

EBCx Workshop Series 15

Session 9 – Field Observations

Presented By:

- David Sellers; Facility Dynamics Engineering
- Senior Engineer









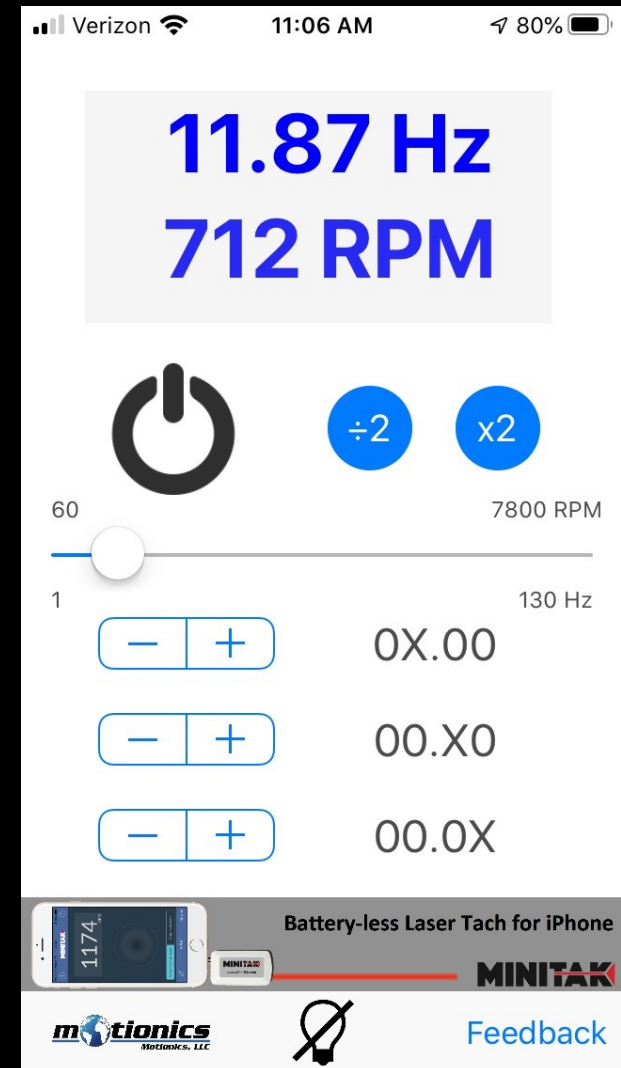




This is Cool

Free iPhone app from
Motionics

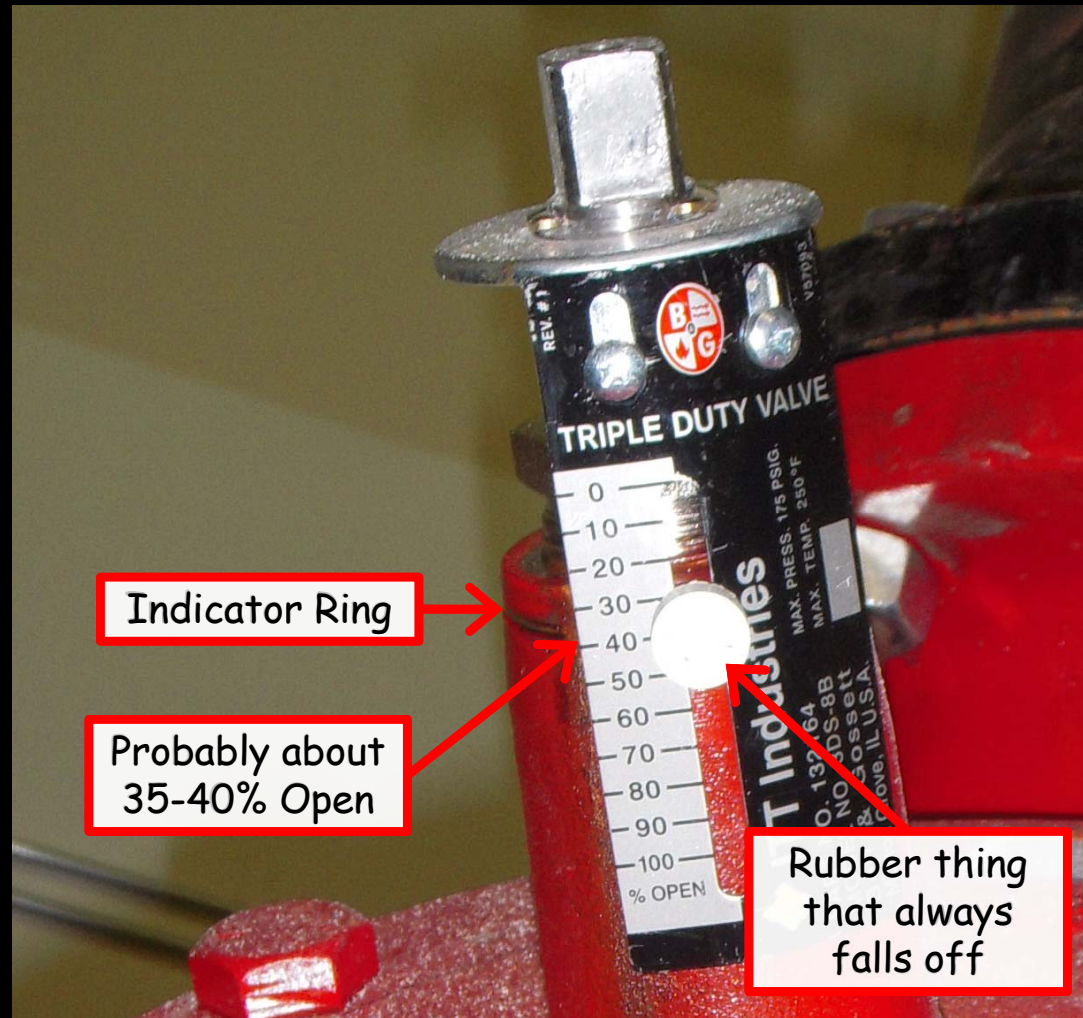
<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/strobe-light-tachometer/id978182913>



UC Davis



Reading a Triple Duty Valve



Indicator Ring

Probably about
35-40% Open

Rubber thing
that always
falls off

Genentec















P-20050.2

ENCLOSED PREMIUM EFFICIENCY MOTOR

MODEL	A435A	HP	7.5	PH	3 HZ 60	RPM	1760	DES	B
FRAME	213T	TYPE	UTE	ENCL	TE	SF	1.25	CODE	H
VOLTS	230/460	MAX	AMB	40 °C	DUTY	CONT.	INSTR	CLASS	F
AMPS	19.0/9.5	SHIFT	6208-2Z-J/C3	EFF	6206-2Z-J/C3	EFFICIENCY	91.7		
AMPS	23.6/11.8	END	6206-2Z-J/C3						
NOV	2072143R120M								

ALTERNATE RATINGS 40°C AMB 1.15 SF CLASS B RISE OR 50°C AMB 1.15 SF CLASS F RISE

U.S. ELECTRICAL MOTORS
DIVISION OF EMERSON ELECTRIC CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO
MADE IN MEXICO 351841-232

