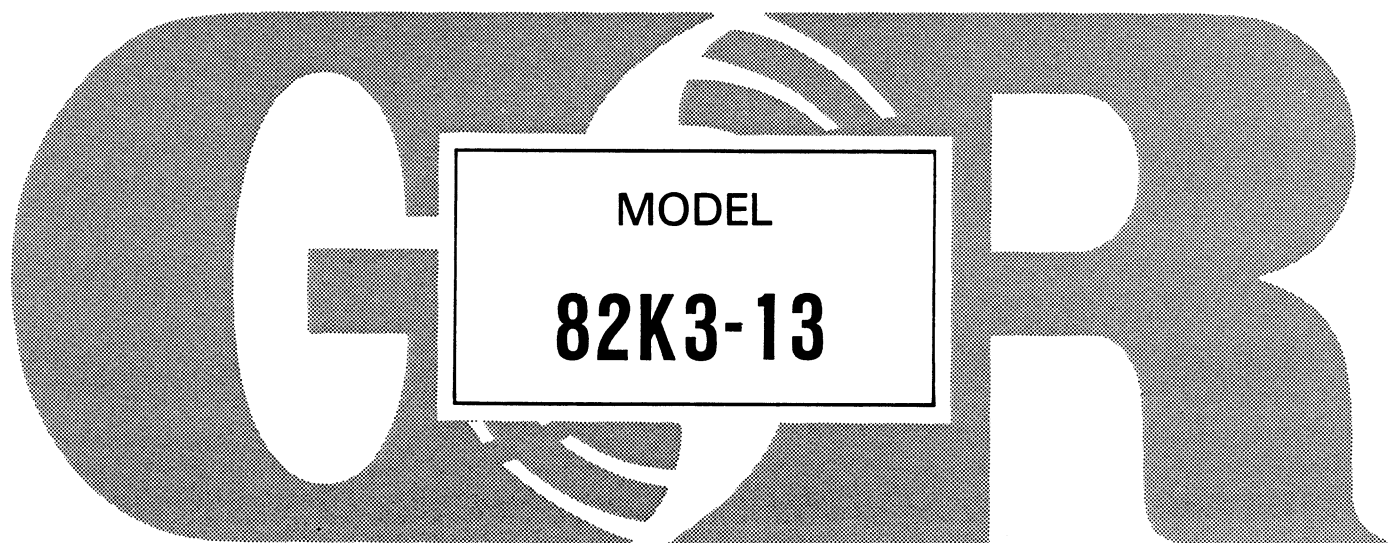


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# **80** SERIES™

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## **INSTALLATION, OPERATION, PARTS LIST, AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL**



**THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY • MANSFIELD, OHIO**

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

Printed in U.S.A.



**The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.**

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INTRODUCTION

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

This pump is an 80 Series, semi-open impeller, self-priming centrifugal model. The pump is close-coupled to a 5 HP Briggs and Stratton engine, and protected by a wrap-around roll cage equipped with rubber mounting feet. Since the unit is very light weight and portable, it is ideally suited to many agricultural, construction and industrial applications.

The pump will handle most non-volatile, non-flammable liquids containing specified entrained solids. The basic material of construction for wetted parts is cast iron.

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

The Gorman-Rupp Company	or	Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited
P.O. Box 1217		70 Burwell Road
Mansfield, Ohio 44901-1217		St. Thomas, Ontario N5P 3R7

For information or technical assistance on the engine, contact the engine 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, and 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 instructions describe the requirements and the possible damage which could result from failure to follow the procedures.

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//                               //
// These instructions must be followed to avoid causing in- //
// jury or death to personnel, and describe the procedure //
// required and the injury which could result from failure //
// to follow the procedure. //
//                               //
////////////////////////////////////

```



WARNINGS

WARNINGS - SECTION A

THESE WARNINGS APPLY TO 80 SERIES ENGINE DRIVEN PUMPS. REFER TO THE MANUAL ACCOMPANYING THE ENGINE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO BEGIN OPERATION.

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Before attempting to open or service the pump:
//
// 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.
// 2. Disconnect the spark plug wire 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.
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// This pump is designed to handle most non-volatile,
// non-flammable liquids containing specified entrained
// solids. Do not attempt to pump volatile, corrosive or
// flammable liquids which may damage the pump or endanger
// personnel as a result of pump failure.
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// After the pump is installed, make certain that all pipe
// or hose connections are tight, and that the entire unit
// is secure before operation.
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// 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.
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNINGS

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// 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 servic- //
// ing. //
// //
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Fuel used by internal combustion engines presents an ex- //
// treme 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. //
// //
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Do not operate an internal combustion engine in an ex- //
// plosive 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. //
// //
////////////////////////////////////

