

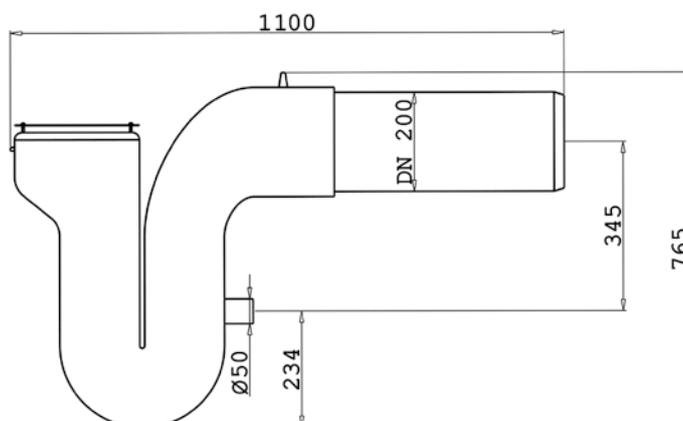
Overflow siphon DN 200

Description

Overflow siphon DN 200 made of stable polyethylene for storage tanks.

Suitable for combination with vortex fine filter WFF 300.

With odour seal, vermin guard, brace pipe. Including stainless-steel chain for the attachment to ceiling or wall.



Code	Description
US 20 00	Overflow siphon DN 200

Filter systems

The systems installed in a downpipe, underground or in the tank are an integral component of rainwater harvesting systems.

As a general rule, the roof drain is installed as a „gravity drain system“.

The rainwater flows towards the storm drain or soakaway system through gutters, downspouts/ downpipes, collecting and underground pipes.

It is therefore important to ensure that the cross section of piping in the flow direction of the water is not restricted.

The filter systems installed in the downspout/ downpipe or underground pipe guarantee that water can drain safely away from the roof areas of the building.

At the same time, the drainage pipes and the installed filter systems must be dimensioned to handle the flow rates (or „volumetric flow“) of drainage water from the connected roof areas.

Using the drainage capacity of collecting and underground pipes as a basis, it is also possible to calculate the max. roof area which can be connected to the system.

Important:

Special installation measures must be taken when the filters are installed in pressure drainage systems.

Please contact our technical support for further advice!

Maximum capacity of filters

Table indicating the drainage capacity of collecting and underground pipes in accordance with EN 12056

For horizontal pipes: The max. flow rates of inflowing water apply when the connecting pipes are installed at a 1% gradient and a max. pipe fill level of 0.7.

Collector filter (FS)	DN 100	4,2 l/s
Collector filter for vertical piping	DN 100	4,2 l/s
Fine Vortex filter	WFF 100	4,2 l/s
Fine Vortex filter	WFF 150	12,8 l/s
Fine Vortex filter	WFF 300	80,60 l/s

Efficiency of filters systems

The average efficiency (or „hydraulic efficiency“) of the filter systems is over 0.9 or 90%, i.e. more than 90% of the water flowing into the filter from the roof is filtered before it flows into the storage tank. The remaining water passes into the storm drain or soakaway system with any dirt particles separated out during the cleansing process. The specified level of hydraulic efficiency refers to around 99% of all rainfall events in Germany and Central Europe. The filter efficiency is lower (around 40-60%) owing to the increased volumetric flow of water in only about 1% of rainfall events. The majority of individual rainfall events fill the drainage pipes to less than 0.3 or 30%.

Example: A building with a projected roof area of 500 m² (5382 sq. ft.) for which a WFF 150 is installed. The volumetric flow of water into the WFF is 2.78 l/s during a rain shower of average intensity, i.e. 5m/m² in 15 minutes (the same as 5 litres/m² in 15 minutes). In the chart below, this flow rate corresponds to a hydraulic efficiency of over 95%.

Hydraulic efficiency filter systems

