

PULSA Series®

DIAPHRAGM METERING PUMPS

Installation Operation Maintenance Instruction

Bulletin No. 680



A Unit of IDEX Corporation

Manufacturers of Quality Pumps,
Controls and Systems

A Unit of IDEX Corporation

Engineered Pump Operations
2883 Brighton-Henrietta Townline Road
Rochester, New York 14623 USA
Telephone: (585) 292-8000 Fax: (585) 424-5619
<http://www.pulsa.com>
Email: pulsa@idexcorp.com

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How It Works

A standard foot mounted motor drives a worm shaft at constant speed. Through worm gear reduction and eccentric, a reciprocating power stroke is transferred to a plunger. The length of plunger stroke determines pump capacity and can be adjusted manually to provide pumping range from 0-100% of rating. However, this plunger does not pump chemicals, but an exceptionally stable oil*, having excellent lubricating qualities. This makes a perfect pumping medium.

*A special property petroleum oil trade named "PULSAIube" is generally used as hydraulic fluid. Continual reference to "oil" as hydraulic medium implies its general use rather than its use of necessity. Check with your representative or the factory if substitute oils must be used.

Hydraulically Balanced Flat Diaphragm Design

Figure No. 2

Using this oil, the plunger hydraulically moves a diaphragm alternately forward and backward. A displacement from this diaphragm movement in turn, takes in the liquid (chemical) being pumped through a suction check valve on the suction stroke of the plunger and discharges a like amount of liquid (chemical) through a discharge check valve on a forward or discharge stroke. The plunger operating in a sized cylinder and at exact stroke length gives exact

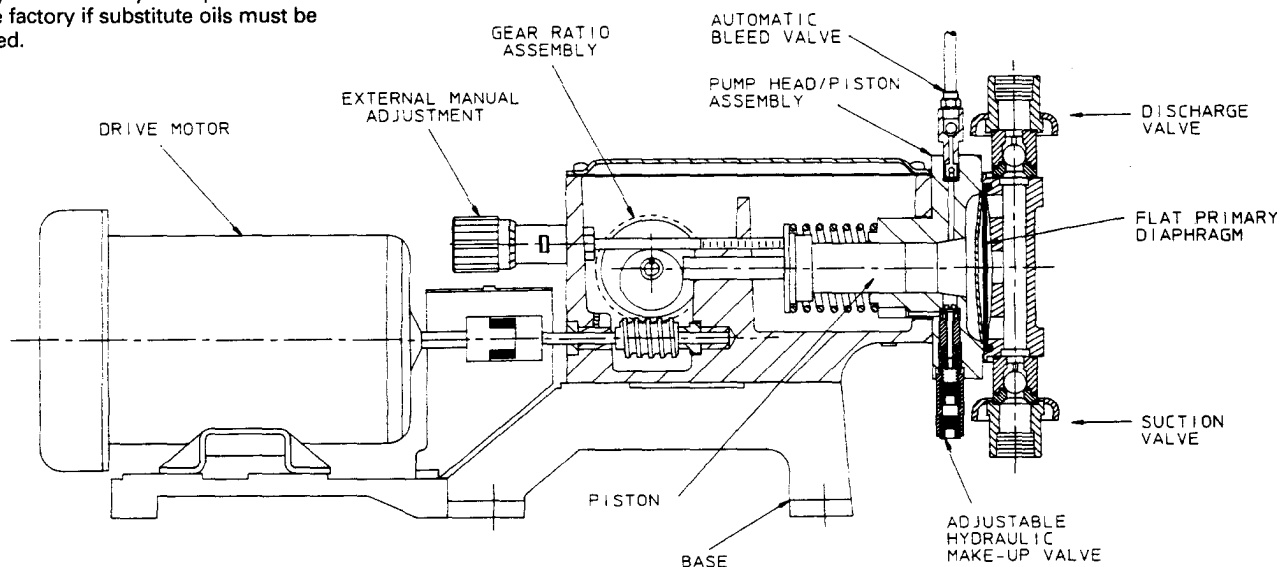
displacement and accurate pumping rate. The diaphragm isolates the chemical being pumped within the reagent head and check valves. No other parts need to be of special chemically stable material. This isolation of product eliminates possibility of contamination. The plunger handles only oil and no stuffing box is required.

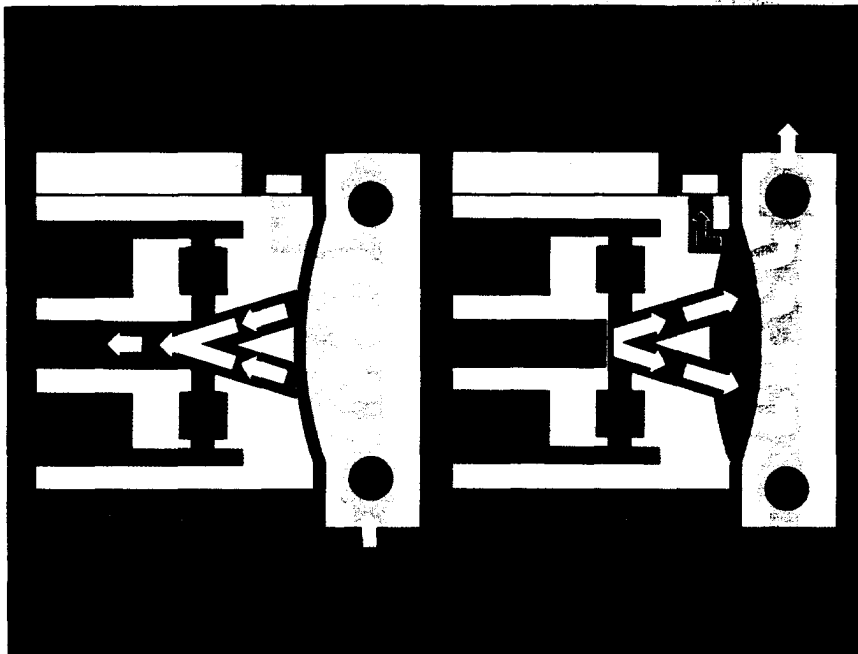
Pump Head Assemblies

The hydraulic pump head assembly contains the plunger cylinder and various hydraulic components to protect and maintain a precise hydraulic balance between the plunger and the diaphragm. Figure No. 3 and Figure No. 4 shows various styles of pump head assemblies.

Make-Up, Hydraulic Bypass and Bleeder Valves Within the Hydraulic System

Figures No. 3 and Figure No. 4 show the locations of valves according to piston diameter and diaphragm style selected.





Make-Up Valve

Any leakage past the plunger or bleeder, however slight, is replaced by the make-up valve which permits flow of replacement oil from the oil reservoir. This is an automatic function. The oil loss allows the diaphragm to get out of phase with the plunger thus creating a vacuum ahead of the plunger during the suction stroke. The make-up valves are factory set.

