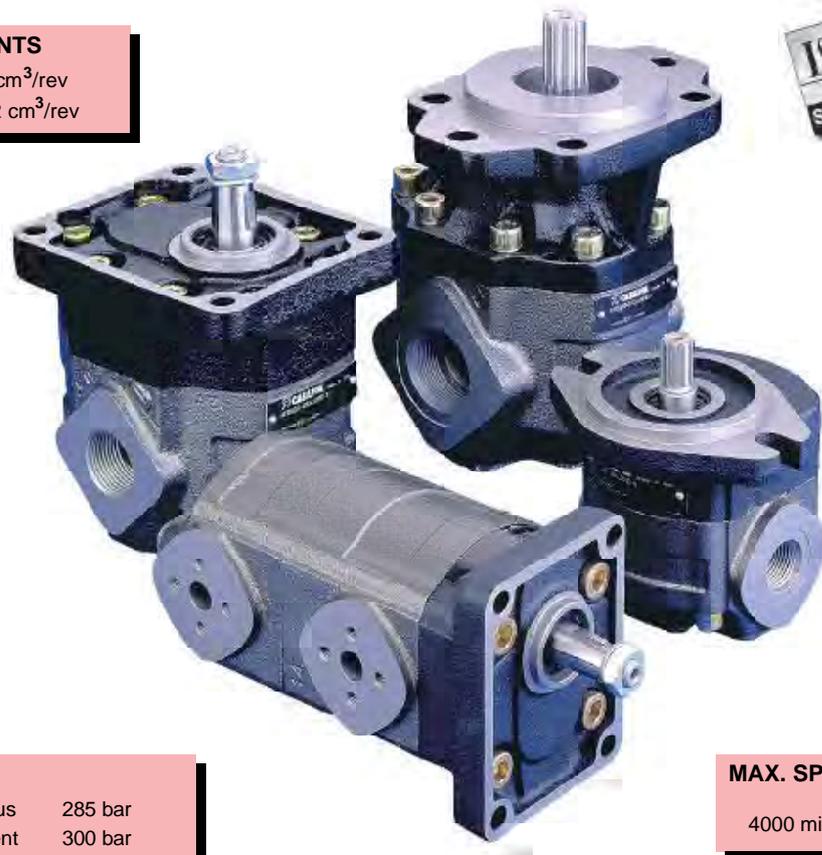




Hydraulic gear pumps two pieces cast iron housing

Replaces: K 01 T E

DISPLACEMENTS
From 4,95 cm³/rev
To 73,82 cm³/rev



PRESSURE
Max. continuous 285 bar
Max. intermittent 300 bar
Max. peak 330 bar

MAX. SPEED
4000 min⁻¹

- High operating pressures
- High efficiency at high temperature
- Exceptional working life expectancy

Edition: 02/09.2002

KAPPA pump and motor units consist essentially of a housing and a mounting flange in cast iron of superior mechanical specifications. KAPPA is available with mounting flanges and side or rear ports according to SAE and European standard. The rigidity of assembly and the compact design of KAPPA pumps and motors ensure reliability and high volumetric efficiency also at high operating pressures. Infinite care and attention is taken over the design and construction of each single component, and with quality monitored unceasingly, the result is a consistent, perfectly balanced assembly that guarantees unbroken service under the most arduous operating conditions. KAPPA series is the right choice wherever noise, contamination, non inflammable fluids and size are critical factors. The wide choice of combinations of mounting flanges, shafts and ports ensure to KAPPA series to be applied in a vast range of application.



INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION

Pump

The direction of rotation of single-rotation pumps must be the same as that of the drive shaft. Check that the coupling flange correctly aligns the transmission shaft and the pump shaft. Flexible couplings should be used (never rigid fittings) which will not generate an axial or radial load on the pump shaft.

Motor

The direction of rotation of single-rotation motors must match circuit connections. Check that the coupling flange correctly aligns the transmission shaft and the motor shaft. Flexible couplings should be used (never rigid fittings) which will not generate an axial or radial load on the motor shaft.

TANK

Tank capacity must be sufficient for the system's operating conditions (~ 3 times the amount of oil in circulation) to avoid overheating of the fluid. A heat exchanger should be installed if necessary. The intake and return lines in the tank must be spaced apart (by inserting a vertical divider) to prevent the return-line oil from being taken up again immediately.

