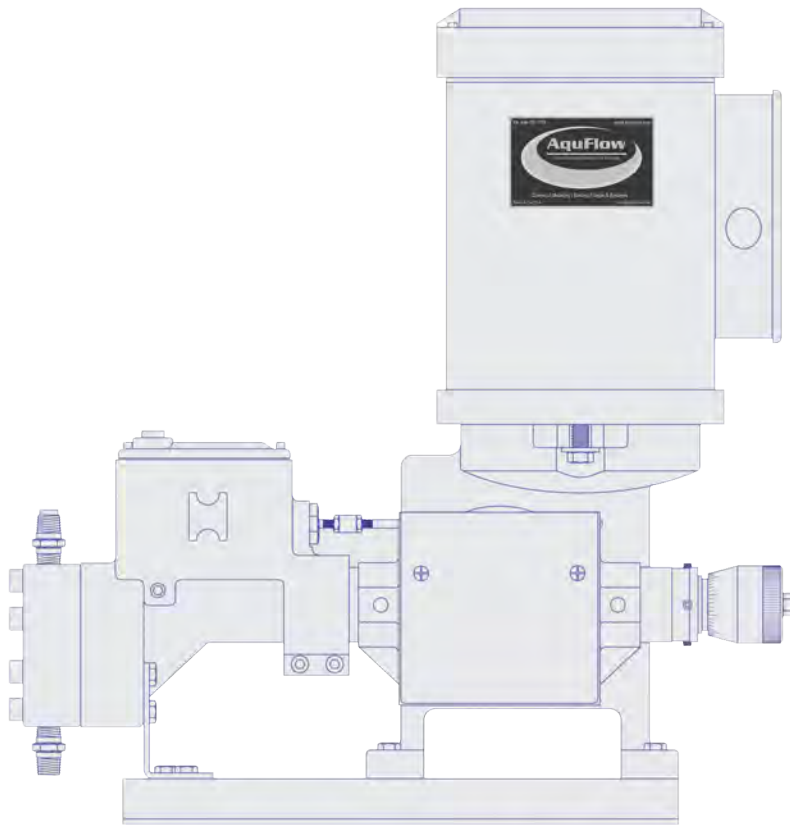


AquFlow Series 900

Hydraulically Actuated Diaphragm Metering Pump



INSTALLATION, OPERATION, & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

AquFlow

CONTENTS

	Page
1. General information	2
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Service documentation	2
1.3 Applications	2
1.4 Warranty	2
2. Safety	2
2.1 Identification of safety instructions in this manual	3
2.2 Qualification and training of personnel	3
2.3 Risks when safety instructions are not observed	3
2.4 Safety-conscious working	3
2.5 Safety instructions for the operator/user	3
2.6 Safety instructions for maintenance, inspection and installation work	3
2.7 Unauthorised modification and manufacture of spare parts	3
2.8 Improper operating methods	3
2.9 Safety of the system in the event of a failure in the dosing system	4
3. Technical data	5
4. Transport and delivery	5
4.1 Delivery	5
4.2 Unpacking	5
4.3 Intermediate storage	5
4.4 Returning the unit to the factory for repair or evaluation	5
5. Product Overview	6
6. Installation	8
6.1 General information on installation	8
6.2 Location	8
6.3 Piping	8
6.4 Suction piping	8
6.5 Discharge piping	9
7. Electrical connections	9
7.1 Power connections	9
8. Start-up/shutdown	10
8.1 Start-up inspection	10
8.1A Purging air from the hydraulic side	10
8.1B Purging air from the process side	10
8.2 Pump calibration	10
9. Maintenance and repair w/ parts breakdown	11
9.1 Preventative maintenance	11
9.2 Recommended spare parts (for metallic liquid end)	11
9.3 Oil change	11
9.4 Check valve replacement - metallic	11
9.5 Diaphragm replacement	12
9.6 Adjusting internal relief valve	12
9.7 Adjusting mechanical refill valve	13
10. Drawings and diagrams	14
11. Pump troubleshooting chart	18

Warning

These complete installation and operating instructions are also available on www.aquflow.com.

Prior to installation, read these installation and operating instructions. Installation and operation must comply with local regulations and accepted codes of good practice.



1. General information

1.1 Introduction

These installation and operating instructions contain all the information required for starting up and handling the hydraulic diaphragm dosing pump.

If you require further information or if any problems arise, which are not described in detail in this manual, please contact AquFlow.

1.2 Service documentation

If you have any questions, please contact the nearest AquFlow distributor or factory directly.

1.3 Applications

The AquFlow pump is suitable for liquid, non-abrasive and non-inflammable media strictly in accordance with the instructions in this manual.

Note

Explosion-proof pumps are identified from the pump and motor nameplates.

Warning

To operate a pump which has been identified as an explosion-proof pump for the dosing of inflammable media or for operation in potentially explosive operating sites, consult factory with details.



Warning

Other applications or the operation of pumps in ambient and operating conditions, which are not approved, are considered improper and are not permitted. AquFlow accepts no liability for any damage resulting from incorrect use.



1.4 Warranty

Warranty in accordance with our general terms of sale and delivery is only valid

- if the pump is used in accordance with the information within this manual.
- if the pump is not dismantled or incorrectly handled.
- if repairs are carried out by authorized and qualified personnel.






2. Safety

This manual contains general instructions that must be observed during installation, operation and maintenance of the pump. This manual must therefore be read by the installation engineer and the relevant qualified personnel/operators prior to installation and start-up, and must be available at the installation location of the pump at all times.

It is not only the general safety instructions given in this "Safety" section that must be observed, but all special safety instructions given in the other sections.

2.1 Identification of safety instructions in this manual

If the safety instructions or other advice in this manual are not observed, it may result in personal injury or malfunction and damage to the pump. The safety instructions and other advice are identified by the following symbols:

Warning signs	Type of danger
	Warning – hand injuries.
	Warning – high-voltage.
	Warning – flammable substances.
	Warning – hot surface.
	Warning – danger zone.

2.2 Qualification and training of personnel

The personnel responsible for the operation, maintenance, inspection and installation must be appropriately qualified for these tasks. Areas of responsibility, levels of authority and the supervision of the personnel must be precisely defined by the operator.

If the personnel do not have the necessary knowledge, the necessary training and instruction must be given. If necessary, training can be performed by the manufacturer/supplier at the request of the operator of the pump. It is the responsibility of the operator to make sure that the contents of this manual are understood by the personnel.

2.3 Risks when safety instructions are not observed

Non-observance of the safety instructions may have dangerous consequences for the personnel, the environment and the pump. If the safety instructions are not observed, all rights to claims for damages may be lost. Non-observance of the safety instructions may lead to the following hazards:

- failure of important functions of the pump/system
- failure of specified methods for maintenance
- harm to humans from exposure to electrical, mechanical and chemical influences
- damage to the environment from leakage of harmful substances.

2.4 Safety-conscious working

The safety instructions in this manual, applicable national health and safety regulations and any operator internal working, operating and safety regulations must be observed.

2.5 Safety instructions for the operator/user

Hazardous hot or cold parts on the pump must be protected to prevent accidental contact.

Leakages of dangerous substances (e.g. hot, toxic) must be disposed of in a way that is not harmful to the personnel or the environment. Legal regulations must be observed.

Damage caused by electrical energy must be prevented.

2.6 Safety instructions for maintenance, inspection and installation work

The operator must ensure that all maintenance, inspection and installation work is carried out by authorised and qualified personnel, who have been adequately trained by reading this manual.

All work on the pump should only be carried out when the pump is stopped. The procedure described in this manual for stopping the pump must be observed.

Pumps or pump units which are used for media that are harmful to health must be decontaminated.

All safety and protective equipment must be immediately restarted or put into operation once work is complete.

Observe the points described in the initial start-up section prior to subsequent start-up.

Warning



Make sure that the pump is suitable for the actual dosing medium! Observe the chemical manufacturer's safety instructions when handling chemicals! Do not operate the pump next to closed valves (dead head).

Warning



The pump housing, control unit and sensors must only be opened by personnel authorised by AquFlow! Repairs must only be carried out by authorised and qualified personnel! Wear protective clothing (gloves and goggles) when working on the dosing head, connections or lines! Before removing the dosing head, valves and lines, empty any remaining medium in the dosing head into a drip tray by carefully unscrewing the suction valve.

Caution

The resistance of the parts that come into contact with the media depends on the media, media temperature and operating pressure. Ensure that parts in contact with the media are chemically resistant to the dosing medium under operating conditions!

2.7 Unauthorised modification and manufacture of spare parts

Modification or changes to the pump are only permitted following agreement with the manufacturer. Original spare parts and accessories authorised by the manufacturer are safe to use. Using other parts can result in liability for any resulting consequences. Additionally, it voids the warranty immediately.

2.8 Improper operating methods

The operational safety of the supplied pump is only ensured if it is used in accordance with section 3. *Technical data*. The specified limit values must under no circumstances be exceeded.

Note

Explosion-proof pumps are identified from the pump and motor nameplates. An EC declaration of conformity is provided in accordance with the EC directive 94/9/EC, the so-called ATEX directive. This declaration of conformity replaces the declaration of conformity in this manual.



Warning
To operate a pump which has been identified as an explosion-proof pump for the dosing of inflammable media or for operation in potentially explosive operating sites in accordance with the EC directive 94/9/EC, refer to the enclosed manual "ATEX-approved pumps" in addition to this manual.

If the assumption is made that a safe operation is no longer possible, switch off the pump and protect it against unintentional operation.

This action should be taken

- if the pump has been damaged.
- if the pump no longer seems to be operational.
- if the pump has been stored for an extended period of time in poor conditions.

2.9 Safety of the system in the event of a failure in the dosing system

AquFlow dosing pumps are designed according to the latest technologies and are carefully manufactured and tested. However, a failure may occur in the dosing system. Systems in which dosing pumps are installed must be designed in such a way that the safety of the entire system is still ensured following a failure of the dosing pump. Provide the relevant monitoring and control functions for this.

