

C AND C PUMPS AND SUPPLY

ILLINOIS RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

OBLONG, IL HYDRAULICS TRAINING SESSION | DECEMBER 6, 2022

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www.globalpump.com



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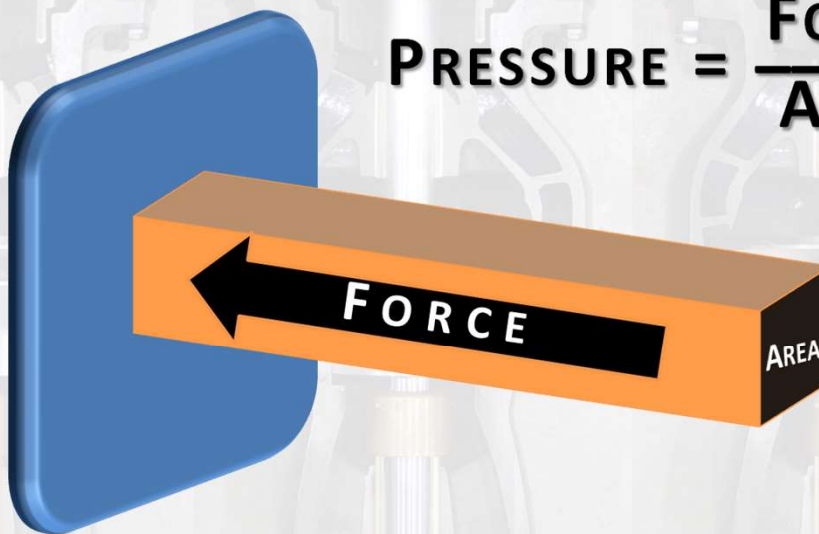
PRESSURE VS. HEAD | WHAT!?!

PRESSURE HEAD IS AN ALTERNATIVE WAY OF DESCRIBING PRESSURE

INSTEAD OF GIVING UNITS AS FORCE PER UNIT AREA (PSI – POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH)

PRESSURE IS EXPRESSED AS DEPTH IN A LIQUID AT WHICH PRESSURE EQUALS PRESSURE OF INTEREST

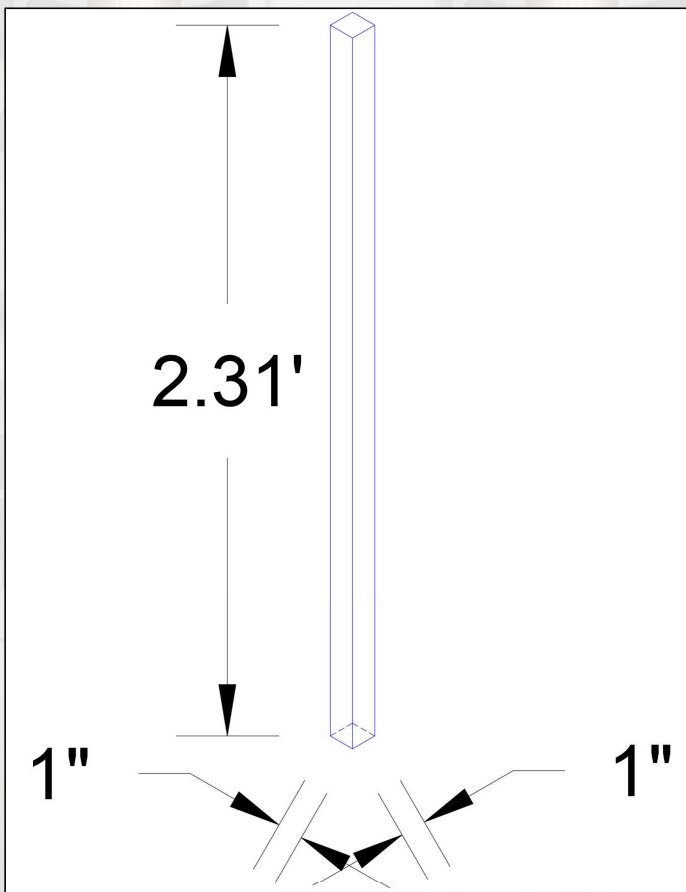
WHAT!?!



$$\text{PRESSURE} = \frac{\text{FORCE}}{\text{AREA}} = \frac{\text{POUNDS}}{\text{IN}^2} = \text{PSI}$$

PRESSURE VS. HEAD | WHAT!?!

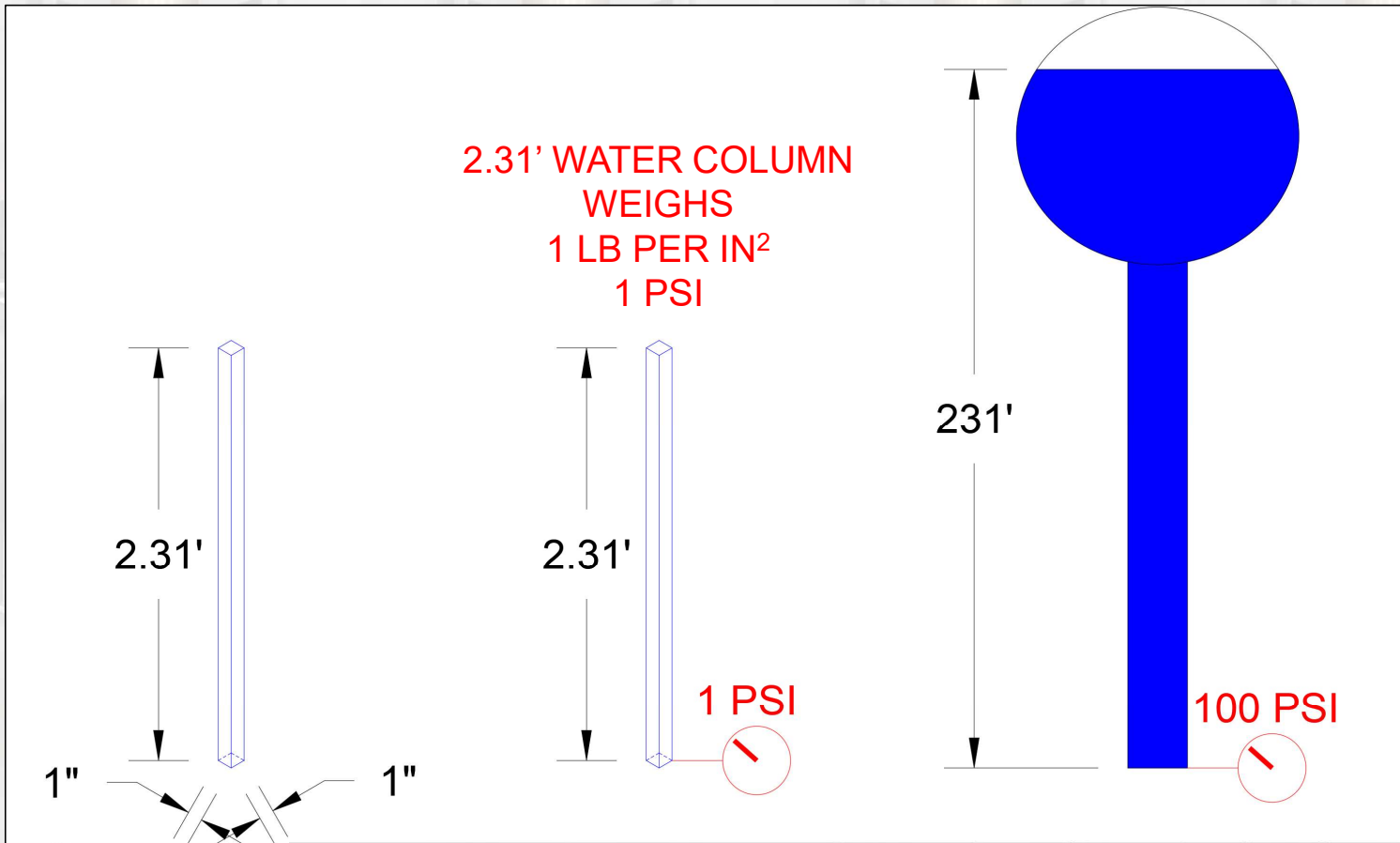
PRESSURE IS EXPRESSED AS DEPTH IN A LIQUID AT WHICH PRESSURE EQUALS PRESSURE OF INTEREST



1. 1 PSI = 2.31' OF HEAD
2. 1 POUND PER IN² = 2.31'
3. SO, 2.31' OF WATER WEIGHS 1 POUND PER IN²
4. WATER WEIGHS 8.34 LBS/GAL
5. VOLUME = L X W X H
6. VOLUME = (1/12) X (1/12) X 2.31 = 0.016 FT³
7. WEIGHT = 0.016 FT³ X 7.48 GAL/FT³ X 8.34 LBS/GAL = 1 POUND
8. SO, 1 IN² OF WATER 2.31' TALL WEIGHS 1 POUND
9. 1 PSI = 2.31' OF WATER

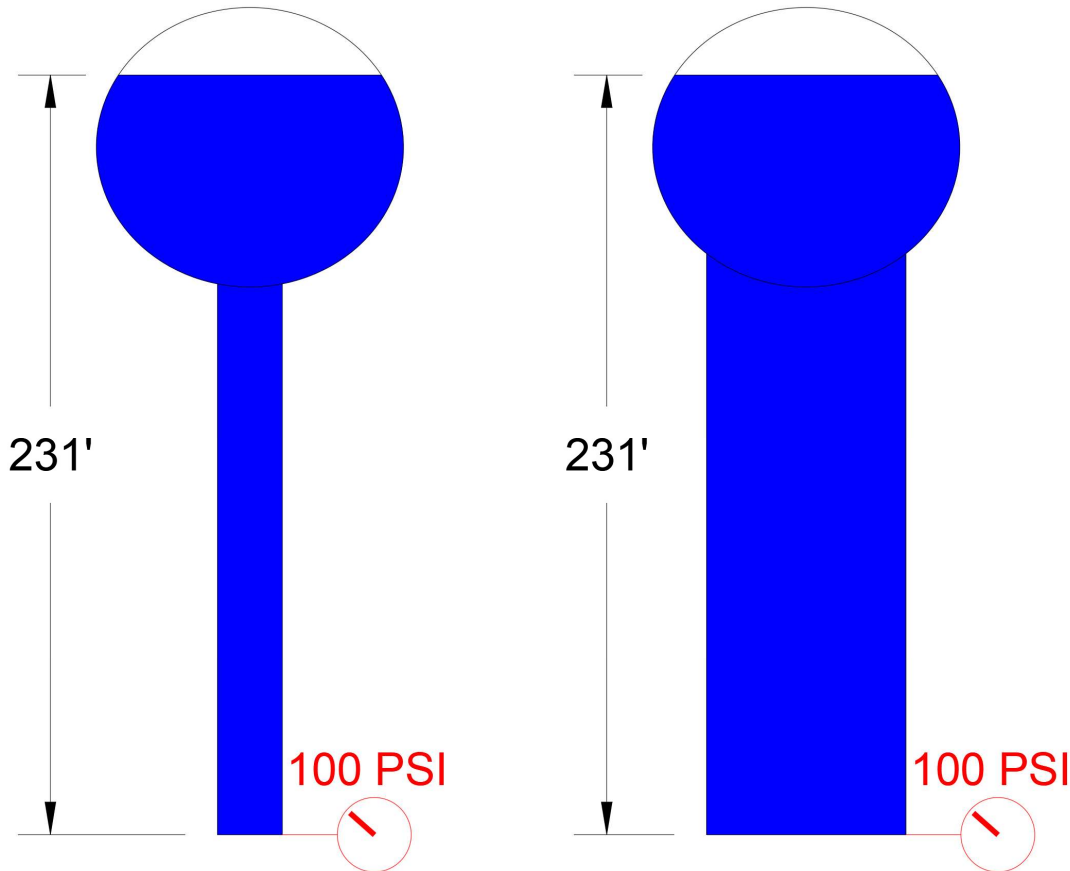
PRESSURE VS. HEAD | WHAT!?!

PRESSURE IS EXPRESSED AS DEPTH IN A LIQUID AT WHICH PRESSURE EQUALS PRESSURE OF INTEREST



PRESSURE VS. HEAD | WHAT!?!

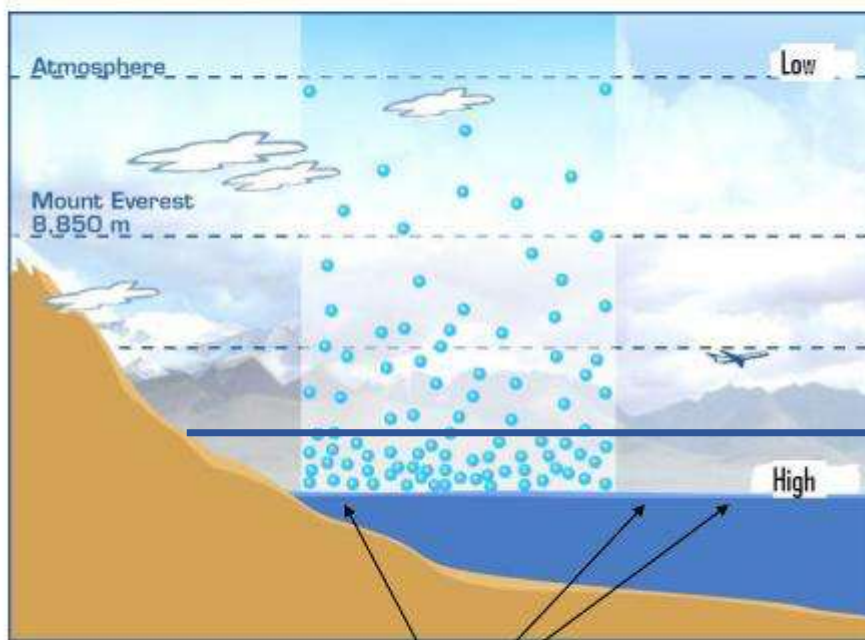
PRESSURE IS EXPRESSED AS DEPTH IN A LIQUID AT WHICH PRESSURE EQUALS PRESSURE OF INTEREST



1. 1 PSI = 2.31' OF HEAD
2. IT DOESN'T MATTER PIPE SIZE
3. 2.31' OF WATER WEIGHS 1 POUND PER IN²
4. WE'RE NOT MEASURING TOTAL WEIGHT
5. WE WANT TO KNOW HOW MUCH WATER HEAD WEIGHS PER IN²
6. THAT IS 2.31' OF WATER HEAD = 1 PSI
7. IT DOES HAVE TO BE WATER WITH SG = 1.0

WHAT IS 1 ATM (ATMOSPHERE)?

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE



HIGHER ALTITUDE | LOWER PRESSURE
(THERE IS LESS AIR ABOVE YOU)

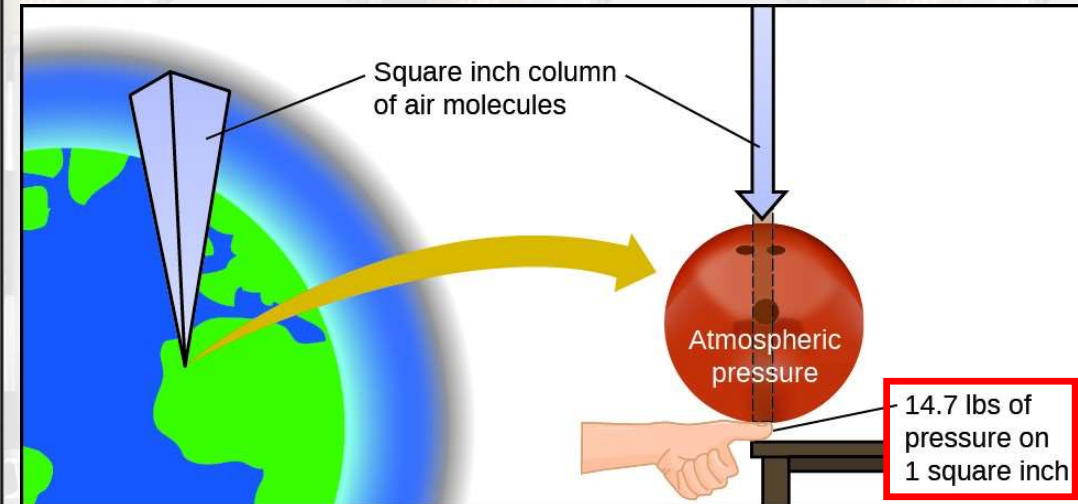
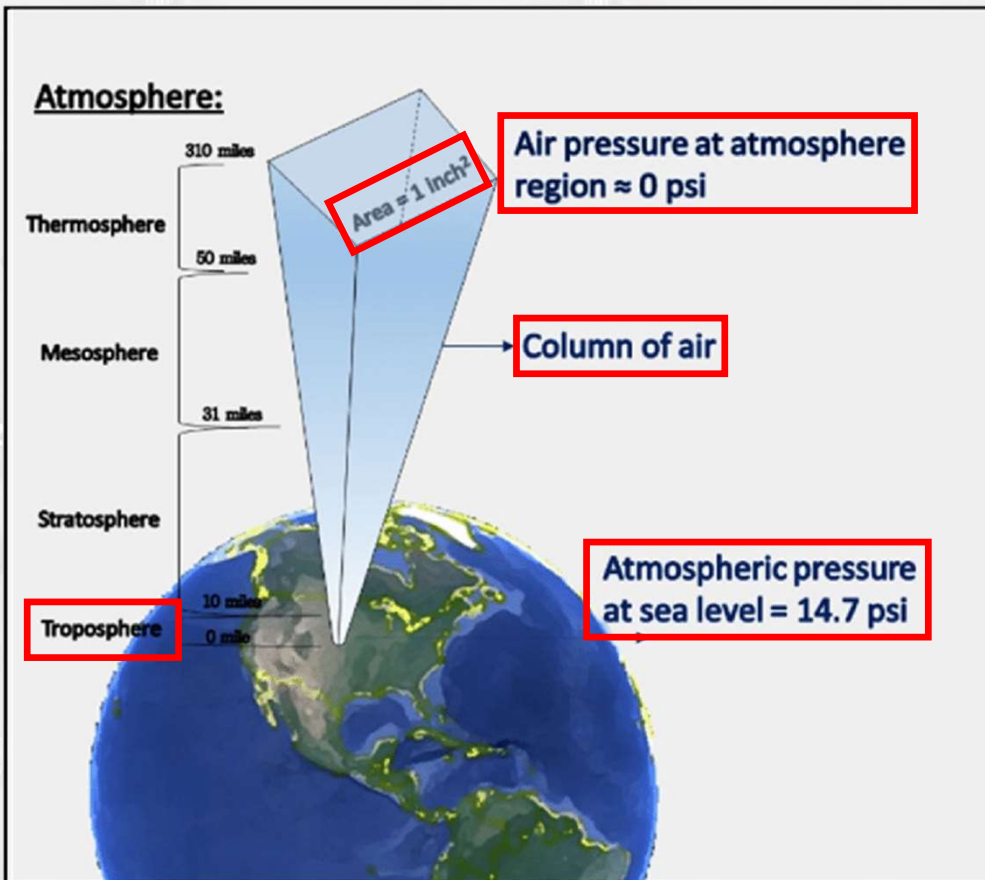
MARION, IL | 520.00 = 14.4 PSI = 33.3'

LOWER ALTITUDE | HIGHER PRESSURE
(THERE IS MORE AIR ON TOP OF YOU)

SEA LEVEL = 1 ATM OF PRESSURE = 14.7 PSI = 33.9'

THE AIR ABOVE US HAS A WEIGHT | AT SEA LEVEL = 14.7 PSI

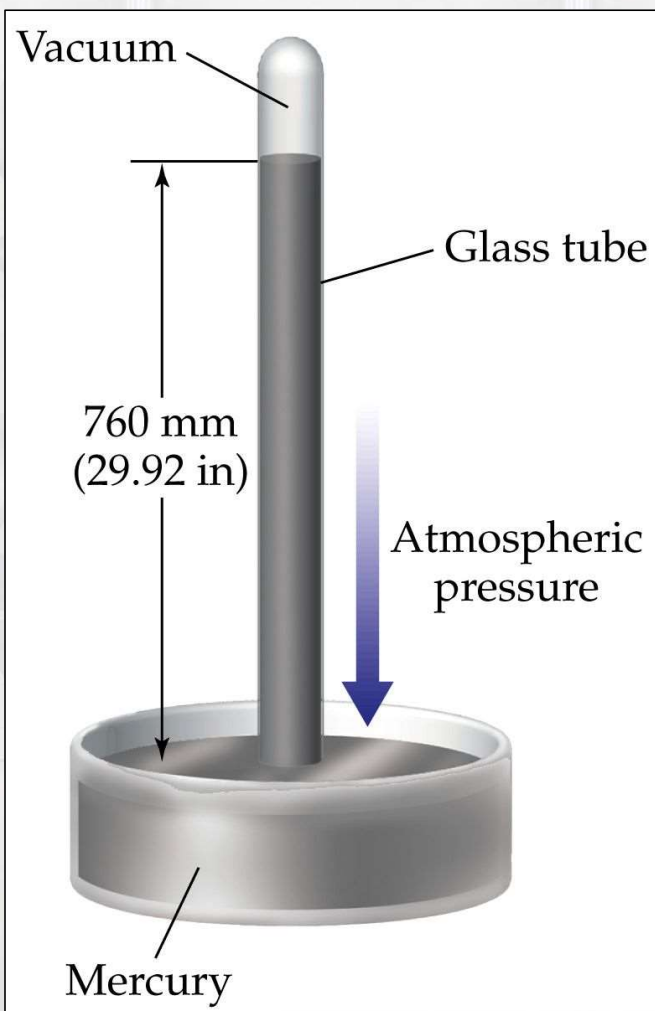
WHAT IS 1 ATM (ATMOSPHERE)?



WHY CAN'T WE FEEL ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE?

1. AT SEA LEVEL, THE ATMOSPHERE IS BEARING DOWN ON US AT 14.7 PSI (BOWLING BALL ON THUMB)
2. WE CAN'T FEEL IT BECAUSE THE AIR IN OUR BODIES EXERTS SAME PRESSURE OUTWARDS:
 - THERE'S NO PRESSURE DIFFERENCE AND NO NEED TO EXERT ANY EFFORT | FISH CAN!

HOW DO WE MEASURE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE?



MERCURY BAROMETER

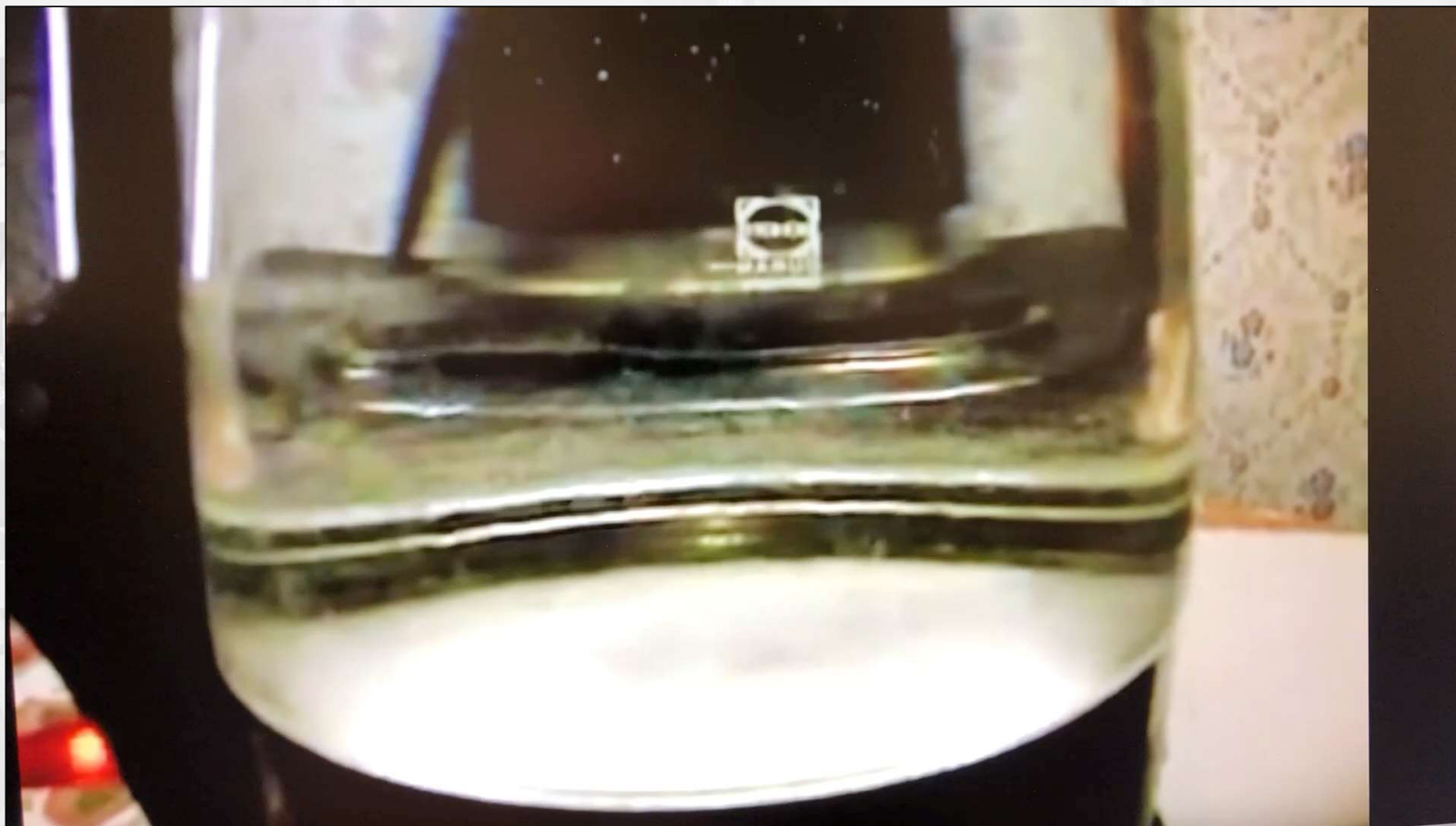
1. FILL GLASS TUBE WITH MERCURY
2. COVER THE OPEN END AND INVERT IN BOWL OF MERCURY
3. IF AIR IS NOT ALLOWED IN, SPACE ABOVE MERCURY IS A VACUUM
4. MERCURY RISES TO LEVEL OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

MEASUREMENT AT SEA LEVEL

1. 760mm OF MERCURY = 29.92" OF MERCURY
2. 29.92" OF MERCURY X 1.133 = 33.9' OF WATER = 1 ATM

WATER BOILS AT 212° F, RIGHT?

