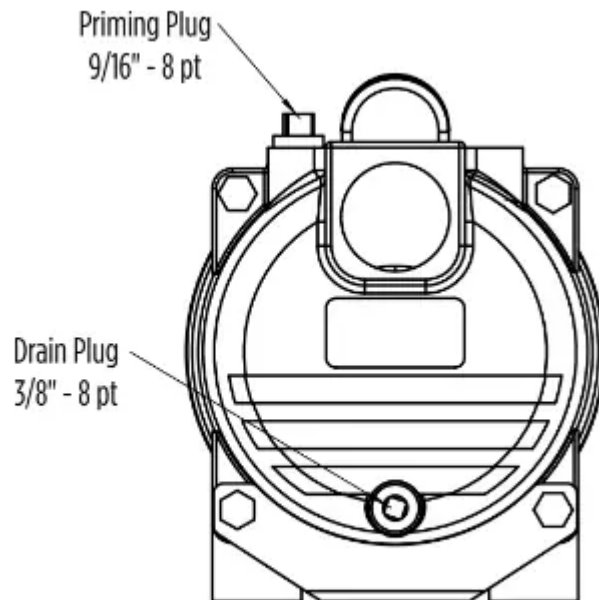


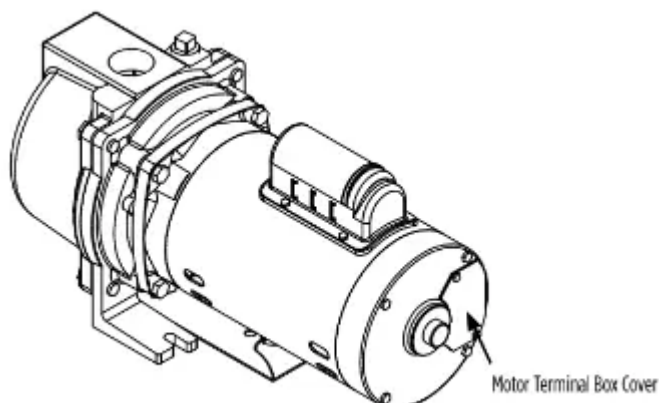
PLUG DESCRIPTIONS AND SOCKET SIZES



VOLTAGE SETTING INSTRUCTIONS

To change the pump voltage from the factory setting of 230 volts, a qualified electrician should:

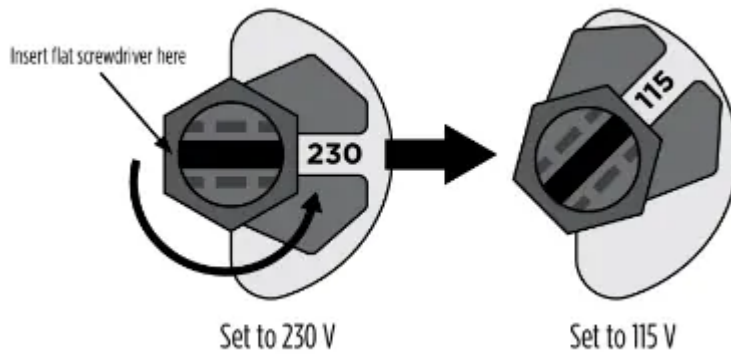
1. Disconnect the power supply to the pump.
2. Remove the cover from the motor terminal box.



FOR 1 HP MODELS

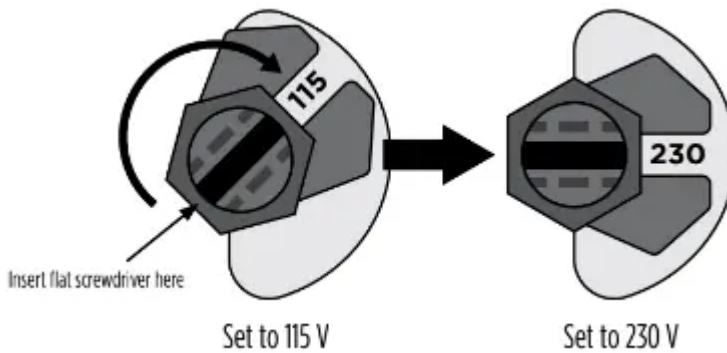
Changing voltage from 230 Volts to 115 Volts:

The cutout in the voltage change indicator will display 230 prominently, as shown below. Insert a flat screwdriver into the black voltage change indicator. To change from 230 Volts to 115 Volts, rotate the voltage change indicator counterclockwise until 115 is displayed in the cutout.

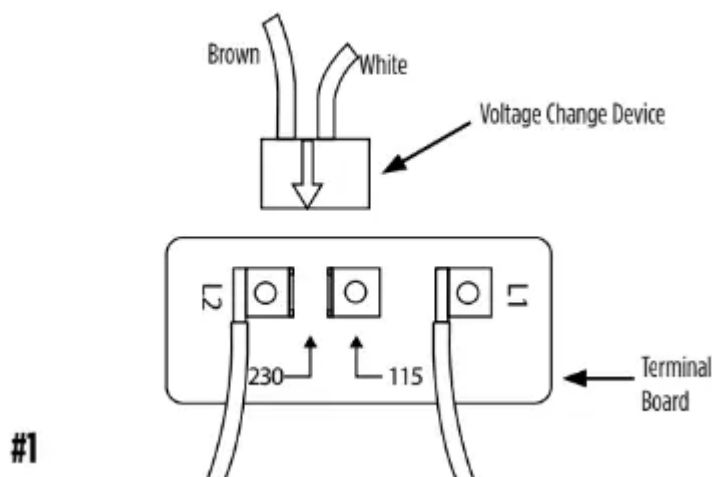


Changing voltage from 115 Volts to 230 Volts:

The cutout in the voltage change indicator will display 115 prominently, as shown below. Insert a flat screwdriver into the black voltage change indicator. To change from 115 Volts to 230 Volts, rotate the voltage change indicator clockwise until 230 is displayed in the cutout.

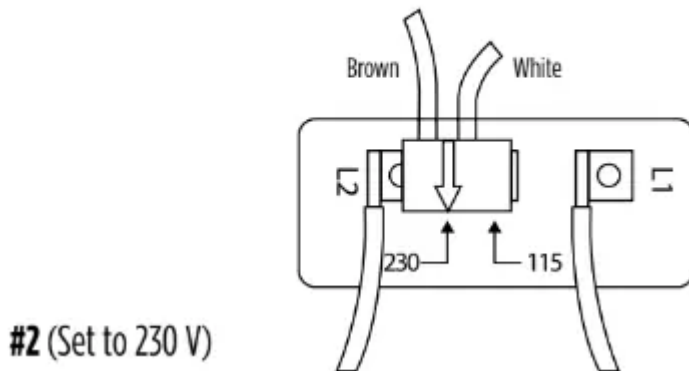


FOR 1-1/2 HP MODELS

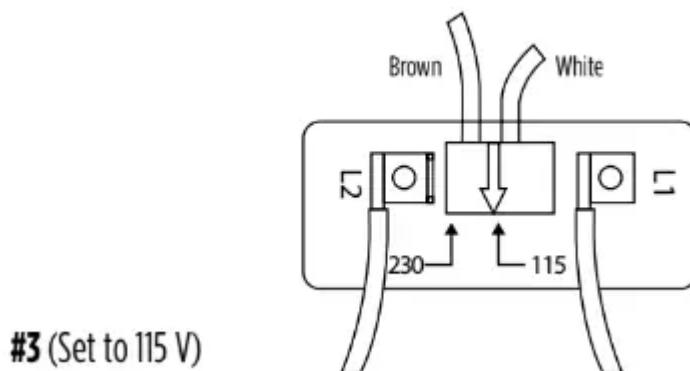


In #1, the motor's switch is shown before the black voltage change device is pressed down onto the voltage terminals.

