# **Torishima Pump Global Network**





### **East Asia**

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7 Torishima Service Solutions Asia Pte. Ltd. ■ 48, Toh Guan Road East, #02-142,

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- 13 Torishima Pumps (India) Pvt. Ltd. Service Division

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### **Central America**

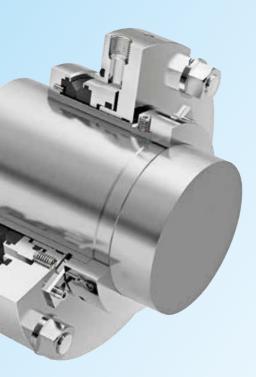
3 Torishima Europe Ltd. Mexico Office Av Paseo de La Reforma 350,11th floor, Juárez, Cuauhtémoc, 06600 Ciudad de México, D.F., México Tel: +52-55-9171-1426 / Fax: +52-55-9171-1499





# **Mechanical Seals**





# **Torishima's Mechanical Seals**

Mechanical seals — the shaft seals used in rotating machinery such as pumps, hydraulic turbines, agitators and centrifuges — play an important role in maintaining the safety and economic efficiency of machinery. As a comprehensive manufacturer of pumps, Torishima has never lost sight of the importance of mechanical seals. We are the fastest in the country at moving products from the research and development phase to manufacturing and commercialization.

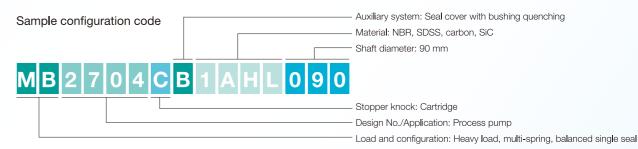
Today, we provide a wide range of mechanical seals for applications requiring high levels of safety and quality, such as mechanical seals for sealing high-temperature and high-pressure fluids in power plant pumps (including boiler feed pumps and boiler circulating pumps). We also manufacture mechanical seals for pumps used in sewage plants, chemical plants, and desalination plants handling slurry-rich liquid, special highly corrosive liquids, and seawater. Moreover, we have utilized our years of experience in pump manufacturing to provide eco-friendly non-flushing seals, easy-maintenance cartridge seals, and a variety of other optimal mechanical seals for a diverse range of applications.

## **Mechanical Seal Applications**

Field and Application			Po Gene	wer ratio	n		Sea	wate	r De:	salin	atior		Wate	er W ewer	orks rage	<i>A</i> 8	Riv Igric	ers, ultur gatio	e n		emica ochem			Gen	eral	Indu	stry,	etc.			
Model of Mechanic	al Seal	Boiler feed pumps	Boiler circulating pumps	Condensate pumps	Cooling water pumps	High-pressure pumps	Water filtration pumps	Back wash pumps	Brine recirculation pumps	Brine blowdown pumps	Seawater intake pumps	Product water pumps	Water transmission & distribution pumps	Sewage treatment pumps	Stormwater drainage pumps	River drainage pumps	Agricultural pumps	Agricultural drainage pumps	Irrigation pumps	Process pumps	Feed water pumps	Cooling water pumps	Process pumps	Feed water pumps	Cooling water pumps	Electro-deposition paint pumps	Submersible pumps	Sand pumps	Hydraulic turbines		
Rubber	LU1000 Series				•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					P15	
bellows seals	LD1000 Series (Double seal)													•												•	•			F 10	
Rotating single-spring	HU2000 Series (Unbalanced type)				•		•	•		•		•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•					P16	
seals	HB2000 Series (Balanced type)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						
Rotating	MU2000 Series (Unbalanced type)				•		•	•	•	•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•						
multi-spring seals	MB2000 Series (Balanced type)			•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•					P17	
	MT2700 (Balanced type)	•	•			•																									
Stationary multi-spring seals	MB2500 (Balanced type)	•	•			•															•			•						P21	
	MB2704CN (Inside rotating type)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •						P18	
Cartridge	MB2704CZ (Inside rotating type, with pumping ring)	•	•																											· P18	
seals	MB8500CN (Stationary inside type)	•	•			•						•	•				•		•				•								
	MB8500CZ (Stationary inside type, with pumping ring)	•	•																		•			•						P19	
	MB2400CN (Outside rotating type)				•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•				•		•	•	•		•	•							
	MB2901 (Stationary balanced type, non-flushing)				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		•						
Split seals	MU2922 (Stationary balanced type, dry running application)														•	•	•	•												P20	
	MT9200 (Stationary balanced type, dry running application)															•	•	•	•				•								
Stationary seals	MT4100 (Balanced type)				•				•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		•					P21	
Special- purpose	For hydraulic turbines																												•		
seals	For submersible sand pumps																											•			

### Configuration Codes for Torishima Mechanical Seals

A number and a code indicate the configuration and materials used in each Torishima mechanical seal. The seals are classified as H, M or L according to load, with H and M indicating heavy load and L indicating light load. H and L types are typically single-spring seals, while the M types are multi-spring units.



