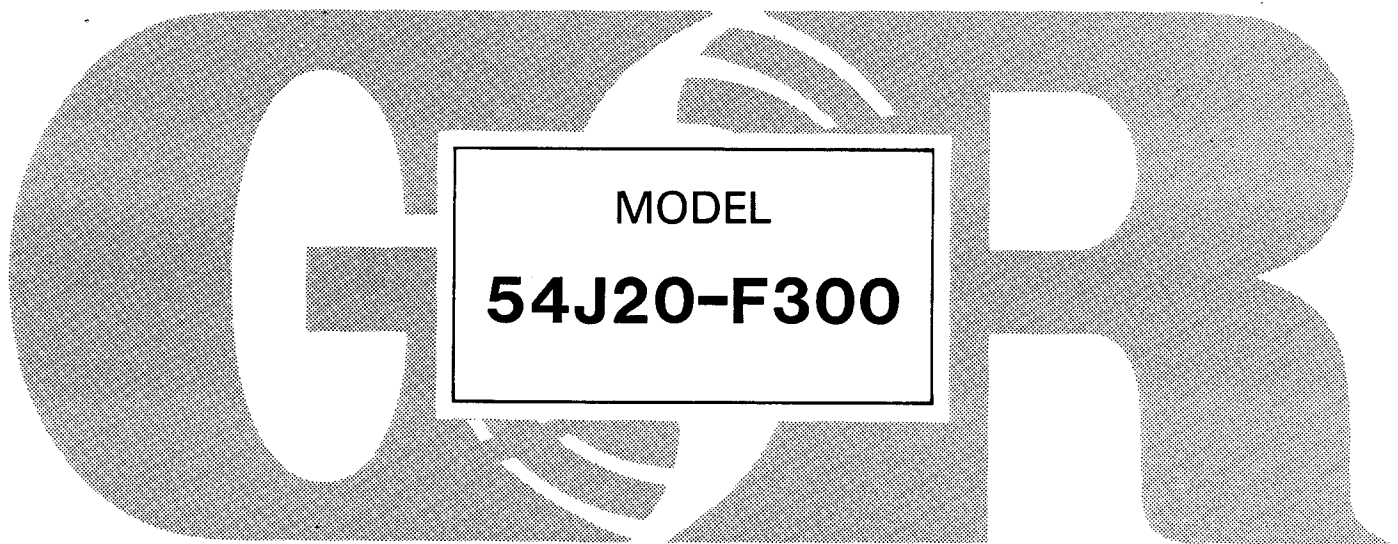


# **50**SERIES

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



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

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

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**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

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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 a 50 Series, centrifugal model with an enclosed impeller. This pump is designed for pumping clean liquids at high heads and high discharge pressures. The basic material of construction for wetted parts is gray iron, with an alloy steel impeller shaft. Be sure the liquid being pumped is compatible with these materials.

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  
P.O. Box 1217  
Mansfield, Ohio 44901-1217

or  
Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited  
70 Burwell Road  
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 50 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. Switch off the engine ignition and remove the key //  
// 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 clean liquids. Do not //  
// attempt to pump volatile, corrosive, or flammable liq- //  
// uids which may damage the pump or endanger personnel as //  
// a result of pump failure. //  
//  
//////////////////////////////////////
```

## WARNING

```
//////////////////////////////////////  
//  
// After the pump has been installed, make certain that the //  
// pump and all piping connections are tight, properly sup- //  
// ported and 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

```
////////////////////////////////////  
//  
// 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

```
////////////////////////////////////  
//  
// Overheated pumps can cause severe burns and injury. If //  
// overheating of the pump occurs: //  
//  
// 1. Stop the pump immediately. //  
// 2. Allow the pump to cool. //  
// 3. Refer to instructions in this manual before re- //  
// starting the pump. //  
//  
////////////////////////////////////
```

## 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. //  
//  
////////////////////////////////////
```

---

---

**WARNINGS**

---

---

**WARNING**

```
////////////////////////////////////  
//  
// Never tamper with the governor to gain more power. The //  
// governor establishes safe operating limits that should //  
// not be exceeded. The maximum continuous operating speed //  
// is 2200 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.

## OUTLINE DRAWING

POWERED BY FORD MODEL C5PG ENGINE

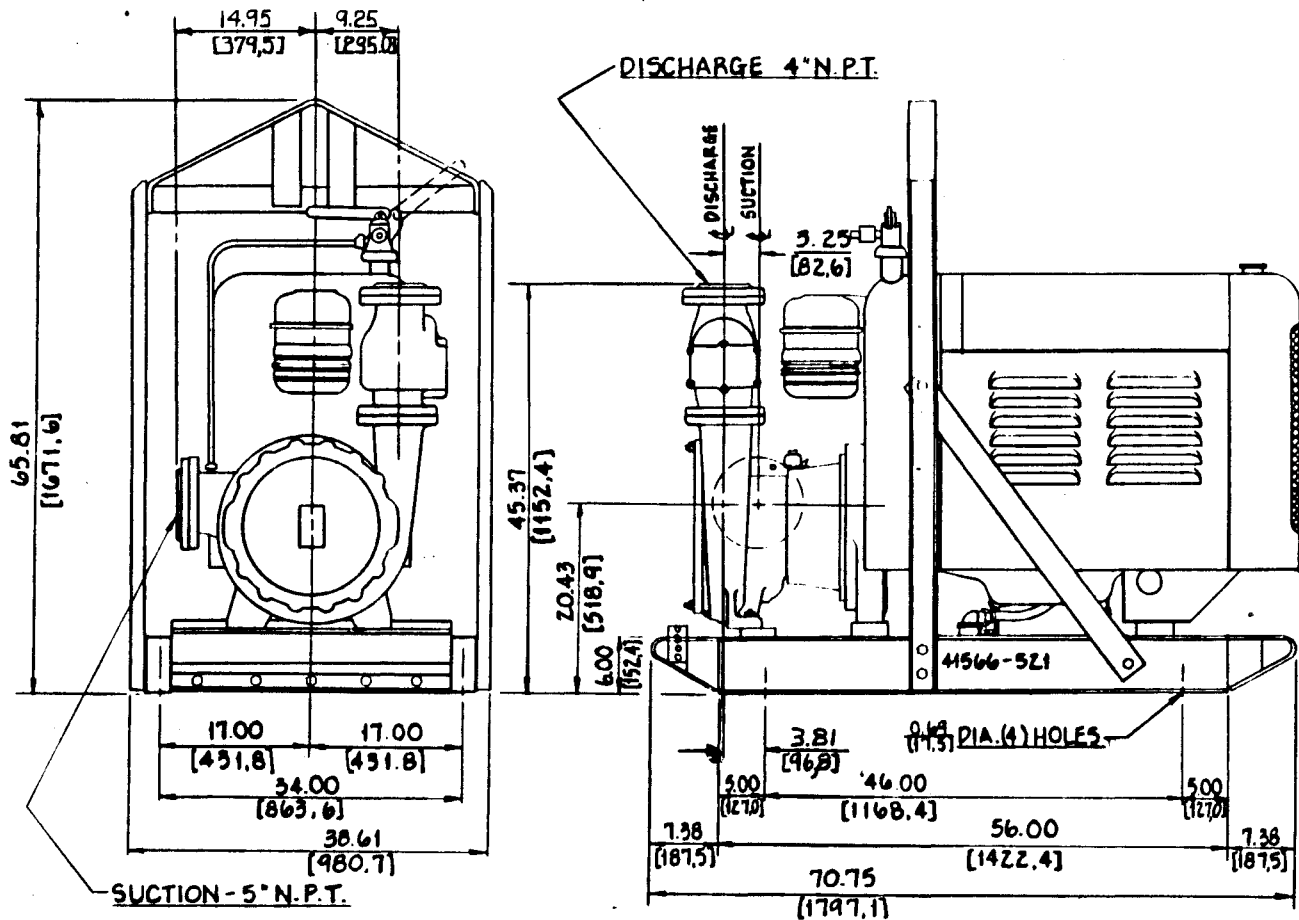
DIMENSIONS:  $\frac{\text{INCHES}}{\text{[MILLIMETERS]}}$ 

Figure 1. Pump Model 54J20-F300

## 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:

- Inspect the pump for cracks, dents, damaged threads, and other obvious damage.
- Check for and tighten loose bolts, nuts, capscrews, and other attaching hardware. Since gaskets tend to shrink after drying, check for and tighten loose nuts and capscrews securing mating surfaces.
- Carefully read all tags, decals, and markings on the pump assembly, and follow the instructions indicated.

## INSTALLATION

- 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.

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

Use lifting equipment with a capacity of at least **8,550 pounds**. This pump weighs approximately **1,710 pounds**, not including the weight of accessories and customer installed options. Customer installed equipment such as suction and discharge piping **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.

## 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 **intermittant operation only**; however, the engine manufacturer should be consulted for continuous operation at angles greater than 15°.

If the pump has been mounted on a moveable base, make certain the base is stationary by setting the brake and blocking the wheels before attempting to operate the pump.

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## SUCTION AND DISCHARGE PIPING

### 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.

### 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.

## INSTALLATION

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### 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 1/2-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.

### 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).

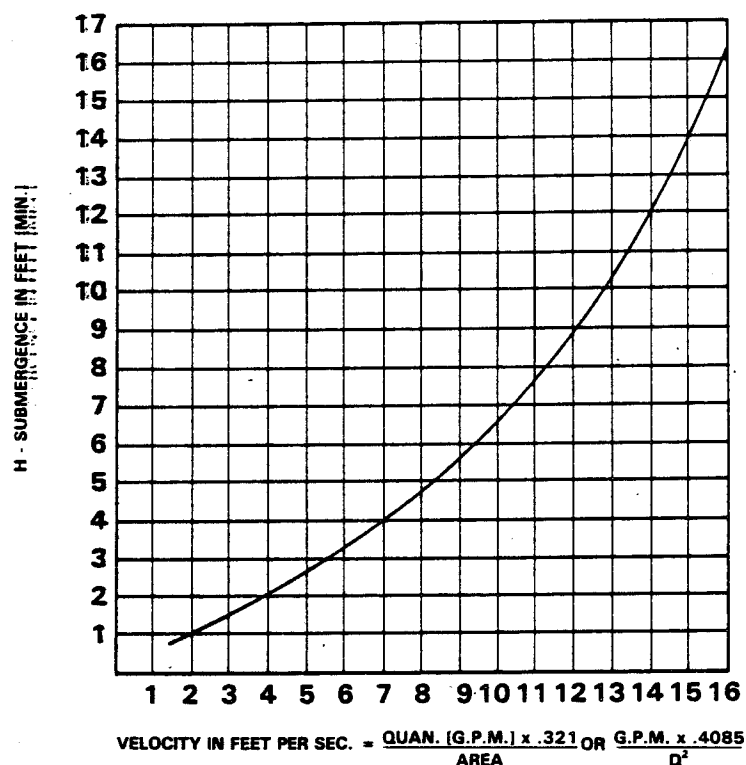


Figure 2. Recommended Minimum Suction Line Submergence Vs. Velocity

## 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.

## INSTALLATION

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## Valves

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.

### CAUTION

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

## ALIGNMENT

The alignment of the pump and the engine is critical for trouble free mechanical operation. See Section E, **Securing Pump And Intermediate To Engine** for detailed information.



## OPERATION

## OPERATION - SECTION C

## WARNING

