



**AURORA<sup>®</sup>** 790 SERIES  
CONSTANT PRESSURE BOOSTER  
SYSTEMS WITH STACKABLE PUMPS

# AURORA® 790 SERIES

## Constant Pressure Booster System Stackable Pump

Capacity ... 1200 GPM (272.5 M<sub>3</sub>/HR)

Pressure ... 346' (244 M)

Power ... 750 HP (550 kW)

## Constant Pressure Pump

CPB Aurora 790 Series is a constant pressure booster system with stackable pumps. It is designed for applications requiring constant pressure and flow. The system is controlled by a PLC and can be configured for various applications. Each pump is designed for a flow rate of 1200 GPM (272.5 M<sub>3</sub>/HR) and a pressure of 346' (244 M). The system is available in various configurations and can be customized to meet specific requirements.

## Features

### Stackable Pump

- 7 UL approved
- 7 PLC controlled
- 7 Durable
- 7 Variable speed
- 7 Variable flow
- 7 High efficiency
- 7 Simple
- 7 Compact
- 7 Programmable
- 7 Maximum flow ... 175 M<sub>3</sub>/HR
- 7 Capacity ... 1200 GPM
- 7 Simple

### Other Features

- 7 ASME approved
- 7 Galvanized steel
- 7 Stainless steel
- 7 Corrosion resistant
- 7 Silenced
- 7 Simple

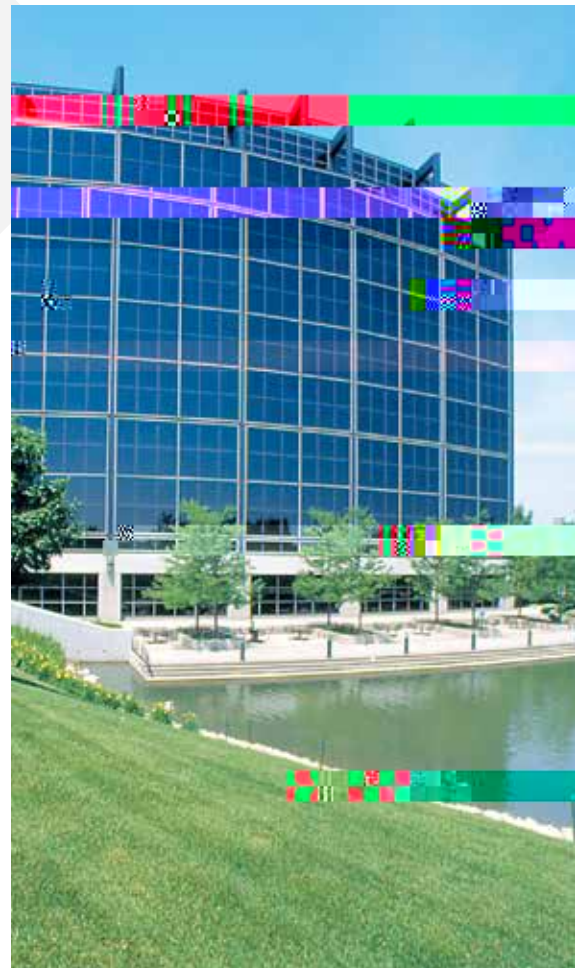


Photo courtesy of [unreadable] showing the Aurora 790 Series Constant Pressure Booster System installed in a modern building.

A. C. l. A. a. a. a. a.

B. P. S. C. Pa.

# Parallel Stacking

A parallel stacking system is a system where multiple pumps are connected to a common discharge line. The pumps are stacked in parallel, meaning they all draw water from the same source and discharge into the same line. This configuration is used to increase the flow capacity of the system while maintaining a constant pressure. The total flow capacity of the system is the sum of the individual pump capacities. For example, if three pumps are used, each with a capacity of 40% of the total required flow, the total capacity would be 20% + 40% + 40% = 100% of the required flow.

- 1) Total flow capacity \_\_\_\_\_ GPM  
 Discharge pressure \_\_\_\_\_ GPM  
 (Total flow capacity \_\_\_\_\_ NPSH)  
 P1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 P1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 P1 \_\_\_\_\_

C: Discharge pressure \_\_\_\_\_ PRV Set \_\_\_\_\_ F.  
 (See Case B...)

- 2) Discharge pressure (a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 0 - 140 GPM      2  
 141 - 300 GPM    3  
 301 - 600 GPM    4  
 601 - 1000 GPM   6

- 3) Discharge pressure (TDH)

