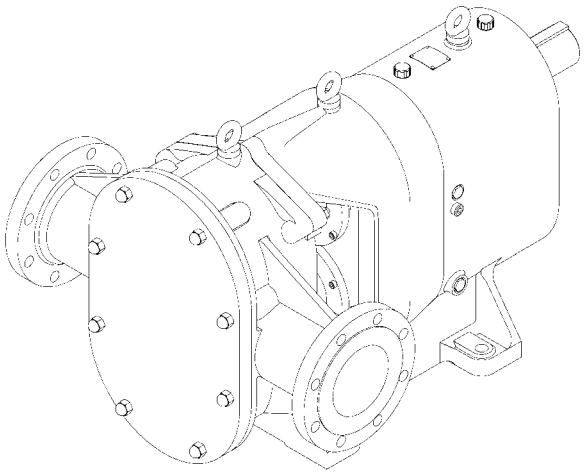
SSP Pumps

Series A&G 7-8

Stainless Steel Positive Displacement Rotary Lobe Pumps

Operating Manual



Represented By:

KGO Group Ltd.
www.kgogroup.com

1200 Speers Rd., #52
Oakville, ON
Canada L6L 2X4

Tel. (905)847-1544 Fax. (905)847-1699 Email. info@kgogroup.com

Alfa Laval Ltd

Birch Road, Eastbourne,
East Sussex BN23 6PQ
Tel No : (01323) 412555 Fax (01323) 412515

EC DECLARATION OF INCORPORATION

We hereby declare that the following machinery is intended for installation into a machine or to be assembled with other machines into a machine. It must **not** be put into service until the machinery into which it is incorporated has been declared in conformity with the provisions of the Machinery Directive 89/392/EEC, amendments 91/368/EEC, 93/44/EEC, 93/68/EEC.

Machine Description **Rotary Lobe Pump**

Type/Size _____

Serial Number _____

This machinery has been designed and manufactured in accordance with the following transposed harmonised European Standards:-

EN292 Parts 1 and 2 : 1991 Safety of Machinery - Basic Concepts, general principles for design.

EN294 : 1992 Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached by the upper limbs.

ISO9001: 2000 Quality Management System.

A technical construction file for this machinery is retained at the above address.

Signed _____ Date _____

(Authorised Person)

Name **P. SWEET** Position **QUALITY MANAGER**

Alfa Laval Ltd

Birch Road, Eastbourne,
East Sussex BN23 6PQ
Tel No : (01323) 412555 Fax (01323) 412515

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We hereby declare that the following machinery conforms to the machinery directive 89/392/EEC as amended by 91/368/EEC, 93/44/EEC and 93/68/EEC and to the following other relevant directives. The machinery has been designed and manufactured in accordance with the transposed harmonised European standards; European and national standards as listed:

Machine Description **Rotary Lobe Pump - Motorised**

Type/Size _____ Serial Number _____

Other Applicable Directives **Electrical Equipment Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC**

Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 89/336/EEC

Applicable Standards/Specifications

EN292 Parts 1 and 2 : 1991 Safety of Machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for design.

EN294 : 1992 Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached by the upper limbs.

EN60204 Part 1 : 1993 Safety of Machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - specification for general requirements.

BS5304 : 1988 Code of Practice for Safety of Machinery.

ISO9001 : 2000 Quality Management System.

A technical construction file for this machinery is retained at the above address.

Signed _____ Date _____

(Authorised Person)

Name **P.SWEET** Position **QUALITY MANAGER**

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1.0 General

1.1 Pump Limits of Application or Use

This range of pumps has been designed to offer a variety of duties including :-

Series G - general industrial, sewage and effluent sludge transfer.

Series A - for hygienic and anti-corrosive duties.

Pressures of up to 10 bar, speeds to 750 rpm and temperatures to 200°C can be obtained on this range of pumps depending on pump model/ size. These conditions cannot always be obtained simultaneously. The model type/size will be shown on the nameplate positioned on the pump.

The pump/pump unit will have been selected from the pump users specific application when known and the pump serial number will relate to this.

If the user has not specified the pumping application or needs to change it, it is important to confirm that the materials of construction and product seals are compatible with the pumping application and that adequate NPSH, speed, pressure etc is available.

It is therefore strongly recommended that the user contact the supplier quoting :- pump model/ size, serial number and system details (eg product, pressure, flow rate etc).

1.2 Pump Duty Conditions

The pump should only be used for the duty for which it has been specified. The operating pressure, speed and temperature limits have been selected at the time of order and MUST NOT be exceeded for the pump. These details are stated on the original documentation and if not available may be obtained from your supplier quoting :- pump model and serial number.

1.3 Noise Levels

Depending upon the pumping system and duty condition the pump noise levels may vary. The sound pressure level measurement stated is given for typical pumps/pump units at maximum pressures/speeds, the results being taken on water at ambient temperature:-

Recorded sound pressure level :- 85 dB(A): (Ref 20µPa).

Note :- Readings taken in accordance with ISO3746.

1.4 Utility Requirements

Electrical Supply :-

This pump may be supplied bareshaft or coupled to a drive unit for which a drive unit/ electrical supply will be required.

Note : The pump may be also driven by a diesel/petrol drive unit.

Water Supply :-

Additional water supplies may be required if the pump is fitted with a product seal flushing arrangement. Consult your supplier for flush fluids compatible with products pumped.

1.5 Safety Requirements

All warnings in this manual are summarised on this page.

Pay special attention to the instructions below so that severe personal injury or damage to the pump can be avoided.

Personnel performing installation, operation and maintenance of the pump must have the relevant experience required.

Warnings Signs:


General safety instructions are preceded by this symbol.


Electrical safety instructions are preceded by this symbol.


Take great care when using caustic agents.

INSTALLATION


: Always observe the technical data.


: The pump **must** be electrically connected by authorised personnel. (See the motor instructions supplied with the drive unit).


: Never start in the wrong direction of rotation with liquid in the pump.


: **Never** put your hands or fingers inside the port connections

OPERATION


: Always observe the technical data.


: Never touch the pump or the pipelines when pumping hot liquids.


: Never stand on the pump or pipelines.


: Never run the pump with both the suction side and the pressure side blocked.


: Always handle toxic and acidic liquids with great care.


: **Never** put your hands or fingers inside the port connections.

MAINTENANCE


: Always observe the technical data.


: Always disconnect the pump from the drive unit and power supply when servicing the pump.


: The pump must **never** be hot when servicing it.


: The pump and pipelines must **never** be pressurised when servicing the pump.


: **Never** put your hands or fingers inside the port connections.

STUDY THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY

1.6 Health And Safety Information

Potential Safety Hazards

The following section gives information on handling, storage and disposal of parts and materials used in the pumps which may be considered hazardous to health.

Please pass this information on to your Safety Officer, he may need it to comply with Health and Safety, and COSHH regulations.

Electric motors - the pump may have an electric motor fitted, ensure that the relevant fire equipment is available.

The information contained here is brief.

General First Aid

If potentially hazardous substances are accidentally inhaled, or skin or eyes contaminated, then the following basic precautions should be taken

Inhalation - Remove to fresh air

Skin - Wash with soap and water

Eyes - Flush with water, seek medical attention

In all cases, if symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

MATERIAL	USE	MAJOR HAZARD
SILICONE SEALANT	GEARBOX SEAL RETAINERS, REAR COVER, GENERAL SEALANT.	RELEASES VAPOUR AT ROOM TEMPERATURE.
SEALANT (RED HERMETITE)	GEARBOX SEAL RETAINERS, REAR COVER, GENERAL SEALANT.	RELEASES VAPOUR AT ROOM TEMPERATURE, HIGHLY FLAMMABLE, TREAT AS FIRE HAZARD.
ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUNDS	BEARINGS	APPLIED FROM AEROSOL. RELEASES VAPOUR. DISPOSE OF CONTAINER AS IF PRESSURISED.
ADHESIVES (E.G. PERMABOND)	BEARING NUTS, ADJUSTMENT NUTS.	RELEASES VAPOUR AT ROOM TEMPERATURE.
OIL AND GREASE	OIL - GENERAL LUBRICATION GREASE - PRODUCT SEALS, TIMING GEARS, GENERAL LUBRICATION.	SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT.
PLASTIC COMPOUNDS (PTFE, POLYPROPLYENE, PVC)	PTFE - 'O' RINGS, LIP SEALS, GLAND PACKING. POLYPROPLYENE - GLAND GUARDS. PVC - GLAND GUARDS.	RELEASES FUMES WHEN HEATED.
ELASTOMERIC COMPOUNDS (EP, VITON, NITRILE, NEOPRENE	ALL - 'O' RINGS, LIP SEALS. NITRILE, POLYURETHANE - ROTORS (KNOWN AS RUBBER AND URETHANE).	RELEASES FUMES WHEN HEATED.
ARAMID FIBRE	GLAND PACKING.	EMMITS HARMFUL DUST. RELEASES FUMES WHEN HEATED.
PAINT	EXTERNAL PUMP SURFACES.	RELEASES DUST AND FUMES IF MACHINED. TREAT AS A FIRE HAZARD.

2.0 Unpacking, Handling And Storage

To avoid any problems, on receipt of your pump always use the following procedure:-

2.1 Documents

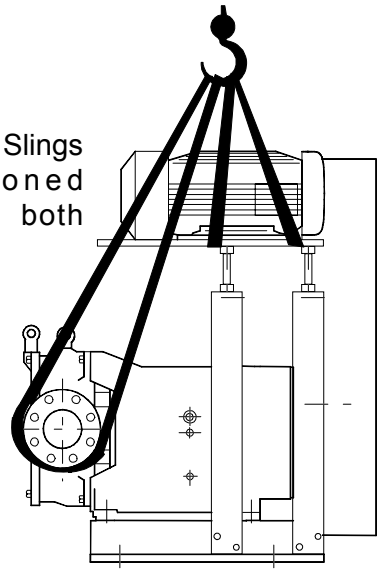
1. Check the delivery note against the goods received.
2. If the pump has been delivered with an electric motor check that the motor instructions are available.

2.2 Unpacking

Care must be taken when unpacking the pump, and the following stages must be completed:-

1. Inspect the packing for any possible signs of damage in transit.
2. Carefully remove the packing away from the pump.
3. Inspect the pump for any visible signs of damage.
4. Clean away the packing from the pump port connections.
5. Ensure that any additional equipment such as seal flushing pipework is not damaged.

Note : Slings positioned around both ports.



PUMP PEDESTAL MOUNTED

2.3 Handling

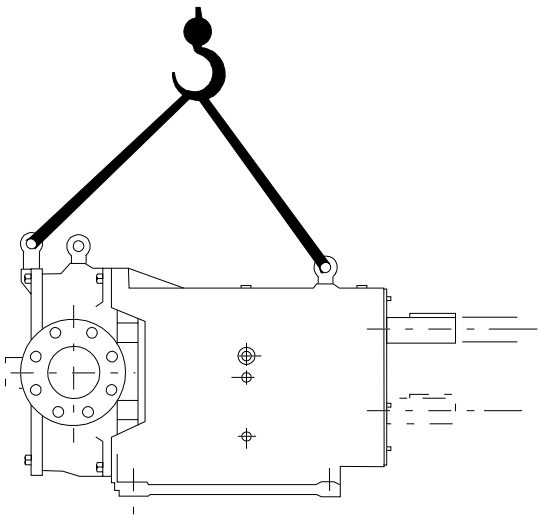
Refer to the pump weights guide, prior to using any lifting gear. Use the correct lifting slings for the pump weight (or pump and drive if applicable).

The following details show how the pumps should be lifted.

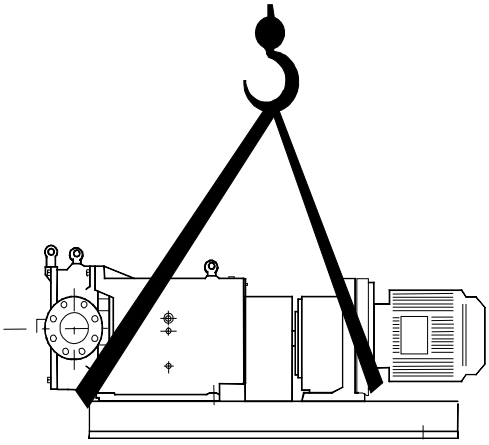
Bareshaft Pump :- the eye bolts can be used to lift the pump.

