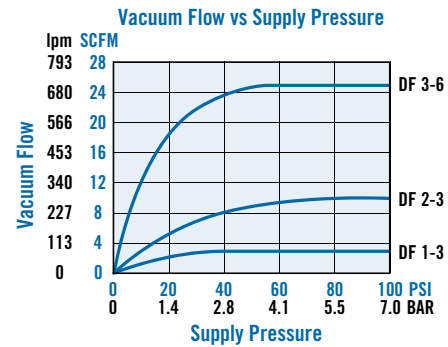
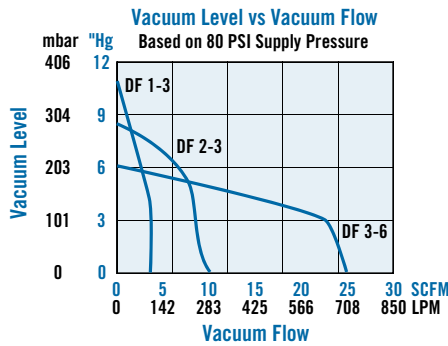
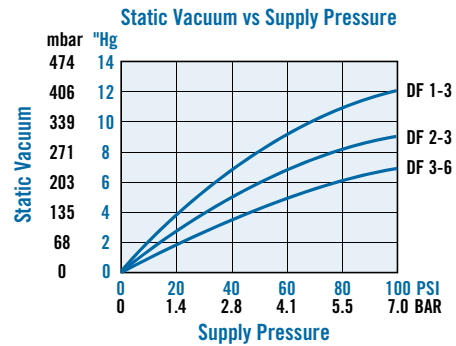
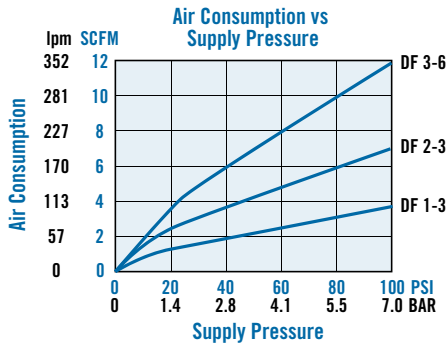
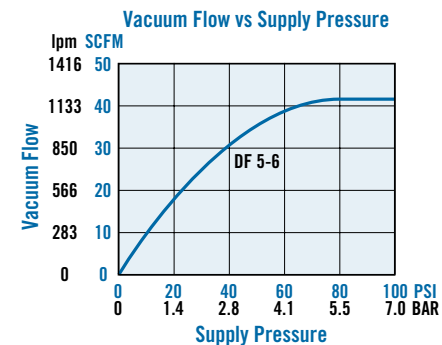
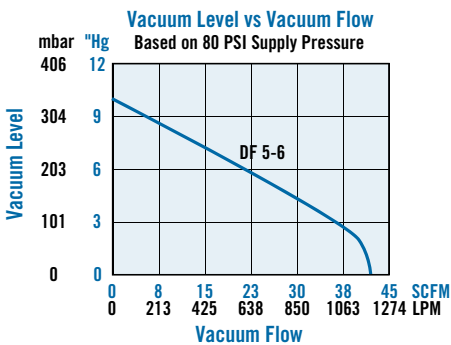
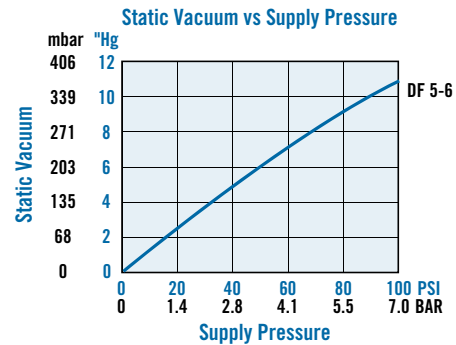
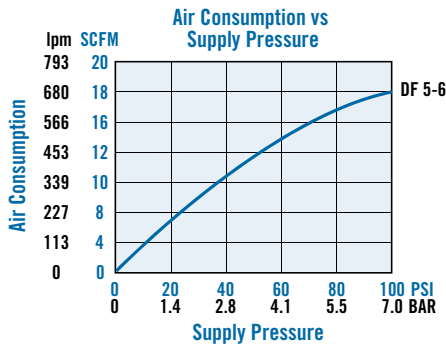


