

Positive Displacement Rotary Piston Pumps

INSTRUCTION MANUAL WITH PICTORIALIZED PARTS LIST

200AV - VARIABLE CONTROL HEAD PUMP (WITH MANUAL FLOW CONTROL CCW ROTATION)

220TV - VARIABLE CONTROL HEAD PUMP (WITH VERNIER FLOW CONTROL CW ROTATION)

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220TX - BYPASS HEAD PUMP (CW ROTATION)

200AX - BYPASS HEAD PUMP (FULLY JACKETED, CCW ROTATION)

> 220T - SOLID HEAD PUMP (FULLY JACKETED, CCW ROTATION)

200A - SOLID PUMP (CCW ROTATION)

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Tri-Rotor Pumping PrincipleBa	ack



SERIES 200 AND 220 PUMPS

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MODEL 200AV, 220TV VARIABLE VOLUME PUMP, 200AX, 220TX BYPASS HEAD PUMP, 200A, 220T SOLID HEAD PUMP,

SERIES 200 AND 220 RATED 240 GPM@ 520 RPM

Putting Pump Into Service

CAUTION: When receiving a pump, carefully check for damage, broken port seals, and any misalignment incurred during shipping.

CORRECT PIPING HOOK-UP: The series 200 and 220 pumps come with two 4" flanged ports designed for use with Schedule 40 steel pipe. Connect piping based on directions of shaft rotation.

SERIES 200 CW (CLOCKWISE) Rotation pump has the suction port on the right side and discharge port on the top (viewed with shaft end toward you). Series 220 CW has top suction and left side discharge.

SERIES 200 CCW (COUNTER CLOCKWISE) Rotation pump has the suction port on the left side and discharge port on top. Series 220 CCW has top suction and right side discharge.

• Any pump may be run in reverse temporarily for such purposes as stripping lines, etc.

Mounting and Alignment





220T - CW Rotation

The following will cause misalignment:

KOTOR® 2

- (1) Warped base plate correct by shimming pump and drive components.
- (2) Pipe strain correct by using hangers or appropriate pipe supports.

If pump is connected to drive member by couplings, shim components until coupling halves are aligned.

To prevent misalignment of pump and drive components, fasten base securely in place using the foundation bolt holes provided.

• SHAFT SHOULD ALWAYS BE TURNABLE BY HAND.

• As a last check before starting pump: Remove gland nuts and slide packing gland out of housing. If gland does not slide back into housing without interference, pump is misaligned.

DIRECT MOTOR DRIVE UNITS AND GEAR DRIVEN UNITS: Abutting shafts must be at least 1/8 of an inch apart and coupling inserts and/or chains should be loose enough to prevent end thrust on pump shaft.

BELT DRIVEN UNITS: An outboard bearing must be used to prevent side thrust on pump shaft. Pump shaft must be free to slide longitudinally through outboard bearing, so that rotor group will not be forced against pump case components. Align sheaves using straight edge or stretched cord.

OPEN GEAR DRIVEN UNITS: Proper alignment and engagement of gear and pinion can be checked by passing foil or cellophane through them. An outboard bearing should be used to prevent side thrust on pump shaft. Pump shaft must be free to slide longitudinally through outboard bearing so that rotor group will not be forced against pump case components. **CAUTION:** Use gear and pinion set of same pressure angle such as furnished by factory, otherwise fibre motor pinion life will be short.

PACKING GLAND

The packing gland serves a dual function; first as packing follower and second as a bearing which, with the shaft housing bushing, forms a support for the rotor and shaft. As shipped from the factory, the gland is LOOSE ENOUGH TO BE ROCKED BY HAND. At first start-up DO NOT tighten gland until pump has run long enough for packing to expand from absorption of pumpage. Thereafter, to adjust, tighten nuts evenly one-quarter turn at a time, just enough to reduce leakage - NO MORE - a drop or two of the pumpage should normally drip from the gland every few minutes (except of course with mechanical seals, or external scavenging systems). SHAFT SHOULD ALWAYS BE TURNABLE BY HAND. (Keep shaft well lubricated with appropriate lubrication through fitting provided.)



The Variable Volume Control Head mounted on a standard Tri-Rotor pump body allows for both automatic and/or manual changes in the flow rate of the pump. The automatic response occurs with changes in the operating pressure of the system, causing a spring-loaded hydraulic control mechanism to adjust internally, the stroke of the pump. By using flow controls, the operator can make manual adjustments to increase or decrease the discharge rate as desired.