Pump with Drive Unit :- if the pump is in-line or pedestal mounted the slings should be positioned as shown below.

Note :- To stop the slings slipping always cross the slings on the lifting hooks.



BARESHAFT PUMP



PUMP WITH IN-LINE DRIVE UNIT

2.4 Pump Storage

After receipt and inspection if the pump is not to be installed immediately the pump should be repacked and placed in suitable storage. The following points should be noted:-

1. Plastic or gasket type port covers should be left in place.

2. Pumps received wrapped with corrosion inhibiting treatment material should be rewrapped.

3. A clean, dry storage free from vibration location should be selected. When a moist dusty atmosphere must be used for storage, further protect the pump or unit with a moisture repellent cover until it is to be installed.

4. Rotate pump/pump unit by hand, weekly, to prevent bearing and gear damage.

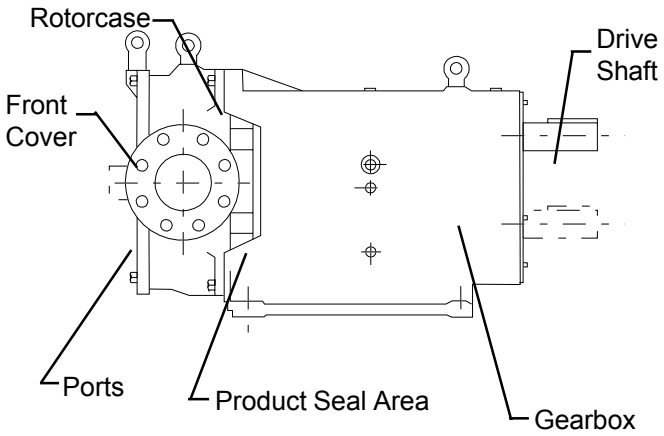
5. All associated ancillary equipment should be treated similarly.

6. If the pump is fitted with a diesel/petrol engine it is advisable to disconnect the pump and run the engine every two months.

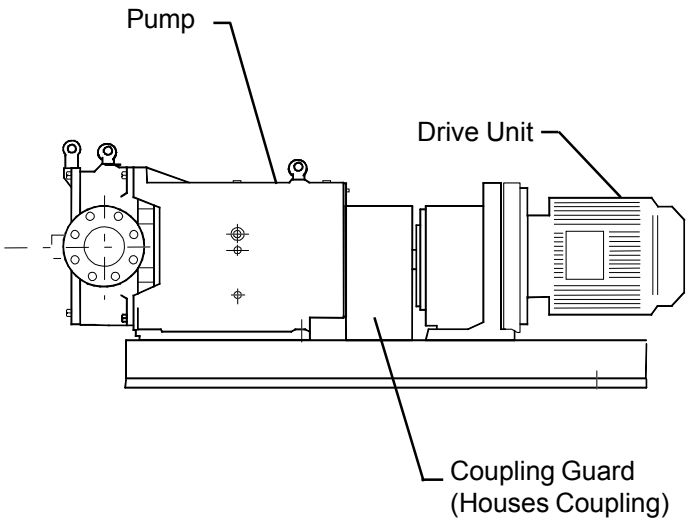
3.0 Description Of Pump Or Pump Unit

3.1 General Pump Description

The pump supplied is a positive displacement pump, which may be supplied with or without a drive unit (see below). The drawing below indicates various parts of the pump.



Bareshaft Pump

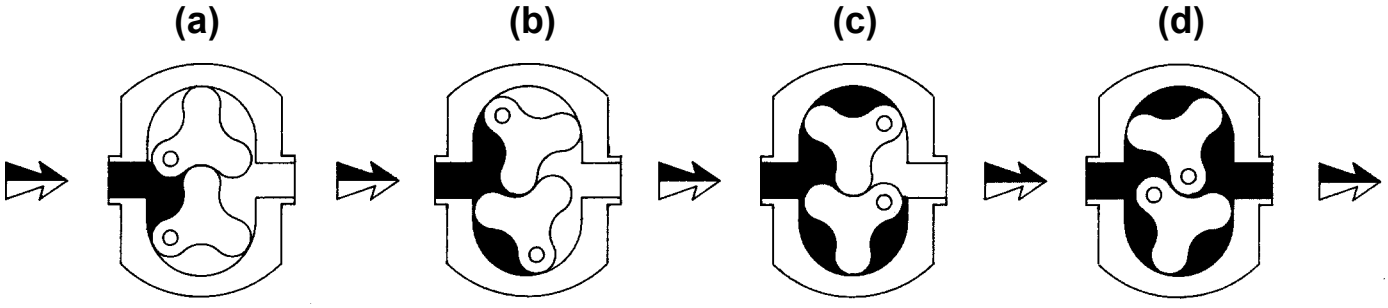


Pump with Drive Unit

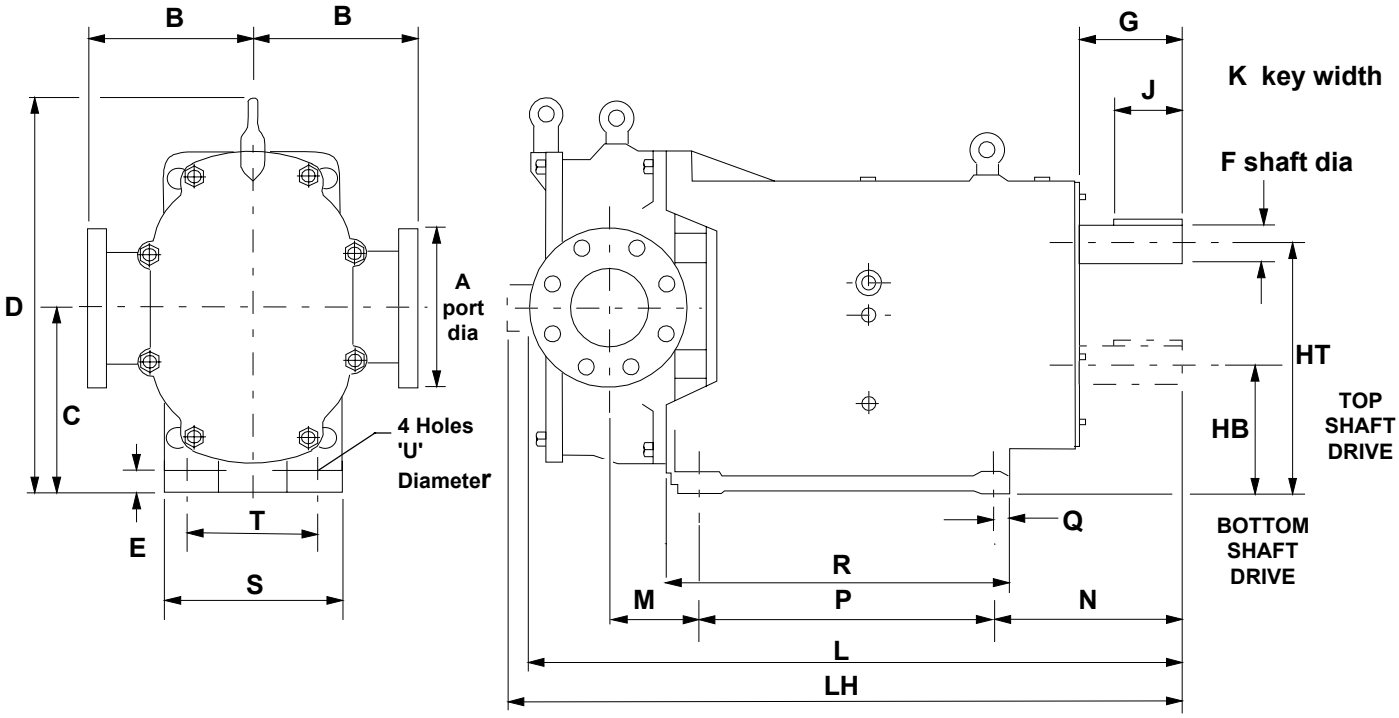
3.2 Principle of Operation

The pumping principle is best explained with reference to the diagram below (a-d). In (a) the contra-rotating rotors have just come out of mesh creating a reduction in pressure within the chamber which is then filled with product. In (b) and (c) the product is trapped in the chambers and transferred around the outside of the rotorcase to the discharge. In (d) the rotors go into mesh and the product is discharged.

The rotors are synchronised by the timing gears, and mesh without contact occurring, thus when sealing system permits, dry running is possible. Pumps can be run in either direction of rotation.



3.3 Pump Dimensions

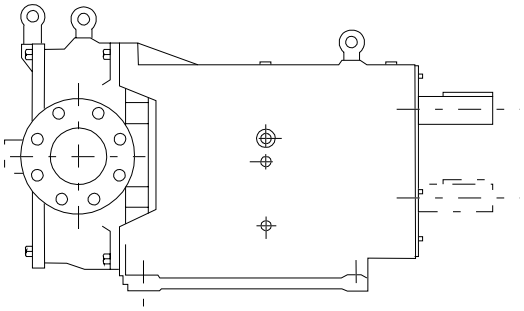


ALL DIMENSIONS IN MM

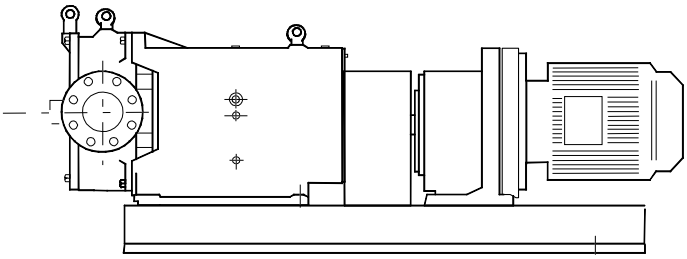
PUMP MODEL	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	HB	HT	J	K	L	LH	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U
7-0550	154	225	276	588	22	55	110	190	362.5	90	16	850	915	127	225	350	20	390	224	180	17
8-0745	145	325	325	682	35	80	146	225	425	110	22	1038	1125	160	385	350	70	490	410	350	24
8-1149	190	325	325	682	35	80	146	225	425	110	22	1107	1202	200	385	350	70	490	410	350	24

The above dimensions are for guidance only and should not be used for installation purposes. Certified dimensions are available upon request.

3.4 Pump and Pump Unit Weights



Bareshaft Pump



Pump Unit- Pump complete with Drive Unit

PUMP MODEL	BARESHAFT PUMP KG	PUMP WITH DRIVE UNIT KG
7-0550	307	700
8-0745	590	1000
8-1149	700	1200

The above weights are for guidance only and will vary depending upon the specification of the pump, baseplate and drive unit.

3.5 Pump Displacement and Capacities

The following table details the pump capacities for the pump models. This figure will change depending upon speed, pressure, temperature and product being pumped.

PUMP MODEL	DISPLACEMENT LITRES/REV	MAXIMUM SPEED WATER (RPM)	MAXIMUM CAPACITY AT MAXIMUM SPEED M^3/HR
7-0550	5.5	750	247.5
8-0745	7.45	650	290.5
8-1149	11.49	650	447.7

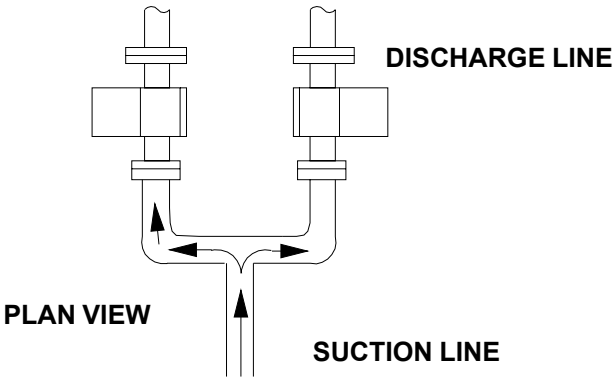
4.0 System Design and Installation

4.1 System Design Advice

When designing the pumping system :-

DO - confirm with the supplier the Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH) requirements for the pump, as this is crucial for ensuring the smooth operation of the pump and preventing cavitation.

