# **Grundfos Technical Institute**

# **Mechanical Seals**

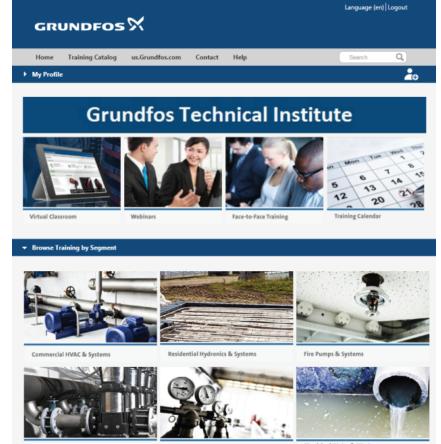
www.grundfos.us/training



### Grundfos Technical Institute www.grundfos.us/training

- Virtual Classroom
  - Self-Paced
  - Over 40 courses
  - Certificates of Completion
- Webinars
  - Live and Recorded
- Face-to-Face Training





Commercial Plumbing Systems

Residential Plumbing Systems Mu



### **Presenters:**



### Presenter: Reece Robinson Senior Technical Trainer, Grundfos Olathe, Kansas



### Moderator: Jim Swetye Senior Technical Trainer, Grundfos



### **Mechanical Seals in the Pump Industry**

We will cover this subject in three webinars:

- 1. Introductory (today)
- 2. Advanced
- 3. Installation, service and failure analysis



# **Course Learning Objectives**

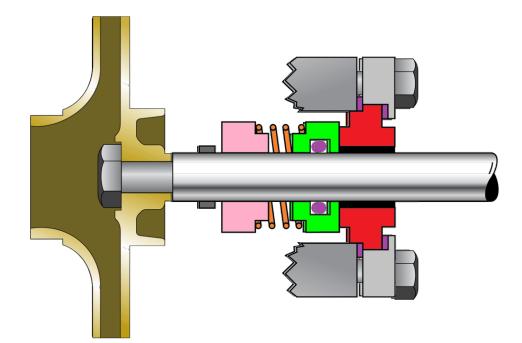
By the end of this course you will understand and can identify:

- 1. The purpose of the mechanical seal
- 2. The essential elements of a mechanical seal
- 3. The classification of mechanical seals
- 4. When to use different seal material types
- 5. Common seal flush plans



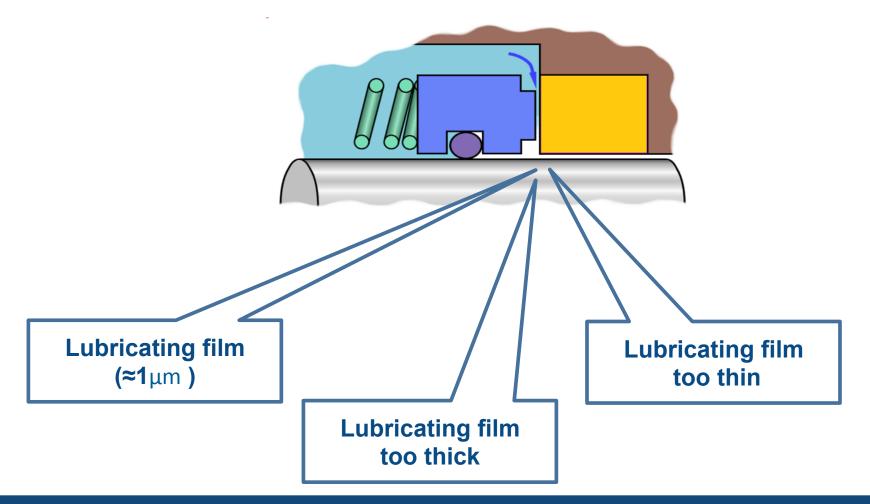
### **Shaft Seals**

For most pumps a decisive element for the quality of the pump during its lifetime is a good and robust shaft seal.



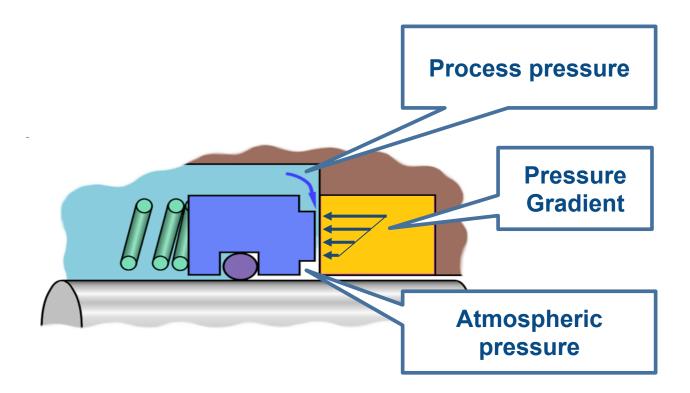


### **Lubricating film**



**GRUNDFOS** 

### **Lubricating film**





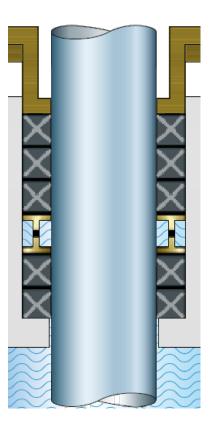
### Lubricating film

The six **"MUST"** of the lubricating film

- be always present
- be stable
- be clean, free of abrasives
- have reasonable viscosity
- have controlled temperature
- have acceptable pressure



