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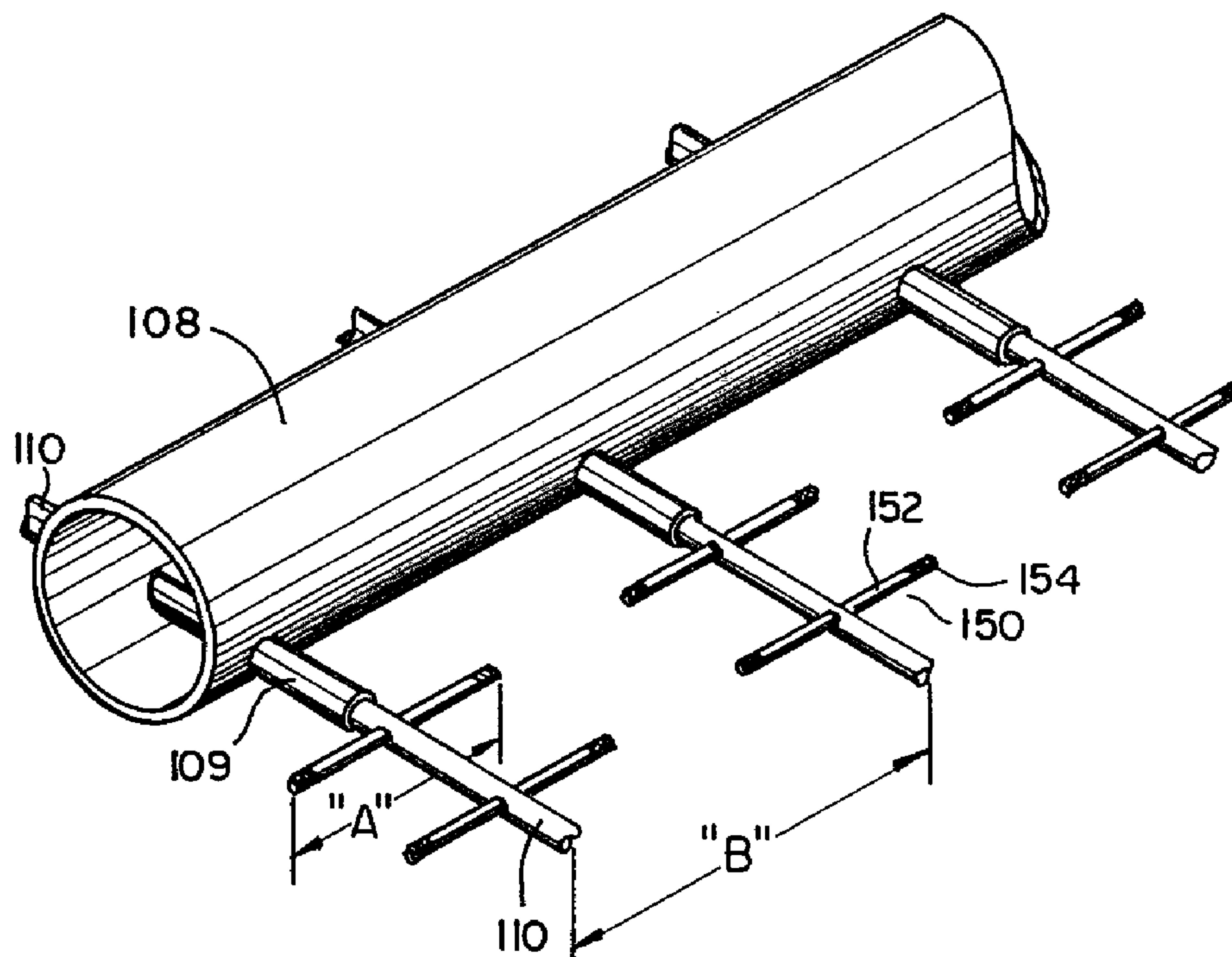
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(54) Titre : CREPINE POUR DRAIN DE SORTIE ET PROCEDES D'UTILISATION

(54) Title: AIR GRID FOR UNDERDRAIN AND METHODS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Air grid systems for distributing a gas within treatment systems such as underdrain filters (50) and contact clarifiers is disclosed. The air grid is supported from above so that it can be lowered into position and thus modified or repaired. Additionally, this feature permits retrofitting an air grid into an existing system, such as an underdrain filter, in which the bed of media (60) overlies the underdrain (50) and is not upset by the installation. Thus, methods of installing or retrofitting air grid systems are also disclosed. In another aspect of the present invention, the air grid is comprised of an air manifold (108) connected to air laterals (110) by a spreader conduit (109) that is inserted through a smooth bore in the walls of the manifold, thereby providing a simple and easy to manufacture structure that avoids problems found in prior art components.



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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/04145 (22) International Filing Date: 4 April 1995 (04.04.95) (30) Priority Data: 08/223,236 5 April 1994 (05.04.94) US (71) Applicant: ROBERTS FILTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY [US/US]; 6th Street, Columbia Avenue, Darby, PA 19023 (US). (72) Inventors: ROBERTS, R., Lee; 266 Concord Road, Boothwyn, PA 19061 (US). EDEN, Douglas, H.; 112 Brent Drive, Wallingford, PA 19086 (US). TAYLOR, Andrew, S.; Carter Hall, Room 506, 450 Capitol Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30312 (US). (74) Agents: JOHNSON, Philip, S. et al.; Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris, 46th floor, One Liberty Place, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (US).		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, MX, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> 2187192
(54) Title: AIR GRID FOR UNDERDRAIN AND METHODS 		
(57) Abstract Air grid systems for distributing a gas within treatment systems such as underdrain filters (50) and contact clarifiers is disclosed. The air grid is supported from above so that it can be lowered into position and thus modified or repaired. Additionally, this feature permits retrofitting an air grid into an existing system, such as an underdrain filter, in which the bed of media (60) overlies the underdrain (50) and is not upset by the installation. Thus, methods of installing or retrofitting air grid systems are also disclosed. In another aspect of the present invention, the air grid is comprised of an air manifold (108) connected to air laterals (110) by a spreader conduit (109) that is inserted through a smooth bore in the walls of the manifold, thereby providing a simple and easy to manufacture structure that avoids problems found in prior art components.		

