





## **Pump Station**

Pumps are hydraulic devices that increase the energy of the fluid by giving mechanical energy (produced by the engine) to the passing fluid. Practically, pumps transfer and move incompressible fluids in the system; this fluid can be pure or mixed with solid materials of different densities and temperatures.

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## 1. Centrifugal pumps

Most of the pumps used in the industry are centrifugal pumps due to their flexibility against flow, pressure, and temperature. Their driving force is usually provided by electric motors or steam turbines.

## 2. Displacement or reciprocating positive pumps

These pumps are usually used to transfer high viscosity liquids, inject chemicals or additives into a system, or pump quantities too small for centrifugal pumps.

## 3. Rotary Pumps

These pumps are usually used for viscous liquids that do not contain hard and abrasive solid particles. Rotary pumps pull the liquid into the shell by means of gears, propellers, and cams, then the liquid is discharged with a gentle flow, unlike piston pumps. These pumps are specified without suction and discharge valves. An advantage of rotary pumps is their ability to send out a constant volume of fluid with variable discharge pressure.