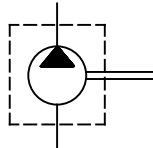
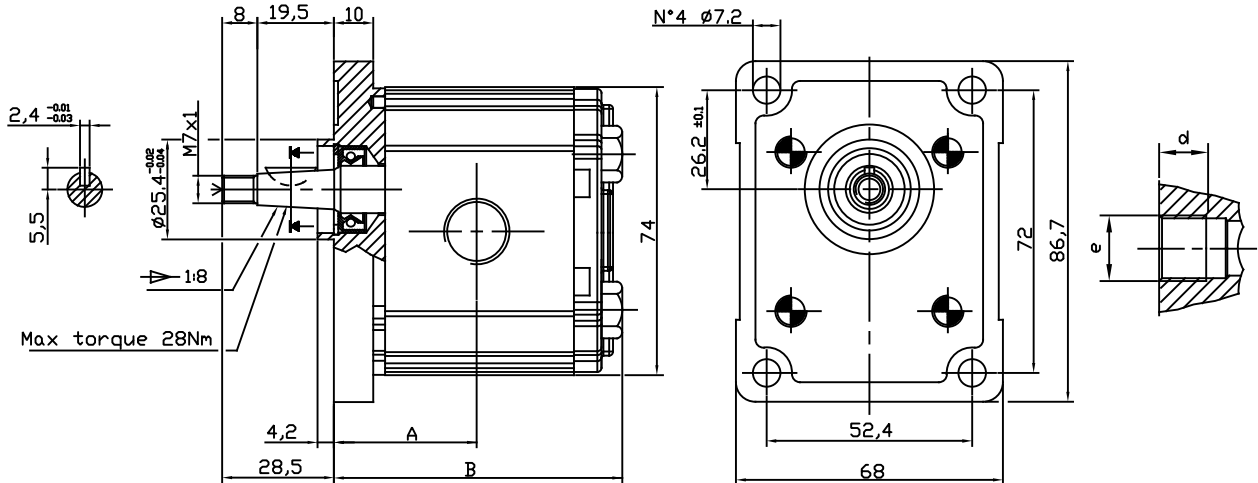


GROUP 1 PUMPS - EUROPEAN STANDARD

VERSION: G18 P1



Port	Dimension	e	d
Outlet	3/8"	G 3/8"	14
Inlet	3/8"	G 3/8"	14

Type	Displacement (cc/rev)	Max working pressure P1 (bar)	Peak pressure P3 (bar)	Max speed (r.p.m)	Dimension (mm)		Absorbed torque at 150 bar (Nm)	Code (Anti-clockwise)	Code (Clockwise)
					A	B			
OT 100 P07	0.73	200	240	5000	31.30	64.5	1.8	PS1007061S	PS1007061D
OT 100 P11	1.05	240	280	5000	31.90	65.6	2.4	PS1007062S	PS1007062D
OT 100 P16	1.45	260	300	5000	32.75	67.3	4.2	PS1007063S	PS1007063D
OT 100 P20	1.80	260	300	5000	33.45	68.7	5.2	PS1007064S	PS1007064D
OT 100 P25	2.45	260	300	5000	34.50	70.8	6.7	PS1007065S	PS1007065D
OT 100 P32	3.05	260	300	5000	35.50	72.8	8.3	PS1007066S	PS1007066D
OT 100 P40	3.80	260	300	4500	36.90	75.6	10.1	PS1007067S	PS1007067D
OT 100 P49	4.70	240	280	4500	38.45	78.7	12.7	PS1007068S	PS1007068D
OT 100 P58	5.55	200	240	4000	40.00	81.8	15.0	PS1007069S	PS1007069D
OT 100 P65	6.25	190	230	3750	41.25	84.3	16.8	PS1007070S	PS1007070D
OT 100 P79	7.60	170	220	3500	43.60	89.0	20.5	PS1017071S	PS1017071D

EXAMPLE OF ORDERING CODE

OT100 P 20 S / G 18 P1

Series

Pump

Displacement (see above table)