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AIR GRID FOR UNDERDRAIN AND METHODS

The present invention relates to the treatment and/or filtering of liquids, in particular wastewater. More specifically, the present invention relates to underdrains and similar structures, and discloses improvements in methods and apparatus for providing air scouring of the filter media used in such systems.

Background of the Invention

Filters and the like that use a bed of filter media to remove solids from liquids are well known. Such systems typically include a liquid distribution system that collects liquid after it is filtered in one flow direction and distributes clean liquid in a reverse flow direction through the filter media to effect a cleaning process known as backwashing. The backwashing process may simultaneously or alternately introduce air or another gas through the media to enhance the cleansing effect, known in the art as "air scouring." For example, U.S. Patent No. 593,666 - Jewell discloses a filter system that uses a central manifold and a series of laterally extending branch pipes to distribute backwash air through strainers. The air manifold and laterals are separate and the air manifold is disposed within the central manifold and laterals that carry liquid, except that the strainers are not directly connected to the orifices in the air laterals. U.S. Patent No. 668,344 - Wilson, discloses an underdrain structure that combines separate channels to carry backwash liquid and backwash air, the air and water laterals are arranged in alternating fashion in a single plane along the bottom of the filter bed. The water main, however, enters at the bottom of the bed while the air main enters at the top of the bed and is split into two sections that extend downwardly to the bottom

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of the filter bed. The section of the air main disposed at the bottom of the filter contains the air laterals. U.S. Patent No. 1,988,279 - Hungerford discloses an air grid that rests on supports extending from the bottom of a filter structure such that the air grid is disposed above the underdrain/water grid piping and is located at the interface between a gravel layer and a layer of filter media. The Hungerford patent explains that if the air grid is disposed below the gravel, the gravel layer is disturbed during air scouring and the filter will fail in subsequent operation. On the other hand, if the gravel layer is omitted, the fine filter media will clog the orifices in the underdrain. The relatively smaller orifices in the air grid are not clogged if they are of a diameter smaller than the diameter of the fine media particles.

In addition to grids comprised of pipe, fluid transport systems for underdrain filters are known that comprise a series of underdrain blocks that connect to create internal fluid conduits. Layers of gravel and/or filter media are laid atop the underdrain blocks to complete the filter system. U.S. Patent No. 3,468,422 - Camp discloses such an underdrain and uses interconnected ceramic blocks that create an internal conduit for distributing both liquid and air, the latter being supplied into each block by individual pipes connected to an air header disposed beneath the bottom of the blocks. U.S. Patent No. 3,817,378 - Ross discloses a filter system wherein air is introduced into underdrain blocks using a separate air grid comprised of an air header and air laterals disposed beneath the blocks, and also uses a separate air grid disposed atop a layer of fine filter media to agitate effluent.

Additionally, U.S. Patent No. 5,019,259 - Hambley discloses a filter underdrain formed from sheet metal that

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provides conduits for both backwash liquid and backwash air. The Hambley patent explains that structures and methods relating to underdrain and backwash systems are useful not only in filter systems, but also in other types of systems
5 such as upflow and downflow contact clarifiers and filters, activated carbon contactors, ion exchange units, iron removal units, catalyst bed contactors and neutralizing media contactors. Thus, it is known in the art that the term "underdrain" is to be interpreted broadly, and as used
10 herein, is to be interpreted to encompass all such systems and similar systems wherein it is useful to provide an air grid for distributing a flow of air or other gas across a surface. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,167,840 - Jaccarino discloses a clarifier that combines upflow and downflow
15 filter media. An air grid is located at the bottom of the upflow filter bed, but is similar in construction to the backwash air grids disclosed in the prior art systems discussed above, that is, the air grid comprises an air conduit and a series of perforate air laterals mounted to a
20 structure beneath liquid carrying conduits disposed beneath the filter media.

Certain prior art filters, clarifiers and similar systems did not include an air grid for air scouring or similar operations. It would be desirable to include such
25 feature, since backwash operations and ultimately the performance of the filter or other system would be enhanced. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus whereby an air grid can be retrofitted into an existing system. Additionally, whether
30 for a retrofit or a new system, previous designs suffered from drawbacks associated with integrating the backwash air conduits within or integral with the liquid conduits. In many systems structures that are not level or where

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equipment has been inaccurately specified or constructed, among other things, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to achieve efficient operation. The need to flow liquid in two directions and also flow gas in one of the directions, with even distribution of all fluids in all directions and through essentially the same structure severely limits the ability of the construction team to modify the liquid and gas distribution systems. Thus, it would be desirable to provide a system wherein the liquid and gas flow through different conduits in different structures so that lengths and diameters can be altered and/or baffles, reducers, restrictions or other modifications can be readily made to one system without structural alteration of the other. It is therefore an additional object of the present invention to provide a modular air grid system that may be readily used with a wide variety of filters and other fluid handling systems. Thus, a further objective of the present invention is that an air grid, whether new or a retrofit, can be inserted into a system, activated and evaluated, and changed if necessary. Achieving this goal would permit the "trial and error" solutions often necessary in actual applications without undue expense or burden. Additionally, certain existing air headers use a nipple to connect a "tee" fitting to an air header; air laterals are connected to the remaining legs of the "tee." It would be desirable to simplify this connection and it is thus another object of the present invention to provide a structurally sound and simple connection that permits connection between a header and air laterals.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an air grid that is not attached to the lateral underdrain or any other portion