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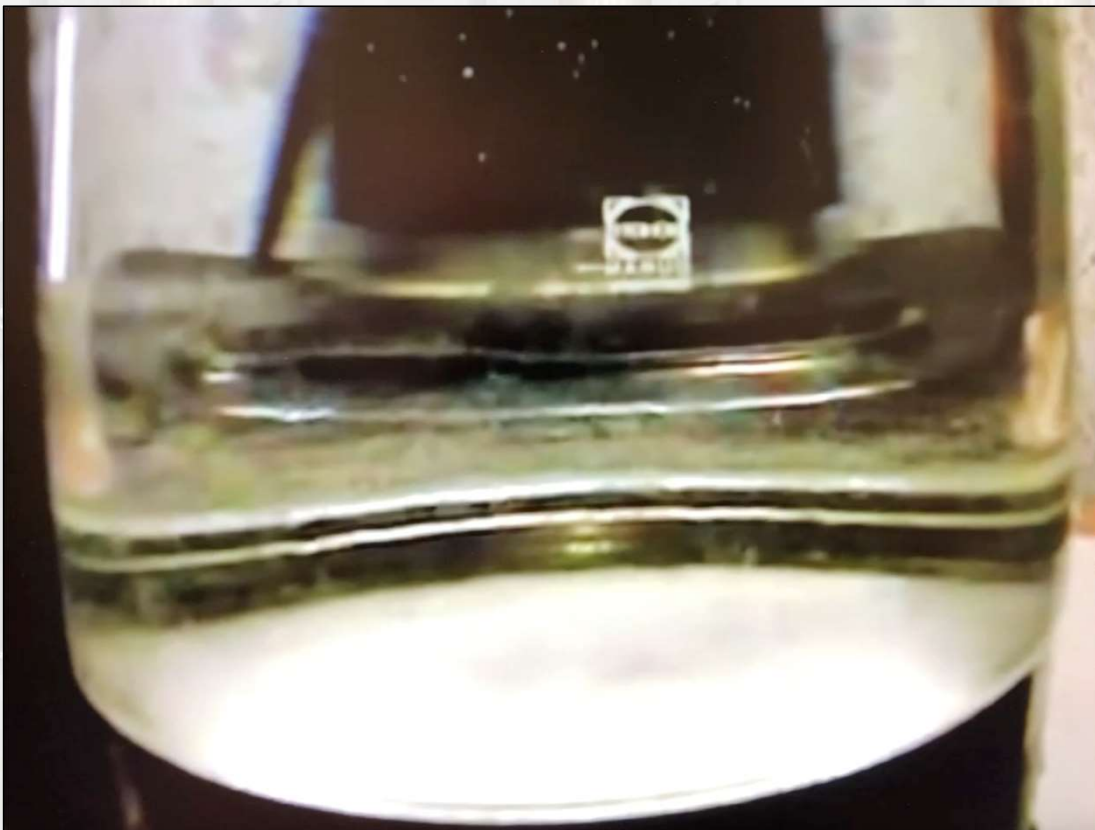
CORNELL


AMERICAN-MARSH PUMPS
A WILO COMPANY


CLA-VAL

 **KEEN PUMP CO.**
YOUR PREMIERE PUMP CHOICE

WATER BOILS AT 212° F, RIGHT?



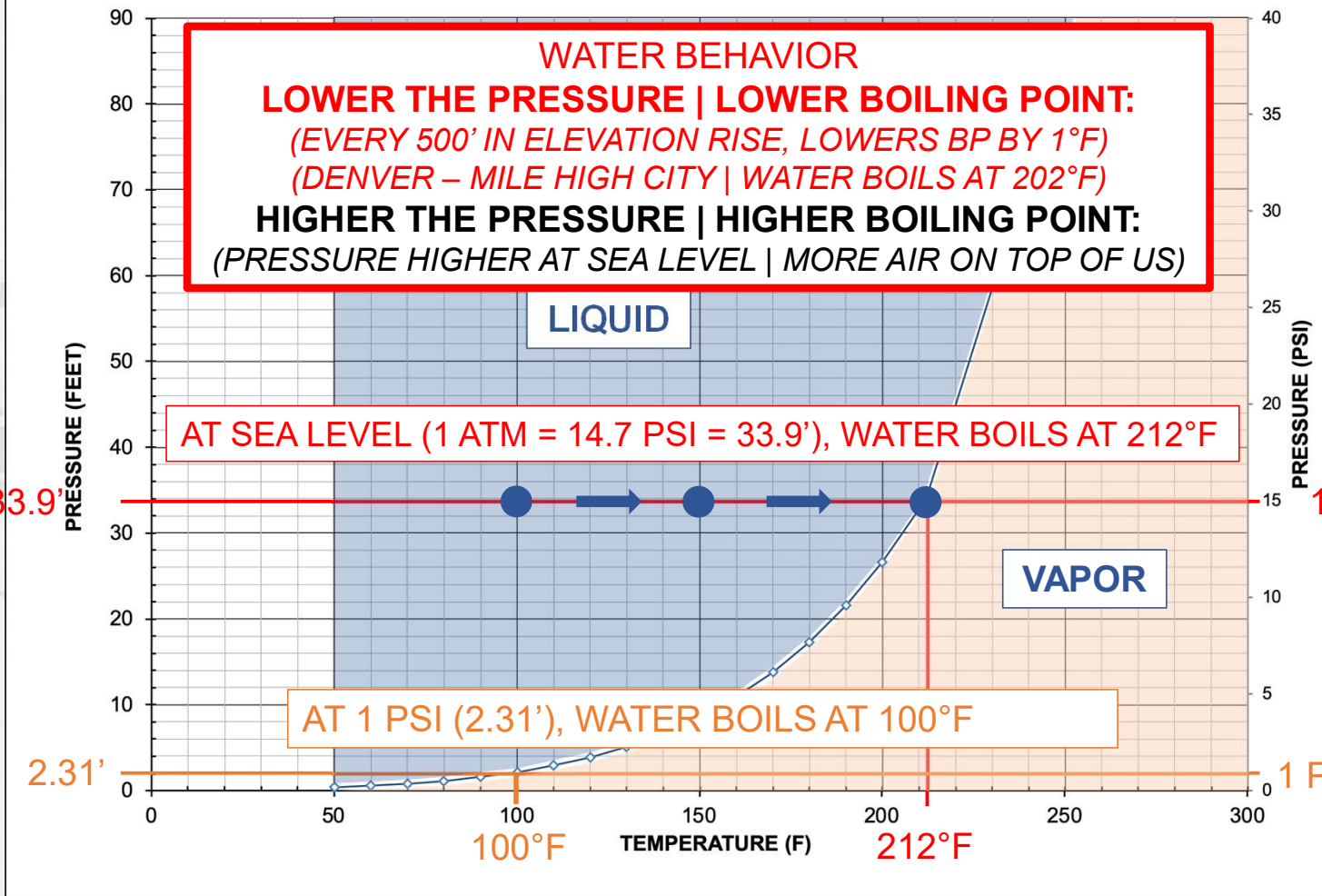
WATER OCCUPIES 100% OF VOLUME



AIR OCCUPIES SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF VOLUME

WATER BOILS AT 212°F, RIGHT?

WATER VAPOR PRESSURE CHART

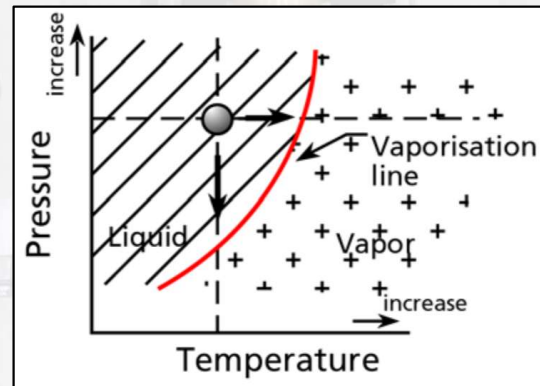
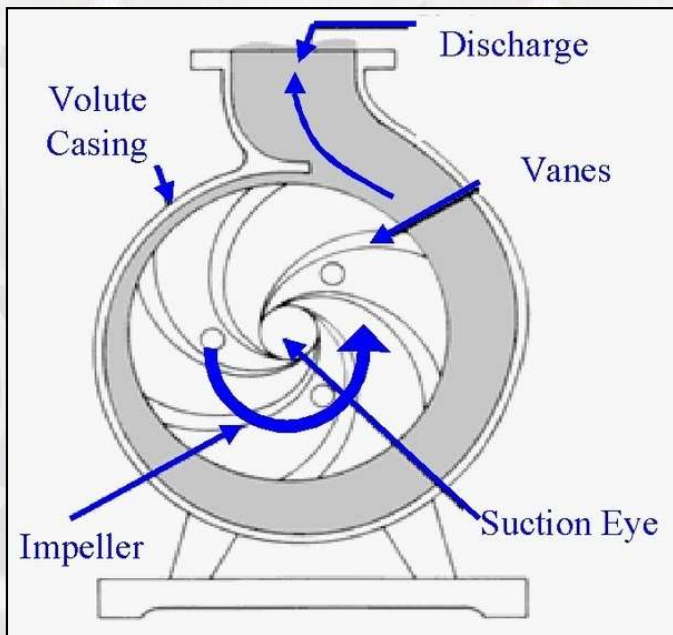


1 ATM = 33.9

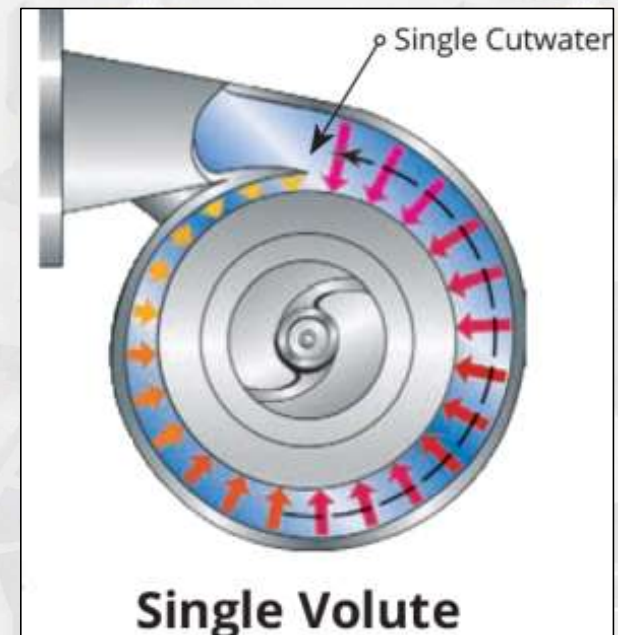
1 ATM = 14.7 PSI

1 PSI

HOW DOES A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP WORK?



CONSTANT PRESSURE
 * VAPORIZATION AT 212° F
 DROP PRESSURE:
 * VAPORIZATION AT LOWER TEMP.

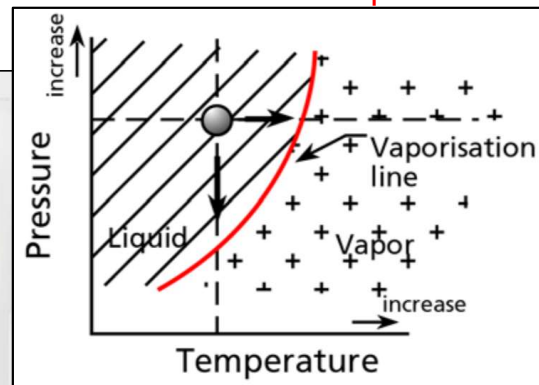
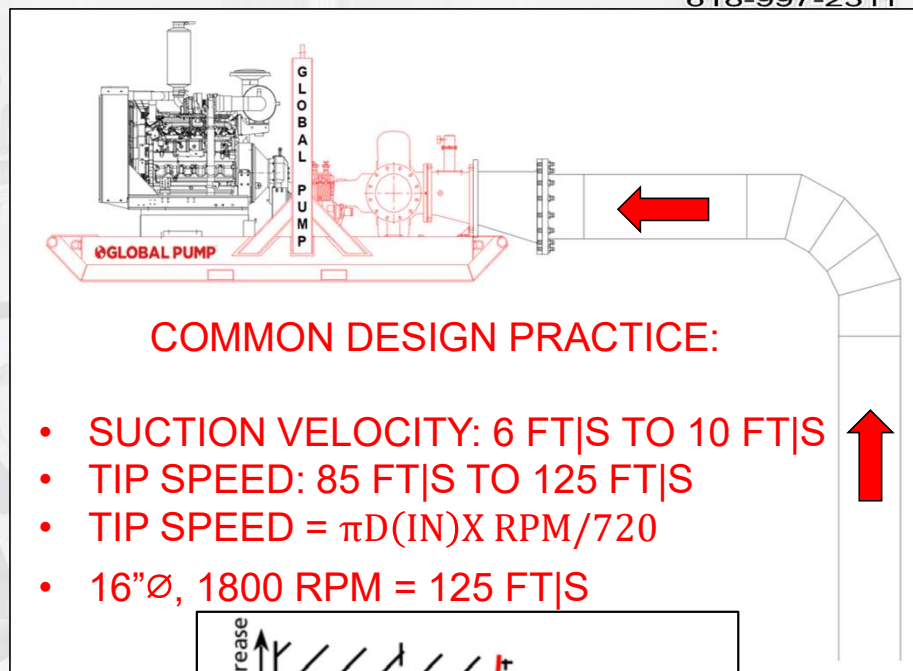
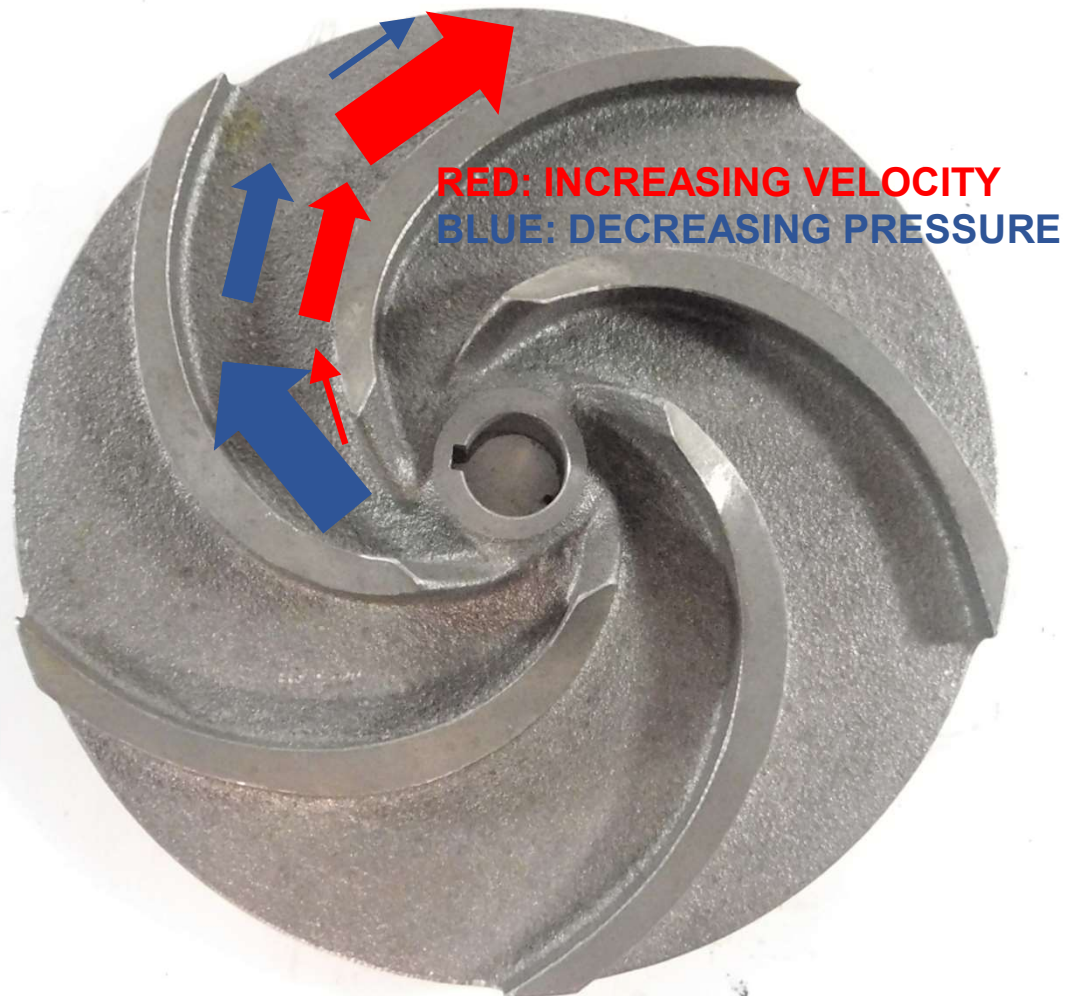


BERNOULLI'S PRINCIPLE

BP STATES: "...FOR AN IDEAL FLUID WITH LOW VISCOSITY, AN INCREASE OF THE SPEED OF THE FLUID OCCURS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A DECREASE IN PRESSURE ...".

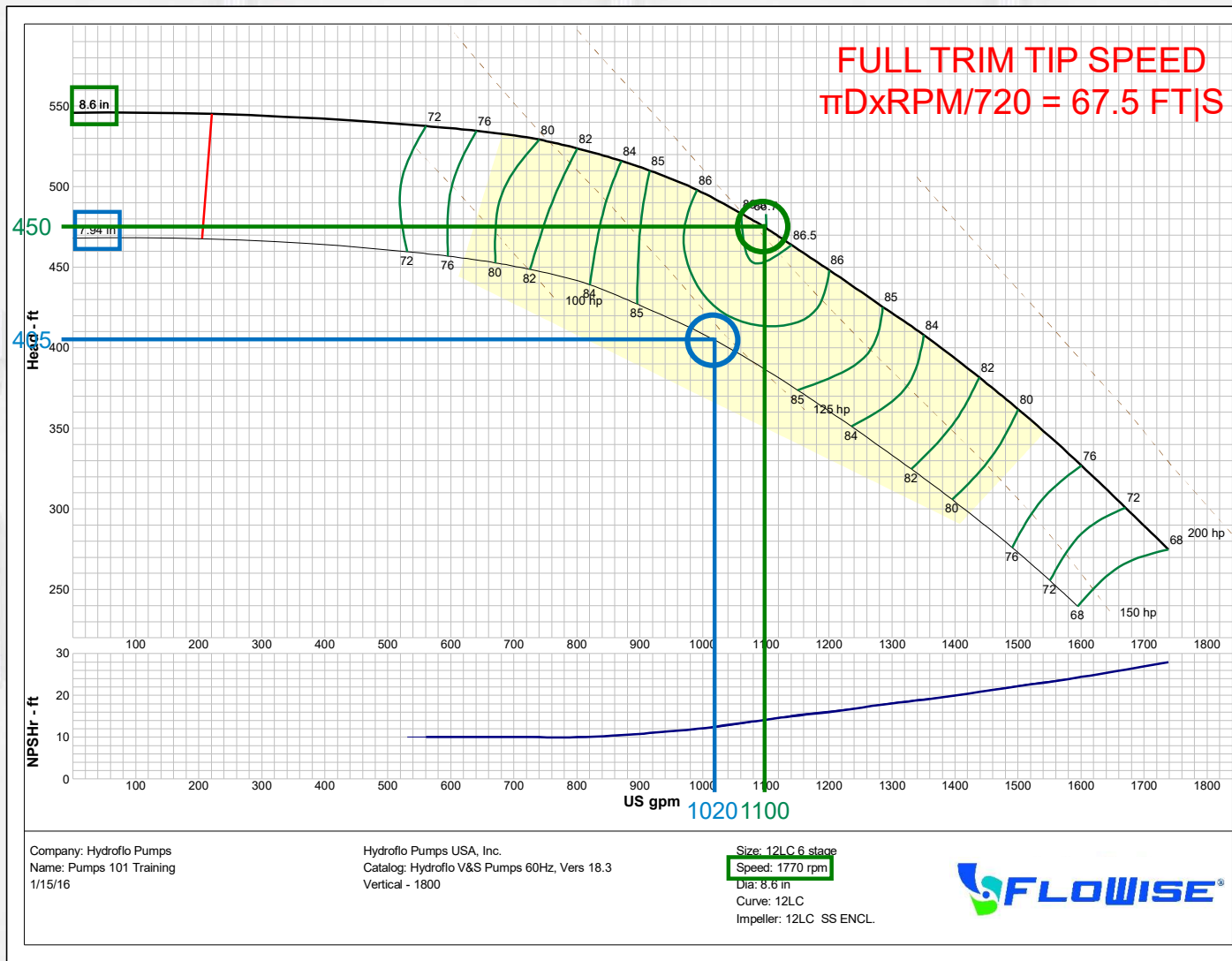
SPEED IT UP | DROP THE PRESSURE – SLOW IT DOWN | INCREASE THE PRESSURE

HOW DOES A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP WORK?