L-0 0-0 Y 0-0 L
1-0 0-0 0 0-0 L
2-0 0-0 0 0-0 L
HI VOLT N LO VOLT

CAUTION

IMP DRY.
PUMP MAY OCCUR.
REPLACE SEAL
FOR LUBRICATION
ROTATING COMPONENTS







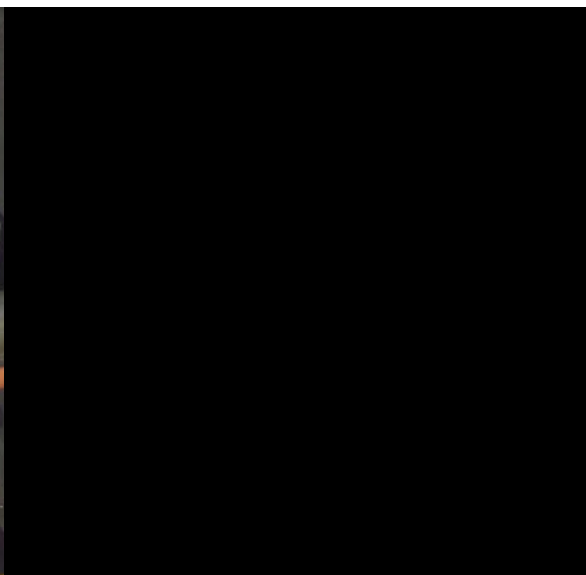




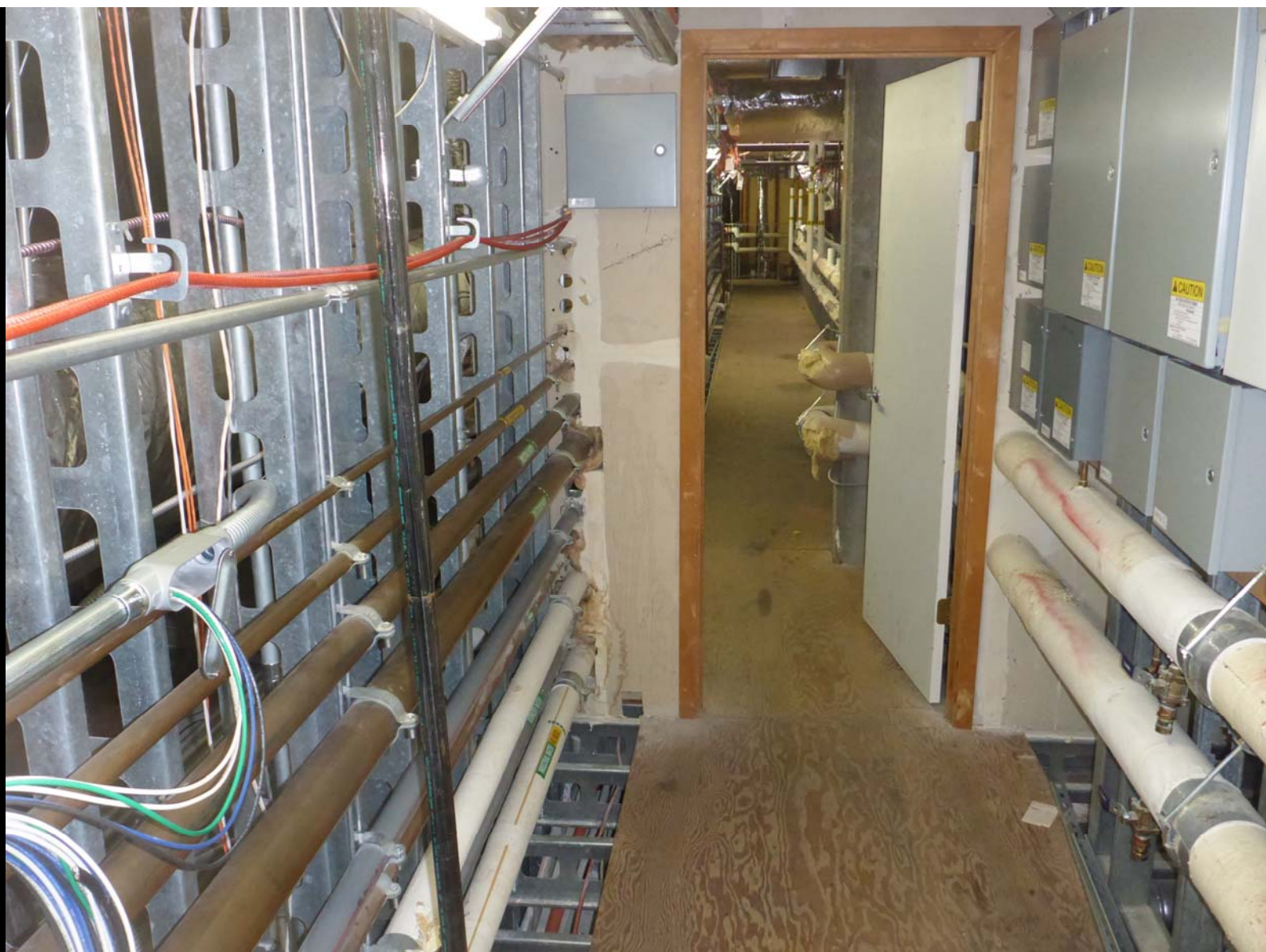