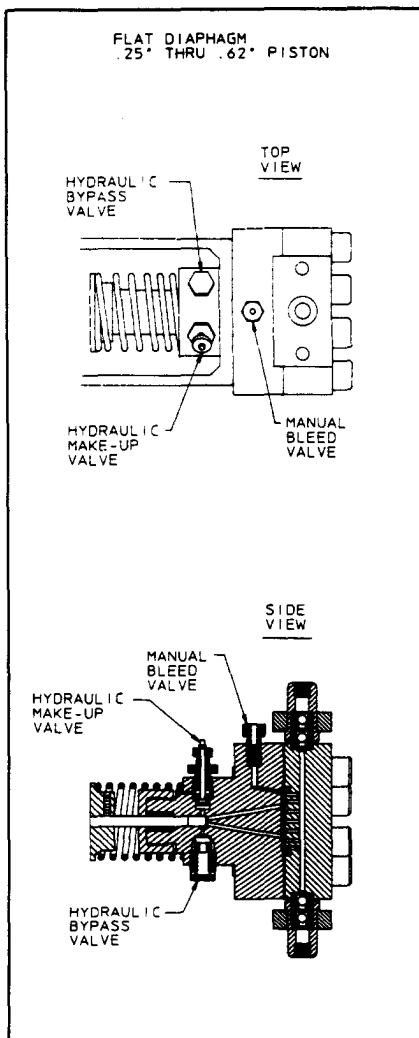


FIGURE 3

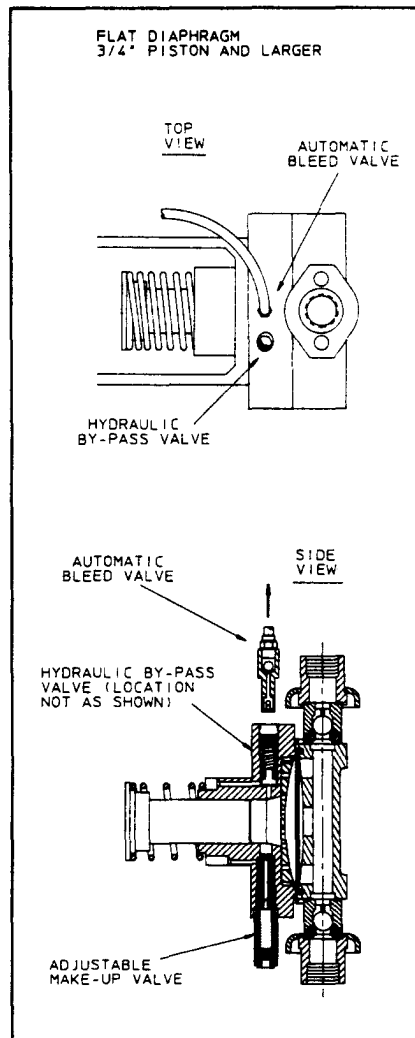


FIGURE 4

Hydraulic Bypass Valve

Any excess hydraulic pressure buildup within the pump compression chamber or chemical end due to accidental valve closure or line stoppage is relieved through the hydraulic bypass valve. It blows off oil under excess pressure ahead of the plunger back into the oil reservoir thus terminating the pumping action and protecting the pump mechanism.

Hydraulic bypass valves are factory set at full design pressure unless specified differently by purchaser.

Pressure Relief Valve

A separate process relief valve should be installed in the process piping to protect piping and sensitive process equipment.

Bleeder Valve

The function of this valve is to release any air or oil vapors from ahead of the piston and maintain a solid hydraulic medium to transmit infinite movements of the piston to the diaphragm. In large piston models where adequate oil movement exists the bleed valve functions automatically weeping a minute quantity of oil plus any air or vapor out of the hydraulic system. In small piston models where oil movement and hydraulic instabilities are minimal a manual bleed valve is used.

Additional detail on the function of these valves will be given as applicable in the Operation, Maintenance and Trouble Shooting Sections.

Reagent Head Assemblies

Flat diaphragm reagent head assemblies are available in several basic configurations. They are: Figure No. 5, $\frac{1}{4}$ " through $1\frac{1}{2}$ " piston, metal reagent head and plastic diaphragm; Figure No. 6, $\frac{1}{4}$ " through $\frac{1}{2}$ ", metal reagent head and metal diaphragm; Figure No. 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ " through $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", plastic reagent head and plastic diaphragm.

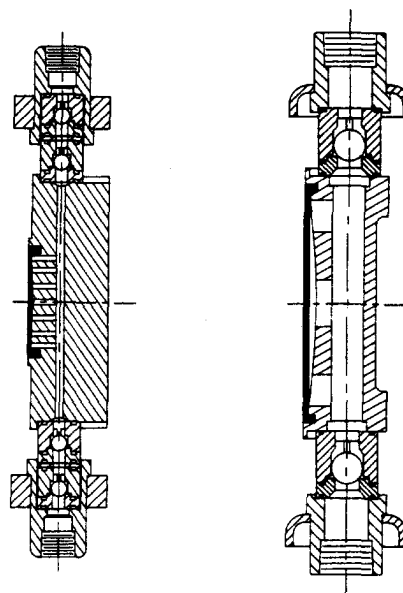


FIGURE 5

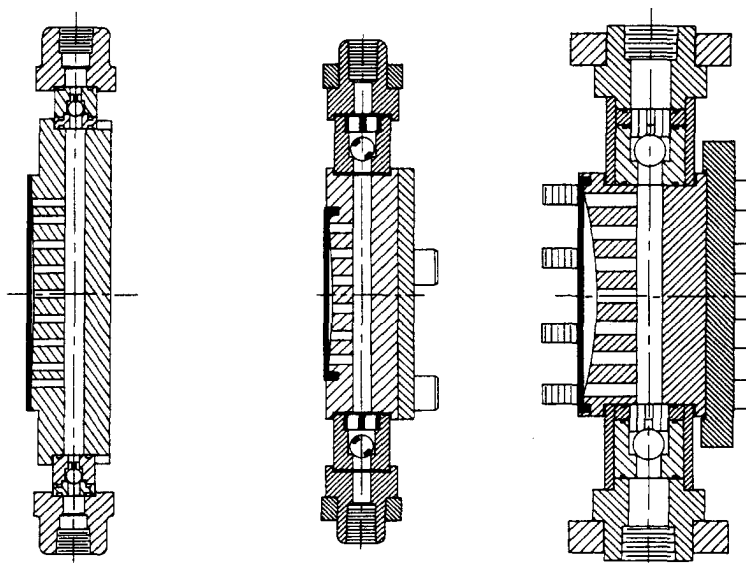


FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

Installation Tips

Check the Shipment:

A standard Pulsafeeder shipment includes the pump, PULSA-lube oil, wrenches, instruction and parts list packet and replacement parts if ordered. Unpack carefully, check packing list and make sure all parts are received. Check voltage of electric motor against the service to be used.

Locating the 680 Pumps:

PULSAFEEDER pumps are designed to operate under indoor atmospheric conditions. It is desirable to provide a hood or covering for outdoor service. Alternate oil or external heating is required if ambient temperatures will be below 40°F (4.4°C). Check with factory if fluid temperatures entering the pump will be below 40°F (4.4°C).

1. Check level of pump. Shim where necessary.
2. Securely bolt to foundation. Do not distort base.

NOTE: Most 680 models will operate without bolting down. However, it is important to have a solid and level foundation so that a minimum of vibration is evident. Continual vibration can loosen gaskets and pipe connections.

3. Check motor alignment and reagent head and valve bolt tightness before operation. Follow bolt torque readings carefully.

