

Soil-Water Conservation Engineering and Structures

Presented By-

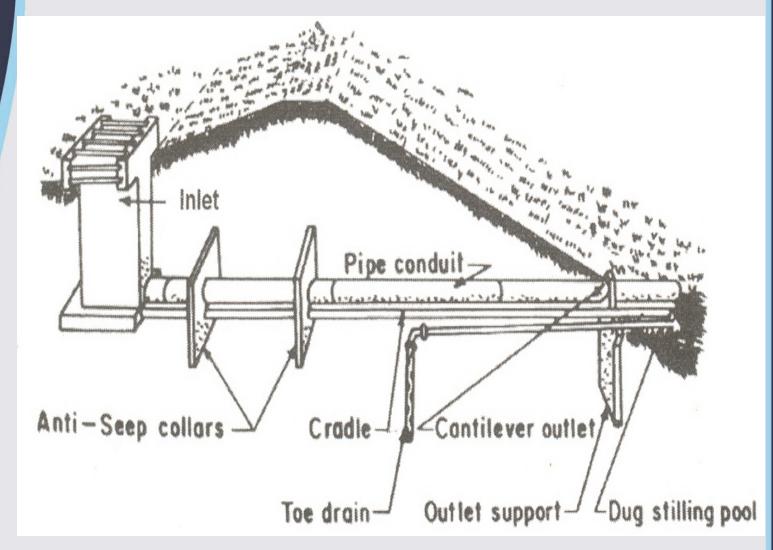
Shubham Kumar Sarangi

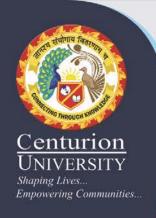
Asst Professor

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, SOABE CENTURION UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT PARALAKHEMUNDI, ODISHA



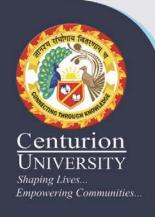
DROP INLET SPILLWAY





DROP INLET SPILLWAY

Closed conduit designed to carry water under pressure from above an embankment to a lower elevation without erosion.



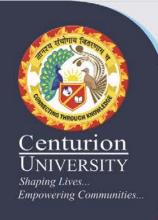
MATERIAL

- The riser of drop inlet spillway may be of plain concrete, masonry or pipe.
- The barrel may be of reinforced concrete, concrete or clay tile, or smooth metal pipe having water tight joints (RCC pipes in India).



Functional Use

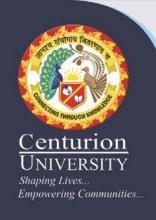
- Principal spillway for farm ponds and reservoirs.
- Grade stabilization.
- Principal spillways for debris basin.
- Flood prevention structures.
- Road way structures.
- Surface water inlet fro drainage or irrigation.



Adaptability

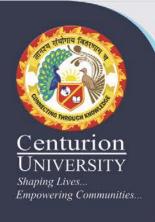
 Efficient structure for controlling relative high heads usually above 3m.

 Provide appreciable amount of temporary storage above inlet.



Advantages

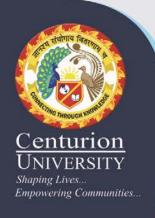
- 1. Requires less material than a drop spillway for the same head.
- 2. Where an appreciable amount of storage is available above the inlet, the design discharge capacity of the structure can be materially reduced.
- 3. Most efficient structure for flood prevention and channel grade stabilization.



Disadvantages

1. Small drop inlets are susceptible to be choked by debris.

2. Limited to locations where satisfactory earthen embankments can be constructed.



Design of Drop Inlet Spillway

- Design of earthen embankment, emergency spillway and other elements of the structure.
- Design should provide sufficient temporary storage between crest of inlet and emergency spillway to permit a drop inlet spillway of reasonable size and cost.
- Size of drop inlet spillway depends on amount of this temporary storage.