DO - avoid suction lifts and manifold/ common suction lines for two pumps running in parallel, as this may cause vibration or cavitation.



DO - protect the pump against blockage from hard solid objects e.g. nuts, bolts etc. Also protect the pump from accidental operation against a closed valve by using one of the following methods :- relief valves, pressure switch, current monitoring device.

DO - Install a motor current sensing device which automatically reverses the pump when an overload or jam is detected.

Note : This is not recommended when non return valves are fitted.

DO - fit suction and discharge pressure gauges to monitor pressures for diagnostic purposes.

DO - install non-return valve to prevent turbining when high pressures are applied to the pump whilst it is not in use. Valves are also recommended if two pumps are to be used on manifold/common discharge lines.

DO - make the necessary piping arrangements if flushing is required for the seal.

DO - provide a hose cleaning facility to assist maintenance, ensuring the drive unit meets the specification for hose cleaning.

DO NOT - subject the pump to rapid temperature changes during C.I.P. (Cleaning in Place) procedures. **PUMP SEIZURE CAN RESULT FROM THERMAL SHOCK.** The differential pressure across the pump should be near zero when cleaning. A suitable by-pass is recommended.

4.2 Pump and Base Foundations

Depending on your requirements the pump and drive (if supplied) may arrive mounted on a baseplate. Our standard baseplates have pre-drilled fixing holes to accept base retaining bolts.

To provide a permanent, rigid support for securing the pump unit a foundation is required, this will also absorb vibration, strain or shock on the pumping unit.

Foundation Size

The foundation should be approximately 150mm longer and wider than the mounting base of the unit. The depth of the foundation should be proportional to the size of the pump unit (pump complete with drive and baseplate). For example, a large pump unit foundation depth should be at least 20 times the diameter of the foundation bolts.

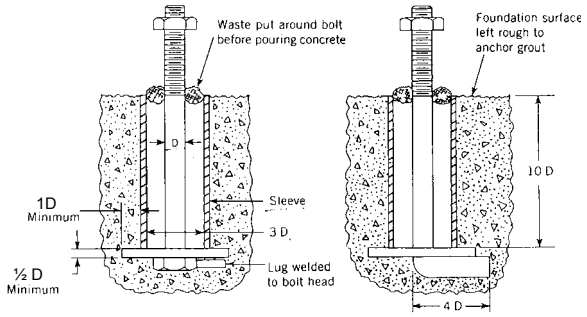
Bolt Location Dimensions

The location and sizes of the relevant bolting down holes can be provided on a certified drawing from your supplier.

Typical Foundation Bolts

The drawing below shows two methods for foundation bolt retaining. The sleeve allows for 'slight' lateral movement of the bolts after the foundation is poured. Use rag or paper to prevent the concrete from entering the sleeve while the foundation is poured. A minimum of 14 days is required to allow the curing of the concrete prior to operation.

D = Diameter of foundation bolts

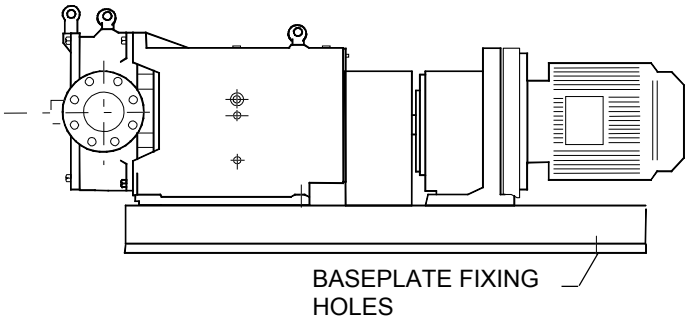


4.3 Installation

Before the pump is installed it is advisable to consider the following:

Always - Ensure that the mounting surface is flat to avoid distortion of the baseplate. This will cause pump/motor shaft misalignment and pump/motor unit damage.

Check - **pump shaft** to **motor shaft alignment** once the baseplate has been secured and adjust as necessary.



Note : Always allow at least one metre for pump access/maintenance all around the pump.

Weight - Consider the weight of the pump, drive and lifting gear requirements.

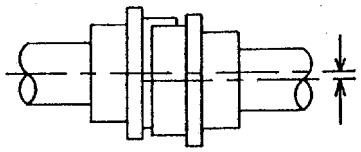
Electrical Supply - Ensure that there is an adequate electrical supply close to the pump drive unit. This should be compatible with the electric motor selected.

4.4 Coupling Misalignment

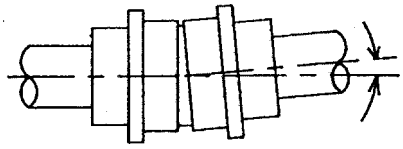
When installing the pump and drive unit, it is **ESSENTIAL** to ensure that the coupling is **NOT** twisted during installation. The main cause of misalignment is by fitting the baseplate to an uneven surface.

Check the maximum angular and parallel allowable misalignments for the couplings before operating the pump.

PARALLEL MISALIGNMENT



ANGULAR MISALIGNMENT



COUPLING TYPE	RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM PARALLEL MISALIGNMENT		MAXIMUM ANGULAR MISALIGNMENT
	SIZE	MM	DEGREES
DAVID BROWN NYLICON FLEXIBLE	3	0.4	±1.5°
WILLIAM KENYON FLEXILOK	FL160	0.5	1.0°
	FL200		
	FL250		
FENAFLEX FLEXIBLE TYRES	FL80	2.1	4°
	F90	2.4	
	F100	2.6	
	F120	3.2	

Note : The above table indicates the common coupling types used on the pump ranges. Details for other coupling types will be available on request.

4.5 Pulley Belt Tension Adjustment

An **incorrectly tensioned belt** will cause belt slip and short belt life. **An excessively tensioned** belt will overload both belts and bearings. ALWAYS USE A BELT TENSION GAUGE FOR SETTING UP.

ISOLATE the drive unit and pump from all power and control supplies before attempting to work on adjusting the belts.

1. Measure the span length.

2. Calculate the required deflection: ('x')

   100mm span length = 1mm deflection

   therefore :

   400mm span length = 4mm deflection

3. Refer to the table for recommended minimum and maximum deflection force for small pulley diameter range.

   To convert Newtons to **pounds force** multiply by 0.2248.

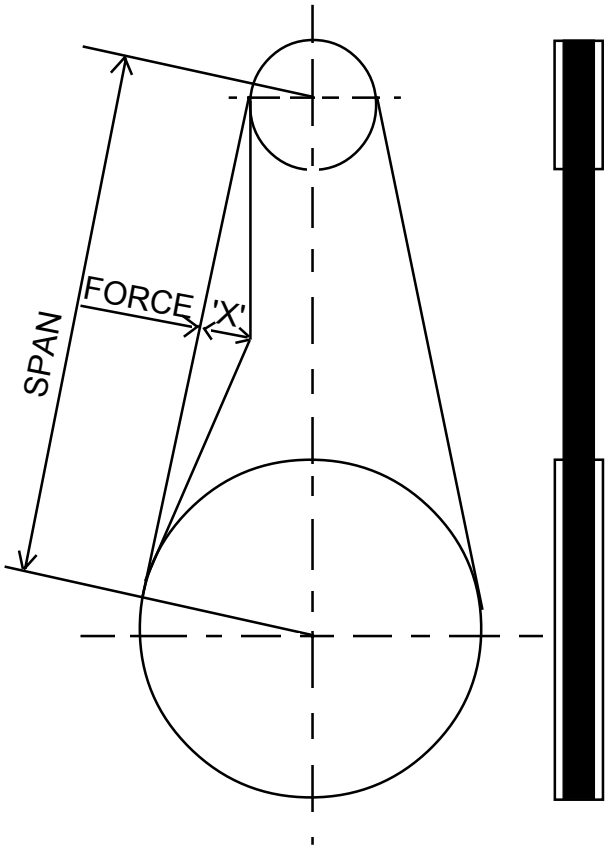
   To convert Newtons to **kilogrammes force** multiply by 0.1020.

4. Use a belt tension gauge with the figures to determine the belt adjustment required.

5. Belt tension adjustment is achieved by adjusting the nuts on the pedestal frame.

6. Finally check that all nuts are re-tightened and the belts can move 'freely' by hand (depending upon pump size and system design).

7. Ensure the pulleys are kept vertically and horizontally to each other and aligned as per diagrams (A) and (B).



(A) **(B)**

BELT SECTION	SMALL PULLEY DIAMETER RANGE	RECOMMENDED DEFLECTION FORCE NEWTONS	
	MM	MIN	MAX
XPZ SPZ	56 60-63 67-71 75-80 85-95 100-125 132-180	7 8 9 10 11 13 16	11 13 14 15 16 19 24
XPA SPA	80-125 132-200	18 22	27 31

Note : The above table indicates the common pulley types used on the pump ranges. Details for other pulley types will be available on request.

4.6 Pipework

All pipework MUST be supported. The pump MUST NOT be allowed to support any of the pipework weight.

Remember - Pipework supports must also support the weight of the product being pumped.

Always :-

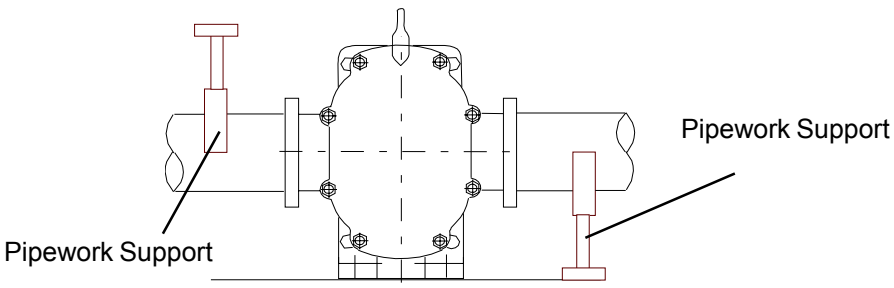
Have- Short straight suction lines to reduce friction losses in the pipework thereby improving the NPSH available.

Avoid - Tees and any restraints close to either suction or discharge side of pump. Use long radius bends wherever possible.

Provide - Isolating valves on each side of the pump to isolate the pump when necessary.

Keep - Pipework horizontal where applicable to reduce air locks. Include eccentric reducers on suction lines.

Check - Coupling alignment during installation to highlight pipework alignment/support problems.



5.0 Commissioning

5.1 Recommended Lubricants

Pumps specified oil filled :-

The pump will NOT be supplied with oil therefore the table below must be used to select a recommended oil.

OIL FILLED
-20° C to +130° C
BP GR5150 Castrol Alpha SN150 Esso IL1947 Mobil Glygoyle 30 Shell Tivela WA Texaco Synlube SAE90

5.2 Lubricating the Pump

Changing the Oil :-

First change - After 150 hours of operation.

Next change - Every 3000 hours of operation, or a period of 2 years, whichever is the soonest.

Only use the oil types recommended by your supplier.

Oil Filling - Fill with oil through the filler plug to the level indicated in the sight glass.

PUMP MODEL	TOP CHAMBER Litres	BOTTOM CHAMBER Litres	TOTAL Litres
7-0550	1.5	1.5	3.0
8-0745	2.2	3.6	5.8
8-1149	2.2	3.6	5.8

5.3 Flushed Seal Arrangements

A flushed seal arrangement is fitted in order to cool the seal area.

It is **IMPORTANT** that:-

- The flush is correctly **CONNECTED.** (See overleaf).
- A **COMPATIBLE** flushing **FLUID** is used.
- The fluid is supplied at the **CORRECT PRESSURE** and **FLOW** rate.
- The flush is **TURNED ON** at the **SAME TIME/PRIOR** to **STARTING** the pump, and turned off at the same time/after stopping the pump.

