SSBPSB

MATERIALS

Hardware : 316 SS, Alloy C-276 & Alloy 20

Rotating face : Carbon, Antimony Carbon

Stationary face : SiC

Elastomers : FKM, FFKM

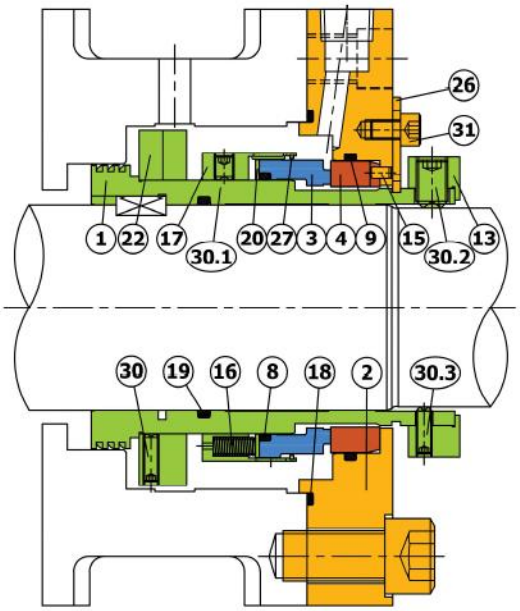
OPERATING CONDITIONS

Shaft : 120 - 200 mm

Pressure : 40 - 140 Bar Max.

Temperature * : -20 ~ 300 °C

Speed : Upto 6500 rpm



PN		PART
1	---	SLEEVE
2	---	GLAND RING
3	---	ROTATING FACE
4	---	STATIONARY FACE
8	---	ROTATING FACE O-RING
9	---	STATIONARY FACE O-RING
13	---	DRIVE COLLAR
15	---	LOCK PIN
16	---	SPRING
17	---	SPRING HOLDER
18	---	GLAND O-RING
19	---	SLEEVE O-RING
20	---	RETAINING RING
22	---	PUMPING RING
26	---	SETTING PLATE
30	---	SET SCREW
30.1	---	SET SCREW
30.2	---	SET SCREW
30.3	---	SET SCREW
31	---	CAP SCREW

Booster pumps are placed before the main pump. The booster pump use feed water pump to boost the inlet pressure of main pump to avoid cavitations due to low Net Positive Suction Head. Water pressure booster pumps are used to provide adequate water pressure to upper floors of high rise.

The booster pump is also known as a pressure pump. Booster pumps increase pressure and forcing water to flow through the pipes at a faster rate. As the pressure needed to move the water increases, the flow rate decreases. It is a type of centrifugal pump because it uses centrifugal force and one or more impellers to pump the fluid. Booster pumps work in conjunction with other pumps, meaning by themselves they cannot transport any fluid in a system. They are designed only to "boost" the performance of an existing pumping system.

For the sealing of feed pumps in power plants, mechanical seals have proven to be a reliable and cost effective sealing method compared to alternatives such as packing and throttle bushing seals with an injection of cold condensate. Mechanical seals achieve lifetimes of 40,000 hours or more in older power plants that historically use the All Volatile Water Treatment.

* Depending on material selected