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of the bottom structure of a filter or other system, nor is the air distribution grid disposed within the underdrain laterals or any other conduits that carry either effluent or backwash liquid. The air distribution grids disclosed
5 herein therefore provide air distribution in a simple, modular fashion that can be readily modified, even during construction, to provide efficient and effective air distribution within a system. Moreover, the modular nature and support from above permit the air grid of the present
10 invention to be retrofitted into existing fluid handling systems, such as municipal wastewater treatment systems that lack an air scour system. Finally, in the preferred embodiments disclosed herein, the air lateral construction is simplified to eliminate threaded connections and cast
15 bosses, providing a simple and sound junction between the air laterals and the air supply pipes.

According to a broad aspect of the invention, there is provided in a filter system for filtering water or wastewater, said filter system including media and an air
20 grid for scouring said media, said air grid comprising: an air supply header disposed above a bottom structure of said filter system; one or more connecting tubes extending downwardly from said air supply header; one or more header pipes connected to and supported by at least one of said
25 connecting tubes; a plurality of air laterals connected to each of said header pipes, said plurality of air laterals being disposed in said media; and, a plurality of sub-laterals, said plurality of sub-laterals being disposed in said media, said plurality of sub-laterals having first and
30 second open ends, a screen covers each of said first and second open ends of said sub-laterals, said sub-laterals are connected to a corresponding air lateral by passing through an opening extending through the corresponding air lateral

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such that said first and second open ends of said sub-lateral are disposed on opposite sides of the corresponding air lateral.

According to another broad aspect of the invention, there is provided in a filter system for filtering water or wastewater, said filter system including an underdrain, media disposed above said underdrain and an air grid for scouring said media, said air grid comprising: an air supply header disposed above a bottom structure of said filter system; one or more connecting tubes extending downwardly from said air supply header; one or more header pipes connected to and supported by at least one of said connecting tubes, said header pipes each having a central axis and a plurality of openings displaced from said central axis; a plurality of air laterals connected to each of said header pipes, each of said air laterals passing through a corresponding one of said plurality of openings formed in said header pipes such that said air laterals are displaced from said central axis of the corresponding header pipe.

According to a further broad aspect of the invention, there is provided an air grid for scouring media in a filter system, said air grid is at least partially disposed in said media and is comprised of an air manifold and a plurality of air laterals, wherein said air manifold is connected to said air laterals by a spreader conduit comprising a smooth walled tube extending through said air manifold to create one or more end joints for receiving one or more of said plurality of air laterals.

According to a still further broad aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of installing an air grid in a filter system having a filter bed including filter media, the method comprising the steps of: forcing liquid

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through said filter media to create a fluidized filter bed;
lowering said air grid from the top of said filter media to
a location beneath the top of said filter bed while said
filter bed is in a fluidized state; reducing the flow of
5 liquid wherein said filter bed is no longer fluidized; and,
anchoring said air grid to a structure disposed above the
top of said filter bed.

According to yet another broad aspect of the
invention, there is provided a method of installing an air
10 grid in a filter system having an underdrain and a filter
bed disposed above said underdrain, said filter bed having
filter media, the method comprising the steps of: forcing a
backwash liquid through said underdrain and into said filter
media to create a fluidized filter bed; lowering said air
15 grid from the top of said filter media to a location beneath
the top of said filter bed while said filter bed is in a
fluidized state; reducing the flow of liquid wherein said
filter bed is no longer fluidized; and, anchoring said air
grid to a structure disposed above the top of said filter
20 bed.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of an air grid and
surrounding structures, partially broken away, that is made
in accordance with the present invention;

25 FIG. 2 is an end view of the system illustrated in
FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a side elevation view of an air grid
made in accordance with the present invention mounted in an
underdrain filter;

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FIG. 4 is an end view of the filter and air grid illustrated in FIG. 3; and

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of an additional embodiment of an air grid and surrounding structures.

5 **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments**

Referring now to FIG. 1, there is illustrated a side elevation view of an air grid 100 made in accordance with the present invention. The term "air grid" as used herein includes any system of conduits, tubing or pipe that
10 primarily carries air or other gases. As will be understood by those of ordinary skill and in accordance with the prior art, an air grid can be mounted in any of a number of types of fluid handling systems and although typically used to effect air backwash or air scrubbing, the systems disclosed
15 herein are neither limited to underdrain filters or air backwash applications. FIG. 1 illustrates a portion of the air grid 100 that is disposed atop another structure 50, typically an underdrain or other liquid handling system. It should be understood, however, that the air grid 100 may be
20 disposed at any level that is desired, e.g., above a gravel layer or near the surface of a layer of effluent. Nonetheless, as seen in FIG. 1, one feature of the air grid 100 of the present invention is that there is no connection between the bottom of the underdrain or other structure 50
25 and the air grid 100. As explained in further detail below, this is advantageous for several reasons. In accordance with the present invention, the support for the air grid 100 is provided from above. For example, an air supply header 102 can be attached to an upper surface or structure 52
30 using a simple pipe support hanger 104 as illustrated. Alternatively, the air supply header 102 can rest on top of braces or portions of the structure and will not "hang" from

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a separate support component, as illustrated. One of the primary advantages of the present invention is that the anchoring hardware and supports for the air lateral system is provided from above by the center supply pipe 102, which is in turn supported by the structure of the filter 52 that lies above the level of the filter media, and is thus accessible and does not create space considerations wherein the structure of the air grid and its supports displace filter media and filtrate, reducing the effective amount of filtration that occurs within a given filter volume.

