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INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

WITH PARTS LIST

GORMAN-RUPP PUMPS

10 SERIES PUMP

MODEL
16D60–F3L

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY • MANSFIELD, OHIO

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

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INTRODUCTION

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 a 10 Series, semi-open impeller, self-priming centrifugal model with a suction check valve. The pump is close coupled to a Deutz F3L engine and is designed for handling most non-volatile, non-flammable liquids containing large entrained solids. The basic material of construction of the pump is gray iron, with ductile gray impeller and steel wearing parts.

If there are any questions regarding the pump or trailer 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.

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.

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

These warnings apply to 10 Series Engine Driven pumps. Refer to the manual accompanying the engine 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. **Switch off the engine ignition 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 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 most non-volatile, non-flammable liquids containing large 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.



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.



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 for long periods of time. If operated against a closed dis-

charge 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!

Fuel used by internal combustion engines present 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!

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!

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 2400 RPM.

CAUTION

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

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 application. Since the pressure supplied to the pump is critical to performance and safety, **be sure** to limit the incoming pressure to 50% of the maximum permissible operating pressure as shown on the pump performance curve.

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

Pump Dimensions

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

OUTLINE DRAWING

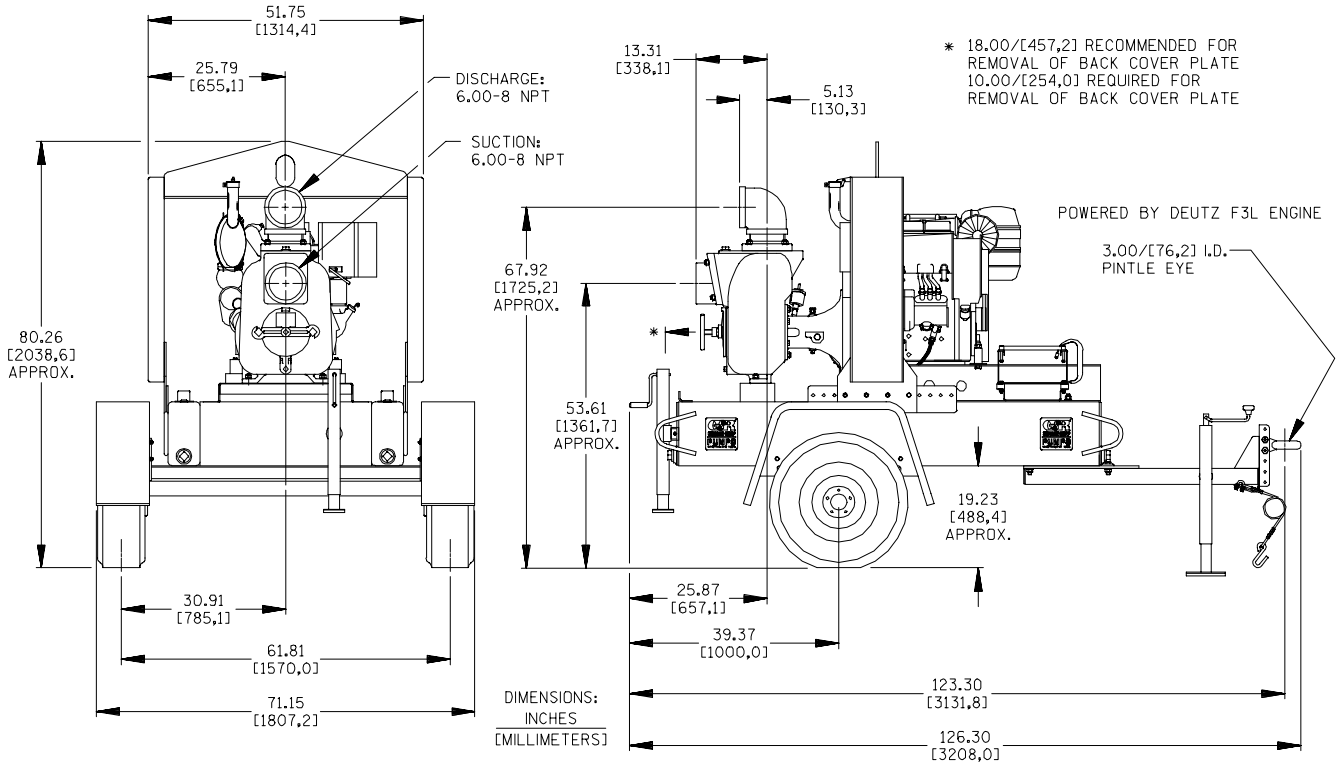


Figure 1. Pump Model 16D60–F3L

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 trailer for cracks, dents, damaged threads, and other obvious damage.

b. Check for and tighten loose attaching hardware. Since gaskets tend to shrink after dry-

ing, 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.

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.

Battery Specifications And Installation

Unless otherwise specified on the pump order, the engine battery was **not** included with the unit. Refer to the following specifications when selecting a battery.

Table 1. Battery Specifications

Voltage	Cold Crank Amps @ 0˚F	Reserve Capacity @80˚F (Minutes)	Amp/ Hr. Rating	Approx. Overall Dims. (Inches)
12 Volts	960-975	365	175	20.5L x 8.75W x 9.75H

Refer to the information accompanying the battery and/or electrolyte solution for activation and charging instructions.

Before installing the battery, clean the positive and negative cable connectors, and the battery terminals. Secure the battery by tightening the holddown brackets. The terminals and clamps may be coated with petroleum jelly to retard corrosion. Connect and tighten the positive cable first, then the negative cable.

POSITIONING PUMP

WARNING!

Use lifting and moving equipment in good repair and with adequate capacity to prevent injuries to personnel or damage to equipment. The bail is intended for use in lifting the pump and trailer assembly only. 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.

CAUTION

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

Mounting

Locate the pump in an accessible place as close as practical to the liquid being pumped. Level mounting is essential for proper operation.

The pump may have to be supported or shimmed to provide for level operation or to eliminate vibration.

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

To ensure sufficient lubrication and fuel supply to the engine, **do not** position the pump and engine more than 15° off horizontal for continuous opera-

tion. 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°.

Clearance

When positioning the pump, allow a minimum clearance of **18 inches (457,2 mm)** in front of the back cover to permit removal of the cover and easy access to the pump interior.

SUCTION AND DISCHARGE PIPING

Pump performance is adversely effected by increased suction lift, discharge elevation, and friction losses. See the performance curve and notes 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 2–5/8-inch (66,5 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 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).

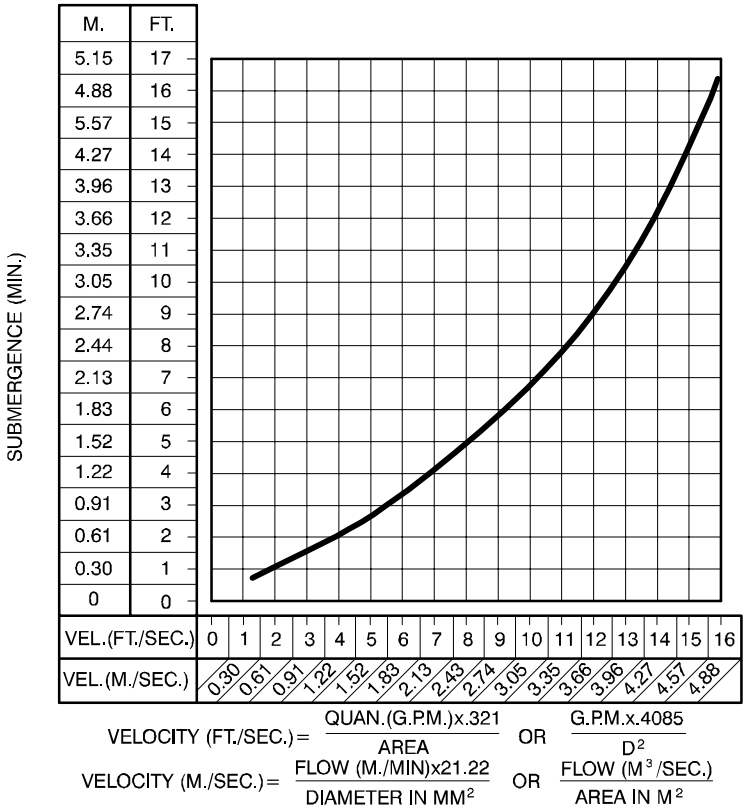


Figure 2. Recommended Minimum Suction Line Submergence vs. Velocity

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

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

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

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

CAUTION

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 (25,4 mm) in diameter to minimize the chance of plugging.