```

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Never tamper with the governor to gain more power. The //
// governor establishes safe operating limits that should //
// not be exceeded. Limit the maximum continuous perform- //
// ance to 3600 RPM. //
// //
////////////////////////////////////

```



INSTALLATION - SECTION B

Since pump installations are seldom identical, this section offers only general recommendations and practices required to inspect, position, and arrange the pump and piping.

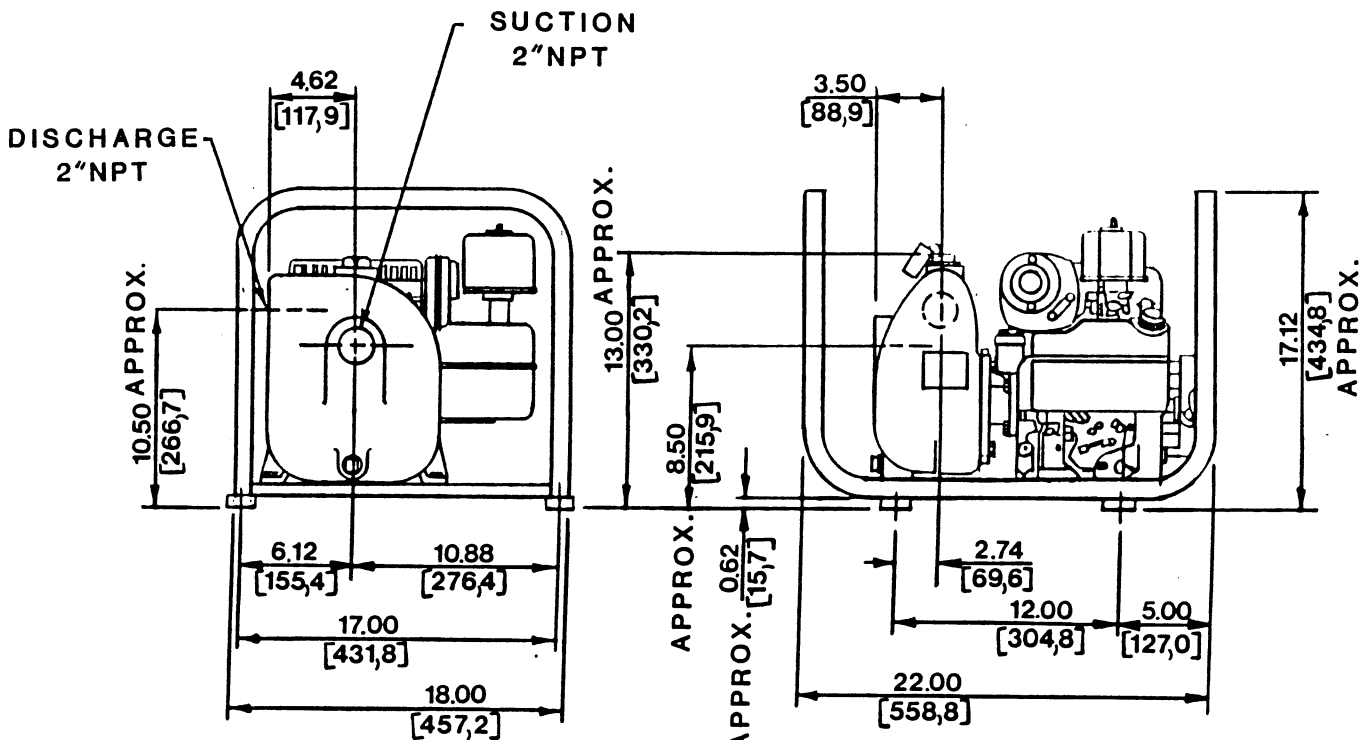
Most of the information pertains to a standard **static lift application** where the pump is positioned above the free level of liquid to be pumped.

If installed in a **flooded suction application** where the liquid is supplied to the pump under pressure, some of the information such as mounting, line configuration, and priming must be tailored to the specific application. Since the pressure supplied to the pump is critical to performance and safety, **be sure** to limit the incoming pressure to 50% of the maximum permissible operating pressure as shown on the pump performance curve.

For further assistance, contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor or the Gorman-Rupp Company.

Pump Dimensions

See Figure 1 for the approximate physical dimensions of this pump.



DIMENSIONS:  
INCHES  
MILLIMETERS

POWERED BY BRIGGS & STRATTON 131232 ENGINE

Figure 1. Pump Model 82K3-13

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## PREINSTALLATION INSPECTION

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

- a. Inspect the pump for cracks, dents, damaged threads, and other obvious damage.
- b. Check for and tighten loose attaching hardware. Since gaskets tend to shrink after drying, check for loose hardware at mating surfaces.
- c. Carefully read all tags, decals, and markings on the pump assembly, and follow the instructions indicated.
- d. Check all lubricant levels and lubricate as necessary. Refer to LUBRICATION in the MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR section of this manual and perform duties as instructed.
- e. If the pump and engine have been stored for more than 12 months, some of the components or lubricants may have exceeded their maximum shelf life. These **must be inspected or replaced** to ensure maximum pump service.
- f. The rubber foot mounting kit (see the Parts List, page E-3) was shipped loose with the pump. Refer to Figure 1, page E-2 and install the parts as shown.

If the maximum shelf life has been exceeded, or if anything appears to be abnormal, contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor or the factory to determine the repair or updating policy. **Do not** put the pump into service until appropriate action has been taken.

## POSITIONING PUMP

### Lifting

This pump is designed to be light weight and portable. The pump is protected by the wrap-around roll cage, which also serves as a two-man carry handle. The total pump weight is approximately 87 pounds, not including accessories or engine fuel. Customer installed equipment such as suction hose with foot valve **must** be removed before attempting to lift.

### CAUTION

The pump assembly can be seriously damaged if the cables or chains used to lift and move the unit are improperly wrapped around the pump.

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## Mounting

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

To ensure sufficient lubrication and fuel supply to the engine, **do not** position the pump and engine more than 15° off horizontal for continuous operation. The pump and engine may be positioned up to 30° off horizontal for **intermittent operation only**; however, the engine manufacturer should be consulted for continuous operation at angles greater than 15°.

## SUCTION AND DISCHARGE PIPING

Pump performance is adversely effected by increased suction lift, discharge elevation, and friction losses. See the performance curve and governor setting information on Page E-1 to be sure your overall application allows pump to operate within the safe operation range.

## Materials

Either pipe or hose may be used for suction and discharge lines; however, the materials must be compatible with the liquid being pumped. If hose is used in suction lines, it must be the rigid-wall, reinforced type to prevent collapse under suction. Using piping 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

Before tightening a connecting flange, align it exactly with the pump port. Never pull a pipe line into place by tightening the flange bolts and/or couplings.

Lines near the pump must be independently supported to avoid strain on the pump which could cause excessive vibration, decreased bearing life, and increased shaft and seal wear. If hose-type lines are used, they should have adequate support to secure them when filled with liquid and under pressure.

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## 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 not less than 18 inches from the suction and discharge ports and install the lines. Installation closer to the pump may result in erratic readings.

## 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.

The **maximum** vertical suction lift for this pump is 25 ft.. It is not designed to be operated at a higher lift.

## 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 horizontal to avoid air pockets.

## Strainers

If a strainer is furnished with the pump, be certain to use it; any spherical solids which pass through a strainer furnished with the pump will also pass through the pump itself.

If a strainer is not furnished with the pump, but is installed by the pump user, make certain that the total area of the openings in the strainer is at least three or four times the cross section of the suction line, and that the openings will not permit passage of solids larger than the solids handling capability of the pump.

This pump is designed to handle up to 5/8-inch diameter spherical solids.

## Sealing

Since even a slight leak will affect priming, head, and capacity, especially when operating with a high suction lift, all connections in the suction line should be sealed with pipe dope to ensure an airtight seal. Follow the sealant manufacturer's recommendations when selecting and applying the pipe dope. The pipe dope should be compatible with the liquid being pumped.

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### Suction Lines In Sumps

If a single suction line is installed in a sump, it should be positioned away from the wall of the sump at a distance equal to one and one-half times the diameter of the suction line.

If there is a liquid flow from an open pipe into the sump, the flow should be kept away from the suction inlet because the inflow will carry air down into the sump, and air entering the suction line will reduce pump efficiency.

