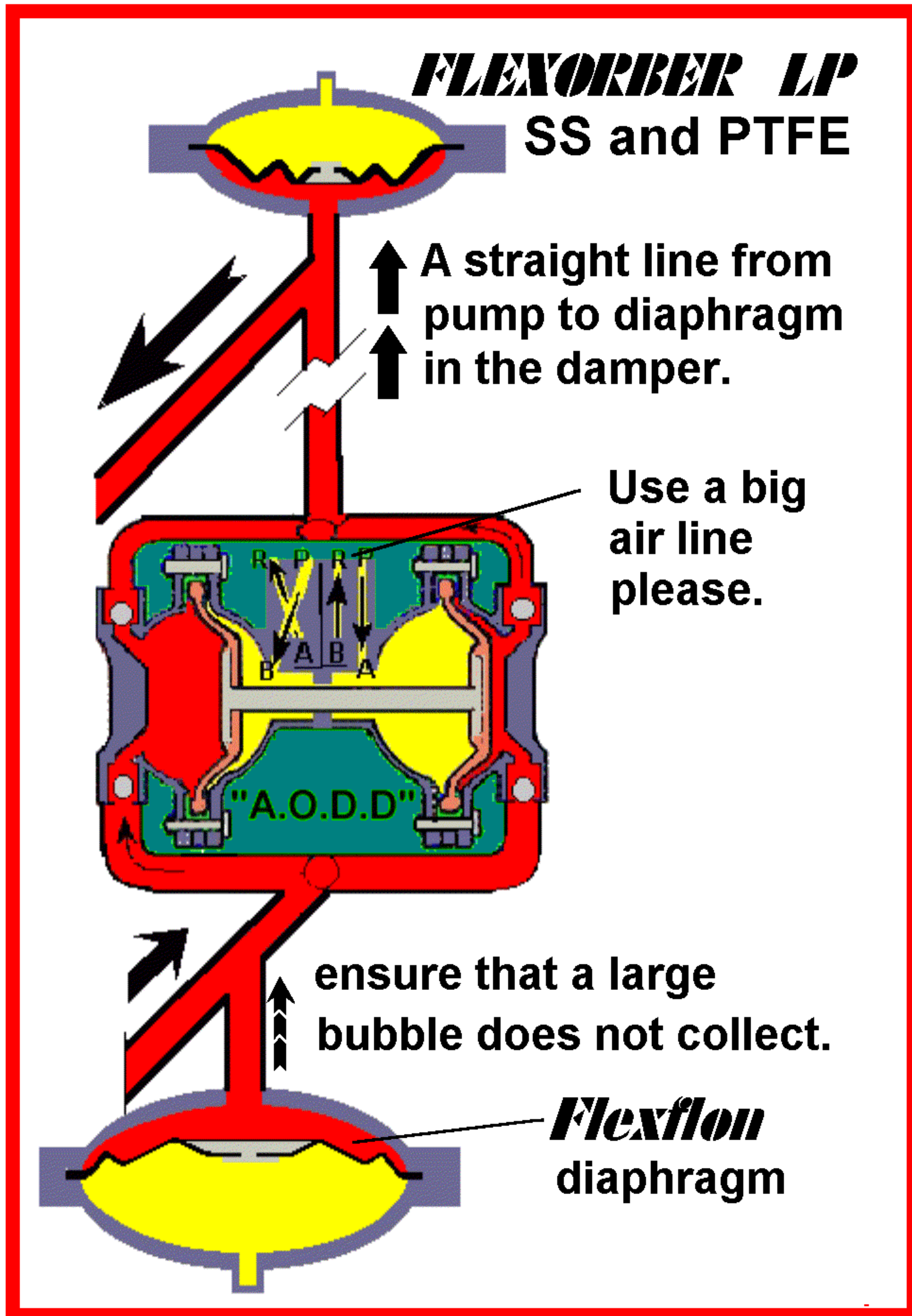


P. 2 For Flow Fluctuation Smoothing On a Typical "A.O.D.D." Pump with Flexflon.

From the front cover, photograph A.



Simply, How it works:

1. Flow rarely goes above 15 MPH / 24 KPH. There is time for it to go up a single connection come to a halt, and flow back out again, to keep the liquid moving whilst the pump is changing from one stroke to the next.
2. By smoothing the flow in this way, the pump does not have to generate pressure peaks to accelerate the liquid with each stroke.
3. Flow smoothing reduces the pressure pulsation a pump must create to overcome the resistance that your system has caused.
4. The response of your system to the residual level of flow fluctuation, is usually at a higher frequency, and travels as pressure waves at typically 3500 MPH / 5600 KPH.
5. To address pressure wave pulsation, intercept this pressure pulsation with flow-through pulsation dampers. (*"See Pressure Pulsation Damping"*)

This, single connection approach to flow smoothing, requires the use of a "T" piece. This method does not ensure in place flushability for service technician protection. Use of a flow smoother with a single connection, can not guarantee pressure stability, [or at all above 10Hz.] without first having made a system pipework, etc. analysis.

