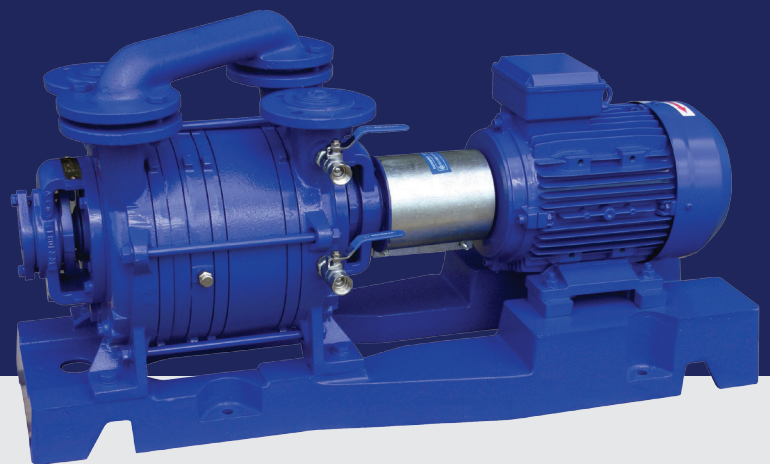


PW type vacuum pumps and DW type blowers



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Application

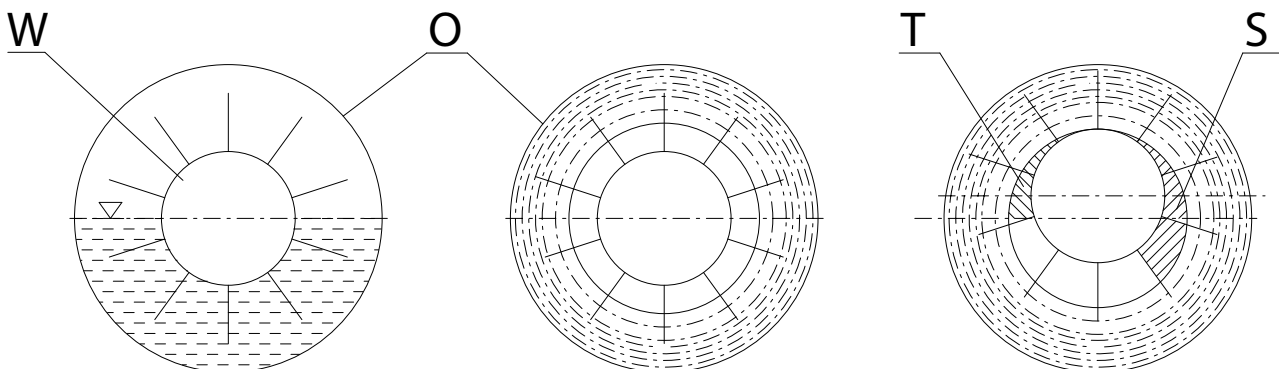
Rotating liquid ring vacuum pumps and blowers (commonly known as compressors) are used in various processes which demand suction and forced flows of oil-free gases, especially in the chemical, pharmaceutical, food processing, paper-making, and textile industries, as well as for the priming of impeller pumps and siphons.

- Catalogue parameters of PW and DW compressors relate to an air of 20°C temperature, atmospheric pressure 1013 hPa with usage of water of 15°C temperature for PW and 40°C for DW as a service liquid (measured at the compressor outlet). If temperature of water is different, vacuum pump capacity will change. Catalogue capacity of vacuum pump should be then corrected using $k = f(t, ps)$ coefficient read from diagram 1 located in further part of technical data.
- It is recommended to use water with hardness about 4 °n – for two-stage vacuum pump, up to 8 °n – for vacuum pumps and blowers.
- It is admissible to pump dry gases with temperature up to 150°C and gases saturated by vapour with temperature up to 100°C with liquid content up to 30% of service liquid requirement with its supply in direct system PB.
- During pumping of saturated gases the volume of service liquid supplied to the compressor through “h” conduit should be reduced by volume of liquid inflowing together with gas in order to avoid a drive overload.
- If temperature of this mixture on the pump’s outlet is higher than rated one in the PB system (15°C for water), the gas capacity pumped by PW pump should be corrected accordingly.
- Admissible temperature of service liquid at the compressor’s outlet is up to 80°C.
- It is possible to use various kinds of service liquid depending on technological process requirements under condition of: density from 800 to 1200 kg/m³, viscosity up to 60 mm²/s at 20°C.
- Corrosion aggressiveness of service liquid will be in range of resistance of constructional materials of elements of compressor’s hydraulic system.
- In case of application of service liquid in circulation with density and viscosity that differ from water parameters, it is required to correct power on the compressor’s shaft. Drive power requires consultation with the producer.
- It is admissible to pump gas contaminated by abrasive particles with size up to 0,2 mm in vestigial amounts.
- Application of filters on suction pipeline is recommended to protect compressor against damage.

Pumps and blowers are produced in several material executions what enable for their selection for various operation requirements. They could operate with 50 Hz and 60 Hz drives. Pumps and blowers with rotating liquid ring are rotary, valveless, displacement devices. Construction of blowers doesn’t differ fundamentally from vacuum pumps – they are reversible machines. Movable parts are: impeller and bearings fitted on shaft. Shaft is supported from both sides: two rolling bearings, sealed from both sides on the compressor’s outlet.

Principle of Operation. Construction

The principle of operation of a compressor with a rotating liquid ring is as follows: Encased in cylinder „O”, part of which is filled with a liquid, there is a blade impeller „W” with a hub of a large diameter. As soon as the pump is started, the rotation of the impeller causes the liquid to circulate and be pushed against the walls of the casing to form a liquid ring. If the impeller is positioned eccentrically relative to the casing, then a liquid-free gap in the form of a crescent is left around the hub; the crescent is divided by the impeller blades into several compartments. The size of the compartments will grow at first, only to decrease after the bottom position is passed. The side walls (screens) provide axial closure to the compartments; now, if two openings are cut in the side walls, one of them (suction window „S”) at the beginning of the crescent and the other one (discharge window „T”) at the end of it, then the expanding compartment will cause the gas to be sucked into the compartment; then, as the capacity of the compartment is reduced, the gas will be compressed and discharged. Since a portion of the liquid that forms the liquid ring is always forced outside through the discharge window together with the discharged gas, the volume of the liquid has to be made up.



The principle of operation of a pump with rotating liquid rings.

Principle of Operation. Construction

The design of compressors with a rotating liquid ring is determined by the above principle of operation. The devices are rotating, valveless, positive-displacement pumps. Part of the working liquid that forms the ring is discharged together with the gas and is made up continuously. The pump consists of fixed parts such as the casing (also referred to as distance body), control disks (also called suction elements and discharge elements), side bodies closing the pump, together with bearing bodies, seals and packings, and moving parts, such as impellers, the shafts, ring seals and bearings mounted on the shaft. Both sides of the shaft are sealed with a cord packing or end-face mechanical seal.

From the point of view of their design, the blowers are not much different from single-stage vacuum pumps - they are reversible devices. The only difference between them lies in their power consumption and has been taken into account in the choice of pumps with propulsion motors.

They are characterized by:

- such features as compact design,
- reliable operation,
- simple maintenance (the working elements need no lubrication),
- low operating costs.

In terms of their technical parameters, the blowers are comparable with products of reputable European manufacturers.

Operating parameters

a) Vacuum pumps

capacity Q_r: 4,5 ÷ 1600 m³/h

suction pressure p_{smin}: 33 (40) hPa abs mm

b) Blowers

capacity Q_r: 7,5 ÷ 1650 m³/h

compression pressure (gauge) p_{tmax}: 0,15 (0,30) MPa

General terms of characteristics validity

For all characteristics declared by HYDRO-VACUUM S.A. included in the catalogue:

a) vacuum pumps

- Q_r - volume of rarefied air sucked in at the power requirement P.
- characteristic quantities refer to air of 20°C temperature, manometric pressure in the discharge connector pipe with the use of water as a working liquid of temp. 15°C (measured on the pump outlet).

b) blowers

- Q - volume of sucked air compressed to the manometric pressure at the power requirement P.
- characteristic values refer to air of 20°C temperature, 1013hPa atmospheric pressure, manometric pressure drop till 50hPa in suction connector pipe with use of water as a working liquid of temp, below 40°C (measured at outlet of a blower).

Exploitation requirements

- regardless of the work type the compressor (vacuum pump or blower) must consume the appropriate volume of working liquid. This volume is stated further in the catalogue ("Technical data") and can vary by +10%.
- to obtain catalogue parameters, the temperature of working liquid removed from the vacuum pump and measured on the discharge line cannot be higher than 15°C (when using water). If the water has a higher temperature for some reasons, the operation capacity will decrease. The catalogue capacity should be corrected by coefficient $k = f(t, p_s)$ according to the chart presented in the catalogue. The operation point of vacuum pump should be placed above a border curve.
- the container should be cleaned from time to time in order to remove all contamination (rust, dirt) that becomes deposited in tubular lines and on walls of working liquid container. Water with a great content of calcium compounds should be softened when used as a working liquid. Otherwise, one should disassembly the compressor not later than after 6 months and remove deposits and carefully rinse with appropriate chemical solutions e.g. 5% water solution of hydrochloric acid.
- **when the cavitation (clicks) occurs in two-stage vacuum pumps, the operation point is placed below a border curve on the chart $k = f(t, p_s)$; then, one should work with the open air admittance valve "I" or decrease the working liquid temperature. If the situation does not change, the further exploitation is prohibited (as it leads to the pump damage).**

Materials used in vacuum pumps and blowers

Compressors are made of a few types of materials.
It is possible to use other materials both parties agree on.

The fundamental parts of compressors and materials used in their particular types are presented in a table:

Name of part	Type of compressor	Marking of the material used					
		1	3	4	5	6	7
Pump body	PW/DW.1	250	250	ZbCr32	B101	200-400	G-X5**
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.5						
	PW/DW.7						
Seal body	PW/DW.1	250	250	ZbCr32	B101	200-400	G-X5**
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.5						
	PW/DW.7						
Suction-discharge members Distance members	PW/DW.1	250	250	ZbCr32	ZbCr32	200-400	G-X5**
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.5						
	PW/DW.7						
Impellers	PW/DW.1	B101	400-15	G-X25**	B101	B101	G-X25**
	PW/DW.4			G-X5**		200-400	G-X5**
	PW/DW.5	MK80					
	PW/DW.7						
Shaft	PW/DW.1	2H13	2H13	1H18N9T	1H18N9T	2H13	H17N13M2T
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.5						
	PW/DW.7						
Gland	PW/DW.1	itamid	itamid	itamid	itamid	200-400	G-X5**
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.7	250	250	ZbCr32	ZbCr32		
Soft cord seal on a shaft	PW/DW.1	Soft cord shaft seal no. 6498					
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.7						
Mechanical end-face seal on a shaft	PW/DW.1	Mechanical end-face shaft seal*					
	PW/DW.4						
	PW/DW.5						
	PW/DW.7						

* Requires technical and commercial consulting

** G-X5N and Mo 19.11.2 - austenitic cast steel

*** CrX25CrN and Mo 25.9.3 - special austenitic cast steel

Constructional execution

Specific configurations are marked by sub-codes comprising the symbols - e e₁e₂ - wherein:

e - indicates the temperature of the pumped gas
e₁e₁ - indicates the kind and type of the shaft seal
e₂ - is a reserve (symbol 0)

The explanation of element structure symbol:

e= 1 for all pumps and blowers t_{max} = 100°C

e₁e₁

- PW/DW.1

e₁e₁ = 01 - soft cord seal

e₁e₁ = 10 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 22A1

e₁e₁ = 11 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 22A3

e₁e₁ = 12 - mechanical seal „John Crane” 2100

- PW/DW.4

e₁e₁ = 01 - soft cord seal

e₁e₁ = 11 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 32A3

e₁e₁ = 12 - mechanical seal „John Crane” 2100

- PW/DW.5

e₁e₁ = 10 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 43A1

e₁e₁ = 11 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 43A3

e₁e₁ = 12 - mechanical seal „John Crane” 2100

- PW/DW.7

e₁e₁ = 01 - soft cord seal

e₁e₁ = 10 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 80A1

e₁e₁ = 11 - mechanical seal „ANGA” 80A3

e₁e₁ = 12 - mechanical seal „John Crane” 2100

Delivery completeness

1. compressor with a free shaft ending
2. compressor with a complete coupling
3. compressor with a complete coupling and foundation plate
4. compressor according to the completeness 3 + electric motor

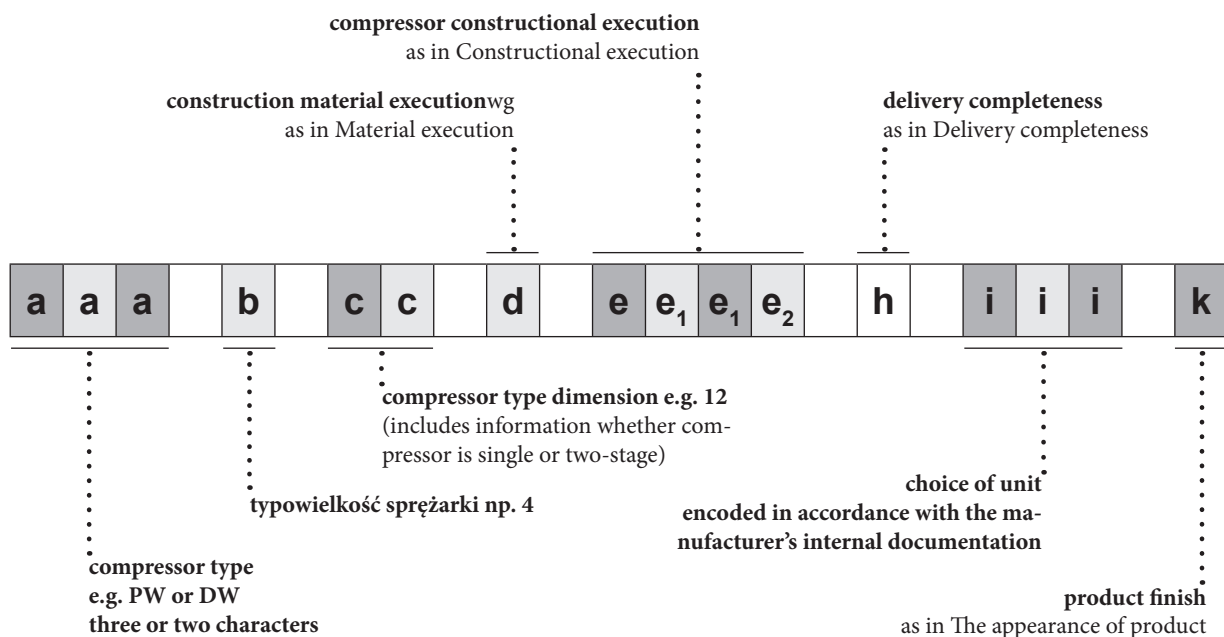
The appearance of product (protective coating)

1. sstandard
2. special
3. marine
4. export dry tropic
5. export wet tropic

The structure of product marking

All basic information about the product is coded in its symbol. This symbol is included in both, catalogue and product rating plate. Therefore, it is easier for our customers to choose the most appropriate product and contact us during exploitation e.g. while ordering spare parts.

The product code is structured as follows:



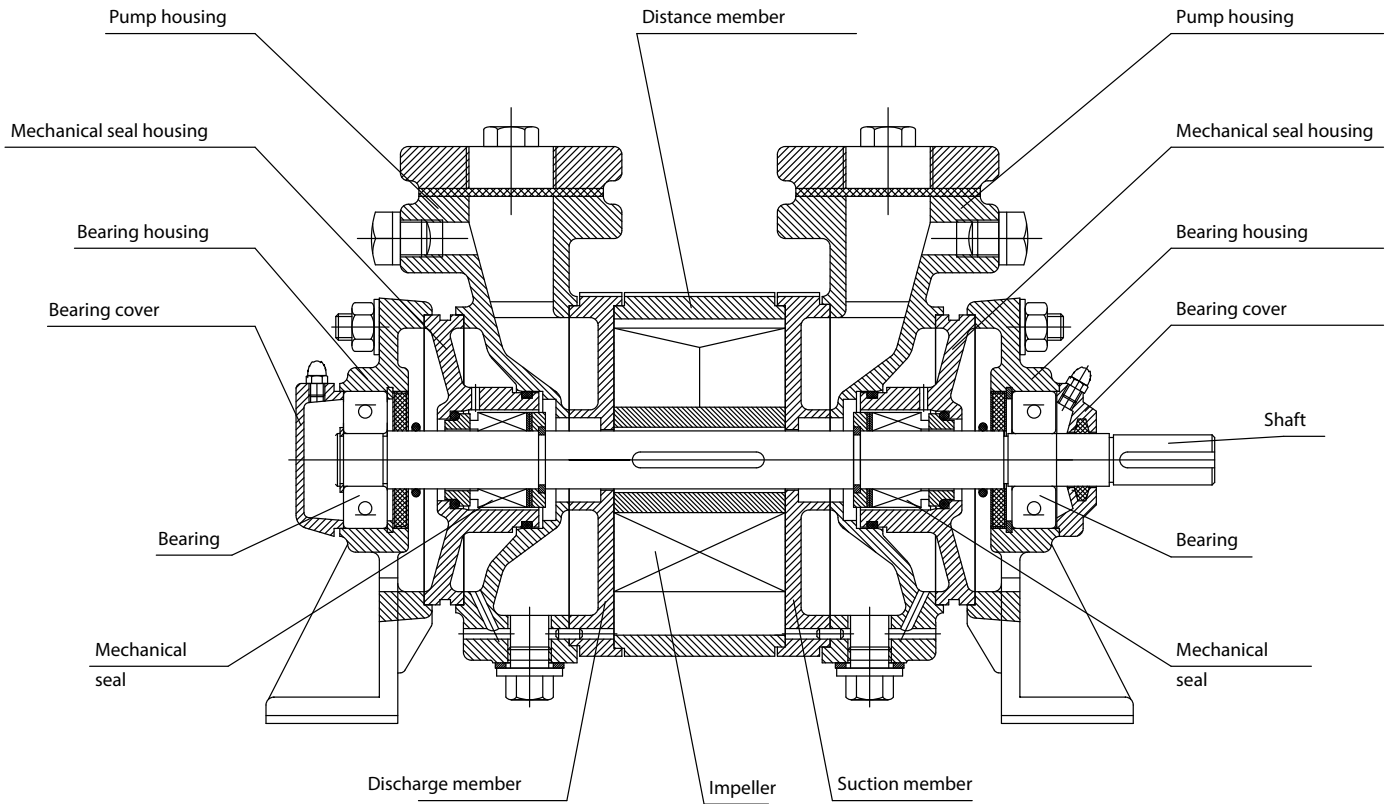
The example of full product marking

PW.4.12.1.1010.5.101.1

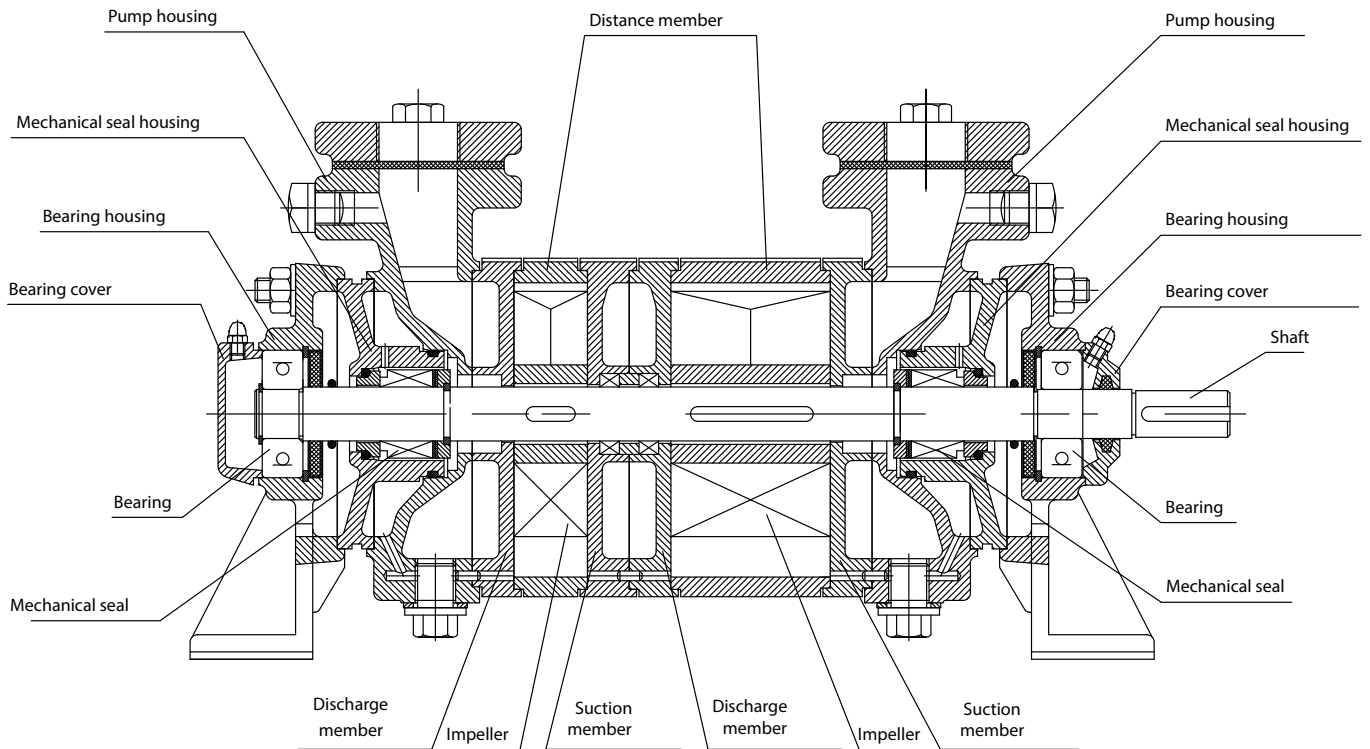
Single-stage vacuum pump PW.4.12 in the material execution 1 with a cord seal. The complete set with an electric motor, the choice of unit with a commonly used motor 3x400 V 50 Hz, power 3kW n=1450 rev./min., mechanical size 100L4B. The appearance of product (protective coating) is standard. There is marking on a rating plate up to constructional execution PW.4.12.1.1010.