MANUAL AND VERNIER FLOW CONTROLS

Two flow controls are available: The Manual Flow Control (MFC) for rough adjustments, or Vernier Flow Control (VFC), which is graduated for fine setting and metering. These enable the operator to vary the discharge rate infinitely from 100% down to zero without stopping the pump or changing speed. The plunger under the control stem and control lever assembly fix the stroke length, i.e. displacement of the pistons.

TO ADJUST CONTROL SPRING TENSION

(3 STEPS)

STEP 1 - STOP PUMP. Unbolt lettered spring cap and insert spring adjusting wrench as shown. Pull wrench toward "increase" and remove pawl pin. DO NOT LET WRENCH GET AWAY. NOTE alignment of holes between pawl plate and underlying top spring plate. Unwind to release spring tension, counting number of top spring plate holes passing hole originally containing pawl pin.



SUCTION STEP 2 - To reset, pull wrench in direction of

> "increase" (note arrows on plate) until the spring begins to tighten against the control lever assembly. Note first coinciding set of holes. Thereafter, continue turning wrench until second top spring



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Clockwise Rotation

Plug

for CW

plate hole is seen. Insert pawl pin to lock top spring plate in this position. Pump will now develop approximately 35 PSI when running against a closed discharge line.

STEP 3 - For greater pressure, turn wrench to higher hole position. Each hole represents 20 PSI. DO NOT EXCEED 6 holes.

CAUTION - Spring adjusting wrench is designed to bend if operator exceeds the allowable tension.

TO REVERSE DIRECTION OF ROTATION (6 STEPS)

CAUTION - After reversing rotation, variable head no longer automatically reduces discharge rate. A relief valve should be installed in the discharge line. For automatic operation, order a complete head of opposite rotation from the factory.

- STEP 1 Release spring tension as described above.
- **STEP 2 -** Unbolt control head and remove together with pressure control plate and gaskets as one unit (pictured). Make sure gaskets are not damaged.
- STEP 3 Unbolt shaft housing and remove together with rotor group and gasket as one unit. THIS LEAVES PUMP IN THREE SECTIONS AS PICTURED. Plug for CCW
- **STEP 4** Turn body "about face" and switch dowel pins.
- **STEP 5** Bolt the three sections back together, making sure the shuttle pin enters the bore of the shuttle.
- **STEP 6** Reverse the wiring to run motor in opposite direction. NOTE: Variable head no longer automatically reduces discharge rate. Refer to caution above.





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BYPASS HEAD MODELS 200AX, 220TX

This Tri-Rotor pump model has an integral dash pot relief valve in the head. The standard spring can be set up to 50 PSI at which setting it will bypass full volume; the heavy-duty spring can be set up to 100 PSI.

TO ADJUST BYPASS RELIEF PRESSURE

Remove hexagonal cap (A) and loosen locknut. Turn adjusting screw (B) in to increase pressure and out to decrease pressure.

Tighten locknut and replace hexagonal cap, making sure copper gasket is in place.

TO REVERSE DIRECTION OF ROTATION 200AX, 220TX

(5 STEPS)

CAUTION: After reversing rotation, bypass relief valve no longer functions. A relief valve should be installed in the discharge line. For automatic operation, order from the factory a complete head of opposite rotation.



STEP 1 - Unbolt bypass head and remove with bypass head gasket as one unit, making sure gasket is not damaged.

STEP 2 - Unbolt shaft housing and remove together with rotor group and gasket as one unit. THIS LEAVES THE PUMP IN THREE SECTIONS AS PICTURED.

- STEP 3 Turn body "about face" and switch dowel pins.
- **STEP 4 -** Bolt the three sections back together, making sure the shuttle pin enters the bore of the shuttle.
- Bypass Head Body Shaft Housing
- STEP 5 Reverse wiring to run motor in opposite direction.

NOTE: Bypass relief valve will not function. Refer to caution above.

Rotor Group

SOLID HEAD MODELS 200A, 220T

The Model **200A**, **220T** has a solid head with the shuttle pin set in a fixed position to give constant volume for simple transfer service. A relief valve should be installed in the discharge line for protection.

TO REVERSE DIRECTION OF ROTATION 200A, 220T

(5 STEPS)

- STEP 1 Unbolt solid head and remove with head gasket as one unit, making sure gasket is not damaged.
- STEP 2 Unbolt shaft housing and remove together with rotor group and gasket as one unit. THIS LEAVES PUMP IN THREE SECTIONS AS PICTURED.
- **STEP 3 -** Turn body "about face" and switch dowel pins.
- **STEP 4 -** Bolt the three sections back together, making sure the shuttle pin enters the bore of the shuttle.
- STEP 5 Reverse wiring to run motor in opposite direction.





