Appendix B
Product Information
Recovery Well Pumps and SynCom PumpSaver

CS-MW16-LGR PUMP SPECIFICATIONS

GOULDS PUMPS

4" Submersible Pumps

Installation and Operation Instructions

Owner's Information

Pump Model #: _____

Pump Serial #: _____

Motor Model #: _____

Motor Serial #: _____

Dealer: _____

Dealer Telephone: _____

Purchase Date: _____

Installation Date: _____

Volts: _____

Amps: _____

Table of Contents

Goulds Pumps

ITT Industries

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

TO AVOID SERIOUS OR FATAL PERSONAL INJURY OR MAJOR PROPERTY DAMAGE, READ AND FOLLOW ALL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS IN MANUAL AND ON PUMP.

THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO ASSIST IN THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF THIS UNIT AND MUST BE KEPT WITH THE PUMP.

This is a SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL. When you see this symbol on the pump or in the manual, look for one of the following signal words and be alert to the potential for personal injury or property damage.

⚠ DANGER Warns of hazards that WILL cause serious personal injury, death or major property damage.

⚠ WARNING Warns of hazards that CAN cause serious personal injury, death or major property damage.

⚠ CAUTION Warns of hazards that CAN cause personal injury or property damage.

NOTICE: INDICATES SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS WHICH ARE VERY IMPORTANT AND MUST BE FOLLOWED.

THOROUGHLY REVIEW ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK ON THIS PUMP.

MAINTAIN ALL SAFETY DECALS.

Important notice: Read safety instructions before proceeding with any wiring

⚠ WARNING All electrical work must be performed by a qualified technician. Always follow the National Electrical Code (NEC), or the Canadian Electrical Code, as well as all local, state and provincial codes. Code questions should be directed to your local electrical inspector. Failure to follow electrical codes and OSHA safety standards may result in personal injury or equipment damage. Failure to follow manufacturer's installation instructions may result in electrical shock, fire hazard, personal injury or death, damaged equipment, provide unsatisfactory performance, and may void manufacturer's warranty.

⚠ WARNING Standard units are not designed for use in swimming pools, open bodies of water, hazardous liquids, or where flammable gases exist. Well must be vented per local codes.

Only pumps specifically Listed for Class 1, Division 1 are allowable in hazardous liquids and where flammable gases may exist. *See specific pump catalog bulletins or pump nameplate for all agency Listings.*

⚠ WARNING Disconnect and lockout electrical power before installing or servicing any electrical equipment. Many pumps are equipped with automatic thermal overload protection which may allow an overheated pump to restart unexpectedly.

⚠ CAUTION All three phase (3Ø) controls for submersible pumps must provide Class 10, quick-trip, overload protection.

⚠ WARNING Do not lift, carry or hang pump by the electrical cables. Damage to the Electrical Cables can cause shock, burns or death.

⚠ WARNING Use only stranded copper wire to pump/motor and ground. The ground wire must be at least as large as the power supply wires. Wires should be color coded for ease of maintenance and troubleshooting.

⚠ DANGER Install wire and ground according to the National Electrical Code (NEC), or the Canadian Electrical Code, as well as all local, state and provincial codes.

⚠ WARNING Install an all leg disconnect switch where required by code.

⚠ WARNING The electrical supply voltage and phase must match all equipment requirements. Incorrect voltage or phase can cause fire, motor and control damage, and voids the warranty.

⚠ WARNING All splices must be waterproof. If using splice kits follow manufacturer's instructions.

⚠ WARNING Select the correct type and NEMA grade junction box for the application and location. The junction box must insure dry, safe wiring connections.

⚠ WARNING Failure to permanently ground the pump, motor and controls before connecting to power can cause shock, burns or death.

⚠ WARNING 4" motors ≥ 2 HP require a minimum flow rate of .25 ft/sec. or 7.62 cm/sec. past the motor for proper motor cooling. The following are the minimum flows in GPM per well diameter required for cooling: 1.2 GPM/4", 7 GPM/5", 13 GPM/6", 20 GPM/7", 30 GPM/8" or 50 GPM in a 10" well. Pumps ≥ 2 HP installed in large tanks should be installed in a flow inducer sleeve to create the needed cooling flow or velocity past the motor.

⚠ CAUTION This pump has been evaluated for use with Water Only.

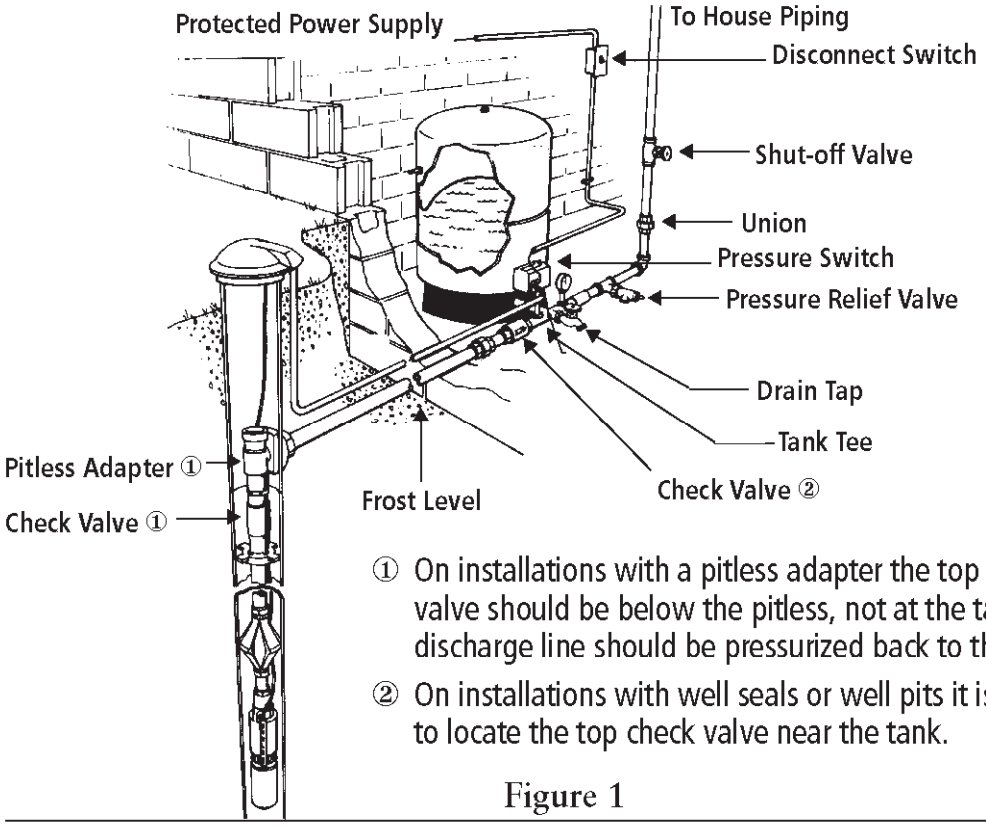
INSTALLATION CHECK LIST

- Enter the pump and motor information and other requested data on the front of this manual.
- Inspect all components for shipping damage, report damage to the distributor immediately.
- Verify that motor HP and pump HP match.
- Match power supply voltage and phase to motor and control specifications.
- Select a dry, shaded location in which to mount the controls.
- Make all underwater and underground splices with waterproof splice connections.
- Hold the pump at the discharge head when installing threaded pipe or an adapter fitting as most pumps have left hand threads which will be loosened if you hold the pump anyplace except the discharge head.
- Check all plumbing connections to insure they are tight and sealed with Teflon tape.
- Verify that the pipe pressure rating is higher than pump shut-off pressure.
- Install a pressure relief valve on any system capable of creating over 75 PSI.
- Locate the pressure switch within 4' of the pressure tank to prevent switch chatter.
- Adjust tank pre-charge to 2 PSI below the system cut-in pressure setting, ex. 28 on a 30/50 system.
- Set the pump 10' above the well bottom to keep above sediment and debris.
- Insure that main power is disconnected, turned OFF, before wiring any components.
- Wiring should be performed only by qualified technicians.
- Wiring and Grounding must be in compliance with national and local codes.
- Restrict the flow with a ball or globe valve, 1/3 open, before starting pump for first time.
- Open a faucet or discharge valve on start-up to keep dirty water from entering the tank.
- Turn main breaker or disconnect ON.
- Run through several on/off cycles to verify proper switch operation.
- Check amps and enter the data on the front of this manual.
- Leave the manual with the owner or at the job site.

1.0 TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

CAPTIVE AIR TANK INSTALLATION

NOTICE: TANK PRE-CHARGE PRESSURE CHANGES MUST BE MADE USING THE AIR VALVE ON TOP OF THE TANK.



① On installations with a pitless adapter the top check valve should be below the pitless, not at the tank, as the discharge line should be pressurized back to the pitless.

② On installations with well seals or well pits it is allowable to locate the top check valve near the tank.

Figure 1

GALVANIZED TANK INSTALLATION

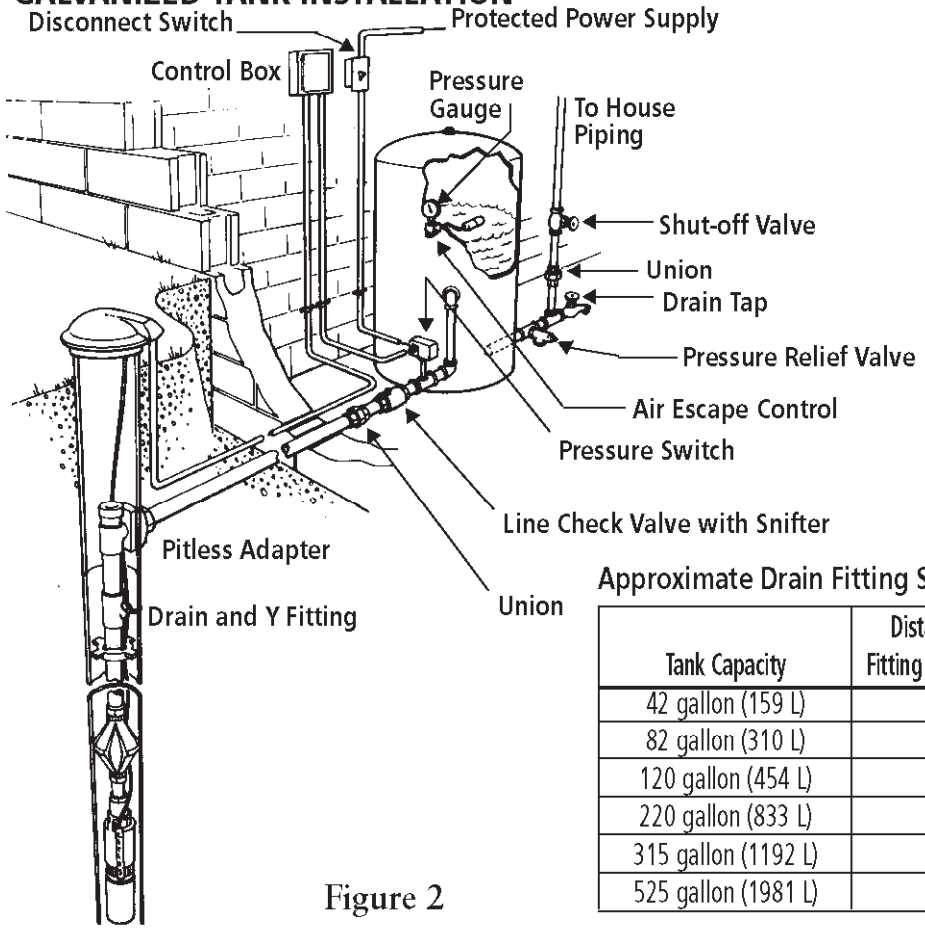


Figure 2

Approximate Drain Fitting Setting

Tank Capacity	Distance Drain and "Y" Fitting Below the Line Check
42 gallon (159 L)	7 feet (2.1m)
82 gallon (310 L)	10 feet (3m)
120 gallon (454 L)	15 feet (4.6m)
220 gallon (833 L)	15 feet (4.6m)
315 gallon (1192 L)	20 feet (6.1m)
525 gallon (1981 L)	20 feet (6.1m)

2.0 PIPING

Notice: Most 4" submersibles have left-hand discharge head threads, hold the pump only at the "discharge head" when installing fittings or threaded pipe.

2.1 General

The pump discharge piping should be sized for efficient pump operation. Use the Friction Loss Tables to calculate total dynamic head using different pipe sizes. As a rule of thumb, use 1" for up to 10 gpm, 1¼" for up to 30 gpm, 1½" for up to 45 gpm, and 2" for up to 80 gpm. In the case of long pipe runs it is best to increase pipe size.

Some pumps are capable of very high discharge pressures, please select pipe accordingly. Consult with your pipe supplier to determine the best type of pipe for each installation.

2.2 Pressure Tank, Pressure Switch and Pressure Relief Valve

Select an area in which the ambient temperature is always above 34° F (1° C) in which to install the tank, pressure switch, and pressure relief valve. The tank should be located in an area where a leak will not damage property.

The pressure switch should be located at the tank cross tee and never more than 4' from the tank. Locating the switch more than 4' from the tank will cause switch chatter.

There should be no valves, filters, or high loss fittings between the switch and the tank(s) as switch chatter may result. As an example, a 1¼" spring check valve has friction loss equal to 12' of pipe, placing the valve between the pressure switch and the pressure tank is the same as moving the pressure switch 12' away from the tank. It will create switch chatter.

On multiple tank installations the switch should be as close to the center of the tanks as possible. Multiple tank installations should have a manifold pipe at least 1½ times the size of the supply pipe from the pump. This will reduce the Friction Head in the manifold and reduce the possibility of switch chatter.

The cut-in setting on a 30 - 50 pressure switch is 30 psi. Cut-in is the lower of the pressure settings.

Pressure relief valves are required on any system that is capable of producing 100 psi or 230' TDH. If in an area where a water leak or blow-off may damage property connect a drain line to the pressure relief valve. Run it to a suitable drain or an area where the water will not damage property.

2.3 Adjusting Tank Pre-Charge

Insure that the tank is empty of water. Use a high quality pressure gauge to check the tank pre-charge pressure. The pressure should be 2 psi below the pump cut-in pressure. As an example, a 30-50 psi system would use a tank pre-charge of 28 psi.

2.4 Discharge Pipe

Note: Most discharge heads are threaded into the casing with left-hand threads. Hold the pump only at the discharge head when installing fittings. Failure to hold the discharge head will loosen it and pump damage will result on start-up.

If your pipe requires an adapter we strongly recommend using stainless steel. Galvanized fittings or pipe should never be connected directly to

a stainless steel discharge head as galvanic corrosion may occur. Plastic or brass pumps can use any material for this connection. Barb type connectors should always be double clamped.

The pump discharge head has a loop for attaching a safety cable. The use of a safety cable is at the discretion of the installer.

2.5 Installing Pump in Well

If you are using a torque arrestor, install it per the manufacturer's installation instructions. Consult the seller for information on torque arrestors and for installation instructions.

Connect the discharge pipe to the discharge head or adapter you previously installed. Barb style connectors should always be double clamped. Install the pump into the well using a pitless adapter or similar device at the wellhead. Consult the fitting manufacturer or pitless supplier for specific installation instructions.

Using waterproof electrical tape, fasten the wires to the drop pipe at 10' intervals. Make sure that the tape does not loosen as it will block the pump suction if it falls down the well. Pump suppliers also sell clip-on style wire connectors that attach to the drop pipe.

2.6 Special Piping For Galvanized Tank Systems

When using a galvanized tank you should install an AV11 Drain & Y fitting in the well and a check valve with snifter valve at the tank. This will add air to the tank on each pump start and prevent water logging the tank. Use an AA4 Air Escape on the tank to allow excess air to escape. The distance between the AV11 and check valve with snifter valve determines the amount of air introduced on each cycle. See the table for recommended settings. *See Figure 2 in Sec 1.0.*

Gaseous wells should use galvanized tanks with AA4 air escapes to vent off excess air and prevent "spurting" at the faucets.

Methane and other explosive or dangerous gases require special water treatment for safe removal. Consult a water treatment specialist to address these issues.

Installations with top feeding wells should use flow sleeves on the pump.

2.7 Check Valves

Our pumps use four different style check valves. We recommend check valves as they prevent back-spinning the pump and motor which will cause premature bearing wear. Check valves also prevent water hammer and upthrust damage. Check valves should be installed every 200' – 250' in the vertical discharge pipe.

The following information is for customers who wish to disable a check valve for a drain back system, these systems should use other means to prevent water hammer and upthrust damage:

- **Built-in stainless steel valves** have a flat which is easily drilled through using an electric drill and a ¼" or ⅜" drill bit to disable the valve.
- **Poppet style check valves which are threaded in from the top** of the discharge head can be easily removed using a ½" nut driver or deep socket. The hex hub is visible and accessible from the top.
- **Internal Flomatic™ design plastic poppet style valves** must be removed from inside which requires pump disassembly.

- **Built-in plastic poppet style valves with a stem through the top** may be removed from discharge head by pulling on the stem with pliers.

3.0 WIRE SIZING, SPLICING and POWER SUPPLY

Always follow the National Electric Code (N.E.C.), Canadian Electrical Code, and any state, provincial, or local codes.
We suggest using only copper wire. Size wire from the charts found in the Technical Data section of this manual, in the Franklin Electric AIM manual, or an N.E.C. (National Electric Code) code book. If discrepancies exist the N.E.C. book takes precedence over a manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1 Splicing Wire to Motor Leads

When the drop cable must be spliced or connected to the motor lead it is necessary that the splice be watertight. The splice can be done with heat shrink kits or waterproof tape.

A. Heat Shrink Splice Instructions
To use a typical heat shrink kit: strip ½" from the motor wires and drop cable wires, it is best to stagger the splices. Place the heat shrink tubes on the wires. Place the crimps on the wires and crimp the ends. Slide the heat shrink tubes over the crimps and heat from the center outward. The sealant and adhesive will ooze out the ends when the tube shrinks. The tube, crimps, sealant, and adhesive create a very strong, watertight seal.

B. Taped Splice Instructions
A) Strip individual conductor of insulation only as far as necessary to provide room for a stake type connector. Tubular connectors of the staked type are preferred. If connector O.D. is not as large as cable insulation, build-up with rubber electrical tape.

B) Tape individual joints with rubber electrical tape, using two layers; the first extending two inches beyond each end of the conductor insulation end, the second layer two inches beyond the ends of the first layer. Wrap tightly, eliminating air spaces as much as possible.

C) Tape over the rubber electrical tape with #33 Scotch electrical tape, or equivalent, using two layers as in step "B" and making each layer overlap the end of the preceding layer by at least two inches.

In the case of a cable with three conductors encased in a single outer sheath, tape individual conductors as described, staggering joints.

Total thickness of tape should be no less than the thickness of the conductor insulation.

4.0 WIRING THE CONTROLS and SWITCH

4.1 Mounting the Motor Control Box

Single phase 3-wire control boxes meet U.L. requirements for Type 3R enclosures. They are suitable for vertical mounting in indoor and outdoor locations. They will operate at temperatures between 14°F (-10°C) and 122°F (50°C). Select a shaded,

dry place to mount the box. Insure that there is enough clearance for the cover to be removed.

4.2 Verify Voltage and Turn Supply Power Off

Insure that your motor voltage and power supply voltage are the same.

Place the circuit breaker or disconnect switch in the OFF position to prevent accidentally starting the pump before you are ready.

Three-phase starter coils are very voltage sensitive; always verify actual supply voltage with a voltmeter.

High or low voltage, greater than ±10%, will damage motors and controls and is not covered under warranty.