NOTE: DO NOT MOVE LEAD WIRES ON L1 & L2.



In #2, the motor's switch is set for 230 V. The white arrow on the voltage change device points directly to the 230 V arrow on the terminal board.



In #3, the motor's switch is set for 115 V. The white arrow on the voltage change device points directly to the 115 V arrow on the terminal board.

FOR 2 HP MODELS

2 HP models are available in 230 Volts only.

Table 1

Motor		Wire Gauge (AWG)				
HP	Volts	25 ft (8 m)	50 ft (15 m)	100 ft (30 m)	150 ft (46 m)	200 ft (61 m)
1	115	14	12	10	8	6
	230	14	14	14	14	12
1-1/2	115	12	12	8	6	6
	230	14	14	14	12	12
2	230	14	14	14	12	10

INSTALLATION

Pump Location

Install the pump in a clean, dry, and ventilated location that provides adequate drainage, room for servicing, and protection from freezing temperatures.

Suction Pipe

Use only new, clean pipe or hose the same size as that of the pump suction tapping. If the pump is installed any appreciable distance away from the water supply, increase the suction pipe by one size. The suction pipe must always slope upwards from the water source to the pump to avoid air pockets in the line. It is advisable to use a 90° or 45° elbow on the suction line. This enables the pump to prime sooner and also prevents kinking of the hose. A check valve is recommended to ensure easier priming.

In cases where a maximum volume of water is required over a prolonged period, the suction line should be led almost horizontally to the pump.

Use non-toxic thread compound on all pipe joints, and tighten all connections thoroughly. Connect a strainer to the bottom end of the suction pipe and ensure that it is well submerged at all times.

Grounding the Motor

Wiring to this pump must be installed and maintained in accordance with the National Electrical Code or your local electric code. If more information is needed, call your local licensed electrician or your power company.

It is recommended that a permanent ground connection be made to the unit using a conductor of appropriate size from a metal underground water pipe or a grounded lead in the service panel. Do not ground to a gas supply line. Do not connect to electric power supply until unit is permanently grounded. Connect the ground wire to the approved ground and then connect to the terminal provided.

Single Shallow Well (Figure 4)

The single shallow well (Figure 4) is typically a drilled well with a 4" or 6" steel or plastic casing running vertically into the ground. The surface of the water should not exceed 25 feet in depth.

Connect the foot valve to the first length of suction pipe and lower into well.

Add pipe sections as needed, securing them using one of the sealing methods previously mentioned. The foot valve should be AT LEAST 5 feet below the surface of the water to allow for water draw down. Seal the top of the 4" or 6" well casing with a well seal to prevent debris from falling into the well.

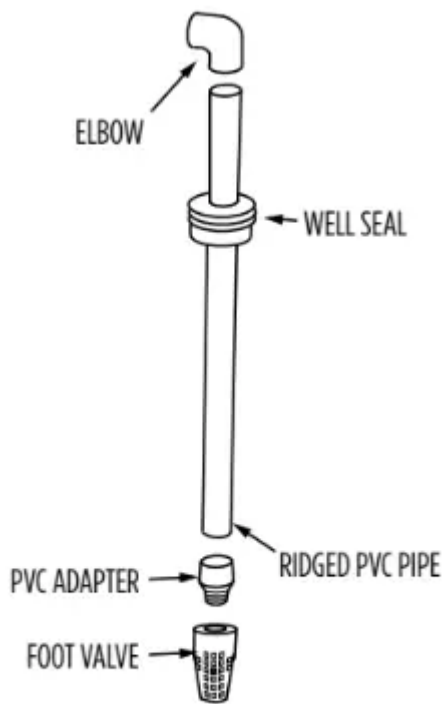


Figure 4

A. Suction Port Connection (Figure 5)

1. Attach the foot valve or well point to pipe assembly and lower pipe and foot valve until it is at least five feet below the water level.