```
////////////////////////////////////  
//  
// This pump is designed to handle clean liquids. Do not //  
// attempt to pump volatile, corrosive, or flammable liq- //  
// uids which may damage the pump or endanger personnel as //  
// a result of pump failure. //  
// //  
////////////////////////////////////
```

## WARNING

```
////////////////////////////////////  
//  
// Never tamper with the governor to gain more power. The //  
// governor establishes safe operating limits that should //  
// not be exceeded. The maximum continuous operating speed //  
// is 2200 RPM. //  
// //  
////////////////////////////////////
```

## 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**).

## Exhaust Primer

Since this pump is not self-priming, it is equipped with an exhaust primer assembly (Figure 1).

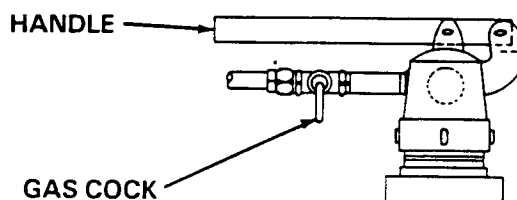


Figure 1. Exhaust Primer Assembly

The exhaust primer utilizes engine exhaust gases, directed through a venturi, to create a vacuum and draw air out of the suction line and pump casing.

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The exhaust primer is capable of priming a pump with a 20 foot suction lift in about two minutes; less time will be required for priming at a lesser lift. If the pump does not prime in a reasonable length of time, check the suction line for leaks.

To prime the pump, close the throttling valve in the discharge line.

#### NOTE

For installation and operating instructions on the discharge check valve, see the separate check valve manual accompanying this literature.

Close the exhaust primer handle (see Figure 1), and open the cock in the priming line. Consult the starting instructions in this manual as well as the engine operating manual, and start the engine. Operate the engine at maximum governed speed and allow the pump to prime until liquid flows continuously from the exhaust primer nozzle. When the pump is fully primed, open the exhaust primer handle, and close the cock in the priming line.

Once fully primed, reduce engine speed and partially open the discharge throttling valve. The discharge line should be filled slowly to prevent damage to the piping, gaskets, and other devices, resulting from the initial shock of liquid filling the lines. When the discharge line is completely filled, adjust the discharge throttling valve to the desired flow rate.

## STARTING

Consult the operations manual furnished with the engine.

#### NOTE

This pump is equipped with a safety shut down device to terminate engine operation if pump discharge pressure falls below 30 psi. During engine start up, the button on the discharge pressure gauge must be depressed to over-ride this safety feature.

## OPERATION

#### CAUTION

Pump speed and operating condition points must be within the continuous performance range shown on the curve. See Section E, Page 1.

## OPERATION

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### 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 pump 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

Since this pump does not have a suction check valve, the discharge line must be fitted with a check valve if a pump vacuum reading is to be taken.

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 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, switch off the engine ignition and remove the key 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.

## 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 at 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.

## OPERATION

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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.



## PUMP TROUBLESHOOTING - SECTION D

## WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// Before attempting to open or service the pump:
//
// 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.
// 2. Switch off the engine ignition and remove the key
//    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	Auxiliary priming device faulty or improperly installed.	Repair priming device or check installation.
	Air leak in suction line.	Correct leak.
	Lining of suction hose collapsed.	Replace suction hose.
	Leaking or worn seal or pump gasket.	Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or gasket.
	Suction lift or discharge head to high.	Check piping installation and reduce suction lift and/or discharge head.
	Strainer clogged.	Check strainer and clean if necessary.
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE	Air leak in suction line.	Correct leak.
	Pump speed too high.	Check engine output.
	Lining of suction hose collapsed.	Replace suction hose.
	Impeller or other wearing parts worn or damaged.	Replace worn or damaged parts. Check that impeller is properly centered and rotates freely.

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE(cont.)	<p>Impeller clogged.</p> <p>Pump speed too slow.</p> <p>Suction lift too high.</p> <p>Strainer clogged.</p> <p>Discharge throttling valve partially closed; check valve installed improperly.</p> <p>Discharge pressure at or below safety shutdown limit.</p> <p>Discharge check valve locked closed.</p>	<p>Free impeller of debris.</p> <p>Check engine output; consult engine operation manual.</p> <p>Measure lift w/vacuum gauge. Reduce lift and/or friction losses in suction line.</p> <p>Check strainer and clean if necessary.</p> <p>Open discharge valve fully; check piping installation.</p> <p>Check starting instructions; increase pressure.</p> <p>Check position of handle; open valve.</p>
PUMP REQUIRES TOO MUCH POWER	<p>Discharge head too low.</p> <p>Liquid solution too thick.</p> <p>Pump speed too high.</p>	<p>Adjust discharge valve.</p> <p>Dilute if possible.</p> <p>Check engine output.</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>
EXCESSIVE NOISE	<p>Cavitation in pump.</p> <p>Pumping entrained air.</p> <p>Pump or drive not securely mounted.</p> <p>Impeller clogged or damaged.</p>	<p>Reduce suction lift and/or friction losses in suction line. Record vacuum and pressure gauge readings and consult local representative or factory.</p> <p>Locate and eliminate source of air bubble.</p> <p>Secure mounting hardware.</p> <p>Clean out debris; replace damaged parts.</p>

## TROUBLESHOOTING

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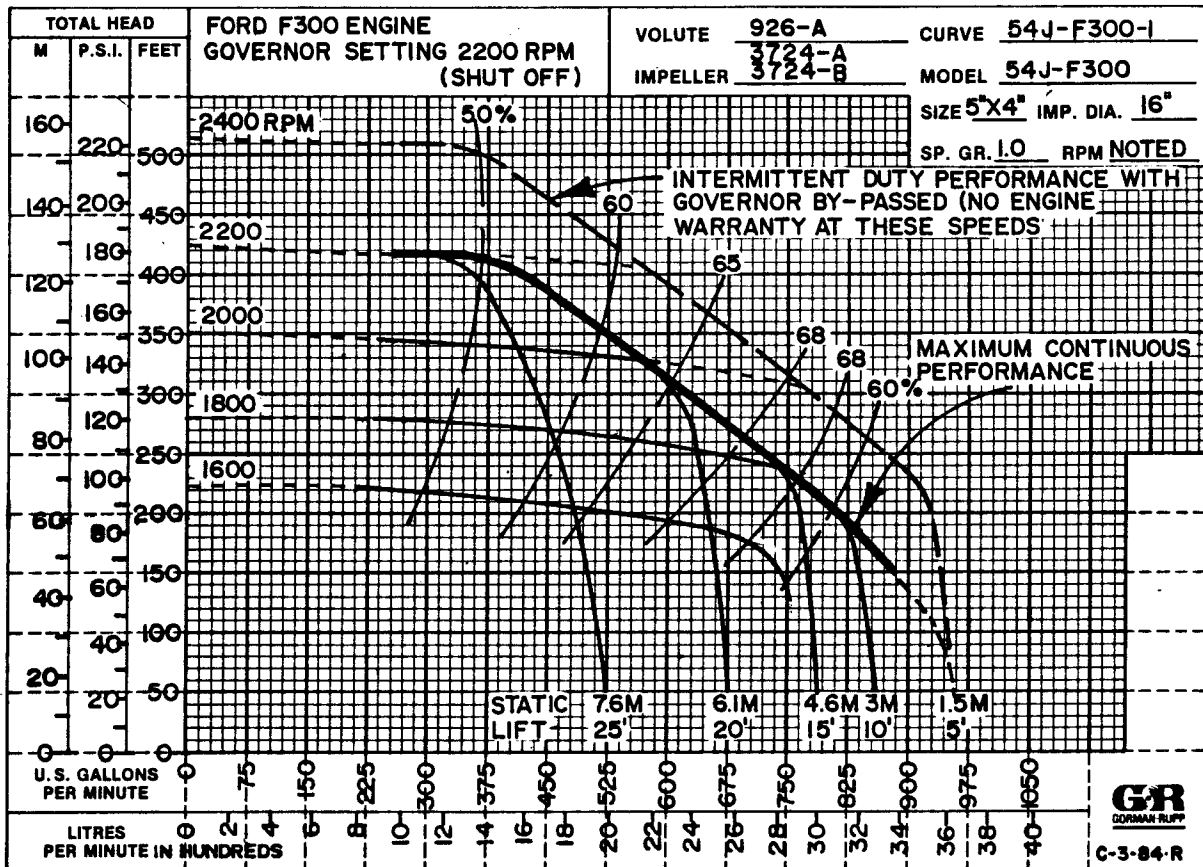
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TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
BEARINGS RUN TOO HOT	Bearing temperature is high, but within limits.	Check bearing temperature regularly to monitor any increase.
	Low or incorrect lubricant.	Check for proper type and level of lubricant.
	Suction and discharge lines not properly supported.	Check piping installation for proper support.
	Drive misaligned.	Align drive properly.



## 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 54J20-F300

\*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