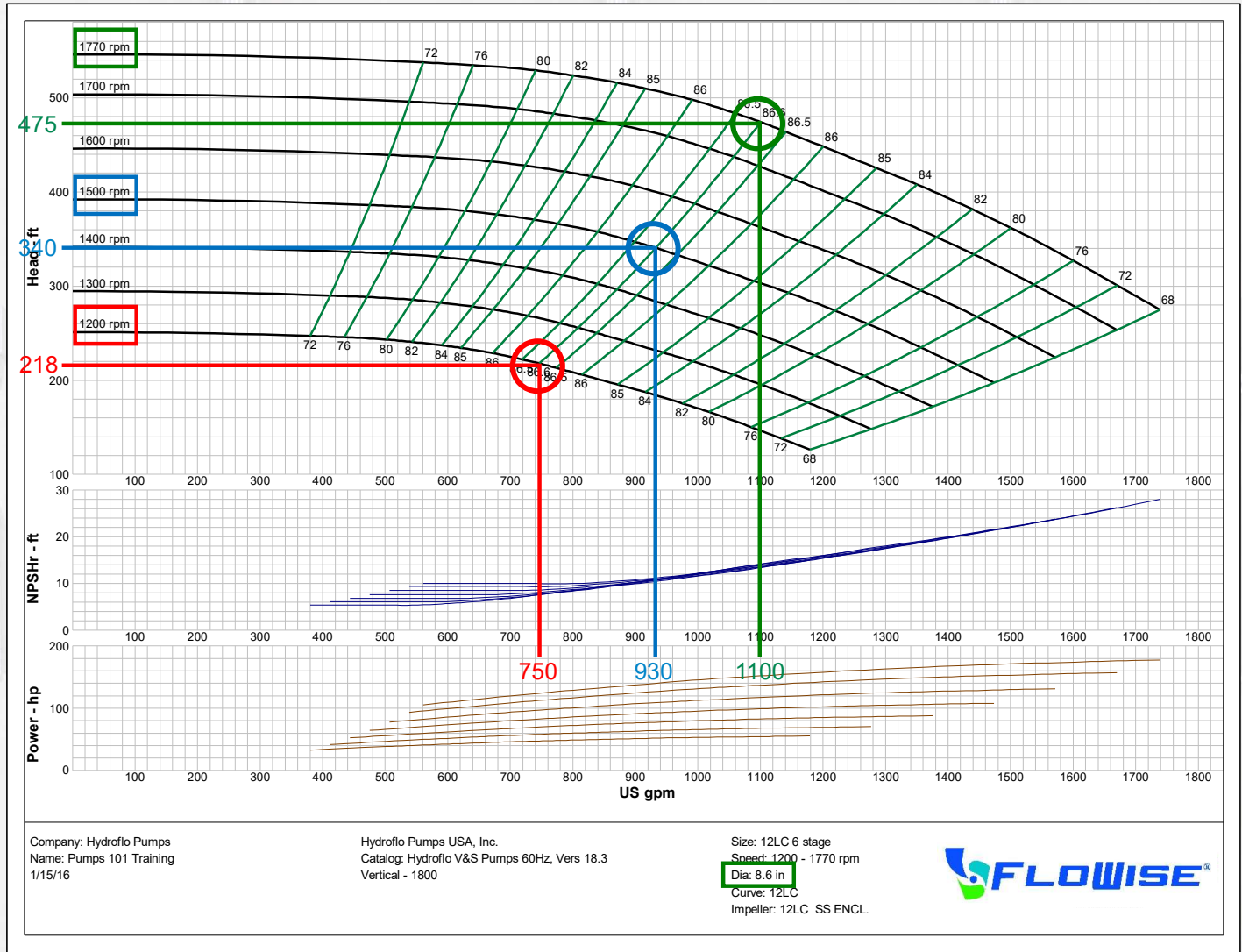


SPEED IT UP | DROP THE PRESSURE – SLOW IT DOWN | INCREASE THE PRESSURE

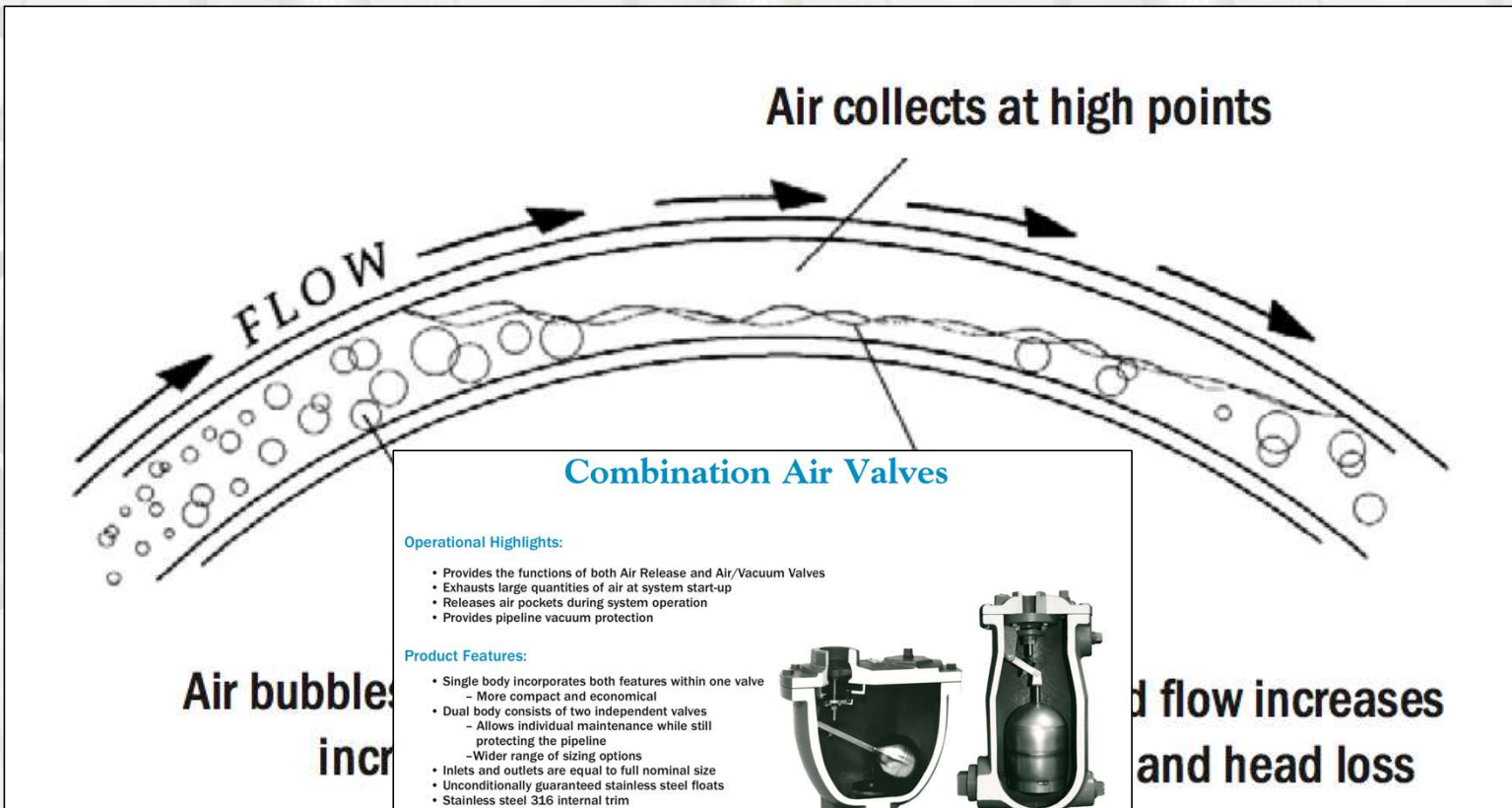
HOW TO CHANGE HEAD | CHANGE IMPELLER DIAMETER



HOW TO CHANGE HEAD | CHANGE IMPELLER SPEED



SPEED UP – DROP PRESSURE | OTHER EXAMPLE



Combination Air Valves

Operational Highlights:

- Provides the functions of both Air Release and Air/Vacuum Valves
- Exhausts large quantities of air at system start-up
- Releases air pockets during system operation
- Provides pipeline vacuum protection

Product Features:

- Single body incorporates both features within one valve
 - More compact and economical
- Dual body consists of two independent valves
 - Allows individual maintenance while still protecting the pipeline
 - Wider range of sizing options
- Inlets and outlets are equal to full nominal size
- Unconditionally guaranteed stainless steel floats
- Stainless steel 316 internal trim
- Non-clog design eliminates backwashing
- Exclusive high/low pressure resilient seating

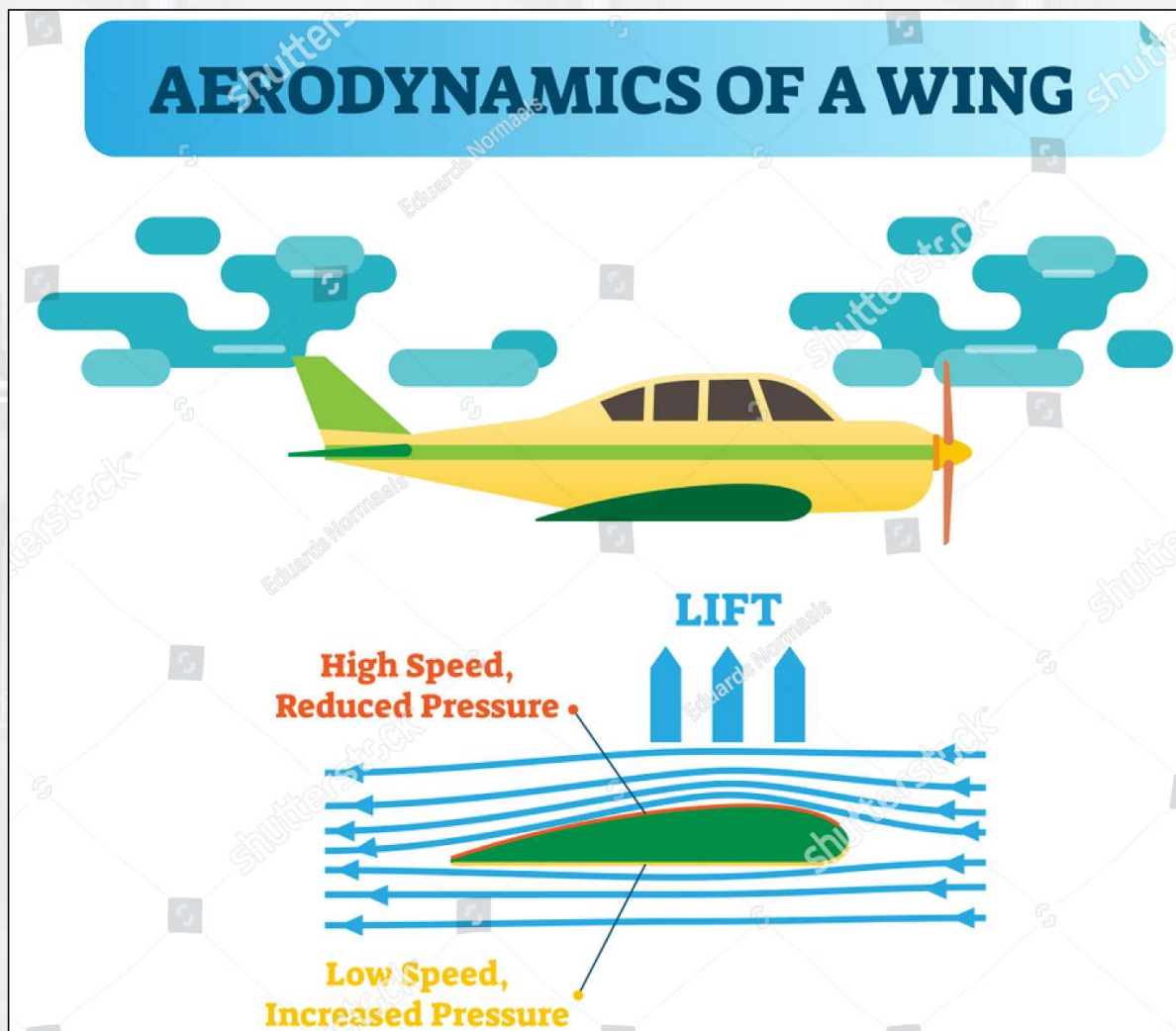


Optional Accessories:

- Outlet hood with screen (prevents debris from entering valves)
- Ball, plug and butterfly isolation valves (allows valve maintenance)
- Inflow Preventer on outlet (stops flood water and resulting contamination from entering pipeline)
- Backwash kit (for severe wastewater applications)



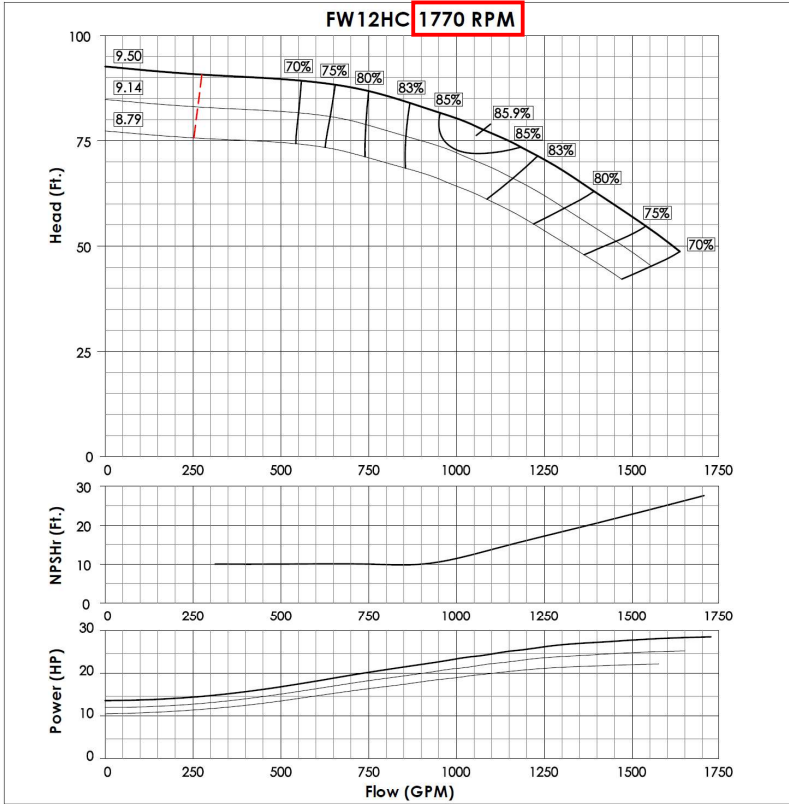
SPEED UP – DROP PRESSURE | ANOTHER EXAMPLE



CHECK CURVE SPEED | IS THAT VARIABLE?

FLOWISE™ TURBINE PUMP CURVES

SINGLE STAGE PERFORMANCE Curve No. FT6412HCO Updated: Oct. 2017



EFFICIENCY CORRECTION		IMPELLER DATA		BOWL ASSEMBLY DATA			
1 STG.	-3.0	TYPE	CLOSED	BOWL O.D.	11.50"	SINGLE STG. WT.	290 LBS
2 STG.	-2.0	MAX SPEED	2200 RPM	STD. LATERAL	1.00"	ADD. STG. WT.	130 LBS
3 STG.	-0.5	Ns	2223	DISCH. SIZE (S)	8"	MIN. SUBMERGENCE	28"
4 STG.	0.0	K'	7.5 LBS/FT	SHAFT DIA.	1-11/16"	MAX WORKING PRES.	340 PSI

Curves represent single stage bowl performance when pumping clear, non-aerated water. Performance is based on laboratory testing of multi-stage pump assembly and reflective of HI and ISO pump testing tolerances and guidelines. Efficiency corrections are required as noted for fewer stages.

HO30P2BLF 30 HP - WPI - 1775 RPM
 Catalog #: HO30P2BLF Model #: FG73



HO150P2SLG 150 HP - WPI - 1780 RPM
 Catalog #: HO150P2SLG Model #: FE02



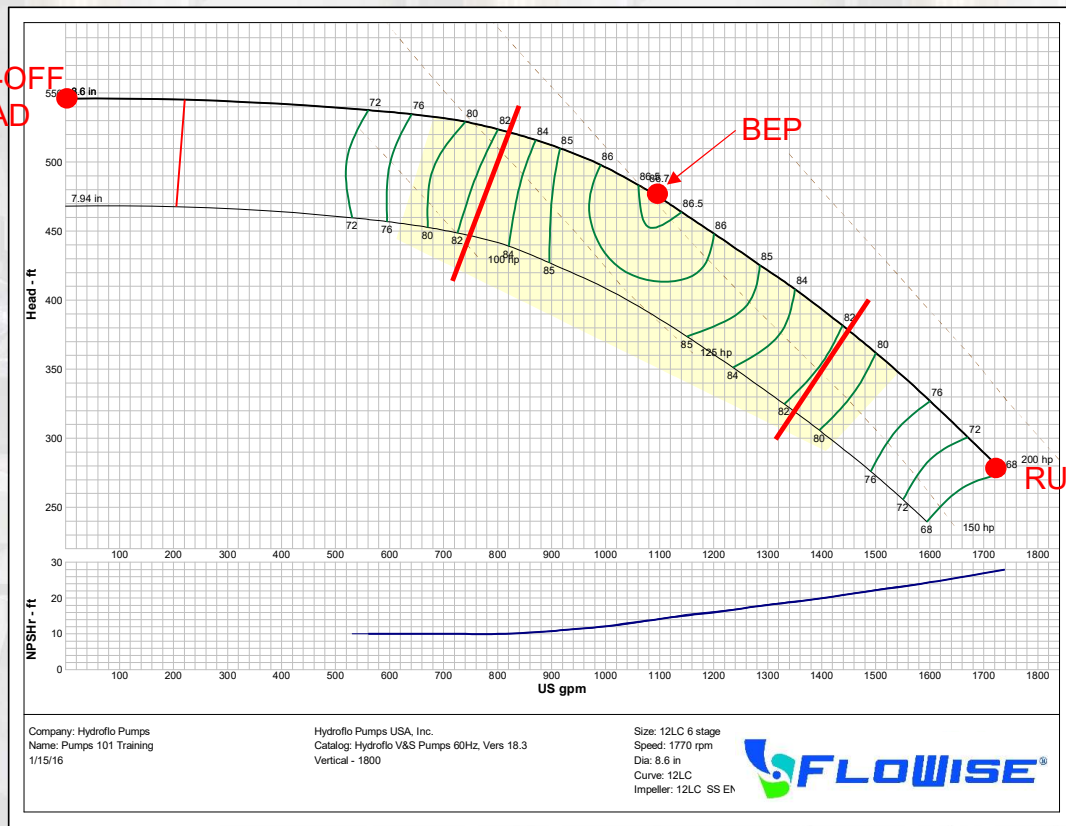
HO400V2SLH 400 HP - WPI - 1785 RPM
 Catalog #: HO400V2SLH Model #: DP76



CWC PUMPS & SUPPLY
 Marion, OH
 618-997-2311

READING A PUMP CURVE | DOES IT MATTER WHERE I OPERATE?

1. FIRST, AND FOREMOST, OPERATE AT OR NEAR BEP
2. LESS SHAFT DEFLECTION – INCREASED RELIABILITY

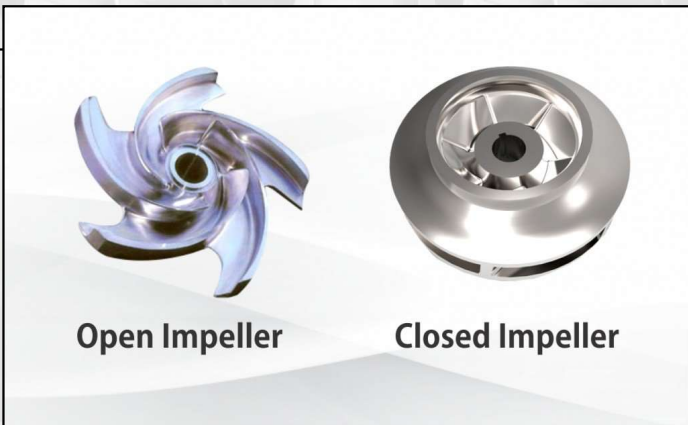
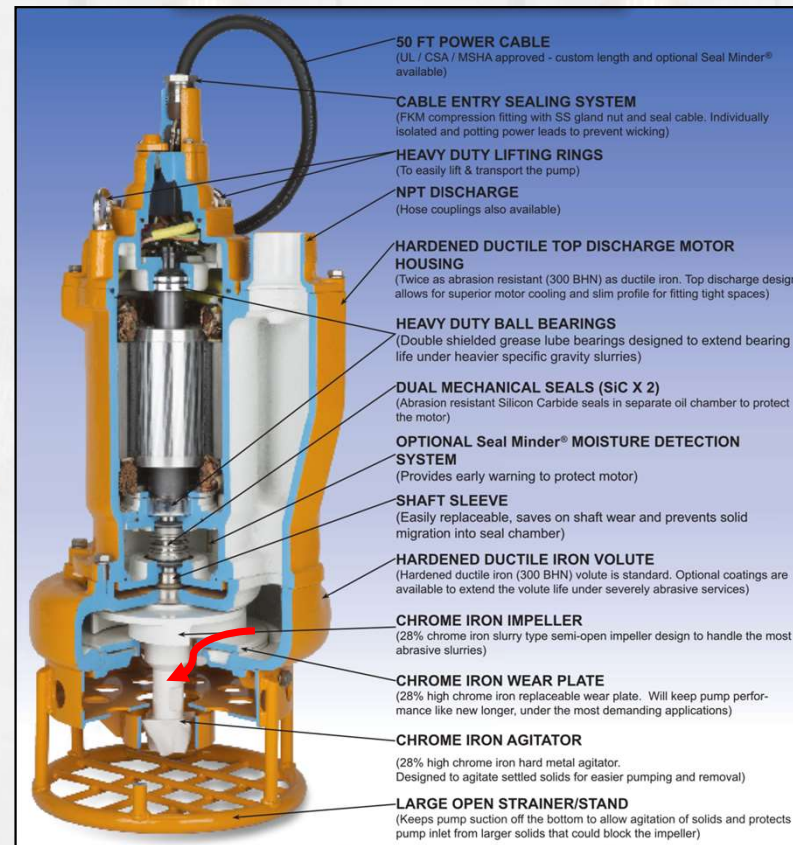
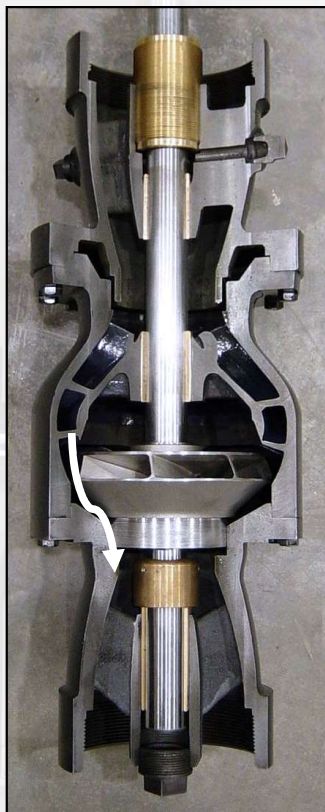
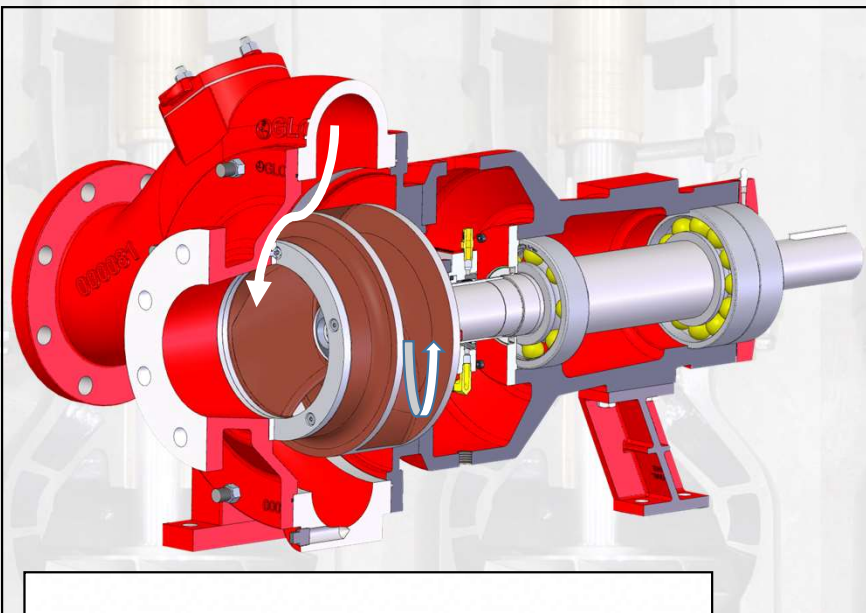


TYPICALLY
 OPERATE 30% LEFT
 OR RIGHT OF BEP

PUMP BECOMES
 UNSTABLE LEFT OR
 RIGHT OF BEP



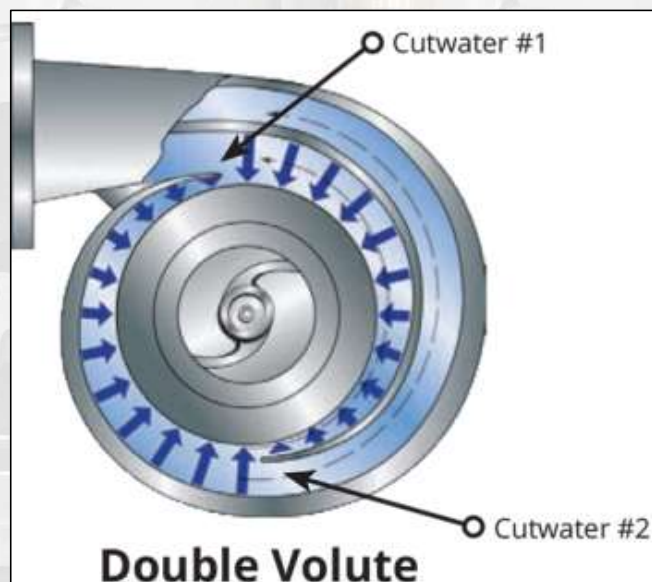
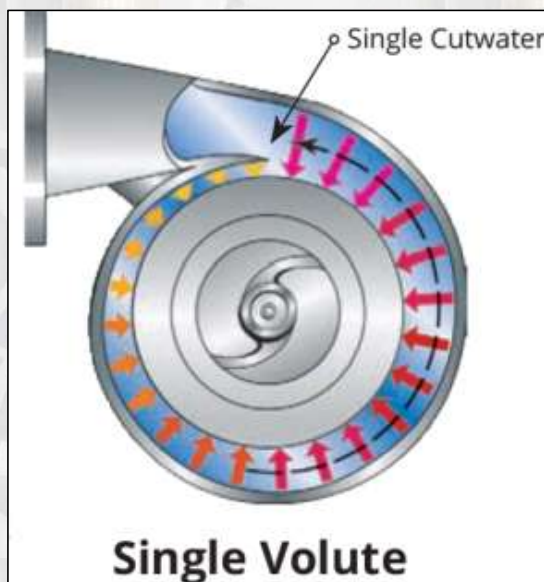
RECIRCULATION | TWO (2) TYPES



1. RECIRCULATION IS NOT SYMMETRICAL | THIS CAUSES VIBRATION
2. TYPICAL CLEARANCE: 0.020" – 0.025" (CI) | 0.025" – 0.030" (SS) | DIME: 0.053"