PRECAUTIONS

The following precautions should be taken when working with metering pumps.

Please read this section carefully prior to installation.

Protective Clothing



ALWAYS wear protective clothing, face shield, safety glasses and gloves when working on or near your metering pump. Additional precautions should be taken depending on the solution being pumped. Refer to **Material Safety Data Sheets** for the solution being pumped.

Hearing Protection



It is recommended that hearing protection be used if the pump is in an environment where the time-weighted average sound level (TWA) of 85 decibels is exceeded. (as measured on the A scale -- slow response)

Electrical Safety



- Remove power and ensure that it remains off while maintaining pump.
- **DO NOT FORGET TO CONNECT THE PUMP TO EARTH**
- Electric protection of the motor (Thermal protection or by means of fuses) is to correspond to the rated current indicated on the motor data plate.

Liquid Compatibility



Verify if the materials of construction of the wetted components of your pump are recommended for the solution (chemical) to be pumped.

Pumps Water "Primed"



All pumps are tested with water at the factory. If your process solution is not compatible with water, flush the **Pump Head Assembly** with an appropriate solution before introducing the process solution.

Plumbing and Electrical Connections



Always adhere to your local plumbing and electrical codes.

Line Depressurization



To reduce the risk of chemical contact during disassembly or maintenance, the suction and discharge lines should be depressurized before servicing.

Over Pressure Protection



To ensure safe operation of the system it is recommended that some type of safety/pressure-relief valve be installed to protect the piping and other system components from damage due to over-pressure.

Lifting



This manual should be used as a guide only - Follow your company's recommended lifting procedures. It is not intended to replace or take precedence over recommendations, policies and procedures judged as safe due to the local environment than what is contained herein. Use lifting equipment that is rated for the weight of the equipment to be lifted.

WARNING:
**LOCKOUTS ARE REQUIRED BEFORE
SERVICING THIS EQUIPMENT**

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS:
Shut off/Lockout pump power before servicing.
Be certain isolation valves are closed-chemical is shut off.
Bleed pressure before servicing.

3. Technical Data

SERIES 900

Features

- Flow capacities up to 6.5 GPH (Duplex)
- Pressure Up to 3,000 PSI
- Modular design in aluminum housing
- Metering accuracy +/- 1%
- Easy capacity controls – manual/auto
- Built in safety – Internal relief valve
- Available in duplex to double flow capacity

Specifications

Flow capacity adjustment – 0-100%
While the pump is running or stopped

<i>Turndown Ratio</i>	<i>Metering Accuracy</i>
Stroke length – 10:1	Steady state - +/- 1 %
Stroke frequency – 10:1	Linearity - +/- 1%
Combined – 100:1	Combined - +/- 1%

Maximum process fluid temperature

Custom engineered metallic liquid end: 500F
Metallic liquid end/PTFE diaphragm: 250F (121C)
Plastic Head: 140F (60C)
Plunger stroke length: 0.754"
Hydraulic Oil Type F capacity: 1 qt
Gear Oil capacity: 1 qt

Displacement per stroke - by plunger size

3/16" - 0.0207 in (0.33 ml)
1/4" - 0.0368 in (0.60 ml)
3/8" - 0.0828 in (1.35 ml)

Liquid End Material Options

316SS, Alloy 20, Hastelloy C, PVC, PVDF, and PTFE

Series 900 Performance Table:

AquFlow Model Number	Capacity GPH (LPH)	Pressure PSIG (bars)	Speed (SPM)	Plunger Diameter
DM3T 1929-0X013	0.14 (0.53)	3,000 (200)	29	3/16"
DM3T 1958-0X013	0.28 (1.06)		58	
DM3T 1997-0X013	0.47 (1.78)		97	
DM3T 1912-0X013	0.56 (2.12)		117	
DM3T 1914-0X013	0.67 (2.54)		140	
DM3T 1917-0X013	0.82 (3.10)	3,000 (200)	170	1/4"
DM3T 2529-0X013	0.24 (0.91)		29	
DM3T 2558-0X013	0.49 (1.85)		58	
DM3T 2597-0X013	0.82 (3.10)		97	
DM3T 2512-0X013	1.00 (3.79)		117	
DM3T 2514-0X013	1.19 (4.50)		140	
DM3T 2517-0X013	1.44 (5.45)	3,000 (200)	170	3/8"
DM3T 3829-0X013	0.55 (2.08)		29	
DM3T 3858-0X013	1.11 (4.20)		58	
DM3T 3897-0X013	1.86 (7.04)		97	
DM3T 3812-0X013	2.24 (8.48)		117	
DM3T 3814-0X013	2.69 (10.18)		140	
DM3T 3817-0X013	3.25 (12.30)		170	

4. Transport and Delivery

4.1 Delivery

Your new AquFlow metering pump will be shipped mounted on a 3/4" thick plywood inside a master carton with a cardboard insert for both strength of the carton, but also to prevent the pump from moving inside the carton during transportation.

Carefully check the packaging for any signs of damages. Take pictures if necessary and have the delivery driver sign for these damages when submitting transportation damage claims.

4.2 Unpacking

Your pump will have at least the following:

- Pump unit mounted on a 3/4" plywood
- 1 qt. of Hydraulic oil & 1 qt. of ATF
- Instruction manual

Check the pump's label to make sure that the model and capacity is exactly what you ordered. Check the motor's nameplate for the correct voltage according to your specification and that it matches with the supply voltage to run the motor installed on your pump.



Please visit www.aquflowpumps.com/videos to view the unpacking procedure.

4.3 Intermediate storage

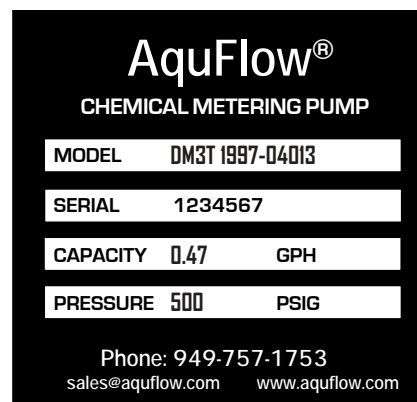
1. If the pump is to be stored for a period not exceeding six months, leave the pump in its original packaging in upright position, but fill the pump with hydraulic oil to capacity to protect internal components from moisture contamination.
2. Store the pump in a dry environment.
3. If storing the pump for more than 6 months, run the pump for a few minutes every 6 months to prevent oil deposit from forming.

4.4 Returning the unit to the factory for repair or evaluation

1. Call the factory and get an RMA (Return Material Authorization) number. The factory or its agent will send you an RMA form to fill out. This form will be required to be e-mailed back.
2. Drain the oil from the pump and replace the drain plug.
3. Remove and do not send the motor if instructed by the factory or its agent to save on freight cost.
4. Completely drain and flush the process fluid from the pump, neutralizing the fluid with water. Failure to do so could result in your pump being rejected by the factory and returned to you at your cost. No traces of any chemical should be left in the pump being returned.
5. Pack the unit properly.
6. Attach the RMA form and any MSDS of the liquid used on your pump.
7. Ship the pump and advise the factory of the tracking number. If the pump is damaged through shipping, the customer will be responsible for that damage.

AQUFLOW PUMP LABEL

Always have the complete pump model and serial number available when contacting Aquflow for parts or service. This model number can be found on the data plate mounted on the back of the pump housing.



5. Product Overview

AQUFLOW HYDRAULIC METERING PUMP MODEL CODE

Typical AquFlow Model:

AAAB CC(C)DD--EEFFGH(HP)

AAA: AquFlow Pump Series Identifier

Series 900 - DM3 (Standard), DL4, DL3, etc.
Series 1000 - CJ4 (Standard), CA4, CJ3, etc.
Series 2000 - CD3 (Standard), CR3, CQ3, CL3, etc.
Series 3000 - CNI (Standard), KBI, HFI, CMI etc.
Series 4000 - GNI (Standard), GMI etc

B: Main Pumping Element

T = Single PTFE Disc Diaphragm
W = Double PTFE Disc Diaphragm
A = Single Hypalon Tube
B = Single Viton Tube

CC/CCC: Plunger Diameter

Series 1000	Series 3000
38 = 3/8"	08 = 1"
56 = 9/16"	10 = 1-1/4"
75 = 3/4"	12 = 1-1/2"
87 = 7/8"	14 = 1-3/4"
113 = 1-1/8"	16 = 2"
162 = 1-5/8"	18 = 2-1/4"
	20 = 2-1/2"

Series 2000	Series 4000
05 = 5/8"	07 = 7/8"
06 = 3/4"	09 = 1-1/8"
08 = 1"	13 = 1-9/16"
10 = 1-1/4"	20 = 2-1/2"
12 = 1-1/2"	24 = 3"
	32 = 4"

DD: Strokes Per Minute

29 = 29 SPM
44 = 44 SPM
58 = 58 SPM
88 = 88 SPM
97 = 97 SPM
12 = 117 SPM
14 = 140 SPM
17 = 170 SPM
19 = 190 SPM

EE: Liquid End Material

04 = 316 Stainless Steel
05 = Alloy 20
06 = Hastelloy C
08 = PVC
0A = Kynar (PVDF)

FF: Configuration Code

01 = Simplex Manual Adjustment
02 = Duplex Manual Adjustment
03 = Simplex Pneumatic Adjustment
04 = Duplex Pneumatic Adjustment
05 = Simplex Electronic (4-20mA)
06 = Duplex Electronic (4-20mA)

G: Valve Ball Size

3 = 1/4"	8 = 7/8"	D = 2" Disc Valve
4 = 3/8"	9 = 1"	E = 2-1/4" Disc Valve
5 = 1/2"	A = 1-1/4"	F = 2-1/2" Disc Valve
6 = 5/8"	B = 1-1/2"	G = 3" Disc Valve
7 = 3/4"	C = 1-3/4"	H = 4" Disc Valve
V = 1/2" Double	W = 7/8" Double	Z = 3/8" Double
Ball Valve Check	Ball Valve Check	Ball Valve Check