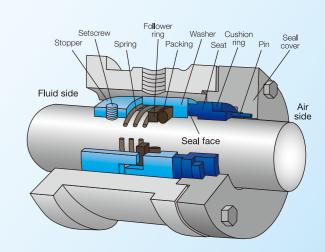
Type Codes													Material Codes				Shaft diamete	
Column 1				Column 2	Column	2	Column 4	Column 5									Column 6	
First letter Second let		Second lette	er	Oolullii 2	Column		Column 4		First letter		Second let	ter	Third letter	Fourth letter			Column	
Load	Code	Configuration	Code	Design No./Application	Stopper knock	Code	Auxiliary system	Code	Packing material	Code	Main structural material	Code	Washer end face	Code	Seat end face	Code		
Light load	L	Unbalanced	U	1000/General	Vertical	N	No auxiliary	^	NBR	1	SDSS	Α	Common material codes	are u	used for the third and fourth lette			
Single spring	_	single seal	U	1000/General	knock	IN	system	^	INDIN	'	SUS329J4L	В	SUS403	А	Ceramic	N		
Heavy load Single spring	н	Balanced single seal	В	2000/Process	Back	В	Seal cover with bushing guenching	В	EPDM (Ethylene propylene rubber)	2	SUS329J1	С	SUS316	В	Suehiro	Р		
0 1 0					knock		0.						Carpenter 20	С	Tungsten carbide coating	Q		
Heavy load Multi-spring	М	Unbalanced double seal	D	3000/Marine	Cartridge	С	Seal cover with dry bushing	D	CR (Neoprene)	3	SUS403	1	Special carbon	D	Ceramic coating	R		
	$\vdash$	Balanced		Cu homornihlo			Seal cover with				SUS304	2	Stellite	Е	Standard tungsten carbide fit (including press fit)	s		
		double seal	w	4000/Submersible pump			gland quenching	G	(Silicon rubber)	4	SUS316	3	Special stainless steel	F	Standard tungsten carbide brazed	Т	mm	
	$\top$	Special	Т	5000/Submersible bearing		+	Seal cover with	J	FKM	5	Carpenter 20	4	Copper alloy	G	Standard solid tungsten carbide	U		
	+	configuration	ļ.				jacket Standard seal	-	(Fluoro rubber) FFKM		SUS316L	5	Carbon	Н	Special tungsten carbide brazed	٧		
				6000/Hydraulic turbine			cover	N	(Perfluoroelastomer)	6	Hastellov	7	PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene)	1	Special tungsten carbide fit (notuding press fit)	w		
				7000/Vessel			Seal cover with oil seal quenching	R	PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene)	8	Worthite	i.	Carbon fit (including press fit)	J	Special solid tungsten carbide	Υ		
	+	0000/D		Seal cover with hole	-	Other	9		8	Niresist	K	Other	z					
	$\perp$		-				for self-flushing			9	Other	9	SiC	L	Undefined	Х		
				9000/Special			Other seal cover	Z	Undefined	Х	Undefined	Х	SiC fit (including press fit)	М		Ш		
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Single spring				Unho	lancad or													
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Multi-spring				Balanced seal				Cartridge									vvitn acket	
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### Basic Structure of Mechanical Seal

Mechanical seals incorporate a seat (stationary ring) and washer (rotating ring) that prevents leakage of the sealed fluid by rotating relative to the seal face. The washer is held in close contact with seat by spring pressure and the pressure exerted by the sealed fluid. As the seal face wears, the washer advances toward the seat to maintain close contact with the seal face.

The cushion ring prevents leakage between the seat and seal cover, while the packing prevents leakage between the washer and shaft. Both also absorb vibration and restrict transmission of vibration to the seal face.

Between the washer and shaft there is only negligible relative movement. The only vibration that occurs is between the washer and shaft. The washer advances toward the seat only very slightly as the seal face wears. Therefore, the packing remains mostly free from wear.



# **Pumps for Power Plants**

# **Boiler feed pumps**

### [High-pressure multi-stage ring-section turbine pumps]



### [Barrel-type high-pressure multi-stage turbine pumps]



### MB2704CZ



Ocircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s φ 20 to 200 mm P18 O Shaft diameter:

O Shaft diameter:

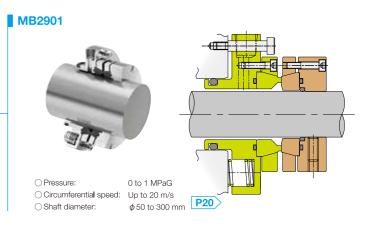


φ50 to 300 mm P19

# Circulating water/cooling water pumps

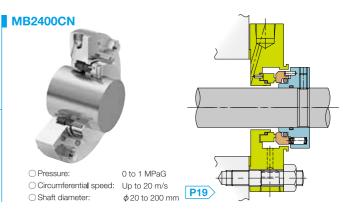
### [Vertical mixed-flow pumps]