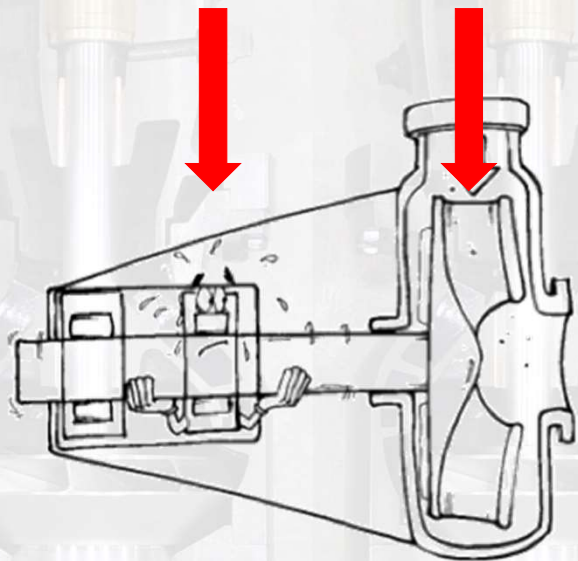
BEP OPERATION | INCREASES RELIABILITY

1. WHY DOES THE PUMP BECOME UNSTABLE?
2. THERE IS ALREADY UNEVEN PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION | RECIRCULATION AMPLIFIES IMBALANCE

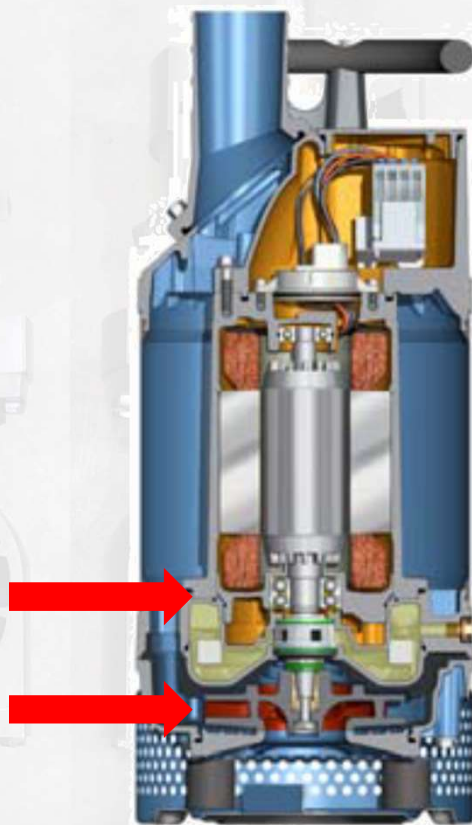


VERTICAL TURBINE DIFFUSERS

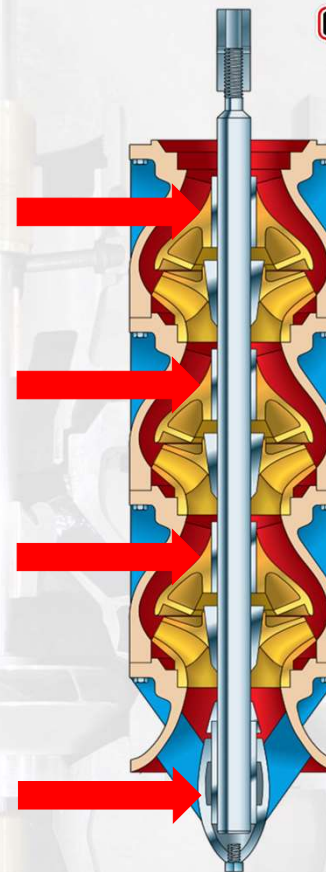
DIFFERENT PUMP DESIGNS | DIFFERENT RELIABILITY



END SUCTION | OVERHUNG
 LEAST FORGIVING OFF BEP



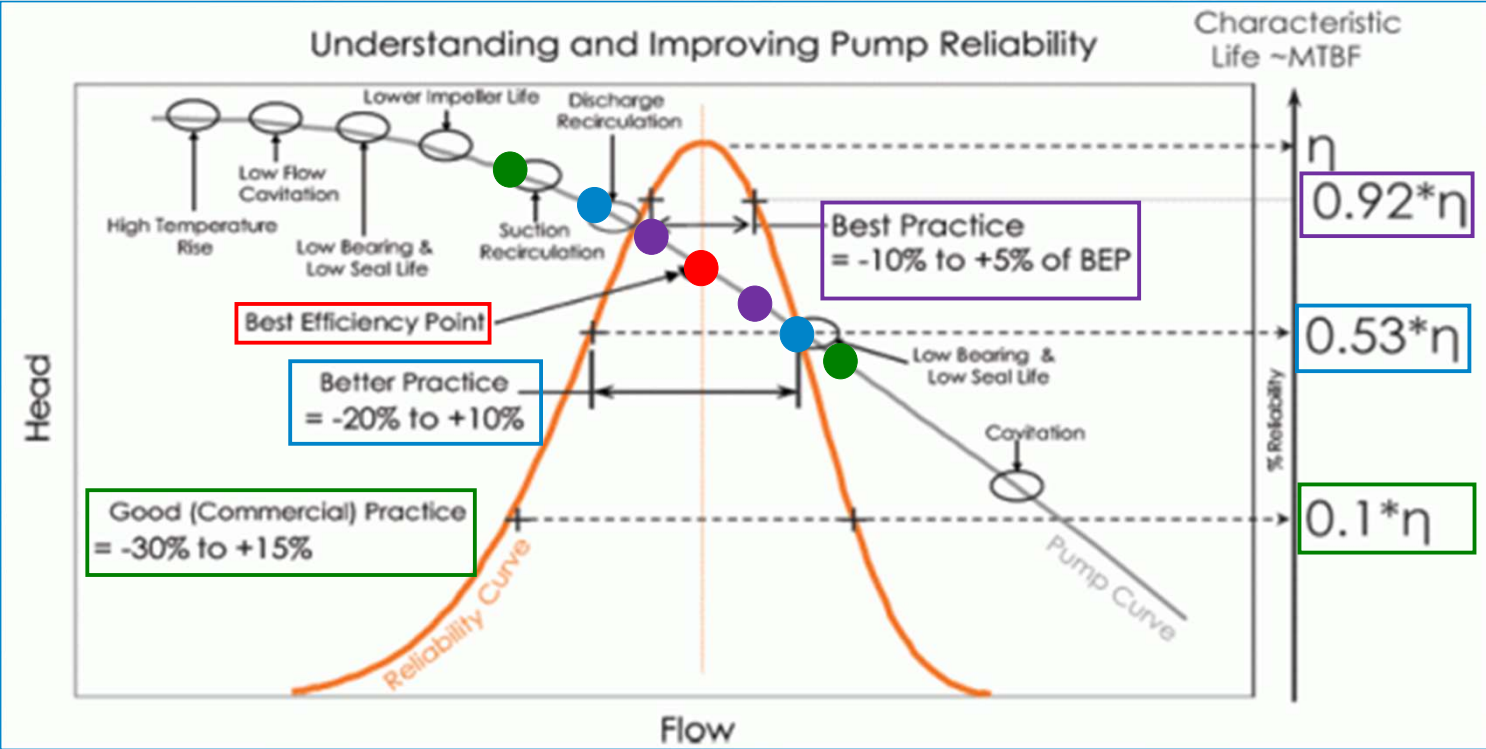
SUBMERSIBLE
 MORE FORGIVING OFF BEP



VERTICAL TURBINE
 MOST FORGIVING OFF BEP

OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | HOW TO INCREASE RELIABILITY

ASSUME $\eta = 10$ YEARS



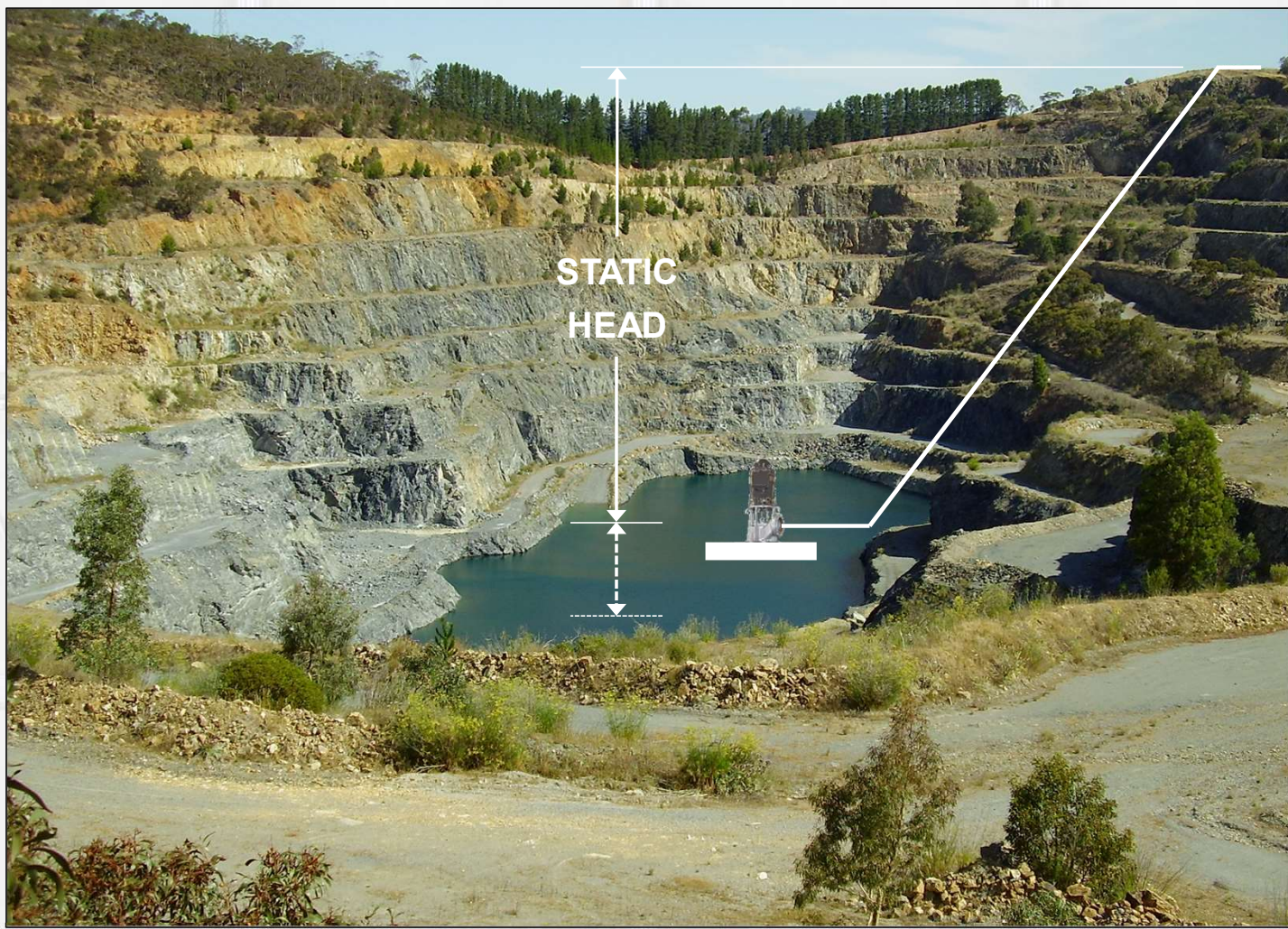
BEP OPERATION

1. BEP IS THE FLOW AND HEAD THE PUMP WAS DESIGNED FOR
2. MINIMIZES SHAFT DEFLECTION AND RECIRCULATION
3. **INCREASES PUMP RELIABILITY AND EFFICIENCY**



PIPING SYSTEM DESIGN | STATIC HEAD

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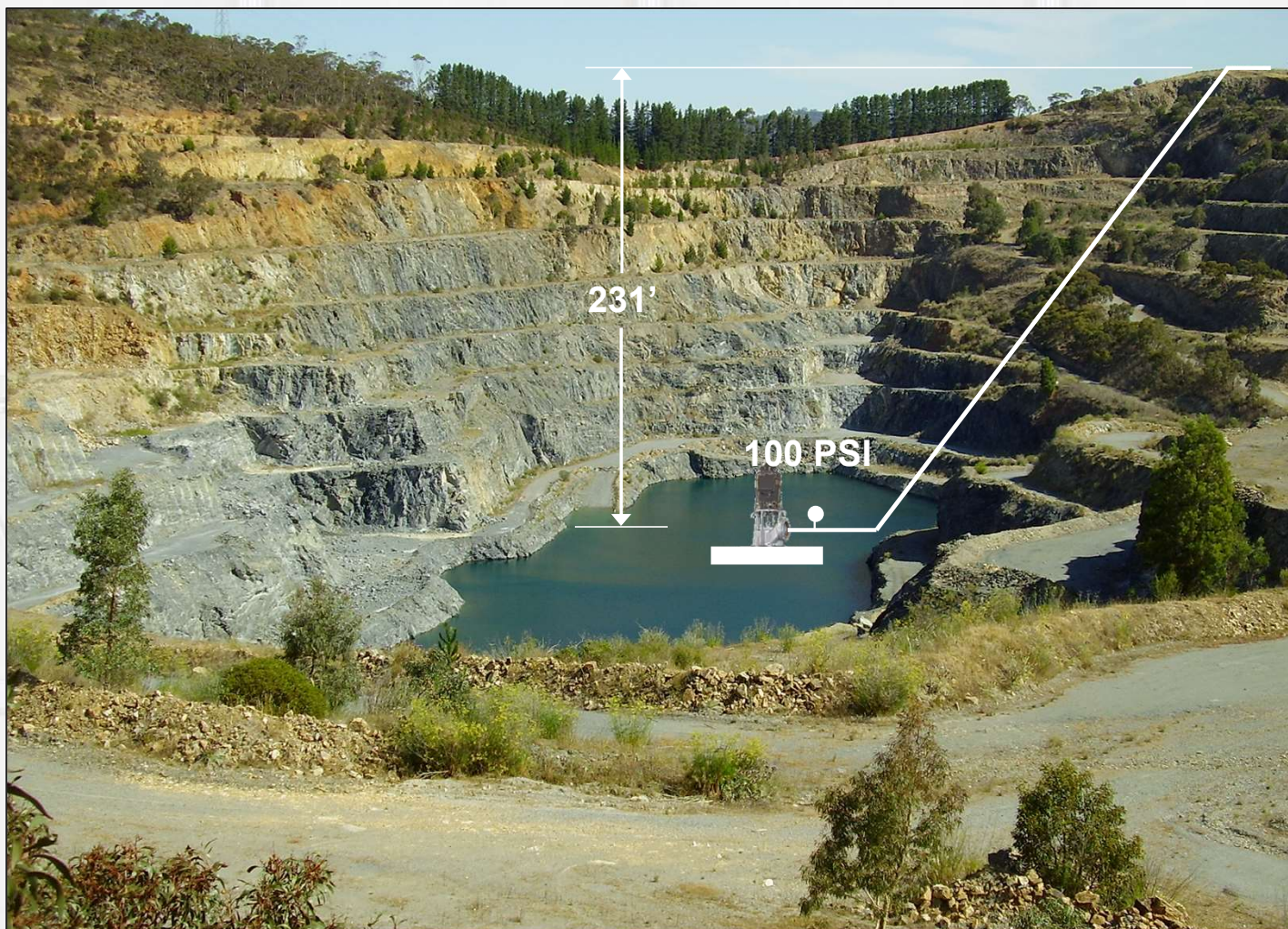
AMERICAN-MARSH PUMPS
A WILO COMPANY

CLA-VAL

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PIPING SYSTEM DESIGN | STATIC HEAD

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PIPING SYSTEM DESIGN | CALCULATING THE DUTY POINT

TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD (TDH)

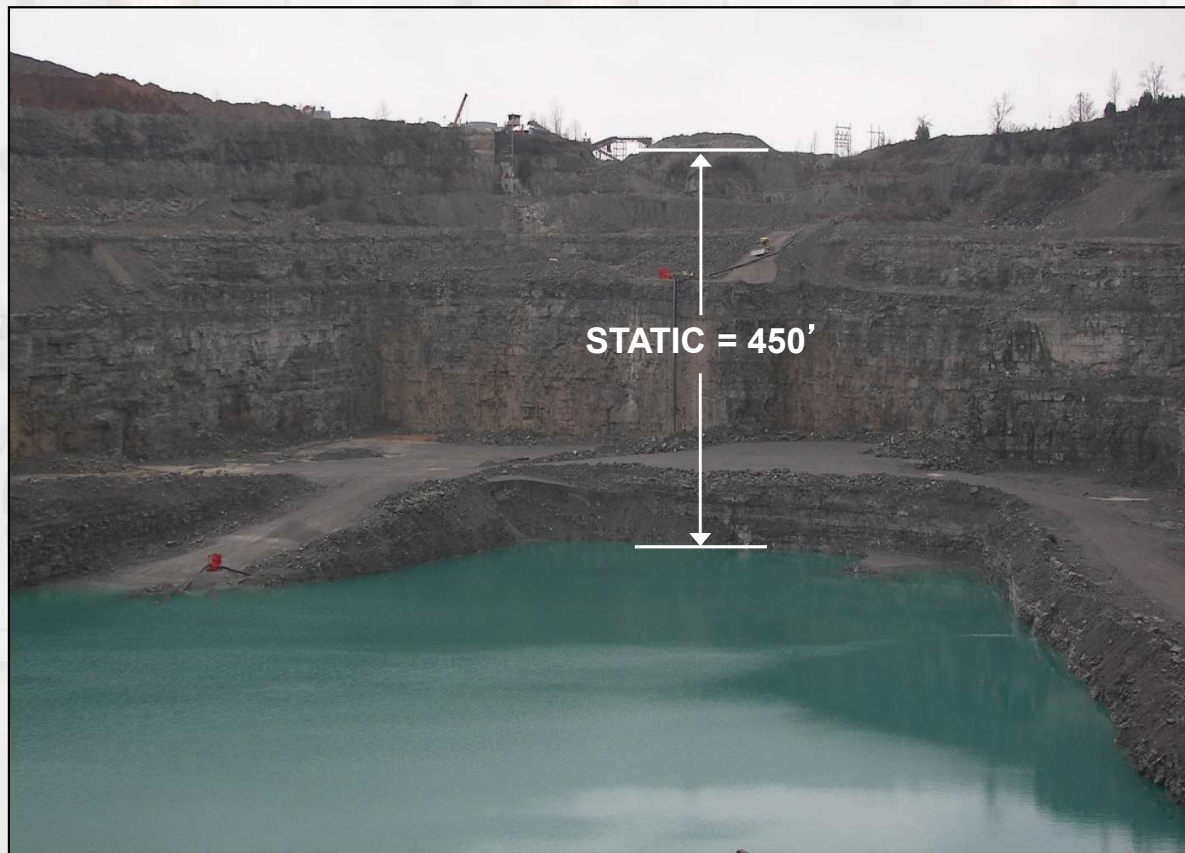
$$\text{TDH} = \text{STATIC} + \text{FRICTION}$$

STATIC HEAD – Water Level to Water Level –
Static Head Changes as Level Changes.

FRICTION HEAD – Calculated from Following:

- Required Flow Rate.
- Pipe Length.
- Pipe Diameter.
- Pipe Material (Determines Roughness).
- Miscellaneous Fittings.
- Fluid Viscosity.

TDH INCREASES WITH FLOW



HAZEN AND WILLIAMS FORMULA – Used to Calculate Friction Loss:

$$\text{Friction Loss} - h_f = 0.002083 L (100/C)^{1.85} \times \text{GPM}^{1.85}/d^{4.8655}$$

- h_f = Head Loss Due to Friction (ft).
- L = Length of Pipe Including Equivalent Length through Fittings (ft).
- C = Friction Factor for Hazen & Williams.
- GPM = Flow Rate (GPM).
- d = Inside Diameter of Circular Pipe (in) – **Beware of DR Ratings.**

This Formula is Good for any Liquid Having a Viscosity in the Range of 1.130 Centistokes (Property of Water at 60° F).

PIPING SYSTEM DESIGN | HAZEN AND WILLIAMS C FACTORS

HAZEN AND WILLIAMS C FACTORS – Relates to Pipe Roughness:

TYPE OF PIPE	RANGE	AVG NEW	COMMON DESIGN
Cement Asbestos	160 – 140	150	140
Cement Lined Iron or Steel		150	140
Welded & Seamless Steel	150 – 80	130	100
Wrought Iron, Cast Iron	150 – 80	130	100
Tar-Coated Cast Iron	145 – 50	130	100
Concrete	152 – 85	120	100
Corrugated Steel		60	60
PVC		140	120
HDPE	150 – 130	150	140

Source: Cameron Hydraulic Data, 18th Edition.

PIPING SYSTEM DESIGN | EQUIVALENT PIPE LENGTH

EQUIVALENT PIPE LENGTH:

Used to Account for Fittings in Piping System.

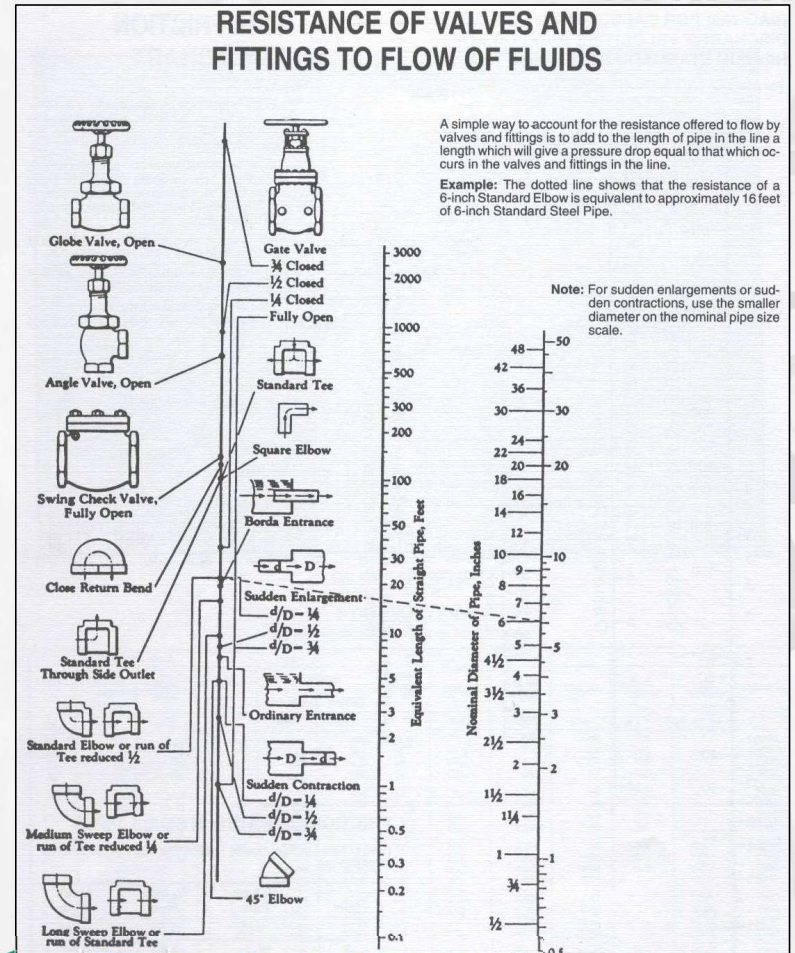
$$\text{Friction Loss} - h_f = 0.002083 L (100/C)^{1.85} \times \text{GPM}^{1.85}/d^{4.8655}$$

For Example;

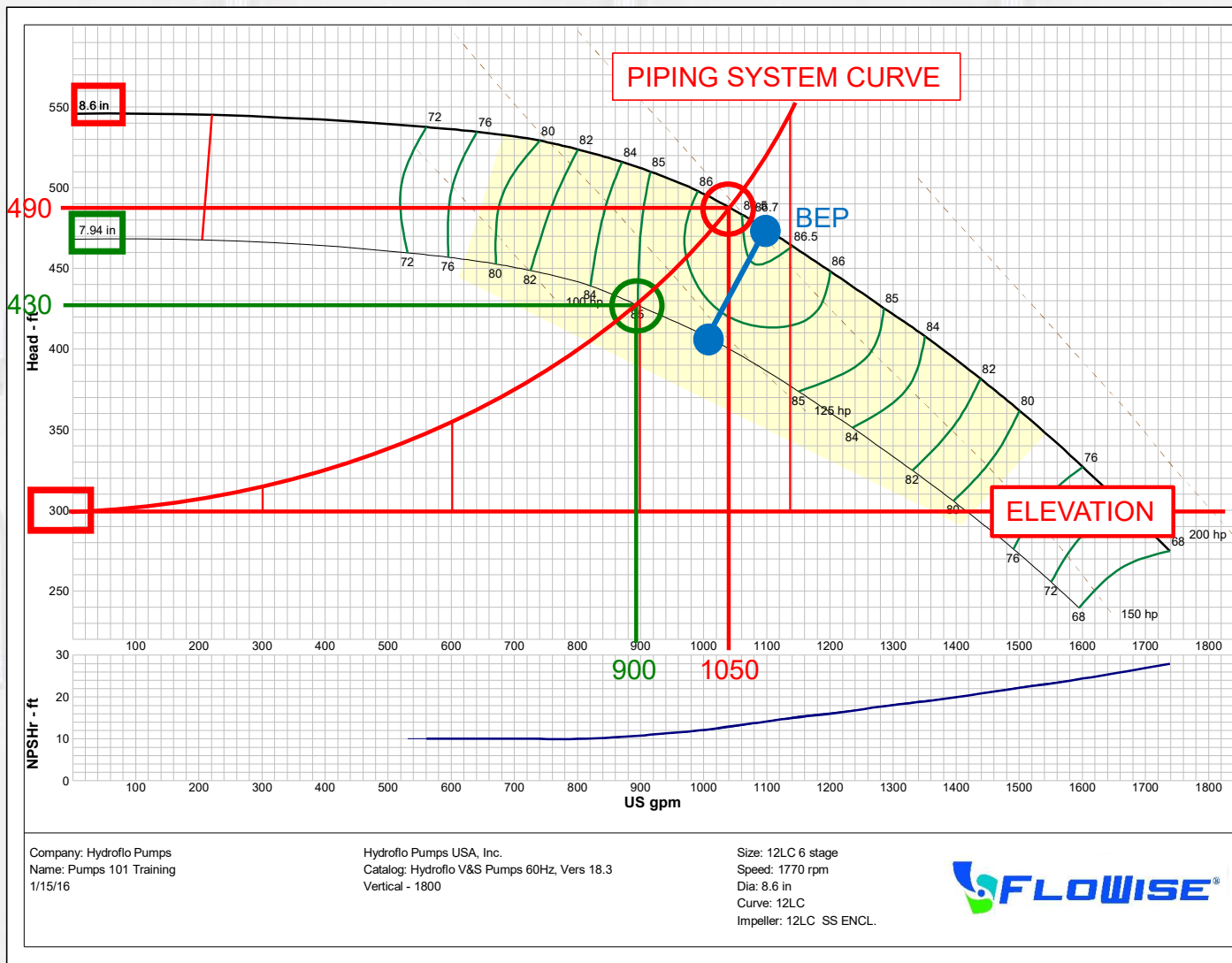
Pipe Length = 500' – 6" Steel.

