



Pressure Washer System

INSTALLATION OPERATION SERVICE MANUAL

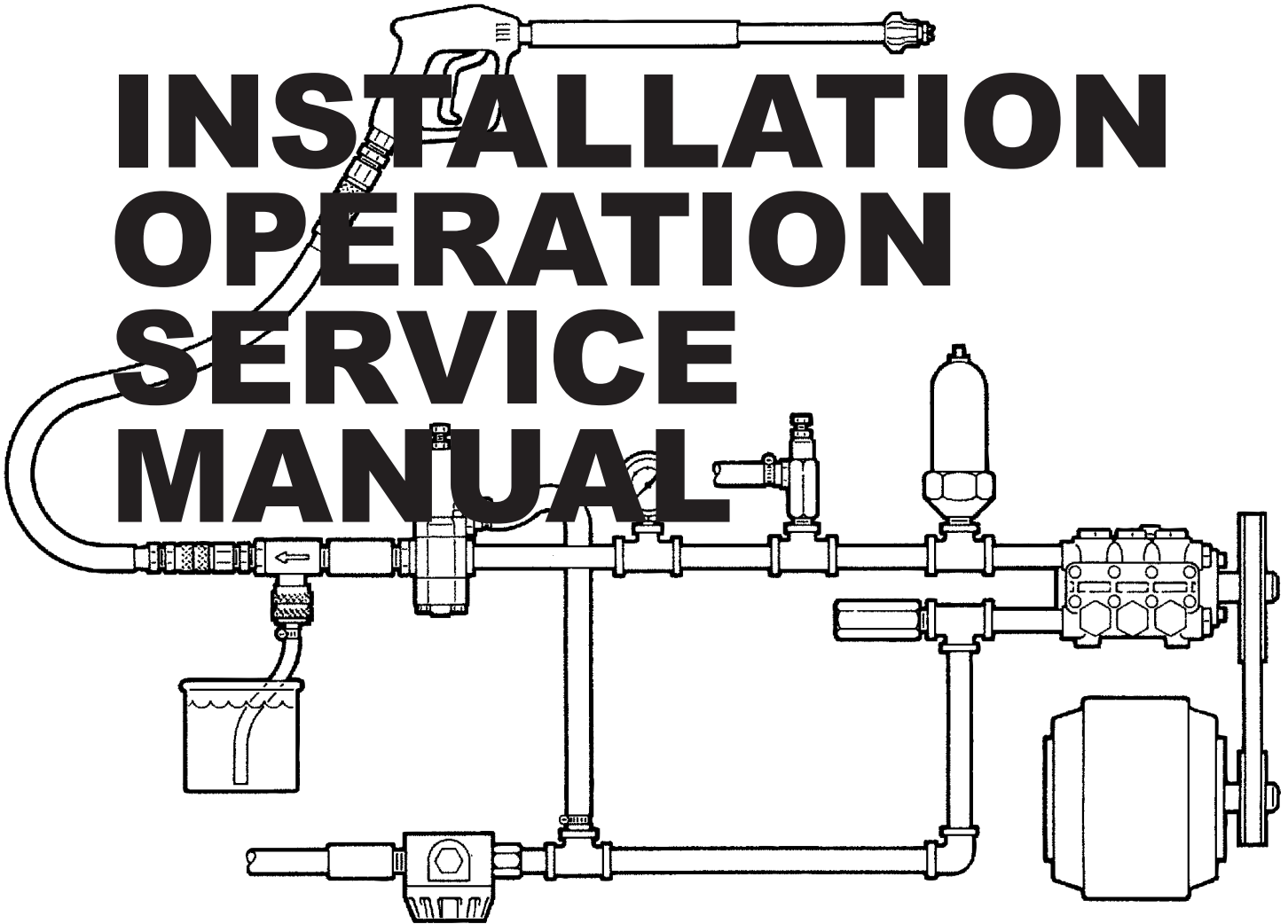


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INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing a GENERAL PUMP pressure washer pump. With proper installation and maintenance it will provide you with many years of dependable, trouble-free service.

This manual was developed as a basic guide to understanding the operation and requirements, installation, and servicing of GENERAL PUMP positive displacement pumps.

Pressure cleaning equipment is potentially hazardous and could cause personal injury or property damage if installed, repaired or operated in an unsafe manner, or in a manner which is not consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements.

There are many manufacturers of pressure washer pumps and complementary components. Be sure that the required components that you choose to use are consistent with the high quality standards of GENERAL PUMP. GENERAL PUMP does not assume liability or responsibility for the design or operation of a customer's high pressure system.