### **Shaft Seal Types**



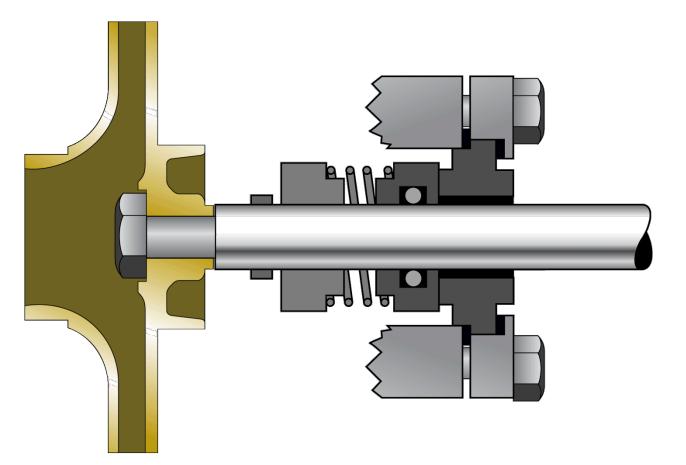
#### **Stuffing Box**

#### **Mechanical Seal**



### **Purpose of a Mechanical Seal**

The purpose of the mechanical seal is to control leakage from the stuffing box or seal chamber and prevent air from leaking back into the pump.





### **Packing vs Mechanical Seals**

#### Packing

- Seals with visible leak
- Constant monitoring for adjustments
- Shaft wear or use sleeve
- Special handling not required
- Low initial cost

#### **Mechanical Seals**

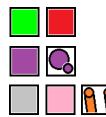
- Seals with invisible leak
- Minimal monitoring and no maintenance
- Virtually no shaft drag
- Handle with care
- High initial cost