4.3 Connecting Motor Leads to Motor Control Box, Pressure Switch or Starter

Caution Do not power the unit or run the pump until all electrical and plumbing connections are completed. Verify that the disconnect or breaker is OFF before connecting the pressure switch line leads to the power supply. Follow all local and national codes. Use a disconnect where required by code.

A. Three-Wire Single Phase Motor
Connect the color coded motor leads to the motor control box terminals - Y (yellow), R (red), and B (black); and the Green or bare wire to the green ground screw.

Connect wires between the Load terminals on the pressure switch and control box terminals L1 and L2. Run a ground wire between the switch ground and the control box ground. *See Figure 4 or 5.*

B. Two-Wire Single Phase Motor
Connect the black motor leads to the Load terminals on the pressure switch and the green or bare ground wire to the green ground screw. *See Figure 3.*

C. Three phase motors
Connect the motor leads to T1, T2, and T3 on the 3 phase starter. Connect the ground wire to the ground screw in the starter box. Follow starter manufacturers instructions for connecting pressure switch or *see Figure 6.*

4.4 Connect To Power Supply

Complete the wiring by making the connection from the single phase pressure switch Line terminals to the circuit breaker panel or disconnect where used.

Three phase - make the connections between L1, L2, L3, and ground on the starter to the disconnect switch and then to the circuit breaker panel.

Three phase installations must be checked for motor rotation and phase unbalance. To reverse motor rotation, switch (reverse) any two leads. See the instructions for checking three phase unbalance in section 4.6. Failure to check phase unbalance can cause premature motor failure and nuisance overload tripping. If using a generator, see Technical Data for generators.

4.5 Three Phase Overload Protection

Use only Class 10, quick-trip overload protection on three-phase submersible motors. Furnas Class 14 NEMA starters with ESP100 overloads and Class 16 starters equipped with "K" overload heaters or ESP100 overloads will provide adequate protection.

The Franklin Electric Application Manual lists several acceptable starter/overload combinations. Call the FE hotline at 800-348-2420 or the pump manufacturer's Customer Service group for selection assistance.

Note - If replacing an above ground motor with a submersible, verify that the overloads provide Class 10 protection, most above ground motors have Class 20 overloads. Use of Class 20 overloads on submersible motors will not protect the motors and voids the warranty.

4.6 Three Phase Power Unbalance

A full three phase supply consisting of three individual transformers or one three phase transformer is recommended. "Open" delta or wye connections using only two transformers can be used, but are more likely to cause poor performance, overload tripping or early motor failure due to current unbalance.

Check the current in each of the three motor leads and calculate the current unbalance as explained below.

If the current unbalance is 2% or less, leave the leads as connected.

If the current unbalance is more than 2%, current readings should be checked on each leg using each of the three possible hook-ups. Roll the motor leads across the starter in the same direction to prevent motor reversal.

To calculate percent of current unbalance:

A. Add the three line amp values together.
B. Divide the sum by three, yielding average current.
C. Pick the amp value which is furthest from the average current (either high or low).
D. Determine the difference between this amp value (furthest from average) and the average.
E. Divide the difference by the average.
Multiply the result by 100 to determine percent of unbalance.

	Hookup 1			Hookup 2			Hookup 3		
Starter Terminals	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥
	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊤
Motor Leads	R	B	Y	Y	R	B	B	Y	R
	T3	T1	T2	T2	T3	T1	T1	T2	T3

Example:

T3-R = 51 amps	T2-Y = 50 amps	T1-B = 50 amps
T1-B = 46 amps	T3-R = 48 amps	T2-Y = 49 amps
T2-Y = 53 amps	T1-B = 52 amps	T3-R = 51 amps
Total = 150 amps	Total = 150 amps	Total = 150 amps
÷ 3 = 50 amps	÷ 3 = 50 amps	÷ 3 = 50 amps
— 46 = 4 amps	— 48 = 2 amps	— 49 = 1 amps
4 ÷ 50 = .08 or 8%	2 ÷ 50 = .04 or 4%	1 ÷ 50 = .02 or 2%

Current unbalance should not exceed 5% at service factor load or 10% at rated input load. If the unbalance cannot be corrected by rolling leads, the source of the unbalance must be located and corrected. If, on the three possible hookups, the leg farthest from the average stays on the same power lead, most of the unbalance is coming from the power source.

Contact your local power company to resolve the imbalance.

5.0 STARTING THE PUMP

5.1 Throttle the Discharge Before Starting Pump

Install a ball valve in the discharge line and set it ⅓ open before operating the pump in an open discharge manner. This will protect the pump from upthrust damage and also prevent over pumping the well and reduce turbidity. Keep the valve partially closed until the water runs clear.

5.2 Throttling A High Static Level Well To Prevent Upthrust

Any well with a high static water level may allow the pump to operate off the curve to the right or outside the "Recommended Range" shown on the pump curve. We recommend using a "Dole" flow restrictor or throttling with a ball valve to prevent upthrust damage to the pump and motor. The maximum flow must be restricted to be within the pumps recommended operating range. If you use a ball valve, set it, remove the handle, tape the handle to the pipe, and tag the valve with a note saying, "Do not open this valve or pump may be damaged". The easiest way to "set" the flow is to fill a 5 gallon bucket and time how long it takes to produce 5 gallons. Calculate the flow in gpm based on this value. As the water level drops in the well the flow will be reduced due to increased head and the valve will not interfere with performance.

5.3 Start the Pump

Partially open a valve (faucet) in the system and turn the breaker to the ON position.

Check all fittings for leaks.

Close the valve when the water clears and allow the pressure to build. If properly adjusted the switch should turn the pump off at the preset pressure. Open a few faucets and allow the pump to run through a few cycles. Check switch operation and verify that pressure settings are correct.

Recheck all fittings for leaks.

6.0 PAPERWORK and IOM

Please give this filled-in IOM and your business card to the owner.
A sticker with your name and phone number on the tank or control box is a great sales tool for future business!

SINGLE PHASE – 60 HZ MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Type	Goulds Motor #/ Control Box	Franklin Motor Model Prefix	HP	Volts	Hz	S.F.	Amps	S.F. Amps	Ohms M=Main S=Start	Inverse Time Breaker	Dual Ele. Time Del. Fuse
4" 2W	S04932/ NR	2445040	½	115	60	1.60	10.0	12.0	1.0 – 1.3	30	20
	S04942/ NR	2445050	½	230	60	1.60	5.0	6.0	4.2 – 5.2	15	10
	S05942/ NR	2445070	¾	230	60	1.50	6.8	8.0	3.0 – 3.6	20	15
	S06942/ NR	2445081	1	230	60	1.40	8.2	9.8	2.2 – 2.7	25	20
	S07942/ NR	2445091	1½	230	60	1.30	10.6	13.1	1.5 – 1.9	30	20
4" 3W	S04930/ 00043	2145044	½	115	60	1.60	Y=10.0 B=10.0 R=0.0	Y=12.0 B=12.0 R=0.0	M = 1.0 – 1.3 S = 4.1 – 5.1	30	20
	S04940/ 00044	2145054	½	230	60	1.60	Y=5.0 B=5.0 R=0.0	Y=6.0 B=6.0 R=0.0	M = 4.2 – 5.2 S = 16.7 – 20.5	15	10
	S05940/ 00054	2145074	¾	230	60	1.50	Y=6.8 B=6.8 R=0.0	Y=8.0 B=8.0 R=0.0	M = 3.0 – 3.6 S = 10.7 – 13.1	20	15
	S06940/ 00064	2145081	1	230	60	1.40	Y=8.2 B=8.2 R=0.0	Y=9.8 B=9.8 R=0.0	M = 2.2 – 2.7 S = 9.9 – 12.1	25	20
4" 3W with RunCap	S07940/ 00074	2243001	1½	230	60	1.30	Y=10.0 B=9.9 R=1.3	Y=11.5 B=11.0 R=1.3	M = 1.5 – 2.3 S = 8.0 – 9.7	30	20
	S08940/ 00084	2243011	2	230	60	1.25	Y=10.0 B=9.3 R=2.6	Y=13.2 B=11.9 R=2.6	M = 1.6 – 2.3 S = 5.8 – 7.2	25	20
	S09940/ 00094 ①	2243027	3	230	60	1.15	Y=14.0 B=11.2 R=6.1	Y=17.0 B=12.6 R=6.0	M = 1.0 – 1.5 S = 4.0 – 4.9	40	30
	S10940/ 00104 ②	2243037	5	230	60	1.15	Y=23.0 B=15.9 R=11.0	Y=27.5 B=19.1 R=10.8	M = 0.68 – 1.0 S = 1.8 – 2.2	60	45

M = Main Winding – Black to Yellow, S = Start Winding – Red to Yellow
Y = Yellow lead – line amps, B = Black lead – main winding amps,
R = Red lead, start or auxiliary winding amps

① Control Boxes date coded 02C and older have
35MFD capacitors and the current values
will be Y14.0 @ FL and Y17.0 @ SF Load.
B12.2 B14.5
R4.7 R4.5

② Control boxes date coded 01M and older have
60MFD run capacitors and the current values on
a 4" motor will be Y23.0 @ FL and Y27.5 @ SF Load.
B19.1 B23.2
R8.0 R7.8

THREE PHASE – 60 HZ MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Type	Goulds Model #	Franklin Motor Model Prefix	HP	Volts	Hz	S.F.	Rated Input Amps	Rated Input Watts	Maximum (S.F. Load) Amps	Maximum (S.F. Load) Watts	Line to Line Res.	Locked Rotor Amps	KVA Code	Inverse Time Breaker	Dual Ele. Time Del. Fuse
4" 3450 RPM	S04978	234501	½	200	60	1.6	2.8	585	3.4	860	6.6-8.4	17.5	N	15	5
	S04970	234511	½	230	60	1.6	2.4	585	2.9	860	9.5-10.9	15.2	N	15	5
	S04975	234521	½	460	60	1.6	1.2	585	1.5	860	38.4-44.1	7.6	N	15	3
	S05978	234502	¾	200	60	1.5	3.6	810	4.4	1150	4.6-5.9	23.1	M	15	8
	S05970	234512	¾	230	60	1.5	3.1	810	3.8	1150	6.8-7.8	20.1	M	15	6
	S05975	234522	¾	460	60	1.5	1.6	810	1.9	1150	27.2-30.9	10.7	M	15	3
	S06978	234503	1	200	60	1.4	4.5	1070	5.4	1440	3.8-4.5	30.9	M	15	10
	S06970	234513	1	230	60	1.4	3.9	1070	4.7	1440	4.9-5.6	26.9	M	15	8
	S06975	234523	1	460	60	1.4	2.0	1070	2.4	1440	19.9-23.0	13.5	M	15	4
	S07978	234504	1½	200	60	1.3	5.8	1460	6.8	1890	2.5-3.0	38.2	K	15	10
	S07970	234514	1½	230	60	1.3	4.5	1460	5.9	1890	3.2-4.0	33.2	K	15	10
	S07975	234524	1½	460	60	1.3	2.5	1460	3.1	1890	13.0-16.0	16.6	K	15	5
	S07979	234534	1½	575	60	1.3	2.0	1460	2.4	1890	20.3-25.0	13.3	K	15	4
	S08978	234305	2	200	60	1.25	7.7	2150	9.3	2700	1.8-2.4	53.6	L	20	15
	S08970	234315	2	230	60	1.25	6.7	2150	8.1	2700	2.3-3.0	46.6	L	20	15
	S08975	234325	2	460	60	1.25	3.4	2150	4.1	2700	9.2-12.0	23.3	L	15	8
	S08979	234335	2	575	60	1.25	2.7	2150	3.2	2700	14.6-18.7	18.6	L	15	5
	S09978	234306	3	200	60	1.15	10.9	2980	12.5	3420	1.3-1.7	71.2	K	30	20
	S09970	234316	3	230	60	1.15	9.5	2980	10.9	3420	1.8-2.2	61.9	K	25	20
	S09975	234326	3	460	60	1.15	4.8	2980	5.5	3420	7.2-8.8	31	K	15	10
	S09979	234336	3	575	60	1.15	3.8	2980	4.4	3420	11.4-13.9	25	K	15	8
	S10978	234307	5	200	60	1.15	18.3	5050	20.5	5810	.74-.91	122	K	50	35
	S10970	234317	5	230	60	1.15	15.9	5050	17.8	5810	1.0-1.2	106	K	40	30
	S10975	234327	5	460	60	1.15	8.0	5050	8.9	5810	4.0-4.7	53.2	K	20	15
	S10979	234337	5	575	60	1.15	6.4	5050	7.1	5810	6.4-7.8	42.6	K	20	15
	S119784	234308	7½	200	60	1.15	26.5	7360	30.5	8450	.46-.57	188	K	70	50
	S119704	234318	7½	230	60	1.15	23.0	7360	26.4	8450	.61-.75	164	K	60	45
	S119754	234328	7½	460	60	1.15	11.5	7360	13.2	8450	2.5-3.1	81.9	K	30	25
	S119794	234338	7½	575	60	1.15	9.2	7360	10.6	8450	4.0-5.0	65.5	K	25	20
	S129724	234329	10	460	60	1.15	17.0	10,000	18.5	11400	1.8-2.3	116	L	45	30
	S119794	234339	10	575	60	1.15	13.6	10,000	14.8	11400	2.8-3.5	92.8	L	35	25

FURNAS STARTERS AND HEATERS

Motor Size	HP	Volts	FURNAS Class 16 Order Number	Heaters	Class 14 Order Number	Inverse Time Breaker	Dual Ele. Time Del. Fuse
4" 3Ø	½	200	16AD	K29	CSBD	15	5
		230	16AG	K28	CSBA	15	5
		460	16AH	K21	CSBC	15	5
	¾	200	16AD	K33	CSBD	15	8
		230	16AG	K31	CSBA	15	6
		460	16AH	K22	CSBC	15	3
	1	200	16AD	K37	CSDD	15	10
		230	16AG	K34	CSDA	15	8
		460	16AH	K26	CSBC	15	4
	1½	200	16AD	K41	CSDD	15	10
		230	16AG	K37	CSDA	15	10
		460	16AH	K28	CSDC	15	5
		575	16AE	K26	CSBE	15	4
	2	200	16AD	K49	CSDD	20	15
		230	16AG	K43	CSDA	20	15
		460	16AH	K32	CSDC	15	8
		575	16AE	K29	CSDE	15	5
	3	200	16AD	K54	CSED	30	20
		230	16AG	K52	CSEA	25	20
		460	16AH	K37	CSDC	15	10
		575	16AE	K33	CSDE	15	8
	5	200	16AD	K61	DSFD	50	35
		230	16AG	K60	DSFA	40	30
		460	16AH	K49	CSDC	20	15
		575	16AE	K41	CSDE	20	15
	7½	200	16CD	K69	DSFD	70	50
		230	16BG	K64	DSFA	60	45
		460	16AH	K54	DSEC	30	25
		575	16AE	K52	DSEE	25	20
	10	460	16AH	K60	DSEC	45	30
		575	16AE	K57	DSEE	35	25

NOTE: The Class 16 starter chart shows the order number for matched coil and load voltage, i.e. a 230 volt power supply with a 230 volt coil. To use a different coil voltage select the same size starter with a different coil.

Nomenclature: Ex. **16 B H;**

16 = Class 16 DP Starter

B = Starter size, sizes are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H. Size determined by Full Load Amps and Locked Rotor Amps.

H = coil voltage. Voltages are: D = 200 V, E = 575 V, F = 115 V, G = 230 V, H = 460 V.

The Class 14 starter nomenclature can be found in your Jet & Submersible Price Book.

MOTOR INSULATION RESISTANCE READINGS

Normal Ohm/Megohm readings, ALL motors, between all leads and ground

⚠ CAUTION To perform insulation resistance test, open breaker and disconnect all leads from QD control box or pressure switch. Connect one ohmmeter lead to any motor lead and one to metal drop pipe or a good ground. **R x 100K Scale**

Condition of Motor and Leads	OHM Value	Megohm Value
New motor, without power cable	20,000,000 (or more)	20.0
Used motor, which can be reinstalled in well	10,000,000 (or more)	10.0
Motor in well – Readings are power cable plus motor		
New motor	2,000,000 (or more)	2.0
Motor in reasonably good condition	500,000 to 2,000,000	0.5 – 2.0
Motor which may be damaged or have damaged power cable *Do not pull motor for these reasons*	20,000 to 500,000	0.02 – 0.5
Motor definitely damaged or with damaged power cable *Pull motor and repair*	10,000 to 20,000	0.01 – 0.02
Failed motor or power cable *Pull motor and repair*	Less than 10,000	0 – 0.01

Generator Operation

- For externally regulated generator kilovolt amperes (KVA) ratings see Table 1. Electrical voltage, frequency, phase and ampacity, MUST match that shown on the motor nameplate, or pump control box.

FAILURE TO USE A MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH WHEN GENERATOR IS USED AS STANDBY OR BACKUP CAN CAUSE SHOCK, BURNS OR DEATH.

Min. Generator Rating	Pump Motor Horsepower ①							
	⅓	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	5
KVA	1.9	2.5	3.8	5.0	6.3	9.4	12.5	18.8
KW	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.5	10.0	15.0

① **NOTE:** For two-wire motors, minimum generator ratings 50% higher than shown are necessary.

