

# PUMPS & MOTORS

# 101

**BY: JAY ZAFFINO**  
**ROTATING EQUIPMENT S.M.E.**



# PDH

**DID YOU ENROLL?**



# Jay Zaffino, P.E.

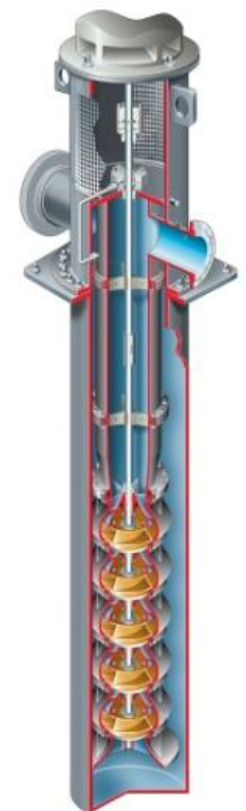
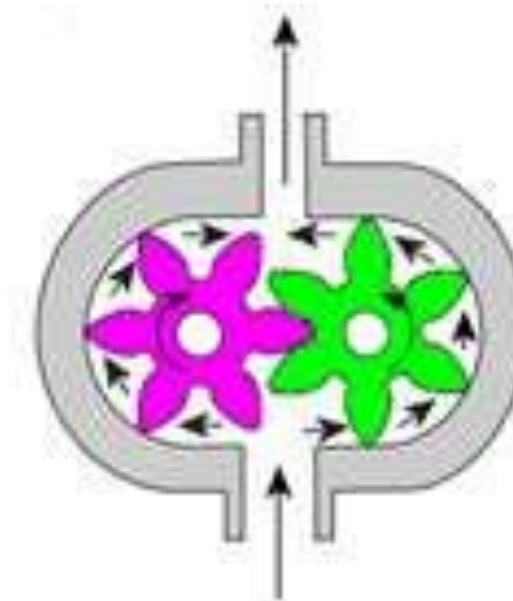
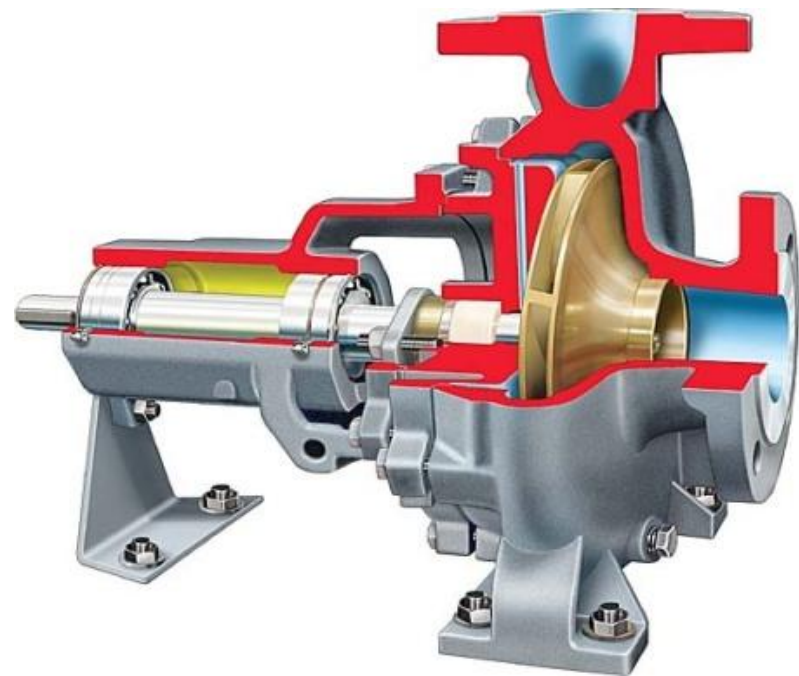
- ▶ Rotating Equipment Engineer
- ▶ Penn State University
- ▶ 29 years in Rotating Equipment
- ▶ OEMs & Refinery
- ▶ P.E. in TX, OK, IL, PA, WI, CA and LA
- ▶ Vibration Analyst II
- ▶ Lubrication Analyst II
- ▶ One Lucky Guy