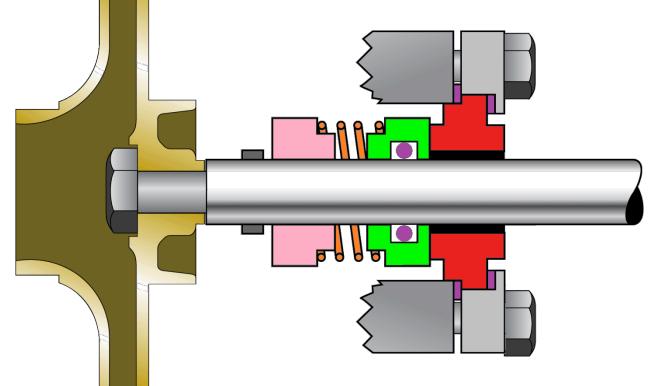


### **Mechanical seal Anatomy**

#### The essential elements of a mechanical seal:

- The Primary Sealing Element
- The Secondary Sealing Elements
- The Hardware





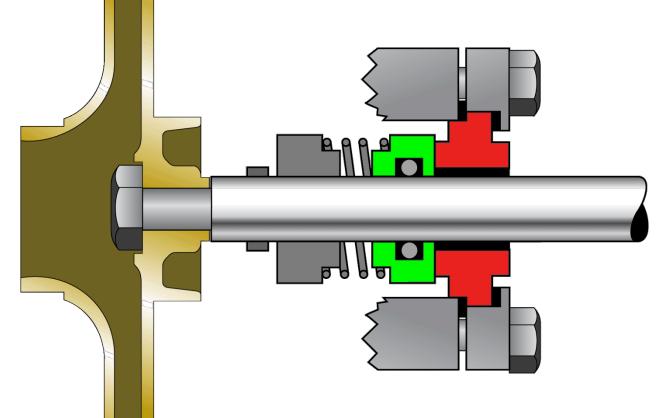


### **Primary Sealing Element**

#### **The Primary Sealing Elements**

- The Rotating Ring
- The Stationary Ring





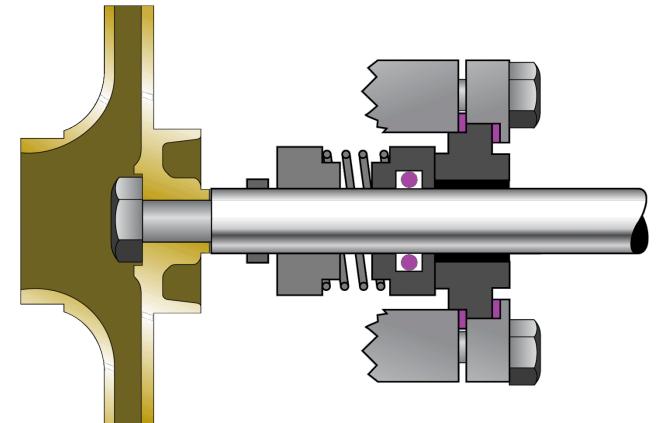


### **Secondary Sealing Elements**

#### **The Secondary Sealing Elements**

- Dynamic Seal
- Static Seal



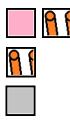


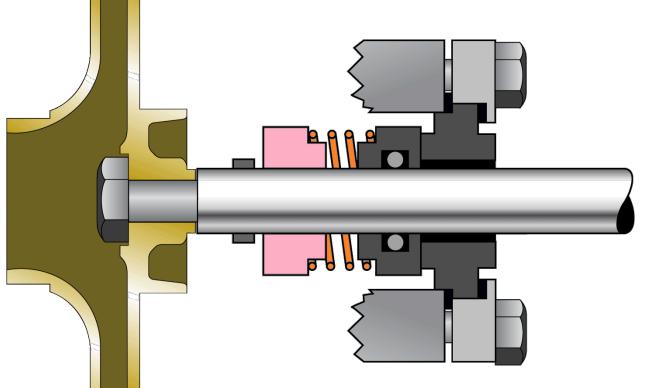


## Hardware

#### The Hardware

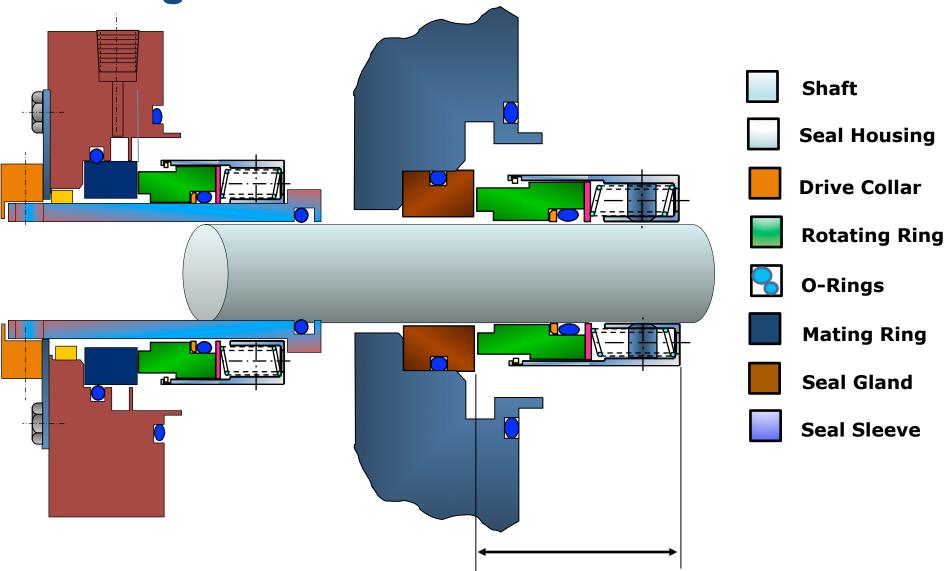
- Drive Elements
- Load Element
- Adaptive Elements







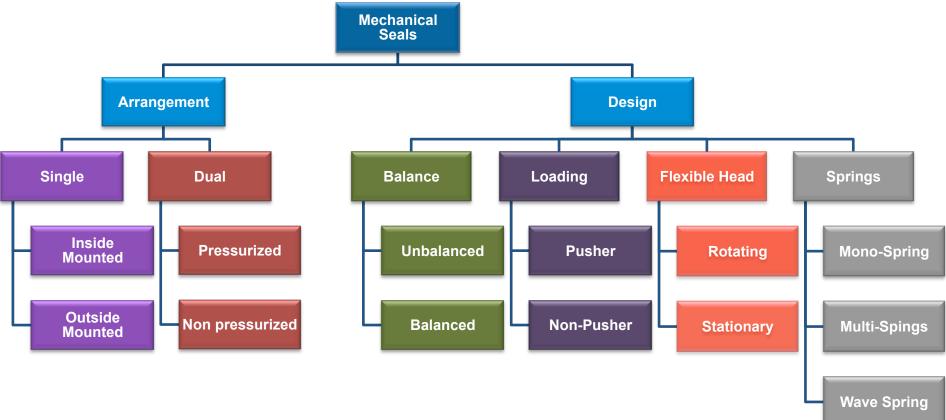
### **Cartridge Seal**





### **Mechanical Seal Classification**

Mechanical seals are typically divided into two categories: by Arrangement and by Design.