Depending downwardly from the air supply header 102 are one or more connecting tubes 106. As illustrated, the connecting tubes 106 may be part of a tee connection or can be threaded or otherwise inserted into the main air supply header 102. The connecting tubes 106 terminate within and provide air flow into one or more header pipes 108, from which air laterals 110 extend. The header pipe 108 is preferably up to about 10 - 12 feet long and is preferably about 3.0 inches in diameter.

FIG. 1 also illustrates the structure surrounding the air grid 100 described above. In the typical situation illustrated, a layer of filter media 60 overlies the underdrain or other structure 50 described above. A layer of liquid 62, e.g., effluent overlies the filter media 60 in the case of a downflow filter operating in a filtration mode. Thus, as illustrated and in accordance with conventional design, the air laterals 110 distribute streams of air through the filter media 60 via a series of orifices 111. In preferred embodiments, the air laterals 110 contain a series of perforations, holes, or slits 111.

In accordance with the one aspect of the present invention, a spreader conduit 109 is preferably constructed

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by using a short section of tubing to pierce the walls of the header pipe 108 in a continuous fashion. The spreader conduit 109 includes a tubing section of a smaller diameter than the header pipe 108. The spreader conduit 109 is
5 inserted through a bore formed in the header pipe 108. As seen in FIG. 2, for example, the bore formed in the header pipe 108 is displaced from the central axis of the header pipe 108. This embodiment provides a structure than can be advantageously and readily constructed in a variety of sizes
10 using conventional materials and techniques. In particular, no threaded bosses or threaded nipple connection is needed. As known to those of skill in the art, a threaded boss that is offset from the center of a cast pipe creates a stress concentration, inviting crack formation where the boss meets
15 the outer wall of the pipe. Additionally, it is also known that cutting threads in the curved side walls of a pipe is relatively difficult. Instead, this aspect of the present invention provides a structure that requires only a straight hole of appropriate diameter drilled through the air header
20 pipe 108 and the spreader conduit 109 forced into the hole. Preferably, one or more orifices 119 are formed in the wall of the spreader conduit 109, to permit air to be evacuated from the air header pipe 108 and into the inside of the spreader conduit 109. In the embodiment illustrated the
25 above-described air laterals 110 are attached at each end of the spreader conduit 109 to provide air distribution across the bed. As seen in FIG. 2, air laterals 110 are displaced downwardly from the central axis of the header pipe 108. The header pipe or manifold 108, spreader conduit 109 and
30 air laterals may be formed of stainless steel.

FIG. 2 illustrates a side elevation view of the system illustrated in FIG. 1. In particular, this view illustrates that a plurality of air laterals are preferably

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arrayed along each header pipe 108, and the orientation of the various connecting elements with relation to one another.

Referring now to FIGS. 3 - 4, an installation of an air grid 100 in accordance with the present invention is shown in views similar to FIGS. 1 - 2. In these illustrations, however, the surrounding structure is not broken away and the full complement of piping and air laterals 110 can be seen. A review of FIGS. 4 - 5 illustrates how an air grid can be retrofitted into an existing system, even where certain obstructing structures such as troughs 51 are present.

The present invention also provides improved methods of installing air grids in filter systems. The installations contemplated herein involve both the initial installation of an air grid in a filter system as well as the retrofit of an air grid into an existing filter system. In accordance with this aspect of the present invention, backwash liquid, e.g. water flows through the existing backwash conduits of the filter. The reverse flow of the backwash liquid flow must be at a pressure and flow rate sufficient to fluidize the filter media. When the filter media are fluidized, the air grid described above can be lowered ("sunk") through the media, to the bottom (or any intermediate level). Once the air grid is installed, the backwash liquid can be abated to stabilize the filter media and anchor the grid in place. Once in place, the grid can be supported as described above, so that subsequent backwash and air scour operations will not displace the air grid from its installed location.

In another aspect of the present invention, certain embodiments of the present invention can be

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constructed as shown in FIG. 5. In particular, these embodiments will be useful in installations such as contact clarifiers where there is little or no pressure or load due to the weight of the filter media. Referring to FIG. 5, an air grid substantially as shown in FIGS. 1 -2 is illustrated. Air laterals 110 extend from spreader tubes 109 to distribute air from the air header pipe 108, as described above. However, in this embodiment, a plurality of air diffusion nozzles 150 are inserted through each air lateral 110 to further distribute the air. In this regard, the air diffusion nozzles 150 can be described as "sub-laterals". As seen in FIG. 5, each air distribution nozzle is preferably comprised of an air diffusion tube 152 capped by a screen 154 at each end. Most preferably, each air diffusion tube 152 is connected to the air lateral 110 in the same manner as the connection between the spreader tube 109 and the air header pipe 108. One further advantage of the lateral/sub-lateral system illustrated in FIG. 5 is that a specified air distribution can be achieved using less air laterals 110 because the air diffusion nozzles 150 can provide two points of air distribution adjacent each lateral 110. As a result, the desired spacing between points of air distribution ("A") is achieved even though the spacing between laterals 110 ("B") is up to twice as large as formerly necessary. In other words, the number of air laterals can be reduced by one-half. In a most preferred embodiment, the air header 108 is a 12 inch pipe, the air lateral 110 is a 2.0 inch diameter steel tube, and the air diffusion tube 152 is comprised of 7/16 inch diameter plastic tubing such as high density polyethylene, with stainless steel mesh end caps 154 that pierce the wall of the air laterals at spaced-apart intervals. The air diffusion tube 152 may also be comprised of stainless steel.