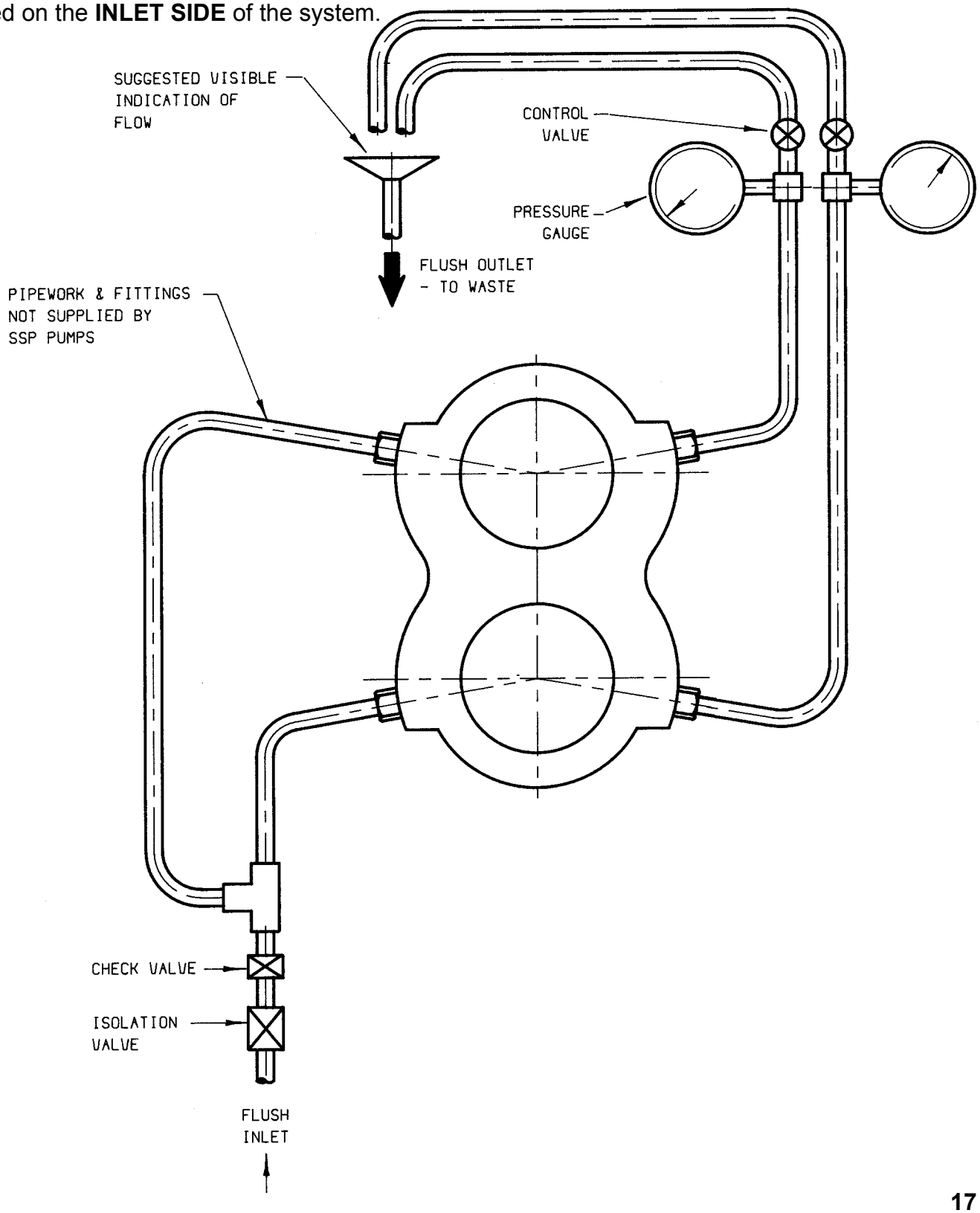
5.4 Connecting the Flush

The following equipment is **STRONGLY RECOMMENDED** when using a flushing system.

- **CONTROL VALVE** and **PRESSURE GAUGE**, to enable the correct flushing pressure to be obtained and monitored. (A constant flow valve can be used).
- **ISOLATION VALVE** and **CHECK VALVE**, so that the flush can be turned off, and to stop any unwanted substances flowing in the wrong direction.
- A method of visibly indicating flushing fluid flow e.g. using a **TUN DISH.**

5.5 Flushing Pipework Layout

This suggested arrangement is for **DOUBLE MECHANICAL SEALS** and **PACKED GLANDS**. If the pump is fitted with a **SINGLE MECHANICAL SEAL** the **PRESSURE GAUGES** and **CONTROL VALVES** should be fitted on the **INLET SIDE** of the system.



5.6 Flushed Seal Housing Connections

The seal flushing connections are ¼" BSPT or NPT as specified at the time of order.

5.7 Flushing Fluid

The choice of flushing fluid is dependant upon the pumping media and duty conditions i.e. pressure and temperature. Usually water is used for cooling or flushing water soluble products. For advice on selecting a suitable flushing fluid please contact the supplier.

5.8 Flushing Pressure and Flow Rate

Single Mechanical Seal - 0.5 Bar maximum. Any further increase in pressure will result in lip seal failure.

Double Mechanical Seal/Packed Gland Seal - 1.0 bar greater than the pressure at the seal.

For guidance the pressure at the seal is approximately $^{2}/_{3}$ of the pumping pressure.

The flushing **Flow Rate** must be adequate to ensure that the temperature limitation of the seals is not exceeded. Contact your supplier for further information on the recommended flow rate for the product seal fitted.

6.0 Start Up, Shut Down and Cleaning in Place

6.1 Pump Start Up Check List

		YES	NO
1.	Is the location of the **'stop'** button clear?	☐	☐
2.	Has the pipework system been flushed through to purge welding slag and any other hard solids?	☐	☐
3.	Have all **obstructions** been removed from the pipework or pump?	☐	☐
4.	Are the pump **connections** and pipework joints **tight** and **leak-free**?	☐	☐
5.	Is there **lubrication** in the **pump** and **drive** unit?	☐	☐
6.	If your product **seals** require **flushing** has the flushing supply been fitted?	☐	☐
7.	Are the pipework **valves open**?	☐	☐
8.	Are **all safety guards** in place?	☐	☐
9.	Start then stop the pump, is the product **flowing** in the correct **direction**?	☐	☐
10.	Are the pump **speed/pressure** settings below the pump maximum limitations?	☐	☐

ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE 'YES' BEFORE PROCEEDING

IF THERE ARE ANY PUMPING PROBLEMS REFER TO THE FAULT FINDING CHART

6.2 Pump Shut Down Procedure

1. Turn the pump off.

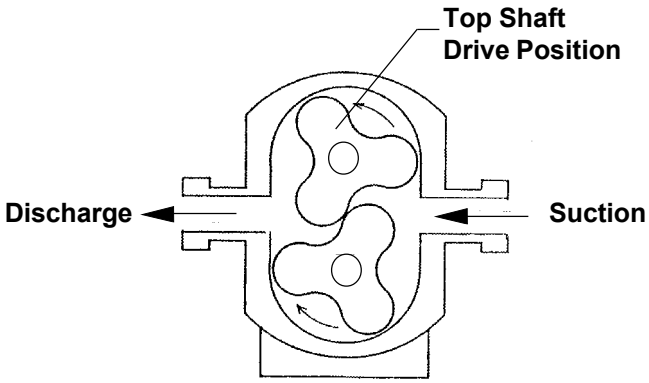
2. Isolate the pump/drive unit from all power and control supplies.

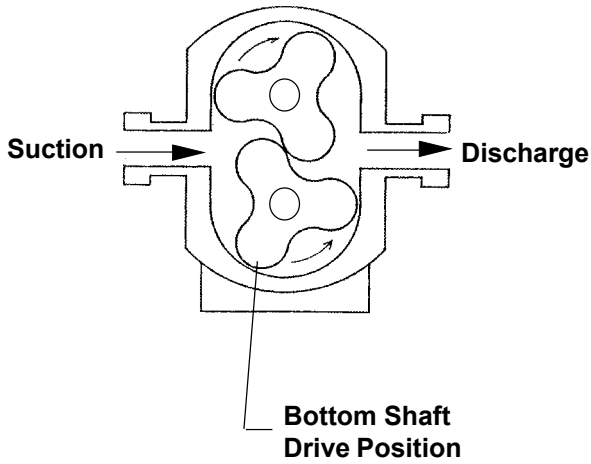
3. Close the pipework valves to isolate the pump.

4. If the pump is to be dismantled refer to the dismantling section.

6.3 Direction of Rotation

The direction of flow is dictated by the direction of rotation of the drive shaft. Reversing the direction of rotation will reverse the flow direction. Top and bottom shaft drive pumps have opposite flow directions as illustrated.

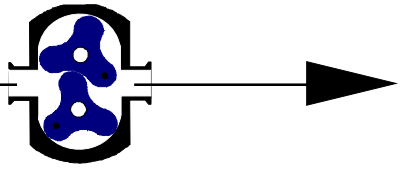




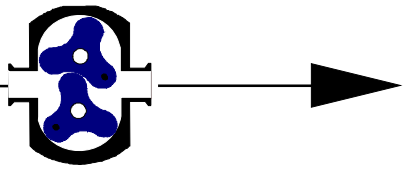
6.4 Cleaning in Place (CIP) - Series A Range only

The pump can be manually cleaned or cleaned in place (C.I.P.). The following is an example of a typical CIP procedure. However specific advice for each application should be sought from the pump supplier.

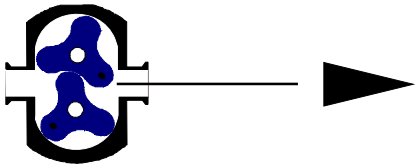
1. Flush through the system with cold water or bore water (6º C). See note at the bottom of this page.



2. Run hot caustic soda (70-80°C) at 2.5% dilution through the system for 20-30 minutes. See note at the bottom of the is page



3. Final flush through with cold water again. See note at the bottom of this page.



NEVER touch the pump or pipes as they will be extremely **HOT!**

DO NOT subject the pump to rapid temperature changes during C.I.P. procedures, as pump seizure can result from thermal shock. A suitable by-pass is recommended.

ALWAYS use rubber gloves and protective goggles when handling caustic agents.

ALWAYS rinse well with clean water after using a cleaning agent.

ALWAYS store/discharge cleaning agents in accordance with current rules/directives.

7.0 Maintenance and Inspection

7.1 Maintenance Schedule

It is advisable to install pressure gauges either side of pump so that any problems within the pump/pipework will be highlighted.

YOUR WEEKLY SCHEDULE SHOULD INCLUDE:

- CHECKING THE **OIL LEVEL** IN THE GEARCASE
- CHECKING THE **MECHANICAL SEALS** FOR LEAKAGE AND REPLACING AS NECESSARY
- GREASING THE MECHANICAL SEWAGE SEAL (IF FITTED)
- ADJUSTING THE **PACKED GLANDS** TO CONTROL LEAKAGE
- CHECKING THE **OIL SEALS** FOR LEAKAGE
- CHECK **PUMPING PRESSURES**

7.2 Recommended Spare Parts

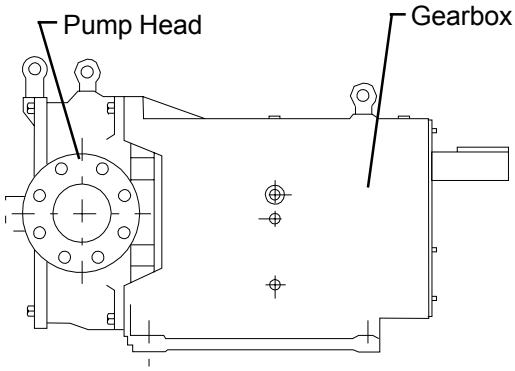
The following table details the recommended spare parts which should be retained within your maintenance stock.