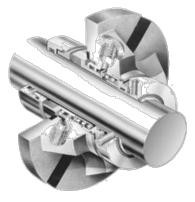




### **Arrangement Classification**







**Single Inside Mounted** 

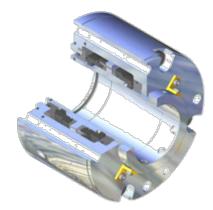
**Single Outside Mounted** 

**Cartridge Seal** 



**Dual Tandem** 



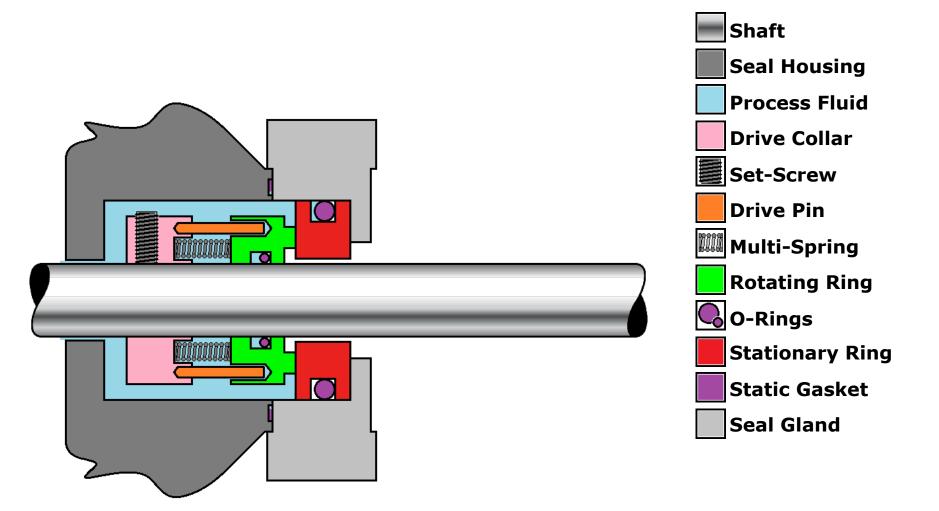


**Dual Face-to-Face** 

**Dual Back-to-Back** 

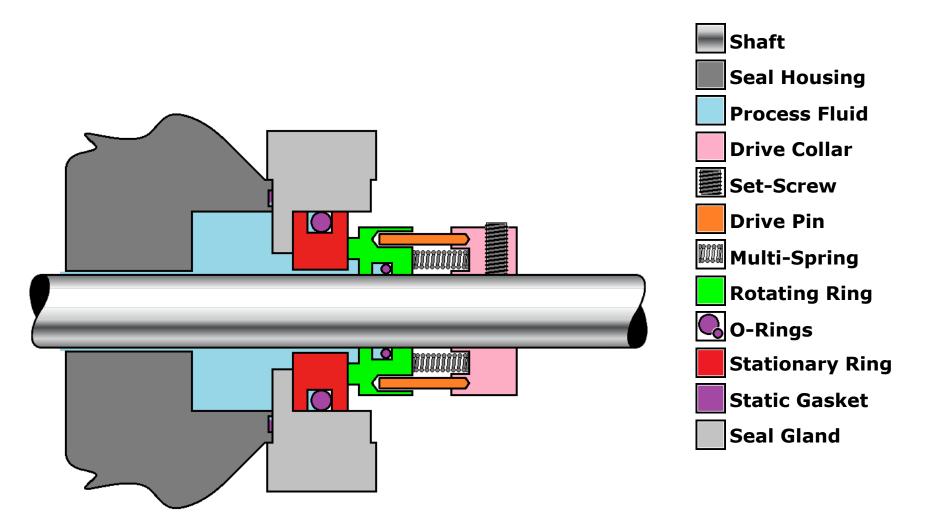


# **Single – Inside Mounted**



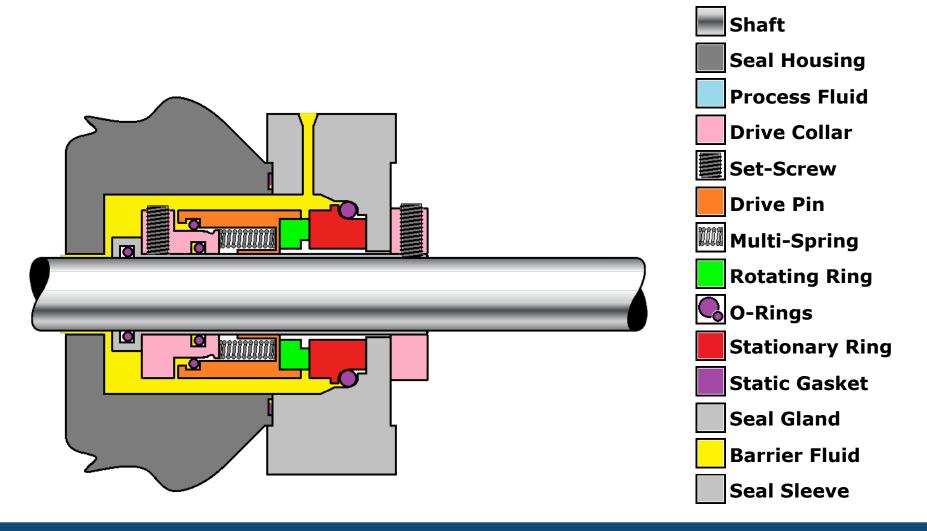