SERIES 200, 220 PUMPS

RATED 200 GPM @ 430 RPM

MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED PUMP SPEEDS FOR VARIOUS VISCOSITIES

SERIES 200, 220

Rating	200 G	PM @	430 RPM	
Displacement Factor	46.5 GPM/100 Revs.			
Port Size	4" Flanged			
SSU / CPS	RPM	GPM	Suction	
40 / 4	520	240	4	
100 / 20	520	240	4	
400 / 78	445	205	4	
600 / 125	435	202	4	
800 / 165	430	200	4	
1,000 / 200	425	1 97	4	
1,600 / 335	410	1 90	4	
2,000 / 410	405	1 88	4	
3,000 / 620	390	1 81	4	
5,000 / 1,060	370	1 72	4	
8,000 / 1,700	345	160	4	
9,000 / 1,900	335	1 56	4	

For Viscosities Below Pump Must Have Relieved Rotor Group (For Sticky, Tacky Fluids)

Port Size	4" Flanged			
10,000 / 2,150	330	153	4	
15,000 / 3,100	300	140	4	
20,000 / 4,250	275	128	4	
30,000 / 6,500	255	118	6	
40,000 / 8,610	210	98	6	
50,000 / 10,800	185	86	6	
75,000 / 16,210	150	70	6	
100,000 / 21,625	125	38	6	
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GENERAL RULE: Viscous fluids which retain their "slipperiness" or which readily thin out with slight temperature increase or agitation do not require a relieved rotor group.



CAUTION: Suction piping diameter and length must be separately determined, regardless of pump port size, where (1) volatile liquids or (2) viscous pumpages are concerned. The sizes shown in the above charts are for suction lines no longer than 10 feet and containing no more than 2 pipe fittings.



TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

TROUBLE		E OF PUN BYPASS		LOOK FOR
	•	•	•	CW pump running counter clockwise or visa versa (1)* Motor wiring reversed Piping to wrong ports
	•	•	•	Discharge head too high Piping too small, too long (4)* Viscosity too high (4)*
				Flow control turned down to zero
NO FLOW	•			Pawl Pin missing Control Spring - not adjusted - wound backwards - distorted - broken out of top or bottom spring plates
				Relief Valve Spring - not adjusted - not in correct position (3)* spring broken
	•			sensitive - dirt accumulation preventing movement
		•		seat - spring adjusting plate missing
	•	•	•	stuck - lift too great - altitude too high - vapor lock
HIGH AMP, DRAIN	•	•		piping - RPM too high for viscosity (4)*
	•	•	•	Packing too tight (1)* Misaligned pump (1)* Insufficient lubrication of shaft (1)*
HOT				Too long running in full bypass cycle Overspeeding: (4)*
				Cavitation
PUMP FROZEN	•	•	•	Packing too tight (1)* Misalignment (1)* Obstruction in rotor group - rotor group part broken
CAN'T TURN SHAFT	•	•	•	Pumpage - shear sensitive - congealed - carmelized - solidified Temperature of all bronze or bronze-fitted pump exceeding 140°F, Botor group not relieved
NOISY	•	•	•	Cavitation Worn rotor group Air leak into suction line
PUMP				Plunger or Valve bouncing due to - suction line restriction - relief valve in discharge line reacting with spring setting - Piping Resonance
EXCESSIVE				Packing Nuts incorrectly adjusted
LEAKAGE FROM PACKING GLAND	•	•	•	Packing worn Mechanical Shaft Seal worn or broken Shaft scored
REDUCTION OF FLOW OR PRESSURE	•	•		Pawl Pin broken Control Spring setting incorrect (2)* Control Plunger stuck (2)* Bypass Spring setting incorrect (3)* Valve unseated or worn (3)* Pump worn
				Restriction or too high viscosity in suction line (4)*
PREMATURE WEAR:	•	•	•	Misalignment - end or side thrust on shaft (1)* Packing too tight or adjusted incorrectly (1)* Dirty or abrasive pumpage Running pump dry - repeated suction lift
SHORT PUMP				Overspeeding (4)* Non-lubricating pumpage operating above 30 PSI and 350 RPM
LIFE:				Flow control set below 25% capacity for too long a period Suction line restricted causing plunger "bounce"
RAPID WEAR OF PINIONS	•	•	•	Misalignment - excessive side thrust on gear Pressure angle not same as gear
RAPID WEAR OF PINIONS	•	•	•	Flow control set below 25% capacity for too long a period Suction line restricted causing plunger "bounce" Misalignment - excessive side thrust on gear Pressure angle not same as gear