[Double-suction volute pumps]

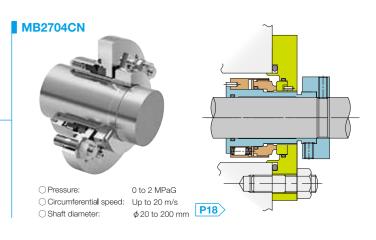




# **Condensate pumps**

### [Vertical multi-stage high-pressure turbine pumps]

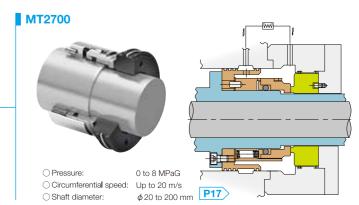




# **Boiler circulating pumps**

### [Hot water circulating pumps]





# **Pumps for Seawater Desalination Plants**



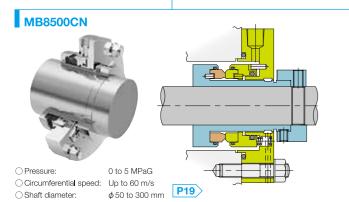
# High-pressure pumps for RO systems

[Horizontal twin-suction axially split multi-stage volute pumps]



### [Horizontal axially split multi-stage volute pumps]





# MB2400CN Oressure: Oto 1 MPaG Circumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s Shaft diameter: \$\phi 20 to 200 mm\$ P19

# **Brine recirculation pumps for MSF systems**

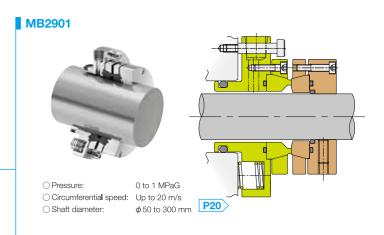
[Vertical double-suction barrel pumps]

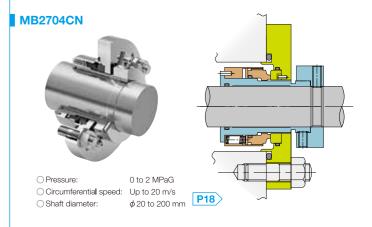


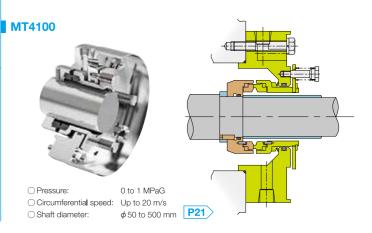
# Seawater intake pumps

[Vertical mixed-flow pumps]





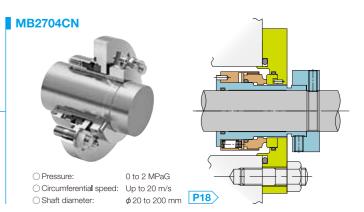




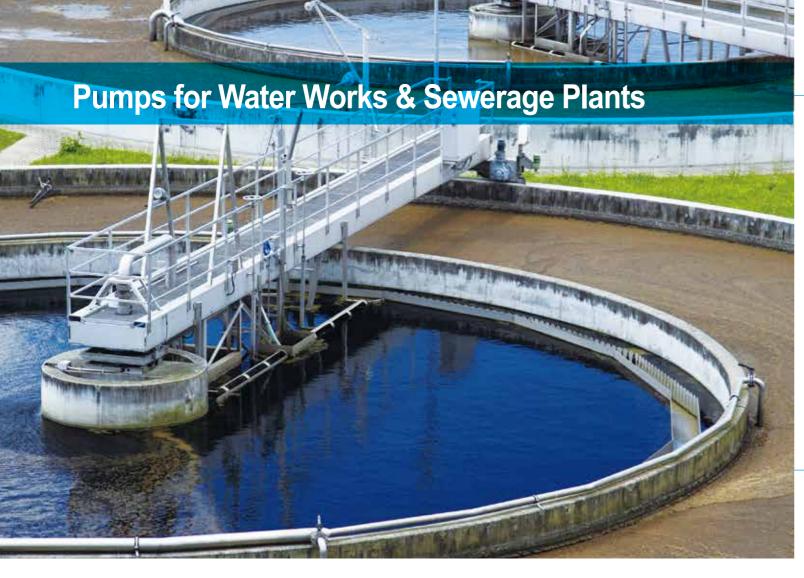
# **Product water pumps**

[Double-suction volute pumps]





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# Water transmission & distribution pumps

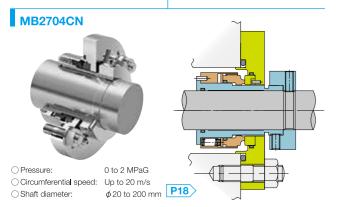
### [Double-suction volute pumps]