SECTION

The section of pump PW.1.12-13 and DW.1.12-13 with a mechanical seal

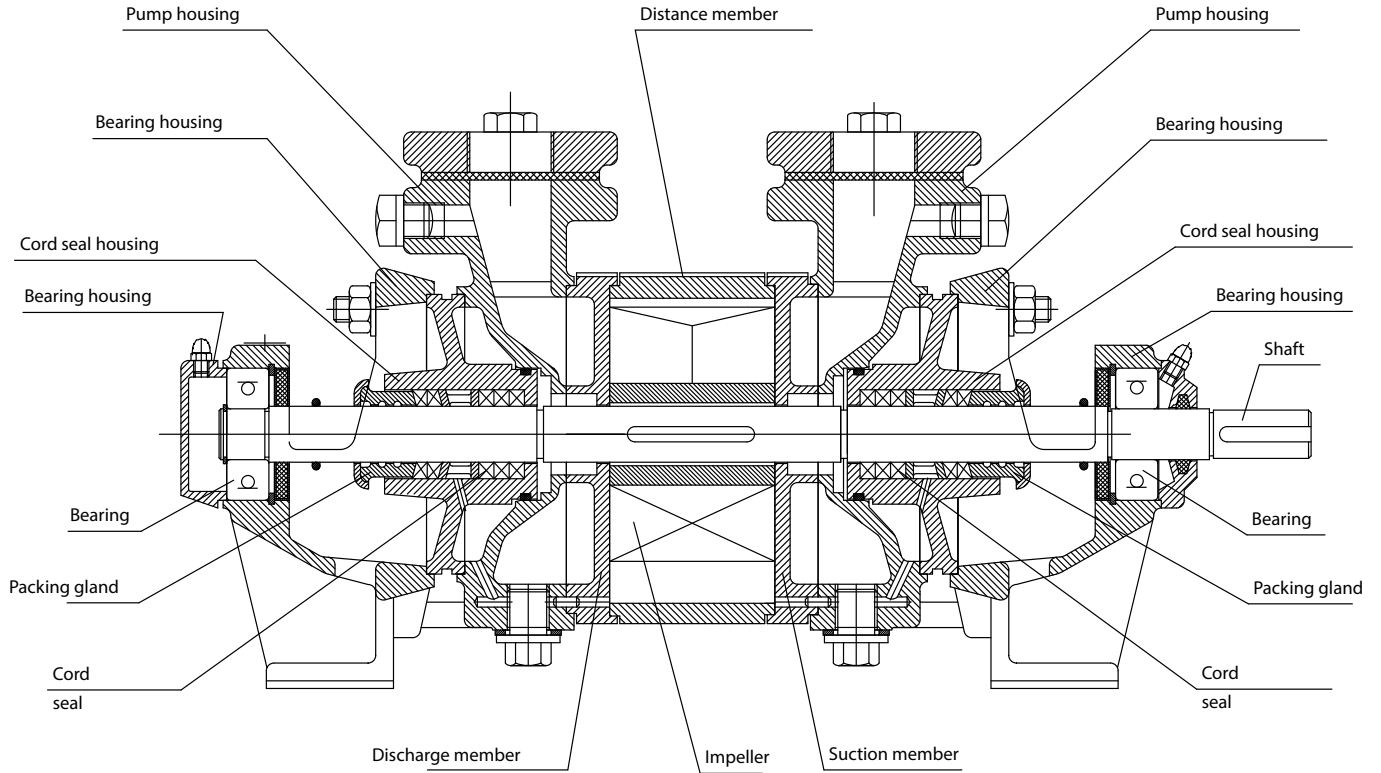


The section of pump PW.1.21-23 and DW.1.21-33 with a mechanical seal

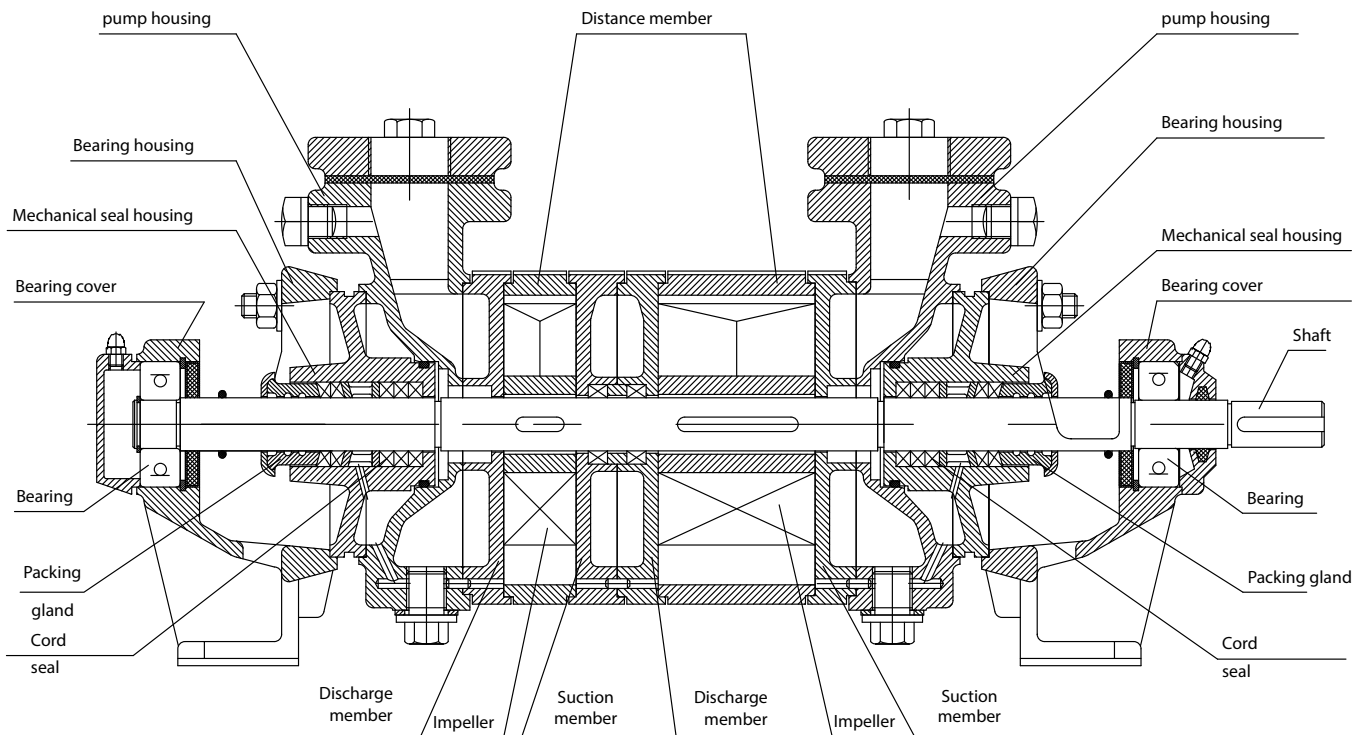


SECTION

The section of pump PW.1.12-13 and DW.1.12-13 with a cord seal



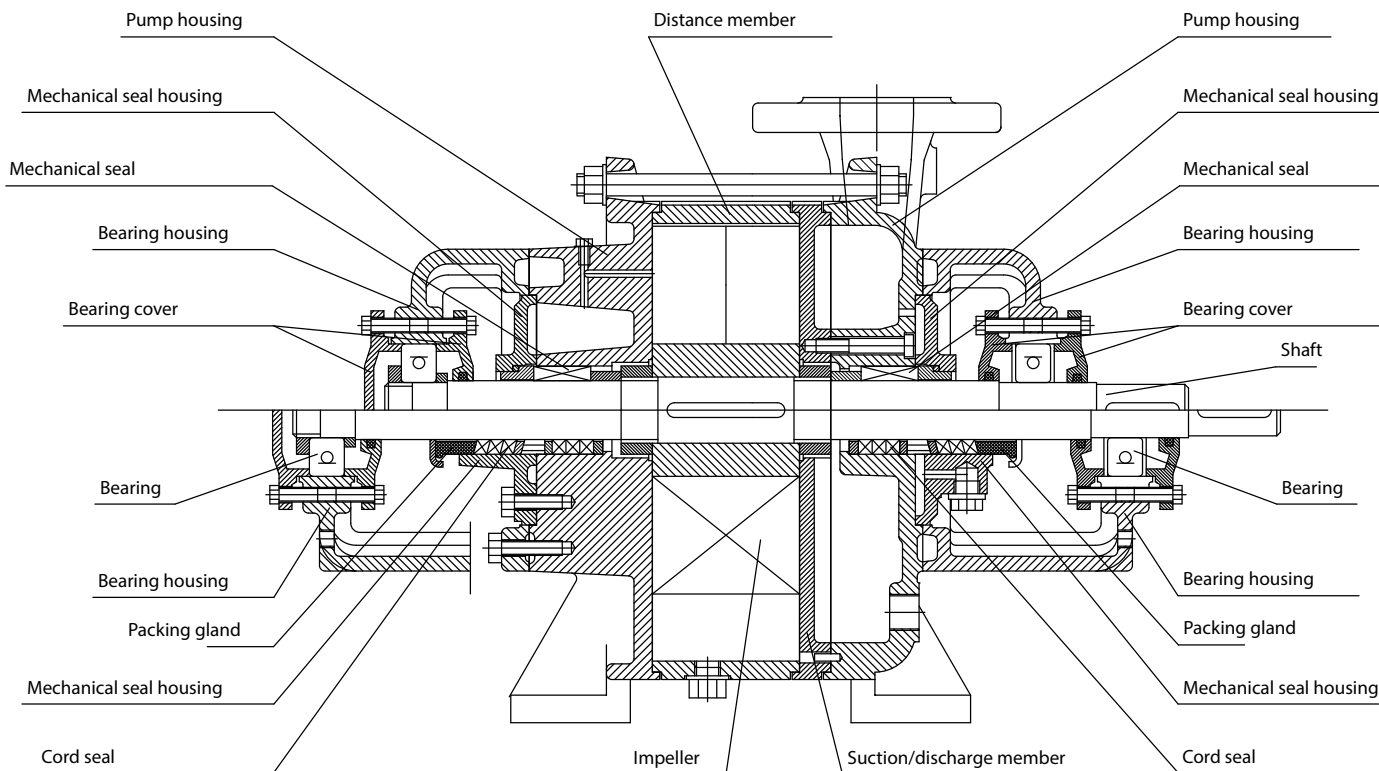
The section of pump PW.1.21-23 and DW.1.21-23 with a cord seal



SECTION

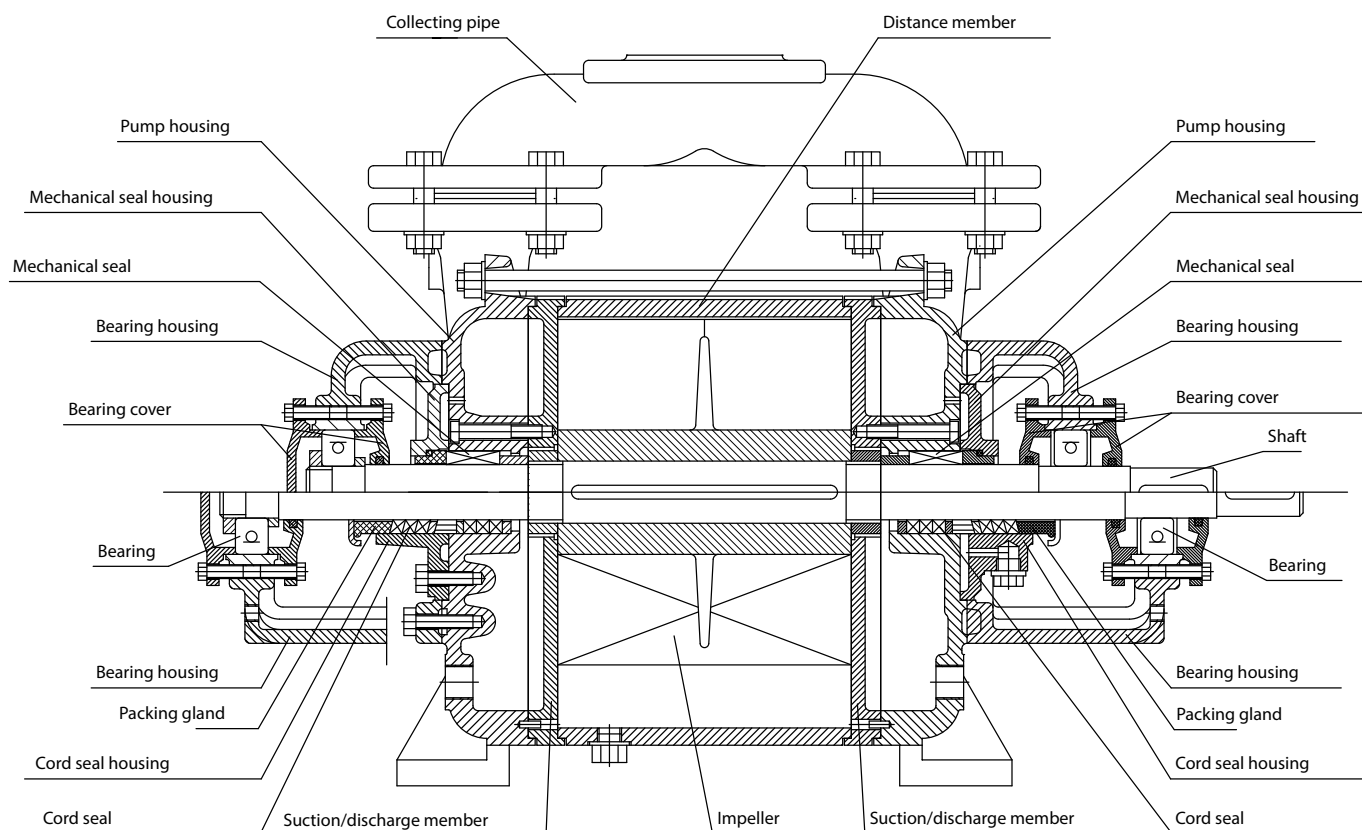
The section of pump PW.4.11-12 and DW.4.11-12 with a seal

- above the shaft axis - mechanical
- below the shaft axis - cord



The section of pump PW.4.13-14 and DW.4.13-14 with a seal

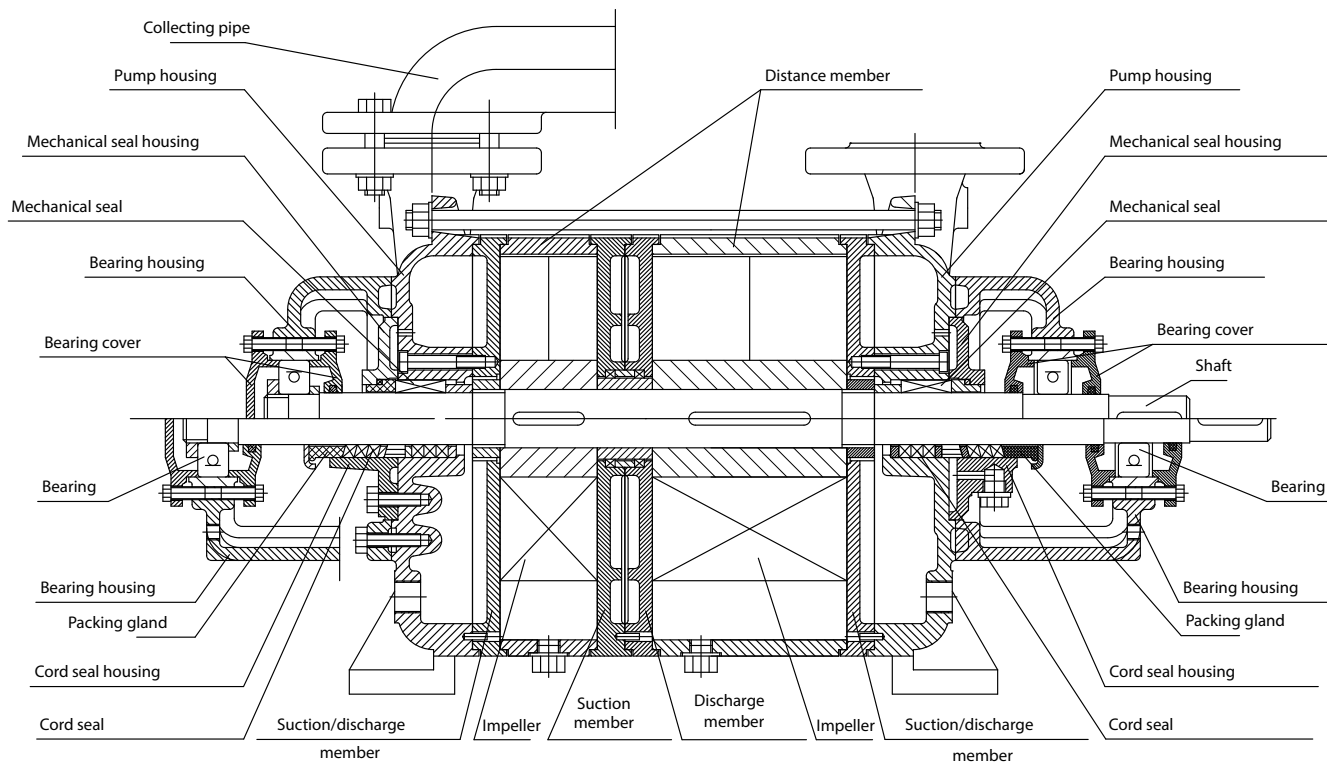
- above the shaft axis - mechanical
- below the shaft axis - cord



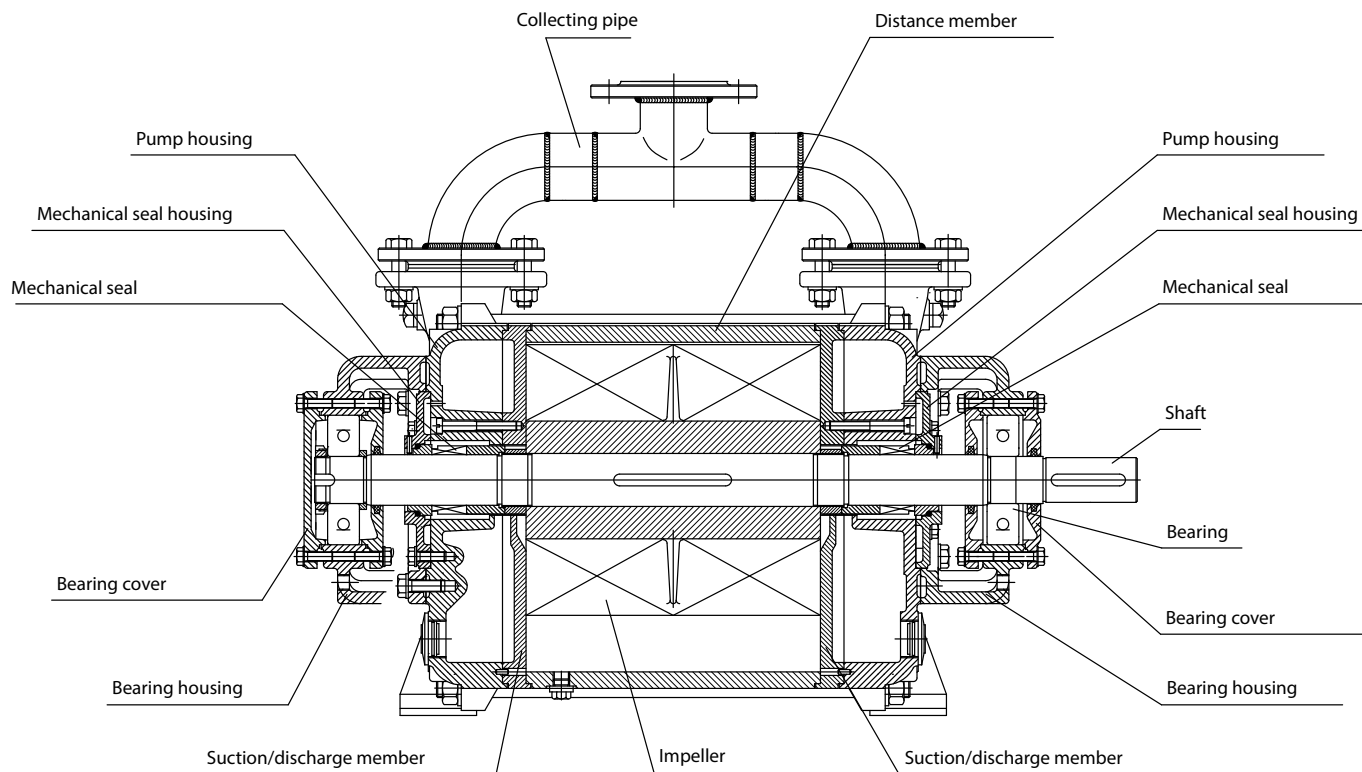
SECTION

The section of pump PW.4.21-24 with a seal

- above the shaft axis - mechanical
- below the shaft axis - cord

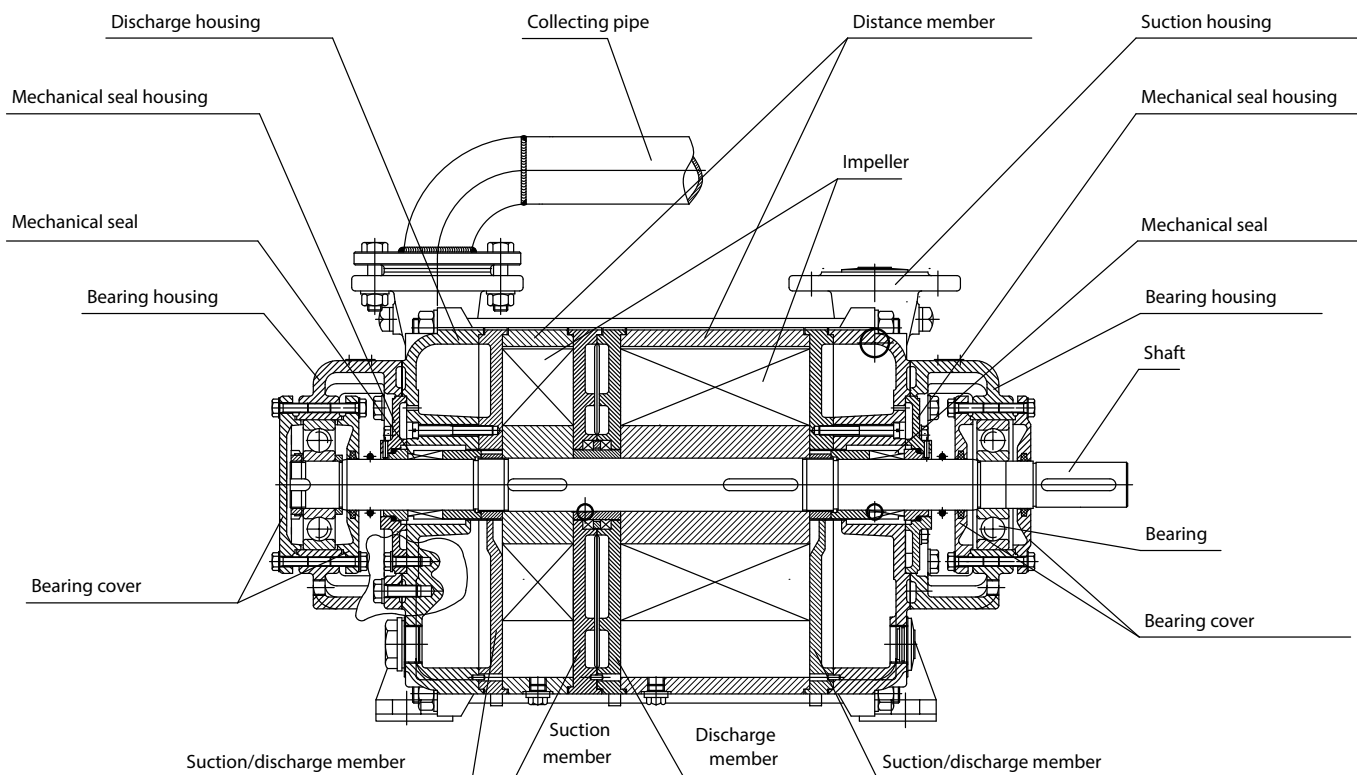


The section of pump PW.5.12-14 and DW.5.12-14 with a mechanical seal



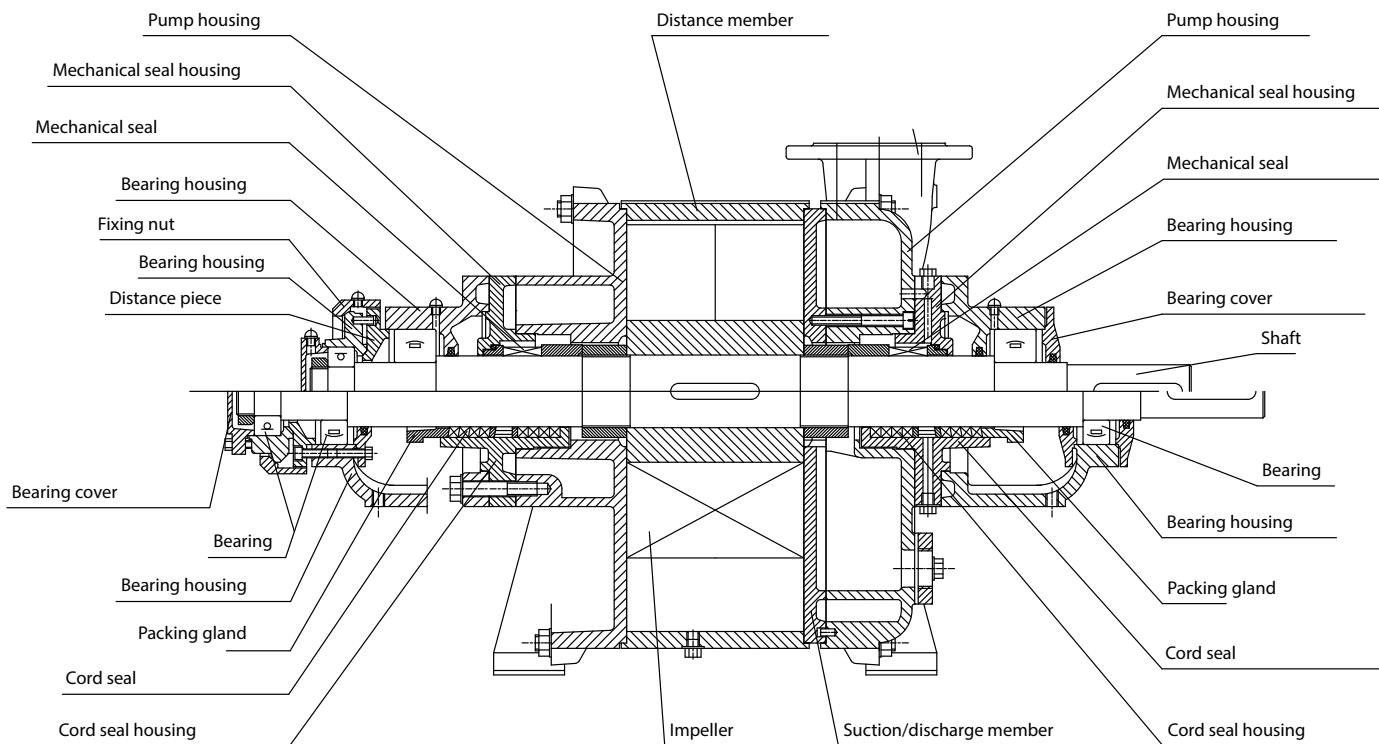
SECTION

The section of pump PW.5.21-24 with a mechanical seal



The section of pump PW.7.11-12 and DW.7.11-12 with a seal

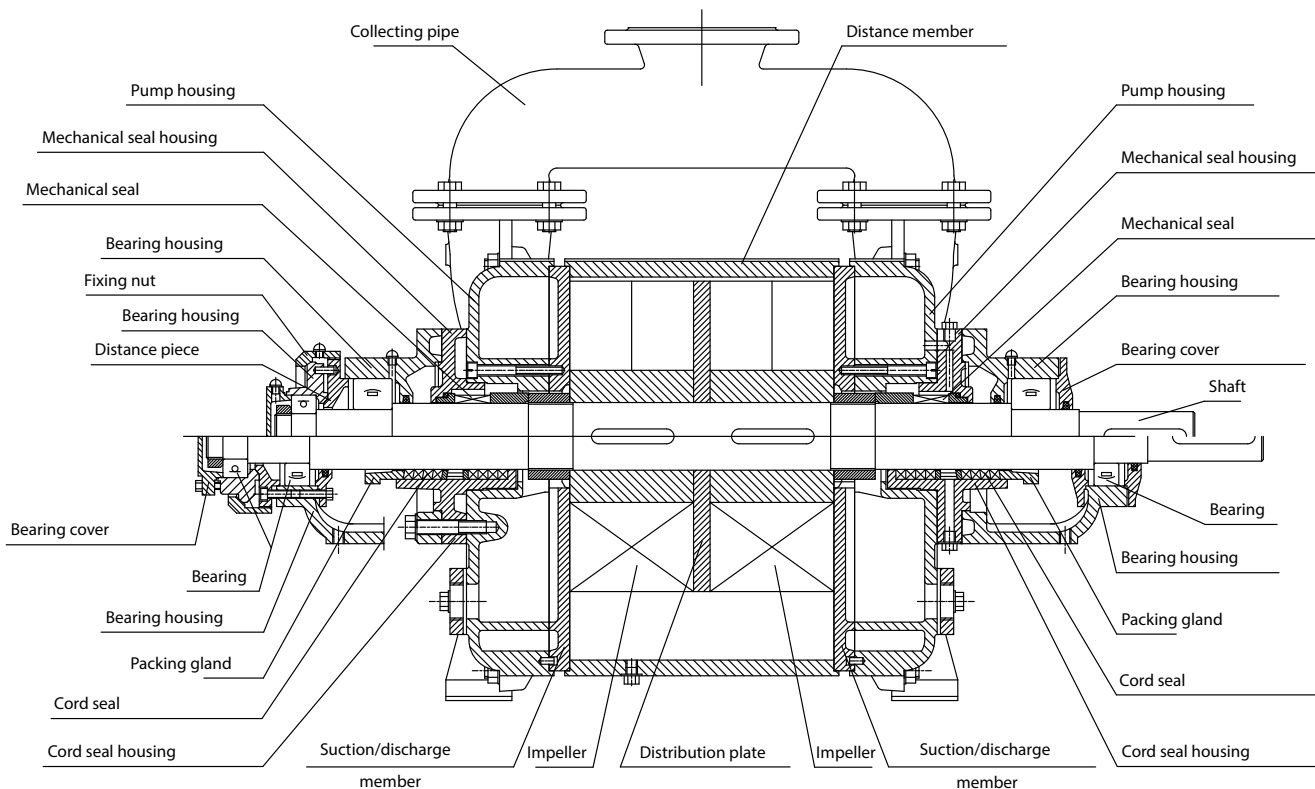
- above the shaft axis - mechanical
- below the shaft axis - cord



SECTION

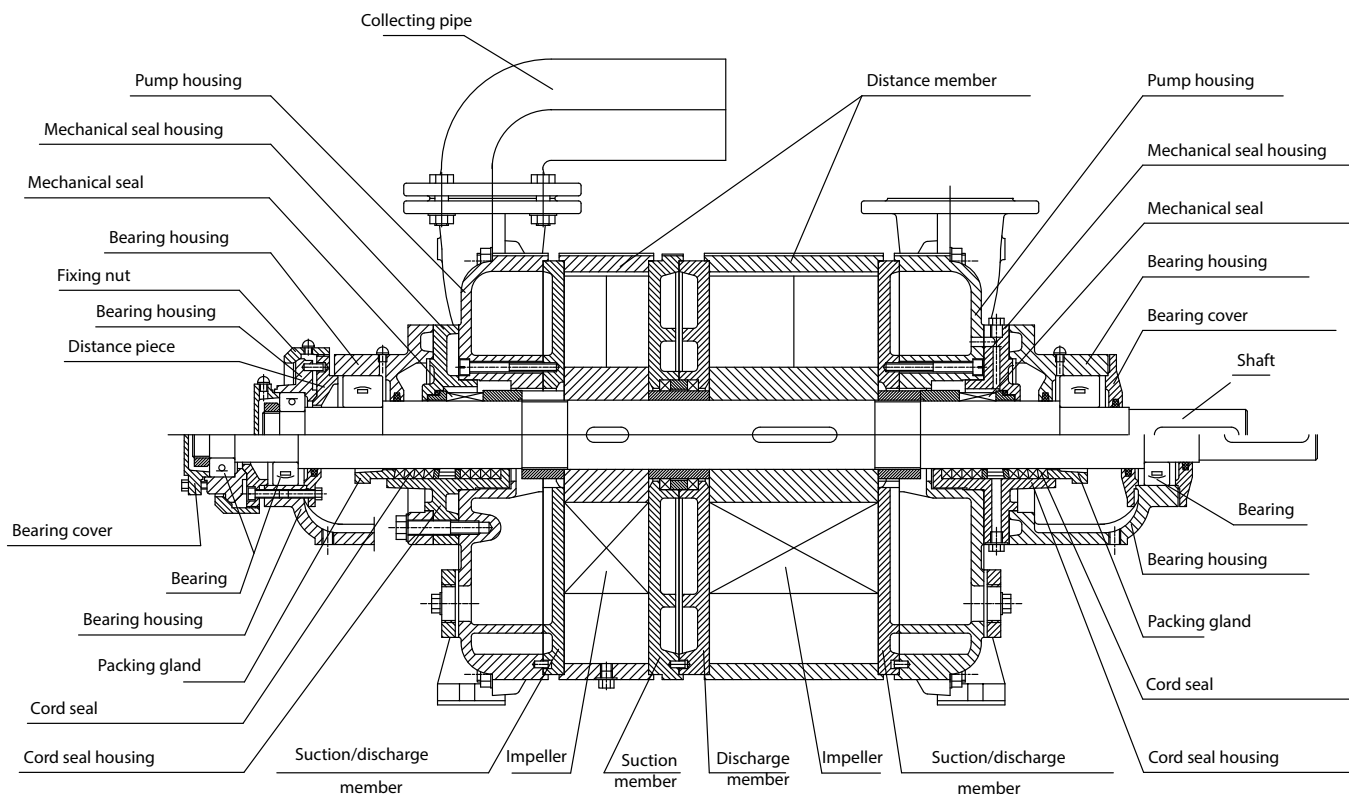
The section of pump PW.7.13-14 and DW.7.13-14 with a seal

