



PUMPMAN

Ibrahim Hussein

EGYPTIAN

Born in 1953

Graduated in 1979

**Faculty of Engineering: Mechanical DPT
Aviation & Aero-Space Project (missiles)**

Working in Pumps since 1980

GOULDS Application ENG. : 80- 84

GORMAN RUPP: Area Manager in Arab Gulf Countries: 85- 89

TECH. Support Manager, ORASCOM:1997- 2004

Pump Business expert, since 2005

Now : SEDRA vice president



**30th
anniversary**



ASHRAE CAIRO CHAPTER



PUMPMAN

LECTURE 21st of June, 2009

1980 - 2010

30th
anniversary



PUMPS-SYSTEMS INTERACTION



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الَّذِينَ قَالَ لَهُمُ النَّاسُ إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ جَمَعُوا

لَكُمْ فَاخْشَوْهُمْ

فَزَادَهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَقَالُوا

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ

فَانْقَلَبُوا بِنِعْمَةِ مِنْ اللَّهِ وَفَضْلٍ

لَمْ يَمَسَّهِمْ سُوءٌ

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

ONE MAN CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

ASHRAE CAIRO CHAPTER

How you can contact PUMPMAN

1980 - 2010

By Phone: 3386 8812



By Mobile: 012 04 12 538

By e-mail:



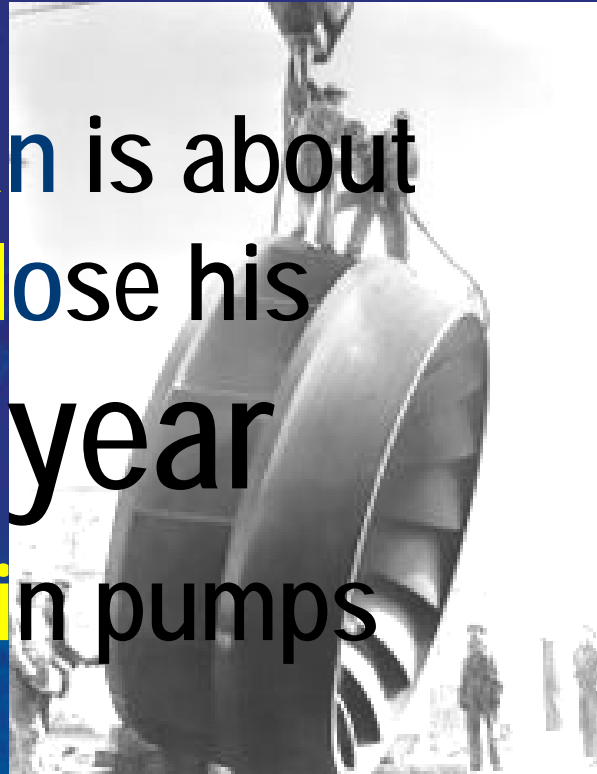
Epumpman21@yahoo.com

30th
anniversary



ASHRAE CAIRO CHAPTER

Pumpman is about
to close his
30th year
at work in pumps



1980 - 2010

30th
anniversary

Epumpman21@yahoo.com



Questions
 System Design
 Sales Support
 Marketing Support
 Spares & After-sales Support
 Problem analysis
 Fairs & Forums
 Training & Coaching

JUST
ASK



YOU



The most economical
SOLUTION
 In the market of
PUMPS

ME

Value

Epumpman21@yahoo.com

ONE MAN CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE





PUMPS

CONTINUOUS FLOW PUMPS

INTERMITTENT FLOW PUMPS

STANDARD IMPELLER PUMPS

MODIFIED IMPELLER PUMPS

ROTAING PUMPS

RECIPROCATING PUMPS

PERIPHERAL PUMPS

SWASH PLATE PUMPS

AXIAL FLOW PUMPS

NON IMPELLER PUMP

GEAR

PISTON

MIXED FLOW PUMPS

SCREW

PLUNGER

RADIAL FLOW PUMPS

LOBE

puppet

Bubble Maxwell Ejector

DIAPHRAGM

SCROLL

VANE

Regenerative Rotating Jet

PROGRESSIVE CAVITY

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PUMP Archimedian Pump



**PUMPS
SYSTEMS
INTERACTION**

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

Classification, w.r.t:

IMPELLER w.r.t BEARINGS

Over Hung - In Between

ORIENTATION of ROTATING AXIS

Horizontal – Vertical - Inclined

ORIENTATION of VOLUTE SPLITTING

Horizontal – Vertical - Inclined

NUMBER of IMPELLERS (Stages)

Single – Double - Multi

INPELLER FACING

Single Face Impeller – Double Face Impeller

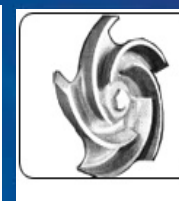
SUCTION SPLITTING

Single Suction – Double Suction

VOLUTE SPLITTING

Single Volute – Double Volute

N
E
X
T



PUMPS SYSTEMS INTERACTION

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

Construction Materials:

NON METALLIC PUMP
Chemical Pump

ALL METAL PUMP

ALL IRON PUMP
Ferrous Alloys

Cast Iron
Cast Steel
Special Steel Alloy

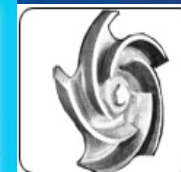
ALL BRONZE PUMP

BRONZE FITTED PUMP

ALL St.St PUMP

HOW WE SHOULD SPECIFY

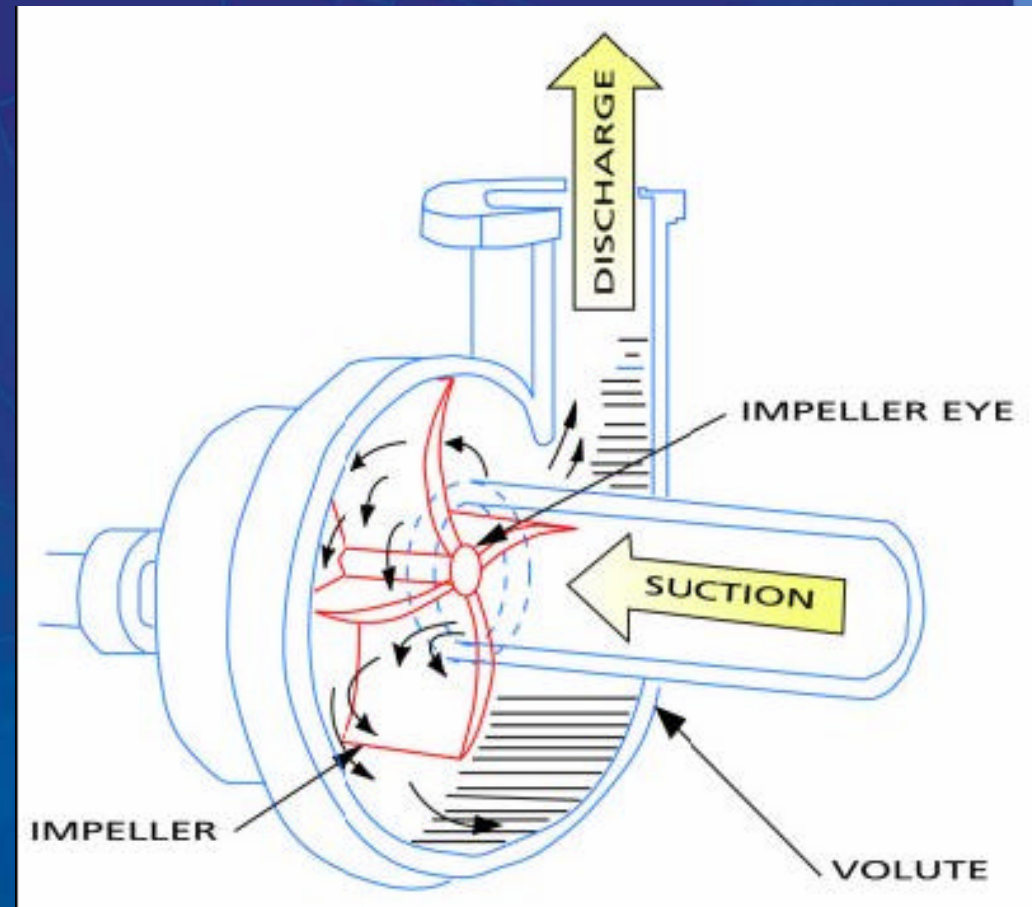
HVAC PUMP



System Impact on Impeller

WHAT MAKES PUMP PUMPING?