# Single – Outside Mounted



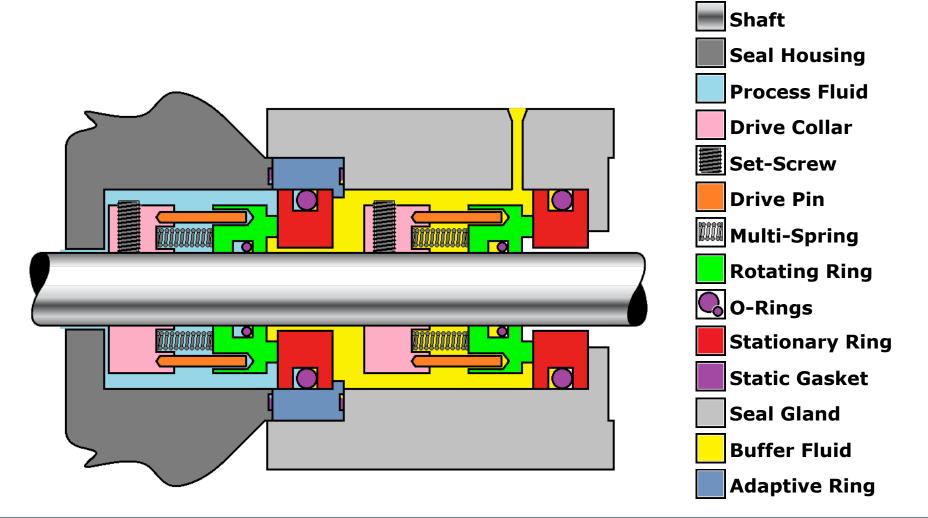


# **Cartridge – Cartridge Seal**



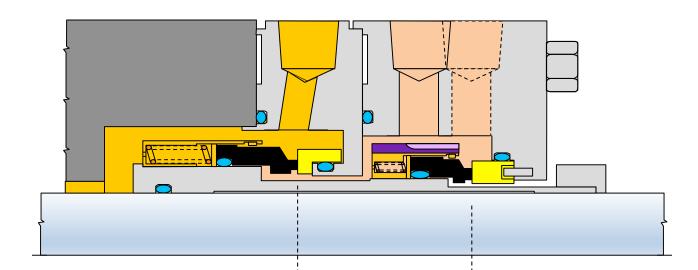
**GRUNDFOS** 

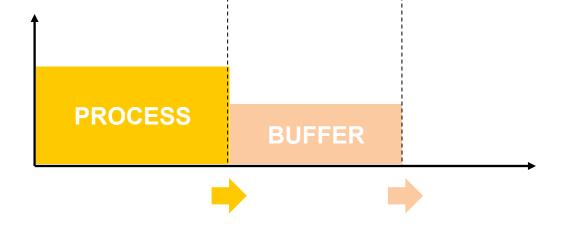
## **Dual Unpressurized Seals** (former Tandem seals)





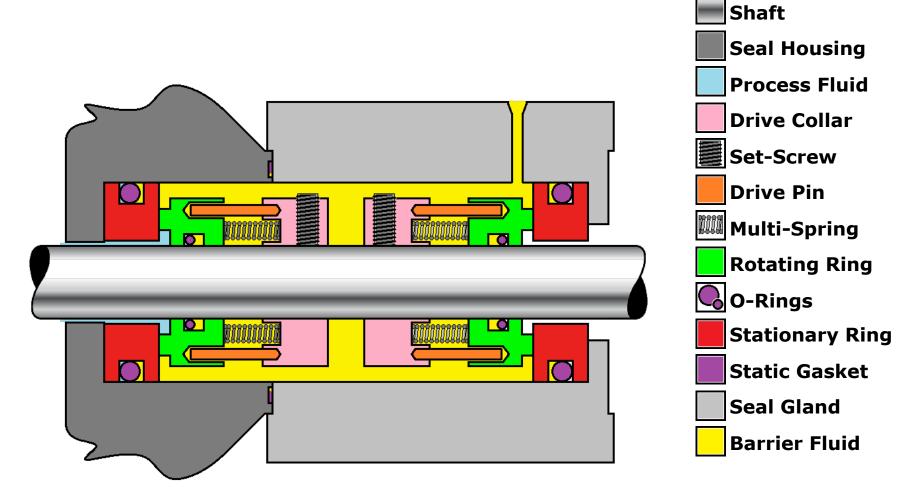
# **Dual Unpressurized seals**





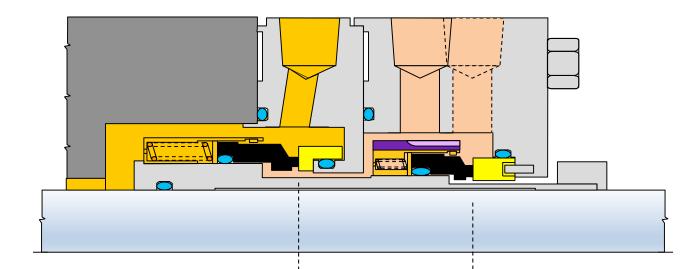


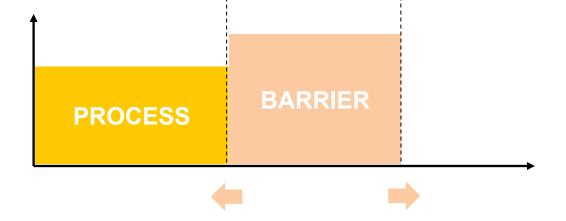
# Dual Pressurized Seals (former Double seals)