In **low discharge head applications** (less than 30 feet (9 meters), it is recommended that the bypass line be run back to the wet well, and located 6 inches (152,4 mm) below the water level or cut-off point of the low level pump. In some installations, this bypass outline may be terminated with a six-to-eight foot length (1,8 to 2,4 m) of 1-1/4 inch (31,8 mm) 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.

CAUTION

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 or 9 meters), 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 Valves** 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.

WARNING!

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 cool before servicing. Do not remove plates, covers, gauges, or fittings from an overheated 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 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 and correctly adjusted to the specific hydraulic operating conditions of the application, the 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.

Theory of Operation

Figures 3 and 4 show a cross-sectional view of the Automatic Air Release Valve, and a corresponding description of operation.

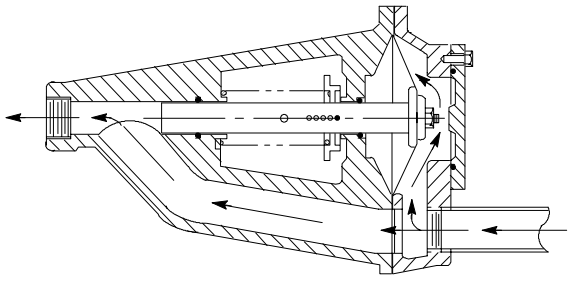


Figure 3. Valve In Open Position

During the priming cycle, air from the pump casing flows through the bypass line, and passes through the Air Release Valve to the wet well (Figure 3).

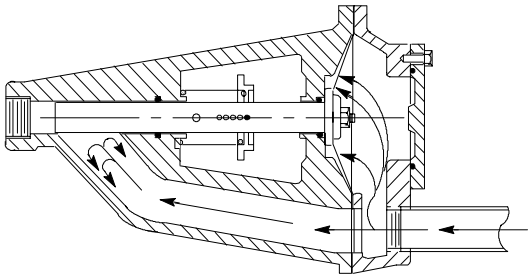


Figure 4. Valve In Closed Position

When the pump is fully primed, pressure resulting from flow against the valve diaphragm compresses the spring and closes the valve (Figure 4). The valve will remain closed, reducing the bypass of liquid to 1 to 5 gallons (3,8 to 18,9 liters) per minute, until the pump loses its prime or stops.

WARNING!

Some leakage (1 to 5 gallons or [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.

When the pump shuts down, the spring returns the diaphragm to its original position. Any solids that may have accumulated in the diaphragm chamber settle to the bottom and are flushed out during the next priming cycle.

NOTE

The valve will remain open if the pump does not reach its designed capacity or head. Valve closing pressure is dependent upon the discharge head of the pump at full capacity. The range of the valve closing pressure is established by the tension rate of the spring as ordered from the factory. Valve closing pressure can be further adjusted to the exact system requirements by moving the spring retaining pin up or down the plunger rod to increase or decrease tension on the spring. Contact your Gorman-Rupp distributor or the Gorman-Rupp Company for information about an Automatic Air Release Valve for your specific application.

Air Release Valve Installation

The Automatic Air Release Valve must be independently mounted in a horizontal position and connected to the discharge line of the self-priming centrifugal pump (see Figure 5).

NOTE

*If the Air Release Valve is to be installed on a **staged** pump application, contact the factory for specific installation instructions.*

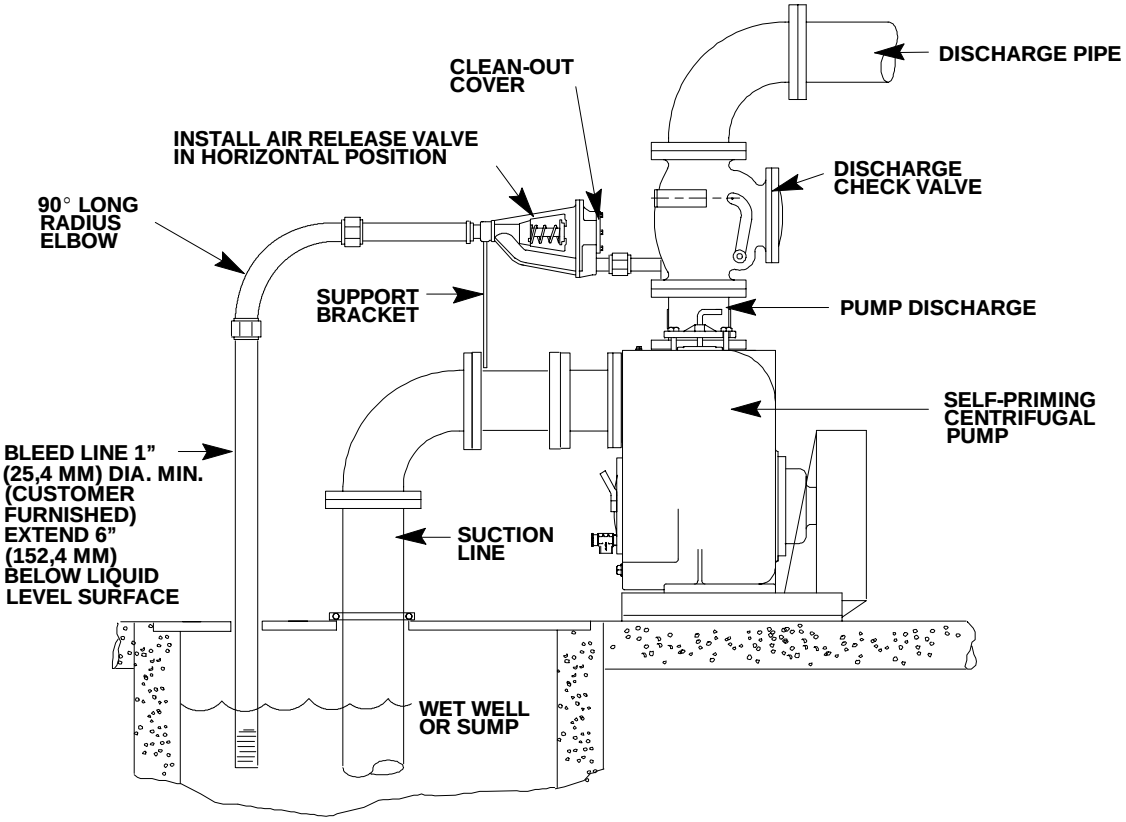


Figure 5. Typical Automatic Air Release Valve Installation

The valve inlet line must be installed between the pump discharge port and the non-pressurized side of the discharge check valve. The valve inlet is at the large end of the valve body, and is provided with standard 1 inch NPT pipe threads.

The valve outlet is located at the opposite end of the valve, and is also equipped with standard 1 inch NPT pipe threads. The outlet should be connected to a bleed line which slopes back to the wet well or sump. The bleed line must be the same size as the inlet piping, or larger. If **piping** is used for the bleed line, avoid the use of elbows whenever possible.

NOTE

It is recommended that each Air Release Valve be fitted with an independent bleeder line directed back to the wet well. However, if multiple Air Release Valves are installed in a system, the bleeder lines may be directed 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.