TYPICAL OPERATION AND REQUIREMENTS

PRESSURE

The pressure produced in a pressure washer system is the result of forcing a known volume (or flow) of water through a known size orifice (spray tip). Pressure is measured in pounds per square inch (PSI).

FLOW

The flow or volume produced in a pressure washer system is determined by the speed that the pump shaft is rotated (RPM). The faster the shaft is rotated, the higher the output volume. The flow or volume is measured in gallons per minute (GPM).

The pump, which is driven by an electric motor or a gas engine, draws or accepts filtered water in through a series of inlet check valves as the plungers move back. As the plungers move forward, the inlet valves close, forcing the water to travel through a series of outlet check valves, and to the outbound side of the pump.

After the water exits the pump, its flow direction must be controlled with an unloading or regulating valve. A positive displacement pump is always delivering a certain volume of water whether the

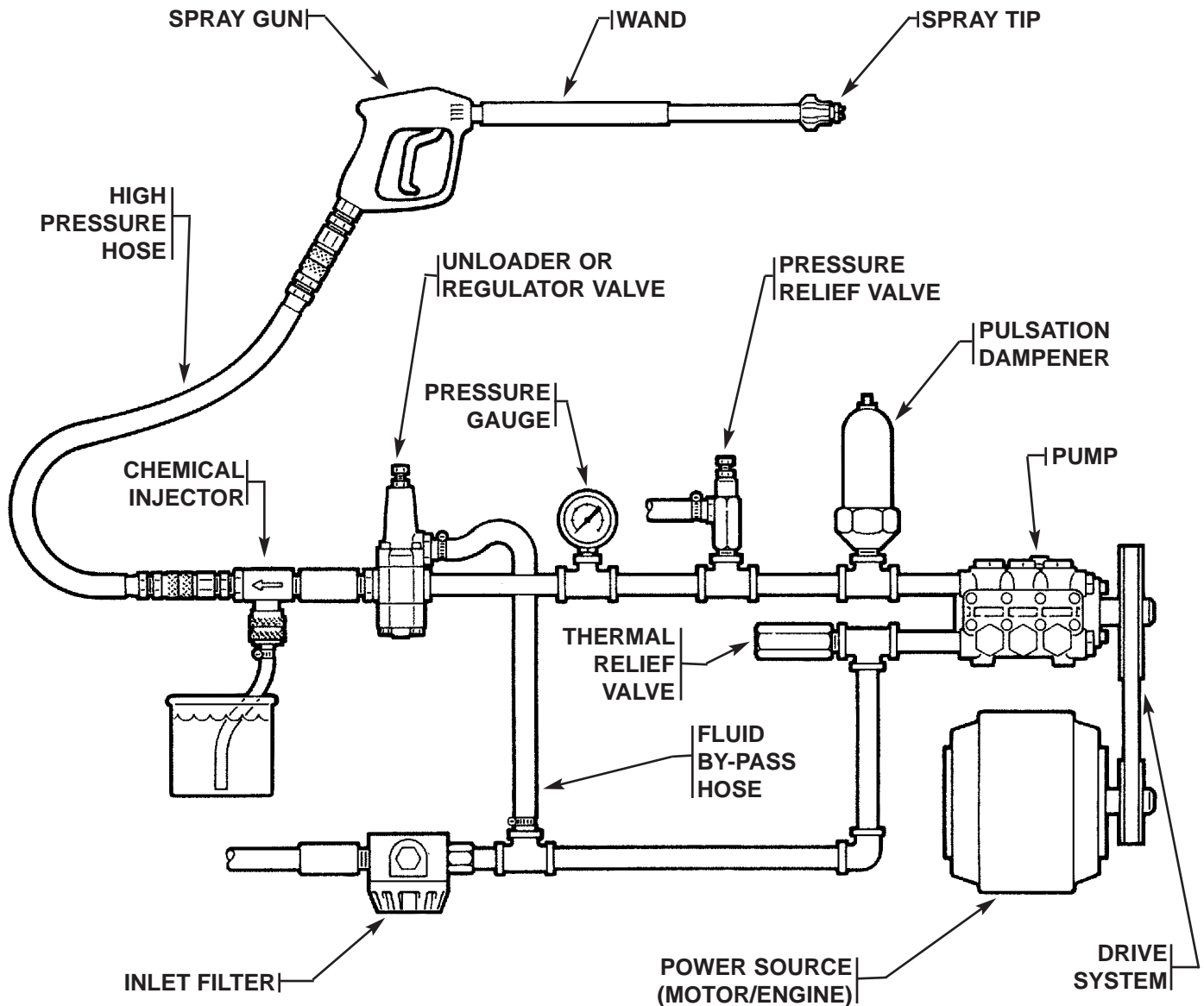
spray gun is open or closed, therefore a device is needed to control the direction of flow, either allowing the flow to go through the open spray gun, or redirecting (by-passing) the flow back to the inbound side of the pump when the spray gun is closed. Without an unloading or regulating valve, dangerously high pressures will be produced when the spray gun is closed because the water being forced out of the pump has no place to go. Serious bodily injury or property damage could be caused by failure to properly utilize an appropriate unloader or regulator valve in your pressure washer system. As a safety device, at least one pressure relief valve should be installed in the outbound side of the pump to guard against failure of component parts, and the development of dangerously high pressure.