Part Description	Quantity
Lip Seal Drive End	2
'O' Ring Front Cover	1
Lip Seal Gland End	2
Rotors	2
Gasket Rotor Sealing	2
Product Seals	2

7.3 Maintenance Tools

Dismantling and Assembling of the Pumphead

You will need - Allen keys
Spanners
Socket set
Wooden wedge
Soft mallet
Cleaning hose
Silicon grease
Torque wrench
Rotor clamp tool (supplied with pump)



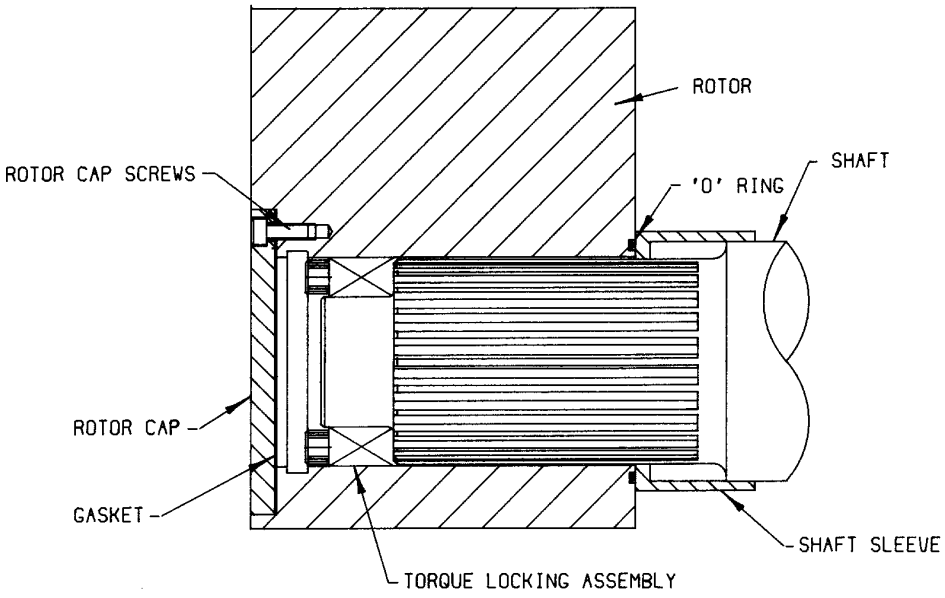
Dismantling and Assembling of the Gearbox

You will need - A Work Shop equipped with:

A heavy duty vice
A press and pressing tools
Lifting gear
Induction heater
A method of lubrication collection
Lever soft ended
Wooden wedge
'C' spanner
Liquid gasket
Permabond 145 (or equivalent)
Torque wrench

8.0 Rotor Retention

The rotors are retained to the shaft by Torque Locking Assemblies (TLA). Each rotor is sealed off at the end by a rotor cap and gasket which are in turn screwed to the rotor.



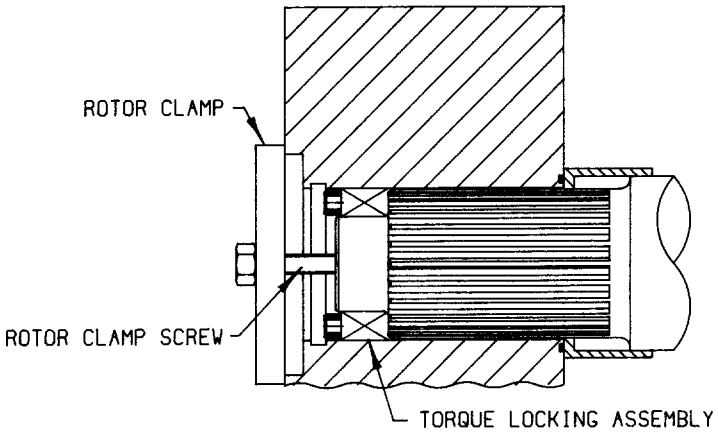
8.1 Torque Locking Assembly (TLA) Fitting Instructions

When fitting a TLA it is essential that :-

1. The TLA is lightly oiled on all surfaces to assist in achieving the correct torque value, and also to aid its release when removing.

2. Once fitted into its working position and before tightening, a temporary clamp and screw should be used to ensure the rotor with TLA is positively abutted against the shaft shoulder. This will ensure that rotor front and back clearances are maintained.

3. Lightly tighten the TLA screws, remove the rotor clamp and then tighten the screws up to the torque value detailed on page 44. To obtain best results it is recommended that the screws are tightened in a diametrically opposed pattern, repeating until correctly set.



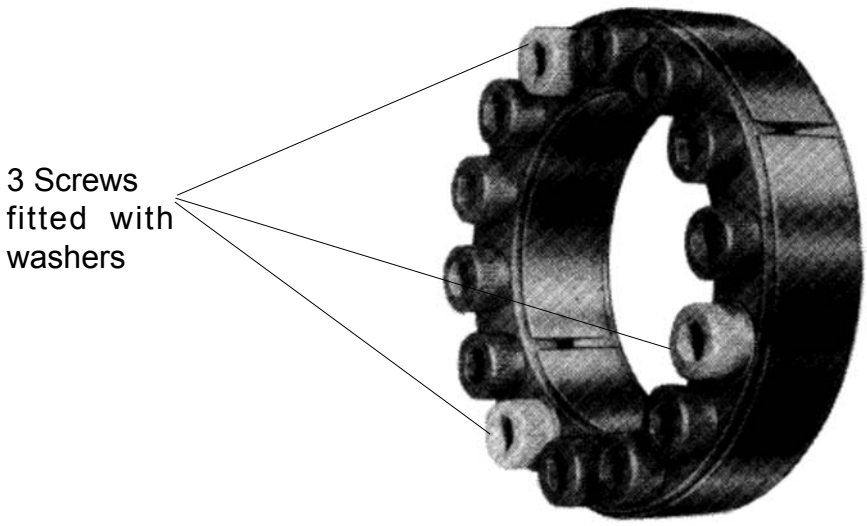
8.2 Torque Locking Assembly Release Instructions

Remove the rotor cap screws and extract both rotor caps. Loosen all screws in the torque locking assembly. The TLA may be extracted by removing the three screws which protrude further than the remainder. Under these three screws are M12 tapped extraction holes, TLA may now be extracted by using the tapped holes. The rotor may now be removed from the rotorcase with suitable lifting equipment.

1. Remove the rotor cap screws and extract both rotor caps.

2. Loosen all screws in the torque locking assembly in several stages in a diametrically opposite sequence. The loosened TLA can now be removed.

3. To extract the TLA from the rotor, only remove the three screws which are fitted with washers. Carefully screw M12 bolts into the holes (these holes have only 3-5 threads, do not tighten) and pull out the TLA.



Torque Locking Assembly

9.0 General Maintenance

9.1 Before Dismantling the Pump

Before starting to dismantle the pump
ALWAYS:-

Purge -

the pump and system if any noxious products have been pumped.

Isolate -

pump/drive unit from all power and control supplies.

Close -

pipework valves to isolate the pump

Disconnect -

the pump from the drive unit.

READ THIS SECTION FIRST BEFORE CONTINUING TO DISMANTLE THE PUMP

9.2 Removing the Rotors

1 Before starting to dismantle the pumphead isolate the driver/pump from all power and control supplies, purge the system if any noxious products have been pumped.

2. Ensure isolating valves to the pump are closed.

3. Carefully loosen the front cover retaining nuts, there may still be residual pressure in the system.

4. Remove the front cover retaining nuts. Using the hinge provided, remove the cover so it is clear of the rotorcase. Do not attempt to prise the front cover off with a screw driver or any metal implement.

5. At this point it may be advisable to flush out the pumphead before continuing.

6. Remove the rotor TLA's by following the torque locking assembly release instructions on page 25.

7. Assist the extraction of the rotors.

   NOTE : Lifting equipment must be used to extract the rotors which should slide out from the splines, it may be necessary to use a suitable tool shown below to prise the rotors from the shaft splines. Always cover the end of the tool to prevent damage to the rotors.

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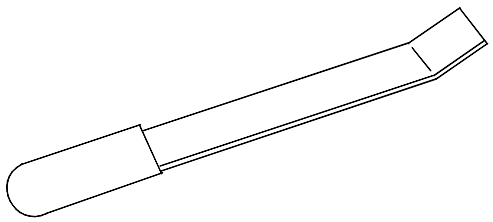


9.3 Removing the Rotorcase

1. Remove rotors as described.

2. Before proceeding, disconnect the suction and discharge piping.

3. If the pump is fitted with a packed gland sesl, loosen the gland followers.

   If the pump is fitted with a flushed seal arrangement, remove the housing retaining nuts and ease the housing away from the rotorcase.

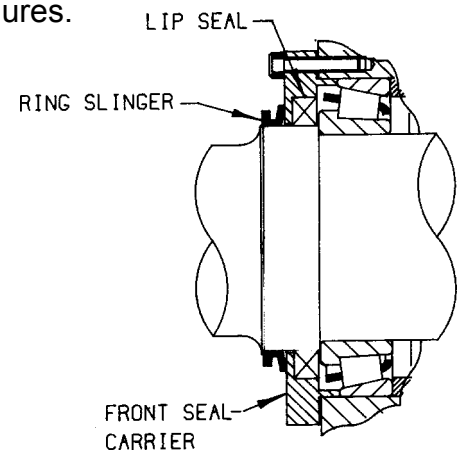
4. Remove the rotorcase/gearcase nuts.

5. Ensure the rotorcase is adequately supported by lifting equipment. The rotorcase can now be tapped forward with a soft mallet until it clears the locating dowels. If the pump is fitted with mechanical seals, care must be taken to support the rotorcase as it comes off the dowels other wise the seals may be damaged.

6. Once the rotorcase is removed the seals/ gland packing can be examined.

9.4 Replacing the Front Gearcase Seal

1. Follow the procedure for removal of rotors and rotorcase.
2. Remove the mechanical seal, or packed gland and ring slingers.
3. Three socket head screws retain the seal carrier, once removed the carrier can be extracted. As silicone sealant or a gasket is used to seal the faces the carrier may have to be eased off carefully with a lever.
4. Once the carriers are removed from the pump the seals can be pressed out and replacements pressed in using a suitable dolly.
5. Ensure the surface area which the seal will run on is free from scratches, if the surface is scratched, clean up damaged area with a fine grade abrasive cloth. Ensure that all traces of abrasive material are cleaned away before refitting the new oil seals.
6. Before replacing the seal carriers, clean the old silicone sealant (if used) from the rear face of the carrier and from the front face of the gearcase. Coat the rear face of the carrier with new silicone sealant or fit a new gasket, slide into position and replace the three socket head screws. Tighten the screws evenly to the recommended torque value.
7. Replace ring slingers, reassemble the seals and rotorcase, see the relevant section for setting dimensions and refitting procedures.



9.5 Refitting the Rotorcase

ALWAYS USE LIFTING EQUIPMENT WHEN REFITTING THE ROTORCASE

1. Remove and clean the shaft sleeve spacer as this determines the rotor alignment.

   Note : Ensure shaft sleeve spacers are replaced on the shaft that they have been removed from.

2. Fit seal according to relevant section and check the correct seal setting dimensions have been achieved.

3. Check that the seal assembly has been correctly fitted.

4. Locate the rotorcase/gearcase dowels carefully into position.

5. Replace and tighten the rotorcase/ gearcase nuts to the required torque value.

   Note : Care should be taken when sliding the rotorcase over the shafts not to damage the mechanical seals if fitted.

9.6 Removal of Rear Gearcase Cover and Replacement of Seal

1. Isolate the motor, remove any coupling or Vee belt guards.

2. If the pump is direct coupled, it will be necessary to disconnect the coupling and remove the pump from the baseplate to gain access to the rear oil seal.

3. If the pump is belt driven, release the tension on the belts and remove them, remove the pulley and drive key.

4. Remove the drain plug and empty the lubricant into a clean container.

5. As the end cover is sealed to the gearcase with a liquid gasket it may require a sharp tap with a mallet and punch on the side to break the joint.

6. Remove the end cover and press out the oil seal, and replace with a new seal.

7. Clean the faces of both the gearcase and the end cover, coat the faces with a suitable liquid gasket and refit the end cover. Replace the retaining screws then centralise the lipseal on the shaft before tightening to the recommended torque value.

8. Fill the pump gearcase with oil to the sight glass levels.

9.7 Refitting the Rotors

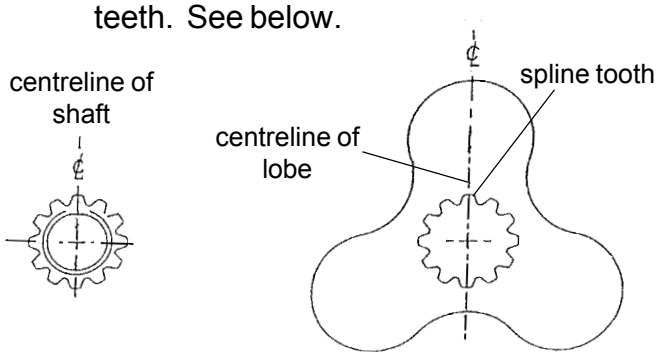
1. All rotors in Series A&G pump range have sealing 'O' rings as described previously. Check the condition of the 'O' rings and fit new rings if necessary.