- above the shaft axis - mechanical
- below the shaft axis - cord



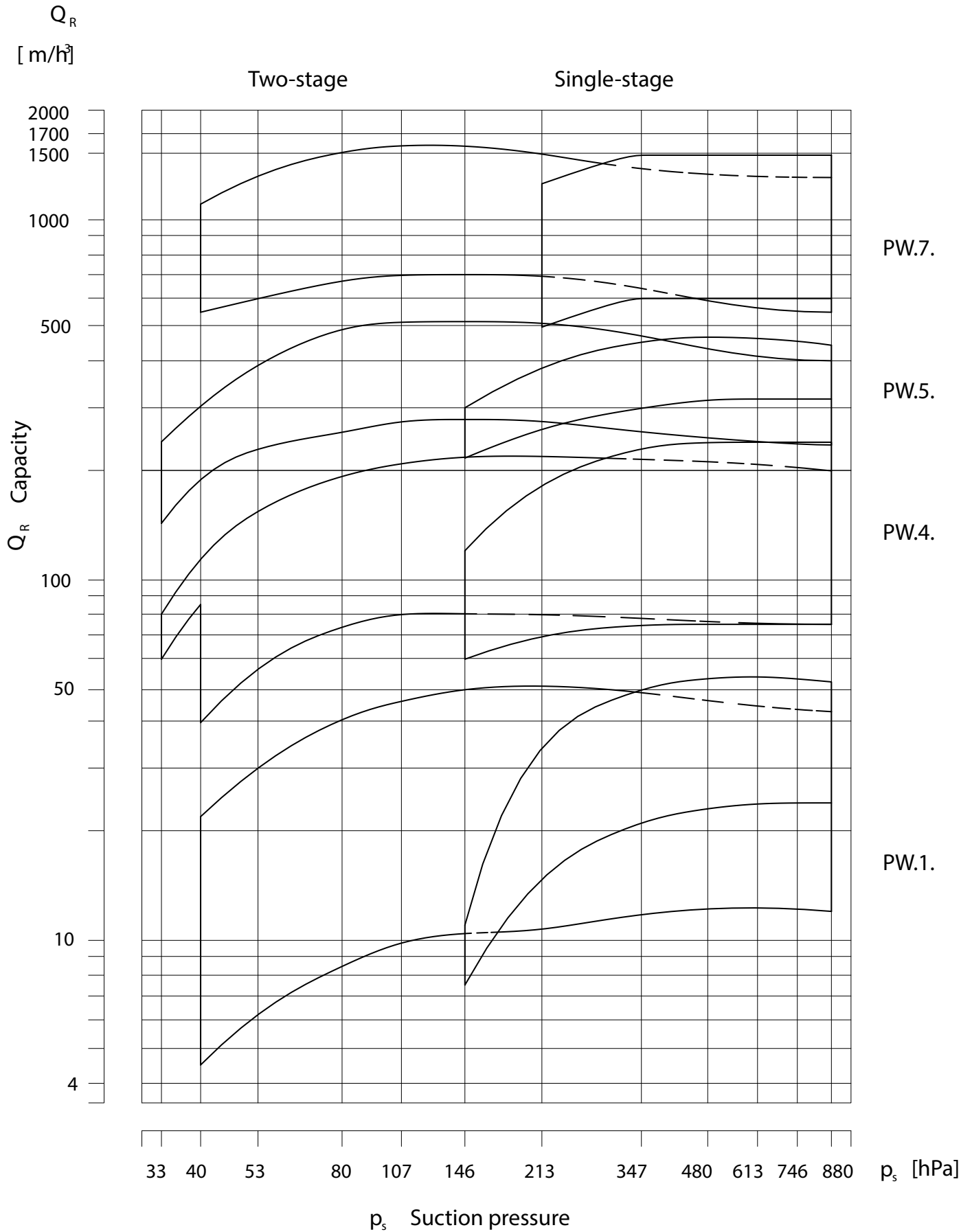
The section of pump PW.7.21-24 with a seal

- above the shaft axis - mechanical
- below the shaft axis - cord

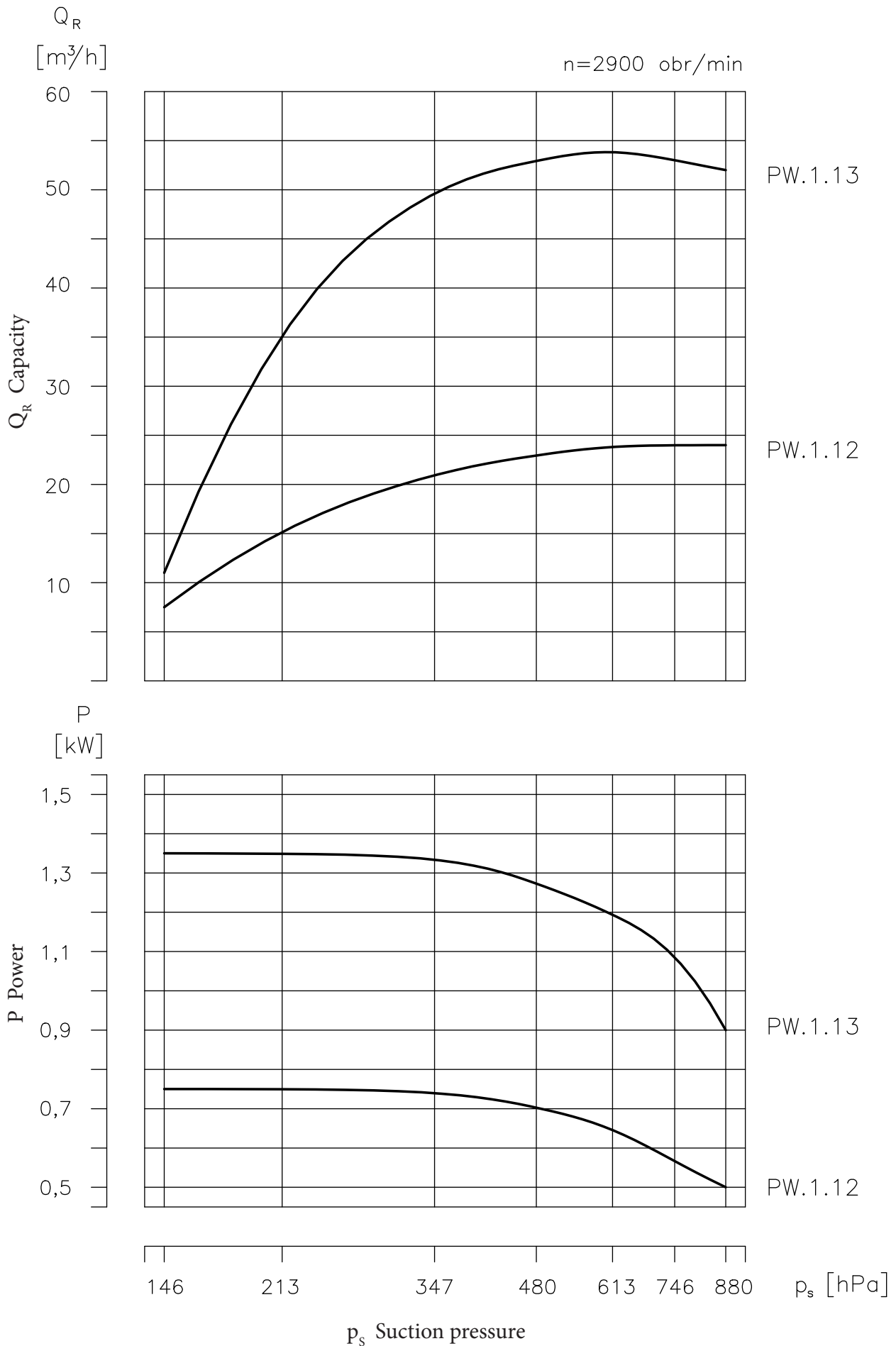


Characteristics

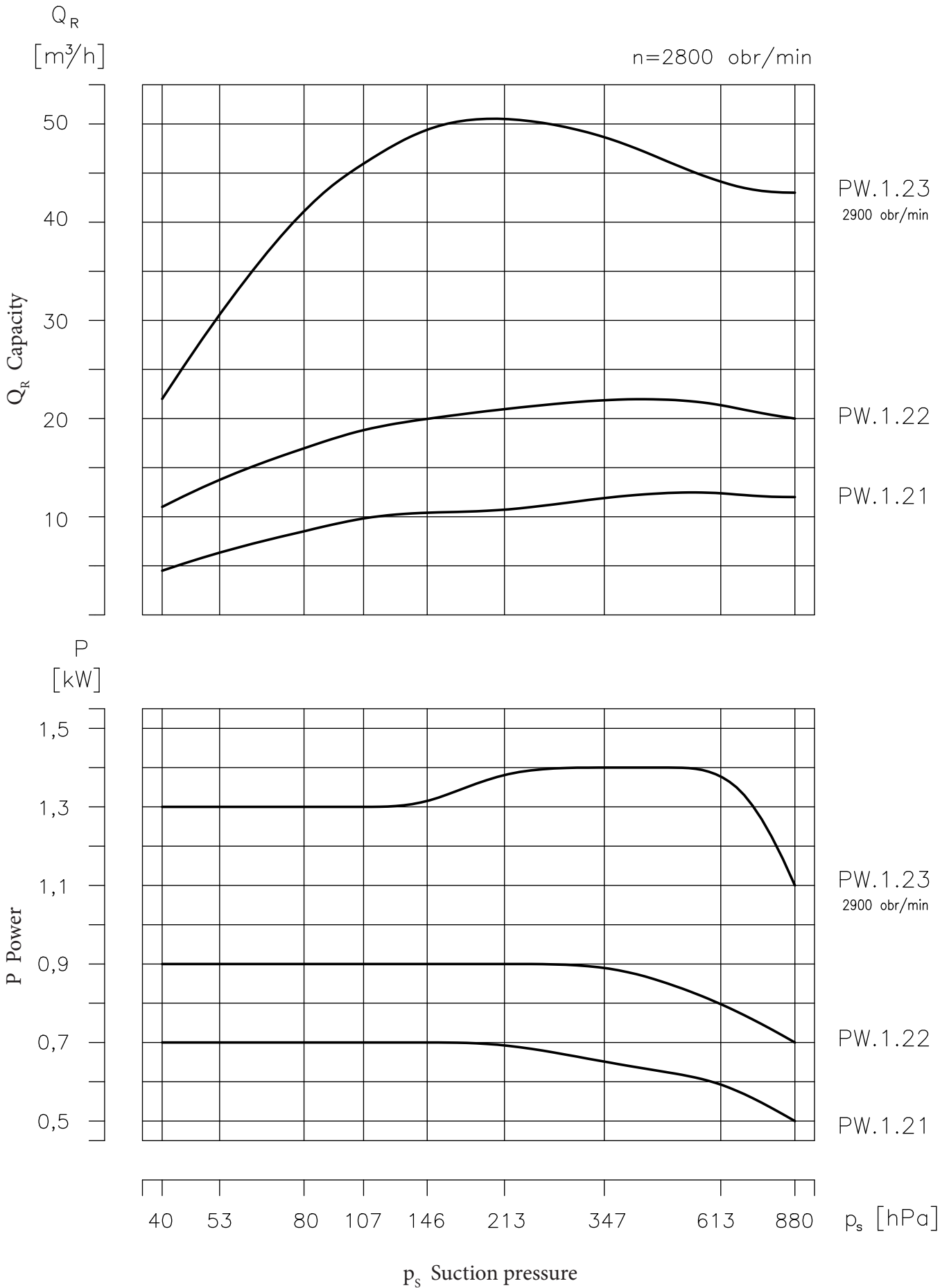
The cumulative chart presenting fields of operation of vacuum pumps PW.1-7 with a rotating liquid ring