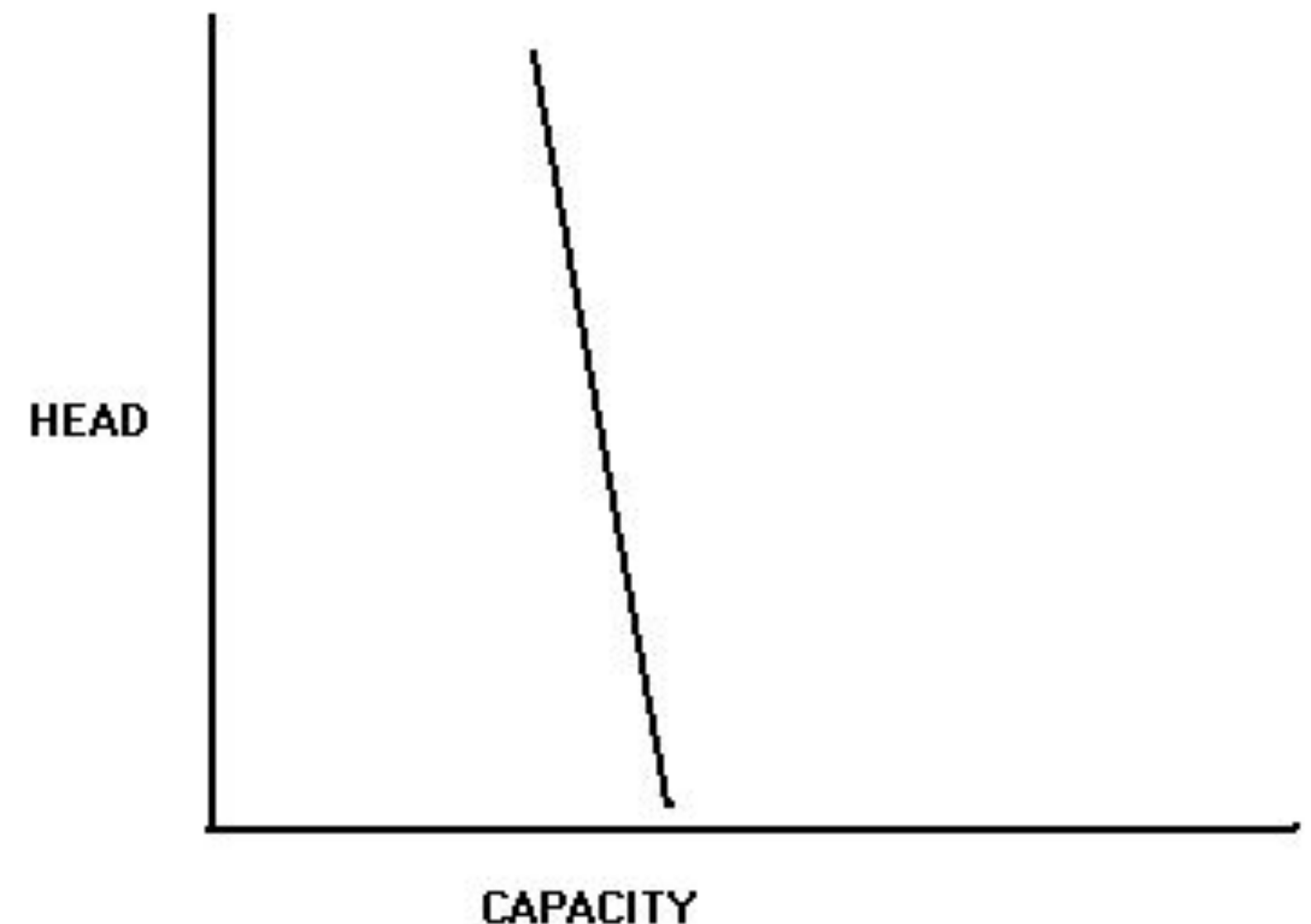
# Pump Types

- ▶ Positive Displacement
  - Rotary
  - Reciprocating
  - Screw
- ▶ Centrifugal



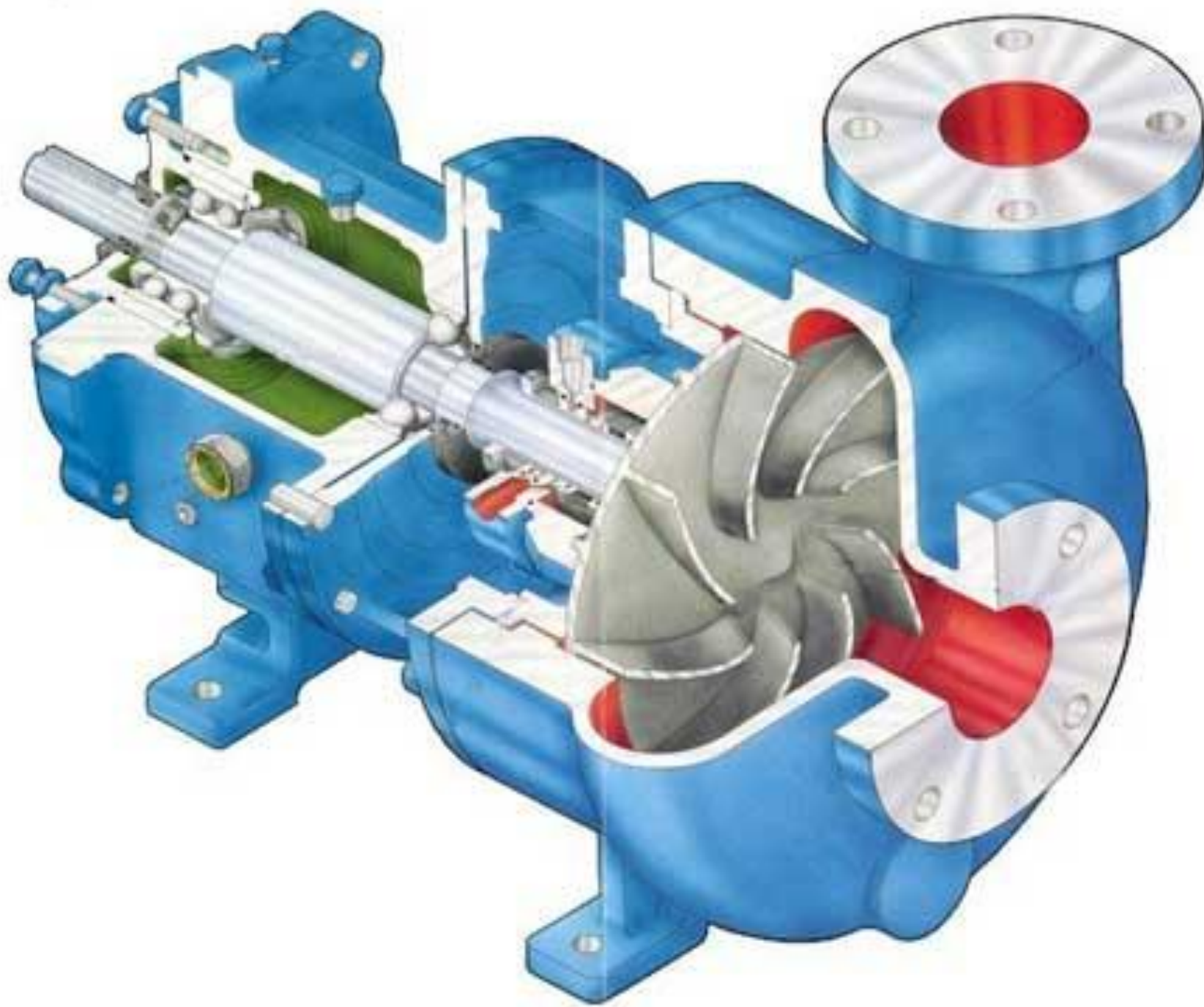
# Positive Displacement Pumps

- ▶ The capacity of a positive displacement pump, will remain almost constant as long as the pump speed is not altered.
- ▶ With a higher speed the pump delivers more flow.
- ▶ The maximum head is determined by the strength of the pump casing and the horsepower available



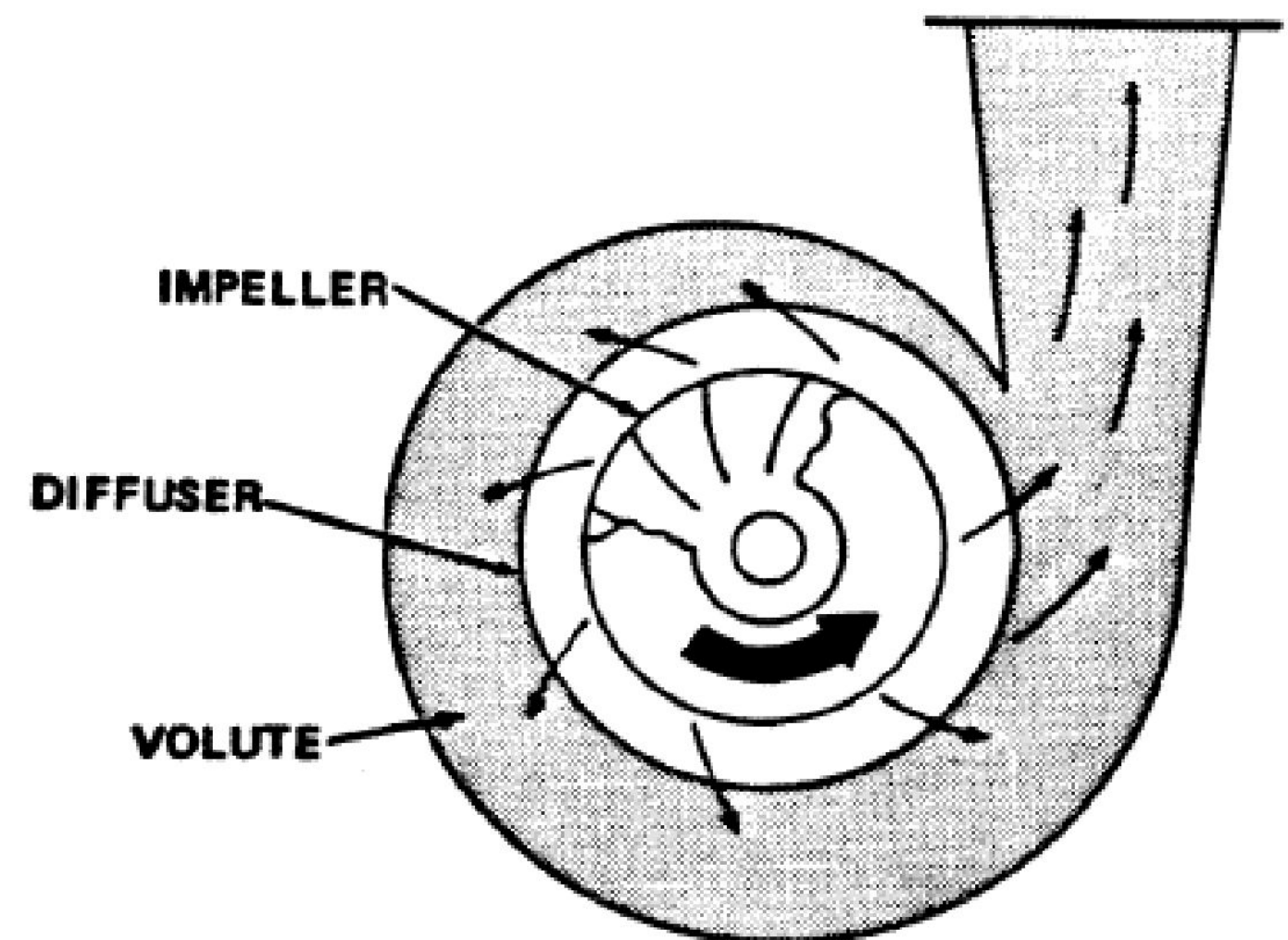
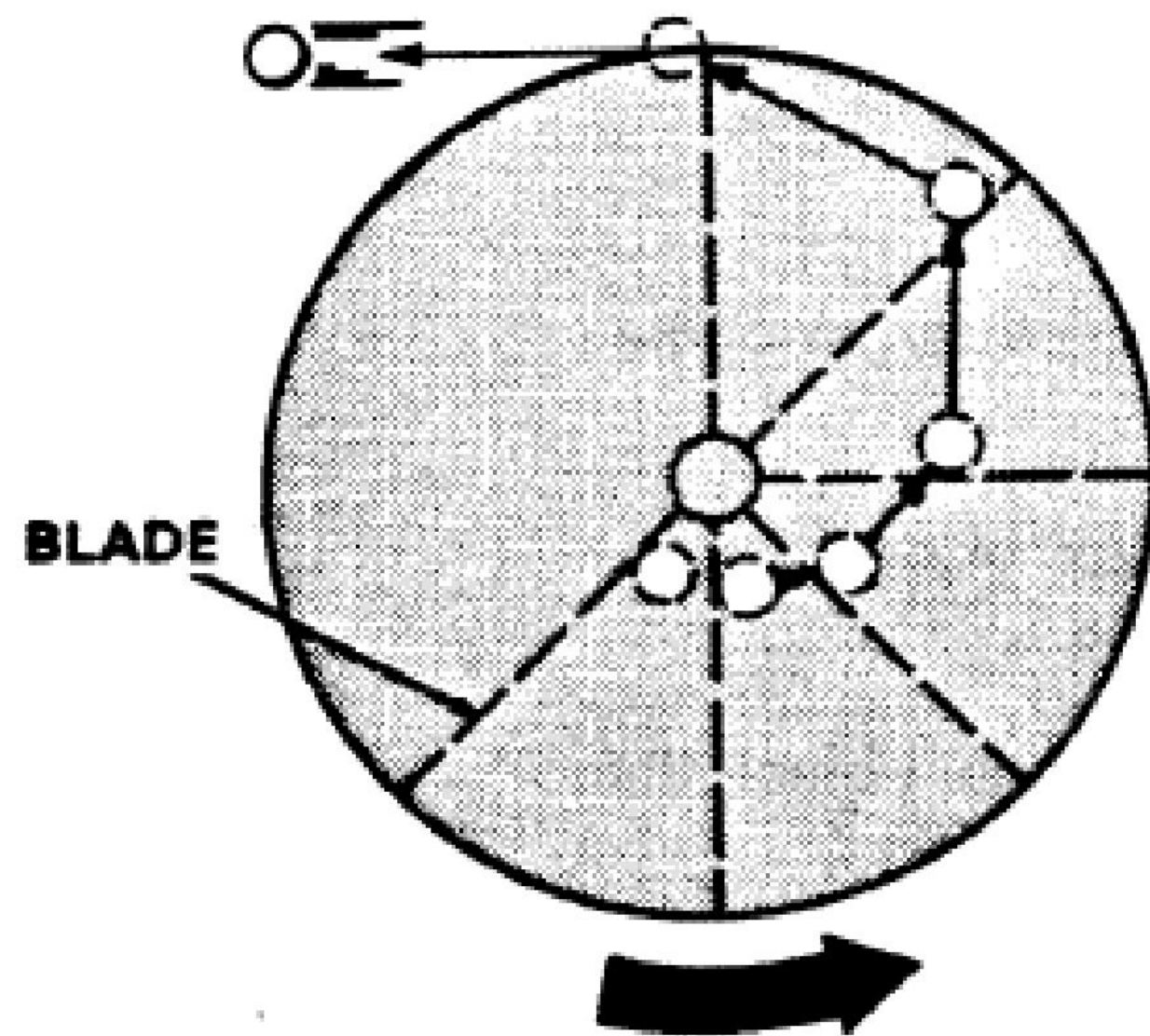


# Centrifugal Pumps Making Pressure



- ▶ The liquid enters the pump
- ▶ This impeller increases the speed (velocity) of the liquid through centrifugal force.
- ▶ This pushes the liquid out to the volute or diffuser.
- ▶ The larger volume of the volute slows the liquid.