Cleaning chemicals or detergents may be introduced into the flow of water either inbound or outbound of the pump. An inbound or upstream type of chemical injector simply uses the pumps ability to draw or suck fluid in to introduce a chemical into the stream of water. Care must be taken to avoid introducing any chemicals which are not compatible with the materials in the pump and downstream components. An upstream injector does allow chemicals to be applied to the work surface at the normal high working pressure of the system. An outbound or downstream type of chemical injector uses a venturi (very similar to that used in an automobile carburetor) to draw a chemical into the water stream. A downstream injector requires low pressure to activate chemical flow. Low pressure is achieved by changing to a large sized spray tip, or opening up a large orifice at the outlet end of the spray gun using an adjustable nozzle or a double lance. There are several advantages to using a downstream injector over using an upstream type.

1. Fewer component parts are exposed to the cleaning chemicals, extending system life.
2. The operator can control the flow of chemical (on and off) by changing the system pressure at the nozzle.
3. Applying chemical at low pressure is more economical because less chemical bounces off the work surface.

Heated pressure washers and steam cleaners increase the ability of a high pressure flow of water to break down dirt and grease. They also increase the action of most cleaning chemicals. These systems are very complex, and add more potential for personal injury and property damage hazards. Design of these systems requires many more additional components as well as experienced design personnel with knowledge of fuels, heat transfers, electronics, etc.

TYPICAL PRESSURE WASHER SYSTEM



DESIGNING YOUR SYSTEM

PUMP SELECTION

The heart of any pressure washer system is the high pressure pump. Size the pump according to your cleaning needs. Higher than required pressure and volume will cause needless wear of all components in the system, and could actually damage your work surface instead of cleaning it. Never exceed the maximum pressures or rotation speed as is stated on the Technical Data Sheet supplied with each pump.

Refer to the Technical Data Sheet to determine what pump RPM is needed to deliver your required GPM output.

MOTOR/ENGINE SELECTION

The size of the electric motor or gas engine required to drive your pump is determined by the pump GPM and PSI output desired. Refer to the Technical Data Sheet supplied with each pump, or the following chart. Both charts are based on electric horsepower requirements; for gas engines multiply by 1.8. Gas engine output horsepower varies with running RPM. Be sure to run a gas engine fast enough to supply required horsepower, but do not exceed manufacturer's specifications.

ELECTRIC MOTOR HORSEPOWER REQUIRED TO DRIVE A PUMP

GPM	100 PSI	200 PSI	250 PSI	300 PSI	400 PSI	500 PSI	700 PSI	1000 PSI	1250 PSI	1500 PSI	2000 PSI	2500 PSI	3000 PSI	4000 PSI
.5	.04	.07	.09	.11	.14	.18	.26	.35	.44	.53	.70	.88	1.10	1.40
1.0	.07	.14	.18	.21	.28	.35	.52	.70	.88	1.05	1.40	7.76	1.92	2.80
1.5	.10	.21	.26	.31	.41	.52	.77	1.03	1.29	1.55	2.06	2.58	3.09	4.12
2.0	.14	.28	.35	.42	.56	.70	1.04	1.40	1.76	2.10	2.80	3.53	4.20	5.60
2.5	.17	.34	.43	.51	.69	.86	1.29	1.72	2.15	2.58	3.44	4.30	5.14	6.88
3.0	.21	.42	.53	.63	.84	1.05	1.56	2.10	2.64	3.15	4.20	5.28	6.30	8.40
3.5	.24	.48	.60	.72	.96	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	4.80	6.00	7.20	9.60
4.0	.28	.56	.70	.84	1.12	1.40	2.08	2.80	3.52	4.20	5.60	7.04	8.40	11.20
5.0	.35	.70	.88	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.60	3.50	4.40	5.25	7.00	8.80	10.50	14.00
6.0	.42	.84	1.05	1.26	1.68	2.10	3.12	4.20	5.28	6.30	8.40	10.56	12.60	16.50
7.0	.49	.98	1.23	1.47	1.96	2.45	3.64	4.90	6.16	7.35	9.80	12.32	14.70	19.60
8.0	.56	1.12	1.40	1.68	2.24	2.80	4.16	5.60	7.04	8.40	11.20	14.08	16.80	22.40
9.0	.62	1.24	1.55	1.86	2.48	3.10	4.65	6.18	7.73	9.28	12.40	15.56	18.58	24.80
10.0	.70	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.80	3.50	5.20	7.00	8.80	10.50	14.00	17.60	21.00	28.00

