OM-03580-01
January 30, 1991
Rev. A 08-25-01

INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

WITH PARTS LIST

GORMAN-RUPP PUMPS

80 SERIES PUMPS

MODELS

82E—GX240
82E2—GX240

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY • MANSFIELD, OHIO
www.gormanrupp.com
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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

INTRODUCTION

Thank You for purchasing a Gorman-Rupp pump. **Read this manual** carefully to learn how to safely install and operate your pump. Failure to do so could result in personal injury or damage to the pump.

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 with a suction check valve. It is close-coupled to a single cylinder air cooled Honda gasoline engine. The pump is designed for handling most non-volatile, nonflammable liquids containing specified entrained solids.

Because pump installations are seldom identical, this manual cannot possibly provide detailed instructions and precautions for every aspect of each specific application. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the owner/installer of the pump to ensure that applications not addressed in this manual are performed **only** after establishing that neither operator safety nor pump integrity are compromised by the installation. Pumps and related equipment **must** be installed and operated according to all national, local and industry standards.

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
Phone: (419) 755—1011
or:
Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited
70 Burwell Road
St. Thomas, Ontario N5P 3R7
Phone: (519) 631—2870

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:

DANGER!

Immediate hazards which WILL result in severe personal injury or death. These instructions describe the procedure required and the injury which will result from failure to follow the procedure.

WARNING!

Hazards or unsafe practices which COULD result in severe personal injury or death. These instructions describe the procedure required and the injury which could result from failure to follow the procedure.

CAUTION

Hazards or unsafe practices which COULD result in minor personal injury or product or property damage. These instructions describe the requirements and the possible damage which could result from failure to follow the procedure.

NOTE

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

SAFETY - SECTION A

This information applies to 80 Series engine driven pumps. Refer to the manual accompanying the engine before attempting to begin operation.

This manual will alert personnel to known procedures which require special attention, to those which could damage equipment, and to those which could be dangerous to personnel. However, this manual cannot possibly anticipate and provide detailed instructions and precautions for every situation that might occur during maintenance of the unit. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the owner/maintenance personnel to ensure that only safe, established maintenance procedures are used, and that any procedures not addressed in this manual are performed only after establishing that neither personal safety nor pump integrity are compromised by such practices.

WARNING

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. **Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
2. **Shut down the engine and disconnect the spark plug wire to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.**
3. **Allow the pump to completely cool if overheated.**
4. **Check the temperature before opening any covers, plates, or plugs.**
5. **Close the suction and discharge valves.**
6. **Vent the pump slowly and cautiously.**
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!

Be certain proper safety practices are followed before operating or servicing the pump. Do not disassemble the pump in an explosive atmosphere. Provide adequate ventilation, prohibit smoking, wear static-resistant clothing and shoes. Clean up all fuel spills immediately after occurrence.

WARNING

After the pump has been installed, make certain that the pump and all piping or hose connections are tight, properly supported and secure before operation.

WARNING

Do not operate the pump against a closed discharge valve for long periods of time. If operated against a closed discharge valve, pump components will deteriorate, and the liquid could come to a boil, build pressure, and cause the pump casing to rupture or explode.

WARNING

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

1. **Stop the pump immediately.**
2. **Ventilate the area.**
3. **Allow the pump to completey cool.**
4. **Check the temperature before opening any covers, plates, gauges, or plugs.**
5. **Vent the pump slowly and cautiously.**
6. **Refer to instructions in this manual before restarting the pump.**

WARNING!

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.

WARNING!

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.

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 for this pump is 3600 rpm.

CAUTION

Pumps and related equipment must be installed and operated according to all national, local and industry standards.

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 completely cool before servicing.

INSTALLATION — SECTION B

Review Safety information in Section A.

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. (See Section E, Page 1.) If the pump is fitted with a Gorman-Rupp double grease lubricated seal, the maximum incoming pressure must be reduced to 10 p.s.i.

