

SIHI® LPG Pumping Solutions



Experience In Motion



Designed to perform

Liquefied gases vary in terms of their industrial and domestic uses, as well as the way in which they are produced. Liquefied gases, as defined by DIN 51622, include media such as propane, butane and their derivates. However, liquefied gases also include others such as carbon dioxide, ammonia and other refrigerant-based components.

Storage, transportation and pumping of such liquefied gases are the keys to successfully handling this media. It is vital that the difference between this set of fluids, when compared to conventional media, is fully understood when specifying equipment. In simple terms, an explosive liquid being pumped at its boiling point needs to be handled with greater care than a less complex liquid far away from its vapor pressure. When specifying pumping equipment, the user or specifier needs to consider long-term, trouble-free operation and ownership. Primarily, the most crucial point pivots around the vapor pressure of the liquefied gas.



Key design features of SIHI LPG pumps

- Low NPSH
- High-pressure generation
- Steep pressure-to-flow curve
- Gas handling
- Easy handling
- Safe and easy operation
- Easy maintenance
- Safe working in explosion-proof environment
- Comply with global standards of explosion-proof design











Multistage pumps

Solutions for LPG car filling

CEB vertical tank pumps

Magnetic coupled pumps installed at the top of the underground storage tank with a maximum diameter of 6 m (19.7 ft).

SM-X submersible pumps

The new submersible SIHI pump combines side channel technology and all the benefits of a canned motor. The pumps are designed to operate under the most severe conditions without any possible risks. The canned motor of the submersible SIHI pump eliminates all maintenance and possible leakage.



PC-X side channel pumps

The PC-X pump is a new generation of LPG pumps offering a wide range of benefits for the OEM and fuel station. By combining the side channel with an intelligent drive, we have eliminated all possible risk of leaking, misalignment and difficulties during startup. The combination also reduces cost of ownership and minimizes maintenance requirements.

CEH and SC side channel pumps

Side channel pumps with a special low-NPSH centrifugal impeller stage have self-priming characteristics, which allow them to accommodate entrained gas with ease.

Underground solutions

Aboveground solution

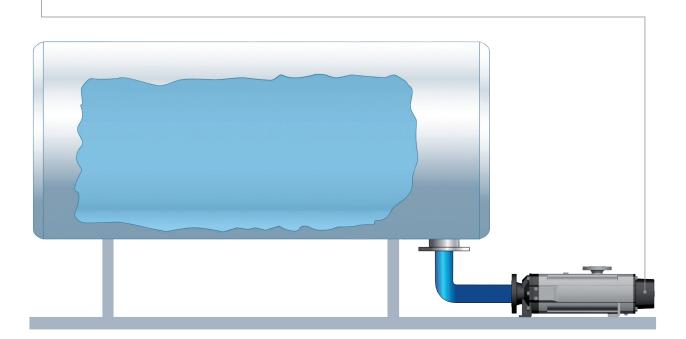
Solutions for LPG transfer and bottle filling

UEA

Multistage pumps with a special set of low-NPSH centrifugal impellers, integrated with a single gas handling and priming stage, are used for high-flow applications. With flooded suction, these units are typically used for tanker (off) loading, transfer and bulk storage. The UEA incorporates a priming stage (integral side channel stage), which prevents vapor locking and facilitates self-priming of the pump.

CEH

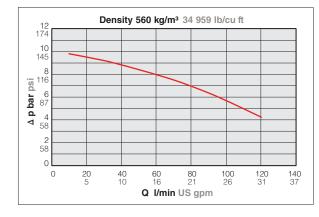
Side channel pumps with a special low-NPSH centrifugal impeller stage have self-priming characteristics which accommodate entrained gas with ease.



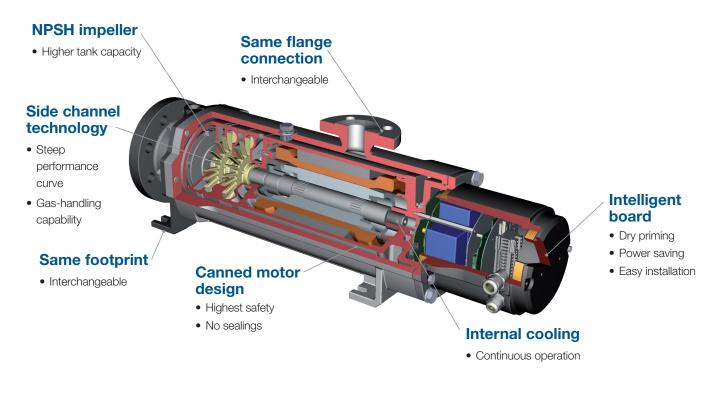
PC-X side channel pumps

The new SIHI PC-X pumps offer a wide range of benefits for the OEM and fuel station. With our new side channel pump technology combined with the new electronic drive, we have eliminated all possible risk of leaking, misalignment and difficulties during startup. We have also reduced the costs of ownership and maintenance to a very low level due to the fact that there is no need of service liquid to operate the pump, there is no mechanical seal, and that the pump knows how to manage dry running.

