



AIR OPERATED DOUBLE DIAPHRAGM PUMPS

ABOUT US

AMT AUSTRALIASIA PTY LTD is a highly established engineering and pumping solutions company in Australia. We have a modern-day infrastructure to offer pump products and solutions to diverse industries. The company enables the manufacturing of Industrial Pumps, Valves and different Pumping Equipment. We cater to the growing markets of Australia with our superior and versatile offerings.

Having served clients with market-leading products, maintenance and support services, we have a reputation for having a highly skilled team who lends the highest level of uprightness in their services. We ensure this will always stay the foundation of our company culture.



PRODUCT FEATURES

- The pumps can run dry indefinitely without damage.
- No Shaft Seals or gland packing.
- Infinitely variable flow & discharge pressure from 0 to pump's maximum by adjusting air pressure. One pump can fit a broad spectrum of applications.
- Gentle non-shearing action.
- If discharge is clogged or closed pump stops immediately; no power consumed, no heat, no wear - By opening discharge, flow starts automatically.
- Operates submerged or with flooded suction.
- Self-priming from a dry start.
Pressure up to 100 PSI (7 bar.)
- No close fitting, sliding or rotating parts so can handle a wide variety of fluids with high solids content.
- Low internal velocity reduces wear.
- Quick assembly and disassembly with split clamp bands.
- Capable of pumping at high temperatures.
- Quiet, Steady discharge flow without use of pulsation dampener.
- Safe for use in explosive environments.
- No electrical hazards or costly motor and control equipment needed.
- No pressure relief or bypass.

HOW THE PUMP WORKS

FIGURE 1 (LEFT STROKE)

The air valve directs pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm A. The Compressed air is applied directly to the liquid column separated by elastomeric diaphragms. The diaphragm acts as a separation membrane between the Compressed air and liquid, balancing the load and removing mechanical stress from the diaphragm.

The compressed air moves the diaphragm away from the center block of the pump. The opposite diaphragm is pulled in by the shaft connected to the pressurized diaphragm. Diaphragm B is on its suction stroke; air behind the diaphragm has been forced out to the atmosphere through the exhaust port of the pump. The movement of diaphragm B toward the center block of the pump creates a vacuum within chamber B.

Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold forcing the inlet valve ball off its seat. Liquid is free to move past the inlet valve ball and fill the liquid chamber (see shaded area).

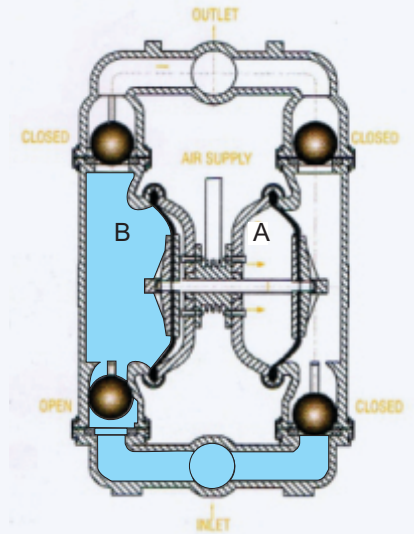


FIGURE 2 (MID STROKE)

When the pressurized diaphragm, diaphragm A, reaches the limit of its discharge stroke, the air valve redirect pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm B. The pressurized air forces diaphragm B away from the center block while pulling diaphragm A to the center block.

Diaphragm B is now on its discharge stroke. Diaphragm B force the inlet valve ball onto its seat due to the hydraulic forces developed in the liquid chamber and manifold of the pump. These same hydraulic forces lift the discharge valve ball off its seat, while the opposite discharge valve ball is forced onto its seat, forcing fluid to flow through the pump discharge.

The movement of diaphragm A toward the center block of the pump creates a vacuum within liquid chamber A. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold of the pump. The inlet valve ball is forced off its seat allowing the fluid being pumped to fill the liquid chamber.