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

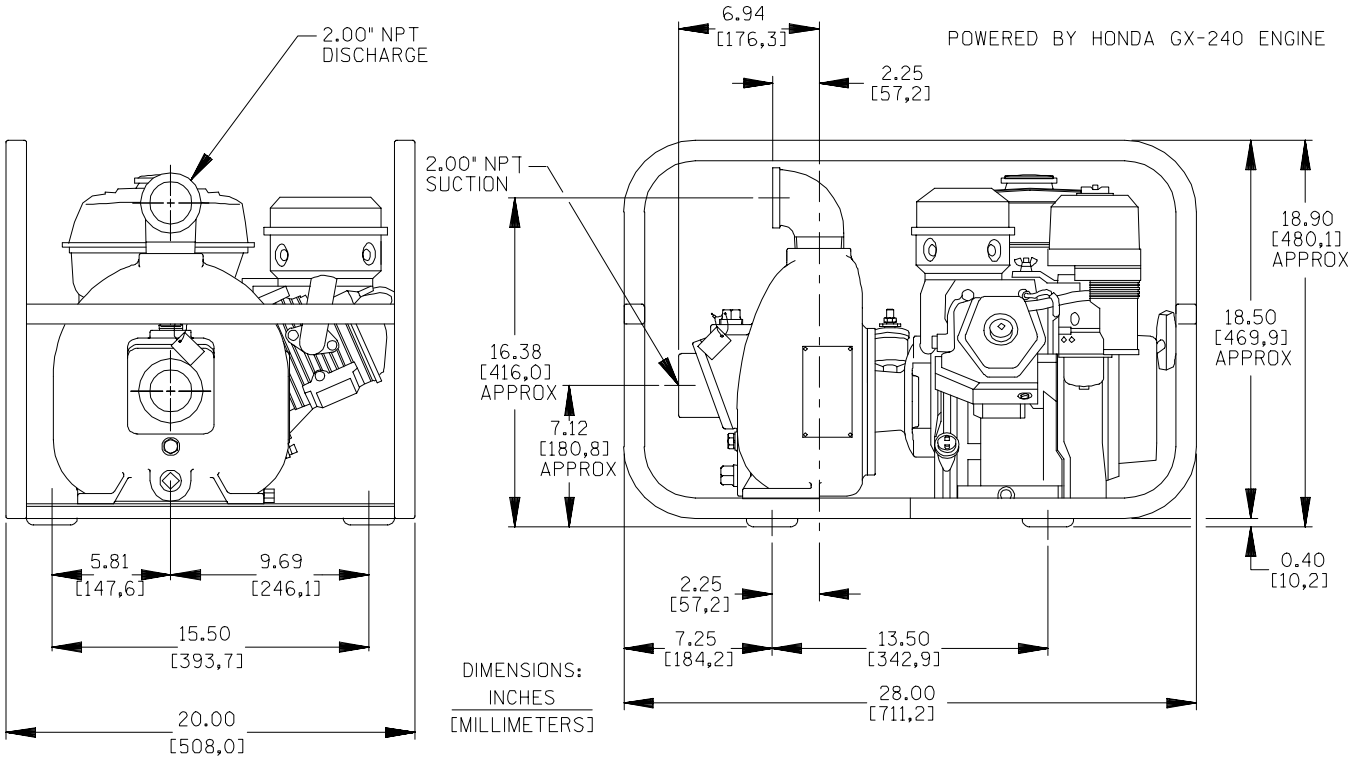


Figure 1. Pump Models 82E—GX240 and 82E2—GX240

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 and engine 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 perform all duties indicated.

d. Check 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.

POSITIONING PUMP

WARNING

Use lifting and moving equipment in good repair and with adequate capacity to prevent injuries to personnel or damage to equipment. Suction and discharge hoses and piping must be removed from the pump before lifting.

Lifting

Pump unit weights will vary depending on the mounting and drive provided. Check the shipping tag on the unit packaging for the actual weight, and use lifting equipment with appropriate capacity. Drain the pump and remove all customer-installed equipment such as suction and discharge hoses or piping before attempting to lift existing, installed units.

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.

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

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 on Page E-1 to be sure your overall application allows pump to operate within the safe operation range.

Materials

Either pipe or hose maybe 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 (457,2 mm) 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.

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 3/4 inch (19,0 mm) 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 1-1/2 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 1-1/2 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 3 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).

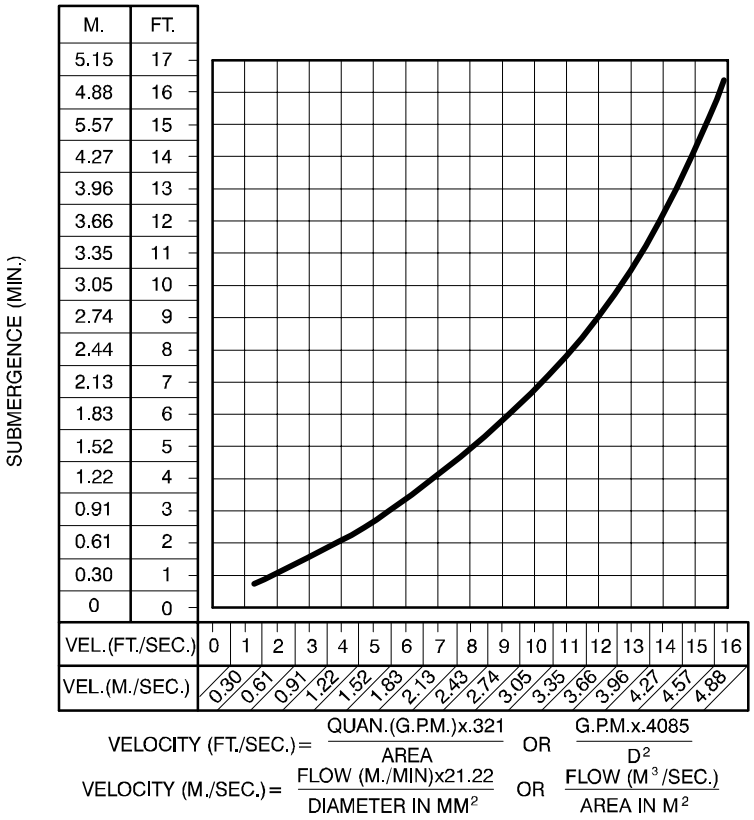


Figure 2. Recommended Minimum Suction Line Submergence vs. Velocity

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

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.

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

With high discharge heads, it is recommended that a throttling valve and a system check valve be in-

stalled in the discharge line to protect the pump from excessive shock pressure and reverse rotation when it is stopped.

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

Bypass Lines

If a system check valve is used due to high discharge head, it may be necessary to vent trapped air from the top of the pump during the priming process. This may be accomplished by installing a bypass line from the top of the pump, back to the source of liquid. The end of the bypass line must be submerged. The line must be large enough to prevent clogging, but not so large as to affect pump discharge capacity.

OPERATION — SECTION C

Review all information in Safety, Section A.

Follow the instructions on all tags, labels and decals attached to 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

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 for this pump is 3600 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**).

This pump is self-priming, but the pump should never be operated unless there is liquid in the pump casing.

CAUTION

Never operate this 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 pump 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 pump casing has evaporated.

