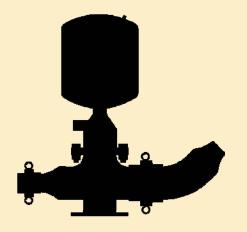


### **Rain Tree Foundation**







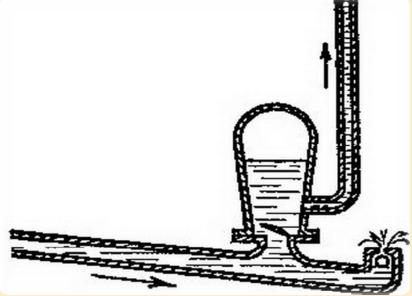


# The Basic's of Hydraulic Ram Pumps

## History of the Ram Pump

#### The Amazing Hydraulic Ram Pump

Once upon a time a Frenchman named Joseph Michel Montgolfier (1796) (he and his brother were best known for being the first to send livestock aloft in a hot air balloon; it takes all kinds...) rigged up a couple of valves to automate a process. As flow developed, it would slam a ball against a seat, forcing the pressure through a check valve and into an air chamber.

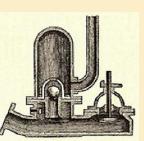


- It were also the Montgolfier Brothers who invented the first self-acting ram pump for rising water in his paper mill at Voiron. His friend Matthew Boulton took out a British patent on his behalf in 1797. The sons of Montgolfier obtained an English patent for an improved version in 1816, and this was acquired, together with Whitehurst's design, in 1820.
- Altogether the ram pump designs changes after the centuries and a hundreds of different types were manufactured all over the world.
- Until now some of the old ram pumps are still doing their jobs as well as time stood still. If you are lucky enough you can see them all over the world mostly in farming areas. But also in some museums there are some antique pieces. (below an old ram in the German museum in Munich)



## Parts and Function of the Ram Pump

- A hydraulic ram has only two moving parts
- a spring or weight loaded "waste" valve sometimes known as the "clack" valve
- a "delivery" check valve, making it cheap to build, easy to maintain, and very reliable
- a drive pipe supplying water from an elevated source
- and a delivery pipe, taking a portion of the water that comes through the drive pipe to an elevation higher than the source.



Pressure Valve - catch up the over pressured water



**Drive Pipe** - supplys the ram pump with water for a proper operation

**Delivery Pipe** - pipe

from the ram pump

to a collection tank



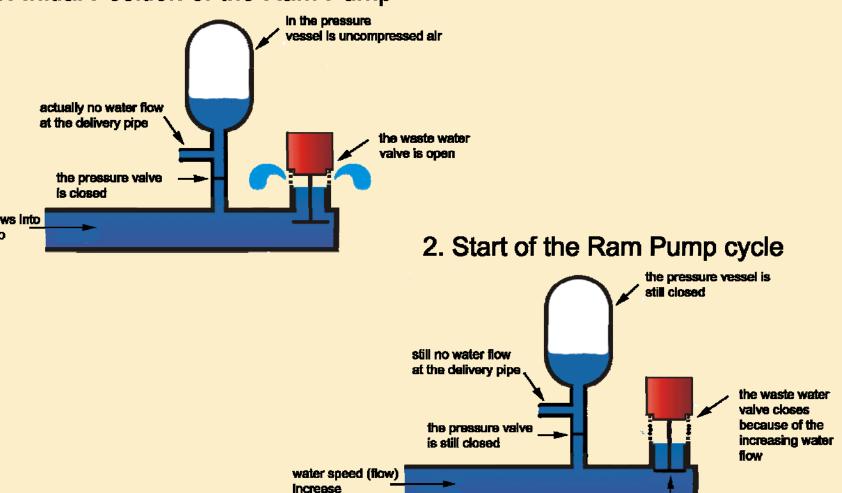
Pressure Vessel serves as a buffer and catch up the over pressure

Waste Water Valve stops the inrushing water and is mainly responsible for the over pressure