Rotation

S Anti-clockwise

D Clockwise

European standard flange

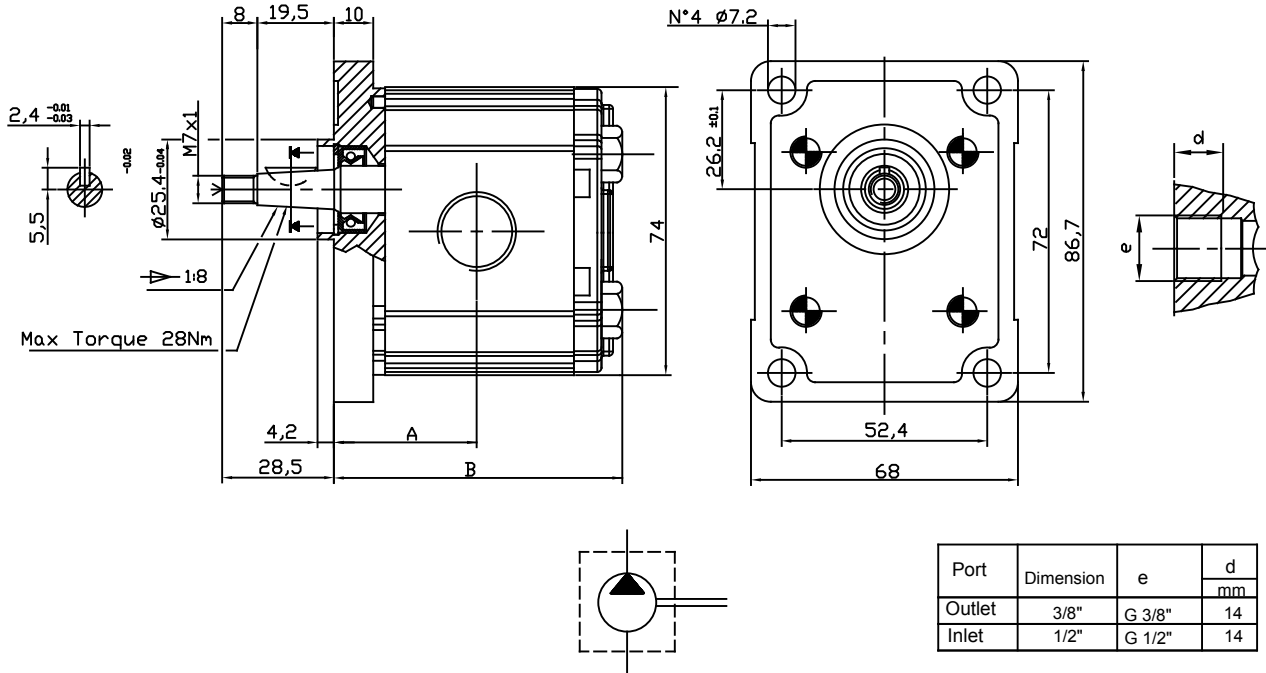
Taper shaft (1:8)

Body with threaded ports (BSP)

AVAILABLE FOR QUANTITIES

GROUP 1 PUMPS - EUROPEAN STANDARD

VERSION: G2 18 P1



Port	Dimension	e	d
Outlet	3/8"	G 3/8"	14
Inlet	1/2"	G 1/2"	14

Type	Displacement (cc/rev)	Max working pressure P1 (bar)	Peak pressure P3 (bar)	Max speed (r.p.m)	Dimension		Absorbed torque at 150 bar (Nm)	Code (Anti-clockwise) OT100 M79	Code (Clockwise)
					A	B			
OT 100 P49	4.70	240	280	4500	38.45	78.7	12.7	PS1027035S	PS1027035D
OT 100 P58	5.55	200	240	4000	40.00	81.8	15.0	PS1027036S	PS1027036D
OT 100 P65	6.25	190	230	3750	41.25	84.3	16.8	PS1027037S	PS1027037D
OT 100 P79	7.60	170	220	3500	43.60	89.0	20.5	PS1027038S	PS1027038D

EXAMPLE OF ORDERING CODE

OT100 P 65 S / G2 18 P1

Series

Pump

Displacement (see above table)

Rotation

S Anti-clockwise

D Clockwise

European standard flange

Taper shaft (1:8)