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

WARNING

After filling the pump 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 in the top of the casing, and add clean liquid until the casing is filled. Replace the fill cover or fill plug before operating the pump.

STARTING

Consult the operations manual furnished with the engine.

OPERATION

CAUTION

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

Lines With a Bypass

Close the discharge throttling valve (if so equipped) so that the pump will not have to prime against the weight of the liquid in the discharge

line. Air from the suction line will be discharged through the bypass line back to the wet well during the priming cycle. When the pump is fully primed and liquid is flowing steadily from the bypass line, open the discharge throttling valve. Liquid will then continue to circulate through the bypass line while the pump is in operation.

Lines Without a Bypass

Open all valves in the discharge line and start the engine. 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.

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 110° F (43°C). 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 completely 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 completely cool before servicing.

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 (see Section E, Page 1). If the pump is fitted with a Gorman-Rupp double grease lubricated seal, the maximum incoming pressure must be reduced to 10 p.s.i.

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 (508,0 mm) 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 operation 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 the application involves a high discharge head, gradually close the discharge throttling valve before stopping the pump.

After stopping the pump, remove 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.

TROUBLESHOOTING — SECTION D

Review all Safety information in Section A.

WARNING

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. **Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
2. **Shut down the engine and disconnect the spark plug wire to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.**
3. **Allow the pump to completely cool if overheated.**
4. **Check the temperature before opening any covers, plates, or plugs.**
5. **Close the suction and discharge valves.**
6. **Vent the pump slowly and cautiously.**
7. **Drain the pump.**

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
PUMP FAILS TO PRIME	Not enough liquid in casing.	Add liquid to casing. See **PRIMING**.
	Suction check valve contaminated or damaged.	Clean or replace check valve.
	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 check valve or foot valve clogged or binding.	Clean valve.
	Pump speed too slow.	Check engine output; consult engine operation manual.
	Suction lift or discharge head too high.	Check piping installation and install bypass line if needed. See **INSTALLATION**.
	Strainer clogged.	Check strainer and clean if necessary.

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE	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 intake not submerged at proper level or sump too small.	Check installation and correct submergence as needed.
	Impeller or other wearing parts worn or damaged.	Replace worn or damaged parts. Check that impeller is properly centered and rotates freely.
	Strainer clogged.	Check strainer and clean if necessary.
	Impeller clogged.	Free impeller of debris.
	Suction lift or discharge head too high.	Check piping installation and install bypass line if needed. See **INSTALLATION**.
	Pump speed too slow.	Check engine output; consult engine operation manual.
PUMP REQUIRES TOO MUCH POWER	Pump speed too high.	Check driver output; check that sheaves or couplings are correctly sized.
	Discharge head too low.	Adjust discharge valve.
	Liquid solution too thick.	Dilute if possible.
PUMP CLOGS FREQUENTLY	Discharge flow too slow.	Open discharge valve fully to increase flow rate, and run engine at maximum governed speed.
	Suction check valve or foot valve clogged or binding.	Clean valve.
	Discharge line clogged or restricted; hose kinked.	Check discharge lines; straighten hose.
EXCESSIVE NOISE	Cavitation in pump.	Reduce suction lift and/or friction losses in suction line. Record vacuum and pressure gauge readings and consult local representative or factory.
	Pumping entrained air.	Locate and eliminate source of air bubble.
	Pump or drive not securely mounted.	Secure mounting hardware.
	Impeller clogged or damaged.	

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Since pump applications are seldom identical, and pump wear is directly affected by such things as the abrasive qualities, pressure and temperature of the liquid being pumped, this section is intended only to provide general recommendations and practices for preventive maintenance. Regardless of the application however, following a routine preventive maintenance schedule will help assure trouble-free performance and long life from your Gorman-Rupp pump. For specific questions concerning your application, contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor or the Gorman-Rupp Company.

Record keeping is an essential component of a good preventive maintenance program. Changes in suction and discharge gauge readings (if so equipped) between regularly scheduled inspections can indicate problems that can be corrected before system damage or catastrophic failure occurs. The appearance of wearing parts should also be documented at each inspection for comparison as well. Also, if records indicate that a certain part (such as the seal) fails at approximately the same duty cycle, the part can be checked and replaced before failure occurs, reducing unscheduled down time.

For new applications, a first inspection of wearing parts at 250 hours will give insight into the wear rate for your particular application. Subsequent inspections should be performed at the intervals shown on the chart below. Critical applications should be inspected more frequently.