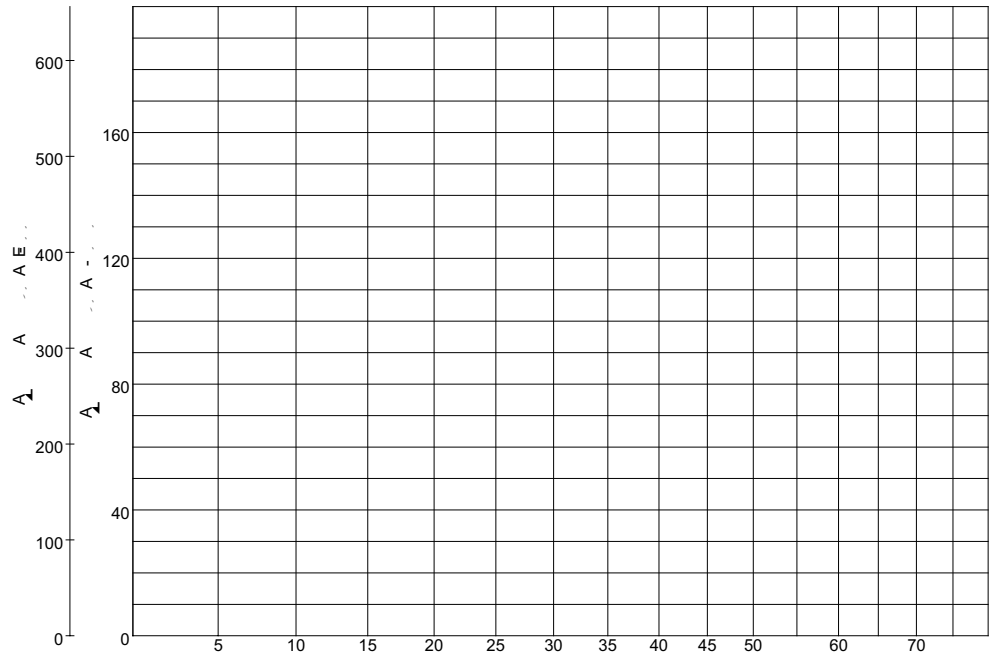
A: Discharge pressure \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Minimum discharge pressure \_\_\_\_\_  
 (C: Minimum discharge)

Calculate Required P1 TDH:  $[A - B] \cdot 2.31 + C$   
 $[ (A) \text{ ft} - (B) \text{ ft} ] \cdot 2.31 + (C) \text{ ft} = \text{ft}$

Discharge pressure PRV ( )

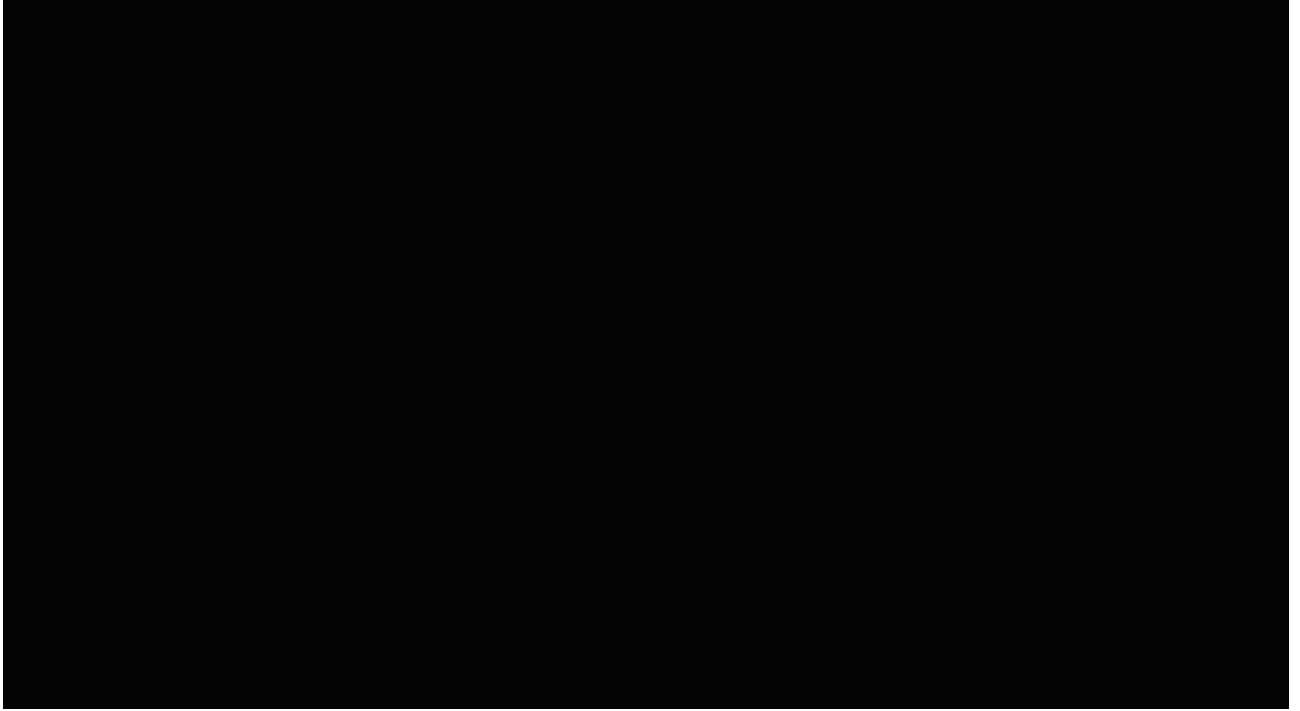
# Pump Data





# M. D. J. at

TRIPLEX



## TRIPLEX WITH TANK

