

# **Viscosity Correction Curves Using Horsepower and Impellers**



## 33 / 36 Rotor



## 38 Rotor



# 45Z / 43Z Rotor



Flow (GPM)



## 37Z Rotor



Curve #	Viscosity
1	1 cPs
2	60 cPs
3	250 cPs
4	500 cPs
5	800 cPs
6	1000 cPs

Values ± 10%, S.G. 1, Newtonian fluids. Please consider overload chart for commutator motors.

# FLUX Impeller Types for Low to Medium Viscosity Liquids



#### Impellers for the requested delivery rate

- ▶ FLUX offers two different types of impellers.
- The geometry of the axial impeller provides for small flow losses in circumferential direction, flow is almost completely axial. Used when high flow rates are required at low pressure requirements.
- The geometry of the semi-axial impellers (Z-version) provides mainly for a flow in circumferential direction. Combined with the pressure ring, the flow is redirected in axial direction. This provides a higher delivery pressure at a lower delivery rate. Semi-axial impellers are used in case of an increased pressure requirement.
- All impellers are in ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE).
- Axial impeller with diameter 38 mm is also available in stainless steel.

Axial impeller

Foot piece of the pump



Comparison of the characteristic curve of a drum pump F/FP 430 with motor F 457 with axial impeller 38 mm and semi-axial impeller (Z-version) 37 mm



F/FP 430 with mechanical seal and se-mi-axial impeller (Z-version)

### Use of axial impellers

axial impeller

- For high delivery rates
- For light media (up to 1.3 S.G.)

F/FP 430 with mechanical seal and

- For short discharge lines
- For small differences in height
- For low pressure losses

### Use of semi-axial impellers (Z-version)

- For high delivery heads
- For heavy media (from 1.3 S.G.)
- For long discharge lines
- For big differences in height
- > For pressure losses due to valves and fittings