Body with threaded ports (BSP)
Inlet G 1/2"

AVAILABLE FOR QUANTITIES

GROUP 1 PUMPS

GEAR HOUSING

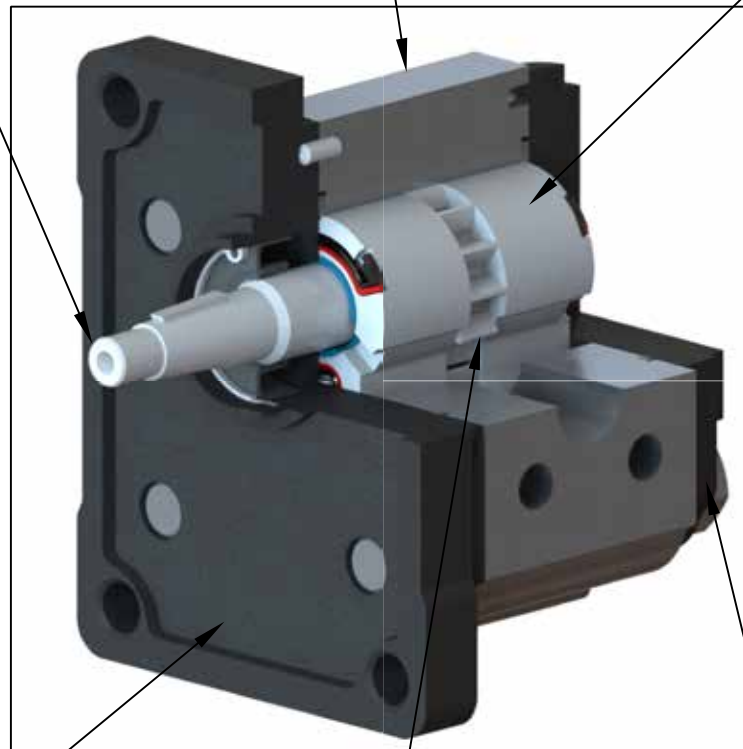
Extruded in aluminium alloy

DRIVE SHAFTS

Choice of several standard drive shafts

BEARINGS

Hi-resistant aluminium alloy with DU sleeve bearings to offer high performances.

**MOUNTING FLANGES**

Choice of several mounting flanges in cast iron

COVER

Made in cast iron material and available with suction port

GEARS

Designed specifically to reduce the noise level and offer the best performance between flow pulsation and displacements



GROUP 1 PUMPS

CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

PART	MATERIAL	CHARACTERISTICS
GEARS	Hardened steel UNI 7846	Rs= 1250 N/mm ² Rm= 1450 N/mm ²
FLANGE AND COVER	G25 / G30 cast iron	Rs= 300 N/mm ² Rm= 450 N/mm ²
BEARINGS	Sical 3 Bearings with DU	Rs= 350 N/mm ² Rm= 390 N/mm ²
BODY	Etruded in aluminium alloy Series 7020	Rs= 350 N/mm ² Rm= 390 N/mm ²
O-RINGS	Buna N Viton	90 Shore, up to 90°C 80 Shore, for high temperature
ANTIEXTRUSION	Zitel	With glass fibres

Rs= Enervation load

Rm= Breaking load

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Maximum pressures up to 300 bar

Weight : from 0.9 Kg to 1.6 kg

Maximum speed up to 5.000 rpm

Type of shafts:

Taper 1:8

Oldham

Slined DIN 5482

SAE AA

Keyed

Type of flanges:

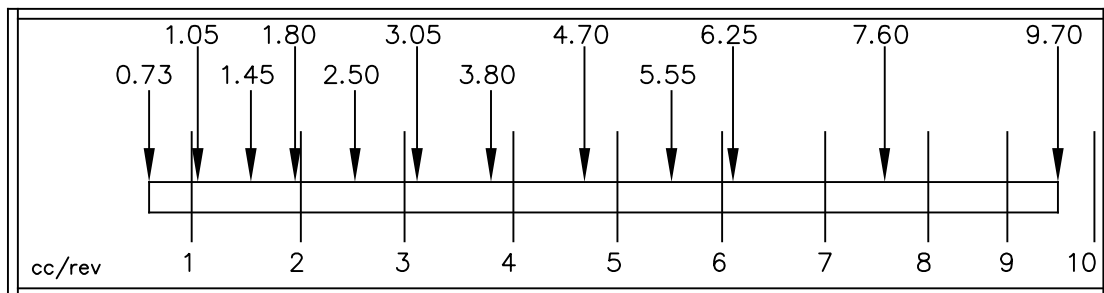
European standard

Standard for power units

SAE AA standard

Displacements from 0.73 cc/rev to 9.9 cc/rev

The displacements are available according this table:



There is also available a special version with built-in support and a bigger taper 1:8 shaft (diameter Ø14) for 9.9 cc/rev pump.

In the range there are tandem pumps with unloading valve in the back cover and pumps with built in maximum pressure relief valve (with internal or external drain)

DRIVE:

The connection of the pump to the motor must be done preferably with the use of a flexible coupling to avoid any radial and/or axial force on the shaft, otherwise pump efficiency will dramatically drop due to early wear of inner moving parts.

In any applications where the motion is trasmitted through belts, it is necessary to use a support to avoid any radial or axial load to the pump shaft.

In any applications where are used splined shafts of Oldham couplings, it is suggested to assure a costant lubrication through grease or similar products.

GROUP 1 PUMPS

WORKING CONDITIONS- LIMIT PERFORMANCES

In normal working conditions there must be, in the suction pipe, a pressure lower than the atmospheric pressure.

The pressure range in suction must be:

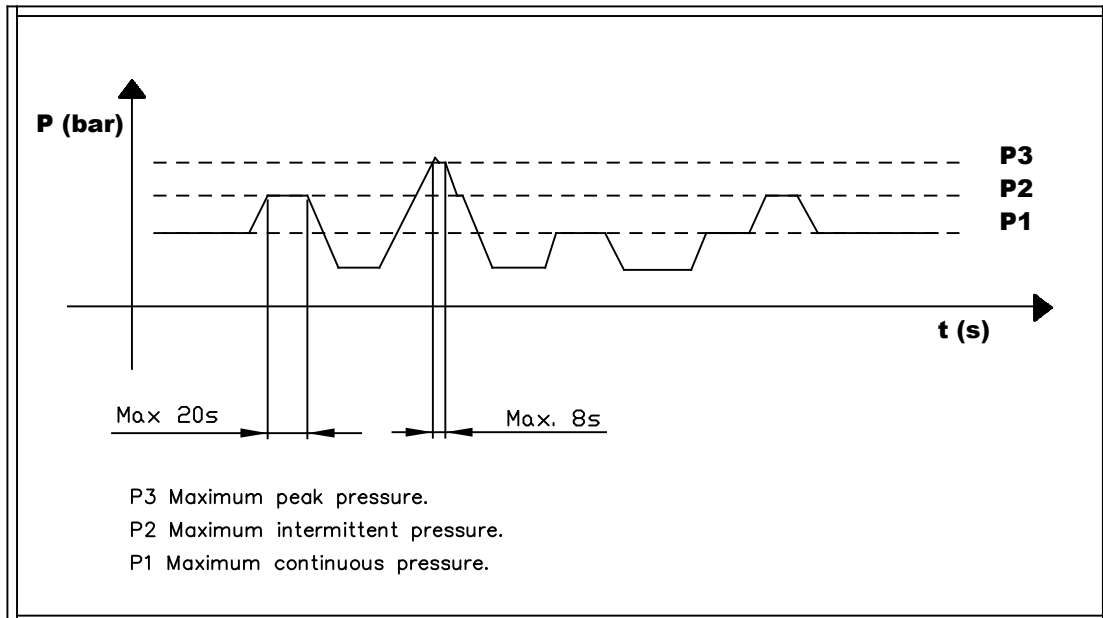
Min. 0.75 bar (absolute)

Max 2,0 bar (absolute)

The maximum pressure values "P1" are referred to a continuous working at 1500 rpm with standard hydraulic fluids with minimum viscosity of 10 cSt.

For heavier working conditions (viscosity or high temperature) it is necessary to reduce the "P1" values.