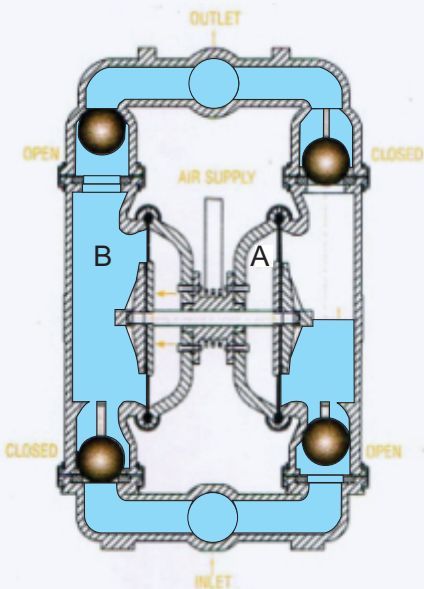
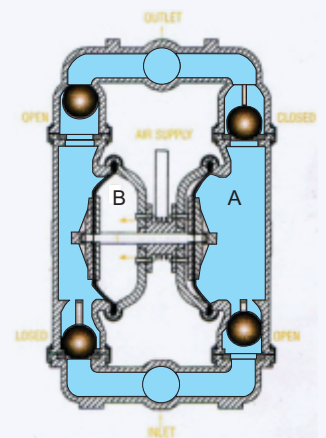


FIGURE 3 (RIGHT STROKE)

At completion of the stroke, the air valve again redirects air to the back side of diaphragm A, which starts diaphragm B on its exhaust stroke. As the pump reaches its original starting point, each diaphragm has gone through one exhaust and one discharge stroke.

This constitutes one complete pumping cycle. The pump may take several cycles to completely prime depending on the conditions of the application.

The Ambica Machine Tools diaphragm pump is air-operated, positive displacement, self-priming pump. These drawings show the flow pattern through the pump upon its initial stroke.



AODD PUMP M.O.C. : - PP, PVDF, SS-316, ALU.

Specifications and Performance

1/2" BSP (15mm)

Max Flow rate	35LPM
Port Size	Inlet : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP) Discharge : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP) Air Inlet : 1/4" BSP Air Exhaust : 12.70mm (1/2 " BSP)
Suction Lift	Dry : 1.45m (4.75') Wet : 2.83m (9.28')
Teflon	Dry : 0.50m (1.64') Wet : 0.90m (2.95')
Max Particle Size (Dia)	2mm (0.078")

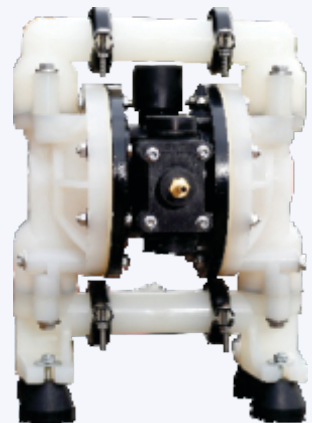


AODD PUMP M.O.C. : - PP, PVDF, SS-316, ALU.

Specifications and Performance

1" BSP (25mm)

Max Flow rate	135LPM
Port Size	Inlet : 25.40mm (1" BSP) Discharge : 25.40mm (1" BSP) Air Inlet : 1/4" BSP Air Exhaust : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP)
Suction Lift	Dry : 3.05m (10') Wet : 4.89m (16')
Teflon	Dry : 2.14m (7') Wet : 3.98m (13')
Max Particle Size (Dia)	3.17mm (0.125")

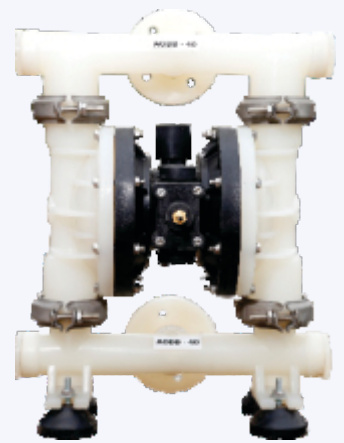


AODD PUMP M.O.C. : - PP, PVDF, SS-316, ALU.

