

American National Standard for

# Rotodynamic Pumps

for Pump Piping

ANSI/HI 9.6.6-2016



6 Campus Drive  
First Floor North  
Parsippany, New Jersey  
07054-4406  
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**Rotodynamic Pumps**  
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**American National Standards Institute, Inc.**

# American National Standard

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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	vii
9.6.6 Rotodynamic pumps for pump piping .....	1
9.6.6.1 Scope .....	1
9.6.6.2 Introduction .....	1
9.6.6.3 Inlet (suction) piping requirements .....	2
9.6.6.3.1 Inlet (suction) pipe size/velocity requirements .....	2
9.6.6.3.2 Effect of piping-generated swirl .....	3
9.6.6.3.3 Required straight pipe lengths .....	3
9.6.6.3.4 Need for physical hydraulic model study .....	11
9.6.6.3.5 Use of computational fluid dynamics (CFD) .....	11
9.6.6.3.5.1 General .....	11
9.6.6.3.5.2 Simulation methods .....	11
9.6.6.3.5.3 Acceptable use of CFD modeling in pump suction hydraulics .....	13
9.6.6.3.6 Pump suction piping/wet-well connection .....	13
9.6.6.3.7 Pump suction elbows .....	13
9.6.6.3.8 Pump station retrofit or modification .....	14
9.6.6.4 Outlet (discharge) piping requirements .....	14
9.6.6.4.1 Pipe size/velocity requirements .....	14
9.6.6.4.2 Required straight pipe lengths .....	15
9.6.6.4.3 Recommended valves .....	15
9.6.6.4.4 Water hammer .....	16
9.6.6.5 Inlet and outlet general piping requirements .....	16
9.6.6.5.1 Pipe nozzle alignment/pipe expansion load .....	16
9.6.6.5.1.1 Pump nozzle flange analysis .....	17
9.6.6.5.2 Pipe supports/anchors .....	17
9.6.6.5.2.1 Design considerations .....	18
9.6.6.5.2.2 Cold spring .....	18
9.6.6.5.2.3 Final installation .....	18
9.6.6.5.2.4 Field adjustment .....	18
9.6.6.5.3 Parallel operation .....	18
9.6.6.6 References .....	21
9.6.6.7 Sources of additional information .....	22
9.6.6.8 List of acronyms .....	22
Appendix A System curves .....	24
A.1 Calculation of the system curve .....	24
A.2 Pipe head loss calculation methods .....	26
Appendix B Water hammer .....	28
B.1 Water hammer .....	28

Appendix C	Selecting and locating pipe supports and restraints . . . . .	32
C.1	Restraint and stops . . . . .	32
C.2	Pipe supports for vertical loads . . . . .	32
C.3	Guides and restraints . . . . .	34
C.4	True anchors . . . . .	34
C.5	Spring supports . . . . .	34
C.6	Friction from supports . . . . .	35
Appendix D	Expansion joints and couplings . . . . .	36
D.1	Expansion joint types . . . . .	36
D.2	Expansion joint application . . . . .	38
Appendix E	Specialty piping components and applications . . . . .	40
E.1	Check valves and strainers . . . . .	40
E.2	Devices to improve flow to the pump . . . . .	41
E.3	Piping for suction lift applications . . . . .	42
E.4	Solids/slurry . . . . .	43
E.5	Air release valves . . . . .	44
Appendix F	Pressure pulsation and acoustic resonance . . . . .	45
F.1	General . . . . .	45
F.2	Outlet (discharge) piping acoustics . . . . .	45
Appendix G	Index . . . . .	47
Figures		
9.6.6.3	— Suction pipe design . . . . .	2
9.6.6.3.3a	— General example – pump suction with a required $L_2$ length from a flow-disturbing fitting . . . . .	5
9.6.6.3.3b	— General example – pump suction with an allowed fitting connected directly and a required $L_2$ length from a flow-disturbing fitting . . . . .	6
9.6.6.3.3c	— Specific example – horizontal overhung pump suction with a required $L_2$ length from a short-radius reducing elbow (< 30% area reduction) . . . . .	6
9.6.6.3.3d	— Specific example – horizontal overhung pump suction with a concentric reducer (1 pipe size reduction), and a required $L_2$ length from a short-radius elbow . . . . .	7
9.6.6.3.3e	— Specific example – between bearing split case pump suction with a required $L_2$ length from a suction header . . . . .	7
9.6.6.3.3f	— Specific example – between bearing split case pump suction with an eccentric reducer (1 pipe size reduction), a required $L_2$ length from a concentric reducer (3 pipe size reduction), and a short-radius elbow . . . . .	8
9.6.6.3.3g	— Specific example – horizontal overhung pump suction with a required $L_2$ length from a concentric reducer (4 pipe size reduction) and a long-radius elbow . . . . .	8
9.6.6.3.3h	— Specific example – vertical overhung pump suction with a manufacturer-approved 90° elbow, an eccentric reducer (1 pipe size reduction), and a required $L_2$ length from a long-radius elbow . . . . .	9
9.6.6.3.3i	— Specific example – vertical overhung pump suction with a manufacturer-approved 90° elbow and a required $L_2$ length from a concentric reducer (4 pipe size reduction) . . . . .	9
9.6.6.3.3j	— Specific example (top view) – between bearing split case pump suction with an eccentric reducer (1 pipe size reduction), a required $L_2$ length from a concentric reducer (3 pipe size reduction), and a short-radius elbow . . . . .	10