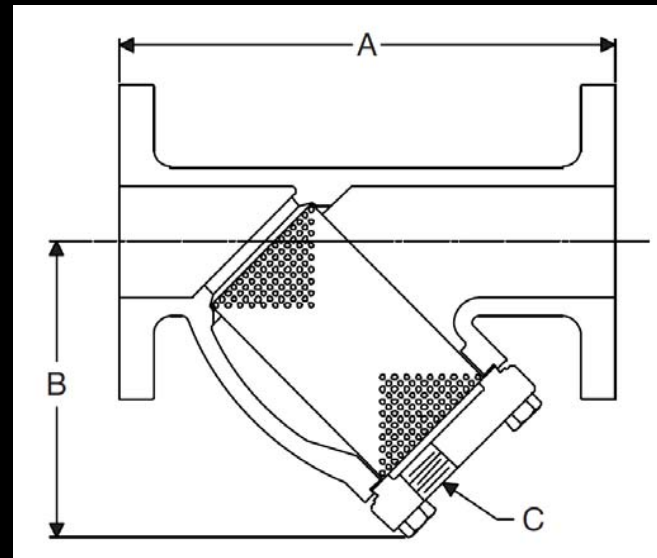
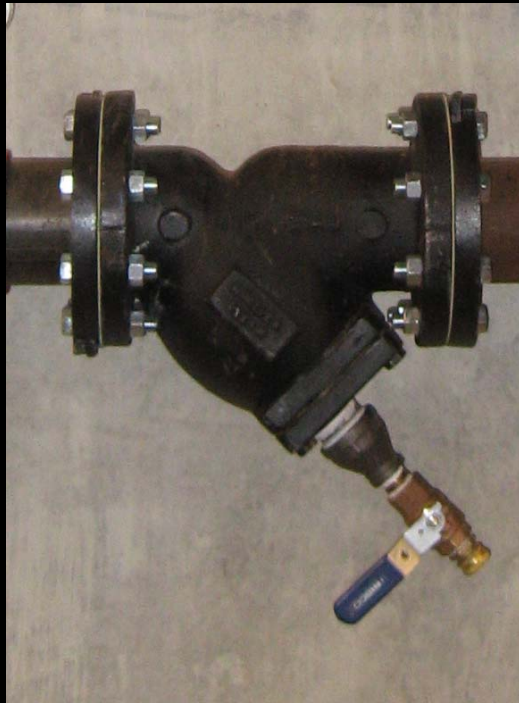




College of San Mateo



Strainers; Details Matter



What happens if you put a reducer on the outlet or flip the cover plate so the outlet is on top vs. on the bottom?