# Centrifugal Pumps Making Pressure





# Centrifugal Pumps Making Pressure

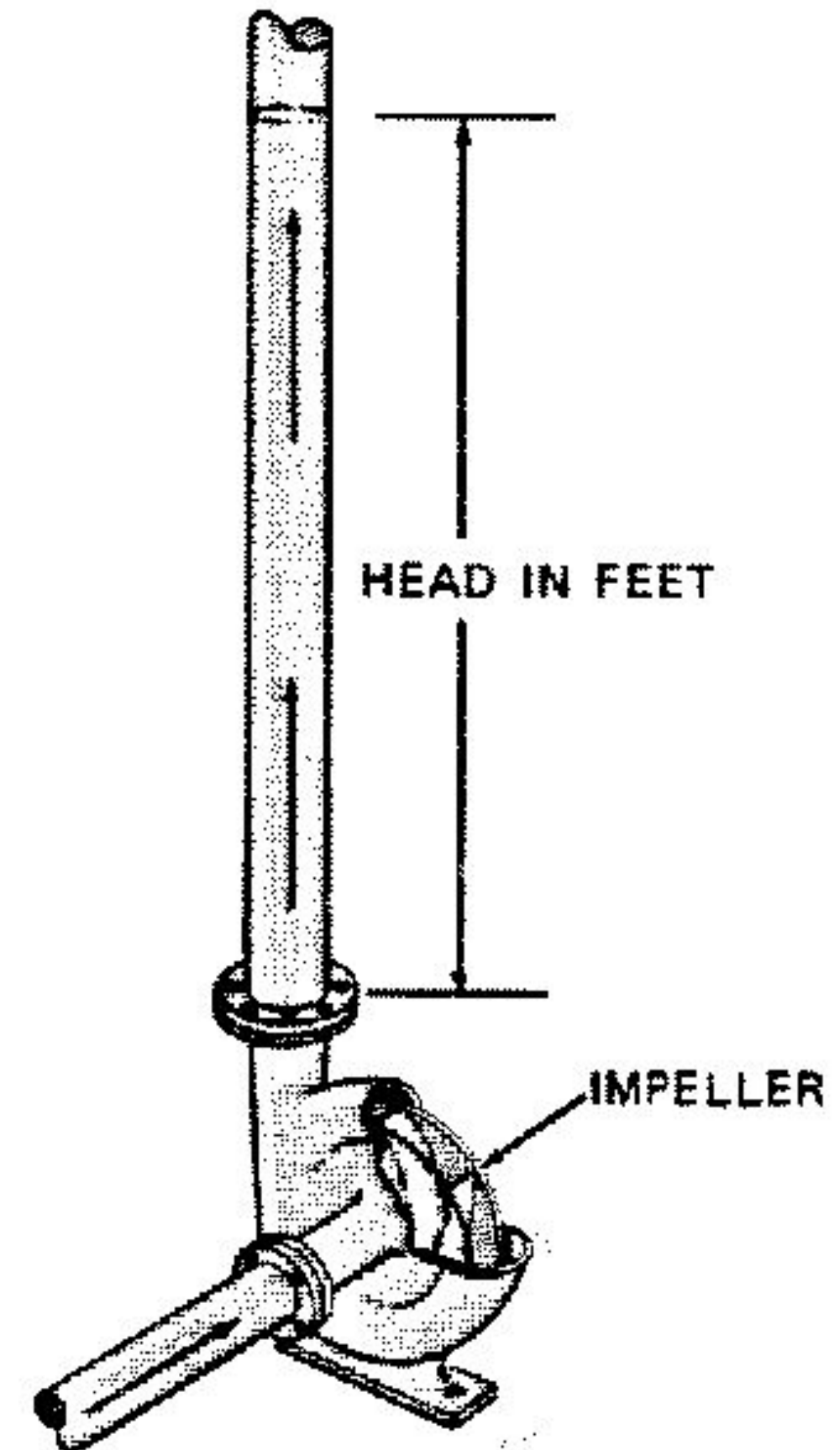
- ▶ My College Roommate, Mr. Bernoulli, stated that energy can neither be created nor destroyed. It can only be changed.
- ▶ When the volute slows the fluid, the energy of the speed is changed to pressure



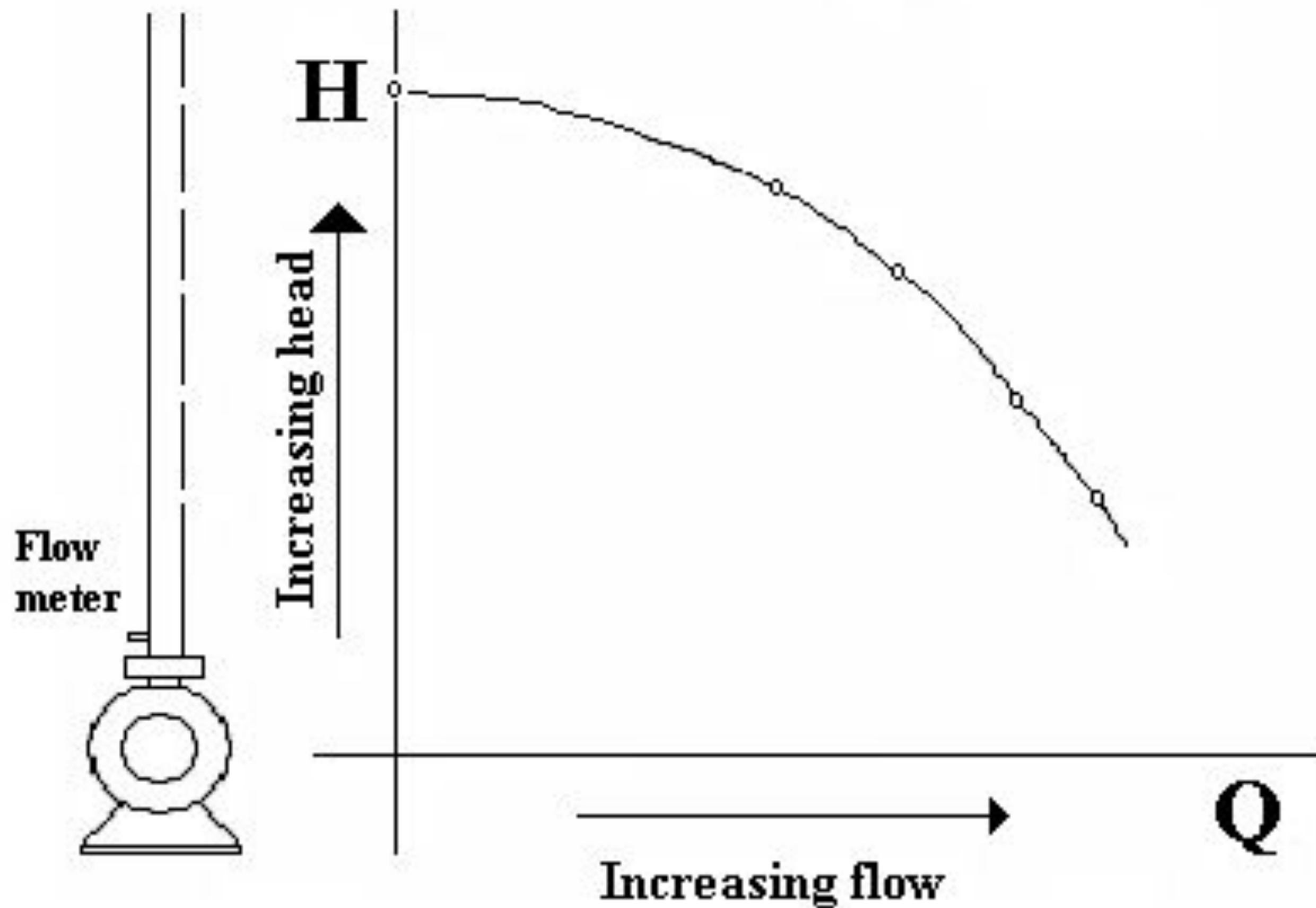


# Head

- ▶ The pump moves the liquid to certain height in a column
- ▶ The height the liquid is moved to, is the same no matter the liquid



