

FEATURES:

- ★ The pumps can run dry indefinitely without damage.
- ★ No Shaft Seals or gland packing.
- ★ Infinitely variable flow & discharge pressure from 0 to pump's maximum by adjusting air pressure. One pump can fit a broad spectrum of applications.
- ★ Gentle non-shearing action.
- ★ If discharge isclogged or closed pump stops immediately; no power consumed, no heat, no wear By opening discharge, flow starts automatically.
- ★ Operates submerged or with flooded suction.
- ★ Self-priming from a dry start.
- ★ Pressure up to 100 PSI (7 bar.)

- ★ No close fitting, sliding or rotating parts so can handle a wide variety of fluids with high solids content.
- ★ Low internal velocity reduces wear.
- ★ Quick assembly and disassembly withsplit clamp bands.
- ★ Capable of pumping at high temperatures.
- ★ Quiet, Steady discharge flow without use of pulsation dampener.
- ★ Safe for use in explosive environments.
- ★ No electrical hazards or costly motor and control equipment needed.
- ★ No pressure relief or bypass.

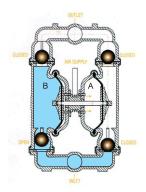
CHEMICAL	CERAMIC	ELECTRON
Acid Caustic Solvent Paint Shear Sensitive Material	Glaze Painting	Acid Alkali Waste Water
COAL MINE	MACHINERY	AUTOMOBILE
Waste Water Water Seepage Slush	Oil Cutting fluid Quenching oil Acetone Electroplate Iiquid Liquid Waste	Oil Solvent Paint Waste Water
FOOD & MEDICINE	PRINTING	PAPERMAKING
Liquid Material Additive Condiment Powder	lnk	Pulping Additive Liquid Waste
WASTE WATER TREATMENT	LEATHER & TEXTILE PRINT	POWDER TRANSFER
Additive Sludge	Ink Treating fluid Waste Water SIdge	Bulk Specific Weight <0.7

HOW THE PUMP WORKS

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FIGURE 1 (LEFT STROKE)

The air valve directs pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm A. The Compressed air is applied directly to the liquid column separated by elastomeric diaphragms. diaphragm acts as a separation membrane between the Compressed air and liquid, the load and removing mechanical stress from the diaphragm. compressed air moves the diaphragm away from the center block of the The opposite diaphragm is pulled in by the shaft connected to the pressurized diaphragm. Diaphragm B is on its suction stroke; air behind the diaphragm has been forced out to atmosphere through the exhaust port of the pump. The movement of diaphragm B toward the center block of the pump creates a vacuum within chamber B. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold forcing the inlet valve ball off its seat. Liquid is free to move past the inlet valve ball and fill the liquid chamber (see shaded area).



COSSO PER LA COSSO

FIGURE 2 (MID STROKE)

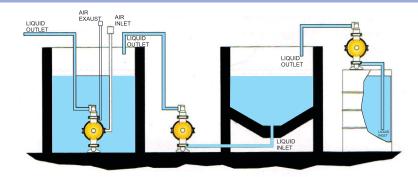
When the pressurized diaphragm, diaphragm A, reaches the limit of its dischrge strok, the air valve redirect spressurized air to the back side of diaphragm B. The pressurized air forces diaphragm B away from thecenter block while pulling diaphragm A to the center block. Diaphragm B is now on its discharge stroke. Diaphragm B force the inlet valve ball onto its seat due to the hydraulic forces developed in the liquid chamber and manifold of the pump. These same hydraulic forces lift the discharge valve ball off its seat, while the opposite discharge valve ball is forced onto its seat, forcing fluid to flow through the pump discharge. The movement of diaphragm A toward the center block of the pump creates a vacuum within liquid chamber A. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold of the pump. The inlet valve ball is forced off its seat allowing the fluid being pumped to fill the liquid chamber.

