Because the pump is literally the “heart of the liquid system” on a sprayer, careful consideration must be made in selecting the right pump. Seldom is there only one pump that will do the job. To make a wise choice, you will need to know about pump types, how the pump is to be driven and the flow and pressure requirements for your specific spraying system and application.

To ensure you can closely match the pump to your needs, Hypro manufactures six types of pumps: roller, centrifugal, transfer, diaphragm, turbine and piston pumps.

“Positive displacement” vs. “Non-positive displacement”

Hypro’s long line of pumps can be divided into two general categories: “positive displacement” and “non-positive displacement.” Roller, diaphragm and piston pumps are positive displacement. That is, the flow from the pump is directly proportional to the pump speed. This positive flow is why all positive displacement pump hookups must include a relief valve and bypass line between the pump outlet and the nozzle shut-off valve.

Centrifugal and turbine pumps are non-positive displacement. In these pumps, a rotating impeller creates a centrifugal force that feeds the liquid through the system instead of capturing and discharging a fixed volume “per stroke” as rollers, pistons or diaphragms would do. Therefore, if the outlet is closed, the impeller simply continues to rotate harmlessly. That is why special relief valves are not required in centrifugal pump systems.

Centrifugal and Transfer Pumps (non-positive displacement)

In centrifugal pumps, spray solution enters through the center of a rotating impeller that’s driven at speeds up to 6000 RPM. Spray solution is forced to the outer edge of the housing. This centrifugal force is what delivers the liquid to the nozzle. Traditionally thought of as low to medium pressure pumps, Hypro’s centrifugal pumps can deliver from 0-190 psi and flow rates up to 370 gpm. Because centrifugals have minimum surfaces to wear and no valves, they are very durable, easy to maintain and well suited for pumping abrasive and corrosive materials.

Because centrifugal pumps operate at higher speeds, the PTO speed must be increased through a speedup gear drive, belt/pulley drive, gas engine drive, or a high-speed hydraulic motor. (Hypro has models specifically designed for each of these applications).

The broad, versatile line includes models with rugged housings of cast iron, polypropylene and stainless steel that stand up to the wide variety of agricultural chemicals.
Roller Pumps (positive displacement)

Hypro roller pumps are the number one all-around choice by farmers throughout the world. The rollers (from 4 to 8, depending on the model) revolve inside the pump housing to force the spray solution through the outlet to the nozzle. Roller pumps have a low initial cost and are extremely versatile. They operate efficiently at PTO speeds of 540 and 1000 rpm and have a wide pressure range of up to 300 psi and flow rates of 2 to 74 gpm. Roller pumps are self priming and easily adapt to PTO or gas engine drives. Specific seal, roller and casting materials can be selected for compatibility with certain herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers.

Diaphragm Pumps (positive displacement)

Because of their design, diaphragm pumps provide excellent handling of abrasive and corrosive materials. The pumping cylinders (from 2 to 6) are separated from the piston chambers (Hypro’s are oil-filled) by a synthetic diaphragm. This keeps the spray solution from contacting and corroding the internal pump components.

Diaphragm pumps are compact, self-priming and produce medium-to-high pressures (275 to 725 psi) with flow rates of 3.5 to 66 gpm. Driven by 540 rpm PTO, gas engine or DC motor, diaphragm pumps are used for a variety of agricultural, horticultural and pest control spraying applications.

Piston Pumps (positive displacement)

Piston pumps are not unlike an engine. That is, they have a shaft, pistons and “intake” and “exhaust” valves. On the down-stroke, the inlet valve opens, filling the chamber with solution. On the up-stroke, the outlet valve opens, and the piston forces the solution to the nozzle. Piston pumps deliver relatively low flow rate (up to 10 gpm) at high pressure (up to 400 psi). The replaceable piston cups can be of leather, fabric or Buna-N rubber, depending on the type of solution to be sprayed. They can be driven by 540 rpm PTO, gas engine or electric motor. Their low volume/high pressure capability permits use in general spraying as well as task-oriented applications such as spraying fence rows and ditches, and hydrostatic testing.

Hypro Pumps Identification Coding

Hypro uses serialized labeling to enable users to precisely identify the pump when ordering parts or requesting warranty service. Following is an example.

First line: Model Number

Second line: Serial Number

First & second digit: year (03=2003)

Third through fifth digits: consecutive day of the year the pump was manufactured.

Sixth digit: shift the pump was built on.