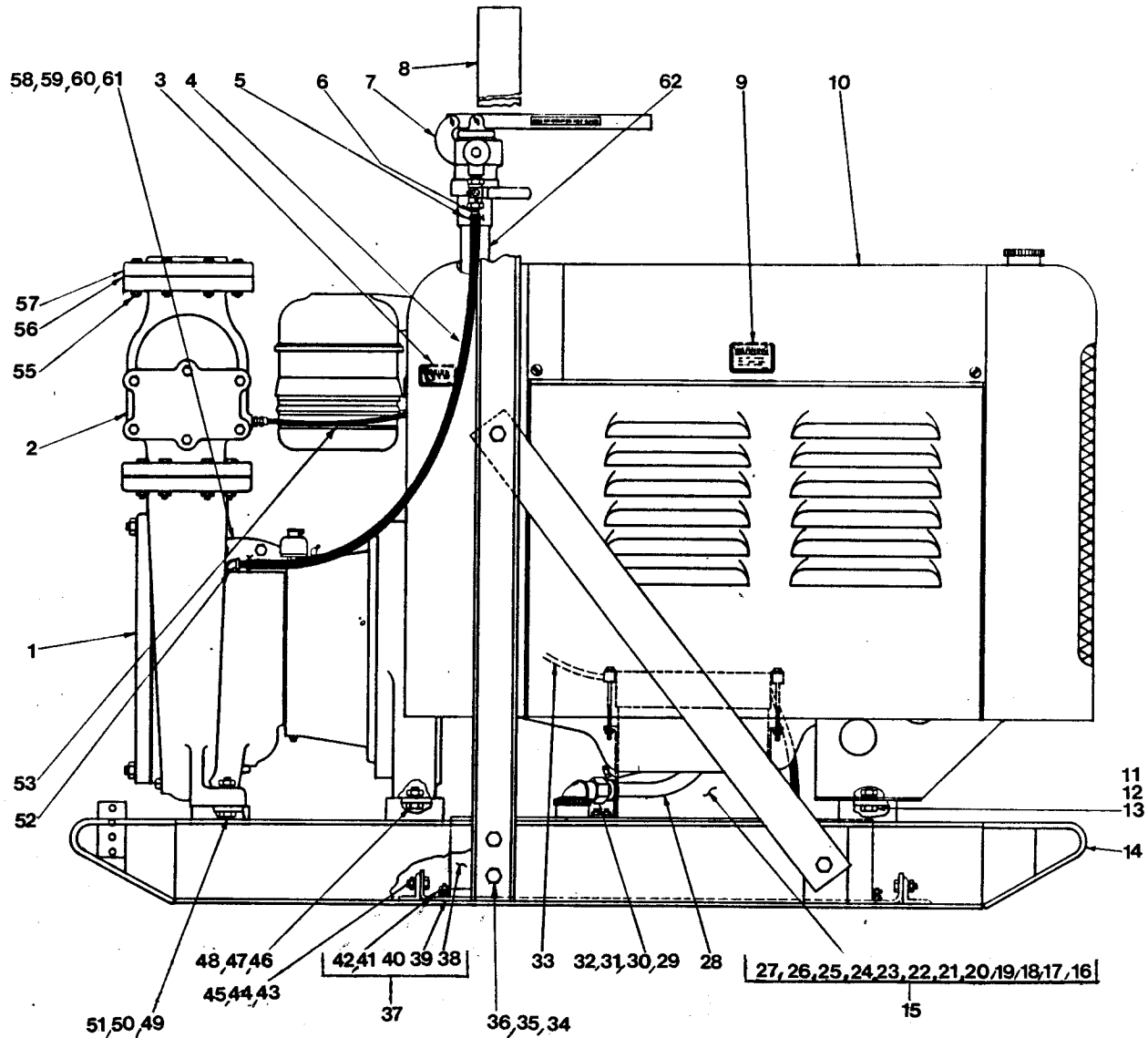


Figure 1. Pump Model Assembly 54J20-F300

**PARTS LIST**  
**Pump Model Assembly 54J20-F300**  
 (From S/N 835568 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	ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY
1	PUMP END ASSY	54J20 (SEE FIG 2)		1	37	FUEL TANK & GUARD ASSY	46711-033	-----	1
2	CHECK VALVE ASSY	GRP14-13 (SEE FIG 3)		1	38	-FUEL TANK	46711-034	24150	1
3	WARNING DECAL	2613-FE	-----	1	39	-FUEL TANK GRD	42381-017	24150	1
4	HOSE - 5/8 x 37	31412-110	19180	1	40	-HEX HD CAPSCREW	D00006	15991	4
5	HOSE CLAMP	S00887	-----	2	41	-LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	4
6	PIPE NIPPLE	2434	15070	2	42	-FLAT WASHER	K00006	15991	4
7**	EP7C EXHAUST PRIMER	GRP15-03	-----	1	43	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00604	15991	10
8	HOIST BAIL	13351-AW	24000	1	44	HEX NUT	D00006	15991	10
9	WARNING DECAL	38816-132	-----	2	45	LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	10
10	FORD C5PG ENGINE	204-K1	-----	1	46	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00806	15991	2
11	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00804	15991	2	47	HEX NUT	D00008	15991	2
12	HEX NUT	D00008	15881	2	48	LOCKWASHER	J00008	15991	2
13	LOCKWASHER	J00008	15991	2	49	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B01209	15991	2
14	COMBINATION BASE	41566-521	24150	1	50	HEX NUT	D00012	15991	2
15	BATTERY BOX ASSY	GRP40-02	-----	1	51	LOCKWASHER	J00012	15991	2
16 *	-GRND CABLE ASSY	5795-AC	24040	1	52	REDUCING BUSHING	AP00806	11990	1
17	-BATTERY BOX	8356-B	24000	1	53**	PRESS GAUGE ASSY	48312-002	-----	1
18	-BATTERY TAG	6588-S	00000	1	54	HEX NUT	D00010	15991	8
19 *	-12V BATTERY	S01338	-----	1	55	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B01011	15991	8
20	-BATTERY FRAME	8355-B	24000	1	56	DISCH FLANGE GSKT	1676-G	18000	1
21	-HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00604	15991	2	57	DISCHARGE FLANGE	1756	10010	1
22	-HEX NUT	D00006	15991	2	58	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B01011	15991	8
23	-LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	2	59	HEX NUT	D00010	15991	8
24	-HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00612	15991	2	60 *	SUCT FLANGE GSKT	1678-G	18000	1
25	-HEX NUT	D00006	15991	2	61	SUCTION FLANGE	1757	10010	1
26	-LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	2	62	EXHAUST PIPE	11436-A	24000	1
27	-FLAT WASHER	K00006	15991	2		NOT SHOWN:			
28	FUEL LINE	12618	-----	1		WIRE ASSY	5795-CE	-----	1
29	FUEL OUT ASSY	10765	24030	1		OPTIONAL:			
30	REDUCING ELBOW	Q00604	11990	1		WHEEL KIT	GRP30-26	-----	1
31	MALE CONNECTOR	S01344	-----	1		SIDE PANEL SET	42142-022	-----	1
32	PIPE PLUG	P00008	11990	1		HOIST BAIL	13351-AH	24000	1
33 *	POS CABLE ASSY	6926-K	24040	1		HOURLMETER ASSY	48312-401	-----	1
34	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B01006	15991	8		TACHOMETER ASSY	48312-602	-----	1
35	HEX NUT	D00010	15991	8					
36	LOCKWASHER	J00010	15991	8					

\*\*CONSULT YOUR LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR OR THE FACTORY FOR INDIVIDUAL PARTS.

\*INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

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

CANADIAN SERIAL NO ..... AND UP

## SECTIONAL DRAWING

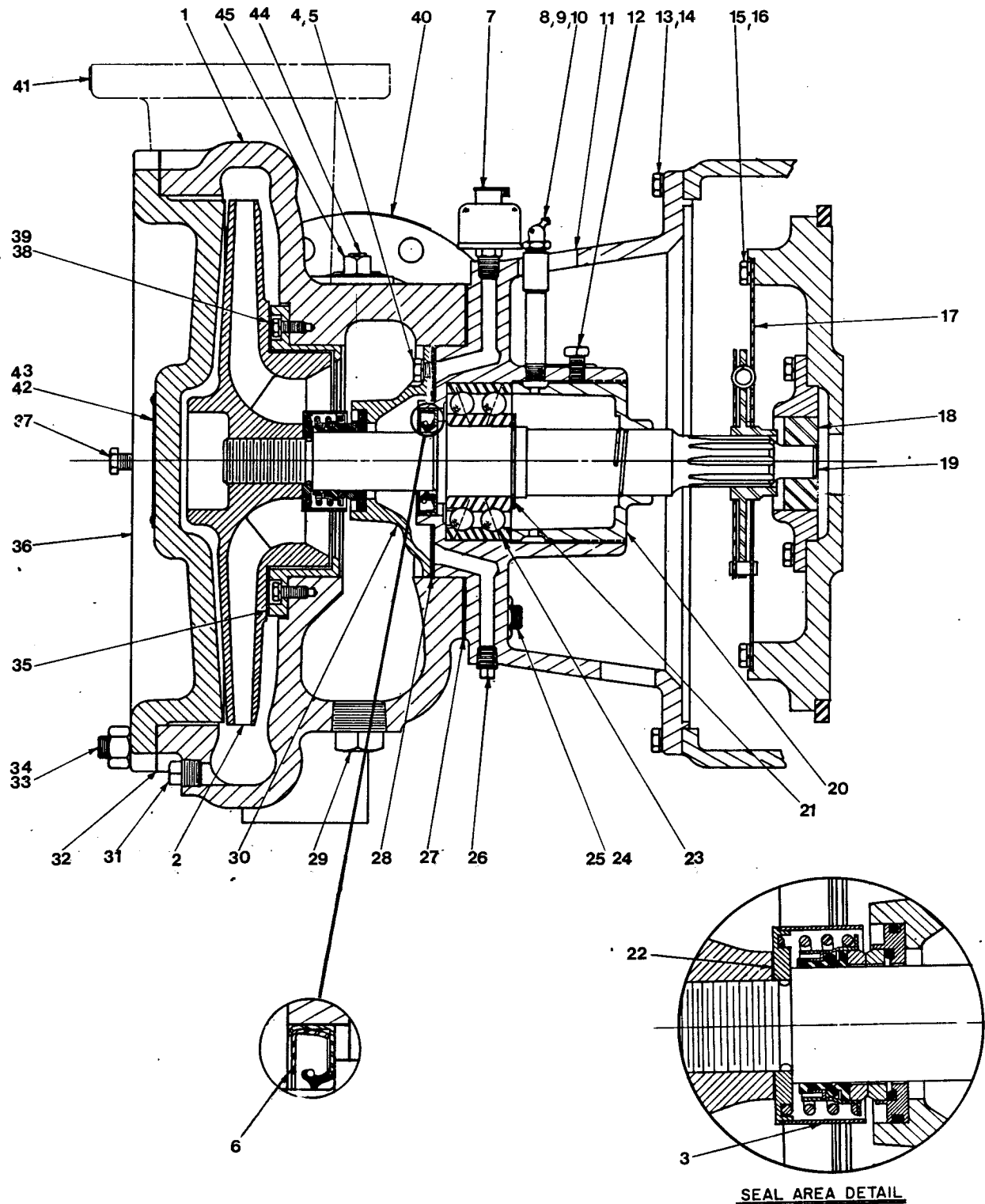


Figure 2. Pump End Assembly Model 54J20-F300

### PARTS LIST

#### Pump End Assembly Model 54J20-F300

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY	ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY
1	PUMP CASING	926-A	10020	1	26	SEAL DRAIN PLUG	P00004	11990	1
2	*IMPELLER ASSY	3724-B	10010	1	27	*CASING GSKT	922-G	18000	1
3	*SEAL ASSY	12461-C	-----	1	28	*SEAL HOUSING GSKT	38683-431	18000	1
4	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00603	14990	6	29	CASING DRAIN PLUG	P00020	11990	1
5	LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	6	30	SEAL HOUSING	38333-612	10010	1
6	*OIL SEAL	S00079	-----	1	31	CASING DRAIN PLUG	P00008	11990	1
7	SEAL BOTTLE OILER	46711-505	-----	1	32	*COVER PLATE GSKT	926-G	18000	1
8	LUBE FITTING	S00194	-----	1	33	STUD	C01210	15991	16
9	PIPE COUPLING	AE00004	11990	1	34	HEX NUT	D00012	15991	16
10	PIPE NIPPLE	T00412	15070	1	35	*WEAR RING	6597	10010	1
11	INTERMEDIATE	2175-D	10010	1	36	COVER PLATE	13021	10010	1
12	SQ HD SETSCREW	G00604	15990	1	37	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00604	15991	2
13	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00605	15991	12	38	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00503	14990	4
14	LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	12	39	LOCKWASHER	J00005	15991	4
15	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00603	15991	8	40	SUCTION STICKER	6588-AG	00000	1
16	LOCKWASHER	J00006	15991	8	41	DISCHARGE STICKER	6588-BJ	00000	1
17	DRIVE PLATE ASSY	24521-165	-----	1	42	NAME PLATE	2613-D	13990	1
18	PILOT BUSHING	8312-A	15010	1	43	DRIVE SCREW	BM#04-03	15990	4
19	*IMPELLER SHAFT	38525-028	1604D	1	44	PIPE PLUG	P00008	11990	2
20	BRG RETAINING NUT	2196	10010	1	45	PIPE PLUG	P00016	11990	1
21	BRG RETAINING RING	S00215	-----	1	NOT SHOWN:				
22	*ADJ SHIM SET	13537	17000	REF		STRAINER	46641-005	24151	1
23	*BALL BEARING	S01033	-----	1		REDUCING BUSHING	AP09680	11990	1
24	STUD	C01209	15991	8		PRESSURE GAUGE	S00180	-----	1
25	HEX NUT	D00012	15991	8		REDUCING BUSHING	AP00804	11990	1

\*INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

## SECTIONAL DRAWING

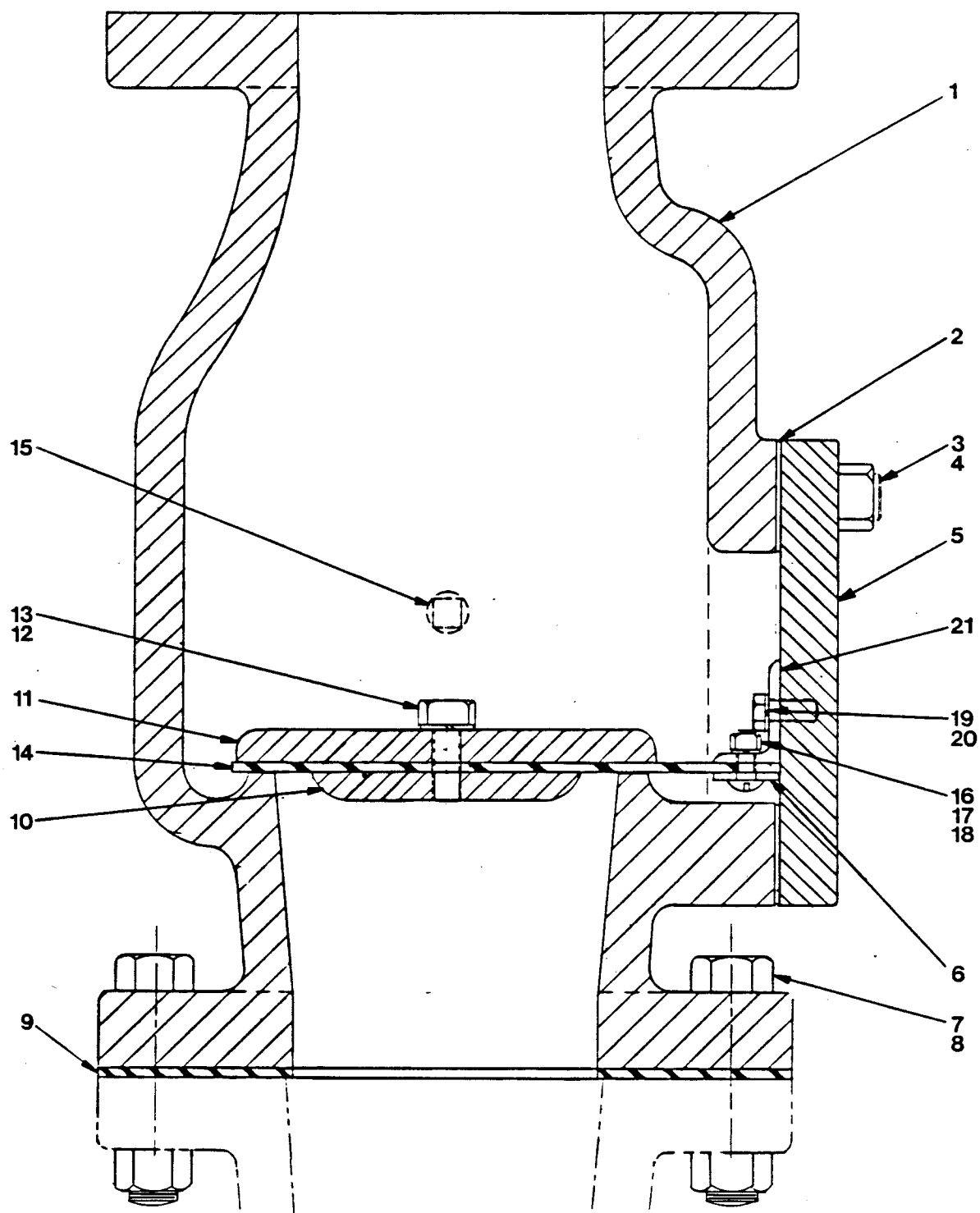


Figure 3. Check Valve Assembly GRP14-13

PARTS LIST  
Check Valve Assembly GRP14-13

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY
1	CHECK VALVE BODY	942	10010	1
2	COVER PLATE GASKET	943-G	18000	1
3	STUD	C01009	15991	6
4	HEX NUT	D00010	15991	6
5	COVER PLATE	943	10010	1
6	VALVE BAR	943-C	15990	1
7	CAPSCREW	B01011	15991	8
8	HEX NUT	D00010	15991	8
9	* FLANGE GASKET	1676-G	18000	1
10	* VALVE WEIGHT	20-A	10010	1
11	* VALVE WEIGHT	943-A	10010	1
12	CAPSCREW	B00605	17000	1
13	LOCKWASHER	J00006	17000	1
14	* CHECK VALVE RUBBER	943-D	15990	1
15	PIPE PLUG	P00004	11990	1
16	MACHINE SCREW	X00403	17090	3
17	HEX NUT	D00004	14990	3
18	LOCKWASHER	J00004	15991	3
19	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B00502	15991	2
20	LOCKWASHER	J00005	15991	2
21	VALVE BRACKET	943-B	15990	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, 2 and 3) and the accompanying parts lists.

Most service functions may be performed by draining the pump and removing the cover plate. If major repair is required, the piping and/or engine must be disconnected.

Before attempting to service the pump, switch off the engine ignition and remove the key to ensure that it will remain inoperative, and close all valves in the suction and discharge lines.

The pump is powered by a six cylinder, 300 cubic inch displacement, Ford gasoline engine, model C5PG. For engine disassembly and repair, consult the literature supplied with the engine or contact your local Ford representative.

### WARNING