FIGURE 3 (RIGHT STROKE)

At completion of the stroke, the air valve again redirects air to the back side of diaphragm A, which starts diaphragm B on its exhaust stroke. As the pump reaches its original starting point, each diaphragm has gone through one exhaust and one discharge stroke. This constitutes one complete pumping cycle. The pump may take several cycles to completely prime depending on the conditions of the application.

The Air-Tech Pump diaphragm pump is air-operated, positive displacement, self-priming pump. These drawings show the flow pattern through the pump upon its initial stroke,

INSTALLATION VERSATILITY



SUBMERGED

Air-Tech Pumps are totally submersible. It is important that the air exhaust be ported above the level of the fluid, and that the materials of construction also be compatible with the fluid that the pump is submerged in.

POSITIVE SUCTION

Pump can draw from the bottom of the vessel. Preferred installation for viscous fluids. for emptying tanks it is important to limit the inlet fluid pressure to approximately 10 PSI (0.69 bar) for Teflon diaphragms and 15 PSI (1.03 bar) for rubber and sentoprene diaphragms.

SELF PRIMING

The suction capabilities of each pump may vary due to system design being pumped, and pump meterieals of construction. Please consult the factory with specific criteria.

1_{/2}" BSP (15mm)

MOCs Available: PPH, PVDF, SS-316, AL

Max Flow rate: 35Lpm

Port Size : Inlet : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP)

Discharhe: 12.70mm (1/2" **BSP**)

Air Inlet: 1/4" BSP

Air Exhaust: 12.70mm (1/2 " BSP)

Suction Lift: Dry: 1.45m (4.75')

Wet: 2.83m (9.28')

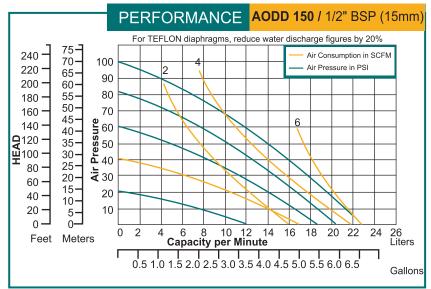
Teflon: Dry: 0.50m (1.64')

Wet: 0.90m (2.95')

Max Particle Size (Dia): 2mm (0.078")







1" BSP (25mm)

MOCs Available: PPH, PVDF, SS-316, AL

Max Flow rate: 135Lpm

Port Size: Inlet: 25.40mm (1" BSP)

Discharhe: 25.40mm (1" BSP)

Air Inlet: 1/4" BSP

Air Exhaust : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP)

Suction Lift: Dry: 3.05m (10')

Wet: 4.89m (16')

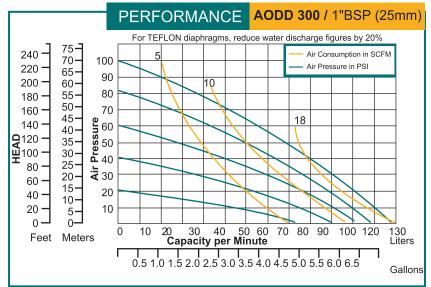
Teflon: Dry: 2.14m (7')

Wet: 3.98m (13')

Max Particle Size (Dia): 3.17mm (0.125")







1¹ 2" BSP (40MM)

MOCs Available: PPH, PVDF, SS-316, AL

Max Flow rate: 270Lpm

Port Size : Inlet : 38.10mm (1/2" BSP)

Discharhe: 38.10mm (1/2" BSP)

Air Inlet: 1/2" BSP

Air Exhaust: 12.70mm (¹/2" BSP)

Suction Lift: Dry: 4.57m (15')

Wet: 7.62m (25')

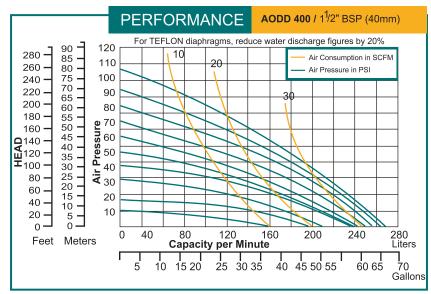
Teflon: Dry: 3.05m (10')