If it is necessary to position inflow close to the suction inlet, install a baffle between the inflow and the suction inlet at a distance one and one-half times the diameter of the suction pipe. The baffle will allow entrained air to escape from the liquid before it is drawn into the suction inlet.

If two suction lines are installed in a single sump, the flow paths may interact, reducing the efficiency of one or both pumps. To avoid this, position the suction inlets so that they are separated by a distance equal to at least three times the diameter of the suction pipe.

### Suction Line Positioning

The depth of submergence of the suction line is critical to efficient pump operation. Figure 2 shows recommended minimum submergence vs. velocity.

#### NOTE

The pipe submergence required may be reduced by installing a standard pipe increaser fitting at the end of the suction line. The larger opening size will reduce the inlet velocity. Calculate the required submergence using the following formula based on the increased opening size (area or diameter).

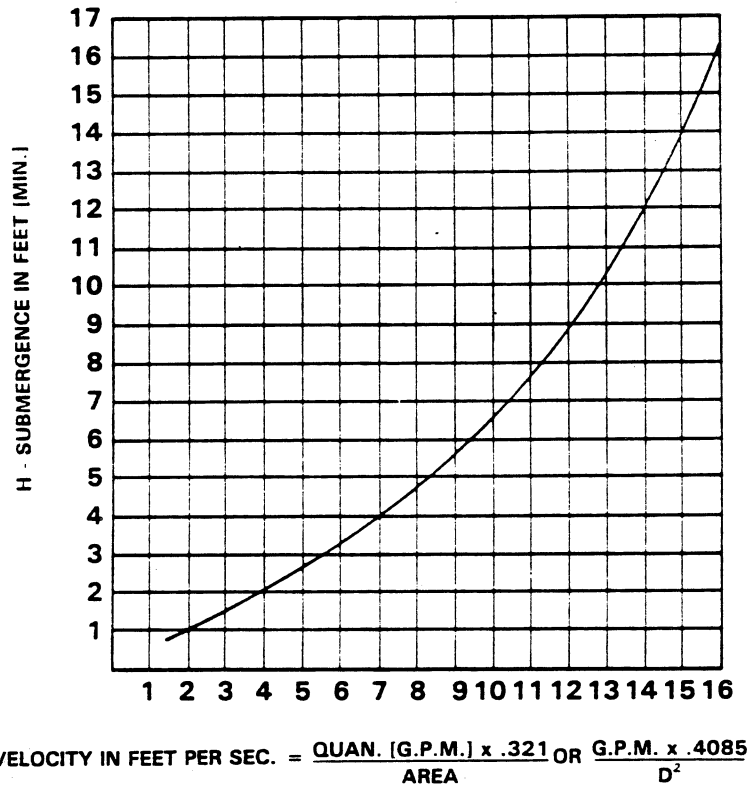


Figure 2. Recommended Minimum Suction Line Submergence Vs. Velocity

## DISCHARGE LINES

### Siphoning

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 causing damage to the pump could result.

### Valves

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

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

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

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---

**CAUTION**

If application involves a high discharge head, gradually close the discharge throttling valve before stopping the pump.

**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.





OPERATION - SECTION C

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// This pump is designed to handle most non-volatile, //
// non-flammable liquids containing specified entrained //
// solids. Do not attempt to pump volatile, corrosive or //
// flammable liquids which may damage the pump or endanger //
// personnel as a result of pump failure. //
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

PRIMING

Install the pump 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 should never be operated unless there is liquid in the pump casing.

CAUTION

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

Add liquid to the casing when:

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 casing has evaporated.

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

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// After filling the casing, reinstall and tighten the fill //
// plug. Do not attempt to operate the pump unless all //
// connecting piping is securely installed. Otherwise, //
// liquid in the pump forced out under pressure could cause //
// injury to personnel. //
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

---

---

To fill the pump, remove the pump casing 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.

Run the engine at maximum governed speed during the priming cycle. With a suction lift of 5 to 10 feet, the pump should prime within 1 minute. The maximum suction lift of 25 feet (at sea level) should require no more than 2 minutes for initial prime. If the pump does not prime within this time, shut off the engine and determine the problem (see **TROUBLESHOOTING**).

## STARTING

Consult the operations manual furnished with the engine.

## 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 a 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 flow rate.

OPERATION

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.

Liquid Temperature And Overheating

The **maximum** liquid temperature for this pump is 160°F. Do not apply it at a higher operating temperature.

Overheating can occur if operated with the valves in the suction or discharge lines 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 casing with cool liquid.

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// 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 servic-
// ing.
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

Strainer Check

If a suction strainer has been shipped with the pump or installed by the user, check the strainer regularly, and clean it as necessary. The strainer should also be checked if pump flow rate begins to drop. If a vacuum suction gauge has been installed, monitor and record the readings regularly to detect strainer blockage.

**Never** introduce air or steam pressure into the pump casing or piping to remove a blockage. This could result in personal injury or damage to the equipment. If backflushing is absolutely necessary, **liquid pressure** must be limited to 50% of the maximum permissible operating pressure shown on the pump performance curve.

Pump Vacuum Check

With the pump inoperative, install a vacuum gauge in the system, using pipe dope on the threads. Block the suction line and start the pump. At operating speed the pump should pull a vacuum of 20 inches or more of mercury. If it does not, check for air leaks in the seal, gasket, or discharge valve.

Open the suction line, and read the vacuum gauge with the pump primed and at operating speed. Shut off the pump. The vacuum gauge reading will immediately

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---

**OPERATION**

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drop proportionate to static suction lift, and should then stabilize. If the vacuum reading falls off rapidly after stabilization, an air leak exists. Before checking for the source of the leak, check the point of installation of the vacuum gauge.

**STOPPING**

Never halt the flow of liquid suddenly. If the liquid being pumped is stopped abruptly, damaging shock waves can be transmitted to the pump and piping system. Close all connecting valves slowly. On engine driven pumps, reduce the throttle speed slowly and allow the engine to idle briefly before stopping.

**CAUTION**

If application involves a high discharge head, gradually close the discharge throttling valve before stopping the pump.

After stopping the pump, disconnect the spark plug wire to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.

**Cold Weather Preservation**

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, insert a rod or stiff wire in the drain port, and agitate the liquid during the draining process. Clean out any remaining solids by flushing with a hose.

PUMP TROUBLESHOOTING - SECTION D

WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Before attempting to open or service the pump:
//
// 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.
// 2. Disconnect the spark plug wire 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.
//
////////////////////////////////////
    
```