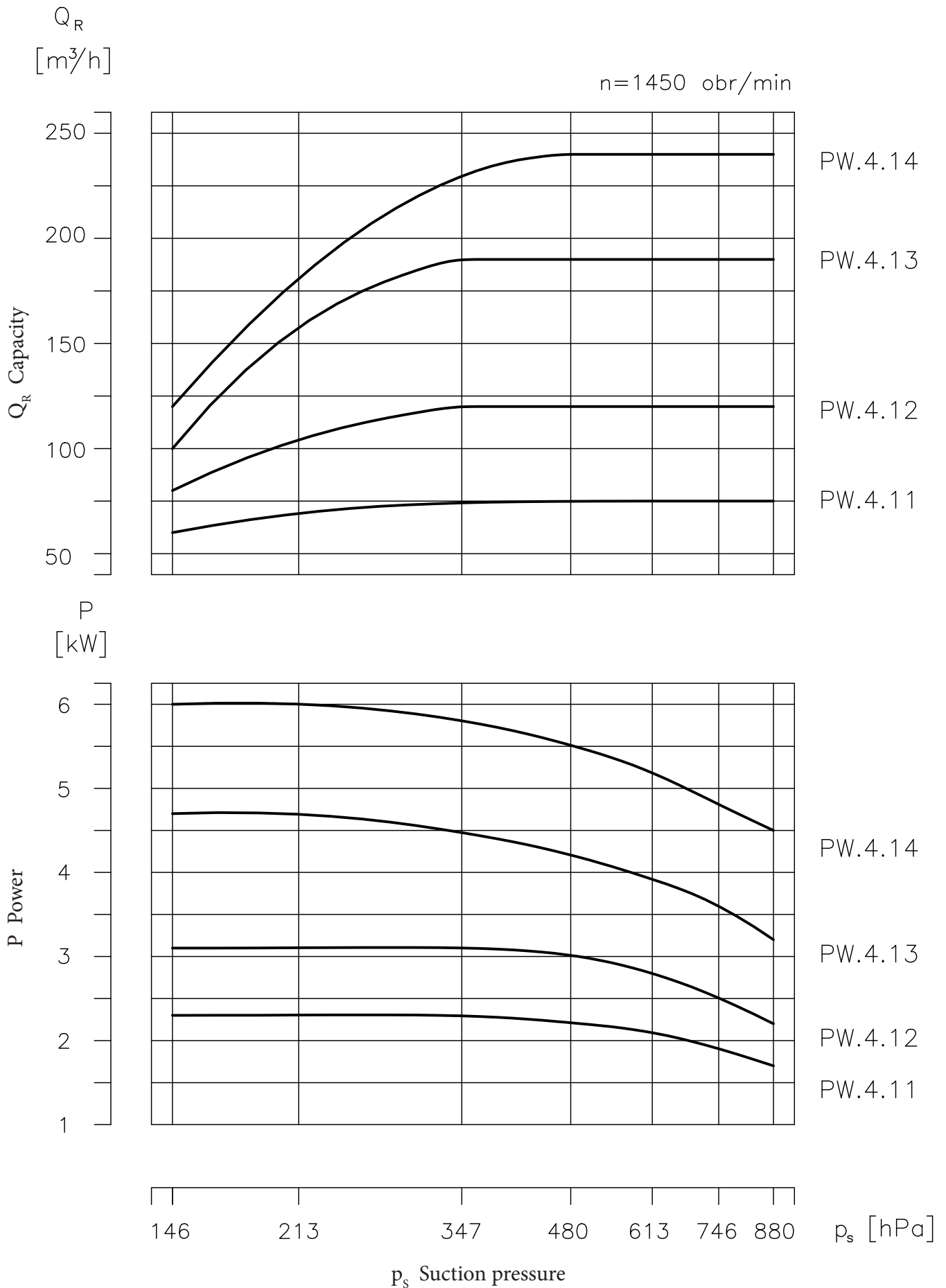
Characteristics



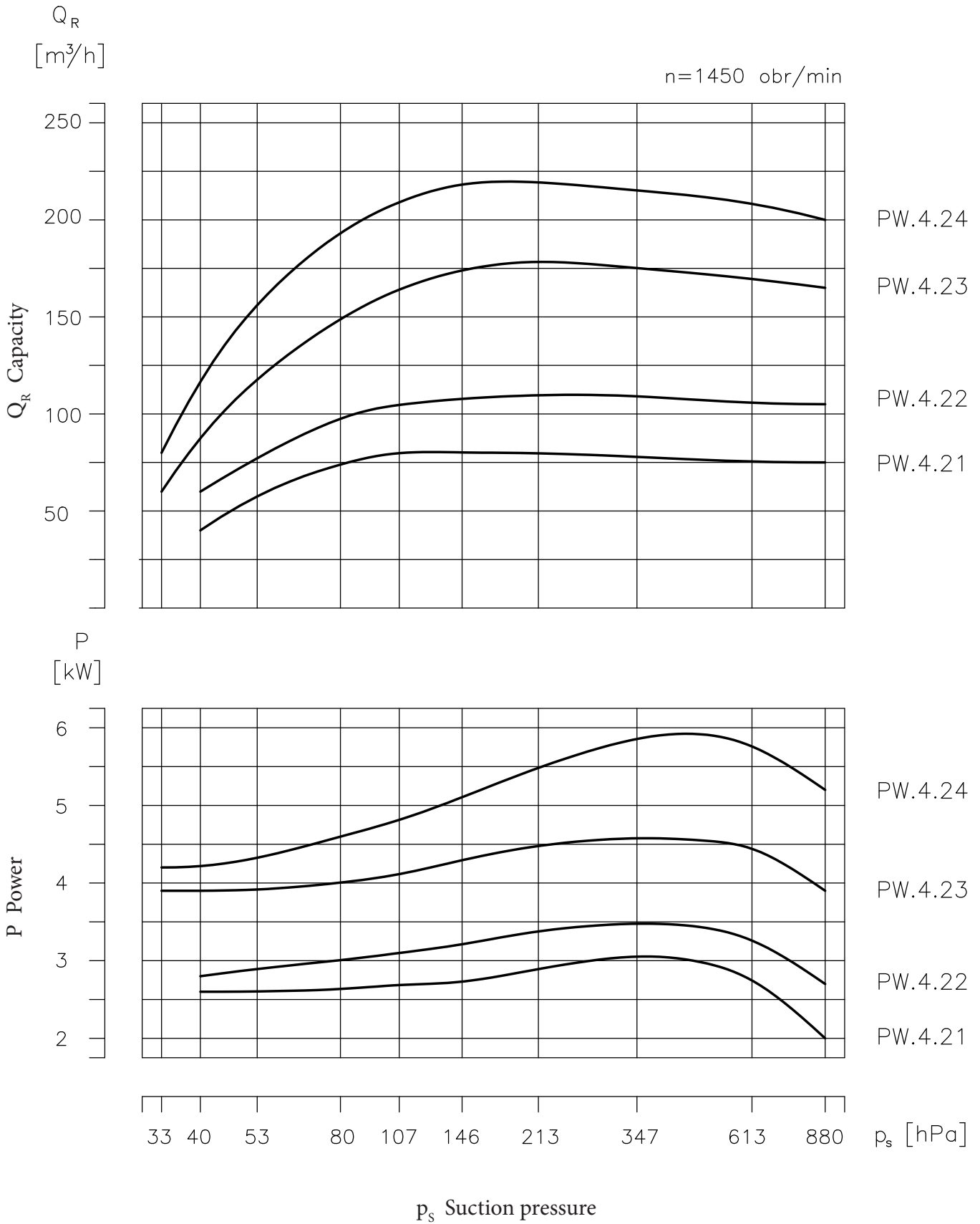
Characteristics



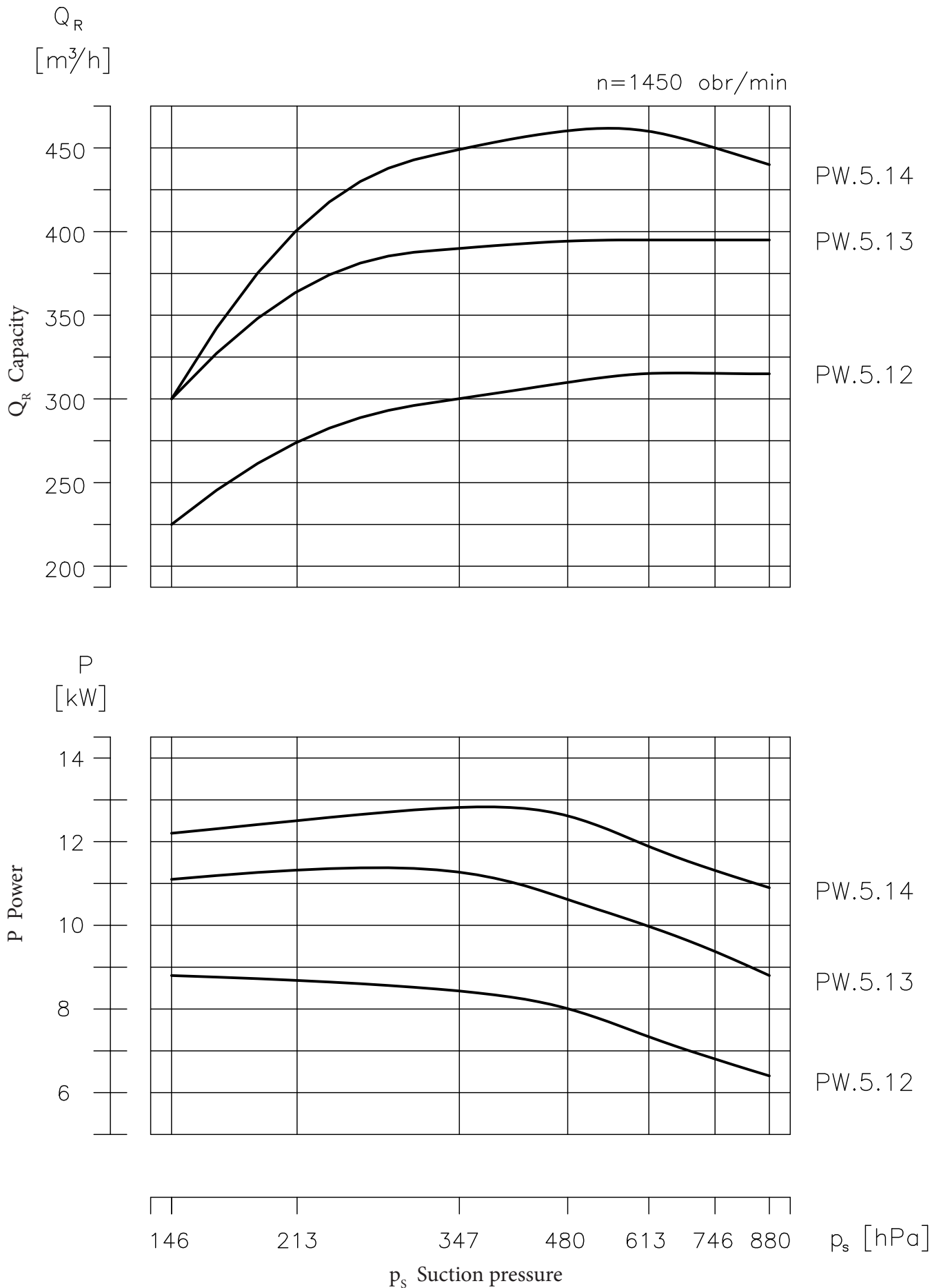
Characteristics



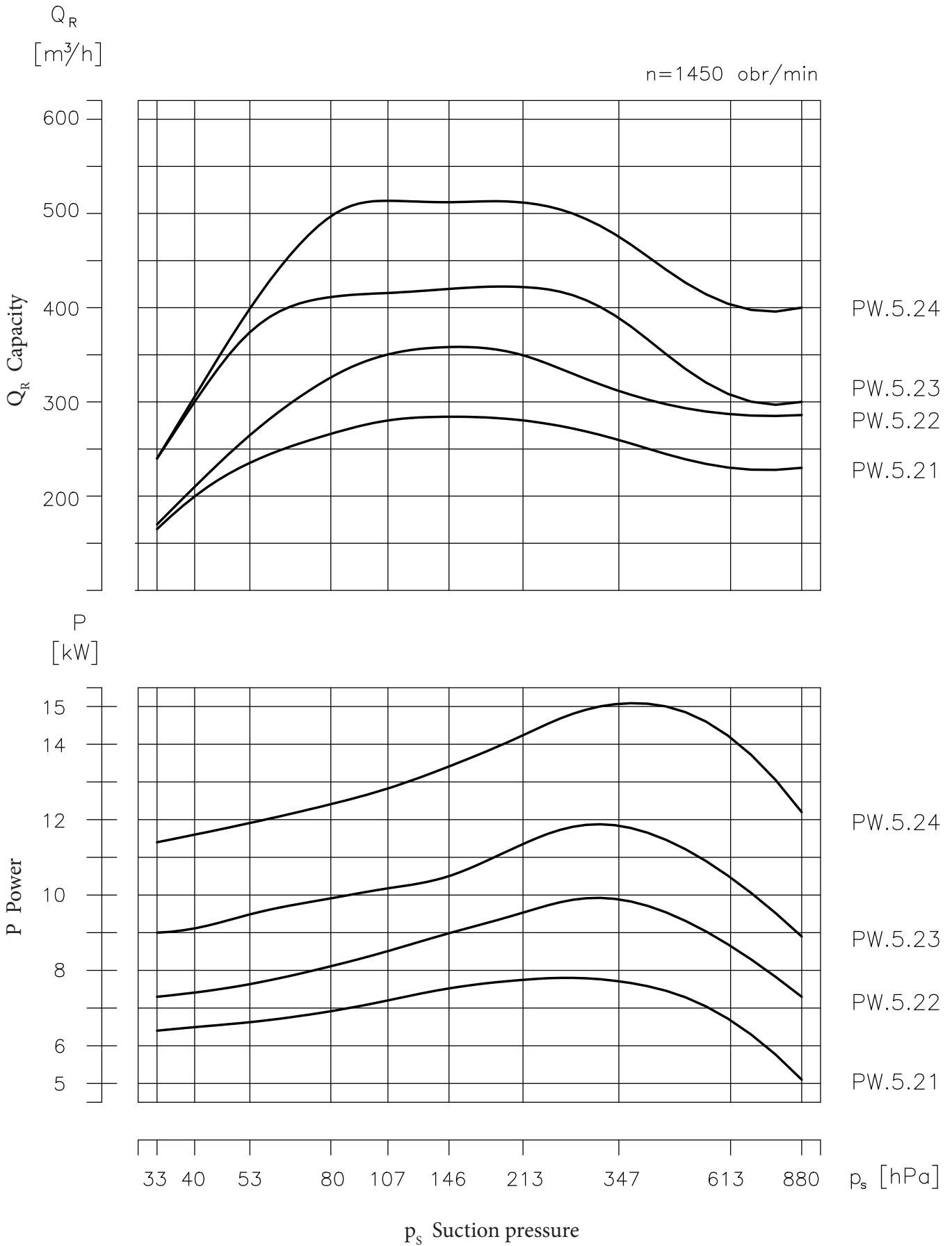
Characteristics



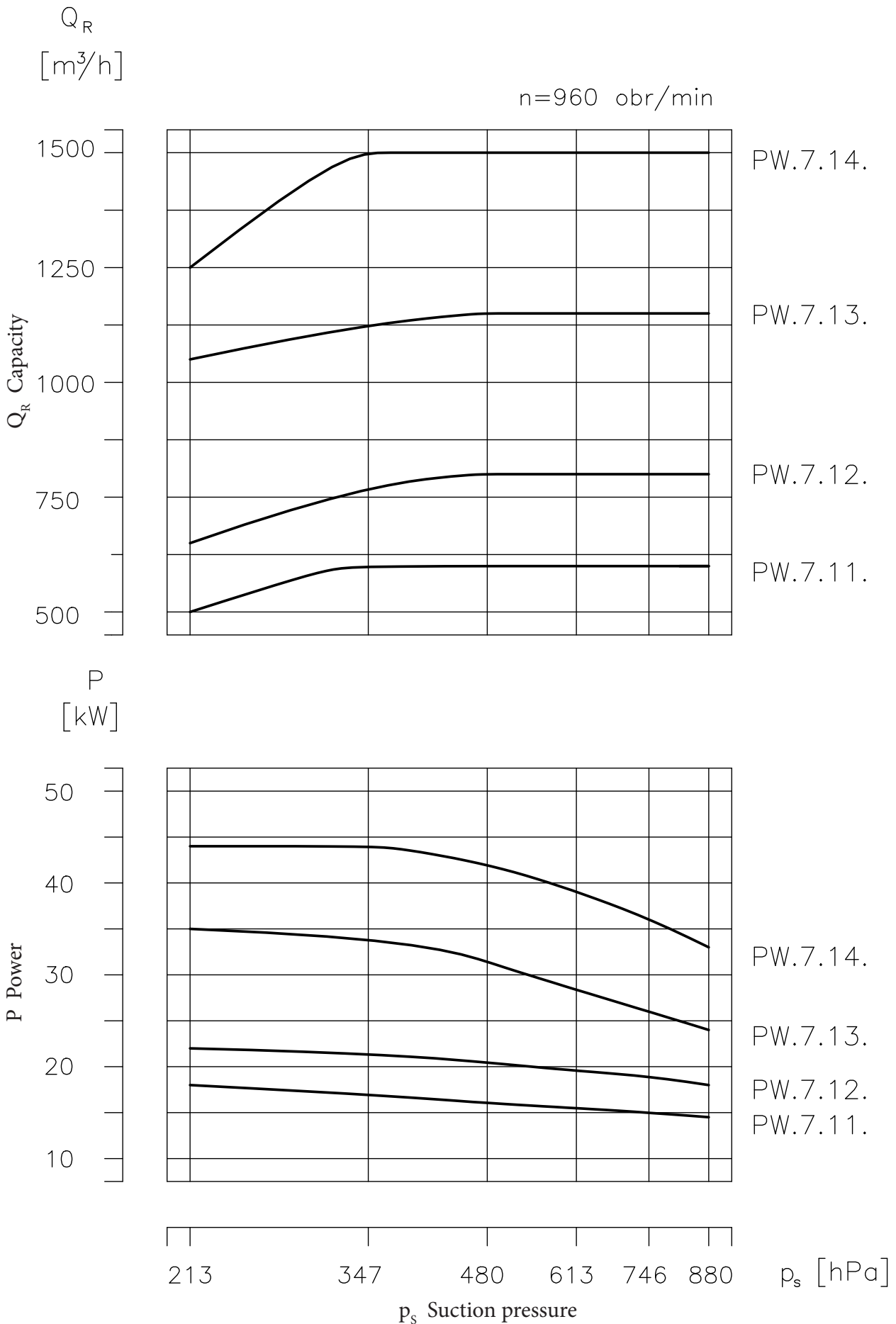
Characteristics



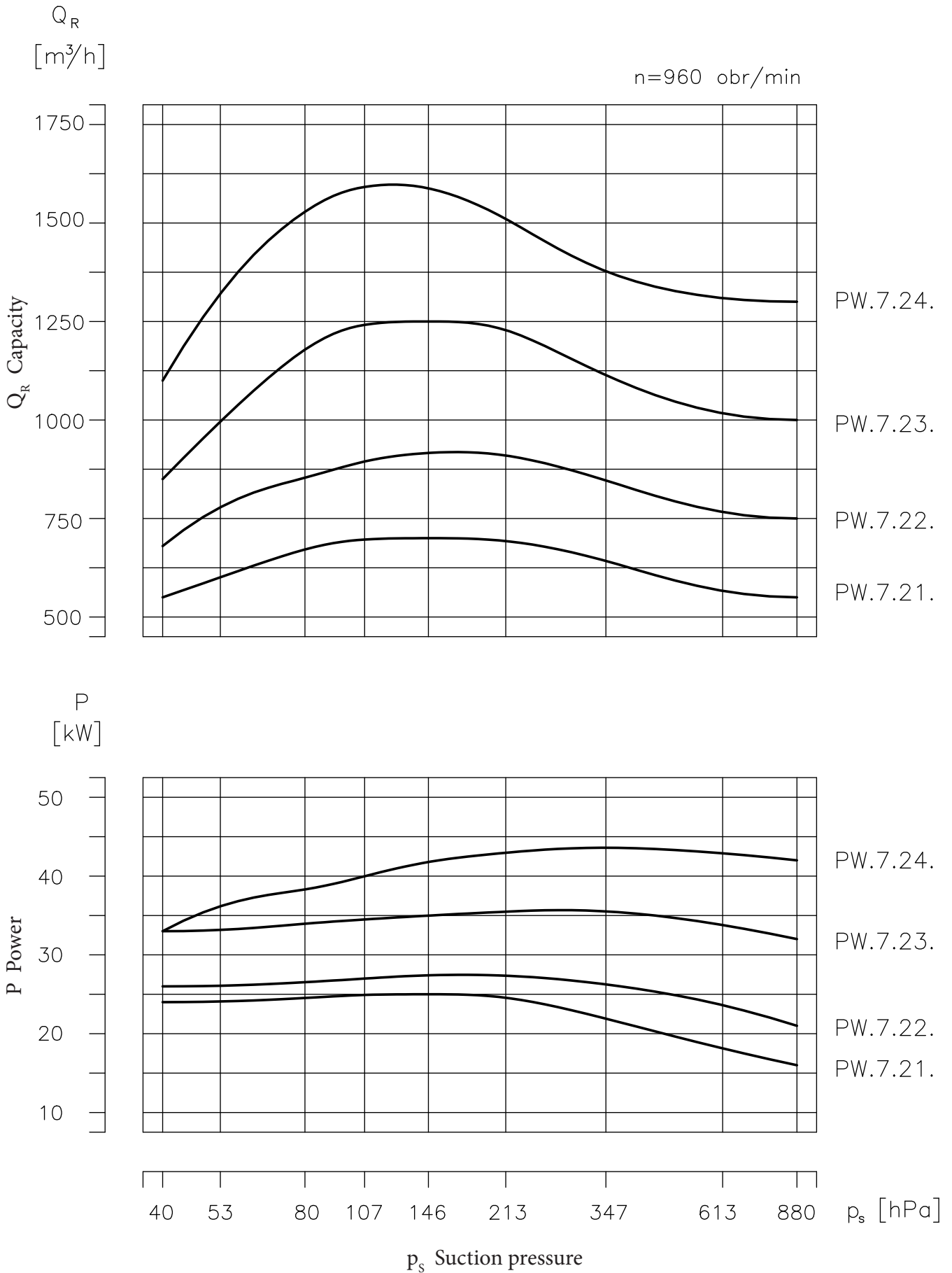
Characteristics



Characteristics

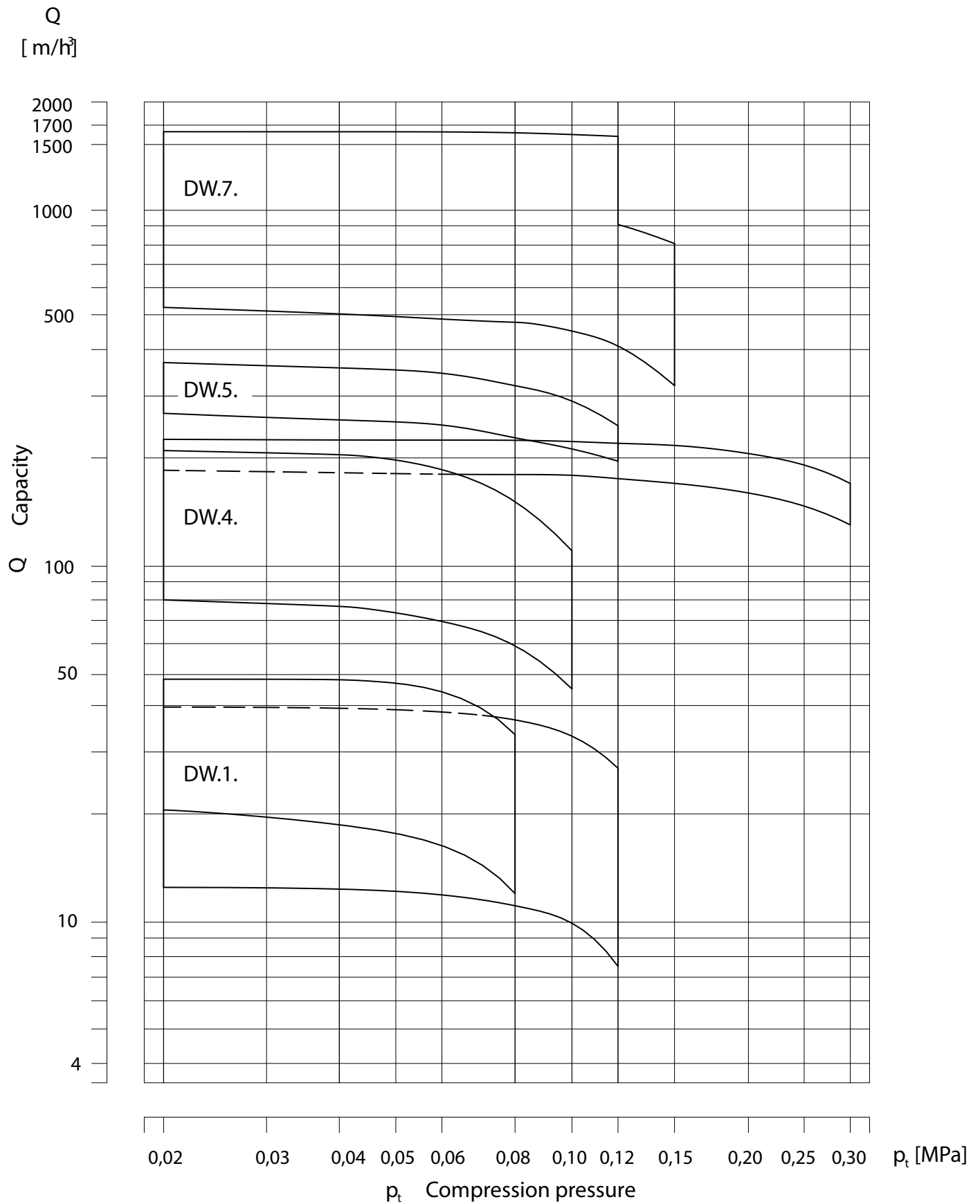


Characteristics

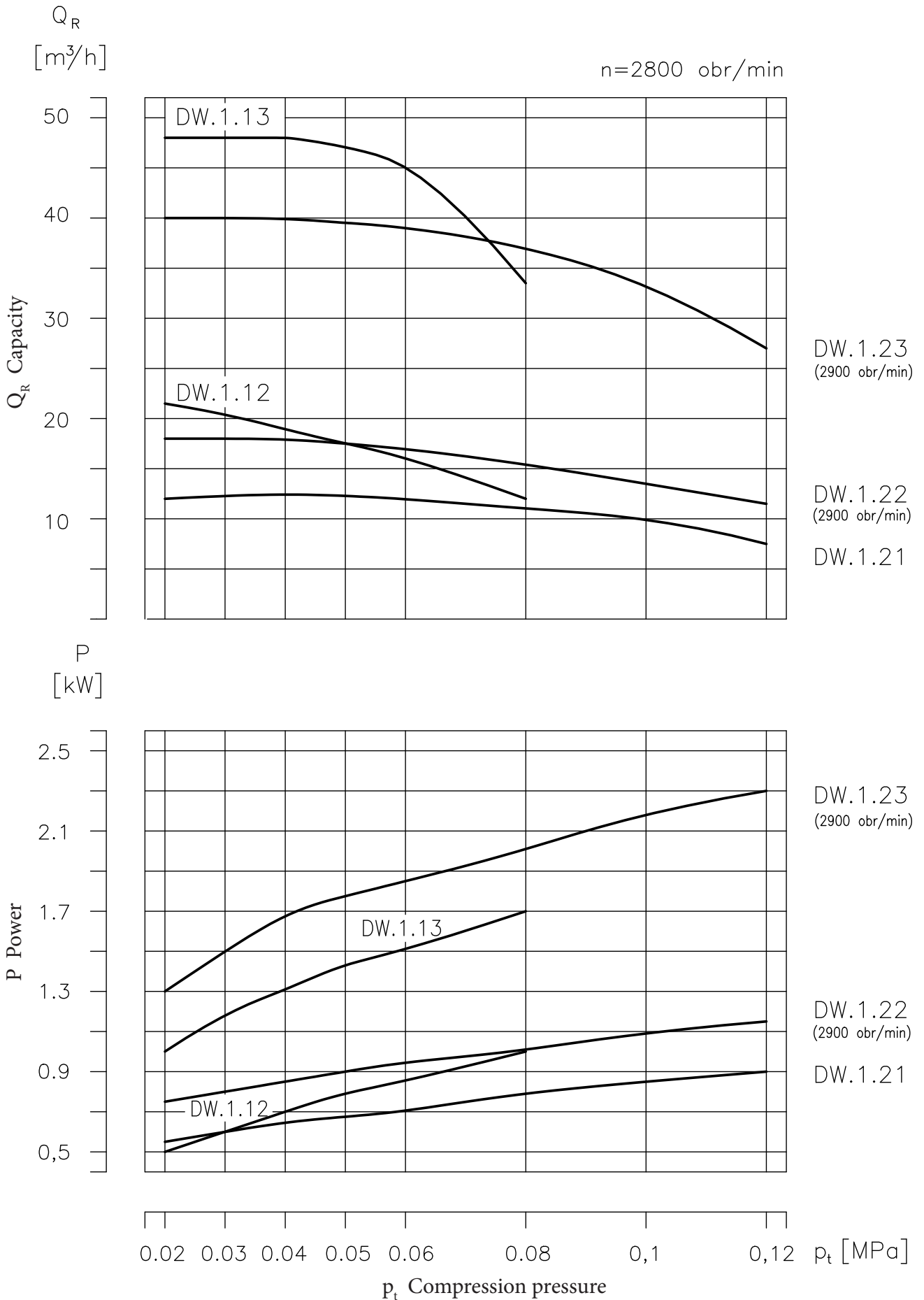


Characteristics

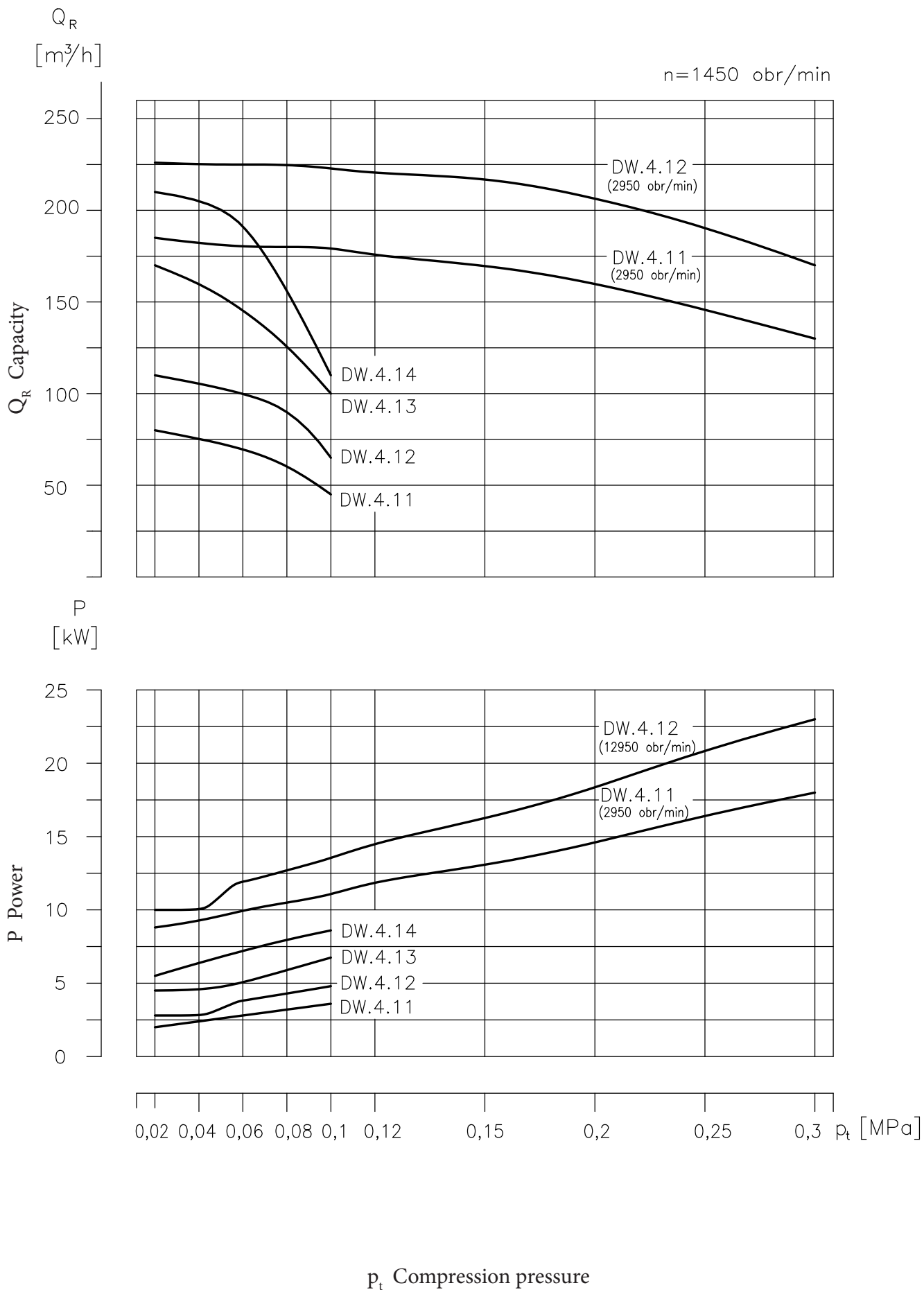
The cumulative chart presenting fields of operation of blowers DW.1-7 with a rotating liquid ring



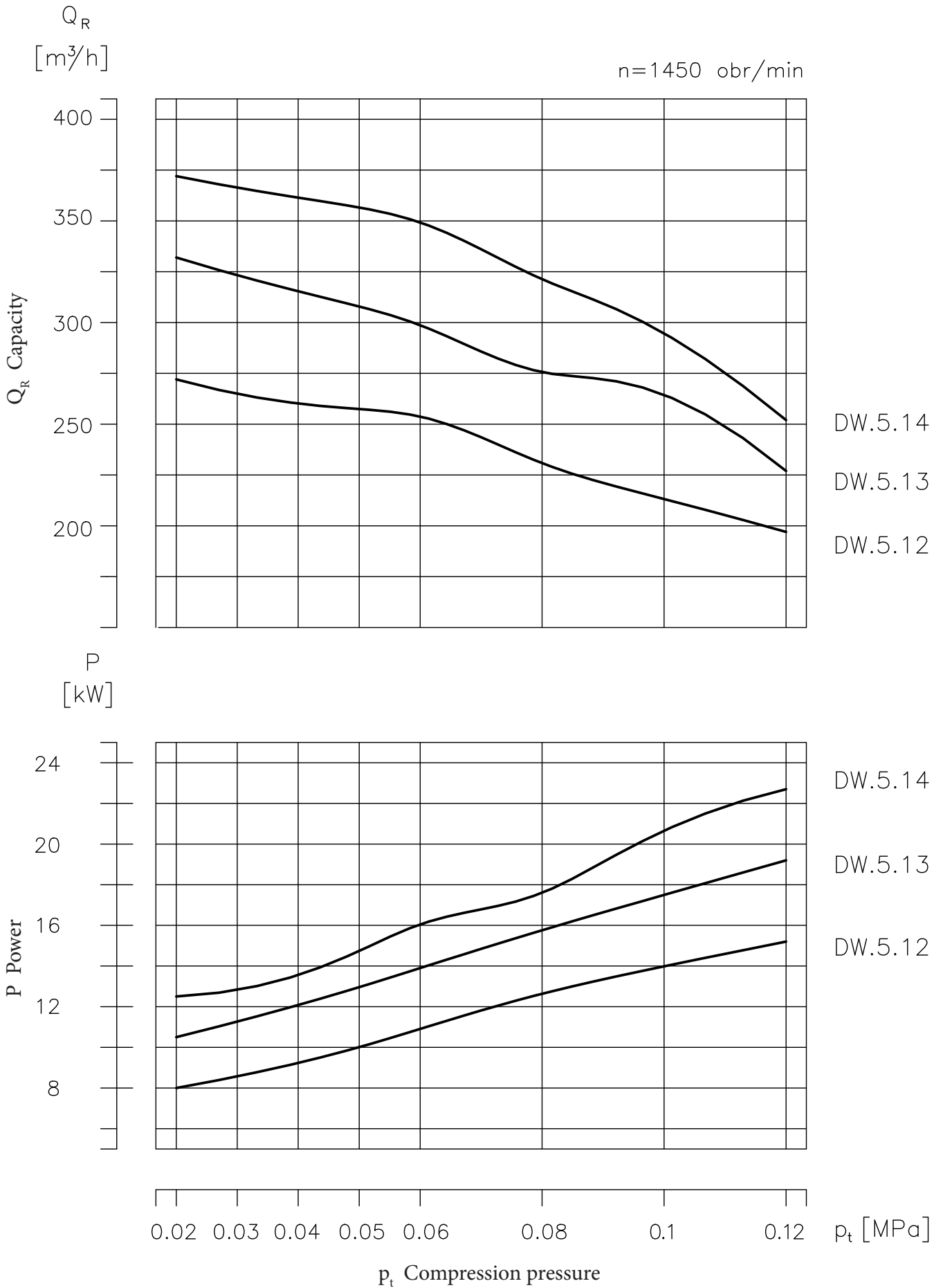
Blower characteristics



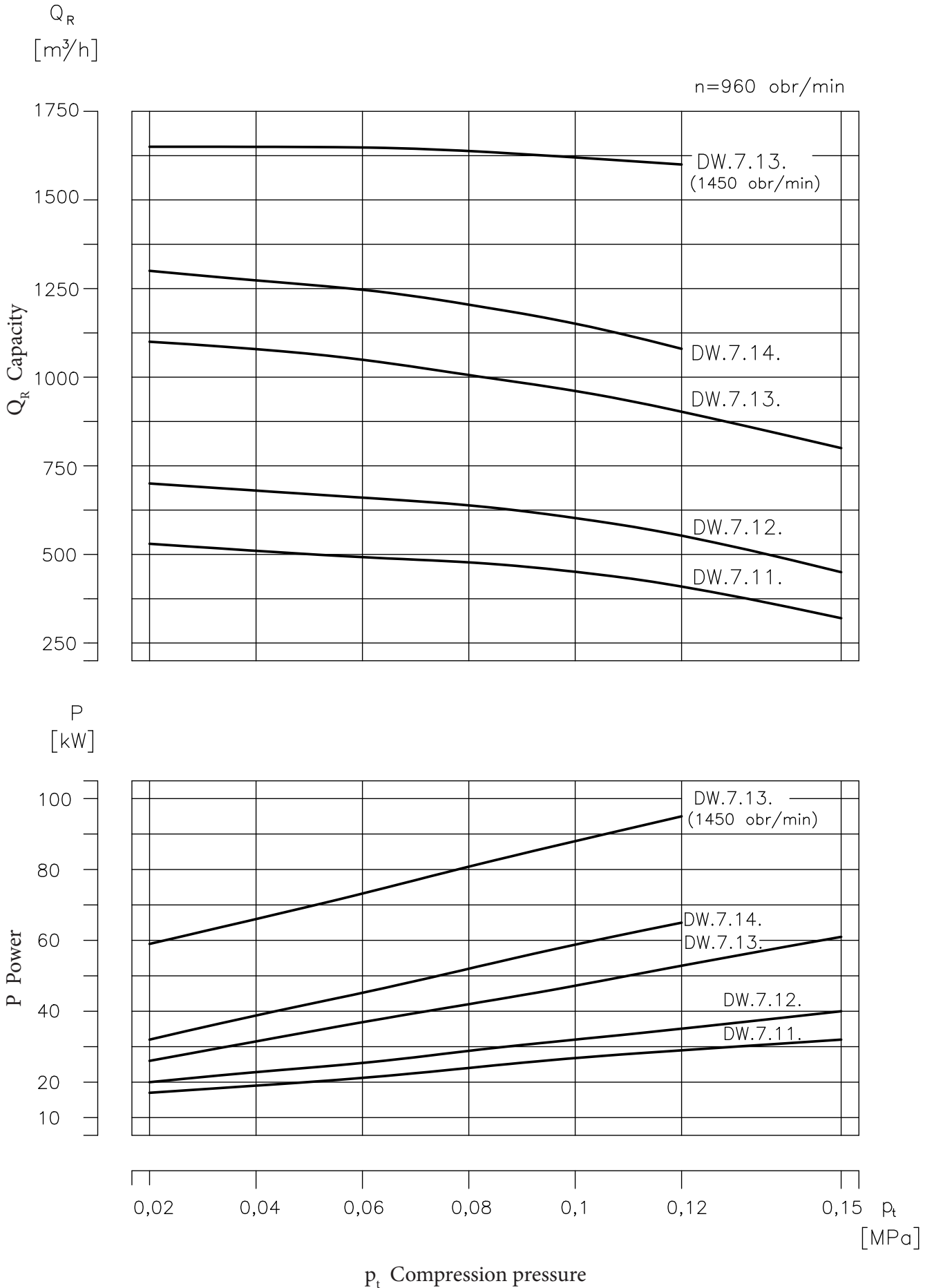
Blower characteristics



Blower characteristics



Blower characteristics



WORKING WATER

Demand for water as working liquid

Vacuum pumps and blowers must have working liquid supplied in the volume indicated in the operation column PB regardless of the operation type (PB or PZ). While using water as working liquid, it is recommended to apply chemically treated water in order to reduce the deposits precipitating from water as they speed up the wear of movable parts.

It is recommended to use water of hardness about 4°n- for two-stage pumps and about 8°n- for single-stage pumps

PB - for operation with water supply in the direct system.

PZ - for operation with water supply in the combined system when its part filled up with fresh water returns to the pump.

Δt - water temperature increase in the ring in PZ system, with reference to operation in PB system.