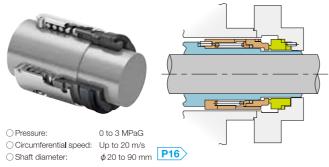


### [Multi-stage turbine pumps]



### HB2000 Series (HB2700)





# Stormwater drainage pumps

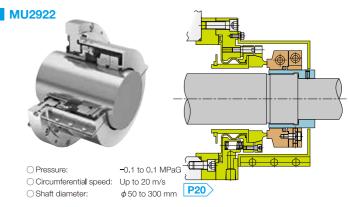
### [Vertical mixed-flow pumps]

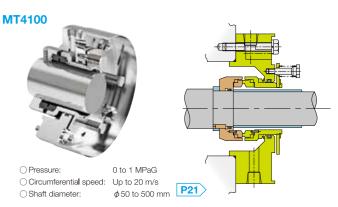


# **Effluent pumps**

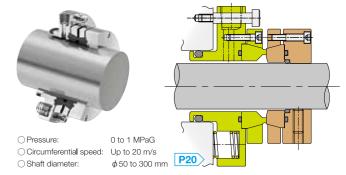
[Vertical mixed-flow volute pumps]







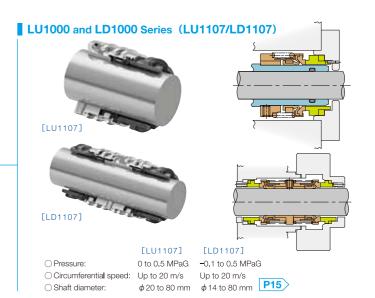




# Sludge transfer pumps

### [Non-clogging volute pumps]





# **Pumps for Rivers,** Agricultural Pumping & Drainage, and Irrigation

# River drainage pumps



### [Vertical axial-flow pumps]



### MB2901



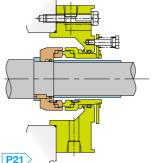
Circumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s φ 50 to 300 mm

### MT4100

O Shaft diameter:



Ocircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s φ 50 to 500 mm P21



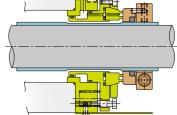
# Agricultural drainage pumps

### [Horizontal mixed-flow pumps]



### MT9200





Oircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s

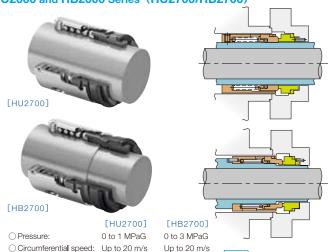
φ 50 to 300 mm

# Irrigation pumps

### [Double-suction volute pumps]



### HU2000 and HB2000 Series (HU2700/HB2700)



φ 20 to 90 mm φ 20 to 90 mm P16

# **Agricultural pumps**





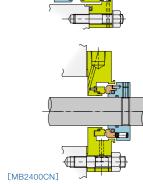
O Pressure:

O Shaft diameter:

O Shaft diameter:



0 to 5 MPaG Ocircumferential speed: Up to 60 m/s



0 to 1 MPaG Up to 20 m/s

φ50 to 300 mm φ20 to 200 mm P19

# **Pumps for Chemical & Petrochemical Plants**



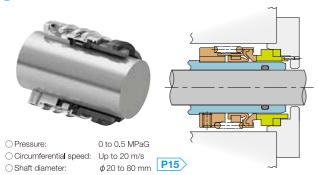
# **Process pumps for chemical plants**

Single-suction volute pumps]

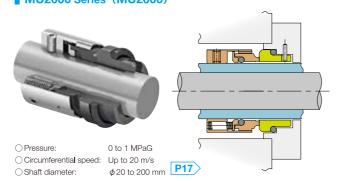




### LU1000 Series (LU1107)



### MU2000 Series (MU2000)



# Cooling water pumps for petrochemical plants

[Double-suction volute pumps]

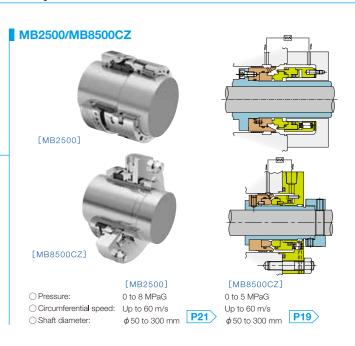




# Boiler feed pumps for petrochemical plants

[High-pressure multi-stage ring-section turbine pumps]

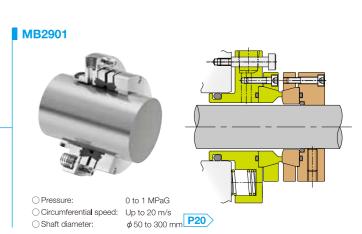




# Cooling water pumps for oil refineries

[Vertical mixed-flow pumps]





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# Pumps for General & Specialized Industrial Plants

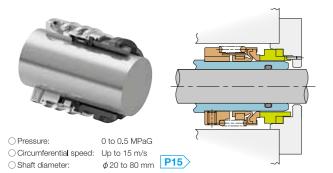
# **Process pumps for food processing plants**

[Single-suction volute pumps]

