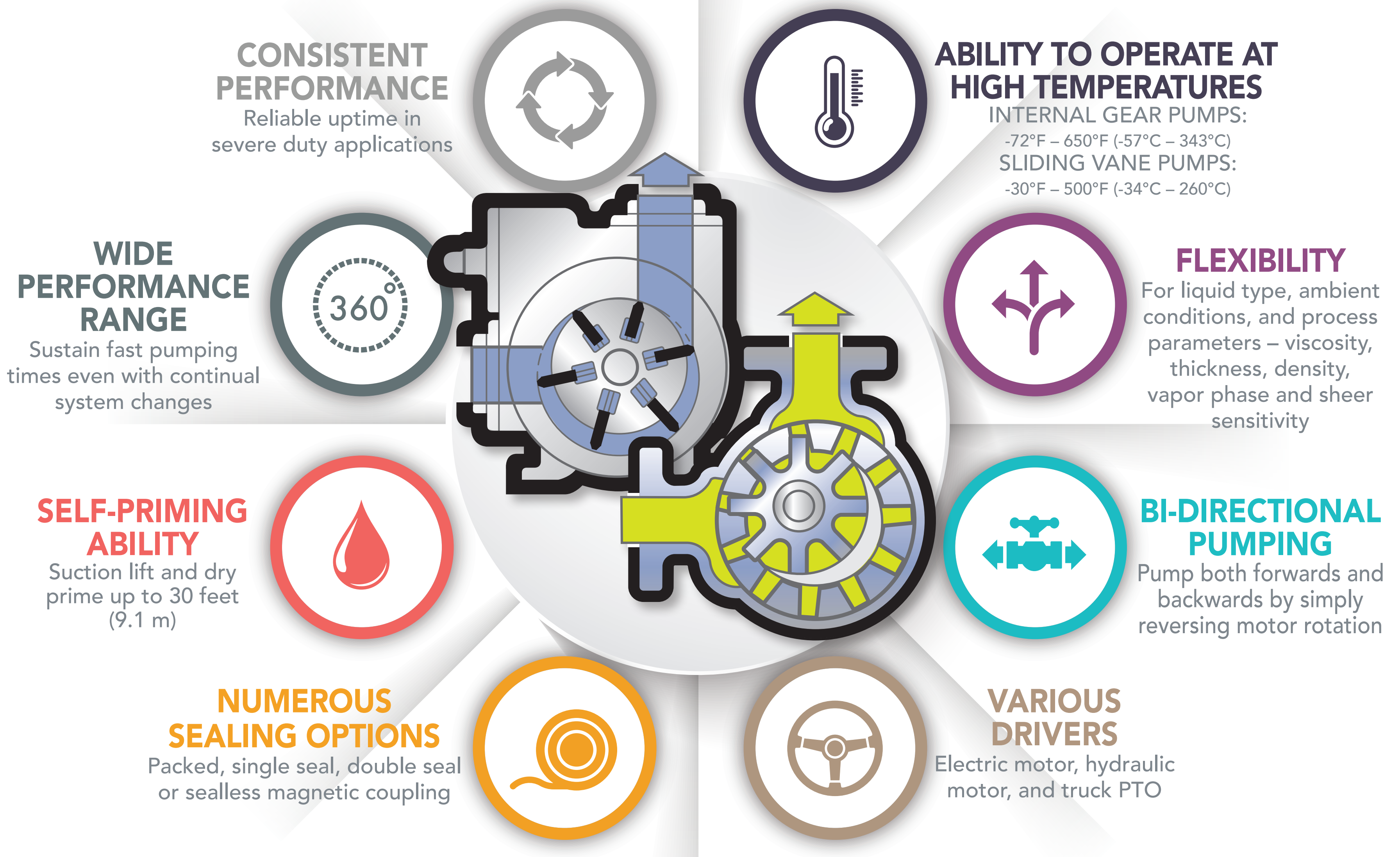




Sliding Vane and Internal Gear Pump Technologies are ideal for loading, offloading, transfer, and circulating applications. The key is choosing a pump that best suits an application's functional needs.

SHARED CHARACTERISTICS



COMPARISON



SLIDING VANE PUMPS

FEATURE A ROTOR WITH VANES THAT SLIDE IN AND OUT AS THE ROTOR TURNS. THIS SLIDING MOTION CREATES CHAMBERS INTO WHICH THE LIQUID FLOWS, AS THE ROTOR TURNS, THE LIQUID IS MOVED TO THE OUTLET WHERE IT IS DISCHARGED AS THE PUMPING CHAMBER IS SQUEEZED DOWN. EACH REVOLUTION OF THE ROTOR DISPLACES A CONSTANT VOLUME OF FLUID WITH LITTLE CHANCE FOR SLIPPAGE.



INTERNAL GEAR PUMPS

CREATE FLOW BY PUSHING LIQUID THROUGH A MESH OF TEETH FROM TWO ROTATING GEARS. A DRIVE SHAFT MOVES ONE GEAR, AND THAT MOTION MOVES THE OTHER GEAR. THE ROTATING GEARS FORM A LIQUID SEAL INSIDE THE CASING, CREATING A VACUUM AT THE INLET AS THE GEAR TEETH SEPARATE. LIQUID FLOWS INTO THE SPACE AND MOVES AROUND THE OUTER EDGE OF THE GEARS. ONCE THE TEETH MEET AGAIN BY THE OUTLET, THE GEARS FORCE THE LIQUID OUT.

- PREFERRED TECHNOLOGY FOR THIN LIQUIDS
- CAPABLE VISCOSITY RANGE OF 0.1 CP - 20,000 CP

FLUIDS



- MODERATELY ABRASIVE FLUIDS
- HIGH VISCOSITY FLUIDS UP TO 1,000,000 CP

- NPSH IMBALANCE / CAVITATION
- FLEXIBLE OPERATING RANGE
- DRY RUNNING CAPABILITIES

CAPABILITIES



- TIGHT INTERNAL CLEARANCES
- WIDE TEMPERATURE OPERATING RANGE FROM -72°F TO 650°F (-57°C TO 343°C)

- CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE
- HIGH EFFICIENCY - REQUIRING LESS POWER

FEATURES



- FEW MOVING PARTS (7 PRIMARY COMPONENTS)
- EASY MAINTENANCE (CLEAN IN PLACE AND SERVICE IN PLACE CAPABILITY)

- FUELS
- LIQUIFIED GASES
- PROCESS LIQUIDS

APPLICATIONS



- ASPHALTS AND OILS
- RESINS AND POLYMERS
- MOLTEN SULFUR

