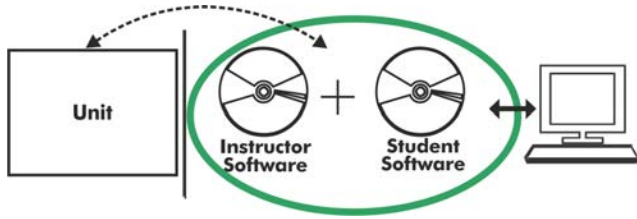
### Offered in this catalog:

- CFG300/5. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG300/7. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG300/10. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG300/12. Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG310/5. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG310/7. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG310/10. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG310/12. Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG400/5. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG400/7. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG400/10. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG400/12. Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG600/5. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG600/7. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG600/10. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG600/12. Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFG1000/5. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFG1000/7. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFG1000/10. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFG1000/12. Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGCD. Flow Channel (dimensions: "Custom Design").

### Offered in other catalogs:

- CFGC300/5. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFGC300/7. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFGC300/10. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFGC300/12. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 300 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGC310/5. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFGC310/7. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFGC310/10. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFGC310/12. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 310 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGC400/5. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFGC400/7. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFGC400/10. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFGC400/12. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 400 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGC600/5. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFGC600/7. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFGC600/10. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFGC600/12. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 600 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGC1000/5. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 5 m.
- CFGC1000/7. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 7.5 m.
- CFGC1000/10. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 10 m.
- CFGC1000/12. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 1000 x 450 mm), length: 12.5 m.
  
- CFGCCD. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (dimensions: "Custom Design").
  
- CFC80/2. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 80 x 300 mm), length: 2.5 m.
- CFC80/5. Computer Controlled Flow Channel (section: 80 x 300 mm), length: 5 m.
  
- CF80/2. Flow Channel (section: 80 x 300 mm), length: 2.5 m.
- CF80/5. Flow Channel (section: 80 x 300 mm), length: 5 m.

**CFG/ICAI. Interactive Computer Aided Instruction Software System:**



With no physical connection between unit and computer, this complete software package consists of an Instructor Software (EDIBON Classroom Manager -ECM-SOF) totally integrated with the Student Software (EDIBON Student Labsoft -ESL-SOF). Both are interconnected so that the teacher knows at any moment what is the theoretical and practical knowledge of the students.

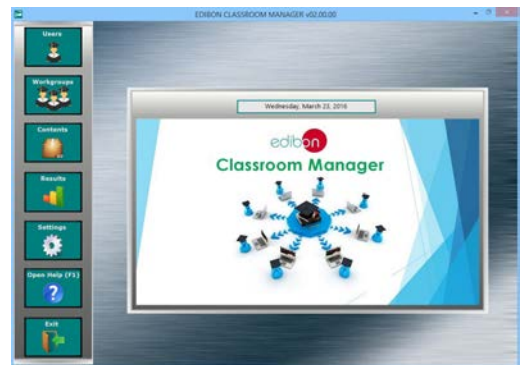
Instructor Software

**- ECM-SOF. EDIBON Classroom Manager (Instructor Software).**

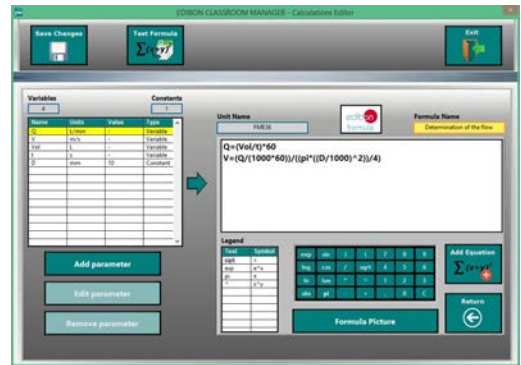
ECM-SOF is the application that allows the Instructor to register students, manage and assign tasks for workgroups, create own content to carry out Practical Exercises, choose one of the evaluation methods to check the Student knowledge and monitor the progression related to the planned tasks for individual students, workgroups, units, etc... so the teacher can know in real time the level of understanding of any student in the classroom.

