

INSTALLATION, OPERATION, PARTS LIST,  
AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

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December 28, 1979



***Engine Driven  
Self-Priming  
Centrifugal Pump  
Model 13A9-B-S12D***

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY • MANSFIELD, OHIO

GORMAN-RUPP OF CANADA LIMITED • ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, CANADA

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This Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Manual is designed specifically to help you get the best performance and longest life from your Gorman-Rupp pump.

This pump is a 10 Series, semi-open impeller, self-priming centrifugal model designed for pumping liquids with specified entrained solids.

If there are any questions regarding the pump which are not covered in this manual or in other literature accompanying the unit, please contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor, or write:

The Gorman-Rupp Company  
P.O. Box 1217  
Mansfield, Ohio 44902

Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited  
70 Burwell Road  
St. Thomas, Ontario, N5P 3R7

For information or technical assistance on the power source, contact the power source manufacturer's local dealer or representative.

The following are used to alert maintenance personnel to procedures which require special attention, to those which could damage equipment, and to those which could be dangerous to personnel:

**NOTE**

Instructions to aid in installation, operation, or maintenance or which clarify a procedure.

**CAUTION**

Instructions which must be followed to avoid causing damage to the product or other equipment incidental to the installation. These describe the procedure required and the damage which could result from failure to follow the procedure.

**WARNING**

Instructions which must be followed to avoid causing injury or death to personnel. These describe the procedure required and the injury which could result from failure to follow the procedure.

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## WARNINGS

THESE WARNINGS APPLY TO ALL ENGINE DRIVEN PUMPS. REFER TO THE MANUAL ACCOMPANYING THE ENGINE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO START THE ENGINE.

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.
2. Disconnect the power source to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.
3. Allow the pump to cool if overheated.
4. Vent the pump slowly and cautiously.
5. Close the suction and discharge valves.
6. Check the temperature before opening any covers, plates, or plugs.
7. Drain the pump.

This pump is designed to pump materials which could cause severe injury through direct exposure or emitted fumes. Wear protective clothing, such as rubber gloves, face mask, and rubber apron, as necessary before disassembling the pump or piping. Do not attempt to pump volatile or flammable materials for which this pump has not been designed.

After the pump has been located in its operating position, make certain that the pump has been secured before attempting to operate it.

Do not operate the pump without shields and/or guards in place over drive shafts, belts and/or couplings, or other rotating parts. Exposed rotating parts can catch clothing, fingers, or tools, causing severe injury to personnel.

Do not operate the pump against a closed discharge valve for long periods of time. This could bring the liquid to a boil, build pressure, and cause the pump to rupture or explode.

Overheated pumps can cause severe burns and injury. If overheating of the pump casing occurs:

1. Stop the pump immediately.
2. Allow the pump to cool.
3. Refer to instructions in this manual before restarting the pump.

Do not remove plates, covers, gauges, pipe plugs, or fittings from an overheated pump. Vapor pressure within the pump can cause parts being disengaged to be ejected with great force. Allow the pump to cool before servicing.

Do not operate an internal combustion engine in an explosive atmosphere. When operating internal combustion engines in an enclosed area, make certain that exhaust fumes are piped to the outside. These fumes contain carbon monoxide, a deadly gas that is colorless, tasteless, and odorless.

Fuel used by internal combustion engines presents an extreme explosion and fire hazard. Make certain that all fuel lines are securely connected and free of leaks. Never refuel a hot or running engine. Avoid overfilling the fuel tank. Always use the correct type of fuel.

Never tamper with the governor to gain more power. The governor establishes safe operating limits that should not be exceeded.

## INSTALLATION

Seldom are two pump installations identical. The information presented in this section is a summary of the recommended installation practices related to inspection, pump positioning, hardware, suction and discharge piping, and sumps. For further assistance, contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor or the Gorman-Rupp Company.

### PREINSTALLATION INSPECTION

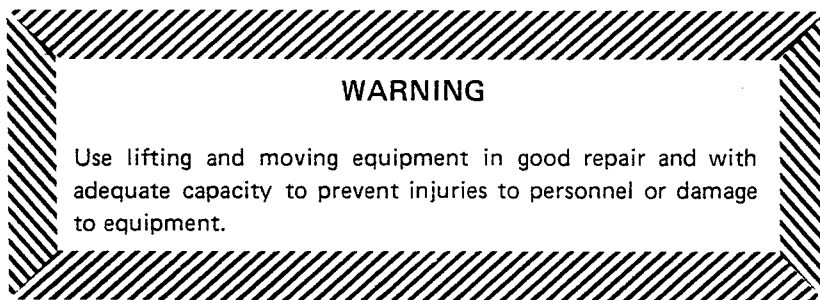
The pump assembly was inspected and tested before it was shipped from the factory. Before installation, inspect the pump for damage which may have occurred during shipment. Check as follows:

- a. Inspect the pump assembly for cracks, dents, damaged threads, and other obvious damage.
- b. Check for and tighten loose bolts, nuts, cap screws, and other attaching hardware. Since gaskets tend to shrink after drying, check for and tighten loose nuts and cap screws securing mating surfaces.
- c. Carefully read all tags, decals, and markings on the pump assembly, and perform all duties indicated. Note the direction of rotation indicated on the pump.
- d. Check all lubricant levels and lubricate as necessary. Refer to the MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR section of this manual.