Specifications and Performance

1 1/2" BSP (40MM)

Max Flow rate	270LPM
Port Size	Inlet : 38.10mm (1 1/2" BSP) Discharge : 38.10mm (1 1/2" BSP) Air Inlet : 1/2" BSP Air Exhaust : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP)
Suction Lift	Dry : 4.57m (15') Wet : 7.62m (25')
Teflon	Dry : 3.05m (10') Wet : 6.09m (20')
Max Particle Size (Dia)	4.76mm (0.188")

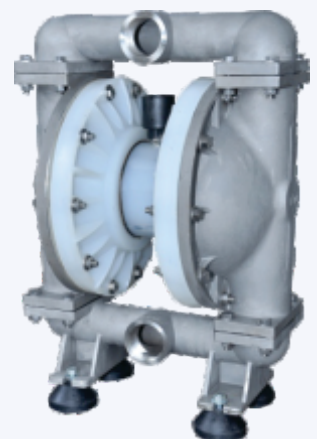


AODD PUMP M.O.C. : - PP, PVDF, SS-316, ALU.

Specifications and Performance

2" BSP (50MM)

Max Flow rate	586LPM
Port Size	Inlet : 50.80mm (2" BSP) Discharge : 50.80mm (2" BSP) Air Inlet : 1/2" BSP Air Exhaust : 12.70mm (1/2" BSP)
Suction Lift	Dry : 4.57m (15') Wet : 7.62m (25')
Teflon	Dry : 3.05m (10') Wet : 6.09m (20')
Max Particle Size (Dia)	6.35mm (0.250")