NOTICE: FOLLOW THE GENERATOR MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Courtesy of Franklin Electric Company

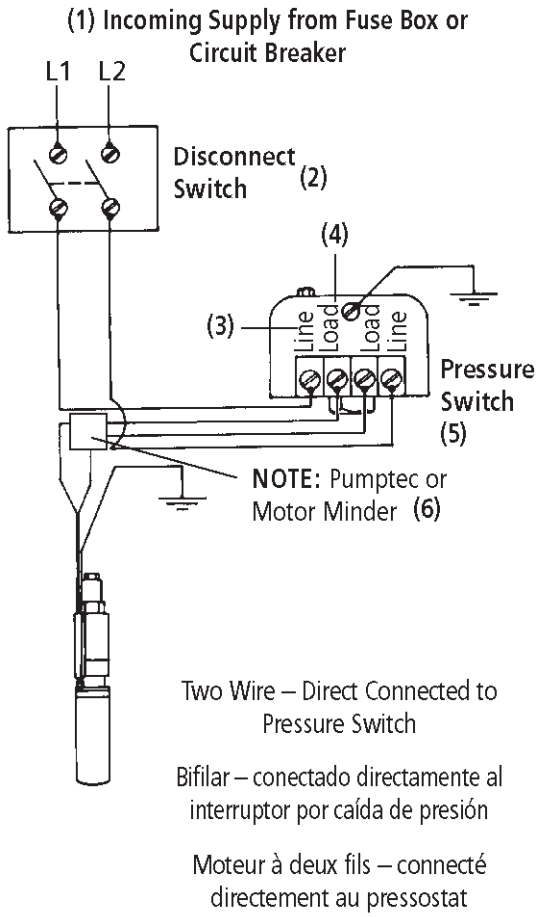


Figure (Figura) 3

1.Suministro de entrada de la caja de fusibles o del cortacircuitos

2.Interruptor de desconexión

3.Línea

4. Carga

5. Interruptor por caída de presión

6. NOTA: Pumptec o Motor Minder

7. Caja de control trifilar

8. Rojo

9. Amarillo

10. Negro

1.Courant d'entrée provenant de la boîte à fusibles ou du disjoncteur

2.Sectionneur

3. Ligne

4. Charge

5. Pressostat

6. Protection Pumptec ou Motor Minder

7. Boîte de commande à trois fils

8. Rouge

9. Jaune

10. Noir

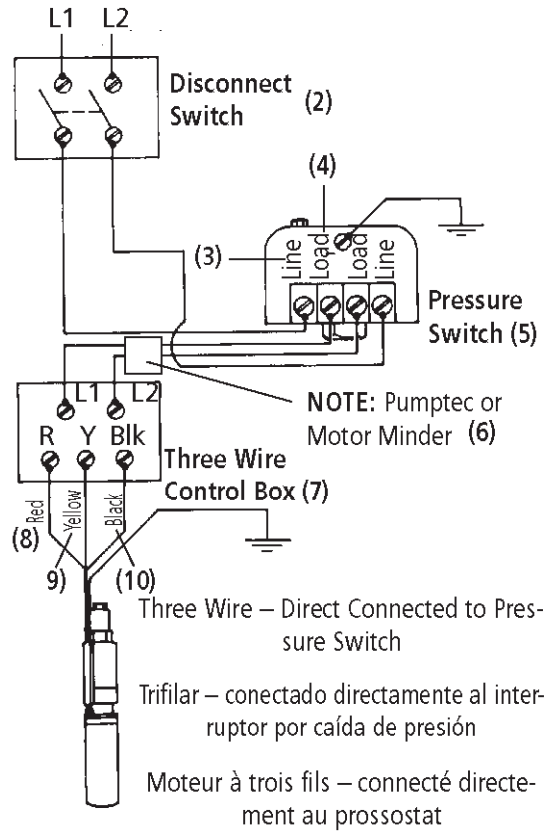


Figure (Figura) 4

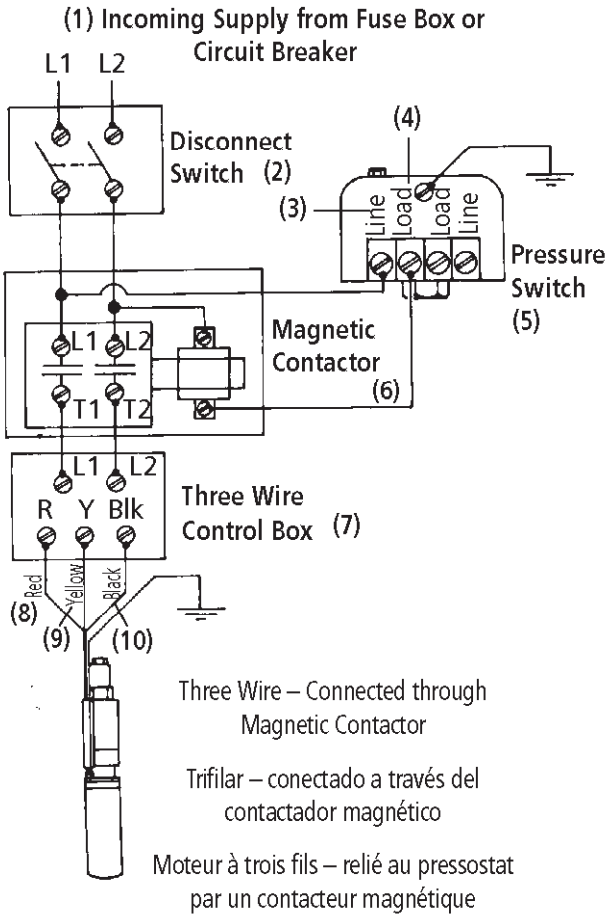


Figure (Figura) 5

1. Suministro de entrada de la caja de fusibles o del cortacircuitos
2. Interruptor de desconexión
3. Línea
4. Carga
5. Interruptor por caída de presión
6. Contactador magnético
7. Caja de control trifilar
8. Rojo
9. Amarillo
10. Negro
11. Calentadores
12. Arrancador magnético con compensación ambiental con calentadores de disparo rápido

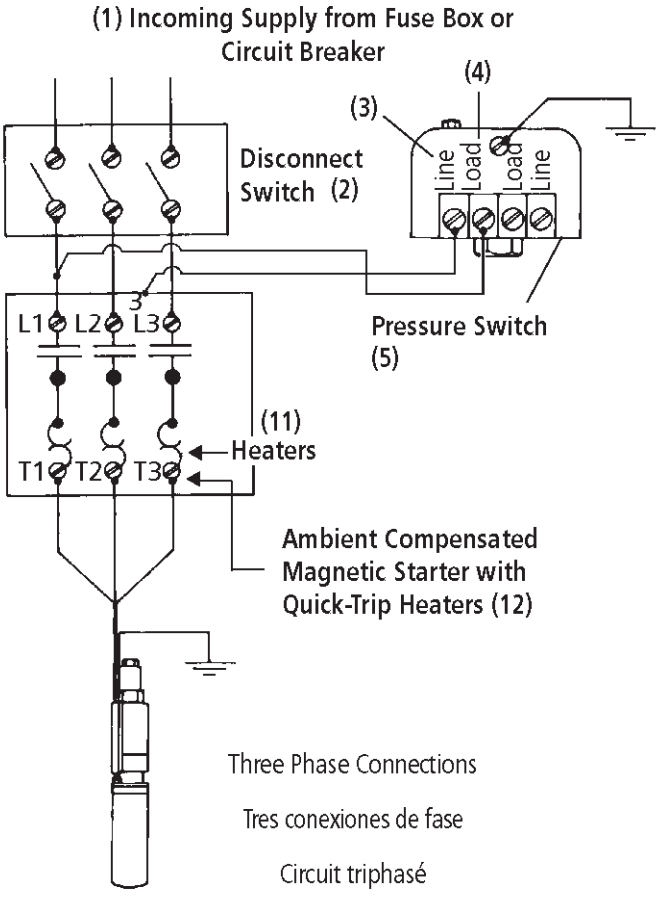
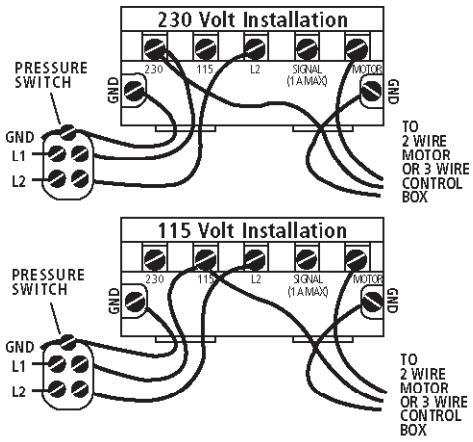


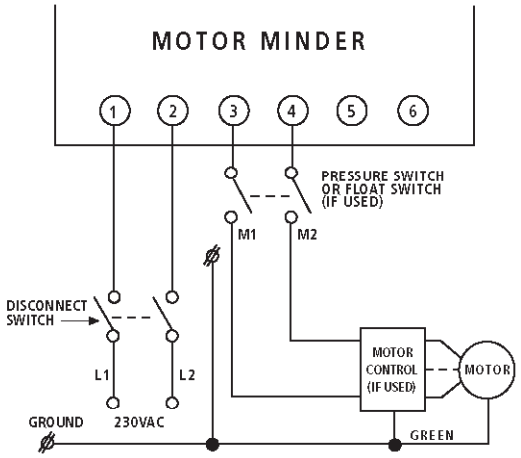
Figure (Figura) 6

1. Courant d'entrée provenant de la boîte à fusibles ou du disjoncteur
2. Sectionneur
3. Ligne
4. Charge
5. Pressostat
6. Contacteur magnétique
7. Boîte de commande à trois fils
8. Rouge
9. Jaune
10. Noir
11. Dispositifs de protection contre la surcharge (DPS)
12. Démarreur magnétique compensé (température ambiante) avec DPS à déclenchement rapide

PUMPTEC WIRING



MOTOR MINDER WIRING



SINGLE PHASE MOTOR MAXIMUM CABLE LENGTH (motor to service entrance) (2)

Motor Rating		Copper Wire Size (1)								
Volts	HP	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	00
115	1/3	130	210	340	540	840	1300	1960	2910	3540
	1/2	100	160	250	390	620	960	1460	2160	2630
230	1/3	550	880	1390	2190	3400	5250	7960	11770	
	1/2	400	650	1020	1610	2510	3880	5880	8720	
	3/4	300	480	760	1200	1870	2890	4370	6470	7870
	1	250	400	630	990	1540	2380	3610	5360	6520
	1.5	190	310	480	770	1200	1870	2850	4280	5240
	2	150	250	390	620	970	1530	2360	3620	4480
	3	120*	190	300	470	750	1190	1850	2890	3610
	5	0	0	180*	280	450	710	1110	1740	2170
	7.5	0	0	0	200*	310	490	750	1140	1410
	10	0	0	0	0	250*	390	600	930	1160
	15	0	0	0	0	170*	270*	430	660	820

(1) This table is based on copper wire. If aluminum wire is used it must be two sizes larger.
Example: When the table calls for #12 copper wire you would use #10 aluminum wire.
(2) Single phase control boxes may be connected at any point of the total cable length.

THREE PHASE MOTOR MAXIMUM CABLE LENGTH (motor to service entrance) (3)

Motor Rating		Copper Wire Size (1)										
Volts	HP	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	00	000	0000
200 V 60 Hz	.5	710	1140	1800	2840	4420						
	.75	510	810	1280	2030	3160						
	1	430	690	1080	1710	2670	4140					
	1.5	310	500	790	1260	1960	3050					
	2	240	390	610	970	1520	2360	3610	5420			
	3	180	290	470	740	1160	1810	2760	4130			
	5	110*	170	280	440	690	1080	1660	2490	3050	3670	4440
	7.5	0	0	200	310	490	770	1180	1770	2170	2600	3150
	10	0	0	0	230*	370	570	880	1330	1640	1970	2390
230 V 60 Hz	.5	930	1490	2350	3700	5760	8910					
	.75	670	1080	1700	2580	4190	6490	9860				
	1	560	910	1430	2260	3520	5460	8290				
	1.5	420	670	1060	1670	2610	4050	6160	9170			
	2	320	510	810	1280	2010	3130	4770	7170	8780		
	3	240	390	620	990	1540	2400	3660	5470	6690	8020	9680
	5	140*	230	370	590	920	1430	2190	3290	4030	4850	5870
	7.5	0	160*	260	420	650	1020	1560	2340	2870	3440	4160
	10	0	0	190*	310	490	760	1170	1760	2160	2610	3160
460 V 60 Hz	.5	3770	6020	9460								
	.75	2730	4350	6850								
	1	2300	3670	5770	9070							
	1.5	1700	2710	4270	6730							
	2	1300	2070	3270	5150	8050						
	3	1000	1600	2520	3970	6200						
	5	590	950	1500	2360	3700	5750					
	7.5	420	680	1070	1690	2640	4100	6260				
	10	310	500	790	1250	1960	3050	4680	7050			
575 V 60 Hz	.5	5900	9410									
	.75	4270	6810									
	1	3630	5800	9120								
	1.5	2620	4180	6580								
	2	2030	3250	5110	8060							
	3	1580	2530	3980	6270							
	5	920	1480	2330	3680	5750						
	7.5	660	1060	1680	2650	4150						
	10	490	780	1240	1950	3060	4770					

(3) The portion of the total cable which is between the service entrance and a three phase motor starter should not exceed 25% of the total maximum length to assure reliable starter operation.

Lengths marked * meet the U.S. National Electrical Code ampacity only for individual conductor 75°C cable. Only the lengths without * meet the code for jacketed 75°C cable. Local code requirements may vary.

DISCONNECT AND LOCKOUT ELECTRICAL POWER BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY SERVICE. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN CAUSE SHOCK, BURNS OR DEATH.

Symptom	Probable Cause	Recommended Action
PUMP MOTOR NOT RUNNING	1. Motor thermal protector tripped a. Incorrect control box b. Incorrect or faulty electrical connections c. Faulty thermal protector d. Low voltage e. Ambient temperature of control box/starter too high f. Pump bound by foreign matter g. Inadequate submergence	1. Allow motor to cool, thermal protector will automatically reset a – e. Have a qualified electrician inspect and repair, as required f. Pull pump, clean, adjust set depth as required g. Confirm adequate unit submergence in pumpage
	2. Open circuit breaker or blown fuse	2. Have a qualified electrician inspect and repair, as required
	3. Power source inadequate for load	3. Check supply or generator capacity
	4. Power cable insulation damage 5. Faulty power cable splice	4 – 5. Have a qualified electrician inspect and repair, as required
LITTLE OR NO LIQUID DELIVERED BY PUMP	1. Faulty or incorrectly installed check valve	1. Inspect check valve, repair as required
	2. Pump air bound	2. Successively start and stop pump until flow is delivered
	3. Lift too high for pump	3. Review unit performance, check with dealer
	4. Pump bound by foreign matter	4. Pull pump, clean, adjust set depth as required
	5. Pump not fully submerged	5. Check well recovery, lower pump if possible
	6. Well contains excessive amounts of air or gases	6. If successive starts and stops does not remedy, well contains excessive air or gases
	7. Excessive pump wear	7. Pull pump and repair as required
	8. Incorrect motor rotation – three phase only.	8. Reverse any two motor electrical leads

Declaration of Conformity

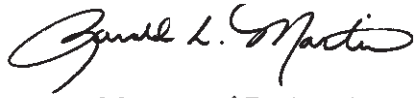
We at,
Goulds Pumps/ITT Industries
1 Goulds Drive
Auburn, NY 13021
Declare that the following products: GS, GSZ, LS, LSZ, SB, SBZ
Comply with Machine Directive 98/37/EC. This equipment is intended to be incorporated with machinery covered by this directive, but must not be put into service until the machinery into which it is to be incorporated has been declared in conformity with the actual provisions of the directive.

Declaración de Conformidad

Nosotros en
Goulds Pumps/ITT Industries
1 Goulds Drive
Auburn, NY 13021
Declaramos que los siguientes productos: GS, GSZ, LS, LSZ, SB, SBZ
cumplen con las Directivas para Maquinarias 98/37/EC. Este equipo ha sido diseñado para ser incorporado a la maquinaria cubierta por esta directiva pero no debe ponerse en funcionamiento hasta que se declare que la maquinaria en la que será incorporado cumple con las disposiciones reales de la directiva.

Déclaration de Conformité

Nous, à
Goulds Pumps, ITT Industries
1 Goulds Drive
Auburn, NY, U.S.A. 13021,
déclarons que les produits GS, GSZ, LS, LSZ, SB et SBZ
sont conformes à la directive 98/37/CE (législation relative aux machines). Ils sont destinés à être intégrés dans la machinerie faisant l'objet de ladite directive, mais ne doivent pas être mis en service tant que la machinerie en question ne sera pas déclarée conforme aux stipulations de la directive.



Manager of Engineering

GOULDS PUMPS LIMITED WARRANTY

This warranty applies to all water systems pumps manufactured by Goulds Pumps.

Any part or parts found to be defective within the warranty period shall be replaced at no charge to the dealer during the warranty period. The warranty period shall exist for a period of twelve (12) months from date of installation or eighteen (18) months from date of manufacture, whichever period is shorter.

A dealer who believes that a warranty claim exists must contact the authorized Goulds Pumps distributor from whom the pump was purchased and furnish complete details regarding the claim. The distributor is authorized to adjust any warranty claims utilizing the Goulds Pumps Customer Service Department.

The warranty excludes:

(a) Labor, transportation and related costs incurred by the dealer;
(b) Reinstallation costs of repaired equipment;
(c) Reinstallation costs of replacement equipment;
(d) Consequential damages of any kind; and,
(e) Reimbursement for loss caused by interruption of service.

For purposes of this warranty, the following terms have these definitions:

(1) "Distributor" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal relationship that stands between Goulds Pumps and the dealer in purchases, consignments or contracts for sale of the subject pumps.

(2) "Dealer" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal relationship which engages in the business of selling or leasing pumps to customers.

(3) "Customer" means any entity who buys or leases the subject pumps from a dealer. The "customer" may mean an individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association or other legal entity which may engage in any type of business.

THIS WARRANTY EXTENDS TO THE DEALER ONLY.

GARANTÍA LIMITADA DE GOULDS PUMPS

Esta garantía es aplicable a todas las bombas para sistemas de agua fabricadas por Goulds Pumps.

Toda parte o partes que resulten defectuosas dentro del período de garantía serán reemplazadas sin cargo para el comerciante durante dicho período de garantía. Tal período de garantía se extiende por doce (12) meses a partir de la fecha de instalación, o dieciocho (18) meses a partir de la fecha de fabricación, cualquiera se cumpla primero.

Todo comerciante que considere que existe lugar a un reclamo de garantía deberá ponerse en contacto con el distribuidor autorizado de Goulds Pumps del cual adquiriera la bomba, y ofrecer información detallada con respecto al reclamo. El distribuidor está autorizado a liquidar todos los reclamos por garantía a través del Departamento de Servicios a Clientes de Goulds Pumps.

La presente garantía excluye:

(a) La mano de obra, el transporte y los costos relacionados en los que incurra el comerciante;
(b) los costos de reinstalación del equipo reparado;
(c) los costos de reinstalación del equipo reemplazado;
(d) daños emergentes de cualquier naturaleza; y
(e) el reembolso de cualquier pérdida causada por la interrupción del servicio.

A los fines de esta garantía, los términos "Distribuidor", "Comerciante" y "Cliente" se definen como sigue:

(1) "Distribuidor" es aquel individuo, sociedad, corporación, asociación u otra entidad jurídica que opera entre Goulds Pumps y el comerciante para la compra, consignación o contratos de venta de las bombas en cuestión.

(2) "Comerciante" es todo individuo, sociedad, corporación, asociación u otra entidad jurídica que realiza negocios de venta o alquiler-venta (leasing) de bombas a clientes.

(3) "Cliente" es toda entidad que compra o que adquiere bajo la modalidad de leasing las bombas en cuestión de un comerciante. El término "cliente" puede significar un individuo, una sociedad, una corporación, una sociedad de responsabilidad limitada, una asociación o cualquier otra entidad jurídica con actividades en cualquier tipo de negocios.

LA PRESENTE GARANTÍA SE EXTIENDE AL COMERCIANTE ÚNICAMENTE

GARANTIE LIMITÉE DE GOULDS PUMPS

La présente garantie s'applique à chaque pompe de système d'alimentation en eau fabriquée par Goulds Pumps.

Toute pièce se révélant défectueuse sera remplacée sans frais pour le détaillant durant la période de garantie suivante expirant la première : douze (12) mois à compter de la date d'installation ou dix-huit (18) mois à partir de la date de fabrication.

Le détaillant qui, aux termes de la présente garantie, désire effectuer une demande de règlement doit s'adresser au distributeur Goulds Pumps agréé chez lequel la pompe a été achetée et fournir tous les détails à l'appui de sa demande. Le distributeur est autorisé à régler toute demande par le biais du service à la clientèle de Goulds Pumps.

La garantie ne couvre pas :

a) les frais de main-d'œuvre ou de transport ni les frais connexes encourus par le détaillant ;

b) les frais de réinstallation de l'équipement réparé ; c) les frais de réinstallation de l'équipement de remplacement ;

d) les dommages indirects de quelque nature que ce soit ; e) ni les pertes découlant de la panne.

Aux fins de la garantie, les termes ci-dessous sont définis comme suit :

1) « Distributeur » signifie une personne, une société de personnes, une société de capitaux, une association ou autre entité juridique servant d'intermédiaire entre Goulds Pumps et le détaillant pour les achats, les consignations ou les contrats de vente des pompes en question.

2) « Détaillant » veut dire une personne, une société de personnes, une société de capitaux, une association ou autre entité juridique dont les activités commerciales sont la vente ou la location de pompes à des clients.