- * Suitable suction conditions
- * Correct direction of Rotation
- * Enough Energy to overcome flow resistances

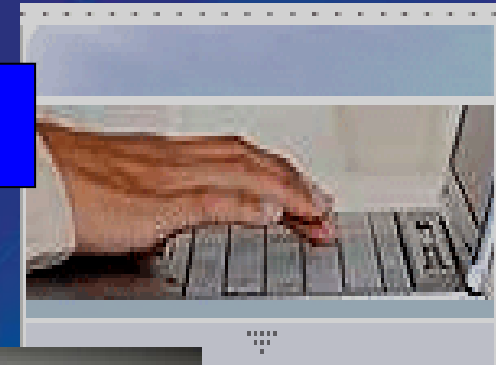


System Impact on Pump

A tip for my Jr.
Engineers:
**BE
WARE
Of
PAINFUL
Fingers**



Butterfly Style
Don't use it



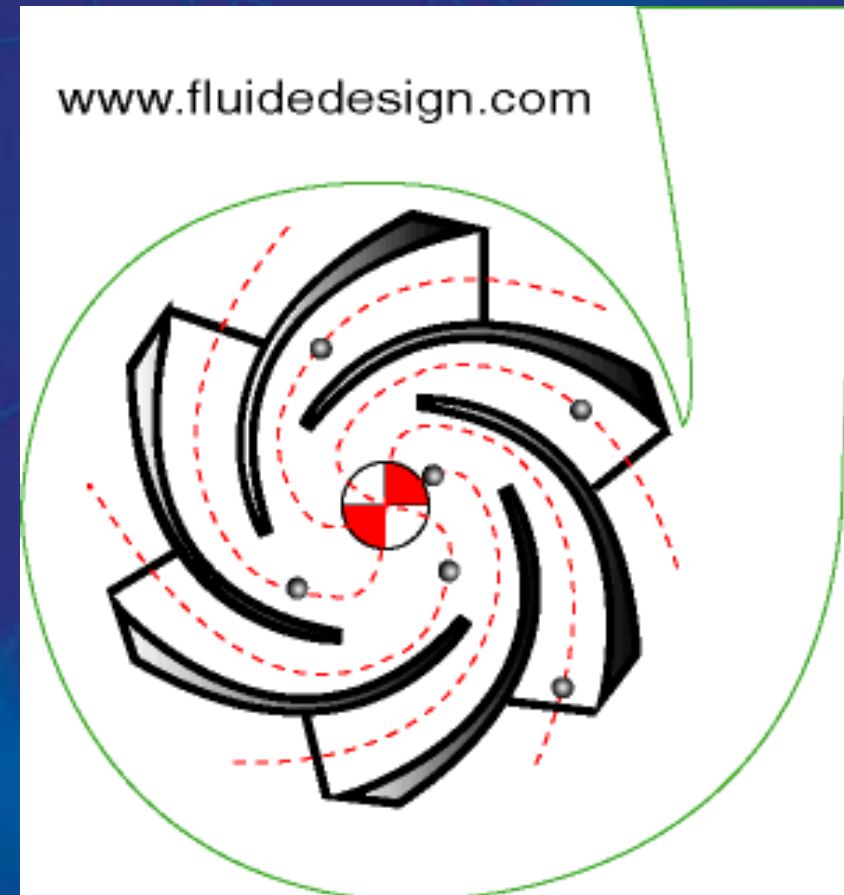
Spider Style
Preferred



System Impact on a Pump

- Suitable Suction Conditions
- Proper Direction of Rotation
Usually Counter Clockwise
- Enough Energy:
$$P = \frac{Q \times H \times \rho \times g}{\text{Eta}}$$

One Man Can Make a
Difference



Pumps – Systems Interaction

What is bringing together these apparently different pumps?

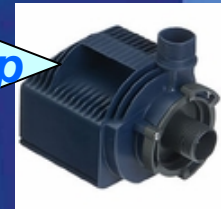
Pipe Line Booster Pump



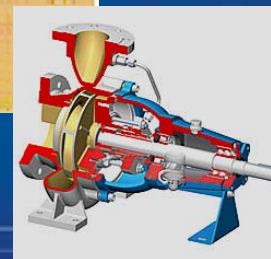
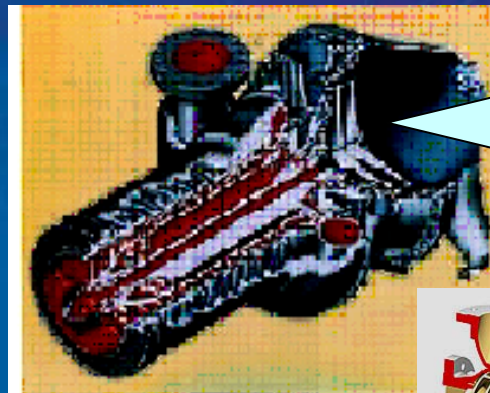
Hi P Pump, Barleif Buster



Aquarium Circulating Pump



Rocket Liquid Fuel Turbo Pump



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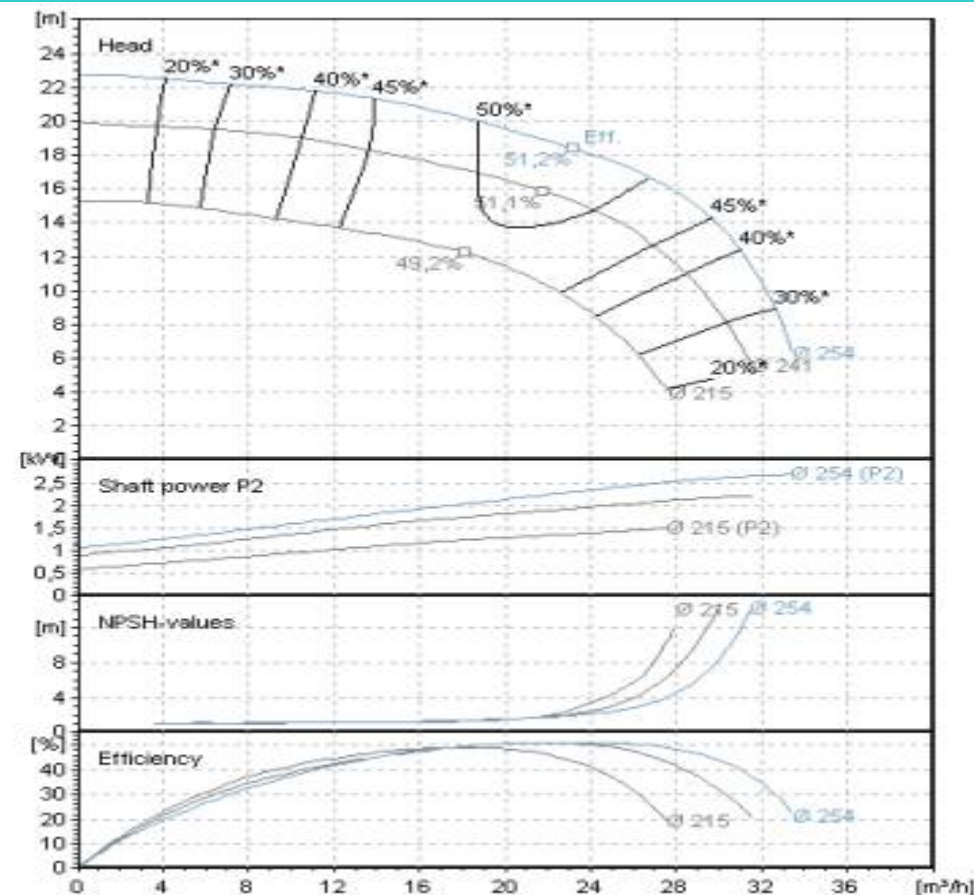