The new pump controls itself and is able to deliver easily a classical duty point like 8 bar at 60 l/min for one to two dispensers. In addition to this energy-friendly pump design, all possible safeties are integrated to guarantee a safe and secure operation in all climate conditions. The complete design is ATEX and IECEx approved.

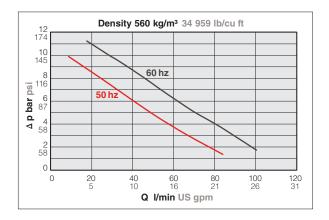


Technical data	PC-X	
Output max.	120 I/min (31 US gpm)	
Differential pressure	Max. 10 bar (145 psi)	
Speed max.	Variable speed	
Temperature	-30°C to 50°C (-22°F to 122°F)	
Casing pressure	pressure PN 25	
Shaft sealing	Sealless canned motor	

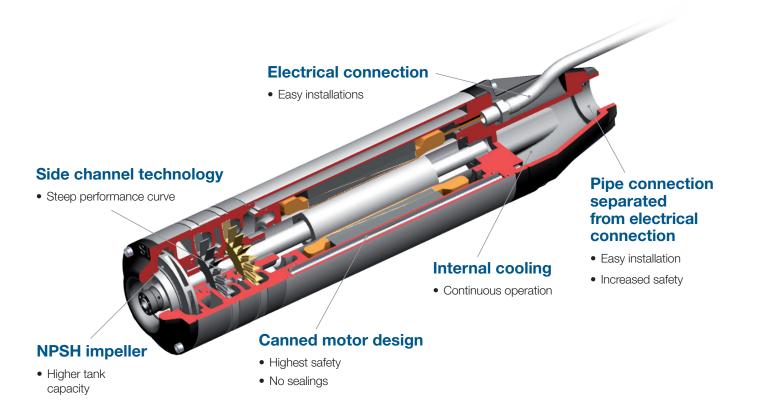


SM-X submersible pumps

The new SIHI SM-X submersible pump uses the highly renowned side channel technology with all the features and benefits of a normal side channel pump. The submersible pump features a canned motor design, which means no maintenance and possible leakage. The SM-X can deliver LPG to two dispensers and operates at 50- and 60-cycle networks. Its design is ATEX and IECEx approved.



Technical data	SM-X	
Output max.	ut max. 100 l/min (26 US gpm)	
Differential pressure Max. 10 bar (145 psi)		
Speed max.	3400 rpm	
Temperature	-20°C to 40°C (-4°F to 104°F)	
Casing pressure	PN 25	
Shaft sealing	Sealless canned motor	



CEH and SC side channel pumps



CEH and SC

The most common combination pump design is of horizontal construction with ring-section multistages and an inline axial suction branch for reduced entry losses. In both the CEH and SC SIHI pump models, an oversized centrifugal impeller is mounted downstream of a flow-harmonizing, extended suction branch. The flow-harmonizing suction branch, together with oversized centrifugal impeller, meets the low-NPSH requirement while extending hydraulic efficiency.

The latter, downstream side channel stage(s) give the pumps vapor, gas and mixed-flow capabilities along with a high discharge pressure. Moreover, the side channel design is inherently a self-priming design.

Compared with other types of pump technologies, these side channel combination pumps offer users incredibly low-suction inlet conditions. NPSH requirements below 0.2 m can even be reached in certain conditions. For the biggest pump sizes, the flow rate can provide to 35 m³/h (154 US gpm).

This results in a simplified installation where costs are optimized. With either pump, there is no need to excavate the pump foundation or increase the vessel height. While the side channel stages are oriented in-line with the initial centrifugal stage, this construction ensures that flow is not interrupted or reduced with partial vaporization.

A design with a hydraulic motor has been especially created for truck offloading.