ALIGNMENT

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

OPERATION – SECTION C

Review all SAFETY information in Section A.

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

WARNING!

This pump is designed to handle sewage containing large entrained solids and corrosives. 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 1800 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

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

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.

WARNING!

Do not operate the pump against a closed discharge throttling valve for long periods of time. If operated against a closed discharge throttling 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.

WARNING!

Allow an over-heated pump to cool before servicing. Do not remove plates, covers, gauges, or fittings from an overheated 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 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 over-heating does occur, stop the pump immediately and allow it to cool before servicing it. **Approach any over-heated pump cautiously**. It is recommended that the pressure relief valve assembly be replaced at each overhaul, or any time the pump casing over-heats 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 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, switch off the engine ignition and disconnect the positive battery cable to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.

Cold Weather Preservation

In below freezing conditions, drain the pump to prevent damage from freezing. Also, clean out any solids by flushing with a hose. Operate the pump for approximately one minute; this will remove any remaining liquid that could freeze the pump rotating parts. If the pump will be idle for more than a few hours, or if it has been pumping liquids containing a large amount of solids, drain the pump, and flush it thoroughly with clean water. To prevent large solids from clogging the drain port and preventing the pump from completely draining, insert a rod or stiff wire in the drain port, and agitate the liquid during the draining process. Clean out any remaining solids by flushing with a hose.

BEARING TEMPERATURE CHECK

Bearings normally run at higher than ambient temperatures because of heat generated by friction. Temperatures up to 160°F (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 temperatures is a warning that the bearings are at the point of failing to operate properly. Make certain that the bearing lubricant is of the proper viscosity and at the correct level (see **LUBRICATION** in Section E). 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.

WARNING!

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. **Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
2. **Switch off engine ignition 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 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.**

Table 1. Trouble Shooting Chart

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 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.

Table 1. Trouble Shooting Chart (cont.)

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	PROBABLE REMEDY
PUMP STOPS OR FAILS TO DELIVER RATED FLOW OR PRESSURE (cont.)	Leaking or worn seal or pump gasket.	Check pump vacuum. Replace leaking or worn seal or gasket.
	Strainer clogged.	Check strainer and clean if necessary.
	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.
	Impeller clogged.	Free impeller of debris.
	Discharge head too high.	Install bypass line.
	Suction lift too high.	Measure lift w/vacuum gauge. Reduce lift and/or friction losses in suction line.
	Pump speed too slow.	Check engine output; consult engine operation manual.
PUMP REQUIRES TOO MUCH POWER	Pump speed too high.	Check engine output.
	Discharge head too low.	Adjust discharge valve.
	Liquid solution too thick.	Dilute if possible.
	Bearing(s) frozen.	Disassemble pump and check bearing(s).
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.
	Liquid solution too thick.	Dilute if possible.
	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.	Clean out debris; replace damaged parts.

Table 1. Trouble Shooting Chart (cont.)

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

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

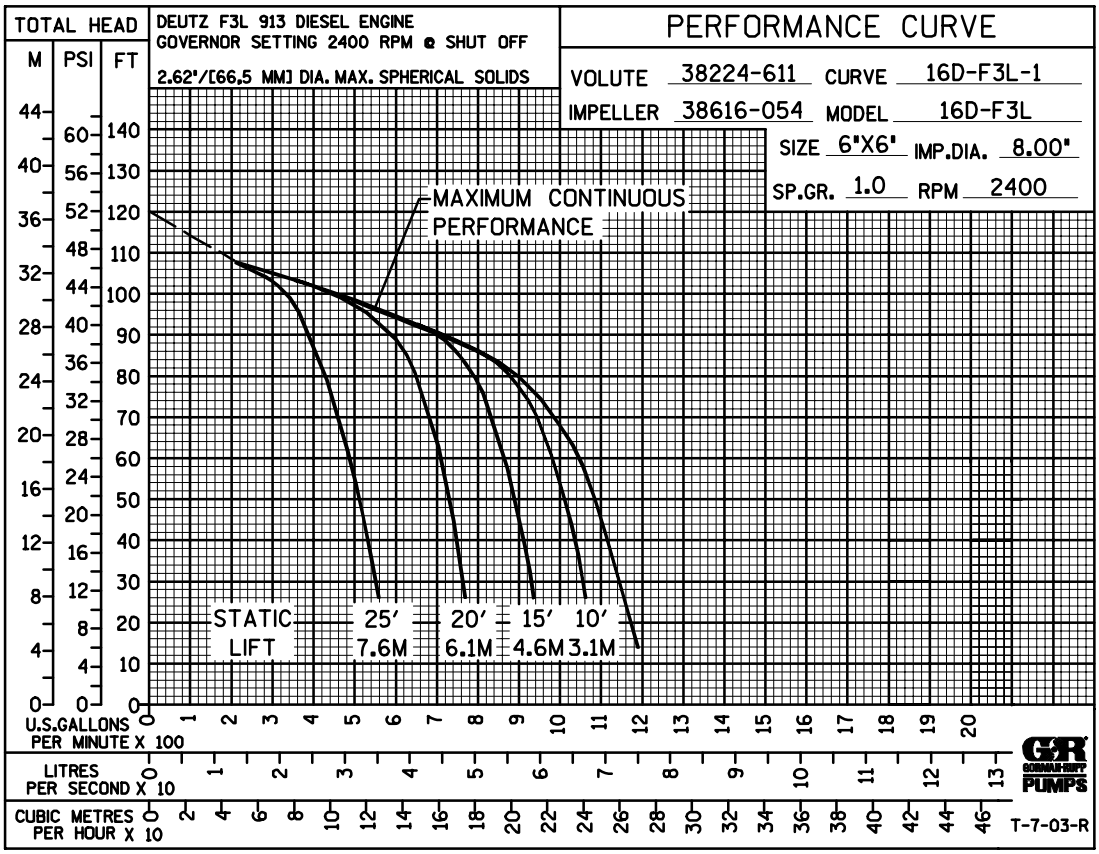
Item	Service Interval*				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Semi-Annually	Annually
General Condition (Temperature, Unusual Noises or Vibrations, Cracks, Leaks, Loose Hardware, Etc.)	I				
Pump Performance (Gauges, Speed, Flow)	I				
Bearing Lubrication		I			R
Seal Lubrication (And Packing Adjustment, If So Equipped)		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 16D60–F3L

✳ 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.