DF Material Conveying Pumps – Performance Graphs

DF 1-3, DF 2-3, DF 3-6



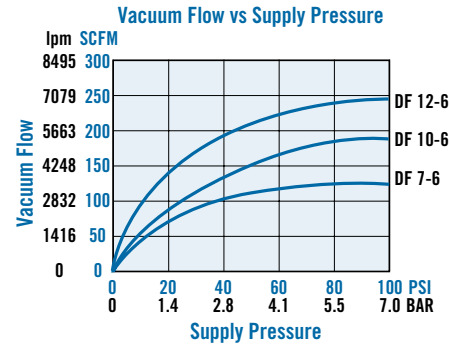
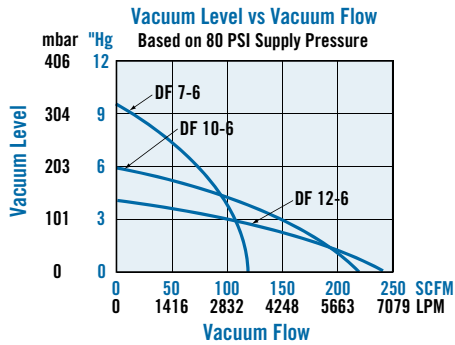
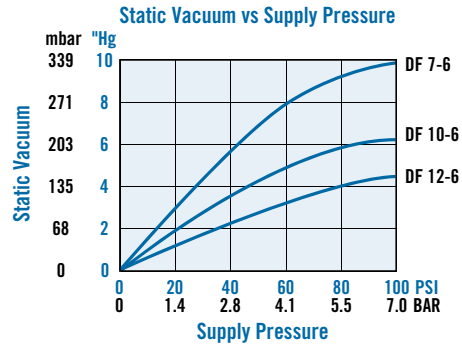
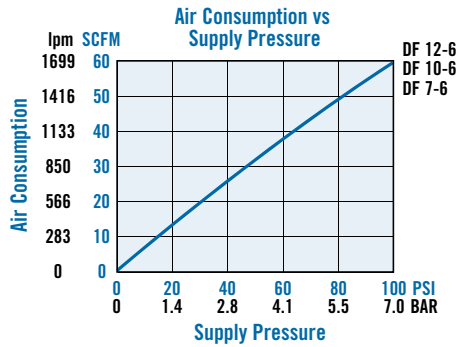
DF 5-6



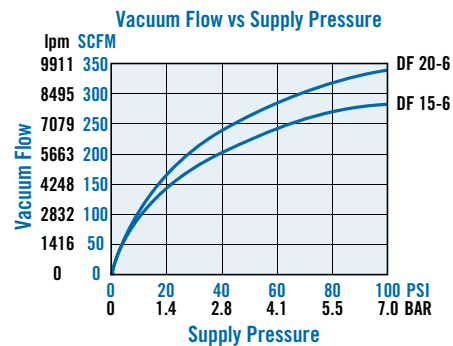
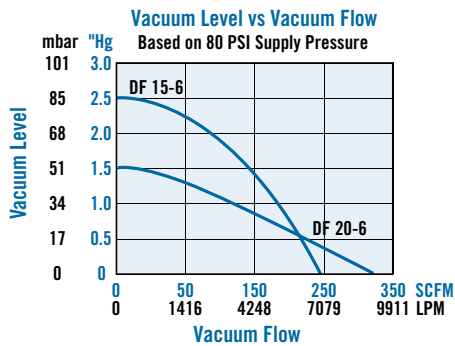
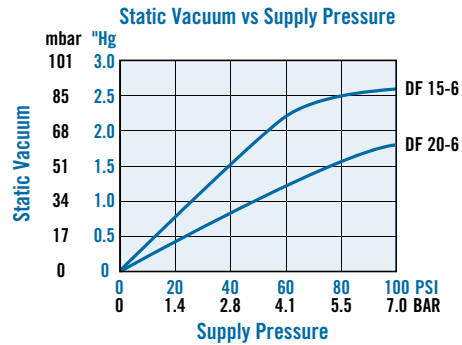
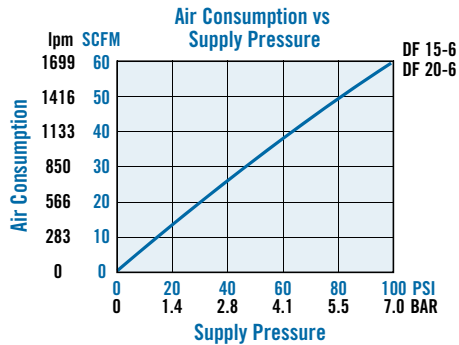
Operating Note: Above 40 PSI [2.7 bar], the increased energy consumed through rising air consumption is converted into increased vacuum level while vacuum flow stays constant. It is the vacuum flow that provides the motive force for the materials to be transferred. Higher vacuum levels are useful when lifting high molecular weight bulk materials and heavy individual objects long distances vertically.