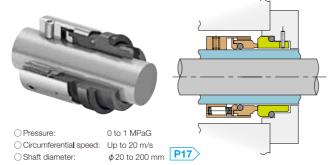




LU1000 Series (LU1107)



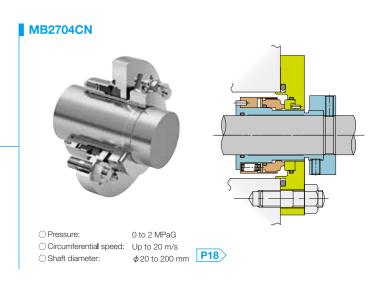
MU2000 Series (MU2000)



# Cooling water pumps for paper mills

[Double-suction volute pumps]

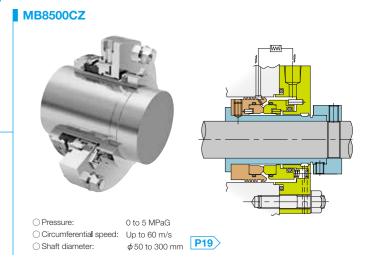




# Boiler feed pumps for utility plants

[High-pressure multi-stage ring-section turbine pumps



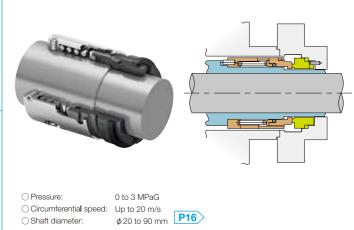


# Hot water pumps for buildings

[Multi-stage turbine pumps]







 $\frac{13}{1}$ 

# **Rubber Bellows Mechanical Seals**

# LU1000 Series



### Application O Pressure:

### Ocircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s O Shaft diameter: O Target fluids:

### φ 20 to 80 mm Water, oil, wastewater

0 to 0.5 MPaG

# **Rotating Mechanical Seals**

# HU2000 Series (Unbalanced type)



[HU2700]

# HB2000 Series (Balanced type)



### Features

Can be used as a shaft seal for chemical fluids at intermediate pressure, boiler water, and oil refining equipment. The rotating side seal is made as a unit for easy handling. The projection-type clutch is used for transmission of rotation. It is best suited for fluid machinery subject to frequent start/stop switching and

### Application

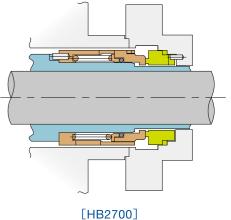
OPressure: O Circumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s O Shaft diameter: ○ Target fluids:

0 to 1 MPaG 0 to 3 MPaG Up to 20 m/s φ 20 to 90 mm φ 20 to 90 mm Water, warm water, oil, and acidic and alkaline liquids

[HB2700]

[HU2700]

# [HU2700]



### Material

O Seal face: Tungsten carbide/carbon, tungsten carbide/tungsten carbide O Packing: NBR, FKM, PTFE

# LD1000 Series (Double seal)

The rubber bellows expands to compensate for face wear and shaft

movement; because the packing does not slide, the shaft does not wear. Also, it accommodates slurry deposition, thereby avoiding problems.

Because the rubber packing floats the stationary ring and the rotating ring is

supported by the rubber bellows, it has excellent shock-absorbing characteristics. The clutch-type rotating transmission can be used



### Features

Features

regardless of the direction of rotation.

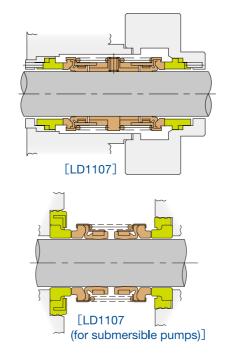
This is a slurry-resistant rubber bellows type mechanical seal. It incorporates highperformance sealing material for long life and excellent resistance to corrosive fluids. The short mounting dimension makes it suitable for retrofitting into pumps with small

### Application

-0.1 to 0.5 MPaG OPressure: O Circumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s O Shaft diameter: φ 14 to 80 mm

O Target fluids:

Slurries, freezable fluids,



[LU1107]

O Seal face: SiC/SiC, SiC/carbon O Packing: NBR, FKM

Material

### Material

O Seal face: (Pump side)

Tungsten carbide/tungsten carbide (Motor side) SiC/carbon, SiC/SiC, tungsten carbide/tungsten carbide, tungsten carbide/carbon

○ Packing: NBR, FKM

# **Rotating Mechanical Seals**

# MU2000 Series (Unbalanced type)/MB2000 Series (Balanced type)





# [MU2000] [MB2000]

### Features

Because it is a multi-spring compact rotating seal, it can be used as a double seal or tandem seal. This mechanical seal can be used in industrial process pump applications such as oil refining and industrial chemical

### Application

	[MU2000]	1	[MB2000
Pressure:	0 to 1 MPaG	i	0 to 3 MPa0
Circumferential speed:	Up to 20 m/s	ł	Up to 20 m
Ob - 0 - 1	4 00 1 - 000		

O Shaft diameter: O Target fluids:

φ 20 to 200 mm Water, warm water, oil, acidic and alkaline liquids,

chemical fluids

### Material

O Seal face: Carbon/SiC, SiC/SiC, carbon/tungsten carbide O Packing: NBR, FKM

# MT2700 (Balanced type)



### Features

This is the optimal mechanical seal for high-load applications involving high pressure and high temperature. The multi-spring type rotating seal cools the mechanical seal through circulation in the pumping ring.

