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Book Descriptions:

Dresser Roots Rotary Lobe Blower Manual

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The combination of Root blower and primary pump provides roughly a sevenfold increase in pumping speed and a tenfold increase in pressure, in comparison to a primary pump alone. In this arrangement, a bypass is incorporated whereby the Roots pump and primary pumps operate with the high vacuum pump in bypass mode during the initial pump down roughing stage. After roughing is complete and the system reaches medium to high vacuum, the bypass is closed and the primary, Roots blower, and diffusion pumps operate in series to achieve a high vacuum at a reduced flow rate. Here we cover pump principle of operation, multistage pumps, temperature effects, gas cooling, and maintenance. The rotors mesh without touching and counterrotate to continuously transfer gas in one direction through the pump. The rotation is synchronized through the use of a precision gear drive arrangement, with each rotor mounted to separate, parallel shafts. The rotors are precision engineered to maintain a very small clearance between each other, and between the rotors and the pump housing. This tight clearance, along with the viscosity of the gas and the friction between the gas and the rotors moving at high speeds, causes resistance to the backflow of gas, creating a noncontact, dry seal. The other limiting factor, not only in Roots blowers but other dry pumps as well, is a boundary layer of gas that forms on the rotors and the housing. During the compression phase of each rotation, the gas momentarily adheres to these surfaces, before releasing during the suction phase. The thickness of the traveling gas laver depends on the clearances between the rotors, and between the rotors and the housing. In the next or "B" phase, additional gas is drawn into the pumping chamber as the pistons continue to rotate. In the "C" phase, the upper chamber is sealed off against both the inlet flange and the pressure flange, isolating a pocket of gas and transferring it towards the outlet.

As rotation continues in the "D" phase, the outlet is opened and the gas is discharged. When boosters are operated in series, the enhancement in speed is less than with parallel operation, but the improvement in ultimate vacuum is more significant. This is due to the thermal expansion of the rotors. When the pump is in operation, considerable heat is generated, causing the rotors to heat up more than the housing, which can more easily dissipate its heat. The difference in temperature between the rotors and the housing causes a proportional difference in thermal expansion whereby the rotors grow more than the housing, and reduce the clearance between the rotors and the housing. This improves the pump's ability to seal against backflow. At inlet pressures greater than 75 Torr 100 mbar, there is a risk of contact between the rotors and housing, causing pump failure, unless gas cooling is employed. This cools the pump, enabling it to compress against higher inlet pressures 5, up to atmospheric pressure without thermal failure. The flow of cooled gas is controlled by the rotors, which eliminates the need for any additional valves. While they need little daytoday maintenance, monitoring of the oil level in the pump is required. The main function of these booster pumps is to improve pumpdown rates and ultimate vacuum levels. Allow the excess oil to drain before inserting the oil level filler plug. This must be done when the blower is not in operation. Overfilling must be avoided, as this will cause the gears to run hot, resulting in damage. The oil level should be checked weekly or every 100 working hours. Drain and refill the gear case to the correct level every six to twelve months depending upon the condition of the oil. When there are considerable seasonal temperature variations, it may be necessary to change the grade of oil at certain times during the year. The oil should not contain either an extreme pressure additive or additives that emulsify.

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The oil should have a viscosity of not more than 2,500 centistokes at the minimum ambient temperature cold starting and not less than 30 centistokes for the highest oil temperature reached on maximum load. When there are considerable seasonal variations in ambient temperatures, summer and winter grades of oil will be required. Gear teeth are provided with the correct amount of backlash, and a reasonable amount of tooth wear can normally be accommodated without permitting contact between lobes of the two impellers. A high oil level in the gearbox will cause churning and excessive oil heating, indicated by unusually high temperatures in the bottom of the sump. If the operation is continued under this condition, gears will heat and the teeth can be affected with rapid wear, which will lead to impeller lobe contact or unit seizure. Gradual wear may allow a shaft position to change slightly until rubbing develops between the impeller and cylinder or head plate. This will cause spot heating detected by feeling these surfaces. Sudden bearing failure is usually more serious. Since the impeller shaft assembly is no longer supported and properly located, extensive general damage to casing and gears is likely to occur immediately after the bearing fails. This assembly consists of two individual liptype seals submerged in oil and located in the drive end cover, which should be considered as expendable. It should be replaced as an assembly whenever oil leakage through the inboard member becomes excessive as indicated by a rise in oil level at the sight gauge. Leakage through the outboard member is not likely to be excessive unless that seal or its shaftbearing surface is damaged. Shaft smoothness and freedom from scratches have a considerable effect on the performance of this type of seal. Operating problems may also result from causes other than parts damage.

Since clearances are only a few thousandths of an inch, interferences and rubs can be caused by shifts in the mounting or changes in pipe supports. If this type of problem is experienced, and the casing is found to be clean internally, try removing strains. Disconnect piping and loosen mounting bolts, and reset the leveling and drive alignment. After tightening the mounting, make sure all piping meets unit connections accurately and squarely before reconnecting. However, the benefits of achieving lower vacuum levels and, when necessary, a faster pumpdown time from initial conditions make the addition of this rugged pump a logical choice.

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