9.6.6.3.3k — Undesirable effect of a horizontal elbow mounted directly on suction flange . . . . .	10
9.6.6.3.3l — Examples of suction pipe fittings near the pump that require approval of the pump manufacturer . . . . .	12
9.6.6.4.3 — Triple-duty valve . . . . .	15
9.6.6.5.3a — Parallel pump installation . . . . .	19
9.6.6.5.3b — Constant-velocity manifold design, parallel pumps . . . . .	20
9.6.6.5.3c — Minimum required suction line length and spacing for parallel pumps . . . . .	20
9.6.6.5.3d — Improved pipe fitting connection alternative with a weld saddle, reducing tee, or a tee with a reducer . . . . .	21
C.1 — Pipe supports for vertical loads. . . . .	33
C.2 — Solid pipe hanger supports . . . . .	33
C.3 — Constant-effort spring supports . . . . .	33
C.4 — Pipe guides . . . . .	34
C.5 — Spring supports. . . . .	35
D.1 — Slip/packing expansion joint . . . . .	36
D.2 — Rubber expansion joints . . . . .	37
D.3 — Metal bellows expansion joint. . . . .	37
D.4 — Expansion joint bolting arrangement . . . . .	38
E.1 — Foot valve . . . . .	41
E.2 — Typical temporary strainer . . . . .	41
E.3 — Second upstream perpendicular elbow . . . . .	42
E.4 — Self-priming bypass . . . . .	43
Tables	
9.6.6.3.2 — Minimum required straight pipe length ( $L_2$ ) before pump suction inlet . . . . .	4
B.1 — Magnitude of pressure wave. . . . .	31

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## **Foreword (Not part of Standard)**

### **Purpose and aims of the Hydraulic Institute**

The purpose and aims of the Hydraulic Institute are to promote the advancement of the pump manufacturing industry and further the interests of the public and to this end, among other things:

- a) Develop and publish standards.
- b) Address pump systems.
- c) Expand knowledge and resources.
- d) Educate the marketplace.
- e) Advocate for the industry.

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## Units of measurement

Metric units of measurement are used, and corresponding US customary units appear in parentheses. Charts, graphs, and sample calculations are also shown in both metric and US customary units. Because values given in metric units are not exact equivalents to values given in US customary units, it is important that the selected units of measure to be applied be stated in reference to this standard. If no such statement is provided, metric units shall govern.

## Consensus

Consensus for this American National Standard was achieved by use of the canvass method. The following organizations, recognized as having an interest in the standardization of pumps, were contacted prior to the approval of this revision of the standard. Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply that the organization concurred with the submittal of the proposed standard to ANSI.