Flooded Suction Desirable:

Installation will be simpler to operate if the liquid will flow to the pump by gravity. Wherever possible the pump should be located below the level of storage vessel.

Discharge Pressure:

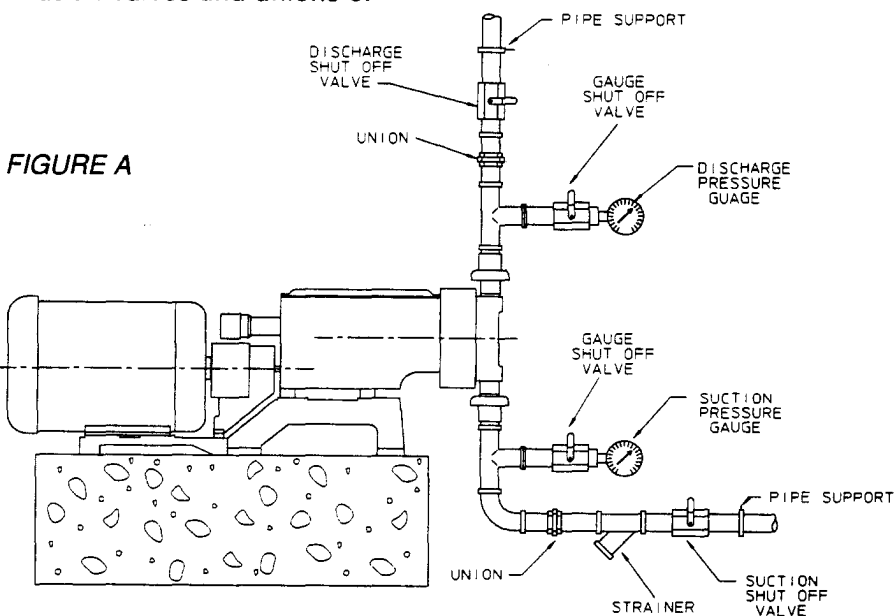
All 680 models are designed for continuous service at the rated discharge pressure. To prevent liquid flow through, it is necessary that discharge pressure be at least 5 psi above suction pressure. When pumping downhill a back pressure valve should be placed in the discharge line.

Piping:

Pipe size and length are critical to proper operation of any metering pump. A restricted discharge or starved suction condition spells immediate failure to any metering pump installation. A separate brochure entitled "Designing a Successful Metering Pump Installation" is provided to assist Engineers responsible for piping system design. Copies are available upon request (Technical Sheet 304). Inlet piping must be at least equal in size to pump inlet connection.

Figure A shows the preferred piping configuration for a good metering pump installation. A good piping installation addresses present and future requirements of the metering system. Plan for shut off valves and unions or

flanges installed on both the suction and discharge lines. This allows inspection of the check valves without draining long runs of pipe. Install a tee in the suction and discharge piping between the pump and the shut off valves. This permits easy installation of a calibration tube for calibration of the pump at start up or any future date. A tee in the discharge piping is a must on a good installation because it permits ease of mounting a pressure gauge to check discharge pressure at the pump and setting the hydraulic bypass valve during start up and future maintenance functions. To prevent strain on the pump fittings use pipe straps and braces. Do not allow the weight of the piping to be supported by a pipe union, the valve fitting or other portion of the pump head or leaks will occur. An air leak at a union or other fitting in the suction piping can severely affect metering accuracy and is extremely difficult to detect. In assembly of piping, use pipethread tape or a compound compatible with the product handled. If rigid piping is used we suggest bolting the pump to its foundation.



Use Strainers:

Pump check valves are susceptible to dirt and other contaminants and any accumulation can cause malfunction. Be sure to use a pipeline strainer in the suction line between the suction shut off valve and the pump suction valve. 100 mesh screen is preferred.

Flush Piping System:

Whether new or old piping is used, all lines should be flushed with a clean liquid or air before starting pump to carry out pipe scale or other foreign material. Make sure flushing liquid is compatible with the chemical to be pumped.

Metal Reagent Head Models:

The metal reagent head assembly is provided in several alloys. Piping of similar alloy should be selected. Dissimilar materials can cause galvanic corrosion.

Do not backweld piping to the valve housings without first removing the valve housings from the pump as excessive heat can damage the reagent head and other parts. Tie bars must be positioned on the valve housing *before* welding.

Plastic Reagent Head Models:

Care must be exercised when making connections on plastic reagent head models. Excessive tightening can distort or break the plastic materials. Tubing should be rated for the highest discharge pressure expected. **DO NOT USE METAL PIPING.**

Start-Up Inspection

Every 680 metering pump is tested for correct capacity at maximum pressure capability of the pressure relief valve before shipment. The diaphragm cavity is fully primed and remains so for shipment. For shipping purposes the gear and hydraulic reservoir oil have been removed. Sufficient fresh PULSAube oil is included with the shipment for refilling the gear and hydraulic reservoirs.

Warning

1. Do not run pump without oil.
2. Do not remove main gear box cover while pump is running.
3. Do not run pump with coupling guard removed.
4. Do not put hands or fingers in gear box or reservoir when pump is running.

Filling Gear and Oil Reservoirs:

Remove the pump cover and fill both reservoirs with PULSAube oil to the top of the gear box partition. Do not overfill. PULSAube oil is compounded to serve as both gear lubricant and hydraulic transfer fluid. Check with factory if substitute oils must be used.

The cover assembly incorporates a free acting diaphragm to allow breathing of the reservoir and at the same time seal the reservoir from the atmosphere. Be sure the diaphragm is properly positioned when replacing the cover so that it will seal on the gear box.

Final Inspection:

Because of the pump's small size and light weight it sometimes receives severe handling during shipment. Though physical damage may not occur, it is always possible for parts to move slightly in adjustment. This situation might occur with motor or pneumatic control alignment. A quick visual check should be made to assure that motor and control shafts have not shifted severely out of alignment or damage could occur from starting the motor. If unusual vibration should occur after start up realign the motor and coupling.

Start-up:

Since the hydraulic oil system is primed at the factory, priming the process system is all that should be necessary to produce flow. If the hydraulic system has inadvertently been dumped due to starting up with restricted suction or discharge conditions or improper adjustments to compensator or bleed valves, repriming procedures under the maintenance section may have to be followed before pump calibration can begin.

Priming Process Head:

1. Open the suction line and discharge line shut off valves.
2. If the piping system design and the storage tank are such that the product flows by gravity to the pump, no priming is required. If however, the discharge line is under pressure, air will be trapped in the process head and it will be necessary to remove the discharge pressure to enable the pump to prime itself.

3. If the pump must handle a suction lift, it may be necessary to manually prime the reagent head. Remove the discharge valve by unscrewing the two tie bar bolts and then lifting the valve out. Fill the head with process fluid, or a compatible liquid, then replace the valve in the same position and retighten the tie bar bolts.
4. The pump is now ready for start-up.
5. Start the pump and increase the control setting to full stroke.
6. Make a brief check to assure that the pump is producing the approximate flow desired at the full stroke setting. Calibration should not be attempted on any model until it has run at least one hour to assure the pump hydraulic and reagent head systems have stabilized.

