

TAGUS

END SUCTION CENTRIFUGAL PUMP



Overview

The TAGUS centrifugal end suction pump is engineered for reliable, high-efficiency fluid transfer across industrial and commercial applications. Designed with precision-machined impellers and robust casing, it delivers consistent performance under demanding conditions. Key features include low-vibration operation, easy maintenance access, and compatibility with a wide range of fluid types. The compact footprint allows flexible installation in space-constrained environments. Built to international standards, the TAGUS series ensures long service life, energy efficiency, and dependable operation for critical process systems.

Pump Structure Design

Pull-back design with separated motor and pump body. The pump cover bracket acts as a connection between the motor and the pump body and dimensions accord to DIN 24255 and STD BS EN733. The flange size meets the requirements of PN16 in GB/T17241.6 or ISO7005-2/DIN2501.

Pump Operating Conditions

Pumping liquids which are thin, clean, non-flammable, non-combustible or non-explosive with no solid particles or fibres.

Max. ambient temperature: +40°C

Max. altitude above sea level: 1000 m

Normal pressure type: PN 16 bar

High pressure type: PN 25 bar

Pump Performance

The motors used for the measurements are based on 2900 rpm or 1450 rpm.

Tolerances to ISO 9906.

Measurements have been made with airless water at a temperature of 20°C.

Curves apply to kinematic viscosity of 1mm²/s.

Select a best efficiency of the pump which is operating within the bold curve of the pump performance.

Designation

Tagus - ES/ESD 32/13

Series Name _____
 End Suction Pump with Coupling Connection Design _____
 End Suction Pump with Direct Connection Design _____
 Rated Diameter (DN in mm) _____
 Nominal Diameter Impeller (in cm) _____

Application

Water Management

- Transfer Pump
- Distribution Pump
- Backwash Pump
- Irrigation Pump

General Industry

- HVAC
- Fire Pump
- Booster Pump
- Transfer Pump

Building Service

- Cooling Air Conditioning System
- Transfer Pump
- Fire Pump
- Booster Pump

Minimum Inlet Pressure, NPSHa

Cavitation may occur if the following conditions exist during the operation of the water pump:

- The water tank or pool is lower than the pump inlet
- Actual flow is significantly greater than the rated flow

To avoid cavitation, make sure there is a minimum pressure on the inlet side of the pump. The maximum suction range H (m) can be calculated as follows:

$$NPSHa = P_b - H - H_f - H_v$$

$$NPSHa > NPSHr + H_s \text{ (to avoid cavitation)}$$

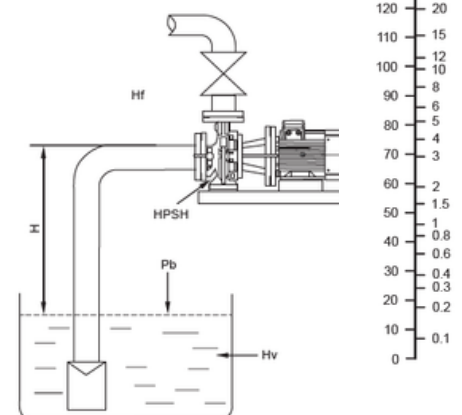
P_b = Atmospheric pressure (can be set to bar = 9.8 meters)

$NPSHr$ = Net positive suction head (read from max flow rate on NPSH curve)

H_f = Pipeline loss at inlet

H_v = Vaporization pressure

H_s = Safety margin, minimum 0.5m head



PERFORMANCE RANGE : TAGUS SERIES