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
PUMP FAILS TO PRIME	Not enough liquid in casing.	Add liquid to casing. See PRIMING.
	Air leak in suction line.	Correct leak.
	Lining of suction hose collapsed.	Replace suction hose.
	Suction check valve or foot valve clogged or binding.	Clean valve.
	Leaking or worn seal or pump gasket.	Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or gasket.
	Pump speed too slow.	Check engine output; consult engine operation manual.
	Discharge head too high.	Install bypass line.
	Suction lift too high.	Measure lift w/vacuum gauge. Reduce lift and/or friction losses in suction line.
Strainer clogged.	Check strainer and clean if necessary.	

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
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>Leaking or worn seal or pump gasket.</p>	<p>Correct leak.</p> <p>Check installation and correct submergence as needed.</p> <p>Replace suction hose.</p> <p>Replace worn or damaged parts. Check that impeller is properly centered and rotates freely.</p> <p>Free impeller of debris.</p> <p>Check engine output; consult engine operation manual.</p> <p>Install bypass line.</p> <p>Measure lift w/vacuum gauge. Reduce lift and/or friction losses in suction line.</p> <p>Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or gasket.</p>
PUMP REQUIRES TOO MUCH POWER	<p>Pump speed too high.</p> <p>Discharge head too low.</p> <p>Liquid solution too thick.</p>	<p>Check engine output.</p> <p>Adjust discharge valve.</p> <p>Dilute if possible.</p>
PUMP CLOGS FREQUENTLY	<p>Discharge flow too slow.</p> <p>Suction check valve or foot valve clogged or binding.</p>	<p>Open discharge valve fully to increase flow rate, and run engine at maximum governed speed.</p> <p>Clean valve.</p>