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Although certain embodiments of the present invention have been described herein with a great degree of particularity, these descriptions are for the purpose of illustrating the invention and are not meant to provide
5 limitations. Numerous adaptations, modifications and variations will present themselves to those of skill in the art upon review of the foregoing specification that will not depart from the spirit of the present invention.
Accordingly, reference should be made to the appended claims
10 in order to determine the full scope of the present invention.

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CLAIMS:

1. In a filter system for filtering water or wastewater, said filter system including media and an air grid for scouring said media, said air grid comprising:

5 an air supply header disposed above a bottom structure of said filter system;

one or more connecting tubes extending downwardly from said air supply header;

10 one or more header pipes connected to and supported by at least one of said connecting tubes;

a plurality of air laterals connected to each of said header pipes, said plurality of air laterals being disposed in said media; and,

15 a plurality of sub-laterals, said plurality of sub-laterals being disposed in said media, said plurality of sub-laterals having first and second open ends, a screen covers each of said first and second open ends of said sub-laterals, said sub-laterals are connected to a corresponding air lateral by passing through an opening extending through
20 the corresponding air lateral such that said first and second open ends of said sub-lateral are disposed on opposite sides of the corresponding air lateral.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said air laterals are connected to said header pipes by a spreader
25 conduit.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said spreader conduit comprises a tubing section of a smaller diameter

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than said header pipe inserted through a bore extending through said header pipe.

4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said header pipe has a central axis and said bore is displaced from said
5 central axis.

5. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said spreader conduit defines two ends and a corresponding one of said plurality of air lateral is connected to said two ends.

6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein said plurality
10 of air laterals each having a plurality of orifices for distributing air.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plurality of sub-laterals each have a uniform diameter across the length of said sub-lateral.

15 8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein said plurality of sub-laterals are formed from stainless steel.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein said plurality of sub-laterals have a diameter less than half the diameter of the corresponding air lateral.

20 10. In a filter system for filtering water or wastewater, said filter system including an underdrain, media disposed above said underdrain and an air grid for scouring said media, said air grid comprising:

an air supply header disposed above a bottom
25 structure of said filter system;

one or more connecting tubes extending downwardly from said air supply header;

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one or more header pipes connected to and supported by at least one of said connecting tubes, said header pipes each having a central axis and a plurality of openings displaced from said central axis;

5 a plurality of air laterals connected to each of said header pipes, each of said air laterals passing through a corresponding one of said plurality of openings formed in said header pipes such that said air laterals are displaced from said central axis of the corresponding header pipe.

10 11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said air laterals are displaced below said central axis of the corresponding header pipe.

12. An air grid for scouring media in a filter system, said air grid is at least partially disposed in said media
15 and is comprised of an air manifold and a plurality of air laterals, wherein said air manifold is connected to said air laterals by a spreader conduit comprising a smooth walled tube extending through said air manifold to create one or more end joints for receiving one or more of said plurality
20 of air laterals.

13. The air grid of claim 12, wherein each of said plurality of air laterals comprises a plurality of orifices for distributing air.

14. The air grid of claim 12, wherein a plurality of
25 sub-laterals are connected to each of said plurality of air laterals for distributing air.

15. The air grid of claim 14, wherein each of said plurality of sub-laterals comprises a tube with first and second open ends, said first open end is disposed on one
30 side of the corresponding air lateral and said second open

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end is disposed on an opposite side of the corresponding air lateral.

16. The air grid of claim 12, wherein said air manifold, said spreader conduit and said air laterals are
5 comprised of stainless steel.

17. A method of installing an air grid in a filter system having a filter bed including filter media, the method comprising the steps of:

forcing liquid through said filter media to create
10 a fluidized filter bed;

lowering said air grid from the top of said filter media to a location beneath the top of said filter bed while said filter bed is in a fluidized state;

reducing the flow of liquid wherein said filter
15 bed is no longer fluidized; and,

anchoring said air grid to a structure disposed above the top of said filter bed.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the air grid is retrofitted into an existing filter system.

20 19. A method of installing an air grid in a filter system having an underdrain and a filter bed disposed above said underdrain, said filter bed having filter media, the method comprising the steps of:

forcing a backwash liquid through said underdrain
25 and into said filter media to create a fluidized filter bed;

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lowering said air grid from the top of said filter media to a location beneath the top of said filter bed while said filter bed is in a fluidized state;

reducing the flow of liquid wherein said filter
5 bed is no longer fluidized; and,

anchoring said air grid to a structure disposed above the top of said filter bed.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the air grid is retrofitted into an existing filter system.