2. The rotors are fully interchangeable. When refitting the rotors correct timing is achieved by replacing the rotors in exactly the same positions as when removed. If the gears have been removed or the gearbox dismantled the pump will have to be retimed as described in the timing adjustment section.

To refit the rotors the recommended procedure is as follows :-

- rotate the drive shaft until the keyway's uppermost (not essential).

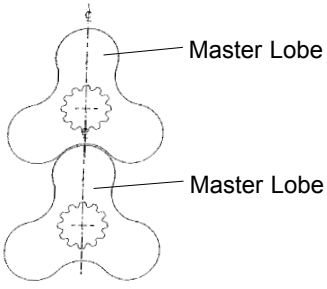
- find the master lobe of the rotor which centreline is the same as that of the spline teeth. See below.



- line the master lobe up with the shaft spline and shade the rotor onto the shaft.

- find the master lobe of the remaining rotor as previously done.

- slide the rotor on so that both rotors are in the position shown below.



Correct timing has been achieved when the pump rotates freely without contact taking place between the rotors, this should always be checked prior to running the pump.

3. Replace the 'torque locking assemblies'.

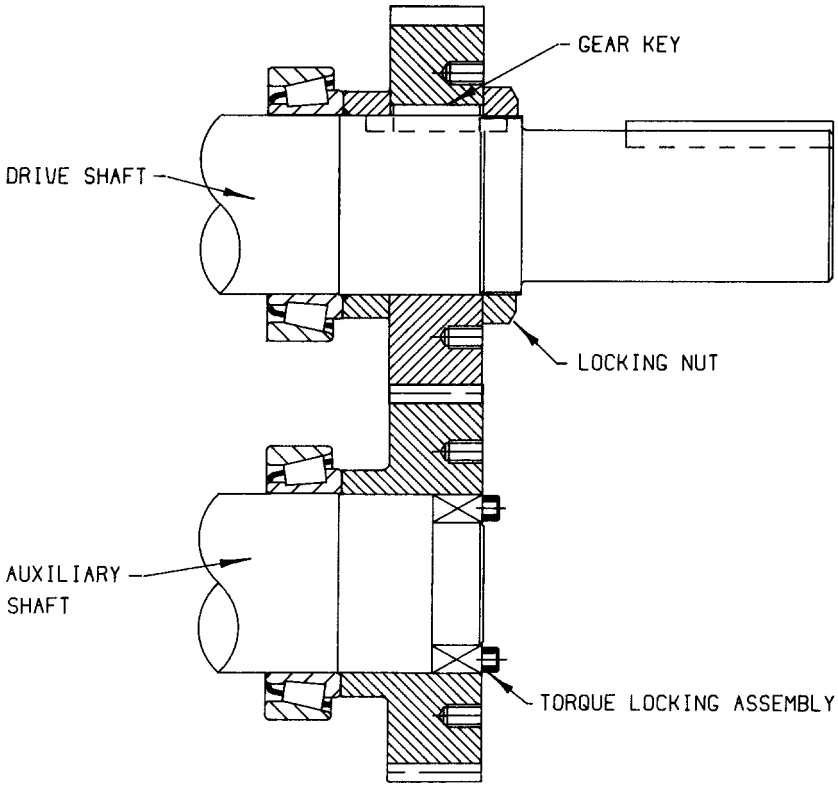
4. Before refitting the front cover examine the 'O' ring and replace it if damaged. Fit front cover and tighten the nuts up to the recommended torque values.

10.0 Gearbox Components

10.1 Timing Gears

The pump is fitted with a pair of timing gears, which are located behind the gearcase cover. They provide synchronisation of the rotors, such that under normal working conditions the rotors will not contact one another.

One gear is keyed to the drive shaft and retained by a locking nut. The remaining gear has a torque locking assembly (TLA) within its bore providing both drive and retention for the timing gear.



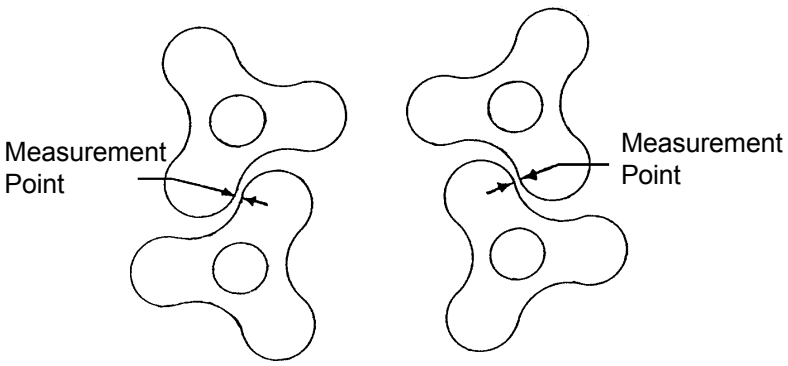
10.2 Timing Adjustment

The rotor timing (synchronisation) is set-up in the factory. If the rotors become unsychronised, they may be retimed using the following procedure.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAULT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AND ELIMINATED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

To adjust the timing of the rotors, first remove the gearcase end cover. Once the cover is removed the timing gears will be exposed.

To retime the rotors, the torque locking assembly within the timing gear on the auxiliary shaft needs to be released sufficiently, to allow the rotors to be tapped into a position where they are synchronised. The rotors are correctly synchronised when the clearances at the measurement points are equal.



Use feeler gauges to measure the clearances at the positions illustrated and adjust until equal, the pump is then correctly timed. Tighten the screws for the timing gear torque locking assembly.

10.3 Timing Gear Removal

To remove both timing gears the following procedure is recommended.

1. Drain the oil from the pump.

2. Remove gearcase cover.

3. Release the locking nut from the drive shaft timing gear which is keyed in the shaft.

4. Loosen all the torque locking assembly screws on the auxiliary shaft gear. Extraction holes are provided under the three screw heads, which protrude further than the remaining screws. Use the extraction holes to remove the torque locking assembly (TLA) followed by the gear from the shaft.

5. The keyed gear may now be pulled off using the extraction holes and a hydraulic puller. The gear is heated before fitting and will not slide off easily (it is an interference fit).

10.4 Fitting the Timing Gears

1. Fit the rotors to the shafts to establish the timing.

2. Lubricate the timing gear which is retained by the torque locking assembly (TLA) and carefully slide it onto the respective shaft, use feeler gauges to ensure it is fully engaged against the bearing face.

3. Oil and insert the torque locking assembly (TLA) into the timing gear gole and loosely tighten the screws.

4. For the remaining keyed gear use an induction heater or hot oil bath to heat the gear up to 110°C. Carefully guide the gear over the key in the shaft and ensure it is fully engaged against the bearing ring.

5. Load the locking nut onto the drive shaft, and fully tighten, use Permabond nut lock on the thread.

6. Refer to timing adjustment section before fully tightening the torque locking assembly (TLA) on the auxiliary shaft gear.

10.5 Lip Seal - Removal and Refitting

The bearing lip seal fits behind the top shaft rear bearing housing. The lip seal runs on the the back of the timing gears, and prevents the top chamber lubricant from draining into the bottom chamber.

If the lip seal is to be reused, care should be taken when extracting it not to damage the sealing edge, otherwise a new lip seal should be fitted. To refit a seal, it should be pressed evenly into the hole, and a flat plate or dolly used to drive it home.

10.6 Shaft Removal

1. Remove rotorcase front cover, rotors and rotorcase.

2. Remove product seals. See note on handling mechanical seals on page 34.

3. Drain lubricant from each chamber.

4. Remove the gearcase end cover and timing gears.

5. Remove the gearcase front seal retainers and seal assembly.

6. The shaft assemblies can now be removed through the front end of the gearbox, a soft faced mallet may be used to tap them out.

10.7 Bearings - General

The pumps are supplied with two sets of bearings for each shaft, one set for the front and back of the shaft. Care in dismantling will ensure no mix up of the different bearings when reassembled.

10.8 Bearing Removal

The bearings are an interference fit on the shafts. The following procedure details the method for removing the bearings.

1. Remove the rear bearings using a suitable bearing puller.

2. The front bearing locking nuts and tab washer can now be released and removed.

3. Finally use bearing pullers or a press to remove the front bearings.

10.9 Fitting Bearings to the Shaft

Front Bearings

1. Remove any burrs or swarf present on the shaft, and ensure the shaft is conveniently supported for fitting the bearings. Stand shaft in rotor vertically.

2. Lightly oil the shaft bearing journal.

3. Heat the cone assemblies to 120°C (248°F).

4. Assemble the bearings onto the shaft in the following order.

   - Cone
   - Cup
   - Spacer (2 for rear bearings)
   - Cup
   - Cone

5. Allow to cool whilst ensuring that the cone is seated correctly against the abutment on the shaft.

6. Screw both locking nuts with the tab washer inserted between them, onto the shaft.

   Note : Bend the tab washer wings to locate in the shaft recess and locking nut wings.

Rear Bearings

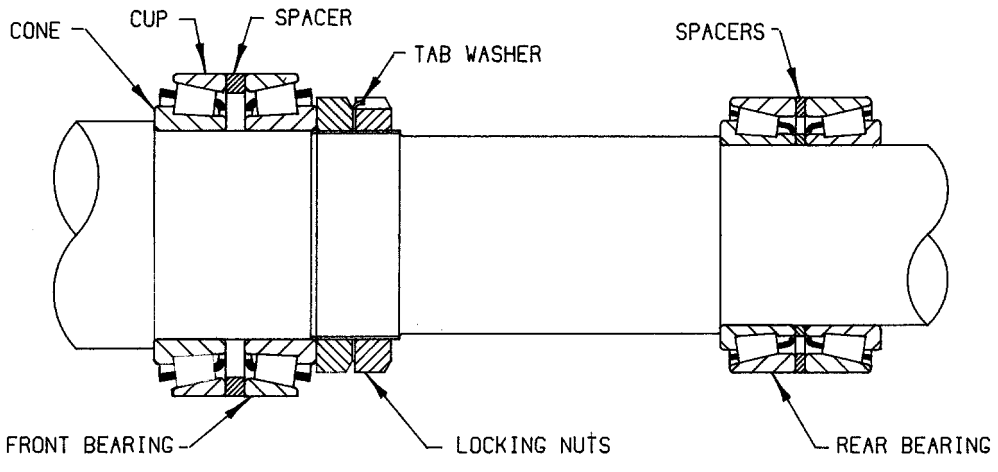
Heat and assembly rear bearings as front bearings.
Note : Using an hydraulic press, the 7-0550 rear bearings should be preloaded to 3 tons.

10.10 Shaft Replacement

With both sets of bearings fitted onto the shaft, the shaft can now be loaded into the gearcase.

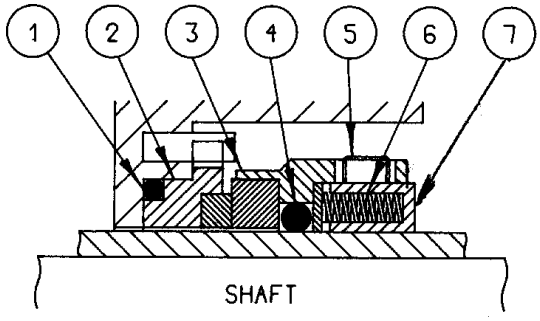
If new front bearings have been fitted, this will result in a change in the front and back clearance of the rotor within the rotorcase. To bring rotor clearances back to within the specified limits, adjustment is made by altering the size of the shaft sleeve spacers. Contact the supplier for back clearance dimensions.

Note : On non food applications always apply never seize the shaft before refitting the shaft sleeve.