Preventive Maintenance Schedule

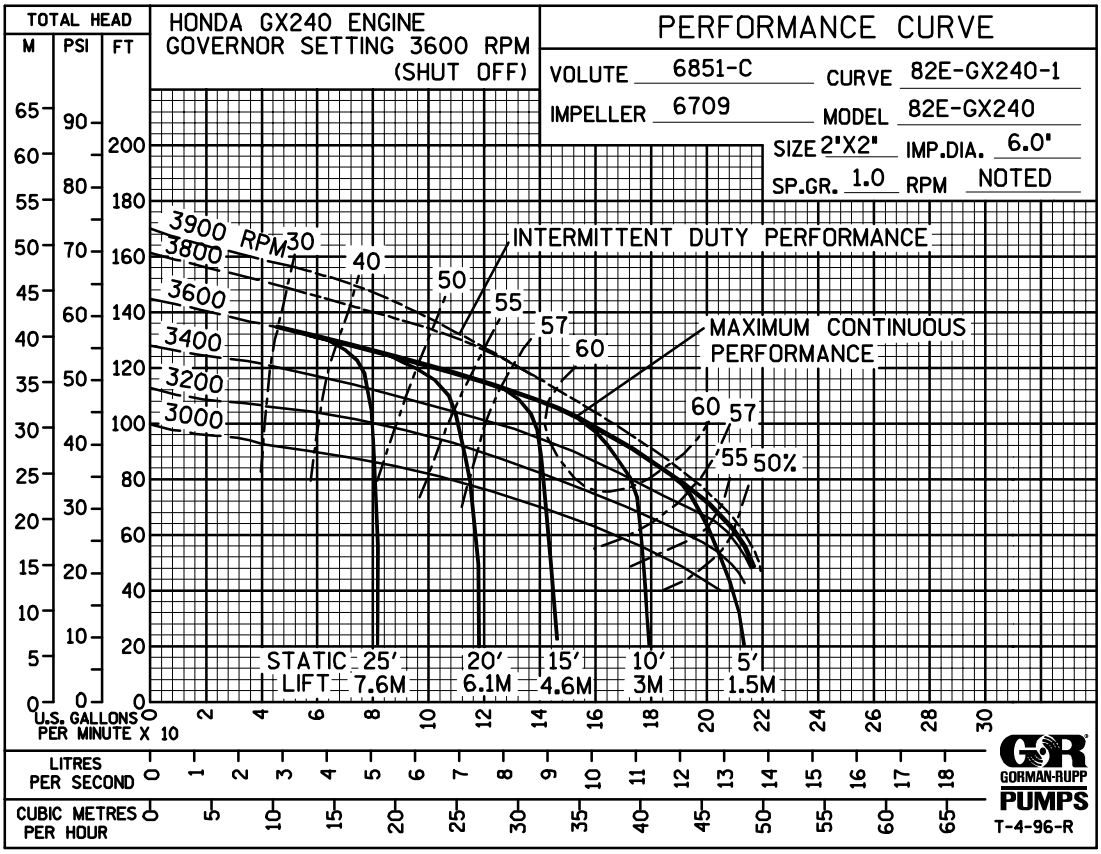
Item	Service Interval*				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Semi-Annually	Annually
General Condition (Temperature, Unusual Noises or Vibrations, Cracks, Leaks, Loose Hardware, Etc.)	I				
Pump Performance (Gauges, Speed, Flow)	I				
Bearing Lubrication		I			R
Seal Lubrication (And Packing Adjustment, If So Equipped)		I			R
V-Belts (If So Equipped)			I		
Air Release Valve Plunger Rod (If So Equipped)			I	C	
Front Impeller Clearance (Wear Plate)				I	
Rear Impeller Clearance (Seal Plate)				I	
Check Valve					I
Pressure Relief Valve (If So Equipped)					C
Pump and Driver Alignment					I
Shaft Deflection					I
Bearings					I
Bearing Housing					I
Piping					I
Driver Lubrication — See Mfgr's Literature					

Legend:
I = Inspect, Clean, Adjust, Repair or Replace as Necessary
C = Clean
R = Replace

* Service interval based on an intermittent duty cycle equal to approximately 4000 hours annually. Adjust schedule as required for lower or higher duty cycles or extreme operating conditions.

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 MODELS 82E—GX240 AND 82E2—GX240

✳ Based on 70° F (21° C) clear water at sea level with minimum suction lift. Since pump installations are seldom identical, your performance may be difference 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.

CAUTION

Pump speed and operating condition points must be within the continuous performance range shown on the curve.