If you are using a well, temporarily clamp the pipe to the well casing to prevent the pipe from sliding into the well. If well is in a 4" or 6" casing, use a well seal at the surface. Never use a suction pipe size smaller than the size of the suction port on the pump.

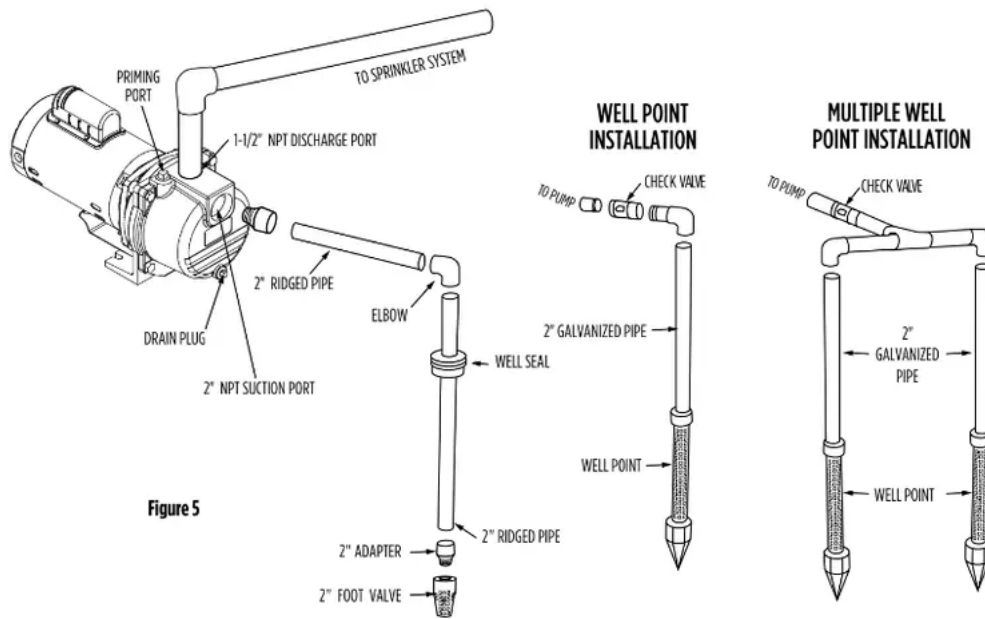


Figure 5

5

2. Connect the necessary elbows, fittings, check valves, and pipe from the water to the pump suction port on front of pump. When using PVC, pre-assemble pipe and fittings to the pump BEFORE applying PVC cement to ensure proper cuts and inventory. Use PTFE tape on all male threads, wrapping clockwise (when facing pipe) 1 to 2 layers thick.

Tighten all threaded pipe fittings until snug. DO NOT OVER-TIGHTEN PIPE AND FITTINGS. Tighten joints hand-tight plus 1/2 turn with pipe wrench.

B. Discharge Port Connections (Figure 6)

1. Thread male adapter or pipe nipple into discharge port on top of pump. (Use PTFE tape on thread.)
2. Connect pipe between the sprinkler manifold and the pump discharge. Discharge pipe size should increase with long pipe runs. Discharge pipe size may equal discharge port size for distances up to 100'. Increase discharge pipe size by one size for distances of 100' to 300'. For 300' to 600', increase pipe size by two sizes. This will reduce pressure loss caused by friction.
3. Tighten all threaded pipe connections with pipe wrench until snug. Do not over-tighten.