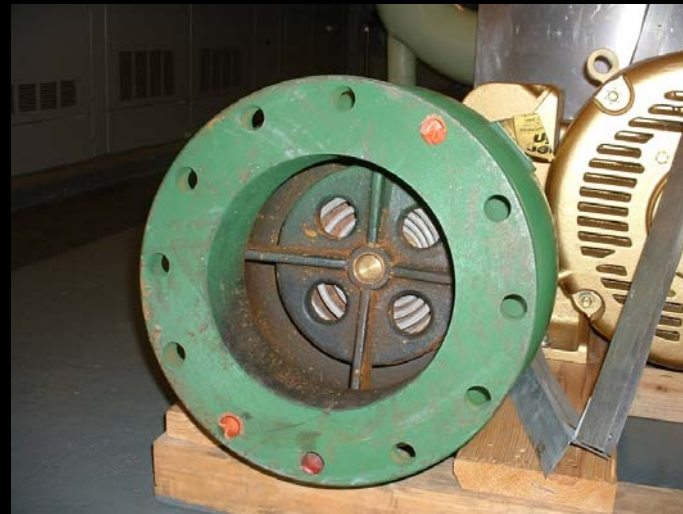
Redundant Strainers Allow Uninterrupted Service





Check Valves

- Intended to prevent reverse flow
- Typically found on the discharge of pumps, especially parallel pumps



Wafer Type Check Valve – Outlet

Check Valves

- Intended to prevent reverse flow
- Typically found on the discharge of pumps, especially parallel pumps



Wafer Type Check Valve – Inlet

Check Valves

- Intended to prevent reverse flow
- Typically found on the discharge of pumps, especially parallel pumps
- Directional; if you put it in backwards, it won't do its job



Wafer Type Check Valve – Note Directional Arrow



SYSTEM RUN 08 Jun 2008 11:29 AM 1000

LEADING COOLED LUBRICANT Search

Parameter	Value	Setpoint
% Full Load Motor	70.2	70.0
Current Limit (amps)	110.2	110.0
Full Load Motor Water Flow	27.0	27.0
Water Pump Status	ON	ON
Pressure Relief Signal	ON	ON
Temperature High Signal	ON	ON
BC Bus Voltage	60.1	60.0
BC Inverter Link Current	0.0	0.0
Internal Ambient Temperature	60.1	60.0
Compressor Headfish Temperature	61.1	61.0
Compressor Temperature	62.1	62.0

Local Motor Control Link 100.0

Pulldown Demand Link 100.0

Pulldown Demand Thru 10.0

VSD



WARNING
SYSTEM CONTAINS HIGH PRESSURE REFRIGERANT.
SERIOUS INJURY COULD RESULT IF PROPER
PROCEDURES ARE NOT FOLLOWED WHEN
SERVICING SYSTEM. ALL SERVICE WORK
SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED
SERVICE TECHNICIAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH
YOUR INSTALLATION/OPERATION MANUAL.