SECTION DRAWING

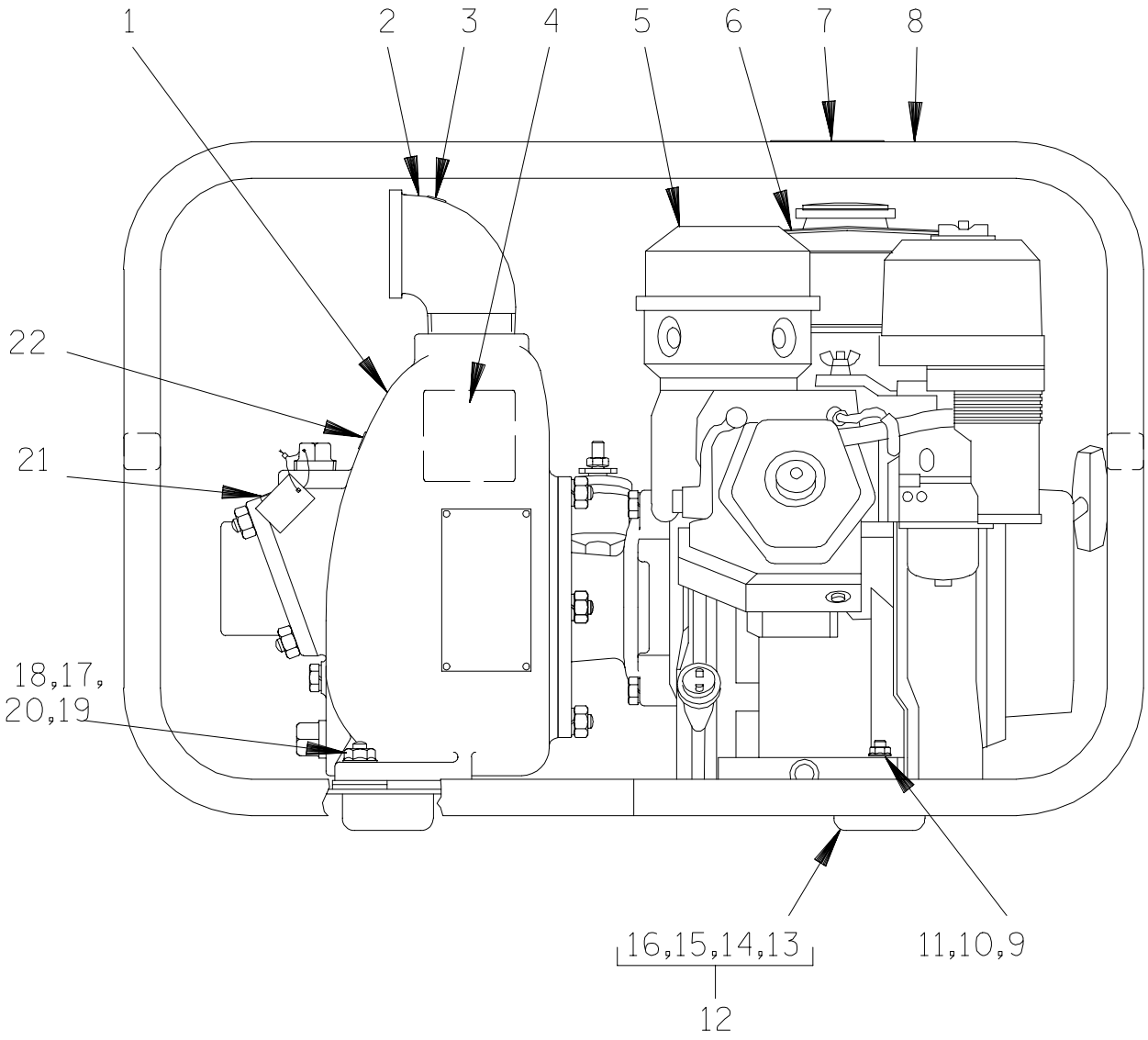


Figure 1. Pump Models 82E—GX240 and 82E2—GX240

PARTS LIST
Pump Models 82E−GX240 and 82E2−GX240
(From S/N 967670 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	MAT'L CODE	QTY
1	PUMP END ASSY	82E−(GX240)	−−−	1
	PUMP END ASSY	82E2−(GX240)	−−−	1
2	STREET ELBOW	RS32	11999	REF
3	DISCHARGE STICKER	6588BJ	−−−	1
4	GREASE CUP INSTRUCTION TAG	6588BD	−−−	1
5	HONDA GX240 ENGINE	29122−031	−−−	1
6	WARNING DECAL	2613FE	−−−	1
7	HAND CARRY DECAL	2613FT	−−−	2
8	ROLLOVER BASE	41583−315	24150	1
9	FLAT WASHER	KE05	15991	2
10	HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B0506	15991	2
11	FLANGED HEX NUT	21765−312	−−−	2
12	RUBBER FOOT MOUNTING KIT	48152−603	−−−	1
13	−MOUNTING FOOT	S1224	−−−	4
14	−FLAT WASHER	K05	15991	4
15	−HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B0504	15991	4
16	−FLANGED HEX NUT	21765−312	−−−	4
17	FLAT WASHER	KE06	15991	2
18	HEX HEAD CAPSCREW	B0607	15991	2
19	SPACER	31131−072	13000	4
20	FLANGED HEX NUT	21765−314	−−−	2
21	SUCTION STICKER	6588AG	−−−	1
22	PRIMING STICKER	6588AH	−−−	1
NOT SHOWN;:				
	INSTRUCTION TAG	38817−085	−−−	1
	ENG. START UP TAG	38816−269	−−−	1
OPTIONAL:				
	WHEEL KIT	GRP30−51	−−−	1