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PATENT AGENTS

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FIG. 1

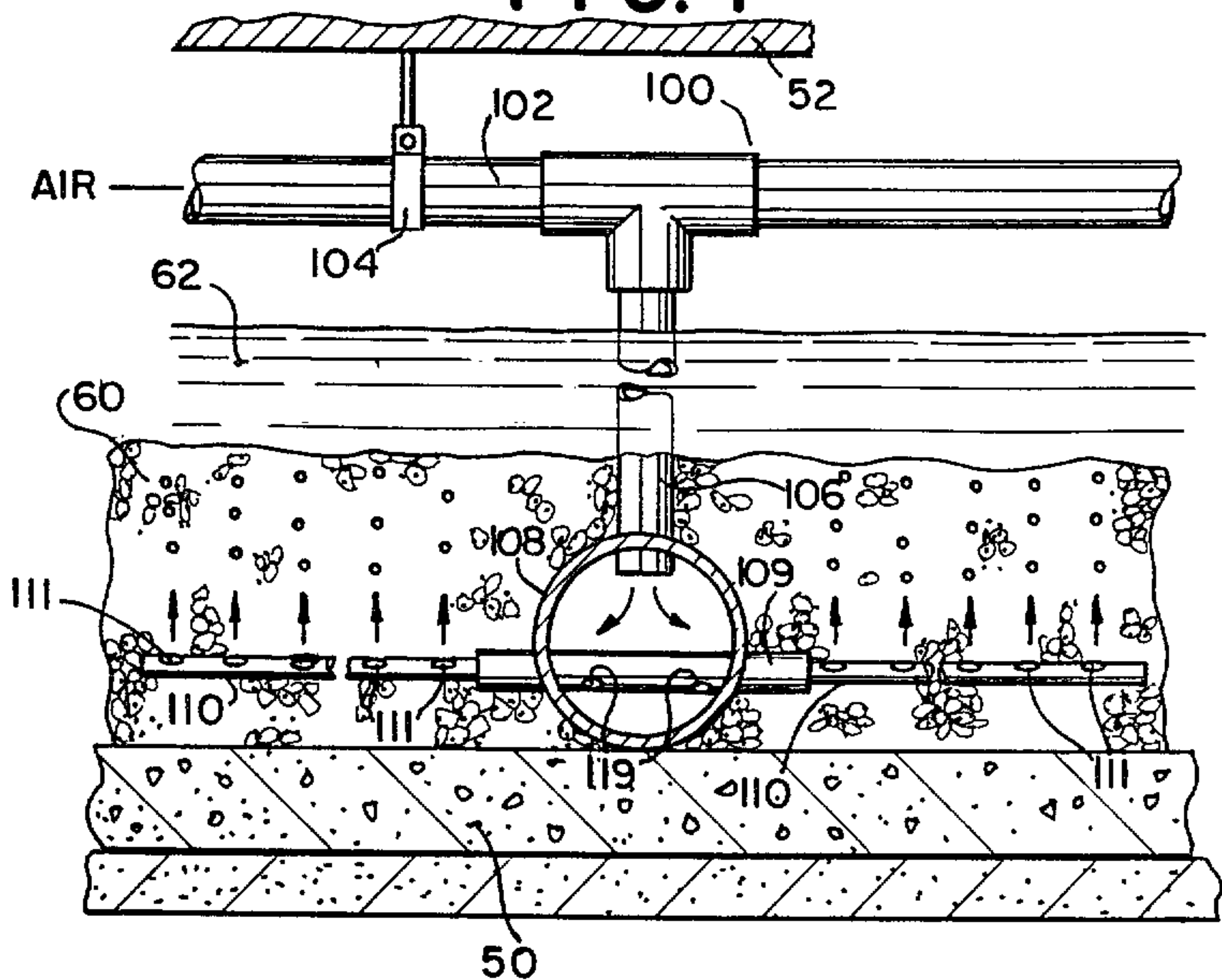
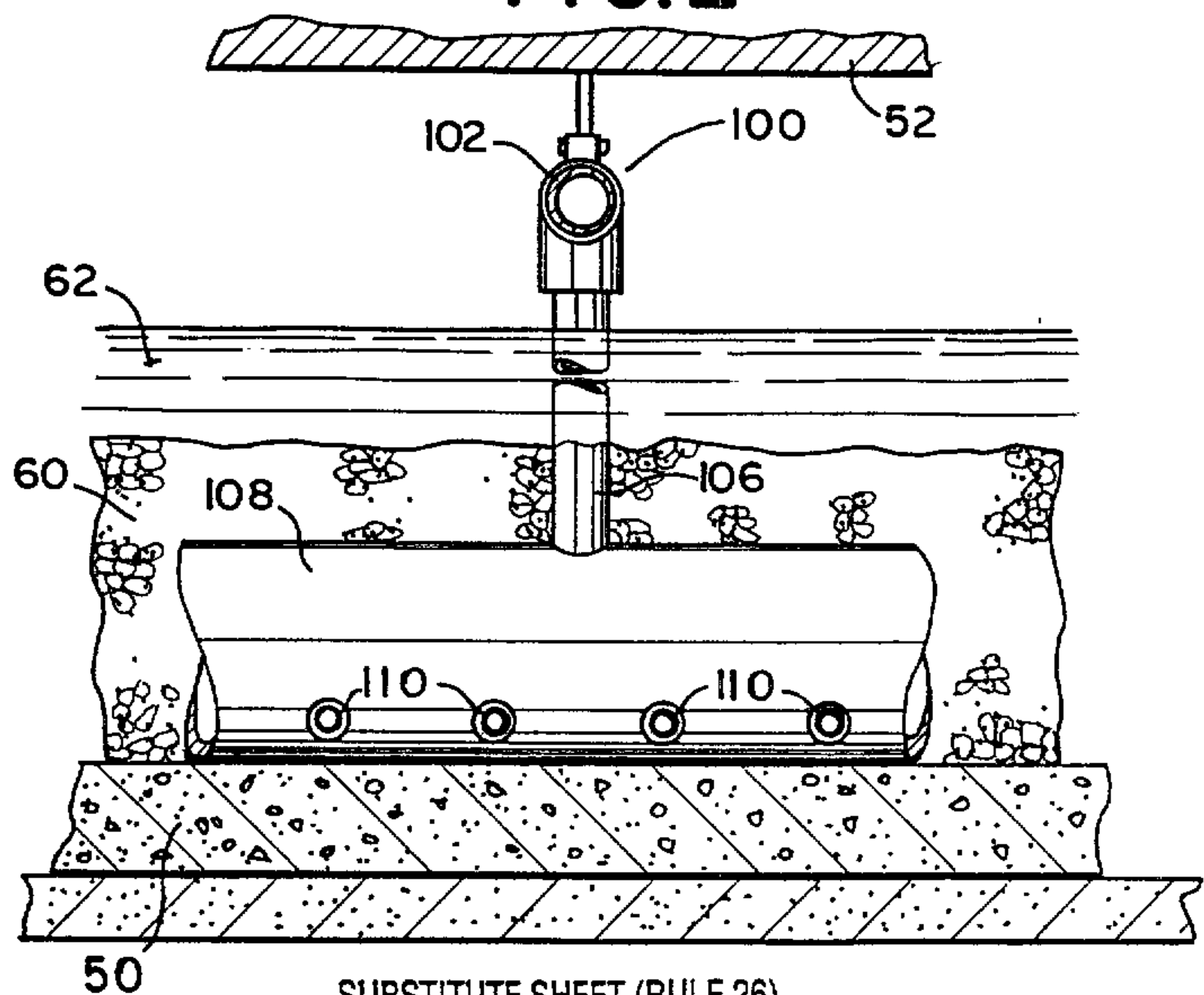