11.0 Product Seals Removal and Fitting

11.1 Single Mechanical Seal



ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	STATIONARY FACE 'O' RING
2	STATIONARY FACE
3	ROTARY FACE
4	SHAFT 'O' RING
5	SET SCREW
6	SPRING
7	DRIVE RING

The seal comprises of a rotary face which is sealed to the shaft by an 'O' ring. A wave spring(s) provide a force to maintain face to face contact. Rotation is provided by socket set screws which are tightened onto the shaft. The stationary face is located in the rotorcase and is prevented from rotating by three pins.

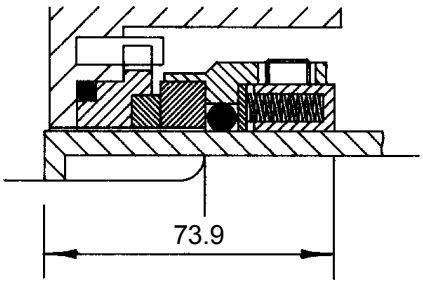
SEAL FACES ARE BRITTLE TAKE EXTREME CARE WHEN HANDLING.

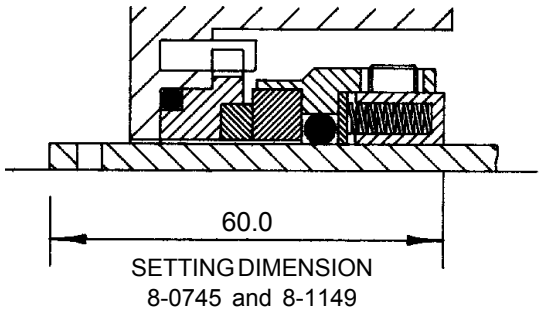
Removing the Single Mechanical Seal

1. To release the seal from the shaft loosen the socket set screws.

2. Remove the rotorcase with the stationary sealing face still within its bore, taking care not the chip the face.

3. Carefully remove the remaining part of the seal from the shaft.





Fitting the Single Mechanical Seal

1. Use a solvent to wipe the lapped surface of the seal faces until perfectly clean, being extremely careful not to scratch the faces.

2. Lightly lubricate the 'O' ring and shaft end with a silicon grease (food quality if necessary).

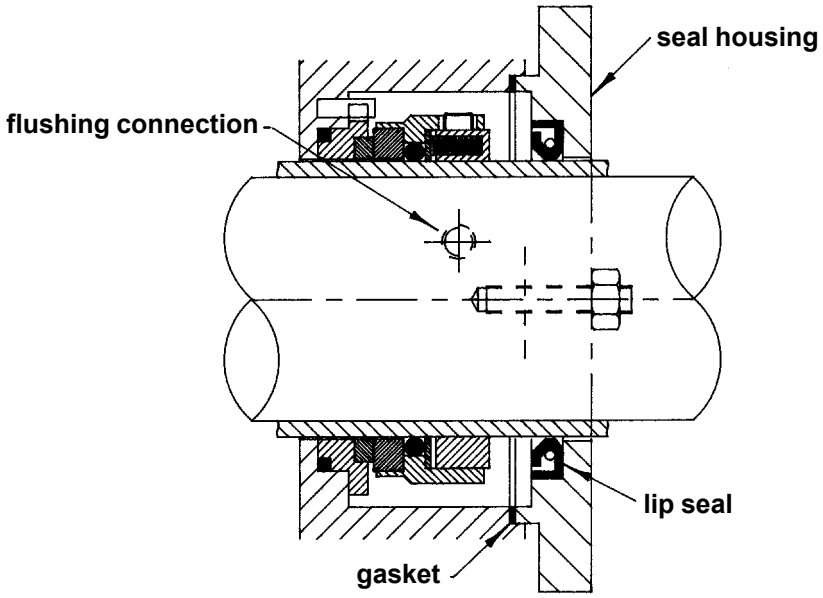
3. Firmly press the stationary face 'O' ring onto the stationary face edge and locate within the rotorcase bore over the roll pins.

4. Mark the shaft to indicate the seal setting length.

5. Push the 'O' ring within seal assembly face bore and gently slide the seal onto the shaft until it reaches the setting position.

6. Tighten the socket set screws.

11.2 Single Flushed Mechanical Seal



The seal comprises of a rotary face which is sealed to the shaft by an 'O' ring. A wave spring(s) provide a force to maintain face to face contact. Rotation is provided by socket set screws which are tightened onto the shaft. The stationary face is located in the rotorcase and is prevented from rotating by three pins. A seal housing with lip seal encloses the seal and runs on a shaft sleeve.

SEAL FACES ARE BRITTLE TAKE EXTREME CARE WHEN HANDLING.

Removing the Single Flushed Mechanical Seal

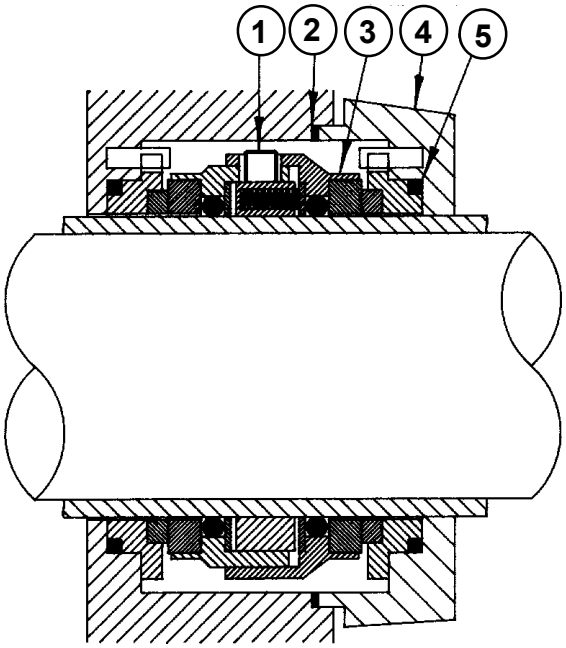
1. To release the seal from the shaft loosen the socket set screws through the flushing connection.
2. Remove the seal housing retaining nuts and pull it away from the rotorcase.
3. Remove the rotorcase with the stationary sealing face still within its bore, taking care not to chip the face.
4. Carefully remove the remaining part of the seal from the shaft followed by the seal housing, lip seal and spacer.

Fitting the Single Flushed Mechanical Seal

1. Press the lip seal into the seal housing.
2. Lubricate spacer 'O' ring, fit into spacer and push onto the shaft.
3. Carefully guide the seal housing with lip seal over the spacer.
4. Use a solvent to wipe the lapped surface of the faces until perfectly clean, being extremely careful not to scratch the faces.
5. Lightly lubricate the 'O' ring and shaft end with a silicon grease (food quality if necessary).
6. Firmly press the stationary face 'O' ring onto the stationary face and locate them within the rotorcase bore over the roll pins.
7. Push 'O' ring within seal face bore and gently slide the seal onto the shaft until it reaches the spacer.
8. Tighten the socket set screws through the flushing holes.
9. The rotorcase can now be refitted whilst at the same time locating and tightening the seal housing nuts.

11.3 Double Mechanical Seal

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	SET SCREW
2	GASKET
3	ROTARY FACE
4	SEAL HOUSING
5	SEAL HOUSING 'O' RING



ROTORCASE

The seal consists of two rotary faces which are sealed to the shaft by 'O' rings. Rotation is provided by socket set screws which tighten onto the shaft. The two stationary faces are located in the rotorcase and seal housing bores. Rotation is prevented by pins and cast lugs. Wave spring(s) provide a face to maintain face to face contact. As seal housing attached to the rotorcase encloses and sets the seal.

SEAL FACES ARE BRITTLE TAKE EXTREME CARE WHEN HANDLING.

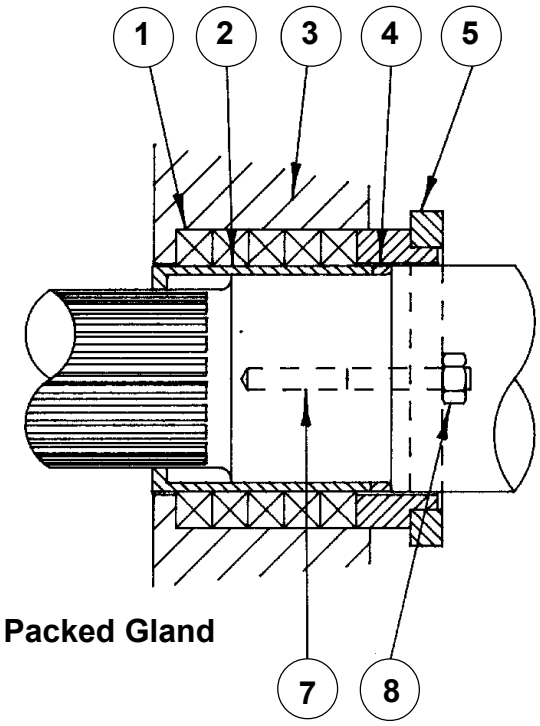
Removing the Double Mechanical Seal

1. Insert an allen key through the flushing holes and loosen each of the socket set screws in the drive ring.
2. Remove the seal housing retaining nuts and pull back the seal housing away from the rotorcase.
3. Carefully remove the rotorcase with the stationary face still fitted.
4. Slide the rotary faces off the shaft followed by the seal housing with remaining stationary face.

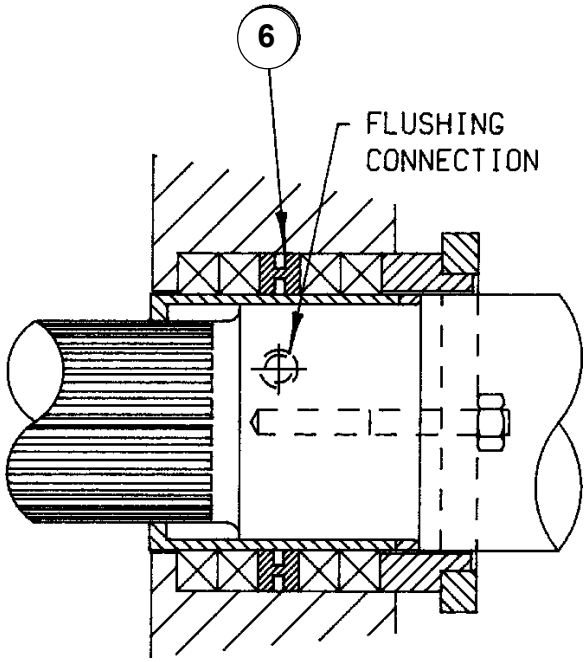
Fitting the Double Mechanical Seal

1. Use solvent to wipe the lapped surface of the seal faces **PERFECTLY** clean, being extremely careful not to scratch the faces.
2. Lightly lubricate the 'O' rings and shaft end with silicon grease (food quality if necessary).
3. Firmly press on the 'O' rings to the stationary faces and locate them within the rotorcase bore and seal housing.
4. Locate 'O' rings into rotary faces.
5. Carefully fit the seal housing with stationary face onto the shaft.
6. Push the rotary assembly onto the shaft until it sets against the seal housing stationary face.
7. Fit new seal housing gasket.
8. Carefully fit the rotorcase and tighten the seal housing nuts.
9. Tighten each of the seal socket set screws through the seal housing flushing holes.

11.4 Packed Gland Arrangements



Packed Gland



Flushed Packed Gland

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	GLAND PACKING	5	GLAND FOLLOWER
2	SHAFT SLEEVE	6	LANTERN RING
3	ROTORCASE	7	GLAND STUD
4	SHAFT SLEEVE SPACER	8	GLAND ADJUSTING RING

DRIP LEAKAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT OVER HEATING OF THE GLAND AREA WHICH WILL CAUSE SEAL FAILURE

The packing rings are located within the gland area of the rotorcase and are tightened onto the shaft sleeve by adjusting the gland follower. On flushed packed glands a lantern ring replaces the middle ring of packing.

Removing the Packed Gland

1. Release and pull back the gland follower.
2. Remove the rotorcase with packing still assembled.
3. Inspect and replace the packing and shaft sleeve if necessary.

Fitting the Packed Gland

1. Insert the packing rings into the rotorcase and lantern ring (if flushed packed gland). Make sure they are in the correct order and positioned with the scarf joints 120° apart.
2. Loosely locate the gland follower and nuts.
3. Refit the rotorcase with packed assembly over the shaft sleeves.
4. Adjust the packed gland see next page.