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### **Committee list**

Although this standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by the canvass method, a working committee met many times to facilitate its development. At the time it was developed, the committee had the following members:

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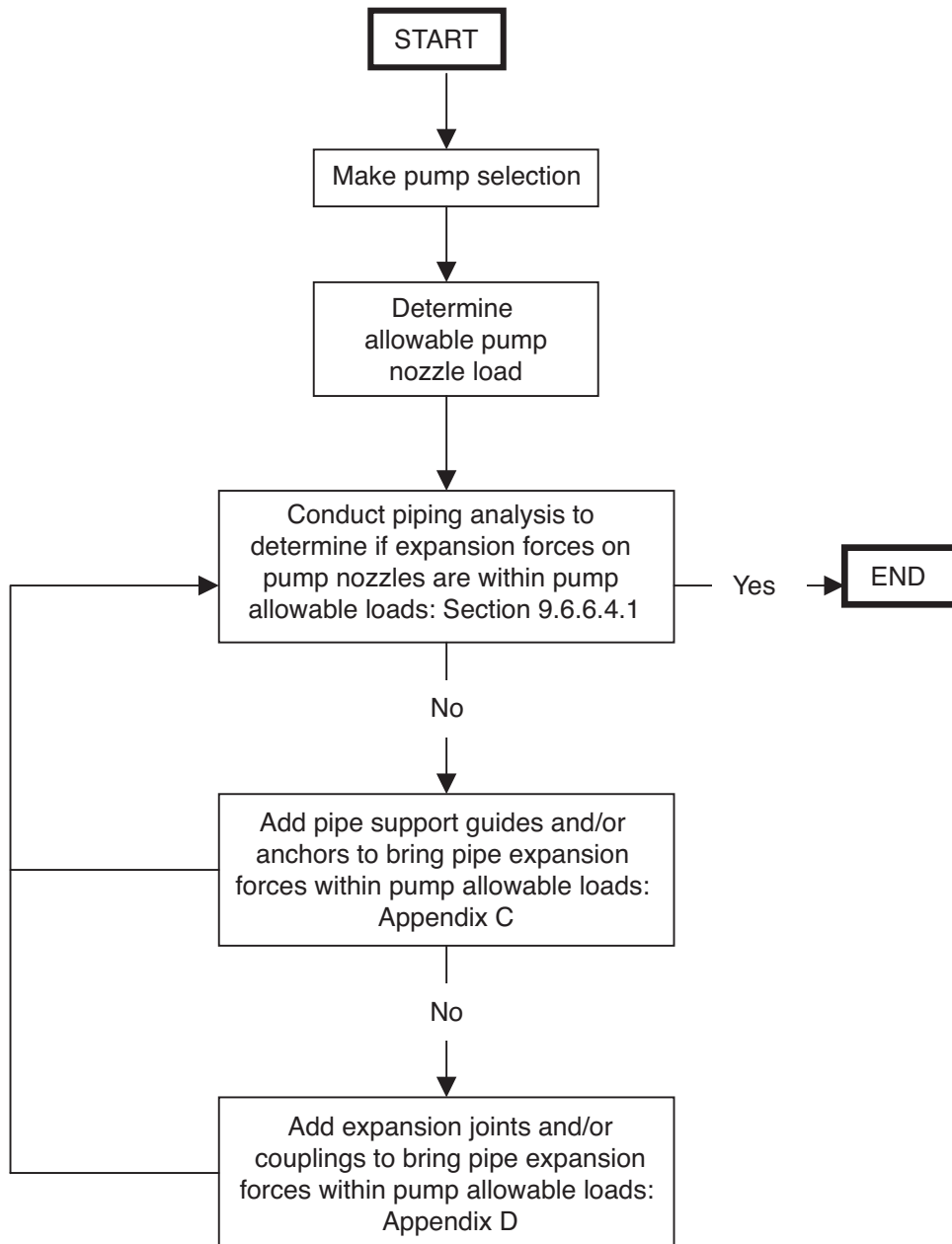