INSTALLATION VERSATILITY

Submerged

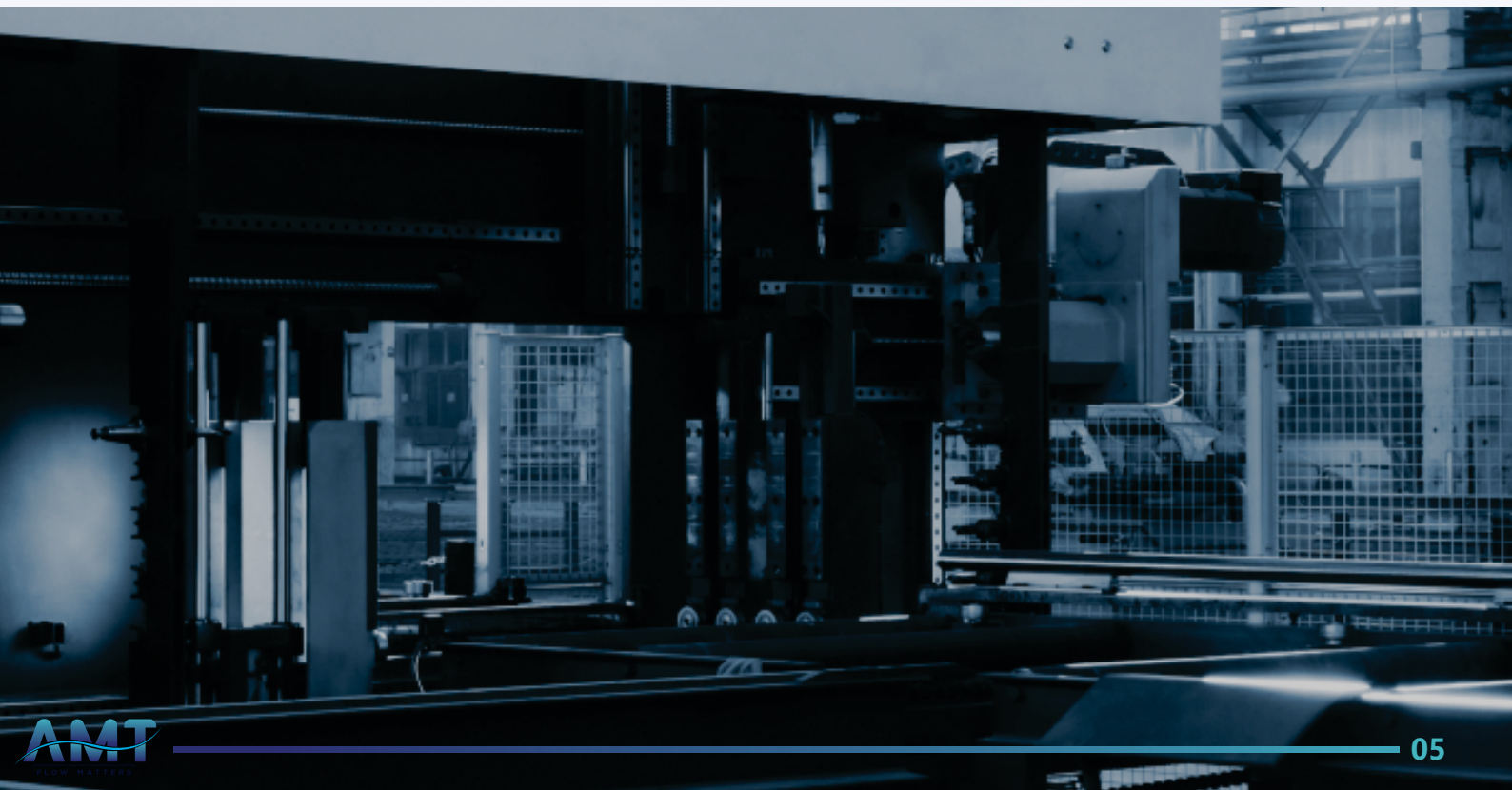
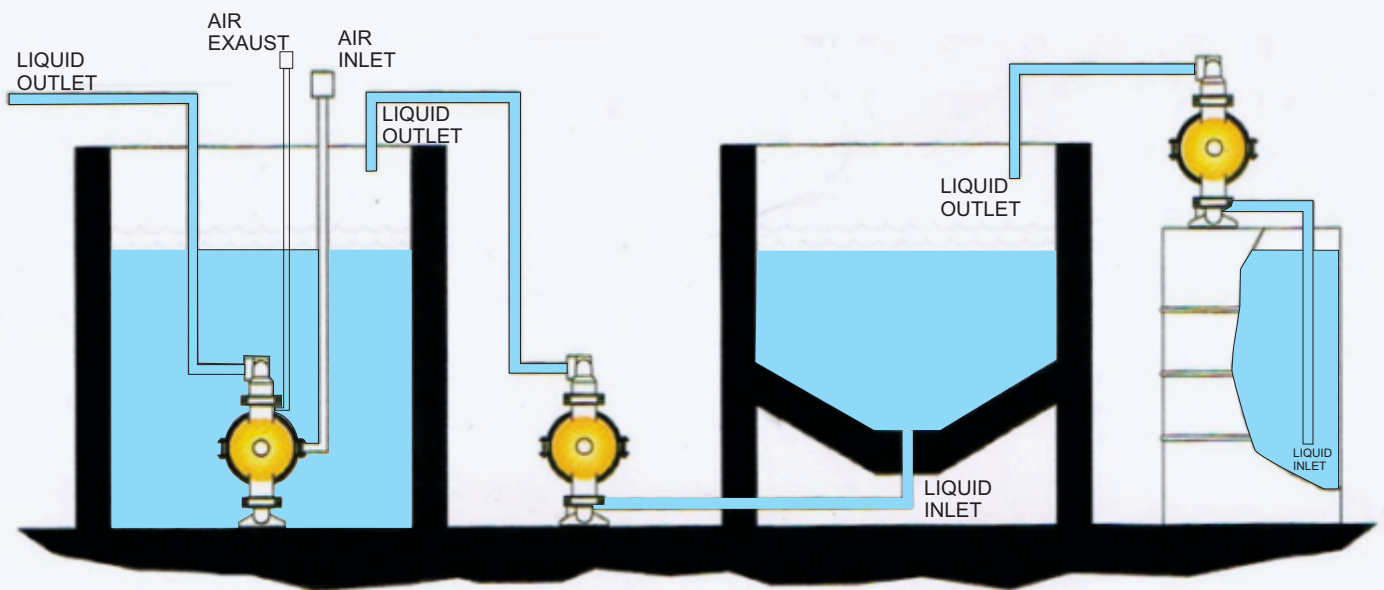
Ambica Machine Tools are totally submersible. It is important that the air exhaust be ported above the level of the fluid, and that the materials of construction also be compatible with the fluid that the pump is submerged in.

