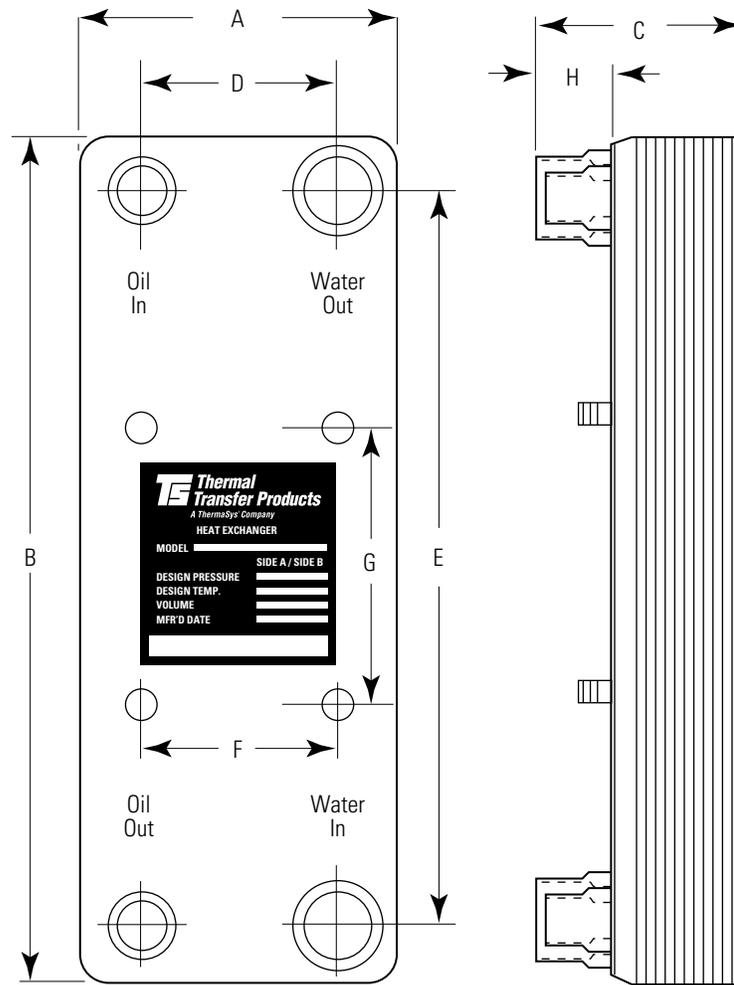




# Dimensions

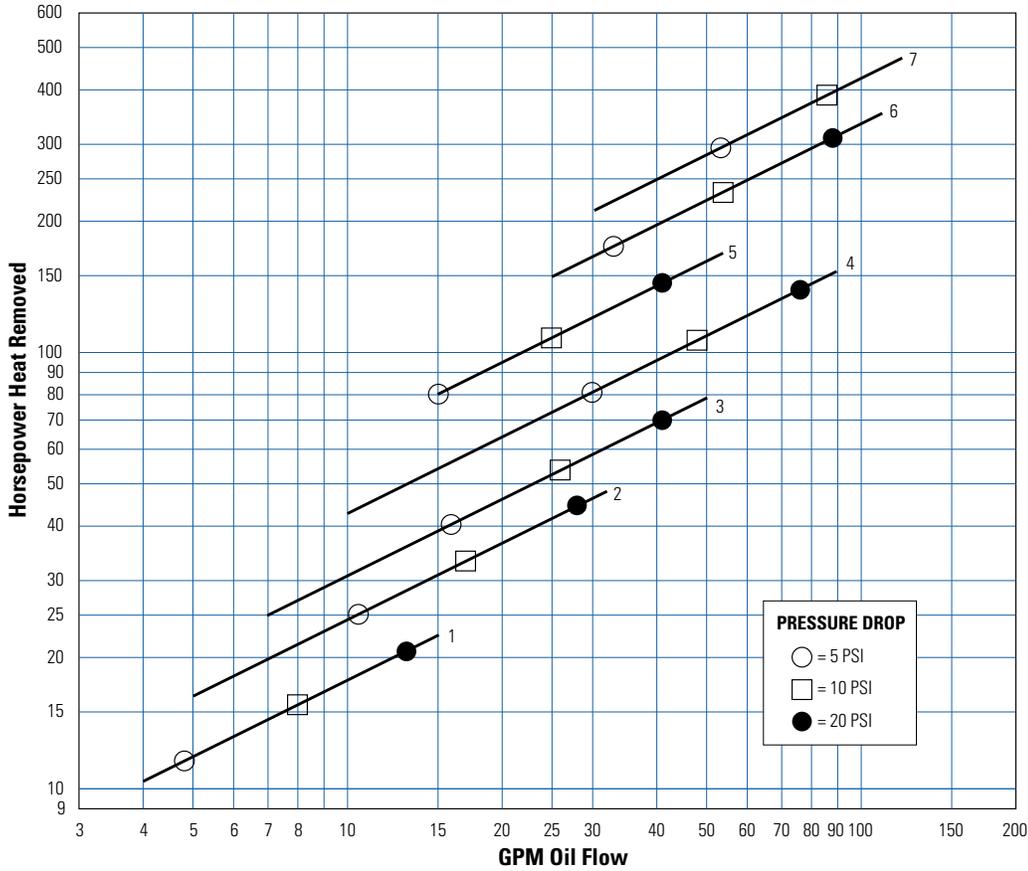


Model	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		Oil SAE	Water NPT	Net Wt. lbs.
								SAE	NPT			
BPS-12-12x5	4.9	12.2	2.61	2.7	9.9	2.5	3.5	1.25	1.12	#12	3/4	8
BPS-24-12x5			3.75					12				
BPS-36-12x5			5.00					16				
BPS-70-12x5			8.19					27				
BPS-24-20x10	9.8	20.3	3.99	6.5	17.0	4.0	5.5	1.75	1.38	#24	1-1/2	39
BPS-50-20x10			6.44									68
BPS-80-20x10			9.25									100

NOTE: We reserve the right to make reasonable design changes without notice. Dimensions are in inches.  
 SAE Connection Thread Forms: #12 SAE = 1-1/16 - 12UN-2B #20 SAE = 1-5/8 - 12UN-2B #24 SAE = 1-7/8 - 12UN-2B  
 NPT Connections are internal threads (female).

