

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



SUPER U SERIES® PUMP

MODEL:

U3B

Register your new
Gorman-Rupp pump online at
www.grpumps.com
Valid serial number and e-mail address required.

RECORD YOUR PUMP MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER

Please record your pump model and serial number in the spaces provided below. Your Gorman-Rupp distributor needs this information when you require parts or service.

Pump Model: _____

Serial Number: _____

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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.

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 The Gorman-Rupp Company:

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 power source, contact the power source manufacturer's local dealer or representative.

HAZARD AND INSTRUCTION DEFINITIONS

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:



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.



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.



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 Super U Series basic pumps. Gorman-Rupp has no control over or particular knowledge of the power source which will be used. Refer to the manual accompanying the power source before attempting to begin operation.

Because pump installations are seldom identical, this manual cannot possibly provide detailed instructions and precautions for each specific application. Therefore, it is the owner/installer's responsibility 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.



Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.
2. Shut down the engine and disconnect the positive battery cable to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.
3. Allow the pump to completely cool if overheated.
4. Check the temperature and make sure the pump is cool 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.



This pump is designed to handle liquids containing large entrained solids or slurries. Do not attempt to pump volatile, corrosive, or flammable materials which may damage the pump or endanger personnel as a result of pump failure.



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



Do not operate the pump without the guards in place over the rotating parts. Exposed rotating parts can catch clothing, fingers, or tools, causing severe injury to personnel.



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 the pump against a closed discharge valve. 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!**

Death or serious personal injury and damage to the pump or components can occur if proper lifting procedures are not observed. Make certain that hoists, chains, slings or cables are in good working condition and of sufficient capacity and that they are positioned so that loads will be balanced and the pump or components will not be damaged when lifting. Suction and discharge hoses and piping **must** be removed from the pump before lifting. Lift the pump or component only as high as necessary and keep personnel away from suspended objects.

**WARNING!**

This pump may be used to handle materials which could cause illness through direct exposure or emitted fumes. Wear adequate protective clothing when working on the pump or piping.

**CAUTION**

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

**WARNING!**

Do not attempt to disengage any part of an overheated pump unit. Vapor pressure within the pump casing can eject these parts with great force when they are disengaged. Allow the pump to completely cool before servicing it.

INSTALLATION SECTION B

Review all 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 applica-

tion. 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

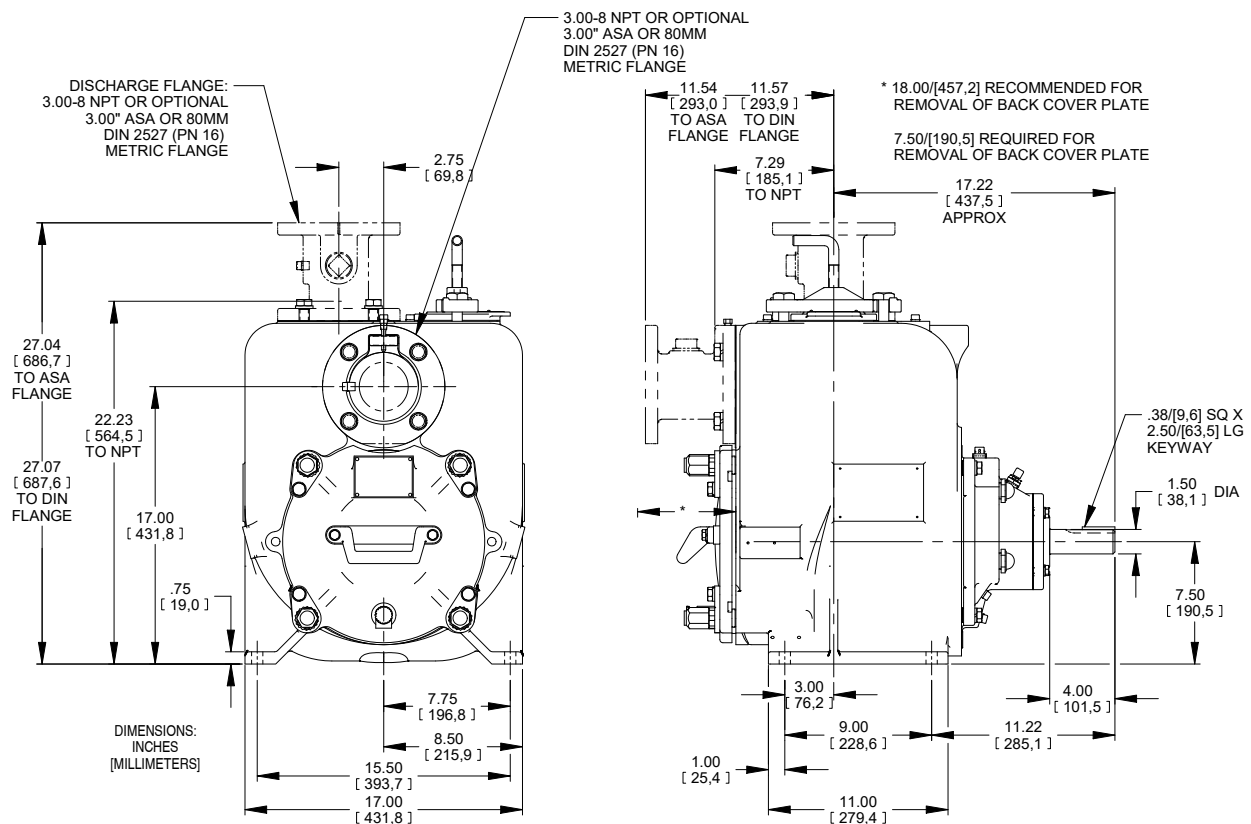


Figure 1. Pump Model U3B

PREINSTALLATION INSPECTION

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

- a. Inspect the pump for cracks, dents, damaged threads, and other obvious damage.
- b. Check for and tighten loose attaching hardware. Since gaskets tend to shrink after drying, check for loose hardware at mating surfaces.
- c. Carefully read all warnings and cautions contained in this manual or affixed to the pump, and perform all duties indicated. Note the direction of rotation indicated on the pump. Check that the pump shaft rotates counterclockwise when facing the impeller.



Only operate this pump in the direction indicated by the arrow on the pump body and on the accompanying decal. Refer to **ROTATION** in **OPERATION**, Section C.

- 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 power source 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



Death or serious personal injury and damage to the pump or components can occur if proper lifting procedures are not observed. Make certain that hoists, chains, slings or cables are in good working condition and of sufficient capacity and that they are positioned so that loads will be balanced and the pump or components will not be damaged when lifting. Suction and discharge hoses and piping must be removed from the pump before lifting. Lift the pump or component only as high as necessary and keep personnel away from suspended objects.

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.

Clearance

It is recommended that 18 inches (457 mm) of clearance be provided in front of the back cover to permit removal of the cover and easy access to the pump interior. A minimum clearance of 10 inches (254 mm) must be maintained to permit removal of the cover.

SUCTION AND DISCHARGE PIPING

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

Materials

Either pipe or hose may be used for suction and discharge lines; however, the materials must be compatible with the liquid being pumped. If hose is used in suction lines, it must be the rigid wall, reinforced type to prevent collapse under suction. Using piping couplings in suction lines is not recommended.

Line Configuration

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

Connections to Pump

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

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

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

A strainer or other device should be used to filter solids larger than the pump's capacity to avoid damage or decreased performance. Information about solids size handling can be found on the performance curve for your specific pump. When selecting or installing a strainer, 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 the openings will not permit passage of solids larger than the solids handling capability of the pump.

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 air-tight 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).

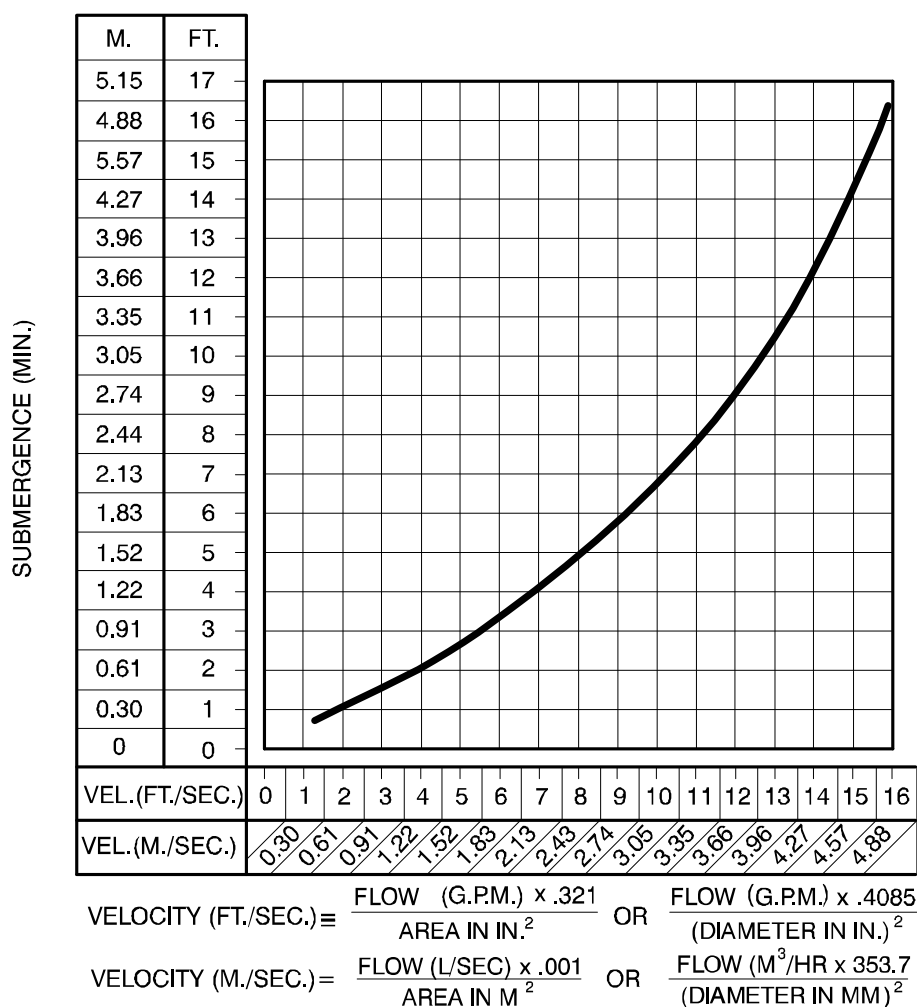


Figure 2. Recommended Minimum Suction Line Submergence vs. Velocity

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.

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.



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

Bypass Lines

Self-priming pumps are not air compressors. During the priming cycle, air from the suction line must be vented to atmosphere on the discharge side. If the discharge line is open, this air will be vented through the discharge. However, if a check valve has been installed in the discharge line, the discharge side of the pump must be opened to atmospheric pressure through a bypass line installed between the pump discharge and the check valve. A self-priming centrifugal pump **will not prime** if there is sufficient static liquid head to hold the discharge check valve closed.

NOTE

The bypass line should be sized so that it does not affect pump discharge capacity; however, the bypass line should be at least 1 inch in diameter to minimize the chance of plugging.