3) « Client » signifie une entité qui achète ou loue les pompes en question chez un détaillant. Le « client » peut être une personne, une société de personnes, une société de capitaux, une société à responsabilité limitée, une association ou autre entité juridique se livrant à quelque activité que ce soit.

LA PRÉSENTE GARANTIE SE RAPPORTE AU DÉTAILLANT SEULEMENT.

GOULDS PUMPS

Goulds Pumps

ITT Industries

ITT

Residential Water Systems

Goulds Pumps

33GS, 40GS, 55GS, 60GS, 75GS, 80GS

REPAIR PARTS

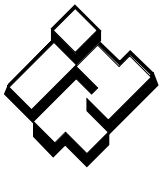
60 Hz High Capacity 4" Submersible pumps

GOULDS PUMPS

Goulds Pumps is a brand of ITT Residential and Commercial Water.

www.goulds.com

Engineered for life



ITT

GOULDS PUMPS
Residential Water Systems

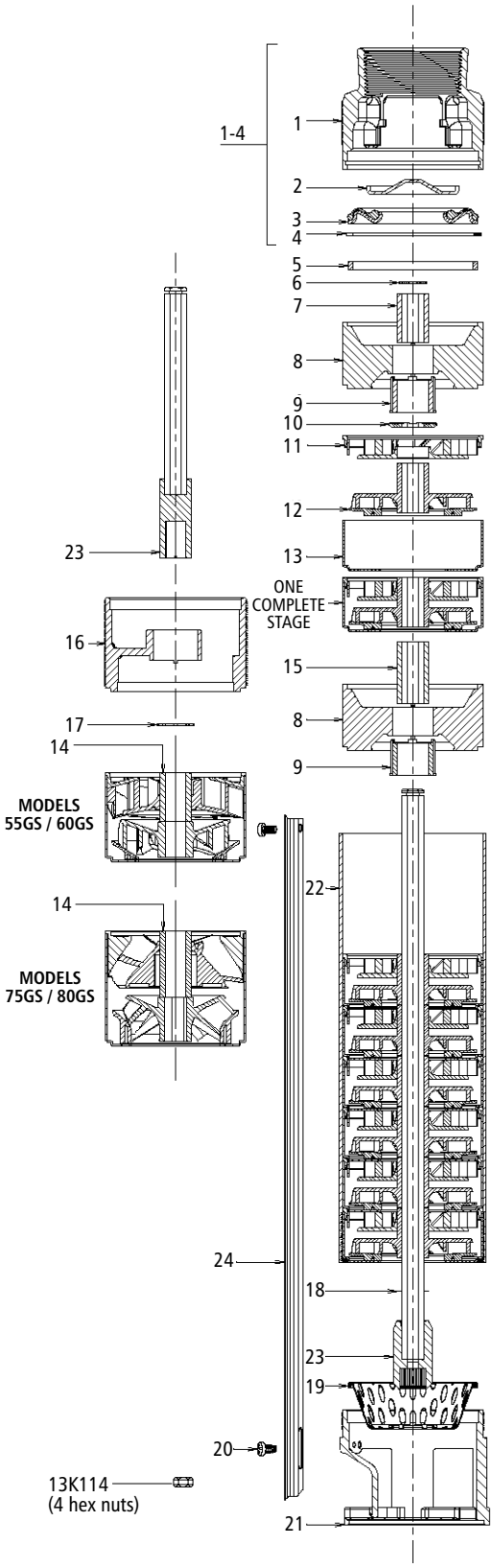
Item No.	Description		HP	Current 4-TEP Models 33GS	40GS	55GS	60GS	75GS	80GS
	Number of stages		1	6	—	—	—	—	—
			1½	8	5	5	4	—	—
			2	10	6	7	5	—	—
			3	14	8	9	7	7	5
			5	22 ①	14	15 ①	11 ①	11	9
			7½	34 ②	21 ①	22 ②	17 ①	16	14
			10	44 ②	—	29 ②	—	21 ②	—
1 - 4	Discharge head assembly			7K2841	7K2841	7K2841	7K2841	7K2841	7K2841
2	Check valve poppet			7K1366	7K1366	7K1366	7K1366	7K1366	7K1366
3	Check valve seal and seat assembly			7K2123	7K2123	7K2123	7K2123	7K2123	7K2123
4	Check valve retaining ring			7K1364	7K1364	7K1364	7K1364	7K1364	7K1364
5	Adapter ring			7K1597	7K1597	7K1597	7K1597	7K1597	7K1597
6	Shaft retaining ring			7K817	7K817	7K817	7K817	7K817	7K817
7	Upper Shaft sleeve			7K1571	7K1571	7K1571	7K1571	7K1571	7K1571
8	Bearing spider (upper & some int.) ①			7K1593	7K1593	7K1593	7K1593	—	—
9	Bearing ① ②			7K2756	7K2756	7K2756	7K2756	7K2756	7K2756
10	Upthrust washer			7K1575	7K1575	7K1575	7K1575	7K1575	7K1575
11	Diffuser			7K1590	7K1590	7K1591	7K1591	7K1592	7K1592
12	Impeller			7K1739	7K1587	7K1779	7K1588	7K1787	7K1589
13	Bowl			7K1584	7K1584	7K1585	7K1585	7K1586	7K1586
14	Diffuser shaft sleeve			—	—	7K1571	7K1571	7K1573	7K1573
15	Intermediate shaft sleeve ①			7K1572	7K1572	7K1572	7K1572	—	—
16	Intermediate bearing spider ②			7K2246	—	7K2246	—	7K2246	—
17	Lower shaft retaining ring ②			7K1629	—	7K1629	—	7K1629	—
18	Shim			7K1574	7K1574	7K1574	7K1574	7K1574	7K1574
19	Stainless steel strainer			7K1370	7K1370	7K1370	7K1370	7K1370	7K1370
20	Cable guard screws			13K91	13K91	13K91	13K91	13K91	13K91
21	Motor adapter			7K1363	7K1363	7K1363	7K1363	7K1363	7K1363
22	Casings		1	7K2082	—	—	—	—	—
			1½	7K2912	7K2912	7K2923	7K2675	—	—
			2	7K2888	7K2716	7K2721	7K2923	—	—
			3	7K2022	7K2912	7K2327	7K2340	7K2733	7K1636
			5	7K2913	7K2022	7K2924	7K2931	7K2936	7K2939
		Upper	7½	7K2328	7K2916	7K2332	7K2932	7K2937	7K2940
		Lower	7½	7K2983		7K2335			
		Upper	10	7K2984	—	7K2331	—	7K2333	—
		Lower	10	7K2011		7K2925		7K2938	
23	Shaft and coupling assemblies		1	7K1605	—	—	—	—	—
			1½	7K1606	7K1610	7K1662	7K1661	—	—
			2	7K1768	7K1605	7K1663	7K1662	—	—
			3	7K1631	7K1606	7K1784	7K1663	7K1631	7K1648
			5	7K1769	7K1631	7K1785	7K1664	7K1689	7K1649
		Upper	7½	7K2269	7K1611	7K2262	7K1665	7K1871	7K1650
		Lower	7½	7K2303		7K2301			
		Upper	10	7K2275	—	7K2276	—	7K2277	—
		Lower	10	7K2311		7K2310		7K2309	
24	Cable guards		1	7K2763	—	—	—	—	—
			1½	7K1891	7K2228	7K2233	7K2229	—	—
			2	7K1414	7K2763	7K2677	7K2233	—	—
			3	7K2906	7K1891	7K1923	7K2677	7K2777	7K2900
			5	7K1635	7K2906	7K2851	7K1423	7K2762	7K1927
			7½	7K1721	7K2908	7K2758	7K2761	7K2764	7K2773
			10	7K2679	—	7K2759	—	7K2765	—

① Indicates model with one intermediate bearing spider.

② Indicates model with split cases and shafts.

ITT

GOULDS PUMPS
Residential Water Systems



ITT

Residential Water Systems

GOULDS PUMPS

R33-80GS August, 2006

Engineered for life

ITT

Residential Water Systems

Goulds Pumps

33GS, 40GS, 55GS, 60GS, 75GS, 80GS

60 Hz High Capacity
4" Submersible Pumps

GOULDS PUMPS

Goulds Pumps is a brand of ITT Residential and Commercial Water.

www.goulds.com

Engineered for life

FEATURES

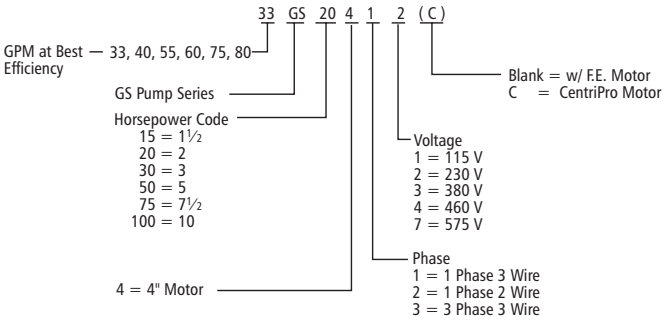
- **Powered for Continuous Operation:** All ratings are within the working limits of the motor as recommended by the motor manufacturer. Pump can be operated continuously without damage to the motor.
- **Field Serviceable:** Units have left hand threads and are field serviceable with common tools and readily available repair parts.
- **Sand Handling Design:** Our face clearance, floating impeller stack has proven itself for over 40 years as a superior sand handling, durable pump design.
- **FDA Compliant Non-Metallic Parts:** Impellers, diffusers and bearing spiders are constructed of glass filled engineered composites. They are corrosion resistant and non-toxic.
- **Discharge Head/Check Valve:** Cast 303 stainless steel for strength and durability. Two cast-in safety line loops for installer convenience. The built-in check valve is constructed of stainless steel and FDA compliant BUNA rubber for abrasion resistance and quiet operation.
- **Motor Adapter:** Cast 303 stainless steel for rigid, accurate alignment of pump and motor. Easy access to motor mounting nuts using standard open end wrench.
- **Stainless Steel Casing:** Polished stainless steel is strong and corrosion resistant.
- **Hex Shaft Design:** Six sided shafts for positive impeller drive.
- **Engineered Polymer Bearings:** The proprietary, engineered polymer bearing material is strong and resistant to abrasion and wear. The upper bearing is mounted in a durable engineered composite bearing spider for excellent abrasion resistance.

WATER END DATA

Series	Model	Required H.P.	Stages	Water End	
				Length (in)	Wt (lbs)
33GS	33GS10	1	6	14.2	8
	33GS15	1.5	8	16.6	9
	33GS20	2	10	19.1	10
	33GS30	3	14	24	13
	33GS50	5	22	35.2	19
	33GS75	7.5	34	50.6	27
	33GS100	10	44	62.8	33
40GS	40GS15	1.5	5	12.9	8
	40GS20	2	6	14.2	8
	40GS30	3	8	16.6	9
	40GS50	5	14	24.0	13
	40GS75	7.5	21	34.0	18
55GS	55GS15	1.5	5	17.1	10
	55GS20	2	7	21.2	12
	55GS30	3	9	25.3	15
	55GS50	5	15	39.1	22
	55GS75	7.5	22	54.1	32
	55GS100	10	29	98.4	39
60GS	60GS15	1.5	4	15.0	8
	60GS20	2	5	17.1	9
	60GS30	3	7	21.2	10
	60GS50	5	11	30.9	14
	60GS75	7.5	17	43.2	19
75GS	75GS30	3	7	24.1	14
	75GS50	5	11	34.8	19
	75GS75	7.5	16	48.2	27
	75GS100	10	21	63.8	35
80GS	80GS30	3	5	21.4	10
	80GS50	5	9	29.4	13
	80GS75	7.5	14	42.8	24

NOMENCLATURE

See price book for complete order numbers.



SPECIFICATIONS

Model	Flow Range GPM	Horse-power Range	Best Efficiency GPM	Discharge Connection	Minimum Well Size	Rotation①
33GS	10 – 50	1 – 10	33	2″	4″	CCW
40GS	20 – 65	1½ – 7½	40	2″	4″	CCW
55GS	20 – 80	1½ – 10	55	2″	4″	CCW
60GS	40 – 80	1½ – 7½	60	2″	4″	CCW
75GS	40 – 100	3 – 10	75	2″	4″	CCW
80GS	50 – 120	3 – 7½	80	2″	4″	CCW

① Rotation is counterclockwise when observed from pump discharge end.

"GS" SERIES MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

Part Name	Material
Discharge Head	AISI 303 SS
Check Valve Poppet	AISI 304 SS
Check Valve Seal	BUNA, FDA compliant
Check Valve Seat	AISI 304 SS
Check Valve Retaining Ring	AISI 302 SS
Bearing Spider – Upper	Glass Filled Engineered Composite
Bearing	Proprietary Engineered Polymer
Klipring	AISI 301 SS
Diffuser	Lexan®
Impeller	Noryl®
Bowl	AISI 304 SS
Intermediate Sleeve*	AISI 304 SS, Powder Metal
Intermediate Shaft Coupling*	AISI 304 SS, Powder Metal
Intermediate Bearing Spider*	Glass Filled Engineered Composite
Intermediate Bearing Spider*	AISI 303 SS
Shim	AISI 304 SS
Screws – Cable Guard	AISI 304 SS
Motor Adapter	AISI 303 SS
Casing	AISI 304 SS
Shaft	
Coupling	AISI 304 SS, Powder Metal
Cable Guard	AISI 304 SS
Suction Screen	AISI 304 SS

*See repair parts for where used.

AGENCY LISTINGS

All factory assembled, complete pump/motor assemblies are UL778 and CSA listed. All pumps and motors comply with ANSI/NSF 61-1992. Motors are UL778 recognized.

Canadian Standards Association

Underwriters Laboratories

ANSI/NSF 61 - Drinking Water System Components 4P49

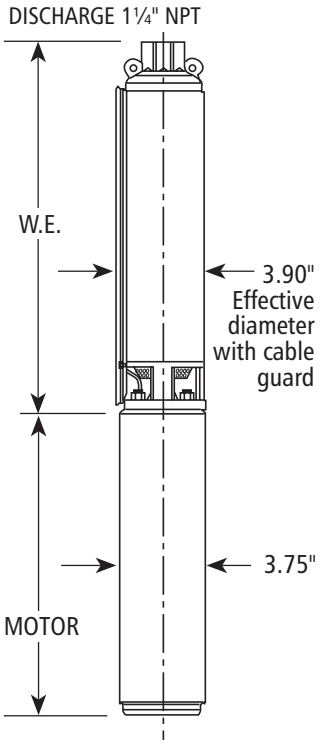
Goulds Pumps is ISO 9001 Registered.

CENTRIPRO 4" SINGLE-PHASE MOTORS

Order No.	Type	HP	Volts	Length (in)	Weight (lb)
M10422	2 Wire PSC	1	230	13.3	24.5
M15422		1.5	230	14.9	28.9
M10412	3 Wire	1	230	11.7	23.1
M15412		1.5	230	13.6	27.4

FRANKLIN ELECTRIC 4" SINGLE-PHASE MOTORS

Order No.	Type	HP	Volts	Length (in)	Weight (lb)
S06942	2 Wire SP	1	230	11.8	24
S07942		1.5	230	15.1	31
S06940	3 Wire	1	230	11.8	24
S07940		1.5	230	13.6	28
S08940		2	230	15.1	33
S09940		3	230	19.1	41
S09940HT		3	230	22.2	55
S10940		5	230	28.2	70



FRANKLIN ELECTRIC 4" THREE-PHASE MOTORS

Order No.	HP	Volts	Length (in)	Weight (lb)
S06978	1	200	11.8	24
S06970		230		
S06975		460		
S07978	1.5	200	11.8	24
S07970		230		
S07975		460		
S07979		575		
S08978	2	200	13.6	28
S08970		230		
S08975		460		
S08979		575		
S09978	3	200	16.1	35
S09970		230		
S09975		460		
S09979		575		
S09978HT	3 High Thrust	200	19.2	42
S09970HT		230		
S09975HT		460		
S09979HT		575		
S10978	5	200	22.2	55
S10970		230		
S10975		460		
S10979		575		
S119784	7.5	200	28.2	70
S119704		230		
S119754		460		
S129724	10	460	30.5	75

NEMA MOTOR

- Corrosion resistant stainless steel construction.
- Built-in surge arrestor is provided on single phase motors through 5 HP.
- Stainless steel splined shaft.
- Hermetically sealed windings.
- Replaceable motor lead assembly.
- UL 778 recognized.
- NEMA mounting dimensions.
- Control box is required with 3 wire single phase units.
- Three phase units require a magnetic starter with three leg protection. Magnetic starter and heaters must be ordered separately.

Model 33GS

SELECTION CHART

Horsepower Range 1 – 3, Recommended Range 10 – 50 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																											
			20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	520	560	600	
33GS10	1	0		48	45	41	36	30	22	11																				
		20	44	39	34	28	19																							
		30	39	33	27	17																								
		40	32	25	15																									
		50	24	14																										
		60	12																											
Shut-off PSI			67	58	50	41	32	24	15	6																				
33GS15	1½	0		50	48	46	43	40	37	32	26	19																		
		20	48	45	43	39	35	31	24	17																				
		30	45	42	39	35	30	23	15																					
		40	42	38	34	29	22	14																						
		50	38	33	28	21	12																							
		60	33	27	20	11																								
Shut-off PSI			95	86	78	69	60	52	43	34	26	17																		
33GS20	2	0			49	48	46	44	41	38	35	32	28	22																
		20	49	47	45	43	40	38	34	31	26	21	14																	
		30	47	45	42	40	37	34	30	25	20	13																		
		40	44	42	40	37	33	29	24	19	11																			
		50	42	39	36	33	29	24	18																					
		60	39	36	32	28	23	16																						
Shut-off PSI			121	112	103	95	86	77	69	60	51	43	34	26																
33GS30	3	0				49	48	46	45	43	41	40	38	35	33	31	28	24	20	15										
		20	50	49	47	46	44	43	41	39	37	35	32	30	27	23	19	13												
		30	49	47	46	44	42	41	39	37	34	32	29	26	22	18	12													
		40	47	45	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	29	25	22	17	11														
		50	45	44	42	40	38	36	34	31	28	25	21	16																
		60	43	42	40	38	36	33	31	28	24	20	15																	
Shut-off PSI			170	161	152	144	135	126	118	109	100	92	83	74	66	57	48	40	31	23										

Horsepower Range 5-10, Recommended Range 10 – 50 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																											
			50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	
33GS50	5	0		50	48	46	44	41	38	35	31	27	20	11																
		20	50	48	46	44	41	38	35	32	27	21	11																	
		30	49	47	45	43	40	37	34	30	25	17																		
		40	48	46	44	41	39	36	32	27	21	12																		
		50	47	45	43	40	37	34	30	25	18																			
		60	46	44	42	39	36	32	28	22	13																			
Shut-off PSI			264	242	220	199	177	156	134	112	91	69	47	26																
33GS75	7½	0				50	48	47	46	44	42	40	38	36	33	31	27	23	19	14										
		20			50	49	47	46	44	42	41	38	36	34	31	28	24	19	14											
		30		50	49	48	46	45	43	42	40	37	35	32	29	26	22	17	12											
		40		50	49	47	46	44	43	41	39	36	34	31	28	24	20	15												
		50		49	48	47	45	43	42	40	38	35	33	30	26	22	17	12												
		60	50	49	47	46	44	43	41	39	37	34	31	28	24	20	15													
Shut-off PSI			415	393	371	350	328	306	285	263	241	220	198	176	155	133	111	90	68	47										
33GS100	10	0							49	48	46	45	43	42	41	40	39	38	36	34	31	28	25	22	18	13				
		20						50	48	46	45	43	42	41	40	39	38	36	34	31	29	25	22	18	14					
		30						49	47	45	44	43	42	41	40	38	37	35	33	30	27	24	20	16	12					
		40					50	48	46	45	44	43	42	40	39	38	36	34	32	29	26	22	18	14						
		50					49	47	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	37	35	33	30	27	24	20	16	12						
		60				50	48	46	45	44	43	42	41	39	38	36	34	32	29	26	22	19	14							
Shut-off PSI			551	529	508	486	464	443	421	399	378	356	334	313	291	269	248	226	205	183	161	140	118	96	75	53				