# Centrifugal Pump Curves



# System Resistance

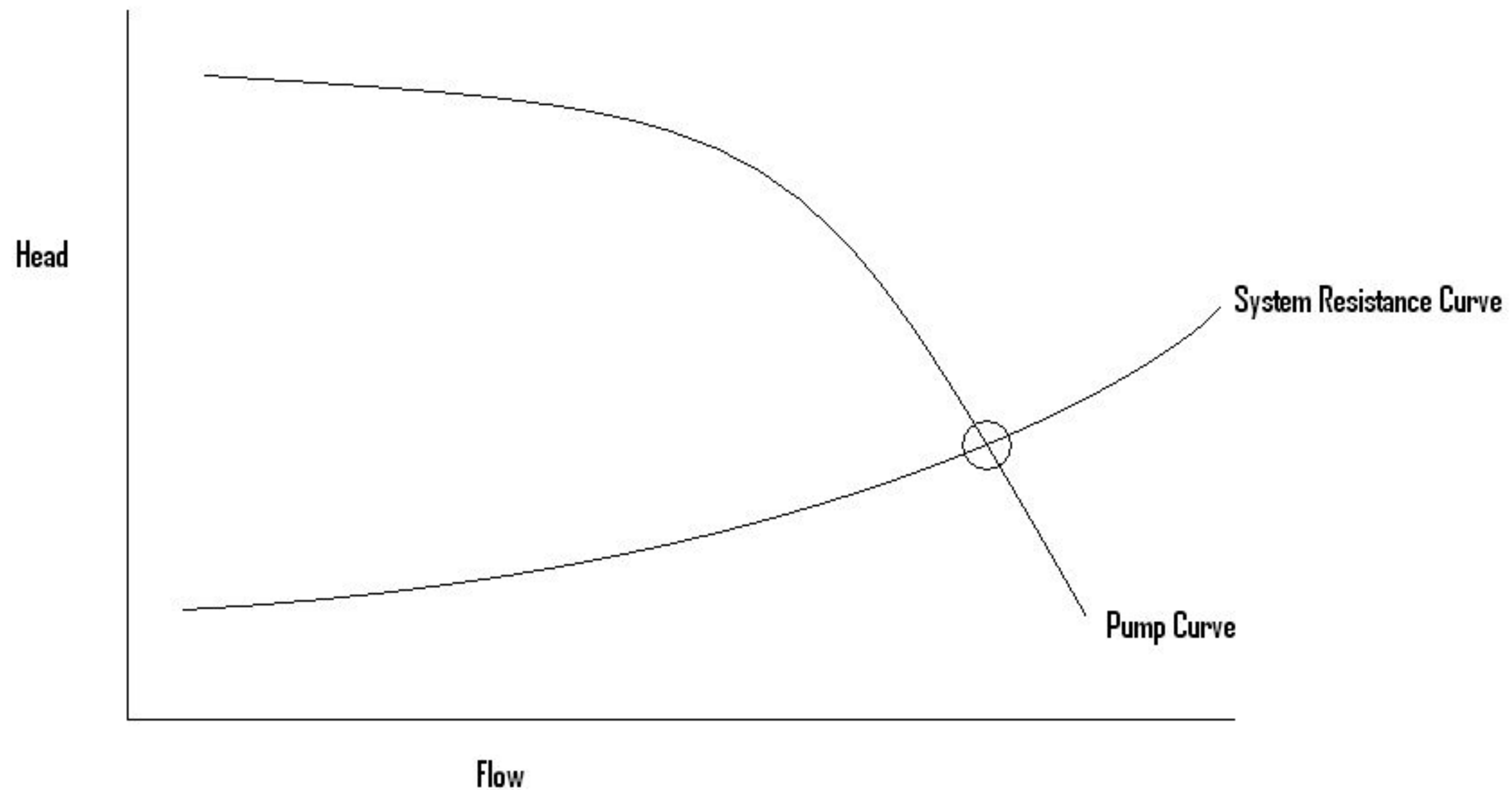
- ▶ Getting the fluid to and from the pump is a “System” of piping, valves, tanks, etc.
- ▶ This system also operates on a curve (System Resistance Curve)
- ▶ The pump operates where the System resistance curve crosses the pump performance curve