- NOTES:**
1. A gasoline engine should be sized 1.8 times the electric horsepower requirement.
 2. Always select a motor/engine with a horsepower rating above the minimum requirements shown above.
Example: 5.0 GPM - 1250 PSI is 4.40 minimum electric horsepower requirement, use a 5 horsepower electric motor.

If you wish to direct drive your pump from an electric motor, you may want to use a "C" face motor. Check with your motor supplier for technical information.

SPRAY TIP SELECTION CHART

*TIP SIZE	ORIFICE DIA. (")	OUTPUT VOLUME (GPM) AT VARIOUS PRESSURES (PSI)														
		40 PSI	100 PSI	250 PSI	500 PSI	600 PSI	700 PSI	800 PSI	1000 PSI	1200 PSI	1500 PSI	2000 PSI	2500 PSI	3000 PSI	3500 PSI	4000 PSI
2	.034	.20	.32	.50	.71	.77	.80	.89	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0
4	.052	.40	.63	1.00	1.40	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0
4.5	.055	.45	.71	1.10	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.00	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5
5	.057	.50	.79	1.30	1.80	1.90	2.10	2.20	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0
5.5	.060	.55	.87	1.40	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.50	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5
6	.062	.60	.95	1.50	2.10	2.30	2.50	2.70	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.0
6.5	.064	.65	1.00	1.70	2.30	2.50	2.70	2.90	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.5
7	.067	.70	1.10	1.80	2.50	2.70	2.90	3.10	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.0
7.5	.070	.75	1.20	1.90	2.70	2.90	3.20	3.40	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5
8	.072	.80	1.30	2.00	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.60	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.5	8.0
8.5	.074	.85	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.80	4.3	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.0	8.5
9	.076	.90	1.40	2.30	3.20	3.50	3.80	4.00	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.0
9.5	.078	.95	1.50	2.40	3.40	3.70	4.00	4.30	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.5
10	.080	1.00	1.60	2.50	3.50	3.90	4.20	4.50	5.0	5.4	6.1	7.0	8.0	8.7	9.4	10.0
12	.087	1.20	1.90	3.00	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	6.0	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.5	10.4	11.2	12.0
15	.094	1.50	2.40	3.80	5.30	5.80	6.40	6.80	7.5	8.2	9.2	10.6	12.0	12.9	14.0	15.0
20	.109	2.00	3.20	5.00	7.10	7.80	8.40	9.00	10.0	10.8	12.2	14.2	16.0	17.4	18.8	20.0
30	.141	3.00	4.70	7.50	10.60	11.60	12.80	13.60	15.00	16.40	18.40	21.2	24.0	26.0	28.0	30.0
40	.156	4.00	6.30	10.00	14.20	15.60	16.80	18.00	20.00	21.60	24.40	28.4	32.0	34.8	37.6	40.0

* A commonly used standard for tip size is the "nozzle number" which is equivalent to the nozzle capacity in GPM at 4000 PSI. Spray angle does not affect nozzle volume.

DETERMINING SPRAY TIP SIZE

As stated earlier in this manual, the output pressure is determined by forcing the output volume of water through a certain size orifice or spray tip. Spray tip size is a very important factor of proper pressure washer performance, using a tip that is sized too small will allow overpressurization of the pump and components. You must know your output GPM and your output PSI to properly select a spray tip size. To use the chart on Page 4, find the desired PSI, read down the column until you find the output GPM closest to your pump application. Read to the far left to find the spray tip number and orifice diameter. **Example:** 1000 PSI at 4.0 GPM needs a number 8 spray tip.