Model 40GS

SELECTION CHART

Horsepower Range 1½ – 7½, Recommended Range 20 – 65 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																										
			20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	
40GS15	1½	0		65	59	53	46	35																					
		20	58	51	43	31																							
		30	50	41	28																								
		40	40	25																									
		50	22																										
		60																											
Shut-off PSI			57	49	40	31	23	14																					
40GS20	2	0			63	58	53	47	38	25																			
		20	61	57	51	44	35																						
		30	56	50	43	33																							
		40	49	42	31																								
		50	40	29																									
		60	26																										
Shut-off PSI			71	62	53	45	36	27	19	10																			
40GS30	3	0				63	59	56	51	47	41	33	20																
		20	65	62	58	54	50	45	38	32	30																		
		30	61	58	54	49	44	37	28																				
		40	57	53	48	43	36	26																					
		50	52	48	42	35	24																						
		60	47	41	33	21																							
Shut-off PSI			97	88	80	71	62	54	45	36	28	19	10																
40GS50	5	0						65	64	62	60	58	56	53	51	48	45	42	38	33	26								
		20				65	63	61	59	57	55	52	50	47	44	41	36	31	23										
		30			64	63	61	59	57	54	52	50	47	44	40	36	30	21											
		40		64	62	60	58	56	54	52	49	46	43	39	35	29	20												
		50	64	62	60	58	56	54	51	49	46	43	39	34	28														
		60	62	60	58	56	53	51	48	45	42	38	33	26															
Shut-off PSI			178	169	161	152	143	135	126	117	109	100	91	83	74	65	57	48	39	31	22								
40GS75	7½	0										65	64	63	62	61	60	59	57	56	54	53	49	44	38	30			
		20								65	64	63	62	61	59	58	57	55	54	52	50	48	43	37	28				
		30							65	64	63	62	61	59	58	57	55	53	52	50	48	45	40	32	22				
		40						65	64	63	62	60	59	58	56	55	53	51	49	47	45	42	36	27					
		50					65	64	62	61	60	59	58	56	55	53	51	50	47	45	42	39	31	20					
		60			65	64	63	62	61	60	59	57	56	54	53	51	49	47	44	41	38	35	25						
Shut-off PSI			271	263	254	245	237	228	219	211	202	194	185	176	168	159	150	142	133	124	116	107	90	72	55	38			

Model 55GS

SELECTION CHART

Horsepower Range 1½ – 5, Recommended Range 20 – 80 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																									
			20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
55GS15	1½	0	78	71	64	54	42	24																			
		20	61	51	37																						
		30	49	35																							
		40	32																								
		50																									
		60																									
Shut-off PSI			52	43	35	26	17	9																			
55GS20	2	0		76	71	65	58	50	41	28																	
		20	69	63	56	48	37	24																			
		30	62	55	46	35	21																				
		40	54	45	34																						
		50	43	32																							
		60	29																								
Shut-off PSI			76	67	58	50	41	32	24	15																	
55GS30	3	0		80	76	72	68	63	58	52	44	35															
		20	75	71	67	62	56	49	42	32																	
		30	70	66	61	55	48	40	30																		
		40	65	60	54	47	39	28																			
		50	59	53	46	37	26																				
		60	52	45	36	25																					
Shut-off PSI			102	94	85	76	68	59	50	42	33	24															
55GS50	5	0				80	78	76	73	71	68	65	62	58	55	50	46	40	34	27							
		20		80	77	75	73	70	67	64	61	57	53	49	44	39	32	25									
		30	79	77	75	72	70	67	64	60	57	53	48	43	38	31	24										
		40	77	74	72	69	66	63	60	56	52	47	42	37	30	23											
		50	74	71	69	66	63	59	55	51	47	42	36	29	22												
		60	71	68	65	62	59	55	51	46	41	35	28	20													
Shut-off PSI			178	169	161	152	143	135	126	117	109	100	91	83	74	65	57	48	39	31							

Horsepower Range 7½ – 10, Recommended Range 20 – 80 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																									
			20	60	100	140	180	220	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	700	740	780	820	860	900	940	980	
55GS75	7½	0			79	76	73	70	66	62	58	52	46	39	31	22												
		20		78	76	73	69	66	61	57	52	45	38	30	20													
		30	80	77	74	71	67	63	59	54	48	41	33	24														
		40	78	75	72	69	65	61	56	51	44	37	28															
		50	76	73	70	67	63	58	53	47	40	32	23															
		60	75	72	68	64	60	55	50	43	36	27																
Shut-off PSI			261	243	226	209	191	174	157	139	122	105	88	70	53	36												
55GS100	10	0			80	78	76	75	73	71	68	66	63	60	56	51	47	41	35	28								
		20		80	78	76	74	73	70	68	65	62	59	55	51	46	40	33	26									
		30		79	77	75	73	71	69	67	64	61	57	53	48	42	36	29	22									
		40	79	78	76	74	72	70	68	65	62	59	55	50	45	39	32	25										
		50	78	77	75	73	71	69	66	63	60	56	52	47	42	35	28	21										
		60	77	76	74	72	70	67	65	61	58	54	49	44	38	31	24											
Shut-off PSI			353	336	319	301	284	267	250	232	215	198	180	163	146	128	111	94	76	59								

Model 60GS

SELECTION CHART

Horsepower Range 1½ – 7½, Recommended Range 40 – 80 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																							
			20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480
60GS15	1½	0		75	64	51																				
		20	60	47																						
		30	44																							
		40																								
		50																								
		60																								
Shut-off PSI			45	36	28	19																				
60GS20	2	0			73	63	52																			
		20	70	60	48																					
		30	58	46																						
		40	44																							
		50																								
		60																								
Shut-off PSI			58	50	41	32	24	15	6																	
60GS30	3	0				77	70	62	54	45																
		20		74	67	59	51	42																		
		30	73	66	58	50	40																			
		40	65	57	48																					
		50	56	47																						
		60	45																							
Shut-off PSI			86	77	68	60	51	42	34	25																
60GS50	5	0							75	70	65	60	55	49	43											
		20					73	69	64	59	53	47	41													
		30				73	68	63	58	52	47	40														
		40		76	72	67	62	57	52	46	39															
		50	76	71	66	62	56	51	45	38																
		60	70	66	61	55	50	44																		
Shut-off PSI			140	131	123	114	105	97	88	79	71	62	53	45	36											
60GS75	7½	0											78	75	72	69	66	62	59	55	51	47	42			
		20								80	77	74	71	68	65	61	58	54	50	46	41					
		30							80	77	74	71	68	64	61	57	53	49	45	40						
		40						79	76	73	70	67	64	60	56	52	48	44	40							
		50					79	76	73	70	67	63	60	56	52	48	43									
		60				78	76	73	69	66	63	59	55	51	47	43										
Shut-off PSI			224	215	207	198	189	181	172	163	155	146	137	129	120	111	103	94	85	77	68	59	51			

Model 75GS

SELECTION CHART

Horsepower Range 3 – 10, Recommended Range 40 – 100 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																										
			20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520
75GS30	3	0					80	67	52																			
		20			77	63	47																					
		30		75	61	45																						
		40	73	58	42																							
		50	56	39																								
		60	37																									
Shut-off PSI			77	69	60	51	43	34	25																			
75GS50	5	0							90	83	75	65	55	44														
		20						80	72	62	51	41																
		30					79	70	60	50																		
		40				78	69	59	48																			
		50			77	67	57	47																				
		60		75	66	55	45																					
Shut-off PSI				120	111	102	94	85	76	68	59	50	42	33														
75GS75	7½	0													80	75	68	61	54	47	40							
		20											79	73	66	59	52	45										
		30										78	72	65	58	51	44											
		40									77	71	64	57	50	43												
		50								76	70	63	56	49	42													
		60							75	69	62	55	48	41														
Shut-off PSI									146	137	129	120	111	103	94	85	77	68	59	51	42							
75GS100	10	0												100	97	95	92	88	85	81	76	72	67	62	56	51	45	40
		20										99	96	94	91	87	84	79	75	70	65	60	55	49	44			
		30									99	96	94	91	87	83	79	74	69	64	59	54	48	43				
		40								98	96	93	90	86	82	78	74	69	64	58	53	48	42					
		50							98	95	92	89	86	82	77	73	68	63	57	52	47	41						
		60					100	97	95	92	89	85	81	77	72	67	62	57	51	46	40							
Shut-off PSI			272	263	254	246	237	228	220	211	202	194	185	176	168	159	150	142	133	124	116	107	98	90	81	72	64	55

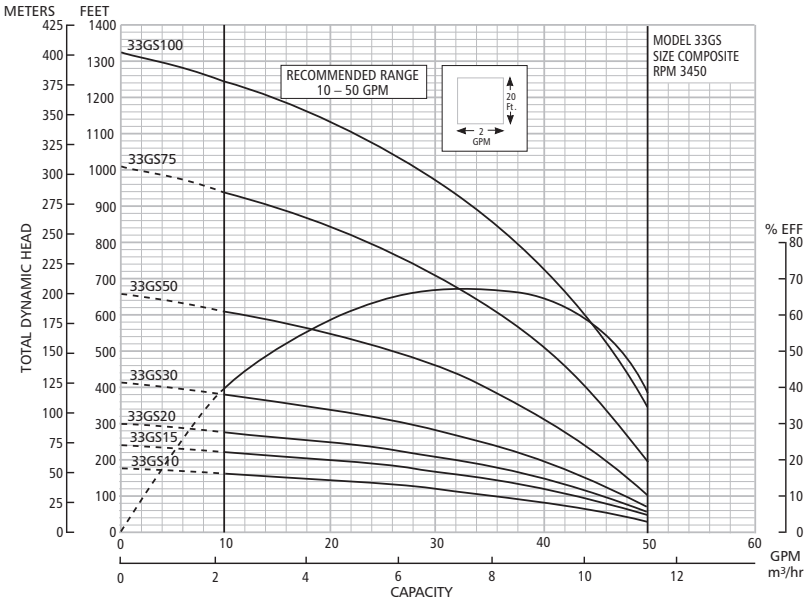
Model 80GS

SELECTION CHART

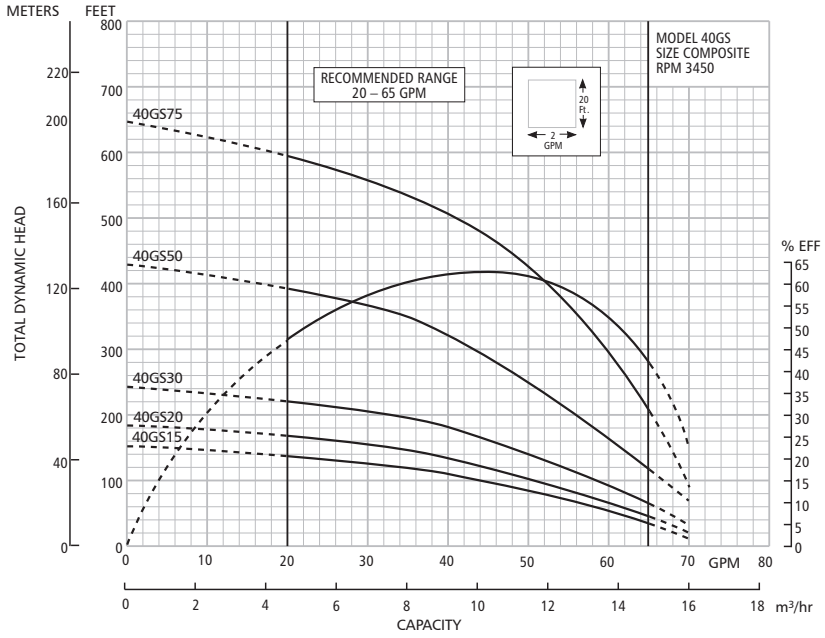
Horsepower Range 3 – 7½, Recommended Range 50 – 120 GPM, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM

Pump Model	HP	PSI	Depth to Water in Feet/Ratings in GPM (Gallons per Minute)																							
			20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480
80GS30	3	0		114	100	82	63																			
		20	94	77	57																					
		30	74	53																						
		40	50																							
		50																								
		60																								
Shut-off PSI			55	46	38	29	20																			
80GS50	5	0				115	106	98	89	79	68	55														
		20	120	112	104	95	86	75	64	51																
		30	111	102	94	84	74	62																		
		40	101	92	83	72	60																			
		50	91	81	70	58																				
		60	79	69	56																					
Shut-off PSI			107	98	90	81	72	64	55	46	38	29														
80GS75	7½	0						118	113	107	101	95	89	82	75	68	60									
		20			122	117	111	105	100	93	87	80	73	66												
		30		121	116	110	105	99	92	86	79	72	65													
		40	120	115	109	104	98	91	85	78	71	63														
		50	114	109	103	97	90	84	77	70	62															
		60	108	102	96	89	83	76	69	61																
Shut-off PSI			171	162	153	145	136	127	119	110	101	93	84	75	67	58	49									

