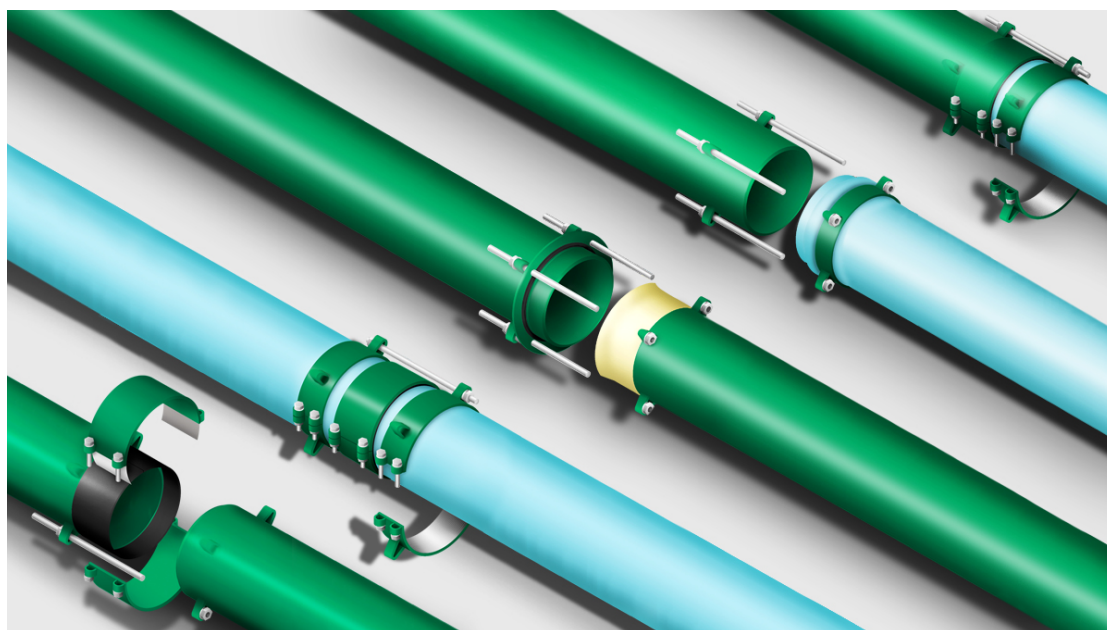


# Evacuation line for hydraulic piston pumps

## OVERVIEW

Accessories and options to build underground evacuation lines, to secure and preserve them from premature wear.



GEA manufactures different types of joints for quick assembly of steel or PVC 12 ¾" (324 mm) and 16" (406 mm) transfer lines. Many accessories such as elbows, safety valves, discharge pipes and flapper valves are offered to build underground evacuation lines of different types and sizes according to the installation. These accessories are used to maintain a high level of security and to preserve the equipment and steel evacuation line from premature wear. Learn more about some of these features below.

### Sacrificial anodes

Very low voltage of electricity travels through the ground. The amount of electricity that can be carried by the ground depends on the type of soil. For example, damp hard clay soil has a high conductivity potential and dry coarse sand has virtually no conductivity potential.

Since electricity travels through the ground, if it finds a steel evacuation line, it will use it for whatever distance suits it. When electricity leaves the steel evacuation line, a chemical reaction occurs. This chemical reaction is the underground corrosion, which can be fast or slow depending on the type of soil in the area.

GEA recommends the use of a sacrificial anode on the equipment and at every 120 feet (36.5 m) on steel evacuation line.

- Sacrificial anodes are made of material that corrodes faster than steel. It is designed to protect steel pipes and elbows against corrosion.
- Anodes gradually corrode away over many years instead of the evacuation line.
- Once corroded away, if the anodes are not replaced, the corrosion will start its process on the evacuation line.
- Properly installed, sacrificial anodes may last up to 20 years.

#### Air flush

The air flush system consists of a vertical 6" (152 mm) riser steel pipe equipped with air injection valve and pressure release valve to enable daily injection of air pressure to purge the evacuation line from excess of sand sedimentation.

The air flush riser is mandatory in sand bedding operation to flush sand from the evacuation line using air pressure and a straw bullet.

- A riser pipe is required every 200 feet (60 m).
- Some evacuation lines require extra risers where potential clogging can occur (i.e. sharp bend, long ascendant slope, etc.)
- A 6" (152 mm) gate valve is mandatory if the top of the manure reservoir is higher than the cap of the riser.
- Available for 6 5/8", 8 5/8", 12 3/4" and 16" (168, 219, 324 and 406 mm) evacuation line.

#### Flapper Valves

The flapper valves are check valves offered in two models: the inline model and the discharge model. It is installed at the end of the evacuation line, inside the pit, to prevent manure from flowing back in the evacuation line.

(Discharge model shown)

- Available for 12 3/4" and 16" (324 and 406 mm) evacuation line.

! Please note that this is a global webpage. For more information on the availability of this product in your country please reach out to your local GEA dealer.

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