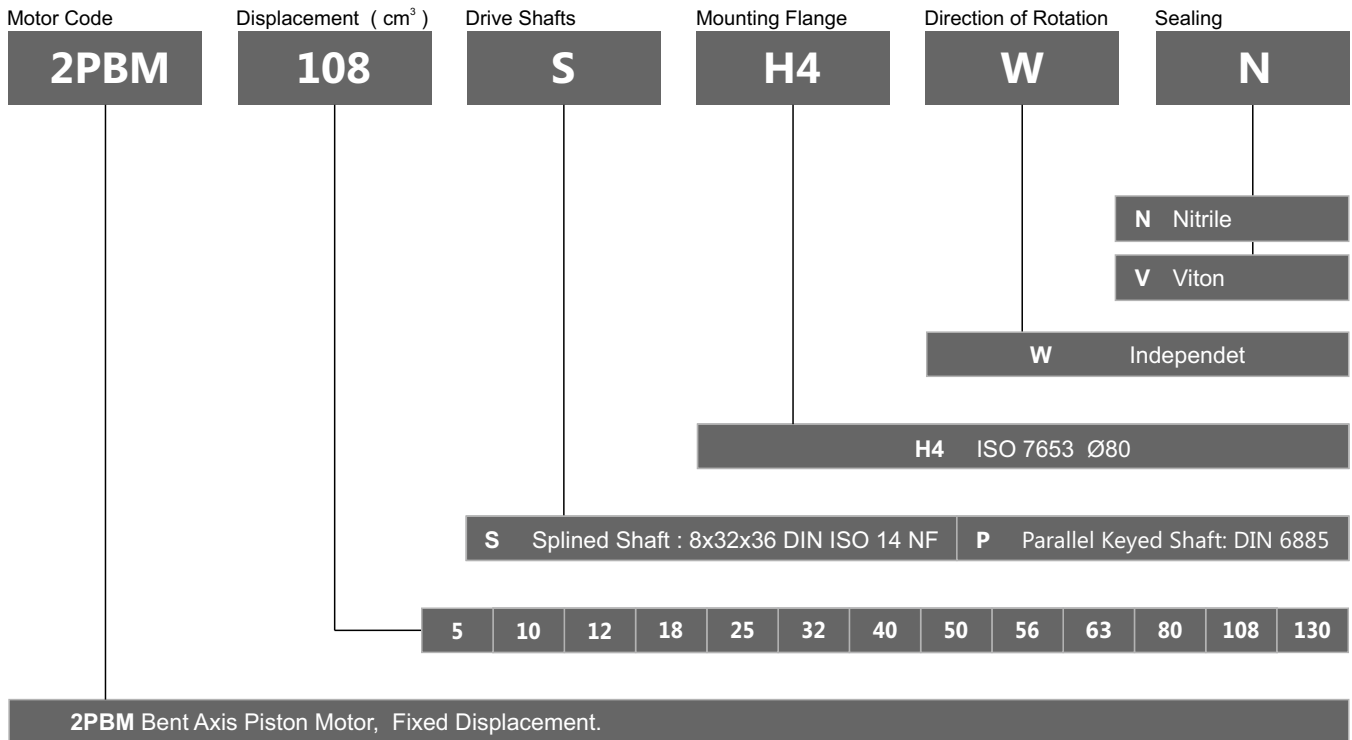


Ordering Code of 2PBM Motors



Formulas			
Pump Output Flow	GPM	$GPM = (\text{Speed (rpm)} \times \text{disp. (cu. in.)}) / 231$	$GPM = (n \times d) / 231$
Pump Input Horsepower	HP	$HP = GPM \times \text{Pressure (psi)} / 1714 \times \text{Efficiency}$	$HP = (Q \times P) / 1714 \times E$
Pump Efficiency	E	Overall Efficiency = Output HP / Input HP	$E_{\text{Overall}} = \text{HP}_{\text{Out}} / \text{HP}_{\text{In}} \times 100$
		Overall Efficiency = Volumetric Eff. × Mechanical Eff.	$E_{\text{Overall}} = \text{EffVol.} \times \text{EffMech.}$
Pump Volumetric Efficiency	E	Volumetric Efficiency = Actual Flow Rate Output (GPM) / Theoretical Flow Rate Output (GPM) × 100	$\text{EffVol.} = \text{Q}_{\text{Act.}} / \text{Q}_{\text{Theo.}} \times 100$
Pump Mechanical Efficiency	E	Mechanical Efficiency = Theoretical Torque to Drive / Actual Torque to Drive × 100	$\text{EffMech} = \text{T}_{\text{Theo.}} / \text{T}_{\text{Act.}} \times 100$
Pump Displacement	CIPR	$\text{Displcmnt (In.}^3 \text{ / rev.)} = \text{Flow Rate (GPM)} \times 231 / \text{Pump RPM}$	$\text{CIPR} = \text{GPM} \times 231 / \text{RPM}$
Pump Torque	T	Torque = Horsepower × 63025 / RPM	$T = 63025 \times \text{HP} / \text{RPM}$
		Torque = Pressure (PSIG) × Pump Displacement (CIPR) / 2π	$T = P \times \text{CIPR} / 6.28$

- Horsepower for driving a pump** : For every 1 hp of drive, the equivalent of 1 gpm @ 1500 psi can be produced.
- Horsepower for idling a pump** : To idle a pump when it is unloaded will require about 5% of it's full rated power
- Wattage for heating hydraulic oil** : Each watt will raise the temperature of 1 gallon of oil by 1° F. per hour.
- Flow velocity in hydraulic lines** : Pump suction lines 2 to 4 feet per second, pressure lines up to 500 psi - 10 to 15 ft./sec., pressure lines 500 to 3000 psi - 15 to 20 ft./sec.; all oil lines in air-over-oil systems; 4 ft./sec.