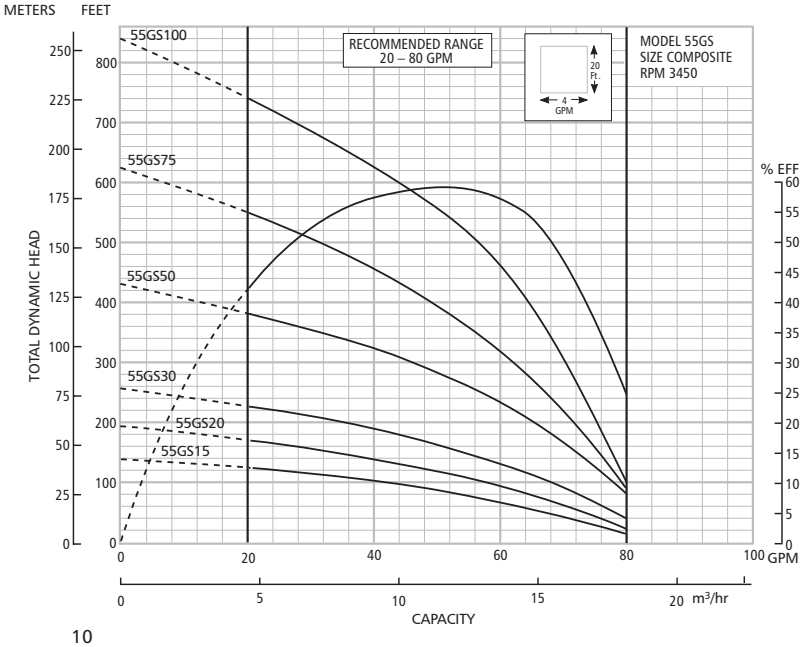
Model 33GS



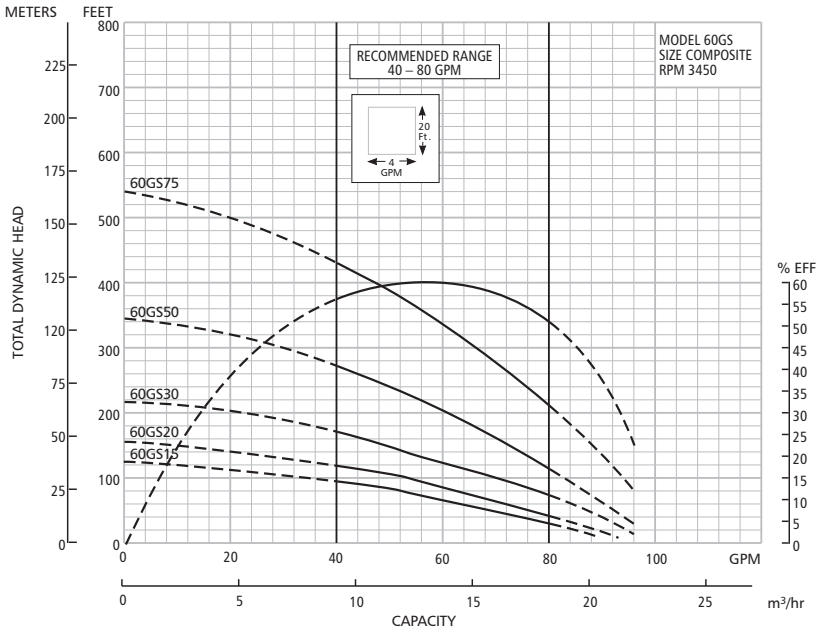
Model 40GS



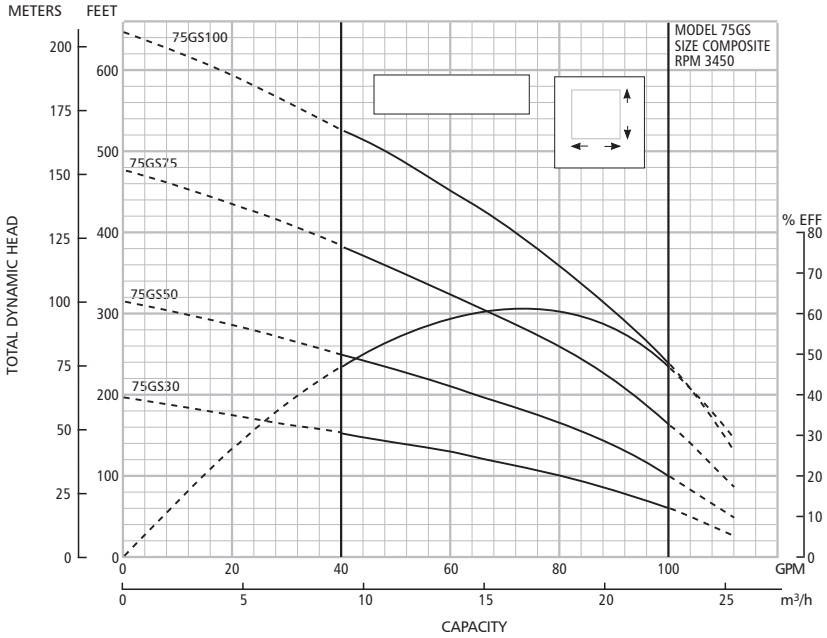
Model 55GS



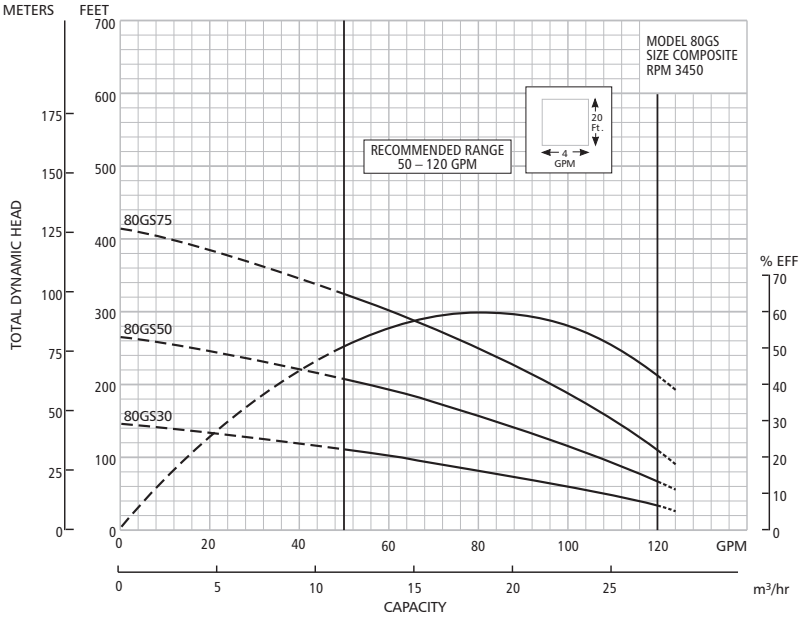
Model 60GS



Model 75GS



Model 80GS



ITT

Residential Water Systems

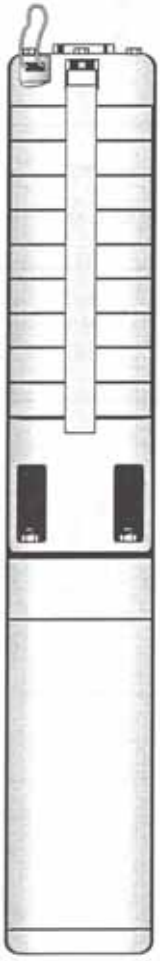
GOULDS PUMPS

B33-80GS July, 2006

Engineered for life

CS-MW16-CC PUMP SPECIFICATIONS

GRUNDFOS



Kits List

4" Submersibles

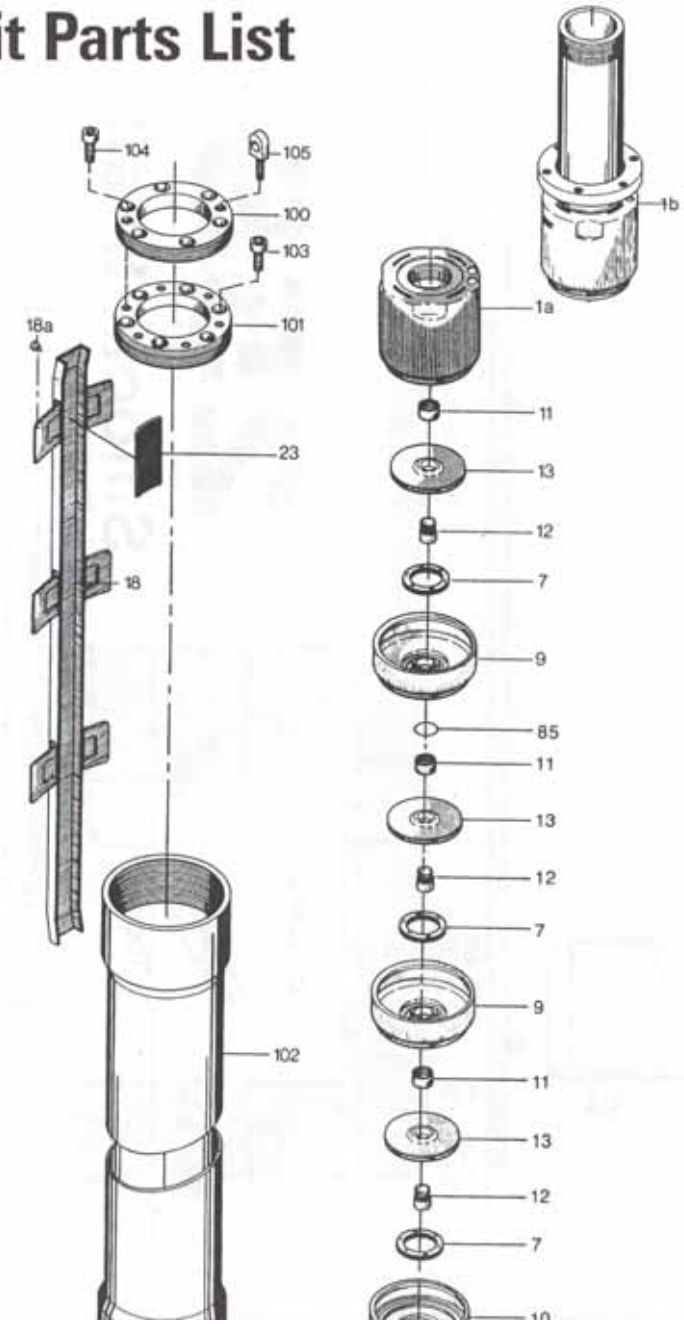
Contents

25S

Smooth Shaft

LSP-KL-0055 (Rev. 5/95)

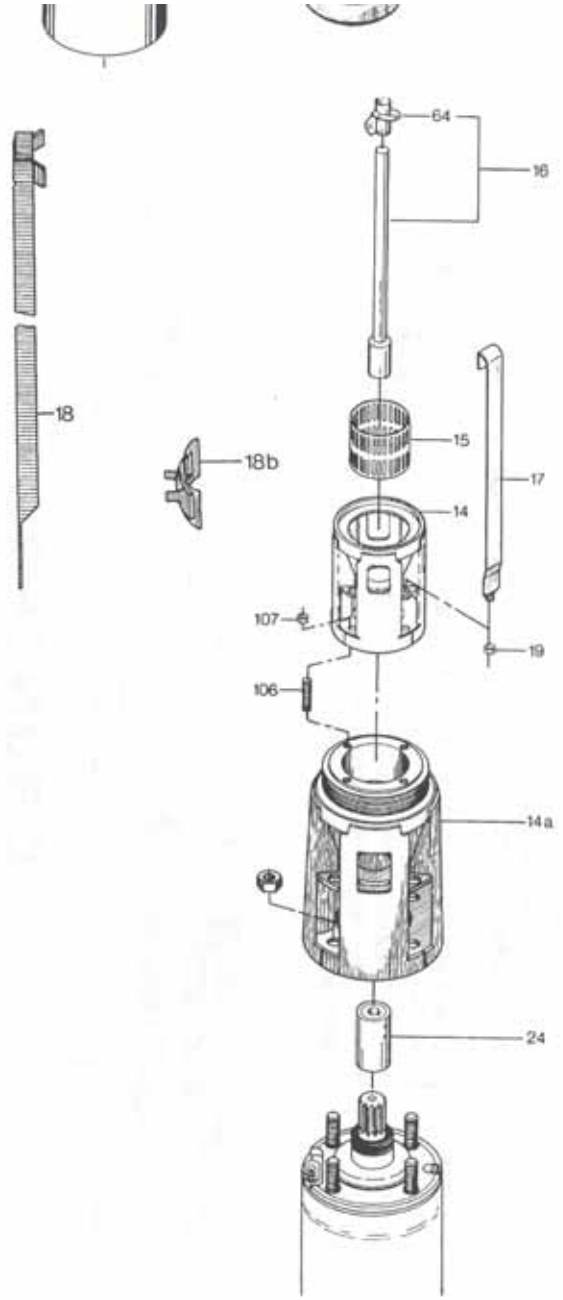
Kit Parts List



25S SMOOTH SHAFT

GRUNDFOS
"Leaders in Pump Technology"

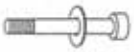
POS.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	PART #	KIT
	INLET/DISCHARGE KIT			
1a	H/P TOP PIECE W/CHECK VALVE	1	105015	***INLET/DISCHARGE KIT***
14	4"X6" INLET	1	115038	***Part No. 05003Z***
10	CHAMBER LOWER INT	1	095004	
15	STRAINER	1	090017	
	INLET/DISCHARGE SLEEVE KIT			
1b	DISCHARGE W /PIPE	1	105020	***INLET/DISCHARGE KIT***
10	CHAMBER LOWER INT.	1	095004	52 STAGES 6" ***Pn. 05004Z***
14a	INLET W/ CONN. PIECE 6"	1	115031	
14	INLET 4"	1	115023	
15	STRAINER	1	090017	
	BEARING KIT			
85	UPTHRUST WASHER	3	100090	***BEARING KIT***
7	SEAL RINGS (NBR)	SEE KIT	095006	39 STAGES ***Pn. 08006Z***
				52 STAGES ***Pn. 08008Z***
	IMPELLER KIT			
13	IMPELLER	SEE KIT	055002	***IMPELLER KIT***
19	NUT FOR STRAP	4	ID7187	39 STAGES ***Pn. 05008Z***
12	SPLIT CONE	SEE KIT	090012	52 STAGES ***Pn. 05009Z***
11	SPLIT CONE NUT	SEE KIT	095515	
	NUT KIT 6"	1	UB9001	
	CHAMBER KIT			
9	INT. CHAMBERS	SEE KIT	055005	***CHAMBER KIT***
19	NUT FOR STRAP	4	ID7187	39 STAGES ***Pn. 05013Z***
10	CHAMBER LOWER INT	1	095004	52 STAGES ***Pn. 05014Z***
	NUT KIT 6"	1	UB9001	
	25S75-39DS STRAP KIT			
17	STRAP	4	099039	***STRAP KIT***
19	NUT FOR STRAP	4	ID7187	***Part No. 08072Z***
18	CABLE GUARD	1	109339	
18b	CABLE GUARD CLIP	1	080509	
	25S100-52DS STRAP KIT			
17	STRAP	4	119026	***STRAP KIT***
19	NUT FOR STRAP	4	ID7187	***Part No.08075Z***
102	SLEEVE	1	108752	
100	TIGHT FLANGE COUNTER	1	110080	
101	TIGHT FLANGE	1	110081	
105	EYE BOLT	1	ID7389	
103/104	ALLEN SCREW	12	ID1368	
18a	CHEESE HD SCREW	6	ID1393	
18	CABLE GUARD	1	109052	



	SHAFT KIT			***SHAFT KIT***
16	25S75-39 SHAFT	1	106439	***Part No. 08044Z***
16	25S100-52DS SHAFT	1	106052	***Part No. 08046Z***
*	NUT KIT	1	UB9011	
24	COUPLING	1	795939	

Special Tool Kits

(Tools not generally available from normal sources)

Part Number	Description	
96022539	**Tool Kit: 5S-75S Model Pumps**	
ID1204	Tool Kit Includes: ALLEN WRENCH 6mm	
SV0006/ SV0007 SV0008 SV0009 SV0011	SHAFT SPACER 39.3mm SHAFT SPACER 38mm SHAFT SPACER 39mm SHAFT SPACER 41mm SHAFT SPACER 77mm	
SV0231 SV00211 SV00261	SHAFT SPACER 76mm SHAFT SPACER 77.5mm SHAFT SPACER 42.5mm	
SV0049	MOUNTING PLATE 4" & 6" MOTORS	
SV0054 SV0055	BOX/OPEN END WRENCH 19mm BOX/OPEN END WRENCH 13mm	
SV0074 SV0183	BOLT FOR SHAFT M8X65mm BOLT FOR SHAFT M8X110mm	
SV0114 SV0115	SHAFT HEIGHT GAUGE 4" MOTOR SHAFT HEIGHT GAUGE 6" MOTOR	
SV0182	SPLIT CONE NUT WRENCH 5S-25S	
SV0187 SV0217	SPLIT CONE NUT WRENCH 40S SPLIT CONE NUT WRENCH 60S-75S	
SV0226	SHAFT SPACER 43mm (SPLINE SHAFT MODELS)	
SV0280	SHAFT BEARING DRIVER KIT	
SV0288	SPECIAL KEY FOR SLEEVE MODELS	
SV0853	STRAP WRENCH	

* All tools may be purchased separately

96022537	TORQUE WRENCH KIT: 5S - 225S MODEL PUMPS (Kit includes three torque wrenches with fittings, range: 4Nm-200Nm)	

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Motors
4-6-8-10"

CONTENTS

4 Inch (Two Wire) Motors - *Control Box Not Required*

SINGLE PHASE

HP	Kw	Voltage	Service Factor	AMPERAGE Full Load*	AMPERAGE Service Factor	AMPERAGE Locked Rotor	Eff. %	Power Factor	Line-to-Line Resistance Black-Yellow	Line-to-Line Resistance Red-Yellow	KVA Code	Max. Thrust	Nameplate Number	GRUNDFOS MATERIAL NO.
1/3	.25	230	1.75	2.6	4.6	25.7	59	0.77	6.8-8.2		S	900	79952101	96465614
1/2	.37	115	1.60	7.5	12	55	62	0.76	1.1-1.3		R	900	79922102	96465574
		230	1.60	3.8	6	34.5	62	0.76	5.2-6.3		R	900	79952102	96465616
3/4	.55	230	1.50	5.6	8.4	40.5	62	0.75	3.2-3.8		N	900	79952103	96465618
1	.75	230	1.40	7.0	9.8	48.4	63	0.82	2.5-3.1		M	900	79952104	96465620
1 1/2	1.1	230	1.30	10.1	13.1	62	64	0.85	1.9-2.3		L	900	79952105	96465622

4 Inch (Three Wire) Motors

SINGLE PHASE

HP	Kw	Voltage	Service Factor	AMPERAGE Full Load*	AMPERAGE Service Factor	AMPERAGE Locked Rotor	Eff. %	Power Factor	Line-to-Line Resistance Black-Yellow	Line-to-Line Resistance Red-Yellow	KVA Code	Max. Thrust	Nameplate Number	GRUNDFOS MATERIAL NO.
1/3	.25	115	1.75	5.1	9	29	59	0.77	1.55-1.9	2.4-3	M	900	79423101	96465571
		230	1.75	2.6	4.6	14	59	0.77	6.8-8.3	17.3-21.1	L	900	79453101	96465603
1/2	.37	115	1.60	7.5	12	42.5	61	0.76	.9-1.1	1.9-2.35	L	900	79423102	96023039
		230	1.60	3.8	6	21.5	62	0.76	4.7-5.7	15.8-19.6	L	900	79453102	96465606
3/4	.55	230	1.50	5.6	8.4	31.4	62	0.75	3.2-3.9	14-17.2	L	900	79453103	96465608
1	.75	230	1.40	7.0	9.8	37	63	0.82	2.6-3.1	10.3-12.5	K	900	79453104	96465610
1 1/2	1.1	230	1.30	8.9	11.6	45.9	69	0.89	1.9-2.3	7.8-9.6	H	900	79453105	96465612
2	1.5	230	1.25	10.6	13.2	57	72	0.86	1.5-1.8	3.4-4.1	G	1500	79454506	96449947
3	2.2	230	1.15	14.8	17	77	74	0.93	1.2-1.4	2.45-3	F	1500	79454507	96449948
5	3.7	230	1.15	23.9	27.5	110	77	0.92	.65-.85	2.1-2.6	F	1500	79454509	96449949

4 Inch Motors

THREE PHASE

HP	Kw	Voltage	Service Factor	AMPERAGE Full Load*	AMPERAGE Service Factor	AMPERAGE Locked Rotor	Eff. %	Power Factor	Line-to-Line Resistance Black-Yellow	Line-to-Line Resistance Red-Yellow	KVA Code	Max. Thrust	Nameplate Number	GRUNDFOS MATERIAL NO.
1/2	.37	208	1.60	2.2	3.5	24.5	70	0.87	2.24		N	900	79322002	96465633
		230	1.60	2.0	3.15	15.7	69	0.72	8.1		N	900	79302002	96465624
		460	1.60	1.0	1.6	7.85	69	0.72	6.92		N	900	79362002	96465638
3/4	.55	208	1.50	3.4	5.1	24.5	69	0.7	4.6		N	900	79322003	96465634
		230	1.50	3.1	4.6	22.3	69	0.7	5.7		N	900	79302003	96465626
		460	1.50	1.5	2.3	11.2	69	0.7	23.2		N	900	79362003	96465639
1	.75	208	1.40	4.3	6	30	71	0.73	3.72		M	900	79322004	96465635
		230	1.40	3.9	5.4	27	71	0.73	4.7		M	900	79302004	96465627
		460	1.40	1.9	2.7	13.5	71	0.73	19		M	900	79362004	96465650
1 1/2	1.1	208	1.30	6.2	8.1	44.6	75	0.72	2.68		M	900	79322005	96465636
		230	1.30	5.6	7.3	40.3	75	0.72	3.12		M	900	79302005	96465629
		460	1.30	2.8	3.7	20.1	75	0.72	15.9		K	900	79362005	96465651
		575	1.30	2.2	2.9	16.1	75	0.72	25.2		K	900	79392005	–
2	1.5	208	1.25	7.7	9.6	53	77	0.75	1.9		L	900	79322006	96465637
		230	1.25	7.0	8.7	48	76	0.75	3		J	900	79302006	96465630
		460	1.25	3.5	4.4	24	76	0.75	12.1		J	900	79362006	96465652
		575	1.25	2.8	3.5	19.2	76	0.75	18.8		J	900	79392006	–
3	2.2	208	1.00	10.8	10.8	–	89	0.84	2.12		–	1500	79324507	96405806
		208/230	1.15	10.6	12.2	56	77	0.75	2.2		H	1500	79304507	96405801
		460	1.15	5.3	6.1	28	77	0.75	9		H	1500	79354507	96405810
		575	1.15	4.2	4.8	22	77	0.75	13		H	1500	79395507	–
5	3.7	208	1.15	18.1	20.8	–	80	0.82	1.2		–	1500	79324509	96405807
		208/230	1.15	17.2	19.8	108	80	0.82	1.2		H	1500	79304509	96405802
		440/460	1.15	8.6	9.9	54	80	0.82	5		H	1500	79354509	96405811
		575	1.15	6.9	7.9	54	80	0.82	7.3		H	1500	79394509	–
7 1/2	5.5	208/230	1.15	21.7	25	130	81	0.82	0.84		H	1500	79305511	96405805
		440/460	1.15	11.1	12.8	67	81	0.82	3.24		J	1500	79355511	96405814
		575	1.15	9.2	10.6	53	81	0.82	5.2		J	1500	79395511	–
10	7.5	440/460	1.15	15.7	18	90	81	0.80	1.16		H	1500	79355512	96440318
		575	1.15	12.5	14.4	72	81	0.80	1.84		H	1500	79395512	–

*This is a calculated value.

HP	Kw	Voltage	FUSE(5)		Circuit Breaker	NEMA Starter Size	IEC Starter Size	OVERLOADS			
			Fast Acting	Time Delay				Cutler Hammer (1)	Allen Bradley (2)	General Electric (3)	Siemens (4)

4 Inch (Two Wire) Motors - *Control Box Not Required*

SINGLE PHASE

1/3	.25	230	8	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
1/2	.37	115	25	15	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
		230	15	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
3/4	.55	230	20	10	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	.75	230	25	12	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 1/2	1.1	230	30	20	25	–	–	–	–	–	–

4 Inch (Three Wire) Motors

SINGLE PHASE

1/3	.25	115	15	9	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
		230	8	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
1/2	.37	115	25	15	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
		230	15	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
3/4	.55	230	20	10	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	.75	230	25	12	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 1/2	1.1	230	30	20	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1.5	230	35	20	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	2.2	230	45	30	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	3.7	230	70	45	60	–	–	–	–	–	–

4 Inch Motors

THREE PHASE

1/2	.37	208	7	4	10	00	A	H2106B-3	J12	255A	K26
		230	6	3	10	00	A	H2106B-3	J11	232A	K24
		460	3	2	10	00	A	104	J4	193A	K21
3/4	.55	208	10	6	10	00	A	108	J17	420A	K32
		230	9	5	10	00	A	107	J16	380A	K29
		460	5	3	10	00	A	105	J8	174A	K21
1	.75	208	15	8	15	00	A	108	J19	510A	K34
		230	15	7	10	00	A	108	J18	463A	K33
		460	6	3	10	00	A	105	J10	232A	K23
1 1/2	1.1	208	20	15	20	00	A	109	J23	750A	K41
		230	20	10	15	00	A	109	J22	680A	K39
		460	9	5	10	00	A	107	J15	343A	K28
		575	7	4	10	00	A	106	J12	255A	K26
2	1.5	208	25	15	20	0	B	110	J25	910A	K43
		230	20	15	20	0	B	109	J24	825A	K43
		460	10	6	10	00	A	108	J17	420A	K32
		575	8	5	10	00	A	107	J15	343A	K28
3	2.2	208	40	25	35	0	C	111	J30	147B	K56
		208/230	35	20	30	0	C	110	J28	122B	K53
		460	20	9	15	0	A	109	J21	618A	K37
		575	15	7	10	0	A	108	J19	510A	K34
5	3.7	208	60	35	45	1	D	112	J34	220B	K61
		208/230	50	30	45	1	D	112	J33	199B	K60
		440/460	30	15	25	0	B	110	J26	100B	K50
		575	25	15	20	0	A	109	J24	825A	K43
7 1/2	5.5	208/230	65	40	60	1	E	112	J36	265B	K64
		440/460	35	20	30	1	C	111	J29	135B	K54
		575	30	20	25	1	B	110	J27	111B	K50
10	7.5	440/460	50	30	40	1	D	112	J32	181B	K60
		575	40	25	35	1	C	111	J30	147B	K56

Notes:

(1) These overloads are for both NEMA and IEC Freedom series starters by EATON Cutler-Hammer. The complete part number is H2_B-3. This information was collected from EATON Cutler-Hammer catalog number CA08102001E.