In **low discharge head applications** (less than 30 feet or 9 meters), it is recommended that the bypass line be run back to the wet well, and located 6 inches below the water level or cut-off point of the low level pump. In some installations, this bypass line may be terminated with a six-to-eight foot length of 1 1/4 inch I.D. **smooth-bore** hose; air and liquid vented during the priming process will then agitate the hose and break up any solids, grease, or other substances likely to cause clogging.



A bypass line that is returned to a wet well must be secured against being drawn into the pump suction inlet.

It is also recommended that pipe unions be installed at each 90° elbow in a bypass line to ease disassembly and maintenance.

In **high discharge head applications** (more than 30 feet), an excessive amount of liquid may be bypassed and forced back to the wet well under the full working pressure of the pump; this will reduce overall pumping efficiency. **Therefore, it is recommended that a Gorman-Rupp Automatic Air Release Valve be installed in the bypass line.**

Gorman-Rupp Automatic Air Release Valves are reliable, and require minimum maintenance. **See AUTOMATIC AIR RELEASE VALVE** in this section for installation and theory of operation of the Automatic Air Release Valve. Consult your Gorman-Rupp distributor, or contact the Gorman-Rupp Company for selection of an Automatic Air Release Valve to fit your application.

If the installation involves a flooded suction such as a below-ground lift station. A pipe union and manual shut-off valve may be installed in the bleed line to allow service of the valve without shutting down the station, and to eliminate the possibility of flooding. If a manual-shut-off valve is installed **anywhere** in the air release piping, it **must** be a full-opening **ball type** valve to prevent plugging by solids.



If a manual shut-off valve is installed in a bypass line, it must not be left closed during operation. A closed manual shut-off valve may cause a pump which has lost prime to continue to operate without reaching prime, causing dangerous overheating and possible explosive rupture of the pump casing. Personnel could be severely injured.

Allow an over-heated pump to completely cool before servicing. Do not remove plates, covers, gauges, or fittings from an over-heated pump. Liquid within the pump can reach boiling temperatures, and vapor pressure within the pump can cause parts being disengaged to be ejected with great force. After the pump completely cools, drain the liquid from the pump by removing the casing drain plug. Use caution when removing the plug to prevent injury to personnel from hot liquid.

AUTOMATIC AIR RELEASE VALVE

When properly installed, a Gorman-Rupp Automatic Air Release Valve will permit air to escape through the bypass line and then close automatically when the pump is fully primed and pumping at full capacity.



Some leakage (1 to 5 gallons [3.8 to 19 liters] per minute) will occur when the valve is fully closed. Be sure the bypass line is directed back to the wet well or tank to prevent hazardous spills.

Consult the manual accompanying the Air Release Valve for additional information on valve installation and performance.

Air Release Valve Installation

The Automatic Air Release Valve must be independently mounted in a horizontal position between the pump discharge port and the inlet side of the discharge check valve (see Figure 3). The inlet opening in the Air Release Valve is equipped with standard 1-inch NPT pipe threads.

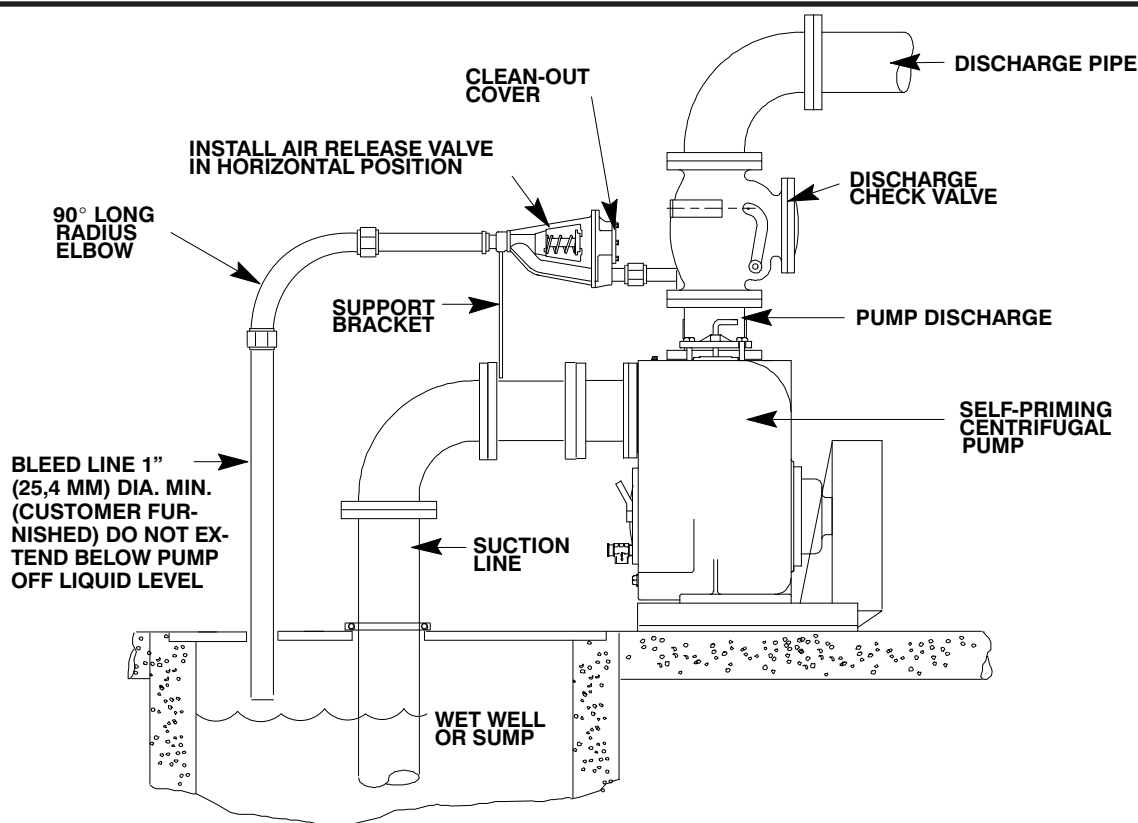


Figure 3. Typical Automatic Air Release Valve Installation

Connect the valve outlet to a bleed line which slopes back to the wet well or sump. The bleed line must be the same size as the outlet opening or larger, depending on which Air Release Valve is being used. If piping is used for the bleed line, avoid the use of elbows whenever possible.

NOTE

For multiple pump installations, it is recommended that each Air Release Valve be fitted with an independent bleeder line directed back to the wet well. If multiple Air Release Valves are installed in a system, do not direct bleeder lines to a common manifold pipe. Contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor or the Gorman-Rupp Company for information about installation of an Automatic Air Release Valve for your specific application.

aligned with and parallel to each other. It is imperative that alignment be checked after the pump and piping are installed, and before operation.

NOTE

*Check **Rotation**, Section C, before final alignment of the pump.*

When mounted at the Gorman-Rupp factory, driver and pump are aligned before shipment. Misalignment will occur in transit and handling. Pumps **must** be checked and realigned before operation. Before checking alignment, tighten the foundation bolts. The pump casing feet and/or pedestal feet, and the driver mounting bolts should also be tightly secured.

ALIGNMENT

The alignment of the pump and its power source is critical for trouble-free mechanical operation. In either a flexible coupling or V-belt driven system, the driver and pump must be mounted so that their shafts are



WARNING!

When checking alignment, disconnect the power source to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.



Adjusting the alignment in one direction may alter the alignment in another direction. Check each procedure after altering alignment.

Coupled Drives

When using couplings, the axis of the power source must be aligned to the axis of the pump shaft in both the horizontal and vertical planes. Most couplings require a specific gap or clearance between the driving and the driven shafts. Refer to the coupling manufacturer's service literature.

Align spider insert type couplings by using calipers to measure the dimensions on the circumference of the outer ends of the coupling hub every 90°. The coupling is in alignment when the hub ends are the same distance apart at all points (see Figure 4).

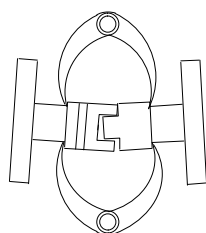


Figure 4. Aligning Spider-Type Couplings

Align non-spider type couplings by using a feeler gauge or taper gauge between the coupling halves every 90°. The coupling is in alignment when the hubs are the same distance apart at all points (see Figure 5).

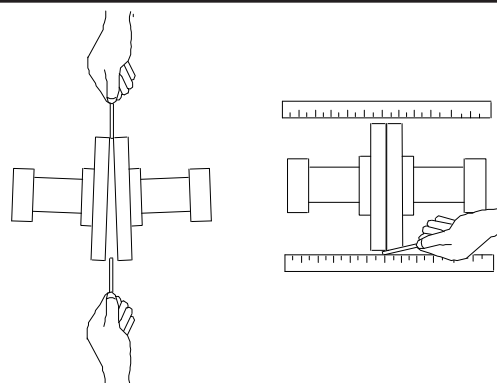


Figure 5. Aligning Non-Spider Type Couplings

Check parallel adjustment by laying a straightedge across both coupling rims at the top, bottom, and side. When the straightedge rests evenly on both halves of the coupling, the coupling is in horizontal parallel alignment. If the coupling is misaligned, use a feeler gauge between the coupling and the straightedge to measure the amount of misalignment.

Drive Belts

When using drive belts, the power source and the pump must be parallel. Use a straightedge along the sides of the pulleys to ensure that the pulleys are properly aligned (see Figure 6). In drive systems using two or more belts, make certain that the belts are a matched set; unmatched sets will cause accelerated belt wear.

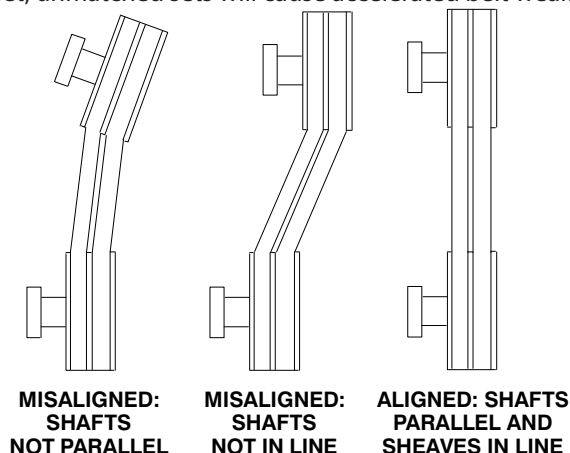


Figure 6. Alignment of V-belt Driven Pumps

Tighten the belts in accordance with the belt manufacturer's instructions. If the belts are too loose, they will slip; if the belts are too tight, there will be excessive power loss and possible bearing failure. Select pulleys

that will match the proper speed ratio; overspeeding the pump may damage both pump and power source.



Do not operate the pump without the guard in place over the rotating parts. exposed rotating parts can catch clothing, fingers, or tools, causing severe injury to personnel.

DRIVE BELT TENSIONING

General Rules of Tensioning

For new drive belts, check the tension after 5, 20 and 50 hours of operation and re-tension as required (see the following procedure for measuring belt tension). Thereafter, check and re-tension if required monthly or at 500 hour intervals, whichever comes first.

Ideal drive belt tension is the lowest tension at which the belt will not slip under peak load conditions. Do not over-tension drive belts. Over-tensioning will shorten both drive belt and bearing life. Under-tensioning will cause belt slippage. Always keep belts free from dirt, grease, oil and other foreign material which may cause slippage.