## **Dual Pressurized Seals**







# **Design Classification**



**Unbalanced Pusher** 



**Pusher Cartridge Seal** 



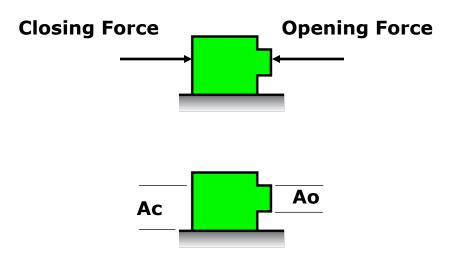
**Non-Pusher (Metal Bellows)** 



**Balanced Pusher** 



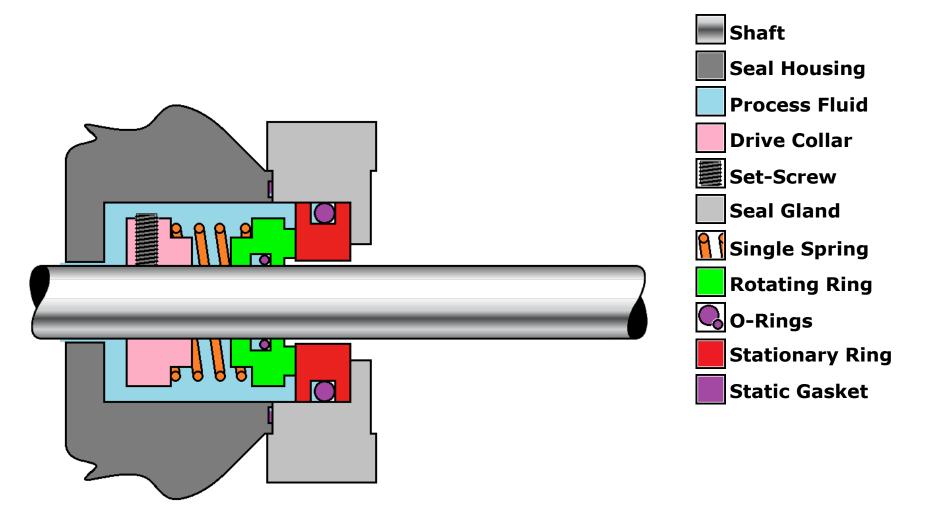
# **Design – Balance**



Balance Ratio=Closing Area (Ac)/Opening Area (Ao)