Absolute suction pressure		146 hPa					347 hPa					480 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB				
		Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C				
		10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
PW. 1.12	2900	0,8	1,0	1,3	2,5	5,0	0,7	0,8	1,2	2,2	4,5	0,6	0,8	1,1	2,0	4,0	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,7	3,5	0,3	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,5
PW. 1.13	2900	1,3	1,5	2,2	3,3	5,5	1,2	1,3	1,8	2,8	4,5	1,0	1,2	1,6	2,6	4,0	0,8	1,0	1,5	2,2	3,5	0,5	0,7	0,8	1,2	1,5

Absolute suction pressure		33/40 hPa					146 hPa					347 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB				
		Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C				
		10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
PW.1.21	2800	0,6	1,2	2,0	4,0	5,0	0,8	1,2	1,8	3,5	4,5	0,5	0,8	1,6	2,8	3,5	0,4	1,0	1,3	2,3	2,5	0,3	1,0	1,4	1,5	2,0
PW.1.22	2800	0,6	1,5	2,2	4,7	5,0	1,0	1,5	2,1	3,5	4,5	0,8	1,5	2,0	3,0	3,5	0,7	1,2	1,3	2,3	2,5	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,5	2,0
PW.1.23	2800	1,3	2,2	2,8	4,2	5,5	1,3	2,0	2,7	3,8	4,5	1,2	2,0	2,5	3,7	4,0	1,0	1,5	1,8	2,5	2,5	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,5	2,0

Manometric discharge pressure		0,02 hPa					0,04 hPa					0,08 hPa					0,12 hPa				
blower symbol	obr/min	PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB				
		Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C				
		30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																					
DW.1.12	2800	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,8	2,5	0,2	0,3	0,7	1,0	3,5	0,3	0,5	0,8	1,7	6,0	-	-	-	-	-
DW.1.13	2800	0,3	0,5	0,8	1,2	2,5	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,7	3,5	0,7	0,8	1,5	2,3	6,0	-	-	-	-	-
DW.1.21	2800	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	2,0	0,2	0,3	0,6	1,0	3,0	0,2	0,3	0,8	1,5	5,0	0,3	0,3	1,1	2,1	6,5
DW.1.22	2900	0,3	0,5	0,7	1,0	2,0	0,3	0,5	0,8	1,2	3,0	0,3	0,5	1,0	1,7	5,0	0,5	0,7	1,3	2,2	6,5
DW.1.23	2900	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,2	2,0	0,5	0,7	1,2	1,7	3,0	0,7	1,0	1,7	2,5	5,0	0,8	1,2	2,0	3,3	6,5

Absolute suction pressure		146 hPa					347 hPa					480 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB					PZ PB				
		Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C					Δt°C				
		10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
PW.4.11	1450	2,8	3,3	4,7	7,7	14	2,8	3,3	4,5	7,2	12	2,3	2,7	3,8	6,0	10	2,0	2,3	3,0	4,3	6	1,5	1,7	2,0	3,0	4
PW.4.12	1450	2,8	3,3	4,7	7,7	14	2,8	3,3	4,5	7,2	12	2,8	3,3	4,4	6,6	10	2,0	2,3	3,0	4,3	6	1,9	2,1	2,6	3,2	4
PW.4.13	1450	5,8	6,8	9,4	15,0	25	7,1	8,3	11,1	16,7	25	4,3	5,0	6,6	10,0	15	4,5	5,1	6,5	9,0	12	3,0	3,3	4,0	5,0	6
PW.4.14	1450	5,8	6,8	9,4	15,0	25	7,1	8,3	11,1	16,7	25	5,6	6,4	8,2	11,2	15	5,3	6,0	7,4	9,0	12	3,1	3,5	4,1	5,0	6

WORKING WATER

Demand for water as working liquid

Absolute suction pressure		33/40 hPa					146 hPa					347 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-
		Demand for fresh water in l/min																								
PW.4.21	1450	3,0	5,0	6,8	10,7	15	3,2	5,2	7,0	10,5	14	3,3	5,0	6,2	8,3	10	2,7	3,7	4,4	5,3	6	1,5	2,0	2,3	2,7	3
PW.4.22	1450	3,5	5,6	7,5	11,2	15	4,0	6,2	8,0	11,2	14	3,7	5,4	6,6	8,6	10	2,8	3,8	4,5	5,4	6	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,7	3
PW.4.23	1450	4,1	6,7	9,0	13,5	18	4,6	7,1	9,1	12,8	16	4,5	6,4	8,0	10,3	12	2,8	3,8	4,5	5,4	6	1,6	2,0	2,4	2,7	3
PW.4.24	1450	4,1	6,7	9,0	13,5	18	4,6	7,1	9,1	12,8	16	4,5	6,4	8,0	10,3	12	3,0	4,0	4,6	5,4	6	1,6	2,3	2,5	2,8	3

Manometrie discharge pressure		0,02 MPa					0,06 MPa					0,1 MPa					0,2 MPa					0,3 MPa				
blower symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-
		Demand for fresh water in l/min																								
DW.4.11	1450	0,6	0,9	1,5	2,2	4	0,9	1,3	2,3	3,5	8	0,9	1,3	2,3	3,7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW.4.11	2900	0,9	1,3	2,0	2,9	5	1,1	1,7	2,8	4,4	10	1,1	1,7	2,8	4,5	12	1,1	1,5	2,8	4,7	14	1,1	1,5	2,8	4,7	14
DW.4.12	1450	0,6	0,9	1,5	2,2	4	0,9	1,3	2,3	3,5	8	0,9	1,3	2,3	3,7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW.4.12	2900	0,9	1,3	2,0	2,9	5	1,1	1,7	2,8	4,4	10	1,1	1,7	2,8	4,5	12	1,1	1,5	2,8	4,7	14	1,1	1,5	2,8	4,7	14
DW.4.13	1450	1,7	2,3	3,5	4,9	8	2,3	3,2	5,3	8,0	16	2,3	3,3	5,7	8,9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DW.4.14	1450	1,7	2,3	3,5	4,9	8	2,3	3,2	5,3	8,0	16	2,3	3,3	5,7	8,9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Absolute suction pressure		146 hPa					347 hPa					480 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-
		Demand for fresh water in l/min																								
PW.5.12	1450	9	10	15	25	45	10	12	16	25	40	9	10	14	21	32	5	6	8	11	15	3	4	5	6	8
PW.5.13	1450	15	18	24	39	62	17	20	27	40	58	14	16	21	31	45	13	15	19	26	35	8	9	11	15	18
PW.5.14	1450	16	19	26	42	66	18	21	28	41	62	16	19	25	36	52	16	18	23	32	43	11	13	16	20	25

Absolute suction pressure		33/40 hPa					213 hPa					347 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$					$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-
		Demand for fresh water in l/min																								
PW.5.21	1450	7	10	14	23	34	8	13	17	26	34	8	13	16	22	27	5	7	9	11	12	2	3	3	4	4
PW.5.22	1450	8	13	18	29	40	10	16	21	31	40	11	17	21	28	34	7	9	11	13	15	3	4	4	5	5
PW.5.23	1450	9	15	20	32	45	12	18	24	35	45	13	19	24	32	39	8	11	13	16	18	4	5	6	6	7
PW.5.24	1450	12	19	26	39	52	15	23	30	42	52	16	23	27	35	40	11	15	17	21	23	5	7	7	8	9

WORKING WATER

Demand for water as working liquid

Manometric discharge pressure		0,02 MPa					0,04 MPa					0,08 MPa					0,1 MPa					0,12 MPa				
blower symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$										$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$														
		30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
DW.5.12	1450	2	3	4	6	10	3	4	6	9	15	4	5	8	12	25	4	5	9	14	32	5	7	11	17	40
DW.5.13	1450	3	4	7	9	15	4	6	9	13	22	5	8	13	20	40	6	8	14	21	48	6	9	16	24	55
DW.5.14	1450	4	6	9	12	20	5	7	11	16	28	7	10	17	25	50	7	10	17	27	60	8	11	20	31	66

Absolute suction pressure		213 hPa					347 hPa					480 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$										$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$														
		10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-	10	8	5	2	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
PW.7.11	960	13	15	25	40	80	13	16	22	37	70	18	21	27	39	55	15	17	21	30	40	9	11	13	16	20
PW.7.12	960	19	22	31	53	100	19	23	32	52	90	24	28	37	53	75	20	23	30	41	55	12	13	16	20	25
PW.7.13	960	34	40	57	93	165	32	38	53	84	140	39	45	59	83	115	35	40	50	68	90	19	21	26	33	40
PW.7.14	960	40	48	66	105	175	36	42	58	90	145	39	45	61	87	120	37	42	53	72	95	21	24	29	37	45

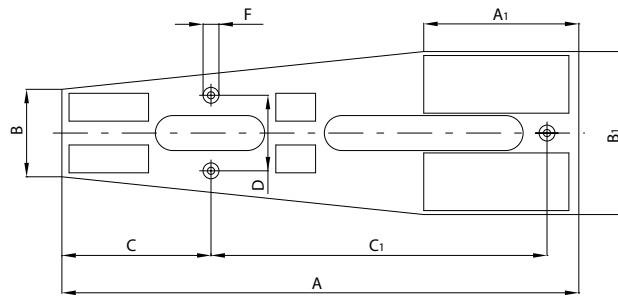
Absolute suction pressure		40 hPa					107 hPa					347 hPa					613 hPa					880 hPa				
vacuum pump symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$										$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$														
		10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-	10	5	3	1	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
PW.7.21	960	19	33	45	85	130	20	34	47	78	115	20	30	39	53	65	13	18	22	27	30	8	11	12	14	15
PW.7.22	960	22	38	55	95	140	24	40	55	88	125	23	35	43	58	70	16	22	26	31	35	9	11	12	14	15
PW.7.23	960	28	47	70	105	150	28	45	61	95	130	26	38	47	63	75	18	25	29	36	40	12	15	16	19	20
PW.7.24	960	34	56	75	115	160	31	51	67	101	135	28	42	52	68	80	21	29	34	40	45	12	15	16	19	20

Manometric discharge pressure		0,04 MPa					0,06 MPa					0,08 MPa					0,1 MPa					0,15 MPa				
blower symbol	obr/min	PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB			PZ		PB		
		$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$										$\Delta t^{\circ}\text{C}$														
		30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-	30	20	10	5	-
Demand for fresh water in l/min																										
DW.7.11	960	6	8	12	17	30	7	9	15	22	40	8	11	18	27	55	8	11	18	29	65	7	10	18	30	80
DW.7.12	960	7	9	14	20	35	8	11	19	27	50	8	12	20	30	60	8	12	20	31	70	8	11	20	32	85
DW.7.13	960	12	17	27	38	65	14	20	32	46	85	14	20	33	50	100	13	19	33	51	115	13	18	32	56	150
DW.7.13	1450	13	18	29	41	70	15	21	34	49	90	15	21	35	52	100	14	20	34	53	120	13	19	33	64	170
DW.7.14	960	15	21	33	47	80	17	23	37	54	100	17	24	40	60	120	16	22	38	60	135	15	21	37	60	160

FOUNDATION PLATES

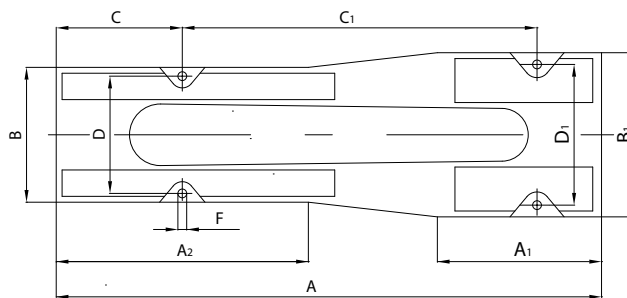
Foundation plates - dimensions

PW.1/DW.1



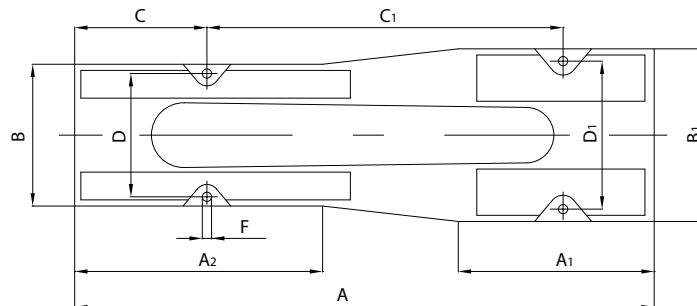
part no.	A	A ₁	B	B ₁	C	C ₁	D	F
60.34.01.1	745	230	145	240	190	520	120	14
60.35.01.1	825	230	145	240	240	550	140	14

PW.4/DW.4



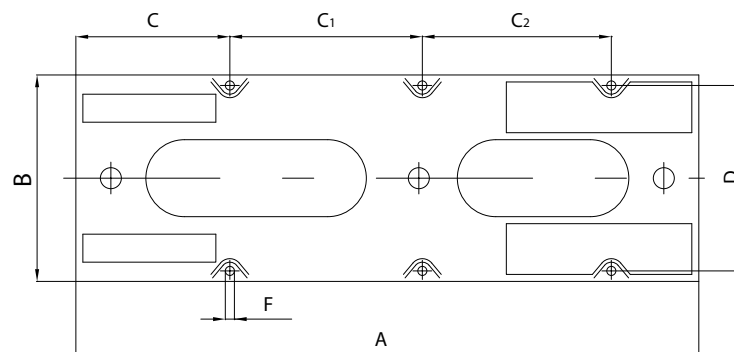
part no.	A	A ₁	A ₂	B	B ₁	C	C ₁	D	D ₁	F
60.70.01.1	795	300	335	262	310	180	490	226	274	14
60.71.01.1	1046	470	300	266	420	180	595	230	384	14
60.72.01.1	964	360	350	262	342	240	550	226	306	14
60.73.01.1	1016	320	480	262	310	230	625	230	274	14

PW.5/DW.5



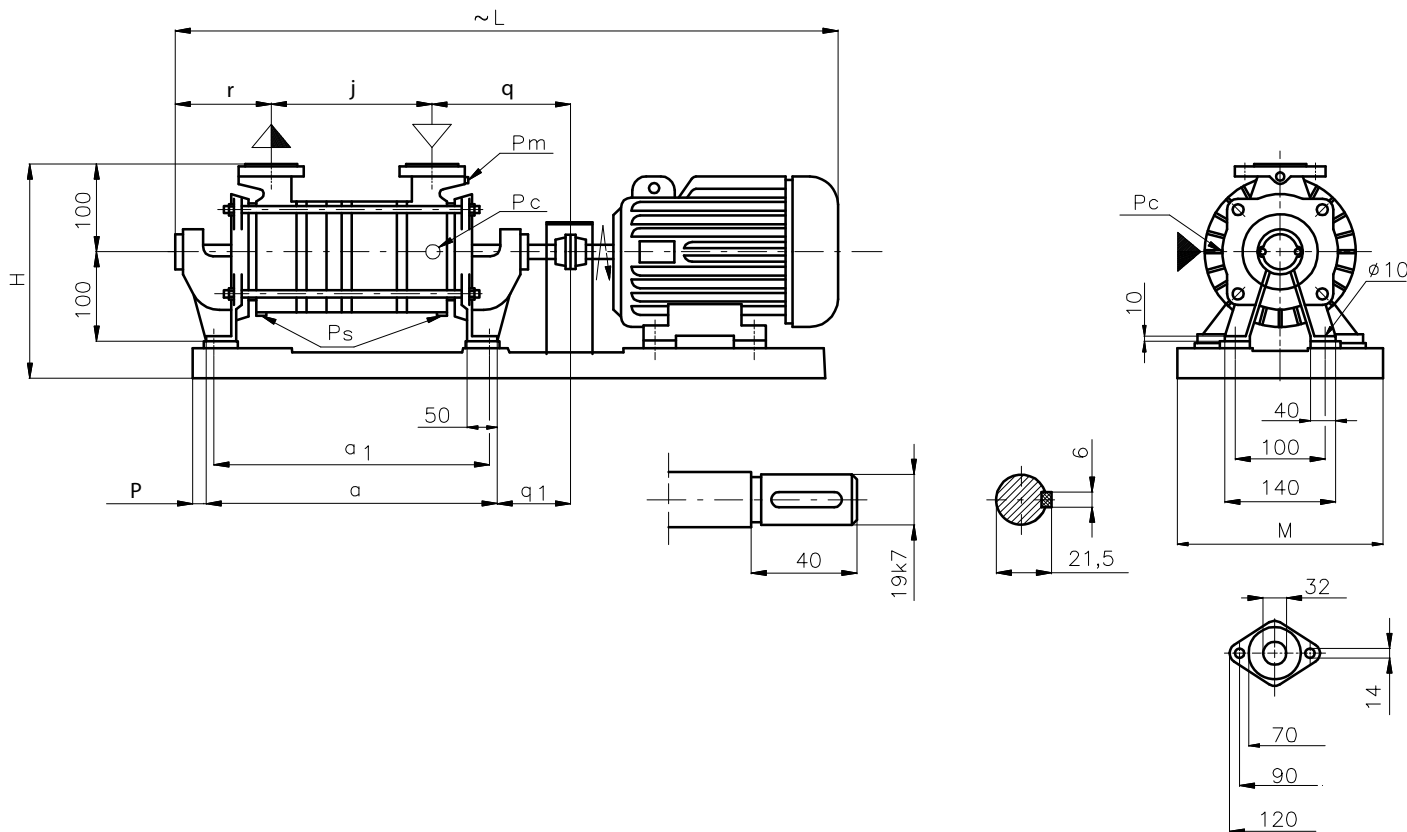
part no.	A	A ₁	A ₂	B	B ₁	C	C ₁	D	D ₁	F
60.77.01.1	1245	480	380	325	415	250	750	277	367	14
60.78.01.1	1290	430	540	325	390	300	760	277	342	14

PW.7/DW.7



part no.	A	B	C	C ₁	C ₂	D	F
60.74.01.1	1832	595	400	600	550	520	24
60.75.01.1	1932	595	400	630	620	520	24
60.76.01.1	2087	595	450	700	670	520	24

Dimensions and the choice of units



Dimensions of units and pumps PW.1 and blowers DW.1

with a cord seal

Type dimension	constructional execution e ₁ e ₂	a	a ₁	j	q*	q ₁	r	P _c	P _m	P _s
PW.1.12 DW.1.12	01	300	260	108	172	76	128	R 0,5	M14x1,5	R 3/8
PW.1.13 DW.1.13	01	335	295	143						
PW.1.21 DW.1.21	01	336	296	144						
PW.1.22 DW.1.22	01	350	310	158						
PW.1.23 DW.1.23	01	399	359	207						

with front packing

Type dimension	constructional execution e ₁ e ₂	a	a ₁	j	q*	q ₁	r	P _c	P _m	P _s
PW.1.12 DW.1.12	10 12	294	254	108	125	32	80	R 0,5	M14x1,5	R 3/8
PW.1.13 DW.1.13	10 12									
PW.1.21 DW.1.21	10 12	330	290	144						
PW.1.22 DW.1.22	10 12									
PW.1.23 DW.1.23	10 12	393	353	207						

* Dimension „q” is given with reference to shaft frontal plane

Pc - working liquid connections
 Pm - manometer connections
 Ps - drain outlet

Dimensions and the choice of units (cord seal)

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container**		Unit dimension											
	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	to be set	open standing	P	H	M	L								
type size of vacuum pump	kg				type		kW	part no.		name		mm											
PW.1.12	18	19,0	37,0	44,9	EZ1	802A	0,75	60.34.01.1	68.40.01.1	ZBN.1	ZBP.1	65	200	240	658								
			47,4			802B	1,10																678
PW.1.13	19	20,0	38,0	48,0			90S2								1,50		68.40.03.1			40	200	240	713
			51,0			802A	0,75									68.40.01.1							
PW.1.21	20	21,0	39,0	46,9			802B								1,10		68.40.01.1			20	200	270	694
			48,4			90S2	1,50								60.35.01.1	68.40.03.1							
PW.1.22	21	22,0	40,0	49,0																0			728
PW.1.23	22	23,0	43,0	56,0																			815

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container**		Unit dimension										
	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	closed standing	P*	H	M	L*								
type size of vacuum pump	kg				type		kW	part no.		name		mm										
DW.1.12	18	19,0	37,0	44,9	EZ1	802A	0,75	60.34.01.1	68.40.01.1	ZBP.1	65	200	240	658								
			47,4			802B	1,10															678
DW.1.13	19	20,0	38,0	48,0			90S2							1,50		68.40.03.1		40	200	240	742	
			53,5			90L2	2,20								68.40.01.1							
DW.1.21	20	21,0	39,0	46,9			802A							0,75		68.40.01.1		40	200	240	694	
			48,4			802B	1,10								68.40.01.1							
DW.1.22	21	22,0	40,0	51,0														20	212	270	728	
			52,5			90S2	1,50							60.35.01.1	68.40.03.1							
DW.1.23	22	23,0	43,0	58,5			90L2							2,20		68.40.03.1					831	
			65,0			100L2	3,00							60.35.01.1	68.40.02.1						887	

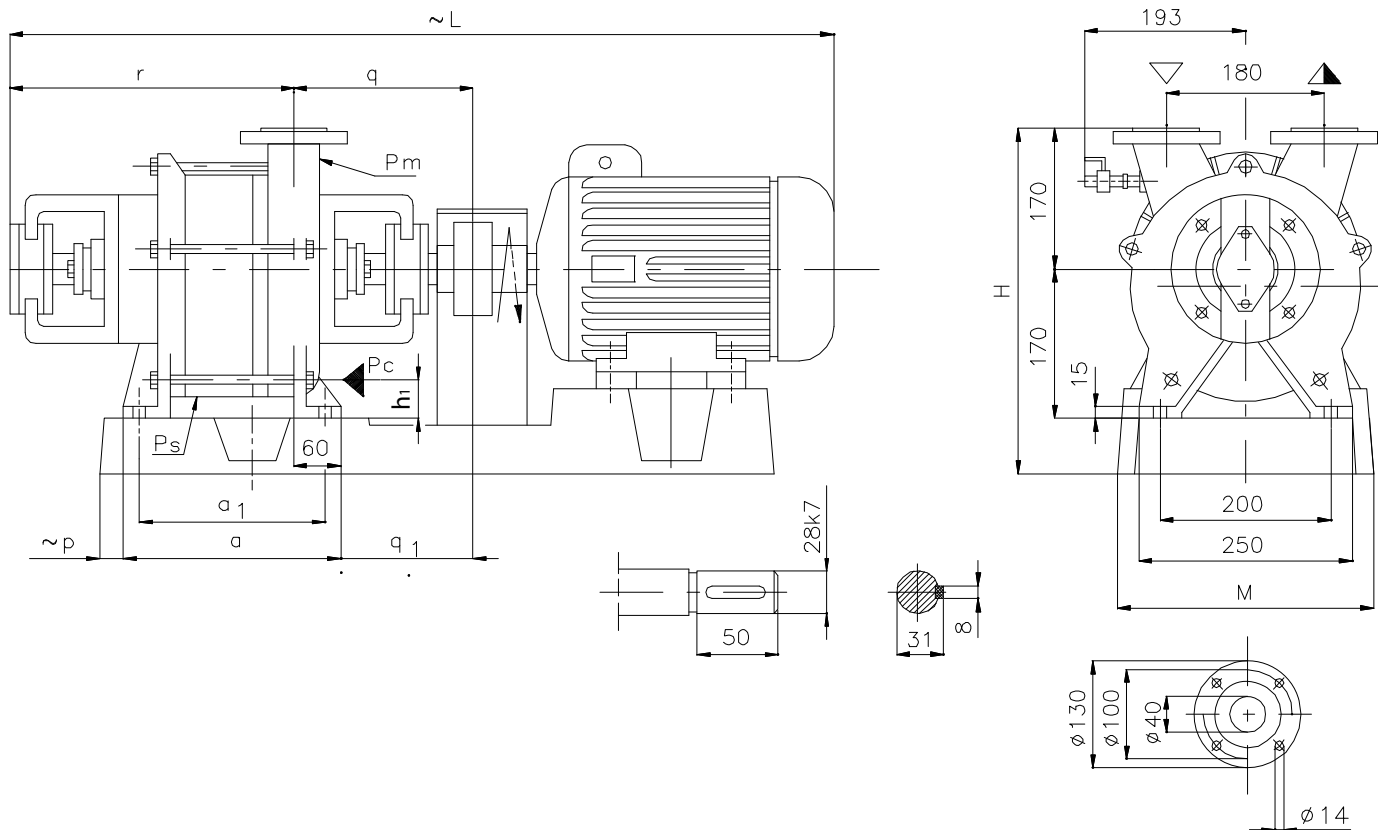
Motor do pompy i dmuchaw należy dobierać z rezerwą mocy około 10%

Dimensions and the choice of units (mechanical seal)

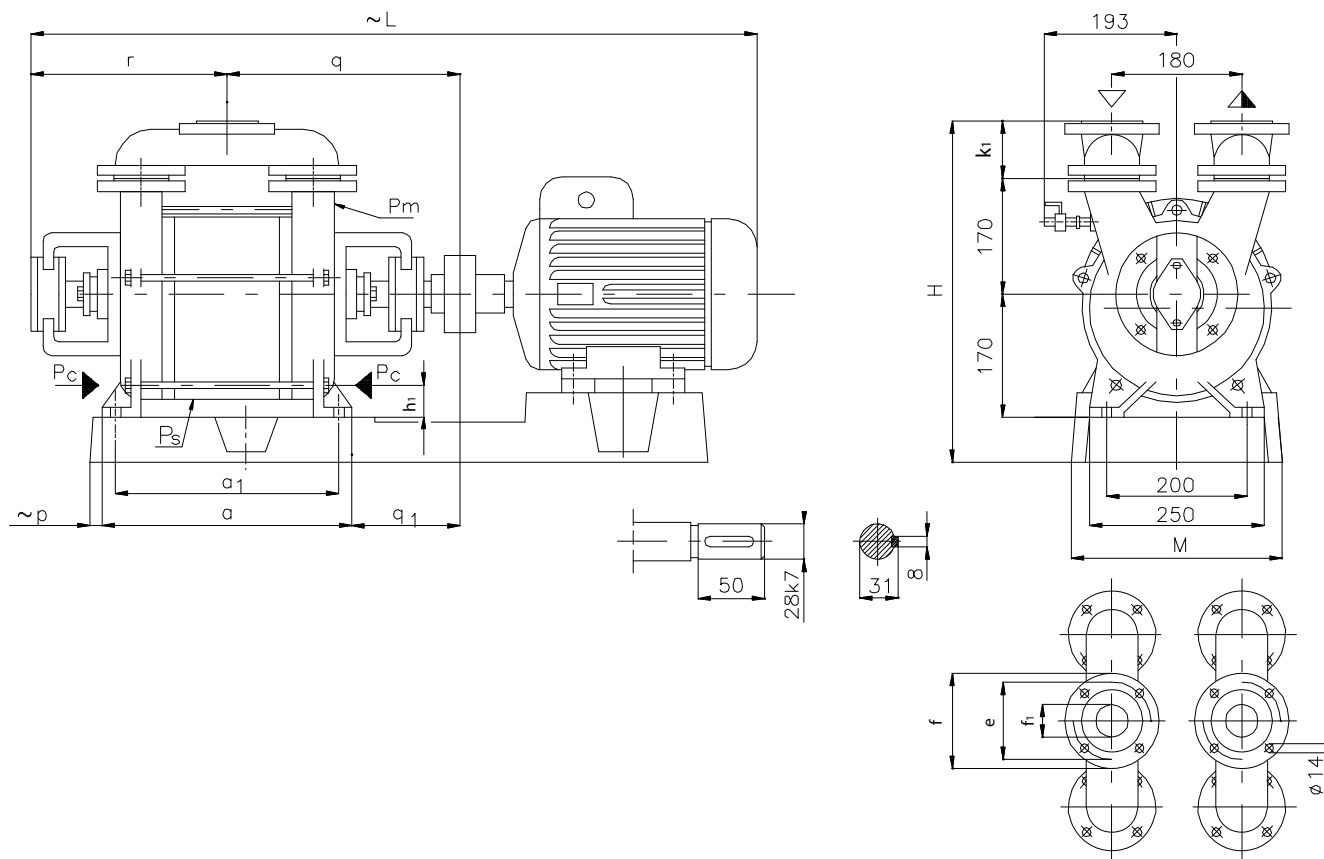
Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container		Unit dimension											
	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	to be set	open standing	P*	H	M	L*								
type size of vacuum pump	kg				type		kW	part no.		name		mm											
PW.1.12	17	18,0	36,0	33,9	EZ1	802A	0,75	60.34.01.1	68.40.01.1	ZBN.1	ZBP.1	100	200	240	582								
			46,4			802B	1,10																599
PW.1.13	18	19,0	37,0	47,0			90S2								1,50		68.40.03.1			60	200	240	634
			50,0			802A	0,75									68.40.01.1							
PW.1.21	19	20,0	38,0	45,9													68.40.01.1			60	200	240	618
			47,4			802B	1,10									68.40.01.1							
PW.1.22	20	21,0	39,0	48,0																45	200	240	649
PW.1.23	21	22,0	40,0	55,0			90S2								1,50		68.40.03.1						0