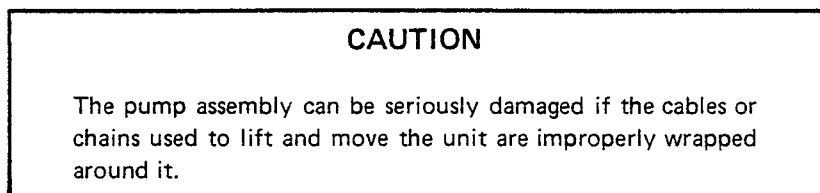
### POSITIONING THE PUMP

#### Mounting

Locate the pump in an accessible place as close as practical to the liquid to be pumped. Level mounting is essential for proper operation. The pump may have to be supported to provide for level operation or to eliminate vibration.

**Lifting**

Make sure that hoists and other lifting equipment are of sufficient capacity to safely handle the pump assembly. Attach the lifting mechanism to the bail, eye bolt, or other specific lifting device provided on the pump. If no specific lifting device is provided and chains or cables must be used, make certain that they are positioned so that they will not damage the pump, and so that the load will be balanced.

**SUCTION AND DISCHARGE PIPING****Materials**

Either pipe or hose may be used for suction and discharge lines, but hose used in suction lines must be the rigid-wall, reinforced type to prevent collapse under suction. Using pipe couplings in suction lines is not recommended.

**Line Configuration**

Keep suction and discharge lines as straight as possible to minimize friction losses. Make minimum use of elbows and fittings, which substantially increase friction loss. If elbows are necessary, use the long-radius type to minimize friction loss.

**Connections to Pump**

Never pull a pipe line into place by tightening the flange bolts. The connecting flange must be aligned exactly with the pump port. Lines near the pump must be independently supported to avoid strain on the pump which could cause serious vibration, decreased bearing life, and increased shaft and seal wear. Hose-type lines should have supports strong enough to secure the line when it is filled with liquid and under pressure.

**Gauges**

Most pumps are drilled and tapped for installing discharge pressure and vacuum suction gauges. If these gauges are desired for pumps that are not tapped, drill and tap the suction and discharge lines close to the pump before installing the lines.

## SUCTION LINES

To avoid air pockets which could affect pump priming, the suction line must be as short and direct as possible. When operation involves a suction lift, the line must always slope upward to the pump from the source of the liquid being pumped; if the line slopes down to the pump at any point along the suction run, air pockets will be created.

### Fittings

Suction lines should be the same size as the pump inlet. If reducers are used in suction lines, they should be the eccentric type, and should be installed with the flat part of the reducers uppermost to avoid creating air pockets. Valves are not normally used in suction lines, but if a valve is used, install it with the stem down or to either side to avoid air pockets.

### Strainers

Install a strainer at the end of the suction line to avoid possible clogging or damage to the pump. The total area of the openings in the strainer should be at least three or four times the cross section of the suction line, but no opening should be larger than the solids handling capability of the pump. Clean the strainer regularly during operation.

### Sealing

All connections in the suction line should be sealed with pipe dope to ensure an airtight seal. Even a slight leak will affect priming, head, and capacity, especially when operating with a high suction lift. After installation, inspect the suction line carefully for potential leaks.

## DISCHARGE LINES

### Throttling Valves

If a throttling valve is desired, install it in the discharge line. Use a valve as large as the largest pipe in the line to minimize friction losses. Never install a throttling valve in the suction line.

### Check Valves

A check valve in the discharge line is normally recommended, but is not necessary in low discharge head applications.

With high discharge heads, install a throttling valve and a check valve in the discharge line to protect the pump from excessive shock pressure and reverse rotation when it is stopped.

### Bypass Lines

If it is necessary to permit the escape of air to atmosphere during initial priming or in the repriming cycle, install a bypass line between the pump and the discharge check valve. The bypass line should be sized so that it does not affect pump discharge capacity.

Either a Gorman-Rupp automatic air release valve—which will automatically open to allow the pump to prime, and automatically close when priming is accomplished—or a hand-operated shutoff valve should be installed in the bypass line.

