

Process

Husky^m 750 (3/4 in.) and 2000 (2 in.) Surge Suppressors



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piping systems

Diaphragm and piston pumps produce their pumping action by capturing liquid in a chamber and pushing it out the discharge outlet. This pump category is called positive displacement. With positive displacement pumping action, the discharge flow is in low frequency, high amplitude pulsation, rather than a steady flow typical of centifugal pumps.

The pulsations are units of uncontrolled fluid energy, which may express themselves as vibration, pressure surges and water hammer. The vibrations and surges from these pulsations have the potential to not only damage pipes, fittings, joints, and meters, but also shorten the life of pump components, such as diaphragms, check balls and valve seats. Surge suppressors are used to smooth the flow to and from positive displacement pumps and increase their effectiveness.

To get more use out of your diaphragm pump system, buy a Husky Surge Suppressor.

Processes include:

- Transfer
- Metering
- Filtering
- Spraying
- Printing
- Coating
- Dosing, injecting
- Filling
- Mixing

Typical Fluids Handled

- Chemical process
- Pulp, paper, textile
- Paint and coating
- Gas, oil, petrochemical
- Biotech/pharmaceutical
- Consumer products
- Food and beverage
- Water treatment

Principles of Operation

When operating on the principle that volume is inversely proportional to pressure $(P_1V_1 = P_2V_2)$, these actions occur when operating the Husky Surge Suppressor:

- 1. Compressed air or gas is introduced into the air chamber of the Husky Surge Suppressor to a specified pressure.
- 2. The gas is entrapped by the elastomeric bladder, which prevents contact between the process fluid and compressed gas. (Without the bladder, the gas would dissolve into the fluid and lose its effectiveness).
- 3. When a pulse is created, fluid enters the wetted chamber of the Husky Surge Suppressor displacing the bladder, compressing the gas and absorbing the shock.
- 4. When the liquid pressure decreases, the gas expands, pushing the fluid back into the process line, smoothing the fluid flow.

Typical Installations

Grounding a Surge Suppressor (used with conductive flammable fluids)

Tank Feed System



Surge Suppression Charts

Air Control Options: Automatic or Adjustable.

Automatic models are equipped with an automatic valve in the air chamber. The automatic model requires a permanent supply of compressed air and is self-adjusting to varing system pressures. Used on the discharge side of air-operated pumps in varying pressure systems. *(All units include a pressure gauge.)*

Adjustable models are equipped with a self-relieving regulator. The adjustable model requires a permanent supply of compressed air and allows for easy adjustment of internal air pressure. Used on the discharge and inlet sides of air-operated pumps, in constant pressure systems.



2 in. AOD undampened

2 in. AOD dampened

Features/Benefits of the Husky Surge Suppressors

- Used on a pump inlet, surge suppressors control pressure fluctuations and acceleration loss leading to cavitation caused by pump loading characteristics.
- Surge suppressors create an even fluid flow to the process when placed directly at the discharge of a positive displacement pump.
- Accumulates expanded fluids in a closed system, reducing potentially dangerous high pressures.
- Absorbs "water hammer" pressure spikes (created from quick closing valves) when surge suppressor is placed upstream close to the valve.
- Protects filter media from loosening and eventually tearing apart.
- Absorbs initial fluid surge when pump starts, which prevents pipe fitting breakage and destroyed instrumentation.

Technical Specifications

| Max. air input pressure | 120 psi (0.84 MPa, 8.4 bar) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Air line connection | 1/4 npt |
| Fluid inlet size | |
| Husky 2000 models | |
| Husky 750 models | |
| Wetted parts | See Ordering Information |
| Weight | See Ordering Information |
| Instruction manual | |
| | |

Ordering Information

Automatic Husky 750, 3/4 in. Surge Suppressors

Polypropylene wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing

 Weight: 9 lbs. (4.1 kg)

 239-096
 with Buna-N bladder

 239-121
 with Teflon® bellows

 239-122
 with Viton® bladder

SST wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing Weight: 16 lbs. (7.3 kg)

239-095 with Buna-N bladder **239-123** with Teflon[®] bellows

239-124 with Viton[®] bladder

Acetal wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing Weight: 9 lbs. (4.1 kg) 239-094 with Buna-N bladder 239-125 with Teflon[®] bellows

Adjustable Husky 750, 3/4 in. Surge Suppressors

Polypropylene wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing Weight: 9 lbs. (4.1 kg)

239-091with Buna-N bladder239-129with Teflon® bellows239-130with Viton® bladder

SST wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing

Weight: 16 lbs. (7.3 kg) 239-090 with Buna-N

239-090 with Buna-N bladder
239-131 with Teflon[®] bellows
239-132 with Viton[®] bladder

Acetal wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing

Weight: 9 lbs. (4.1 kg)

239-089 with Buna-N bladder

239-133 with Teflon[®] bellows

Automatic Husky 2000, 2 in. Surge Suppressors

SST wetted bottom housing, polypropylene non-wetted top housing Weight: 36 lbs. (16.3 kg)

239-093with Buna-N bladder239-126with Teflon® bellows239-127with Viton® bladder

Polypropylene wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housingWeight: 18 lbs. (8.2 kg)239-092with Buna-N bladder239-128with Teflon® bellows

Adjustable Husky 2000, 2 in. Surge Suppressors

SST wetted bottom housing, polypropylene non-wetted top housing Weight: 36 lbs. (16.3 kg) 239-088 with Buna-N bladder

239-088 with Buna-N bladder **239-134** with Teflon[®] bellows

239-135 with Tenon[®] bladder

Polypropylene wetted bottom housing and non-wetted top housing Weight: 18 lbs. (8.2 kg)

239-087 with Buna-N bladder **239-136** with Teflon[®] bellows