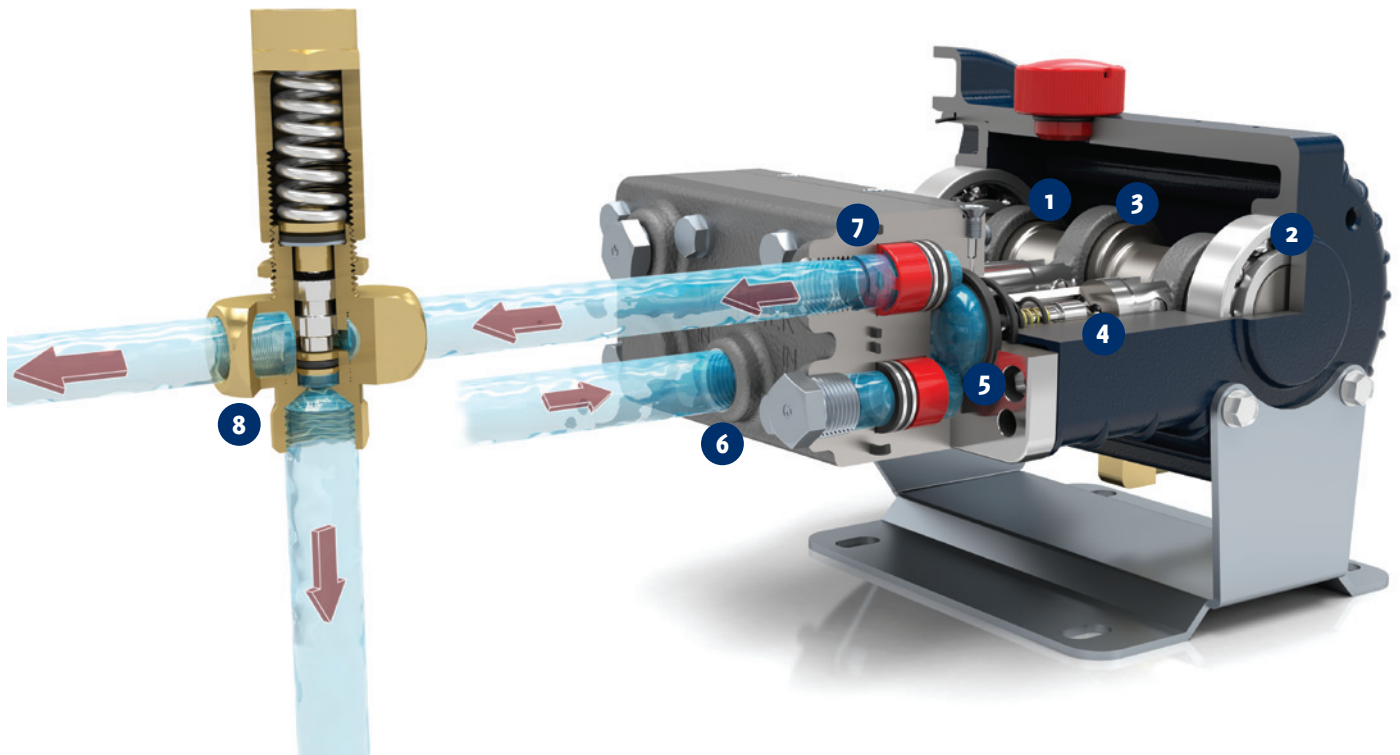


Hydra-Cell® Principles of Operation - Crankshaft



Crank-shaft Models

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 Drive Shaft | 5 Diaphragms |
| 2 Precision Ball Bearings | 6 Inlet Valve Assembly |
| 3 Connecting Rods | 7 Discharge Valve Assembly |
| 4 Hydraulic Cells (Patented) | 8 C46 Pressure Regulating Valve (In-line) |

Reliable, Efficient Pumping Action

The drive shaft (1) is supported in position by two precision ball bearings (2) positioned at either end of the shaft. Located between these bearings are either one or three cam shaft lobes with connecting rods (3) that are hardened, precision ground, and polished. Maintaining a high level of quality on the cam lobes and connecting rod surfaces ensures proper lubrication and reduced operating temperatures in the hydraulic end of the pump.

As the drive shaft turns, each cam actuates the attached connecting rod that is pinned into position at the end of each hydraulic piston. This action moves the piston forward and backward, converting the axial motion into linear pumping motion. The complete pumping mechanism is submerged in a lubricating oil bath.

Each piston contains a patented hydraulic cell (4) that is moved sequentially by the crank-shaft. The innovative and proprietary Hydra-Cell maintains the precise balance of oil behind the diaphragm (5) regardless of the operating conditions of the pump. The oil in Hydra-Cell is pressurized on the forward stroke of the piston causing the diaphragm to flex,

which drives the pumping action. The oil held in the Hydra-Cell balances the diaphragm against the liquid being pumped, maintaining no more than a 0.21 bar differential regardless of the pressure at which the liquid is being delivered - up to 172 bar on standard Hydra-Cell models and Hydra-Cell metering pumps.

Hydra-Cell crank-shaft pumps can have up to three diaphragms, and each diaphragm has its own pumping chamber that contains an inlet and discharge self-aligning spring loaded check valve assembly (6). As the diaphragms move back, liquid enters the pump through a common inlet and passes through one of the inlet check valves. On the forward stroke, the diaphragm forces the liquid out of the discharge check valve (7) and through the manifold common outlet. Equally spaced from one another, the diaphragms operate sequentially to provide consistent, low-pulse flow.

A Hydra-Cell C46 pressure regulating valve (8) is typically installed on the discharge side of the pump to regulate the pressure of downstream process or equipment.