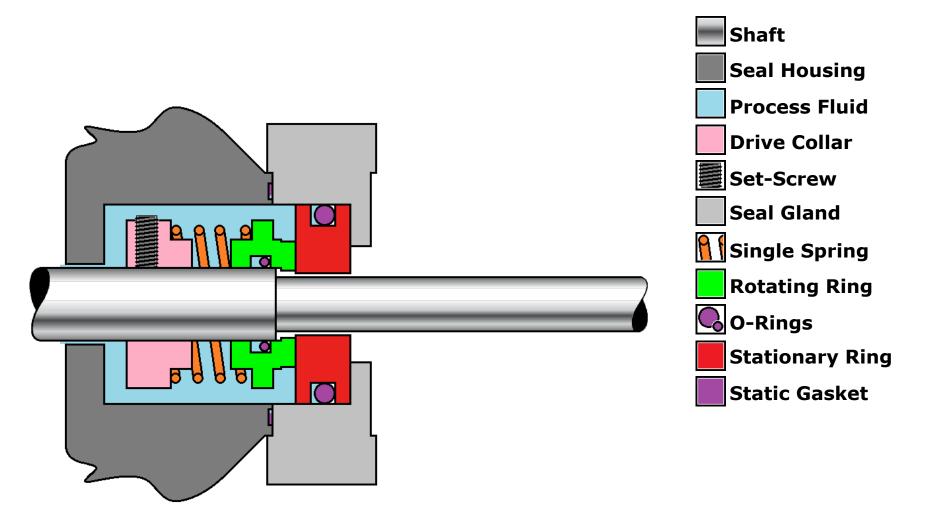


# **Balance – Unbalanced Seals**





# **Balance – Balanced Seals**





# **Design – Loading**



**Single Spring** 



**Wave Springs** 

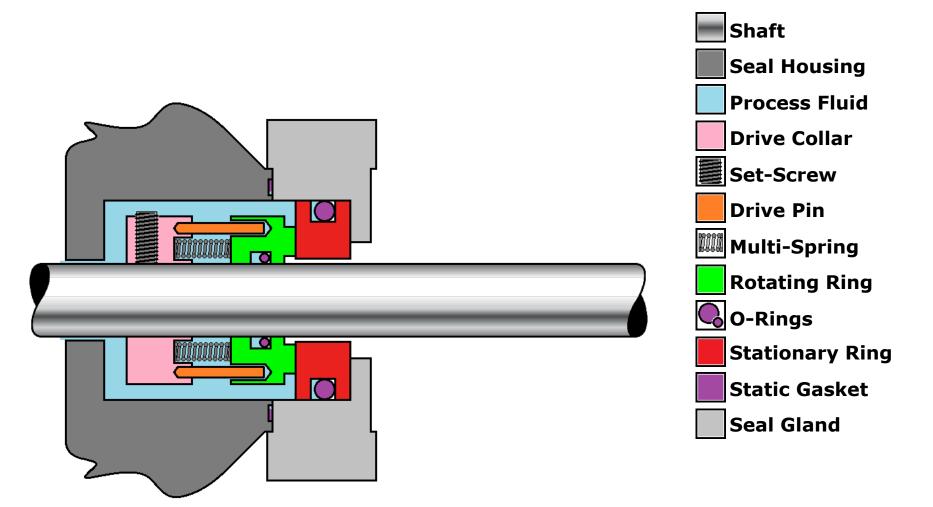




ietai beliows

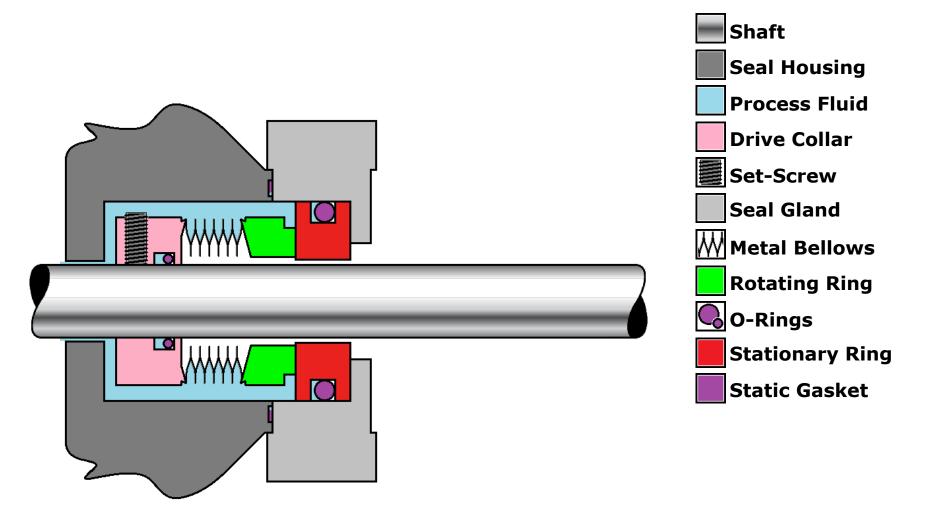


# Loading – Pusher Seals





# Loading – Non-Pusher Seals





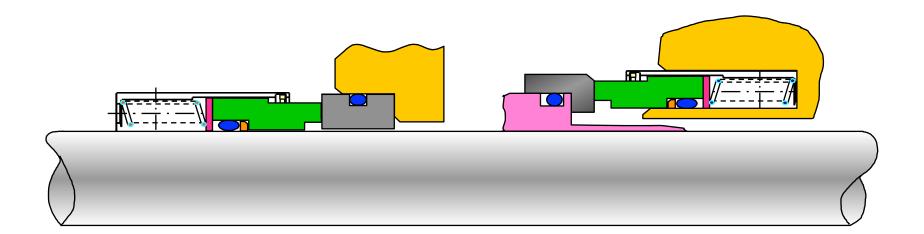
# **Rotating Vs. Stationary Head**

#### **Rotating head:**

- Springs or bellows rotates with the shaft.
- Peripheral velocity up to 75 feet/sec
- Perpendicularity required
- Self cleaning
- Sensitive to shaft deflection

#### Stationary head:

- **Given Springs or bellows do not rotate**
- Peripheral velocity above 75 feet/sec.
- Ancillary plan should clean the head
- Allows some degree of perpendicularity error





# **Material Selection**

What you need to know about the liquid:

- Corrosiveness
- Temperature
- Specific Gravity
- Vapor Pressure and boiling point
- Viscosity
- Abrasiveness



# **Primary Seal Materials**

#### **Common Primary Seal Faces:**

- Tungsten carbide / tungsten carbide
- Silicon carbide / silicon carbide
- Carbon / tungsten carbide or carbon / silicon carbide
- Carbon / ceramic (aluminum oxide)
- Various



## **Secondary Seal Materials**

#### **Common Secondary Seal Materials:**

- NBR
- EPDM
- FKM (Viton)
- FXM (Flouraz)
- FFKM (Kalrez)



## **Hardware Materials**

#### **Common Hardware Materials:**

- 316SS
- Hastelloy "C"
- Duplex SS
- Carpenter 42 or Invar 36 (for Bellows)



## **Ancillary plans**

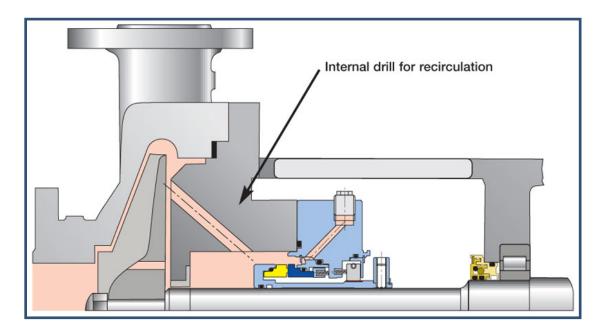
The main functions of ancillary plans are:

- Circulation
- Heat exchange
- Solids management
- Risk management
- Emission management
- Gas barrier management



#### **Plan 01:**

Internal recirculation from pump discharge area to seal chamber.

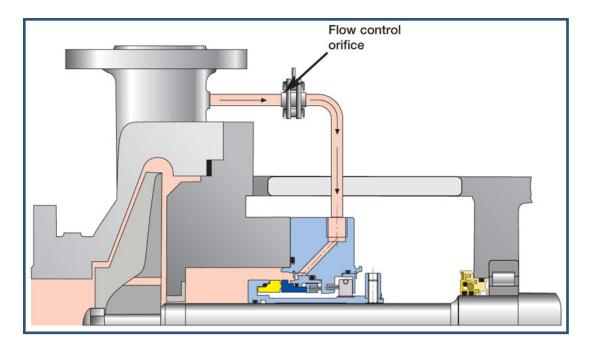


- Cooling the seal.
- Venting the seal box.
- Fixed flow.
- Could cause erosion if there are solids.