SECTION DRAWING

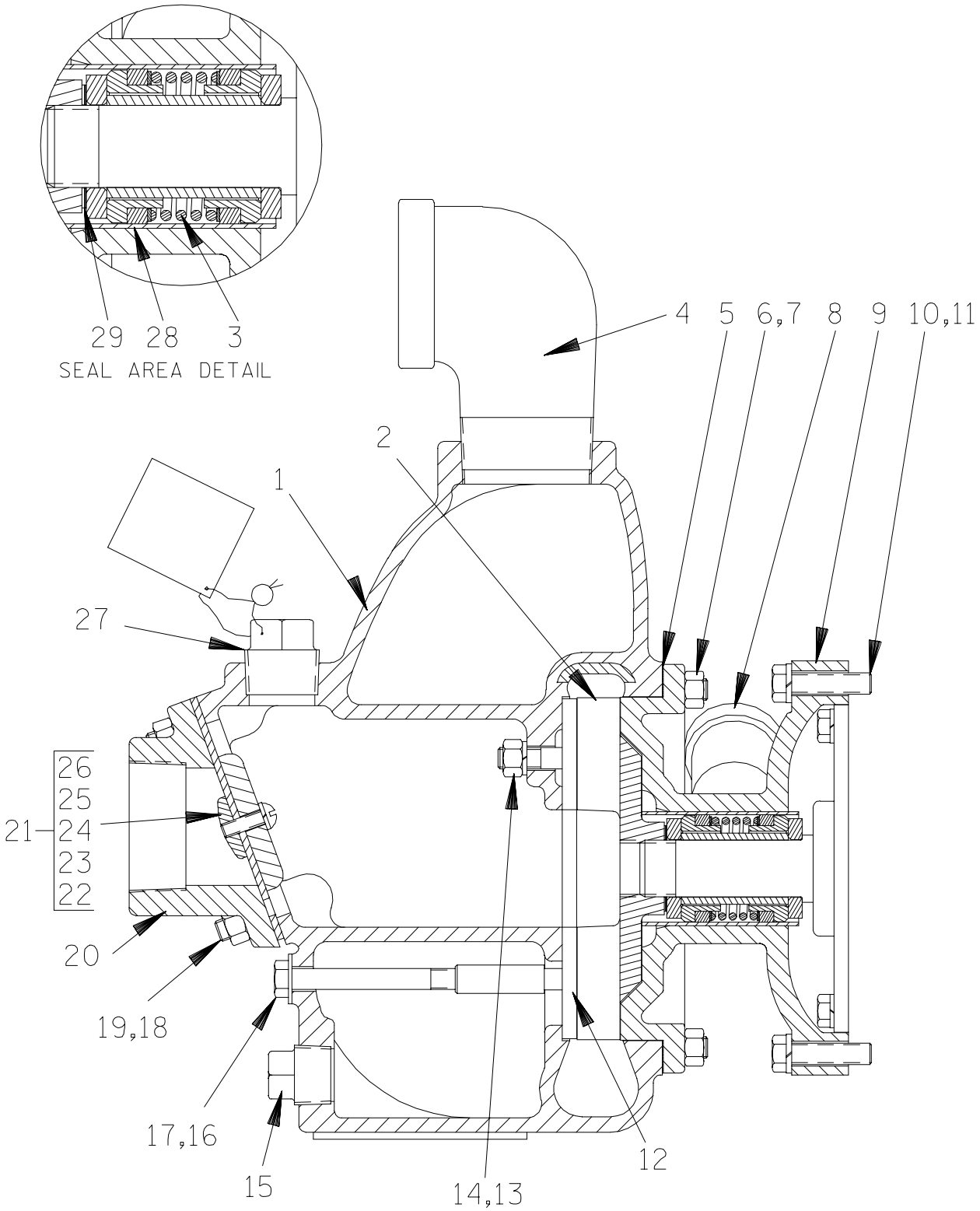


Figure 2. Pump End 82E—(GX240) and 82E2—(GX240)

PARTS LIST
Pump End 82E−(GX240) and 82E2−(GX240)

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MAT'L CODE	QTY
1	PUMP CASING			
	(82E−GX240)	6851D	13040	1
	(82E2−GX240)	6851C	10010	1
2	IMPELLER	6709	10010	1
3 ✳	GREASE SEAL ASSY	GS1000	−−−	1
4	STREET ELBOW	RS32	11990	1
5 ✳	CASING GASKET SET	229G	18000	1
6	STUD	C0605 1/2	15991	6
7	HEX NUT	D06	15991	6
8	GREASE CUP	S36	−−−	1
9	INTERMEDIATE	427A	10010	1
10	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0606	15991	4
11	LOCKWASHER	J06	15991	4
12 ✳	WEAR PLATE ASSY	6822	15990	1
13	LOCKWASHER	J06	15991	1
14	HEX NUT	D06	15991	1
15	PIPE PLUG	P12	11990	1
16	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0614	15991	1
17 ✳	FIBER WASHER	KF06	18040	1
18	STUD	C0606	15991	4
19	HEX NUT	D06	15991	4
20	SUCTION FLANGE	1361	13040	1
21	CHECK VALVE ASSY	1361A	−−−	1
22	−LARGE VALVE WEIGHT	19B	10010	1
23	−LOCKWASHER	J04	17090	1
24	−RD HD MACH SCREW	X0403	17090	1
25 ✳	−CHECK VALVE	1361G	19070	1
26	−SMALL VALVE WEIGHT	1354	15160	1
27	FILL PLUG ASSY	48271−063	−−−	1
28 ✳	SEAL LINER	83	14080	REF
29 ✳	IMP ADJ SHIM SET	2X	17090	REF
NOT SHOWN:				
	NAME PLATE	38818−019	13990	1
	DRIVE SCREW	BM#04−03	17000	4
	STRAINER	26841−025	−−−	1

✳ INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

PUMP AND SEAL DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

Review Safety information in Section A.

Follow the instructions on all tags, label and decals attached to the pump.

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, 3, and 4) and the accompanying parts lists.

Before attempting to service the pump, shut down the engine and disconnect the spark plug wire to ensure that it will remain inoperative. Close all valves in the suction and discharge lines.

WARNING

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. **Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
2. **Shut down the engine and disconnect the spark plug wire to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.**
3. **Allow the pump to completely cool if overheated.**
4. **Check the temperature before opening any covers, plates, or plugs.**
5. **Close the suction and discharge valves.**
6. **Vent the pump slowly and cautiously.**
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. Suction and discharge hoses and piping must be removed from the pump before lifting.

For engine disassembly and repair, consult the literature supplied with the engine, or contact your local Honda engine representative.

Check Valve Removal and Disassembly

(Figure 2)

Before attempting to service the pump, remove the pump casing drain plug (15) and drain the pump. Clean and reinstall the drain plug.

To service the suction check valve (21), remove the suction piping. Remove the nuts (19) securing the suction flange (20) to the pump casing (1). Pull the check valve assembly from the suction port.

Inspect the check valve parts for wear or damage. If replacement is required, remove the hardware (23 and 24), and separate the check valve gasket (25) and weights (22 and 26).

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

Pump Casing Removal

(Figure 2)

To service the impeller or seal assembly, disconnect the discharge piping. See Figure 1 and remove the hardware securing the pump casing to the base.

Remove the nuts (7), and separate the pump casing and gasket set (5) from the intermediate (9). Clean the mating surfaces of the intermediate and pump casing.Tie and tag the gaskets, or measure and record their thickness for ease of reassembly.

Tie and tag any leveling shims used under the casing mounting feet to ease reassembly.

Inspect the wear plate (12) and replace if badly scored or worn. To remove the wear plate, disengage the hardware (13, 14, 16 and 17) and pull the wear plate from the pump casing.