WHEN ORDERING PARTS ALWAYS GIVE: (1) Pump Serial Number

(2) Rotation of Pump (CW or CCW)

(3) Shaft Length (From port centerline)

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** Furnished with following shaft lengths: T or M 21", MO or BD 25"

NOTE: ALWAYS GIVE PUMP SERIAL NUMBER WHEN ORDERING PARTS

200 220



WHEN ORDERING PARTS ALWAYS GIVE:

(1) Pump Serial Number

(2) Rotation of Pump (CW or CCW)(3) Shaft Length (From port centerline)

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** Includes J4938 Bronze Bushing or J6251 Iron Bushing



NOTE: ALWAYS GIVE PUMP SERIAL NUMBER WHEN ORDERING PARTS.



CAUTION: Part numbers

under pictured parts represent

BYPASS HEAD PARTS AND SOLID HEAD PARTS FOR SERIES 200 AND 220

200AX AND 220TX BYPASS HEAD PARTS

6/set

2/set

NOTE: Always give pump serial number when ordering parts

Part No	Part Name
J50-09	Lockwasher
J50-15	Bypass Head Dowel Pin
J50-16	Pipe Plug
J50-28	End Cap Bolt
J470	Lockwasher
J471	Bypass Head Bolt
J489	Shuttle Pin
GJ590	Bypass Head / Pins CCW
J596	Valve (Bronze)
J597	Valve Pin
J598	Spring Adjusting Plate
J599	Adjusting Screw End Cap
J602	Spring Adjusting Screw
J603	Adjusting Screw Cap
J604	Gasket, Screw Cap
J609	Gasket, Bypass Head
J611	Gasket, End Cap
J614	Valve Spring (Std) 50 PSI
GJ654	Bypass Head / Pins CW
J1798	Valve Spring (HD) 75 PSI
GJ1822	Bypass Head Complete CW*
GJ1823	Bypass Head Complete CCW*
J4053	Valve (Iron)

STEAM JACKETED PARTS

J1226	Bypass Head Gasket(HR)
GJ3060	Bypass Head/Pins CCW
GJ3061	Bypass Head/Pins CW
GJ6150	Bypass Head Complete CW*
GJ6151	Bypass Head Complete CCW*



200A AND 220T SOLID HEAD PARTS

SOLID HEAD PARTS

Part No.	Part Name	
J50-15	Solid Head Dowel Pin	2 / set
J435	Gasket, Solid Head	
J470	Lockwasher	8 / set
J471	Solid Head Bolt	8 / set
GJ478	Solid Head/Pin CW or CCW	
J489	Shuttle Pin	
GJ6223	Solid Head / Offset Pin CW or C	CW

STEAM JACKETED PARTS

J1228 Gasket, Solid Head (HR) GJ3062 Solid Head / Pin CW or CCW







GJ3062

* Specify whether Standard or Heavy-Duty Valve Spring NOTE: ALWAYS GIVE PUMP SERIAL NUMBER WHEN ORDERING PARTS.

J489



The mechanical principle of the Tri-Rotor Pump is explained as follows and incorporates the pump casing, the rotor, the piston, and the shuttle.

The rotor is a liquid-tight fit within the casing, with the piston and shuttle being equally liquid-tight in their fit to each other and to the rotor. In operation, the piston slides back and forth in the rotor slot, drawing liquid from one end of the rotor slot and discharging from the opposite end. At the same time, the shuttle slides back and forth within the piston slot (picture), drawing liquid through one rotor port, which functions as a rotating valve, channels the liquid from the intake port around through the casing and out the discharge port.

This action, while rotary, actually accomplishes the same type of pumping principle as a direct-acting piston pump. There are, therefor, two direct-acting pistons pumping through two cylinders, being valved by the rotary action of the rotor.

The reciprocating piston action is accomplished

by the center bearing of the shuttle which rotates on a shuttle pin eccentric to the rotor shaft. Since the rotor is concentric with the shaft, and the shuttle bearing is eccentric to the shaft, a reciprocating action of the piston and shuttle within their respective cylinder slots is created by revolving the rotor. Four overlapping strokes of the piston and shuttle for each revolution of the rotor create a smooth discharge with pulsation reduced to a minimum. An extremely high volumetric efficiency is obtained because of the pistontype action and the liquid-tight fit of the moving members.

Highly viscous materials are easily handled with exceptionally high volumetric efficiency while thin, volatile materials are handled with little loss in slippage through the pumping members. Materials critical to agitation are handled with little or no mechanical beating, since the product is carried through the pump by piston action without being subjected to the combination centrifugal and gear or paddle agitation.

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