H: Liquid Connection

Blank = NPT F = Flange X = Other

I: Degassing Valve

Blank = No degassing valve D = Degassing valve

HP: High Pressure For a high pressure pump, add (HP) to model code

AquFlow Also Offers: SERIES 1000

Features

- Flow capacities up to 61 GPH (Simplex), 123 GPH (Duplex)
- Pressure Up to 4,000 PSI
- Unibody Design – Less Parts
- Metering accuracy +/- 1%
- Easy capacity controls – manual/auto
- Built in safety – Internal relief valve
- Available in duplex to double flow capacity
- Ability to handle difficult liquids like slurries, off-gasing, and high viscosities

Specifications

Flow capacity adjustment – 0-100%
While the pump is running or stopped

Turndown Ratio

Stroke length – 10:1
Stroke frequency – 10:1
Combined – 100:1

Metering Accuracy

Steady state - +/- 1 %
Linearity - +/- 1 %
Combined - +/- 1 %

Maximum process fluid temperature

Custom engineered metallic liquid end: 500F
Metallic liquid end/PTFE diaphragm: 250F (121C)
Plastic Head: 140F (60C)
Plunger stroke length: 0.75
Hydraulic oil capacity: 2qts (simplex) 3qts (Duplex)

Displacement per stroke - by plunger size

3/8" - 0.08257 cu. in. (1.353 ml)
9/16" - 0.18595 cu. in. (3.047 ml)
3/4" - 0.33073 cu. in. (5.419 ml)
7/8" - 0.450246 cu. in. (7.378 ml)
1-1/8" - 0.78649 cu. in. (12.888 ml)
1-5/8" - 1.5537 cu. in. (25.461 ml)

Liquid End Material Options

316SS, Alloy 20, Hastelloy C, PVC, PVDF, and PTFE

Series 1000 Performance Table:

AquFlow Model Number	Capacity GPH (LPH)	Pressure PSIG (bars)	Speed (SPM)	Plunger Diameter
CA4T 3829-0X013	0.55 (2.1)	4,000 (275)	29	3/8"
CA4T 3858-0X013	1.10 (4.2)		58	
CA4T 3897-0X013	1.85 (7.0)		97	
CA4T 3812-0X013	2.25 (8.5)		117	
CA4T 3814-0X013	2.70 (10.2)		140	
CA4T 3817-0X013	3.28 (12.4)		170	
CJ4T 5629-0X014	1.25 (4.7)	2,000 (75)	29	9/16"
CJ4T 5658-0X014	2.50 (9.5)		58	
CJ4T 5697-0X014	4.20 (15.9)		97	
CJ4T 5612-0X014	5.10 (19.3)		117	
CJ4T 5614-0X014	6.09 (23.1)		140	
CJ4T 5617-0X014	7.40 (28.0)		170	
CJ4T 7529-0X014	2.25 (8.5)	1,100 (75)	29	3/4"
CJ4T 7558-0X014	4.50 (17.1)		58	
CJ4T 7597-0X014	7.50 (28.4)		97	
CJ4T 7512-0X014	9.05 (34.3)		117	
CJ4T 7514-0X014	10.8 (40.9)		140	
CJ4T 7517-0X014	13.1 (49.6)		170	
CJ4T 8729-0X014	3.05 (11.5)	700 (48)	29	7/8"
CJ4T 8758-0X014	6.10 (23.0)		58	
CJ4T 8797-0X014	10.2 (38.6)		97	
CJ4T 8712-0X014	12.5 (47.3)		117	
CJ4T 8714-0X014	14.7 (55.6)		140	
CJ4T 8717-0X014	17.9 (67.8)		170	
CJ4T 11329-0X014	5.33 (20.2)	425 (48)	29	1-1/8"
CJ4T 11358-0X014	10.6 (40.1)		58	
CJ4T 11397-0X014	17.8 (67.4)		97	
CJ4T 11312-0X014	22.0 (83.3)		117	
CJ4T 11314-0X014	25.7 (97.3)		140	
CJ4T 11317-0X014	31.1 (117.7)		170	
CJ4T 16229-0X018	10.5 (39.7)	200 (13)	29	1-5/8"
CJ4T 16258-0X018	21.0 (79.5)		58	
CJ4T 16297-0X018	35.3 (133.6)		97	
CJ4T 16212-0X018	42.5 (160.9)		117	
CJ4T 16214-0X018	50.8 (192.3)		140	
CJ4T 16217-0X018	61.7 (233.5)		170	

AquFlow Also Offers: SERIES 2000

Features

- Flow capacities up to 210 GPH (Duplex)
- Pressure Up to 1,800 PSI
- Modular design in aluminum housing
- Metering accuracy +/- 1%
- Easy capacity controls – manual/auto
- Built in safety – Internal relief valve
- Available in duplex to double flow capacity
- Ability to handle difficult liquids like slurries, off-gasing, and high viscosities

Specifications

Flow capacity adjustment – 0-100%
While the pump is running or stopped

<i>Turndown Ratio</i>	<i>Metering accuracy</i>
Stroke length – 20:1	Steady state - +/- 1 %
Stroke frequency – 20:1	Linearity - +/- 1%
Combined – 200:1	Combined - +/- 1%

Maximum process fluid temperature

Custom engineered metallic liquid end: 500F
Metallic liquid end/PTFE diaphragm: 250F (121C)
Plastic Head: 140F (60C)
Plunger stroke length: 1-1/2"
Hydraulic oil capacity: 4 qts (Simplex & Duplex)

Displacement per stroke - by plunger size

5/8" - 0.2938 cu. in. (4.81 ml)
3/4" - 0.6976 cu. in. (11.43 ml)
1" - 1.1334 cu. in. (18.57 ml)
1-1/4" - 1.8757 cu. in. (30.74 ml)
1-1/2" - 2.0797 cu. in. (34.08 ml)

Liquid End Material Options

316SS, Alloy 20, Hastelloy C, PVC, PVDF, and PTFE

Series 2000 Performance Table:

AquFlow Model Number	Capacity GPH (LPH)	Pressure PSIG (bars)	Speed (SPM)	Plunger Diameter
CD3T 0529-0X014	3.98 (10.6)	1,800 (124)	29	5/8"
CD3T 0558-0X014	7.97 (21.2)		58	
CD3T 0597-0X014	13.3 (36.0)		97	
CD3T 0512-0X014	16.07 (43.2)		117	
CD3T 0514-0X014	19.2 (51.9)		140	
CD3T 0519-0X014	26.2 (70.8)		191	
CD3T 0629-0X014	4.7 (17.8)	1,000 (69)	29	3/4"
CD3T 0658-0X014	9.4 (35.6)		58	
CD3T 0697-0X014	15.7 (59.8)		97	
CD3T 0612-0X014	19.0 (71.9)		117	
CD3T 0614-0X014	22.7 (85.6)		140	
CD3T 0619-0X015	31.0 (117.3)		191	
CD3T 0829-0X014	7.68 (28.8)	360 (25)	29	1"
CD3T 0858-0X014	15.37 (57.5)		58	
CD3T 0897-0X014	25.7 (96.1)		97	
CD3T 0812-0X015	31.0 (115.8)		117	
CD3T 0814-0X015	37.09 (138.9)		140	
CD3T 0819-0X015	50.61 (189.3)		191	
CD3T 1029-0X014	12.67 (45.4)	210 (14)	29	1-1/4"
CD3T 1058-0X014	25.35 (90.8)		58	
CD3T 1097-0X018	42.39 (151.4)		97	
CD3T 1012-0X018	51.13 (185.5)		117	
CD3T 1014-0X018	61.18 (227.1)		140	
CD3T 1019-0X018	83.47 (302.8)		191	
CD3T 1229-0X014	16.0 (53.0)	195 (13)	29	1-1/2"
CD3T 1258-0X015	32.07 (106.0)		58	
CD3T 1297-0X018	53.63 (177.9)		97	
CD3T 1212-0X018	64.68.0 (212.0)		117	
CD3T 1214-0X018	77.4 (253.6)		140	
CD3T 1219-0X018	105.6 (340.6)		191	

AquFlow Also Offers: SERIES 3000

Features

- Flow capacities up to 920 GPH (Duplex)
- Pressure Up to 700 PSI
- Modular design in aluminum housing
- Metering accuracy +/- 1%
- Easy capacity controls – manual/auto
- Built in safety – Internal relief valve
- Available in duplex to double flow capacity
- Ability to handle difficult liquids like slurries, off-gasing, and high viscosities

Specifications

Flow capacity adjustment – 0-100%
While the pump is running or stopped

<i>Turndown Ratio</i>	<i>Metering Accuracy</i>
Stroke length – 36:1	Steady state - +/- 1 %
Stroke frequency – 36:1	Linearity - +/- 1%
Combined – 360:1	Combined - +/- 1%

Maximum process fluid temperature

Custom engineered metallic liquid end: 500F
Metallic liquid end/PTFE diaphragm: 250F (121C)
Plastic Head: 140F (60C)
Plunger stroke length: 3"
Hydraulic oil capacity: 12 qts

Displacement per stroke - by plunger size

1" - 2.3469 cu. in. (38.46 ml)
1-1/4" - 3.6738 cu. in. (60.20 ml)
1-1/2" - 5.2906 cu. in. (86.70 ml)
1-3/4" - 7.2063 cu. in. (118.09 ml)
2" - 9.4102 cu. in. (154.21 ml)
2-1/4" - 11.9023 cu. in. (195.04 ml)
2-1/2" - 14.1561 cu. in. (231.98 ml)

Liquid End Material Options

316SS, Alloy 20, Hastelloy C, PVC, PVDF, and PTFE

Series 3000 Performance Table:

AquFlow Model Number	Capacity GPH (LPH)	Pressure PSIG (bars)	Speed (SPM)	Plunger Diameter
CNIT 0844-0X018	24.1 (60.2)	700 (48)	44	1"
CNIT 0858-0X018	31.9 (120.7)		58	
CNIT 0888-0X018	48.0 (181.7)		88	
CNIT 0812-0X018	64.0 (242.3)		117	
CNIT 0814-0X018	76.0 (287.7)		140	
CNIT 1044-0X018	37.8 (94.6)	405 (28)	44	1-1/4"
CNIT 1058-0X018	50.0 (189.3)		58	
CNIT 1088-0X018	75.7 (286.5)		88	
CNIT 1012-0X018	100 (378.5)		117	
CNIT 1014-0X018	120 (454.2)		140	
CNIT 1244-0X018	54.4 (135.9)	265 (18)	44	1-1/2"
CNIT 1258-0X018	71.8 (271.8)		58	
CNIT 1288-0X018	109 (412.6)		88	
CNIT 1212-0X018	145 (548.9)		117	
CNIT 1214-0X01A	173 (654.9)		140	
CNIT 1444-0X018	74 (185.1)	180 (12)	44	1-3/4"
CNIT 1458-0X018	97.8 (370.2)		58	
CNIT 1488-0X018	148 (560.2)		88	
CNIT 1412-0X01A	197 (745.7)		117	
CNIT 1414-0X01A	236 (893.4)		140	
CNIT 1644-0X018	96.8 (241.9)	130 (9)	44	2"
CNIT 1658-0X018	128 (484.5)		58	
CNIT 1688-0X01A	194 (724.4)		88	
CNIT 1612-0X01B	258 (976.6)		117	
CNIT 1614-0X01B	308 (1,165.9)		140	
CNIT 1844-0X018	122.4 (305.9)	95 (6)	44	2-1/4"
CNIT 1858-0X018	161 (609.5)		58	
CNIT 1888-0X01A	245 (927.4)		88	
CNIT 1812-0X01B	326 (1,234.0)		117	
CNIT 1814-0X01C	389 (1,476.3)		140	
CNIT 2044-0X018	145 (378.5)	75 (5)	44	2-1/2"
CNIT 2058-0X01A	191 (757.1)		58	
CNIT 2088-0X01B	291 (1,135.6)		88	
CNIT 2012-0X01C	387 (1,514.2)		117	
CNIT 2014-0X01C	463 (1,824.6)		140	

AquFlow Also Offers: SERIES 4000

Features

- Flow capacities up to 3530 GPH (Duplex)
- Pressure Up to 3,500 PSI
- Modular design in aluminum housing
- Metering accuracy +/- 1%
- Easy capacity controls – manual/auto
- Built in safety – Internal relief valve
- Available in duplex to double flow capacity
- Ability to handle difficult liquids like slurries, off-gasing, and high viscosities

Specifications

Flow capacity adjustment – 0-100%
While the pump is running or stopped

<i>Turndown Ratio</i>	<i>Metering Accuracy</i>
Stroke length – 48:1	Steady state - +/- 1 %
Stroke frequency – 48:1	Linearity - +/- 1%
Combined – 48v0:1	Combined - +/- 1%

Maximum process fluid temperature

Custom engineered metallic liquid end: 500F
Metallic liquid end/PTFE diaphragm: 250F (121C)
Plastic Head: 140F (60C)
Plunger stroke length: 4.01"
Hydraulic oil capacity: 52 qts

Displacement per stroke - by plunger size

7/8" - 2.2698 in (37.19 ml)
1-1/8" - 3.8013 in (62.29 ml)
1-9/16" - 7.6453 in (125.29 ml)
2-1/2" - 19.63 in (321.77 ml)
3" - 28.1989 in (462.12 ml)
4" - 50.34 (824.99 ml)

Liquid End Material Options

316SS, Alloy 20, Hastelloy C, PVC, PVDF, and PTFE

Series 4000 Performance Table:

AquFlow Model Number	Capacity GPH (LPH)	Pressure PSIG (bars)	Speed (SPM)	Plunger Diameter
GNIT 0744-0X01A	22.6 (85.5)	3,500 (241)	44	7/8"
GNIT 0770-0X01A	36.0 (136.3)		70	
GNIT 0788-0X01A	45.0 (170.3)		88	
GNIT 0714-0X01A	72.0 (272.5)		140	
GNIT 0944-0X01A	38.5 (145.7)	2,000 (138)	44	1-1/8"
GNIT 0970-0X01A	61.5 (232.8)		70	
GNIT 0988-0X01A	77.0 (291.5)		88	
GNIT 0914-0X01A	123 (465.6)		140	
GNIT 1344-0X01F	79.5 (300.9)	1,000 (69)	44	1-9/16"
GNIT 1370-0X01F	126 (477.0)		70	
GNIT 1388-0X01F	159 (601.9)		88	
GNIT 1314-0X01F	253 (957.7)		140	
GNIT 2044-0X01F	210 (794.9)	370 (26)	44	2-1/2"
GNIT 2070-0X01F	335 (1,268.1)		70	
GNIT 2088-0X01F	421 (1,593.7)		88	
GNIT 2014-0X01F	671 (2,540.0)		140	
GNIT 2444-0X01H	304 (1,150.8)	295 (20)	44	3"
GNIT 2470-0X01H	485 (1,835.9)		70	
GNIT 2488-0X01H	609 (2,305.3)		88	
GNIT 2414-0X01H	970 (3,671.8)		140	
GNIT 3244-0X01H	554 (2,097.1)	160 (11)	44	4"
GNIT 3270-0X01H	882 (3,338.7)		70	
GNIT 3288-0X01H	1,109 (4,198.0)		88	
GNIT 3214-0X01H	1,765 (6,681.2)		140	

6. Installation

Note

If pump is not going to be installed immediately, but will be placed in storage for a period not exceeding 6 months, see Section 4.3 for instructions.

6.1 General information on installation

Prior to shipment, each pump is factory tested under application hydraulic conditions, using water. The internal relief valve is preset to meet the operating conditions specified on the purchase order, and the pump is fully assembled and ready for installation. Protective caps are used to cover the suction and discharge check valves during shipment, and containers of hydraulic oil have been included in the shipping carton.

When unpacking the pump, make certain that no loose components are accidentally discarded. Examine the pump for shipping damage. If damage has occurred, a claim must be filed with the freight carrier within 24 hours.

6.2 Location

1. The pump installation site should provide easy access for capacity adjustment, routine maintenance, and where possible, to protect the pump from the elements and from leaks or drips from other process equipment.
2. The pump should be located on a level surface. While not required, it is suggested that the pump be bolted on a concrete pad or slightly raised platform above floor level to protect pump from washdowns.
3. Pumps installed outdoors should be shaded from direct sunlight and protected from the elements. Direct sunshine and ambient temperatures above 90°F could cause excessive hydraulic oil and motor temperatures.

Installations with ambient temperatures outside 50-100°F require changing the oil to a different viscosity index to assure reliable performance. In extreme old temperatures, insulation and heat tracing maybe required.

6.3 Piping

1. The Aquflow® Series 900 is a reciprocating motion type pump. Therefore, size the piping system to accommodate peak instantaneous flow which is 3.14 times pump capacity (example: 60gph x 3.14 = 188 gph). Failure to do so may restrict fluid flows, resulting in erratic pump performance.
2. Piping materials selected must be resistant to corrosion by the liquid being pumped, and rated to withstand maximum pressure and temperatures of the system.
3. When determining pipe size, be certain that it is equal to, or the next size larger than, the pump check valve connections.
4. When selecting fittings for use with flexible hose or tubing, be certain that the I.D. is equal to or larger than that of the tubing. Failure to do so may restrict fluid flows, resulting in erratic pump performance.
5. Use pipe sealant(s) sparingly. Excess sealant could dislodge and impede proper check valve operation. Be particularly careful when making pipe connections to plastic pump heads, since use of excessive sealant and/or overtightening may crack plastic pump heads.
6. Shut-off valves and unions installed in the suction and discharge pipelines will facilitate pump servicing. Please refer to Figure 3 for a typical installation.

6.4 Suction piping

1. Before connecting the pump, be certain that the suction piping is completely clean by flushing thoroughly. Failure to do so may result in foreign matter entering and damaging the pump.
2. Keep the suction line as short and straight as possible. A flooded suction or gravity feed of the process fluid to the pump inlet is preferred. A suction line strainer is highly recommended to prevent foreign matter from entering and damaging the pump.