Spray tips are available in various spray angles. It is advisable to have different spray angle tips in the same size for different cleaning applications. Some spray tips or nozzles are available with an adjustable spray angle.

DRIVE SYSTEM

There are three common methods of driving or connecting the pump and motor/engine. Direct drive and gear reduction drive require special components that are matched to the pump and to the motor/engine, as well as other technical considerations. A belt and pulley system is the recommended method of driving the pump because it allows easy reduction of the motor/engine RPM to your required pump RPM, as well as absorbing shocks produced by both the engine and the pump.

PULLEY SELECTION

There are many types of belts and pulleys available, the following is a basic guide. Manufacturer's representatives should be consulted concerning your specific requirements.

From the MOTOR Pulley Guide (below), determine the pulley size (A, B or C section), and number and size (A, B or C section) of belt required. The larger in size and/or number of belts used will increase the life of belts. Be sure to consider space limitations of your finished assembly.

MOTOR PULLEY GUIDE

To Transmit: HORSEPOWER	"A" Section Belt		"B" Section Belt		"C" Section Belt
	1 Belt Single Groove Pulley	2 Belts Double Groove Pulley	1 Belt Single Groove Pulley	2 Belts Double Groove Pulley	1 Belt Single Groove Pulley
1	2-1/2 Dia.	-	-	-	-
1-1/2	3	-	-	-	-
2	3-1/4	-	-	-	-
3	3-3/4	3 Dia.	4 Dia.	3-1/2 Dia.	-
5	5-1/4	3-1/2	5	5	-
7-1/2	-	4-1/2	6	5	-
10	-	5-1/4	8	5	8 Dia.
15	-	7	10	6	9
20	-	9	-	7	10

To determine pump pulley size (based on a 1725 RPM motor), find the motor pulley size on the chart below, follow the column down until you find your required pump RPM to meet your requirements, or the next higher RPM. Follow the column to the left to find pump pulley diameter.

PUMP PULLEY OUTSIDE DIAMETER (INCHES)	MOTOR PULLEY OUTSIDE DIAMETER (INCHES)																							
	2-1/2	2-3/4	3	3-1/4	3-1/2	3-3/4	4	4-1/4	4-1/2	4-3/4	5	5-1/4	5-1/2	5-3/4	6	6-1/2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2-1/2	1725																							
2-1/4	1574	1725																						
3	1431	1590	1725																					
3-1/4	1310	1460	1604	1725																				
3-1/2	1210	1346	1480	1615	1725																			
3-3/4	1125	1250	1375	1500	1625	1725																		
4	1050	1168	1283	1400	1518	1634	1725																	
4-1/4	985	1094	1201	1311	1420	1530	1640	1725																
4-1/2	926	1030	1131	1235	1339	1440	1543	1650	1725															
4-3/4	876	947	1070	1168	1265	1362	1460	1558	1652	1725														
5	830	922	1013	1105	1198	1290	1382	1473	1568	1660	1725													
5-1/4	788	975	963	1050	1137	1225	1312	1400	1487	1575	1662	1725												
5-1/2	750	934	917	1000	1082	1167	1250	1333	1417	1500	1581	1646	1725											
5-3/4	715	795	875	955	1032	1113	1192	1272	1350	1430	1510	1575	1650	1725										
6	685	760	937	913	990	1065	1140	1217	1290	1370	1450	1509	1581	1653	1725									
6-1/2	630	700	771	840	910	980	1050	1120	1190	1260	1330	1393	1460	1526	1292	1725								
7	584	648	713	778	843	907	973	1039	1102	1168	1231	1294	1355	1417	1500	1602	1725							
8	507	564	620	676	734	789	845	902	959	1016	1072	1132	1186	1240	1312	1421	1509	1725						
9	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1066	1054	1102	1166	1263	1342	1533	1725					
10	405	450	495	540	585	630	675	720	765	810	855	906	949	992	1050	1137	1208	1380	1553	1725				
11	366	407	448	488	530	570	610	652	692	733	774	823	836	902	954	1034	1098	1255	1411	1568	1725			
12	336	373	410	446	485	522	560	596	634	671	708	755	791	827	875	947	1006	1150	1294	1438	1591	1725		
13	309	343	378	412	447	480	515	549	584	618	652	697	730	763	807	875	929	1062	1194	1327	1460	1592	1725	
14	286	318	350	382	414	445	477	509	540	573	605	647	678	708	750	813	863	986	1109	1232	1355	1479	1602	1725
15	267	297	326	358	386	415	445	475	505	534	564	604	633	661	700	758	805	920	1035	1150	1265	1380	1495	1610
16	250	278	306	333	361	389	416	445	473	500	528	566	293	620	656	711	755	863	970	1078	1186	1294	1402	1509