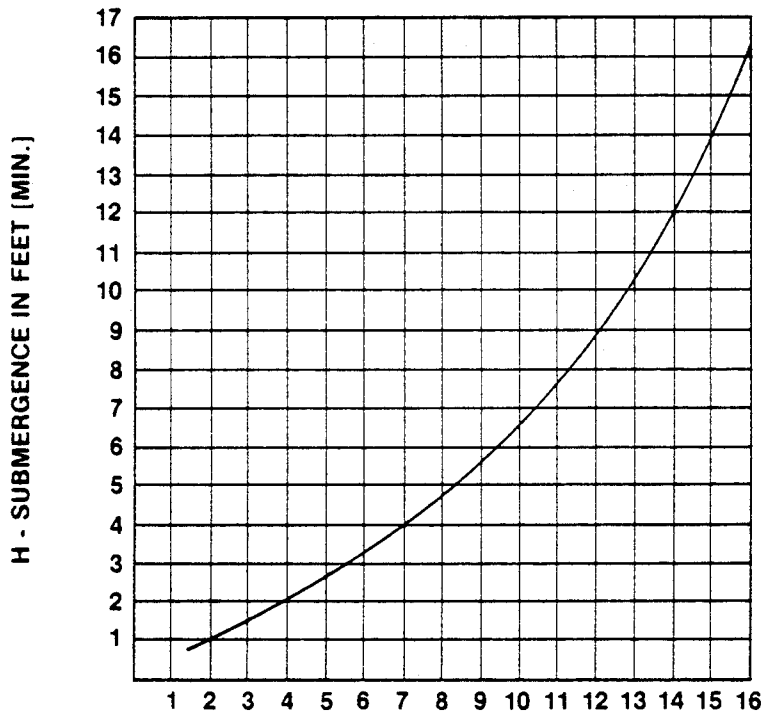
**NOTE**

The bypass line may clog frequently, particularly if the valve remains closed. If this condition occurs, either use a larger bypass line or leave the shutoff valve open during the pumping operation.

Do not terminate the discharge line at a level lower than that of the liquid being pumped unless a siphon breaker is used in the line. Otherwise, a siphoning action could result, causing damage to the pump.

**SUCTION LINE POSITIONING**

The depth of submergence of the suction line is critical to efficient pump operation. Figure 1 shows recommended minimum submergence vs. velocity.



$$\text{VELOCITY IN FEET PER SEC.} = \frac{\text{QUAN. [G.P.M.] x .321}}{\text{AREA}} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{\text{G.P.M. x .4085}}{D^2}$$

Figure 1. Recommended Minimum Suction Line Submergence Vs. Velocity



## OPERATION

### WARNING

Do not attempt to pump volatile or corrosive materials for which this pump has not been designed.

### PRIMING

Install the pump and piping as described in INSTALLATION. Make sure that the piping connections are tight, and that the pump is securely mounted. Check that the pump is properly lubricated (see LUBRICATION in MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR).

This pump is self priming, but the pump volute casing must first be filled with liquid if:

1. The pump is being put into service for the first time.
2. The pump has not been used for a considerable length of time.
3. The liquid in the volute casing has evaporated.

Once the volute casing has been filled, the pump will prime and reprime as necessary.

### CAUTION

Never operate a self-priming pump unless the volute is filled with liquid. The pump will not prime when dry. Extended operation of a dry pump will destroy the seal assembly.

To fill the pump, remove the volute fill cover or fill plug at the top of the casing and add clean liquid until the pump is filled. Replace the fill cover or fill plug before operating the pump.

### STARTING

Consult the operating manual furnished with the power source.

### OPERATION

#### Lines With a Bypass

Either a Gorman-Rupp automatic air release valve or a hand operated shutoff valve may be installed in a bypass line.

If a Gorman-Rupp automatic air release valve has been installed, close the throttling valve in the discharge line. The Gorman-Rupp valve will automatically open to allow the pump to prime, and automatically close when priming has been accomplished. After the pump has been primed, and liquid is flowing steadily from the bypass line, open the discharge throttling valve.

If a hand operated shutoff valve has been installed, close the throttling valve in the discharge line, and open the bypass shutoff valve so that the pump will not have to prime against the weight of the liquid in the discharge line. When the pump has been primed, and liquid is flowing steadily from the bypass line, close the bypass shutoff valve and open the discharge throttling valve.

#### Lines Without a Bypass

Open all valves in the discharge line and start the power source. Priming is indicated by a positive reading on the discharge pressure gauge or by quieter operation. The pump may not prime immediately because the suction line must first fill with liquid. If the pump fails to prime within five minutes, stop it and check the suction line for leaks.

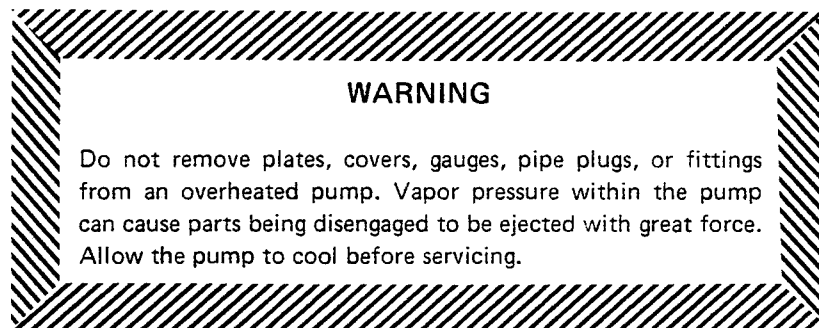
After the pump has been primed, partially close the discharge line throttling valve in order to fill the line slowly and guard against excessive shock pressure which could damage pipe ends, gaskets, sprinkler heads, and any other fixtures connected to the line. When the discharge line is completely filled, adjust the throttling valve to the required discharge flow rate.