OPERATION - SECTION C

Review all SAFETY information in Section A.

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



This pump is designed to handle liquids containing large entrained solids or slurries. Do not attempt to pump volatile, corrosive, or flammable materials which may damage the pump or endanger personnel as a result of pump failure.



Pump speed and operating conditions must be within the performance range shown on page E-1.

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.



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.



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 power source.

Rotation

The correct direction of pump rotation is counter-clockwise when facing the impeller. The pump could be damaged and performance adversely affected by incorrect rotation. If pump performance is not within the specified limits (see the curve on page E-1), check the direction of power source rotation before further troubleshooting.



Only operate this pump in the direction indicated by the arrow on the pump body and on the accompanying decal. Otherwise, the impeller could become loosened from the shaft and seriously damage the pump.

Consult the operating manual furnished with the power source before attempting to start the power source.

If an electric motor is used to drive the pump, remove V-belts, couplings, or otherwise disconnect the pump from the motor before checking motor rotation. Operate the motor independently while observing the direction of the motor shaft, or cooling fan.

If rotation is incorrect on a three-phase motor, have a qualified electrician interchange any two of the three phase wires to change direction. If rotation is incorrect on a single-phase motor, consult the literature supplied with the motor for specific instructions.

OPERATION

Lines With a Bypass

If a Gorman-Rupp Automatic Air Release Valve has been installed, the valve will automatically open to allow the pump to prime, and automatically close after priming is complete (see **INSTALLATION** for Air Release Valve operation).

If the bypass line is open, air from the suction line will be discharged through the bypass line back to the wet well during the priming cycle. 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 power source. Priming is indicated by a positive reading on the discharge pressure gauge or by a quieter operation. The pump may not prime immediately because the suction line must first fill with

liquid. If the pump fails to prime within five minutes, stop it and check the suction line for leaks.

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



Do not operate the pump against a closed discharge valve. 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.

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 (71°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 cool before servicing it. Refill the pump casing with cool liquid.



Allow an over-heated pump to completely cool before servicing. Do not remove plates, covers, gauges, or fittings from an over-heated pump. Liquid within the pump can reach boiling temperatures, and vapor pressure within the pump can cause parts being disengaged to be ejected with great force. After the pump completely cools, drain the liquid from the pump by removing the casing drain plug. Use caution when removing the plug to prevent injury to personnel from hot liquid.

As a safeguard against rupture or explosion due to heat, this pump is equipped with a pressure relief valve which will open if vapor pressure within the pump casing reaches a critical point. If overheating does occur, stop the pump immediately and allow it to cool before servicing it. **Approach any overheated pump cautiously.** It is recommended that the pressure relief valve assembly be replaced at each overhaul, or any time the pump casing overheats and activates the valve. **Never** replace this valve with a substitute which has not been specified or provided by the Gorman-Rupp Company.

Strainer Check

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

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

Pump Vacuum Check

With the pump inoperative, install a vacuum gauge in the system, using pipe dope on the threads. Block the suction line and start the pump. At operating speed the pump should pull a vacuum of 20 inches (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.



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

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



Do not operate the pump against a closed discharge valve. 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.

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 (71°C) are considered normal for bearings, and they can operate

safely to at least 180°F (82°C).

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

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

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

TROUBLESHOOTING - SECTION D

Review all SAFETY information in Section A.



Before attempting to open or service the pump:

- 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
- 2. Shut down the engine and disconnect the positive battery cable to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.**
- 3. Allow the pump to completely cool if overheated.**
- 4. Check the temperature and make sure the pump is cool 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	PROBABLY 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
	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.
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
	Plugged or malfunctioning air release line or air release valve (If equipped)	Check, clean and/or repair air release valve and piping
	Suction Intake not submerged at proper level or sump too small	Check installation and correct submergence as needed

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLY REMEDY
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE (cont.)	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 driver output; check belts or coupling for slippage
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
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.
	Pump entrained air	Locate and eliminate source of air bubble
	Pump or drive not securely mounted	Secure mounting hardware
	Impeller clogged or damaged	Clean out debris; replace damaged parts
	Suction and discharge lines not properly supported	Check piping installation for proper support.
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
	Drive Misaligned	Align drive properly
	Pump speed too high	Reduce speed of power source
	Bearing(s) frozen	Disassemble pump and check bearing(s)

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

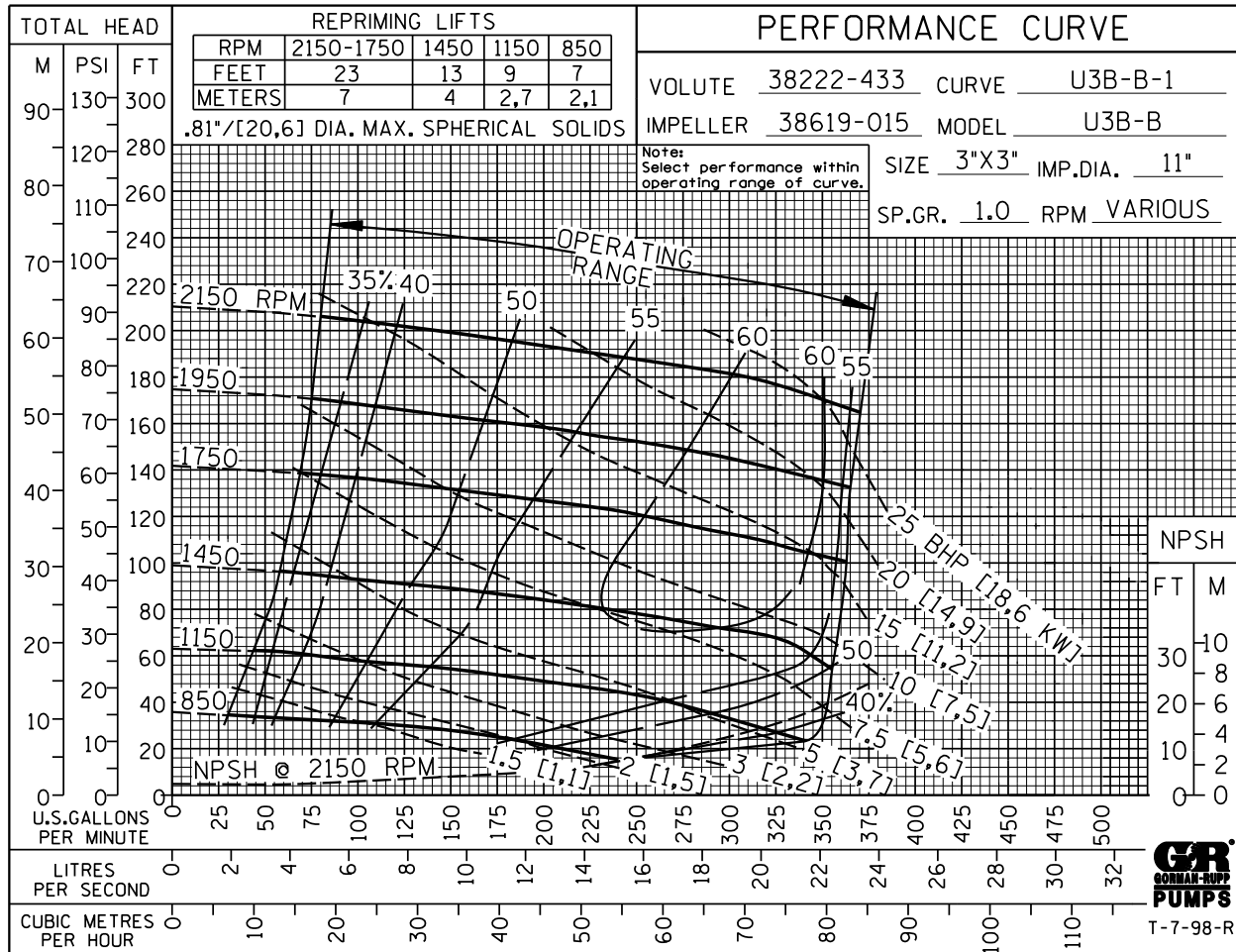
and discharge gauge readings (if so equipped) between regularly scheduled inspections can indicate problems that can be corrected before system damage or catastrophic failure occurs. The appearance of wearing parts should also be documented at each inspection for comparison as well. Also, if records 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 MODEL U3B**

* 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 different due to such factors as viscosity, specific gravity, elevation, temperature, and impeller trim.



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

ILLUSTRATION

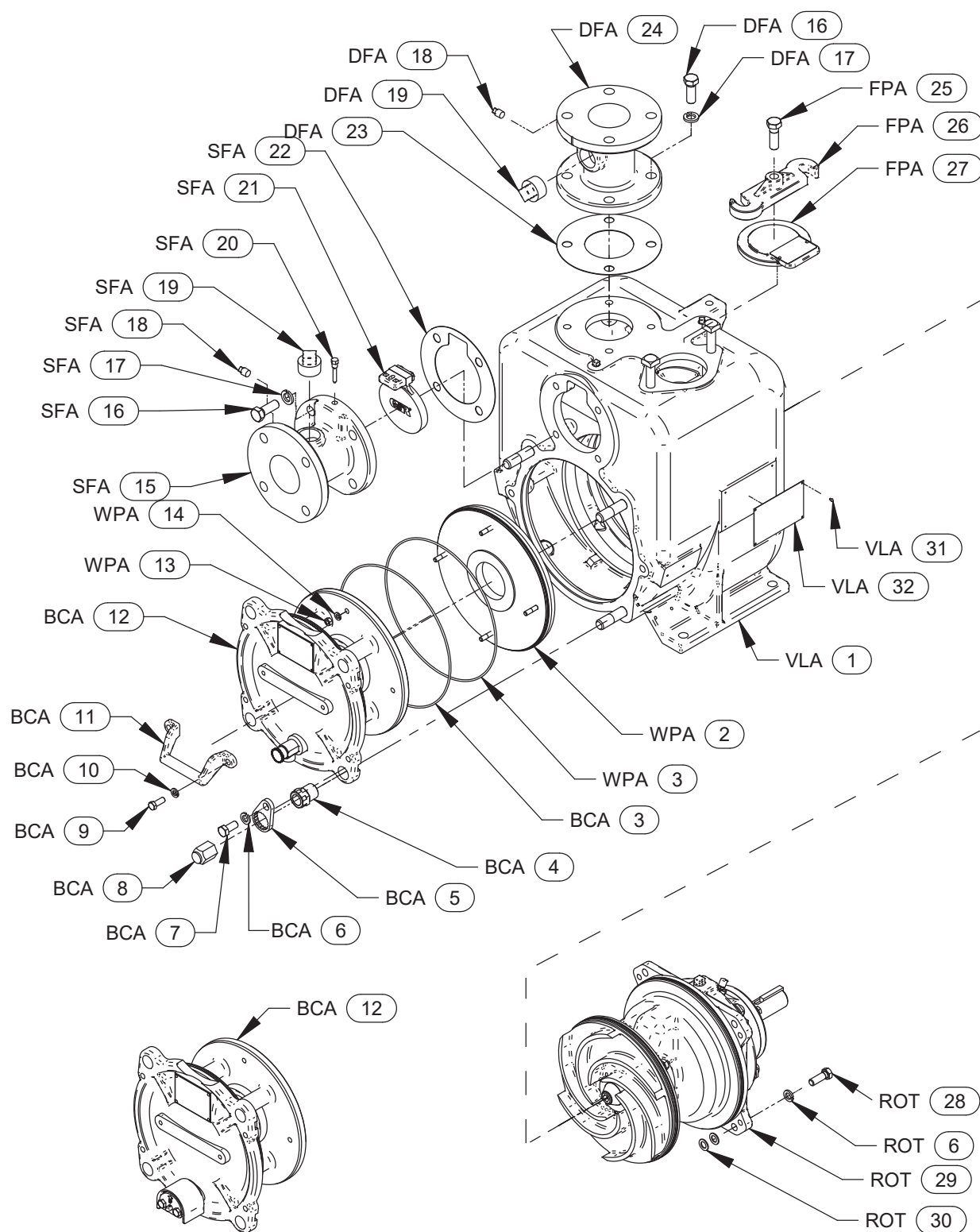


Figure 1. Pump Model U3B

PARTS LIST
PUMP MODEL U3B
 (From S/N 1876794 Up)