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

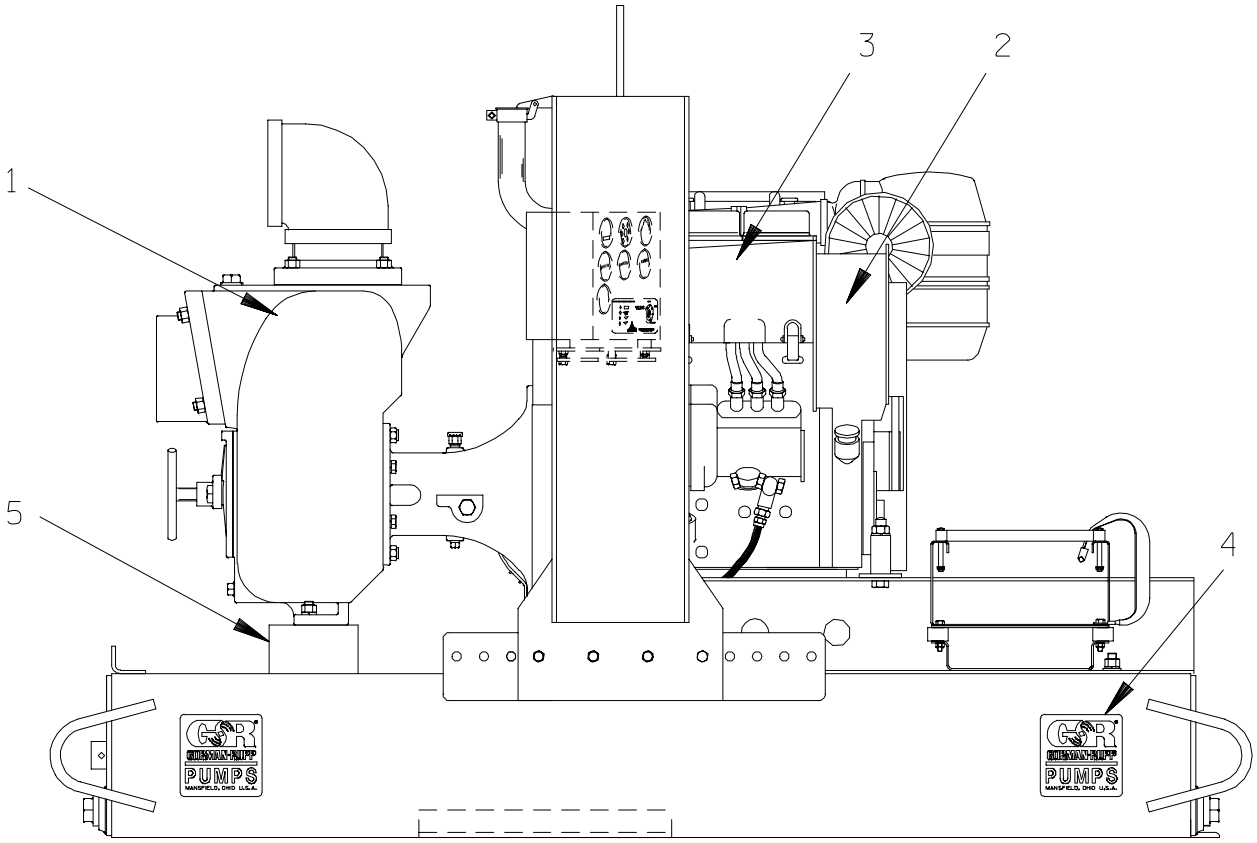


Figure 1. Pump Model 16D60 – F3L

PARTS LIST
Pump Model 16D60–F3L
(From S/N 1270259 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	16D60–(SAE 4/10)	– – –	1
2	POWER UNIT KIT	46143–003	– – –	1
3	1000 RPM MIN DECAL	38816–169	– – –	1
4	G-R DECAL	GR–06	– – –	4
5	PUMP MOUNTING KIT	48157–015	– – –	1
NOT SHOWN:				
	WHEEL KIT	GRP30–255	– – –	1
	MAGNETIC LIGHT KIT	29338–962	– – –	1
OPTIONAL:				
	12V BATTERY	29331–515	– – –	1

SECTION DRAWING

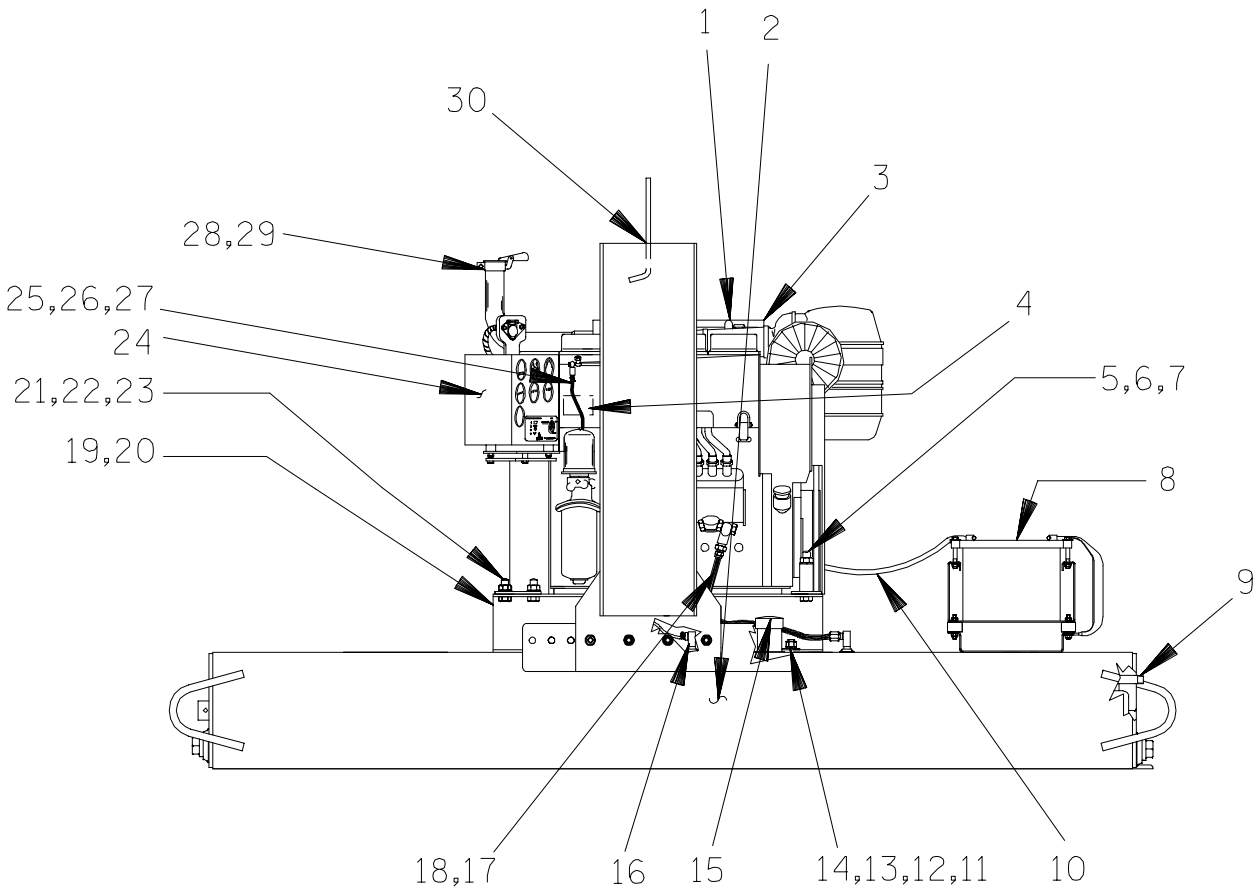


Figure 2. 46143 – 003 Deutz F3L Power Unit Kit

PARTS LIST
46143–003 Deutz F3L Power Unit Kit

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MAT'L CODE	QTY
1	DEUTZ F3L ENGINE	29217–021	–––	1
2	BASE/FUEL TANK	41553–005	24150	1
3	MUFFLER GUARD ASSY	42331–029	–––	1
4	WARNING DECAL	38816–169	–––	1
5	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B1017	15991	2
6	LOCKWASHER	J10	15991	2
7	HEX NUT	D10	15991	2
8	BATTERY BOX KIT	42432–002	–––	1
9	NOT REQUIRED			
10	POS BATTERY CABLE	47311–118	–––	1
11	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B1007	15991	4
12	HEX NUT	D10	15991	4
13	LOCKWASHER	J10	15991	4
14	FLAT WASHER	K10	15991	8
15	FUEL GAUGE	29332–135	–––	1
16	FUEL PICKUP	29332–145	–––	2
17	HOSE ASSY	46341–796	–––	1
18	MALE CONNECTOR	S1447	–––	1
19	R.H. ENGINE SIDE RAIL	34451–085	15080	1
20	L.H. ENGINE SIDE RAIL	34451–086	15080	1
21	HEX HD CAPSCREW	B1006	15991	6
22	HEX NUT	D10	15991	6
23	LOCKWASHER	J10	15991	6
24	CONTROL PANEL KIT	48313–776	–––	1
25	FUEL LINE	11308A	–––	1
26	HOSE CLAMP	26518–641	–––	2
27	HOSE BARB FITTING	26523–386	–––	1
28	EXHAUST ELBOW	31912–023	15990	1
29	WEATHER CAP	S1331	–––	1
30	LIFTING BAIL KIT	48274–801	–––	1
NOT SHOWN:				
	ENGINE STARTUP TAG	38816–269	–––	1