Due to agitation of the PULSA-lube oil when filling the reservoirs, minute air bubbles will have formed. It takes at least one hour running time to dissipate the bubbles and develop a sound hydraulic system. In some of the very low displacement models it may take up to eight hours running time to stabilize the system and permit accurate calibration. This is generally limited to models with $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter and " diameter plungers.

If the pump does not produce the approximate flow desired at the full stroke setting refer to the Trouble Shooting Section for possible causes and refer to Priming Procedure under the Operation and Maintenance Section.

To Adjust Flow Rate:

Figure B

The 680 Pulsafeeders are provided with a lock-in place micrometer knob adjustment for changing length of stroke while in operation or idle. Push in on locking device and turn adjustment knob clockwise to increase flow and counterclockwise to decrease flow. These indications can be converted to volumetric or weight units by calibration conversion charts. On earlier model micrometer knobs you may increase the friction on the adjustment or completely lock up the adjustment knob by removing the gear box cover and tightening the friction nut on the adjustment shaft.

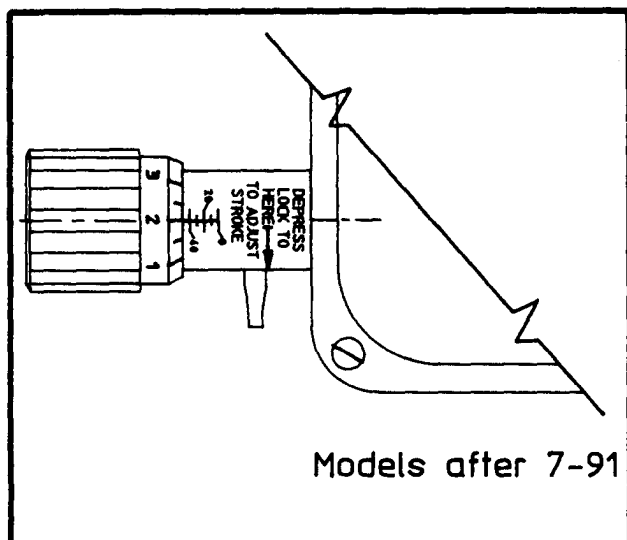


FIGURE B

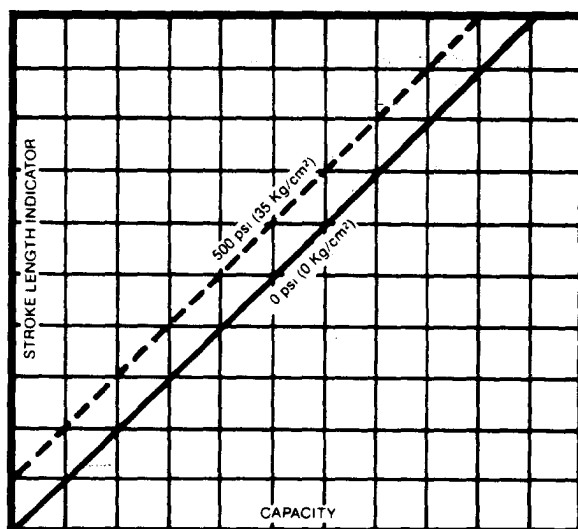


FIGURE C

Calibration:

All pumps are tested on water at room temperature with 7 foot flooded head at full rated pressure. Any curves supplied by Pulsafeeder would be representative of this test and can only be used as a guideline.

All pumps must be calibrated under actual operating conditions for the operator to know the proper adjustment for particular outputs. A typical displacement chart is shown in Figure C. Note that output is linear with respect to micrometer settings but that increase

in discharge pressure decreases output slightly and describes the line parallel to that at atmospheric pressure. This is caused by compression of hydraulic oil and valve inefficiencies. Capacity at atmospheric pressure will be nearly that of calculated displacement. As the discharge pressure increases there will be a corresponding decrease in capacity at a rate of approximately 1% per 100 psi increase.

Figure D and E show typical piping arrangements for performing pump calibration.

is desirable to calibrate from the suction side of the pump so the pump will be operating under actual or comparable discharge conditions.

Check the capacity several times at three different stroke length settings and record them on linear graph paper. For all stable conditions, these points should describe a straight line.

PULSAFEEDERS supplied with automatic controls, either pneumatic or electronic, are accompanied by separate instructions on output adjustment and calibration.

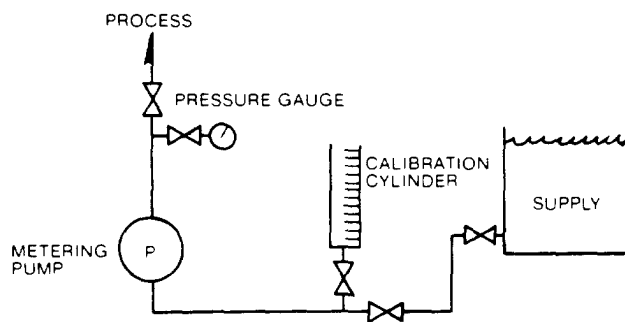


FIGURE D

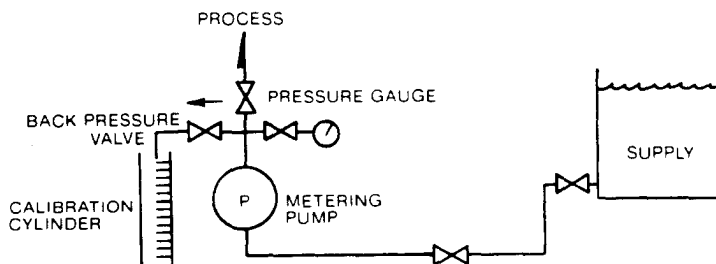


FIGURE E

Operation and Maintenance

The preceding instructions have assisted you in proper installation and start-up of your 680 pump. The following sections are arranged to assist in maintaining proper pump operation and trouble shooting any problems that might develop during start-up or thereafter.

Accurate records in the early stages of pump operation will reveal the type and amount of maintenance that will be required. A preventative maintenance program based on these records will insure trouble free operation. It is not possible in these instructions to forecast the life of such parts as the diaphragm, check valves and other parts in contact with the product you are handling. Corrosion rates and conditions of operation affect the useful life of these materials so an individual metering pump must be gauged according to particular service conditions.

Diaphragm Inspection

Figure 3 & 4

PULSAFEEDER TFE plastic or metal diaphragms are not subject to stress fatigue and do not fail from repeated flexure. However, long-time accumulation of foreign material or entrapment of hard, sharp particles between the diaphragm and the dish cavity can eventually cause premature damage.

Periodic inspection of the diaphragm is desirable, especially if the product pumped carries large particles or trash.

To remove the diaphragm, the first four steps are the same for

plastic and metal diaphragms.

1. Remove all pressure from the piping system.
2. Close the inlet and outlet shut-off valves.
3. Break the union or flanges on the piping.
4. Arrange to catch and properly dispose of oil and product leakage that will occur when disassembling head and valving.
5. Remove the inlet check valve to drain reagent head and cavity. Use extreme caution if product is hazardous and wear proper protective clothing.

For plastic diaphragms, follow Steps 6 through 10. For metal, follow Steps 11 through 15.