Impeller Removal

(Figure 2)

Before removing the impeller, turn the cross arm on the automatic grease cup (8) clockwise until it rest against the cover (see Figure 4). This will prevent the grease from escaping when the impeller is removed. Remove the grease cup (8).

To loosen the impeller (2), tap the vanes of the impeller in a counterclockwise direction (when facing the impeller) with a block of wood or a soft-faced mallet. **Be careful** not to damage the impeller vanes. Use caution when removing the impeller; tension on the seal spring will be released as the impeller is unscrewed.

Inspect the impeller and replace it if cracked or badly worn. Slide the impeller adjusting shims (29) off the engine crankshaft. Tie and tag the shims or measure and record their thickness for ease of reassembly.

Seal Removal and Disassembly

(Figures 2 and 3)

Carefully remove the outer rotating and stationary seal elements, packing ring, stationary washer, seal spring and spacer sleeve from the intermediate. Use a stiff wire with a hooked end to remove the inboard stationary washer, packing ring, stationary and rotating seal elements.

NOTE

An alternate method of removing the seal assembly is to disengage the hardware (10 and 11) securing the intermediate to the engine, and slide the intermediate and seal assembly off the shaft as a single unit. Remove the grease cup (8) from the intermediate, and use a suitably sized dowel to press the seal components from the intermediate.

Inspect the seal liner (28) for wear or grooves which could cause leakage or damage to the seal packing rings. The seal liner is a press fit in the intermediate and does not normally require replacement. If replacement is necessary, disengage the hardware (10 and 11) and separate the intermediate from the engine. See **Seal Reassembly And Installation** for seal liner replacement.

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

Seal Reassembly and Installation

(Figures 2 and 3)

Before installing the seal, inspect the bore of the seal liner (28) for wear or grooves which might cause leakage or damage to the seal packing rings. If the seal liner requires replacement, remove the intermediate as described in **Seal Removal And Disassembly**, and position it on the bed of an arbor (or hydraulic) press. Use a new sleeve to force the old one out.

After the new liner is properly installed, a 1/4-inch (6,4 mm) diameter hole must be drilled through it to permit the flow of lubricant to the seal assembly. **Be careful** to center the drill in the threaded grease piping hole and not damage the threads. Deburr the hole from the inside of the seal liner after drilling.

Inspect the engine crankshaft for damage. Small scratches or nicks may be removed with a fine file or emery cloth. If excessive wear exists, the crankshaft will have to be replaced (refer to the engine service manual).

Position the intermediate against the engine, and secure it with the attaching hardware (10 and 11).

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 precautions 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. Clean and polish the seal spacer sleeve, or replace it if there are nicks or cuts on either end. 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 packing rings and seal liner 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).

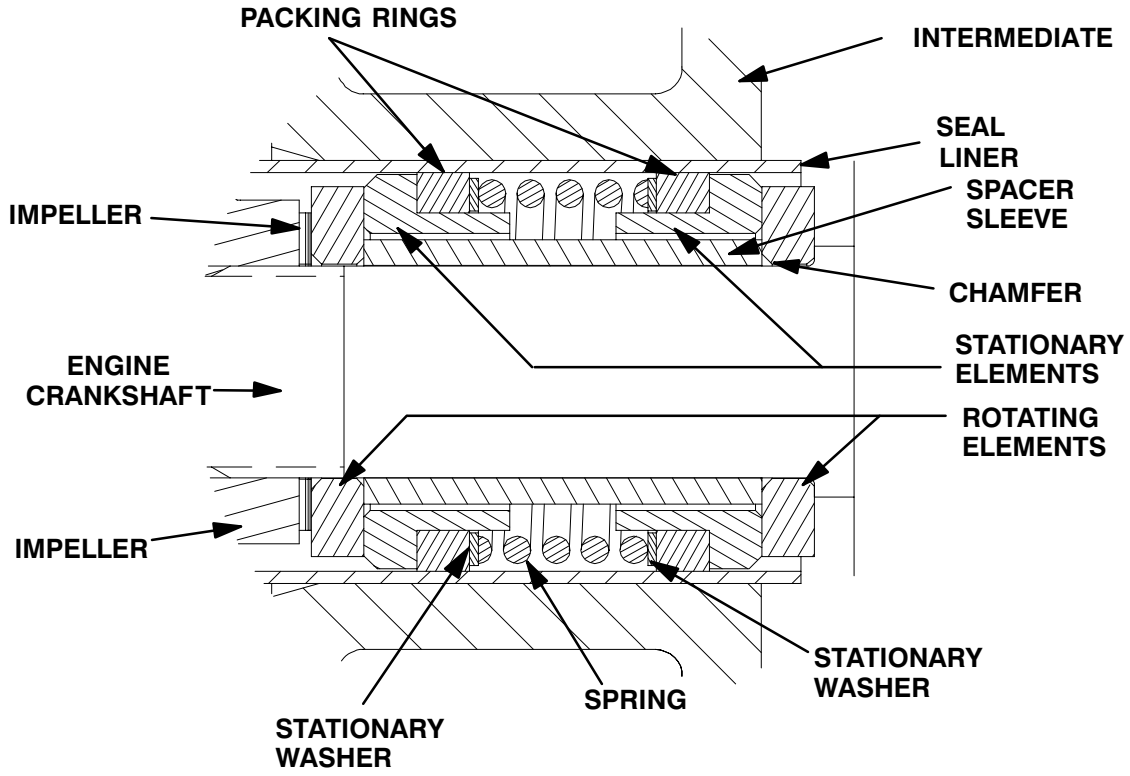


Figure 3. GS1000 Seal Assembly

CAUTION

This seal is not designed for operation at temperatures above 110°F (43°C). Do not use at higher operating temperatures.