In the following table are described the admitted pressures:

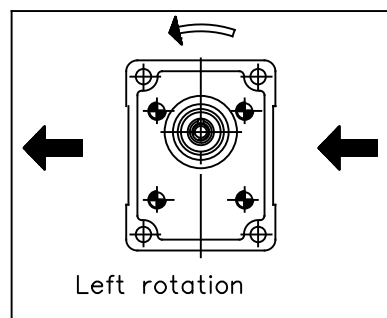
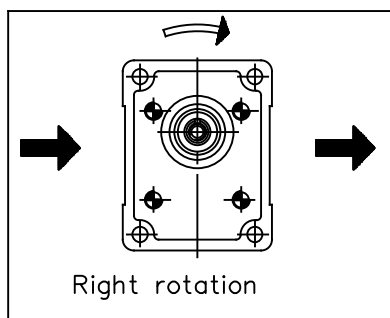


The standard working speeds (minimum and maximum) are the following:

Min. = 750 rpm

Max = (See following tables)

DIRECTION OF ROTATION LOOKING AT THE SHAFT:





GROUP 1 PUMPS

FLUID FILTRATION

It is known that in many cases the premature pump performances reduction is due to a non correct filtration in the circuit.

The presence of contamination particles in the fluid usually corresponds to an irreparable wear of the pump internal parts.

It is recommended to pay attention to the plant cleaning, mainly in the starting activity.

The starting fluid contamination it must be according to the Norms ISO 4406 and it should not exceed the Class 19/16 with a filter 3x75.

Here below the technical parameters to respect:

FILTRATION IN SUCTION LINE	30 / 60 Nominal micron
FILTRATION IN PRESSURE LINE	10 / 25 absolute micron
MAXIMUM SPEED IN SUCTION	0.5 / 1.5 m/s
MAXIMUM SPEED IN OUTPUT	3.0 / 5.5 m/s

Sometime in contaminated places it is recommended to improve the filtration in pressure line and fit also an air filter.

HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

It is recommended the use of fluids made for hydraulic circuits.

Usually they are hydraulic oils with mineral basis HLP HV (DIN 51524).

Here below the technical parameters to respect:

MINIMUM VISCOSITY	10 mm²/s
MAXIMUM VISCOSITY ✱	750 mm²/s
SUGGESTED VISCOSITY	20 mm²/s / 100 mm /s
SUGGESTED TEMPERATURE	30°C / 50°C
WORKING TEMPERATURE	-15°C / +80°C

For applications with water-glycol (HF-C) it is recommended to consider the following limitations: 1500 rpm maximum speed and 200 bar maximum pressure.

For applications with phosphate ester fluids, please contact our Technical department.

✱ From 0.7 cc until 1.1 cc **MAXIMUM VISCOSITY 500 mm /s**

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

During the first starting it is recommended:

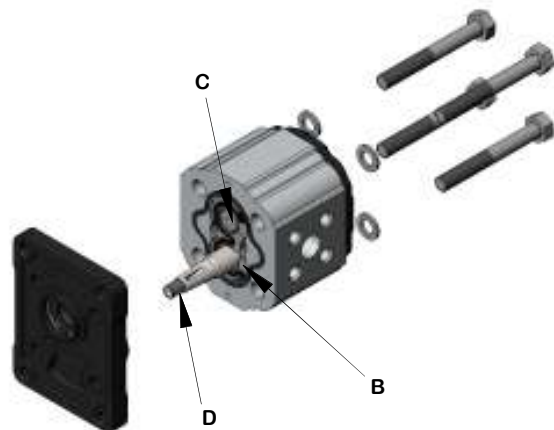
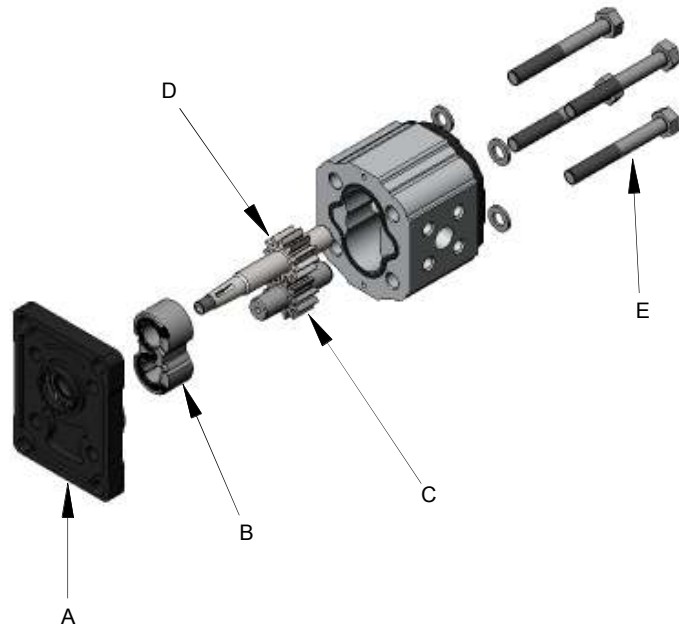
- to set the maximum pressure relief valves to a low value and gradually increase the pressure.
- to check, with single rotation pumps, that the rotation direction it is correct.
- to check that the connection between the motor and pump shaft is correct: without radial or axial load.
- to avoid starting under pressure in low temperature conditions or after long period of inactivity
- to check the fluid level in the tank
- to disconnect the return pipe and purge any air in the circuit
- to protect the pumpshaft seal when painting power pack
- to use suitable systems in the return lines to tank, to avoid turbulence in the circuit and ingress of air, water or contamination
- to check the torque that must be lower than the maximum torque admissible on the pump shaft
- to use new oil filters with absence of water or any other emulsifying substance
- to avoid starting with a air-oil solution

It is important to specify an oil tank at least twice the flow from the pump.

GROUP 1 PUMPS- CHANGING ROTATION

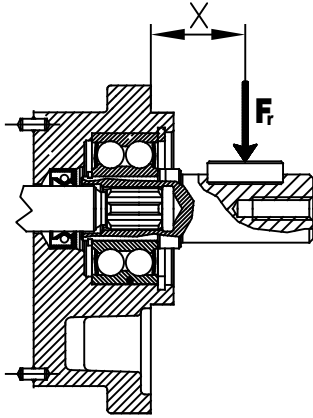
TO CHANGE ROTATION OF OT100 PUMP IT'S NECESSARY TO OPERATE IN THE FOLLOWING WAY:

1. Clean the pump externally with care.
2. Loosen, and remove, the clamp bolts (E).
3. Coat the sharp edges of the drive shaft (D) with adhesive tape and smear a layer of clean grease on the shaft end extension to avoid damaging the lip of the shaft seal when removing the mounting flange.
4. Remove the mounting flange (A), taking care to keep the flange as straight as possible during removal. Ensure that while removing the front mounting flange, the drive shaft and other components remain in position.
5. Ease the drive gear (D) up to facilitate removal of bearings (B), taking care that the precision ground surfaces do not become damaged, and removed the drive gear.
6. Remove the driven gear (D) without overturning. The rear flange has not to be removed.
7. Re-locate the driven gear (C) in the position previously occupied by the drive gear (D).
8. Re-locate the drive gear (D) in the position previously occupied by the driven gear (C).
9. Replace the front flange (A) in its original position.
10. Gently wipe the machined surface of the front flange (A) and the body with a canvas.
11. Refit the front mounting flange (A) turned by 180° from its original position.
12. Refit the clamp bolts (E). (**SCREW TIGHTENING TORQUE = 28 Nm**)
13. Check that the pump rotates freely when the drive shaft (D) is turned by hand. If not a pressure plate seal may be pinched.
14. The pump is ready for installation with the original rotation reversed.