# System Resistance

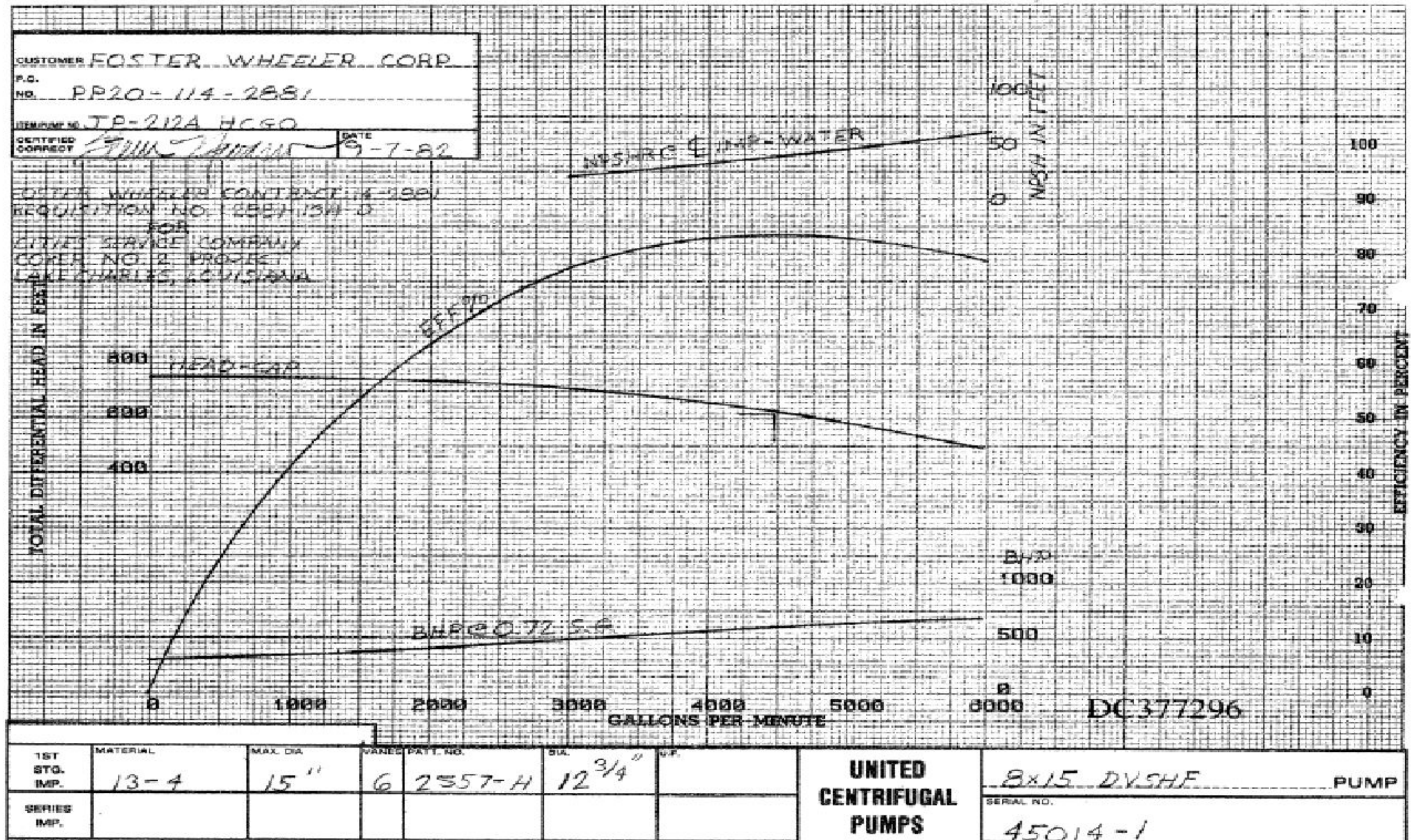


# System Resistance



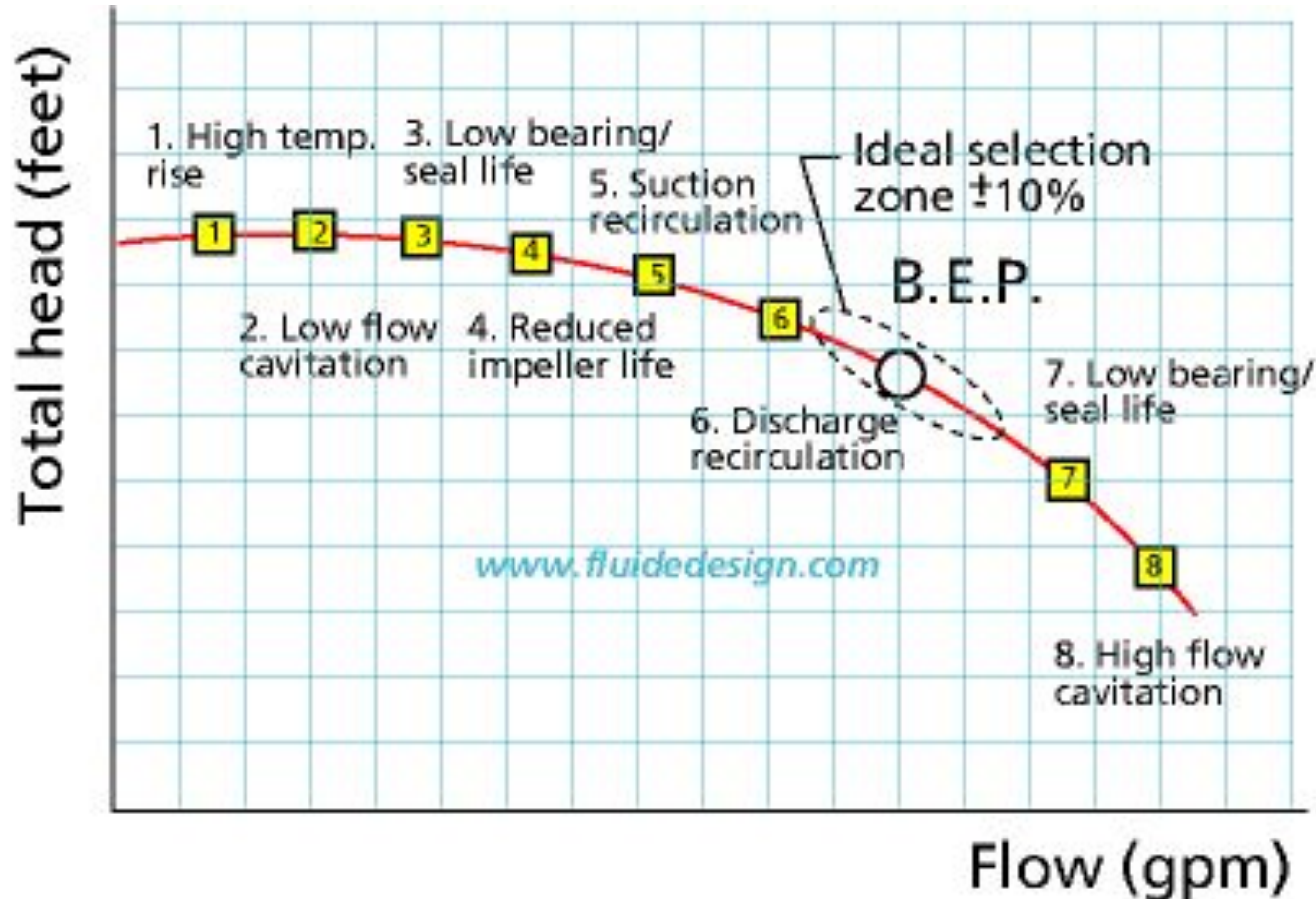


# Horsepower





# Pump Operating Point vs. Pump Reliability



# Motor Sizing

## ► API 610

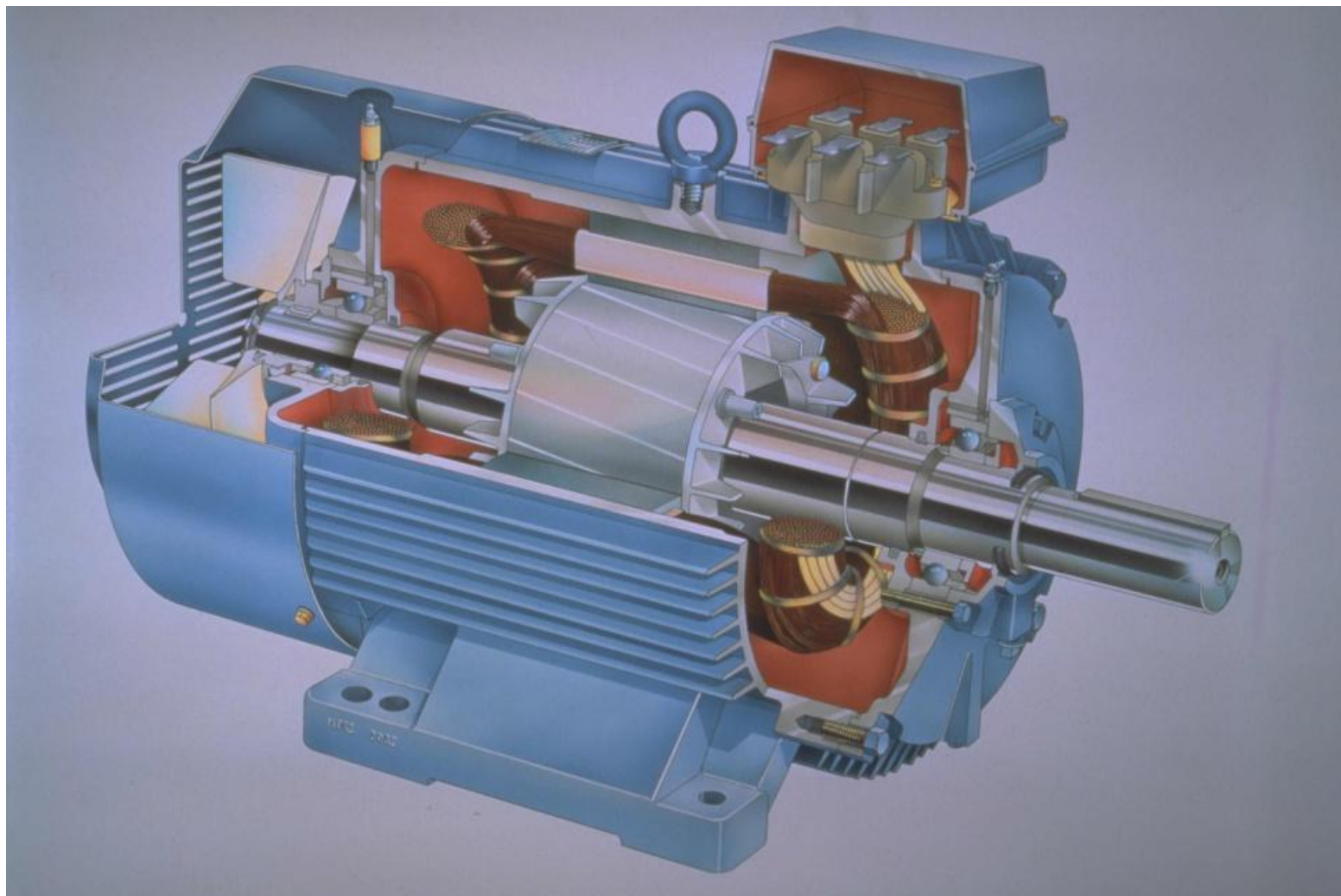
- 7.1.1 The driver shall be sized to meet the maximum specified operating conditions...
- 7.1.4 Motors shall have nameplate power ratings, excluding the service factor (if any), at least equal to the percentages of power at the pump rated conditions given in table 12...

Motor nameplate rating		Percentage of rated pump power
kW	hp	%
<22	<30	125
22 to 55	30 to 75	115
>55	>75	110