Position the inboard rotating element on the shaft with the larger chamfered side **toward the impeller**, and slide it on until fully seated.

Subassemble the inboard stationary seat, packing ring and stationary washer. Press this unit into the lubricated seal liner until the seal faces contact. A push tube cut from a length of plastic pipe would aid this installation. The I.D. of the tube should be approximately the same size as the I.D. of the seal spring.

Install the spacer sleeve and seal spring.

Subassemble the outboard stationary seat, packing ring and stationary washer. Press this unit into

the lubricated seal liner. Install the outboard rotating element with the chamfered side **toward the impeller**.

After the impeller and grease cup have been installed, lubricate the seal as indicated in **LUBRICATION**, Section E.

Impeller Installation And Adjustment

(Figure 2)

Inspect the impeller, and replace it if cracked or badly worn. Install the same thickness of impeller shims (29) as previously removed, and screw the impeller onto the shaft until tight.

A clearance of .010 to .020 inch (0,25 to 0,51 mm) between the impeller and the intermediate is necessary for maximum pump efficiency. Measure this clearance and add or remove impeller shims until this clearance is reached.

NOTE

Be sure the intermediate is tight against the pedestal while measuring this clearance.

Install the automatic grease cup (8) in the seal plate. After the impeller is installed, lubricate the seal assembly as indicated in **LUBRICATION**.

Pump Casing Installation

(Figure 2)

If the wear plate (12) was removed for replacement, secure it to the pump casing using the attaching hardware (13, 14, 16 and 17) at this time. Replace the fiber washer (17) if badly worn or compressed.

Install the same thickness of pump casing gaskets (5) as previously removed, and secure the pump casing to the intermediate with the nuts (7). **Do not** fully tighten the nuts at this time.

A clearance of .008 to .015 inch (0,20 to 0,38 mm) between the impeller and the wear plate is also recommended for maximum pump efficiency. Set this clearance by adding or removing gaskets in the pump casing gasket set until the impeller scrapes against the wear plate when the shaft is turned. After the impeller scrapes add .010 inch (0,25 mm) of gaskets.

After the face clearance has been set, tighten the nuts securing the pump casing to the intermediate.

See Figure 1, and secure the pump casing to the base with the previously removed hardware. Be sure to reinstall any leveling shims used under the casing mounting feet.

Suction Check Valve Installation

(Figure 2)

Inspect the check valve components and replace as required. Subassemble the check valve weights (22 and 26) and check valve (25) using the attaching hardware (23 and 24).

Position the check valve assembly in the suction port with the large weight (22) toward the inside of the pump casing. Install the suction flange (20), and secure with the nuts (19). Check the operation of the check valve to ensure proper seating and free movement.

Final Pump Assembly

(Figure 1)

Be sure the pump and engine are securely mounted to the base.

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

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

Fill the pump casing with clean liquid. Reinstall the fill plug (27, Figure 2) and tighten it.

Refer to **OPERATION**, Section C, before putting the pump back into service.

LUBRICATION

Seal Assembly

(Figures 2 and 3)

Fill the grease cup (8) through the grease fitting with No. 2 lithium base grease until grease escapes from the relief hole. Turn the grease cup arm counterclockwise until it is at the top of the stem; this will release the spring to apply grease to the seal (see Figure 4).

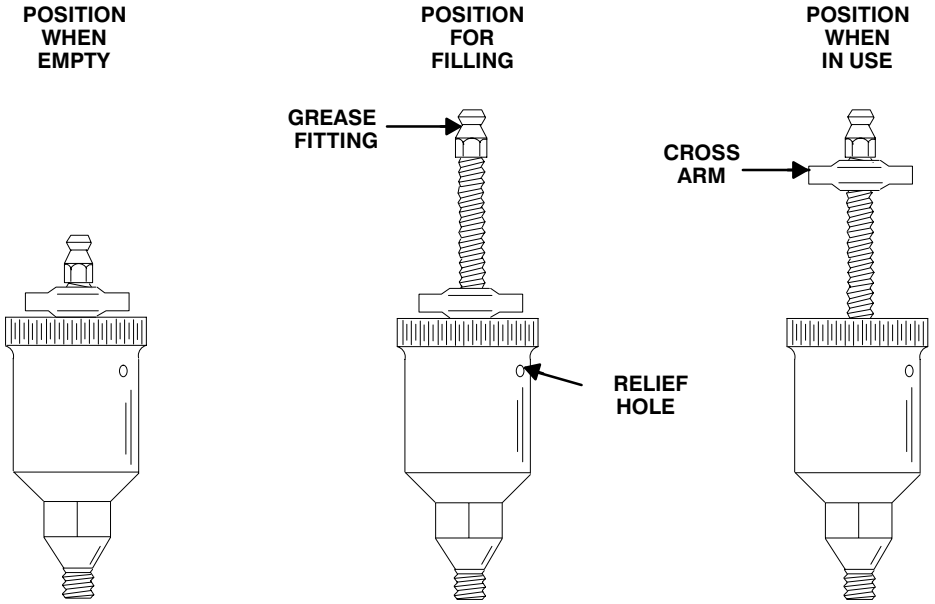


Figure 4. Automatic Lubricating Grease Cup

Engine

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

For U.S. and International Warranty Information,
Please Visit 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
or call:
519—631—2870

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY ● MANSFIELD, OHIO
GORMAN-RUPP OF CANADA LIMITED ● ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, CANADA