PUMPS – SYSTEMS INTERACTION

The Shown Performance Curve is a general **NON OPERATIVE** pump curve

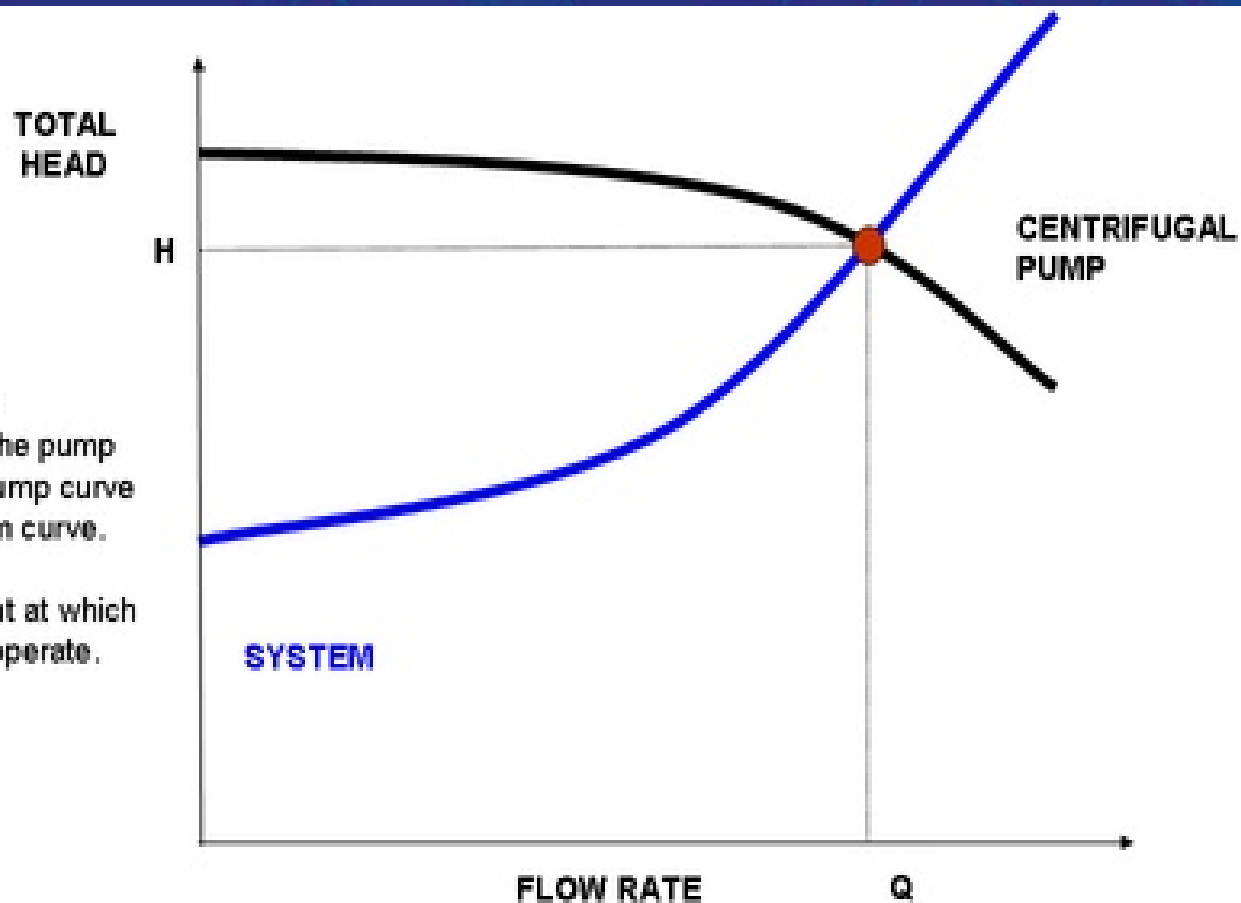
This CURVE:

- Considers the pump in isolation from the system
- Simplest approach
- System determines pump performance & efficiency
- Good design = pump operating at Best Efficiency Point (BEP) + reliable
- System cost drivers are significant
- Pump performance cannot be determined without doing a system analysis



PUMPS – SYSTEMS INTERACTION

Pump Performance curve becomes OPERATIVE when it is superimposed by the System Head Curve



Flow and head generated by the pump is where the pump curve cuts the system curve.

This is the point at which the pump will operate.

BEP?



System Impact on Impeller

PERFORMANCE CURVE

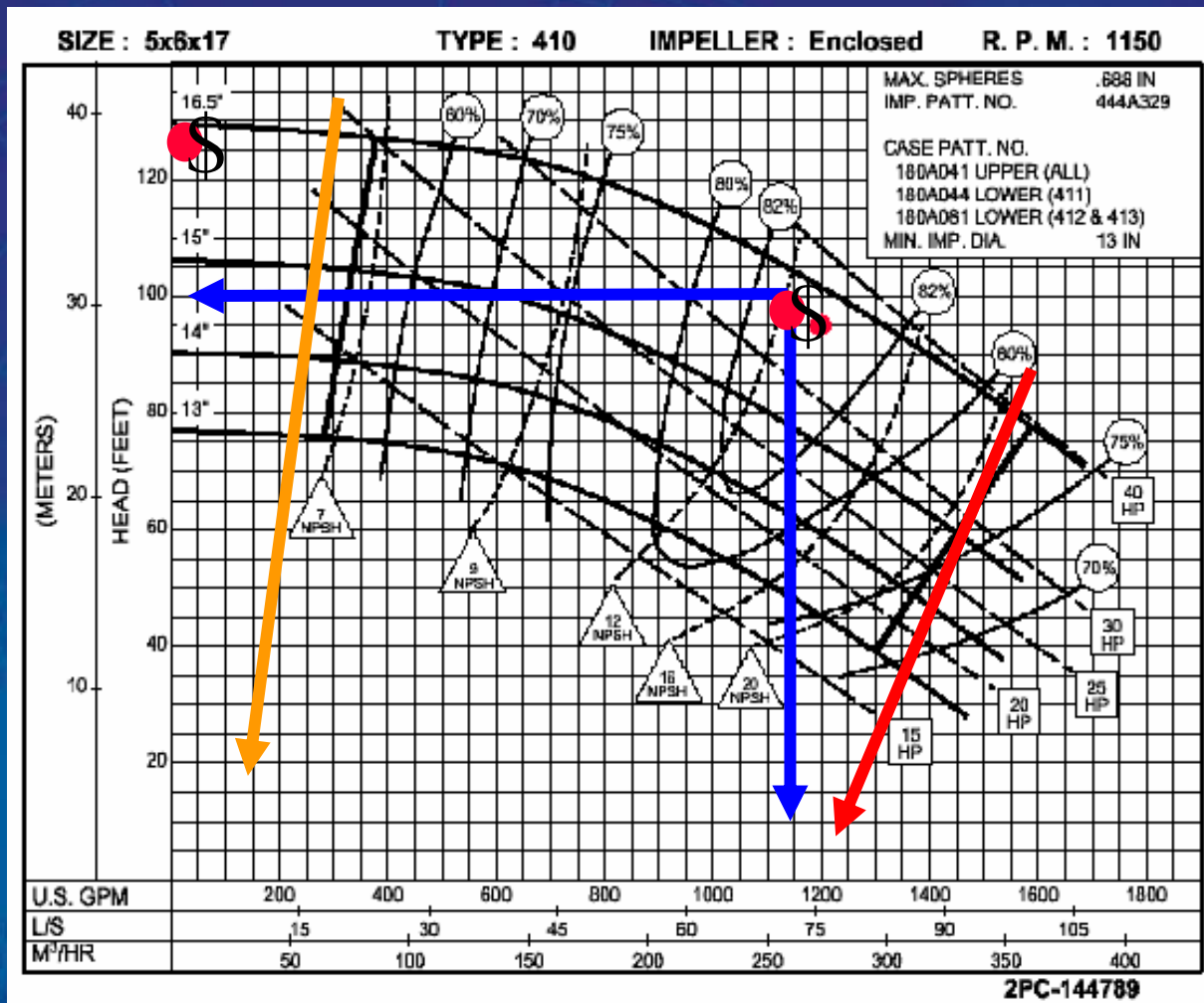
Pump Type
 Pump Size
 Fixed Diameter Type
 Fixed Speed Type

Enclosed Impeller
 Shrouded Impeller
 Rotating Speed
 Maximum Diameter
 Less than Cutwater D
 Minimum Diameter
 Larger than Hub D

DUTY POINT:

Location:

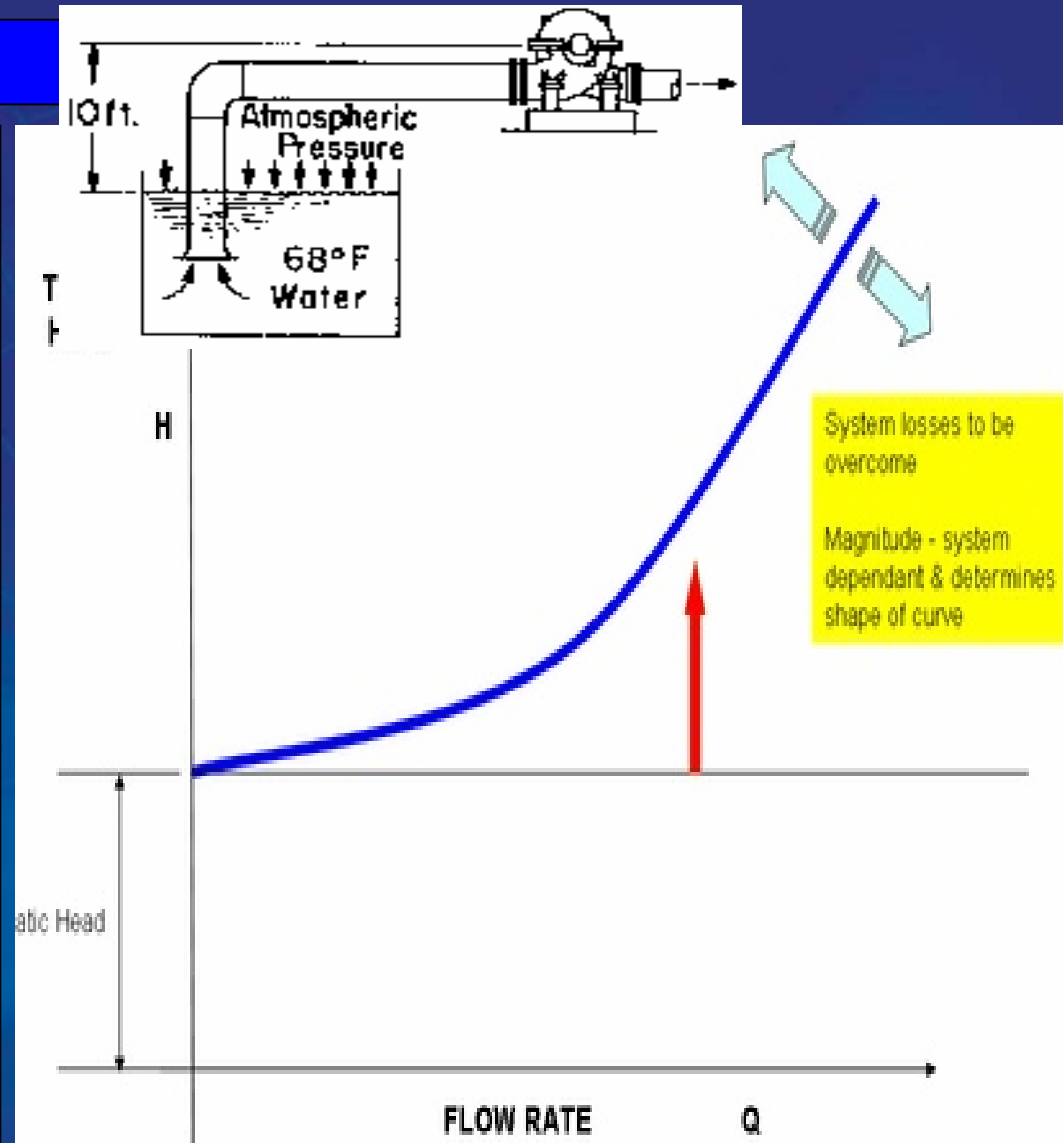
- Over / Under Sizing
- Sh. Off / Min. Flow / CAV
- B.HP: working / duty
- Eta: working / duty
- NPSHr





SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

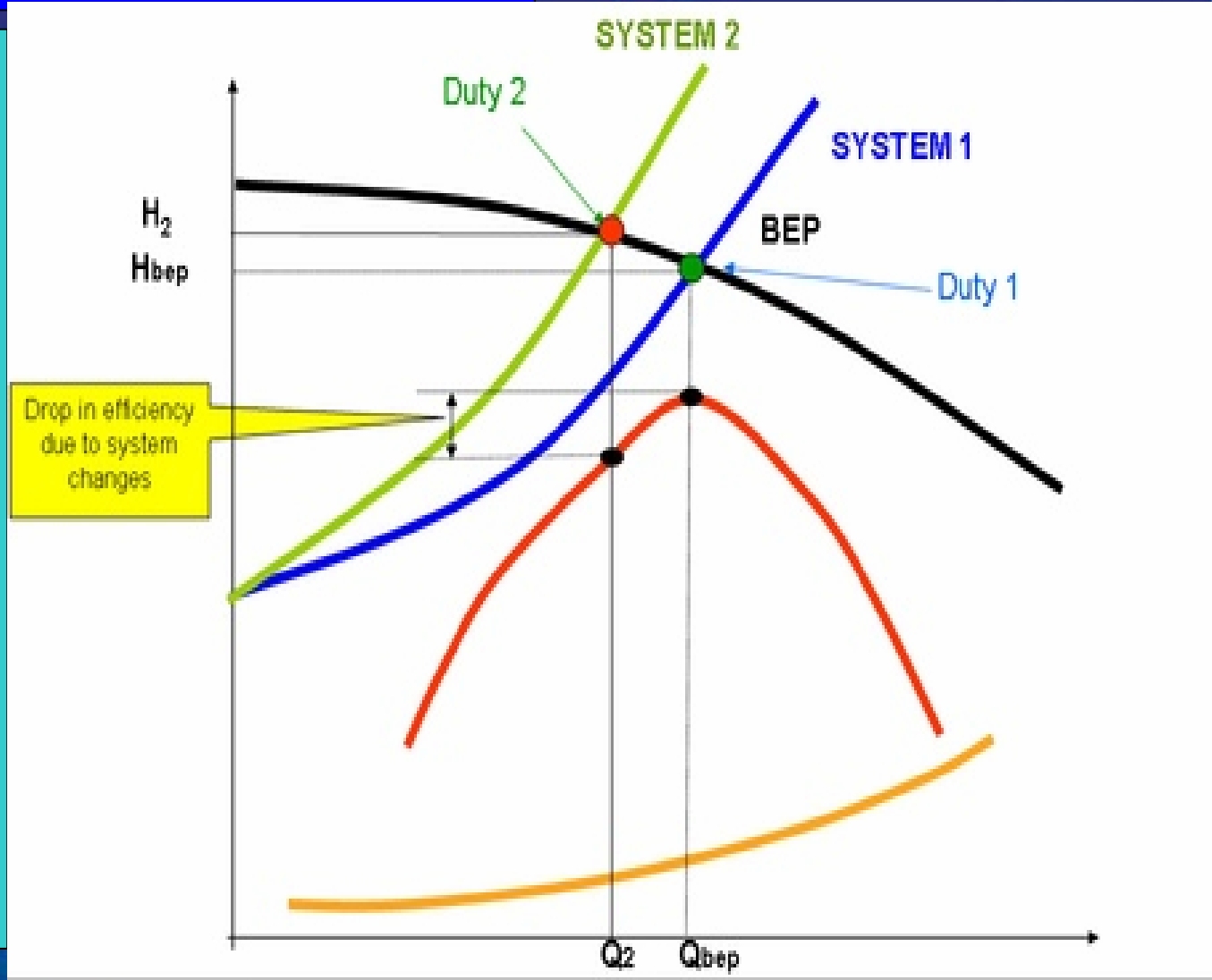
SHC consists of two components:
The Static Loses:
Which is a vertical component on the H axis and equals:
The static lift of the fluid from its drawn level to its pumped level
The Dynamic Loses:
Which is a parabolic part of the curve starts where the Hs ends and equals: the sum of all dynamic loses due to:
-The intake velocity
-Friction with internal pip walls





SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

Dialoging
With
Audience

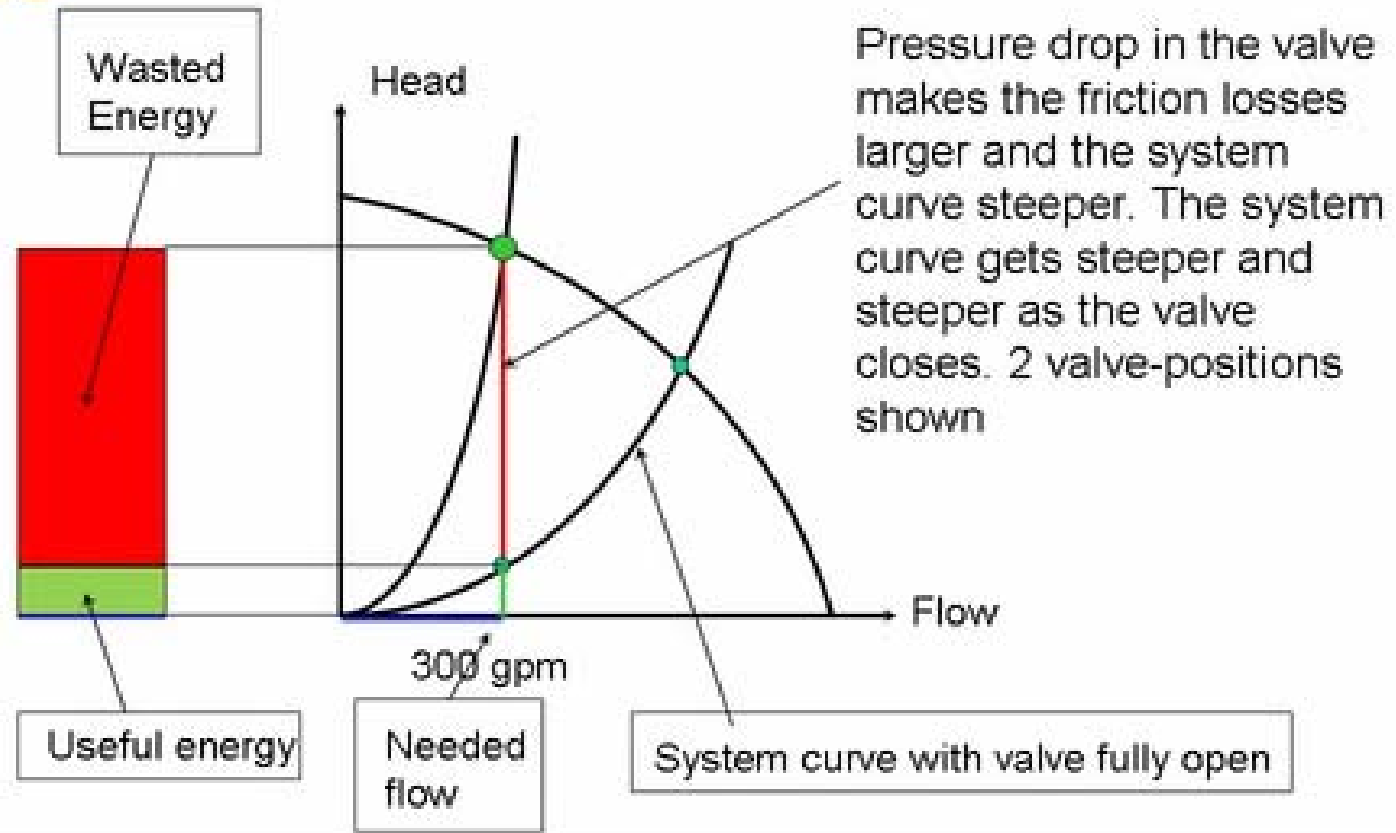




SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

With constant speed pumps:
Use Flat curve and multi-pumps in duty according to the demand

**More Throttling:
The duty point moves further left on the pump curve**



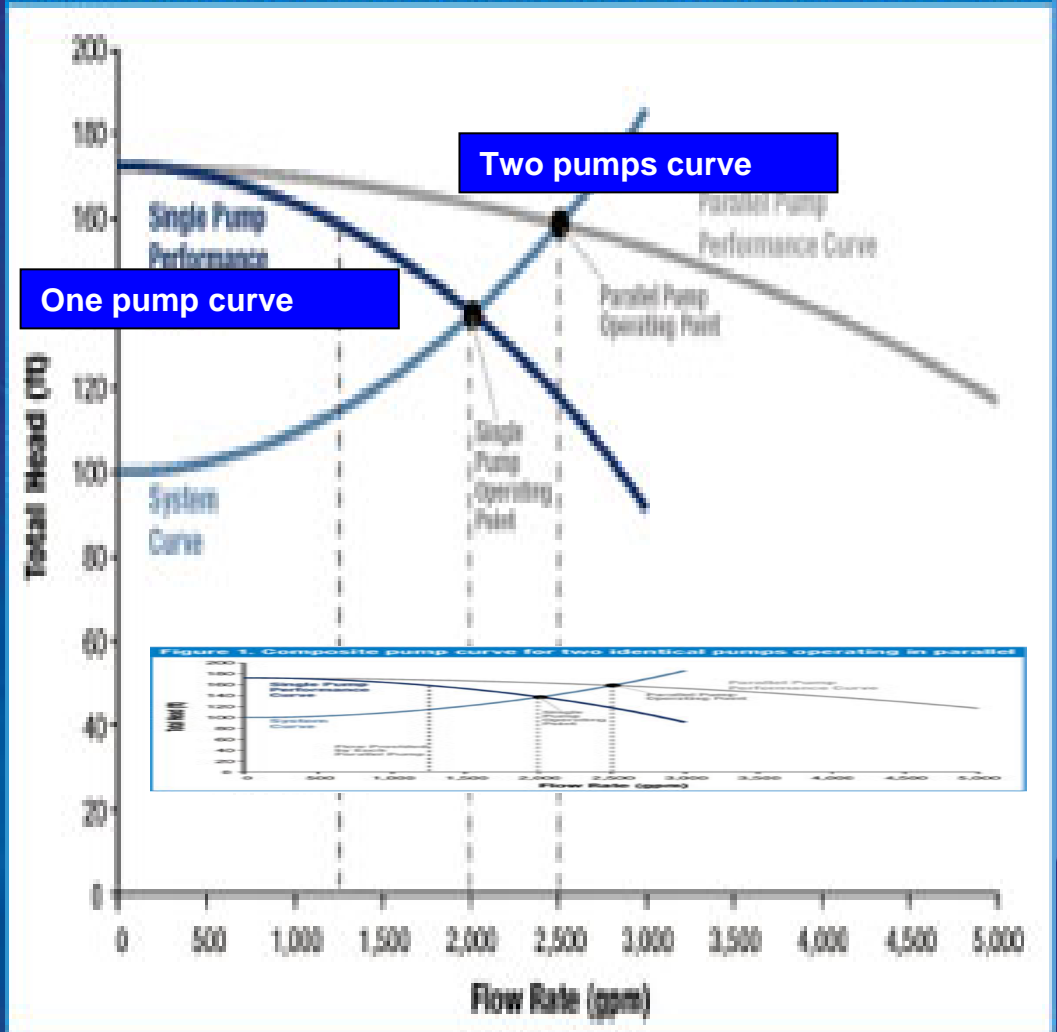


**SYSTEM HEAD CURVE
With Multi-fixed speed
pumps**

The multi pump fixed speed systems prefer A steeper curve

When the pumps add in parallel the summation curve becomes flatter = better performance

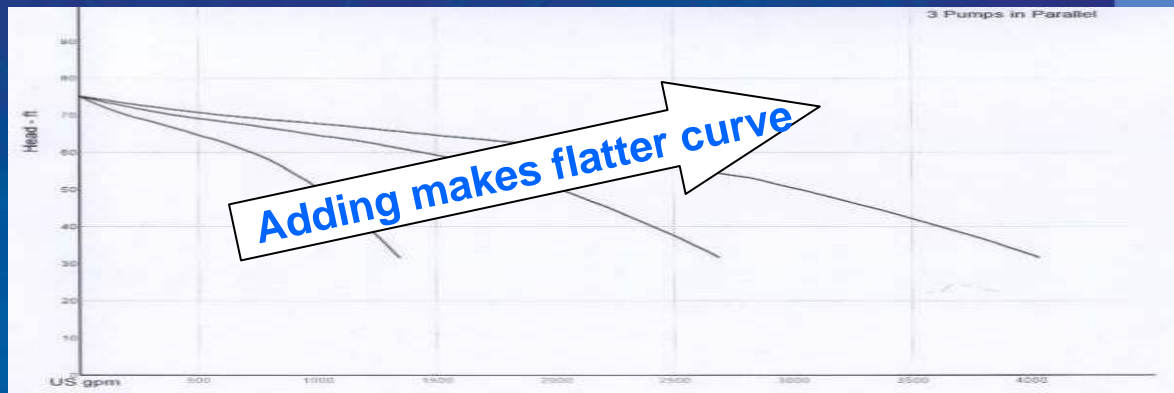
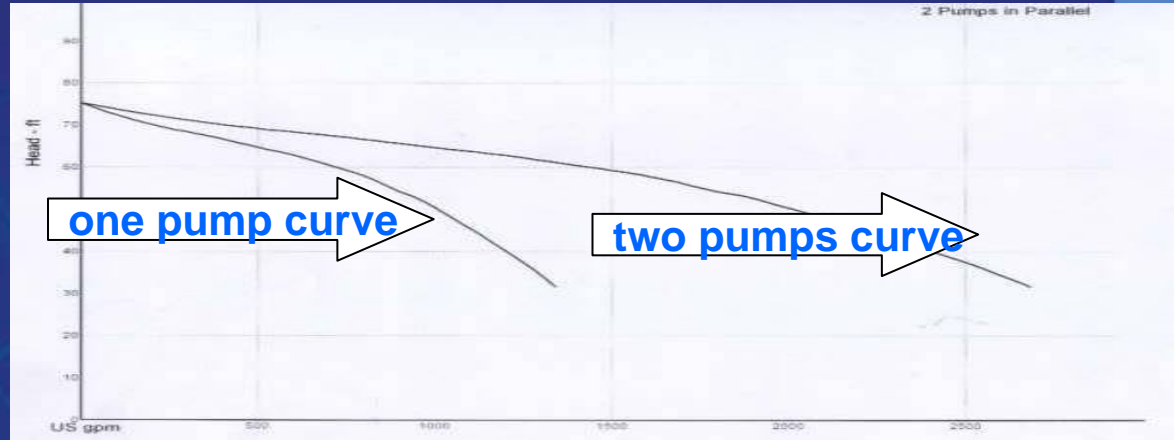
Figure 1. Composite pump curve for two identical pumps operating in parallel





SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

The multi pump fixed speed systems prefer A steeper curve
When the pumps add in parallel the summation curve becomes flatter = better performance





SYSTEM HEAD CURVE with VSD pump

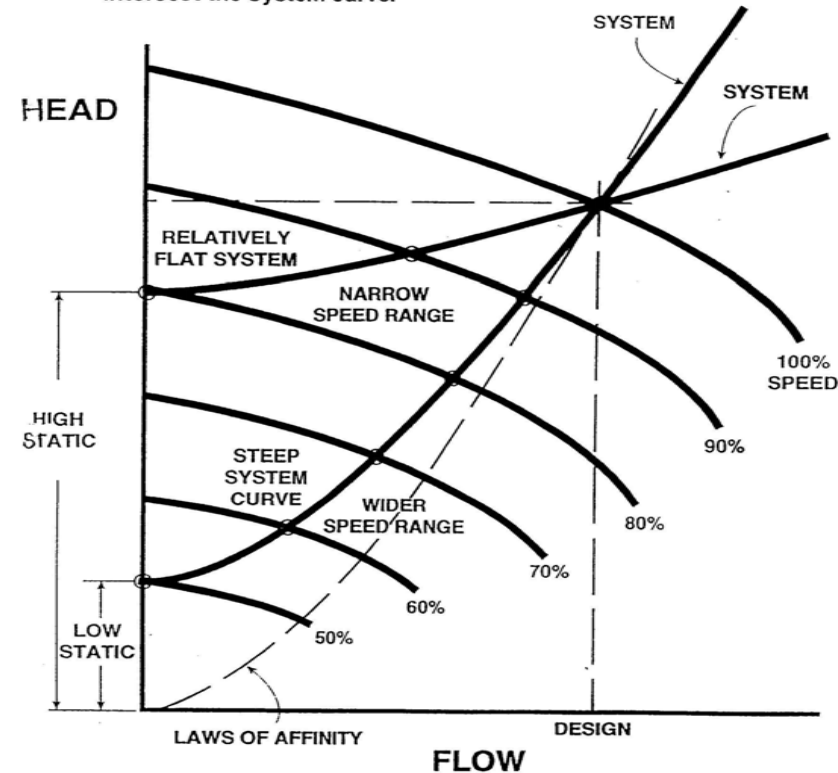
The VSD pump may prefer a flatter curve, yet not so much flat
The VSD margin is about 30% of maximum speed
The generated curves are not forming parallel twins at different speeds

The lower the speed the flatter the curve becomes

When the pump perform at lower speed the curve becomes flatter yet with lower performance characteristics

VARIABLE SPEED PERFORMANCE

Pump performance at reduced speed derived by use of affinity laws:
 $Q_1/Q_2 = N_1/N_2$, $H_1/H_2 = (N_1/N_2)^2$, where Q = Capacity (GPM),
H = Head (Ft), N = Speed (RPM)
Operating points are where the pump performance curves intersect the system curve.





SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

With constant speed pumps:
Use **Flat** curve and a single or two pumps in duty according to the demand
FLATTER or **STEEPER**

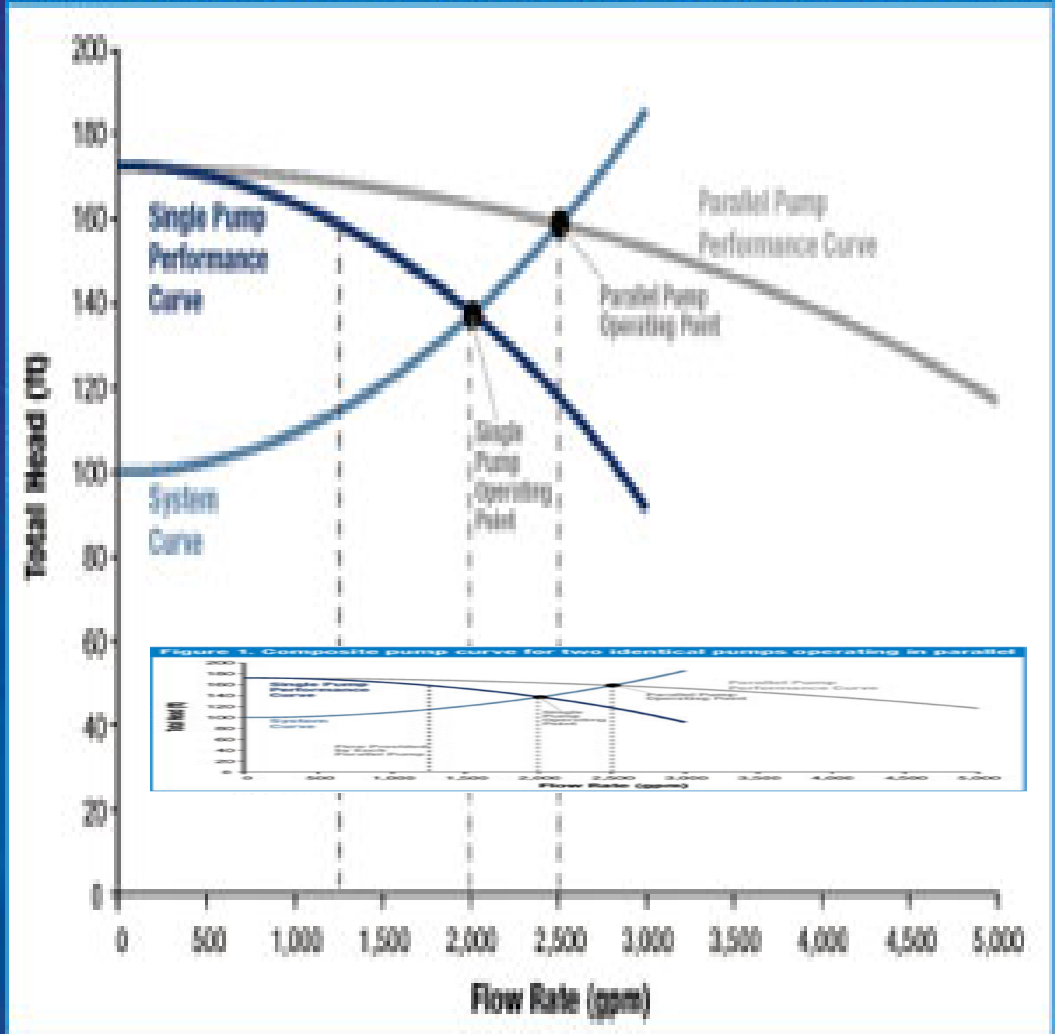
Only Rate of change of H w.r.t Q
Will tell:
 $H_{0.5} = H$ at 0.5 Q BEP
 $H_{1.5} = H$ at 1.5 Q BEP
 $H_5 = H_{0.5} / H_{1.5}$