MAXE

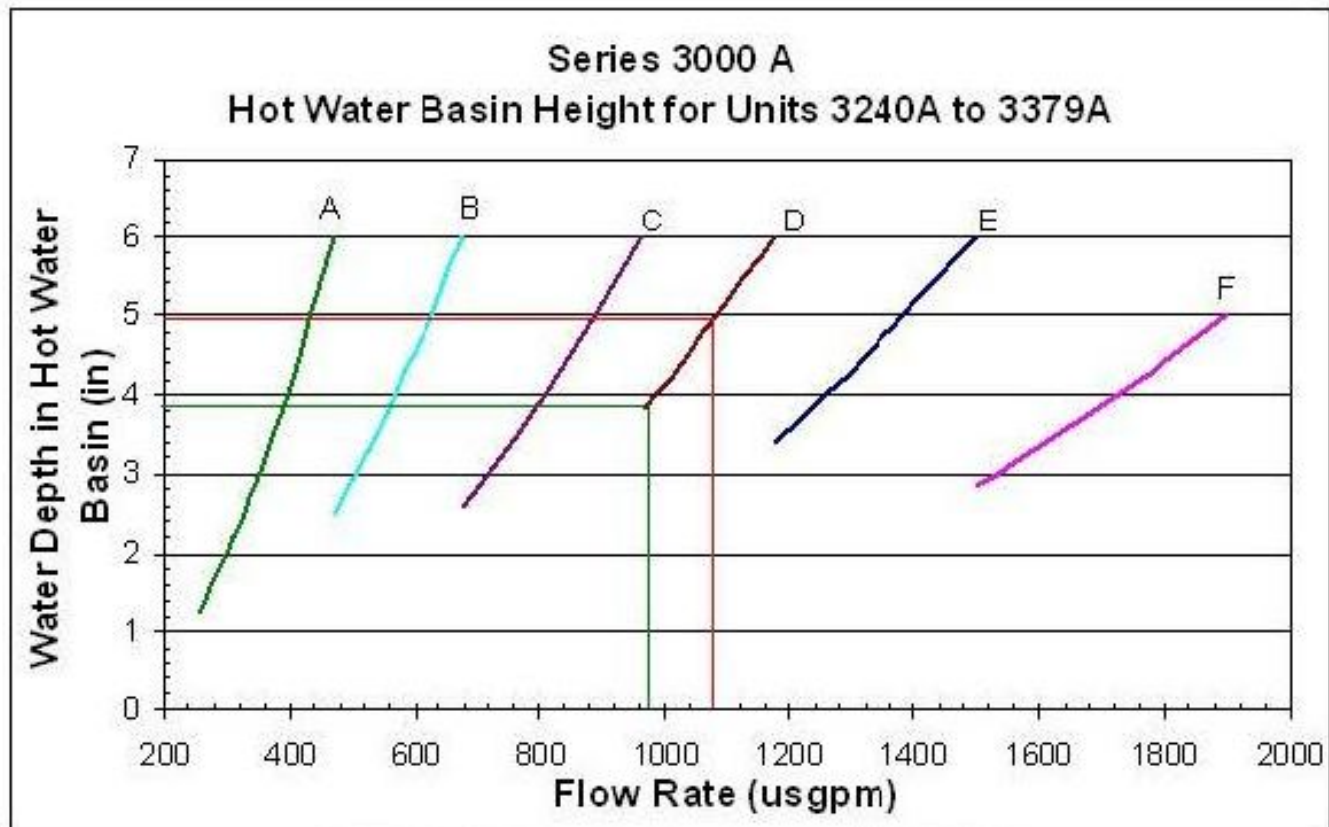


Different Basin Levels = Different Flows



Different Basin Levels = Different Flows





Curve A is for flows between 253 gpm & 470 gpm

Curve B is for flows between 471gpm & 678 gpm

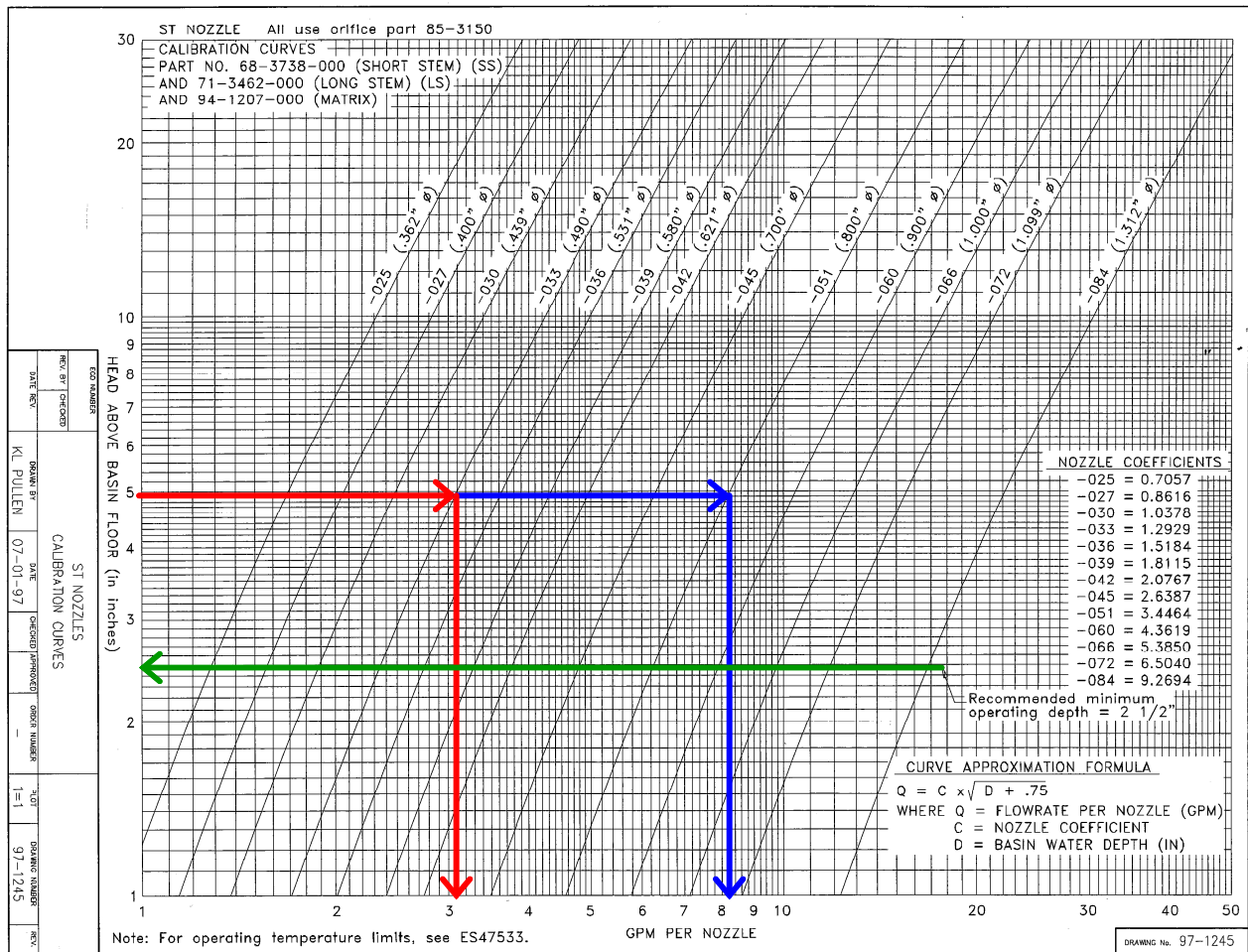