SECTION DRAWING

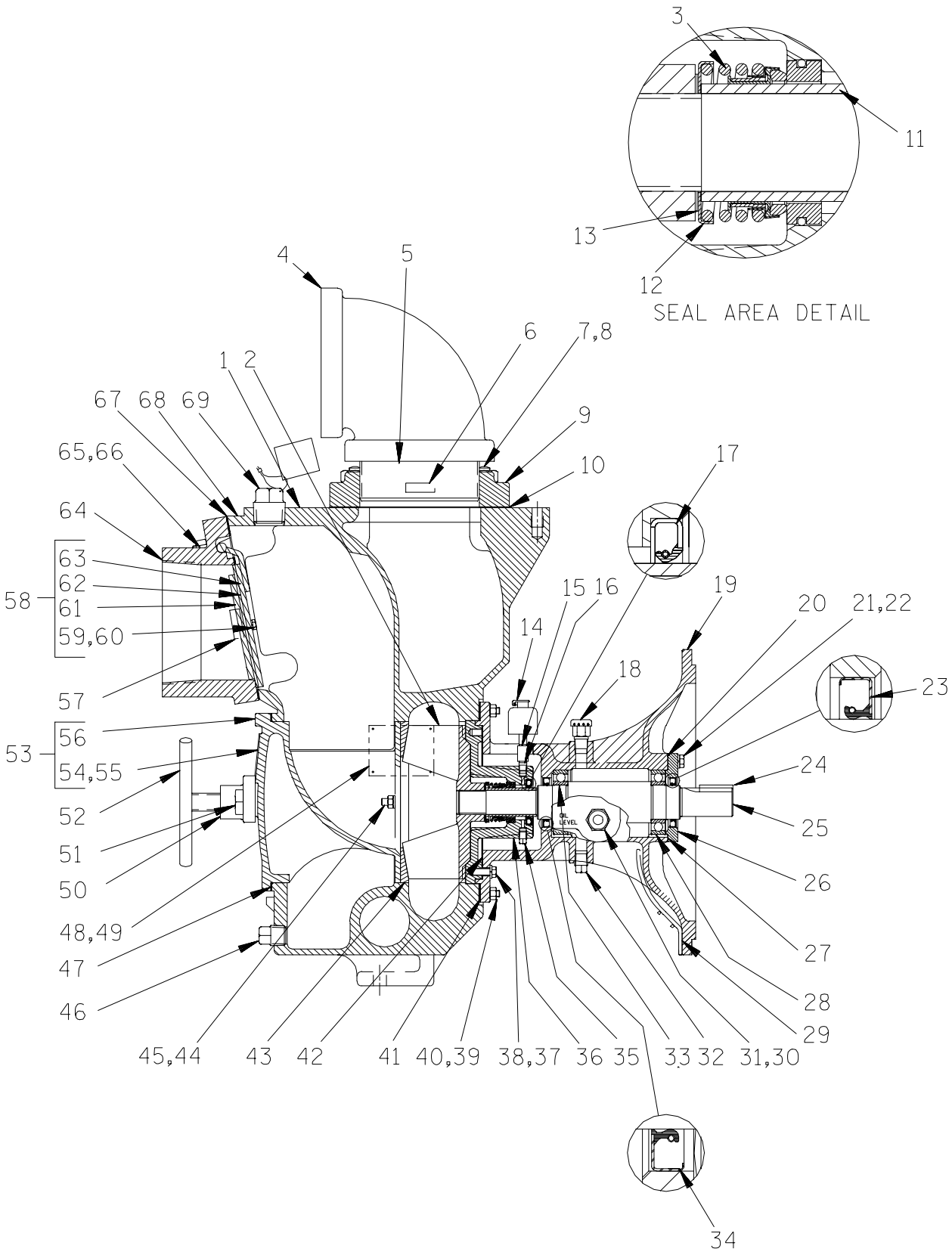


Figure 3. 16D60 – (SAE 4/10) Pump End Assembly

PARTS LIST
16D60–(SAE 4/10) Pump End Assembly

ITEM NO.		PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MAT'L CODE	QTY
1		PUMP CASING	38224–611	10000	1
2		IMPELLER	38616–054	10000	1
3	✳	MECHANICAL SEAL	25285–856	–––	1
4		DISCHARGE ELBOW	R96	11990	1
5		PIPE NIPPLE	T96	15070	1
6		DISCHARGE STICKER	6588BJ	–––	1
7		STUD	C1011	15991	4
8		HEX NUT	D10	15991	4
9		DISCHARGE FLANGE	38641–505	10010	1
10	✳	DISCH FLANGE GASKET	38687–010	20000	1
11	✳	SHAFT SLEEVE	5128	16000	1
12	✳	SPRING RETAINER	31161–042	17000	1
13	✳	IMP ADJ SHIM SET	37J	17090	1
14		BOTTLE OILER	S1933	–––	1
15		PIPE COUPLING	AE02	15079	1
16		PIPE NIPPLE	T0206	15079	1
17	✳	OIL SEAL	S506	–––	1
18		AIR VENT	S1703	–––	1
19		INTERMEDIATE BRACKET	38263–617	10010	1
20	✳	BRG CAP GASKET	6404G	18000	1
21		HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0604	15991	4
22		LOCKWASHER	J06	15991	4
23	✳	BRG CAP OIL SEAL	25258–575	–––	1
24	✳	SHAFT KEY	N0607	15990	1
25	✳	IMPELLER SHAFT	38514–809	16040	1
26		BEARING CAP	38324–408	10010	1
27		BEARING SHIM SET	48261–037	–––	1
28	✳	OUTBOARD BALL BRG	23251–209	–––	1
29		INTERMEDIATE GUARD	42381–038	24152	2
30		SIGHT GUAGE	S1471	–––	1
31		PIPE PLUG	P12	15079	1
32		BRG CAVITY DRAIN PLUG	P06	15079	1
33	✳	INBOARD BALL BRG	23251–209	–––	1
34	✳	BRG CAVITY OIL SEAL	25258–575	–––	1
35		SEAL CVTY DRAIN PLUG	P02	15079	1
36		SEAL PLATE	38272–260	10000	1
37		HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0604	15991	4
38		LOCKWASHER	J06	15991	4
39		STUD	C0606	15991	8
40		HEX NUT	D06	15991	8
41	✳	CASING GASKET SET	2474G	18000	1
42	✳	SEAL PLATE GASKET	6568	18000	1
43	✳	WEAR PLATE ASSY	46451–324	24150	1
44		HEX NUT	D06	15991	2
45		LOCKWASHER	J06	15991	2
46		CASING DRAIN PLUG	P12	15079	1
47	✳	BACK CVR PLATE GSKT	38682–215	20000	1
48		NAME PLATE	38818–021	13990	1
49		DRIVE SCREW	BM#04–03	17000	4
50		BACK CVR PLATE CLAMP	38111–309	11010	1
51		MACHINE BOLT	A1009	15991	2
52		CLAMP SCREW ASSY	2536	24000	1
53		BACK CVR PLATE ASSY	42111–944	–––	1
54		–WARNING PLATE	2613EV	13990	1
55		–DRIVE SCREW	BM#04–03	17000	4
56		–BACK CVR PLATE	NOT AVAILABLE		1
57		SUCTION STICKER	6588AG	–––––	1
58		FLAP VALVE ASSY	46411–070	24150	1
59		–HEX HD CAPSCREW	B0403	17000	2
60		–LOCKWASHER	J04	17000	2
61		–SMALL VALVE WEIGHT	7263	15990	1
62	✳	–FLAP VALVE GSKT	38671–412	19140	1
63		–LARGE VALVE WEIGHT	7262	24000	1
64		SUCTION FLANGE	38645–802	10010	1
65		STUD	C1011	15991	4
66		HEX NUT	D10	15991	4
67	✳	SUCTION FLANGE GSKT	38687–048	2000	1
68		PRIMING STICKER	6588AH	–––	1
69		FILL PLUG ASSY	48271–065	–––	1
NOT SHOWN:					
		STRAINER	7823	24000	1
		DRIVE ASSEMBLY	44162–119	–––	1