#### Leakage

No leakage should be visible at pump mating surfaces, or at pump connections or fittings. Keep all line connections and fittings tight to maintain maximum pump efficiency.

#### Overheating

Overheating can occur if the valves in the suction or discharge lines are closed. Operating against closed valves could bring the liquid to a boil, build pressure, and cause the pump to rupture or explode. If overheating occurs, stop the pump and allow it to cool before servicing it. Refill the volute casing with cool liquid.



#### Strainer Check

Check the suction strainer regularly during pump operation, or if the pump flow rate begins to drop, and clean it as necessary. Be especially alert for unusual noises when pumping liquids containing solids.

#### Pump Vacuum Check

Install a vacuum gauge in the system, using pipe dope on the threads.

The pump should pull a vacuum of 20 inches or more of mercury at operating speed with the suction line blocked. If it does not, check for air leaks in the seals or gaskets.

With the pump primed and at operating speed, and the suction line open, read the vacuum gauge. Shut off the pump, keep the vacuum line open, and read the gauge again to see if the vacuum remains at the maximum developed by the pump. If the vacuum falls off rapidly, an air leak exists. If the liquid level at the source of supply remains at a constant level, check to make certain that the air leak is not from the vacuum gauge connection.

### **STOPPING**

After stopping the pump, disconnect the power source to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.

In below freezing conditions, drain the pump to prevent damage from freezing. Also, clean out any solids by flushing with a hose. Operate the pump for approximately one minute; this will remove any remaining liquid that could freeze the pump rotating parts.

If the pump will be idle for more than a few hours, or if it has been pumping liquids containing a large amount of solids, drain the pump, and flush it thoroughly with clean water. To prevent large solids from clogging the drain port and preventing the pump from completely draining, operate the pump during the draining process. Clean out any remaining solids by flushing with a hose.

### **BEARING TEMPERATURE CHECK**

Bearings normally run at higher than ambient temperatures because of heat generated by friction. Temperatures up to 160°F are considered normal for bearings, and they can operate safely to at least 180°F.

Checking bearing temperatures by hand is inaccurate. Bearing temperatures can be measured accurately by placing a contact-type thermometer against the housing. Record this temperature for future reference.

A sudden increase in bearing temperatures is a warning that the bearings are at the point of failing to operate properly. Make certain that the bearing lubricant is of the proper viscosity and at the correct level (see LUBRICATION in MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR). Bearing overheating can also be caused by shaft misalignment and/or excessive vibration.

When pumps are first started, the bearings may seem to run at temperatures above normal. Continued operation should bring the temperatures down to normal levels.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

### WARNING

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

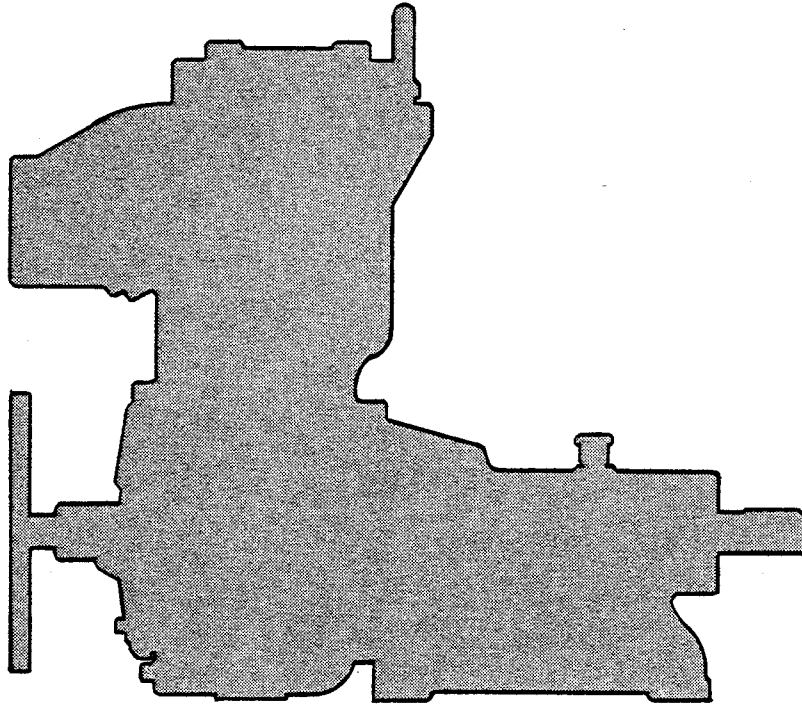
1. Consult pump service manual.
2. Disconnect the power source to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.
3. Allow pump to cool if overheated.
4. Close suction and discharge valves.
5. Drain pump.