Note: Performance Charts represent average performance data. For reference only.

DF 7-6, DF 10-6, DF 12-6



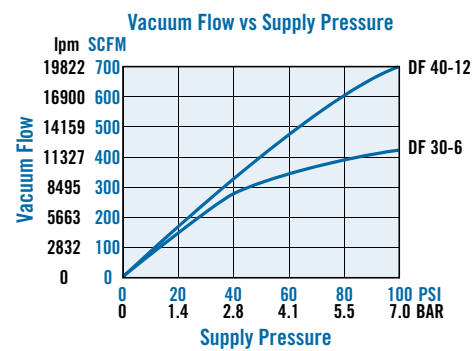
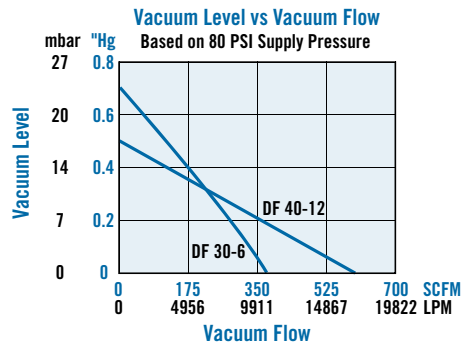
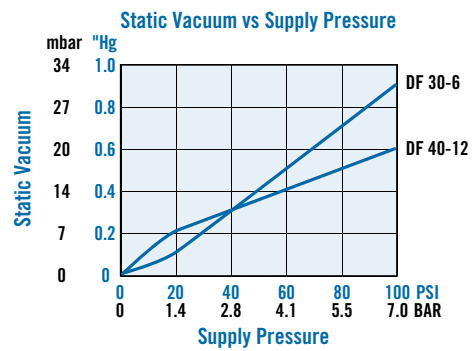
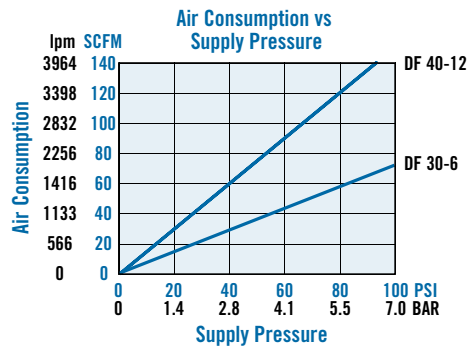
DF 15-6, DF 20-6



Operating Note: Above 40 PSI [2.7 bar], the increased energy consumed through rising air consumption is converted into increased vacuum level while vacuum flow stays constant. It is the vacuum flow that provides the motive force for the materials to be transferred. Higher vacuum levels are useful when lifting high molecular weight bulk materials and heavy individual objects long distances vertically.

Note: Performance Charts represent average performance data. For reference only.

DF 30-6, DF 40-12



Operating Note: Above 40 PSI [2.7 bar], the increased energy consumed through rising air consumption is converted into increased vacuum level while vacuum flow stays constant. It is the vacuum flow that provides the motive force for the materials to be transferred. Higher vacuum levels are useful when lifting high molecular weight bulk materials and heavy individual objects long distances vertically.

Note: Performance Charts represent average performance data. For reference only.