#### **Plan 11:**

External recirculation from pump discharge area to seal chamber through an orifice

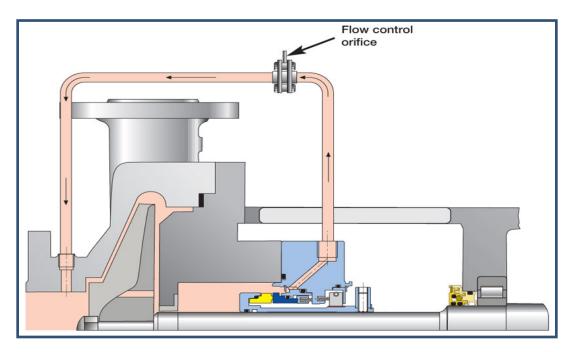


- Cooling the seal.
- Venting the seal box.
- Adjustable flow changing the control orifice.
- Could cause erosion if there are solids.



#### Plan 13:

External recirculation from pump suction area to seal chamber through an orifice

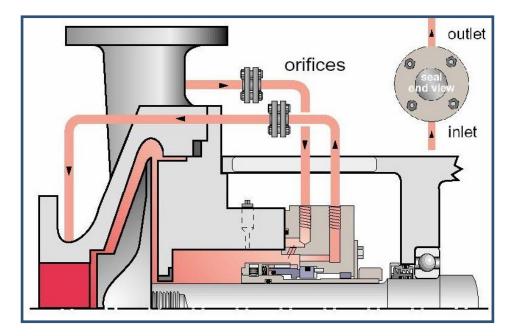


- Cooling the seal.
- Venting the seal box.
- Lower the seal box pressure.
- Cleaning the seal chamber.



#### **Plan 14:**

External recirculation from pump discharge area to seal chamber through an orifice, then back to the suction area.

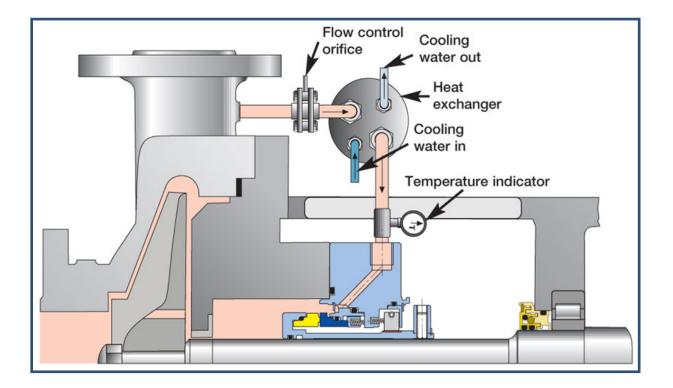


- Plan 11 + Plan 13 = Plan 14
- Cooling the seal.
- Venting the seal box.
- Adjustable flow changing the control orifices.
- Used in pumps with no impeller balance holes



### COOLING

#### Plan 21: Circulation from discharge though a heat exchanger, then to the seal box



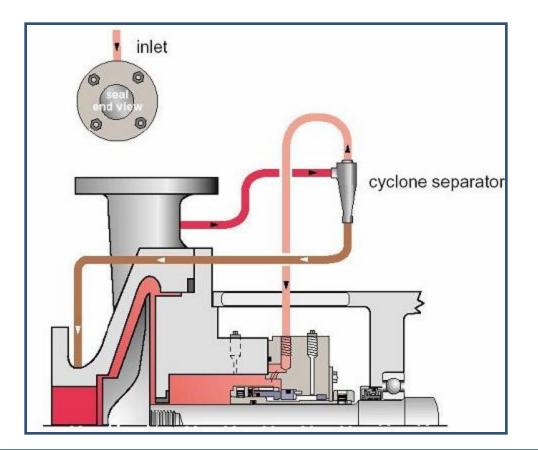
- Plan 11 + Heat Exchanger
- Effective, but not so efficient.



### **CLEANING**

#### **Plan 31:**

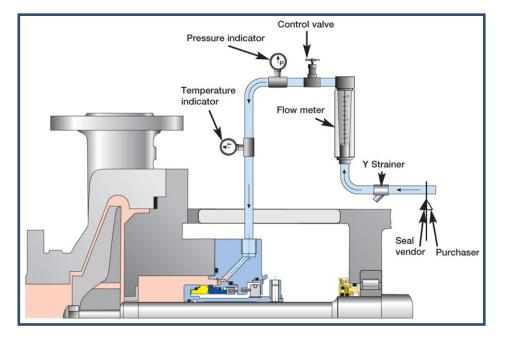
Circulation from pump discharge passing through a solids separator, then to the seal box. The line with higher solids concentration goes to the pump suction.





### **CLEANING**

#### Plan 32: External fluid injection in the seal box.



• The seal works with a mixture of process fluid and injection fluid

•The injected fluid must be compatible with process fluid

•The injection fluid cost is an issue to consider



## **Course Learning Summary**

In this course we learned today:

- 1. The purpose of the mechanical seal
- 2. The essential elements of a mechanical seal
- 3. The classification of mechanical seals
- 4. When to use different seal material types
- 5. Common seal flush plans



# **Grundfos** Technical Institute

## Thank you for completing this course!

## www.grundfos.us/training