### Application

0 to 8 MPaG O Pressure: Ocircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s

O Shaft diameter: φ20 to 200 mm

○ Target fluids: Boiler feedwater, boiler circulating water, high-pressure feedwater

### Material

O Seal face: SiC/carbon, tungsten carbide/carbon

# **Cartridge Mechanical Seals**

# MB2704CN (Inside rotating type)/ MB2704CZ (Inside rotating type, with pumping ring)



[MB2704CN]



### Features

This is a rotating balanced-type cartridge mechanical seal. This cartridge-type seal has a simple structure that makes it easy to install.

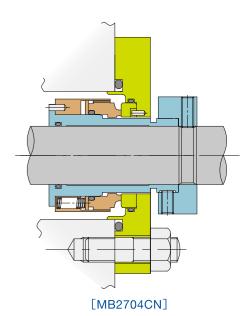
### Application

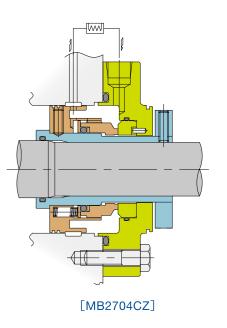
- O Pressure:
- Ocircumferential speed: O Shaft diameter:
- Target fluids:

φ 20 to 200 mm Water, warm water, oil, and acidic and alkaline liquids

0 to 2 MPaG

Up to 20 m/s





### Material

O Seal face: SiC/SiC, SiC/carbon. tungsten carbide/carbon

# **Cartridge Mechanical Seals**

# MB8500CN (Stationary inside type)/ MB8500CZ (Stationary inside type, with pumping ring)



[MB8500CN]



[MB8500CZ]

### Features

Stationary balanced cartridge-type mechanical seals are suitable for high-speed, high-pressure, and high-temperature fluids. Not affected by machinery distortion, these seals provide excellent

### Application

Ocircumferential speed: Up to 60 m/s

O Shaft diameter ○ Target fluids:

# 0 to 5 MPaG

Boiler feedwater, boiler circulating water, high-pressure feedwater

# Split Mechanical Seals (Self-flushing and Dry running application)

# MB2901 (Stationary balanced type, self-flushing)



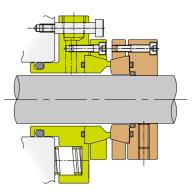
### Features

Split mechanical seals can be replaced without disassembling equipment. This type can be used on positive-pressure equipment.

### Application

O Pressure: 0 to 1 MPaG  $\bigcirc \, {\sf Circumferential} \, \, {\sf speed} :$ Up to 20 m/s

O Shaft diameter:  $\phi$  50 to 300 mm ○ Target fluids:



### Material

O Seal face: SiC/SiC, SiC/carbon SiC/C composite/SiC/C composite

# MU2922 (Stationary balanced type, dry running application)



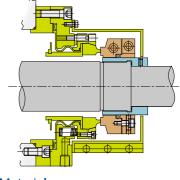
### **Features**

This split mechanical seal is capable of negative-pressure operation and can be used for both positive-pressure and negative-pressure applications.

### Application

Oircumferential speed: O Shaft diameter:

-0.1 to 0.1 MPaG Up to 20 m/s φ 50 to 300 mm O Target fluids: Water, river water, etc.



### Material

O Seal face: Carbide coating/carbon, carbide coating/resin

# MB2400CN (Outside rotating type)



### Features

This is a compact outside rotating type seal. The outer dimension of the stuffing box is narrow enough to be mounted without modification.

### Application

Ocircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s O Shaft diameter: O Target fluids:

0 to 1 MPaG

φ 20 to 200 mm

acidic and alkaline liquids

Material O Seal face: SiC/SiC, SiC/carbon, tungsten carbide/carbon

[MB8500CN]

[MB8500CZ]

O Seal face: SiC/SiC, SiC/carbon.

tungsten carbide/carbon

Material

# MT9200 (Stationary balanced type, dry running application)

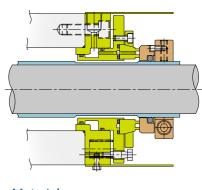


### Features

This split mechanical seal is capable of negative-pressure operation. It can be operated while biodegradable grease is fed to the seal face.

### **Application**

O Shaft diameter:  $\phi$  50 to 300 mm O Target fluids: River water, etc.