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container		Unit dimension										
	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	closed standing	P*	H	M	L*								
type size of vacuum pump	kg				type		kW	part no.		name		mm										
DW.1.12	17	18,0	36,0	43,9	EZ1	802A	0,75	60.34.01.1	68.40.01.1	ZBP.1	100	200	240	582								
			46,4			802B	1,10															599
DW.1.13	18	19,0	37,0	47,0			90S2							1,50		68.40.03.1		60	200	240	668	
			52,5			90L2	2,20								68.40.01.1							
DW.1.21	19	20,0	38,0	45,9			802A							0,75		68.40.01.1		45	200	240	618	
			47,4			802B	1,10								68.40.01.1							
DW.1.22	20	21,0	39,0	50,0														45	200	240	649	
			51,5			90S2	1,50							60.35.01.1	68.40.02.1							
DW.1.23	21	22,0	40,0	57,5			90L2							2,20		68.40.02.1		0	212	270	754	
			64,0			100L2	3,00							60.35.01.1	68.40.02.1							

Dimensions and the choice of units

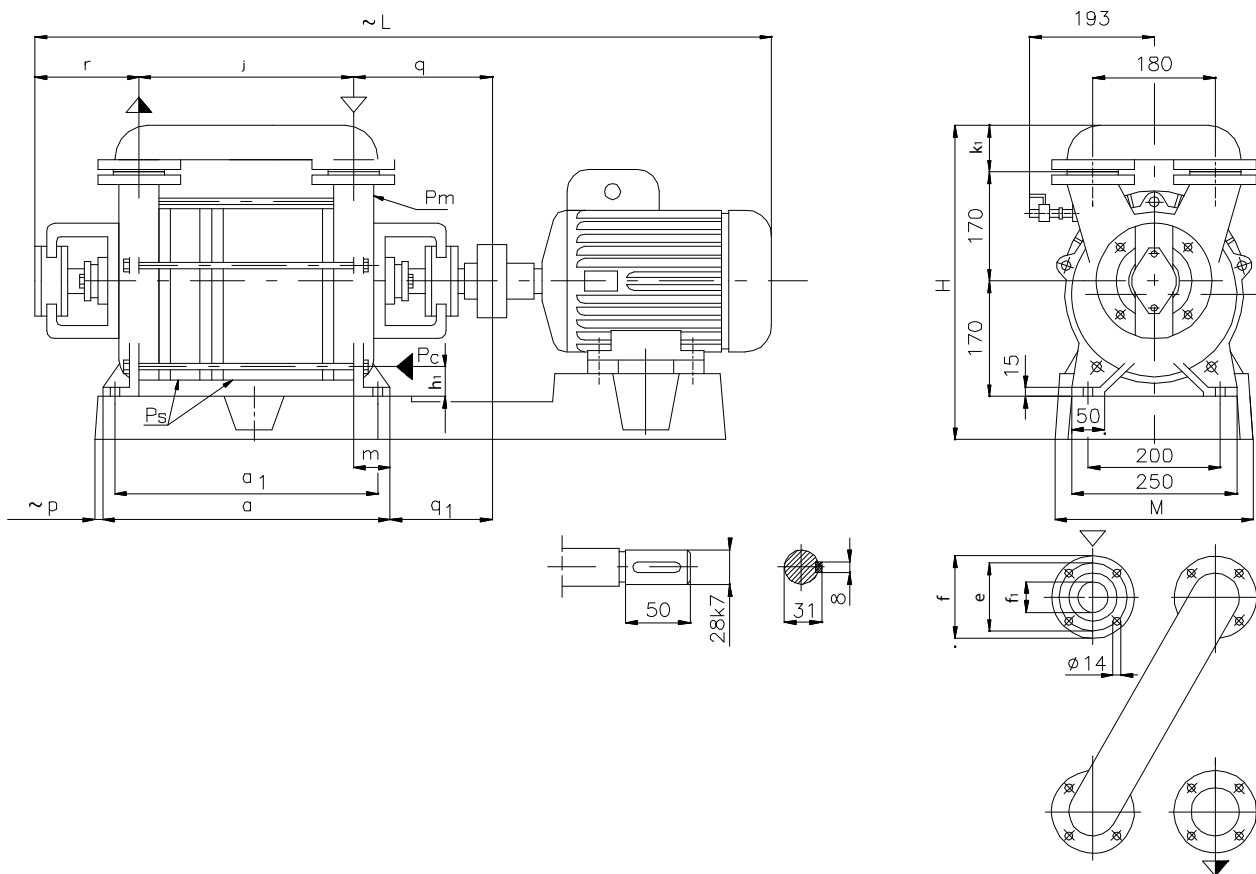


Dimensions of units and pumps PW.4.11-12 and blowers DW.4.11-12



Dimensions of units and pumps PW.4.13-14 and blowers DW.4.13-14

Dimensions and the choice of units



Dimensions of units and pumps PW.4.21-24

Type dimension	constructional execution e _i e _i	a	a ₁	e	f	f ₁	h ₁	j	k ₁	q*	q ₁	r	P _c	P _m	P _s												
PW.4.21	01	312	262	100	130	40	60	209	68	220	167	165	R 0,5	M14x1,5	M14x1,5												
	11									170	117	115															
PW.4.22	01	332	282							80	140	50				-	83	127**	220	167	165						
	11																		170	117	115						
PW.4.23	01	402	352																80	140	50	-	83	127**	220	167	165
	11																								170	117	115
PW.4.24	01	442	392					80	140										50	-	83	127**	220	167	165		
	11																						170	117	115		
PW.4.11	01	231	181					100	130	40	80	-				83	127**	220	167	308	R 0,5	M14x1,5	M14x1,5				
DW.4.11	11	251	201															170	117	258							
PW.4.12	01	251	201															220	167	328							
DW.4.12	11	318	268															170	117	278							
PW.4.13	01	318	268	327	167	272																					
DW.4.13	11	358	308	277	117	222																					
PW.4.14	01	358	308	347	167	292																					
DW.4.14	11	297	117	242																							

*) Dimension „q” is given with reference to shaft frontal plane.

***) - k₁ = 89 i 127 for the execution of material 6 and 7

Flanges sizes according to PN-ISO7005-1:1996

P_c - working liquid connections

P_m - manometer connections

P_s - drain outlet

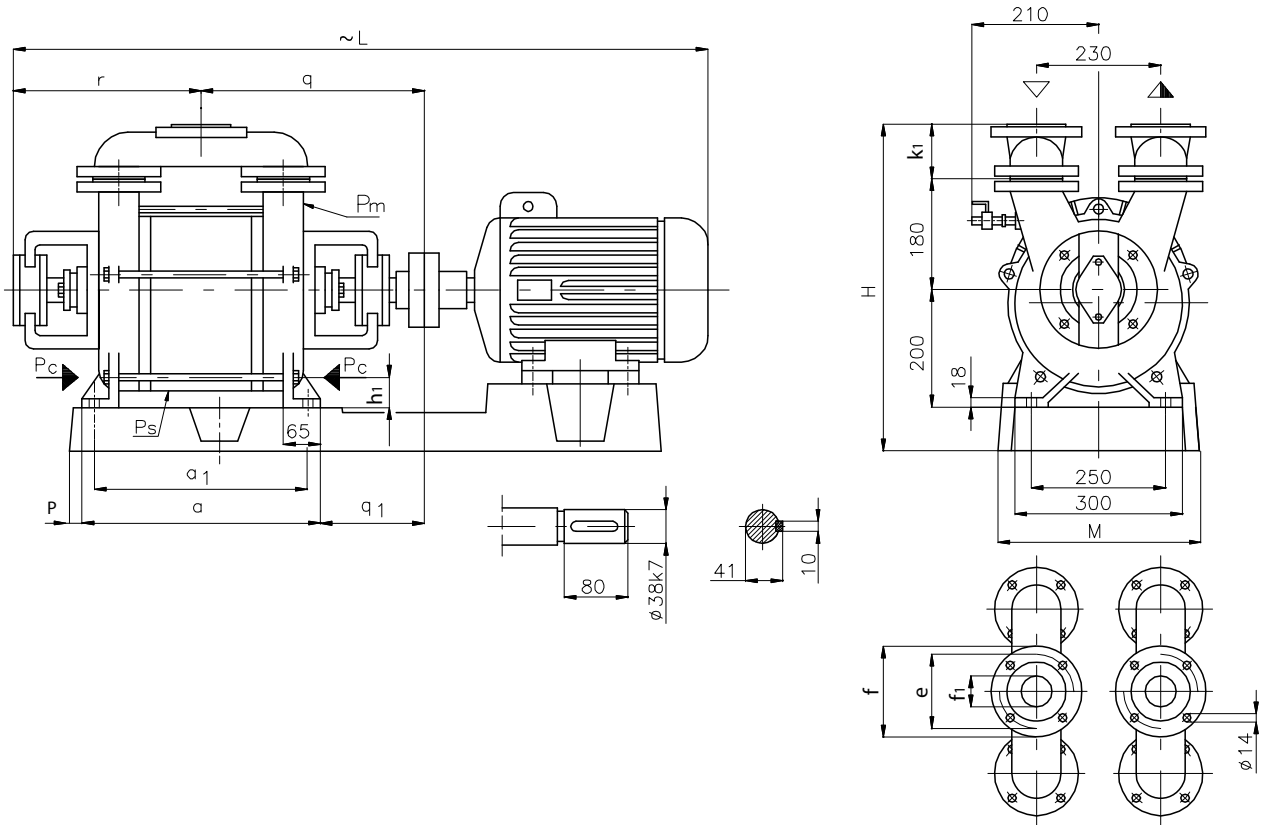
Dimensions and the choice of units

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container		Unit dimension						
	Pump mass					coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	to be set	open standing	P*	H	M	L*		
type size of vacuum pump	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	kg												type	kW
PW.4.11	48	49,0	79,0	101,0	EZ1	100L4A	2,2	60.70.01.1	68.40.04.1	ZBN.3	ZBP.4	30	410	315	920			
				105,0		100L4B	3,0										924	
PW.4.12	50	51,0	81,0	107,0		112M4	4,0		68.40.05.1			10					952	
				121,0														967
PW.4.13	76	77,0	112,0	152,0	EZ3	132S4	5,5	60.72.01.1	-			50	493	10			1018	
		79,0	114,0	169,0														
PW.4.14	82	85,0	120,0	175,0		132M4	7,5										1103	
				190,0														1143
PW.4.21	72	73,0	108,0	134,0	EZ1	100L4B	3,0	60.72.01.1	68.40.04.1			40	482	40			990	
				148,0			112M4		4,0								68.40.05.1	
PW.4.22	75	76,0	111,0	137,0		100L4B	3,0		68.40.04.1	20					1010			
				151,0		112M4	4,0		68.40.05.1							1033		
PW.4.23	83	86,0	121,0	165,0	EZ3	132S4	5,5	60.73.01.1	-	50	482	10			1114			
				174,5														
PW.4.24	88	91,0	131,0	186,0		132M4	7,5								1188			
				196,0													1226	

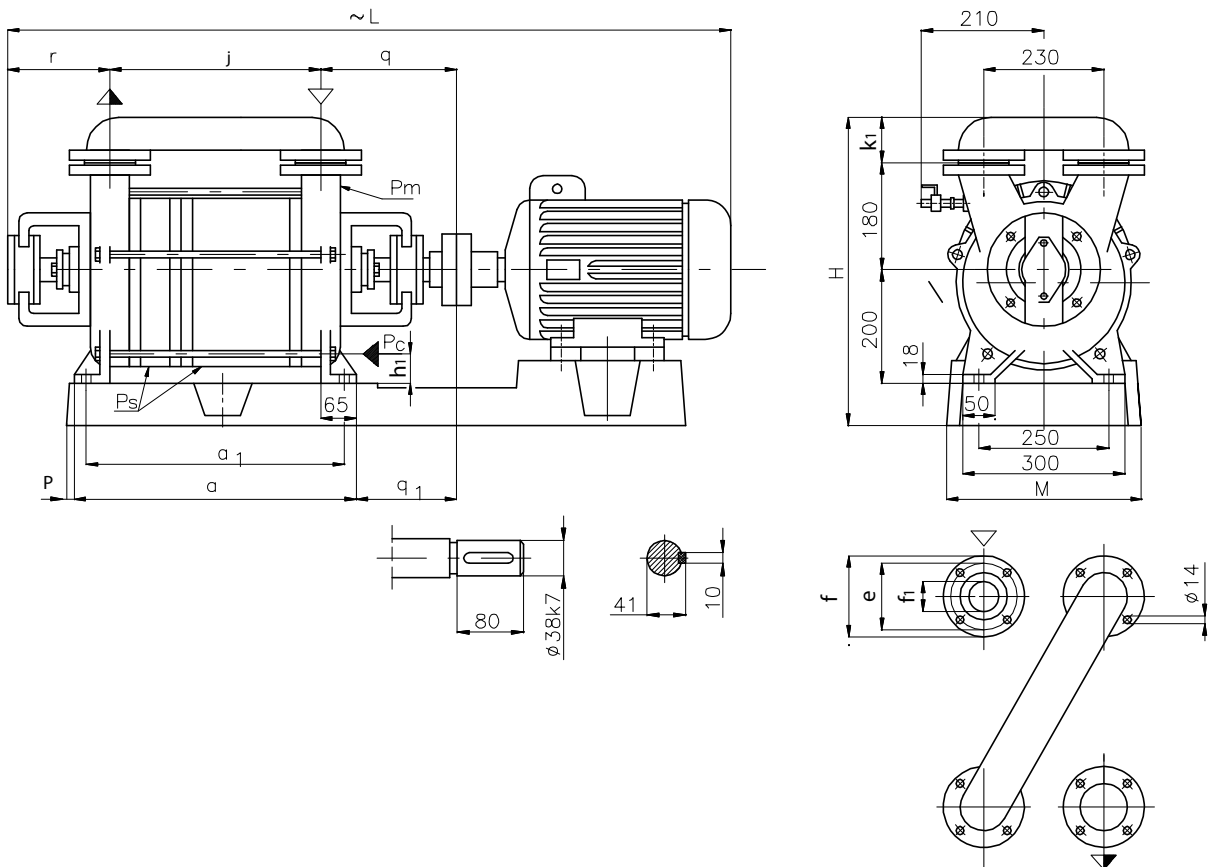
Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container		Unit dimension							
	Pump mass					coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	closed standing	P*	H	M	L*				
type size of vacuum pump	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	kg											type	kW	part no.	name
DW.4.11	48	49,0	79,0	104,0	EZ1	100L4B	3,0	60.70.01.1	68.40.01.1	ZBP.4		30	410	315	924				
				118,0		112M4	4,0								68.40.05.1	947			
		52,0	97,0	188,0	EZ3	160M2A	11,0	60.71.01.1	68.40.08.1						1160				
				209,0		160M2B	15,0								68.40.09.1	1160			
DW.4.12	50	51,0	81,0	121,0	EZ1	112M4	4,0	60.70.01.1	68.40.05.1			10	410	315	974				
				53,0		83,0	138,0		EZ3						132S4	5,5		-	1012
				56,5		101,5	207,0								160M2B	15,0		68.40.08.1	1180
DW.4.13	76	81,0	111,0	EZ3	132S4	5,5	60.72.01.1	-	50			418	418			1063			
			116,0		182,0														
DW.4.14	82	85,0	120,0	186,0	EZ3	132M4	7,5	60.72.01.1	-			10	483	342			1143		
				88,5						123,0	219,5						160M4	11,0	

* Dimension P is 50mm bigger while dimension L is 100mm smaller for units with vacuum pumps and blowers of constructional execution 1100.

Dimensions and the choice of units



Dimensions of units PW.5.12-14 and blowers DW.5.12-14



Dimensions of units PW.5.21-24

Dimensions and the choice of units

Type dimension	constructional execution e, e ₁	a	a ₁	e	f	f ₁	h ₁	j	k ₁	q*	q ₁	r	P _c	P _m	P _s
PW.5.21	10 (12)	434	382	110	140	50	65	330	113	213	162	133	G 1"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5
PW.5.22		474	422					370							
PW.5.23		534	482					430							
PW.5.24		594	542					490							
PW.5.11		384	332					-		354		273			
DW.5.11		424	372							374		293			
PW.5.12										464		412			
DW.5.12		464	412					394							
PW.5.13										464		412			
DW.5.13		464	412					394							

* Dimension „q” is given with reference to shaft frontal plane.
Flanges sizes according to PN-ISO7005-1:1996

- P_c - working liquid connections
- P_m - manometer connection
- P_s - drain outlet

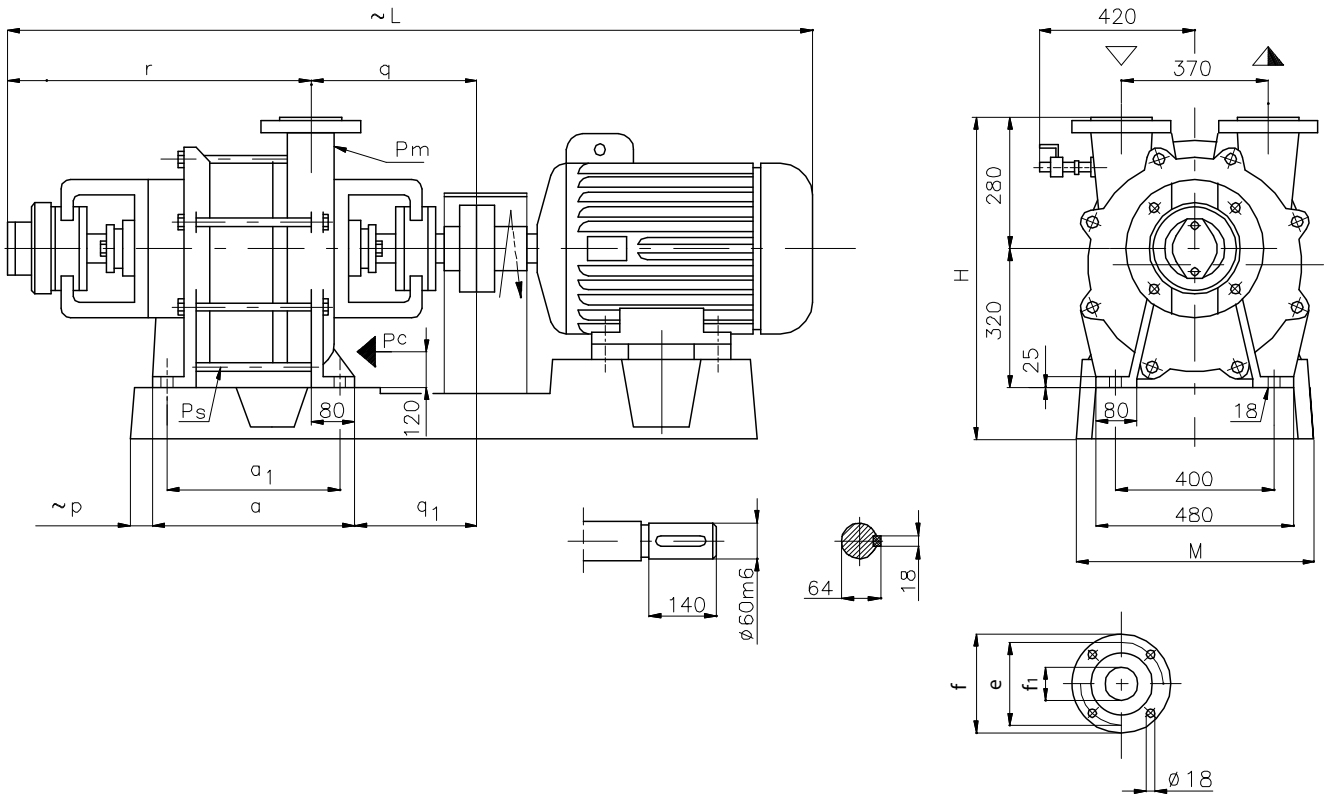
Dimensions and the choice of units

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container		Unit dimension													
	type size of vacuum pump	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	to be set	open standing	P	H	M	L									
	kg					type		kW	part no.		name		mm												
PW.5.12	119	122,0	167,0	229,0	EZ3	132S4	5,5	60.77.01.1	68.40.14.1	ZBN	ZBP	90	608	415		1072									
				240,0		132M4	7,5									1112									
		123,0	168,0	273,0		160M4	11,0									1190									
PW.5.13		130,0	175,0	280,0	EZ3	160M4	11,0		60.77.01.1			68.40.08.1	ZBN	ZBP	50	608	415		1230						
				300,0		160L4	15,0												1277						
				289,0		160M4	11,0												1270						
PW.5.14	135	139,0	184,0	309,0	EZ7	160L4	15,0					60.77.01.1			68.40.09.1	ZBN	ZBP	10	608	415		1317			
		142,0	187,0	352,0		180M4	18,5															1357			
				256,0		132S4	5,5															1122			
PW.5.21	137	140,0	185,0	259,0	EZ3	132M4	7,5								60.77.01.1			68.40.14.1	ZBN	ZBP	40	608	415		1162
				303,0		160M4	11,0																		1240
		141,0	198,0	303,0		160M4	11,0																		1240
PW.5.22	145	148,0	193,0	266,0	EZ3	132M4	7,5	60.77.01.1		68.40.14.1	ZBN							ZBP			5	608	415		1202
				299,0		160M4	11,0																		1280
		149,0	194,0	319,0		160L4	15,0																		1327
PW.5.23		160,0	210,0	315,0	EZ7	160M4	11,0		60.78.01.1	68.40.08.1			ZBN	ZBP							120	608	415		1340
				344,5		160L4	15,0																		1387
				326,5		160M4	11,0																		1400
PW.5.24	168	172,0	222,0	347,0	EZ7	160L4	15,0			60.78.01.1		68.40.09.1				ZBN	ZBP				60	608	415		1447
				395,5		180M4	18,5																		1487
		175,0	225,0	395,5		180M4	18,5																		1487

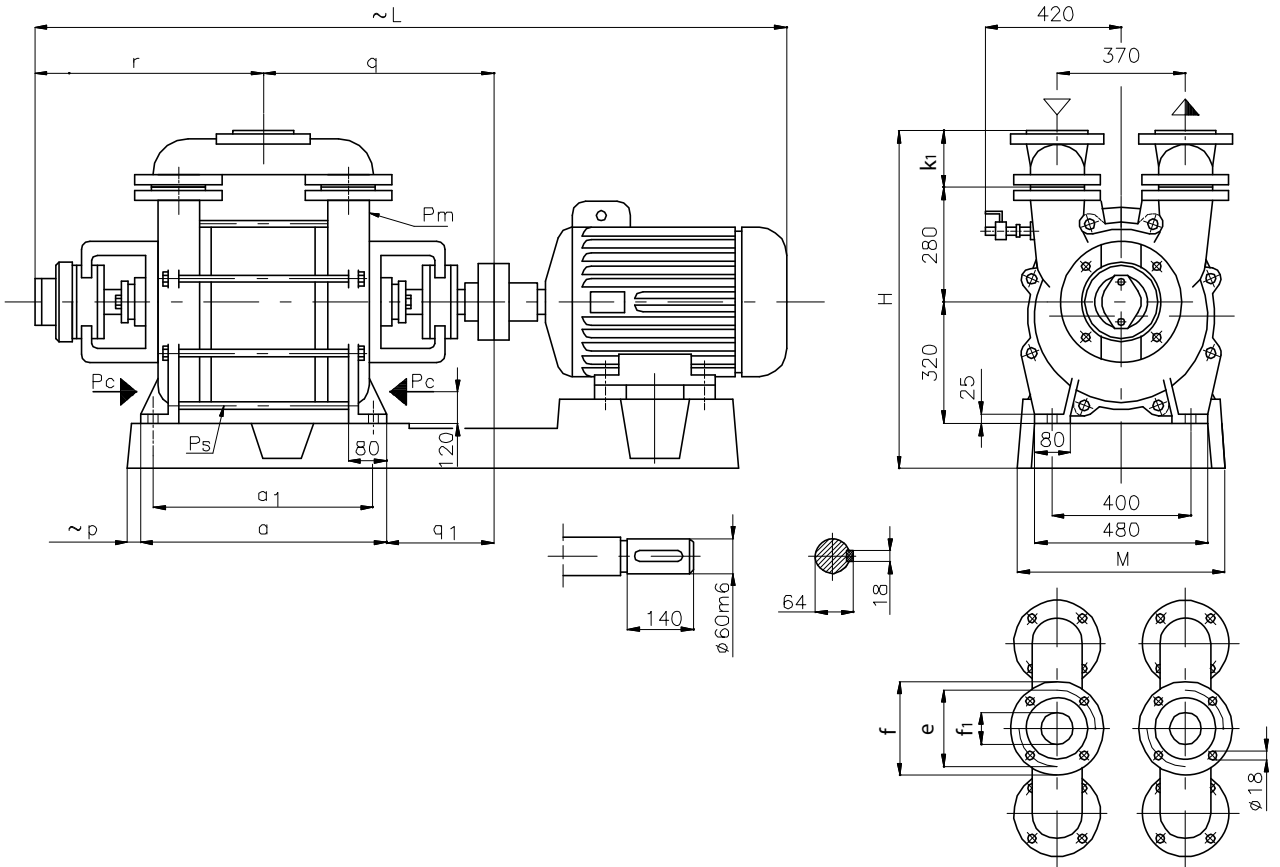
Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container		Unit dimension													
	type size of vacuum pump	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	closed standing	P	H	M	L										
	kg					type		kW	part no.		name		mm												
DW.5.12	119	130,5	175,5	280,5	EZ3	160M4	11,0	60.77.01.1	68.40.08.1	ZBP	ZBP	90	608	415		1190									
				300,5		160L4	15,0									1237									
				307,0		160L4	15,0									1277									
DW.5.13	126	137,5	182,5	354,0	EZ7	180M4	18,5		60.77.01.1			68.40.09.1	ZBP	ZBP	50	608	415		1317						
				364,0		180L4	22,0												1347						
		144,0	189,0	364,0		180L4	22,0												1347						
DW.5.14	135	146,5	191,5	316,5	EZ3	160L4	15,0					60.77.01.1			68.40.08.1	ZBP	ZBP	40	608	415		1317			
				363,0		180M4	18,5															1357			
		153,0	198,0	373,0		180L4	22,0															1387			
DW.5.14	135	163,0	208,0	523,0	EZ7	200L4	30,0								60.77.01.1			-	ZBP	ZBP	40	608	415		1522
				450		1522																			