# Enclosures and Cooling

TEFC



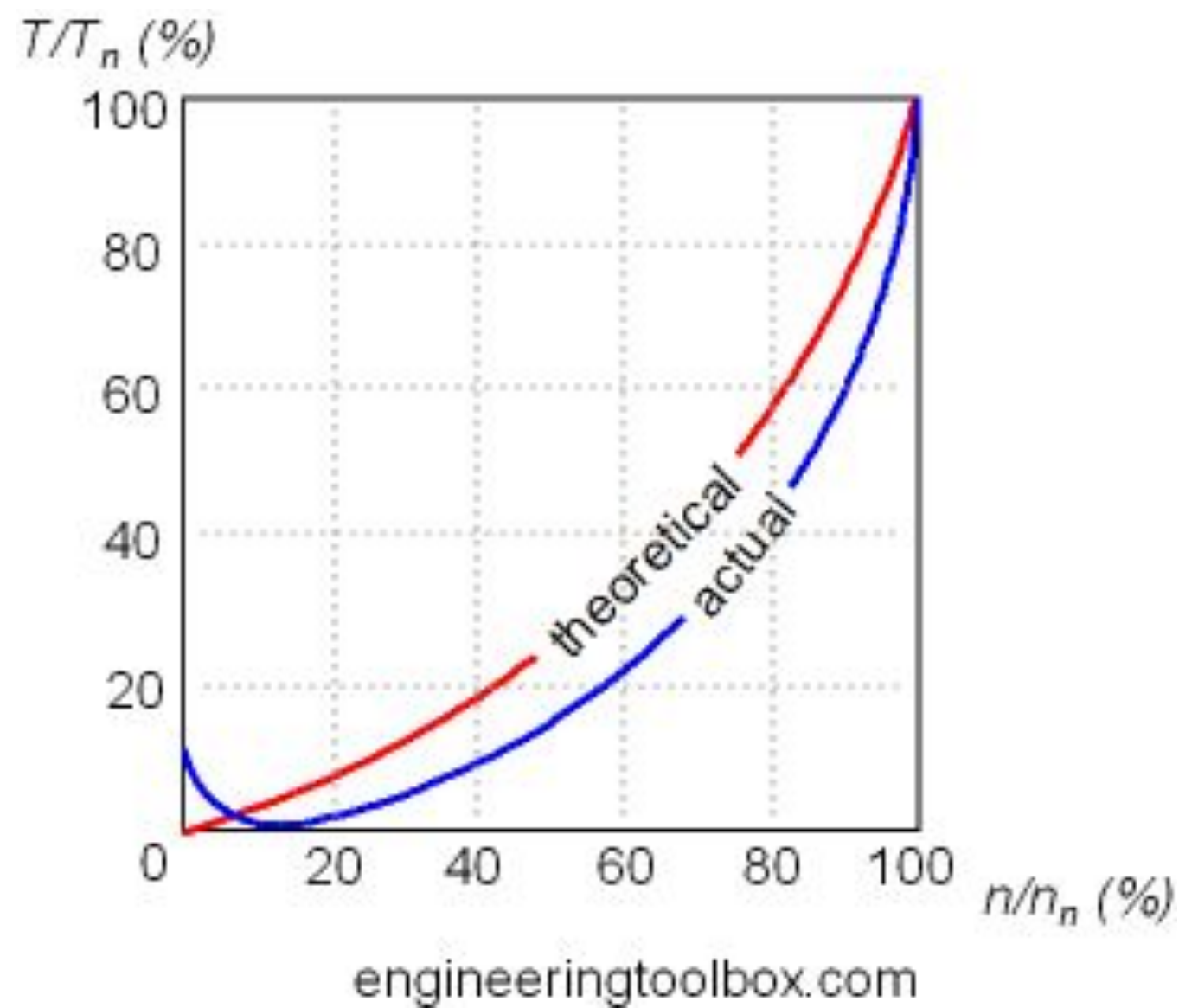
WP II



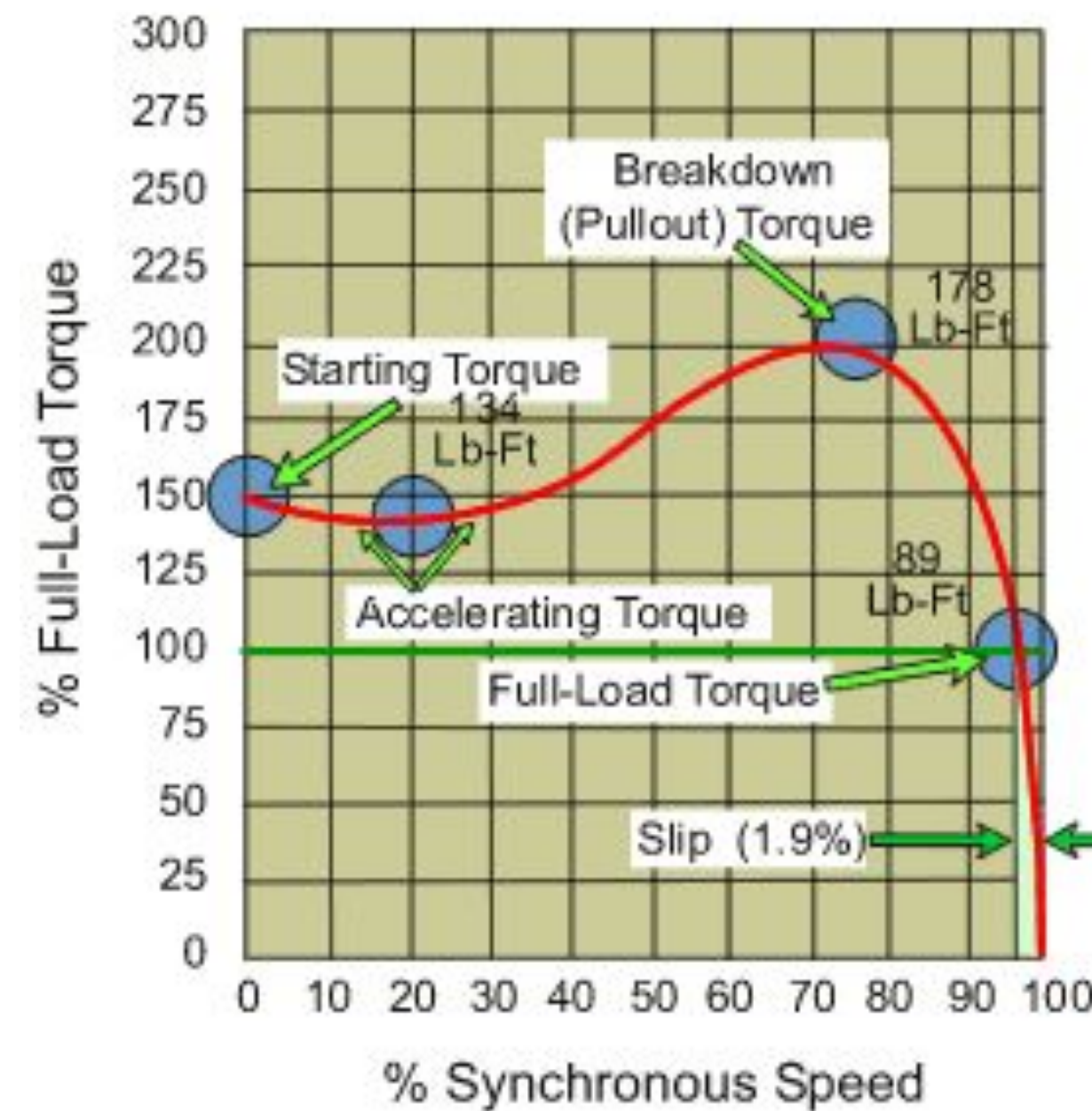


# Speed Torque Curves

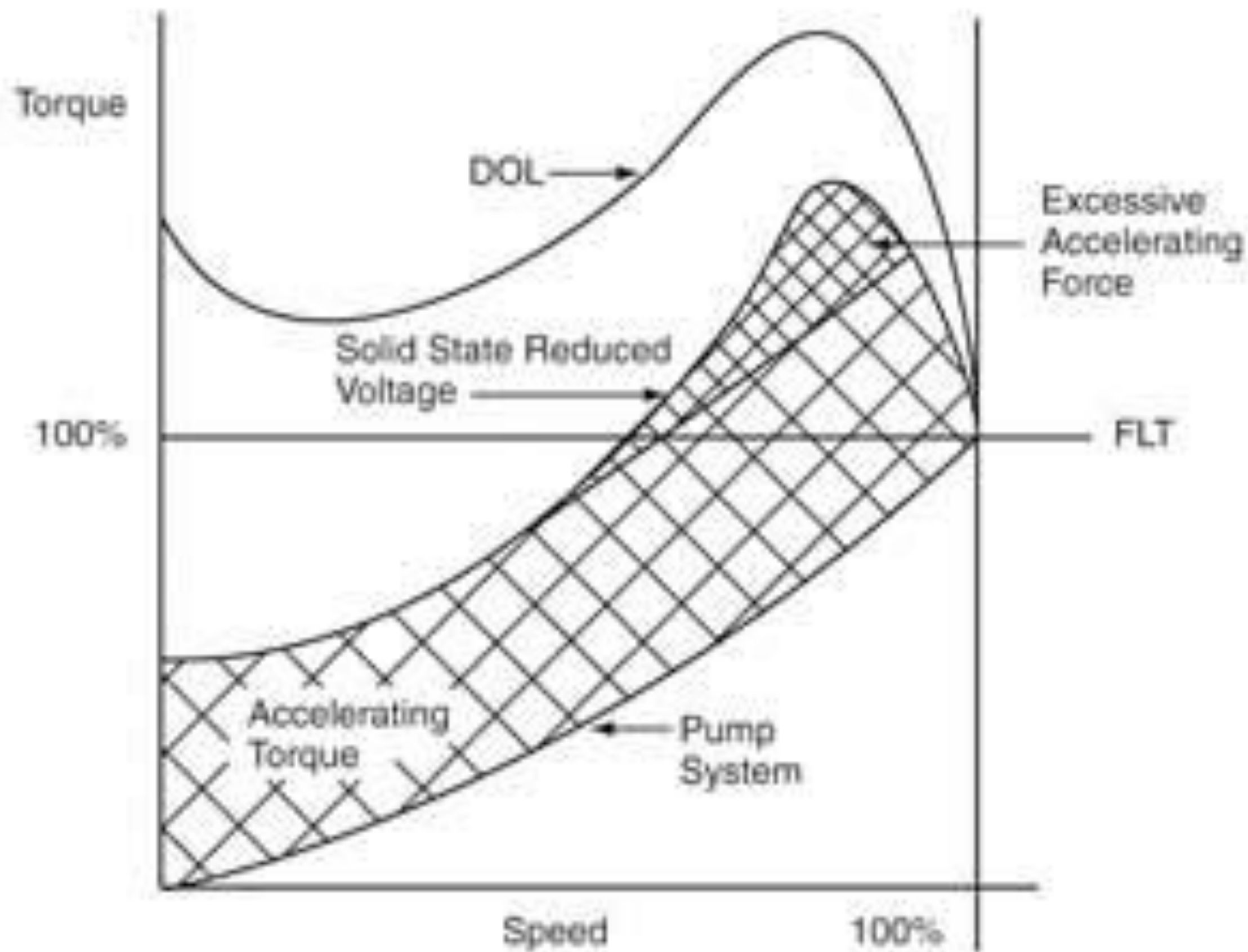
## Centrifugal Pump



## Motor

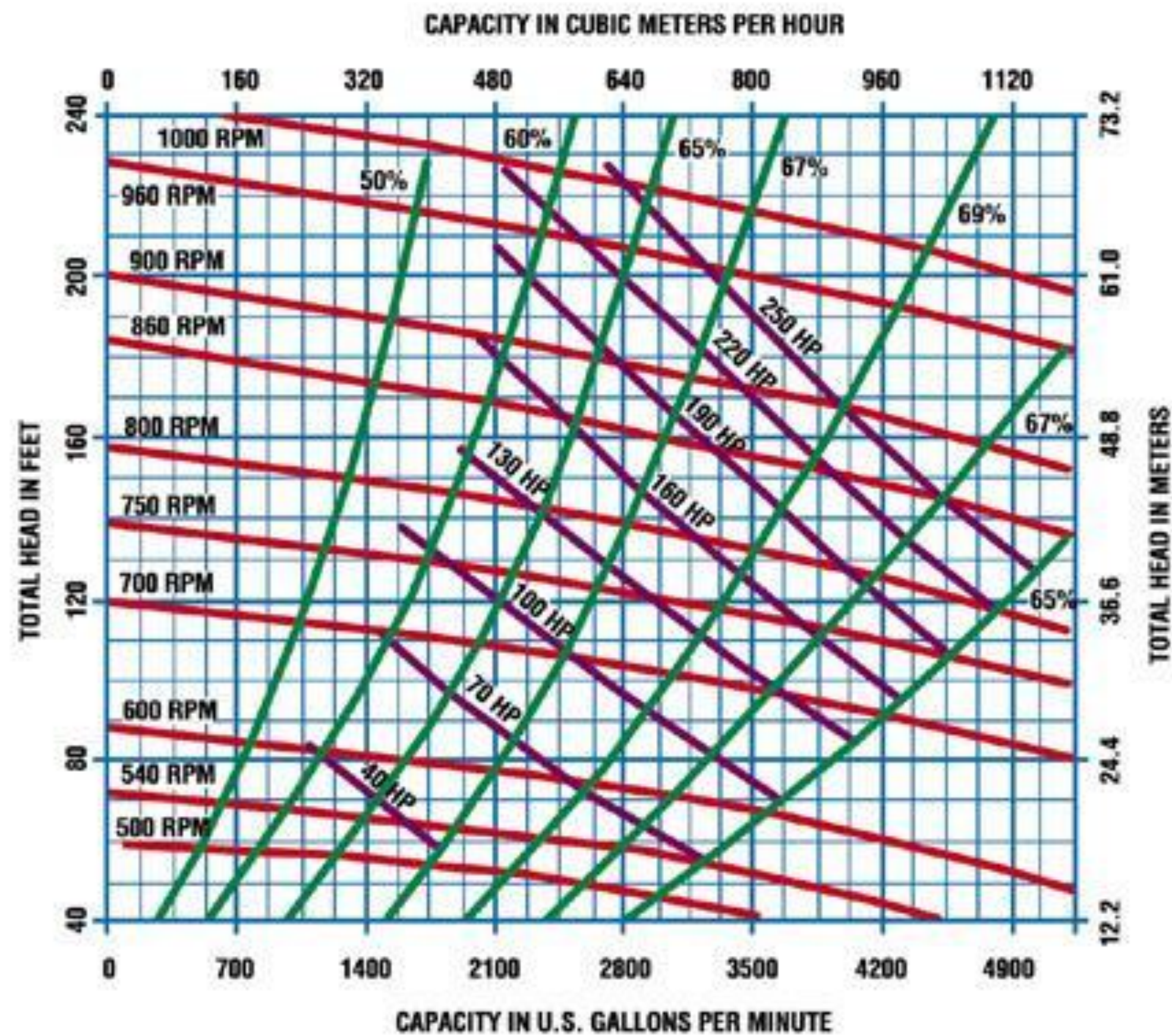


# Acceleration Torque





# Variable Speed (VFD)





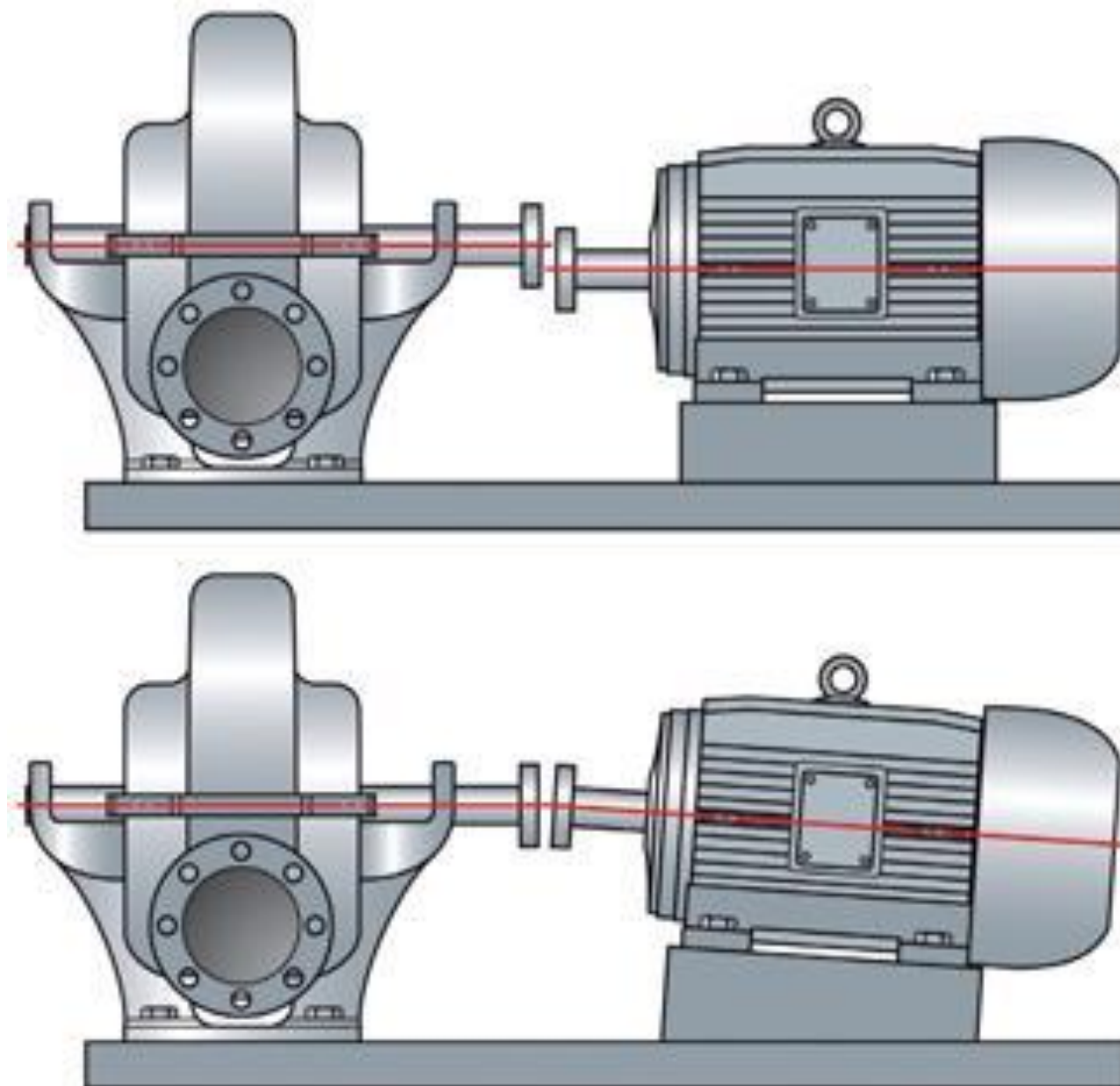