Fittings = 4 – 6" Standard 90° Elbows,
1 – 6" Swing Check Valve, and
2 – 6" Gate Valves (Open).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent Length} &= 500' + 4 (17') + 40' + 2 (4') \\ &= 616' \end{aligned}$$



OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | VARIABLE TRIM



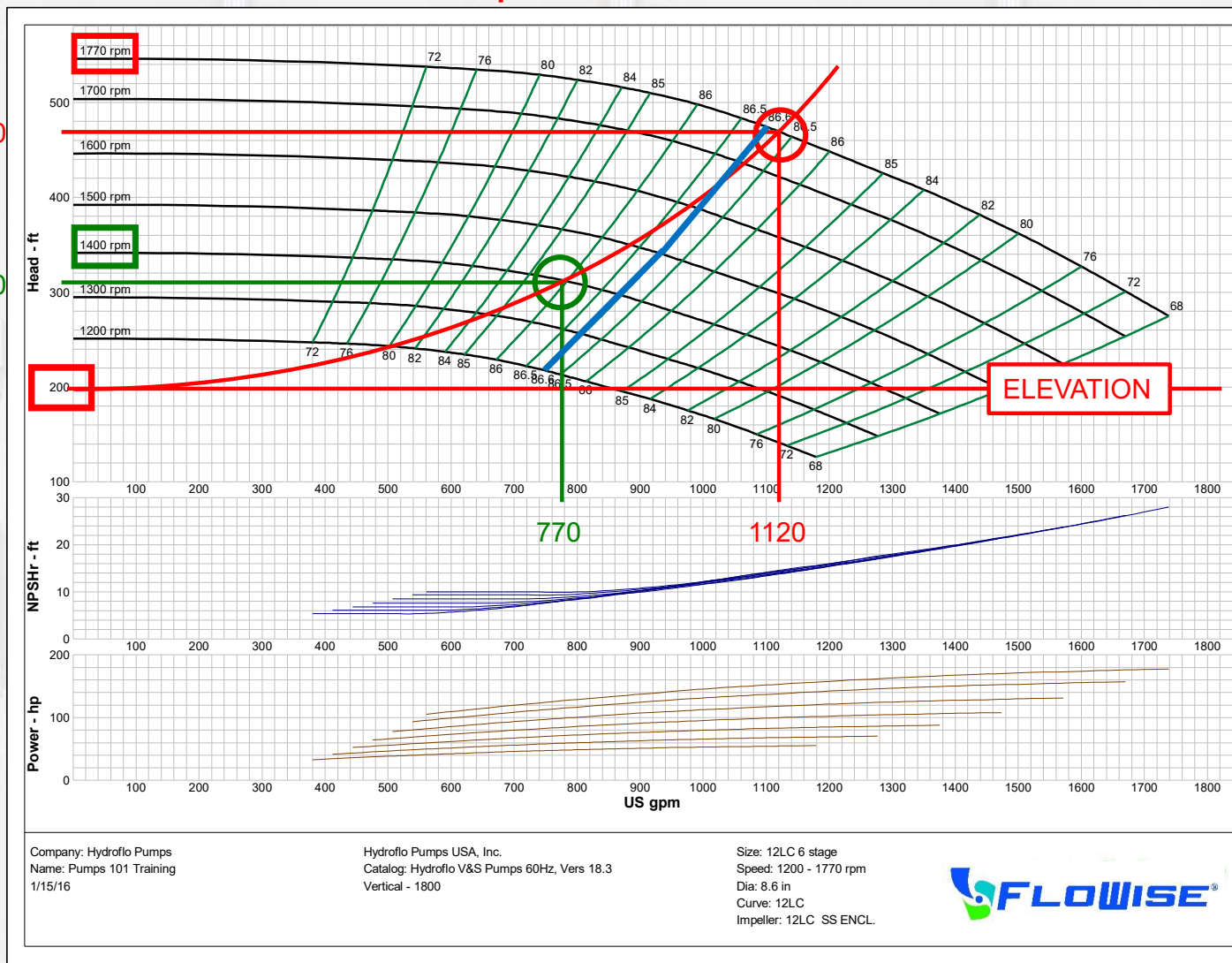
Company: Hydroflo Pumps
 Name: Pumps 101 Training
 1/15/16

Hydroflo Pumps USA, Inc.
 Catalog: Hydroflo V&S Pumps 60Hz, Vers 18.3
 Vertical - 1800

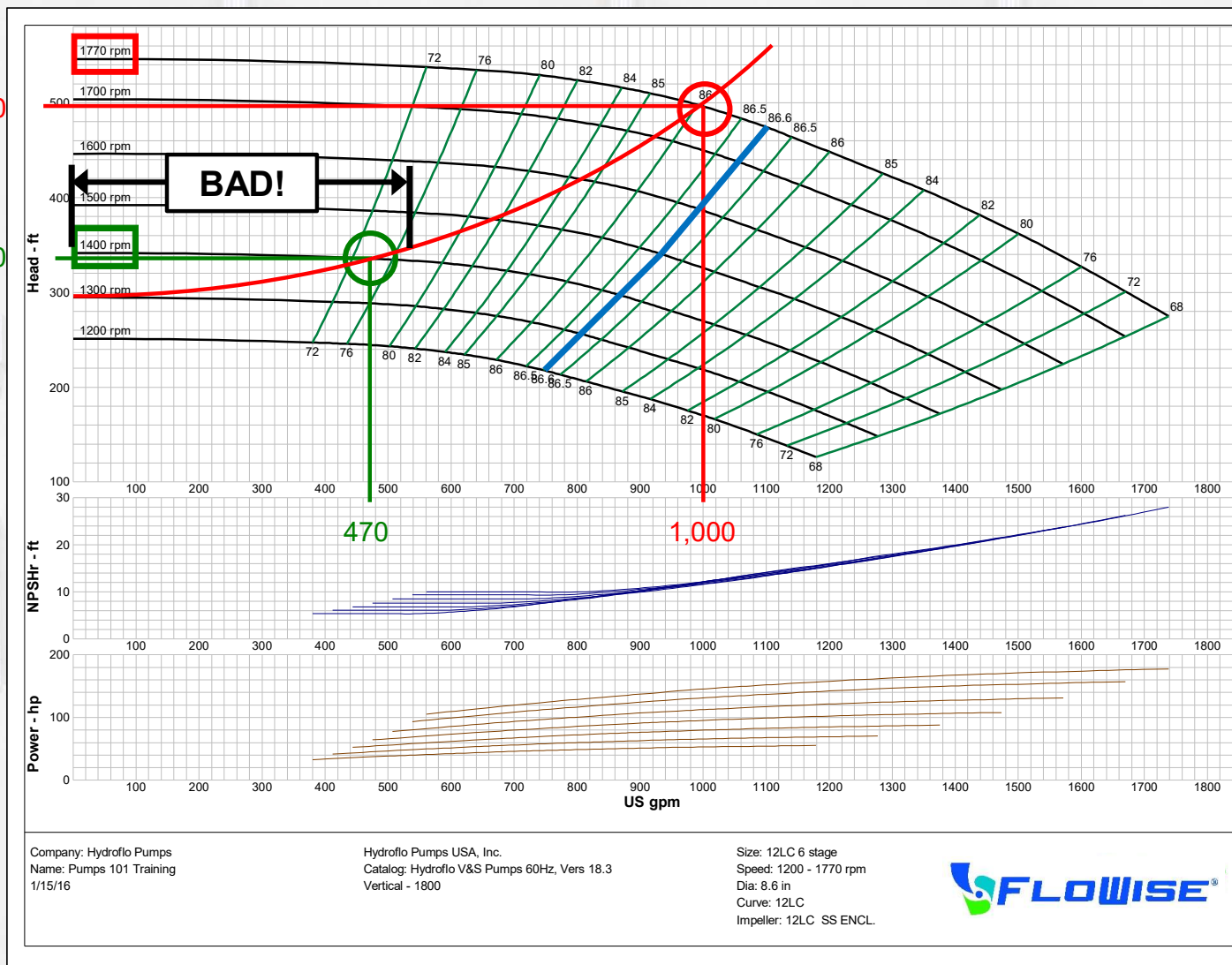
Size: 12LC 6 stage
 Speed: 1770 rpm
 Dia: 8.6 in
 Curve: 12LC
 Impeller: 12LC SS ENCL.



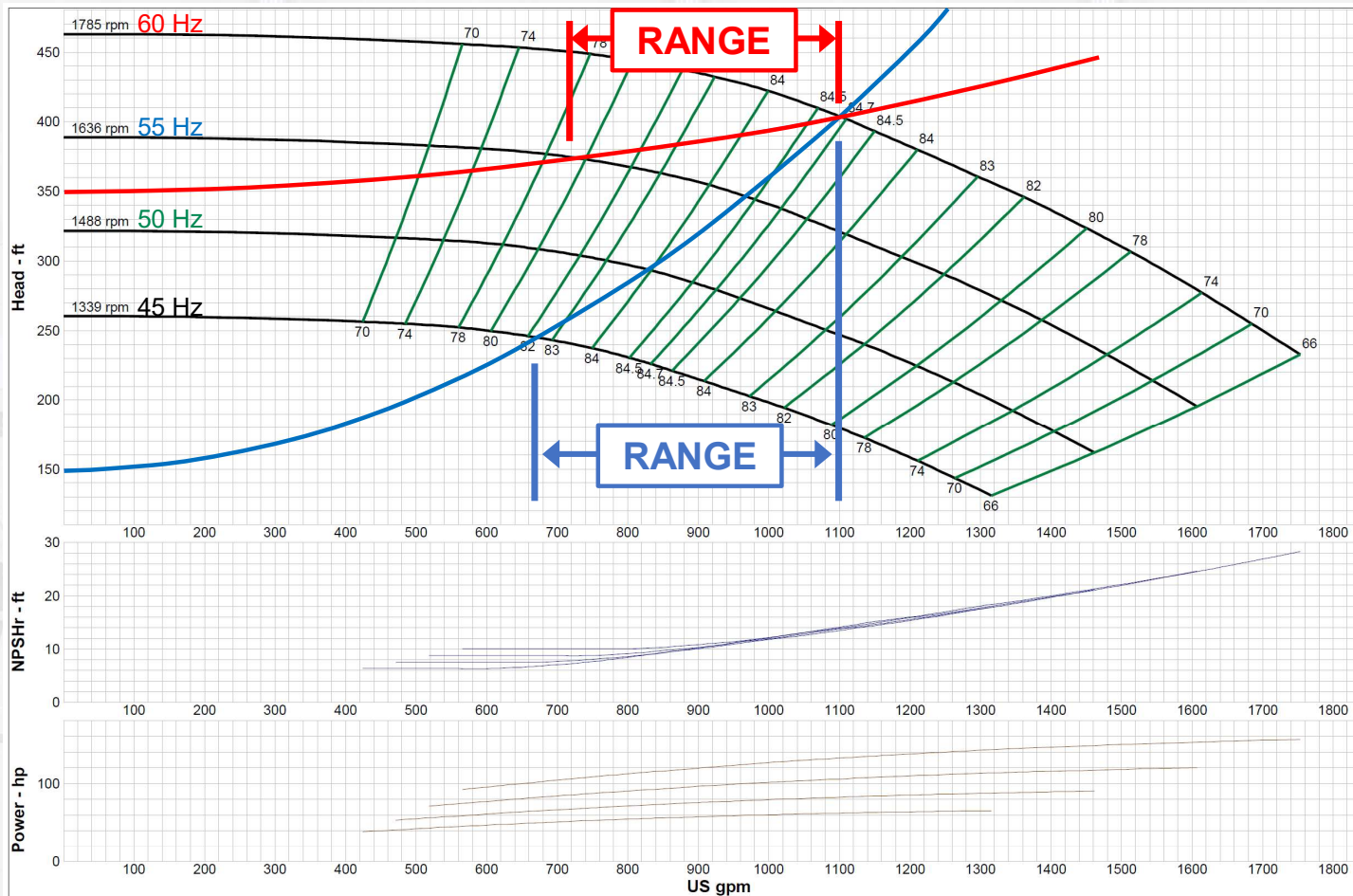
OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | VARIABLE SPEED



OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | VARIABLE SPEED PROBLEMS



OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | VARIABLE SPEED PROBLEMS



55 HZ SPEED:
 $55/60 \times 1785 =$
 1636 RPM

50 HZ SPEED:
 $50/60 \times 1785 =$
 1488 RPM

45 HZ SPEED:
 $45/60 \times 1785 =$
 1339 RPM

Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc.
 Name: Open House 2018
 10/24/2018

Hydroflo Pumps USA, Inc.
 Catalog: Hydroflo VS Pumps.60, Vers 18.3
 Vertical - 1800

Size: 12LC 5 stage
 Speed: 1339 - 1785 rpm
 Dia: 8.6 in
 Curve: 12LC
 Impeller: 12LC SS ENCL.

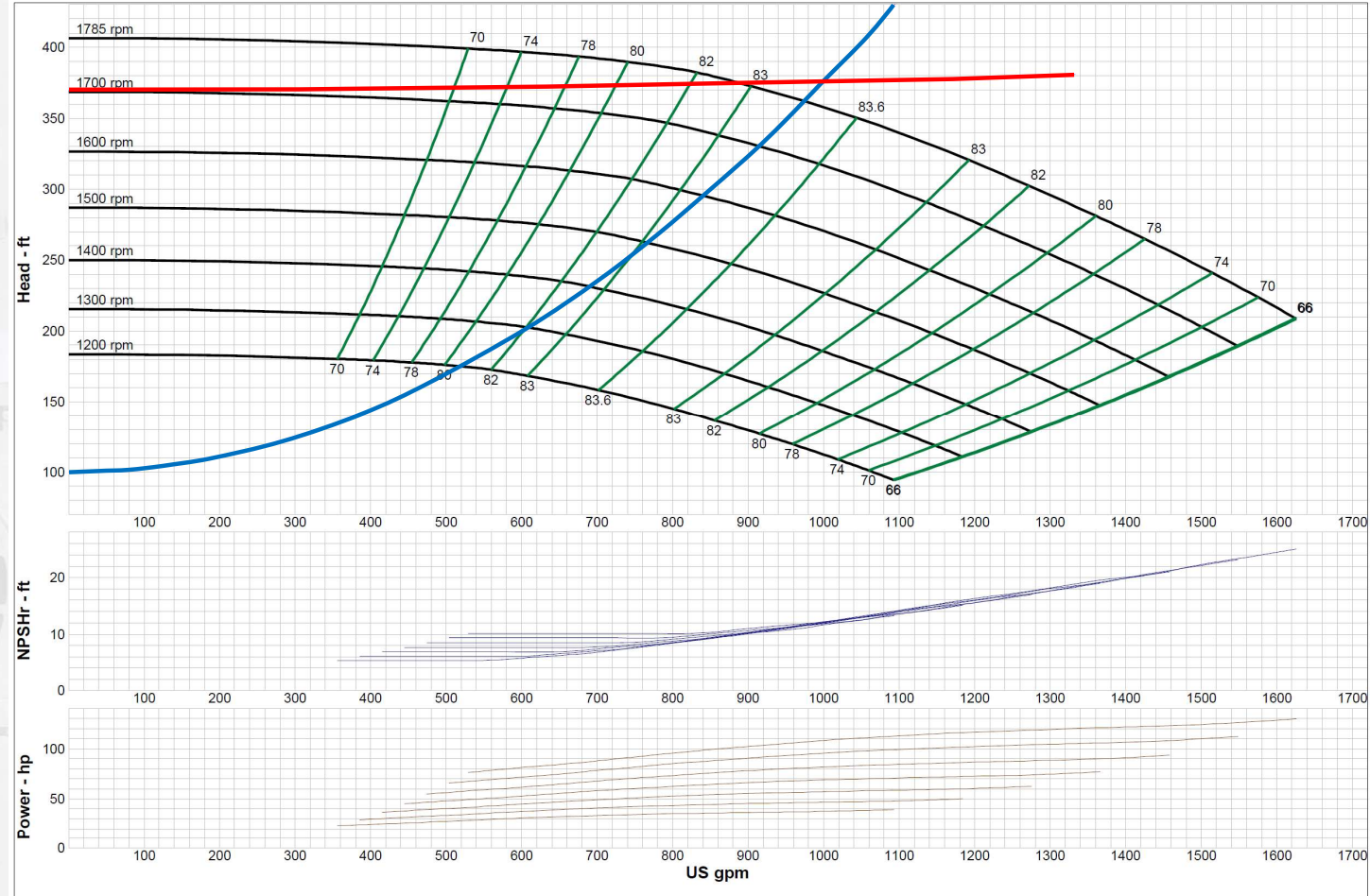


OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | FLAT AND STEEP PIPING SYSTEM CURVE



FLAT CURVE
 MOSTLY ELEVATION
 MINIMAL FRICTION

STEEP CURVE
 MOSTLY FRICTION
 MINIMAL ELEVATION



Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc. Name: Open House 2018 10/25/2018	Hydroflo Pumps USA, Inc. Catalog: Hydroflo VS Pumps.60, Vers 18.3 Vertical - 1800	Size: 12LC 5 stage Speed: 1200 - 1785 rpm Dia: 8.04 in Curve: 12LC Impeller: 12LC SS ENCL.	
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Marion, OH
18-997-2311



OPERATING YOUR PUMP ON THE CURVE | USING VALVE VS. VFD

Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc.
Name: Open House 2018
Date: 10/25/2018



Pump:
Size: 12LC (5 stage)
Type: Vertical
Synch speed: 1800 rpm
Curve: 12LC
Specific Speeds:
Dimensions:
Vertical Turbine:

Search Criteria:
Flow: 1000 US gpm
Head: 350 ft

Fluid:
Water
Density: 62.32 lb/ft³
Viscosity: 0.9946 cP
NPSHa: ---
Temperature: 68 °F
Vapor pressure: 0.3391 psi a
Atm pressure: 14.7 psi a

Motor:
Standard: NEMA
Enclosure: WP1
Sizing criteria: Max Power on Design Curve

Speed: 1785 rpm

Impeller: 12LC SS ENCL.
Ns: ---
Nss: ---
Suction: 8 in
Discharge: 10 in
Bowl size: 11.8 in
Max lateral: 1 in
Thrust K factor: 7.5 lb/ft

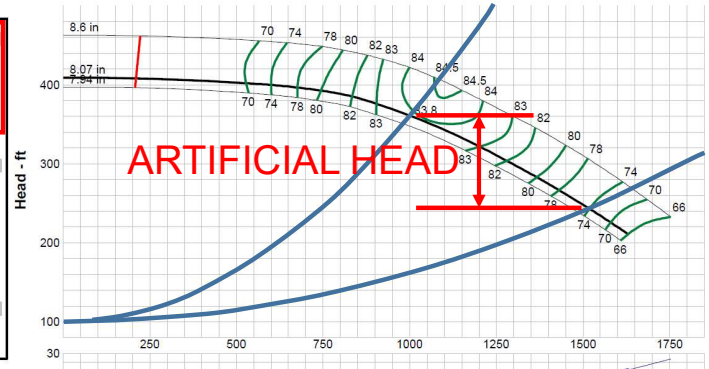
Power: 350 hp
Eye area: ---

Pump Limits:
Temperature: 140 °F
Pressure: 350 psi g
Sphere size: 0.73 in

--- Data Point ---
Flow: 1000 US gpm
Head: 360 ft
Eff: 83.5%
Power: 109 hp
NPSHr: 12.3 ft

--- Design Curve ---
Shutoff head: 409 ft
Shutoff dP: 177 psi
Min flow: 209 US gpm
BEP: 83.8% @ 1047 US gpm
NOL power: 131 hp @ 1629 US gpm

--- Max Curve ---
Max power: 156 hp @ 1753 US gpm



Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc.
Name: Open House 2018
Date: 10/25/2018



Pump:
Size: 12LC (5 stage)
Type: Vertical
Synch speed: 1800 rpm
Curve: 12LC
Specific Speeds:
Dimensions:
Vertical Turbine:

Search Criteria:
Flow: 1000 US gpm
Head: 350 ft

Fluid:
Water
Density: 62.32 lb/ft³
Viscosity: 0.9946 cP
NPSHa: ---
Temperature: 68 °F
Vapor pressure: 0.3391 psi a
Atm pressure: 14.7 psi a

Motor:
Standard: NEMA
Enclosure: WP1
Sizing criteria: Max Power on Design Curve

Speed: 1320 rpm

Impeller: 12LC SS ENCL.
Ns: ---
Nss: ---
Suction: 8 in
Discharge: 10 in
Bowl size: 11.8 in
Max lateral: 1 in
Thrust K factor: 7.5 lb/ft

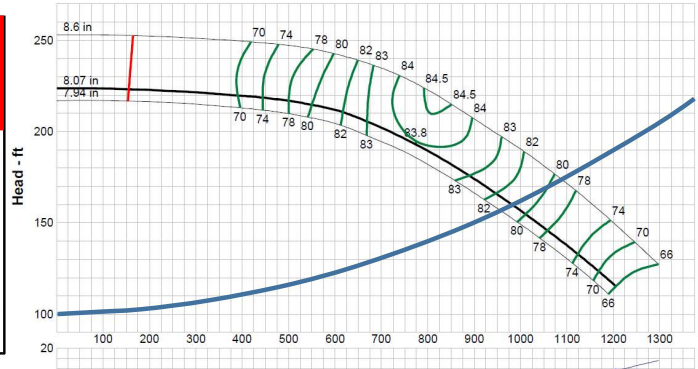
Power: 350 hp
Eye area: ---

Pump Limits:
Temperature: 140 °F
Pressure: 350 psi g
Sphere size: 0.73 in

--- Data Point ---
Flow: 1000 US gpm
Head: 157 ft
Eff: 80.3%
Power: 49.2 hp
NPSHr: 11.9 ft

--- Design Curve ---
Shutoff head: 224 ft
Shutoff dP: 96.8 psi
Min flow: 155 US gpm
BEP: 83.8% @ 774 US gpm
NOL power: 53.1 hp @ 1205 US gpm

