

SUMP PUMPS

Before installing the pump(s), carefully read this document.

INSPECTION

Before installation each pump should be unpacked and inspected. Any visual damage should be reported immediately.

INSTALLATION

Do not lift or carry the pump by its electrical cable or the delivery pipework, always use the handgrip.

Do not hold the pump when it is in operation.

For the correct pump operation, prepare a solid supporting surface especially when the bottom of the sump is subject to silting up with mud or similar matter.

The diameter of the delivery pipework should be equal to or greater than the delivery outlet connection of the pump.

It is also recommended that a non-return valve is fitted to the discharge pipe close to the pump's discharge to avoid back flow.

ELECTRICAL

Always ensure that the power supply is disconnected before working on the pump.

Ensure that the correct electrical supply is available; sump pumps are designed to operate on voltage between +/-6% of the spot voltage shown on the rating plate.

All 1ph models have built in thermal overload protection – automatically resetting.

3PH MODELS

A level/float switch (supplied loose in the box) is supplied with 3ph models, this must be connected into the 3ph sump pump starter (for automatic operation) not directly into the pump.

The 3ph sump pump starter incorporates low voltage release, overload protection and single phasing protection.

Overloads must be selected to cover the full load current shown on the pump's label. All 3ph pumps must be earthed.

APPLICATIONS

The primary use intended for these pumps is to drain/remove water from sumps, garages, basements and cellars. They may also be used for emptying swimming pools and tanks.

This range of submersible pumps are capable of handling water containing suspended solids up to 6mm in diameter.

LIMITS OF OPERATION

Minimum Liquid Temperature 0°C
 Maximum Liquid Temperature 40°C
 Maximum Installation Depth 10 metres.

Do not use pumps for handling inflammable or aggressive fluids.

If the pumps are used for dirty or chlorinated water, flush with clean water after use.

IN CASE OF FAILURE

Pump starts to fail.	Check power supply to pump. Disconnect power – clean Impeller housing. Ensure Impeller is free to rotate. Ensure control panel fuse has not blown.
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Pump stops and restarts after a few minutes. (Thermal overload trips).	Water temperature too high. In correct voltage supply.
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Impeller housing partially blocked. Discharge pipework blocked.

These sump pumps are virtually maintenance free.

To enhance the working life CLEAN REGULARLY, ensure impeller, strainer and discharge pipework are kept clean and unobstructed and oil condition checked where applicable.

Oil check and oil change

The condition of the oil is to be checked at least once a year or 2,000 running hours which ever is soonest.

- 1 Place the pump in such a position that the inspection screw is facing upwards when slackening the inspection screw of the oil chamber, note that pressure may have built up in the chamber. Do not remove the screw until the pressure has been fully relieved.
- 2 Place a clean container under the pump to collect all the drained off oil. Slacken the screw pointing to the side and observe the oil level. The drained off quantity of oil indicates whether the lower mechanical shaft seal is leaking, which may be normal
- 3 Turn the pump and allow all the oil to drain from the chamber into a container and observe the oil condition. Clear oil may be reused
Emulsified oil must be changed and disposed of
Note: Used oil must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations
- 4 Fill oil chamber with oil to correct level. Replace the "O" Ring by new ring, insert the screw and tighten securely

Use viscosity grade SAE10 W 30

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