# Mounting Motors

- ▶ Four points mounted flat, rigid machined surface
- ▶ Stiff enough to handle operating loads
- ▶ Grout between steel base and concrete
- ▶ Check for soft foot
- ▶ Consider thermal growth



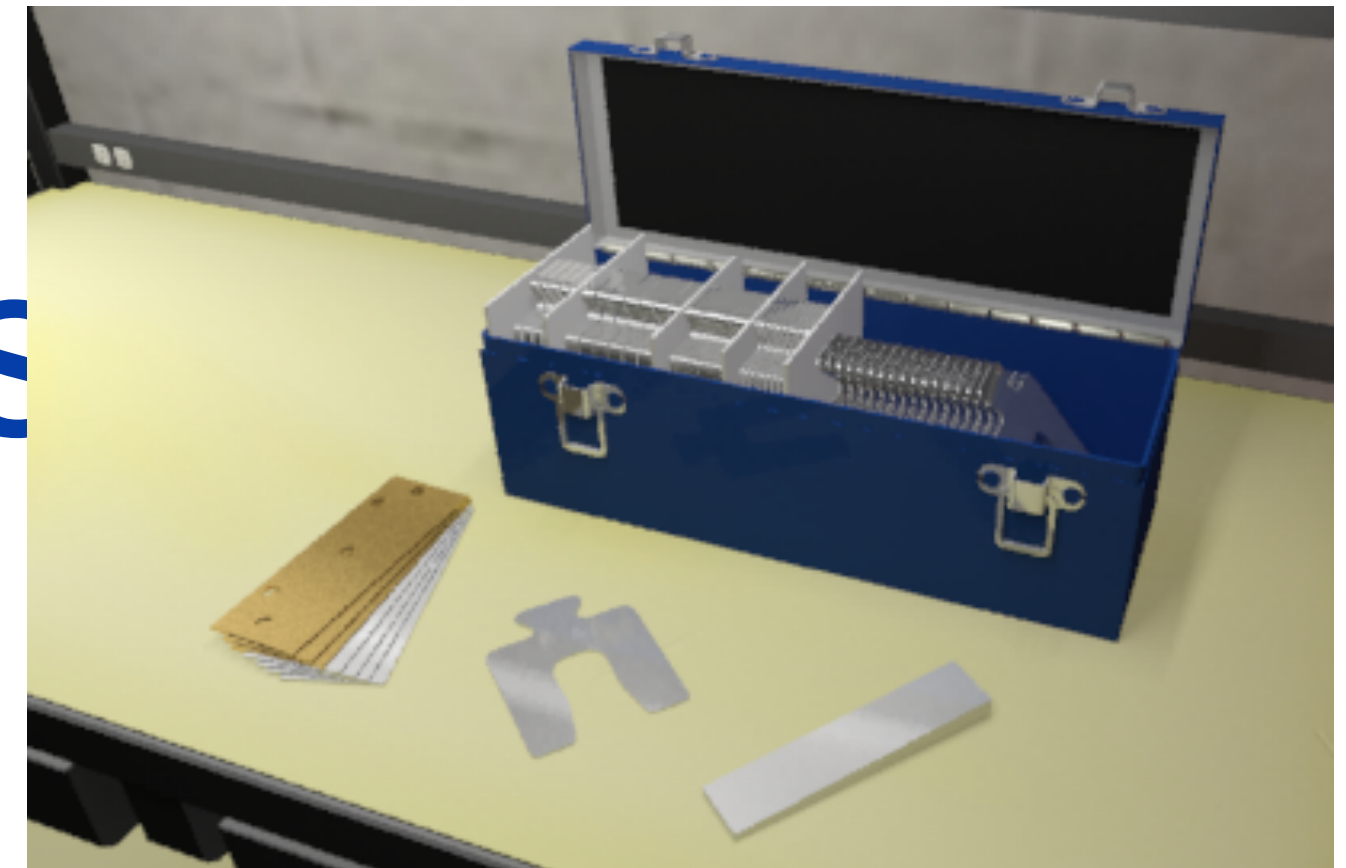
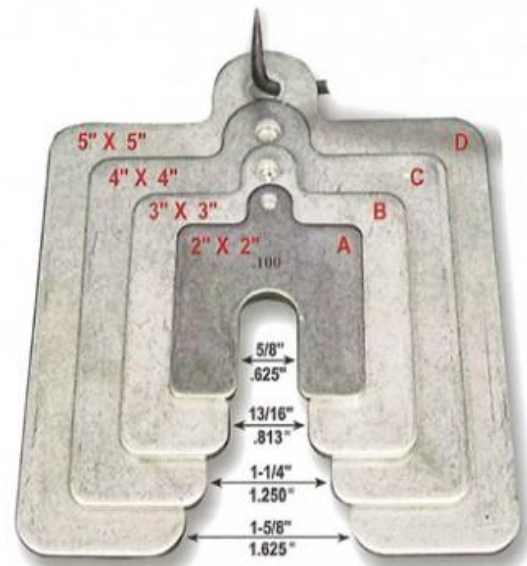
# What is Shaft Misalignment?