Curve C is for flows between 679 gpm & 965 gpm

Curve D is for flows between 966 gpm & 1175gpm

Curve E is for flows between 1176 gpm & 1499 gpm

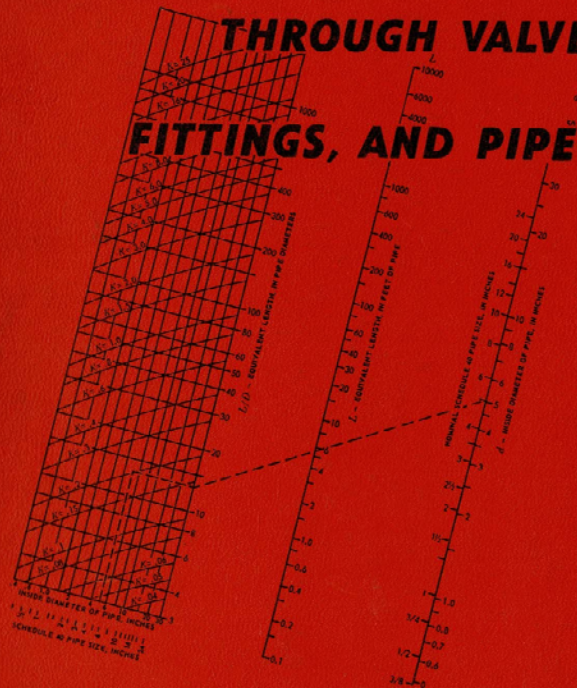
Curve F is for flows between 1500 gpm & 1900 gpm

Flow rate curves for Series 3000, Units 3240-3379. RLD #1065.