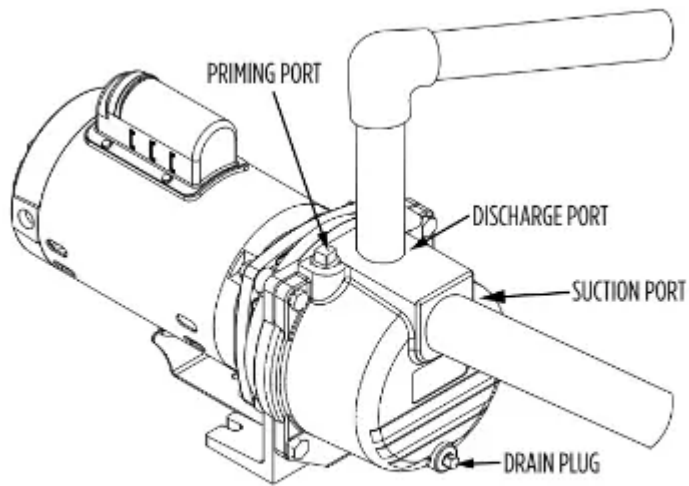


Figure 6

A priming port plug is provided in the top of the casing to fill the pump with water. Once filled and the priming plug replaced, the pump will prime. The priming time depends upon the vertical and horizontal distance between the pump and the water level.

1. Remove priming port plug from pump (Figure 7).

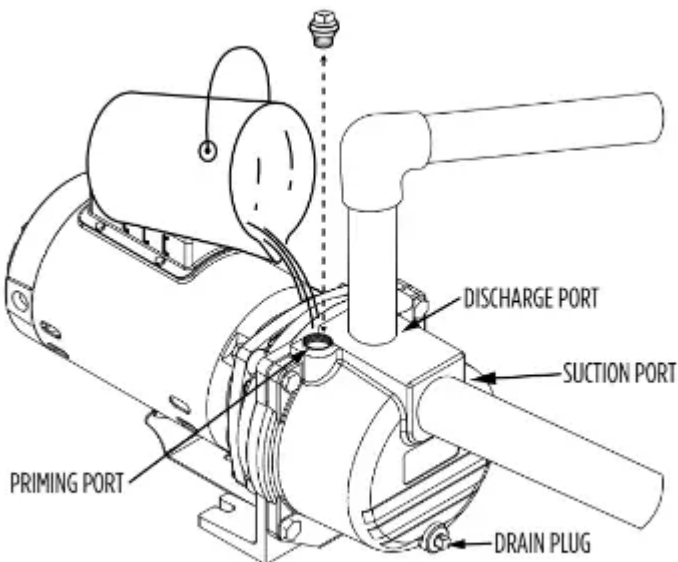


Figure 7

2. Open discharge valves and any hoses on discharge side of pump.

3. Fill pump with water through the priming port on top of pump. Allow trapped air to escape for a few minutes, then add more water until full.

4. Replace priming port plug and tighten with wrench, using PTFE tape on pipe threads.

5. Start the pump. A properly primed pump should discharge water without air at a consistent pressure. If the pump does not produce water after five minutes, stop the pump, release all pressure, remove priming port plug, add more water, replace plug, and try again. Ensure that a foot valve is properly installed on the suction pipe (Figure 5). If an exceptionally long suction line is used, the water in the pump casing may become overheated or vapourlocked. Should this occur, replace the water in the casing with cold water and continue priming.

MAINTENANCE

All wiring, electrical connections, and system grounding must comply with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and with any local codes and ordinances. Employ a licensed electrician.