Trouble	Possible Cause	Probable Remedy
PUMP FAILS TO PRIME	<p>Air leak in suction line.</p> <p>Lining of suction hose collapsed.</p> <p>Suction check valve clogged or binding.</p> <p>Leaking or worn seal or pump gasket.</p> <p>Suction lift or discharge head too high.</p>	<p>Correct leak.</p> <p>Replace suction hose.</p> <p>Clean valve.</p> <p>Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or gasket.</p> <p>Check piping installation and install bypass line if needed. See INSTALLATION.</p>
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE	<p>Air leak in suction line.</p> <p>Suction intake not submerged at proper level or sump too small.</p> <p>Lining of suction hose collapsed.</p> <p>Impeller or other wearing parts worn or damaged.</p> <p>Impeller clogged.</p> <p>Pump speed too slow.</p> <p>Discharge head too high.</p> <p>Suction lift too high.</p>	<p>Correct leak.</p> <p>Check installation and correct as needed. Check submergence chart (Section B, page 4).</p> <p>Replace suction hose.</p> <p>Check impeller clearance. Replace worn parts as needed.</p> <p>Free impeller of debris.</p> <p>Check driver output.</p> <p>Install bypass line.</p> <p>Reduce suction lift.</p>

Trouble	Possible Cause	Probable Remedy
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE (cont)	Leaking or worn seal or pump gaskets.	Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or pump gaskets.
PUMP REQUIRES TOO MUCH POWER	Pump speed too high. Discharge head too low. Liquid solution too thick.	Reduce speed of power source. Adjust discharge valve. Dilute if possible.
PUMP CLOGS FREQUENTLY	Discharge flow too slow. Suction check valve clogged or binding.	Open discharge valve fully to increase flow rate, and run engine at maximum governed speed. Free valve, and clean or replace it.
EXCESSIVE NOISE	Cavitation in pump. Pumping entrained air. Pump or drive not securely mounted. Impeller clogged or damaged.	Reduce suction lift and/or friction losses in suction line. Locate and eliminate source of air bubble. Secure mounting hardware. Clean out debris; replace damaged parts.
BEARINGS RUN TOO HOT	Bearing temperature is high, but within limits. Low or incorrect lubricant. Suction and discharge lines not properly supported. Drive misaligned.	Check bearing temperature frequently to monitor any increase. Check for proper type and level of lubricant. Check piping installation for proper support. Align drive properly.

# ***Engine Driven Self-Priming Centrifugal Pump***

## ***Model 13A9-B-S12D***



The only moving parts of this pump are the impeller, seal rotating elements, and the shaft. The wear plate, impeller, and seal, which receive the most wear, are easily accessible and can be replaced without disturbing the piping. Maintenance and replacement of these three parts will maintain the peak operating efficiency of the pump.