```

////////////////////////////////////
//                               //
// Before attempting to open or service the pump: //
//                               //
// 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual. //
// 2. Switch off the engine ignition and remove the key //
//    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

```

////////////////////////////////////
//                               //
// Use lifting and moving equipment in good repair and with //
// adequate capacity to prevent injuries to personnel or //
// damage to equipment. //
//                               //
////////////////////////////////////

```

## Check Valve Removal

### (Figure 3)

To service the check valve (14), remove the hardware (4) and separate the body cover plate (5), gasket (2) and assembled check valve from the check valve body.

Remove the hardware (16, 17 and 18) and separate the valve bar (6) and check valve from the valve bracket (21).

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Remove the hardware (12 and 13) to separate the check valve from the weights (10 and 11).

If no further disassembly is required, see **Check Valve Installation**.

### Cover Plate Removal

#### (Figure 2)

The impeller, wear ring, and seal assembly can be serviced after the cover plate (36) has been removed. Before removing the cover plate, remove the pump casing drain plugs (29 and 31) and drain the pump. Clean and reinstall the drain plugs.

Loosen the nuts (34), and use the jacking screws (37) to force the cover plate from the pump casing (1). Remove the cover plate gasket (32).

### Impeller And Wear Ring Removal

#### (Figure 2)

Before attempting to remove the impeller, remove the seal cavity drain plug (26) and drain the seal cavity. This will prevent the oil in the cavity from escaping when the impeller is removed. Clean and reinstall the drain plug.

The impeller bore is designed to accept a 2-inch square block of wood or steel bar to aid in removal of the impeller. Use an impeller wrench if one is available. Turn the impeller counter-clockwise (when facing the impeller) to remove it from the shaft.

Slide the impeller adjusting shims (22) off the shaft. Tie and tag the shims, or measure and record their thickness for ease of reassembly.

Inspect the wear ring (35) for excessive wear or damage. If replacement is required, remove the hardware (38 and 39), and insert 5/16-18 UNC x 2 1/2-inch long jacking screws (not supplied) in the threaded holes in the wear ring. Turn the jacking screws evenly (to prevent binding) until the wear ring separates from the pump casing.

### Seal Removal And Disassembly

#### (Figure 2)

Carefully remove the assembled spring centering washer and guard sleeve, spring, and assembled retainer, bellows and rotating element.

The stationary element, stationary seat, and O-rings can be easily removed by removing the stationary seal parts and seal housing (30) as a single unit. To remove the seal housing, disengage the hardware (4 and 5), and install 3/8-16 UNC jacking screws (not supplied) in the threaded holes in the seal housing. Tighten the jacking screws evenly to prevent binding.

---

---

When the seal housing separates from the intermediate, slide the housing and stationary seal parts off the shaft as a unit. Remove the seal housing gasket (28).

Using thumb pressure, carefully press the stationary seal parts out of the seal housing.

If no further disassembly is required, see **Seal Reassembly And Installation**.

### Separating Pump And Intermediate From Engine

#### (Figure 2)

To service the intermediate, bearings, or drive assembly, the pump end must be separated from the base and engine.

See Figure 1 and disconnect the exhaust primer hose (4) at the bushing (52). Remove the hardware (49, 50 and 51) securing the pump casing to the base.

