

Recirculating Water Vacuum Pump

Water-recirculating vacuum pump with two independently usable suction connections and gauges. Cooling-water temperature and cleanliness affect vacuum performance.



Technical Information

Vacuum indication	0.098 MPa; water 6-25 °C; one standard atmosphere
Circulation flow	60 L/min
Tank capacity	15 L
Noise	<50 dB
Net weight	15 kg
Vacuum connections	2; independent gauges
Operating principle	water-jet vacuum

Vacuum versus water temperature

Water temperature (°C)	Vacuum indication (MPa)	Vacuum indication (mmHg)
6	~0.099	~750
6	~0.099	~750
10	~0.099	~748
15	~0.099	~746

Vacuum versus water temperature		
Water temperature (°C)	Vacuum indication (MPa)	Vacuum indication (mmHg)
20	~0.097	~736
25	~0.096	~732
30	~0.095	~724

Standard Configuration

The quotation must identify the selected instrument configuration and supplied accessories. Where several specifications are listed, they describe separate versions in the same order; they do not describe one combined configuration.

Optional Configuration

Optional equipment and consumables are supplied only when itemized in the quotation. Confirm dimensions, compatibility, electrical supply and the required configuration before ordering.

Selection and ordering

Include the PRECETTA model, selected specification, sample or application, quantity and destination in your inquiry. Use the complete PDF to compare variants and configuration details.

Technical Information

Place the pump level and fill the reservoir with clean cool water to just below the overflow connection. Replace water at least weekly, more often when contaminated or heavily used. Connect the vacuum hose tightly to a suction connection and close the circulation switch before vacuum operation. During prolonged use, controlled fresh-water addition and overflow drainage limit water-temperature rise. For cooling circulation, connect the apparatus inlet and return to the corresponding rear water connections and set circulation ON. Low or unstable vacuum calls for checking supply voltage, blocked or corroded check valves, inlet filters, impeller, gauge water ingress and cracked or blocked hoses. Motor failure can involve the fuse, capacitor, windings, bearings, impeller obstruction or loose connections. Excessive heat or noise can involve worn bearings, a deformed impeller or unstable voltage. Reservoir turbulence can indicate incorrect discharge direction or low water level; leaks can involve loose connections, aged seals or a damaged tank. Check-valve service requires removing the cover fasteners, removing and cleaning the valve core, inspecting the sealing surface and reassembling. Different material versions have different chemical compatibility; confirm the selected wetted materials. Confirm suction capacity and overall dimensions in the quotation.