6. Remove reagent head bolts and rinse the head in water or a compatible liquid.
7. Flat disc style diaphragms in TFE material which remain attached to the reagent head can be removed undamaged by forcing compressed air into the inlet port while plugging the discharge port. Diaphragms which remain attached to the hydraulic pump head can be removed undamaged by rotating the piston by hand.
8. If the diaphragm shows no evidence of damage, there is no need to replace it. A slight warped condition is normal and will not require replacement of the diaphragm.
9. On models which have an insert dish plate, make sure the dish plate is reset in the pump head with the cavity on the diaphragm side and one of the four holes closest to the outer edge positioned at the top to permit air to bleed out of the cavity when priming.

10. Some PULSAFEEDER plastic diaphragms incorporate an integral "O" ring design. Follow torque restrictions in table on following page. Simply tighten to bolt strength limit. On other models, where there is no "O" ring, the diaphragm must be compressed to form a seal. Be careful to follow the torque limits in the table (page 10). **MODELS WITH PLASTIC HEAD AND VALVES MUST BE TIGHTENED BY HAND ONLY TO AVOID DISTORTION OF PARTS.**

The following steps apply to metal diaphragms.

11. As the diaphragm is sealed by "O" rings, or gaskets, at both the pump head and reagent head, leakage of both oil and product pumped can occur simultaneously when the reagent head bolts are loosened. It is, therefore, desirable to remove the inlet check valve to drain the reagent head and cavity. Proceed with care if the product is hazardous.
12. When removing the reagent head bolts, leave two bottom bolts in place but back them out until the diaphragm is exposed at the top. Pick out the diaphragm with needle nose pliers.

BOLT TORQUE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODELS WITH METAL HEADS AND PLASTIC DIAPHRAGMS (1) (2)

Piston Dia.	Reagent Head Bolts		Tie Bar Bolts	
.250 -.500	240-300 in. lbs	276-345 kg-m	45-65 in. lbs.	.52-75 kg-m
.625 - .1.50	60-70 in. lbs.	.69-81 kg-m	25-45 in. lbs.	.29-52 kg-m
<p>(1) Metal diaphragm models/reagent head bolts can be tightened to normal range compatible with bolt sizes. Tie bar bolt torque same as for plastic diaphragm models.</p> <p>(2) Do not use these torque ratings for models with plastic reagent head and valve housings. Bolts on these models should only be hand tightened for adequate seal at their lower pressure rating.</p>				

13. If the diaphragm shows damage, replace it.
14. If the "O" rings are extruded or cut, replace them. On models with flat gaskets, replace the gaskets each time the head is removed. Make sure gaskets are properly centered on serrations located on the pump and reagent head. Hold the gaskets in place with an adhesive. **DO NOT COMPLETELY COAT THE GASKETS** as this will fill serrations with compound and impair sealing.
15. Before reassembly, make sure all faces of the reagent head and pump head are clean.

Repriming Hydraulics Figure 3 & 4

1. Reassemble diaphragm and reagent head, tightening all bolts securely and evenly. Use reliable torque wrench to values indicated.
2. Reassemble valve housing and take care in inserting gaskets that they are properly positioned. Replace valves, seats and seat gaskets in correct orientation for direction of flow (see Fig. 8-11) and tighten securely.

3. Connect inlet piping.
4. With discharge line bypassed around process or to drain, start motor and prime reagent head.
5. Set stroke length adjustment to maximum stroke.
6. Stop the pump and remove the manual bleed/auto bleed valve assembly from pump head.
7. Place a plastic pipette (i.e., turkey baster) in the manual bleed/auto bleed valve hole of the pump head. Fill pipette with oil being used in gearbox.
8. Start the pump. As the pump operates each suction stroke of the pump will draw in oil from pipette and each discharge stroke will expel air from pump head.
9. Add oil to pipette as necessary until no more air is expelled from pump head and oil is moving up and down pipette with piston movement.
10. Shut down the pump and manually retract the piston to full rearward position. (This may be done by removing coupling cover and manually turning motor shaft.)
11. Remove the pipette and replace the manual bleed/auto bleed valve assembly.

Piston and Diaphragm Alignment

12. Manually rotate motor shaft until piston is in full forward position.
13. If piston does not set up before full forward position is obtained then pump piston and diaphragm is phased.
14. If piston sets up at some point prior to achieving full forward position then loosen up bypass valve setting (keeping track of number of turns) until piston slips forward forcing excess oil from the pump head through the bypass valve. Move piston to full forward position.
15. Retighten bypass valve to previous setting, but do not exceed MAX. OPERATING PRESSURE indicated on pump nameplate.
16. Hydraulics is primed and piston is phased with diaphragm.
17. Add PULSA-lube oil to front and rear reservoirs to bring oil level up to top of partition.
18. After the pump has run for several hours, again bleed manual air vent for any last trace of air.

Check Valves

Figure 8, 9, 10 & 11

Operating experience on thousands of installations has indicated that many metering pump troubles have to do with check valves. Problems usually stem from (a) an accumulation of trash between the valve and seat, (b) corrosion which damages seating surfaces, (c) erosion from high velocity flow, or (d) normal physical damage after extended service.

When reassembling after cleaning or replacement be sure to use new seals.

Separate the valve assembly and examine the components for wear, damage or accumulation of solids. A ball valve seat should have a sharp 90° edge, free of any nicks or dents. Hold the ball firmly on the seat and examine against a light. If light is visible between the two then replace the seat and/or ball.

Hydraulic Make-up Valve

Hydraulic make-up valves are designed to maintain the correct volume of oil in the hydraulic system between the piston and the diaphragm. Pumps are supplied with one of two valve styles shown in figures 12 & 13.

PLASTIC DESIGN
1/4 - 5/8 DIA. PISTONS

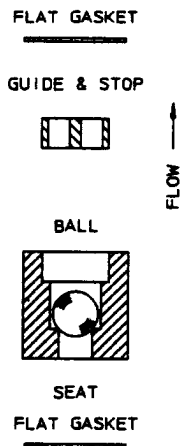


FIGURE 8

METAL VALVE DESIGN
1/4 DIA. & LARGER PISTONS

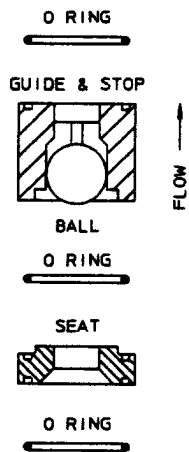


FIGURE 9

PLASTIC VALVE DESIGN
3/4 DIA. & LARGER PISTONS

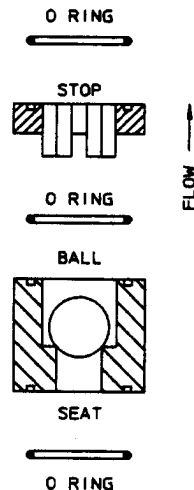


FIGURE 10

SLURRY VALVE DESIGN
3/4 DIA. & LARGER PISTONS

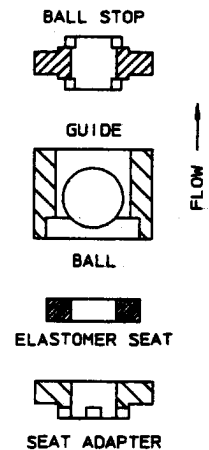


FIGURE 11

Adjustable Valves

Figure 12

This valve is factory set and operator adjustable. Under normal circumstances adjustment is not necessary. Normal factory setting allows two threads to show from end of threaded shaft to locking nut. The valve requires no routine maintenance and is not considered a normal replacement item. In some situations it is necessary to adjust the valve. If spring tension is too tight this condition is signaled by a gradual loss in pump capacity. If spring tension is too loose oil will be forced from bypass valve on every stroke.