Cushion Pre-fill Pressure:

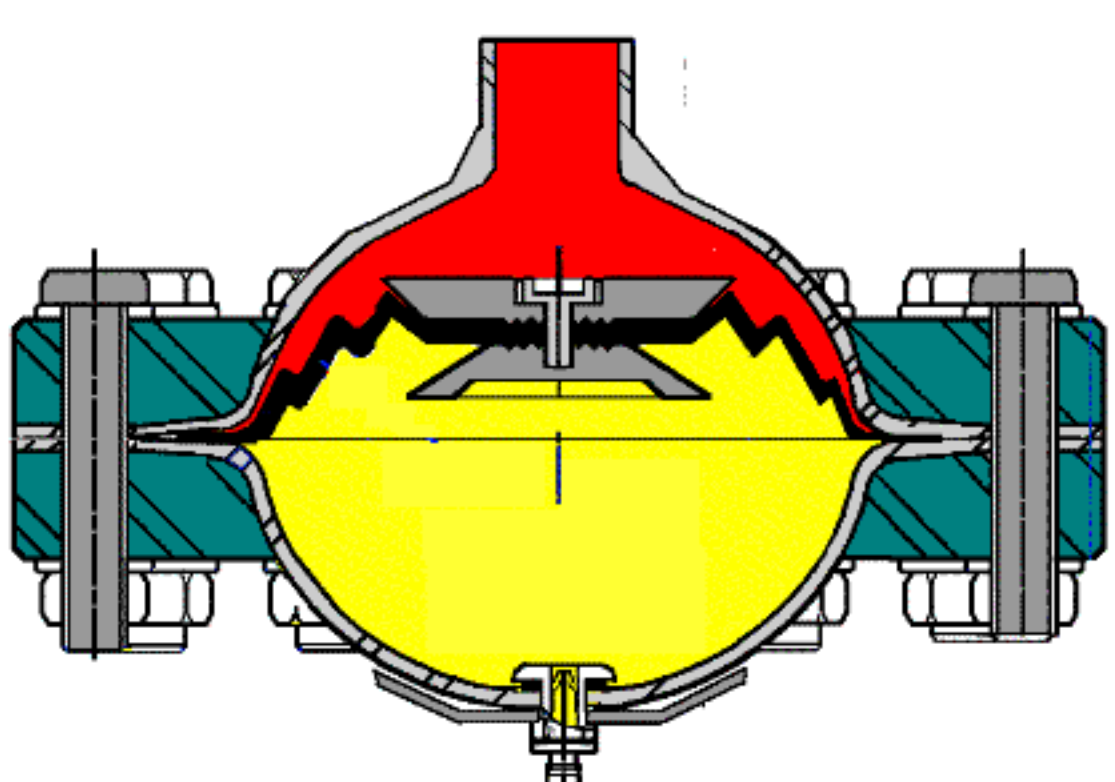
For volumetric flow fluctuation smoothing, 80% of line pressure.

Installation.

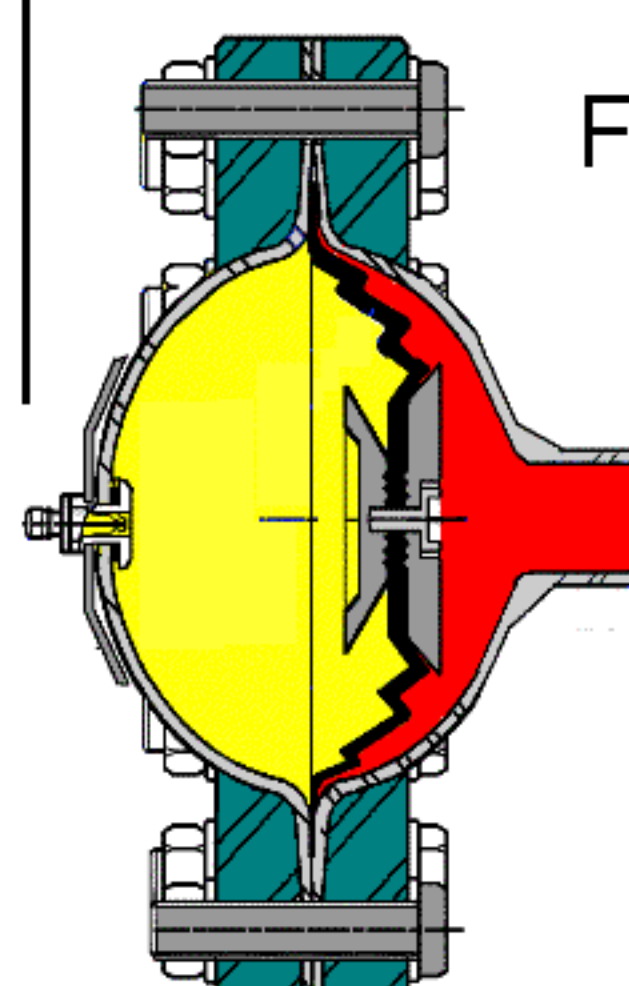
For best results: Keep the distance between flow smoother and pump to no more than 10 pipe internal diameters.

To ensure that neither air nor gas bubbles collect & cause the pump to lose prime, install with liquid connection at the top.

For Suction Systems



For optimum performance ensure a straight line from the pump connection and the diaphragm in the damper.



For the Discharge of Pumps with horizontal connections

For dimensions see inventory price list