Seventh through tenth digits: consecutive pump number built on the shift.
Selecting the Right Pump

Pump Drives
How a pump is to be driven is often a primary consideration in selecting the proper type of pump. If the power source has already been determined, the following chart may be of further help in selecting the type of Hypro pump that is best suited to your needs.

Pump shaft rotation
With many pumps, you need to specify which direction the shaft rotates... either clockwise (CW) or counterclockwise (CCW). Hypro's rules on shaft rotation are as follows:

Rule #1 “Eyes on the end”
Always view the rotation when you are facing the end of the drive shaft. If it turns clockwise, it is a clockwise shaft. Always use this rule for determining rotation of the pump shaft and for the power source shaft (PTO, for example). Once you have determined the rotation of the power source shaft, remember Hypro rule #2:

Rule #2 “Opposites attract”
A clockwise (CW) rotating PTO shaft will require a counterclockwise (CCW) rotating pump shaft, and vice versa. All shaft rotation references in this catalog are based on these two rules.

---

You can use these pump types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your power source is:</th>
<th>Roller</th>
<th>Centrifugal and Transfer</th>
<th>Turbine</th>
<th>Diaphragm</th>
<th>Piston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>540 rpm PTO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct coupled:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through gear drive:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through belt/pulley:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1000 rpm PTO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct coupled:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through gear drive:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through belt/pulley:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydraulic Motor</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12 Volt DC Motor</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gas Engine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through gear reduction:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electric Motor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct coupled:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through belt/pulley:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTO Shaft: clockwise (CW) rotation
Electric Motor: counterclockwise (CCW) rotation
Gas Engine: counterclockwise (CCW) rotation
Determining Pump Flow and Pressure Requirements

Every pumping task has an optimum volume and pressure requirement. Determining that optimum (and selecting the pump that delivers it) is key to an efficient and economical spraying system operation.

Pressure requirements for agricultural pumps are dependent on both the material to be applied and application targets. Soil-applied herbicides generally require a relatively low pressure pump rating of 30-60 psi with foliar-applied herbicides at the top end of that range and slightly higher. Insecticides and fungicides require higher pressure ratings of 100 to 500 psi. Pressure must be sufficient, in the case of heavy foliage field crops and orchard crops, to penetrate the leaf cover. In the case of orchard crops, pressure must also be sufficient to carry material up and over as well as into the canopy.

A number of factors must be considered to properly determine the total flow you will need from your pump. They include:

- Type of spray operation (broadcast, banding, low-level, etc.)
- The chemical’s application rate, ground speed, boom width, hose length, tank agitation, etc.

The spray task is the first consideration in determining flow rate and pressure needs. The following formulas and calculations may help.

Calculating agitation requirements

The pump must produce enough flow for both the application rate and tank agitation requirements. Too little agitation will not keep the solution in proper suspension and too much agitation may cause foaming. Here are rule of thumb formulas for calculating how much additional pump flow you will need for agitation.

**Liquids:**

\[
\text{Tank volume (gallons)} \times 0.05 = \text{total agitation in gpm}
\]

**Wettable Powders and Flowables:**

\[
\text{Tank volume (gallons)} \times 0.125 = \text{total agitation in gpm}
\]

**EXAMPLE:** If you will be spraying a wettable powder from a 100-gallon tank, proper agitation will require 12.5 gpm additional flow from the pump.

Reducing agitation flow requirements

Agitation flow requirements can be reduced by using jet agitation in the tank. Jet agitators use a venturi design to multiply agitation output. Depending on the jet agitator model and pressure, one gallon per minute input can provide two to ten gallons per minute agitation output. If your sprayer is equipped with a jet agitator, consult the operator’s manual or documentation to find the output to input ratio and adjust your flow required for agitation accordingly.

For example: If you calculate a requirement of 63 gpm of agitation and your jet agitator requires 3 to 1 output to input ratio, your pump would only need 1/3 of 63 gpm, or 21 gpm.

\[
\text{Agitation Flow with Jet Agitation} = \frac{\text{required gpm (input/output)}}{3}
\]

Factor in an “Excess Flow” Requirement

It is wise to have some excess flow capacity so you will not end up with an undersized pump because actual operation conditions may cause changes in spray system performance (such as normal pump wear, operating at less than rated speeds, etc.). Hypro recommends you add an additional 20% to your calculated total pump flow requirement to compensate for these variables. Plumbing systems have a number of restrictions that will result in a pressure drop from the pump to the actual spray point. These must be taken into account and minimized.
Determining Pump Flow and Pressure Requirements