If your motor/engine will be operated at a speed other than 1725 RPM, the pump pulley diameter can be calculated using the following formula.

$$\text{RPM Ratio} \times \text{Motor Pulley Diameter} \times \text{Pump Pulley Diameter}$$

Example: Using a 1200 RPM motor, and a pump that you want to turn at 850 RPM for your desired GPM output, and you have chosen a 4-1/2" diameter motor pulley:

$$\frac{1200}{850} = 1.412 \text{ RPM Ratio}$$

1.412 x 4.5 = 6.39 actual pump pulley diameter

There may not be a pulley available in the exact size as calculated. Simply use the closest one.

BELT SELECTION

Be sure to use the same section belts (A, B, or C) as the pulleys were sized for.

Use the following formula to calculate belt length:

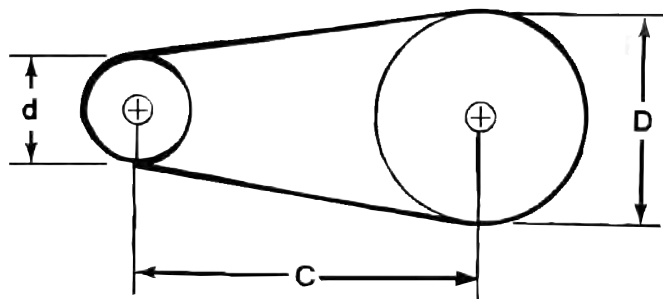
$$L=2(C) + 1.57 (D + d) + \frac{(D - d)^2}{4C}$$

Where: L = Effective outside length of belt(s) in inches.

C = Distance between centers of pulleys in inches.

D = Outside diameter of pump pulley in inches.

d = Outside diameter of motor/engine pulley in inches.



Always install a safety cover or guard over belt and pulleys to avoid serious bodily injury or property damage.

SELECTING REMAINING COMPONENTS

UPSTREAM OR INLET SIDE COMPONENTS

Inlet Filter - A very important component to increase system life and avoid operating problems. A 60-120 mesh screen filter is necessary to stop foreign matter from entering the system and possibly holding valves open, clogging orifices, scratching plungers, tearing packing, and causing unnecessary wear on all components.

By-Pass Provision - As mentioned earlier in this manual, the unloader or regulator valve by-passes or recirculates pumped water when the gun trigger is released. A provision must be made in the inlet plumbing (or inlet water holding tank) to accept this flow of water without restrictions.

Thermal Relief Valve - This is a temperature sensing valve that opens and dumps water to atmosphere at a predetermined temperature. Recirculating water (through the by-pass loop) has a tendency to heat up to temperatures that can eventually damage internal pump parts. A thermal relief valve is an inexpensive way to avoid costly repairs.

Upstream Injector - A device which uses the pumps ability to draw or suck fluid to introduce a cleaning chemical into the water stream. This type of injector is recommended for very mild chemicals only as the entire system (especially the pump) is exposed to the corrosive tendencies of the cleaning chemicals.

Pressure Reducing Valve - If the water supply entering the pump is above maximum inlet pressure rating called out on the Pump Data Sheet. A pressure reducing valve must be installed for proper pump operation.

Back-Flow Preventer - When using cleaning chemicals, care must be taken to avoid these chemicals from being back-flushed and contaminating the city water supply. Check your local plumbing codes. An alternative option to a "back-flow preventer" is the use of a water holding tank. If a holding tank is used, be sure not to exceed the negative pressure rating of the pump.

DOWNSTREAM OR OUTLET SIDE COMPONENTS

Unloader or Regulator Valve - As mentioned earlier, this device is **required** to direct the constant flow of water either through the spray tip when the gun is open, or by-pass the flow back to the inlet side of the pump when the gun is closed. Be sure to adhere to manufacturer's requirements when selecting, installing, setting up, and servicing unloader valves. The valve should be mounted as close to the pump outlet as possible; do not use any hose between the pump and the unloader.

Pressure Relief Valve - A safety device which when installed and set-up according to the manufacturer's specifications will open and dump to atmosphere a quantity of water if the system becomes overpressurized due to a failure of system components.

