





# PERISTALTIC PUMPS HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE PUMPS

The ideal choice to reduce your maintenance costs. The PCM Delasco<sup>™</sup> range offers a large choice of low pressure and high pressure peristaltic pumps.

# ) THE PERISTALTIC PRINCIPLE

The peristaltic pumping principle is based on the capacity of a soft elastomer hose to accept a deformation and subsequently recover its initial shape.

# > TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES

# • Only one wearing part: the hose

It also is the only part in contact with the pumped product

- Seal-less design
- Self-priming

Self-priming is automatic on start-up and does not require any special equipment. A flooded suction is required for viscous products only.

# Reversibility

The symmetric design of the pump makes it perfectly reversible by acting simply on the direction of rotation.

# • Dry running

Occasional dry running is possible without damage occurring.

# • Corrosive products

Only the pump hose is in contact with the fluid. This eliminates all the corrosion problems associated with acidic (hydrochloric sulfuric, nitric..) or basic (detergents sodium hydroxide or hypochlorite) products.

# Abrasive products

The elastomer hose resists better to abrasion than a metallic surface. The low running speed further reduces the abrasion caused by slurries.

# • Delicate products

Transfer is carried out inside the pump tube without agitating or frothing the product. This characteristic coupled with the low running speeds is essential for delicate products or emulsions (latex...).

### Dry-matter

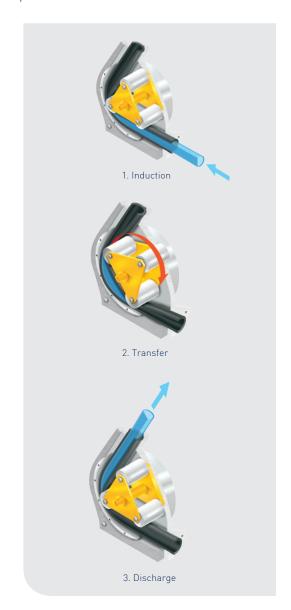
Dry-matter concentration can be up to 60% depending on the fluid density.

# Solid Particles

The maximum size allowed for solid particles is a 1/3 of the hose bore diameter. Soft particles (fruit, meat, fish...) can be the same size as that of the diameter of the hose.

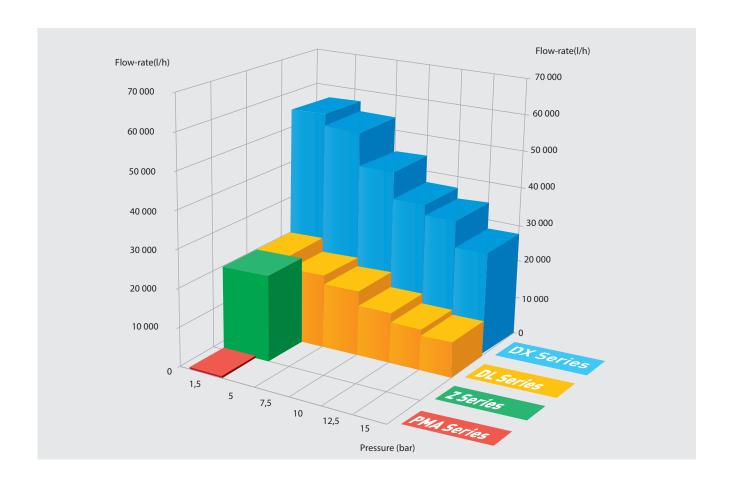
# > REDUCED LCC

The Life cycle costs have been optimized at every stage of the pump life: from its conception, operational time, and maintenance duties.



# THE PCM DELASCO™ RANGE

With various pump constructions and a wide choice of elastomer hoses, the PCM Delasco™ range allows to cover a wide variety of applications calling for heavy-duty and flexibility.





The pump with the reinforced hose for high pressures. Flow-rate: up to 20 m³/h Pressure: up to 15 bar.

# ) DX SERIES



reinforced hose for high pressures. Flow-rate: up to 55 m³/h Pressure: up to 15 bar.

The pump with the

# ) Z SERIES



The peristaltic pump for low pressures. Flow-rate: up to 20 m<sup>3</sup>/h Pressure: up to 1.5 bar.