Motors for pumps and blowers should be selected taking into account 15% power reserve

Dimensions and the choice of units

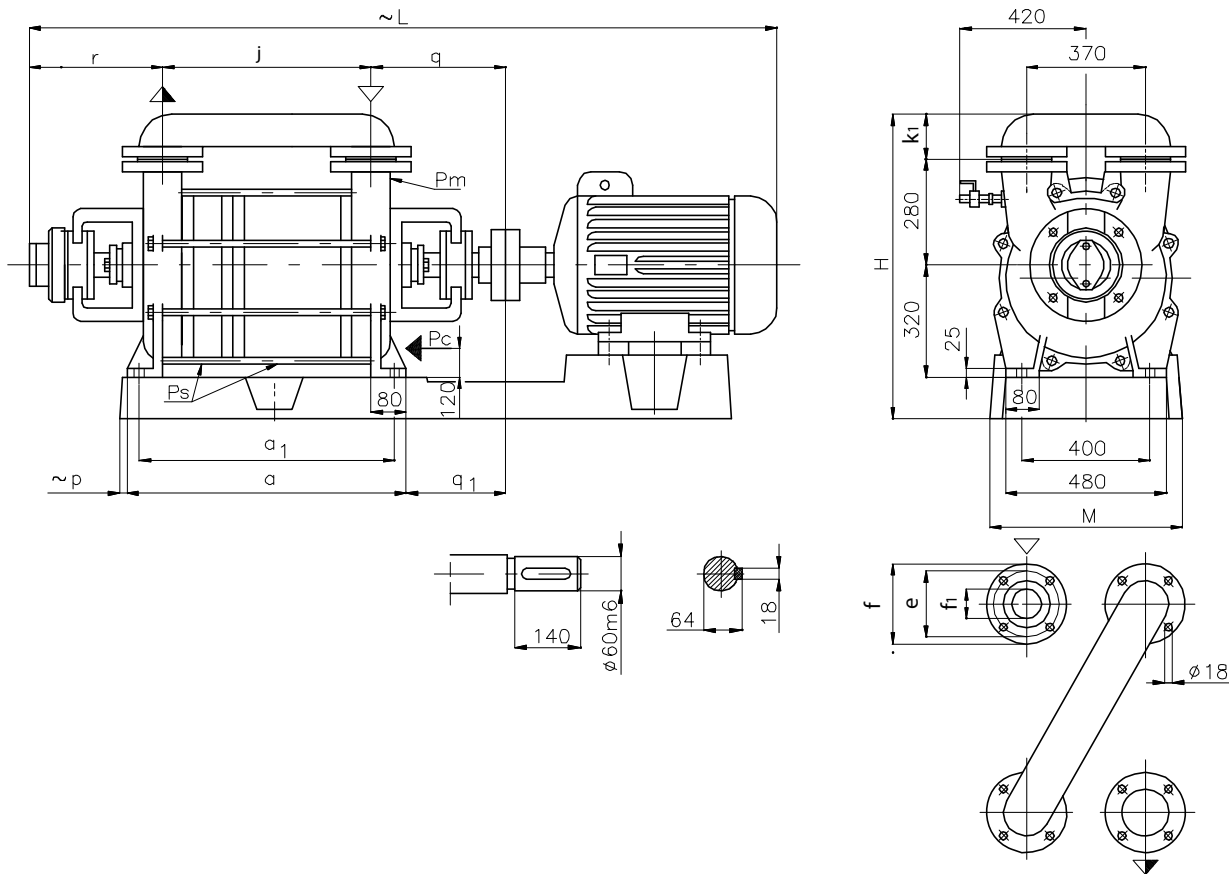


Dimensions of units and pumps PW.7.11-12 and blowers DW.7.11-12



Dimensions of units and pumps PW.7.13-14 and blowers DW.7.13-14

Dimensions and the choice of units



Wymiary zespołów oraz pomp PW.7.21-24

Type dimension	constructional execution e, e ₁	a	a ₁	e	f	f ₁	j	k ₁	q*	q ₁	r	P _c	P _m	P _s																											
PW.7.21	01	620	550	170	210	100	491	220	435	370	363	R 1,5"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5																											
	10								352	287	280																														
PW.7.22	01	670	600						170	210	100				541	220	435	370	363	R 1,5"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5																			
	10																352	287	280																						
PW.7.23	01	820	750												170		210	100	691				220	435	370	363	R 1,5"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5												
	10																							352	287	280															
PW.7.24	01	920	850				170	210											100					791	220	435				370	363	R 1,5"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5							
	10																									352				287	280										
PW.7.11 DW.7.11	01	425	355						170	210	100					-								-		435				370	730				R 1,5"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5				
	10																									352				287	647										
PW.7.12 DW.7.12	01	475	405												170		210	100					-			-				435	370							780	R 1,5"	M14x1,5	M14x1,5
	10																													352	287							697			
PW.7.13 DW.7.13	01	620	550	200	235	125	-	215				680	370	608					R 1,5"						M14x1,5					M14x1,5											
	10											597	287	525																											
PW.7.14 DW.7.14	01	720	650						200	235	125	-	215	730		370				650	R 1,5"	M14x1,5		M14x1,5																	
	10													647		287				575																					

* Dimension „q” is given with reference to shaft frontal plane.
Flanges sizes according to PN-ISO7005-1:1996

P_c - working liquid connections
P_m - manometer connections
P_s - drain outlet

Dimensions and the choice of units

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container**		Unit dimension								
	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	to be set	open standing	P*	H	M	L*					
type size of vacuum pump	kg				type		kW	part no.		name		mm								
PW.7.11	320	332	542	777	EZ7	200L6A	18,5	-	68.40.11.1	ZBN.8	-	215	735	640	1925					
PW.7.12	350	362	572	820		200L6B	22		68.40.11.1			165		735	1975					
PW.7.13		530	366	576	886	EZ9	225M6		30			68.40.12.1	665	2060						
	546		756	1171	250M6		37		68.40.13.1			20	700	2210						
PW.7.14	570	590	815	1305	EZ10	280S6	45	60.75.01.1	-	ZBP.7	-	120	948	750	2390					
			800	1290		280S6	45	60.74.01.1				20		750	2390					
PW.7.21	500	516	741	1056	EZ9	225M6	30	60.75.01.1	68.40.12.1	-	-	70	903	640	2040					
			726	1036		225M6	30	60.74.01.1				20		665	2185					
PW.7.22	530	546	771	1081		225M6	30	60.75.01.1				68.40.13.1		-	-	-	120	903	700	2410
			756	1066		225M6	30	60.74.01.1									20		700	2410
PW.7.23	600	616	916	1331	EZ10	250M6	37	60.76.01.1	68.40.13.1	-	-	-	903	700	2410					
			841	1256		250M6	37	60.75.01.1						20	700	2410				
PW.7.24	670	693	990	1480	EZ10	280S6	45	60.76.01.1	-	-	-	120	948	750	2590					

Delivery completeness	1	2	3	5		Motor		Foundation plate		Liquid container **		Unit dimension								
	with a free shaft end	with a coupling	with a coupling and plate	with a coupling motor and plate	coupling	mechanical size	Power	plate	block	closed standing	P	H	M	L						
type size of vacuum pump	kg				type		kW	part no.		nazwa		mm								
DW.7.11	320	332	558	792	EZ7	200L6B	22	-	68.40.11.1	ZBP.7	-	215	735	640	1925					
		336	546	856		EZ9	225M6		30					68.40.12.1	665	2010				
DW.7.12	350	366	576	886	EZ9		250M6		37					68.40.13.1	700	2085				
		370	580	1070		225M6	30		68.40.12.1					665	2060					
DW.7.13	520	540	650	1000	EZ10	280S6	45	60.74.01.1	-	-	-	20	948	750	2215					
				1170											280M6	55	2290			
1350	280M6Z	75	2340																	
1380	280M4	90	2290																	
DW.7.14	570	590	815	1395	EZ10	280M6	55	60.75.01.1	-	-	-	20	948	750	2390					
															800	280M6	55	60.74.01.1	20	2440
															819	280M6Z	75	60.75.01.1	120	
															804	280M6Z	75	60.74.01.1	20	

* Dimension P is 87mm bigger, dimension L is 166mm smaller and mass is 20 kg lighter for units with vacuum pumps and blowers of constructional execution 1100.

** Motors for pumps and blowers should be selected taking into account 10% power reserve.

Protection and control devices of UZS type

They are used to protect operation of three-phase asynchronous electric motors of pump units.

Protection and control devices (Polish abbrev. - UZS) - are used to protect operation of three-phase asynchronous electric motors of pump units and switch them on/off directly.

Application

This device protects against the results of:

- short circuit
- overload
- phase decay
- power supply asymmetry
- voltage drop
- "dry" operation
- excessive number of switching on
- exceeding the motor winding temperature
- moisture in the motor chamber
- electric shock - RCD relay



Protection and control devices of UZS type

Cooperation with frequency converter

Electric motors that drive vacuum pumps and blowers could be fed by frequency converter and soft-start.

However the following recommendations should be taken into consideration:

- minimum frequency of operation – 30 Hz
- maximum frequency of operation – 60 Hz and the shaft rotational speed – 3000 rpm – can not be exceeded
- a bit bigger motor should be selected in order to have bigger power reserve and due to this fact, smaller thermal load
- frequency converter should be selected acc. to rated current value of el. motor
- frequency converter should be equipped with protection of motor against:
 - current overload,
 - excessive drop of voltage,
 - phase decay,
- feeding of frequency converter should fulfill all requirements of converter's producer especially regarding required section of cables and not exceeding required distance of converter from motor,
- it is recommended to use $\Delta U/\Delta t$ filters on the converter's outlet.

CAUTION!

Remember about dependence of operation parameters from rotational speed of compressor's shaft

$$Q_x = Q_n \times \frac{n_x^2}{n_n^2} \quad P_x = P_n \times \left(\frac{n_x}{n_n}\right)^2$$

Operation conditions

Protection and control devices (UZS) are adjusted to operate in temperate climate in the surrounding temperature -10°C - +40°C, relative humidity 80% at temperature 20°C, in surrounding free of water, dust, flammable or chemically active explosive gases and vapours. The place of device instalment should not be higher than 1000m above the sea level.

Protection type	Max. motor power [kW]	Setting range of overload relay [A]
UZS.4	0,55 do 9,0	1,2 do 20,0
UZS.5	2,2 do 185,0	1,2 do 400,0
UZS 7 protection and controlling operation of 2 pumps units	0,75 do 11,0	1,8 do 25,0
UZS 8 protection and controlling operation of 2 or 3 pumps units	0,75 do 11,0	1,8 do 25,0

Application of controller enables to switch on and off the motor of pumping unit, to carry out the start-up of the motor in the star-delta configuration, record the operation time and emergency state of motor operation. Usage of protection and control unit type UZS enables additionally to remote control through connection with computer (output RS 232).

1. 1. Conversion table of pressure and vacuum units of measure.

1. Table

Vacuum	%	0	25	50	60	70	80	85	90	92	95	96	100
	mm Hg	0	190	380	456	532	608	646	684	699	722	730	760
	m H ₂ O	0	2,58	5,16	6,20	7,23	8,26	8,78	9,30	9,50	9,81	9,92	10,33
Absolute pressure p _s	Torr	760	570	380	304	228	152	114	76	61	38	30	0
	$\frac{kp}{cm^2}$	1,033	0,775	0,516	0,413	0,310	0,207	0,155	0,103	0,083	0,0516	0,0413	0
	mbar	1013	760	506,6	405,3	304	202,7	152	101,3	81,1	50,7	40,5	0
	hPa	1013	760	506,6	405,3	304	202,7	152	101,3	81,1	50,7	40,5	0

Atmospheric pressure equals 1013 [hPa] measured at sea level at temperature of 20 [°C].

2. 2. Table of pressure units converting from metrical system into English/American one.

2. Table

	kp/cm ²	m H ₂ O	1Torr	lb/sq * ft	lb/sq * in	in * of merc
1kp/cm ³ (atm)	1	10	735,7	2048	14,225	28,965
1m H ₂ O	0,1	1	73,57	204,8	1,4225	2,8965
1Torr	1,3595 * 10 ⁻³	1,3595 * 10 ⁻²	1	2,7837	0,0193	0,03937
1lb/sq * ft	4,883 * 10 ⁻⁴	4,883 * 10 ⁻³	0,3590	1	6,944 * 10 ⁻³	0,01414
1lb/sq * in	0,07031	0,07031	51,813	144	1	2,03988
1in * of merc	0,03452	0,03452	25,4	70,7214	0,49022	1

Calculation of the vacuum pump capacity .

$$Q_r = Q \frac{p_b}{p_s} * \frac{1}{k_v} \left[\frac{m^3}{h} \right] \quad [1]$$

p_b - atmospheric pressure 1013 [hPa]

p_s - absolute pressure in the suction stub [hPa]

Q - required volume of gas flow of atmospheric pressure

Q_r - required volume of rarefied gas flow to the absolute pressure - required pressure

k_v - coefficient correcting the vacuum pump capacity

If the temperature measured on the pump outlet is different from 15°C, you should read k_v value from the chart presented in page 52.

3. Calculation of the vacuum pump capacity for the set capacity of the closed container and time of emptying.

$$Q_r = \frac{V}{t} * 60 * \ln * \frac{p_b}{p_s} \left[\frac{m^3}{h} \right] \quad [2]$$

V - capacity of the whole vacuum system at the suction side of the pump (of container and lines) [m3]

t - required pumping time [min.]

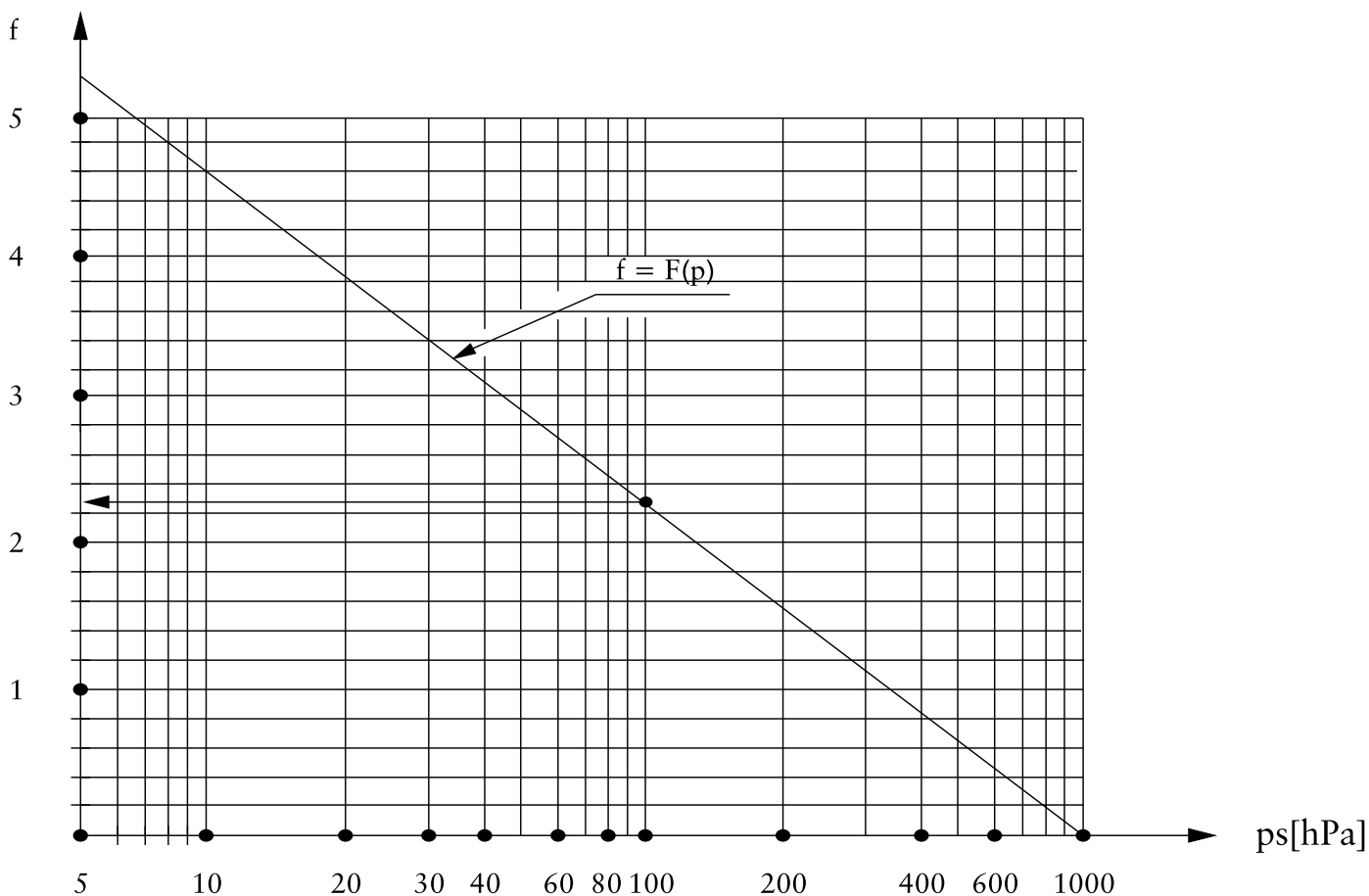
ln - required final pressure in the container [hPa]

ps - absolute pressure in the suction stub [hPa]

pb - atmospheric pressure 1013 hPa

$$Q_r = \frac{V}{t} * 60 * f \quad f = \ln \frac{p_b}{p_s} \quad [3]$$

Chart 1.



Technical data and supplementary calculations helpful while selecting vacuum pumps

Example 1.

Calculate required capacity of the pump Q_r and select the appropriate one for operation with an autoclave, out of which air must be pumped till you gain absolute pressure $p=100$ [hPa] in time $t = 15$ [min.]. The capacity of free closed air area equals $V = 16$ [m³]

so:
$$Q_r = \frac{V}{t} * 60 * f \quad \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \right]$$

from the chart 1 we read $f = 2,3$ for $p=100$ [hPa]

$$Q_r = \frac{16}{15} * 60 * 2,3 = 147,2 \quad \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \right]$$

I select the vacuum pump PW.4.23 as the closest to this capacity and which will pump with capacity $Q_r = 160$ [m³] of the rarefied air at the pressure 100 [hPa].

Example 2.

Calculate during gas pumping and while knowing the following data:

- pump capacity Q_r [m³/h]
- container capacity V - [m³]
- final absolute pressure p [hPa]

After transforming the equation [3] we obtain:

$$t = \frac{V}{Q_r} * 60 * f \quad [\text{min.}]$$

Example 3.

Calculate required capacity of the container while knowing the following data:

- pump capacity - Q_r [m³]
- set pumping time - t [min.]
- set absolute final pressure - p [hPa]

After transforming the equation [3] we obtain:

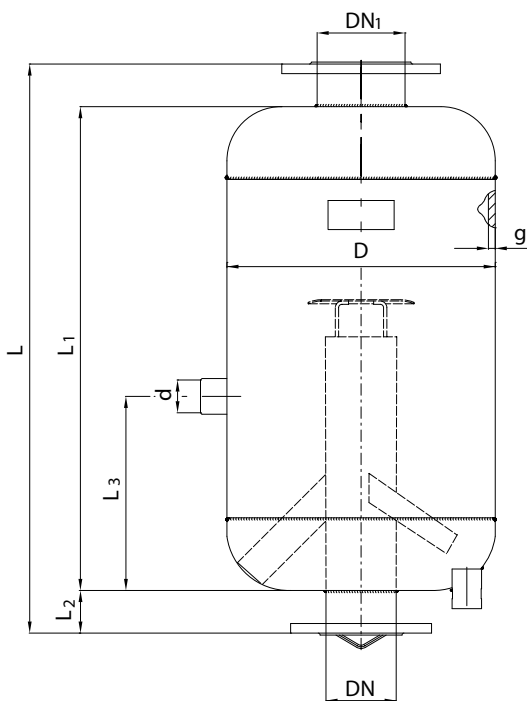
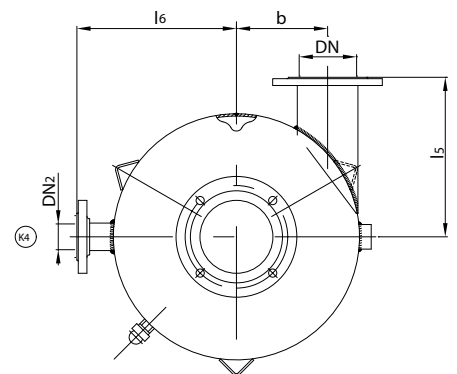
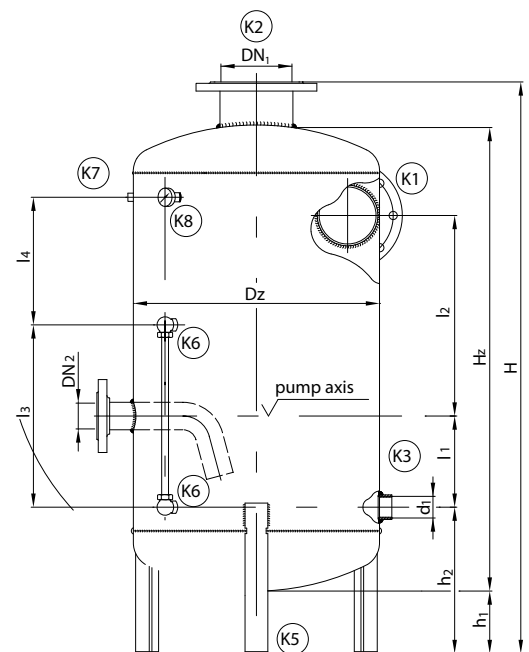
$$V = \frac{Q_r * t}{60 * f} * 60 * f \quad [\text{m}^3]$$

SEPARATION CONTAINERS

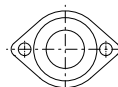
Typa of container	ZBP - dimensions								ZBP - dimensions								
	Dz	DN	DN ₁	DN ₂	H	H _Z	h ₂	h ₁	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	l ₄	l ₅	l ₆	b	d ₁	g
ZBP.1	276	40	50	15	870	740	180	110	110	240	200	230	200	200	100	G1/2	2,5
ZBP.4	310	50	80	25	1026	897	190	65	130	340	200	310	215	215	105	G1	2,5
ZBP.7	550	125	150	50	1145	940	317	130	200	535	400	175	350	350	200	G1 1/2	2,5

Typa of container	Typa of pump	constructional execution	ZBN - dimensions								
			DN	DN ₁	D	L	L ₁	L ₂	L ₃	d	g
ZBN.1	PW.1	10	32	40	150	360	240	65	85	28	2
ZBN.3	PW.4.11-12 i PW.4.21-24	11	40	50	204	580	460	65	160	28	2
	PW.4.13-14	12	50	50	204	580	460	65	160	28	2
ZBN.8	PW.7.11-12 i PW.7.21-24	15	100	125	406	980	840	95	280	54	2
	PW.7.13-14	16	125	125	406	980	840	95	280	54	2

Symbol	Application	DN/d
K1	water air inlet	DN
K2	air inlet	DN ₁
K3	water for blower	d ₁
K4	water flow	DN ₂
K5	outlet	G
K6	water Indicator	G
K7	air release	M14*1,5
K8	manometer	M14*1,0

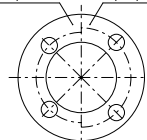


Flange ZBN.1



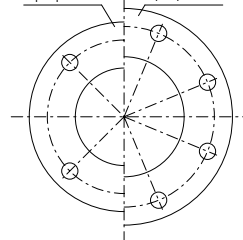
Flanges ZBN.3

constructional execution e e = 11 constructional execution e e = 12



Flanges ZBN.8

constructional execution e e = 15 constructional execution e e = 16



ZBN to be set

ZBP freely standing

How to install

The whole compression device consists of:

- compression unit
- pipelines
- valves and equipment

Suction and discharge lines must be precisely made and set in order to avoid forces and moments having an influence on compressor flanges. This condition is fulfilled if there are prepared appropriate compensatory thermal extensions or bellows for lines. Remove any rust and dirt after welding out of pipelines before assembly. No foreign body can enter the compressor as it can damage the rotating system. Arrows placed on suction and discharge bodies indicate the direction of gas flow throughout the compressor. Pipeline holes on the side of suction, discharge and liquid water supply cannot be smaller than connection holes. Washers cannot conceal pipe holes. Discharge line can be led vertically not higher than one metre away from the compressor stub. Keep as small unit hydraulic losses in pipelines as possible. Device is installed in one of three ways depending on the type of operation:

- Install non-return valve on the suction line; on the discharge line for vacuum pumps and for blowers in order to prevent the working liquid from flowing into installation.

I type of operation

- open system, compressor directly supplied with fresh water as a working liquid. This kind of operation is used when the water consumption is of no importance. If there are pressure fluctuations of water supplied above 25%, the vacuum pump should independently take in water from container, to which the flow of fresh water from waterworks is regulated by means of valve controlled with a float or overflow hole in the container. The level of water in the container should be kept at the level of pump shaft. If it is not necessary to separate water piped away and gas on the discharge side during the vacuum pump operation, you can resign from the container of working water "separator". Discharge line should be led to the sewage system.

II type of operation

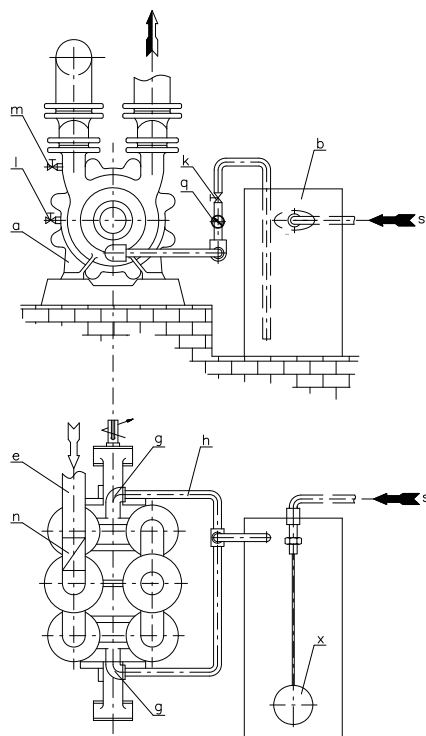
- with working liquid in a closed (circulation) system. This kind of operation is recommended for pumping gases which are caustic and harmful for environment. The booster pump should be taken into account if there is too big resistance during flow through the heat exchanger "w" in circulation pipelines "h". One can resign from the heat exchanger for intermittent running, when the pump works only for a few minutes and there is enough time before the next switching on in order to have the temperature of circulation liquid lowered to the set value.

III type of operation

- with working liquid supplied in a combined system. This kind of operation is recommended for typical exploitation conditions. The volume of fresh liquid is smaller than in the first type of operation. You can use separator set on the pump discharge stub in order to have the compact construction of the whole device. This refers to the first and third type of operation.

Examples of installation

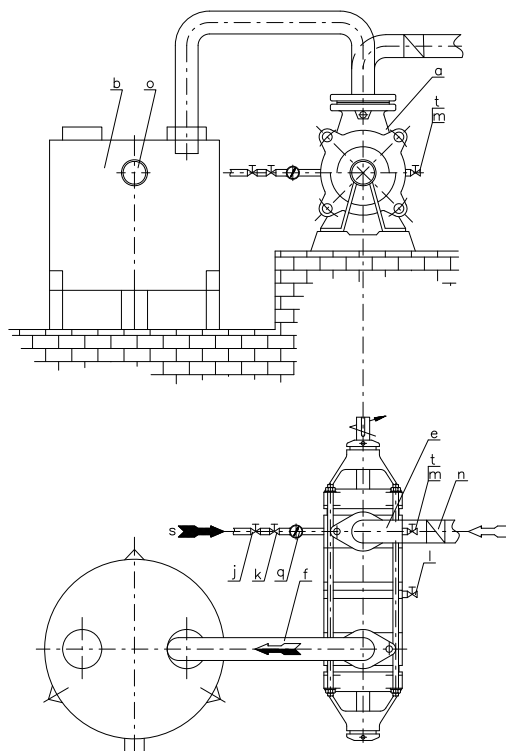
I type of operation **PW / DW.04**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.11-14, PW.5.12-14, PW.7.11-14.