# SECTIONAL DRAWING

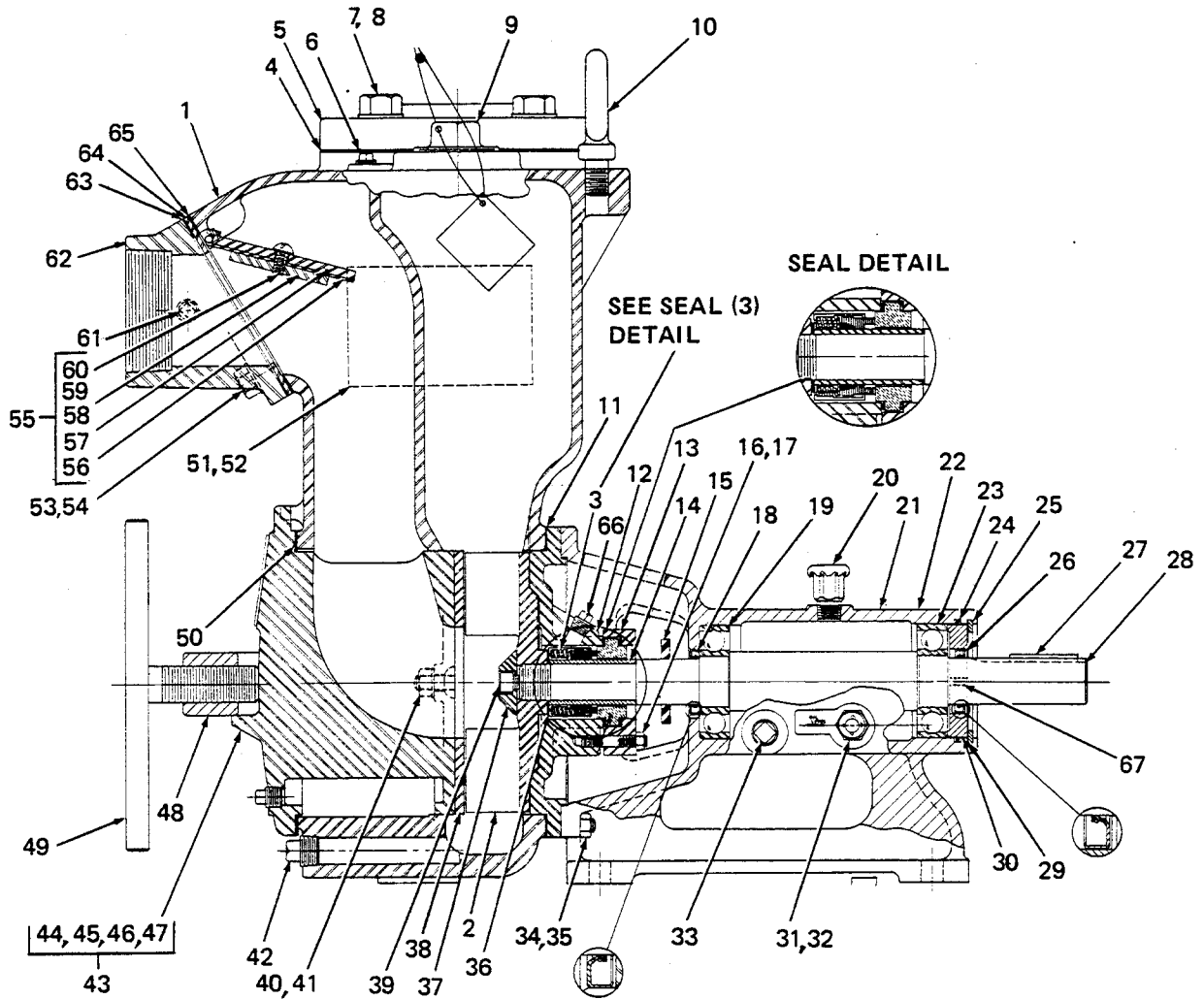


Figure 1. Pump Model 13A9-B-S12D



### PARTS LIST

ITEM NO.	MODEL 13A9-B-S12D PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE
1	VOLUTE CASING	2985-A	17070
2	★ IMPELLER	2996-C	17070
3	★ SEAL ASSEMBLY	S-1682	
4	★ DISCHARGE FLANGE GASKET	1674-GC	21010
5	DISCHARGE FLANGE	1753-A	17070
6	ACCESSORY PLUG	P-04	17090
7	HEX HD CAP SCREW	B-1007	17090
8	LOCKWASHER	J-10	17090
9	FILL PLUG ASSEMBLY	48271-099	
10	EYE BOLT	AR-1003½	15050
11	★ VOLUTE GASKET SET	3-GD	21010
12	★ SEAL PLATE	11004	17070
13	★ SEAL CLAMP	11005	17070
14	★ SHAFT SLEEVE	5129	17090
15	★ SLINGER RING	3272	19120
16	STUD	C-0507	17090
17	HEX NUT	D-05	17090
18	★ OIL SEAL	25227-303	
19	★ BALL BEARING	23275-008	
20	★ PEDESTAL AIR VENT	S-1703	
21	PEDESTAL	3114-B	10010
22	ROTATION DECAL	2613-CU	00000
23	★ BALL BEARING	23275-008	
24	★ BEARING RETAINER O-RING	25152-235	
25	★ BEARING RETAINING RING	S-247	
26	★ OIL SEAL	25227-303	
27	★ SHAFT KEY	N-0407	15990
28	★ IMPELLER SHAFT	38514-551	
29	★ BEARING SHIM SET	48261-009	
30	★ BEARING RETAINER	38322-521	
31	★ OIL LEVEL SIGHT GAUGE	26714-011	
32	PIPE PLUG	P-06	11990
33	PEDESTAL DRAIN PLUG	P-06	11990
34	STUD	C-0607	17090
35	HEX NUT	D-06	17090
36	★ IMPELLER SHIM SET	2-X	17090
37	★ IMPELLER WASHER	10474	17090
38	★ WEAR PLATE	2634-C	17090
39	★ IMPELLER CAP SCREW	DM-0603	17090
40	HEX NUT	D-06	17090

ITEM NO.	MODEL 13A9-B-S12D PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE
41	LOCKWASHER	J-06	17090
42	VOLUTE DRAIN PLUG	P-08	17090
43	COVER ASSEMBLY	42111-922	
44	WARNING PLATE	2613-EV	13990
45	DRIVE SCREW	BM-4-03	15990
46	★ COVER	2986	17070
47	COVER DRAIN PLUG	P-04	17090
48	COVER CLAMP BAR	2987	11000
49	COVER CLAMP SCREW	2536	24000
50	★ COVER GASKET	2985-GA	21010
51	NAMEPLATE	2613-D	13990
52	DRIVE SCREW	BM-4-03	15990
53	HEX HD CAP SCREW	B-0806	15991
54	LOCKWASHER	J-08	17090
55	FLAP VALVE ASSY	9845	
56	★ VALVE GASKET	9843-G	21010
57	★ VALVE WEIGHT	9843	24000
58	★ VALVE WEIGHT	9844	17090
59	ROUND HEAD MACHINE SCREW	X-0503	17090
60	LOCKWASHER	J-05	17090
61	PIPE PLUG	P-04	17090
62	SUCTION FLANGE	2943	17070
63	★ FLAP VALVE GASKET	9843-G	21010
64	★ FLAP VALVE SEAT	9842	17090
65	★ FLAP VALVE GASKET	9842-G	21010
66	PIPE PLUG	P-04	17090
67	★ SETSCREW	GA-10-01-S	15990
NOT SHOWN:			
	WISC S12D ENGINE	202-N1	
	BASE	41535-007	
	COUPLING ASSEMBLY	48113-006	
	HALF COUPLING	24355-152	
	SPIDER	24355-269	
	HALF COUPLING	38548-604	
	MOUNTING HARDWARE		
	HEX HD CAP SCREW	B-0606	15991
	HEX HD CAP SCREW	B-0609	15991
	HEX HD CAP SCREW	B-0806	15991
	HEX NUT	D-06	15991
	HEX NUT	D-08	15991
	LOCKWASHER	J-06	15991
	LOCKWASHER	J-08	15991
	FLAT WASHER	K-06	15991
	OPTIONAL WHEEL KIT	GRP30-36A	

★ Indicates parts recommended for stock

Note: This parts list applies to pumps from serial no. 495490.