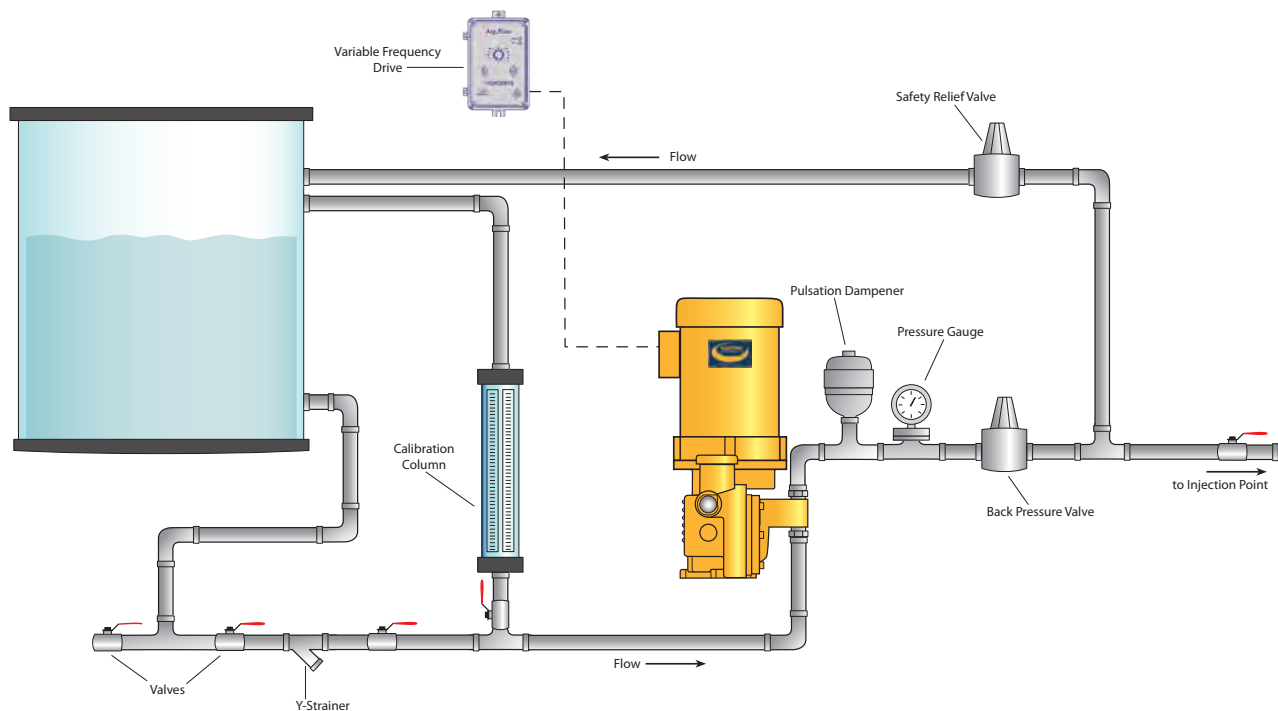


Figure 3. Typical Metering Pump Installation

Note

Please consult factory for suction lift application. Some chemicals tend to off gas more in suction lift. Suction lift applications require the use of a foot valve and strainer to prevent loss of prime and to prevent foreign material from entering the pump.

3. Suction piping must be absolutely airtight to assure accurate pumping. If air or gas is allowed to accumulate inside the pump head, the output will become erratic or stop altogether.
4. Piping should be sloped to prevent the formation of vapor pockets, which could eventually accumulate inside the pump head resulting in erratic pump delivery.
5. Provide necessary pipe supports to avoid placing strain on the pump connections. Flexible connections can be used if pressure permits. If flexible suction line is used, be sure that selection and installation will prevent wall collapse and thus a starved suction condition.
6. Provision should be made in the system to avoid the possibility of running the pump dry. Typically this is accomplished by wiring a low-level shut-off switch mounted in the supply tank to the pump motor starter.
7. Where pump fluids may solidify, crystallize, etc., provision should be made to flush the pump and piping regularly, especially prior to shutdown.

6.5 Discharge piping

1. Install adequately sized pipe with a pressure rating in excess of the pressure relief valve setting.
2. A minimum positive pressure differential of 25 psi between the suction and discharge valves is recommended for proper hydraulic bypass operation and seating of the ball checks. Should normal discharge pressure be less than the suction pressure, an artificial discharge pressure must be created to prevent siphoning. This can be accomplished by the use of a back pressure valve installed in the discharge piping.
3. A properly sized pulsation dampener installed in the discharge pipeline between the pump and back pressure valve will smooth out flow peaks, reduce "water hammer" and protect downstream instrumentation.
4. AquFlow suggests placing a pressure gauge with isolator close to the discharge of the pump to visually see the proper functioning of the pump.

Caution

The internal relief valve is designed only to protect the pump and drive components in the event the piping system is restricted or blocked while the pump is in operation. If there are other sources of pressure or hydraulically isolated sections of piping in the system, an external safety relief valve must be installed in the pump discharge line as close to the pump as possible, and BEFORE any isolation valve. The safety relief valve should be piped back to the suction tank or safety drain as shown in Figure 3.

5. We also strongly suggest that the back pressure valve be located as close to the discharge valve of the pump as possible (in the range of 10 to 20 times the pipe diameter).

7. Electrical Connections

7.1 Power connections

1. Check the nameplate rating of the motor and any auxiliary electrical equipment against the available power supply before making connections. Direction of rotation of the motor is important, and must be clockwise when viewing the motor from the top. Jog the motor to check rotation.
2. Standard wiring and conduit piping practice in accordance with local electrical codes should be followed. A motor starter with properly sized thermal overload heater is recommended.
3. Provide adequate ventilation for the drive motor.

Caution

Motor starters with properly sized thermal overload are recommended for motor protection.

Note

Motors are warranted by the motor manufacturer. You can obtain prompt local service by consulting the motor manufacturer's authorized service station nearest you, as listed on the Internet or in the yellow pages. AquFlow can also assist you in locating this information.



All electrical connections must be done by a qualified electrician!



Please ensure that the nearby environment does not have any flammable liquids/fumes.

8. Start-up/shutdown

8.1 Start-up inspection

Several items should be checked after the pump has been installed and prior to initial start-up.

1. Series 900 pumps are shipped with hydraulic oil supplied separately in 1-quart containers, as well as 1-quart of ATF.

Note

The oil shipped with the pump is for the typical application - operation at ambient temperatures from 50-100°F.



Please visit www.aquflowpumps.com/videos to view how to load oil into the pump.

Remove the reservoir cover and slowly pour in the hydraulic oil until it reaches the level mark shown on the pump housing. See oil level mark on page 12.

2. Check to be certain that accessory components and fittings have been installed in the proper orientation and sequence as shown in Figure 3.
3. Check to be certain that the electrical supply matches the pump nameplate electrical characteristics.
4. Make certain that suction and discharge valves are open prior to pump start-up.
5. Jog motor to assure proper clockwise rotation.
6. After initial filling, run the pump for 15 minutes with micrometer knob set at 0% to allow hydraulic oil to completely fill all pump cavities, then recheck level and add oil as necessary. Smaller plunger size pumps may require longer running at 0% micrometer setting to fully vent entrained air from the hydraulic oil.
7. It is important that pump suction and discharge lines are free of entrained air. To assure proper start-up, start the pump without any discharge pressure (vented to atmosphere) and with the micrometer set at 0% capacity. Slowly turn the micrometer towards 100% capacity to fill the pumping system with process fluid.

Note

On suction lift applications, it may be necessary to prime the pump by first wetting the ball check valves, and starting the pump without any discharge pressure (vented to atmosphere). Suction lift applications require the use of a footvalve strainer to prevent loss of prime.

8.1A Purging the air from the hydraulic side

It is very important to ensure that there is no trapped air of even the smallest volume on the hydraulic side of the pump. Any trapped air on the hydraulic or process side of the pump will prevent the pump from working accurately. It will use the displacement to compress and expand air instead of pushing the liquid.

Note

Small displacement pumps require special attention to purging air from hydraulic as well as process side!

An effective way of eliminating air on the hydraulic side is as follows:

1. Start the pump with all valves on the discharge side open while ensuring the capacity adjuster is at 0%.
2. After running so for 15 minutes, slowly turn the capacity adjuster (micrometer) knob to 100%. Smaller plunger pumps may need to run longer.
3. Add oil through the chimney if you see the oil has dropped below the marking.
4. Turn down the capacity adjuster to 70% for 5-10 minutes and then bring it back up to 100%.
5. In a Series 900 pump, you must take off the brass adjuster, spring and poppet from the IRV. Let the pump run for about 15 minutes, then put the parts back.



Please visit www.aquflowpumps.com/videos to view a demonstration of the bleeding air procedure.

8.1B Purging air from the process side

It is very important to ensure that there is no trapped air of even the smallest volume on the process side of the pump. Any trapped air on the hydraulic or process side of the pump will prevent the pump from working accurately. It will use the displacement to compress and expand air instead of pushing the liquid.

An effective way of eliminating air on the process side is as follows:

1. While you were removing air from the hydraulic side in 8.1A, you had all valves open on the process discharge piping.
2. Run the pump at 100% stroke and 100% speed for 5-10 minutes.
3. Slowly close the Back Pressure Valve to start building pressure.
4. Monitor the pressure on the pressure gauge until it reaches the design pressure.
5. If you do not see the design pressure or the rated flow, open the Back Pressure Valve to let the air out and away.
6. Repeat the opening and closing of the Back Pressure Valve a couple of more time if necessary.
7. If the pump still does not give the rated flow, turn the capacity adjuster (micrometer) knob down to 0%. Then again, slowly increase it back up to 100%.

8.2 Pump calibration

Each pump is tested at the factory prior to shipment to assure proper operation at the capacity and discharge pressure specified. For precise capacity control in the field, a calibration test under actual pumping and piping conditions is recommended.

This can be accomplished by allowing the pump to operate at full capacity for a minimum of 30 minutes. This will clear any air out of the pump.

Pump calibration can be accomplished by measuring the decrease in liquid level pumped from calibration column installed in the suction line as shown in Figure 3 on page 9. Follow the calibration instructions provided by the cylinder manufacturer.

An alternate method of calibration for non-hazardous applications is to collect and measure the fluid metered from the pump discharge port into a graduated cylinder or tank.

Typically, test samples are collected at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% capacity settings. A straight line results when these points are plotted on a graph. This graph can then be used for intermediate settings, assuming suction and discharge conditions remain constant.



Use extreme care when performing calibration test using open cylinder or tank method, and be extremely careful when working in the presence of hazardous substances. Wear suitable protective clothing and eyeshielding for protection.

It is important to realize that the samples at 50% will not necessarily be exactly 1/2 of that at 100%, nor will any other sample points be a specific percentage of the 100% value. But, the sample value will lie along a straight line that can be used for intermediate settings, and the pump will give repetitive samples at the same setting. This last characteristic is what makes the AquFlow® Series 900 pump effective; it will meter chemicals precisely within ±1% of capacity set point over long periods of time.

Also, as operating discharge pressures increase, there are additional hydraulic system losses which are constant for any given discharge pressure.