### Material

O Seal face: Carbide coating/copper alloy

# **Stationary Mechanical Seals**

# MB2500 (Balanced type)



Stationary balanced seals are used for heavy loads under high speed, high pressure, and high temperature. These seals remain unaffected by the centrifugal forces caused by rotation.

In addition, they demonstrate enhanced seal performance, as they remain square to the seal face and are unaffected by deterioration of equipment and heat distortion. These mechanical seals are cooled by circulation through a pumping ring.

# **Application**

Ocircumferential speed: Up to 60 m/s O Shaft diameter

O Target fluids:

φ 50 to 300 mm Boiler feedwater, boiler circulating water high-pressure feedwater

0 to 8 MPaG

### Material

O Seal face: SiC/carbon, tungsten carbide/carbon

# MT4100 (Balanced type)



### Features

Features

These stationary seals incorporate highly wear-resistant materials such as tungsten carbide and SiC as seal face materials. These seals are also suitable for pumping fluid containing slurry.

### Application

0 to 1 MPaG O Pressure: Ocircumferential speed: Up to 20 m/s

O Shaft diameter: φ 50 to 500 mm

O Target fluids: River water, etc.

### Material

O Seal face: Tungsten carbide/tungsten carbide,

# **Selecting Auxiliary Equipment for Torishima Mechanical Seals**

# **Auxiliary Equipment for Mechanical Seals**

The full performance and benefits of mechanical seals can be achieved with the proper combination of auxiliary equipment. Thus, care is required in the selection of auxiliary equipment and mechanical seals. Auxiliary equipment for mechanical seals is broadly categorized for cooling (or warming), flushing, or quenching; this equipment can be employed alone or in combination. Cooling (warming) through a cooling jacket may have to be performed when stopped depending to the fluid temperature and the nature of the fluid.

### 1. Cooling (Warming)

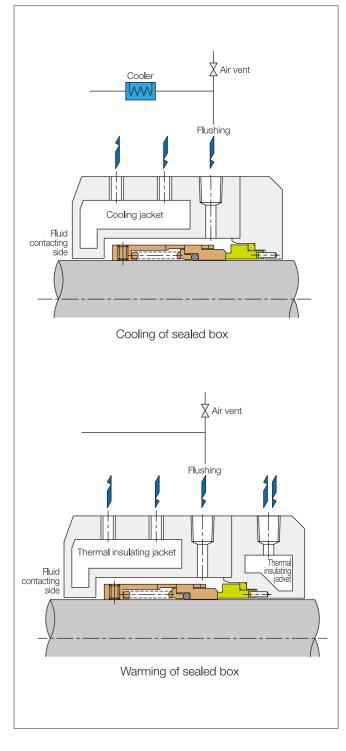
This equipment is used for cooling high-temperature sealed fluid and for maintaining the warmth of fluids that can freeze. Cooling (warming) can be achieved by either of two methods: cooling/warming the periphery of the seal face; or installing a jacket on the sealed box or seal cover.

A design for cooling should incorporate temperature adjustment of the sealed fluid within the heat tolerance and cold tolerance of the packing and should have sufficient capacity to absorb the heat generated at the seal face. Be careful that the fluid temperature does not fall excessively, as some fluids can become polymerized. When the purpose is cooling, design to reduce the saturation temperature of the sealed fluid at ambient atmospheric pressure by 20°C to 30°C. In the case of normal water, cooling is used when the temperature inside the sealed box exceeds 80°C. Because some heat is conducted by the body of the equipment, the cooling capacity must be designed to incorporate the above conditions.

### Completely purge all air inside the sealed box.

Air or gas trapped inside the sealed box reduces thermal conductivity and significantly reduces the cooling (warming) effect. This contributes to abnormal heating and premature wear of the seal face. The sealed box must be completely purged of all air and gas.

### **Example of Cooling (Warming)**

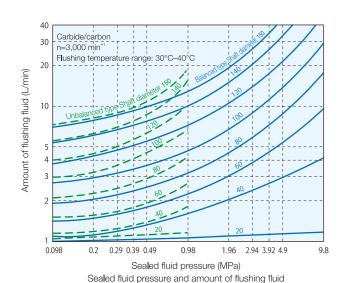


### 2. Flushing

Flushing is intended to cool the seal face by causing the sealed fluid to flow, thus preventing the stagnation of foreign matter and intrusion to the seal face. Use a clear solution for the flushing fluid and inject it as close to the seal face as possible. If the injection velocity is too fast, the outer circumference will wear if the seal face material is a carbon type. The velocity should be 1–3 m/s. It is possible to use the self-flushing method (using its own fluid as an injection fluid for flushing) or to use the external flushing method (using a separate fluid). In addition, it is possible to perform cooling, heating, and slurry removal by installing auxiliary equipment such as coolers, heaters, filters, and cyclone separators at a point along the flushing piping.

When flushing in order to cool the seal face, use the following figure as a guideline because the flow of the flushing liquid differs according to the temperature inside the sealed box and the temperature of the flushing fluid.

Injection pressure should be 0.098-0.2 MPa higher than the pressure in the sealed box.