Wet: 6.09m (20')

Max Particle Size (Dia): 4.76mm (0.188")







2" BSP (50MM)

MOCs Available: PPH, PVDF, SS-316, AL

Max Flow rate: 586Lpm

Port Size: Inlet: 50.80mm (2" BSP)

Discharhe: 50.80mm (2" BSP)

Air Inlet: 1/2" BSP

Air Exhaust: 19.05mm (3/4" BSP)

Suction Lift: Dry: 4.57m (15')

Wet: 7.62m (25')

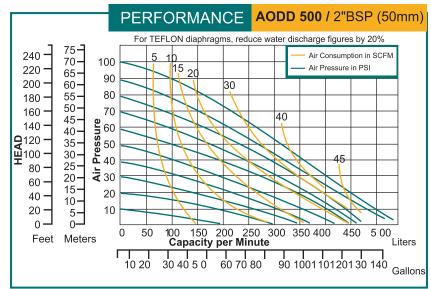
Teflon: Dry: 3.05m (10')

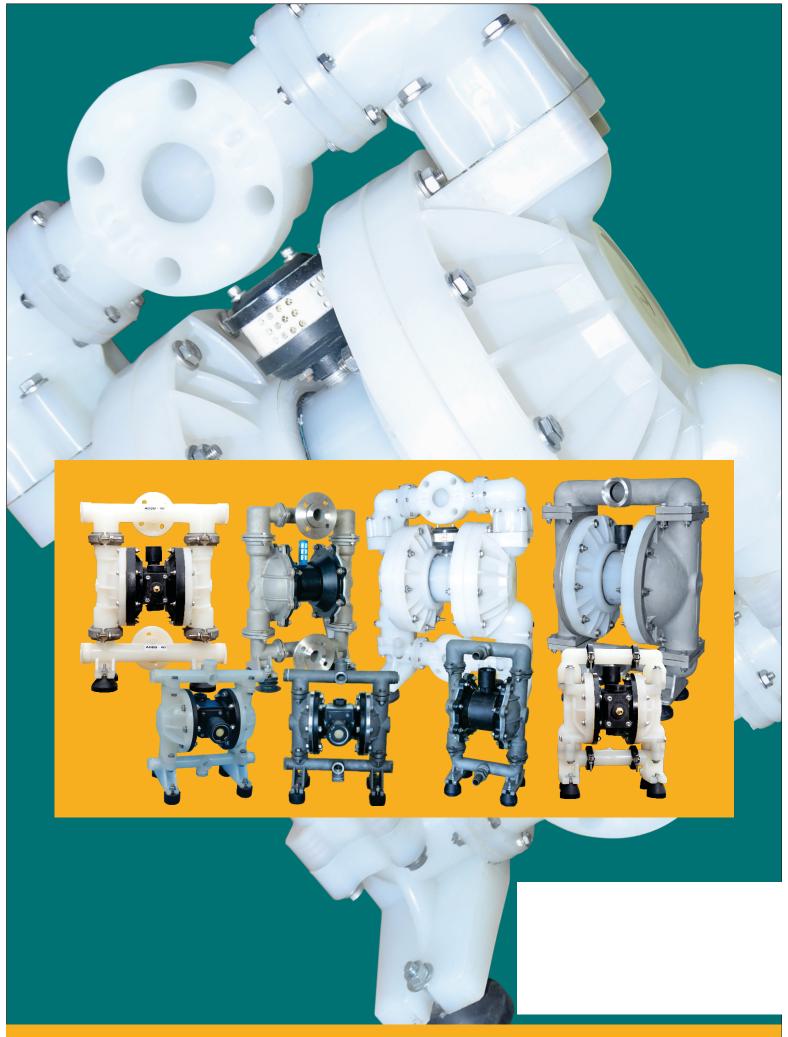
Wet: 6.09m (20')

Max Particle Size (Dia): 6.35mm (0.250")









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