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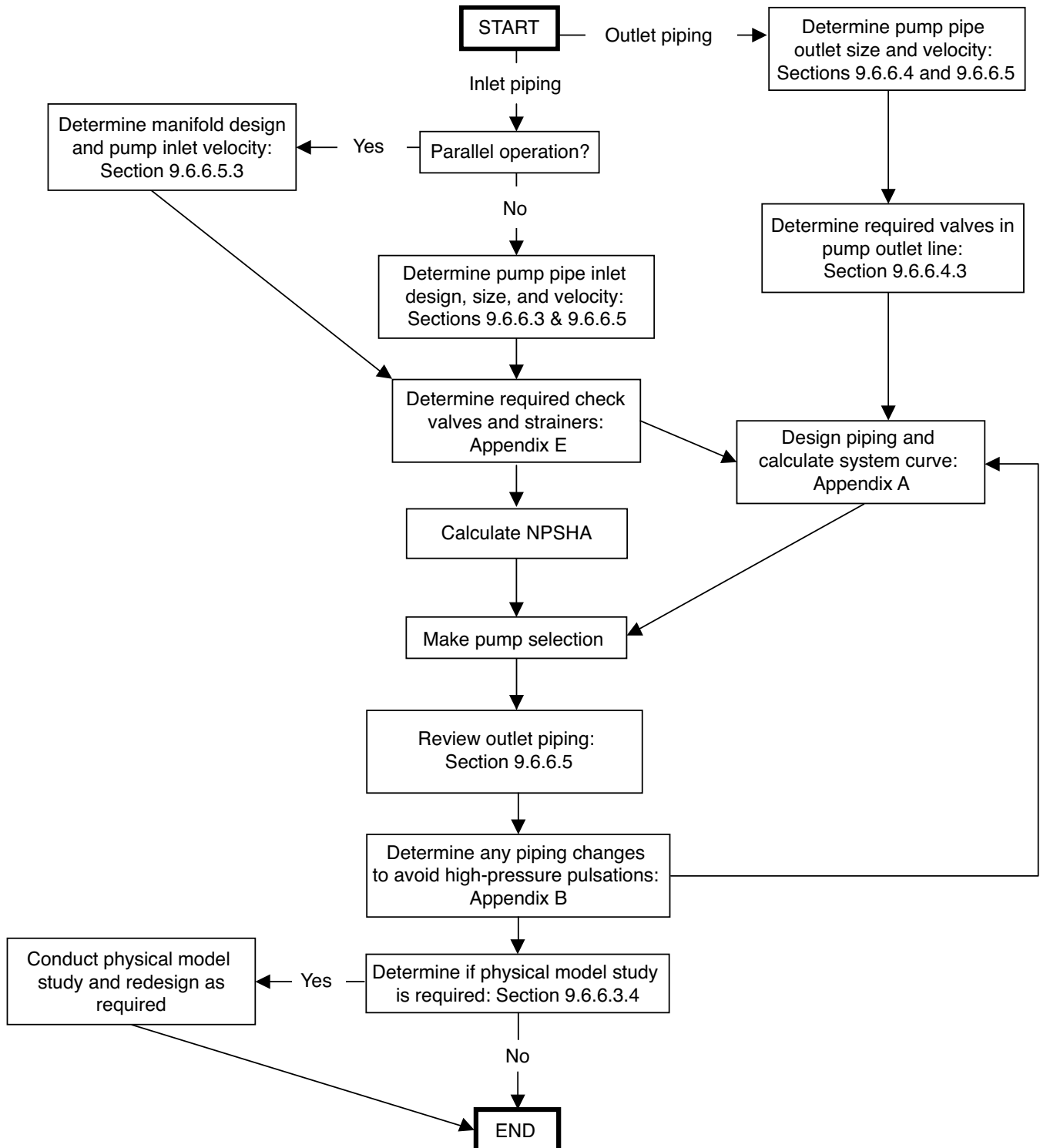
## Flowchart for use of standard (mechanical considerations)

NOTE: This flowchart is intended as a guide to the use of this standard and can be used to locate the appropriate sections in this standard. The chart is not a substitute for comprehension of the complete standard.