This results in a small decrease in the maximum capacity output of the pump. All AquFlow® capacity/pressure charts used for pump selection have a base pressure rating of 100 psig. For higher discharge pressure decrease maximum capacity by 1.25% for every 100 psig increase.

9. Maintenance and repair w/ parts breakdown



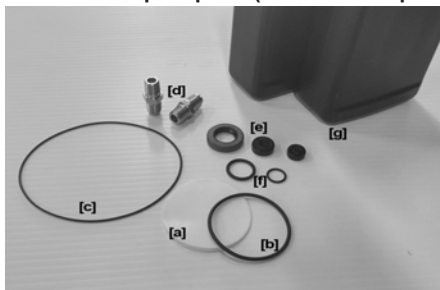
Disconnect and lockout power to the pump before performing service or disassembling the pump.

9.1 Preventative Maintenance

The Series 900 metering pump is designed for continuous service with maximum reliability and minimum downtime. However, good maintenance procedures dictate that certain visual periodic checks be made to assure that operating problems have not developed.

1. Check the hydraulic oil level periodically, to be sure it is at the proper level mark, and adjust as necessary.
2. Inspect the liquid end assembly, including the suction and discharge connections for any indication of leakage, and correct as necessary.
3. Hydraulic oil and ATF should be replaced once a year following the procedures outlined under "Oil Change."

9.2 Recommended spare parts (for metallic liquid end)



To minimize downtime, the following spare parts should be inventoried to support each pump. These spare parts are available in vacuum-sealed packaging, which provides infinite shelf life when properly stored.

- (1) Diaphragm [a]
- (1) Diaphragm O-Ring [b]
- (1) Motor O-Ring [c]
- (2) Check Valve Balls* [d]
- (2) Check Valve Seats* [d]
- (3) Oil Seals [e]
- (2) Pressure Sleeve O-rings [f]
- (2) 2 qts. of Lubricant (hydraulic oil & ATF) [g]

Note

1. **Duplex pumps require one (1) Spare Parts Pak for each liquid end.**
2. ***3/8" and 1/4" Check Valves are supplied as complete assemblies.**

9.3 Oil change

1. Under normal operating conditions the hydraulic oil should be drained and replaced once a year. In severe applications the hydraulic oil should be changed more frequently.
2. Drain hydraulic oil using the drain plug on the side of the pump. (For convenience the drain plug can be replaced with a quick draw fitting or valve and short nipple.)



The recommended lubricant for AquFlow® Series 900 gear box is Zurn E.P. #95, for normal operation. The recommended lubricant for Series 900 pressure chamber is ATF. Various manufacturers' equivalent oils are listed below:

(Indoor, temperature controlled ambient)

ZURN	EP Lube #EP95
Amoco	Permaseal #220
Drydene	E.P. Gear Oil #5
Exxon	Spartan #EP220
Mobil	Mobilgear #630
Shell	Omala #220
Texaco	Meropa #220
ATF	Type F Hydraulic Oil

For applications with different ambient or fluid temperatures, please consult factory for alternate lubricant recommendations.

9.4 Check valve replacement - metallic

AquFlow's Series 900 metallic liquid end pumps uses serviceable self cleaning check valve assembly comprising of valve body, check valve ball, ball guide and retainer.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

1. Ensure that the pump is relieved of line pressure.
2. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye shielding for protection.
3. Flush process fluid on the pump with suitable neutralizing agent.
4. Disconnect and lockout electrical power to the pump.
5. Isolate and disconnect the piping on the suction and discharge valves.
6. If replacing the existing valve assembly with new ones from the factory, remove the valves assembly using a 3/4" wrench and rotate CCW for the discharge valve and CW for the suction valve. Note the orientation of the discharge and suction valves, as wrong orientation during assembly can cause damage to the pump. Install the new valve assembly.

SERVICE AND CLEANING

1. Following the above procedure, remove the retainer using a flat head screw driver.
2. Remove the ball guide and ball from the valve body and clean as necessary.
3. Inspect the valve body and the ball for cracks or debris.
4. Replace parts as necessary
5. After all parts are cleaned and reassembled, reinstall these back into the pump.
6. Return the pump back into service following the start up procedure.

Note

Always wear protective clothing and eye shielding for protection and lockout electrical power to the pump.
Flush out process fluid from the pump and disconnect the piping to the suction and discharge of the pump



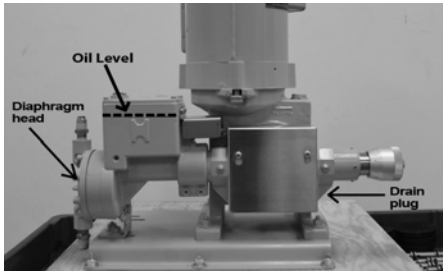
Please visit www.aquflowpumps.com/videos to view a full check valve seat replacement.

9.5 Diaphragm replacement

Except in the unlikely event of a loss in integrity, the diaphragm does not require replacement. Should a diaphragm replacement be required, the following steps must be followed:

DISASSEMBLY

1. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye shielding for protection.
2. Disconnect and lockout electrical power to the pump and drain the oil. See picture for location of the drain plug.



3. Disconnect and isolate all piping on the suction and discharge check valves of the pump.
4. Thoroughly flush process fluid from the liquid end.
5. Remove the eight bolts (6640) from the diaphragm head and remove head (6639) from the displacement chamber.
6. Remove diaphragm (6643), o-ring (6644), contour plate (6642) and support plate (6641) from the displacement chamber. Clean and inspect parts for damage such as cracks, deterioration from chemical action, etc, and replace parts as necessary. Discard the diaphragm.

Note

To prevent leakage, never attempt to reuse the old diaphragm.

REASSEMBLY

1. Place a new o-ring (6644) in the diaphragm o-ring groove. Place the support plate (6641) in the displacement chamber as shown in figure 5, oriented with peripheral notches in the vertical position (12 o'clock) and dished side facing out.
2. Place the contour plate (6642) in the head, oriented with the peripheral notches in the vertical position (in line with the check valve ports) and dished side facing out.
3. Center a new diaphragm (6643) over the support plate (6641), within the diaphragm cavity of the displacement chamber. Push in at the center of the diaphragm to hold it in place.
4. Center the head with contour plate in place over the diaphragm, with the direction of flow arrow facing upward in the 12 o'clock position.
5. Hold the head in place with two head bolts (6640) (fingertight) in any diagonal location.
6. Install the remaining six head bolts and torque them in steps to 135 in/lbs. The bolt tightening sequence should be diagonally and in a clockwise direction.
7. Remove the reservoir cover (6623) and the internal relief valve (6628) using a 3/4" socket.
8. The pump hydraulic system must be filled from the bottom. To accomplish this, loosen the bleed screw (6629) in the rear underside of the head area. Fill a plastic squeeze bottle (or use hand pump, if available) with hydraulic fluid as specified on page 4. Place a twelve inch length of 3/16" Tygon tubing over the nozzle of the bottle and squeeze until all the air bubbles are purged from the tubing. Place the free end of the tubing over the bleed screw and open the bleed screw using a 5/16" wrench. Squeeze the bottle until there is 1/4" of hydraulic fluid in the bottom of the reservoir.

Maintaining slight pressure on the bottle, close the bleed screw and remove the tubing. Replace the internal relief valve and continue filling the reservoir from the top to the recommended level. This procedure of filling the hydraulic system is necessary to insure all air is purged from the oil side displacement chamber.

9. Remove the check valves from the head, then clean and inspect them for wear. The balls must be free falling, and must be able to hold water. This can be determined by filling the cavity around the ball with tap water while applying 20" Hg vacuum on the opposite end. If the water runs out within a few seconds the valve must be blown out with compressed air and checked again. If the valves cannot be made to hold water they must be replaced.
10. Reinstall the check valves in the head, with ball and guides facing upward (in the direction of the flow arrow) using a thread sealer such as Loctite type PST sealant.

Caution

When reinstalling check valves, care must be taken to prevent joint compound, pipe tape and debris from entering and interfering with check valve operation.

RETURNING PUMP TO SERVICE

1. Remove and clean the suction line screen.
2. Reinstall the screen and reconnect the suction and discharge lines to the pump.
3. Open any suction and discharge valves.
4. Be certain there is sufficient fluid in the supply vessel.
5. Set the micrometer knob at 0% on the capacity scale.
6. Check to see that all moving parts are free and then apply power to the pump.
7. Slowly increase the capacity adjuster to 100%. It may be necessary to open the discharge to an approved catch area to purge the air from the suction line and pump head before pumping action of the process fluid will take place.
8. Once the air is purged from the system, close the discharge to atmosphere and check all connections for leaks.
9. Cycle the micrometer knob up and down several times while checking for proper operation. A capacity check at 100% is recommended at this time to establish the data plate output of the pump.
10. Remove power from the pump and check the oil levels. Adjust as necessary and replace all covers.
11. Pump is ready to be returned to service.



Please visit www.aquflowpumps.com/videos to view a demonstration of a diaphragm replacement.

9.6 Adjusting internal relief valve

The internal relief valve is factory set to open at a pressure slightly above the pump operating discharge pressure. Never set the valve lower than 20% above maximum discharge pressure.

1. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye shielding.
2. Remove power from the pump, and close the suction line valve.
3. Remove discharge piping from the pump, and install a stand pipe with a pressure gauge and shut-off valve at one end. The pressure gauge should be capable of pressures 50% greater than the desired relief valve setting. The gauge must be located between pump check valve and shut-off valve.
4. Remove the oil reservoir cover (6623) by removing the four (4) cover screws (6624).
5. Close the shut-off valve on the stand pipe and open the suction line valve.
6. Set pump capacity control to 100%.
7. Open shut-off valve on the stand pipe, apply power to pump and allow the process fluid to drain into a suitable container. This will purge any air from the pump head and stand pipe.



Use extreme care when draining process fluid into an open bucket or container, and be extremely careful when working in the presence of hazardous substances.