✳ INDICATES PARTS RECOMMENDED FOR STOCK

SECTION DRAWING

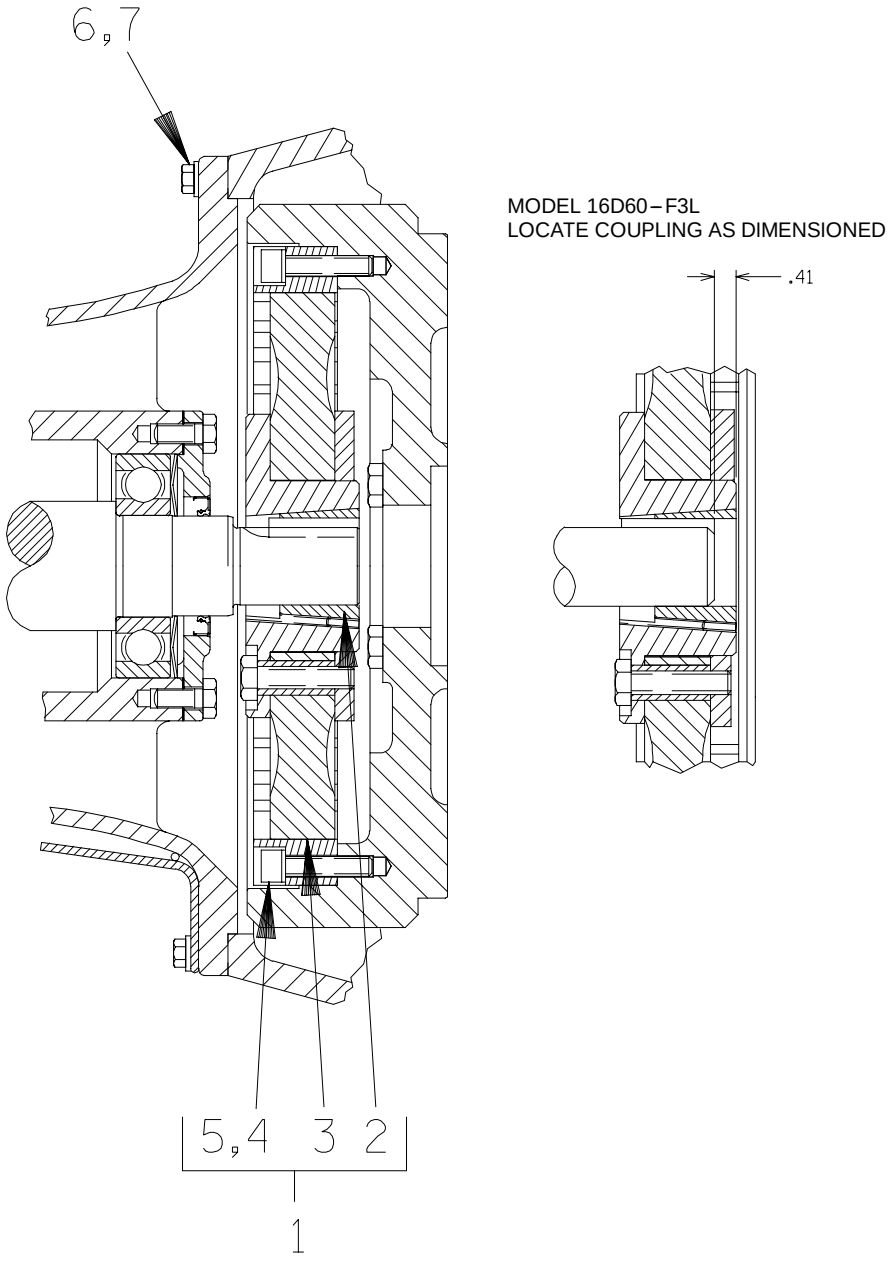


Figure 4. 44162 – 119 Drive Assembly

PARTS LIST

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	MAT'L CODE	QTY
1	COUPLING KIT	48112 – 001	– – –	1
2	– BUSHING	24131 – 345	– – –	1
3	– COUPLING ASSEMBLY	44165 – 011	– – –	1
4	– LOCKWASHER	21171 – 536	– – –	8
5	– SOCKET HD CAPSCREW	22644 – 220	– – –	8
6	HEX HD CAPSCREW	22645 – 164	– – –	12
7	LOCKWASHER	21171 – 511	– – –	12

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 sectional views (see Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4) 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 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.

Most service functions, such as wear plate, impeller, and seal replacement, may be performed by draining the pump and removing the back cover assembly. However, the following instructions assume complete disassembly is required.

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

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

WARNING!

Before attempting to open or service the pump:

1. **Familiarize yourself with this manual.**
2. **Switch off the engine ignition and remove the key to ensure that the pump will remain inoperative.**
3. **Allow the pump to 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. The bail is intended for use in lifting the pump assembly only. Suction and discharge hoses and piping must be removed from the pump before lifting.

Back Cover And Wear Plate Removal

(Figure 3)

Before attempting to service the pump, remove the pump casing drain plug (46) and drain the pump. Clean and reinstall the drain plug. The wear plate (43) is easily accessible and may be serviced by removing the back cover assembly (53).

Remove the cover clamp screw (52) and clamp bar (50) securing the back cover. Pull the back cover and assembled wear plate from the pump casing (1). Inspect the back cover gasket (47) and replace it if damaged or worn.

Inspect the wear plate and replace it if badly scored or worn. To remove the wear plate, disengage the hardware (44 and 45).

Suction Check Valve Removal

(Figure 3)

If the check valve assembly (58) is to be serviced, remove the suction piping from the suction flange (64).

Disengage the nuts (66) and remove the suction flange, gasket (67) and check valve as an assembly.

Inspect the check valve components for excessive wear or damage. If disassembly is required, remove the hardware (59 and 60) and separate the valve weights (61 and 63) from the check valve gasket (62).

Separating Intermediate and Drive Assembly From Engine

(Figure 4)

Further disassembly requires separating the pump end and drive assembly from the engine. Install a standard 5/8-11 UNC lifting eye in the tapped hole in the top of the pump casing. **Be sure** to screw the eye into the casing until fully engaged. Support the pump using a suitable hoist and the lifting eye.

WARNING!

Do not attempt to lift the complete pump unit using the lifting eye. It is designed to facilitate removal or installation of individual components only. Additional weight may result in damage to the pump or failure of the eye bolt.

Disengage the hardware (6 and 7) securing the drive flange to the engine bellhousing, and remove the guards (29, Figure 3). Separate the pump end and drive assembly from the engine by pulling the pump end straight away from the engine.

As the assemblies separate, the flexible portion of the coupling assembly (3) will remain on the shaft. To remove the coupling from the shaft, unscrew the two allen head setscrews from the bushing (2). Screw one of the setscrews into the puller hole on the circumference of the bushing. As the coupling and bushing separate, remove the bushing, and slide the coupling off the shaft. Remove the shaft key (24, Figure 3).

It is not necessary to remove the outer ring of the coupling from the engine flywheel unless the coupling must be replaced. To remove the ring, disengage the hardware (4 and 5) securing it to the flywheel.

Remove any leveling shims used under the casing mounting feet. Tie and tag the shims for ease of reassembly.

Move the pump end to a clean, well equipped shop area for further disassembly.