$H_5 = 0.35$ or lesser, **FLAT**
 $H_5 = 0.65$ or more, **STEEP**

$0.35 < H_5 < 0.65$

QUASI-CIRVE
The Best for multiple systems

Figure 1. Composite pump curve for two identical pumps operating in parallel





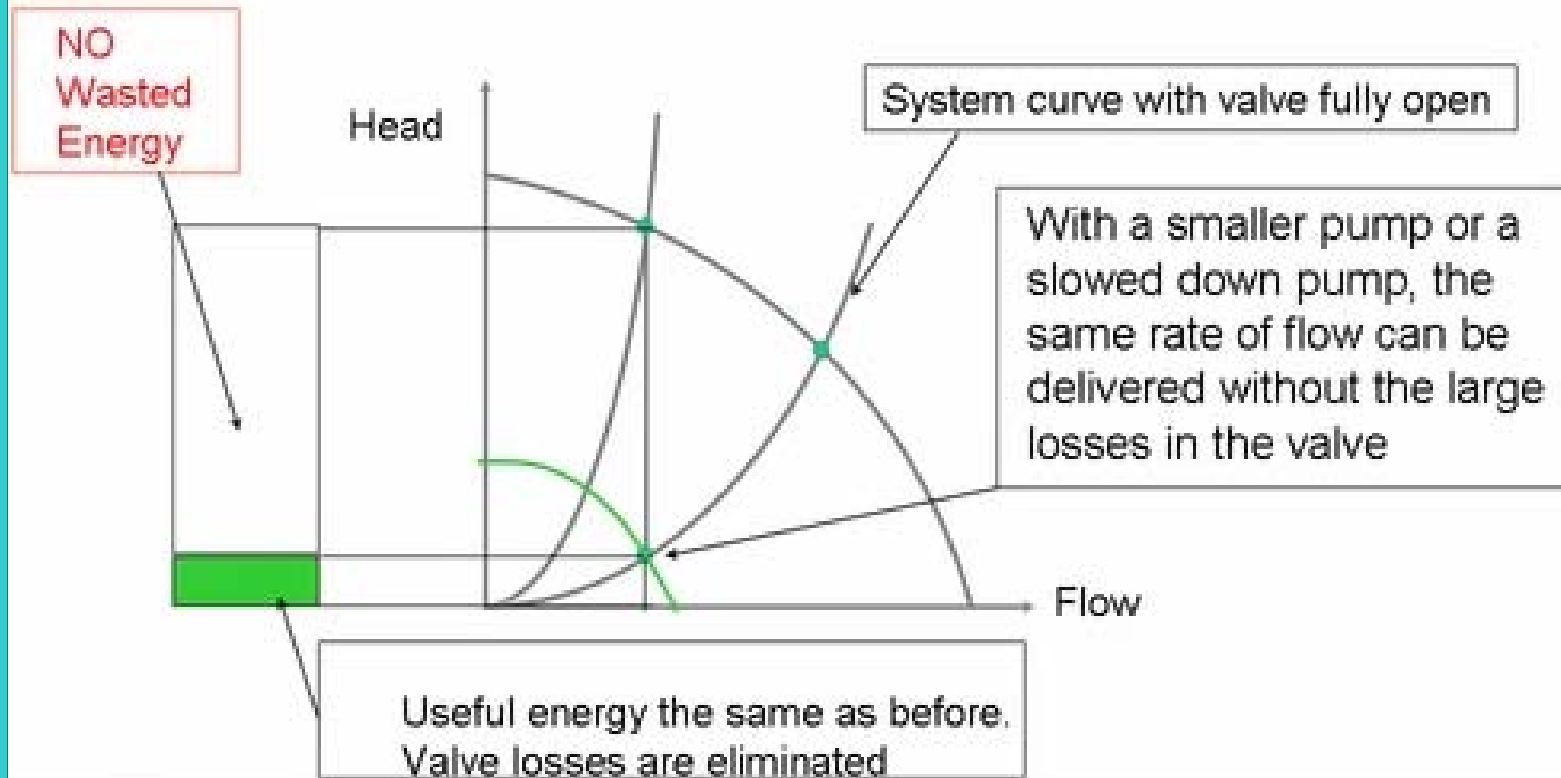
SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

How a VFD saves energy

The pump curve changes, not the system curve.

With constant speed pumps:

Use Flat curve and a single or two pumps in duty according to the demand





WHAT is a PROPER SUCTION ?

$$N.P.S.H_{avail.} (ft \text{ fluid } absol.) = - (\Delta H_{Fl-S} + \Delta H_{EQ-S}) + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + (z_1 - z_s + H_1) + H_A - H_{vt} \quad [4]$$

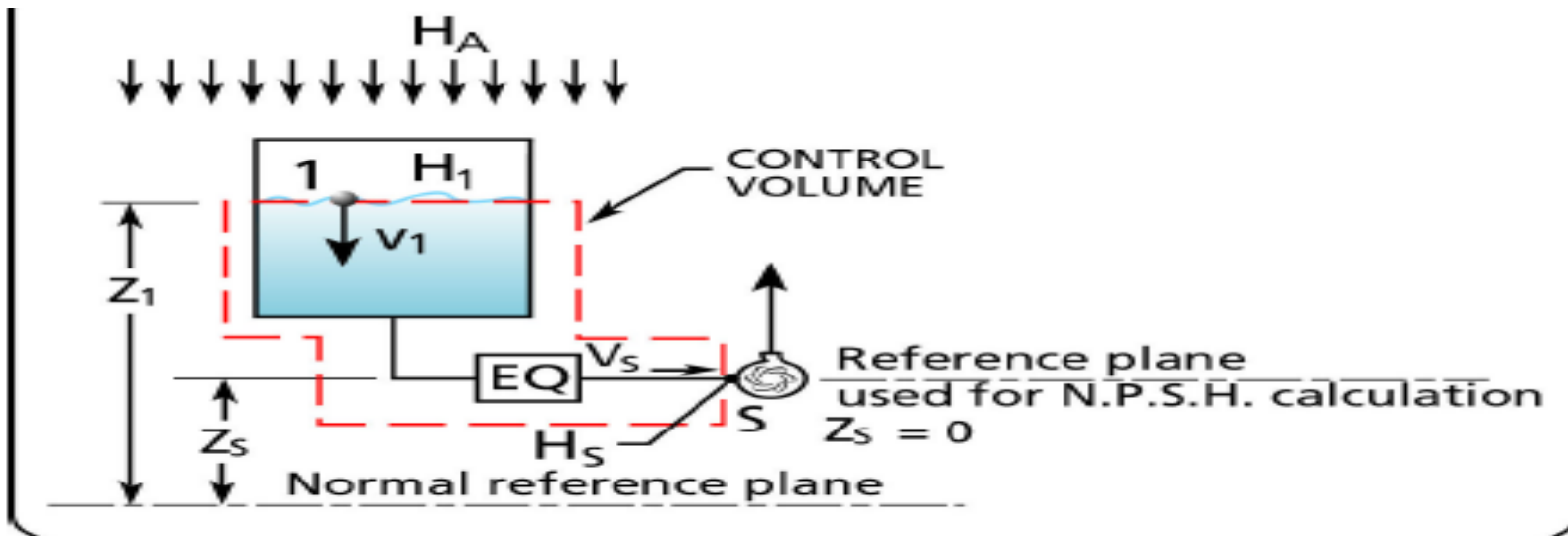


Figure 8 Meaning of the variables used for calculating the N.P.S.H.A.



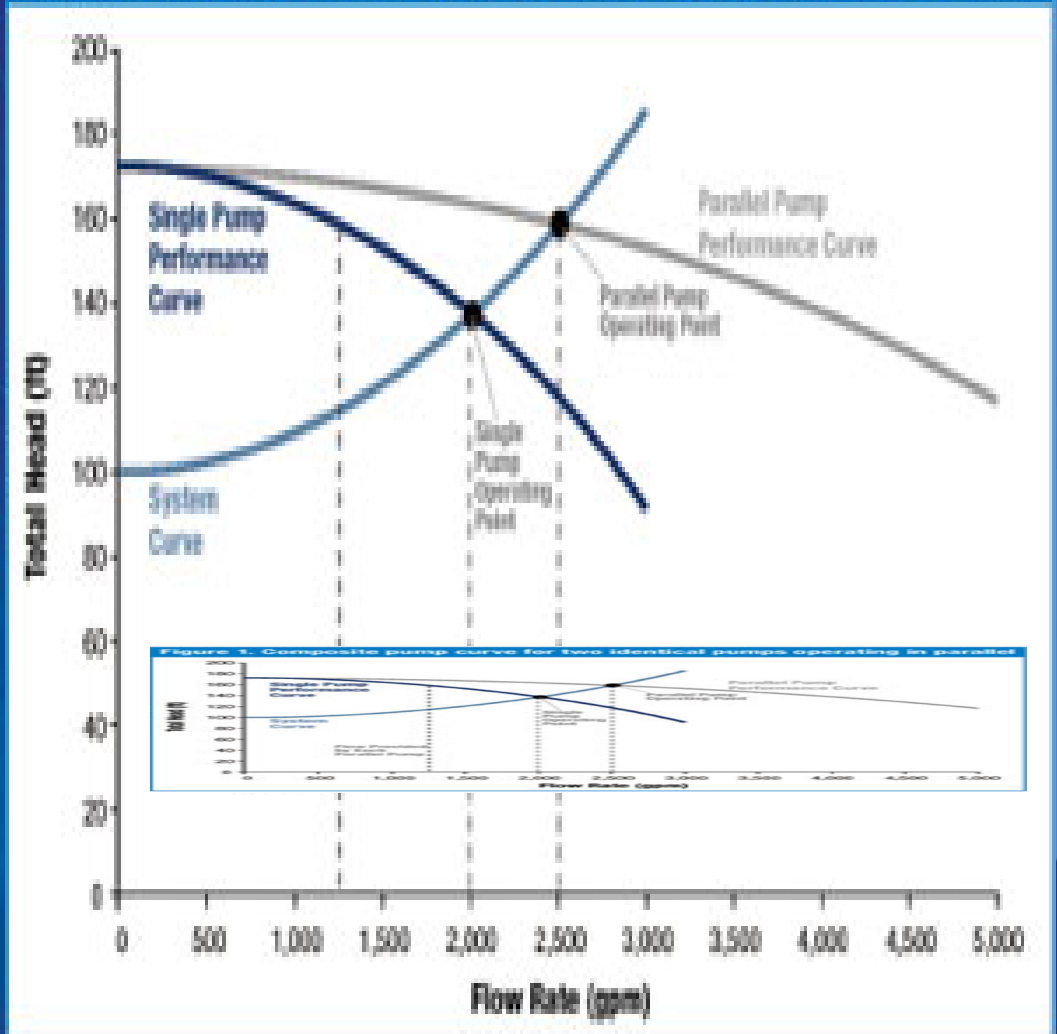
SYSTEM HEAD CURVE

What makes a curve,,,
A **Steeper** curve
OR
A **Flatter** curve

The H-Q gradient: dH/dQ
The Pumpman QUASI CURVE
formula is a good measure of

dH/dQ

Figure 1. Composite pump curve for two identical pumps operating in parallel





How to get Actual Duty Point ?

