

XD4 Whisper Vane Transfer Pump



Compact, Heavy Duty, Industrial, Quality

High Torque, Permanent Magnet, DC Motor Flow rate up to 15 LPM Direct Shaft Coupling, Simple, Long Life

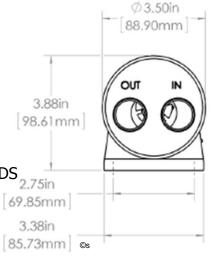
| Feature and Specifications Comparison | XD4-24 | XD4-12 | |
|---|----------|------------|--|
| Operating voltage | 24vdc | 12vdc | |
| Flow rate at 30psi (2 bar) | (15 LPM) | (6.6 LPM) | |
| Attainable Pressure | (4 bai | (4 bar) | |
| Whisper-Vane positive displacement technology, Self Priming | (1.5 | (1.5m) | |
| Port Size, SAE straight thread O-ring (Not compatible with pipe thread) | 3 | 3/4" | |
| Max temperature measured at outside of motor case | (80° | (80°c) | |
| Max Load for continues duty at 20 C ambient air tempriture | 7 A | 7 Amps. | |
| Max oil temperature | (200 | (200°c) | |
| Max oil viscosity | ~6,00 | ~6,000 cSt | |

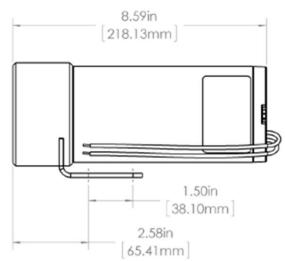
Wetted Materials:

- Carburized Carbon Steel
- Hard Anodized Aluminum
- Viton



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General

The XD4 pump delivers up to 4 gpm (15 l/m) of oil flow. It is a self-priming and quiet-running vane pump for use in a wide variety of transfer applications with non-corrosive fluids such as oils and coolants. It can produce over 60 psi (4.1 bar) pressure at nominal voltages of 12 thru 24vdc.

Plumbing Considerations

Excessive pressure drop caused by small pipes can be detrimental to system performance. Relative to 'hydraulic pumps' this is a high flow, low pressure pump. It is optimized for efficiency in transfer applications. Small suction pipes will starve the pump and reduce output flow by causing cavitation. Small pressure pipes will create excessive backpressure that will reduce output flow and system efficiency by loading and slowing down the pump motor. Therefore, elbows and long runs of pipe should be avoided. Each elbow and each inch of pipe has a cumulative effect. Pluming loses with cold or high viscosity fluid can easily add up to a large percent of available pressure when the plumbing is too restrictive.

The pump itself produces flow not pressure. Like a turnstile, every rotation of the pump delivers a metered volume to the other side. Whatever system is connected to the pump has flow resistance, which is the source of the backpressure as the pump works to maintain flow.

It is recommended that hose or pipe no smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ " (19mm) at 24v or $\frac{1}{2}$ " at 12v be used and that the suction hose in particular is kept as short as possible and no longer than 36".

Duty Cycle and Circuit Protection

The XD4 pumps permanent magnet motor is capable of doing an extraordinary amount of work for its size but it is also the limiting factor for duty cycle. When it is loaded beyond about 7 amps. at room temperature it will begin to *make* heat at a rate that is higher than it can *dissipate* heat. There are a number of factors that come into play in determining a safe duty cycle such as ambient temperature and airflow. In complex applications, the simplest way to determine the duty cycle may be thru direct experimentation. See chart 2 for basic duty cycle guidelines. Adding active cooling to the motor can substantially improved duty cycle.

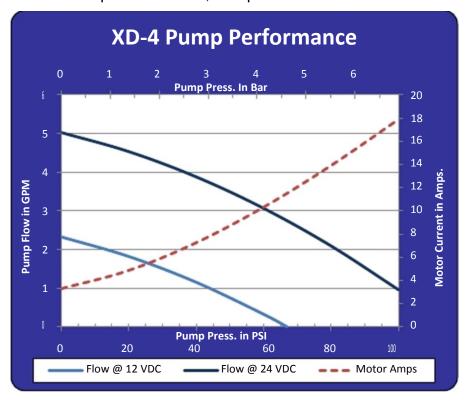
The motor current varies with the viscosity and the pressure required to pump the fluid through the system. Many oil-based fluids have a substantial viscosity response to cold temperatures causing high motor current draws. We recommend the <u>Altech 16A TR-11 Series</u> or <u>Bussmann CB251-15</u> breaker be used on the power supply line to protect the motor from thermal overload under adverse conditions. These particular breakers have an amp/time curve that closely matches the motor/pump combination to properly protect the pump within its operating envelope for up to 3 minutes of cumulative motor on time.

Application Engineering

It is challenging to address every possible installation type. We are always happy to help in choosing an appropriate installation setup.

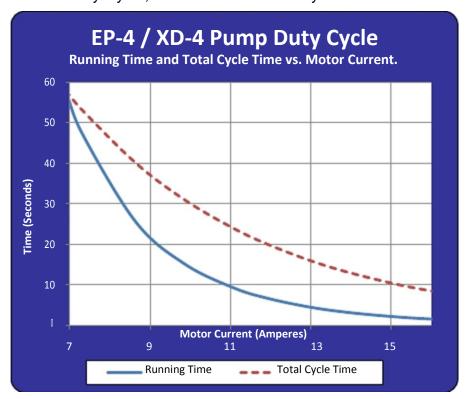


Chart 1- Pump Performance, Pump Flow as a function of Pressure.



This chart shows the approximate flow and motor load for a given pressure. The drop in the flow is caused by a combination of volumetric losses in the pump and the reduction in motor speed as it loads up. Note that at about 35 PSI the current crosses the 7 amp line where duty cycle come into play. See the following chart.

Chart 2- Duty Cycle, Run-Time and Total Cycle Time as a function of Motor Current.



This chart shows the duty cycle for the pumps motor under steady running conditions for a given motor load. It does not take into account a cold motor on the first cycle, which would be somewhat longer. In addition, adding active cooling can substantially improve duty cycle. Running time is the length of time where the pump is running. Total Cycle time is the time from turning on to the time it is next tuned on.