Draining

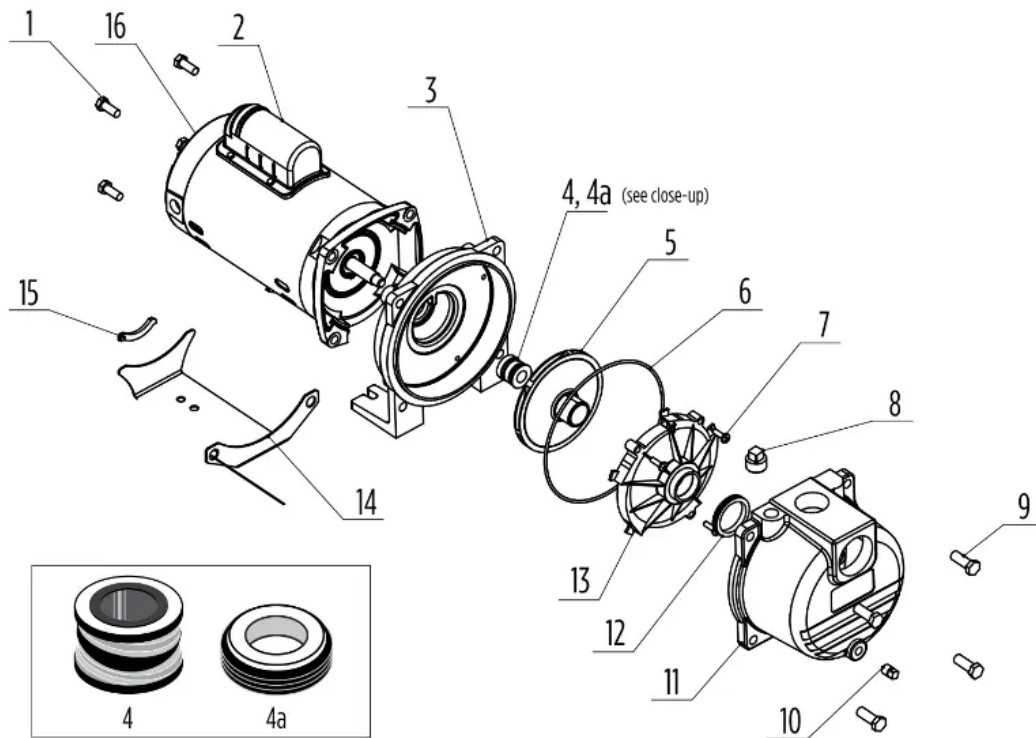
Should the pump be subject to freezing temperatures, it will be necessary to drain the pump completely. To drain, remove the drain plug located at the bottom of the front face of the pump casing and the priming plug and make sure that the drain hole is not restricted. After all the water has been drained, operating the pump for a few seconds will ensure that the impeller is devoid of water (make sure that the suction line is also devoid of water).

Pump Storage

Drain liquid from pump to prevent freezing. It is recommended that a good rust inhibitor be put in the liquid end to prevent excessive corrosion. Be sure motor is kept dry and covered. When restoring the use of the pump, replace all plugs and make sure all connections are tightly sealed. After a complete check is made, make the initial prime according to the OPERATION section.

Disassembly

(See figure 8 from the REPLACEMENT PARTS section.)



1. Shut off the power to the pump at the main service panel and disconnect the power supply from motor.
2. Open a tap in the water system to release the pressure.
3. Remove the drain and fill plugs (8, 10) to allow the pump to drain.
4. Remove the four bolts (9), the casing (11), the gasket (12) and O-ring (6).
5. Remove the screws on the diffuser (7) to separate the diffuser from the motor adapter (3). Remove the cap (16) and insert a screwdriver to prevent the shaft from turning while unscrewing the impeller (5). If impeller cannot be turned by hand, insert a flat object into the impeller vane.
6. Slip the rotating seal (4) off the impeller hub.
7. To replace the seal seat (4A) remove four bolts to remove the case adapter (3) to separate from the motor (2). Push the seal seat (4A) out of the case adapter from the motor side.

Reassembly

1. Clean all the parts thoroughly before assembling.
2. Lightly lubricate (with soapy water) the rubber cap on the ceramic seal (4) and push it into the adapter (3) using your thumbs only. Make sure the smooth surface of the ceramic seat faces outwards
3. Put the adapter back on the motor with the four bolts removed previously.

4. Lubricate the rotating seal (4) (with soapy water) and slip it onto the impeller hub with the 'carbon' ring towards the ceramic seat. Apply thread locker to shaft threads prior to installing impeller.
5. Replace the impeller (5) and the diffuser (13).
6. Replace the casing (11) making sure that the gasket (12) and O-ring (6) are not damaged and is in place.
7. Reconnect the tubes to the casing and to the pressure switch.
8. Reconnect the power.
9. Prime pump, start the pump and check for leaks.