Pulsation Dampener - Pulsation Dampeners are installed in systems either to smooth out the pulsations caused by the pump itself or to absorb pressure spikes when the gun is shut off. A duplex pump may require a pulsation dampener because of the pulsation not experienced with a triplex pump. When there are long runs of pipe, a pulsation dampener may be required to soften the hammer effect developed when a gun is shut off.

Pressure Gauge - Allows the equipment operator to monitor the system for peak performance. A worn spray tip will be evident with a decrease in system pressure. High pressure may indicate a partially plugged spray tip or other restriction, or a defect in the unloader valve.

Important factors in gauge selection:

- Liquid filled - to absorb the pressure fluctuations in the system.
- Restriction orifice installed to avoid damage from pressure "spikes".
- Select a gauge so that normal system operating pressure is in the middle of the gauge's range.

Downstream Injector - Introduces a cleaning chemical into the water stream after or downstream of the pump. Care must be taken to size the injector to the system volume or GPM. Check with manufacturer's literature. Too small of an injector causes a large pressure drop across the injector and injects a very high concentration of chemical. Too large of an injector will not draw any chemical. Downstream injectors require low pressure, generally about 200

PSI, to activate the chemical flow. A double nozzle holder, rollover nozzle, and a double lance are a few accessories that allow mounting a low pressure spray tip, as well as the standard high pressure spray tip. An adjustable nozzle allows a large orifice to be opened around the high pressure spray tip.

High Pressure Hose - A required component of your system. Be sure that the hose that you select to use is compatible with all chemicals that will be introduced into the system, is rated at least 50% greater than the system operating pressure, has good quality Permanite couplings on each end (do not use hose clamps), and is as short as possible to avoid pressure accumulation when releasing trigger, and to minimize operating pressure loss in hose.

WATER FLOW GAL/MIN	PRESSURE DROP IN PSI PER 100 FT OF HOSE WITH TYPICAL WATER FLOW RATES (HOSE INSIDE DIAMETER, INCHES)						
	1/4	5/16	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	1"
.05	16	5	2				
1	54	20	7	2			
2	180	60	25	6	2		
3	380	120	50	13	4	2	
4		220	90	24	7	3	
5		320	130	34	10	4	
6			220	52	16	7	1
8			300	80	25	10	2
10				120	38	14	3
15				250	80	30	7
20					121	50	12
25					200	76	19
40					410	162	42
60						370	93

If quick disconnect couplings are used on the ends of the high pressure hose, be sure that they are of the "straight through" design. Air-type quick couplers with internal "shut-offs" are not acceptable because pulsations in the water flow will destroy the moving parts and lodge them in the gun and/or spray tip.

Spray Gun - Must be selected to withstand pressure, volume, temperature, and chemicals in the system. Guns must be durable to withstand the kind of abuse typical in pressure wash applications. Consider comfort to reduce operator fatigue. Ease of serviceability is also important. There are many types and styles of guns available. Be sure to "shop around" and select one that most closely fits your needs.

INSTALLING YOUR COMPONENTS

Refer to manufacturer's printed literature and install all components according to manufacturer's recommendations to avoid serious bodily injury or property damage and to insure proper system operation.

All plumbing and component parts must be of the same size or larger than is on the inlet and outlet of your pump. The thread sizes are a guide to the required sizes of plumbing for proper water flow both in and out of the pump.

All plumbing and component parts must have an operating pressure rating of at least 50% above the maximum rated output pressure of the pump, and should have an actual burst pressure of 3-5 times the normal system working pressure.

Avoid bends and restrictions in the inlet and outlet plumbing. They force the motor/engine to work harder to drive the pump (reduction of efficiency) and create turbulence in the water flow which can cause cavitation on the inlet side and premature wear in the pump and in the outlet plumbing. Bends and restrictions will cause a reduction in outlet pressure and increase amp draws with an electric motor.

Use a thread sealant on all plumbing connections and tighten all connections securely to avoid air entering the system. Avoid using hoses which are secured with hose clamps, they are very susceptible to air leaks, and will not retain very high pressures. Permanently coupled hoses with appropriately sized pipe threads installed are the best way to connect hose to hard plumbing. Air leaks in the inlet plumbing will cause a reduction of outlet pressure, noisy pump operation, and excessive wear and tear on the pump.