--- Max Curve ---
Max power: 63.2 hp @ 1296 US gpm



HP SAVINGS

VALVE: 109 HP X 0.7457 X 12 HR/DAY X 365 DAY/YR X \$0.10/KW-HR = \$35,600.00/YR

VFD: 49.2 HP X 0.7457 X 12 HR/DAY X 365 DAY/YR X \$0.10/KW-HR = \$16,000.00/YR

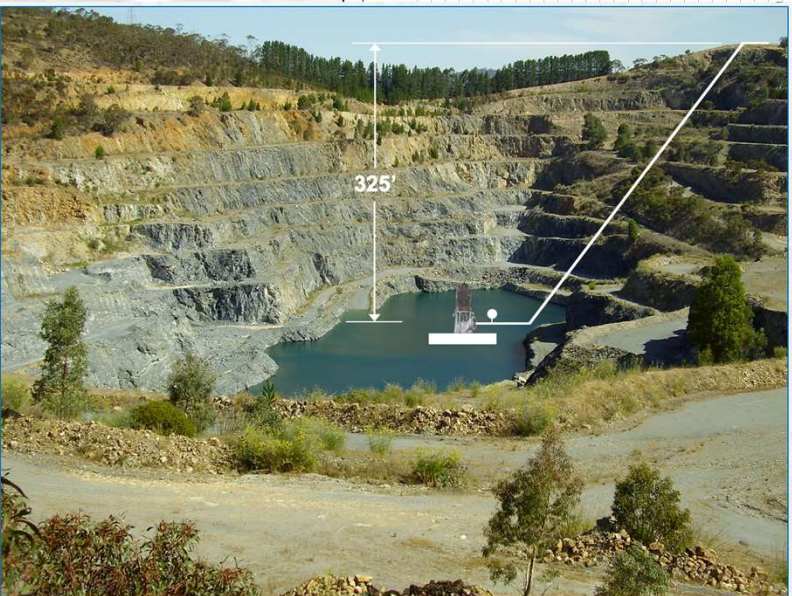
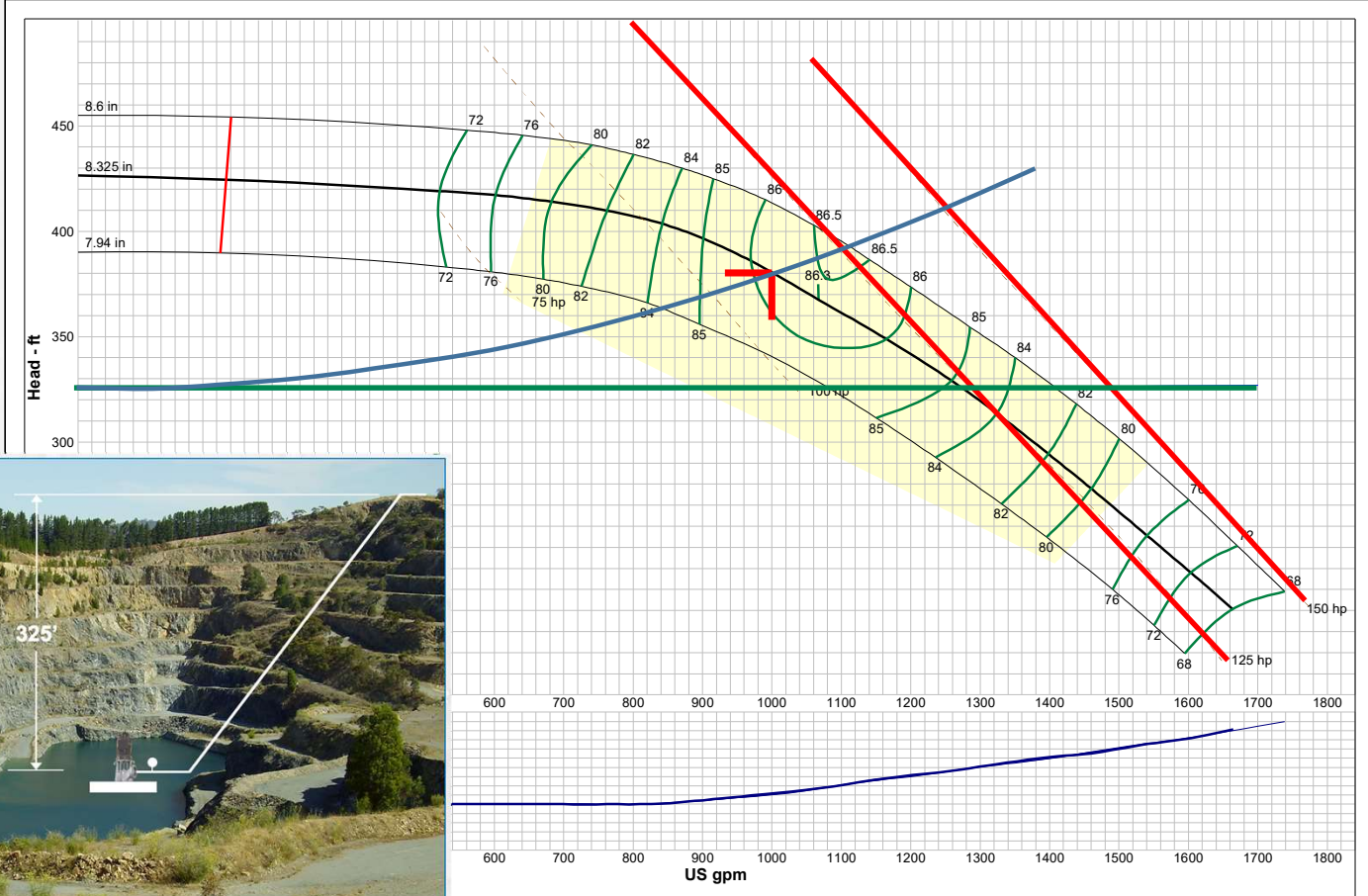
SAVINGS: \$19,600.00/YR (SHORT PAYBACK – SAVINGS FOREVER)

RELIABILITY! IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT COST SAVINGS

Flow US gpm	rpm	ft	%	hp	ft
1200	1785	322	83	118	16.3
1000	1785	360	83.5	109	12.3
800	1785	388	81.3	96.4	10.2
600	1785	400	74	81.8	10.1
400	1785	404	62.9	67.1	10.1

Flow US gpm	rpm	ft	%	hp	ft
1200	1320	116	66.6	52.9	15.5
1000	1320	157	80.3	49.2	11.9
800	1320	189	83.6	45.6	8.45
600	1320	212	81.5	39.3	6.27
400	1320	220	70.8	31.3	6.25

NOL | NON-OVERLOADING OVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF THE CURVE



Pumps USA, Inc.
 Hydroflo V&S Pumps 60Hz, Vers 18.3
 1800
 Point: 1000 US gpm, 380 ft

Size: 12LC 5 stage
 Speed: 1770 rpm
 Dia: 8.325 in
 Curve: 12LC
 Impeller: 12LC SS ENCL.



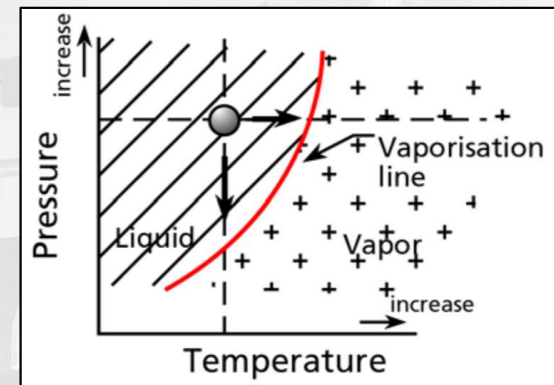
CAVITATION | WHAT IS IT?

Eliminate Cavitation:

- Cavitation Decreases Flow through the Pump.
- Cavitation Drastically Reduces the Life of the Pump (Vibration and Erosion).

What is Cavitation?:

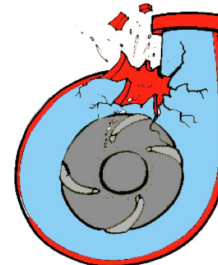
- Accelerating a Fluid to High Velocities Creates a Drop in Pressure (Bernoulli).
- This Drop can Lower the Fluid Pressure to the Fluid's Vapor Pressure or Below.
- At this Point, the Fluid "Boils" Changing from a Liquid to a Vapor.
- As the Fluid Changes Phase During Cavitation, Tiny Bubbles Form.
- Since Vapor Takes Up Considerably More Volume than Fluid, these Bubbles Decrease Flow through the Pump.
- As the Liquid Travels Along the Vanes, the Surrounding Pressure Increases, the Fluid Returns to Liquid as these Tiny Bubbles Collapse Violently.
- During this Collapse, High-Velocity Water Jets Impinge onto Surrounding Surfaces.
- The Force of this Impingement Leads to Material Loss, Vibration, Bearing and Seal Wear.
- Over Time, Cavitation Can Create Severe Erosion Problems in Pumps, Valves, Pipes.



CONSTANT PRESSURE
 * WATER BOILS AT 212° F
 DROP PRESSURE:
 * WATER BOILS AT LOWER TEMP.

EFFECTS OF CAVITATION

- Lost Efficiency
- Noise and Vibration – Sounds Like Pumping Gravel or Sand
- Increased Wear on Seals, Wear Parts, Bearings, etc...
- Mechanical Damage to Pump !
- A Pump Cavitates Easier at Higher Altitudes.



CAVITATION | IT'S NOT JUST PUMPS

Cavitation

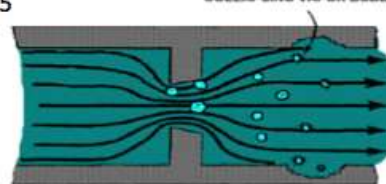
Cavitations can occur if the pressure of a fluid drops below the vaporization pressure for that fluid. When this occurs some of the fluid will change state from a liquid to a gas and form small vapor bubbles in the fluid itself. If the pressure of this vapor entrained fluid now increases above its vaporization point the vapor bubbles formed in the low pressure region will collapse. These collapsing vapor bubbles release high energy micro-jets that impinge on the surface of the vessel containing the fluid.

Figure 5 shows the formation of vapor bubbles as a fluid passes through an orifice. As the velocity of the fluid increases through the orifice and causes the pressure to decrease below its vaporization pressure, vapor bubbles are formed in the low pressure region.

Figure 5

COLLAPSING VAPOR BUBBLES

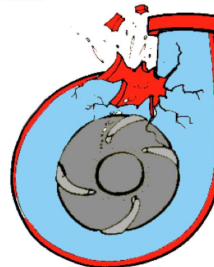
When the velocity of the fluid decreases on the other side of the orifice the pressure increases. When the pressure exceeds the vaporization pressure these vapor bubbles collapse. They are formed in the low pressure region and releases high energy micro jets that impinge on the surface of the pipe. These high energy micro-jets erode the piping walls.



The release of the micro-jets creates random bursts of energy and broadband excitation within the vessel or piping containing the fluid. Cavitations can occur on the suction side of the pump if there is insufficient Net Positive Suction Head to keep the pumped product in a liquid state. It can also occur on the discharge side of the pump and usually caused by low discharge flow; a result of increasing the pump's internal recirculation by throttling the discharge.

EFFECTS OF CAVITATION

- Lost Efficiency
- Noise and Vibration – Sounds Like Pumping Gravel or Sand
- Increased Wear on Seals, Wear Parts, Bearings, etc...
- Mechanical Damage to Pump !
- A Pump Cavitates Easier at Higher Altitudes.



CAVITATION | IT'S NOT JUST PUMPS

1. Ensure $NPSH_A$ is Greater than $NPSH_R$ by at Least 2':

- $NPSH_R$ is Determined by Pump Manufacturer:

- **Minimum Pressure Required at Pump Suction to Keep from Cavitating.**
- Increases with Flow and RPM.

- $NPSH_A = H_A \pm H_Z - H_F - H_{VP}$:

- H_A = Atmospheric Pressure or Closed Tank or Loop Pressure (33.9' at Sea Level).
- H_Z = Vertical Distance between the Water Level and the Pump Centerline.
- H_F = Friction Losses in the Suction Piping.
- H_{VP} = Liquid Vapor Pressure (~ 0.76' at 68° F).

2. Increase the Vertical Distance from the Water Level to Pump Centerline.

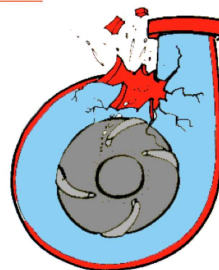
3. Decrease Suction Pipe Losses by Increasing Suction Pipe ID or Reducing Pipe Length.

4. Adjust Liquid Temperature.

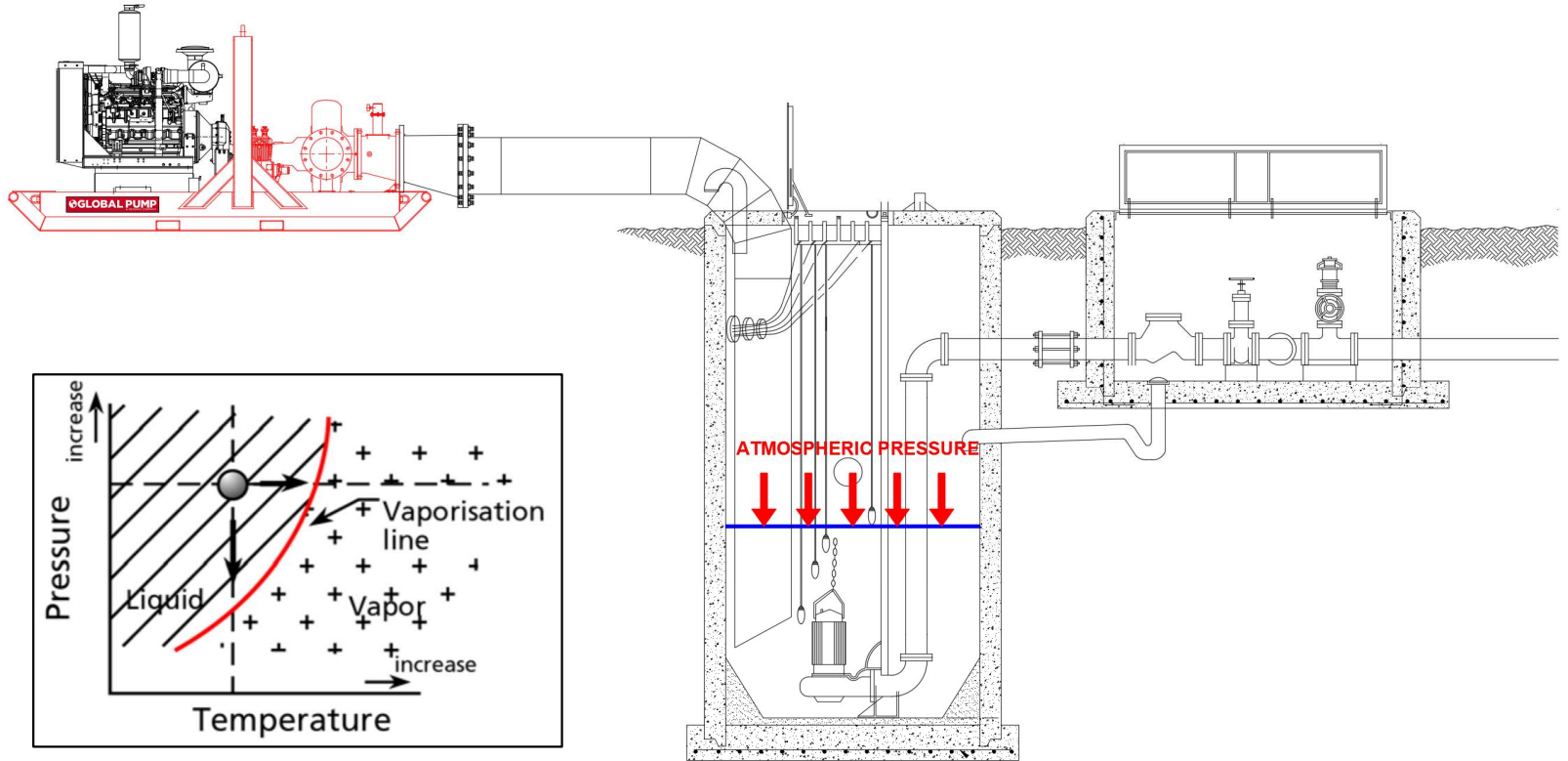
5. Adjust Pump Speed.

EFFECTS OF CAVITATION

- Lost Efficiency
- Noise and Vibration – Sounds Like Pumping Gravel or Sand
- Increased Wear on Seals, Wear Parts, Bearings, etc...
- Mechanical Damage to Pump !
- A Pump Cavitates Easier at Higher Altitudes.



NPSH | HOW IT AFFECTS PUMPS



1. WATER SPEEDS UP AT EYE | LOCALIZED LOW PRESSURE
2. MUST ENSURE ENOUGH PRESSURE SO AIR DOESN'T "FLASH OUT"
3. $NPSH_A$ IS A MEASURE OF PRESSURE AVAILABLE AT EYE
4. $NPSH_A > NPSH_R$ (PERFORMANCE CURVE APPLIES)
5. $NPSH_A < NPSH_R$ (PERFORMANCE DROPS | AIR PRESENT):
 - WALK BACK ON CURVE UNTIL $NPSH_A = NPSH_R$

NPSH_A | HOW TO CALCULATE



NPSH_A CALCULATION

RED = INPUT

BLUE = CALCULATED



$$NPSH_A = P_A + \text{Static Head} + \text{Surface Pressure Head} - \text{Vapor Pressure} - \text{Friction Loss}$$

Atmospheric Pressure:	14.4	33.25	(Assume 500.00 Above Sea Level)
Static Suction Head:	-15.00	-15.00	(Negative for Suction Lift Applications)
Gage Pressure:	0.00	0.00	(Tank or Vessel Pressure)
Vapor Pressure of Liquid:	1.17	1.17	(Water Vapor Pressure at 80 Degrees)
Friction Loss in Suction:	3.00	3.00	(Suction Friction Loss)
	NPSHa:	14.09	(NPSHa Must be 2' to 3' Above NPSHr)
	NPSHr:	0.00	(Look at Pump Curve at Duty Point)
	NPSHa - NPSHr:	14.09	(Must be 2' to 3')

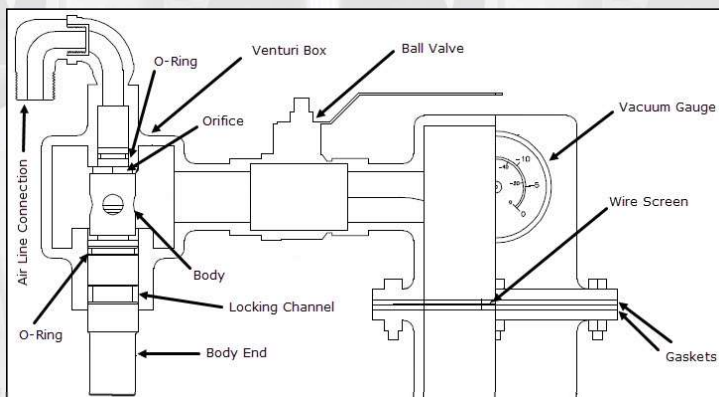
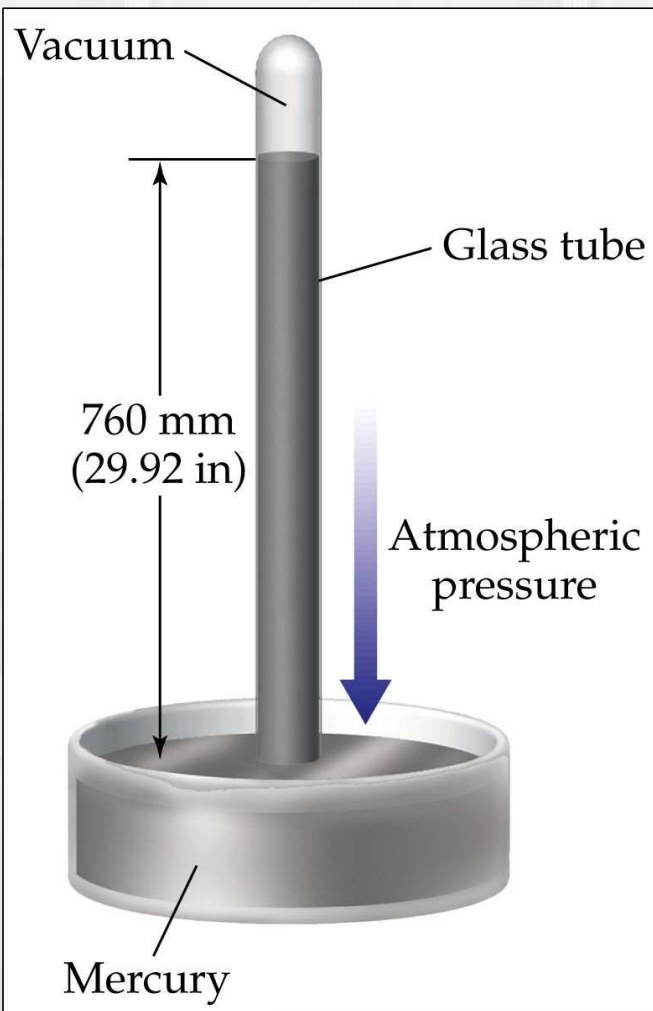
Altitude Above Sea Level		Absolute Barometer		Absolute Atmospheric Pressure		
feet	meters	inches Hg	mm Hg	psia	kg/cm ²	kPa
0 ⁽¹⁾	0	29.9	760	14.7	1.03	101
500	152	29.4	746	14.4	1.01	99.5
1000	305	28.9	733	14.2	0.997	97.7
1500	457	28.3	720	13.9	0.979	96.0
2000	610	27.8	707	13.7	0.961	94.2
2500	762	27.3	694	13.4	0.943	92.5
3000	914	26.8	681	13.2	0.926	90.8
3500	1067	26.3	669	12.9	0.909	89.1
4000	1219	25.8	656	12.7	0.893	87.5
4500	1372	25.4	644	12.5	0.876	85.9
5000	1524	24.9	632	12.2	0.860	84.3
6000	1829	24.0	609	11.8	0.828	81.2
7000	2134	23.1	586	11.3	0.797	78.2
8000	2438	22.2	564	10.9	0.768	75.3
9000	2743	21.4	543	10.5	0.739	72.4
10000	3048	20.6	523	10.1	0.711	69.7
15000	4572	16.9	429	8.29	0.583	57.2
20000	6096	13.8	349	6.75	0.475	46.6
25000	7620	11.1	282	5.45	0.384	37.6
30000	9144	8.89	226	4.36	0.307	30.1
35000	10668	7.04	179	3.46	0.243	23.8
40000	12192	5.52	140	2.71	0.191	18.7
45000	13716	4.28	109	2.10	0.148	14.5
50000	15240	3.27	83	1.61	0.113	11.1

Water Vapor Pressure Chart

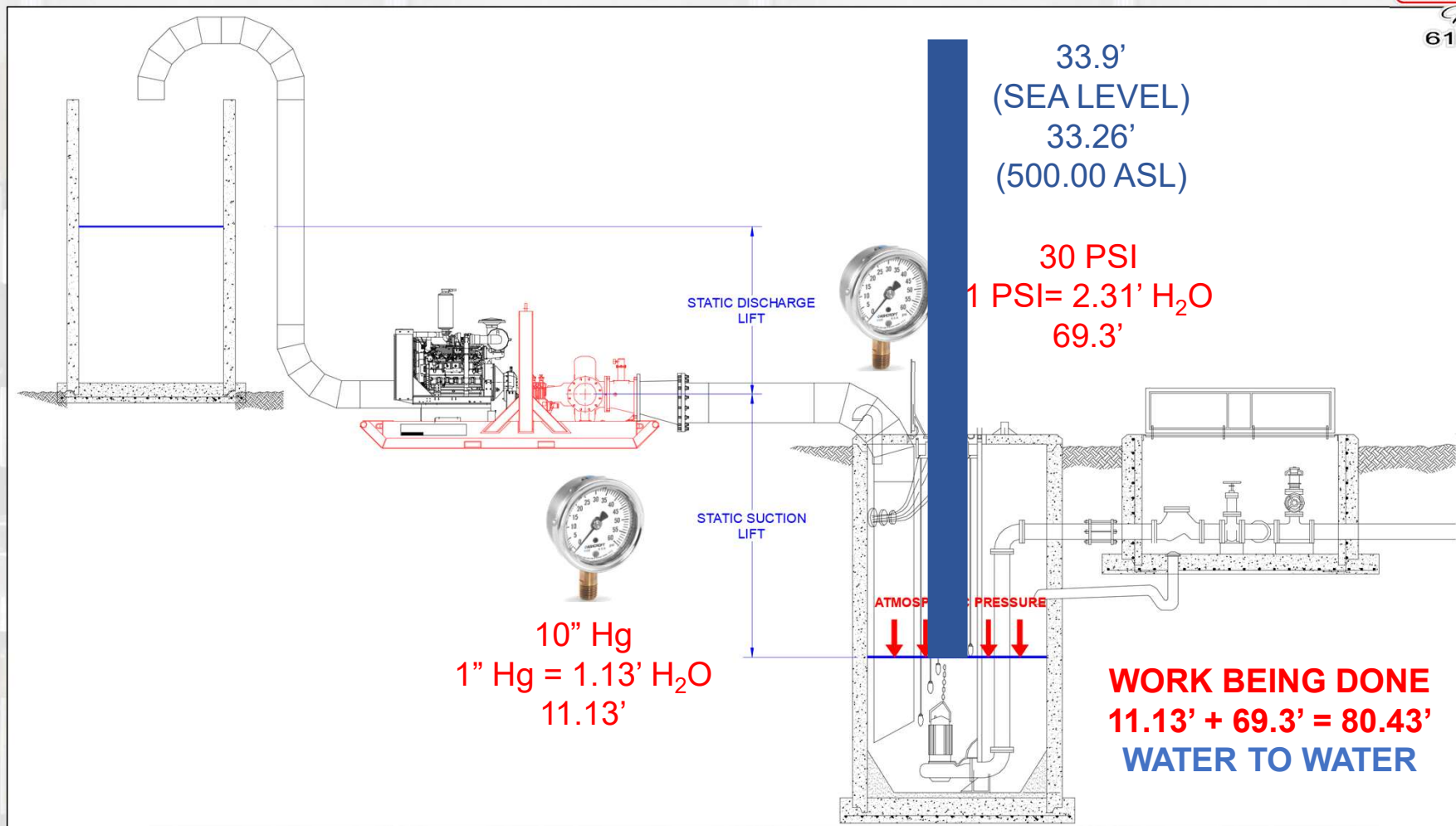
Temperature		Vapor Pressure	
F	C	PSI	FT
40	4.4	.1217	.281
50	10	.1781	.4115
60	15.6	.2563	.592
70	21.1	.3631	.815
80	26.7	.5069	1.17
90	32.2	.6982	1.612
100	37.8	.9492	2.191
110	43.3	1.275	2.942
120	48.9	1.692	3.91
130	54.4	2.223	5.145
140	60	2.889	6.675
150	65.6	3.718	8.56
160	71.1	4.741	10.95
170	76.7	5.992	13.84
180	82.2	7.510	17.35
190	87.8	9.339	21.55
200	93.3	11.50	26.65
212	100	14.70	33.96