Innovative features:

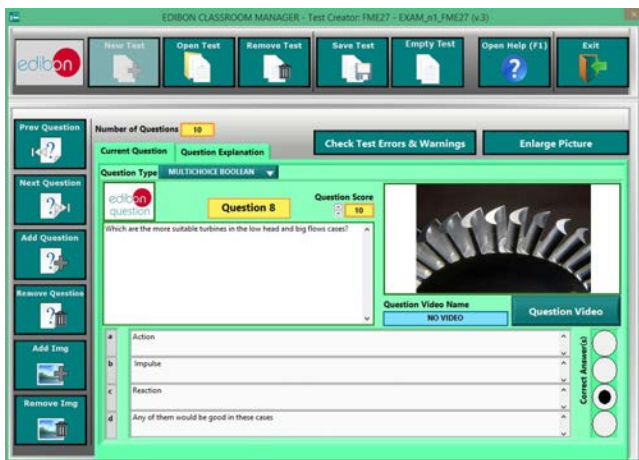
- User Data Base Management.
- Administration and assignment of Workgroup, Task and Training sessions.
- Creation and Integration of Practical Exercises and Multimedia Resources.
- Custom Design of Evaluation Methods.
- Creation and assignment of Formulas & Equations.
- Equation System Solver Engine.
- Updatable Contents.
- Report generation, User Progression Monitoring and Statistics.



ECM-SOF. EDIBON Classroom Manager (Instructor Software) Application Main Screen



ECAL. EDIBON Calculations Program Package - Formula Editor Screen



ETTE. EDIBON Training Test & Exam Program Package - Main Screen with Numeric Result Question



ERS. EDIBON Results & Statistics Program Package - Student Scores Histogram

Optional  
Student Software

- ESL-SOF. EDIBON Student Labsoft (Student Software).

ESL-SOF is the application addressed to the Students that helps them to understand theoretical concepts by means of practical exercises and to prove their knowledge and progression by performing tests and calculations in addition to Multimedia Resources. Default planned tasks and an Open workgroup are provided by EDIBON to allow the students start working from the first session. Reports and statistics are available to know their progression at any time, as well as explanations for every exercise to reinforce the theoretically acquired technical knowledge.

Innovative features:

- Student Log-In & Self-Registration.
- Existing Tasks checking & Monitoring.
- Default contents & scheduled tasks available to be used from the first session.
- Practical Exercises accomplishment by following the Manual provided by EDIBON.
- Evaluation Methods to prove your knowledge and progression.
- Test self-correction.
- Calculations computing and plotting.
- Equation System Solver Engine.
- User Monitoring Learning & Printable Reports.
- Multimedia-Supported auxiliary resources.

For more information see ICAI catalogue. Click on the following link:

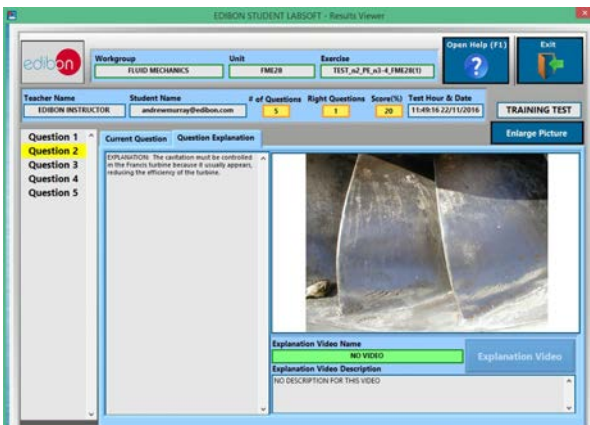
[www.edibon.com/en/files/expansion/ICAI/catalog](http://www.edibon.com/en/files/expansion/ICAI/catalog)



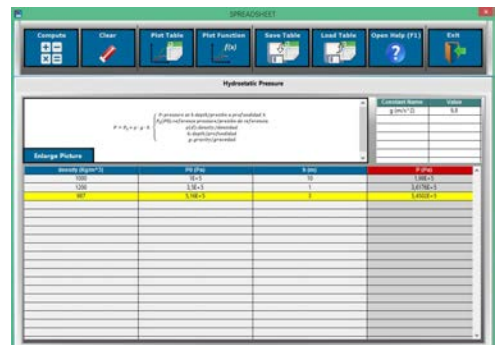
ESL-SOF. EDIBON Student LabSoft (Student Software)  
Application Main Screen



EPE. EDIBON Practical Exercise Program Package Main Screen



ERS. EDIBON Results & Statistics Program Package - Question Explanation



ECAL. EDIBON Calculations Program Package Main Screen

\* Specifications subject to change without previous notice, due to the convenience of improvement of the product.



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Edition: ED01/18  
Date: March/2018

REPRESENTATIVE:

