

Vertical Inline Pumps: Definition, Types, Benefits & Applications

Vertical inline pumps are compact, efficient, and easy-to-maintain solutions for moving fluids. Designed with aligned inlet and outlet ports, they save space and simplify flow, making them ideal for HVAC, water supply, and industrial systems.

What are Vertical Inline Pumps?

Vertical inline pumps feature a design where the suction (inlet) and discharge (outlet) are aligned with each other, with the pump and motor in a vertical configuration. Supported by the piping system, inline pumps minimize the need for complex layouts or extra support structures (<u>Hydraulic Institute</u>).



As part of the <u>overhung</u>, <u>centrifugal</u> pump family, inline pumps feature an impeller mounted on the end of a shaft that extends outward, or is "overhung", from its bearing supports, offering reliable and efficient performance.



Main Components of a Vertical Inline Pump



- **Casing:** Houses the pump's internal parts and directs the flow of fluid, providing pressure • containment.
- Impeller: A rotating component that moves the fluid by converting mechanical energy into kinetic energy.
- **Shaft:** Connects the impeller to the motor, transmitting rotational energy.
- Bearings: Support the shaft and reduce friction during operation.
- **Mechanical Seal or Packing:** Prevents fluid from leaking along the shaft where it exits the pump casing.
- **Motor:** Powers the pump by providing rotational energy to the shaft and impeller.
- Suction and Discharge Ports: The inlet (suction) and outlet (discharge) connections for fluid entry and exit, aligned in a straight line.

Operating Principle

Like all centrifugal pumps, vertical inline pumps operate based on the principle of <u>centrifugal force</u>. In a vertical inline pump, fluid is drawn into the suction inlet and then enters the impeller. As the impeller rotates, it imparts energy to the fluid, causing it to move radially outward, creating a low-pressure area at the eye of the impeller that continuously draws in more fluid. The fluid is then pushed outwards toward the outer edges of the impeller and exits at a higher pressure.









How Vertical Inline Pumps Differ from other Overhung Pumps

Vertical inline pumps differ from other overhung pumps primarily in their design and space requirements. Unlike traditional overhung pumps, such as end suction pumps which have a suction on one side and a discharge often at a 90-degree angle, while vertical inline pumps are in a straight line. This design allows for a more compact footprint, making vertical inline pumps ideal for applications with limited space.



Additionally, their upright configuration may simplify installation within existing piping systems by reducing the need for extensive pipework modifications. While both types are centrifugal pumps, vertical inline pumps provide a direct flow path for the fluid, enhancing efficiency and minimizing directional changes, whereas overhung pumps typically require more space and involve more complex flow redirection.

Feature	Inline Pumps	End-Suction Pump
Configuration	Vertical design with aligned inlet and outlet.	Horizontal design with suction on the end and discharge 90 degrees of suction end.
Space Requirements	Compact and space-saving, requiring minimal floor space.	Requires more floor space and often needs a base or pad for installation.
Applications	Ideal for moderate flow and pressure (e.g. HVAC, fire protection, etc.)	Suited for high-flow and high-pressure applications in industrial settings.
Installation Complexity	Simple, with no need for additional alignment or supports.	Requires careful alignment and additional support structures, and constant, routine checking of the alignment is a necessity.
Maintenance	Easier access to components due to compact design.	May require disassembly for maintenance; straightforward part replacement.
Performance	Efficient at lower flow rates and moderate pressures.	Handles higher flow rates and pressures effectively.

Comparison: Inline versus End Suction Pumps







Vertical inline pumps and <u>circulators</u> share similarities in their compact design and alignment of suction and discharge ports, but they differ in application and performance characteristics. Vertical inline pumps have higher flow and pressure capacity compared to circulators. They are typically larger, more robust, and capable of handling a wide range of fluids, including those with varying temperatures and viscosities.

Circulators, on the other hand, are smaller pumps primarily used in low-pressure applications, such as circulating water in heating, cooling, or domestic hot water systems. They are optimized for energy efficiency and simplicity in residential and light commercial settings, whereas vertical inline pumps are more versatile and suitable for demanding, large-scale operations. Circulator pumps also differ by having horizontal motors.



Types of Vertical Inline Pumps:

Vertical inline pumps are classified based on their coupling method. Coupling refers to how the pumps and its driver (motor) are connected. Coupling type affects alignment, maintenance, space requirements, and the overall performance of the pump.

- Flexibly Coupled: In this design, the pump and motor shafts are connected by a flexible coupling that accommodates slight misalignment. This type allows for easier maintenance of internal components without disconnecting the pipework, although it is less common than other configurations.
- **Rigidly Coupled:** In a rigidly (or short, split coupled) coupled pump, the pump and motor are connected by a rigid coupling that does not allow for any movement or misalignment between them and the motor bearings carry all the thrust loads generated by the impeller.
- **Close Coupled:** In a close coupled pump, the pump and motor are mounted together in a single unit, thus the pump's impeller is directly mounted on the motor shaft. This design eliminates the need for a separate coupling or alignment between the pump and motor. Close coupled inline pumps are the most affordable type of vertical inline pump.







Individual images adapted from Hydraulic Institute, OH3, OH4, and OH5 Rotodynamic Overhung Pumps

Key Applications of Vertical Inline Pumps

Vertical inline pumps are suitable for applications where a compact design is required or where space is limited. Typical applications can therefore be found in building services engineering: in larger air conditioning systems, heating systems, and water circulation systems. However, vertical inline pumps are also used for process applications in industry.

- **HVAC Systems:** Circulation in heating and cooling systems.
- **Fire Protection:** Reliable performance in fire suppression systems.
- Water Supply and Distribution: Ensuring steady flow in municipal and industrial settings.
- Industrial Processes: Suitable for chemical, pharmaceutical, thermal plant, and data center applications.

Advantages of Vertical Inline Pumps

Vertical inline pumps are compact, efficient, and easy to maintain, making them ideal for space-limited installations in urban and industrial settings. Their aligned suction and discharge ports simplify piping layouts, reduce pressure losses, and lower installation costs. Designed for moderate flow rates and versatile applications, they handle a wide range of temperatures and pressures.

- **Space Efficiency:** Ideal for tight installations. •
- **Simplified Maintenance:** Components are accessible, reducing downtime.
- **Operational Efficiency:** High efficiency at lower flow rates.
- Versatility: Handles a range of temperatures and pressures. •

Conclusion

Vertical inline pumps are compact, efficient solutions for a wide array of applications. Their straightforward design, combined with operational flexibility, makes them a go-to choice in industries requiring reliable and space-conscious pumping systems. Proper selection and maintenance can significantly enhance performance and lifespan.





Wilo is Your Solutions Provider

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