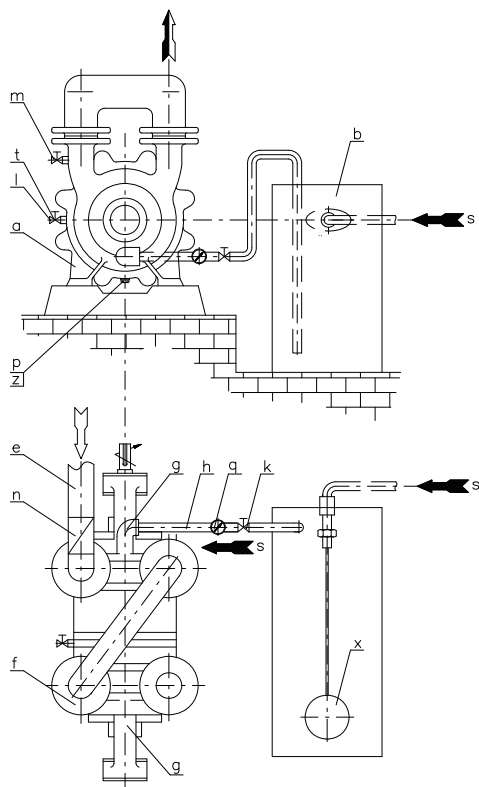
Suction pipeline of working liquid "h" and connection "g" are installed only from the coupling side in vacuum pumps PW.4.11-12, PW.7.11-12.

I type of operation **PW / DW.03**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump PW.I.

I type of operation **PW / DW.05**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.21-24, PW.5.21-24, PW.7.21-24.

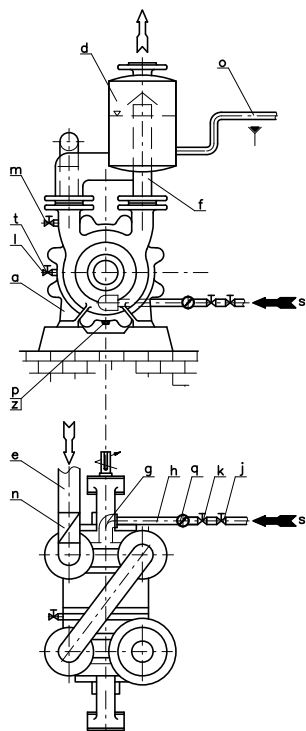
Symbol explanations

a	vacuum pump
c	free standing tank
d	attached tank
e	suction pipeline
f	discharge pipeline
g	working liquid connection
h	working liquid suction pipeline
k	control valve
j	cut-off valve
l	ventilation valve
m	start up valve
n	check valve
o	overflow valve
p	drain hole
q	flowmeter
s	fresh working liquid feeding in
t	control valve
u	working liquid level gauge
w	heat exchanger
z	stopper

Examples of installation

I type of operation

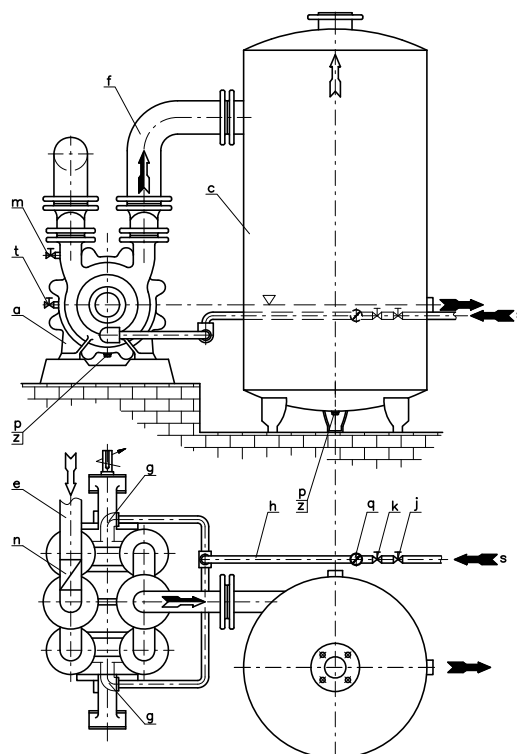
PW / DW.06



Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.21-24, PW.5.21-24, PW.7.21-24.

I type of operation

PW / DW.07

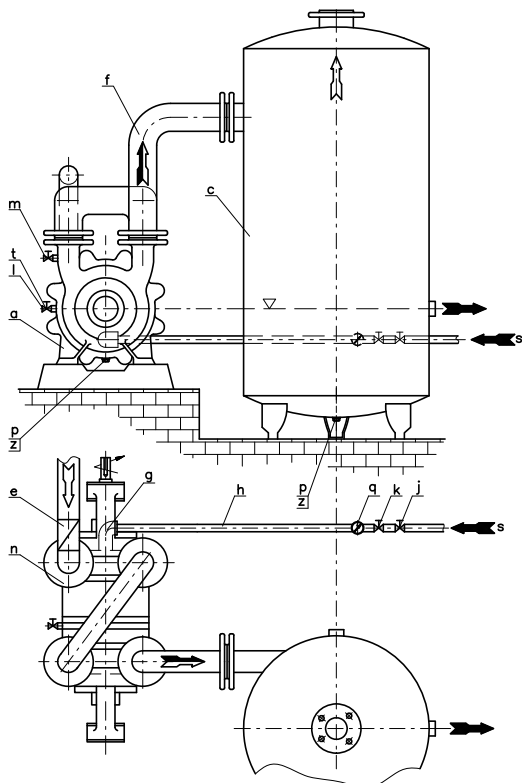


Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.11-14, PW.5.12-14, PW.7.11-12.

Suction pipeline of working liquid "h" and connection "g" are installed only from the coupling side in vacuum pumps PW.4.11-12, PW.7.11-12.

I type of operation

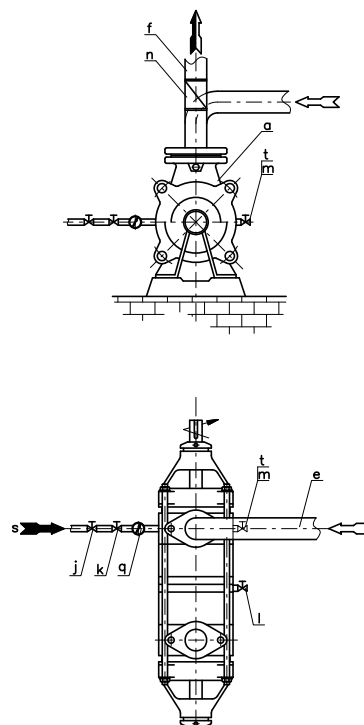
PW / DW.08



Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.21-24, PW.5.21-24, PW.7.21-24.

I type of operation

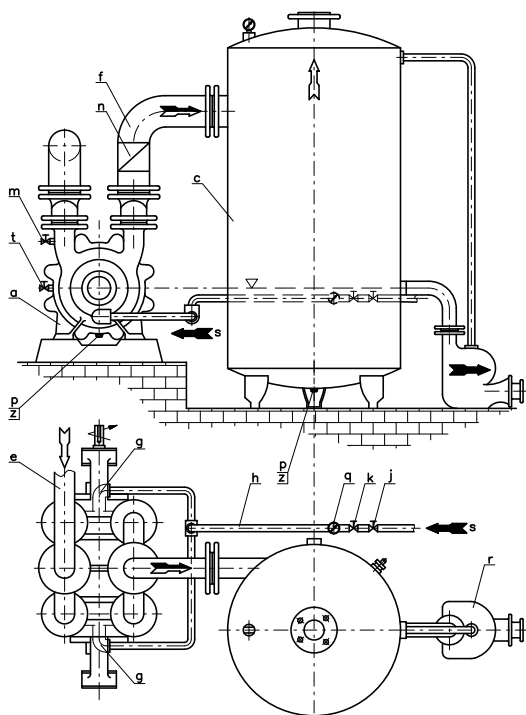
PW / DW.09



Installation scheme of vacuum pump DW.1

Examples of installation

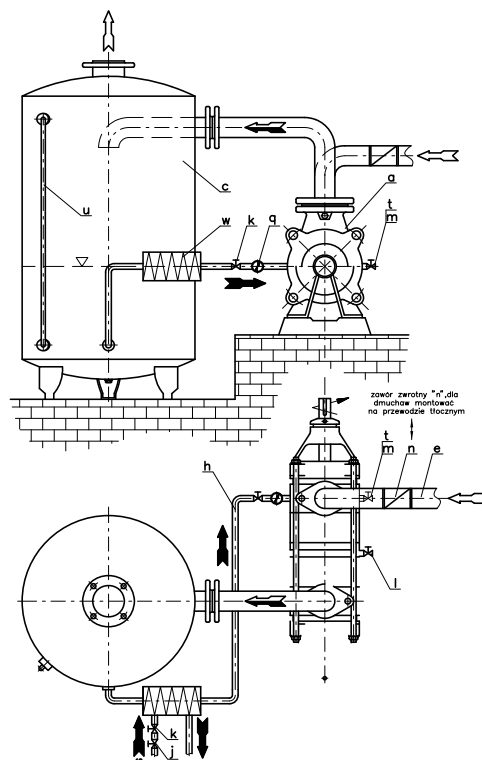
I type of operation **PW / DW.10**



Installation scheme of blower
DW.4.11-14, DW.5.12-14, DW.7.11-14.

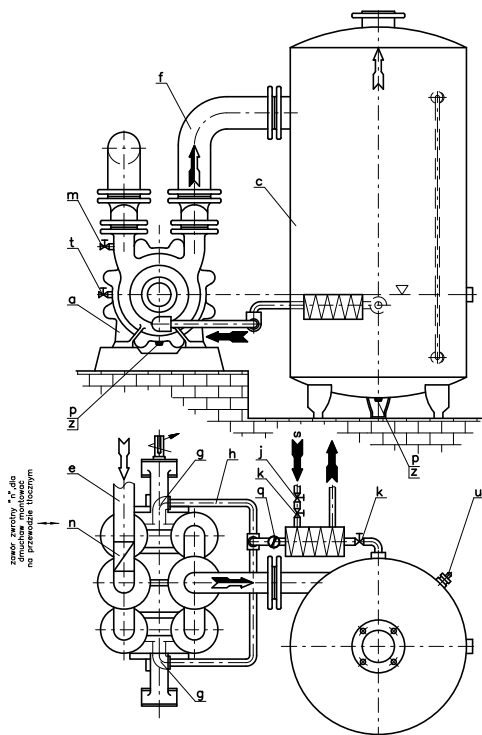
Suction pipeline of working liquid "h" and connection "g" are installed only from the coupling side in blowers DW.4.11-12, DW.7.11-12.

II type of operation **PW / DW.11**



Installation scheme of blower DW.1
or vacuum pump PW.1

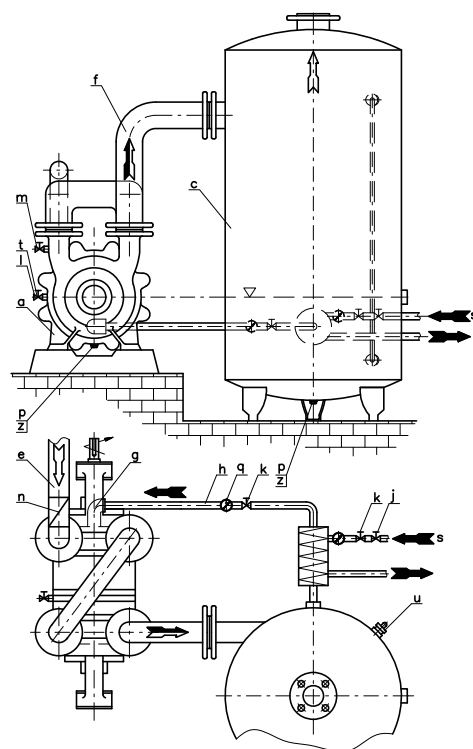
II type of operation **PW / DW.12**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump PW.4.11-14, PW.5.12-14, PW.7.11-14,
or blowers DW.4.11-14, DW.5.12-14, DW.7.11-14

Suction pipeline of working liquid "h" and connection "g" are installed only from the coupling side in vacuum pumps PW.4.11-12, DW.7.11-12 or blowers DW.4.11-12, DW.7.11-12.

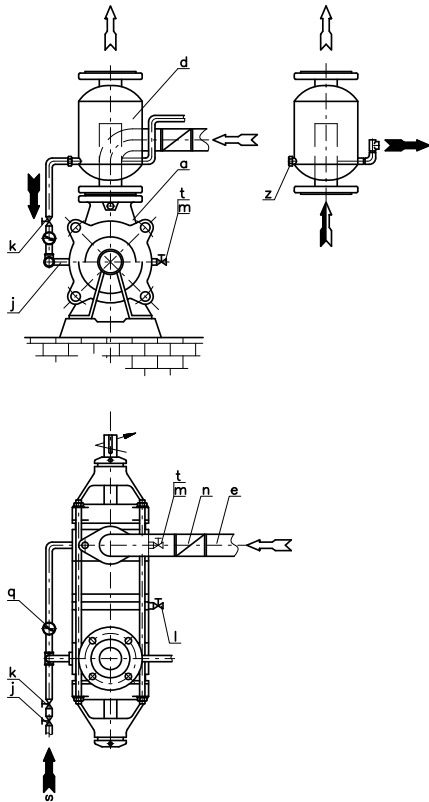
II type of operation **PW / DW.13**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.21-24, PW.5.21-24, PW.7.21-24

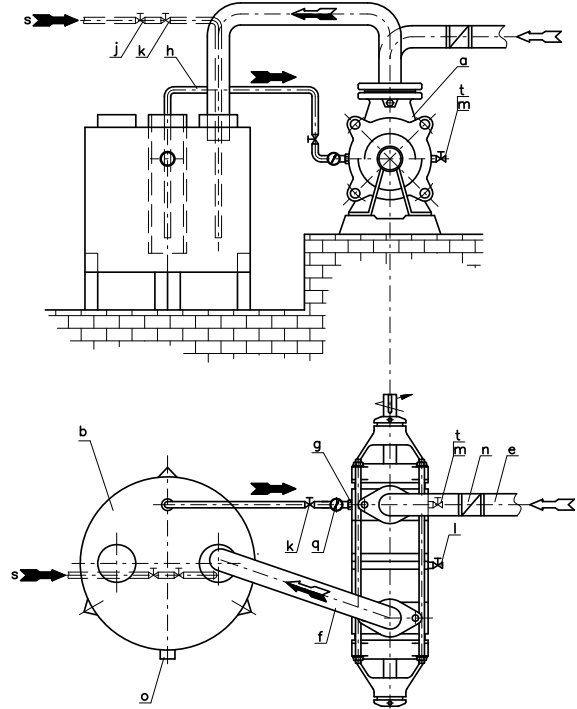
Examples of installation

III type of operation PW / DW.14



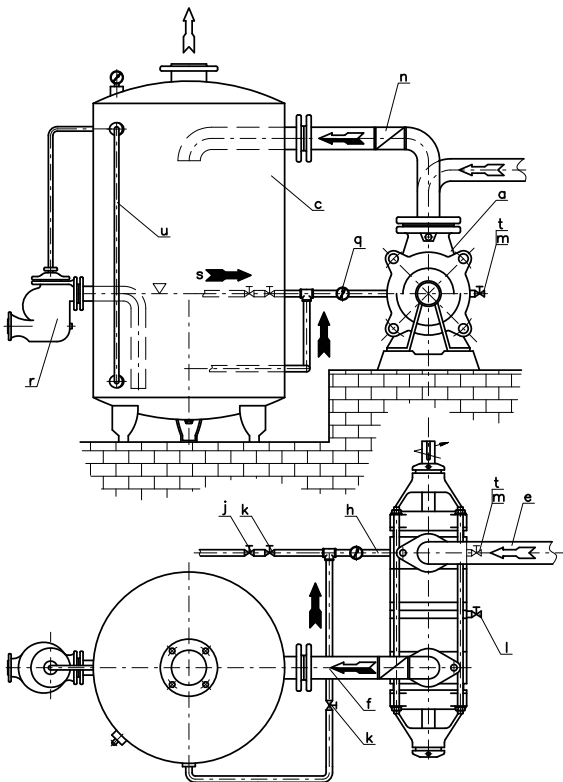
Installation scheme of vacuum pump PW.1

III type of operation PW / DW.15



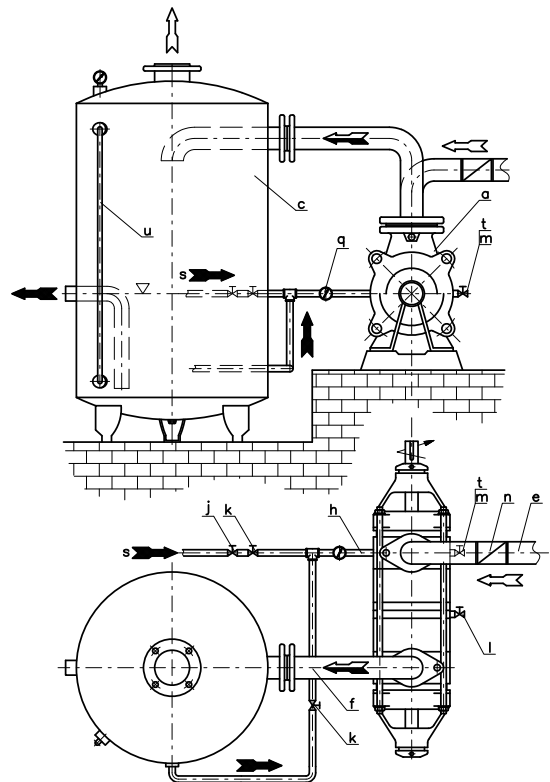
Installation scheme of vacuum pump PW.1

III type of operation PW / DW.16



Installation scheme of blower DW.1

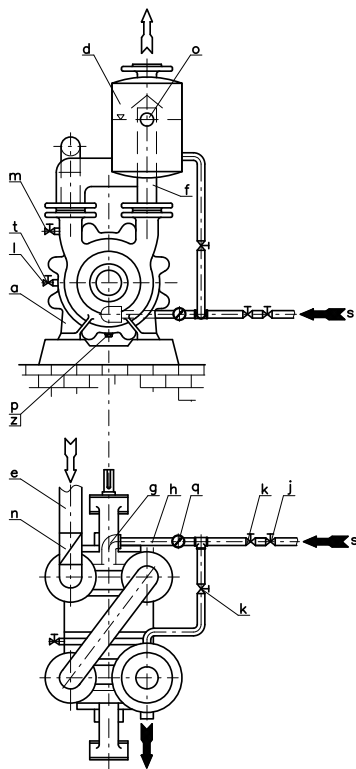
III type of operation PW / DW.17



Installation scheme of vacuum pump PW.1

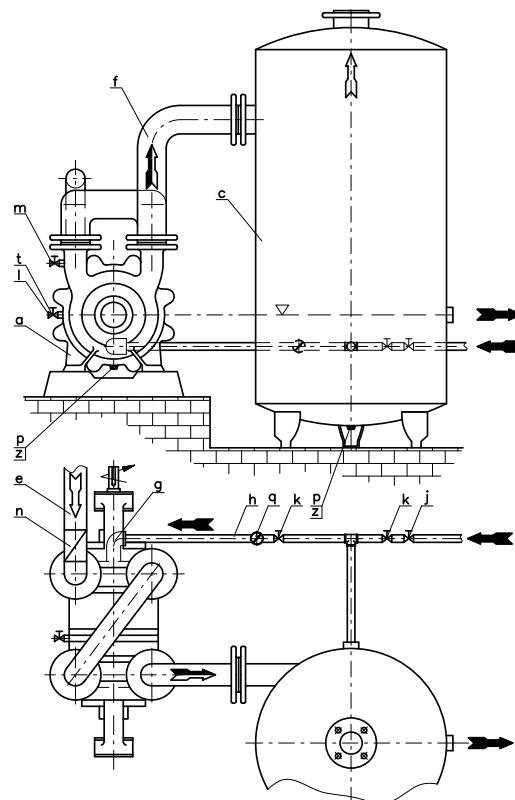
Examples of installation

III type of operation **PW / DW.18**



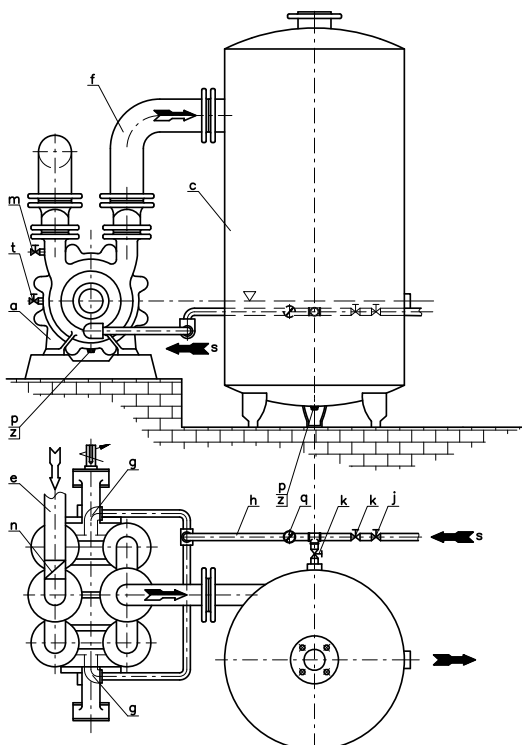
Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.21-24, PW.5.21-24, PW.7.21-24.

III type of operation **PW / DW.19**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump
PW.4.21-24, PW.5.21-24, PW.7.21-24.

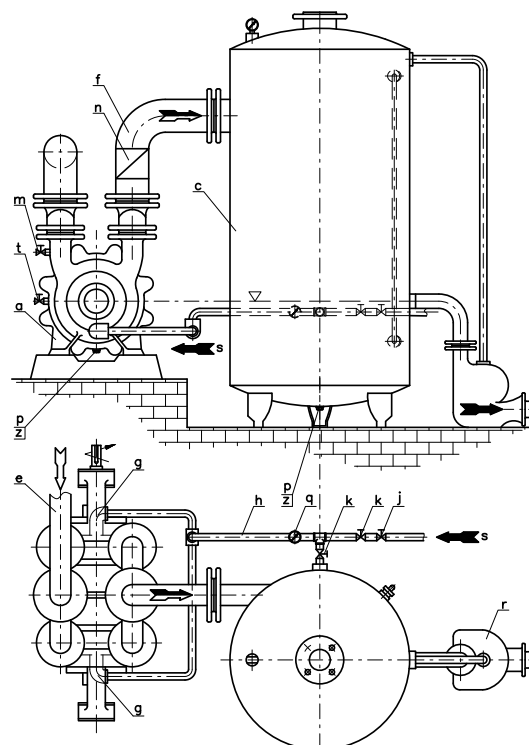
III type of operation **PW / DW.19a**



Installation scheme of vacuum pump PW.4.11-14, PW.5.12-14, PW.7.11-14,

Suction pipeline of working liquid "h" and connection "g" are installed only from the coupling side in vacuum pumps PW.4.11-12, PW.7.11-12.

III type of operation **PW / DW.20**



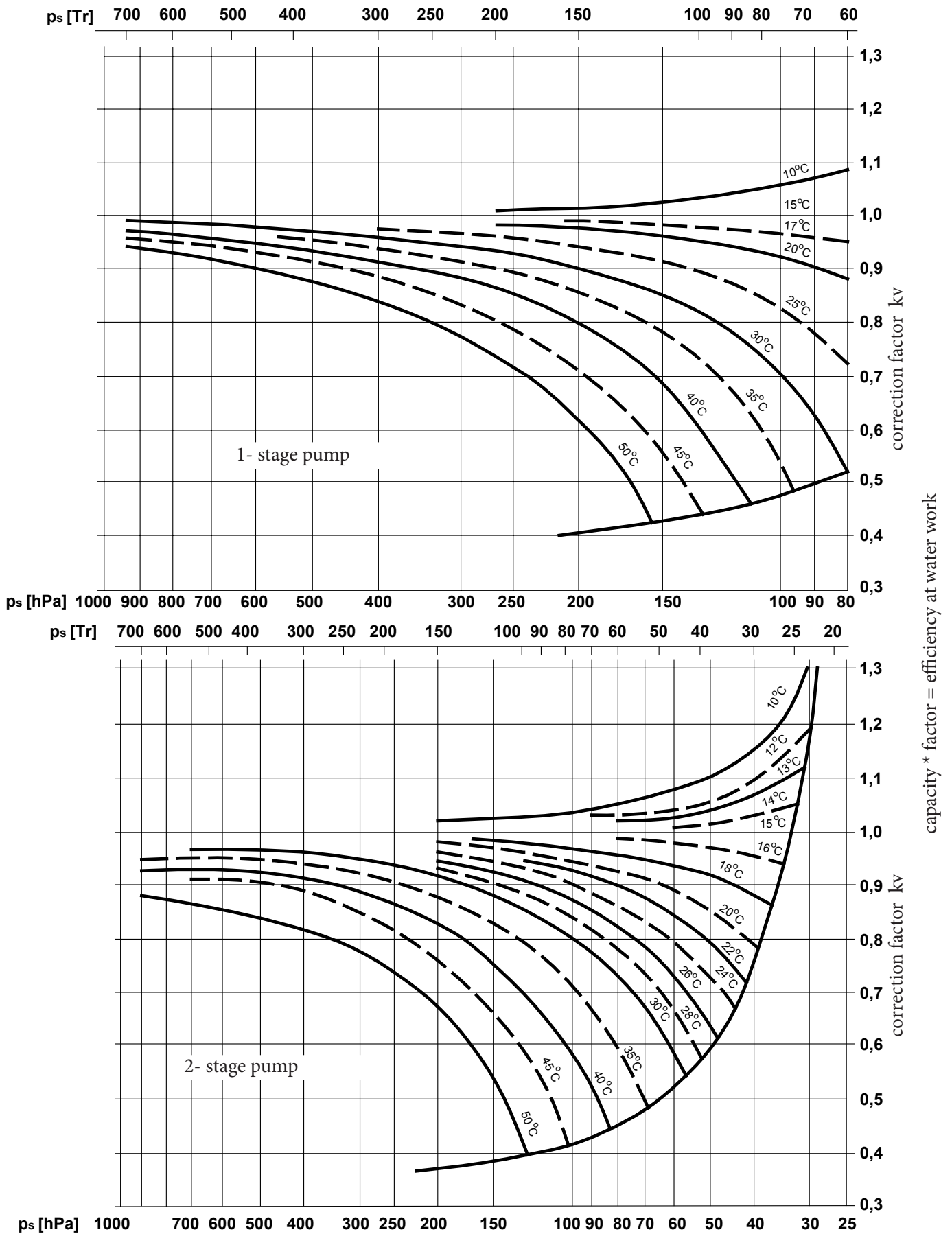
Installation scheme of blower DW.4.11-14, DW.5.12-14, DW.7.11-14,

suction pipeline of working liquid "h" and connection "g" are installed only from the coupling side in blowers DW.4.11-14, DW.7.11-12.

CHARTS

The influence of working water temperature on the suction pressure and vacuum pump capacity

⊗



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