8. Slowly close the shut-off valve to restrict flow and increase discharge pressure to the desired point.



Never completely close the shut-off valve and dead head the pump. This may cause system pressure to rise to a dangerous level. Equipment damage and personnel injury may occur.

9. Observe the pressure increase on the gauge. If the pressure exceeds desired relief setting quickly open the shut-off valve to relieve pressure in the line. Turn the internal relief valve adjuster (6628), located on the internal relief valve, counter-clockwise to decrease the relief pressure. If relief pressure is too low turn the adjuster clockwise to increase relief pressure.
10. Repeat step 8 until the maximum gauge reading equals the desired relief valve pressure setting.
11. Turn off the pump and open the discharge valve to relieve any residual pressure. Remove pressure gauge and place pump in routine service.

Do not run pump with relief valve adjuster "bottomed out," as severe damage to pump may result!



Never exceed pressure rating of pump or any component of the system or piping! When the relief valve is actuated, particularly in the larger plunger size or high-speed units, oil may be ejected at high velocity through the bypass port. Routine precautions should be taken to prevent oil from splashing the operator of the surrounding area!



Please visit www.aquafloppumps.com/videos to view a demonstration of an internal relief valve adjustment.

10. Rotate the motor shaft until the crosshead and bearing has made one complete cycle back to its fully retracted position while observing needle dial movement on dial indicator. There should be .025 to .030 deflection. If the bell crank does not fall within these limits repeat steps 7 and 9.
11. Wet the felt lubricator located on the upper lefthand frame bolt (6672).
12. Remove dial indicator, adjust oil level as required, and replace crosshead and reservoir covers.
13. Apply power and check pump output.

9.7 Adjusting mechanical refill valve

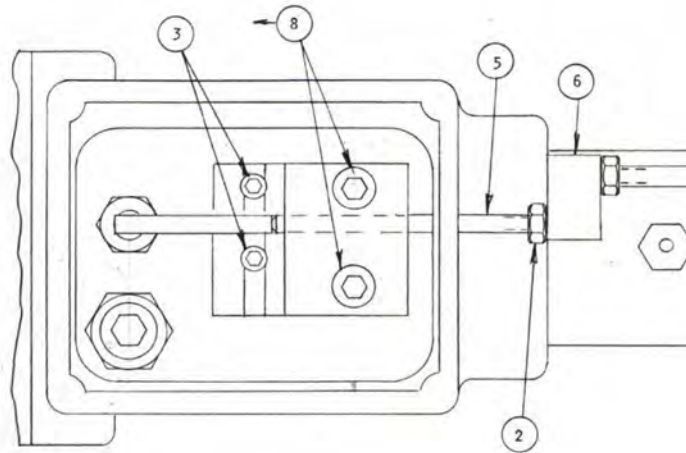
The mechanical refill valve is factory set, and normally does not require adjustment unless the displacement chamber has been removed or loosened.

1. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye shielding.
2. Remove electrical power from the pump.
3. Remove the oil reservoir cover (6626) to expose bell crank.
4. Remove the sheet metal covers (6618) and (6671) from the side of the pump to expose crosshead (6603), bearing (6616), and adjuster (6658).
5. If the pump motor has a TEFC enclosure, then the motor shaft can be turned via the fan. If pump motor has a TENV enclosure, the motor must be jogged electrically. Rotate motor shaft until the crosshead is in its fully retracted (suction stroke) position. At this point the crosshead and bearing will be positioned as shown in drawing 15000.
6. Be certain the lever rod (6655) is properly seated in lever (6659).
7. Loosen jam nut (6657) located on the lever rod (6655). Turn the lever rod (6655) into adjusting block (6658) to allow free rocking motion of the bell crank (6653). Turn lever rod (6655) out of the adjuster block (6658) just enough to take up the play that allows this free rocking motion at the bell crank. This is the reference point for our adjustment.
8. Place a dial indicator over the end of the bell crank (6653) closest to the diaphragm head.
9. Turn lever rod (6655) out of the adjusting block (6658) until there is .030 deflection on the dial indicator needle. Carefully tighten jam nut (6657) while holding lever rod (6655).

ITEM QTY	DESCRIPTION
5801	1 MOTOR REDUCER
5802	1 PUMP FRAME
5803	1 CROSSHEAD
5804	1 FOLLOWER, CAM
5805	1 ADJUSTER, CAPACITY
5806	1 SPOOL, ADJUSTER
5807	1 HOUSING, ADJUSTER
5808	1 STOP
5809	1 SPRING, PLUNGER
5810	1 DIAPHRAGM KNOB
5811	1 JAM NUT
5812	1 ADJUSTER, RETAINING SCREW
5813	1 CAPACITY SCALE
5814	1 CAM
5815	1 SET SCREW, CAM
5816	1 BEARING
5817	1 BOLT, PUMP FRAME
5818	1 COVER, SCREWS
5819	1 COVER, SCREWS
5820	2 GREASE FITTINGS
5821	1 LIQUID END, HOUSING
5822	3 SET SCREW, LE HOUSING
5823	1 COVER, LE HOUSING
5824	1 SCREW, COVER LE
5825	1 PLUG
5826	1 GLEET
5827	1 REPAIR VALVE
5828	1 RELIEF VALVE
5829	1 BLEED PLUG
5830	1 SLIDE BLOCK
5831	1 RING, SNAP
5832	1 PLUNGER
5833	1 SEAL
5834	1 O-RING, SEAL
5835	1 SET SCREW
5836	1 SLEEVE
5837	1 O-RING SLEEVE DIA.
5838	1 O-RING SLEEVE END
5839	1 DIAPHRAGM HEAD
5840	1 SUPPORT PLATE
5841	1 DIAPHRAGM, PLATE
5842	1 DIAPHRAGM
5843	1 O-RING, DIAPHRAGM
5844	1 BALL CHECK
5845	2 BELLOW (OPTIONAL)
5846	1 EXTENSION NIPPLE (OBSOLETE)
5847	1 OIL
5848	1 BASE
5850	1 BOLT PIN
5851	1 SCREW
5852	2 SCREW
5853	1 BELL CRANK
5854	1 ROD, BELL CRANK
5855	1 ROD, LEVER
5856	1 SPRING
5857	2 NUT
5858	1 ADJUSTING BLOCK
5859	1 LUBRICATOR
5860	1 BUSHING, LEVER
5861	1 SCREW
5862	1 WASHER
5863	1 GUIDE BUSHING
5864	1 O-RING, GUIDE BUSHING
5865	1 O-RING, REFILL VALVE
5866	1 OIL SEAL
5867	1 SCREW
5868	1 NUT
5869	1 LOCKWASHER
5870	1 CAM, LUBRICATOR ASSY.
5871	1 COVER, ROD
5872	1 NUT

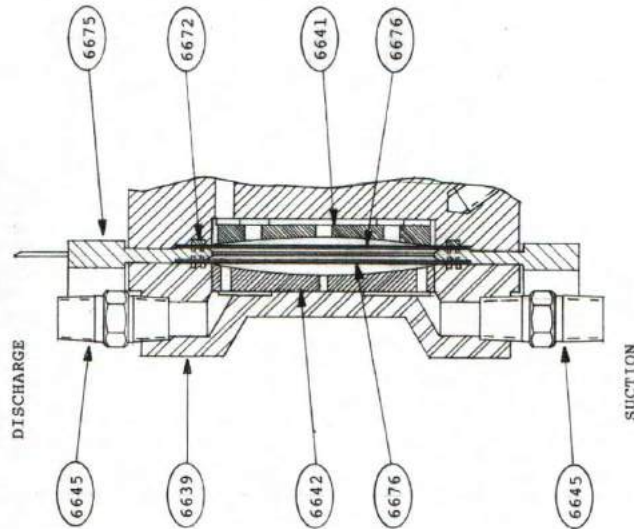


Liquid End - Sub-Assembly



TOLERANCES (EXCEPT AS NOTED)		REVISIONS		HYDROFLO CORP	
		DATE	BY		
DECIMAL		A	R/10000	SUB-ASSY LIQUID END	
±			6/4/90	RETROFIT OF MECH. REFILL	
FRACTIONAL				DIAMANTE	
±					
ANGULAR					
±					
		DRAWN BY CHK'D		SCALE R/10 6/4/90	MATERIAL DIAMANTE
				DATE	DRAWING NO.
		TRACED		APPRO	B-15005

Liquid End Parts List and Cross Section - Metallic



ITEM	QTY	DESCRIPTION
6639	1	DIAPHRAGM HEAD
6640	8	SCREW, DIAPHRAGM HEAD
6641	1	SUPPORT PLATE
6642	1	CONTOUR PLATE
6645	2	CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY
6672	1	RING, O-RING GROOVE
6675	1	DIAPHRAGM RETAINER
6676	2	DIAPHRAGM