## Flowchart for use of standard (hydraulic considerations)

NOTE: This flowchart is intended as a guide to the use of this standard and can be used to locate the appropriate sections in this standard. The chart is not a substitute for comprehension of the complete standard.



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## 9.6.6 Rotodynamic pumps for pump piping

### 9.6.6.1 Scope

This standard applies to rotodynamic pump types, in all worldwide markets. It provides required and recommended practices for pump piping that, if followed, should reduce the risk of the pump failing to perform properly due to interaction with the system. Excluded is any piping integral to the pump unit, such as auxiliary or lubricant piping. This document is intended to complement ANSI/HI 9.8 *Intake Design for Rotodynamic Pumps*. To eliminate the possibility of overlapping and possibly conflicting standards, this document is considered to be applicable as follows:

- All piping downstream and upstream from the pump
- Upstream from the pump this document ceases to be applicable when the pipe enters a tank, vessel, or other intake structure

The objectives of this standard are to provide piping requirements for rotodynamic pump piping and to educate users about the effects and interactions of inlet (suction) and outlet (discharge) piping on rotodynamic pump performance. The standard covers the following topics as they relate to pump suction and discharge piping: piping effects on fluid suction conditions (such as the effect on net positive suction head available [NPSHA] at pump inlet, which influences cavitation), effects on pressure development of the pump, hydraulic and piping loads on the pump, piping system considerations (water hammer, parallel pump operation, valving, and pipe supports), pump noise, and pump vibration.

### 9.6.6.2 Introduction

The function of pump piping is to provide a conduit for the flow of liquid to and from a pump, while not adversely affecting the performance or reliability of the pump. In addition, it should be noted that a well-designed piping system will usually be more energy efficient than a poorly designed system.

The function of suction piping is to provide a uniform velocity profile or symmetric approaching flow to the pump inlet (suction) connection with sufficient pressure to avoid damaging cavitation in the pump. An uneven distribution of flow is characterized by strong local currents and swirls. The ideal approach is a straight pipe, coming directly to the pump, with no turns or flow-disturbing fittings close to the pump. Failure of the inlet (suction) piping to deliver the liquid to the pump in this condition can lead to noisy operation, random axial load oscillations, premature bearing or seal failure, cavitation damage to the impeller and inlet portions of the casing, early onset of suction recirculation, and occasionally damage due to liquid separation on the discharge side. See pump intake design standards [1, 2] and *Recommendations for Fitting of Inlet and Outlet on Piping* [3] for additional intake recommendations.

Outlet (discharge) piping flow characteristics normally will not affect the performance and reliability of a rotodynamic pump, with a few exceptions. Sudden valve closures can cause excessively high water-hammer-generated pressure spikes to be reflected back to the pump, possibly causing damage to the pump. Where there may be a sudden closure of a check valve or sudden stopping of the pump, a transient flow analysis may be required (see Section 9.6.6.4.4). Outlet (discharge) piping can affect the starting, stopping, and priming of the pump. The outlet (discharge) piping configuration can also alter any discharge flow recirculation that might extend into the outlet (discharge) piping at very low flow rates.

Three of the more common detrimental effects caused by poor pump piping designs include: 1) excessive loads that the piping can place on a pump because of pipe misalignment with the pump connections, 2) failure to properly restrain the pump to the foundation support structure, and 3) excessive loads on piping resulting from unsupported or poorly supported valves, fittings, or vertical in-line pumps. Excessive nozzle loads can be caused by thermal expansion of the pipe, unsupported piping and equipment weight, axially unrestricted couplings, and misaligned piping. Excessive pump nozzle loads lead to misalignment of the pump shaft with the driver shaft, mechanical seal failures, bearing failures, binding or rubbing of the pump rotor, and in extreme cases, failure of pump nozzles or mounting feet.