LINES

The lines must have a major diameter which is at least as large as the diameter of pump or motor ports, and must be perfectly sealed. To reduce loss of power, the lines should be as short as possible, reducing the sources of hydraulic resistance (elbow, throttling, gate valves, etc.) to a minimum. A length of flexible tubing is recommended to reduce the transmission of vibrations. All return lines must end below the minimum oil level, to prevent foaming. Before connecting the lines, remove any plugs and make sure that the lines are perfectly clean.

FILTERS

We recommend filtering the entire system flow. Filters should be fitted as indicated in the first pages of the catalogue. Only coarse filters are recommended for pump intake.

HYDRAULIC FLUID

Use hydraulic fluid conforming to ISO/DIN standards, having viscosity as specified in the first pages of the catalogue. Avoid using mixtures of different oils which could result in decomposition and reduction of the oil's lubricating power.

STARTING UP

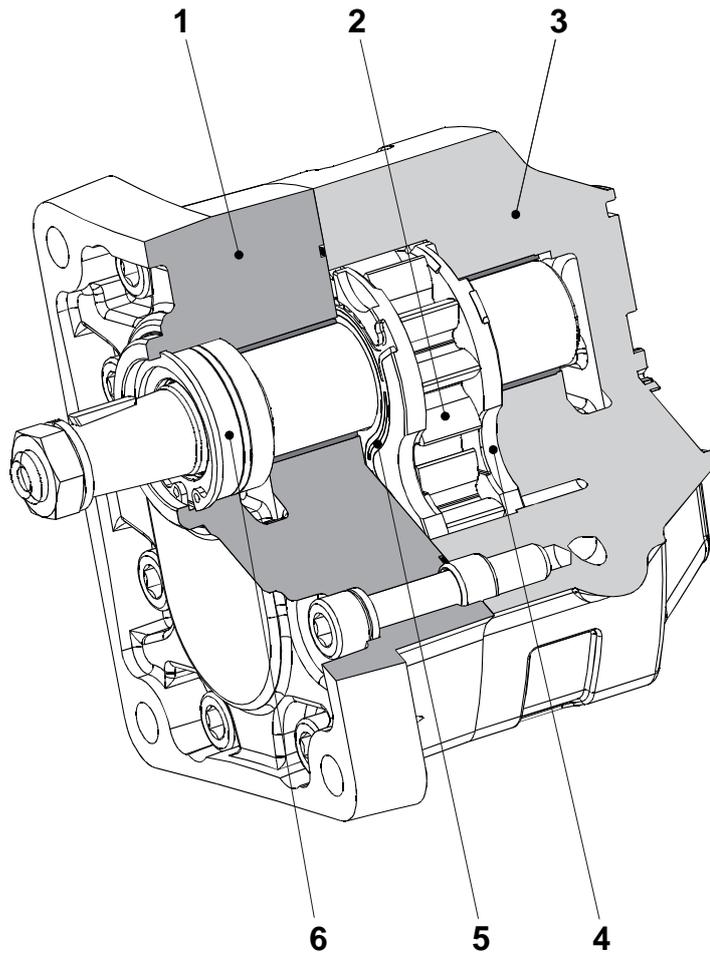
Check that all circuit connections are tight and that the entire system is completely clean. Insert the oil in the tank, using a filter. Bleed the circuit to assist in filling. Set the pressure relief valves to the lowest possible setting. Turn on the system for a few moments at minimum speed, then bleed the circuit again and check the level of oil in the tank. In the difference between pump or motor temperature and fluid temperature exceeds 10 °C, rapidly switch the system on and off to heat it up gradually. Then gradually increase the pressure and speed of rotation until the pre-set operating levels as specified in the catalogue are attained.

PERIODICAL CHECKS - MAINTENANCE

Keep the outside surface clean especially in the area of the drive shaft seal. In fact, abrasive powder can accelerate wear on the seal and cause leakage. Replace filters regularly to keep the fluid clean. The oil level must be checked and oil replaced periodically depending on the system's operating conditions.

01/01.02

INSTRUCTIONS



- 1 _ Mounting flange
- 2 _ Gear
- 3 _ Body
- 4 _ Thrust plate
- 5 _ Seal
- 6 _ Shaft seal

01/01.02