Item No.	sym	Part Name	Qty	Part No.
VLA 1	(c)	REP PUMP CASING, cd4	1	46471-710
VLA 1	(a)(l)	REP PUMP CASING, ci	1	46471-714
VLA 1	(a)(k)	REP PUMP CASING, ci	1	46471-717
WPA 2	* (a)	WEAR PLATE ASSEMBLY, ci	1	46451-735
WPA 2	* (c)	WEAR PLATE ASSEMBLY, cd4	1	46451-736
WPA 2	* (d)	WEAR PLATE ASSEMBLY, adi	1	46451-745
WPA 3	* (1)	O-RING, Fluoro	1	25152-276
WPA 3	* (2)	O-RING, Buna	1	25154-276
BCA 3	* (1)	O-RING, Fluoro	1	25152-276
BCA 3	* (2)	O-RING	1	25154-276
BCA 4	(e)	ADJUSTING SCREW, stl	4	31871-070 1500G
BCA 4	(f)	ADJUSTING SCREW, sst	4	31871-070 1704G
BCA 5	(e)	LOCK COLLAR, stl	4	38115-551 15001
BCA 5	(f)	LOCK COLLAR, sst	4	38115-551 17040
BCA 6	(e)	LOCK WASHER, stl	4	J08 15991
BCA 6	(f)	LOCK WASHER, sst	4	J08 17090
ROT 6	(e)	LOCK WASHER, stl	4	J08 15991
ROT 6	(f)	LOCK WASHER, sst	4	J08 17090
BCA 7	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, stl	4	B0804-1/2 15991
BCA 7	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, sst	4	B0804-1/2 17090
BCA 8	(e)	BACK COVER NUT, stl	4	31871-073 15000
BCA 8	(f)	BACK COVER NUT, sst	4	31871-073 17040
BCA 9	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, stl	2	B0604 15991
BCA 9	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, sst	2	B0604 17090
BCA 10	(e)	LOCK WASHER, stl	2	J06 15991
BCA 10	(f)	LOCK WASHER, sst	2	J06 17090
BCA 11	(g)	HANDLE, alum	1	12354 13010
BCA 11	(b)	HANDLE, sst	1	12354 17040
BCA 12	(a)	COVER PLATE ASSY, ci	1	42111-824
--	* (j)	Pressure Relief Valve, brass	1	26662-006
--	(g)	Warning Plate, alum	1	2613EV 13990
--		Drive Screw	4	BM#04-03 17000
BCA 12	(c)	COVER PLATE ASSY, cd4	1	42111-825
--	* (f)	Pressure Relief Valve, sst	1	46431-803
--	(f)	Warning Plate, sst	1	2613EV 17090
--		Drive Screw	4	BM#04-03 17090
WPA13	(e)	HEX NUT, stl	4	D05 15991
WPA13	(f)	HEX NUT, sst	4	D05 17090
WPA14	(e)	LOCK WASHER, stl	4	J05 15991
WPA14	(f)	LOCK WASHER, sst	4	J05 17090

Item No.	sym	Part Name	Qty	Part No.
SFA 15	(h)	SUCTION FLANGE, ASA, di	1	11412A 11010
SFA 15	(c)	SUCTION FLANGE, ASA, cd4	1	11412A 17180
SFA 15	(h)	SUCTION FLANGE, NPT, di	1	11412 11010
SFA 15	(c)	SUCTION FLANGE, NPT, cd4	1	11412 17180
SFA 15	(a)	SUCTION FLANGE METRIC	1	38642-208 10000
SFA 15	(c)	SUCTION FLANGE METRIC	1	38642-208 17180
DFA 16	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, stl	4	B1007 15991
DFA 16	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, sst	4	B1007 17090
SFA 16	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, stl	4	B1007 15991
SFA 16	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, sst	4	B1007 17090
DFA 17	(e)	LOCK WASHER, stl	4	J10 15991
DFA 17	(f)	LOCK WASHER, sst	4	J10 17090
SFA 17	(e)	LOCK WASHER, stl	4	J10 15991
SFA 17	(f)	LOCK WASHER, sst	4	J10 17090
DFA 18	(e)	PIPE PLUG, stl	1	P04 15079
DFA 18	(f)	PIPE PLUG, sst	1	P04 17090
SFA 18	(e)	PIPE PLUG, stl	1	P04 15079
SFA 18	(f)	PIPE PLUG, sst	1	P04 17090
DFA 19	(a)	PIPE PLUG, ci	1	P20 10009
DFA 19	(f)	PIPE PLUG, sst	1	P20 17090
SFA 19	(a)	PIPE PLUG, ci	1	P20 10009
SFA 19	(f)	PIPE PLUG, sst	1	P20 17090
SFA 20	(b)	CHECK VALVE PIN, sst	1	11557A 17010
SFA 20	(f)	CHECK VALVE PIN, 316 sst	1	11557A 17040
SFA 21	* (3)	3 IN FLAP VALVE ASSY, Neo	1	46411-060
SFA 21	* (4)	3 IN FLAP VALVE ASSY, Vit	1	46411-100
SFA 22	* (5)	SUCT FLANGE GASKET, syn	1	11412G 19370
SFA 22	* (4)	SUCT FLANGE GASKET, Vit	1	11412G 19410
DFA 23	* (4)	DISCH FLG GASKET, Vit	1	1674GC 19410
DFA 23	* (6)	DISCH FLG GASKET, Red	1	25113-033
DFA 24	(h)	SPOOL FLANGE, ASA, di	1	10845 11010
DFA 24	(c)	SPOOL FLANGE, ASA, cd4	1	10845 17180
DFA 24	(a)	NPT FLANGE, di	1	1753A 10010
DFA 24	(f)	NPT FLANGE, 316 sst	1	1753A 17070
DFA 24	(h)	METRIC SPOOL FLANGE	1	38642-209 11010
DFA 24	(c)	METRIC SPOOL FLANGE	1	38642-209 17180
FPA 25	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, stl	1	B1008 15991
FPA 25	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW, sst	1	B1008 17090
FPA 26	(h)	CLAMP BAR, di	1	38111-004 11010
FPA 26	(f)	CLAMP BAR, 316 sst	1	38111-004 17040

Material Key:

Cast Iron (ci) = (a) ; Stainless Steel (sst) = (b); CD4MCuN (cd4) = (c);

Austempered Ductile Iron (adi) = (d); Steel (stl) = (e); 316 sst = (f);

Aluminum (alum) = (g); Ductile iron (di) = (h); 17-4 PH = (i)

Brass = (j) ; with sst hardware (k); with steel hardware (l)

* INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

Elastomer Key:

Buna = (1) ; Fluorocarbon (Fluoro) = (2) ; Neoprene (Neo) = (3)

VITON® (Vit) = (4) Synthetic Fiber (Syn) = (5) ;

Red Rubber (Red) = (6); Permalon = (7)

VITON® IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF THE DUPONT CORP.

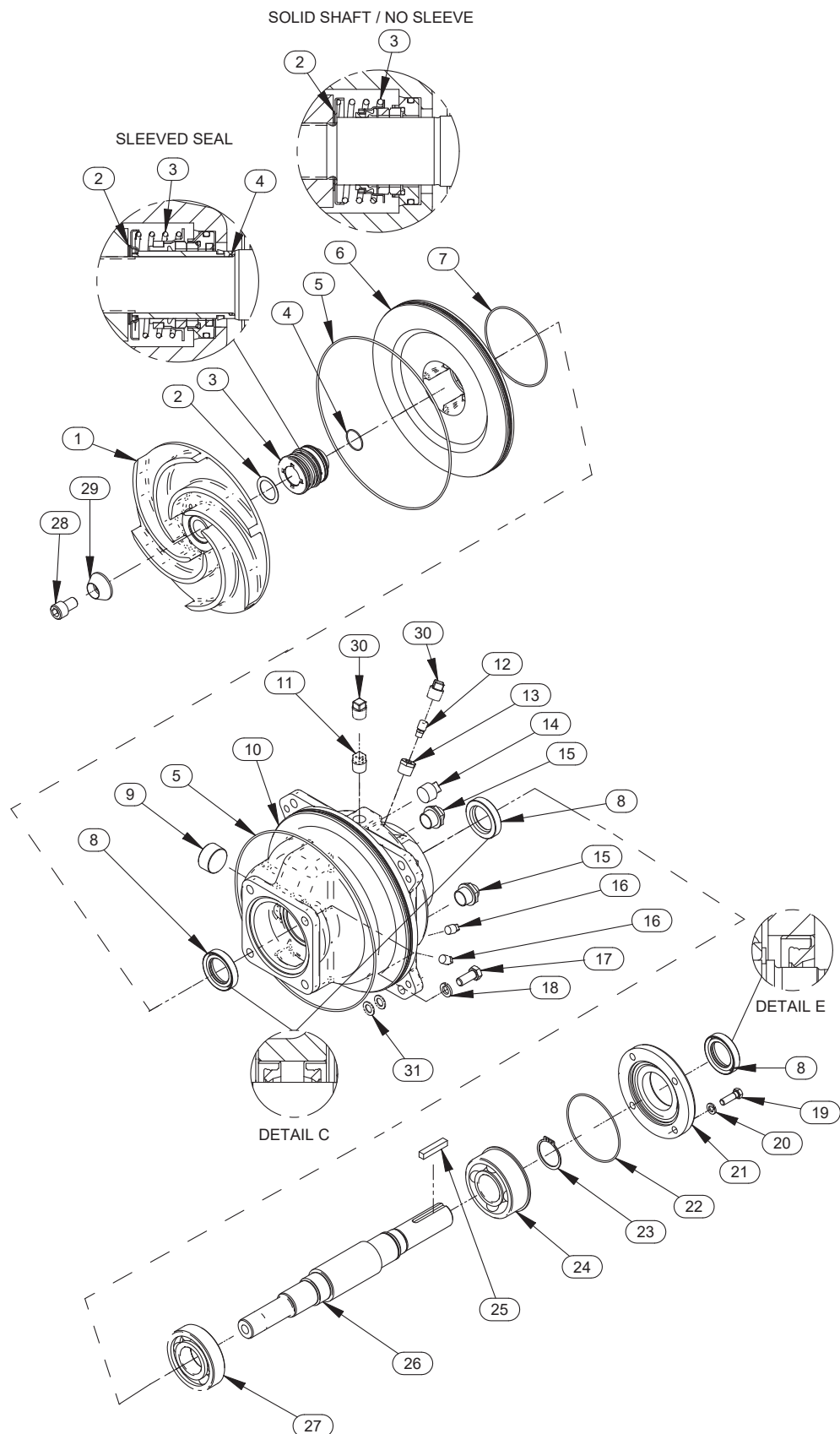
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Item No.	sym	Part Name	Qty	Part No.
ACCESSORIES				
		AUTO AIR RELEASE VALVES		
		CI, 18-49 PSI, BUNA-N	1	GRP33-07
		CI, 4-17 PSI, BUNA-N	1	GRP33-07A
		CI, 50 AND UP PSI, BUNA-N	1	GRP33-07B
		316 SST, 18-49 PSI, BUNA-N	1	GRP33-07C
		316 SST, 4-17 PSI, BUNA-N	1	GRP33-07D
		316 SST, 50+ PSI, BUNA-N	1	GRP33-07E
		316 SST, 50+ PSI, EPDM	1	GRP33-07G
		316 SST, 18 - 49 PSI, EPDM	1	GRP33-07H
		CI, 50 AND UP PSI, FLUORO	1	GRP33-07J
		CI, 18-49 PSI, TFE	1	GRP33-07K
		SST 316, 50+ PSI, FLUORO	1	GRP33-07L
		CI, 4-17 PSI, FLUOROCARBON	1	GRP33-07M
		316 SST, 18-49 PSI, FLUORO	1	GRP33-07N
		CI, 18-49 PSI, FLUORO	1	GRP33-07P
		316 SST, 4-17 PSI, EPDM	1	GRP33-07R
		316 SST, 18-49 PSI, EPDM	1	GRP33-07S
		316 SST, 4-17 PSI, FLUORO	1	GRP33-07T
		HI TEMP SHUTDOWN KITS		
		120° F - Simplex	1	48313-257
		120° F - Duplex Panel	1	48313-259
		130° F - Simplex Panel	1	48313-256
		130° F - Duplex Panel	1	48313-258
		145° F - Simplex Panel	1	48313-186
		145° F - Duplex Panel	1	48313-187
		HTSK THERMOSTAT 145° F	1	48313-172
		CASING HEATER, 120V	1	47811-072
		CASING HEATER, 200/240V	1	47811-073
		STRAINER, 3" NPT, .50" SOL	1	26841-026
		GAUGE KIT 0-230'	1	48213-096
		GAUGE KIT 0-100M	1	48213-175
		PORTABLE GAUGE KIT 230'	1	48312-034
		Seal Flush Kit, U3B, CI	1	48783-561
		Seal Flush Kit, U3B, SST	1	48783-564