FIG. 2



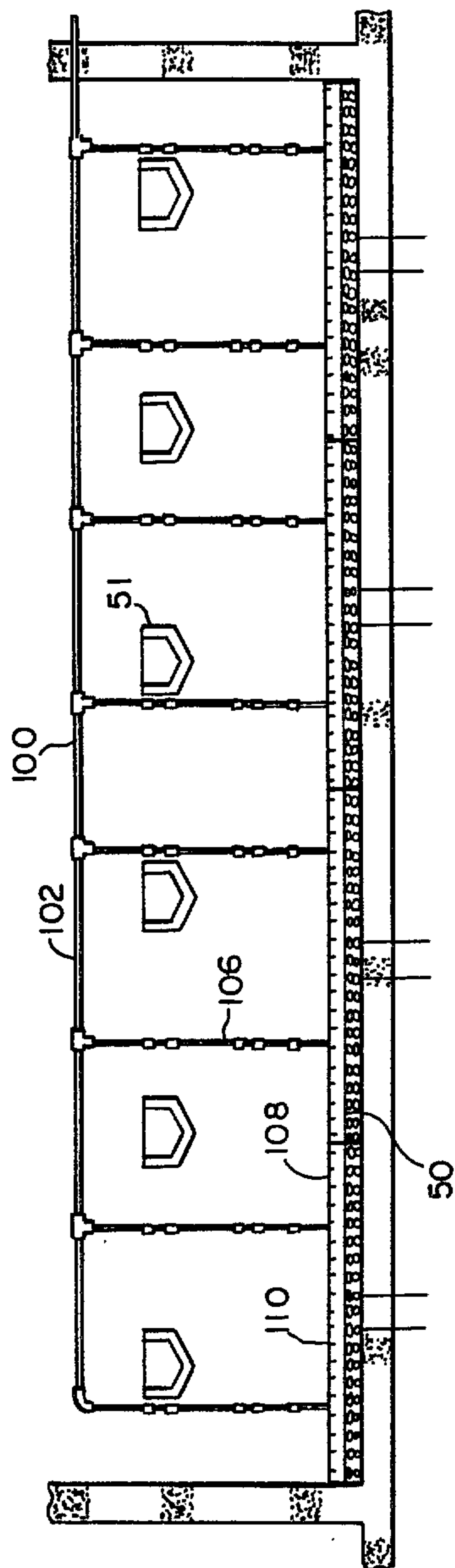
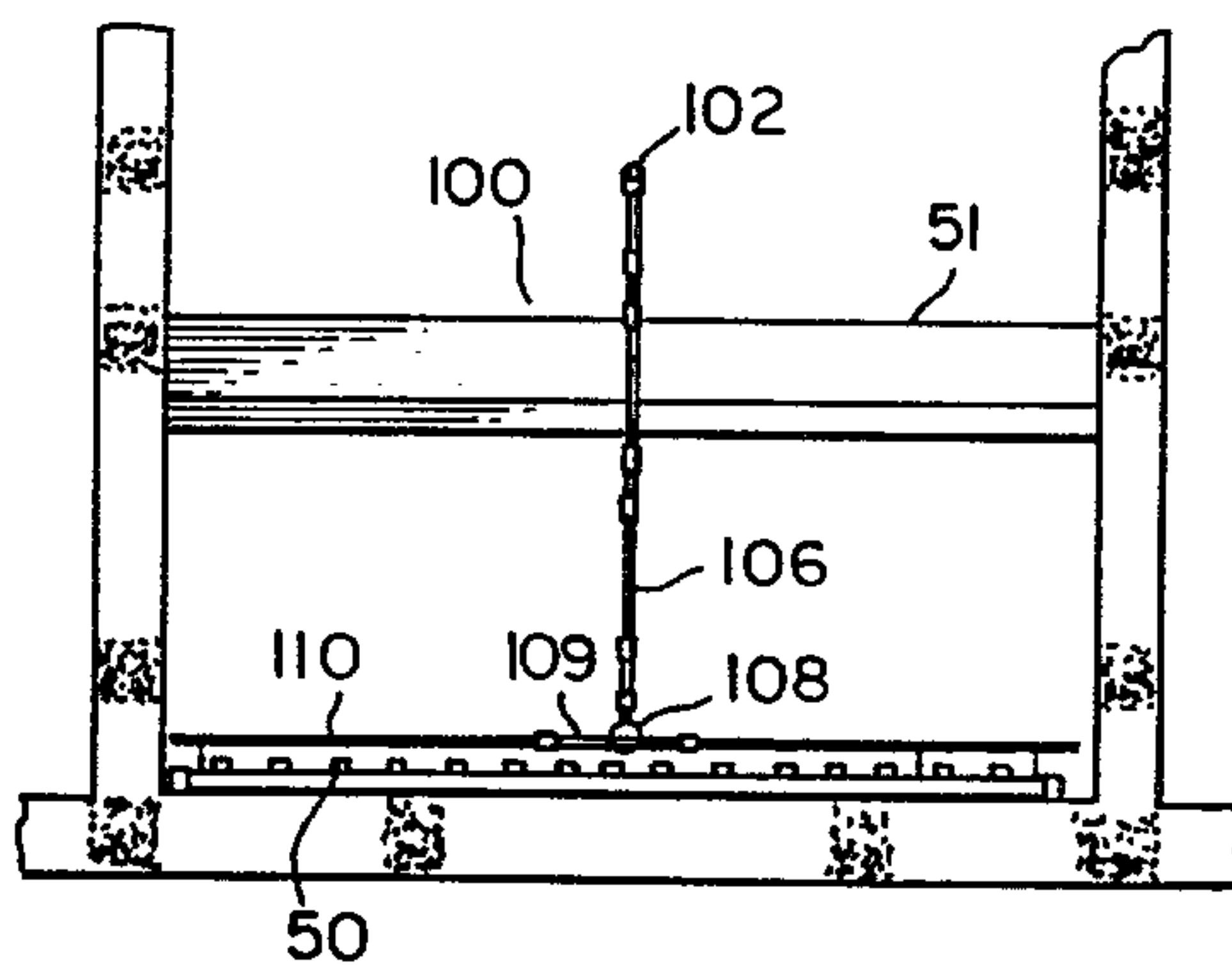