Support the pump and intermediate (11) using a suitable hoist and sling, and remove the hardware (13 and 14) securing the intermediate to the engine bellhousing. Separate the assemblies by pulling the intermediate straight away from the engine. As the assemblies are separated, the impeller shaft (19) will disengage from the drive plate assembly (17).

Tie and tag any leveling shims used under the pump casing mounting feet.

It is not necessary to remove the drive plate assembly from the engine flywheel unless the assembly or the pilot bushing (18) must be replaced. To remove the drive plate assembly, disengage the hardware (15 and 16).

Inspect the pilot bushing and, if replacement is required, use a suitable puller to remove it from the engine flywheel.

### Shaft And Bearing Removal And Disassembly

#### (Figure 2)

When the pump is properly operated and maintained, the shaft and bearing should not require disassembly. Disassemble the shaft and bearing **only** when there is evidence of wear or damage.

#### CAUTION

Shaft and bearing disassembly in the field is not recommended. These operations should be performed only in a properly-equipped shop by qualified personnel.

After separating the pump end from the engine, reach through the back of the intermediate and remove the nuts (25). Separate the pump casing (1) from the intermediate and remove the gasket (27).

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

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Loosen the setscrew (12), and unscrew the bearing retaining nut (20) from the intermediate.

## NOTE

There are no provisions for draining the grease from the intermediate cavity. Place a drip pan under the intermediate before removing the shaft and bearing.

Place a block of wood against the impeller end of the shaft (19), and tap the shaft and assembled bearing out of the intermediate.

Remove the bearing retaining ring (21), and use a bearing puller to remove the bearing from the shaft.

Inspect the oil seal (6) for wear or damage and, if replacement is required, use an arbor (or hydraulic) press to remove it from the intermediate bore.

## Shaft and Bearing Reassembly And Installation

## (Figure 2)

Clean the intermediate, shaft and all component parts (except the bearing) with a soft cloth soaked in cleaning solvent. Inspect the parts for wear or damage and replace as necessary.

## 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. //  
//  
////////////////////////////////////

Inspect the shaft for distortion, nicks or scratches or thread damage on the impeller end. Dress small nicks and burrs with a fine file or emery cloth. Replace the shaft if defective.

Clean the bearing thoroughly in **fresh** cleaning solvent. Dry the bearing with filtered compressed air and coat with light oil.

Rotate the bearing by hand to check for roughness or binding and inspect the bearing balls. If rotation is rough or the bearing balls are discolored, replace the bearing.

## CAUTION

Bearings must be kept free of all dirt and foreign material. Failure to do so will greatly shorten bearing life. DO NOT spin dry bearings. This may scratch the balls or races and cause premature bearing failure.

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The bearing tolerances provide a tight press fit onto the shaft and a snug slip fit into the intermediate. Replace the shaft or intermediate if the proper bearing fit is not achieved.

Pre-pack the bearing by hand (or use a bearing packer if available) with No. 0 lithium base grease until the bearing balls are thoroughly lubricated.

Position the bearing on the shaft with the loading groove facing **toward** the impeller end of the shaft. Press the bearing onto the shaft until it seats squarely against the shaft shoulder.

#### CAUTION

When installing the bearings onto the shaft, NEVER press or hit against the outer race, balls, or ball cage. Press ONLY on the inner race.

Install the bearing retaining ring (21).

Press the oil seal (6) into the intermediate bore with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 2 until fully seated.

Slide the shaft and assembled bearing into the intermediate bore until the bearing seats squarely against the intermediate shoulder. **Be careful** not to damage the oil seal lip on the shaft threads.

#### CAUTION

When installing the shaft and bearings into the bearing bore, push against the outer race. NEVER hit the balls or ball cage.

Screw the retaining nut (20) into the intermediate and secure it with the setscrew (12).

#### NOTE

Shaft end play should be between .002 and .010 inch. Adjust the retaining nut to establish the correct end play.

Replace the pump casing gasket (27) and secure the casing to the intermediate with the nuts (25).

Lubricate the bearing as indicated in LUBRICATION.

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## Securing Pump And Intermediate To Engine

### (Figure 2)

Apply 'Never-Seez' (or equivalent compound) to the inside diameter of the pilot bushing, and press the bushing into the engine flywheel as shown in Figure 1. Be sure the bushing does not protrude and preload the shaft and bearing.

### CAUTION

If the pilot bushing and drive plate are not properly positioned on the shaft, a preload condition could cause excessive wear and/or premature bearing failure.

Secure the drive plate assembly to the engine flywheel with the attaching hardware (16 and 17).

Slide the shaft splines into the drive plate and secure the intermediate to the engine bellhousing with the hardware (14 and 15).

Be sure to reinstall any leveling shims used under the pump mounting feet before installing the pump casing mounting hardware (49, 50 and 51, Figure 1).

## Seal Reassembly And 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.**

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 bellows and O-rings 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).

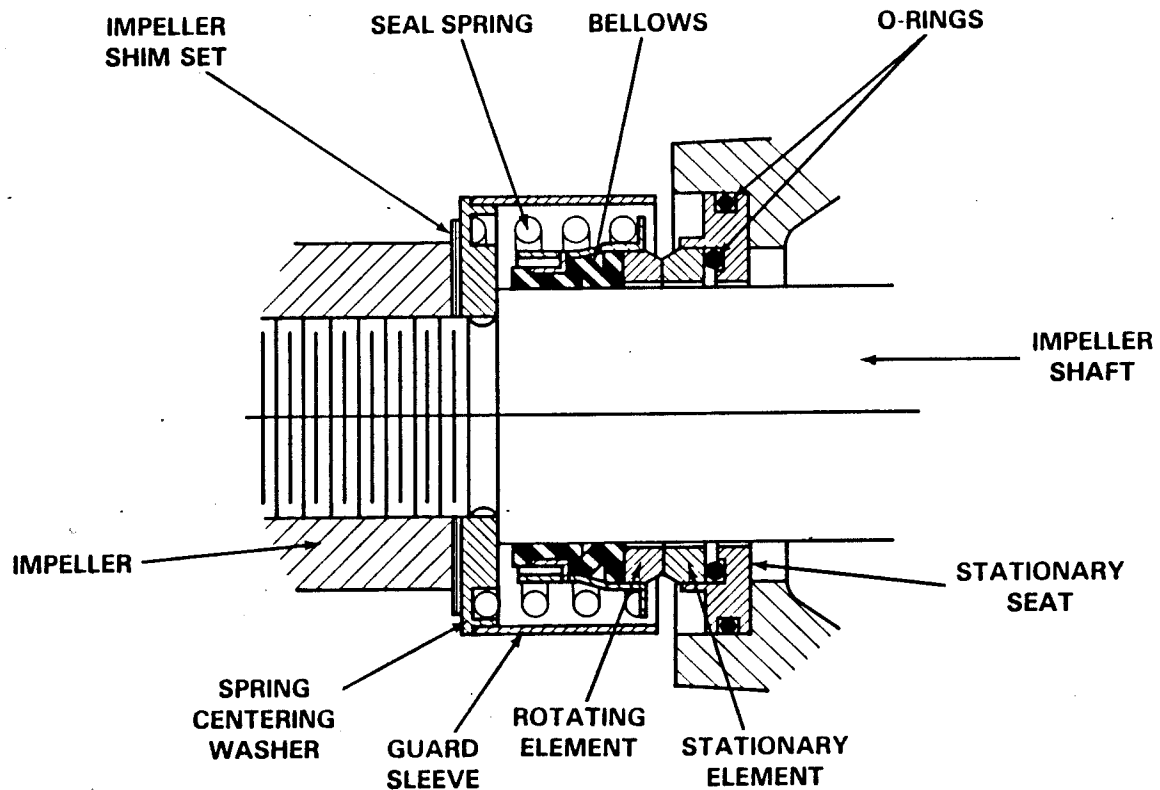


Figure 3. 12461-C Seal Assembly

#### CAUTION

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

Remove the jacking screws from the seal housing.

Install the stationary seat O-rings in the stationary seat. Subassemble the stationary element in the stationary seat and press this subassembly into the seal housing until it seats squarely against the shoulder bore.

Position the seal housing gasket on the seal housing, making sure the slotted hole in the gasket aligns with the oil passage in the housing. Slide the assem-

bled seal housing, gasket, and stationary seal parts onto the shaft. **Be careful** not to damage the seal face on the shaft threads.

Align the oil passage in the seal housing and intermediate, and tighten the hardware (4 and 5) evenly (to prevent binding) until the seal housing is fully seated in the intermediate.

Subassemble the rotating element in the retainer and bellows. Slide this subassembly onto the shaft until the seal elements contact. Install the spring and assembled guard sleeve and spring centering washer.

Lubricate the seal assembly as indicated in **LUBRICATION** after the impeller is installed.

### Impeller And Wear Ring Installation

#### (Figure 2)

If the wear ring (35) was removed, remove the jacking screws from the wear ring, align the mounting holes, and secure it to the pump casing with the hardware (38 and 39).

Inspect the impeller and replace it if cracked or badly worn.

Slide the same number of impeller adjusting shims (22) as previously removed onto the shaft and screw the impeller onto the shaft until tight.

For maximum pump efficiency, the impeller should be centered within the volute scroll of the pump casing. Center the impeller by adding or removing adjusting shims.

To verify the impeller positioning, measure the pump casing and impeller as shown in Figure 4. Use these measurements to calculate the required impeller location (dimension E). Add or remove impeller adjusting shims until dimension E is obtained.

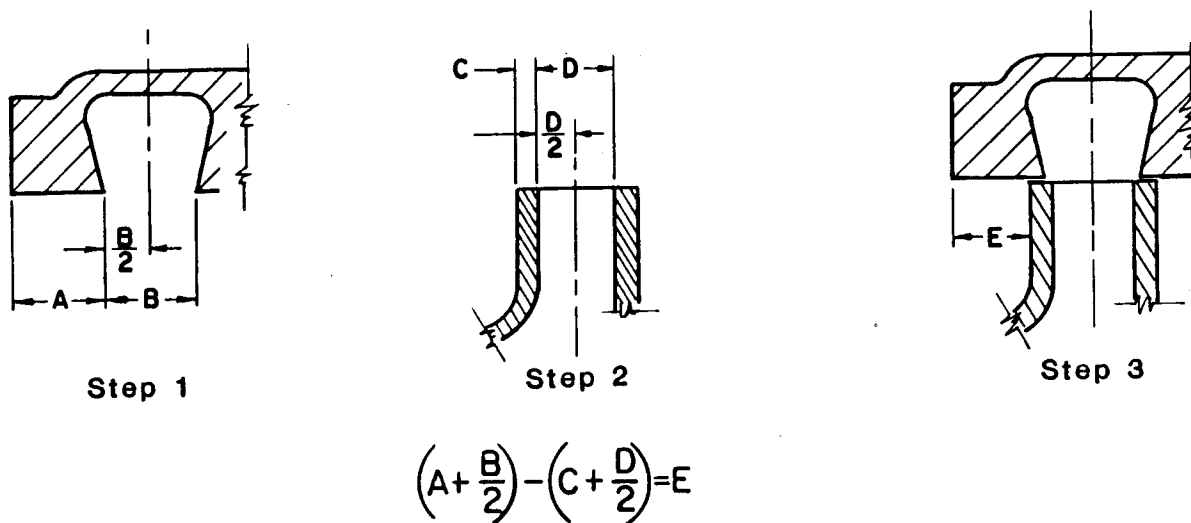


Figure 4. Centering Impeller Within Volute Scroll

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### NOTE

After the impeller has been properly positioned, check for free rotation. Correct any scraping binding before further reassembly.