Above Serial Numbers Do Not Apply to Pumps Made in Canada

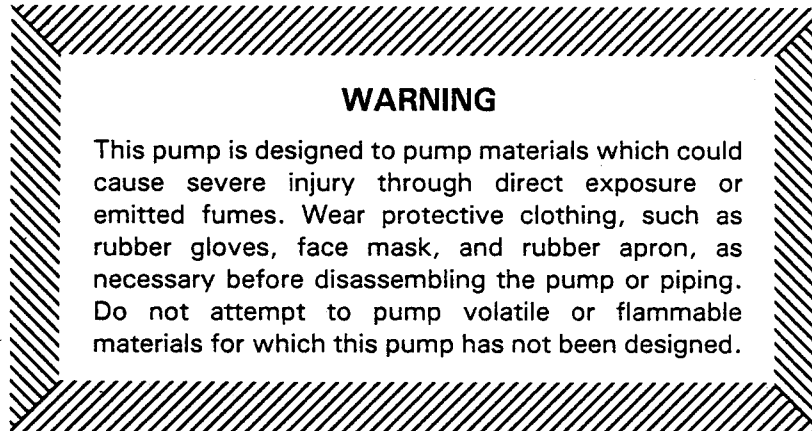
**CANADIAN SERIAL NO. . . . . AND UP**



## PUMP AND SEAL DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

This pump requires little service due to its rugged, minimum-maintenance design. If it becomes necessary to inspect and/or replace the wearing parts, however, follow these instructions, which are keyed to the sectional view (see figure 1) and the accompanying parts list.

### Pump Disassembly



Disconnect the power source, and close all connecting valves. Remove the volute drain plug (42) to drain the pump. Loosen the cover clamp screw (49) and release the cover clamp bar (48) to remove the cover (46) for access to the wear plate (38), impeller (2), and seal assembly (3). After removing the cover, inspect the wear plate, and replace it if scored or worn.

To remove the impeller, remove the retaining socket head cap screw (39) and the impeller washer (37). Inspect the impeller, and replace it if cracked or badly worn.

Remove the impeller adjusting shims (36). For ease of reassembly, tag and tie the shims, or measure and record their thickness.

### Seal Disassembly

There are three setscrews around the circumference of the seal retainer. These screws secure the seal assembly to the shaft sleeve (14) and ensure proper spring tension. Remove the shaft sleeve and the seal assembly — with the exception of the stationary seat and gaskets — as a complete unit. **Do not loosen the seal retainer setscrews until the distance between the impeller end of the seal retainer and the impeller end of the shaft sleeve has been measured and recorded.** This measurement is critical.

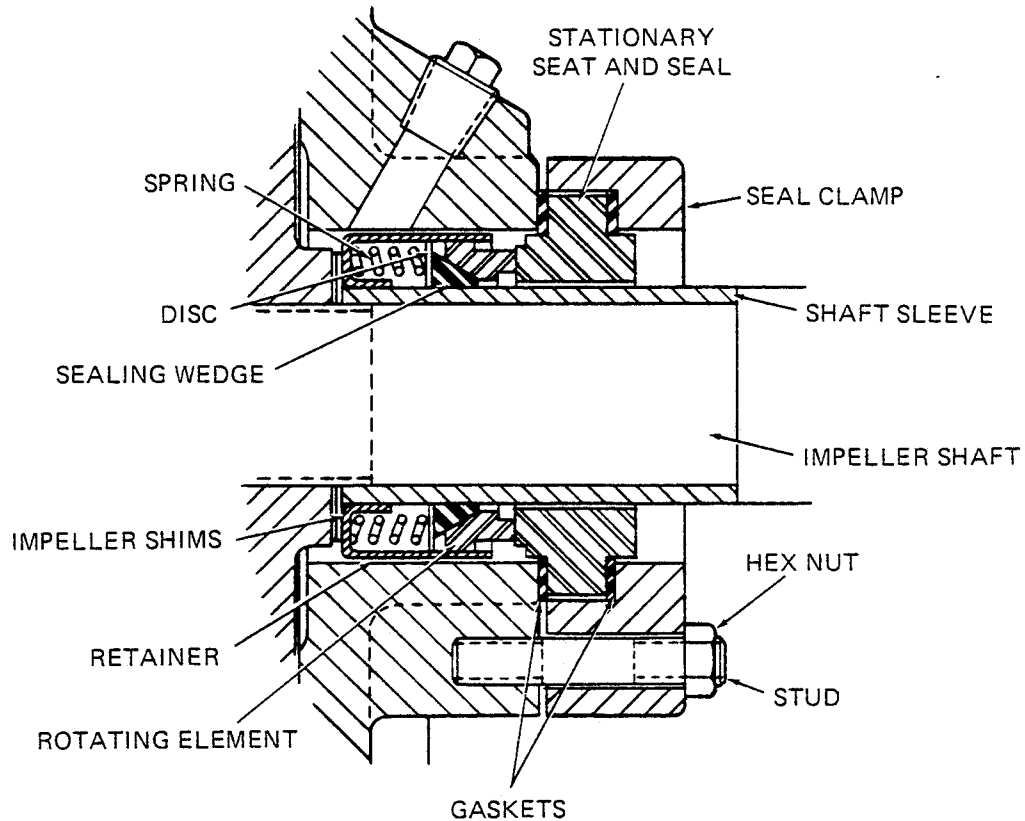
Using an allen wrench, loosen the seal retainer setscrews, and slide the seal assembly off the shaft sleeve.