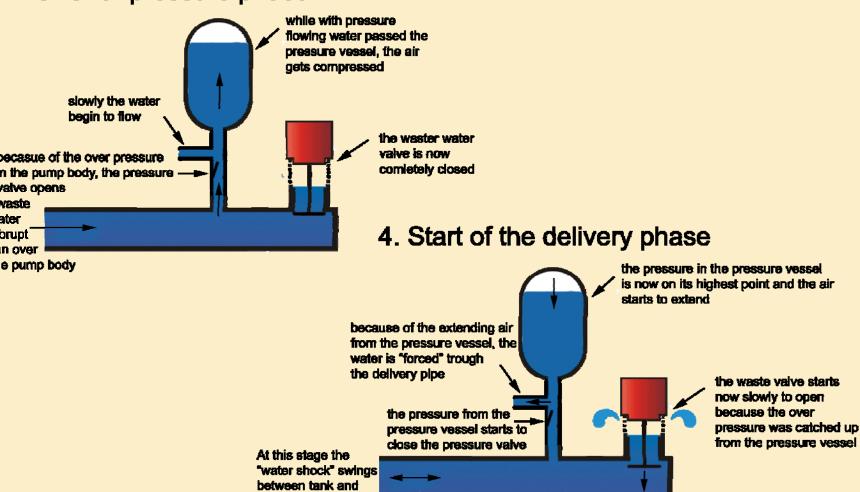
### Schematic Ram Operation

#### I. Initial Position of the Ram Pump



### Schematic Ram Operation

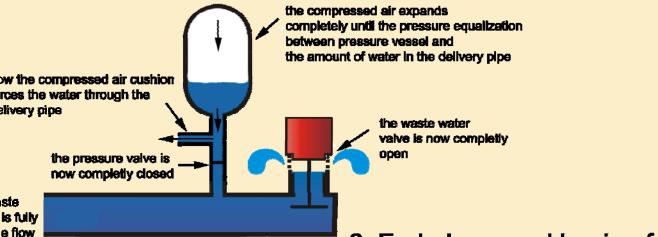
#### 3. Over pressure phase



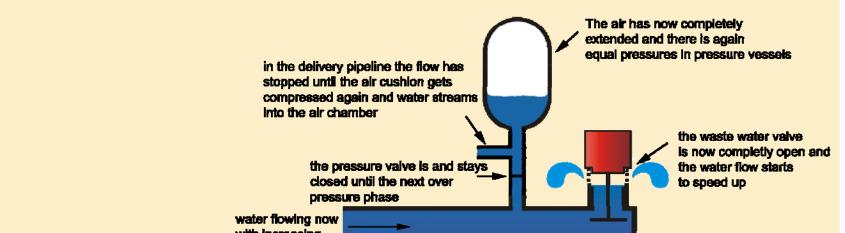
nume until the

### Schematic Ram Operation

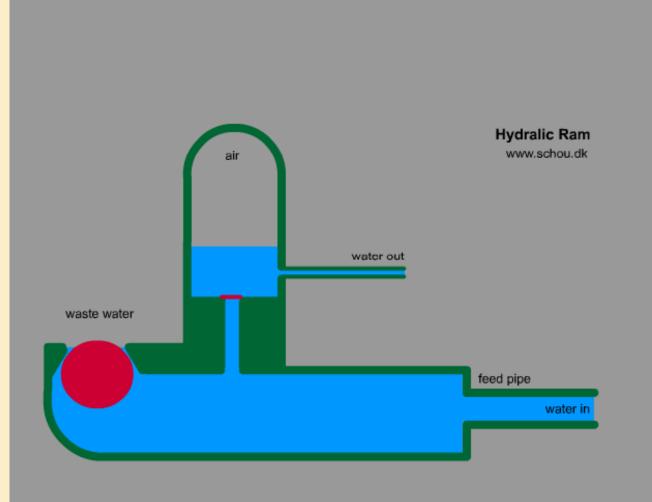
#### 5. Delivery phase



#### 6. End phase and begin of a new cycle



## **Animated Ram Operation**



### Different ram designs



ump ( Indonesia)



am Pump (USA)





AID Pump (Philippines)



Alibaba Pump ( Taiwan)





Hemphryers Ram (England)



New Dawn Ram (Africa)





Lifeboat Ram (NZ)



Dyngo Pump (Australia)



### **Common misunderstandings**

There are a few misunderstandings about Hydraulic Ram Pumps and the operation of them.

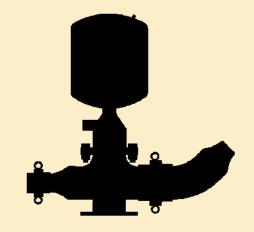
We have to remember the basic requirements of a Ram Pump:

- •A sufficient water source
- •A slope or incline towards the pump
- •A physically possible delivery high in interplay with the drive head
- •And a realistic amount of water to be pumped up

The Ram Pump isn't a magic machine so it's a mechanical device which need also a bit of care.

You can get a whole array of Ram's starts from the low cost models which needs mostly regular maintenance and they are just built for low parameters with a little amount of delivery water.

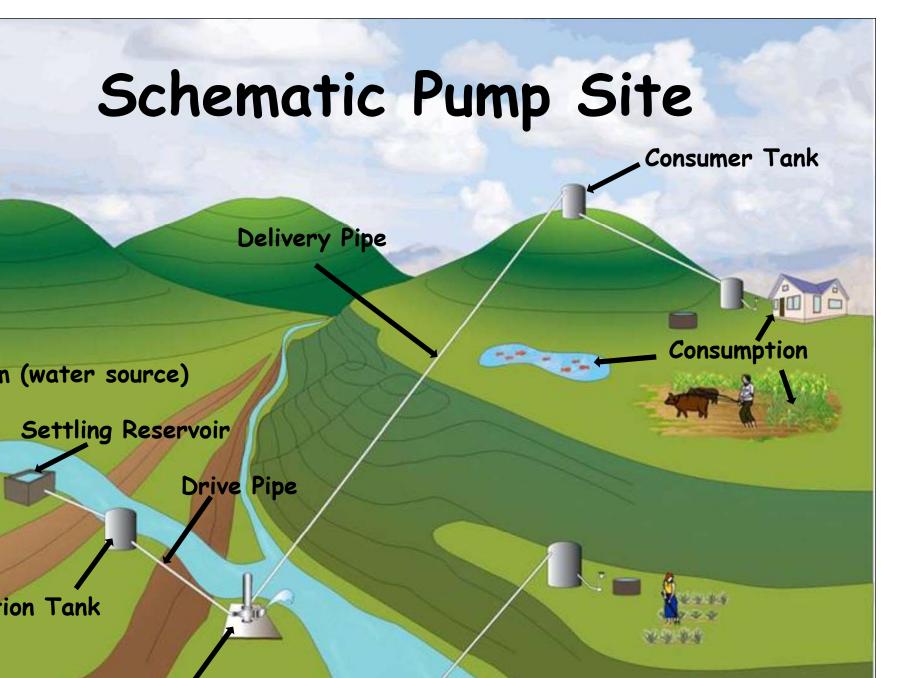
On the opposite the more expensive heavy models are mostly maintenance free and guarantee a trouble free operation for a couple of years. Also the stronger design is constructed for longer and higher distances with a bigger spoil of



# Basic Ram Survey & Installation

### Site Survey

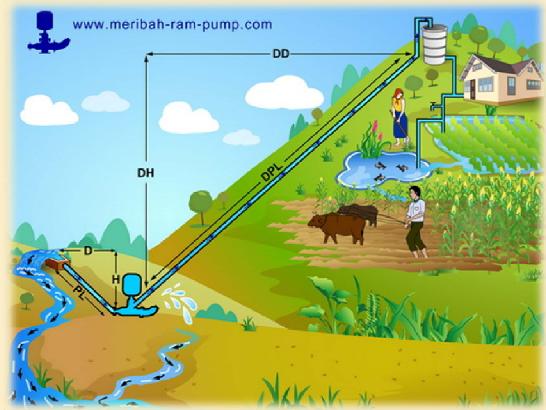
- he first step to do is a site survey to choose the right place, model nd configuration for your needs.
- hoose where you want to have the delivery water and how much would e needed.
- /hat is a good place for the collection tank and the ram (rain session, pring flood, aso.)
- /here is a sufficient water source / where could water be diverted to tank.
- lost important there must be a slope from the water source to the am pump, without any downfall of the source it's impossible to run a am.
- e creative. Many users haven't the necessary slope next to their ater source. But like common cases they have a spring, a well, a mall stream or something and everywhere water flows down. So go up he stream and have a look there if it's possible to divert a sufficient mount along the riverbank until you reach the settling tank



### Chart from Meribah

#### bah Acronyms:

- lead  $\rightarrow$  high difference en source and pump
- Propelling Length  $\rightarrow$  length en source and pump
- Delivery High  $\rightarrow$  high pence between pump and mer tank
- Delivery Pipe Length  $\rightarrow$  between pump and consumer



## Checklist of requirements

Which amount is needed for consumption (in liters a day or minute)

The water amount from the source (check the flow with a 1 inch and a 2 inch pipe)

What's the high difference between the water source and the collection tank (H) which feeds the ram pump (in meters).

The pipe length (PL) between the collection tank and the place for the pump (keep in mind, the pipe length should be 2-4 times of the drive head).

Measure out the high difference between the ram and the consumer tank (DH) (in meters).

Then the length from the pump to your consumer tank (DPL) (in meters).

### Remarks

ke we saw before there are a few important steps to do or the right configuration of a pump site.

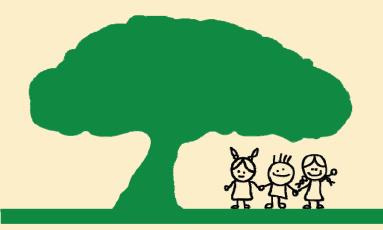
nis is necessary to give an advise for the best solution.

nere are a lot charts and formulas to calculate verything but how our experience showed each site is nite different.

o a new installation is an individual case and everywhere e have to make new choices.

or any further information visit us on our booth or have look at www.meribah-ram-pump.com For any further information or question have a look at www.meribah-ram-pump.com or www.raintree-foundation.org

Thanks for your interest !



Dain Theo Foundation