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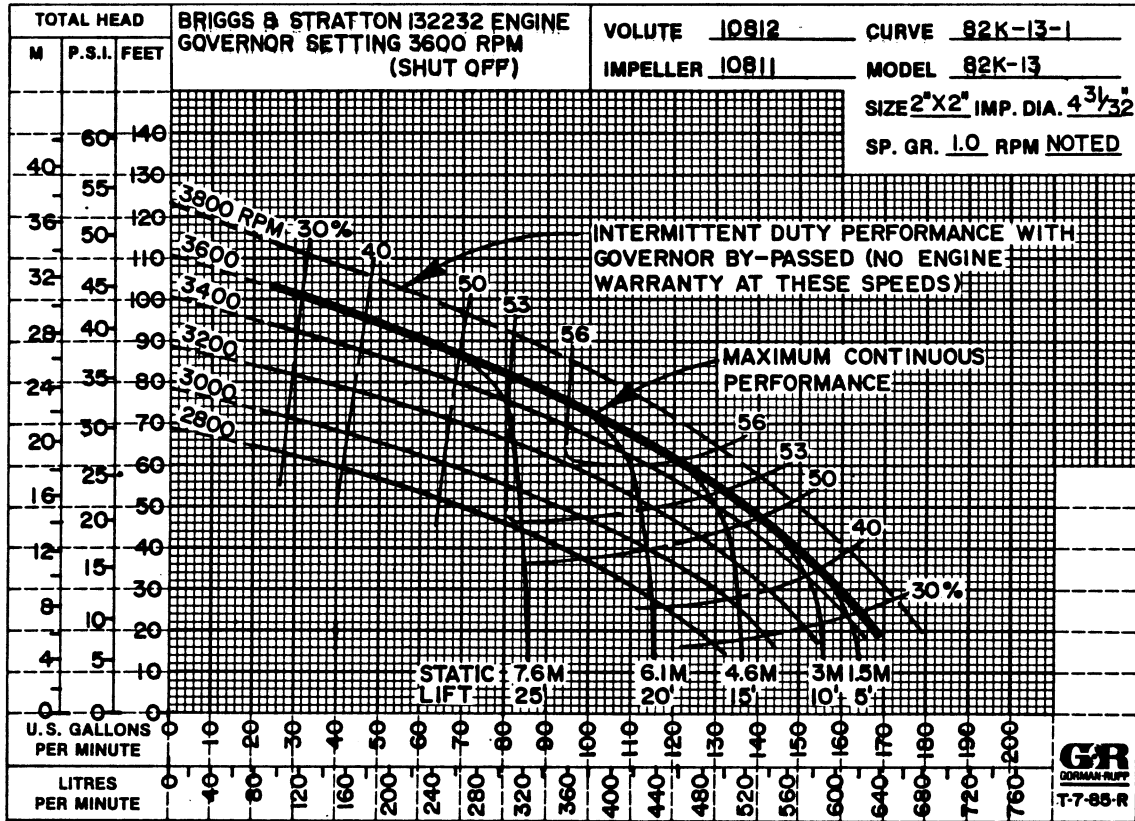
TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
EXCESSIVE NOISE	Cavitation in pump.  Pumping entrained air.  Pump or drive not securely mounted.  Impeller clogged or damaged.	Reduce suction lift and/or friction losses in suction line. Record vacuum and pressure gauge readings and consult local representative or factory.  Locate and eliminate source of air bubble.  Secure mounting hardware.  Clean out debris; replace damaged parts.





PUMP MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR - SECTION E

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE WEARING PARTS OF THE PUMP WILL MAINTAIN PEAK OPERATING PERFORMANCE.



**\*STANDARD PERFORMANCE FOR PUMP MODEL 82K3-13**

\*Based on 70°F clear water at sea level with minimum suction lift. Since pump installations are seldom identical, your performance may be different due to such factors as viscosity, specific gravity, elevation, temperature, and impeller trim.

If your pump serial number is followed by an "N", your pump is NOT a standard production model. Contact the Gorman-Rupp Company to verify performance or part numbers.