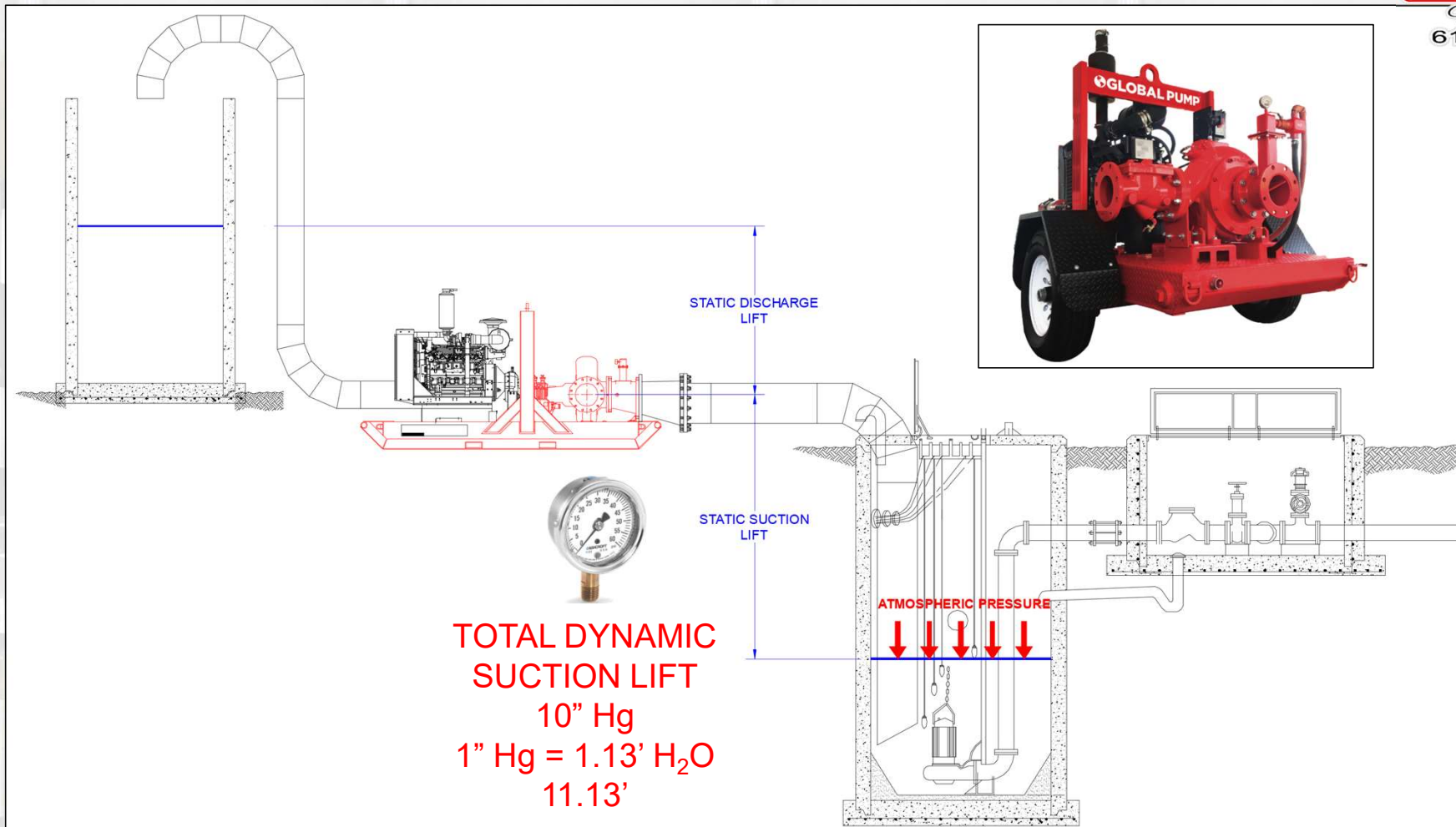
DRY PRIME PUMP | DO OUR PUMPS SUCK?!?



DRY PRIME PUMP | DO OUR PUMPS SUCK?!?

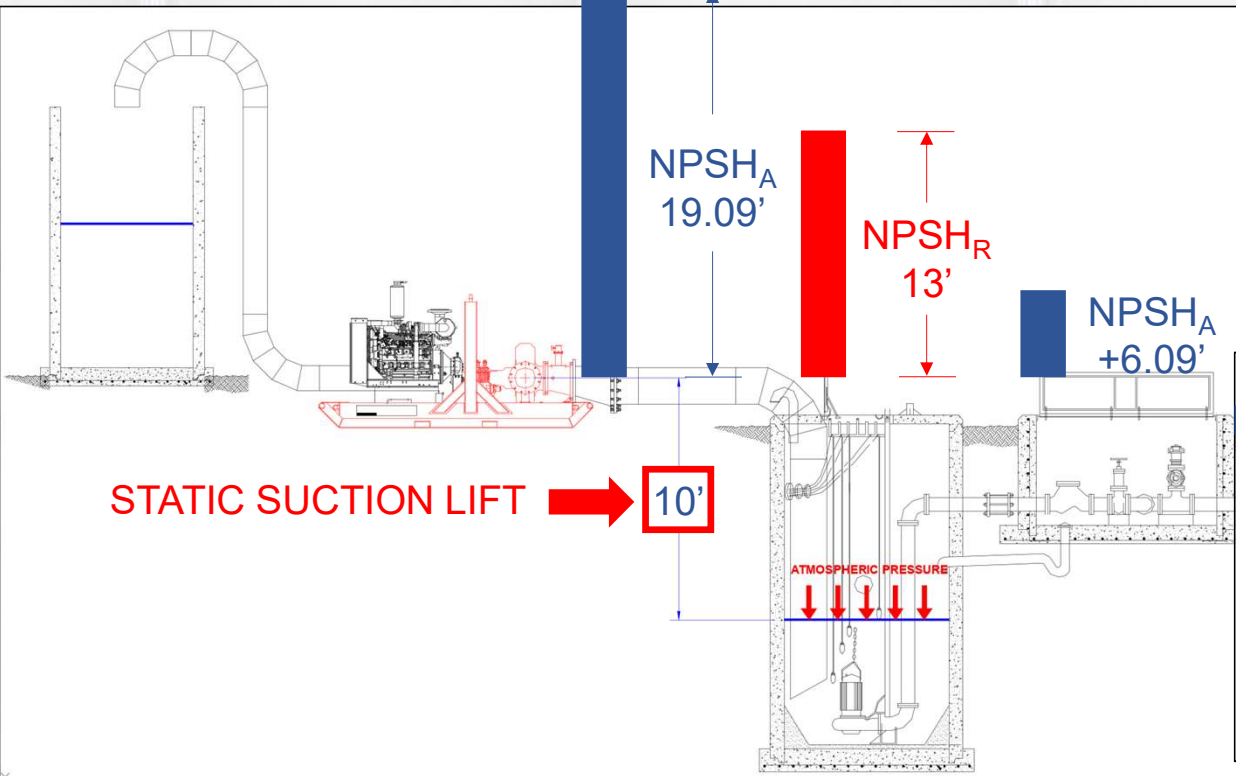


DRY PRIME PUMP | DO OUR PUMPS SUCK?!?



**TOTAL DYNAMIC
 SUCTION LIFT**
 10" Hg
 1" Hg = 1.13' H₂O
 11.13'

NPSH | CALCULATING NPSH_A



CC PUMPS & SUPPLY
Marion, OH
2013 CELEBRATING 5 YEARS 2018

NPSH_A CALCULATION
RED = INPUT
BLUE = CALCULATED

CC PUMPS & SUPPLY
Marion, OH
2013 CELEBRATING 5 YEARS 2018

NPSH _A = P _A + Static Head + Surface Pressure Head - Vapor Pressure - Friction Loss			
Atmospheric Pressure:	14.4	33.26	(500.00 Above Sea Level)
Static Suction Head:	-10.00	-10.00	(Negative for Suction Lift Applications)
Gage Pressure:	0.00	0.00	(Tank or Vessel Pressure)
Vapor Pressure of Liquid:	1.17	1.17	(Water Vapor Pressure at 80 Degrees)
Friction Loss in Suction:	3.00	3.00	(Suction Friction Loss)
	NPSH_A:	19.09	(NPSH _A Must be 2' to 3' Above NPSH _R)
	NPSH_R:	0.00	(Look at Pump Curve at Duty Point)
	NPSH_A - NPSH_R:	19.09	(Must be 2' to 3')

Altitude Above Sea Level		Absolute Barometer		Absolute Atmospheric Pressure		
feet	meters	inches Hg	mm Hg	psia	kg/cm ²	kPa
all	0	29.9	760	14.7	1.03	101
500	152	29.4	746	14.4	1.01	99.5
1000	305	28.9	733	14.1	0.997	97.7
1500	457	28.3	720	13.9	0.979	96.0
2000	610	27.8	707	13.7	0.961	94.2
2500	762	27.3	694	13.4	0.943	92.5
3000	914	26.8	681	13.2	0.926	90.8
3500	1067	26.3	669	12.9	0.909	89.1
4000	1219	25.8	656	12.7	0.893	87.5
4500	1372	25.4	644	12.5	0.876	85.9
5000	1524	24.9	632	12.2	0.860	84.3
6000	1829	24.0	609	11.8	0.828	81.2
7000	2134	23.1	586	11.3	0.797	78.2
8000	2438	22.2	564	10.9	0.768	75.3
9000	2743	21.4	543	10.5	0.739	72.4
10000	3048	20.6	523	10.1	0.711	69.7
15000	4572	16.9	429	8.29	0.583	57.2
20000	6096	13.8	349	6.75	0.475	46.6
25000	7620	11.1	282	5.45	0.384	37.6
30000	9144	8.89	226	4.36	0.307	30.1
35000	10668	7.04	179	3.46	0.243	23.8
40000	12192	5.52	140	2.71	0.191	18.7
45000	13716	4.28	109	2.10	0.148	14.5
50000	15240	3.27	83	1.61	0.113	11.1

Water Vapor Pressure Chart			
Temperature		Vapor Pressure	
F	C	PSI	FT
40	4.4	.1217	.281
50	10	.1781	.4115
60	15.6	.2563	.592
70	21.1	.3631	.815
80	26.7	.5069	1.17
90	32.2	.6982	1.612
100	37.8	.9492	2.191
110	43.3	1.275	2.942
120	48.9	1.692	3.91
130	54.4	2.223	5.145
140	60	2.889	6.675
150	65.6	3.718	8.56
160	71.1	4.741	10.95
170	76.7	5.992	13.84
180	82.2	7.510	17.35
190	87.8	9.339	21.55
200	93.3	11.50	26.65
212	100	14.70	33.96

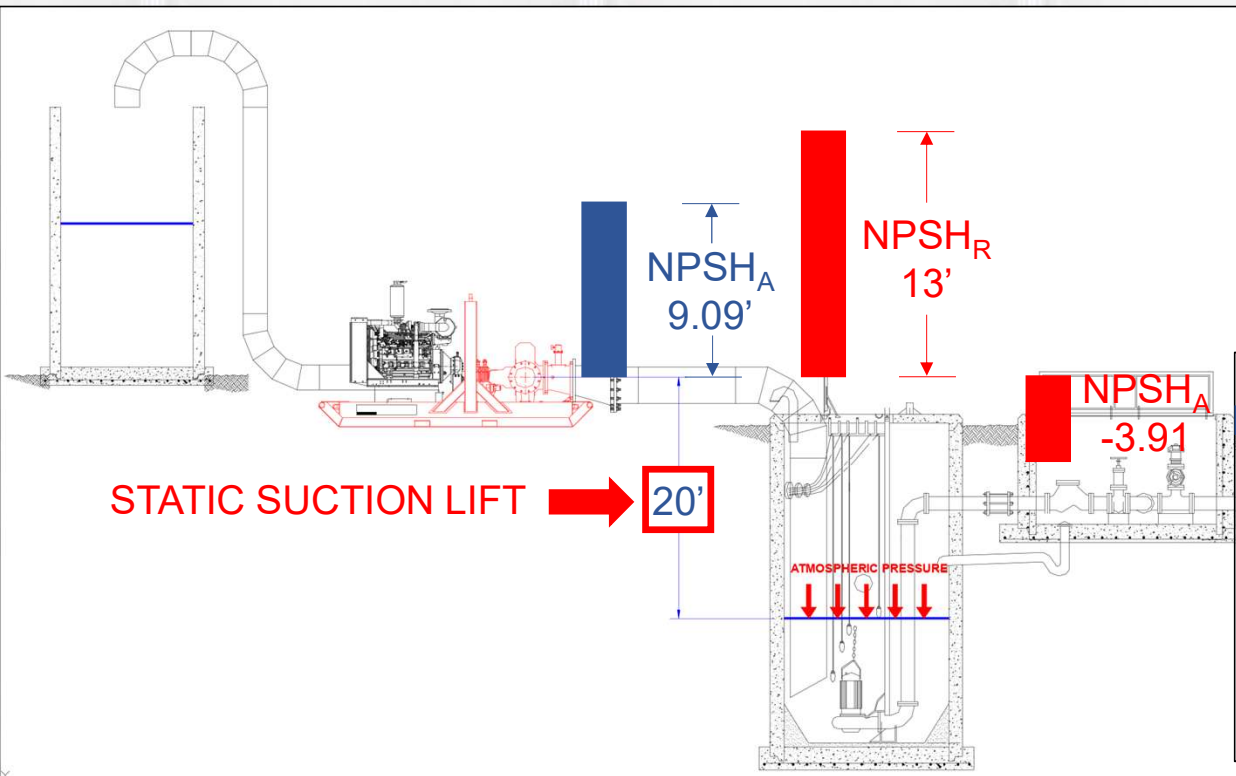
NPSH_A = P_A +/- STATIC HEAD + SURFACE PRESSURE HEAD – VAPOR PRESSURE – FRICTION LOSS

NPSH_A = 33.26' – 10' + 0 – 1.17' – 3' = 19.09'

NPSH_A > NPSH_R | CURVE APPLIES (NPSH SURPLUS)



NPSH | CALCULATING NPSH_A



CC PUMPS & SUPPLY
Mission Of
 2013 CELEBRATING 5 YEARS 2018

NPSH_A CALCULATION
 RED = INPUT
 BLUE = CALCULATED

CC PUMPS & SUPPLY
Mission Of
 2013 CELEBRATING 5 YEARS 2018

$$NPSH_A = P_A + \text{Static Head} + \text{Surface Pressure Head} - \text{Vapor Pressure} - \text{Friction Loss}$$

Atmospheric Pressure:	14.4	33.26	(500.00 Above Sea Level)
Static Suction Head:	-20.00	-20.00	(Negative for Suction Lift Applications)
Gage Pressure:	0.00	0.00	(Tank or Vessel Pressure)
Vapor Pressure of Liquid:	1.17	1.17	(Water Vapor Pressure at 80 Degrees)
Friction Loss in Suction:	3.00	3.00	(Suction Friction Loss)
NPSH _A :		9.09	(NPSH _A Must be 2' to 3' Above NPSH _R)
NPSH _R :		0.00	(Look at Pump Curve at Duty Point)
NPSH _A - NPSH _R :		9.09	(Must be 2' to 3')

Altitude Above Sea Level	Absolute Barometer		Absolute Atmospheric Pressure				
	feet	meters	inches Hg	mm Hg	psia	kg/cm ²	kPa
all	0	29.9	760	14.7	1.03	101	
500	152	29.4	746	14.4	1.01	99.5	
1000	305	28.9	733	14.1	0.997	97.7	
1500	457	28.3	720	13.9	0.979	96.0	
2000	610	27.8	707	13.7	0.961	94.2	
2500	762	27.3	694	13.4	0.943	92.5	
3000	914	26.8	681	13.2	0.926	90.8	
3500	1067	26.3	669	12.9	0.909	89.1	
4000	1219	25.8	656	12.7	0.893	87.5	
4500	1372	25.4	644	12.5	0.876	85.9	
5000	1524	24.9	632	12.2	0.860	84.3	
6000	1829	24.0	609	11.8	0.828	81.2	
7000	2134	23.1	586	11.3	0.797	78.2	
8000	2438	22.2	564	10.9	0.768	75.3	
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10000	3048	20.6	523	10.1	0.711	69.7	
15000	4572	16.9	429	8.29	0.583	57.2	
20000	6096	13.8	349	6.75	0.475	46.6	
25000	7620	11.1	282	5.45	0.384	37.6	
30000	9144	8.89	226	4.36	0.307	30.1	
35000	10668	7.04	179	3.46	0.243	23.8	
40000	12192	5.52	140	2.71	0.191	18.7	
45000	13716	4.28	109	2.10	0.148	14.5	
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Water Vapor Pressure Chart

Temperature		Vapor Pressure	
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200	93.3	11.50	26.65
212	100	14.70	33.96

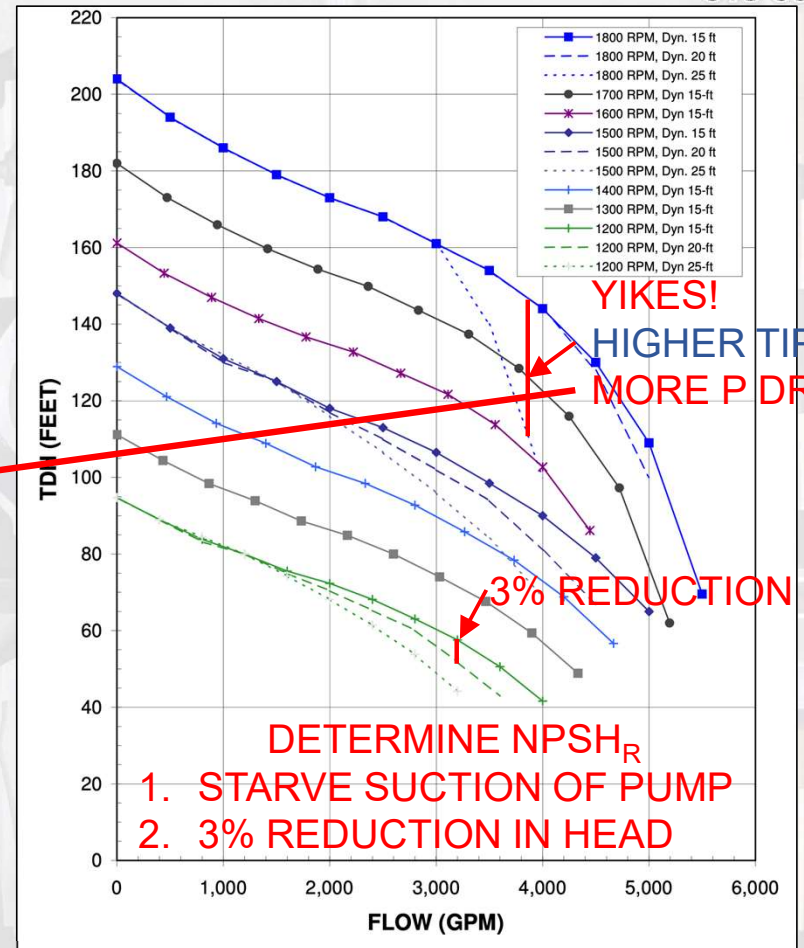
$NPSH_A = P_A \pm \text{STATIC HEAD} + \text{SURFACE PRESSURE HEAD} - \text{VAPOR PRESSURE} - \text{FRICTION LOSS}$

$NPSH_A = 33.26' - 20' + 0 - 1.17' - 3' = 9.09'$

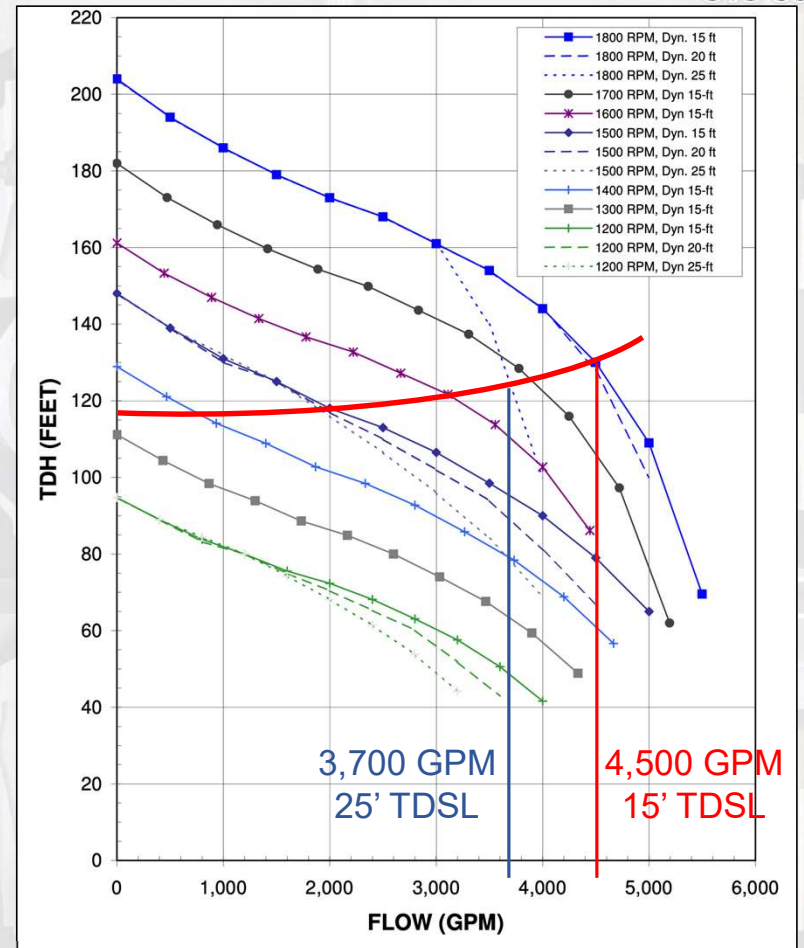
NPSH_A < NPSH_R | CURVE DOES NOT APPLY (NPSH DEFICIENT | AIR PRESENT, PERFORMANCE REDUCED)