To remove the stationary seal seat and gaskets, slide the seal plate (12) and seal clamp (13) off the shaft. Remove the seal clamp nuts (17) securing the seal clamp to the seal plate, and remove the seal clamp and stationary seat and washers.

Clean the seal plate cavity, the seal clamp cavity, and the shaft with a soft cloth soaked in cleaning solvent.

**WARNING**

Most cleaning solvents are toxic and flammable. Use them only in a well-ventilated area free from excessive heat, sparks, and flame. Read and follow all precautions printed on solvent containers.



**Figure 2. S-1682 Seal Assembly**

**Seal Reassembly**

The seal is not normally reused because of the high polish on its lapped faces, but if it is necessary to reuse the old seal, wash all metallic parts in cleaning solvent and dry thoroughly.

Inspect the seal components for wear, scoring, grooves, and other damage that might cause leakage. If any components are worn, replace the complete seal; never mix old and new seal parts.

See figure 2 for the correct order of installation of seal components.

**CAUTION**

This seal is not designed for operation at temperatures above 160°F. Do not use at higher operating temperatures.

Clean and polish the shaft sleeve, or replace it if there are nicks or cuts on the end.

Place a drop of light lubricating oil on the lapped faces of the seal.

If the old seal assembly is being installed: Install the stationary seat and gaskets in the seal clamp cavity, and secure the seal clamp to the seal plate. Position the seal plate on the shaft.

Lubricate the wedge and disc with soft grease or oil, and slide the balance of the old seal assembly onto the shaft sleeve. Refer to the measurement taken before the seal retainer setscrews were loosened. Position the seal retainer at that same distance between the impeller end of the retainer and the impeller end of the shaft sleeve, and tighten the setscrews. Slide the shaft sleeve and seal assembly onto the shaft as a complete unit.

If a completely new seal assembly is being installed: Install the stationary seat and gaskets in the seal clamp cavity, and secure the seal clamp to the seal plate. Position the seal plate on the shaft.

Lubricate the wedge and disc with soft grease or oil, and slide the balance of the new seal assembly onto the shaft sleeve. The new assembly is furnished with restraining clips which keep the seal spring under proper tension. Lubricate the wedge and disc with soft grease or oil, and slide the seal assembly onto the shaft sleeve. Refer to the measurement taken before the seal retainer setscrews on the old seal assembly were loosened, position the seal retainer at that same distance between the impeller end of the retainer and the impeller end of the shaft sleeve, and tighten the setscrews. Slide the shaft sleeve and seal assembly onto the shaft as a complete unit, and **remove and discard the seal spring restraining clips.**

**CAUTION**

Be certain to remove the seal spring restraining clips before proceeding with pump reassembly. If the pump is operated with these clips in place, serious damage to both the seal assembly and the pump could result.

### **Pump Reassembly**

A clearance of .010 to .020 inch between the impeller and the wear plate, and of .020 to .040 inch between the impeller and the seal plate, is necessary for maximum pump efficiency. These clearances can be reached by adjusting the impeller shims.

If the shaft sleeve, seal assembly, adjusting shims, impeller, or wear plate **was not** replaced, this clearance should be correct after reassembling the impeller shims, impeller, and cover. Replace the cover gasket (50) when reinstalling the cover.

If the shaft sleeve, seal assembly, adjusting shims, impeller, or wear plate **was** replaced, the clearance between the impeller and the wear plate must be checked after reassembling the pump.

Rotate the shaft by hand, and add or subtract impeller shims until the shaft binds. After the shaft binds, remove .015 inch of impeller shims, then reassemble the pump. The clearance should now be correct.

Before starting the pump, clean and reinstall the volute drain plug and fill the volute with liquid.

### **LUBRICATION**

#### **Bearings**

Oil-lubricated bearings should be drained and filled yearly under normal operating conditions, but the oil level should be checked regularly. Do not add oil sooner than required; over-oiling will cause excessive preloading and overheating which will shorten bearing life.

When lubrication is required, remove the pedestal air vent (20) and fill the bearing housing with a good grade of non-detergent SAE No. 30 motor oil to the midpoint of the oil level sight gauge (31). Do not overfill the housing. Clean and reinstall the pedestal air vent.

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