SECTIONAL DRAWING

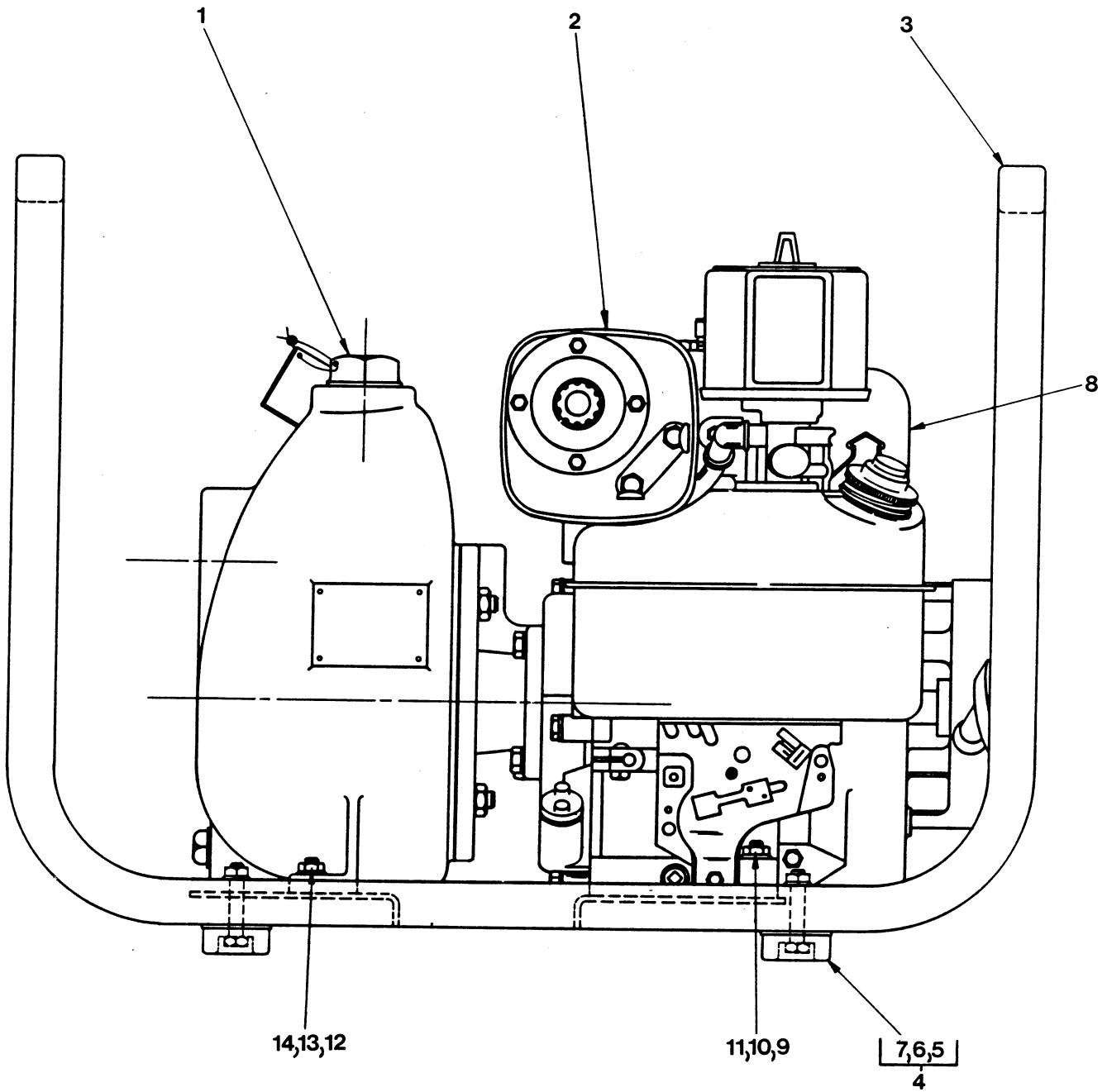


Figure 1. Pump Model 82K3-13

**PARTS LIST**  
**Pump Model 82K3-13**  
 (From S/N 864439 up)

If your pump serial number is followed by an "N", your pump is **NOT** a standard production model. Contact the Gorman-Rupp Company to verify part numbers.

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY
1	PUMP END	82K3 (SEE FIGURE 2)		1
2	B & S ENGINE	29112-064	-----	1
3	ROLLOVER BASE	41583-316	24150	1
4	RUBBER FOOT MOUNTING KIT	48152-607	-----	1
5	* -RUBBER FOOT	24631-401	-----	4
6	-HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0506	15991	4
7	-HEX NUT	21765-312	-----	4
8	WARNING DECAL	2613-FE	-----	1
9	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0506	15991	2
10	FLAT WASHER	KE05	15991	2
11	HEX NUT	21765-312	-----	2
12	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0504	15991	2
13	FLAT WASHER	K05	15991	2
14	HEX NUT	21765-312	-----	2
NOT SHOWN:				
	HAND CARRY DECAL	2613-FT	-----	2

\*INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

Above Serial Numbers Do Not Apply To Pumps Made In Canada.