(2) These overload heater coils are for the Allen Bradley Bulletin 509 Starter. This information was collected from the Allen Bradley catalog number A115-CA001A-EN-P.

(3) These overloads are designed for use with GE NEMA starters. Complete part numbers are CR123L____. For use with GE CR124 single element overloads. This information was collected from page 1-107 of the Control Catalog, Rev. 07/03.

(4) These overloads are designed for Siemens NEMA Overload Relays. This information was collected from page 8/151 of the 2006 Siemens Industrial Control Catalog.

(5) The Fuses and Circuit Breakers were calculated from the NEC table 430.52.

Starters and overloads should always be sized by a licensed electrician that is familiar with local codes and standards. The overloads for submersible motors should be Class 10 Quick trip ambient compensated.

6 Inch (Three Wire) Motors

THREE PHASE

HP	Kw	Voltage	Service Factor	AMPERAGE Calculated Full Load	AMPERAGE Service Factor	AMPERAGE Locked Rotor	Eff %	Power Factor	Line-to-Line Resistance Black-Yellow	Line-to-Line Resistance Red-Yellow	KVA Code	Max. Thrust	Nameplate Number	GRUNDFOS MATERIAL NO.
7 1/2	5.5	208/230	1.15	23.9/23.9	27.5/27.5	118.3/132	80.5	0.76	0.56		H	1500	78305511	96405781
		440/460	1.15	11.5	13.2/13.2	56.8/59.4	80.5	0.76	2.4		G	1500	78355511	96405794
		575	1.15	9.2	10.6	48	80.5	0.76	4.07		H	1500	78395511	–
10	7.5	208/230	1.15	31.7/30.9	36.5/35.5	153.3/170.4	82.5	0.79	0.41		H	1500	78305512	96405782
		440/460	1.15	15.1/14.8	17.4/17	74.8/78.2	82	0.79	1.8		G	1500	78355512	96405795
		575	1.15	11.8	13.6	63	82	0.79	3.1		G	1500	78395512	–
15	11	208/230	1.15	47/43.9	54/50.5	232.2/252.5	82.5	0.82	0.25		H	7000	78305514	96405783
		440/460	1.15	22.2/21.3	25.5/24.5	109.7/115.2	82.5	0.82	1.16		G	7000	78355514	96405796
		575	1.15	17.0	19.6	92	82.5	0.82	1.9		G	7000	78395514	–
20	15	208/230	1.15	60.9/58.7	70/67.5	329/364.5	84	0.81	0.2		J	7000	78305516	96405784
		440/460	1.15	29.1/28.7	33.5/33	164.2/171.6	84	0.82	0.8		H	7000	78355516	96405797
		575	1.15	23.0	26.4	137	84	0.82	1.32		H	7000	78395516	–
25	18.5	208/230	1.15	76.5/74.3	88/85.5	431.2/470.3	84.5	0.80	0.156		J	7000	78305517	96405785
		440/460	1.15	36.5/35.7	42/41	210/217.3	84.5	0.80	0.62		H	7000	78355517	96405798
		575	1.15	28.7	33	175	84.5	0.80	1.04		H	7000	78395517	–
30	22	208/230	1.15	87.8/84.3	101/97	464.6/514.1	85	0.83	0.13		H	7000	78305518	96405786
		440/460	1.15	41.7/40.4	48/46.5	225.6/237.2	85	0.83	0.55		G	7000	78355518	96405799
		575	1.15	32.2	37	189	84.5	0.83	0.92		G	7000	78395518	–
40	30	440/460	1.15	57.8/55.7	66.5/64	305.9/320	64	0.82	0.39		H	7000	78355520	96405800

*This is a calculated value.

HP	Kw	Voltage	FUSE(5)		Circuit Breaker	NEMA Starter Size	IEC Starter Size	OVERLOADS			
			Fast Acting	Time Delay				Cutler Hammer (1)	Allen Bradley (2)	General Electric (3)	Siemens (4)

6 Inch (Three Wire) Motors

THREE PHASE

7 1/2	5.5	208/230	70	45	60	1	E	113	J36	293B	K64
		440/460	35	20	30	1	C	111	J29	135B	K55
		575	30	18	30	1	B	110	J27	111B	K50
10	7.5	208/230	90	60	80	2	F	114	J39	352B	K70
		440/460	45	30	40	1	D	112	J32	181B	K58
		575	35	20	30	1	C	111	J29	147B	K55
15	11	208/230	150	90	125	2	H	116	J42	593B	K75
		440/460	70	40	60	2	E	113	J35	265B	K63
		575	50	30	50	2	D	112	J33	199B	K60
20	15	208/230	200	110	150	3	J	117	J44	710B	K77
		440/460	90	50	80	2	F	114	J38	352B	K69
		575	70	40	60	2	E	113	J36	265B	K64
25	18.5	208/230	225	150	200	3	K	–	J70	950B	K85
		440/460	110	65	100	2	G	115	J39	464B	K72
		575	90	50	80	2	F	114	J38	352B	K69
30	22	208/230	300	150	225	3	L	–	J71	107C	K87
		440/460	125	75	110	3	H	–	J42	464B	K72
		575	100	55	80	3	G	–	J39	352B	K70
40	30	440/460	175	100	150	3	J	–	J44	710B	K77

Notes:

(1) These overloads are for both NEMA and IEC Freedom series starters by EATON Cutler-Hammer. The complete part number is H2_B-3. This information was collected from EATON Cutler-Hammer catalog number CA08102001E.

(2) These overload heater coils are for the Allen Bradley Bulletin 509 Starter. This information was collected from the Allen Bradley catalog number A115-CA001A-EN-P.

(3) These overloads ae designed for use with GE NEMA starters. Complete part numbers are CR123L____. For use with GE CR124 single element overloads. This information was collected from page 1-107 of the Control Catalog, Rev. 07/03.

(4) These overloads are designed for Siemens NEMA Overload Relays. This information was collected from page 8/151 of the 2006 Siemens Industrial Control Catalog.

(5) The Fuses and Circuit Breakers were calculated from the NEC table 430.52.

Starters and Overloads should always be sized by a licensed electrician that is familiar with local codes and standards. The Overloads for submersible motors should be Class 10 Quick trip ambient compensated.

HP	Kw	Voltage	Service Factor	AMPERAGE			Eff %	Power Factor	Line-to-Line Resistance	KVA Code	Max. Thrust	Nameplate Number	GRUNDFOS MATERIAL NO.
				Full Load*	Service Factor	Locked Rotor							
4 Inch Industrial Motors													
THREE PHASE													
3	2.2	230	1.15	9.9	11.4	–	78	0.81	2.08	J	1500	79305807	96415732
		460	1.15	5.0	5.7	–	78	0.81	8.00	J	1500	79355807	96415734
		575	1.15	4.0	4.55	–	78	0.81	12.00	J	1500	79395807	96415736
5	3.7	230	1.15	15.7	18	–	80.5	0.82	1.12	K	1500	79305809	96415733
		460	1.15	7.9	9.05	–	80.5	0.83	4.20	K	1500	79355809	96415735
		575	1.15	6.5	7.5	–	80.5	0.83	6.40	K	1500	79395809	96415737
6 Inch (Three Wire) Industrial Motors													
THREE PHASE													
7 1/2	5.5	230	1.15	23.9	27.5	457.25	77.5	0.82	0.477	K	4400	78305311	96415738
		460	1.15	12.0	13.8	81.42	78	0.82	1.833	K	4400	78195811	96415744
10	7.5	230	1.15	30.4	35	206.5	81.5	0.86	0.393	J	4400	78305312	96415739
		460	1.15	15.3	17.6	103.84	81.5	0.86	1.493	K	4400	78195812	96415745
15	11	230	1.15	44.3	51	244.8	82.5	0.86	0.27	G	4400	78305314	96415740
		460	1.15	22.2	25.5	122.4	82	0.86	1.067	H	4400	78195814	96415746
20	15	230	1.15	60.4	69.5	403.1	84	0.86	0.17	J	4400	78305316	96415741
		460	1.15	30.0	34.5	200.1	83.5	0.86	0.657	K	4400	96415747	96415747
25	18.5	230	1.15	72.2	83	473.1	84.5	0.86	0.143	J	4400	78305317	96415742
		460	1.15	36.1	41.5	236.55	84.5	0.86	0.553	J	4400	78195817	96415748
30	22	230	1.15	86.5	99.5	557.2	84	0.86	0.116	H	4400	78305318	96415743
		460	1.15	43.5	50	280	84	0.86	0.483	J	4400	78195818	96415749

*This is a calculated value.

HP	Kw	Voltage	FUSE(5)		Circuit Breaker	NEMA Starter Size	IEC Starter Size	OVERLOADS			
			Fast Acting	Time Delay				Cutler Hammer Overload (1)	Allen Bradley (2)	General Electric (3)	Siemens (4)

4 Inch Motors Industrial Motors

THREE PHASE

3	2.2	230	30	17	25	0	C	110	J28	122B	K52
		460	15	9	15	0	C	109	J21	618A	K37
		575	12	7	10	0	A	108	J18	463A	K33
5	3.7	230	50	30	40	1	D	112	J32	181B	K60
		460	25	15	20	1	D	110	J25	910A	K49
		575	20	11	20	0	B	109	J23	750A	K42

6 Inch (Three Wire) Industrial Motors

THREE PHASE

7 1/2	5.5	230	75	45	60	1	E	114	J36	293B	K64
		460	40	25	30	1	C	111	J30	147B	K55
10	7.5	230	100	60	80	2	F	114	J38	352B	K70
		460	50	30	40	1	D	112	J32	181B	K60
15	11	230	140	80	125	2	H	116	J42	520B	K76
		460	65	40	60	2	E	113	J35	265B	K64
20	15	230	200	110	150	3	J	117	J44	710B	K77
		460	90	60	80	2	F	114	J38	352B	K69
25	18.5	230	225	150	200	3	K	117	J46	866B	K83
		460	110	70	90	2	G	115	J40	464B	K72
30	22	230	275	150	225	3	L	-	J71	107C	K87
		460	130	80	125	3	H	-	J41	520B	K75

Notes:

(1) These overloads are for both NEMA and IEC Freedom series starters by EATON Cutler-Hammer. The complete part number is H2_B-3. This information was collected from EATON Cutler-Hammer catalog number CA08102001E.

(2) These overload heater coils are for the Allen Bradley Bulletin 509 Starter. This information was collected from the Allen Bradley catalog number A115-CA001A-EN-P.

(3) These overloads ae designed for use with GE NEMA starters. Complete part numbers are CR123L____. For use with GE CR124 single element overloads. This information was collected from page 1-107 of the Control Catalog, Rev. 07/03.

(4) These overloads are designed for Siemens NEMA Overload Relays. This information was collected from page 8/151 of the 2006 Siemens Industrial Control Catalog.

(5) The Fuses and Circuit Breakers were calculated from the NEC table 430.52.

Starters and Overloads should always be sized by a licensed electrician that is familiar with local codes and standards. The Overloads for submersible motors should be Class 10 Quick trip ambient compensated.

6 Inch (460V) Motors

THREE PHASE

HP	Kw	Voltage	Service Factor	AMPERAGE			Eff %	Power Factor	Line-to-Line Resistance	KVA Code	Max. Thrust	Nameplate Number	GRUNDFOS MATERIAL NO.
				Full Load	Service Factor	Locked Rotor							
50	37	460	1.15	68.7	79	470	84	0.83	0.378	G	13000	96476890	96023200

8 Inch (460V) Motors

THREE PHASE

40	30	460	1.15	55.7	64	380	83	0.85	0.35	K	13000	96530180	96023204
50	37	460	1.15	67.8	78	550	84	0.85	0.25	J	13000	96530182	96023205
60	45	460	1.15	80.4	92.5	640	86	0.85	0.18	K	13000	96476891	96023206
75	55	460	1.15	97.4	112	580	86	0.86	0.15	J	13000	96476892	96023207
100	75	460	1.15	130.4	150	570	87	0.86	0.13	J	13000	96476893	96023208
125	92	460	1.15	160.0	184	600	87	0.87	0.09	J	13000	96476894	96023209
150	110	460	1.15	191.3	220	580	86	0.87	0.08	J	13000	96511375	96023210

10 Inch (460V) Motors

THREE PHASE

100	75	460	1.15	133.9	154	570	87	0.84	0.092	J	13000	–	96023211
125	92	460	1.15	165.2	190	550	87	0.83	0.7	J	13000	96540300	96023212
150	110	460	1.15	194.8	224	580	88	0.84	0.055	J	13000	96540301	96023213
175	132	460	1.15	230.4	265	570	88	0.85	0.045	J	13000	96521619	96023214
200	147	460	1.15	265.2	305	620	87	0.82	0.04	K	13000	96540302	96023215
250	190	460	1.15	352.2	405	610	87	0.79	0.033	K	13000	96463669	96023217

*This is a calculated value.

HP	Kw	Voltage	FUSE		Circuit Breaker	NEMA Size	IEC Size	OVERLOADS			
			Standard	Time Delay				Cutler Hammer (1)	Allen Bradley (2)	General Electric (3)	Siemens (4)

6 Inch (460V) Motors

THREE PHASE

50	37	460	225	125	175	3	N	117	J46	866B	K83

8 Inch (460V) Motors

THREE PHASE

40	30	460	175	100	150	3	N	117	J43	710B	K76
50	37	460	225	125	175	3	–	117	J46	866B	K83
60	45	460	250	150	200	4	–	105	J70	950B	K86
75	55	460	300	175	250	4	–	105	J72	107C	K88
100	75	460	400	225	350	4	–	106	J75	155C	K92
125	92	460	500	300	400	5	–	107	J14	100B	K94
150	110	460	600	350	500	5	–	107	J16	111B	K96

10 Inch (460V) Motors

THREE PHASE

100	75	460	400	250	350	4	–	106	J75	155C	K92
125	92	460	500	300	400	5	–	107	J15	100B	K96
150	110	460	600	350	500	5	–	107	J17	122B	–
175	132	460	700	400	600	5	–	108	J18	135B	–
200	147	460	800	500	700	5	–	108	J20	165B	–
250	190	460	1100	600	1000	6	–	107	J14	–	–

Notes:

(1) These overloads are for both NEMA and IEC Freedom series starters by EATON Cutler-Hammer. The complete part number is H2___B-3. This information was collected from EATON Cutler-Hammer catalog number CA08102001E.

(2) These overload heater coils are for the Allen Bradley Bullitin 509 Starter. This information was collected from the Allen Bradley catalog number A115-CA001A-EN-P.

(3) These overloads are designed for use with GE NEMA starters. Complete part numbers are CR123L_ _ _ _. For use with GE CR124 single element overloads. This information was collected from page 1-107 of the Control Catalog Rev. 07/03.

(4) These overloads are designed for Siemens NEMA Overload Relays. This information was collected form page 8/151 of the 2006 Siemens Industrial Control Catalog.

(5) The Fuses and Circuit Breakers were calculated from the NEC table 430.52.

Starters and Overloads should always be sized by a licensed electrician that is familiar with local codes and standards.
The Overloads for submersible motors should be Class 10 Quick trip Ambient compensated.

Generator Sizing

HP	Kw	KVA
1/3	1.5	1.9
1/2	2	2.5
3/4	3	3.8
1	4	4.8
1 1/2	5.9	7
2	7	9
3	10	12
5	15	18.75
7 1/2	25	33
10	35	31.5
15	49	60
20	66	81
25	82	102
30	96	116
40	125	153
50	138	162
60	163	192
75	200	233
100	269	320
125	382	461
150	456	543
175	546	642
200	606	740
250	776	982

Notes:
These values were calculated by using the following formulas:

Single Phase: (3 X FLA)V X PF/1000

Three phase through 100 HP:
(3 X FLA) V X PF X1.73/1000

Three phase 125 and above:
(3.5 X FLA) V X PF X1.73/1000

This is a guide. The generator manufacturer should be asked to assist in sizing all generators.