## Cover Plate Installation

### (Figure 2)

Clean any scale or debris that might prevent a good seal from the cover plate shoulder and pump casing.

### NOTE

To ease future disassembly, apply a film of grease or 'Never-Seez' on the back cover shoulder, or any surface that contacts the pump casing. This action will reduce rust and scale build-up.

Replace the cover plate gasket (32), and secure the cover plate (36) to the pump casing with the nuts (34). Make sure the jacking screws (37) do not interfere with the cover plate seating.

### NOTE

Apply 'Loctite Thread Sealant' (G-R part number 18771-050) or equivalent to the studs before securing.

## Check Valve Installation

### (Figure 3)

Assemble the check valve and weights using the hardware (12 and 13). Position the check valve on the valve bracket (21) and secure it with the valve bar (6) and hardware (16, 17 and 18).

Clean the seating surface, position the check valve and cover plate and secure with the hardware (3 and 4).

## Final Pump Reassembly

See Figure 1 and reconnect the exhaust primer hose (4) to the bushing (52).

**Be sure** the pump assembly is secured to the base and engine.

Install the suction and discharge lines and open all valves in the lines. Make certain that all piping connections are tight, properly supported, and secure.

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**Be sure** the pump end and engine have been properly lubricated; see LUBRICATION.

Refer to OPERATION, Section C, and start the pump.

## LUBRICATION

### Seal Assembly

#### (Figure 2)

Before starting, fill the seal bottle oiler (7) with SAE No. 30 non-detergent oil. Monitor the oil level regularly and maintain it at the top of the oiler.

### Bearings

The intermediate was fully lubricated when shipped from the factory. Under normal conditions, add three shots of No. 0 lithium base grease from a grease gun through the grease fitting (11) after each 250 hours of operation or once each month, whichever comes first. **Do not** over-lubricate. Over-lubrication can cause the bearings to over-heat, resulting in premature bearing failure.

#### CAUTION

If grease is forced out around the shaft as new grease is added, the bearing cavity is full and should be disassembled and cleaned immediately.

There are no provisions in the bearing cavity to drain or flush the lubricant. The pump and intermediate must be disassembled to completely clean and maintain this cavity.

Under normal conditions, change the grease after each 5000 hours of operation, or at 12 month intervals, whichever comes first. Change the grease more frequently if the pump is operated continuously or installed in an environment where variable hot and cold temperatures are common.

When lubricating a dry (overhauled) intermediate, fill the cavity through the lubrication fitting with approximately one-quarter of a pound of grease (approximately one-third full).

For cold weather operation, consult the factory or a lubricant supplier for the recommended grade of lubricant.

## Engine

Consult the literature supplied with the engine, or contact your local Ford representative.



## WARRANTY

Pumping units manufactured by The Gorman-Rupp Company, Mansfield, Ohio are guaranteed to be free from defects in material and workmanship for one year from date of shipment from factory in Mansfield, Ohio. The obligation under this Warranty, statutory or otherwise, is limited to replacement or repair at Mansfield, Ohio factory or at a point designated by Gorman-Rupp, of such part as shall appear to us, upon inspection at such point, to have been defective in material or workmanship.

This Warranty does not obligate The Gorman-Rupp Company to bear the cost of labor or transportation charges in connection with replacement or repair of defective parts; nor shall it apply to a pump upon which repairs or alterations have been made unless authorized by Gorman-Rupp.

No warranty is made in respect to engines, motors, or trade accessories, such being subject to warranties of their respective manufacturers.

In Submersible Pumps, pump and motor are integral and Submersibles are warranted as a unit. Since motor is subject to an important degree upon quality and performance of electrical controls, unit warranty is valid only when controls have been specified and provided by Gorman-Rupp.

No express implied or statutory warranty, other than herein set forth is made or authorized to be made by Gorman-Rupp.

In no event shall The Gorman-Rupp Company be liable for consequential damages or contingent liabilities arising out of the failure of any Gorman-Rupp pump or parts thereof to operate properly.

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY  
Mansfield, Ohio

NOTE: In Canada, all above references to "The Gorman-Rupp Company, Mansfield, Ohio" is understood to mean "Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited, St. Thomas, Ontario."

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

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

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INSTALLATION, OPERATION, PARTS LIST,  
AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

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A C E



OM-01344-0E02

February 26, 1981



***Engine Driven  
Centrifugal Pump  
Model 54J20-F300 LPG***

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 50 Series, enclosed impeller, centrifugal model. It is specifically designed for the pumping of clean liquids at high heads and high discharge pressures.

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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MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	Section E
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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.

Do not attempt to pump volatile or corrosive 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

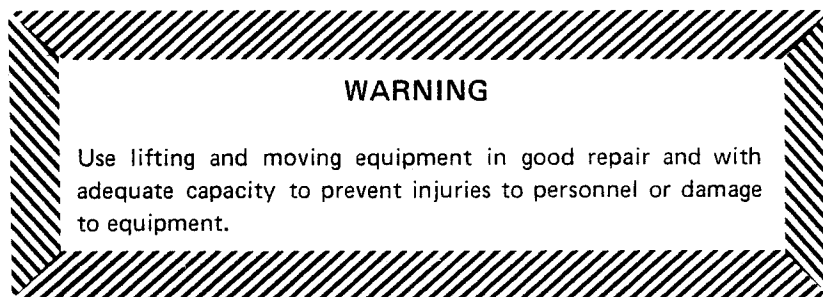
The pump assembly was inspected and tested before it was shipped from the factory. Before installation, inspect the pump for damage which may have occurred during shipment. Check as follows:

- 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.

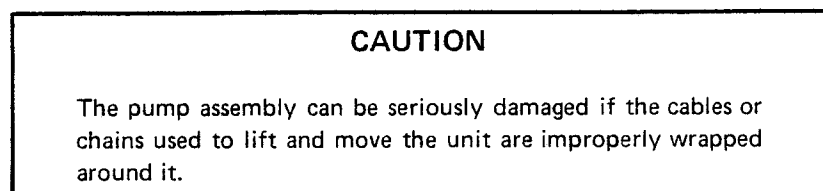
### POSITIONING THE PUMP

#### 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. If chains and cables are 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

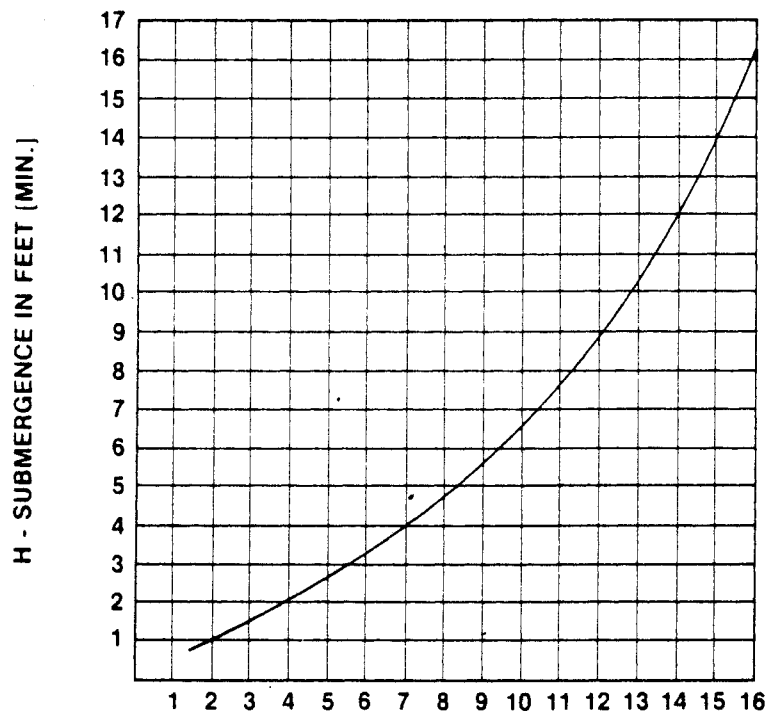
A check valve in the discharge line is normally recommended, but is not necessary in low discharge head applications.

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.

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.



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

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).

Since this pump is not self-priming, it is equipped with an exhaust primer.

#### Exhaust Primer

In the exhaust primer, engine exhaust gases are directed through a venturi to create a vacuum and draw air out of the suction line and the volute.

The exhaust primer is capable of priming a pump with a 20-foot suction lift in about two minutes; less time will be required for priming at a lesser lift. If the pump does not prime in a reasonable length of time, check the suction line for leaks.

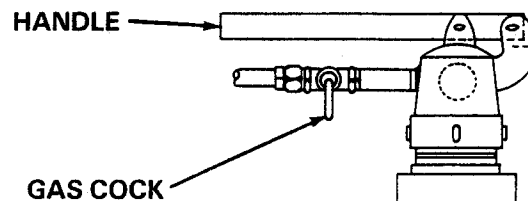


Figure 1. Exhaust Primer Assembly



Close the discharge line throttling valve.

Close the spring-loaded check valve in the discharge line before engaging the exhaust primer.

To prime the pump, close the exhaust primer handle (see figure 1), and open the cock in the priming line. Consult the operating manual furnished with the engine, and start the engine. Allow the pump to prime until liquid flows continuously from the exhaust primer nozzle. When the pump is fully primed, open the exhaust primer handle, and close the cock in the priming line.