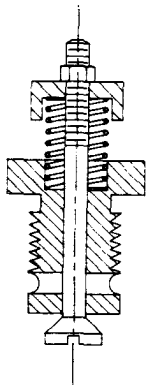


FIGURE 12

Figure 13

This valve is adjusted by turning the adjusting bolt (Figure 13) to vary the spring tension on the valve. The following procedure is used at the factory for setting the valve:

- 1) The set screw and back-up spring are removed. Care should be used when handling the spring. **Do not stretch or compress the spring by hand.**
- 2) The set screw threads are cleaned and 4-6 wraps of teflon tape are applied.
- 3) The set screw is re-threaded into the valve body until it bottoms out. It is then backed out (turn counter-clockwise) 4-5 turns.

If more than three tube size bubbles appear in the bleeder line during a four hour pumping period and the pump is new or the make-up valve has been recently re-calibrated - **Do Not** repeat steps 1 through 3 above. Instead, a fine "tune-in" procedure should be undertaken.

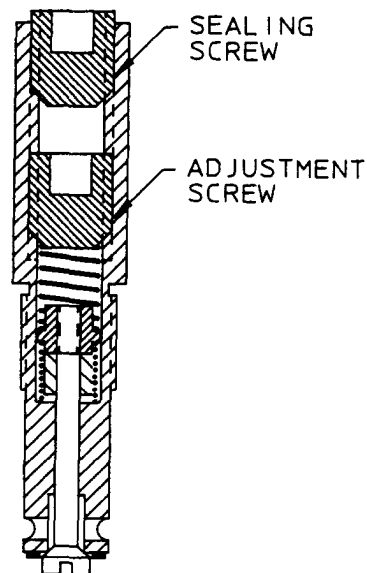


FIGURE 13

- 1) Disconnect power to idle pump.
- 2) Tighten Set Screw (turn clockwise) 1 turn.
- 3) Allow pump to sit idle for 1-hour to permit entrained air to separate from oil. If it is not possible to shut the pump down the air laden oil can be replaced by manually opening the pressure relief valve (see PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE section) and rotate motor coupling by hand. After the recirculating oil is clear of air the pressure relief valve must be reset
- 4) The pump should be restarted and check periodically for excessive air exiting from the bleeder valve. The procedure should be repeated as necessary.

Valve removal/replacement can be accomplished by loosening the valve body (turn clockwise) with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " wrench. Should the valve assembly require cleaning remove the valve body from the pump head. Remove the set screw from the valve body. Carefully remove and retain the spring that is captured by the set screw in the valve body. Insert the long end of a $\frac{1}{4}$ " allen wrench into the valve body to force open the poppet. Be careful to apply only enough pressure to open the valve " maximum. Opening the valve more than " can damage the poppet spring. Rinse the poppet end of the valve in solvent. Blow dry with air.

Hydraulic Bypass Valve

The hydraulic bypass valve is an adjustable spring loaded valve. It is designed to protect the pump against excessive hydraulic pressure. The valve is factory set to the "Relief Valve Setting" if specified on the specification data sheet or set to allow operation at the maximum pump pressure, indicated on the pump nameplate, without relieving.

To adjust the valve to a lower relief pressure, turn counter-clockwise.

To check the pressure setting it is necessary to install a gauge in the discharge line between the pump and a shut off valve. With the pump operating at maximum stroke a gradual closing of the shut off valve will cause the bypass valve to reach its cracking pressure which will be observed on the gauge. When the bypass valve is set for maximum pump operating pressure (shown on nameplate), cracking pressure is slightly above maximum oper-

ating pressure so that it does not weep during normal pump operation. Dead head dumping pressure can be considerably higher than cracking pressure on some large piston, fast stroke rate models, so the internal bypass valve should not be considered a safety valve for protection of the process piping and instrumentation. In the case of large piston fast stroke rate pumps the dumping pressure is an instantaneous pressure generally experienced only in the first discharge stroke of the pump since the make-up valve cannot replace the displacement of the piston in one stroke.

It is unusual for a hydraulic bypass valve to operate during normal pump operation. The following conditions will cause bypass valve operation.

1. Excessive pressure buildup in the process which the pump is injecting into.
2. A plugged discharge line or someone shutting off a valve in the discharge line while the pump is operating.
3. Restricted flow to the pump causing the make-up valve to operate. If an inlet strainer is plugged, or someone closes an inlet valve thereby restricting flow of fluid to the pump, the diaphragm is then unable to follow movement of the plunger. The vacuum created between the diaphragm and the plunger upset the make-up valve allowing oil to replace the vacuum condition. This excess oil will be displaced through the bypass valve on the discharge stroke of the plunger. Undersized (restrictive) piping must be avoided (see "Piping" page 5).

Any unusual condition in the system which prevents free movement of the diaphragm will cause a recirculating condition between the make-up valve and the hydraulic bypass valve. Continuous oil recirculation against the bypass valve will eventually cavitate the hydraulic prime plus introduce unnecessary load conditions within the pump mechanism.

Automatic Bleed Valve

Figure 14

The automatic bleed valve is a gravity operated ball check valve designed to displace a small quantity of hydraulic oil or air on each pump stroke.

Any accumulation of solids can cause malfunction. Unscrew the valve and clean it with kerosene or solvent. If solids cannot be removed the valve must be replaced since there is no means of repair.

AUTOMATIC BLEED VALVE

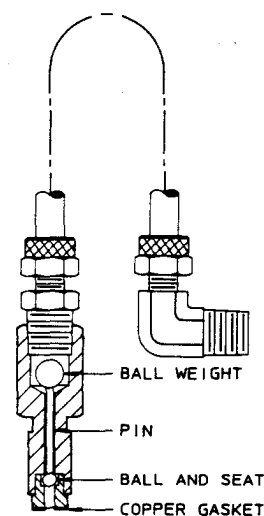


FIGURE 14

Manual Bleed Valve

Figure 15

The manual bleed valve is used in small piston models where oil movement and hydraulic instabilities are minimal. To operate this valve loosen the valve a slight amount until oil is seen coming out. Leave the valve loosened for a few strokes of the pump and then retighten.

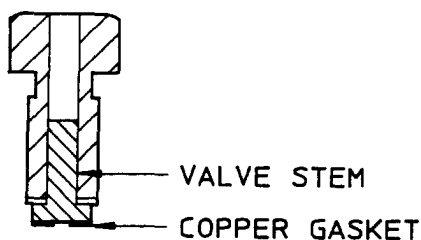


FIGURE 15

Lubricating Instructions

PULSAube is a custom blend oil with additives for lubrication and hydraulic transfer service. (For emergency requirements, a list of acceptable commercial oils is available). The diaphragm on the cover of the gear box assembly generally protects the oil from contamination for extended periods of time. A periodic six month check should be made for oil level and possible contamination.