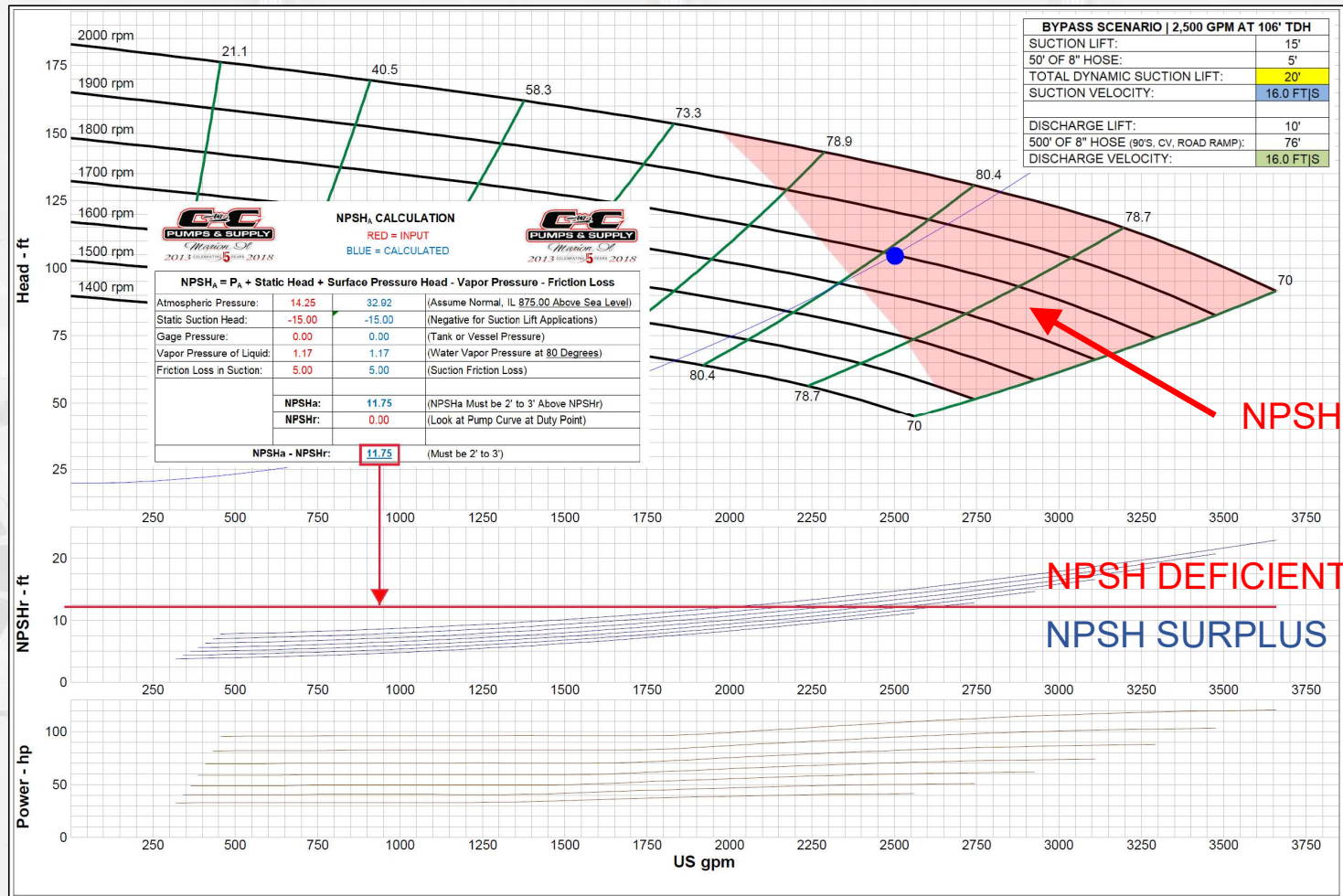
NPSH | NPSH DEFICIENT OPERATION



NPSH | NPSH DEFICIENT OPERATION



NPSH | HOW IT AFFECTS PUMPS



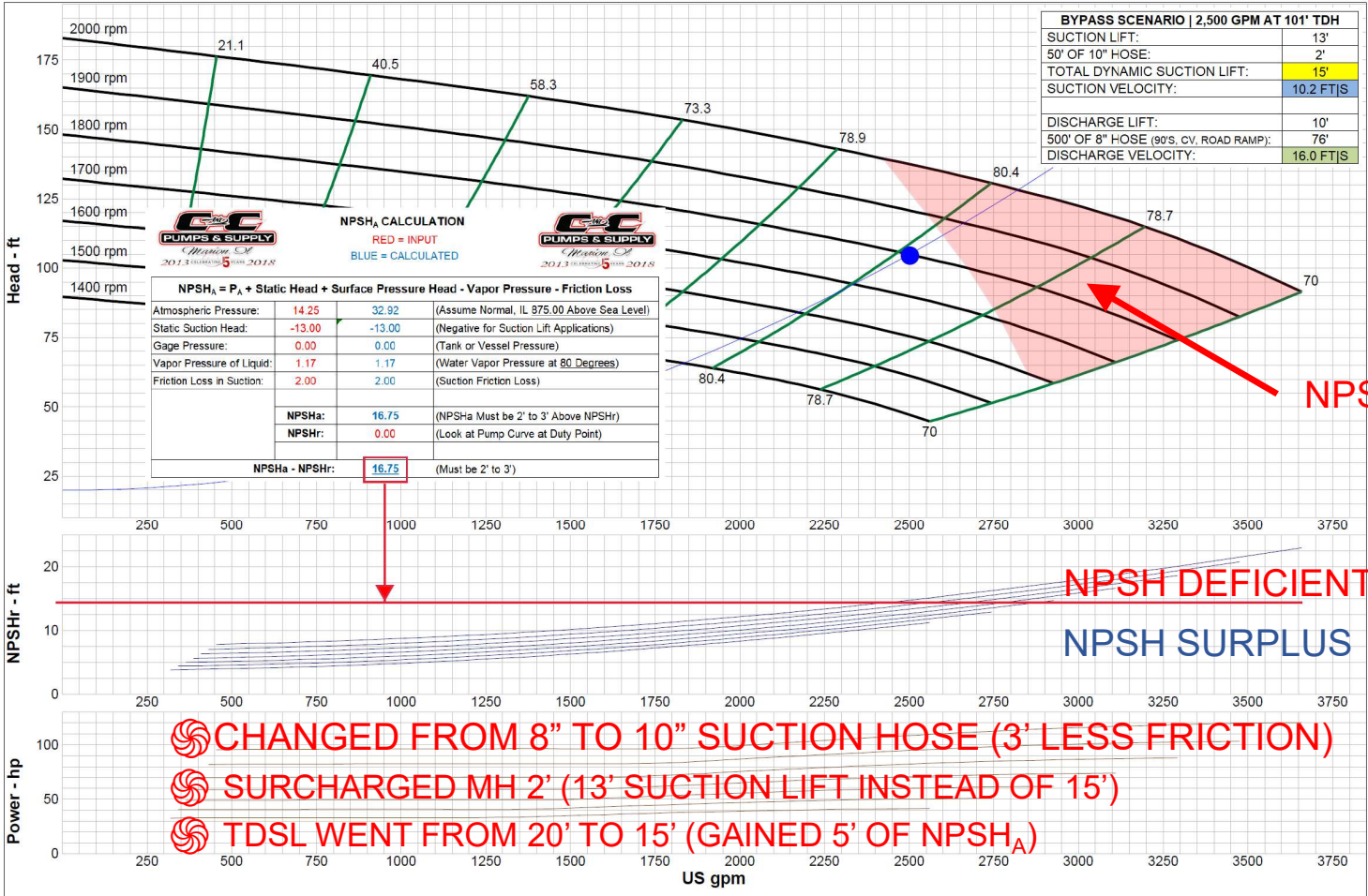
Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc.
 Name: Sample Bypass Project
 2/13/2019

GLOBAL PUMP
 Catalog: Global Pump, Vers 1
 TRASH - 1800

Size: 8GST
 Speed: 1400 - 2000 rpm
 Dia: 12 in
 Curve: T500106-2
 Impeller: 000142

GLOBAL PUMP
 866-360-PUMP
 www.globalpump.com

NPSH | HOW IT AFFECTS PUMPS



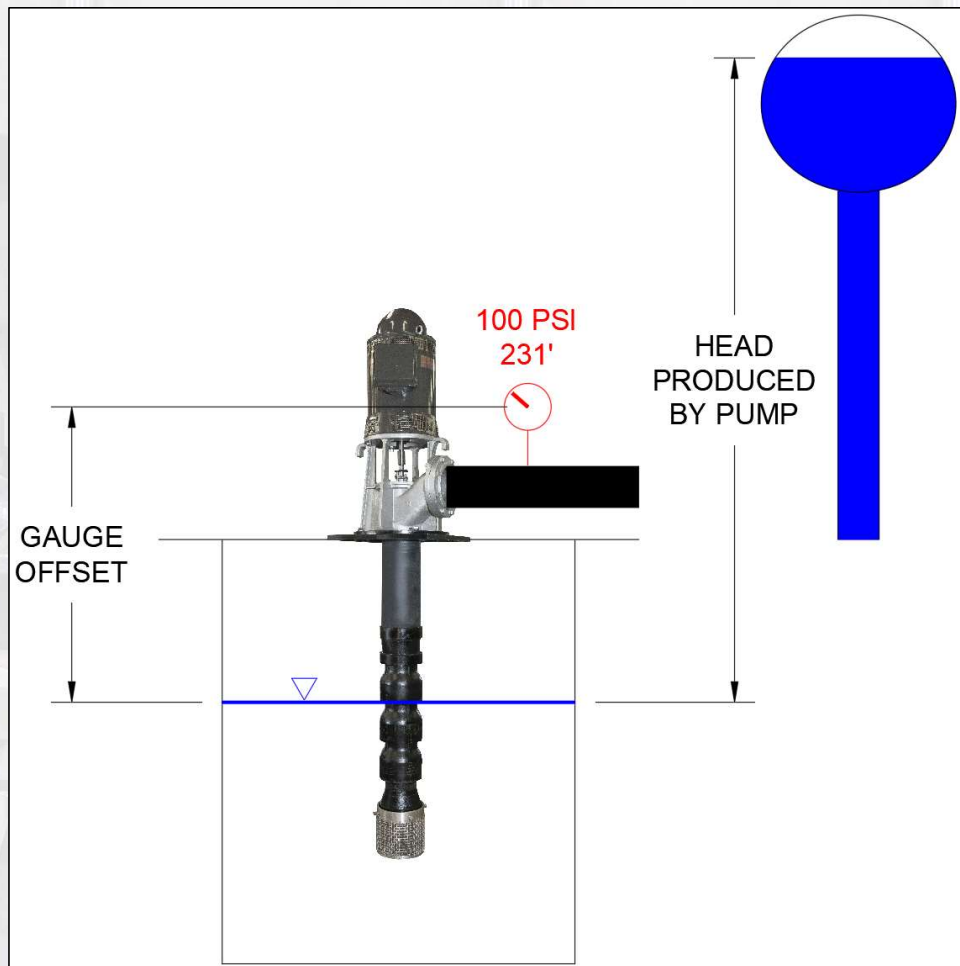
Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc.
 Name: Sample Bypass Project
 2/13/2019

GLOBAL PUMP
 Catalog: Global Pump, Vers 1
 TRASH - 1800

Size: 8GST
 Speed: 1400 - 2000 rpm
 Dia: 12 in
 Curve: T500106-2
 Impeller: 000142

GLOBAL PUMP
866-360-PUMP
www.globalpump.com

PRESSURE GAUGE OFFSET | WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT, SCOOTER?



ADD OFFSET TO GAUGE READING

SUBTRACT SUCTION FROM DISCHARGE

DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE | INCREASE RELIABILITY

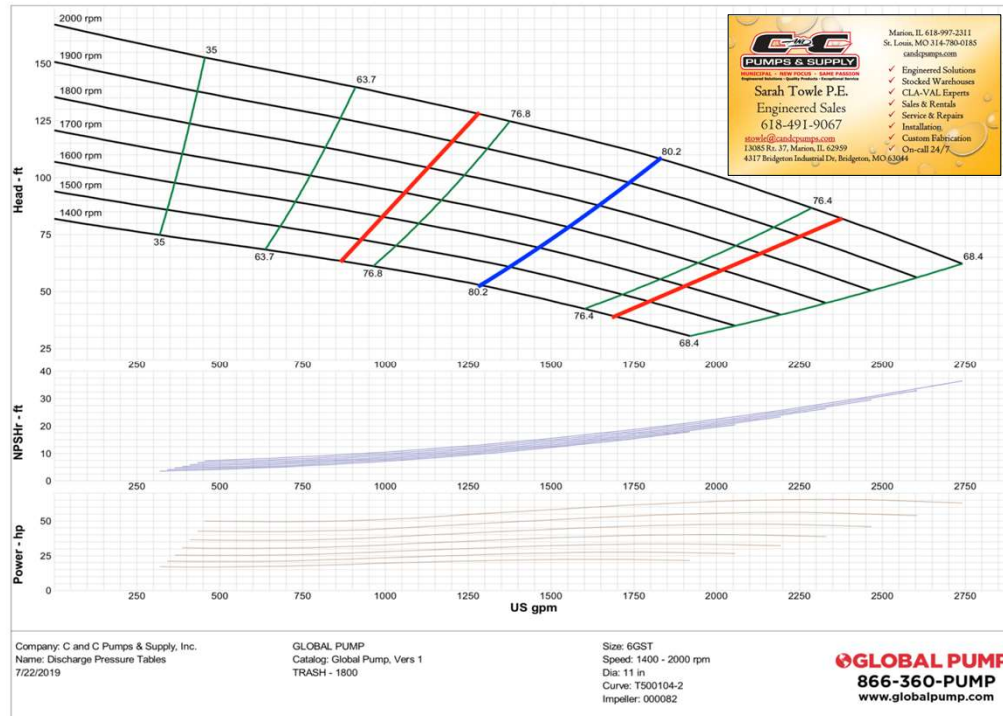


GLOBAL 6GST DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE



The table below is based on a 15' suction lift. Always try to attain the ideal discharge pressure for the speed in which the pump is running. Adjust the engine speed and make sure the discharge pressure is between the minimum and maximum pressures shown below. Please call for operation over 2000 RPM.

SPEED	MINIMUM PRESSURE	IDEAL PRESSURE	MAXIMUM PRESSURE
1400 RPM	10 PSI	16 PSI	21 PSI
1600 RPM	16 PSI	23 PSI	29 PSI
1800 RPM	23 PSI	32 PSI	39 PSI
2000 RPM	29 PSI	41 PSI	49 PSI



DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE | INCREASE RELIABILITY

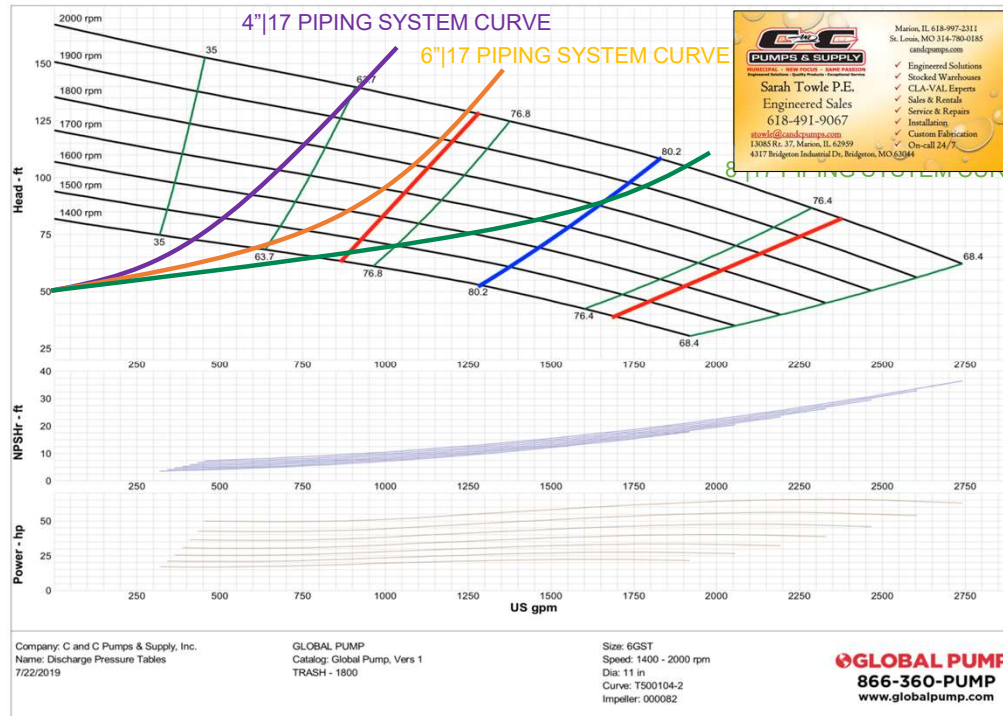


GLOBAL 6GST DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE



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DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE | INCREASE RELIABILITY

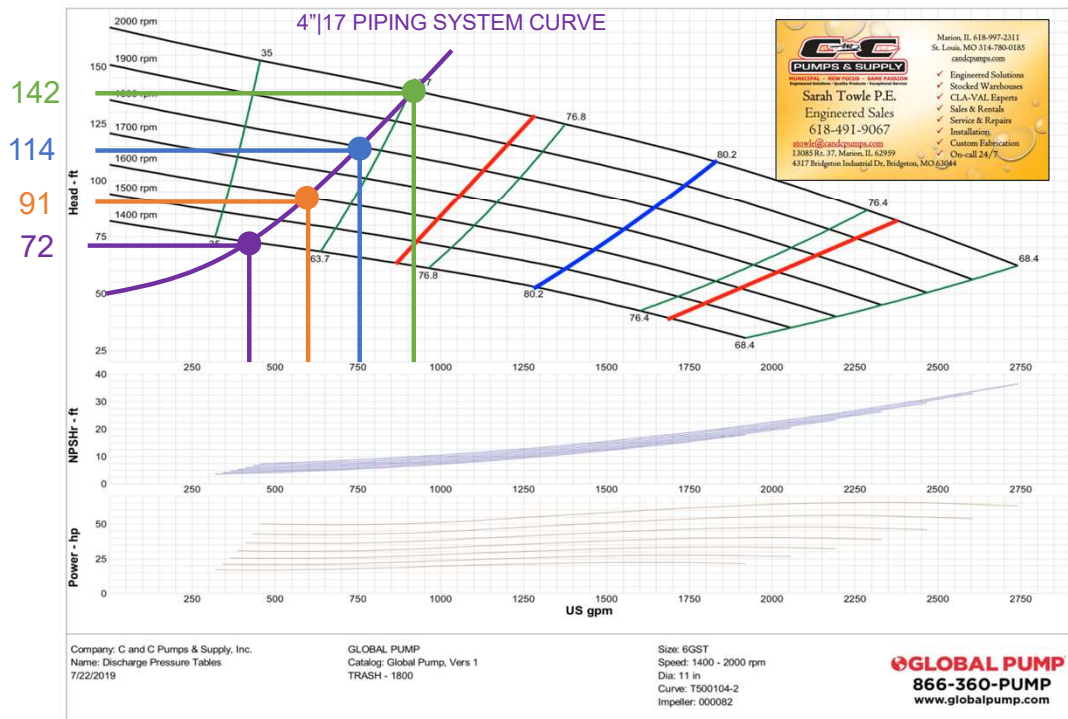


GLOBAL 6GST DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE



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Company: C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc. Name: Discharge Pressure Tables 7/22/2019
 GLOBAL PUMP Catalog: Global Pump, Vers 1 TRASH - 1800
 Size: 6GST Speed: 1400 - 2000 rpm Dia: 11 in Curve: T500104-2 Impeller: 000082
GLOBAL PUMP
866-360-PUMP
www.globalpump.com

4" | 17 DISCHARGE PIPING EXAMPLE

- RUN AT 1400 RPM:**
- 25 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 72'
 - GO TO 1400 RPM IN TABLE
 - DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
 - SPEED PUMP UP
- RUN AT 1600 RPM:**
- 33 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 91'
 - GO TO 1600 RPM IN TABLE
 - DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
 - SPEED PUMP UP
- RUN AT 1800 RPM:**
- 43 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 114'
 - GO TO 1800 RPM IN TABLE
 - DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
 - SPEED PUMP UP
- RUN AT 2000 RPM:**
- 55 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 142'
 - GO TO 2000 RPM IN TABLE
 - DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
 - CALL SARAH AND BRAD!

DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE | INCREASE RELIABILITY

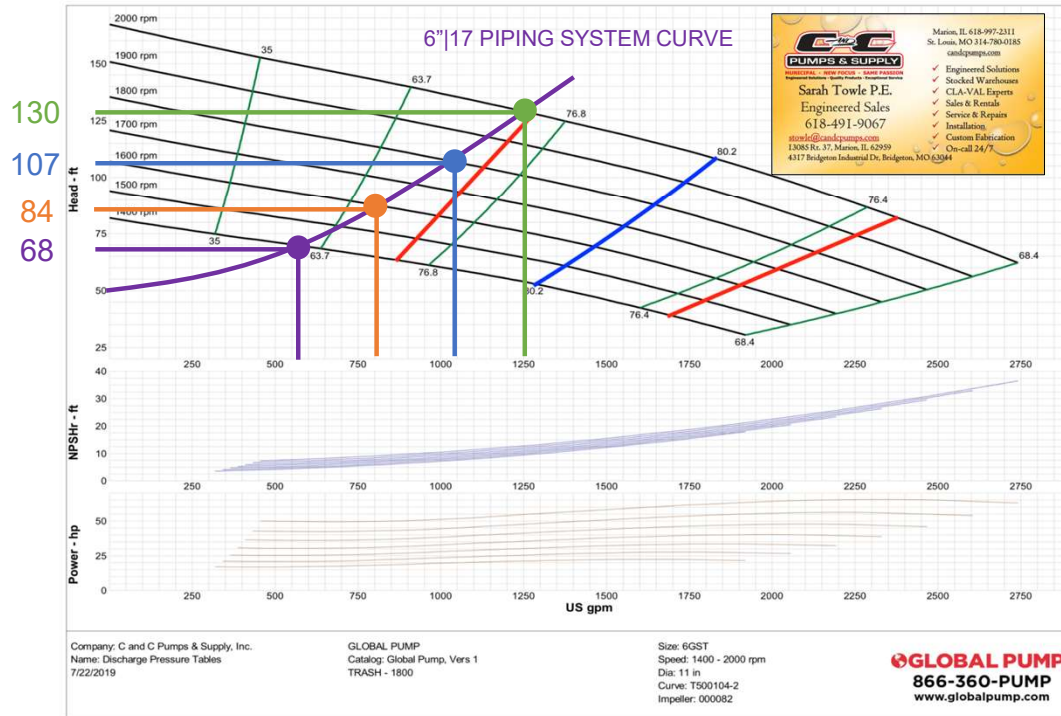


GLOBAL 6GST DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE



The table below is based on a 15' suction lift. Always try to attain the ideal discharge pressure for the speed in which the pump is running. Adjust the engine speed and make sure the discharge pressure is between the minimum and maximum pressures shown below. Please call for operation over 2000 RPM.

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2000 RPM	29 PSI	41 PSI	49 PSI



C and C Pumps & Supply, Inc. - St. Louis, MO Branch | 4317 Bridgeton Industrial Drive, Bridgeton, MO 63044 | Office: 314.780.0185 | Mobile: 618.694.2039

6" | 17 DISCHARGE PIPING EXAMPLE

RUN AT 1400 RPM:

1. **23 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 68'
2. GO TO 1400 RPM IN TABLE
3. DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
4. SPEED PUMP UP

RUN AT 1600 RPM:

1. **30 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 84'
2. GO TO 1600 RPM IN TABLE
3. DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
4. SPEED PUMP UP

RUN AT 1800 RPM:

1. **40 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 107'
2. GO TO 1800 RPM IN TABLE
3. DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
4. SPEED PUMP UP

RUN AT 2000 RPM:

1. **50 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 130'
2. GO TO 2000 RPM IN TABLE
3. DISCHARGE PRESSURE TOO HIGH
4. CALL SARAH AND BRAD!

DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE | INCREASE RELIABILITY

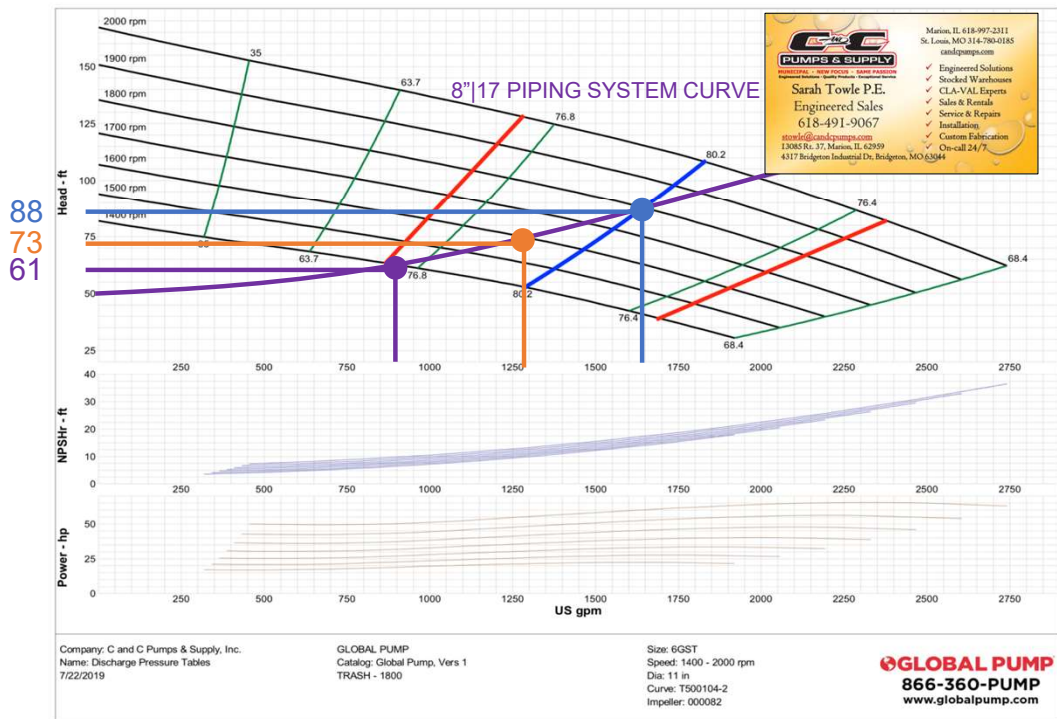


GLOBAL 6GST DISCHARGE PRESSURE TABLE



The table below is based on a 15' suction lift. Always try to attain the ideal discharge pressure for the speed in which the pump is running. Adjust the engine speed and make sure the discharge pressure is between the minimum and maximum pressures shown below. Please call for operation over 2000 RPM.

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8" | 17 DISCHARGE PIPING EXAMPLE

RUN AT 1400 RPM:

1. **20 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 61'
2. GO TO 1400 RPM IN TABLE
3. ACCEPTABLE | GET CLOSER
4. SPEED PUMP UP

RUN AT 1600 RPM:

1. **25 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 73'
2. GO TO 1600 RPM IN TABLE
3. ACCEPTABLE | ALMOST IDEAL
4. SPEED PUMP UP

RUN AT 1800 RPM:

1. **32 PSI** X 2.31 + 15' = 88'
2. GO TO 1800 RPM IN TABLE
3. GOT IT! | IDEAL PRESSURE
4. GO FISHING!