Technical data	СЕН	sc	
Output max.	580 l/min (153 US gpm)	67 l/min (18 US gpm)	
Differential pressure	Max. 40 bar (580 psi)	Max. 14.5 bar (210 psi)	
Speed max.	1800 rpm	2900 rpm	
Temperature	-20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)	-20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)	
Casing pressure	PN 40	PN 40	
Shaft sealing	Single or double mechanical seal, sealless magnetic coupling	Single mechanical seal	

CEB vertical and UEA multistage pumps

CEB

Storage tanks with diameters which generally do not exceed 6 m (19.7 ft) can be fitted with vertical tank pumps that have an externally mounted motor. These pumps are mounted on the top flange of the tank with the hydraulic end submerged within the liquid.

The orientation is very similar to the CEH side channel combination pump mounted vertically. The flow-harmonizing hydraulic suction and oversized centrifugal impeller are positioned nearest to the bottom of the inner tank by means of an extension tube. The benefit of this configuration centers upon the hydraulic being in a flooded suction condition.

Technical data	СЕВ	UEA	
Output max.	65 l/min (17 US gpm)	3700 l/min (977 US gpm)	
Differential pressure	Max. 15 bar (217 psi)	Max. 20 bar (290 psi)	
Speed max.	2900 rpm	3600 rpm	
Temperature	-40°C to 60°C (-40°F to 140°F)	-40°C to 80°C (-40°F to 176°F)	
Casing pressure	PN 40	PN 25/PN 40	
Shaft sealing	Sealless magnetic coupling	Single or double mechanical seal	



UEA

In order to facilitate higher flow rates of liquefied gases, in the region of 200 m³/h (880 US gpm), more multistage centrifugal stages can be added. When the balance of stages becomes weighted to a greater number of centrifugal-type impellers, this is known as a *combination pump design*.

Centrifugal combination pumps continue to employ the benefits of the side channel stage, which is mounted downstream of the other impellers toward the discharge.

Consequently, large flows can be pumped very efficiently with the added benefits of self-priming and gas/vapor handling. This pump design features the same design of flow-harmonizing axial inlet, and specially developed first (low) NPSH stage.

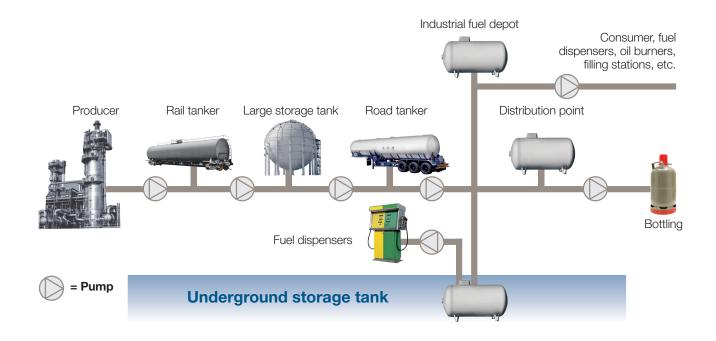


Efficient LPG pumps



During the various stages of distribution, pumps are required to transfer LPG in order to compensate for the pressure losses in the flow process. Under normal atmospheric conditions, liquefied gases would be gaseous. Depending on the temperature at certain pressures, they can be liquefied.

While liquefied gases have unique fluid characteristics, they are best pumped with equipment that is designed specifically for their application. Conventionally, such liquefied gases require a flooded suction in which to give adequate NPSH, and therefore avoid problems.



Application		Bump	Installation	
		Pump	Underground	Aboveground
Car filing		CEB vertical tank pump	max. 65 l/min (31 US gpm) max. 15 bar (217 psi)	
		SM-X submersible pump	max. 100 l/min (26 US gpm) max. 10 bar (145 psi)	
	PC-X side channel pump	max. 120 l/min (31 US gpm) max. 10 bar (145 psi)	max. 120 l/min (31 US gpm) max. 10 bar (145 psi)	
		SC side channel pump		max. 67 l/min (18 US gpm) max. 14.5 bar (210 psi)
Transfer and bottling		UEA multistage pump		max. 3700 l/min (977 US gpm) max. 20 bar (290 psi)
		CEH side channel pump	max. 580 l/min (153 US gpm) max. 40 bar (580 psi)	max. 580 l/min (153 US gpm) max. 40 bar (580 psi)
		PC-X side channel pump	max. 120 l/min (31 US gpm) max. 10 bar (145 psi)	max. 120 l/min (31 US gpm) max. 10 bar (145 psi)



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