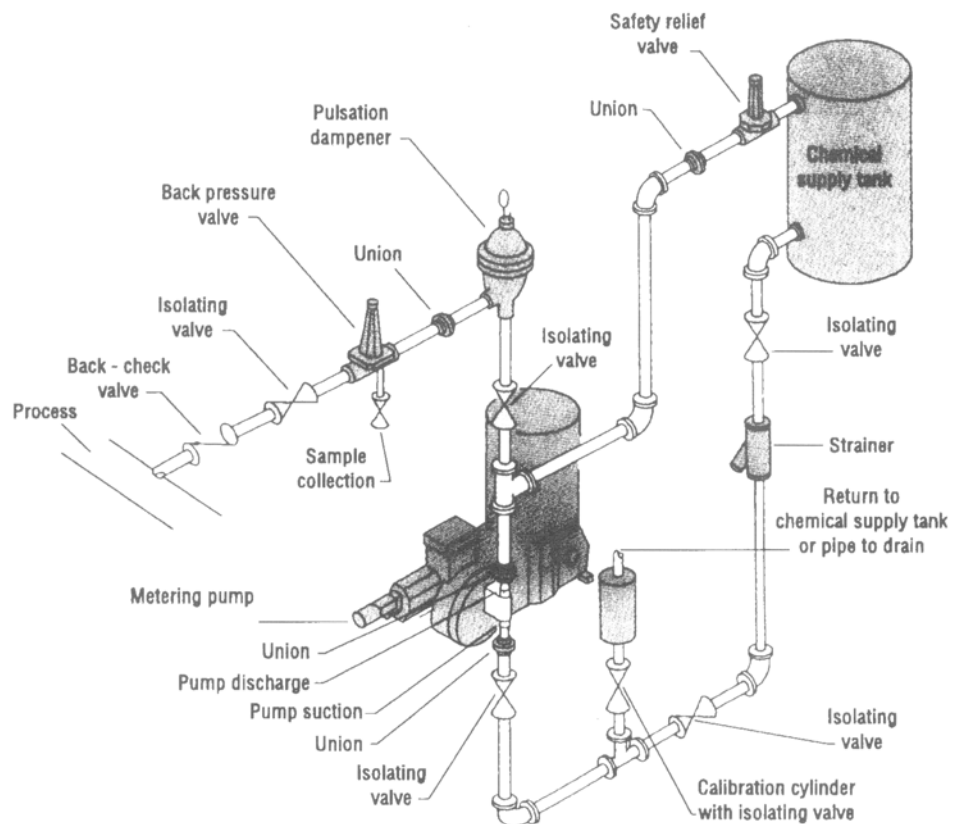
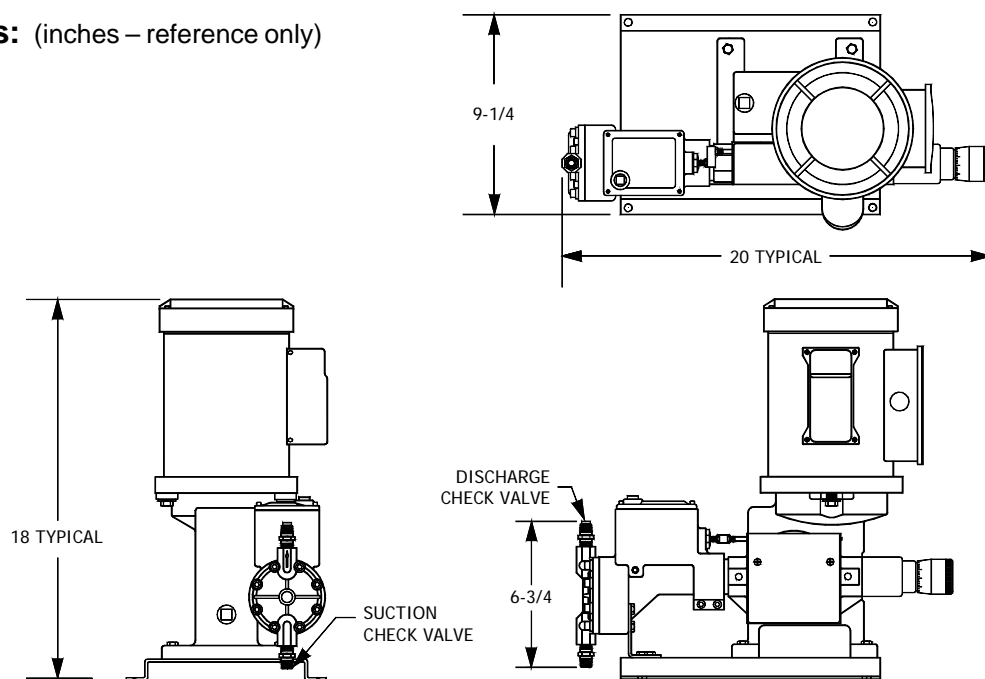
PUMP MODEL & SERIAL NUMBER REQUIRED TO
ACCURATELY SPECIFY PARTS

INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HYDROFLO CORPORATION PLUMSTEADVILLE, PA. 18949 USA		REVISIONS		
		TOLERANCES <small>(EXCEPT AS NOTED)</small>	DATE	BY
DECIMAL \pm	FRACTIONAL \pm	ANGULAR \pm	DATE	BY
PARTS LIST & CROSS SECTION METALLIC LIQ END, 400 PSI MAX W/VACUUM RUPTURE DIAPHRAGM		SCALE 1/2" = 1"		MATERIAL
DRAWN BY RCH 9/16/93		DATE 9/16/93		DRAWING NO. B-15132
TRACED		APPRO		

AquFlow® Series 900 Dimensions

Dimensions: (inches – reference only)



TYPICAL METERING PUMP INSTALLATION

Pump Troubleshooting Chart

The following charts cover common problems, probable cause and remedies as related to metering pump operation, and will serve as a basis to help isolate and remedy these problems. Each section lists probable causes and remedies in systematic order of probability.

	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDIES
	<p>*Please read IMPORTANT NOTE first before proceeding.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorrect capacity setting. 2. Insufficient hydraulic oil. 3. Starved suction. 4. Internal or external relief valve set too low for system conditions. 5. Leaky suction piping. 6. Excessive suction lift. 7. Fluid close to boiling point. 8. Fluid viscosity too high. 9. Worn or dirty ball check valves. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readjust capacity setting. 2. Fill to proper level. 3. Increase suction piping size or increase suction head. 4. Reset valve to correct setting. 5. Repair piping. 6. Decrease lift. 7. Cool liquid; increase suction head. 8. Reduce viscosity of fluid; change ball material; increase ball size. 9. Clean or replace.
Pump fails to deliver rated capacity.		
	<p>*Please read IMPORTANT NOTE first before proceeding.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clogged/dirty suction strainer. 2. Insufficient hydraulic oil. 3. Leak in suction piping. 4. Internal external relief valve is relieving. 5. Insufficient suction pressure. 6. Worn or dirty ball check valves. 7. Fluid too close to boiling point. 8. Fluid viscosity too high. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean strainer. 2. Fill to proper level. 3. Repair piping. 4. Reset relief valve. 5. Raise tank fluid level. 6. Clean or replace. 7. Cool fluid or increase suction head. 8. Reduce viscosity of fluid; change ball material; increase ball size.
Pump operates erratically.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient discharge pressure. 2. Too much suction pressure. 	<p>Increase discharge pressure (pump discharge pressure must be 25-30 psig greater than suction pressure to assure proper ball check valve operation).</p>
Pump delivers too much capacity.		
	<p>Ball check valves.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excessive gear wear. 2. Improper lubrication. 3. Worn bearings. 	<p>Ball valves makes a clicking sound as they operate - rattling noises may also be heard. Under certain conditions these noises are amplified by the natural resonance of piping. These noises are normal and should not cause concern.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace gear set. 2. Replace with correct oil. 3. Replace bearings.
Noisy operation.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor overloaded - pump operating in excess of discharge pressure rating. 2. Improper wiring or low voltage. 3. Hydraulic oil too viscous. 4. High ambient temperature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit discharge pressure to the maximum pressure specified. 2. Check power supply. 3. Drain/refill with correct oil. 4. Increase ventilation or relocate pump.
Motor overheats.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil drain plug loose. 2. Pump overfilled with hydraulic oil. 3. Diaphragm head bolts loose. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten. 2. Drain oil to proper level. 3. Tighten to specifications.
Pump leaking oil.		
	<p>Ruptured diaphragm.</p>	<p>Replace diaphragm after correcting cause of failure. Hydraulic oil must be discarded and the pump gearbox thoroughly flushed of all traces of process fluid. Replace with fresh hydraulic oil.</p>
Pump losing oil.		
Hydraulic oil discolored.		

***IMPORTANT NOTE: The single most important cause of hydraulic diaphragm pumps not performing or under-performing is the entrapment of air, either on the hydraulic oil side or process liquid side or both. Please make sure that the last tiny bubbles of air are purged from both sides. THIS PROBLEM IS ESPECIALLY CRITICAL IN SMALL FLOW PUMPS.**

	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDIES
Most problems that arise during or shortly after startup are a result of improper pump installation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient hydraulic oil. 2. Clogged or blocked ball check valves, or check valves held open by solids. 3. Clogged/blocked suction strainer. 4. System discharge pressure greater than pump relief valve setting. 5. Starved suction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill to proper level. 2. Clean or replace (suction line not flushed prior to connecting pump, permitting debris to enter and block ball check valves). 3. Clean or replace. 4. Reset internal relief valve within pump rating. 5. Insufficient NPSH_a; Shorten suction piping; increase suction pipe size; increase suction head.
Each AquFlow pump is tested and in good working order when shipped. Before making adjustments to, or disassembling any part of the pump, check the following.		
Pump motor fails to start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blown fuse or tripped breaker. 2. Open thermal overload. 3. Low line voltage. 4. Open circuit in limit switches, timers or other control devices in pump motor starter circuit. 5. Motor damage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace fuse after correcting cause of overload. 2. Reset after correcting cause of overload; check heater size. 3. Determine cause and correct. 4. Reset. 5. Check motor for physical damage that may hinder operation.
Pump runs but fails to deliver.	<p>*Please read IMPORTANT NOTE first before proceeding.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient hydraulic oil. 2. Check valve(s) lodged open by solids. 3. Worn or dirty ball check valves. 4. Suction or discharge line blocked. 5. Isolation valve closed. 6. Pump is not primed. 7. Check valves installed incorrectly. 8. Solids build-up between diaphragm and contour plate, limiting diaphragm movement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill to proper level. 2. Clean or replace. 3. Clean or replace. 4. Clean line. 5. Open valve. 6. Allow suction line and pump head to fill with liquid before pumping against pressure. 7. Remove and reinstall correctly. 8. Remove and clean liquid end, replace diaphragm. An infrequent occurrence when pumping fluid that contains particles that settle out. (A tubular diaphragm liquid end recommended.)