Table 2 - FRICTION LOSS FOR PLASTIC PIPE*

Loss of head in feet due to friction per 100 feet of pipe

Nominal Pipe Size U.S. GPM	3/4"	1"	1-1/4"	1-1/2"	2"
4	3.75	1.15	0.30	0.14	-
5	5.66	1.75	0.46	0.22	-
6	7.95	2.45	0.65	0.31	-
7	10.60	3.25	0.86	0.41	-
8	13.50	4.16	1.10	0.52	-
9	16.80	5.17	1.35	0.65	-
10	20.40	6.31	1.67	0.79	0.23
11	24.40	7.58	1.98	0.95	0.27
12	28.60	8.85	2.33	1.10	0.32
14	38.00	11.80	3.10	1.46	0.43
16	48.60	15.10	3.96	1.87	0.55
18	60.50	18.70	4.93	2.33	0.69
20	73.50	22.80	6.00	2.83	0.84

Loss of head in meters due to friction per 100 meters of pipe

Nominal Pipe Size L/Min.	20 mm	25 mm	32 mm	40 mm	50 mm
15	3.7	1.15	0.30	0.13	-
20	5.3	1.64	0.43	0.19	-
25	7.1	2.18	0.56	0.27	-
30	13.5	4.13	1.08	0.49	-
35	16.3	5.00	1.31	0.61	-
40	23.5	7.30	1.90	0.88	0.25
45	28.3	8.74	2.31	1.07	0.29
50	34.2	10.60	2.79	1.32	0.38
55	40.7	12.60	3.32	1.56	0.46
60	48.1	14.90	3.92	1.85	0.54
65	55.7	17.30	4.45	2.15	0.63
70	63.8	19.70	5.20	2.46	0.73
75	72.2	22.40	5.89	2.78	0.83

*For galvanized pipe, double the figures.



TROUBLESHOOTING



Problem	Possible Cause	Remedy
Failure to pump	Pump not properly primed.	Make sure pump casing and suction line are full of water. See priming instructions.
	Speed too low.	WARNING ELECTRICAL PRECAUTIONS. All wiring, electrical connections and system grounding must comply with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and with any local codes and ordinances. Employ a licensed electrician. Check voltage at motor terminals and at meter when pump is operating. If low, refer to wiring instructions or check with your power company. Check loose connections.
	Total head more than for which pump was intended.	A pump designed for higher head needed.
	Suction lift is too great.	Locate pump closer to source of water. Make sure suction piping is large enough.
Reduced capacity and/or head	Air pockets or leaks in suction line.	Check suction piping.
	Clogged impeller.	Remove and clean.
	Strainer too small or clogged.	Use larger strainer or clean.
	Insufficient submergence of suction line.	Add lengths of suction pipe to keep submerged end well below the water surface.
	Excessive suction lift.	If caused by suction pipe friction, enlarge piping.
	Total head more than that for which	

	the pump was intended.	A pump designed for higher head is needed.
	Excessively worn impeller.	Order replacement parts using Replacement Parts list.
Pump loses prime	Air leaks in suction line.	Check suction piping.
	Excessive lift and operating too near shut-off point.	Move pump nearer water level.
	Water level drops while pumping, uncovering suction piping.	Check water supply. Add length of pipe to suction to keep submerged end under water.
Mechanical troubles and noise	Bent shaft and/or damaged bearings.	Take motor to authorized motor repair shop.
	Suction and/or discharge piping not properly supported and anchored.	See that all piping is supported to relieve strain on pump assembly.

Warning

This content is compiled from multiple sources and is provided for reference purposes only. It may not be complete or fully applicable to all situations. If you are unable to resolve your issue, please contact the product manufacturer or an authorized service provider for official support.