Evaluate the process
 Flow Rate as a figure in GMP
 Get its 50% and 150% , at least
 Use the 3 values to obtain the
 The TDH per each from tables
 or formula :
 by adding the static head to
 losses of both suction and
 discharge
 The obtained 3 values allow
 you to draw the curve in RED
 Which is the
SHC
 System Head Curve

Company: ORASCOM TRADING Co.
 Name:
 Date: 06/02/07

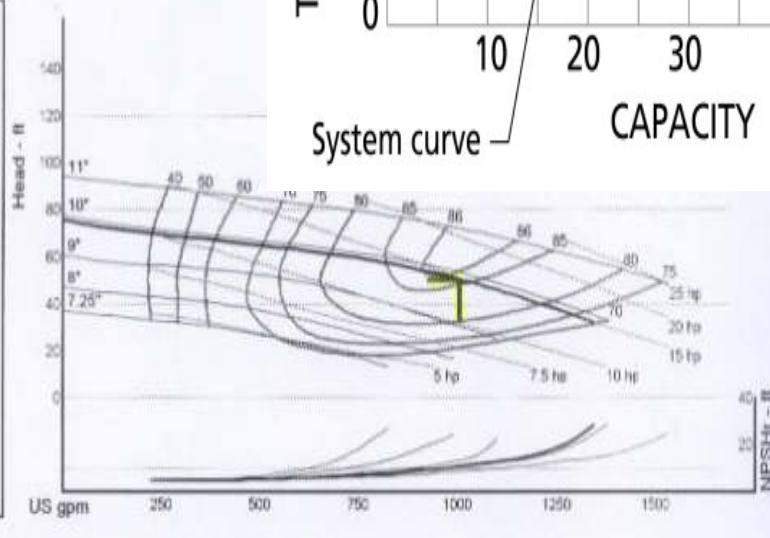
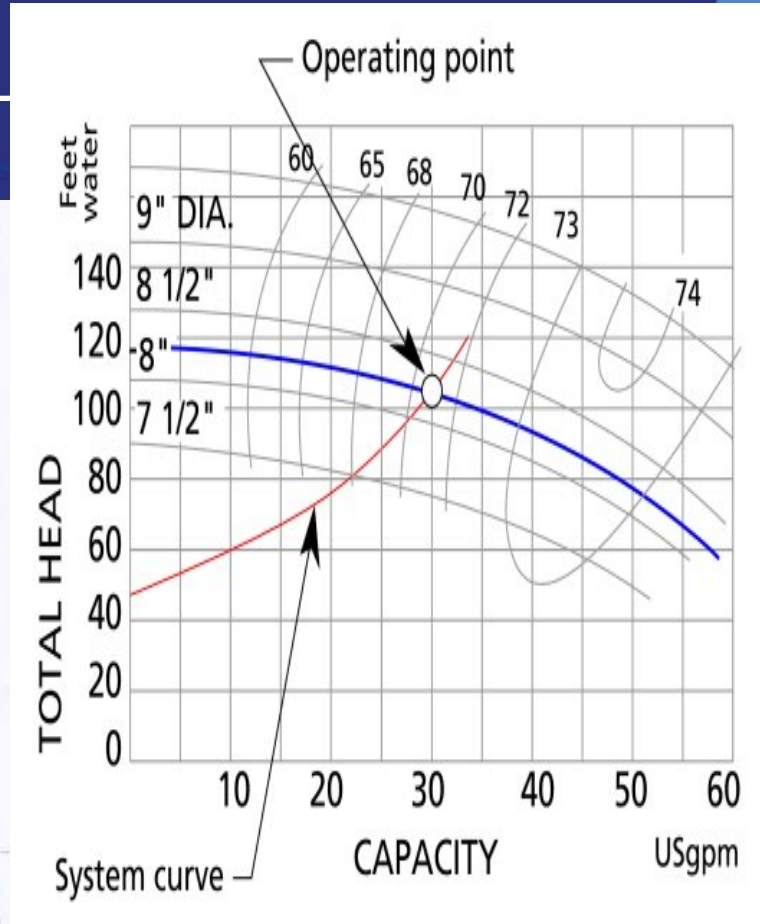
Pump:
 Size: 5x8x11A
 Type: 410 1 BTG SPLIT CASE
 Synch speed: 1520 rpm
 Curve: PC117377
 Suggested Speeds:
 Dimensions:
 Pump Limits:
 Temperature: 275 °F
 Pressure: 250 psi g
 Sphero size: 1 in

Speed: 1450 rpm
 Dia: 9.675 in
 Impeller:
 No: 1973
 Nos: 6492
 Suction: 6 in
 Discharge: 5 in
 Power: -- hp
 Eye area: -- in²

--- Data Point ---
 Flow: 1000 US gpm
 Head: 50.2 ft
 Eff: 85%
 Power: 14.8 hp
 NPSHr: 10.8 ft

-- Design Curve --
 ShutOff Head: 75 ft
 ShutOff eP: 32.4 psi
 Min Flow: -- US gpm
 BEP: 86% eff
 @ 942 US gpm
 NOC, Pwr: 18.2 hp
 @ 1339 US gpm

-- Max Curve --
 Max Pwr: 24.8 hp
 @ 1526 US gpm





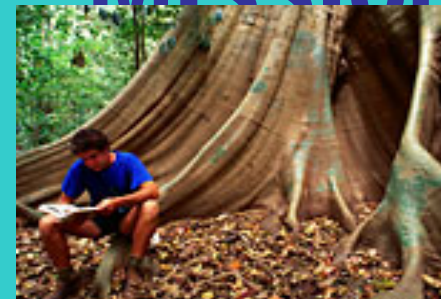
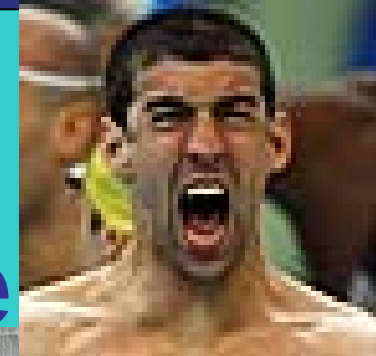
Have
YOU
Gotten
SOMETHING
NEW
?





Have
YOU
Gotten
SOMETHING
NEW
?

WORK is...
Torture
Punishment
Routine
Mission
Pleasure





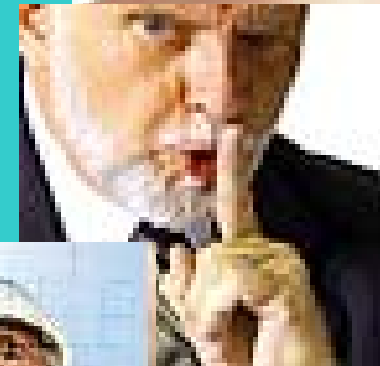
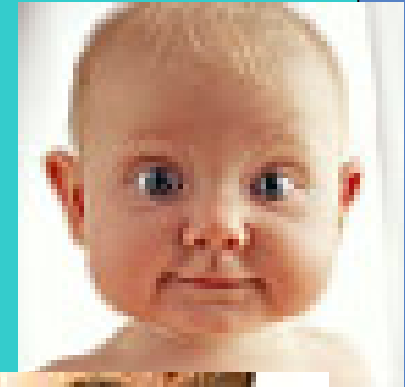
Have
YOU
Gotten
SOMETHING
NEW
?

WORK Is Pleasure To make like that:

Keep working with,
The Passion of a BEGINNER

The Commitment of a Expert
And

The Seriousness
of a PRO



Before END



Have
YOU
Gotten
SOMETHI
NG
NEW
?



REMEMBER ME

The Pump Professional

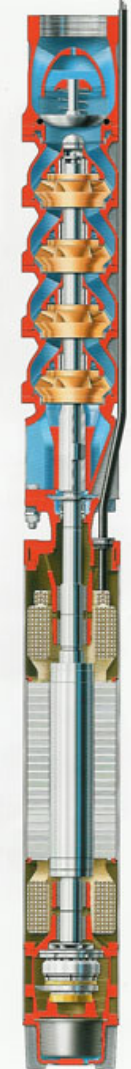
Pumpman

33868812

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END