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Austempered Ductile Iron (adi) = (d); Steel (stl) = (e); 316 sst = (f);
Aluminum (alum) = (g); Ductile iron (di) = (h); 17-4 PH = (i)
Brass = (j) ; with sst hardware (k); with steel hardware (l)
* INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

ILLUSTRATION



PARTS LIST

Repair Rotating Assembly

Item No.	sym	Part Name	Qty	Part No.
1	(h)	IMPELLER, di	1	38619-015 11000
1	(d)	IMPELLER, adi	1	38619-015 1102H
1	(c)	IMPELLER, cd4	1	38619-015 1718H
2	*	ADJ SHIM SET	1	37J 17090 (P)
3	*	SEE SEAL ITEMS PARTLIST ON NEXT PAGE		
4	*(1)	O-RING (If required)	1	S2088
5	(1)	O-RING, Fluoro	2	25152-276
5	(2)	O-RING, Neo	2	25154-276
6	(a)	SEAL PLATE, ci	1	38272-280 10000
6	(c)	SEAL PLATE, cd4	1	38272-280 1718H
7	*(1)	O-RING, Fluoro	1	25152-159
7	*(2)	O-RING, Neo	1	25154-159
8	*	OIL SEAL	3	25223-018
9		SOC HD PIPE PLUG	1	PC20 10009
10	(h)	BEARING HOUSING	1	38251-530 11010
10	(c)	BEARING HOUSING	1	38251-530 17180
11	(e)	VENTED PIPE PLUG	1	4823A 15079
11	(f)	VENTED PIPE PLUG	1	4823A 17040
12	(e)	AIR VENT, 1/8"	1	26717-006
12	(f)	AIR VENT, 1/8"	1	S1530
13	(e)	RED PIPE BUSHING	1	AP0802 15079
13	(f)	RED PIPE BUSHING	1	AP0802 17040
14	(e)	PIPE PLUG	1	P12 15079
14	(f)	PIPE PLUG	1	P12 17090
15		SIGHT GAUGE	2	26714-005
16	(e)	PIPE PLUG	2	P04 15079
16	(f)	PIPE PLUG	2	P04 17090
17	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	4	B0805 15991
17	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	4	B0805 17090
18	(e)	LOCK WASHER	4	J08 15991
18	(f)	LOCK WASHER	4	J08 17090

Item No.	sym	Part Name	Qty	Part No.
19	(e)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	4	B0605 15991
19	(f)	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	4	B0605 17090
20	(e)	LOCK WASHER	4	J06 15991
20	(f)	LOCK WASHER	4	J06 17090
21	(h)	BEARING CAP	1	38322-238 11010
21	(f)	BEARING CAP	1	38322-238 17040
22	*(1)	O-RING	1	25152-156
22	*(2)	O-RING	1	25154-156
23		RETAINING RING	1	S442
24	*	BALL BEARING	1	S375
25	*(e)	KEY	1	N0608 15990
25	*(f)	KEY	1	N0608 17040
26	*(i)	IMPELLER SHAFT, shaft slv	1	38514-571 1706H
26	*(i)	IMPELLER SHAFT, no sleeve	1	38514-572 1706H
27	*	BALL BEARING	1	S1088
28	(e)	IMPELLER CAPSCREW	1	DM1004S 15991
28	(f)	IMPELLER CAPSCREW	1	DM1004S 17090
29	(e)	IMPELLER WASHER	1	10278 15030
29	(f)	IMP WASHER	1	10278 17090
30		SHIPPING PLUG	2	11495B 15079
31	*(f)	ADJ SHIM	8	13130-3 17040
NOT SHOWN				
	(b)	DRIVE SCREW	2	BM#04-03 17000
	(f)	DRIVE SCREW	2	BM#04-03 17090
	(g)	ASSEMBLY PLATE	1	2613GG 13990
	(b)	ASSEMBLY PLATE	1	2613GG 17020
		ROTATION DECAL	1	2613M
		INSRUCTION TAG	1	6588U

Elastomer Key:

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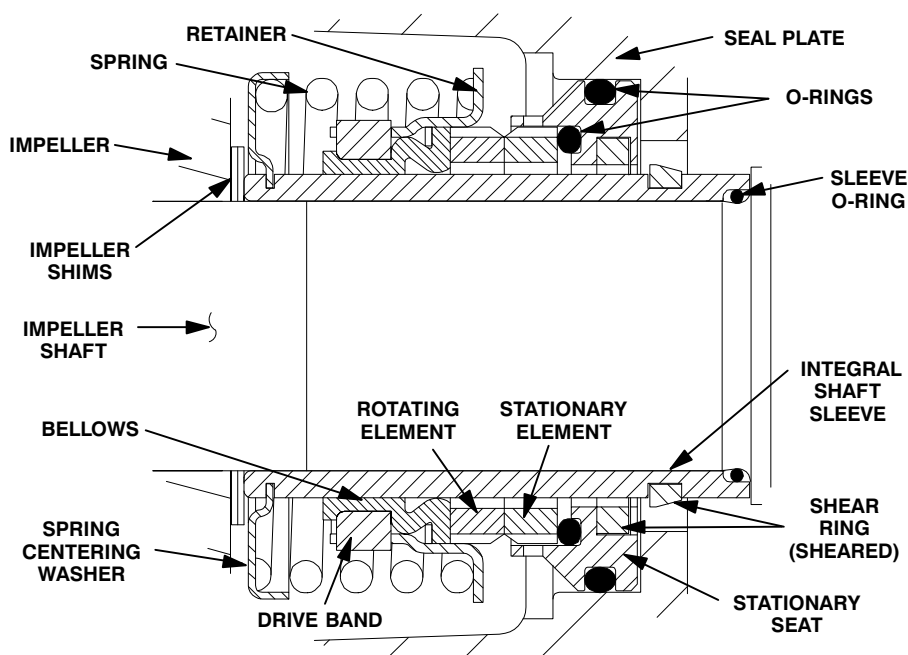
Austempered Ductile Iron (adi) = (d); Steel (stl) = (e); 316 sst = (f);

Aluminum (alum) = (g); Ductile iron (di) = (h); 17-4 PH = (i)

* INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENED FOR STOCK

PARTS LIST SEAL OPTIONS

Item No.	Part Name	Qty	Part No.	DESCRIPTION
WITH SHAFT SLEEVE				
3	1.50 CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY	1	46513-150	CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY, VITON O-RINGS, TUNGSTEN SEAL RINGS, STL SLEEVE
3	1.50 CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY	1	46513-151	CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY, VITON O-RINGS, SILICON SEAL RINGS, STL SLEEVE
3	1.50 CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY	1	46513-177	CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY, BUNA O-RINGS, TUNGSTEN SEAL RINGS, STL SLEEVE
3	1.50 CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY	1	46513-178	CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSY, BUNA O-RINGS, SILICON SEAL RINGS, STL SLEEVE
3	1.50 SEAL ASSEMBLY	1	46512-047	VITON O-RINGS, SILICON CARBIDE SEAL RINGS
3	1.50 SEAL PERMALON COAT	1	46512-150	VITON O-RINGS, SILICON CARBIDE SEAL RINGS, PERMALON COATED
3	1.50 SEAL PERMALON COAT	1	46512-152	VITON O-RINGS, SILICON/TUNGSTEN SEAL RINGS, PERMALON COATED
3	1.50 SEAL PERMALON COAT	1	12364F	FLUOROCARBON O-RINGS, TUNGSTEN SEAL RINGS, PERMALON COATED
WITHOUT SHAFT SLEEVE				
3	1.50 SEAL ASSY	1	46512-074	FLUOROCARBON O-RINGS, SILICON CARBIDE SEAL RINGS
3	1.50 SEAL ASSY	1	46512-142	KALREZ O-RINGS, SILICON CARBIDE SEAL RING, METAL BELLOWS ROT. HEAD.
3	1.50 SEAL ASSY	1	46512-147	FLUOROCARBON O-RINGS, SILICON CARBIDE SEAL RING, METAL BELLOWS ROT. HEAD.