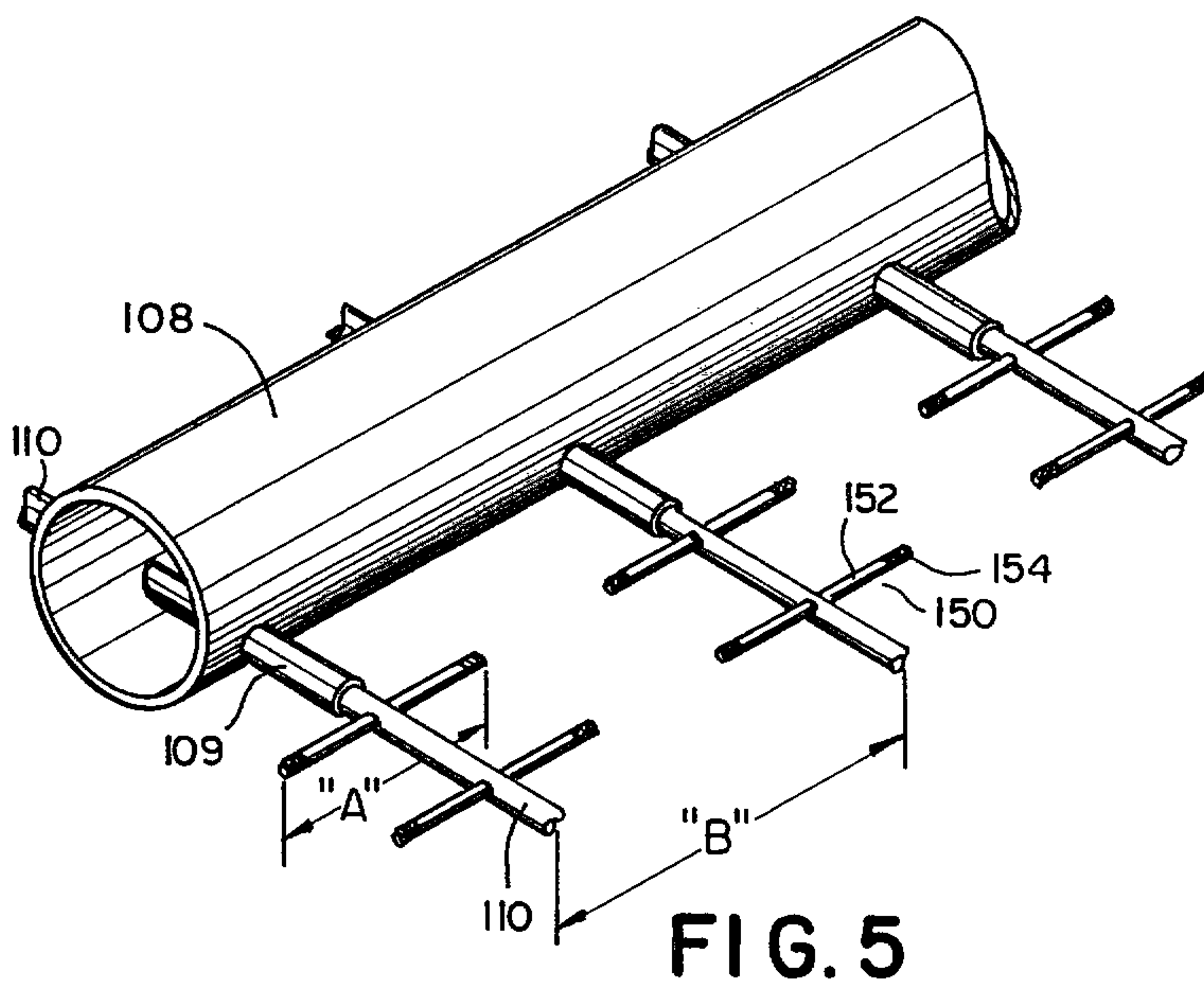


FIG. 3

**FIG. 4****FIG. 5**