11.5 Adjusting the Packed Gland

DRIP LEAKAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT OVER HEATING OF THE GLAND AREA WHICH WILL CAUSE SEAL FAILURE.

Important :
Stop and remove gland guard for checking temperature of housing and observing leakage. **ALWAYS REPLACE THE GUARD BEFORE RESTARTING.**

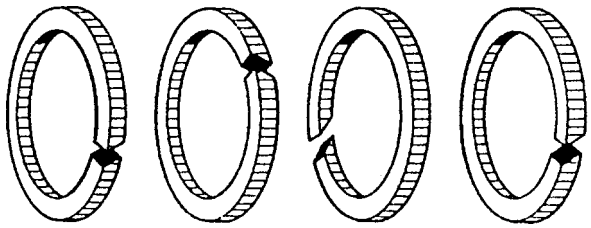
1. Lightly tighten up the gland follower.

2. Flood the pumphead and determine if the gland leakage is acceptable. Tighten the gland follower nuts until an acceptable leakage is achieved.

3. Start the pump and allow to run for 10 minutes. If the gland becomes significantly hotter than other parts of the pump, the gland is too tight.

4. Stop the pump and allow it to cool then repeat the above until the gland temperature is stable and gland slightly weeping.

5. Run the pump at 10 minute intervals tightening the gland follower nuts by a $^{1}/_{6}$ of a turn until the leak is at an acceptable rate.



12.0 Faults, Causes and Remedies

No Discharge	Under Capacity	Irregular Discharge	Prime lost after starting	Pump stalls when starting	Pump overheats	Motor overheats	Excessive power absorbed	Noise & vibration	Pump element wear	Excessive gland seal wear	Product loss through gland	Seizure	CAUSES		REMEDIES
*													Incorrect direction of rotation.	1	Reverse motor.
*													Pump un-primed.	2	Expell gas from supply line and pumping chamber and introduce liquid.
*	*	*	*					*					Insufficient NPSH available.	3	Increase supply line diameter. Increase suction head. Simplify supply line configuration and reduce length. Reduce speed
	*	*	*					*					Product vapourising in supply line.	4	Decrease product temperature - check effect of increased viscosity on available and permitted power inputs.
*	*	*	*					*					Air entering supply line.	5	Remake pipework joints. Adjust or repack gland.
	*	*	*					*					Gas in supply line.	6	Expell gas from supply line and pumping chamber and introduce liquid.
*	*	*	*					*					Insufficient head above supply vessel outlet.	7	Raise product level. Lower outlet position. Increase submergence of supply line.
		*	*					*					Foot valve strainer obstructed or blocked.	8	Service fittings.
	*		*	*	*	*	*	*					Product viscosity above rated figure.	9	Decrease pump speed. Increase product temperature.
	*												Product viscosity below rated figure.	10	Increase pump speed. Decrease product temperature.
					*			*	*			*	Product temperature above rated figure.	11	Cool the product pumping chamber.
				*		*	*						Product temperature below rated figure.	12	Heat the product pumping chamber. (Check with pump maker).
								*	*	*	*	*	Unexpected solids in product.	13	Clean the system. Fit strainer to supply line.
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	Delivery pressure above rated figure.	14	Check for obstructions. Service system and revise to prevent problem recurring. Simplify delivery line.
					*	*	*			*		*	Gland over-tightened.	15	Slacken and re-adjust gland.
	*	*	*					*			*		Gland under-tightened.	16	Adjust gland. See not on packed glands under "Installation and Maintenance" heading.
										*	*		Gland flushing inadequate.	17	Check that fluid flows freely into gland. Increase flow rate.
	*					*	*	*					Pump speed above rated figure.	18	Decrease pump speed.
													Pump speed below rated figure.	19	Increase pump speed.
	*				*	*	*	*	*			*	Rotorcase strained by pipework.	20	Check alignment of pipes. Fit flexible pipes or expansion fittings. Support pipework.
					*	*	*	*					Belt drive slipping.	21	Re-tension to maker's recommendations.
								*					Flexible coupling misaligned.	22	Check flange alignment and ajust mountings accordingly.
					*	*	*	*	*			*	Insecure pump driver mountings.	23	Fit lock washers to slack fasteners and re-tighten.
				*	*	*	*	*	*			*	Shaft bearing wear or failure.	24	Refer to pump maker for advice and replacement parts.
					*	*	*	*				*	Worn un-synchronised timing gears.	25	Refer to pump maker for advice and replacement parts.
				*	*	*	*	*	*			*	Gearcase oil quantity incorrect.	26	Refer to pump maker's instructions.
*	*												Metal to metal contact of pumping element.	27	Check rated and duty pressures. Refer to pump maker.
	*				*								Worn pumping element.	28	Fit new components.
	*							*					Front cover relief valve leakage.	29	Check pressure setting and re-adjust if necessary. Examine and clean seating surfaces. Replace worn parts.
	*							*					Relief valve chatter.	30	Check for wear sealing surfaces, guides etc - replace as necessary.
													Relief valve incorrectly set.	31	Readjust spring compression. Valve should lift about 10% above duty pressure.

DIAGNOSIS WILL BE GREATLY ASSISTED BY TAKING ON-STREAM PRESSURE READINGS AT THE PUMP'S INLET AND OUTLET PORTS

13.0 Technical Data

13.1 Pump Information Chart

PUMP MODEL	DISPLACEMENT			SUCTION & DISCHARGE CONNECTIONS		MAXIMUM DIFFERENTAL PRESSURE		MAX SPEED (WATER)	MAX CAPACITY (WATER)
				Connection Size international stds					
	Litres/ rev.	l gal/ 100 rev.	US gal/ 100 rev.	mm	inches	bar	lbf/in	rev/min	rev/min
7-0550	5.5	121	145	150	6	7	100	750	247.5
8-0745	7.45	164	150	150	6	10	150	650	290.5
8-1149	11.49	253	303	200	8	3.5	50	650	447.7

13.2 Torque Specification Chart

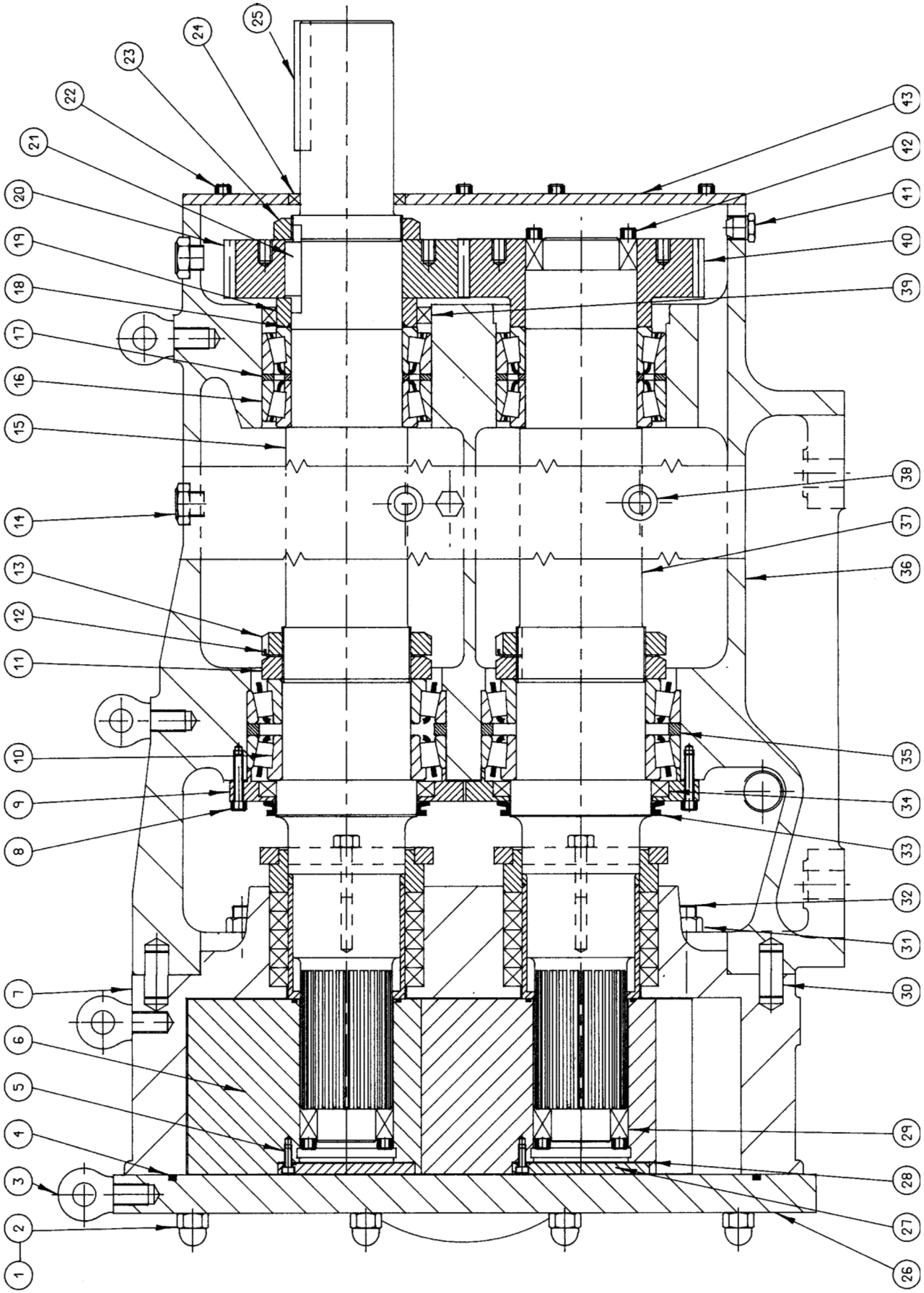
DESCRIPTION	TORQUE		KEY/SPANNER Size
	Nm	lbft	
FRONT COVER NUTS	see note	see note	24
GEARCASE NUTS	see note	see note	24
GEARCASE COVER NUTS	27	20	6
FRONT SEAL RETAINERS SCREWS	27	20	6
ROTOR TLA SCREWS	35	26	6
GEAR TLA SCREWS	35	26	6

ROTOR CAP SCREWS
7-0550 - 10 Nm (7 lbft) - key size 4
8-0745 and 8-1149 - 14 Nm (10 lbft) - key size 5

NOTE: PUMP 7-0550, 160 Nm (118 lbft)
PUMPS 8-0745 and 8-1149, 233 Nm (172 lbft)

14.0 Sectional Pump Drawing and Parts List

Item	Qty	Description
1	8	Rotorcase Cover Stud
2	8	Rotorcase Cover
3	4	Eye Bolt
4	1	Front Cover ‘O’ Ring
5	6	Rotor Cap Screw
6	2	Rotor
7	1	Rotorcase
8	3	Front Retainer Screw
9	2	Front Retainer
10	4	Front Bearing
11	2	Locking Nut
12	2	Tab Washer
13	2	Locking Nut
14	2	Oil Filler
15	1	Drive Shaft
16	2	Rear Bearing
17	2	Rear Beairing Spacer
18	1	Sealing Ring ‘O’ Ring
19	1	Sealing Ring
20	1	Timing Gear (Keyed)
21	1	Timing Gear Key
22	8	Gearcase Cover Screw
23	1	Timing Gear Locking Nut
24	1	Gearcase Lip Seal
25	1	Drive Shaft Key
26	1	Rotorcase Cover
27	2	Rotor Cap
28	2	Rotor Cap Gasket
29	2	Rotor (Torque Locking Assembly)
30	2	Dowel
31	4	Rotorcase/Gearcase Nut
32	4	Rotorcase/Gearcase Stud
33	2	Ring Slinger
34	2	Front Retainer Lip Seal
35	2	Front Bearing Spacer
36	1	Gearcase
37	1	Auxiliary Shaft
38	2	Sight Glass
39	1	Timing Gear Lip Seal
40	1	Timing Gear (Tla)
41	2	Drain Plug
42	1	Timing Gear (Torque Locking Assembly)
43	1	Gearcase Cover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