The HM-4000 Erosion Function Apparatus (EFA) was designed and built to prevent bridge failures by measuring the erodibility of soil. Used in conjunction with the SRICOS scour prediction method, the HM-4000 can provide more accurate erodibility measurements and scour predictions than previously obtainable. Applications for its use include: scour at bridges, piping of dams, beach erosion and surface erosion problems. In the case of scour at bridges, the EFA leads to improved accuracy on scour depth predictions, offering several advantages over previous test methods. These advantages include: minimum sample disturbance; measurement of erosion rate vs. shear stress; measurement of critical shear stress, and incorporation of the test results from the SRICOS scour prediction method.

The HM-4000 Erosion Function Apparatus uses standard 3.0” OD x 2.875: ID (76.2 x 73 mm) Shelby tubes; and is supplied with a PC, SRICOS software and flow/temperature sensors.
The SRICOS Method improves the accuracy of Pier Scour Predictions.

The HM-4000 EFA is designed to be used in conjunction with the SRICOS Method of scour prediction. The SRICOS scour prediction method and the HM-4000 Erosion Function Apparatus were developed through research carried out by Jean-Louis Briaud, PHD, PE. and the Scour Research Team at the Texas Transportation Institute of the Texas A&M University System.

In comparison with the HEC-18 equation (a standard for calculating scour predictions), SRICOS generally leads to smaller calculated scour depths and compares more favorably to actual measured scour depths.

The EFA uses either of two variants of the SRICOS method:

**The Extended SRICOS Method**
1) Calculate the maximum depth of scour
2) Collect soil samples at the site
3) Test samples in the EFA to obtain the erosion rate vs. the hydraulic shear stress applied
4) Prepare the velocity hydrograph for the bridge
5) Use the SRICOS program with 3 & 4 above as input and generate the depth of scour vs. time over the period covered by the chosen hydrograph

**The Simple SRICOS Method**
1) Calculate the maximum depth of scour
2) Collect soil samples at the site
3) Test samples in the EFA to obtain the erosion rate vs. hydraulic shear stress applied
4) Calculate the equivalent time for a given design life of the bridge and for the design velocity
5) Using known equations, calculate the scour depth at the end of the design life

### Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow Rate</td>
<td>0 to 8 meters per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen Size</td>
<td>Accepts 3.0&quot; OD x 2.875&quot; ID (76.2 x 73mm) Shelby Tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>96&quot; x 40&quot; x 96&quot; (2,438 x 1,016 x 2,438mm) excluding wheels and PC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplied complete with PC, SRICOS Analysis Software and Flow/Temperature Sensors.