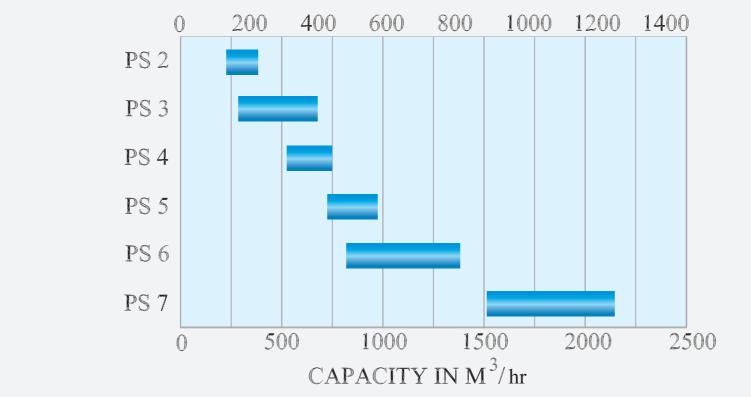


MXQ PS SERIES

Performance Data



The above graph is only indicative, refer to the individual performance curve for Pump selection

Single stage Vacuum Pumps with single inlet and outlet with single cone. These pumps are widely used in process industries.

CAPACITY: 200 TO 2100 M³ / hr (120 CFM to 1240 CFM)

MAX VACUUM: 710 mm Hg (28" Hg) at sea level

- Improved conical port design enabling superior handling of carry over gases and reduction of noise.
- Simplifies connecting piping, saving space
- Ease in maintenance as bearing bracket is externally mounted
- Enhanced capacity can be achieved when handling saturated gas by using inlet spray nozzles provided near the suction flanges of the pump.
- All components are 100% interchangeable with * NASH SC series
- Standard material of construction is Cast Iron, also available in SS 304 and SS316

Constructional Features

Body, Heads & Cones are made of close grained heavy duty Cast Iron, Rotor is made of Spheroidal Graphite (SG) Iron free from cavities and blow holes. The Shaft is made of Carbon Steel and carries the one and only moving part, the Rotor which is dynamically balanced for a vibration free running. The Shaft is carried on both the ends by bearings which maintain the close running clearance between working parts throughout the working life of the Pump.

Bearings are grease lubricated before shipment and require no further lubrication for approximately six months.

The pumps can also be supplied with contact parts in solid or cladded SS 304 and SS 316.



APPLICATIONS

Pulp & Paper Industry Power Plants Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industry Textile Industry Food and Beverages
Sugar Industry
Fertilizer Plants
Other Process Industries

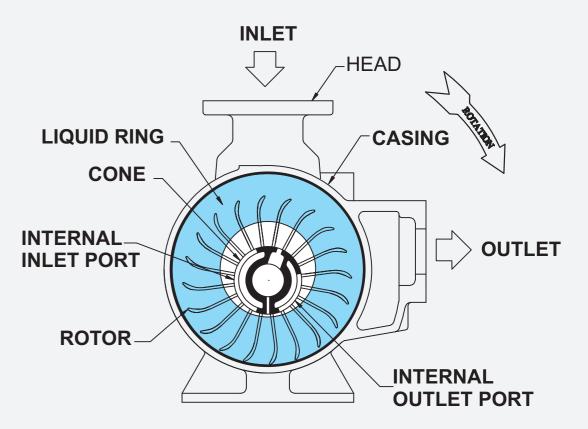
Principle Of Operation



Equivalent Chart

MXQ	*NASH
PS 2	SC 2
PS 3	SC 3
PS 4	SC 4
PS 5	SC 5
PS 6	SC 6
PS 7	SC 7

The Liquid Ring Vacuum Pump is a specific form of rotary positive displacement pump utilizing liquid as the principal element in air compression. The compression is performed by a ring of liquid formed as a result of the relative eccentricity between the pump's casing and a rotating multi vane rotor. The eccentricity results in a near complete filling, and then partial emptying, of each rotor chamber during every revolution. The filling and emptying actions create a piston action within each set of rotor vanes.



The pump's components are positioned in such a manner as to admit air when the rotor chamber is emptying the liquid, and then allowing the air to discharge once compression is completed. Sealing areas between the suction and discharge ports are provided, to close the rotor areas, and to separate the inlet and outlet flows.