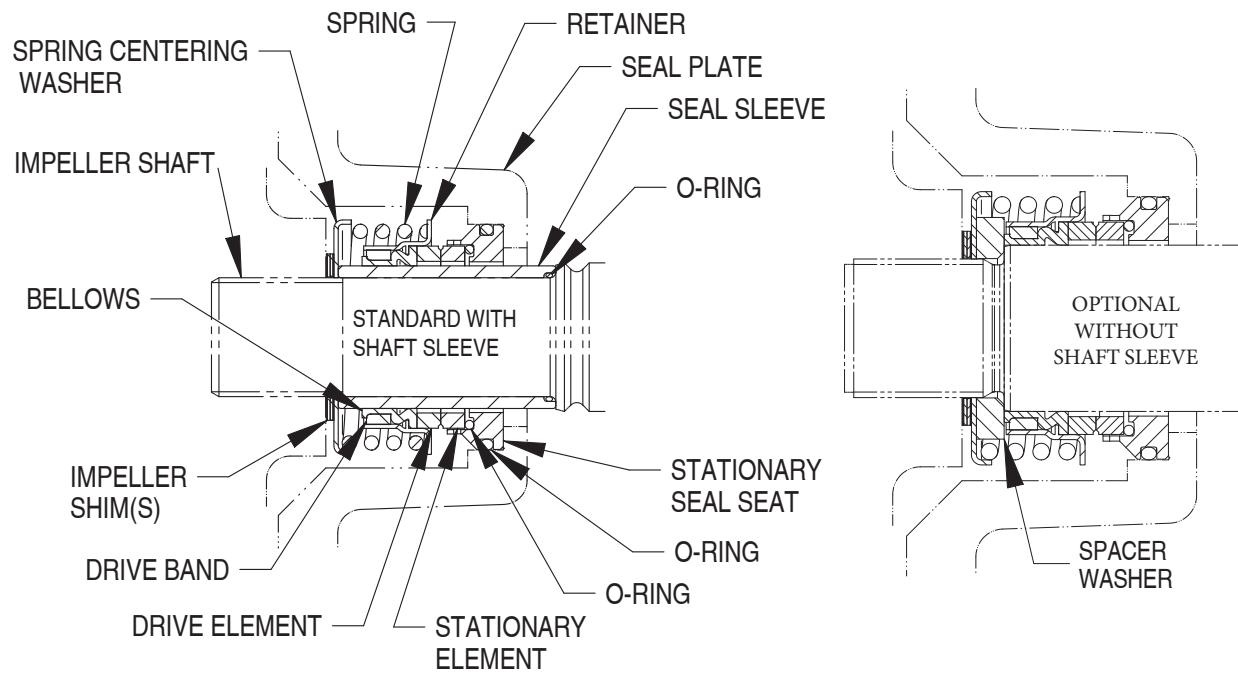


TYPICAL CARTRIDGE SEAL ASSEMBLY

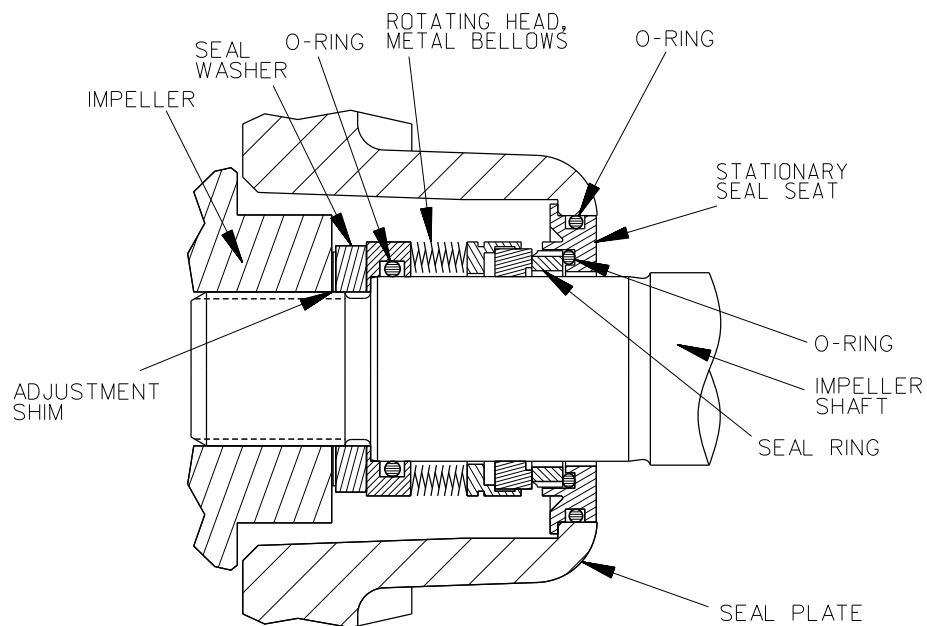
VITON® IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF THE DUPONT CORP.

KALREZ® IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF THE DUPONT CORP.

PARTS LIST SEAL OPTIONS



TYPICAL SEAL ASSEMBLY



SEAL ASSEMBLY WITH METAL BELLOWS

PUMP AND SEAL DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

Review all **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 illustrations (see Figures 1 and 2) and the accompanying parts lists.



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.

Many service functions may be performed by draining the pump and removing the back cover assembly. If major repair is required, the piping and/or power source must be disconnected. The following instructions assume complete disassembly is required.

Before attempting to service the pump, disconnect or lock out the power source and take precautions to ensure that it will remain inoperative. Close all valves in the suction and discharge lines.

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



Before attempting to open or service the pump:

- 1. Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
- 2. Shut down the engine and disconnect the positive battery cable to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.**
- 3. Allow the pump to completely cool if overheated.**
- 4. Check the temperature and make sure the pump is cool 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.**



Death or serious personal injury and damage to the pump or components can occur if proper lifting procedures are not observed. Make certain that hoists, chains, slings or cables are in good working condition and of sufficient capacity and that they are positioned so that loads will be balanced and the pump or components will not be damaged when lifting. Suction and discharge hoses and piping must be removed from the pump before lifting. Lift the pump or component only as high as necessary and keep personnel away from suspended objects.



Use **Only Genuine Gorman-Rupp** replacement parts. Failure to do so may create a hazard and damage the pump or diminish optimal pump performance. Any such hazard, damage or diminished performance is not covered by the warranty.

NOTE

When appropriate recycling facilities are available, the user should recycle components and fluids when doing any routine maintenance / repairs and also at the end of the pump's useful life. All other components and fluids shall be disposed of according to all applicable codes and regulations.

Back Cover and Wear Plate Removal**(Figure 1)**

The wear plate (2) is easily accessible and may be serviced by removing the back cover assembly (12). Before attempting to service the pump, remove the 1" npt square head plug in the lower back of the pump casing and drain the pump. Clean and reinstall the plug.

Remove the back cover nuts (8) and pry the back cover and assembled wear plate from the pump casing (1).

NOTE

An alternate method of removing the back cover from the pump casing is to remove the back cover nuts (8) and two diagonally opposing locking collars (5). Install two 1/2-13 UNC x 2-inch long screws in the tapped holes in the back cover and use them to press the back cover out of the pump casing.

Inspect the wear plate and replace it if badly scored or worn. To remove the wear plate, disengage the hardware (13 and 14).

Inspect the back cover and wear plate O-rings (4 and 5) and replace them if damaged or worn.

Suction Check Valve Removal**(Figure 1)**

If the check valve assembly (21) is to be serviced, remove the check valve pin (20), reach through the back cover opening and pull the complete assembly from the suction flange (15).

NOTE

Further disassembly of the check valve is not required since it must be replaced as a complete unit. Individual parts are not sold separately.

Rotating Assembly Removal**(Figure 2)**

The rotating assembly may be serviced without disconnecting the suction or discharge piping; however, the power source must be removed to provide clearance.

The impeller (1) should be loosened while the rotating assembly is still secured to the pump casing. Before loosening the impeller, remove the seal cavity drain plug (16) and drain the seal lubricant. This will prevent the oil in the seal cavity from escaping when the impeller is loosened. Clean and reinstall the seal cavity drain plug.

Immobilize the impeller by wedging a block wood between the vanes and the pump casing, and remove the impeller capscrew and washer (28 and 29).

Install the shaft key (25). Install a lathe dog on the drive end of the shaft (26) with the "V" notch positioned over the shaft key.

With the impeller rotation still blocked, see Figure 3 and use a long piece of heavy bar stock to pry against the arm of the lathe dog in a counterclockwise direction (when facing the drive end of the shaft). Use caution not to damage the shaft or keyway. When the impeller breaks loose, remove the lathe dog, key and wood block.

NOTE

Do not remove the impeller until the rotating assembly has been removed from the pump casing.

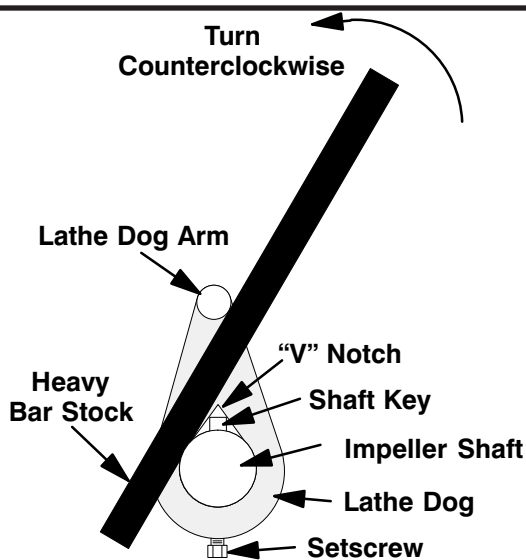


Figure 3. Loosening Impeller
(Figure 1)

Remove the hardware (6 and 28) securing the rotating assembly to the pump casing. Separate the rotating assembly by pulling straight away from the pump casing. Tie and tag the rotating assembly shims (30) for ease of reassembly.

NOTE

An optional disassembly tool is available from the factory. If the tool is used, follow the instructions packed with it. A similar tool may be assembled using 1/2-inch pipe (schedule 80 steel or malleable iron) and a standard tee (see Figure 4). All threads are 1/2-inch NPT. **Do not pre-assemble the tool.**

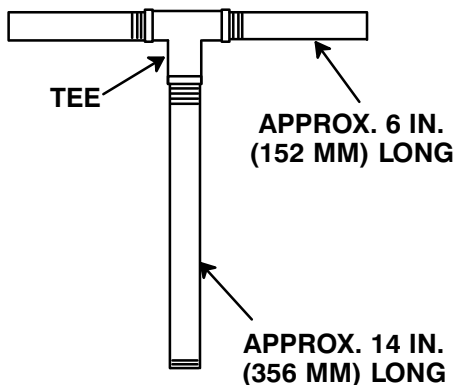


Figure 4. Rotating Assembly Tool

To install the tool, remove the vented plug (11, Figure 2) from the bearing housing, and screw the longest length of pipe into the vent hole until fully engaged. Install the tee, and screw the handles into the tee. Use caution when lifting the rotating assembly to avoid injury to personnel

or damage to the assembly.

Remove the bearing housing O-ring (5).

Impeller Removal

(Figure 2)

With the rotating assembly removed from the pump casing, unscrew the impeller from the shaft. Use caution when unscrewing the impeller; tension on the shaft seal spring will be released as the impeller is removed. Inspect the impeller and replace if cracked or badly worn.