Loosening Impeller

(Figure 3)

Before attempting to loosen the impeller, remove the seal cavity drain plug (35) and drain the lubricant. This will prevent the oil from escaping as the impeller is removed. Clean and reinstall the drain plug.

With the pump end separated from the engine and the back cover assembly (53) removed, wedge a block of wood between the vanes of the impeller and the pump casing to prevent rotation.

If removed, install the shaft key (24) in the shaft keyway. Install a lathe dog on the drive end of the shaft (25) with the “V” notch positioned over the shaft key.

With the impeller rotation still blocked, see Figure 5 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 pump casing has been removed.

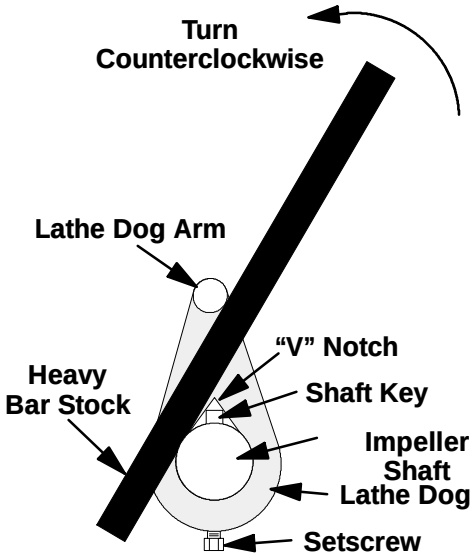


Figure 5. Loosening Impeller

Pump Casing Removal

(Figure 3)

To service the impeller or seal assembly, remove the nuts (40) securing the pump casing to the seal plate (36). Use the 5/8-11 UNC lifting eye installed in the tapped hole in the top of the pump casing to separate the casing from the seal plate and intermediate.

WARNING!

Do not attempt to lift the complete pump unit using the lifting eye. It is designed to facilitate removal or installation of individual components only. Additional weight may result in damage to the pump or failure of the eye bolt.

Remove the pump casing gaskets (41).

Impeller Removal

(Figure 3)

Unscrew the impeller (2) from the shaft in counterclockwise direction (when facing the impeller). Use caution when removing the impeller; tension on the shaft seal spring will be released as the impeller is unscrewed. Inspect the impeller and replace if cracked or badly worn.

Slide the impeller adjusting shims (13) off the impeller shaft. Tie and tag the shims or measure and record their thickness for ease of reassembly.

Seal Removal and Disassembly

(Figure 2)

To remove the seal assembly (3), remove the bottle oiler and piping (14, 15 and 16) from the seal plate (36). Carefully remove the spring retainer (12) and spring. Slide the shaft sleeve (11) and rotating portion of the seal assembly off the shaft as a single unit. Apply oil to the sleeve and work it up under the rubber bellows. Slide the rotating portion of the seal off the sleeve.

Remove the hardware (37 and 38) and separate the seal plate and gasket (42) from the intermediate. Carefully slide the seal plate and stationary portion of the seal off the shaft as a unit. Use a suitably sized dowel to press the stationary portion of the seal out of the seal plate from the back side.

Inspect the oil seal (17) and, if replacement is required, press it from the seal plate.

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

Shaft and Bearing Removal and Disassembly

(Figure 3)

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.

CAUTION

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

Remove the intermediate drain plug (32) and drain the lubricant. Clean and reinstall the drain plug.

Disengage the hardware (21 and 22) and remove the bearing cap (26), gasket (20), outboard oil seal (23), and bearing shims (27). Tie and tag the shims for ease of reassembly.

Press the oil seal from the bearing cap.

Place a block of wood against the impeller end of the shaft (25), and tap the shaft and assembled bearings from the intermediate. Press the inboard oil seal (34) from the intermediate.

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

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.

Clean the intermediate, 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.

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.

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

CAUTION

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

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 intermediate if the proper bearing fit is not achieved.

If bearing replacement is required, use a bearing puller to remove the inboard and outboard bearings (28 and 33) from the shaft.

Shaft and Bearing Reassembly and Installation

(Figure 3)

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.

Clean and inspect the bearings as indicated in **Shaft And Bearing Removal And Disassembly**.

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.

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.

Figure 4. Inboard Bearing Positioning

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.

Slide the shaft (47) and assembled bearings (50 and 52) into the intermediate bore until the inboard bearing is fully seated against the bore shoulder.

CAUTION

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

Apply a light coating of oil to the lip of the inboard oil seal (17), and position the oil seal over the shaft with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 3. Press the oil seal into the intermediate until the face is **just flush** with the machined surface on the intermediate. Use caution not to roll or damage the lip of the oil seal during installation.

Apply a light coating of oil to the lip of the outboard oil seal (23), and press it into the bearing cap (26) with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 3. Position the oil seal in the center of the bearing cap.

Install the same thickness of adjusting shims (27) as previously removed. Install the bearing cap gasket (20), and secure the bearing cap to the intermediate with the hardware (21 and 22). **Be careful** not to damage the lip of the oil seal on the shaft keyway.

Shaft endplay should be between .002 and .010 inch (0,05 mm to 0,25 mm). Add or remove adjusting shims as required to acheive the correct endplay.

Lubricate the bearings as indicated in **LUBRICATION** at the end of this section.

Securing Intermediate and Drive Assembly To Engine

(Figure 4)

Install the shaft key (24, Figure 3) in the shaft keyway. Position the flexible portion of the coupling assembly (3) on the shaft as shown in Figure 4.

Align the keyway in the bushing (2) with the shaft key, and slide it onto the shaft to the dimension shown in Figure 4. Rotate the flexible portion of the coupling until the tapped holes for the two setscrews align with those in the bushing, and install the setscrews.

CAUTION

Make certain that the flexible portion of the coupling is mounted as shown in Figure 4. **This dimension is critical.** If the coupling is not properly positioned on the shaft, the coupling parts may not fully engage, or a pre-load condition can cause premature bearing failure.

The end of the shaft must be **recessed** 0.41 inch (10,4 mm) from the face of the bushing. This will allow the two portions of the coupling to fully engage when the intermediate is secured to the engine bellhousing, without pre-loading the bearings.

With the flexible portion of the coupling and the bushing properly positioned on the shaft, tighten the two setscrews in an alternating sequence until the bushing and coupling are fully secured. Torque the setscrews to 14.6 ft. lbs. (175 in. lbs. or 2 m. kg.).

If the complete coupling assembly is being replaced, apply 'Loctite Retaining Compound No. 242' or equivalent to the threads of the hardware (4 and 5), and secure the outer ring of the coupling to the engine flywheel by torquing the hardware to 45 ft. lbs. (540 in. lbs. or 6,2 m. kg.).

Using a suitable lifting device, position the assembled coupling, intermediate, shaft and bearings so the flexible portion of the coupling seats inside the outer ring attached to the engine flywheel.

NOTE

*To ease installation, **lightly** lubricate the rubber portion of the coupling with a **non-petroleum based lubricant** such as vegetable oil or glycerin, or a silicon-based lubricant such as "WD40" or equivalent. **Do not** use petroleum-based lubricants, or any other substance which may soften or otherwise damage the rubber.*

Install the intermediate guards (29, Figure 3), and secure the intermediate to the engine bellhousing with the previously removed hardware (6 and 7).

Seal Reassembly and Installation

(Figures 2 and 5)

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 shaft 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 O-rings and bellows 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 6).