Calculating pump flow for broadcast boom sprayers
Chemical application is measured in gallons per acre (gpa), whereas pump flow is stated in gallons per minute (gpm). To calculate the pump flow gpm required by a broadcast boom sprayer, multiply the gpa application rate (from the chemical label, usually 10-20 gpa) by the sprayer ground speed (5-10 mph). Multiply the sum by the boom width on your sprayer (in feet). Then, divide that number by 495. As a formula, it is written like this:

\[
\text{Flow required for boom (gpm) = gpa \times \text{mph} \times \text{boom width (ft.)}} \div 495
\]

The result will be the pump flow required to deliver the proper application rate at the boom’s nozzles. Then calculate your total pump flow requirement (broadcast):

Flow required for boom: _____ gpm
Flow required for agitation: + _____ gpm
Sub-total = _____ gpm
Excess flow requirement: \(\times\) 1.20
TOTAL PUMP FLOW NEEDED: = _____ gpm

Calculating pump flow for banding sprayers
First, multiply the band width (in inches) by the number of rows to determine the total width (w). Then, multiply the application rate (gpa from the chemical label) by the ground speed (mph). Multiply that result by the total width (w) calculated earlier, then divide the result by 5940. Here’s how the formula appears:

\[
\text{Flow required for nozzles (gpm) = gpa \times \text{mph} \times w} \div 5940
\]

For total pump flow requirement (banding), calculate:

Flow required for boom: _____ gpm
Flow required for agitation: + _____ gpm
Sub-total = _____ gpm
Excess flow requirement: \(\times\) 1.20
TOTAL PUMP FLOW NEEDED: = _____ gpm

Calculating pump flow for hand gun spraying
For low-level spraying with a hand gun, such as for lawn and turf care, professional applicators typically “walk” the lawn at about 1,000 sq. ft. per minute. That means the “gpm” rate of the hand gun will generally be the same as “gallons per 1,000 sq. ft.” To determine your total pump flow requirement:

Flow required for gun/nozzle: _____ gallons per 1,000\(^2\) (same as gpm)
Flow required for agitation: + _____ gpm
Sub-total = _____ gpm
Excess flow requirement: \(\times\) 1.20
TOTAL PUMP FLOW NEEDED: = _____ gpm

Use this same method for calculating the pump flow requirement for high pressure spraying, such as trees. Even though the application “rate” is usually a visual saturation of the tree, the known gpm factor will be the hand gun nozzle output, which is the rate you use for the calculation.
Recommended Pump Placement

**PTO DIRECT-MOUNT**

Location of PTO driven pumps and pump drive units may have a significant effect on pump life. Mounting the pump directly to the PTO is always a good choice. Even though installation is relatively easy, use caution to ensure the shaft does not get bent or damaged. Always use a quality, properly secured coupler and provide adequate support for the pump itself in order to withstand the extreme bouncing and vibration the system must endure. PTO mounting shields should always be used for maximum safety and protection.

**TUMBLE ROD MOUNTING**

If direct PTO mounting is not convenient or desired, then mount the pump in a convenient position on the pull-behind sprayer and connect it to the tractor PTO with a “tumble rod” power shaft. Exercise caution when using this approach to ensure: (1) the tumble rod is level; (2) the hitch pin is the center-point; and (3) turn angles greater than 45° can be avoided. Failure to follow these three points may cause “power shocks” within the pump and drive units and increase wear on seals, gears and, in the case of diaphragm pumps, the diaphragms themselves.

The best tumble rod installation occurs when the distance from the PTO U-joint to the hitch is equal to the distance from the hitch to the pump U-joint. For 540 RPM PTO shafts, the distance from the hitch pin to the pump shaft should be 14 inches. For 1000 RPM 1¾” PTO shafts, the distance is 16 inches. For 1000 RPM 1¾” PTO shafts, the distance is 20 inches. Instances where equal distances are not possible, a “constant velocity” shaft should be used.

Power shocks occur when the PTO shaft knuckle and the universal joint at the pump end of the tumble rod turn faster on the inside of the turning angle than on the outside. To prevent these vibrations, the angle of the tumble rod to the tractor PTO shaft and the angle of the tumble rod at the pump shaft should be as close to equal as possible. This will cancel out the fluctuations.
System Hook-Ups
Roller, Diaphragm and Turbine Pumps

Hypro carries all parts labeled above. Please contact your local Hypro dealer or call 1-800-424-9776 for more information.
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