WATER COOLED BPS

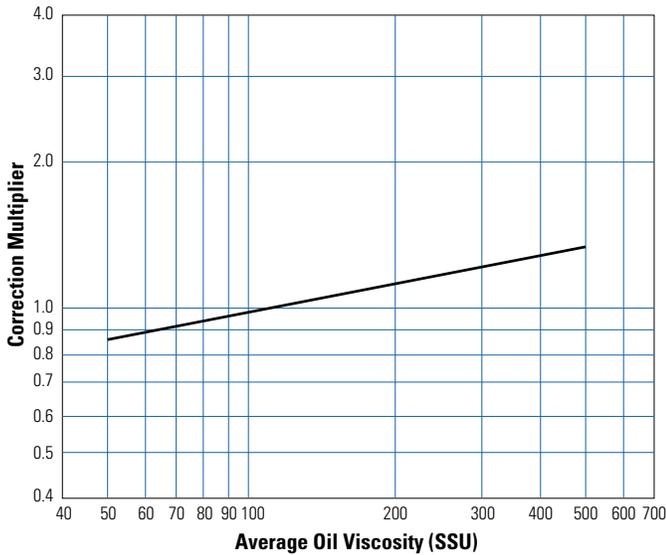
# Performance Curves



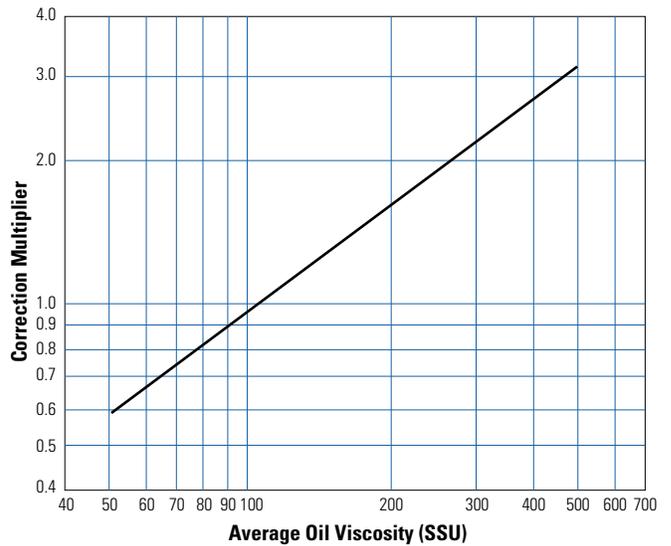
Model
1. BPS-12-12X5
2. BPS-24-12X5
3. BPS-36-12X5
4. BPS-70-12X5
5. BPS-24-20X10
6. BPS-50-20X10
7. BPS-80-20X10

WATER COOLED BPS

**Performance Correction**



**Pressure Drop Correction**



# Selection Procedure

Performance Curves are based on 100SSU oil at 40°F approach temperature (125°F oil leaving cooler, 85°F water entering cooler), 2:1 oil: water ratio (1 GPM water flow for each 2 GPM oil flow).

## Step 1 Determine Curve Horsepower Heat to be Removed.

$$\text{Horsepower heat load} \times \frac{40}{\text{Oil leaving cooler } ^\circ\text{F} \text{ Minus water entering cooler } ^\circ\text{F}} \times \text{Performance Correction Multiplier} = \text{Curve Horsepower Heat to be Removed}$$

## Step 2 Determine Actual Oil Pressure Drop.

Pressure drop shown on curve x Pressure drop correction multiplier = Actual pressure drop.

## Oil Temperature

Oil coolers can be selected by using entering or leaving oil temperatures.

Typical operating temperature ranges are:

Hydraulic Motor Oil	110°F - 130°F
Hydrostatic Drive Oil	130°F - 180°F
Lube Oil Circuits	110°F - 130°F
Automatic Transmission Fluid	200°F - 300°F

## Desired Reservoir Temperature

**Return Line Cooling:** Desired temperature is the oil temperature leaving the cooler. This will be the same temperature that will be found in the reservoir.

**Off-Line Recirculation Cooling Loop:** Desired temperature is the temperature entering the cooler. In this case, the oil temperature change must be determined so that the actual oil leaving temperature can be found. Calculate the oil temperature change (Oil  $\Delta T$ ) with this formula:

$$\text{Oil } \Delta T = (\text{BTU's/Hr.}) / \text{GPM Oil Flow} \times 210.$$

To calculate the oil leaving temperature from the cooler, use this formula:

$$\text{Oil Leaving Temperature} = \text{Oil Entering Temperature} - \text{Oil } \Delta T.$$

This formula may also be used in any application where the only temperature available is the entering oil temperature.

**Oil Pressure Drop:** Most systems can tolerate a pressure drop through the heat exchanger of 20 to 30 PSI. Excessive pressure drop should be avoided. Care should be taken to limit pressure drop to 5 PSI or less for case drain applications where high back pressure may damage the pump shaft seals.