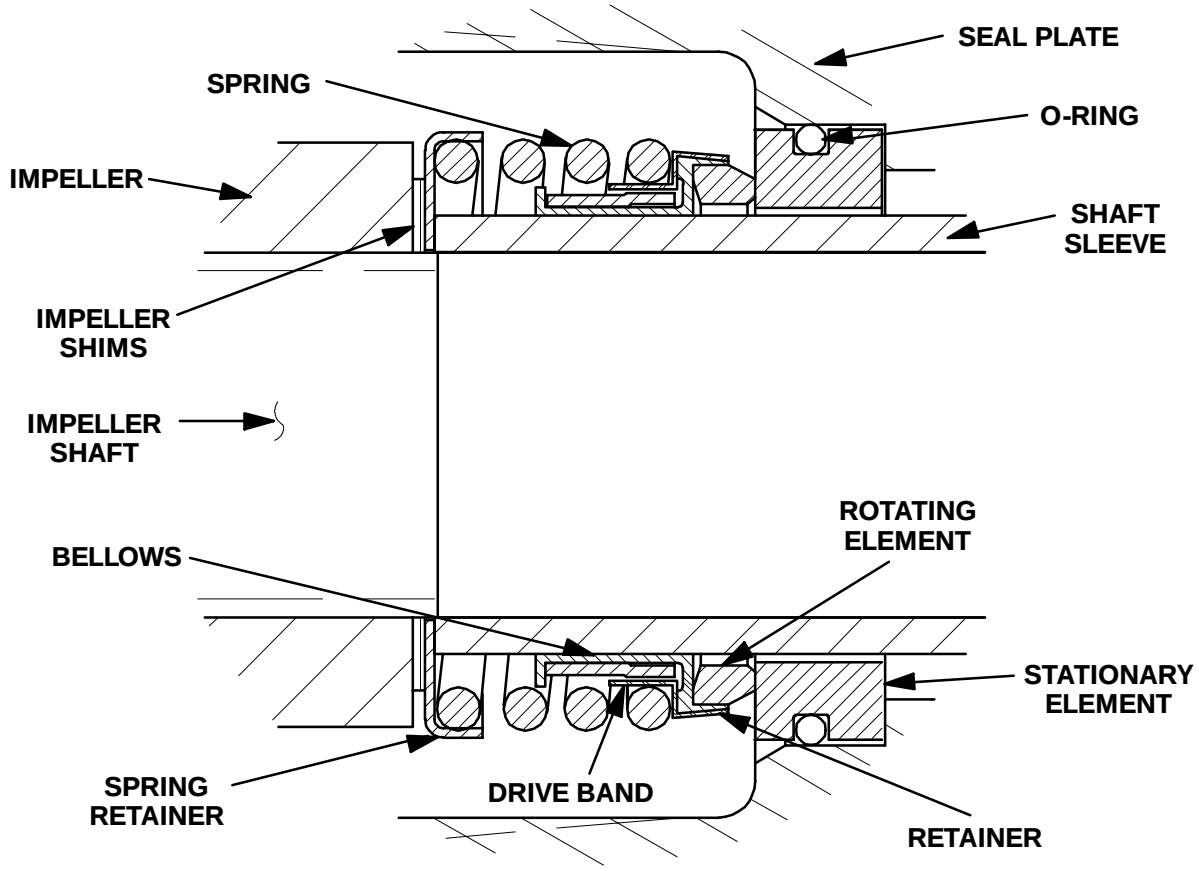


Figure 6. Seal Assembly

CAUTION

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

Install the oil seal (17) in the seal plate (36) with the lip positioned as shown in Figure 3. Make sure the oil seal is fully seated.

Install the seal plate gasket (42) and position the seal plate against the intermediate. **Be careful** not to damage the oil seal lip on the shaft threads. Align the bottle oiler hole with the opening in the intermediate, and secure the seal plate to the intermediate with the hardware (37 and 38).

Assemble the O-ring into the stationary element. Press the stationary element into the seal plate bore until fully seated. Use caution not to damage the sealing face. After installation, wipe the sealing face with a clean, lint-free cloth in a concentric pattern to remove any dirt or fingerprints.

Subassemble the rotating element into the rotating portion of the seal assembly with the chamfered side facing out. Slide the rotating portion of the seal assembly onto the shaft sleeve (11) until the rotating element is just flush with the chamfered end of the sleeve. Slide the sleeve onto the shaft until the seal elements contact. Continue to push the sleeve through the seal until the sleeve seats squarely against the shaft shoulder. **Be careful** not to roll or damage the lip of the seal plate oil seal (17).

Install the seal spring and spring retainer (12).

Reinstall the bottle oiler and piping (14, 15 and 16).

Lubricate the seal as indicated in **LUBRICATION**, after the impeller has been installed.

Impeller Installation And Adjustment

(Figure 3)

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

CAUTION

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 (13) as previously removed, and screw the impeller (2) onto the shaft until tight.

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 .020 to .040 inch (0,51 to 1,02 mm) between the impeller and the seal plate is necessary for maximum pump efficiency. Measure this clearance, and add or remove impeller adjusting shims as required.

Pump Casing Installation

(Figure 3)

Install the same thickness of pump casing gaskets (41) as previously removed, and secure the pump casing to the intermediate with the nuts (40). **Do not** fully tighten the nuts until the impeller face clearance has been set.

NOTE

If the pump has been completely disassembled, it is recommended that the wear plate (43) and back cover assembly (53) be reinstalled at this point. The back cover and wear plate must be in place to adjust the impeller face clearance.

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. This clearance must be set after installing the back cover, by adding or removing gaskets in the pump casing gasket set (41) until the impeller scrapes against the wear plate when the shaft is turned by hand. After the impeller scrapes, add approximately .010 inch (0,25 mm) of gaskets.

NOTE

An alternate method of adjusting this clearance is to reach through the discharge port with a feeler gauge and measure the gap. Add or subtract pump casing gaskets accordingly.

If a lifting eye was used to move the pump casing, **be sure** to remove the lifting eye from the pump casing.

WARNING!

Do not attempt to lift the complete pump unit using the lifting eye. It is designed to facilitate removal or installation of individual components only. Additional weight may result in damage to the pump or failure of the eye bolt.

Install any leveling shims used under the pump casing mounting feet and secure the casing (1) to the pump mounting rail on the base (2, Figure 2) with the previously removed hardware. **Be sure** the pump is secured to the base and engine.

Suction Check Valve Installation

(Figure 3)

Secure the check valve gasket (62) between the valve weights (61 and 63) using the hardware (59 and 60).

Position the check valve pivot arm in the suction flange (63). Install the suction flange gasket (67) on the studs (65) and secure the assembled check valve and suction flange to the pump casing with the nuts (66).

Check the operation of the suction check valve to ensure proper seating and free movement.

Back Cover Installation

(Figure 3)

If the wear plate (43) was removed for replacement, carefully center it on the back cover assembly (53) and secure it with the hardware (44 and

45). The wear plate **must** be concentric to prevent binding when the back cover is installed.

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. Replace the back cover gasket (47) and slide the back cover assembly into the pump casing. Be sure the wear plate does not bind against the impeller.

NOTE

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

Secure the back cover assembly by tightening the cover clamp screw (52) against the clamp bar (50). **Do not** over-tighten the clamp screw; it should be just tight enough to ensure a good seal at the back cover shoulder.

Final Pump Assembly

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

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 end and engine have been properly lubricated, see **LUBRICATION**.

Remove the fill plug assembly (69), fill the pump casing with clean liquid, and reinstall the fill cover plug.

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

LUBRICATION

Seal Assembly

(Figure 3)

Fill the bottle oiler (14) with SAE No. 30 non-detergent motor oil. Check the oil level regularly and keep the bottle oiler full.

Bearings

(Figure 3)

The intermediate was fully lubricated when shipped from the factory. Check the oil level regularly through the sight gauge (30) 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 (18). **Do not** over-lubricate. Over-lubrication can cause the bearings to overheat, resulting in premature bearing failure.

NOTE

The white reflector in the sight gauge must be positioned horizontally to provide proper drainage.

Under normal conditions, drain the intermediate 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.

CAUTION

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.

Engine

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

WARRANTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY

Mansfield, Ohio

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