FLOW OF FLUIDS

THROUGH VALVES, FITTINGS, AND PIPE

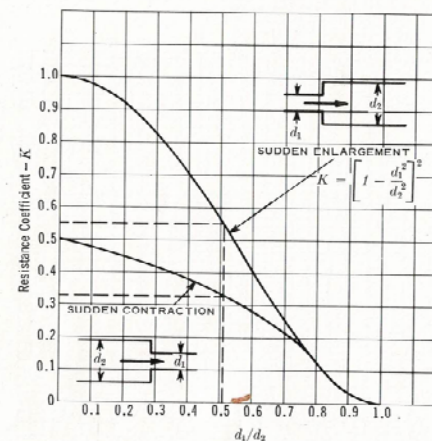


CRANE

Technical Paper No. 410

Resistance in Pipe

Resistance Due to Sudden Enlargements and Contractions²⁰



Sudden enlargement: The resistance coefficient K for a sudden enlargement from 6-inch Schedule 40 pipe to 12-inch Schedule 40 pipe is 0.55, based on the 6-inch pipe size.

$$\frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{6.065}{11.938} = 0.51$$

Sudden contraction: The resistance coefficient K for a sudden contraction from 12-inch Schedule 40 pipe to 6-inch Schedule 40 pipe is 0.33, based on the 6-inch pipe size.

$$\frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{6.065}{11.938} = 0.51$$

Note: The values for the resistance coefficient, K , are based on velocity in the small pipe. To determine K values in terms of the greater diameter, multiply the chart values by $(d_2/d_1)^4$.

Resistance Due to Pipe Entrance and Exit



$K = 0.78$
Inward
Projecting Pipe
Entrance



$K = 0.50$
Sharp
Edged
Entrance



$K = 0.33$
Slightly
Rounded
Entrance



$K = 0.04$
Well
Rounded
Entrance

Problem: Determine the total resistance coefficient for a pipe one diameter long having a sharp edged entrance and a sharp edged exit.

Solution: The resistance of pipe one diameter long is small and can be neglected ($K = f L/D$).

From the diagrams, note:

Resistance for a sharp edged entrance = 0.5

Resistance for a sharp edged exit = 1.0

Then,
the total resistance, K , for the pipe = 1.5



$K = 1.0$
Projecting
Pipe
Exit



$K = 1.0$
Sharp
Edged
Exit



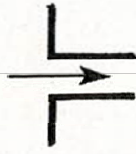
$K = 1.0$
Rounded
Exit

Resistance Due to Pipe Entrance and Exit



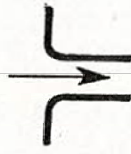
$$K = 0.78$$

Inward
Projecting Pipe
Entrance



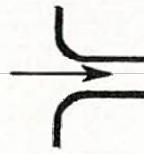
$$K = 0.50$$

Sharp
Edged
Entrance



$$K = 0.23$$

Slightly
Rounded
Entrance



$$K = 0.04$$

Well
Rounded
Entrance

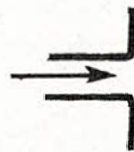
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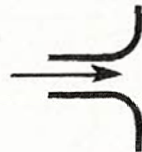
$$K = 1.0$$

Projecting
Pipe
Exit



$$K = 1.0$$

Sharp
Edged
Exit



$$K = 1.0$$

Rounded
Exit

From the diagrams, note:

Resistance for a sharp edged entrance = 0.5

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Then,
the total resistance, K , for the pipe = 1.5