# ) PMA SERIES



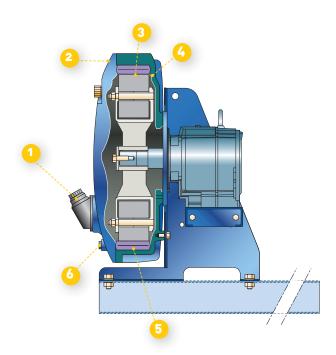
Special low flow-rate pump. Flow-rate: up to 200 l/h Pressure: up to 1.5 bar.

# **Accessories**

Hose-leak detector, Pulsation damping chamber, Vacuum pumping, Trolleys.

# **DL SERIES**

# THE PERFECT COMBINATION OF ROLLERS AND HOSE GUIDES





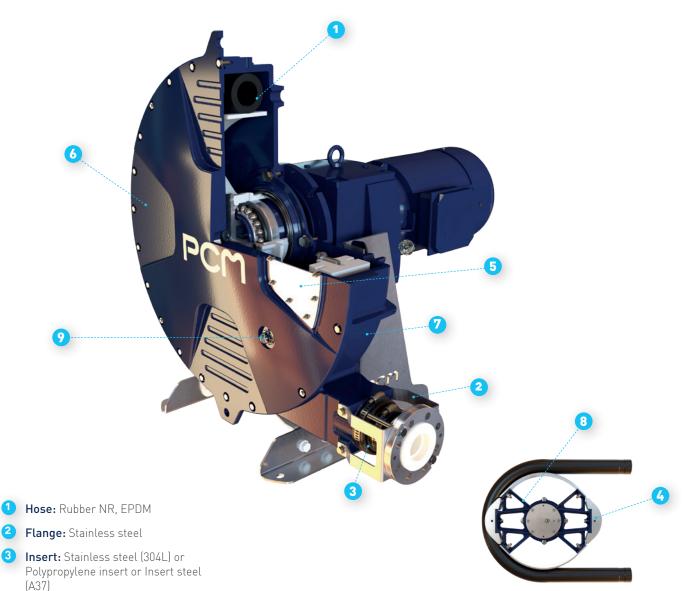
- 1 Oil filling port. Technopolymer. Easier filling, avoids splashing. Can also be used as an inspection port. Also used as a vacuum pumping port for DL series
- **Cover.** FGL 250 cast iron. Simplified servicing and handling: the cover has a lifting ring
- 3 Roller. FGL 250 cast iron. The roller is mounted on a self-lubricating ring of composite material. This assembly ensures that the roller will turn freely throughout the pump's working life. 3 roller sizes depending on the pressure which in turn increases hose life expectancy
- Leak-tight, oil-filled housing. FGL 250 cast iron.

  Permanently lubricates the hose, and disperses the heat generated by friction against the hose. Design minimises the volume of oil and therefore reduces LCC
- 6 Hose. NR EPDM and NBR rubber. Performs transfer or dosing up to 15 bar while limiting the discharge flow-rate
- Lubricant drain plug
- **Relief-valve plug.** Technopolymer. Overpressure safety inside pump housing
- 3 Steel hose-guide. E 24 steel. This design increases the squeezed surface area of the hose, so lengthening hose working life
- Clamped collar. Zinc or stainless steel. Clamp type, ensures perfect leak-tightness while facilitating rapid removal
- 10 Oil-level sight glass. Technopolymer. Magnifying effect, for easy oil-level checking

# ) CHARACTERISTICS

- Minimum flow-rate: 44 l/h
- Maximum flow-rate: 20 m³/h
- Maximum pressure: 15 bar
- Maximum temperature in continuous operation:
- Self-priming: 9 mCE
- Density higher than 2
- Maximum viscosity: 40 000 cP