In broad terms, shaft misalignment occurs with the centerlines of rotation of two or more machinery shafts are not in line with each other.





# Vertical Adjustments





# Soft Foot



**Short Foot**



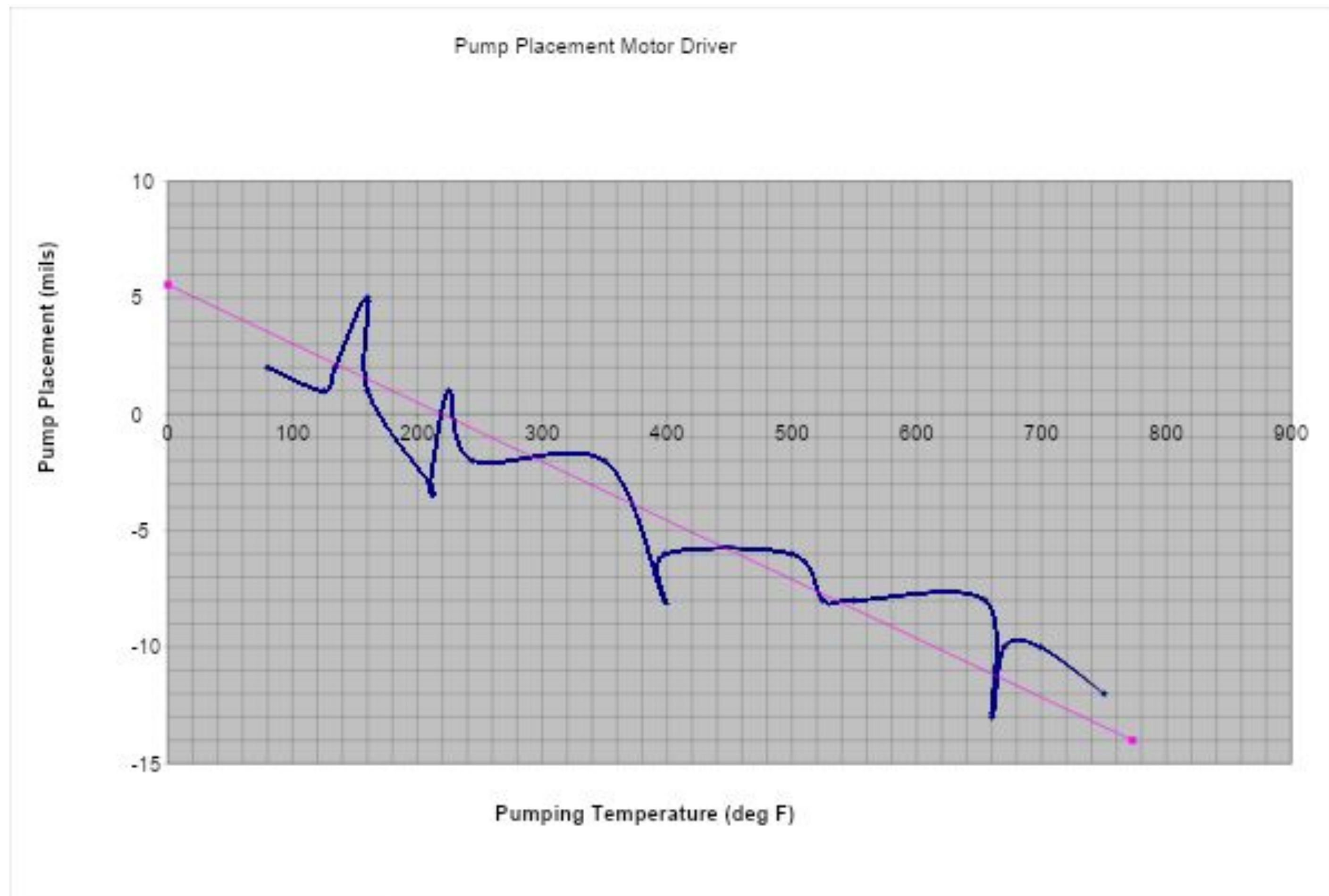
**Bent Foot**



**Angled Base**



# Thermal Growth





# Couplings

## Greased Gear-type



## Dry Disc-type



# Bearings

## Rolling Element



## Sleeve Bearings

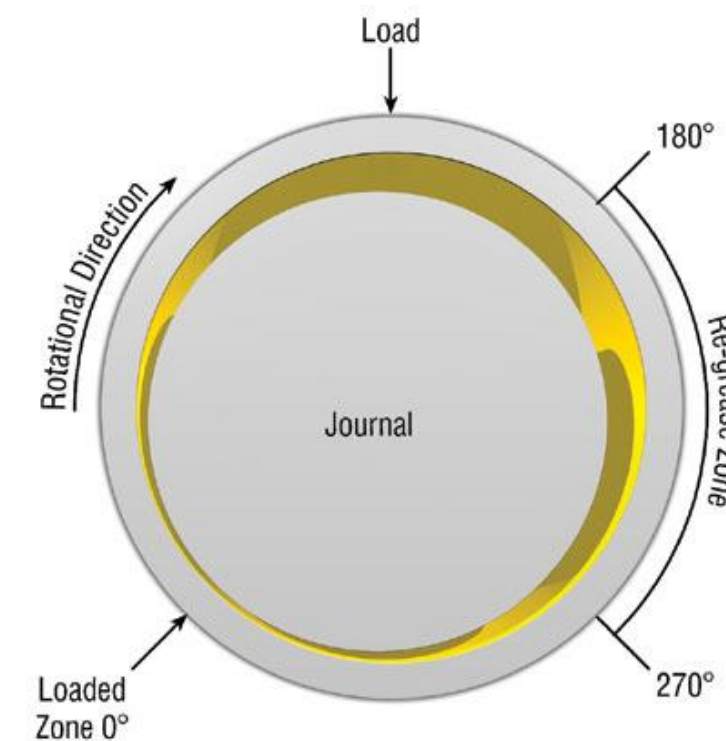


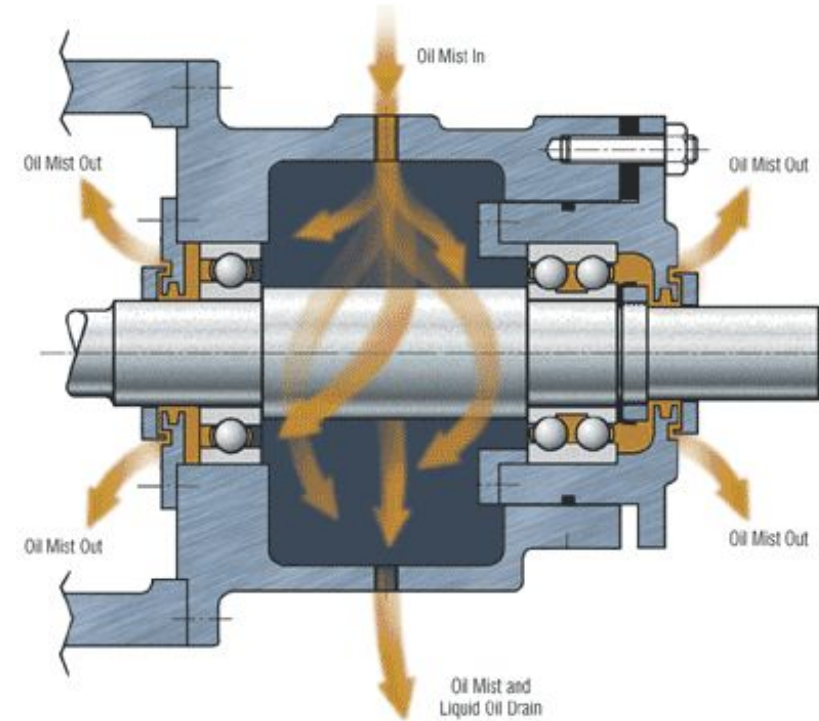
Figure 5





# Lubrication

- ▶ Grease
  - Greased for life
  - Periodic grease
- ▶ Wet Sump (oil ring)
- ▶ Oil Flooded
- ▶ Forced lube
- ▶ Oil Mist
  - Pure Mist
  - Purge Mist



# Maximizing Motor Life

- ▶ Proper motor design for type of pump driven
- ▶ Adequately sized to handle loads
- ▶ Proper enclosure to protect the motor from the environment
- ▶ Proper installation, alignment, system tuning
- ▶ Adequately designed and maintained bearing lubrication system



# Don't Do This!