Under sustained conditions of high humidity or if water is present, the oil can become emulsified and take on a yellowish color. Change the oil immediately if this occurs and examine the make-up valve and other parts for corrosion. A suction pump similar to a grease gun is useful for removing oil from chambers, or it may be drained from the ports at the side of each chamber.



To establish a maintenance record and routine procedure, check lubricant and drive mechanism at three and six month intervals. At the first six month interval check the condition of the inlet and outlet check valves. These items along with oil seal inspection should be part of a routine service procedure.

Oil Capacity

The standard 680 metering pump requires approximately one quart of PULSAube oil to fill both chambers and prime hydraulic pump head. PULSAube oil is available in one gallon cans, cartons of six (6) one gallon cans, five gallon cans or 55 gallon drums.

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS Short Term

Storage of PULSA Series pump for up to 12 months after shipment is considered short term. Under this condition the recommended storage procedures are as follows:

1. The pump should be stored indoors at room temperature in a dry environment.
2. The pump gearbox and hydraulic reservoir is to be completely filled with PULSAube oil within two months after date of shipment.
3. The gearbox and hydraulic reservoir should be inspected every 3-6 months. Maintain the oil level and assure that no water or condensation is present, follow Procedure II, Step A below.
4. It is recommended that the stroke length of the pump be adjusted to its midpoint and that the piston be manually cycled through 3-6 cycles every 6 months.

5. Prior to start-up, perform a complete inspection and then start up in accordance with instructions in this manual.

Long Term

For storage longer than 12 months in addition to the above, the following procedures should be followed.

1. Every 12 months PULSAlube oil should be drained from the gearbox and hydraulic reservoir. The gearbox and hydraulic reservoir should be flushed with kerosene or petroleum base solvent, thoroughly dried out with a rag, and then refilled with fresh PULSAlube oil.
2. Every 12 months the motor should be connected to a power source and the pump operated for a minimum of one hour. It is not necessary to have liquid in the reagent head during this operation but the suction and discharge ports must be open to atmosphere.

After 12 months storage Pulsafeeder's warranty cannot cover such items as oil seals, gaskets, piston cups and other items which are subject to deterioration with age. If the pump has been in storage for longer than 12 months it is recommended that these items be replaced prior to going into service. Material and labor to recondition or replace this class of item is the purchaser's responsibility. For a one year service warranty after extended storage the refurbishment and equipment inspection must be done by a Pulsafeeder serviceman.

Maintenance Parts Stock

Pulsafeeder offers a KOPkit which is a group of recommended spares carried in stock for replacement due to normal wear. The Kit covers such items as diaphragm, diaphragm gaskets if used, inlet and discharge valve parts, a complete set of valve gaskets and hydraulic pump head gasket. The KOPkit part number for your pump is indicated on the nameplate. A sufficient quantity of PULSAlube oil should be on hand for periodic oil changes.

Ordering Parts

When ordering parts always specify:

1. Pump model and serial number (stamped on nameplate).
2. Part number (from parts list), or KOPkit number.
3. Material of reagent head construction (liquid end parts).

Additional Pulsafeeder Services

FIELD SERVICE — Including pump repair or conversion to different services is available at nominal cost.

FACTORY REPAIR — Complete pump reconditioning.

OPERATOR TRAINING SEMINARS — Conducted by experienced factory trained service personnel at the factory in Rochester, NY or in the field. Field trips are available at nominal cost.



Trouble Shooting Chart

Difficulty	Probable Cause	Remedy
Pump Does Not Start	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coupling disconnected 2. Faulty power source 3. Blown fuse, circuit breaker 4. Broken wire 5. Wired improperly 	<p>Connect and align</p> <p>Check power source</p> <p>Replace — Locate overload</p> <p>Locate and repair</p> <p>Check diagram</p>
No Delivery wiring diagram.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor not running 2. Supply tank empty 3. Lines clogged 4. Closed line valves 5. Ball check valves held open with solids 6. Vapor lock, cavitation 7. Prime lost 8. Strainer clogged 9. Hydraulic system under-primed 10. Check valves installed upside down 	<p>Check power source. Check</p> <p>Fill with liquid</p> <p>Clean and flush</p> <p>Open pipeline valves</p> <p>Clean — inspect</p> <p>Increase suction pressure</p> <p>Reprime, check for leak</p> <p>Remove and clean.</p> <p>Replace screen if necessary</p> <p>Refer to "Repriming Hydraulic System"</p> <p>See check valve illustrations</p>
Low Delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor speed too low 2. Check valves worn or dirty 3. Hydraulic Bypass valve opening each stroke 4. Calibration system error 5. Product viscosity too high 6. Product cavitating 	<p>Check voltages, hertz, wiring, and terminal connections. Check nameplate vs. specifications</p> <p>Clean, replace if damaged</p> <p>Refer to "Hydraulic Bypass Valve"</p> <p>Evaluate and correct</p> <p>Lower viscosity by increasing product temperature. Increase pump size.</p> <p>Increase suction pressure. Cool product as necessary</p>
Delivery Gradually Drops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stroke adjustment creeping 2. Check valve leakage 3. Leak in suction line 4. Fouled bypass or make-up valve 5. Strainer fouled 6. Product change 7. By-pass leakage 	<p>Consult factory. Replace worn parts.</p> <p>Clean, replace if damaged</p> <p>Locate and correct</p> <p>Refer to "Operation and Maintenance"</p> <p>Clean or replace screen</p> <p>Check viscosity</p> <p>Correct for bypass valve leakage</p>
Delivery Erratic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leak in suction line 2. Product cavitating 3. Entrained air or gas in product 4. Motor speed erratic 5. Fouled check valves 	<p>Locate and correct</p> <p>Increase suction pressure</p> <p>Consult factory for suggested venting</p> <p>Check voltage, hertz</p> <p>Clean, replace if necessary</p>

Difficulty	Probable Cause	Remedy
Delivery Higher Than Rated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suction pressure higher than discharge pressure 2. Discharge piping too small 3. Back pressure valvae set too low 4. Back pressure valve leaks 	<p>Install back pressure valve or consult factory for piping recommendations</p> <p>Increase pipe size — Install PULSAtrol pulsation dampener at pump in discharge line</p> <p>Increase setting</p> <p>Repair, clean, or replace</p>
Pump Loses Oil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diaphragm ruptured 2. Leaky oil seal 3. Cover gasket leaks 4. Pump head gasket leaks 5. Gear box overfilled 	<p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace or tighten</p> <p>Replace — tighten pump head bolts.</p> <p>Seal with permatex</p> <p>Remove excess oil</p>
Air Continuously Bleeds From Automated Air Bleed Valve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil in reservoir low 2. Hydraulic bypass valve opening continuously 3. Suction pressure too low 4. Breakdown of oil, temperature high 	<p>Refill to correct level</p> <p>Refer to "Hydraulic Bypass Valve"</p> <p>Increase pressure</p> <p>Change oil type, consult factory</p>
Noisy Gearing, Knocking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharge pressure too high 2. Water hammer 3. Worn bearings 4. Worn gears 5. End play in worm shaft 6. Eccentric or worm gear 7. Bypass valve set too high 	<p>Reduce pressure or discharge pipe size</p> <p>Install PULSAtrol</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace gears & check for improper hydraulic bypass valve setting</p> <p>Consult factory</p> <p>Tighten or replace assembly</p> <p>Readjust (see "Hydraulic Bypass Valve")</p>
Piping Noisy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pipe size too small 2. Pipe runs too long 3. Surge chambers full of liquid 4. No surge chambers used 	<p>Increase size of piping, install PULSAtrol</p> <p>Install PULSAtrol in line</p> <p>Recharge with air or inert gas, replace diaphragm and recharge</p> <p>Install PULSAtrols — pulsation dampeners</p>
Motor Overheats pump design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pump overloaded 2. Oil too viscous 3. Low voltage 4. Loose wire 	<p>Check operating conditions against</p> <p>Consult factory</p> <p>Check power supply</p> <p>Trace and correct. Check no load amps</p>