# DX SERIES HIGH PRESSURE AND HIGH FLOW RATE

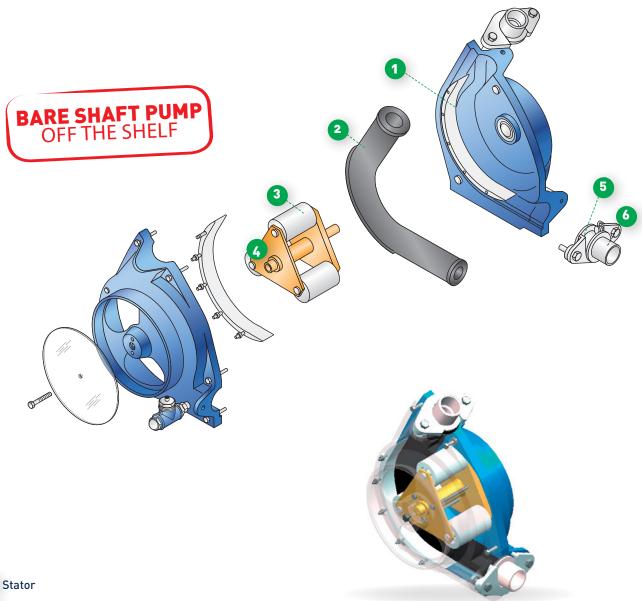


- 4 Shoes: Aluminium
- 5 Lubricant filling
- 6 Cover: FGL 250 cast iron
- 7 Stator: FGL 250 cast iron
- 8 Rotor: FGL 250 cast iron
- 9 Lubricant level

# **CHARACTERISTICS**

- Minimum flow-rate: 3,1 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Maximum flow-rate: 55 m³/h
- Maximum pressure: 15 bar
- Maximum temperature: 110°C
- Self-priming: 9 mCE
- Density higher than 2
- Maximum viscosity: 40 000 cP

# **Z SERIES REDUCE YOUR MAINTENANCE COSTS**



- 1 Stator
- 2 Hose. A large selection of materials for a wide range of applications. Depending on the pump size. Polychloroprene (CR). Chlorosulfonated polyethylene (CSM). Ethylene-Propylene-Diene-Monomer (EPDM). Natural rubber (NR). Silicone (SIL). Thermoplastic (TPA)
- 3 Roller
- 4 Rotor
- **5** Counterflange
- 6 Connecting sleeve

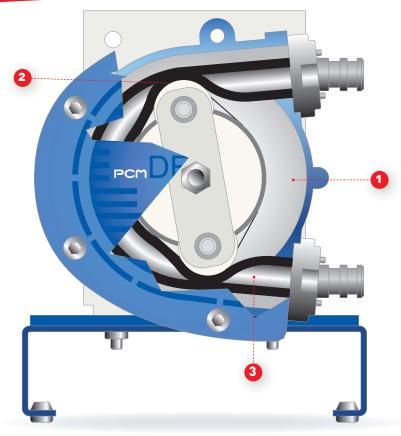
# **CHARACTERISTICS**

- Density: 1,8 max
- Minimum flow-rate: 40 l/h
- Maximum flow-rate: 20 m³/h • Maximum pressure: 1.5 bar
- Maximum temperature: 120 °C
- Self-priming: 5 mCE
- Maximum viscosity: 15 000 cP

# **PMA SERIES**

# THE RIGHT SOLUTION FOR DOSING AND TRANSFERRING





- 1 Plastic Stator (PFV) for a better resistance to corrosion
- 2 Hose. Neoprene and thermoplastic
- 3 Flexible hose, easy to change

# **)** CHARACTERISTICS

- Minimum flow-rate: 14 l/h
- Maximum flow-rate: 200 l/h
- Maximum pressure: 1,5 bar
- Maximum temperature: 120°C
- Self-priming: maximum 5 mCE
- Density higher than 2
- Maximum viscosity: 1800 cP

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# **INDUSTRIES AND APPLICATIONS**





# **)** ENVIRONMENT

Liquid sludges, lime milk, polymer, ferric chloride, scums, greases.



# MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Oil water mixtures, laminoire wastes, cutting oil, engine lubricants, engine lubricant wastes, latex.



# **) CHEMICALS**

Glues, paints, varnishes, polymer, flue gas desulphurization, fiber production, colloidal silica, detergents.



# NEW ENERGIES

Oil, biodiesel, musts, vinasses, coal water mixtures, uranium pulps.



# **MINERALS**

Mineral slurries, explosive preparation, polymer, pulp, grouts, mortars, refuse derived fuels, chrome VI reduction, coloring agent, sludge, liquid enamel transfer, shotcrete preparation.



### ) F00E

Slaughterhouse wastes, cheeses, fruits purée, syrups, dressings, creams.



# **PAPER**

Mineral slurries (kaolin, talc, bentonite, calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide), binders (starch, casein, AKD, PVA, CMC, latex), additives (retention agents, dispersants, optical brighteners), coating color, polymer.



# ) OIL AND GAS

Drilling mud.