CANADIAN SERIAL NO. .... AND UP

SECTIONAL DRAWING

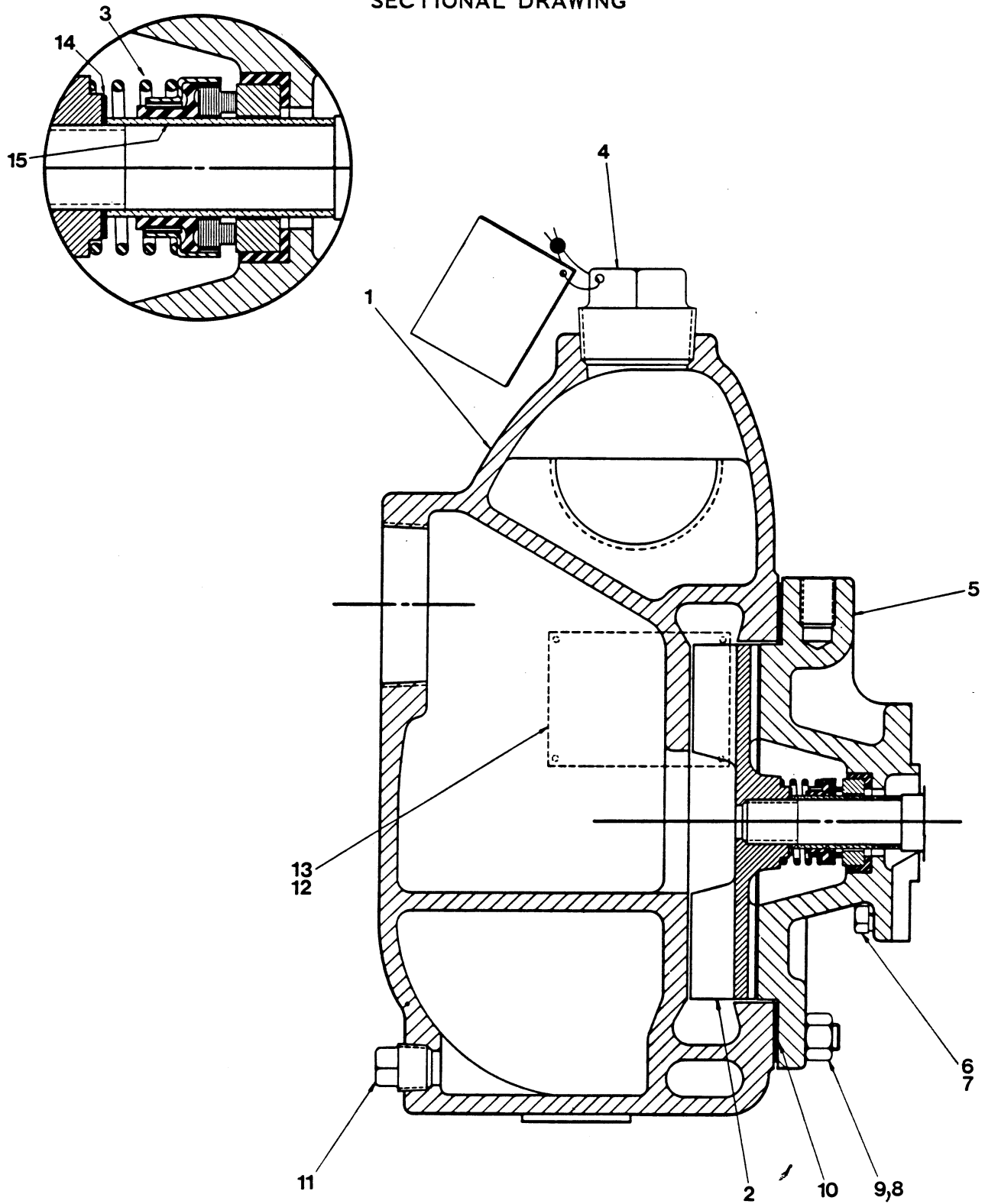


Figure 2. Pump End Assembly 82K3

**PARTS LIST**  
**Pump End Assembly 82K3**

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY
1	PUMP CASING	10812	10010	1
2	* IMPELLER	10811	10010	1
3	* SEAL ASSY	S1575	-----	1
4	FILL PLUG ASSY	48271-065	-----	1
5	INTERMEDIATE	10813	10010	1
6	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0503 1/2-S	15991	4
7	LOCK WASHER	J05	15991	4
8	STUD	C0605	15991	4
9	HEX NUT	D06	15991	4
10	* CASING GASKET SET	504-G	18000	1
11	PIPE PLUG	P08	11990	1
12	NAME PLATE	38812-041	13990	1
13	DRIVE SCREW	BM#04-03	15990	4
14	* IMPELLER ADJ SHIM SET	513-A	17090	1
15	SLEEVE	2353	14090	1
NOT SHOWN:				
	STRAINER	26841-025	-----	1
	SUCTION STICKER	6588-AG	-----	1
	DISCHARGE STICKER	6588-BJ	-----	1

\*INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

PUMP AND SEAL DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

This pump requires little service due to its rugged, minimum-maintenance design. However, if it becomes necessary to inspect or replace the wearing parts, follow these instructions which are keyed to the sectional views (see Figures 1 and 2) and the accompanying parts lists.

Before attempting to service the pump, remove the suction and discharge hoses and disconnect the spark plug wire to ensure that the engine will remain inoperative.

For service information on the engine, consult the literature supplied with the engine or contact your local Briggs and Stratton engine representative.

WARNING

- ```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Before attempting to open or service the pump:
//
// 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.
// 2. Disconnect the spark plug wire 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.
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

Pump Disassembly

(Figure 1)

Remove the hardware (12, 13, and 14) securing the pump casing to the rollover base (3).

(Figure 2)

Remove the nuts (9) and slide the casing off the intermediate (5). Remove the gasket set (10) from the casing studs. Tie and tag the gasket set for ease of reassembly.

To remove the impeller, tap the vanes with a soft-faced mallet or block of wood in a counterclockwise direction (when facing the impeller). **Be careful** not to damage the impeller vanes. Use caution when unscrewing the impeller from the shaft; tension on the seal spring will be released as the impeller is removed.

Remove the impeller adjusting shims (14). Tie and tag the shims for ease of reassembly.

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## Seal Removal

**(Figure 2)**

Remove the seal spring. Slide the shaft sleeve (15) and rotating portion of the seal off the shaft as a unit. Apply oil to the sleeve and work it up under the bellows. Slide the rotating portion of the seal off the sleeve.

Use a stiff wire with a hooked end to remove the stationary element and seat from the intermediate.

An alternate method of removing the stationary portion of the seal is to remove the hardware (6 and 7) and slide the intermediate off the shaft. Position the intermediate on a flat surface with the impeller side down and use a suitable tool to press the stationary element and seat from the intermediate.

## Seal Installation

**(Figures 2 and 3)**

Clean the seal cavity and shaft with a cloth soaked in fresh 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 prec- //
// autions printed on solvent containers. //
//
////////////////////////////////////

```

The seal is not normally reused because wear patterns on the finished faces cannot be realigned during reassembly. This could result in premature failure. If necessary to reuse an old seal in an emergency, **carefully** wash all metallic parts in fresh cleaning solvent and allow to dry thoroughly.

Handle the seal parts with extreme care to prevent damage. Be careful not to contaminate precision finished faces; even fingerprints on the faces can shorten seal life. If necessary, clean the faces with a non-oil based solvent and a clean lint free tissue. Wipe **lightly** in a concentric pattern to avoid scratching the faces.

