No one would think about buying a car with poor gas mileage or purchasing an inefficient refrigerator. However, companies are purchasing pumps with open-faced impellers, which result in a tremendous loss of pump performance and efficiency. The pump performance and efficiency of an open-faced impeller continues to decrease as the impeller and the pump casing begin to wear. The performance and efficiency of an open-faced impeller is a function of the clearance between the impeller face and the suction volute or plate. A five point reduction in performance on a pump that is operating at 50 percent efficiency will translate into a 10 percent loss of efficiency and will continue to decrease as the impeller and casing housing wear.

In contrast, the performance of shrouded or enclosed impellers is not dependent on the gap between the impeller and the casing volute. The enclosed impeller’s performance and efficiency is simply a function of the design of the impeller and casing volute.

Performance tests with the same pump casing volute (Figure 1) show that an identical impeller to the open impeller...
but with a shroud on the suction side of the impeller increases the efficiency of the pump by as much as 5.3 percent. It also increases the performance (flow) of the pump from 360-gpm to 400-gpm. This test was performed without any modifications to the pump and without a casing ring. If a casing ring was installed in the casing volute, the efficiency and pump performance would improve even further.

Examples

A 4 x 3 – 9 chemical pump with an enclosed impeller instead of an open impeller.

The same 4 x 3 – 9 chemical pump was originally designed with an open impeller.

The chemical pump (for use with HCL acid) was performance tested with the open impeller and then again with an enclosed impeller. The results show a substantial improvement in efficiency and an increase in the head-capacity (H-Q) curve. The enclosed impeller would then be trimmed to the original performance specifications.

This picture shows a comparison of two impellers—one open-faced and one enclosed. This open-faced impeller (right) was redesigned and converted into an enclosed impeller (left). The result was a substantial increase in the pump performance, efficiency and reliability.
performance would have increased even more.

Thousands of pumps operate with open impellers, and some pump designs have even standardized on these open-faced impeller pumps.

Open face impellers are popular because they cost less money to manufacture, so the pump costs less. Unfortunately, these pumps cost more to operate and wear more quickly.

Fortunately, pump users have an option today. End users can replace an open-faced impeller with an enclosed impeller without changing anything else in the pump. Specialty companies can machine a new enclosed impeller from a patented solid block of structural graphite composite, with the result being a strong, lightweight, hydraulically and mechanically balanced, corrosion, erosion and cavitation resistant, and efficient impeller.

**Maintenance Reduced**

Converting to an enclosed-faced impeller from open-faced eliminates the maintenance headache and guesswork of adjusting open-faced impellers. Since the performance of the open-faced impeller is totally dependant on the gap between the housing and the front of the impeller vanes, it must constantly be adjusted as the impeller and/or housing wears. Finding the new setting is a matter of trial and error. If the impeller is set too close, the impeller vanes will wear prematurely; if the gap is too large, the performance will suffer and the pump will be inefficient.

One of the many benefits of enclosed structural composite impellers and rings is that the impeller performance will not deteriorate over time like a metallic enclosed impeller or an open-faced impeller. With an enclosed composite impeller, the clearances are permanently set between the impeller wear ring and the pump casing ring or the pump housing. Since the structural composite will not gall, seize or corrode like metallic rings, the clearances can be controlled, as can the pump performance and efficiency. Figure 2 shows that an enclosed structural composite impeller will increase the head-capacity (H-Q) curve after 1,000 hours of operation as a result of the rings and impeller operating together.
Save Thousands of Dollars Per Year!

Replace or Re-Engineer Your Impellers!

Even new pumps when put into service can operate at a different point than their best efficiency point (BEP). This can cause problems such as excessive noise and vibration, shaft oscillation, cavitation, premature wear and failure of mechanical seals, bearings, rings, sleeves and impellers...wasting energy and money!

Fortunately, Sims Pumps can resolve these problems by replacing or re-engineering your impellers to operate at the new system design point.

- Increase the reliability of the complete pump
- Improve efficiency of the pump
- Use less energy
- Save thousands of dollars on operating costs
- Better performance

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