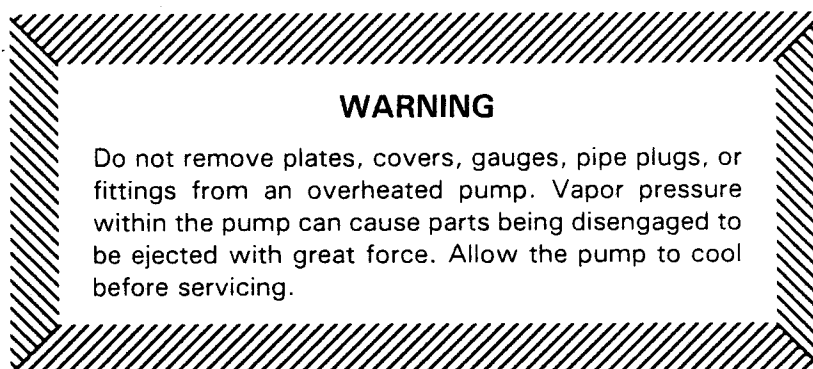
Open the spring-loaded check valve in the discharge line. Partially open the discharge throttling valve so that the discharge line fills slowly to prevent damage to piping, gaskets, and other devices in the line which could be affected by shock resulting from rapid filling of the line. When the discharge line is completely filled, adjust the discharge throttling valve to the desired 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, 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 pedestal bearings, and they can operate safely to at least 180°F.

Checking bearing temperatures by hand is inaccurate. They 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. Dynamic operation will bring the temperatures down to normal levels.



## TROUBLESHOOTING

### WARNING

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

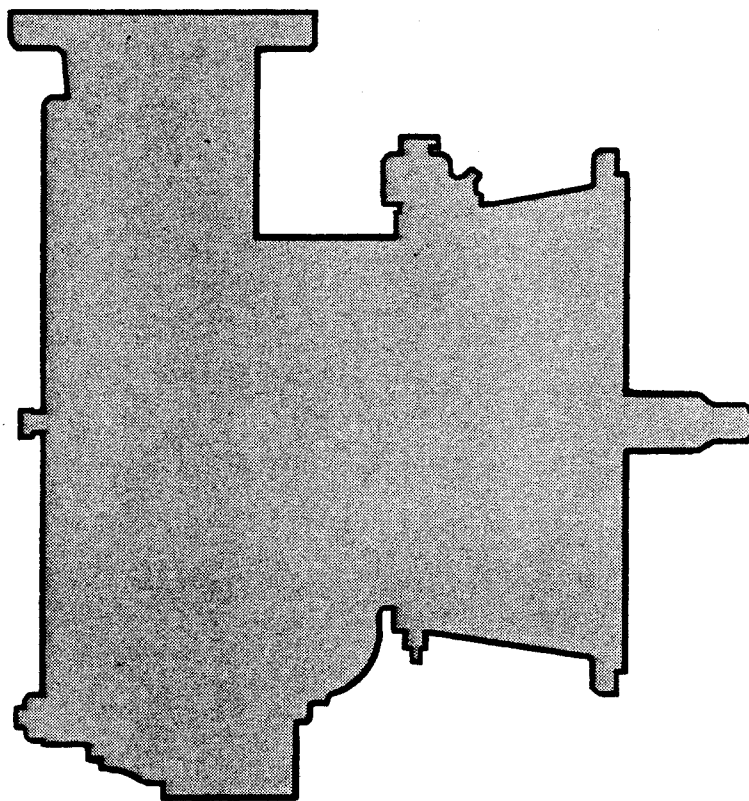
1. Consult pump service manual.
2. Disconnect the power source to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.
3. Allow pump to cool if overheated.
4. Close suction and discharge valves.
5. Drain pump.

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

Trouble	Possible Cause	Probable Remedy
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE (cont)	Leaking or worn seal or pump gaskets.  Suction strainer clogged.	Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or pump gaskets.  Clean suction strainer.
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 Centrifugal Pump***

## ***Model 54J20-F300 LPG***



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

## SECTIONAL DRAWING

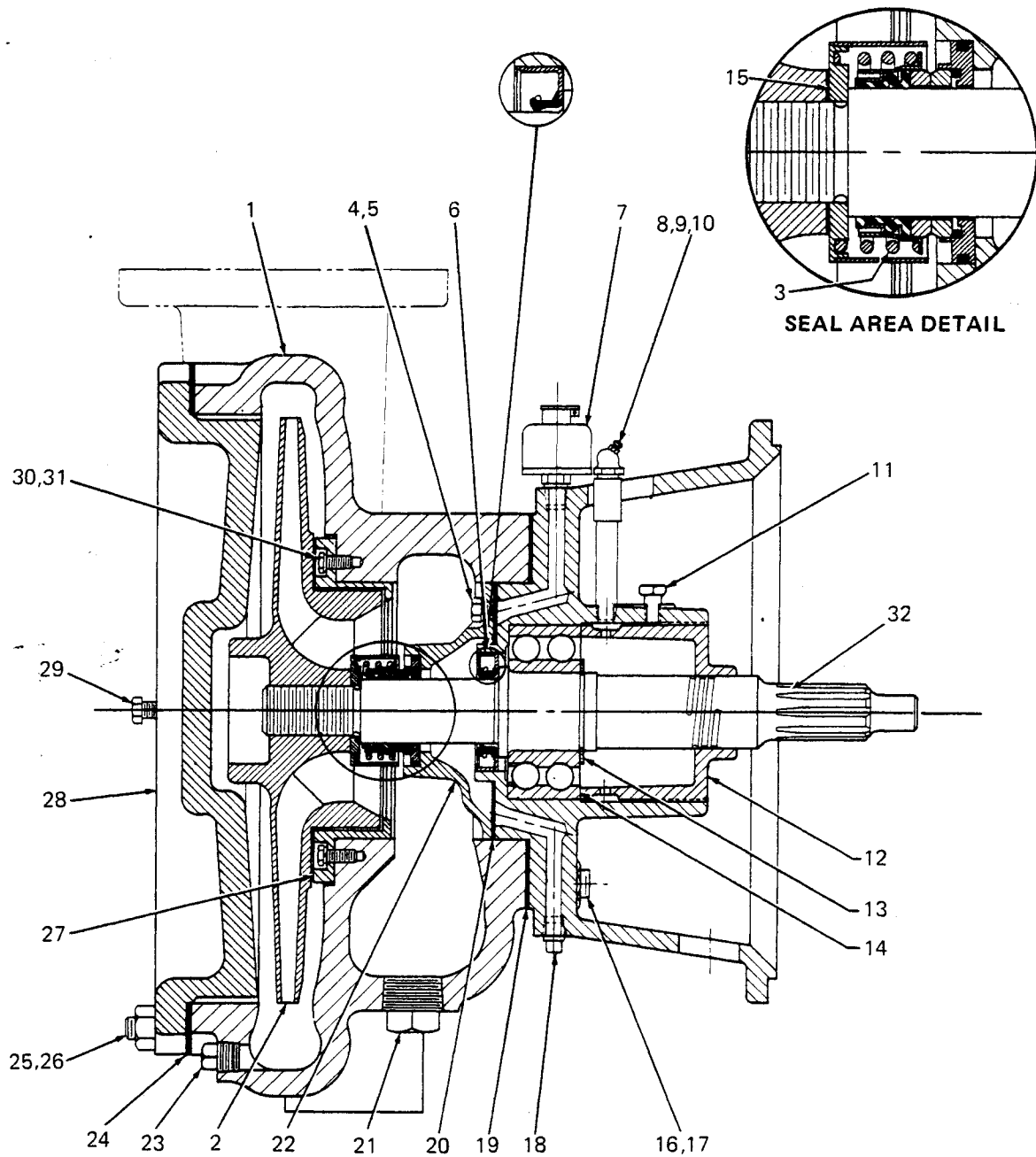


Figure 1. Pump End Only Model 54J20-F300 LPG



## PARTS LIST

### PUMP END ONLY MODEL 54J20-F300 LPG

(From S/N 682792 up)

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY	ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATL CODE	QTY
1	VOLUTE CASING	926-A	10020	1		BATTERY BOX ASSEMBLY	GRP40-02	—	1
2	★IMPELLER	3724-B	10010	1		GROUND CABLE ASSEMBLY	5795-AC	24040	1
3	★SEAL ASSEMBLY	12461-C	—	1		BATTERY FRAME	8355-B	24000	1
4	HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0603	14990	6		BATTERY BOX	8356-B	24000	1
5	LOCKWASHER	J-06	15991	6		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0604	15991	2
6	★OIL SEAL	S-79	—	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0610	15991	2
7	★SEAL BOTTLE OILER	46711-505	—	1		HEX NUT	D-06	15991	4
8	★BEARING LUBE FITTING	S-194	—	1		LOCKWASHER	J-06	15991	4
9	PIPE COUPLING	AE-04	11990	1		FLAT WASHER	K-06	15991	4
10	PIPE NIPPLE	T-0412	15070	1		BATTERY	S-1338	—	1
11	★SQUARE HEAD SETSCREW	G-0604	15990	1		INSTRUMENT PANEL ASSEMBLY	48312-002	—	1
12	BEARING RETAINING NUT	2196	10010	1		FEMALE CONNECTOR	S-577	—	1
13	★BEARING RETAINING RING	S-215	—	1		TUBE FITTING	S-634	—	1
14	★BALL BEARING	S-1033	—	1		GROMMET	S-756	—	1
15	★IMPELLER SHIM SET	13537	17000	1		GROMMET	S-807	—	1
16	STUD	C-1209	15991	8		SAFETY SWITCH	S-812	—	1
17	HEX NUT	D-12	15991	8		HOSE END SWIVEL	S-1670	—	1
18	SEAL DRAIN PLUG	P-06	11990	1		HOSE	31411-012	—	1
19	★VOLUTE GASKET	922-G	18000	1		MOUNTING HARDWARE			
20	★SEAL HOUSING GASKET	38683-431	—	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0804	15991	2
21	VOLUTE DRAIN PLUG	P-20	11990	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-1209	15991	2
22	SEAL HOUSING	38333-612	—	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0806	15991	2
23	VOLUTE DRAIN PLUG	P-08	11990	1		HEX NUT	D-08	15991	4
24	★COVER GASKET	926-G	18000	1		HEX NUT	D-12	15991	2
25	STUD	C-1210	15991	16		LOCKWASHER	J-08	15991	4
26	HEX NUT	D-12	15991	16		LOCKWASHER	J-12	15991	2
27	★IMPELLER WEAR RING	6597	10010	1		CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY	GRP14-13	—	1
28	COVER PLATE	13021	10010	1		VALVE WEIGHT	20-A	10010	1
29	HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0604	15991	2		VALVE BODY	942	10010	1
30	HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0503	14990	4		VALVE COVER	943	10010	1
31	LOCKWASHER	J-05	15991	4		VALVE WEIGHT	943-A	10010	1
32	★IMPELLER SHAFT	38525-028	—	1		VALVE BRACKET	943-B	15990	1
NOT SHOWN:						VALVE BAR	943-C	15990	1
	STRAINER	46641-005	—	1		VALVE	943-B	19080	1
	PIPE PLUG	P-08	11990	2		GASKET	943-G	18000	1
	PIPE PLUG	P-16	11990	1		FLANGE GASKET	1676-G	18000	1
	NAME PLATE	2613-D	13990	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0502	15991	1
	REDUCER BUSHING	AP-9680	11990	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-0605	17000	1
	FORD C5PG ENGINE	204-K2	—	1		HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B-1011	15991	8
	CABLE ASSEMBLY	6926-K	24040	1		STUD	C-1009	15991	6
	EXHAUST PIPE	11436-A	24000	1		HEX NUT	D-04	14990	3
	BASE	12468	24000	1		HEX NUT	D-10	15991	14
	HOISTING BAIL	13351-L	24000	1		LOCKWASHER	J-04	15991	3
	CLAMP	S-804	—	2		LOCKWASHER	J-05	15991	2
	EP7B EXHAUST PRIMER	GRP15-03	—	1		LOCKWASHER	J-06	17000	1
	HANDLE LEVER	1267-A	15990	1		PIPE PLUG	P-04	11990	1
	VALVE BODY	1629-A	10010	1		ROUND HEAD MACHINE SCREW	X-0403	17090	3
	PRIMING VALVE	1630	10010	1		DISCHARGE FLANGE	1756	10010	1
	EJECTOR BODY	1778	14000	1		SUCTION FLANGE	1757	10010	1
	EJECTOR BODY	1779	14000	1		DISCHARGE FLANGE GASKET	1676-G	18000	1
	FLAT WASHER	K-05	15991	2		SUCTION FLANGE GASKET	1678-G	18000	1
	COTTER PIN	M-0506	15990	2		PIPE NIPPLE	2434	15070	1
	GAS COCK	S-02	—	1		HOSE	31412-110	—	1
	SPRING WASHER	S-995	—	3		OPTIONAL:			
	PIPE NIPPLE	T-06	15070	1		WHEEL KIT	GRP30-26	—	1
	PIPE NIPPLE	T-16	15070	1		SIDE PANEL	42142-022	—	1
	STREET ELBOW	RS-06	11990	1		HOURLMETER	48312-401	—	1
						TACHOMETER	48312-602	—	1

★INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

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

CANADIAN SERIAL NO. . . . . AND UP

## SECTIONAL DRAWING

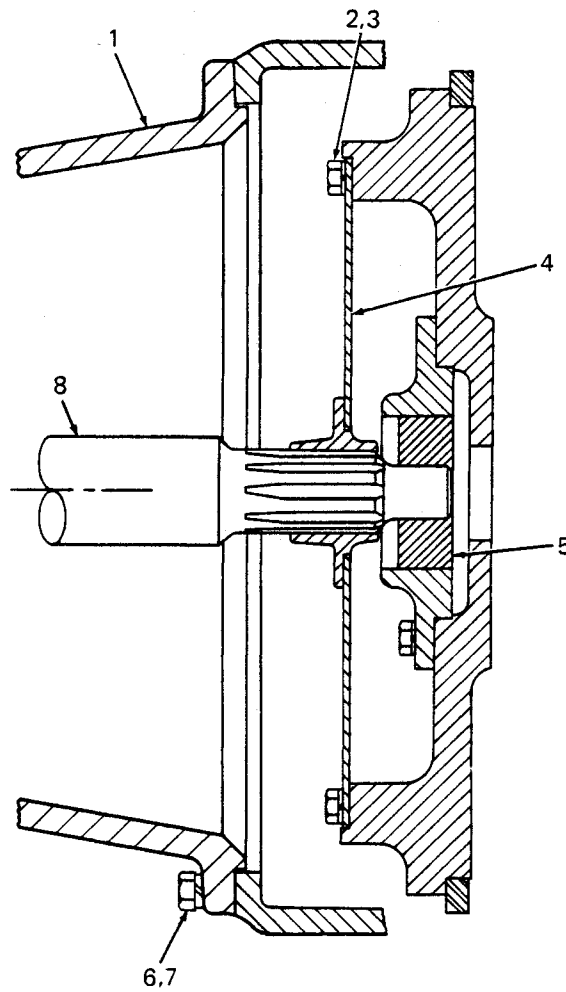


Figure 2. Drive Assembly

## PARTS LIST

ITEM NO.	DRIVE ASSEMBLY PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MATERIAL CODE	NUMBER REQUIRED
1	INTERMEDIATE	2175-D	10010	1
2	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	B-0603	14990	8
3	LOCKWASHER	J-06	15991	8
4	DRIVE PLATE ASSEMBLY	7409-A	24020	1
5	★ PILOT BUSHING	8312-A	15010	1
6	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	B-0605	15991	12
7	LOCKWASHER	J-06	15991	12
8	★ SHAFT	38525-028		1

★ Indicates parts recommended for stock

### ENGINE SEPARATION

If it is necessary to separate the pump from the engine, disengage the hex head cap screws (6) securing the intermediate (1) to the engine housing, and separate the assemblies.

It is not necessary to remove the drive plate assembly (4) unless the pilot bushing (5) needs replacing. To remove the drive plate assembly, disengage the attaching hex head cap screws (2).

The pilot bushing is a press fit in the flywheel assembly. If replacing the pilot bushing be certain to apply "Never-Seez" compound or equivalent to the inside diameter of the bushing before reassembling the engine and pump end.

### CAUTION

If the drive assembly is not properly positioned on the shaft, a preload condition can occur and cause premature thrust bearing failure.

**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, making certain that it will remain inoperative while the pump is being serviced, and close all connecting valves. Remove the volute drain plugs (21 and 23) to drain the pump.

Remove the hex nuts (26) securing the cover plate (28) to the volute casing (1) for access to the wear ring (27), impeller (2), and seal assembly (3).

To remove the impeller, block the shaft (32) or power source to prevent rotation, and using an impeller wrench, turn the impeller in the direction of pump rotation. Unscrew the impeller and replace it if scored or badly worn.

Remove the impeller adjusting shims (15). For ease of reassembly, tag and tie the shims, or measure and record their thickness.

Inspect the wear ring, and replace it if scored or worn.

**Seal Disassembly**

Carefully remove the seal spring centering washer and the stationary and rotating seal elements, using a stiff wire with a hooked end if necessary.

Clean the seal cavity and 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.

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

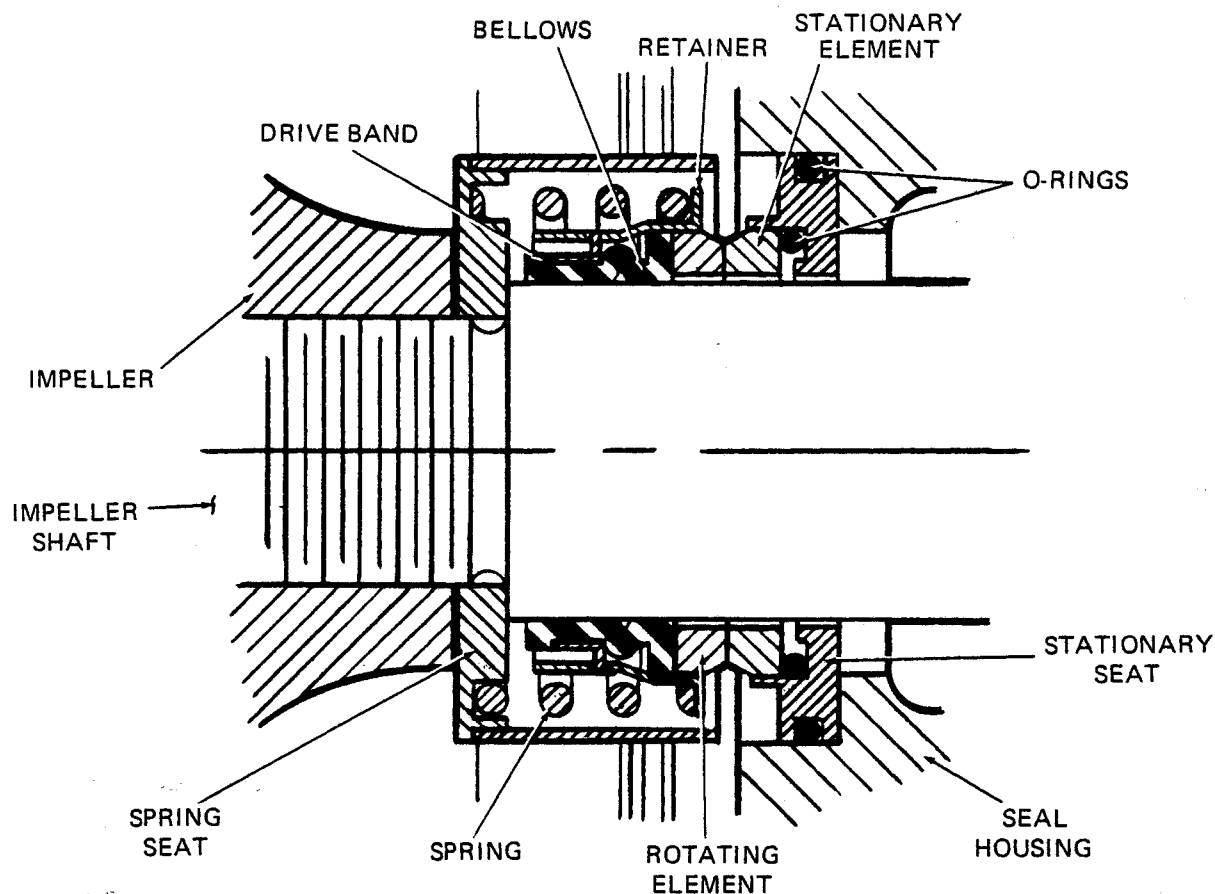


Figure 3. 12461-C Seal Assembly

### CAUTION

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

Install the replacement seal as a complete unit.

Lubricate the bellows and O-rings with soft grease or oil when installing the seal, and place a drop of light lubricating oil on the lapped faces. Assemble the seal as shown in figure 3.

### Pump Reassembly

Reinstall the impeller adjusting shims and the impeller. It is necessary for the impeller to be centered in the volute scroll for maximum pump efficiency. Measure this clearance and add or subtract impeller shims until it is reached.



Reassemble the cover plate to the volute casing, replacing the cover gasket (24).

Before starting the pump, turn the shaft to be sure the impeller does not bind or scrape.

Clean and reinstall the volute drain plugs.

## **LUBRICATION**

### **Seal Assembly**

Before starting the pump, fill the bottle oiler (7) with SAE No. 30 non-detergent motor oil.

### **Bearings**

When shipped from the factory, the pump contains sufficient grease to lubricate the bearings for approximately 5,000 operating hours. Do not lubricate sooner than required. When additional grease is required, fill the bearing cavity with 1/4 pound of No. 0 pressure gun grease through the bearing lube fitting (8).



**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**

**For Canadian Warranty Information,  
Please Visit [www.grcanada.com/warranty](http://www.grcanada.com/warranty)  
or call:  
519–631–2870**