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.**

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

If a replacement seal is being used, remove it from the container and inspect the precision finished faces to ensure that they are free of any foreign matter.

To ease installation of the seal, lubricate the shaft sleeve (15) with water or a very **small** amount of oil, and apply a drop of light lubricating oil on the finished faces. Assemble the seal as follows, (see Figure 3).

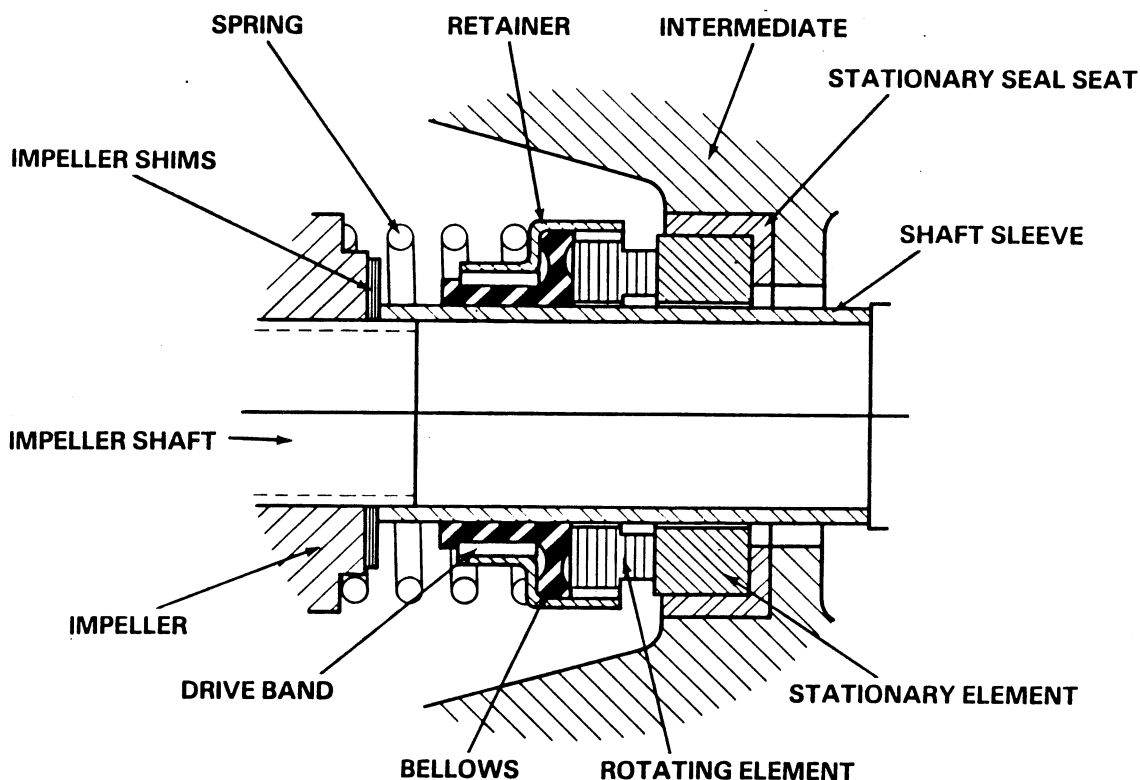


Figure 3. S01575 Seal Assembly

#### CAUTION

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

Subassemble the stationary element in the stationary seat and press this subassembly into the intermediate until fully seated. If removed at disassembly, slide the intermediate and stationary seal parts over the shaft and secure the intermediate to the engine with the hardware (6 and 7). **Be careful** not to damage the stationary element on the shaft threads.

Slide the rotating subassembly (consisting of the rotating element, retainer and bellows) onto the shaft sleeve until the polished face of the rotating element is just flush with the chamfered end of the sleeve. Slide the sleeve and rotating subassembly onto the shaft until the seal faces contact. Continue to press the sleeve through the seal until the end of the sleeve seats against shaft shoulder.

Install the seal spring.



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## Pump Reassembly

### (Figure 2)

Inspect the impeller, and replace it if cracked or badly eroded.

Install the same thickness of impeller adjusting shims (14) as previously removed, and screw the impeller onto the shaft until tight. A clearance of .020 to .035 inch between the impeller and the intermediate is necessary for maximum pump efficiency. Measure this clearance, and add or subtract impeller shims until it is reached.

Install the same thickness of casing gaskets (10), as previously removed and secure the pump casing to the intermediate with the nuts (12). A clearance of .008 to .015 inch between the impeller and the pump casing is also recommended for maximum pump efficiency. This clearance can be obtained by adding or subtracting gaskets in the casing gasket set until the impeller binds against the casing when the shaft is turned. After the impeller binds, add .010 inch of gaskets.

### (Figure 1)

Secure the pump casing to the rollover base (3) with the hardware (12, 13, and 14).

## Final Pump Reassembly

Reinstall the suction and discharge piping.

Before starting the pump, check that the piping is secure, fill the casing with liquid, and open all valves in the suction and discharge lines.

## LUBRICATION

The seal assembly is lubricated by the medium being pumped. No additional lubrication is required.

## Engine

Consult the literature supplied with the engine, or contact your local Briggs and Stratton representative.

**For U.S. and International Warranty Information,  
Please Visit [www.grpumps.com/warranty](http://www.grpumps.com/warranty)  
or call:  
U.S.: 419-755-1280  
International: +1-419-755-1352**

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Please Visit [www.grcanada.com/warranty](http://www.grcanada.com/warranty)  
or call:  
519-631-2870**