GROUP 1 PUMPS - WITH FRONT BEARING

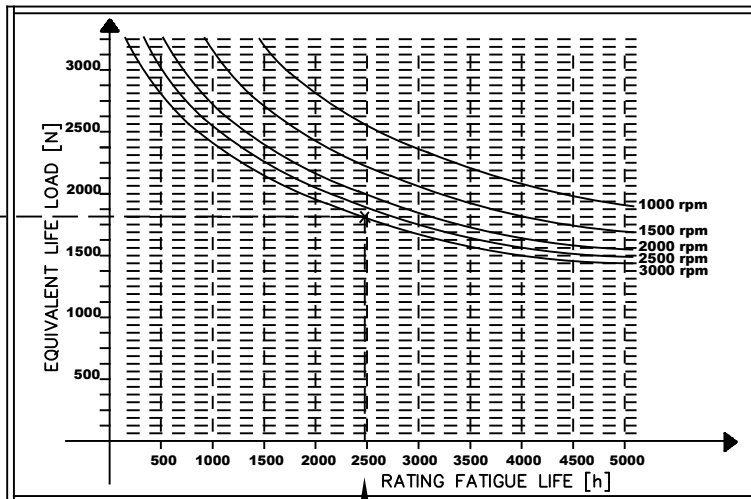
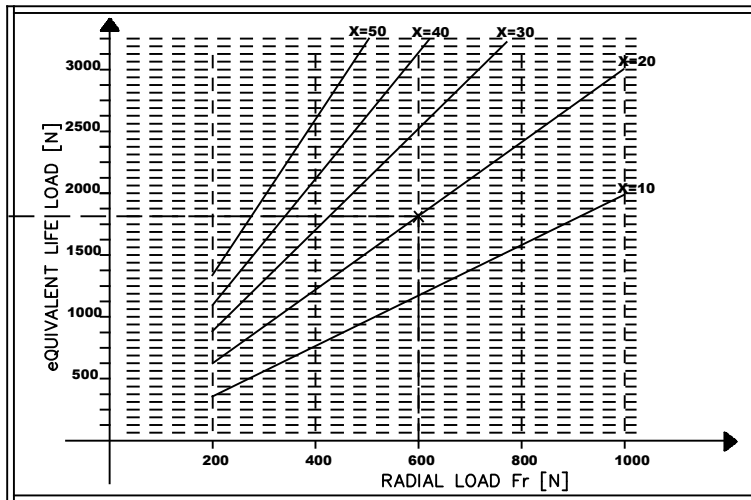
VERIFY OF BEARING DURATION



X = Distance of the radial flange result from the mounting flange

**Each curve has been obtained at:
Lubricant oil ISO VG 46
Temperature 60° C (140° F)
Without or with very low axial load**

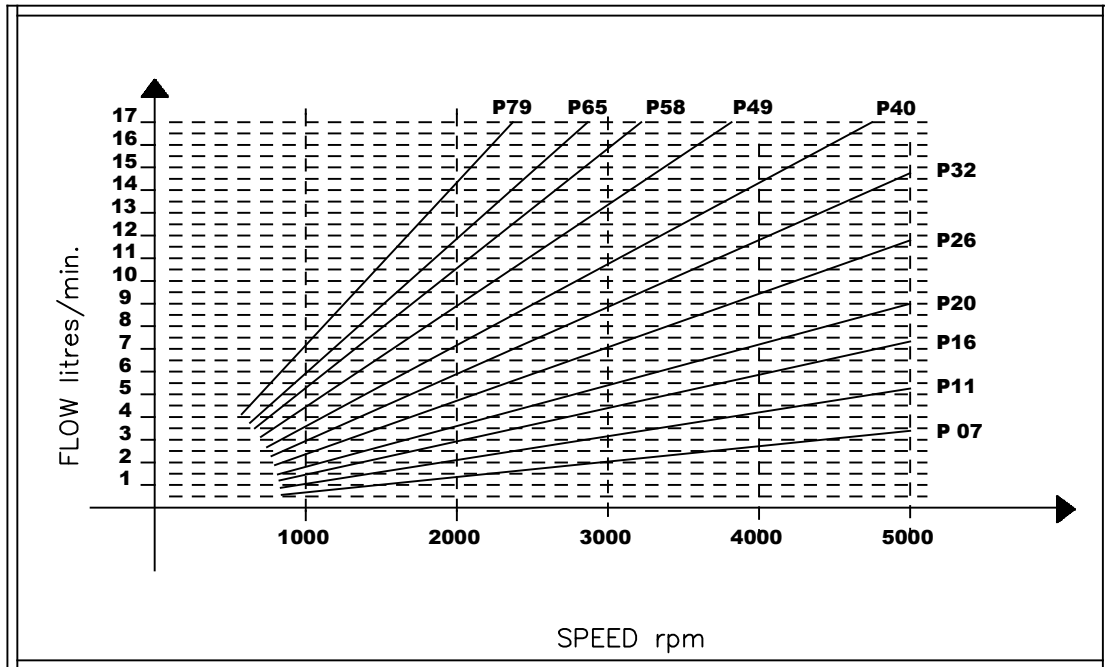
Example
Fr = 600 N
X = 20 mm
Speed = 3000 rpm
Rating fatigue life ≈ 2500 h