Positive Suction

Pump can draw from the bottom of the vessel. Preferred installation for viscous fluids. for emptying tanks it is important to limit the inlet fluid pressure to approximately 10 PSI (0.69 bar) for Teflon diaphragms and 15 PSI (1.03 bar) for rubber and santoprene Diaphragms.

Self Priming

Pump can draw from the bottom of the vessel. Preferred installation for viscous fluids. for emptying tanks it is important to limit the inlet fluid pressure to approximately 10 PSI (0.69 bar) for Teflon diaphragms and 15 PSI (1.03 bar) for rubber and santoprene Diaphragms.



INDUSTRY WE SERVE

CHEMICAL

- Acid
- Caustic
- Solvent
- Paint
- Shear Sensitive
- Material

CERAMIC

- Glaze
- Painting

ELECTRON

- Acid
- Alkali
- Waste Water

COAL MINE

- Waste Water
- Water Seepage
- Slush

MACHINERY

- Oil
- Cutting fluid
- Quenching oil
- Acetone
- Electroplate
- liquid
- Liquid Waste

AUTOMOBILE

- Oil
- Solvent
- Paint
- Waste Water

FOOD & MEDICINE

- Liquid Material
- Additive
- Condiment
- Powder

PRINTING

- Ink

PAPERMAKING

- Pulping
- Additive
- Liquid Waste

WASTE WATER TREATMENT

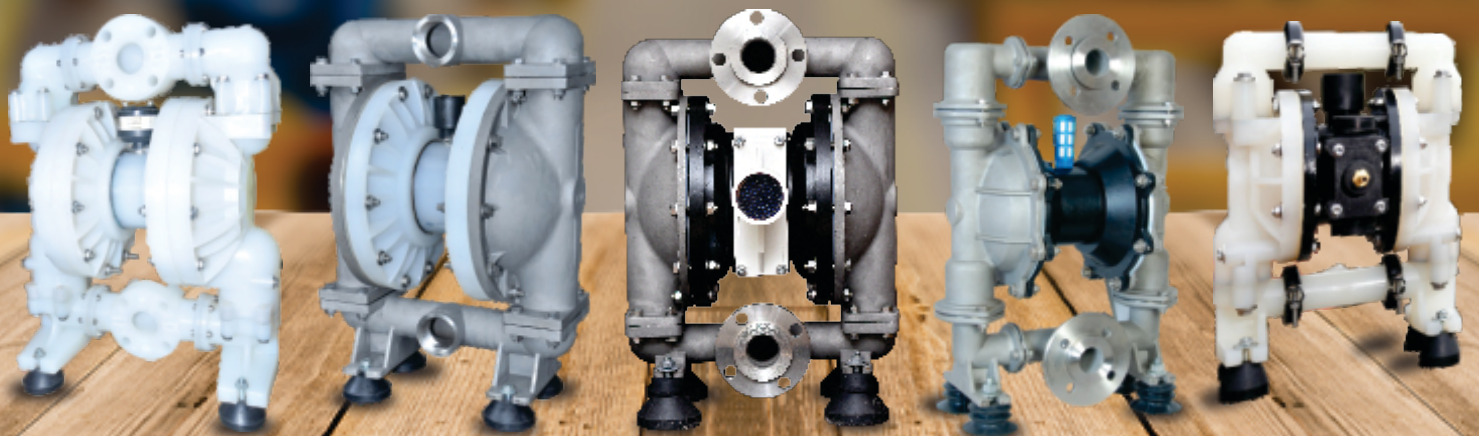
- Additive
- Sludge

LEATHER & TEXTILE PRINT

- Ink
- Treating fluid
- Waste Water
- Sludge

POWDER TRANSFER

- Bulk Specific
- Weight <0.7



MANUFACTURING UNIT



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