I. PULSATROL INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS

The PULSATrol is a pneumatically charged diaphragm type chamber that continuously stores energy. Used on the inlet it will improve NPSH_a (Net Positive Suction Head available) characteristics of the suction piping system. On the discharge line it will reduce dangerous peak pressures, eliminate shock waves and if of sufficient volume will reduce pulsating flow to almost linear.

INSTALLATION

Figures 16 a and b

On both discharge and suction lines it is desirable to mount the PULSATrol as close to the pump connection as possible. It can be mounted in any position, but vertical is preferred for ease of charging, draining and servicing. The air chamber is sealed and will not require replenishing regardless of position. A shut off valve should always be used between the piping system and PULSATrol, also a drain valve should always be installed directly below the PULSATrol. If the discharge line is open to atmospheric pressure then a back pressure valve should also be incorporated in the system near the PULSATrol to assure proper operation.

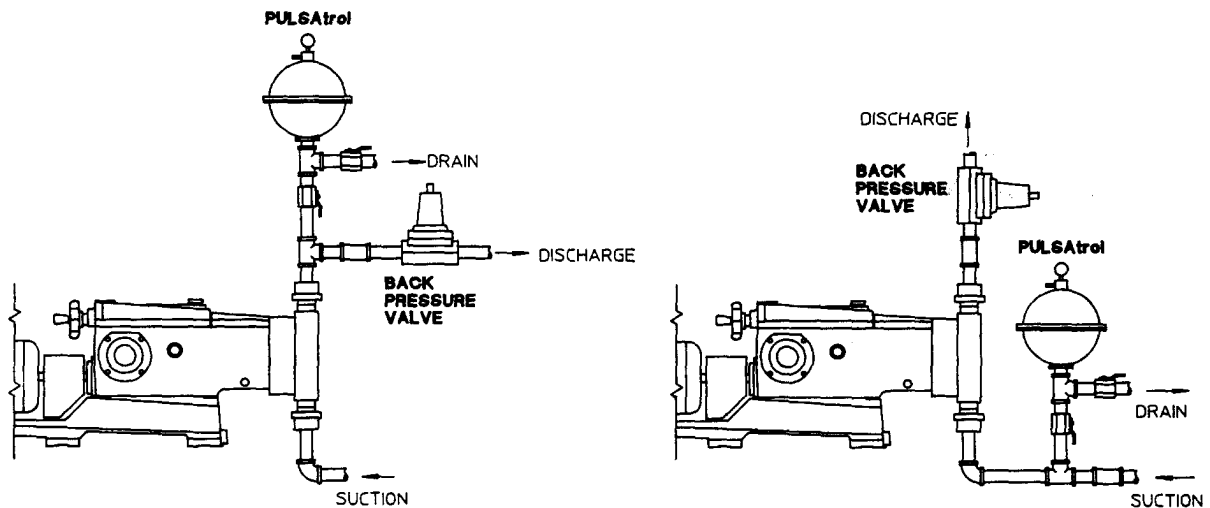


Fig. 16 a and b

OPERATION (Charging the PULSAtrol)

PROCEDURE

Pre Charge Procedure for Discharge Installation

1. Calculate the precharge pressure

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Mean Line Pressure (PSIG)} \\ & + \text{Atmospheric Pressure} \\ & \text{Absolute Pressure (PSIA)} \\ & \times \text{Precharge Percentage (80\% Max.)} \\ & \text{Pressure Absolute} \\ & - \text{Atmospheric Pressure} \\ & \text{Precharge Pressure (PSIG)} \\ & = \text{Precharge Pressure} \end{aligned}$$

2. Isolate PULSAtrol from line.
3. Carefully drain off process fluid by opening a drain valve (see recommend piping arrangement).
4. Apply precharge pressure (additional liquid may drain as diaphragm moves).
5. Close drain valve.
6. Place PULSAtrol in stream.

PROCEDURE

Pre Charge Procedure for Suction Installation

1. Isolate accumulator from line.
2. Carefully drain off process fluid by opening a drain valve (see recommended piping arrangement, attached).
3. Apply 5-10 psi precharge pressure (additional liquid may drain as diaphragm moves).
4. Close drain valve.
5. Bleed off all pressure on the PULSAtrol.
6. Open the valve to put PULSAtrol in stream.
7. Push in on the stem of the charging valve during the discharge stroke of the pump and release during the suction stroke.
8. Continue this for about 10 times and observe the compound gauge. As accumulator functions, the needle will go from pressure to vacuum.

C. Suction Installation (Suction Lift)

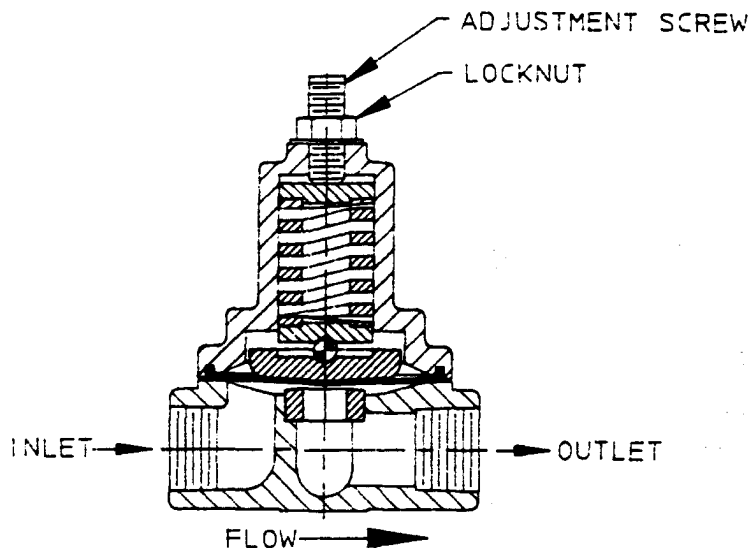
Consult your PULSA Series representative or the factory for details.

II. DIAPHRAGM BACK PRESSURE VALVES

Figure 17

Pulsafeeder diaphragm back pressure valves create a constant back pressure without chatter or cycling. A TFE diaphragm, offering maximum chemical protection and service life, seals spring and bonnet from product. This diaphragm seals directly on a replaceable seat.

Be sure to install with fluid flow in direction of arrow on valve body. If arrow is missing from plastic valve body, install with flow exiting out center hole of valve body.



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