

Piledriving Investment Equipment

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Q: "How do I properly match a power unit to a vibro? How do I know if my power unit is too big or small to run a certain sized vibro? How is it calculated?"

A: You will need to know three things:

- 1.) How much rated horse power does your engine have in the power unit?
- 2.) What size pumps are in the power unit that is used to generate flow to the vibro?
- 3.) What size vibro are you using? Specifically, what size motors is the vibro using if not standard.
- To know the rated horse power you can look at the tag on the Engine, it will be either on the top or the side of the engine. If the unit is so old the tag is gone then you will either need to make educated guess based on the power unit name, use ET (Electronic Technician), or do some research on it.

HP RATING: ____hp (we will use this number later)

What size pumps are you using in the power unit? For APE/Antaeus/ICE they will mostly be gear pumps, for newer units will be fixed displacement or variable piston pumps. Some units will use more expensive pressure compensated variable displacement piston pumps. Regardless of pump size you are looking to find a "per revolution displacement" flow amount. Meaning: How much oil does the pump push for each revolution that it spins? (See the Gear pump

measure chart on next page then come back here): Flow per Rev: _____ in₃per Rev X 16.387 = _____ cc's 10.8 CID x 16.387 = 176.9cc





Note: CID = Cubic Inch Displacement or cubic inches / in³

1 Cubic Centimeter

For Antaeus: Take your cc number and X 1.38 Example: 176.9cc X 1.38 = 244.23cc

For APE: Take your cc number as is since it's a 1 : 1 ratio on pump drive.

Where does 1.38 come from? APE's pump drive is 1:1, so each time the engine spins once the pumps spin once, Antaeus pump drive is 1 : 1.38, so each time the engine spins once the pump drive spins all the pumps 1.38 times. Antaeus units will spin the pumps 1.38 times faster. Take your cc number and x max RPM _____Example: 244.23 X 1800rpm = 439,617cc

Final number= ____ Example 439,627cc

What size vibro do you have? Specifically, what size motors are in the vibro? Hydraulic vibratory hammers typically are using a bent-axis hydraulic motor of some CC size. Example: 125cc or 160cc. The "cc" is Cubic Centimeters, not to be confused with cubic inches. This is how much oil it takes to make the motor spin one time. Example a 160cc motor will take 160cc's of oil to spin the motor one revolution.

 $_{\text{cc}}$ X 2 motors = $_{\text{cc}}$ cc Example: 160cc x 2 = 320ccAntaeus -2, -4, -6 = 1.42 | APE 200 = 1.28 | APE 150 = 1.28 (for other ratios e-mail me) Take your total motor cc _____ and multiple by the gear ratio _____ Example for APE 200: 320cc X 1.28 = 409.6cc Example for Antaeus 325-6 = 320cc X 1.42 = 454.4cc

Final number _____ cc per rev or (1VPM): Example for 325-6: 454.4cc

Now go to last page and put it all together ---->



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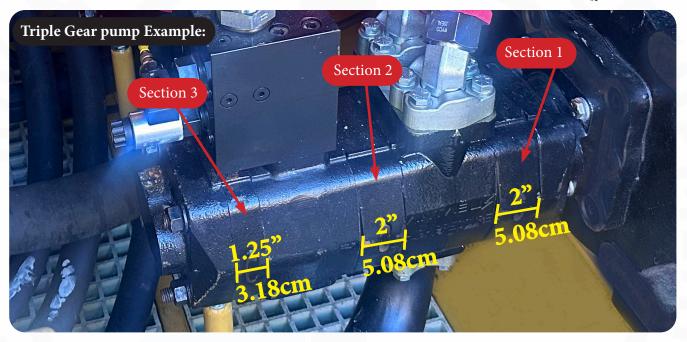
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How to measure a gear pump:

Gear pumps come in all different sizes and sections. The size refers to the size of the gear, which effectively is the size of the pump for that section. [See below in Yellow]

Gear pumps can have multiple sections, below is an example of an Antaeus triple pump with three sections. Most gear pumps have two sections or one but never four on pile driving equipment.





Example Flow Calculation:

Number of Sections: 3 (measured from engine side first)

Measured (External Sandwich) Section Sizes: 2" x 2" x 1.25" X = by (like in lumber)

Flow: (use below chart): $2 \times 2 \times 1.25$ (sandwiches) = 5.4 + 5.4 + 2.7 = 13.5 in³ per Rev

Gear Width (External)			Displacement (Flow per Rev)		Dash Size	Purpose
(Sandwich Width)			CID	CC		
3 inch 7.62cm	2.5 inch	6.35cm	10.8 in^3	176cc	-30	Cooling
2.5 inch 6.35cm	2 inch	5.08cm	9.0 in ³	147.5cc	-25	Cooling
2 inch 5.08cm	► 1.5 inch	3.81cm	$ > 5.4 \text{ in}^3 $	88.5cc	-15	Main
1.75 inch 4.45cm	1.25 inch	3.18cm	4.5 in^3	73.7cc	-12	Main
1.5 inch 3.81cm	1 inch	2.54cm	3.6 in ³	59cc	-10	Main
1.25 inch 3.18cm	►.75 inch	1.9cm –	\rightarrow 2.7 in ³	44.2cc	-7	Main

^{*}CID = Cubic Inch Displacement



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Final Calculations:

Calculate for MAX VPM:

Vibro:	cc per rev	From 325-6 example: 454.4cc

*This is how much oil you need to push into the motors (assuming you have two of them), and make the eccentrics spin one full revolution. For the 325-6 example, assuming you had 160cc motors on it (which normally they are 180cc) it would take 454.4cc's of oil to spin the vibro one time.

Pumps: _____ max flow in cc's Example: 439,627cc

*This is how much TOTAL oil will flow OUT of the pumps based on your max rpm, or total flow in cc's.

You now how the information to tell you what VPM is possible for max:

Final Answer: Calculation: max pump flow (in cc's) / vibro cc per rev = max vpm

Example: 439,627cc / 454.4cc = 967 VPM

Therefore, in my example, it should be clear that either my motors are too big or my pumps are too small to run my example vibro. **Ideally max VPM should be 1650 VPM for the US.**

Now, how do I know I have enough horse power to accomplish the task? Can I run my example vibro on 20hp or do I need 1000hp?

The standard calculation (without a mega deep dive) is as follows:

(Max PSI of the system X total max GPM) / (1714 * .092) = _____hp needed

You will need to convert your max flow to GPM (currently it's in CC) so take your CC number divide by 16.387 = Cubic Inches the divide by 231 to get gallons per minute

Example: 439,627cc / 16.387 = 26,827 CID / 231 = 116.1 GPM

Example: 4,800 PSI X 116.1 GPM = 557,280

 $1714 \times .92 = 1576.8$

557,280 / 1576.8 = 353hp.

This means in my example scenario, to spin my vibro at 4,800 PSI at max 967 VPM you would need 353hp.

I am using 92% efficiency in this example, but you can reduce this number to .85 $\,$ or 85% to be safer.