Remove the impeller adjusting shims (2); tie and tag the shims, or measure and record their thickness for ease of reassembly.

Seal Removal

(Figure 2)

Slide the integral shaft sleeve (if equipped) and rotating portion of the seal off the shaft as a unit.

Use a pair of stiff wires with hooked ends to remove the stationary element and seat.

An alternate method of removing the stationary seal components is to remove the hardware (17 and 18) and separate the seal plate (6) and O-Ring (7) from the bearing housing (10). Position the seal plate on a flat surface with the impeller side down. Use a wooden dowel or other suitable tool to press on the back side of the stationary seat until the seat, O-rings, and stationary element can be removed.

If pump utilizes a shaft sleeve, Remove the shaft sleeve O-ring (4).

If no further disassembly is required, refer to **Seal Installation**.

Shaft and Bearing Removal and Disassembly

(Figure 2)

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



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

Remove the bearing housing drain plug (16) and drain the lubricant. Clean and reinstall the drain plug.

Disengage the hardware (19 and 20) and slide the bearing cap (21) and oil seal (8) off the shaft. Remove the bearing cap O-ring (22) and press the oil seal from the bearing cap.

Place a block of wood against the impeller end of the shaft and tap the shaft (26) and assembled bearings (24 and 27) from the bearing housing.

Pry or press the oil seals (8) from the bearing housing.

After removing the shaft and bearings, clean and inspect the bearings **in place** as follows.



To prevent damage during removal from the shaft, it is recommended that bearings be cleaned and inspected **in place**. It is **strongly** recommended that the bearings be replaced **any** time the shaft and bearings are removed.

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



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.

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



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.

Rotate the bearings 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 bearings.

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

If bearing replacement is required, remove the out-board bearing snap ring (23) and use a bearing puller to remove the bearings from the shaft.

Shaft and Bearing Reassembly and Installation

(Figure 2)

Clean the bearing housing, shaft and all component parts (except the bearings) with a soft cloth soaked in cleaning solvent. Inspect the parts for wear or damage 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 precautions printed on solvent containers.

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

Position the inboard oil seal (8) in the bearing housing bore with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 2. Press the oil seal into the housing until the face is **just flush** with the counterbored surface toward the inside of the housing.

Position the outboard oil seal (8) in the bearing housing bore with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 2. Press the oil seal into the housing until the face is just flush with the counterbored surface toward the outside of the housing.



CAUTION

To prevent damage during removal from the shaft, it is recommended that bearings be cleaned and inspected **in place**. It is **strongly** recommended that the bearings be replaced **any** time the shaft and bearings are removed.

NOTE

Position the outboard bearing (24) on the shaft with the integral retaining ring on the bearing O.D. toward the drive end of the shaft.

The bearings may be heated to ease installation. An induction heater, hot oil bath, electric oven, or hot plate may be used to heat the bearings. Bearings should **never** be heated with a direct flame or directly on a hot plate.

NOTE

*If a hot oil bath is used to heat the bearings, both the oil and the container must be **absolutely** clean. If the oil has been previously used, it must be **thoroughly** filtered.*

Heat the bearings to a uniform temperature **no higher than** 250°F (120°C) and slide the bearings onto the shaft, one at a time, until they are fully seated. This should be done quickly, in one continuous motion, to prevent the bearings from cooling and sticking on the shaft.

After the bearings have been installed and allowed to cool, check to ensure that they have not moved away from the shaft shoulders in shrinking. If movement has occurred, use a suitably sized sleeve and a press to reposition the bearings against the shaft shoulders.

If heating the bearings is not practical, use a suitably sized sleeve, and an arbor (or hydraulic) press to install the bearings on the shaft.



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.

Secure the outboard bearing on the shaft with the bearing snap ring (23).

Slide the shaft and assembled bearings into the bearing housing until the retaining ring on the outboard bearing seats against the bearing housing.



CAUTION

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

Press the oil seal (8) into the bearing cap (21) with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 2. Replace the bearing cap O-ring (22) and secure the bearing cap with the hardware (19 and 20). **Be careful** not to damage the oil seal lip on the shaft keyway.

Lubricate the bearing housing as indicated in **LUBRICATION**.

Seal Installation (Figures 2, 5, 6 and 7)



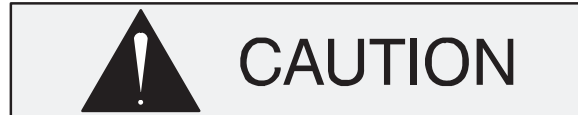
Most cleaning solvents are toxic and flammable. Use them only in a well ventilated area free from excessive heat, sparks, and flame. Read and follow all precautions printed on solvent containers.

Clean the seal cavity and shaft with a cloth soaked in fresh cleaning solvent. Inspect the stationary seat bore in the seal plate for dirt, nicks and burrs, and remove any that exist. The stationary seat bore **must** be completely clean before installing the seal.



A new seal assembly should be installed **any time** the old seal is removed from the pump. Wear patterns on the finished faces cannot be realigned during reassembly. Reusing an old seal could result in premature failure.

To ease installation of the seal, lubricate the shaft sleeve O-ring (if equipped) and the external stationary seat O-ring with a very **small** amount of "P-80® Emulsion" or water. See Figure 5 for seal part identification.



This seal is not designed for operation at temperatures above 160°F (71°C). Do not use at higher operating temperatures.

If the seal plate (6) was removed, install the seal plate O-Ring (7). Position the seal plate over the shaft and secure it to the bearing housing with the hardware (17 and 18).

To prevent damaging the shaft sleeve O-ring (if equipped) on the shaft threads, cover the threads with electrical or duct tape. Slide the O-ring over the shaft until it seats against the shaft shoulder. Remove the tape covering the threads. Check to ensure that the shaft threads are free of any tape residue and clean as required before proceeding with seal installation.

When installing a new cartridge seal assembly, remove the seal from the container and lubricate the external stationary seat O-ring with "P-80 Emulsion" or water. Slide the seal assembly onto the shaft until the external stationary seat O-ring engages the bore in the seal plate.

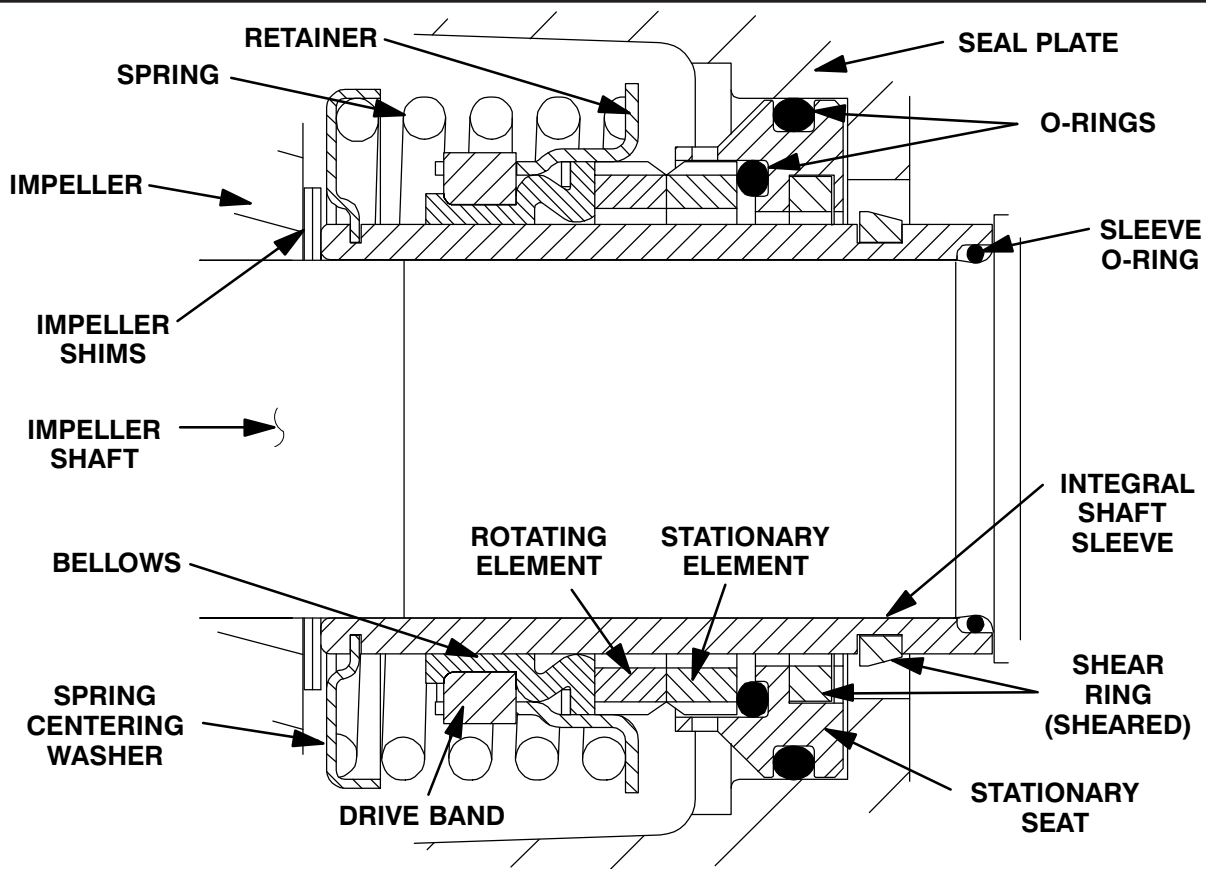


FIGURE 5. Typical Cartridge Seal Assembly (Your Seal Option may Vary)

Clean and inspect the impeller as described in **Impeller Installation and Adjustment**. Install the full set of impeller shims (2) provided with the seal, and screw the impeller onto the shaft until it is seated against the seal (see Figure 6).

Continue to screw the impeller onto the shaft. This will press the stationary seat into the seal plate bore.

NOTE

A firm resistance will be felt as the impeller presses the stationary seat into the seal plate bore.

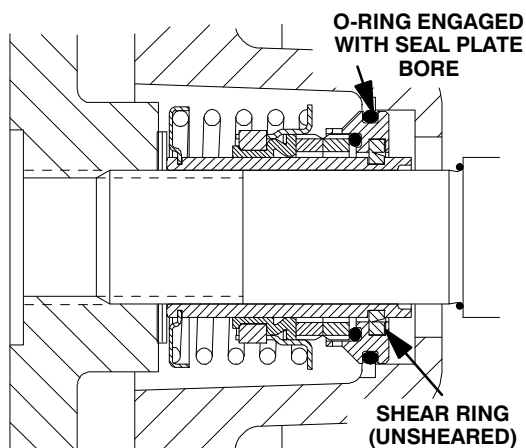


Figure 6. Seal Partially Installed

As the stationary seat becomes fully seated, the seal spring compresses, and the shaft sleeve (if equipped) will break the nylon shear ring. This allows the sleeve to slide down the shaft until seated against the shaft shoulder. Continue to screw the impeller onto the shaft until the impeller, shims, and sleeve are fully seated against the shaft shoulder (see Figure 7).