# **Separating Solids from the Flushing Fluid**

For fluids containing slurry, external flushing is the preferable method; however, if no other suitable source of fluid is available, the self-flushing method may be employed.

In this case, the following methods may be used to separate solids from the flushing fluid:

- A) The filter method (30 to 100 mesh)
- B) The magnetic filter method

Both A) and B) require monitoring to deal with mesh clogging; a safe approach is to switch between two filters positioned in parallel and to use a pressure gauge and thermometer. But these methods might not remove some of the slurry that is most harmful to the mechanical seal.

Method B) is used for removing ferrous slurry.

C) The cyclone separator method

This method is used to remove any slurry with a specific gravity higher than that of the sealed fluid.

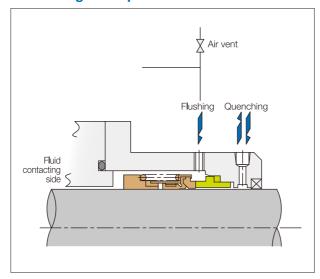
### 3. Quenching

Quenching is used to wash out deicers; toxic or explosive fluids; volatile fluids such as LPG; and leaked fluids that precipitate and harden when exposed to outside air. Normally, the injection fluid is clear water, but care is required because a fluid high in ion content can cause failure of the washer as minerals adhere to the seal face of the packing. It is essential that the injection fluid not react with the leaked fluid; if there is no suitable fluid, nitrogen gas or argon gas may be used.

To prevent leakage of the quenching fluid, a mechanical seal may be used in addition to an auxiliary bushing, oil seal, lip seal or gland packing.

The pressure of the quenching injection fluid should be lower than that of the sealed box, typically 0.02–0.05 MPa. If the quenching flow is intended for cooling, about 70% of the flushing flow is required.

### **Quenching Example**



# **○ Typical Configurations of Double Mechanical Seals**

	Typical Configuration	Typical Application
		Applied to liquid containing gas or solid matter, toxic or corrosive liquid.
Back-to-back		Applied to liquid containing gas and solid matter, toxic or corrosive liquid, and liquid of high pressure that cannot be sealed with a single seal.
		Applied to super-high-pressure equipment that cannot be sealed with a single seal, and equipment with wide pressure fluctuations.
		Applied to high toxic liquid or low pressure equipment in which case leakage must be minimized or collected.
Tandem		Applied to high toxic liquid or high pressure equipment in which case leakage must be minimized or collected.
		Applied to very high pressure equipment. 1st stage seal is for pressure drop and 2nd stage is for sealing.
Face-to-face		Applied to low pressure liquid that cannot be sealed with a single seal, and in which case fitting length in axial direction is short and leakage must be collected.
1 ace-10-1ace		Applied to high pressure liquid that cannot be sealed with a single seal, and in which case fitting length in axial direction is short and leakage must be collected.

# OPiping Plans for Auxiliary Equipment (API 682)

An appropriate match between piping and auxiliary equipment is required in order to maximize the performance of mechanical seals. In the piping examples shown in the diagrams below, all plans are numbered according to API standards (API682-3rd).

# Flushing Plans for Single Seals

API Plan	Schematic	API Plan	Schematic
01	Self flushing (Internal flushing)	21	Self flushing (Cooler)
02	Dead ended  HI or CI, HO or CO F Q/D	22	Self flushing (Cooler + Strainer)
11	Self flushing  F Q/D	23	Pumping ring circulation (Cooler)
12	Self flushing (Strainer)	31	Self flushing (Cyclone separator)
13	Reverse flushing  F Q/D	32	External flushing FI F Q/D
14	Through flushing  Fig. Q/D	41	Self flushing (Cyclone separator + Cooler)

### **Piping Plans for Quenching / Draining Systems and Dual Seals**

API Plan	Schematic	API Plan	Schematic
51	Single seal (Quenching pot type)	54	Dual seal (External circulation type/pressurized/wet)
52	Dual seal (Reservoir type/non-pressurized/wet)	61	Single seal (with no quenching provided)
53A	Dual seal (Reservoir type/pressurized/wet)	62	Single seal (with quenching provided)
53B	Dual seal (Bladder accumulator/pressurized/wet)	65	Single seal (Drain/leak detection system)
53C	Dual seal (Piston type accumulator/pressurized/wet)		HI or CI : Heating fluid inlet or cooling fluid inlet HO or CO: Heating fluid exit or cooling fluid exit F : Hole for flushing Q/D : Hole for quenching/draining

Pip	oing diagram cod	des		
⊣⊢	Orifice	Flow regulator	Pressure gauge	(SL) Lower level switch
7	Strainer	Relief valve	Pressure switch	Bladder accumulator
\$	Cooler	Flowmeter	(SH) Upper limit pressure switch	Piston accumulator
	Stop valve	Cyclone separator	(PSL) Lower limit pressure switch	Drain pot
И	Check valve	Thermometer	(SH) Upper level switch	Reservoir

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