When mounting the pulleys on the pump and motor/engine, install them as close as possible to

the crankcase (and crankcase bearing) to avoid an excessive side load on the rotating parts. Be sure that the pulleys are properly aligned to avoid excessive belt and pulley wear and belt noise. Do not overtighten the belts to avoid an excessive side load on the rotating parts.

Mount the motor/engine in relationship to the pump such that when running, the rotation of the pump crankshaft is counterclockwise as you face the pump crankshaft or pump pulley. A gas engine has only one rotation direction, which may vary between manufacturers/ Be sure you know the rotation direction before you begin assembly. Most electric motors may be operated in either rotation direction by changing the wiring. Check the manufacturer's specifications of your motor to determine the proper rotation direction for your application.

Water and electricity can be a very dangerous combination. Use extreme caution when installing or working on electrical components. Always use watertight conduit, connections, boxes, motors, switches, and other electrical components. Never allow a water spray or a leak to come in contact with any electrical components to avoid serious bodily injury or property damage. If you are not sure about your electrical requirements, component selection, or hook-up, seek the advice of a professional electrician.

Always install a guard over belts and pulleys which meets OSHA standards to protect personnel from injury due to contact with moving parts. Any moving part must be covered to guard against serious bodily injury and property damage.

Do not introduce acids or other caustic materials or any abrasives into your pressure washer system or warranties will be void and components in the system will be damaged. Protect the pump system from a freezing condition.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM

CAUSE

REMEDY

Pulsation	Faulty pulsation dampener.	Check precharge; if low, recharge it or install a new one.
Low Pressure	Worn nozzle.	Replace nozzle, of proper size.
	Belt slippage.	Tighten or replace; use correct belt.
	Air leak in inlet plumbing.	Disassemble, reseal and reassemble.
	Relief valve stuck, partially plugged or improperly adjusted valve seat worn.	Clean, adjust relief valve; check for worn and dirty valve seats. Kit available.
	Inlet suction strainer clogged or improperly sized.	Clean. Use adequate size. Check more frequently.
	Worn packing. Abrasives in pumped fluid or severe cavitation. Inadequate water.	Install proper filter. Suction at inlet manifold must be limited to lifting less than 20 feet of water or -8.5 PSI vacuum.
	Fouled or dirty inlet or discharge valves.	Clean inlet and discharge valve assemblies.
	Worn inlet, discharge valve block or dirty. Leaky discharge hose.	Replace worn valves, valve seats and/or discharge hose.
Pump runs extremely rough, pressure very low.	Restricted inlet or air entering the inlet plumbing.	Proper size inlet plumbing; check for air tight seal. Replace worn cup or cups, clean out foreign material, replace worn valves.
	Inlet restrictions and/or air leaks. Stuck inlet or discharge valve.	
Water leakage from under* manifold. *Slight leakage	Worn packing	Install new packing.
Oil leak between crankcase and pumping section.	Worn crankcase piston rod seals; o-rings on plunger retainer worn.	Replace crankcase piston rod seals. Replace o-rings.
Oil leaking in the area of the crankshaft.	Worn crankshaft seal or improperly installed oil seal o-ring.	Remove oil seal retainer and replace damaged o-ring and/or seals.
	Bad bearing.	Replace bearing.
Excessive play in the end of the crankshaft pulley.	Worn main bearing from excessive tension on drive belt.	Replace crankshaft bearing and/or tension drive belt.
Water in crankcase.	May be caused by humid air condensing into water inside the crankcase	Change oil intervals. Use any high grade automotive 30 weight nondetergent oil.
	Worn packing and/or piston rod sleeve, o-rings on plunger retainer worn.	Replace packing. Replace o-rings.
Oil leaking from underside of crankcase.	Worn crankcase piston rod seals.	Replace seals.
Oil leaking at the rear portion of the crankcase.	Damaged crankcase, rear cover o-ring, drain plug o-ring, or sight glass o-ring.	Replace cover o-ring, drain plug o-ring, or sight glass o-ring.
Loud knocking noise in pump.	Pulley loose on crankshaft.	Check key and tighten set screw.
	Broken or worn bearing.	Replace bearing.
Frequent or premature failure of the packing.	Scored, damaged or worn plunger.	Replace plungers.
	Over pressure to inlet manifold.	Reduce inlet pressure.
	Abrasive material in the fluid being pumped.	Install proper filtration on pump inlet plumbing.
	Excessive pressure and/or temperature of fluid being pumped.	Check pressures and fluid inlet temperature; be sure they are within specified range.
	Over pressure of pump.	Reduce pressure.
	Running pump dry.	Do not run pump without water.