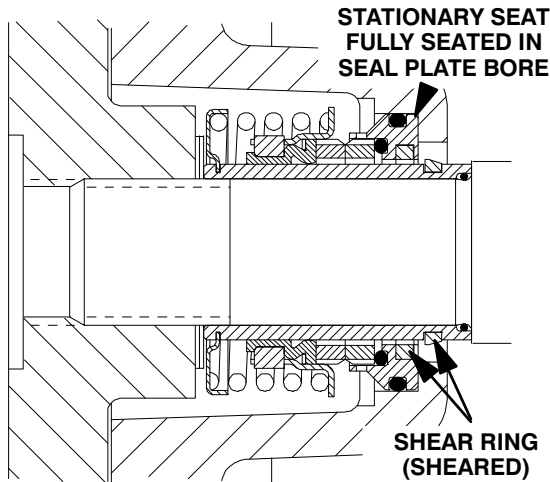


Figure 7. Seal Fully Installed

Measure the impeller-to-seal plate clearance, and removed impeller adjusting shims to obtain the proper clearance as described in **Impeller Installation and Adjustment**.

If necessary to reuse an old seal in an emergency, carefully separate the rotating and stationary seal faces from the bellows retainer and stationary seat.



A new seal assembly should be installed **any time** the old seal is removed from the pump. Wear patterns on the finished faces cannot be realigned during reassembly. Reusing an old seal could result in premature failure.

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.

Carefully wash all metallic parts in fresh cleaning solvent and allow to dry thoroughly.



Do not attempt to separate the rotating portion of the seal from the shaft sleeve when reusing an old seal. The rubber bellows will adhere to the sleeve during use, and attempting to separate them could damage the bellows.

Inspect the seal components for wear, scoring, grooves, and other damage that might cause leakage. Inspect the integral shaft sleeve for nicks or cuts on either end. If any components are worn, or the sleeve is damaged, replace the complete seal; **never mix old and new seal parts**.

Install the stationary seal element in the stationary seat. Press this stationary subassembly into the seal plate bore until it seats squarely against the bore shoulder. A push tube made from a piece of plastic pipe would aid this installation. The I.D. of the pipe should be slightly larger than the O.D. of the shaft sleeve.

Slide the rotating portion of the seal (consisting of the integral shaft sleeve, spring centering washer, spring, bellows and retainer, and rotating element) onto the shaft until the seal faces contact.

Proceed with **Impeller Installation and Adjustment**.

Impeller Installation (Figure 2)

Inspect the impeller and replace it if cracked or badly worn. Inspect the impeller and shaft threads for dirt or damage, and clean or dress the threads as required.



The shaft and impeller threads **must** be completely clean before reinstalling the impeller. Even the slightest amount of dirt on the threads can cause the impeller to seize to the shaft, making future removal difficult or impossible without damage to the impeller or shaft.

Install the same thickness of impeller adjusting shims as previously removed. Apply 'Never-Seez' or equivalent to the shaft threads and screw the impeller onto the shaft until tight. Be sure the seal spring seats squarely over the shoulder on the back side of the impeller.

NOTE

*At the slightest sign of binding, immediately back the impeller off, and check the threads for dirt. **Do not** try to force the impeller onto the shaft.*

A clearance of .025 to .040 inch (0,64 to 1,02 mm) between the impeller and the seal plate is recommended for maximum pump efficiency. Measure this clearance, and add or remove impeller adjusting shims as required.

NOTE

If the rotating assembly has been installed in the pump casing, this clearance may be measured by reaching through the priming port with a feeler gauge.

*Proceed with **Rotating Assembly Installation** before installing the impeller capscrew and washer (28 and 29). The rotating assembly must be installed in the pump casing in order to torque the impeller capscrew.*

After the rotating assembly is installed in the pump casing, coat the threads of the impeller capscrew (28) with thread locker (G-R P/N 18771-109) and install the impeller washer (29) and capscrew; torque the capscrew to 90 ft. lbs. (1080 in. lbs. or 12,4 m. kg.).

Rotating Assembly Installation

(Figure 1)

NOTE

There is a 1-1/2 inch diameter socket head pipe plug (9, Figure 2) located in the side of the bearing housing. This hole is required for manufacturing purposes only; therefore the pipe plug should never require removal.

Install the bearing housing O-ring (5, Fig 2) and lubricate it with light grease. Ease the rotating assembly

into the pump casing using the installation tool. **Be careful** not to damage the O-ring.

Install the same thickness of rotating assembly adjusting shims (31) as previously removed, and secure the rotating assembly to the pump casing with the hardware (6 and 28).

To set the impeller and wear plate clearance, refer to the **Back Cover Installation And Adjustment**.

Suction check Valve Installation

(Figure 1)

Inspect the check valve assembly (21) and replace it if badly worn.

NOTE

The check valve assembly must be replaced as a complete unit. Individual parts are not sold separately.

Reach through the back cover opening with the check valve and position the check valve adaptor in the mounting slot in the suction flange (15). Align the adaptor with the flange hole and secure the assembly with the check valve pin (20).

NOTE

If the suction or discharge flanges were removed, replace the respective gaskets, apply 'Permatex Aviation No. 3 Form-A-Gasket' or equivalent compound to the mating surfaces, and secure them to the pump casing with the attaching hardware.

Back Cover Installation and Adjustment

(Figures 1 and 8)

If the wear plate (2) was removed for replacement, carefully center it on the back cover and secure it with the hardware (13 and 14). The wear plate **must** be concentric to prevent binding when the back cover is installed.

Clearance between the impeller and wear plate is adjusted using four adjusting screws and locking collars (4 and 5). There are 18 detents on the I.D. of each

locking collar. Indexing the collars one detent on the adjusting screws represents approximately .005 inch (0,13 mm) of wear plate clearance. The recommended clearance between the wear plate and the impeller is .003 to .005 inch (0,08 to 0,13 mm).

Replace the back cover O-rings (3) and lubricate them with a generous amount of No. 2 grease. Clean any scale or debris from the contacting surfaces in the pump casing that might interfere or prevent a good seal with the back cover.

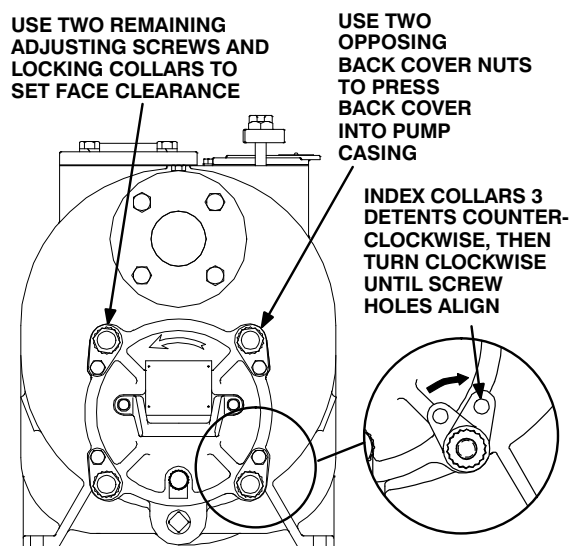


Figure 8. Installing and Adjusting Back Cover

Screw the four adjusting screws (4) into the tapped holes in the back cover plate until they are **just flush** with the machined surface on the back side of the cover plate.

Align the back cover plate over the studs of the pump casing and slide it into the pump casing. Use two back cover nuts (8) on diagonally opposing studs to press the back cover into the pump casing until the wear plate **just touches** the impeller when the shaft is turned by hand. **Tighten the back cover nuts evenly to avoid binding.**

With the wear plate just touching the impeller, turn the two free adjusting screws until they engage the pump casing. Position the locking collars over the adjusting screws so the holes in the collars for the locking screws align approximately with the holes in the cover plate.

Loosen the back cover nuts used to press the back cover into the pump casing one full turn.

Pull the collars off the adjusting screws, index them three detents counterclockwise, and reinstall the collars on the adjusting screws. Use the collars to turn the adjusting screws clockwise until the holes in the locking collars realign with the tapped screw holes in the back cover plate. Secure the locking collars to the back cover plate with the hardware (6 and 7). Install the two remaining back cover nuts snugly against the adjusting screws.

Remove the first two back cover nuts from their studs. Turn the adjusting screws clockwise until they engage the pump casing. Install the locking collars and hardware (6 and 7). Reinstall the back cover nuts.

Be sure the wear plate does not scrape against the impeller.

Over time it may be necessary to repeat the adjustment process to compensate for normal wear between the impeller and wear plate. When all of the adjustment has been used on the back cover side of the pump, an additional 0.125 inch (3,2 mm) of adjustment may be obtained by removing the rotating assembly adjusting shims (31).

Allow an installed pump to completely cool before draining liquid from the pump casing. Remove the back cover. Remove the rotating assembly adjusting shims, then reinstall the hardware securing the rotating assembly to the pump casing. Perform the back cover adjustment procedure described above to obtain the proper face clearance.

PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE MAINTENANCE

(Figure 1)

The cover plate assembly (12) is equipped with a pressure relief valve (not shown) to provide additional safety for the pump and operator (refer to **Liquid Temperature and Overheating** in **OPERATION**).

It is recommended that the pressure relief valve assembly be replaced at each overhaul, or any time the pump overheats and activates the valve. **Never** replace this valve with a substitute which has not been specified or provided by the Gorman-Rupp Company.

Periodically, the valve should be removed for inspection and cleaning. When reinstalling the relief valve, apply 'Loctite Pipe Sealant With Teflon No. 592', or equivalent compound, on the relief valve threads. Position the valve as shown in Figure 1 with the discharge port pointing down.

Final Pump Assembly (Figure 1)

Install the shaft key (25, Figure 2) and reconnect the power source. Be sure to install any guards used over the rotating members.



Do not operate the pump without the guards in place over the rotating parts. Exposed rotating parts can catch clothing, fingers, or tools, causing severe injury to personnel.

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 power source have been properly lubricated, see **LUBRICATION**.

Remove the fill cover assembly (27, Fig 1) and fill the pump casing with clean liquid. Reinstall the fill cover and tighten it. Refer to **OPERATION**, Section C, before putting the pump back into service.

LUBRICATION

Seal Assembly

(Figure 2)

Before starting the pump, remove the vented plug (11) and fill the seal cavity with SAE No. 30 non-detergent oil to the middle of the sight gauge (15) and maintain it at the middle of the gauge. Clean and reinstall the vented plug. Maintain the oil at this level.

Bearings

(Figure 2)

The bearing housing was fully lubricated when shipped from the factory. Check the oil level regularly through the sight gauge (15) and maintain it at the middle of the gauge. When lubrication is required, add SAE No. 30 non-detergent oil through the hole for the air vent (12). **Do not** over-lubricate. Over-lubrication can cause the bearings to over-heat, resulting in premature bearing failure.

Under normal conditions, drain the bearing housing once each year and refill with clean oil. Change the oil more frequently if the pump is operated continuously or installed in an environment with rapid temperature change.



Monitor the condition of the bearing lubricant regularly for evidence of rust or moisture condensation. This is especially important in areas where variable hot and cold temperatures are common.

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

Power Source

Consult the literature supplied with the power source, or contact your local power Source representative.

**For Warranty Information, Please Visit
www.grpumps.com/warranty
or call:
U.S.: 419-755-1280
Canada: 519-631-2870 International: +1-419-755-1352**

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