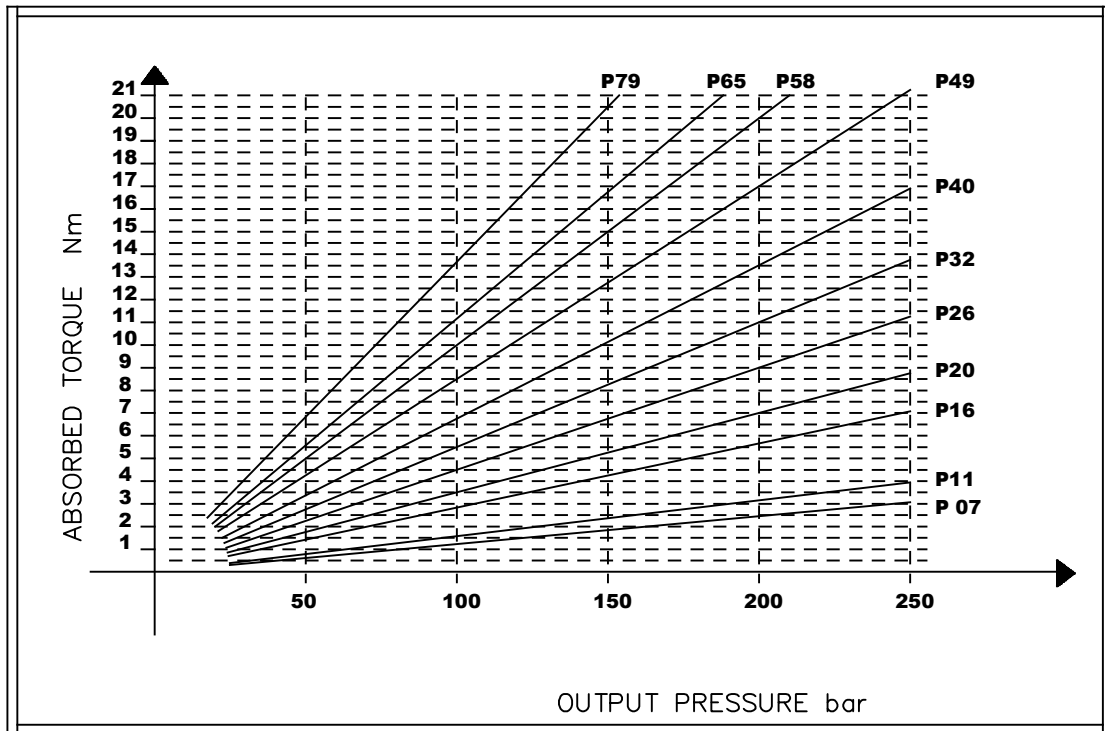


GROUP 1 PUMPS

FLOW CHARACTERISTICS CURVES



ABSORBED TORQUE



NOTE

Above flow characteristics curves have been made considering a volumetric efficiency of 95%

**GROUP 1 PUMPS****PUMP CALCULATION**

V	Displacement	cc / rev
Q	Flow	l/min
P	Power	kW
C	Torque	N · m
N	Speed	rpm
ΔP	Pressure	bar
n_v	Volumetric efficiency	0.95
n_m	Mechanical efficiency	0.9
n_t	Total efficiency	0.85

$$Q = V_v \cdot n \cdot \frac{N}{10} \quad \text{l/min}$$

$$C = \frac{\Delta P \cdot V}{62.8 \cdot n} \quad \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta P \cdot V \cdot N}{612000 \cdot n} \quad \text{kW}$$