Transformer Capacity

Required for Three-Phase Motors

Submersible Three- Phase Motor HP Rating	Total Effective KVA Required *	Smallest KVA Rating — Each Transformer	
		Open WYE or DELTA 2 Transformers	WYE or DELTA 3 Transformers
1.5	3 **	2	1
2	4 **	2	1.5
3	5 **	3	2
5	7.5 **	5	3
7.5	10 **	7.5	5
10	15 **	10	5
15	20 **	15	7.5
20	25	15	10
25	30	20	10
30	40	25	15
40	50	30	20
50	60	35	20
60	75	40	25
75	90	50	30
100	120	65	40
125	150	85	50
150	175	100	60
175	200	115	70
200	230	130	75

* Pump motor KVA requirements only -- does not include allowances for other loads
** This is also the KVA required for single phase motors

Motor Cooling

(refer to page 12 of the Troubleshooting section of this Service Manual)

Total Resistance of Drop Cable

(refer to page 16 of the Troubleshooting section of this Service Manual)

Motor Service to Entrance

SINGLE PHASE 60 HZ

Motor Rating		Copper Wire Size												
VOLTS	**HP**	**14**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**00**	**000**	**0000**	**250**	**300**
115	1/3	130	210	340	540	840	1300	1960	2910					
	1/2	100	160	250	390	620	960	1460	2160					
230	1/3	550	880	1390	2190	3400	5250	7960						
	1/2	400	650	1020	1610	2510	3880	5880						
	3/4	300	480	760	1200	1870	2890	4370	6470					
	1	250	400	630	990	1540	2380	3610	5360	6520				
	1 1/2	190	310	480	770	1200	1870	2850	4280	5240				
	2	150	250	390	620	970	1530	2360	3620	4480				
	3	120	190	300	470	750	1190	1850	2890	3610				
	5			180	280	450	710	1110	1740	2170				
	7 1/2				200	310	490	750	1140	1410				
	10					250	390	600	930	1160				

THREE PHASE 60 HZ

VOLTS	**HP**	**14**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**00**	**000**	**0000**	**250**	**300**
208	1 1/2	310	500	790	1260									
	2	240	390	610	970	1520								
	3	180	290	470	740	1160	1810							
	5		170	280	440	690	1080	1660						
	7 1/2			200	310	490	770	1180	1770					
	10				230	370	570	880	1330	1640				
	15					250	390	600	910	1110	1340			
	20						300	460	700	860	1050	1270		
	25							370	570	700	840	1030	1170	
	30							310	470	580	700	850	970	1110
230	1 1/2	360	580	920	1450									
	2	280	450	700	1110	1740								
	3	210	340	540	860	1340	2080							
	5		200	320	510	800	1240	1900						
	7 1/2			230	360	570	890	1350	2030					
	10				270	420	660	1010	1520	1870				
	15					290	450	690	1040	1280	1540			
	20						350	530	810	990	1200	1450		
	25						280	430	650	800	970	1170	1340	
	30							350	540	660	800	970	1110	1270
460	1 1/2	1700												
	2	1300	2070											
	3	1000	1600	2520										
	5	590	950	1500	2360									
	7 1/2	420	680	1070	1690	2640								
	10	310	500	790	1250	1960	3050							
	15			540	850	1340	2090	3200						
	20			410	650	1030	1610	2470	3730					
	25				530	830	1300	1990	3010	3700				
	30				430	680	1070	1640	2490	3060	3700			
	40						790	1210	1830	2250	2710	3290		
	50						640	980	1480	1810	2190	2650	3010	
	60							830	1250	1540	1850	2240	2540	2890
	75								1030	1260	1520	1850	2100	2400
	100									940	1130	1380	1560	1790
	125											1080	1220	1390
	150												1050	1190
	200												1080	1300
	250													1080
575	1 1/2	2620												
	2	2030												
	3	1580	2530											
	5	920	1480	2330										
	7 1/2	660	1060	1680	2650									
	10	490	780	1240	1950									
	15		530	850	1340	2090								
	20			650	1030	1610	2520							
	25			520	830	1300	2030	3110						
	30				680	1070	1670	2560	3880					
	40					790	1240	1900	2860	3510				
	50						1000	1540	2310	2840	3420			
	60						850	1300	1960	2400	2890	3500		
	75							1060	1600	1970	2380	2890	3290	
	100								1190	1460	1770	2150	2440	2790

FOOTNOTES:

1. If aluminum conductor is used, multiply lengths by 0.5. Maximum allowable length of aluminum is considerably shorter than copper wire of same size.
2. The portion of the total cable which is between the service entrance and a 3Ø motor starter should not exceed 25% of the total maximum length to assure reliable starter operation. Single-phase control boxes may be connected at any point of the total cable length.
3. Cables #14 to #0000 are AWG sizes, and 250 to 300 are MCM sizes.

Please Note:

For Franklin motor specifications, refer to Franklin's Submersible Motor Application • Installation • Maintenance • Manual

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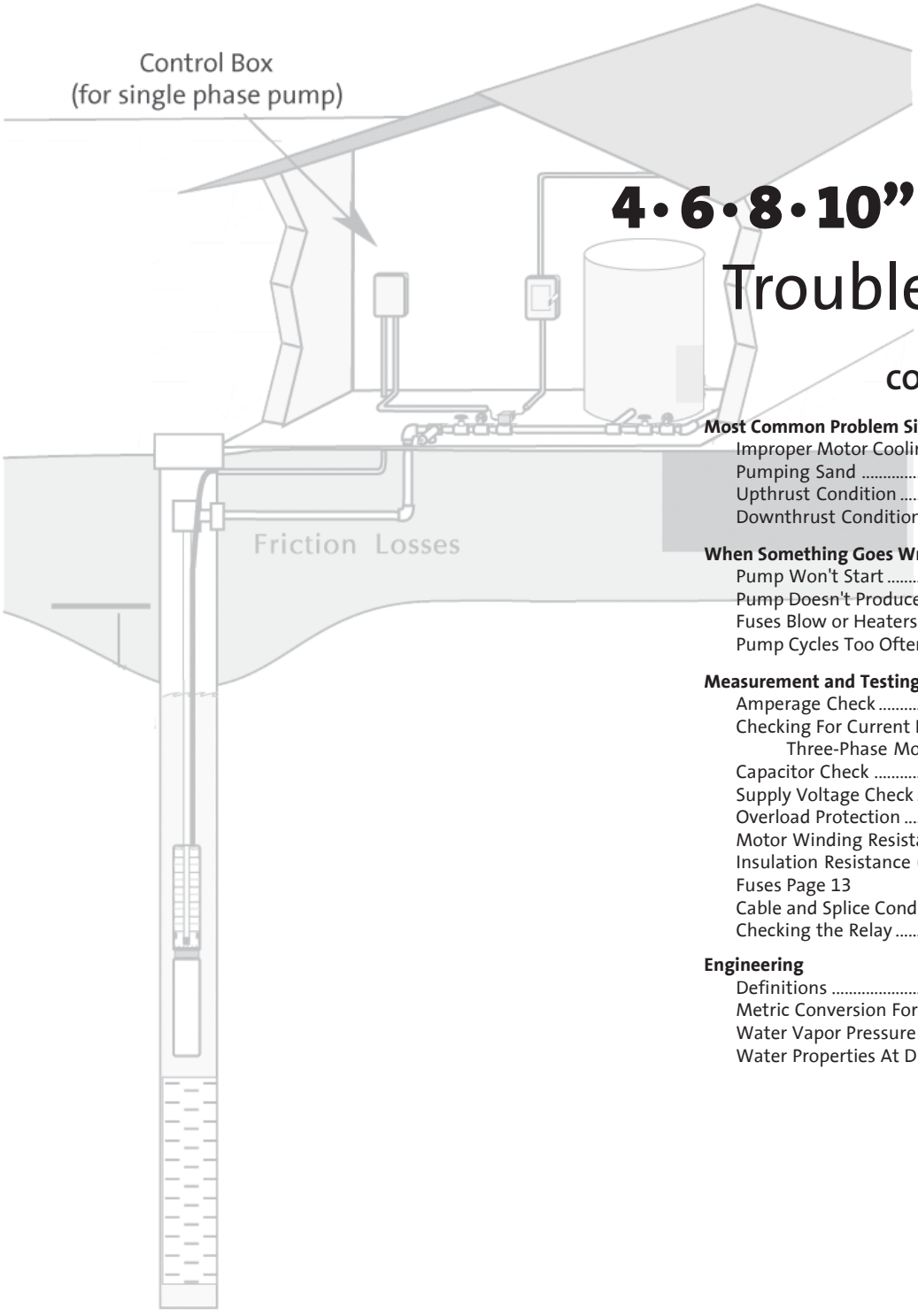


4•6•8•10" Submersibles Troubleshooting

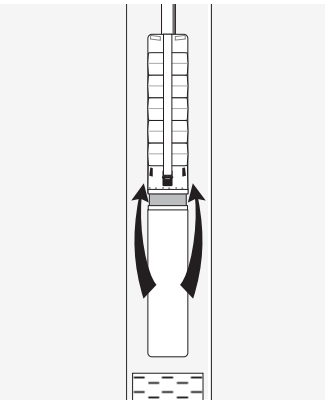
CONTENTS

Poor Motor Cooling*

A submersible pump motor is cooled by the flow of water past its outer housing as the pump is pumping. The water must flow past the motor at a certain velocity for proper cooling to take place, and the minimum velocity needed is different for each diameter motor.

MINIMUM VELOCITY OF WATER PAST MOTOR*

4" diameter motor ..... .25 feet per second
6" diameter motor ..... .5 feet per second
8" diameter motor ..... .5 feet per second
10" diameter motor ..... .5 feet per second

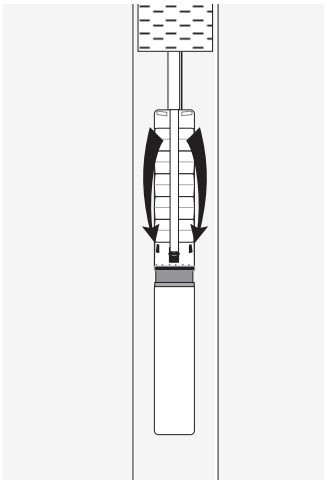


Correct screen position for proper cooling

To determine whether water is flowing past the motor at a high enough velocity, note where the motor diameter and outside sleeve or casing diameter intersect on the following chart. The Gallons Per Minute scale indicates the **minimum flow required** to keep the motor properly cooled.

MINIMUM FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMERSIBLE MOTORS*

WELL CASING OR FLOW INDUCER SLEEVE (internal diameter in inches)	4" motor	6" motor	8" motor	10" motor	MOTOR DIAMETER
4 inches	1.2 GPM	--	--	--	MINIMUM FLOW (GPM) (to ensure proper motor cooling)
5	7	--	--	--	
6	13	10	--	--	
7	21	28	--	--	
8	30	45	10	--	
10	--	85	55	30	
12	--	140	110	85	
14	--	198	180	145	
16	--	275	255	220	
18	--	--	--	305	



Cascading water from screen does not flow past motor

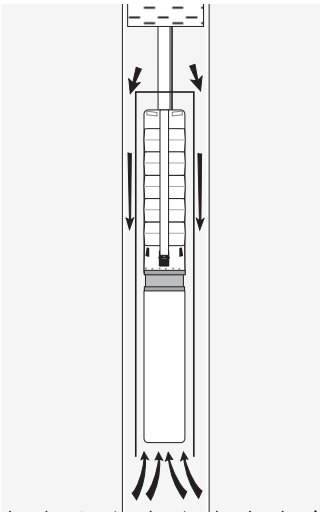
Insufficient cooling can sometimes result when:

(1) The screen is located above or at the pump, so that the water cascades down into the pump's suction intake without first flowing past the motor.

(2) The casing diameter is so large that the water is drawn into the pump's suction intake from the side without first flowing past the motor.

These problems can be solved by fitting the pump and motor into a **Flow Inducer Sleeve.** This sleeve attaches to the pump and forces water to pass around it and enter the pump's suction intake from below the motor.

If the diameter of the well's casing is too small for a sleeve inducer, a rigid tube (usually 1/4" inside diameter) can be tapped into the discharge piping above the pump (but below any check valves) with the other end positioned below the motor and pointing upwards.



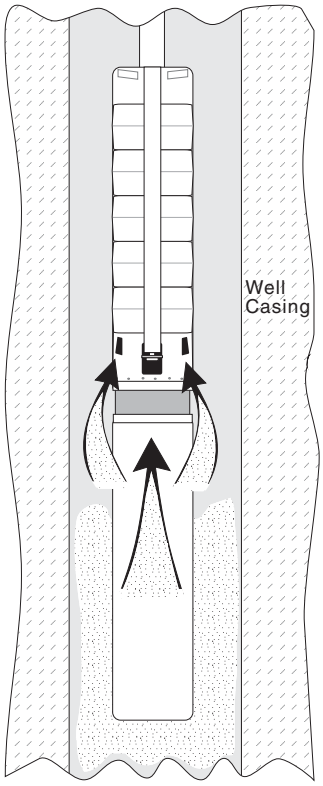
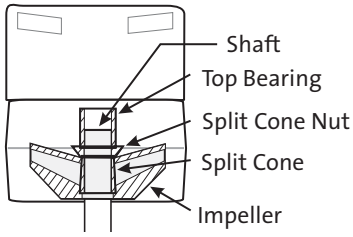
Flow Inducer Sleeve forces water past motor

***Grundfos motors have a more effective internal cooling design; therefore, a cooling sleeve is not required in water up to 30° C (86° F). However, all motors will have a longer life with a cooling sleeve installed.**

Pumping Sand

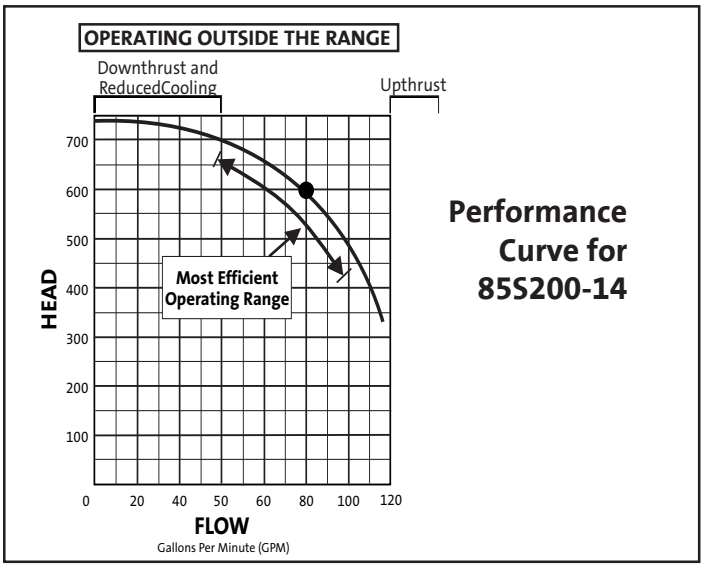
All submersible water pumps are designed with the idea they will be used to pump clean, clear water. Some design changes can be made to enable them to better handle situations that don't meet this ideal, but only to a limited degree.

No situation shortens the life of submersible pump more than pumping silt or **SAND**.

Effect On Pump	Will Be First Noticed By...	Design Changes To Deal With The Problem
SAND works its way into all moving parts of the pump, grinding bearings, impellers, and all other components as they spin against each other. 	Reduced flow (GPM) and head, since the perfect fit of the impellers and other components will be slowly worn away and the pump will become less and less efficient.  At some point, the pump's performance will become so poor it becomes quite apparent that something is seriously wrong. If the pump is pulled out of the well and the impellers and other moving components are examined, **uniform** wear (not random pitting, which might indicate that pump may have been cavitating) can be seen on virtually every moving part.	There is no way to eliminate all pump damage due to pumping sand. The effects can only be minimized. Since sand tends to be carried along with flow rates greater than 5-8 feet per second (water velocity), an enlarged drop pipe can reduce the water velocity and thereby reduce the chance sand can enter the pump. Of course, if the water velocity drops below the chart on the previous page, motor cooling may become a problem.

Upthrust Condition

Pumps are designed with the expectation that the correct size pump will be used in the right situation. An 80 gallon per minute pump which can produce about 600 feet of head (at the same time it delivers 80 GPM) is designed so that if it is used in this situation, the pump will operate at its best efficiency **and** all its components will have a long life. The perfomance curve to the right shows the most efficient operating range for this type of pump.

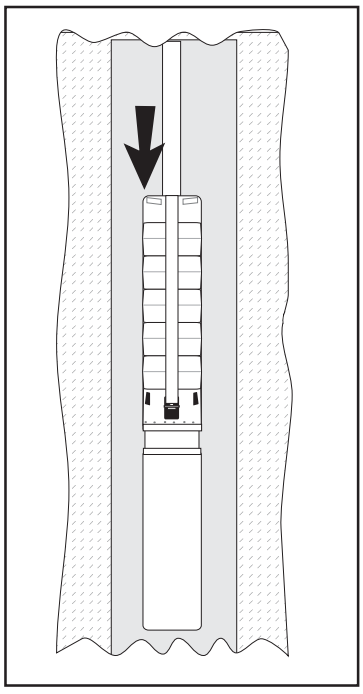


Performance Curve for 85S200-14

If the pump is not operated within this range, problems can occur.

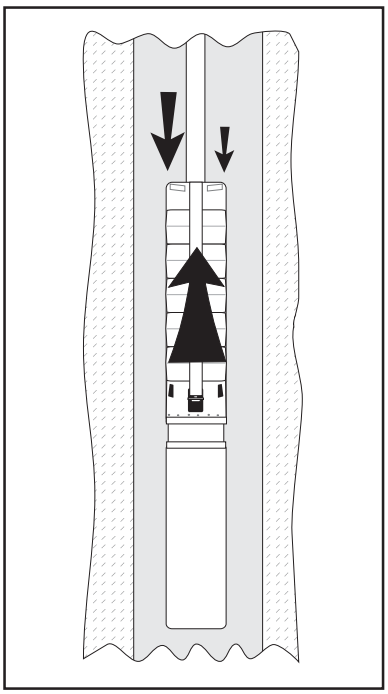
One such problem can occur when a pump is installed and run in a situation in which it will produce far GREATER flow (GPM) than it was designed for. **In other words, the pump is oversized for what is really needed.** When such a pump is started, the initial thrust (upward water surge) generated by the spinning impellers is so much GREATER than the downward thrust it is expecting to overcome (such as the force of the different water pressure, the weight of the impellers and shaft, etc.), that the entire stack of impellers within the pump is lifted upwards **(UPTHRUST).** Pumps are manufactured with bearings designed to handle intermittent upward water surges up to a certain degree. If the actual flow is much greater than this, an upthrust condition exists. The force of this **UPTHRUST** will first put pressure on the motor's thrust bearing. If and when this bearing wears out, the pump's components will begin to absorb the upthrust as they grind against each other. Upthrust is especially damaging when the pump is started and the drop pipe is empty -- causing a great upthrust of water since no head is present. Check valves in the drop pipe will prevent this from occuring.

BEFORE
pump starts pumping



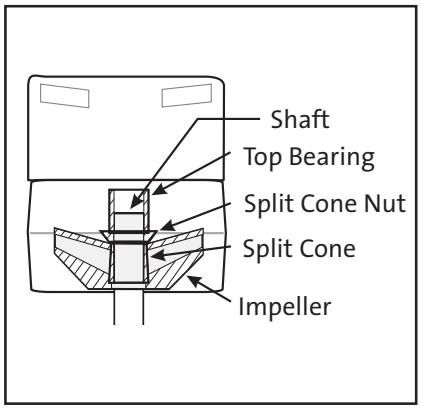
Weight of water and impellers pushes down

AFTER
pump starts pumping



Initial surge of water thrusts impellers upwards

DAMAGE CAUSED

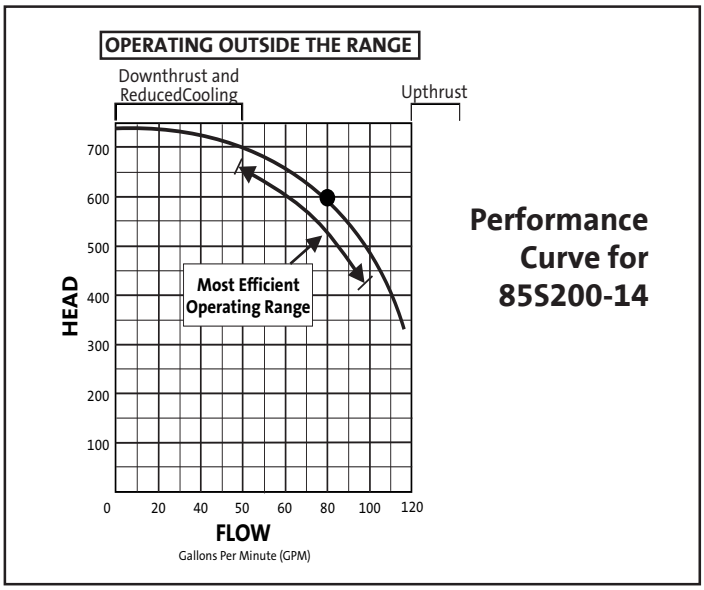


Once the motor's thrust bearing is worn, the pump components begin wearing

Usually, the **UPTHRUST** condition lasts for only a few seconds until the water pressure above the impellers acts as a counterforce to press the impeller stack down onto the motor shaft. Sometimes, however, if the pump is producing far more flow than for which it was designed, the upthrust condition can continue until the pump is stopped.

Downthrust Condition

Pumps are designed with the expectation that the correct size pump will be used in the right situation. An 80 gallon per minute pump which can produce about 600 feet of head (at the same time it delivers 80 GPM) is designed so that if it is used in this situation, the pump will operate at its best efficiency **and** all its components will have a long life. The perfomance curve at right shows the most efficient operating range for this type of pump.

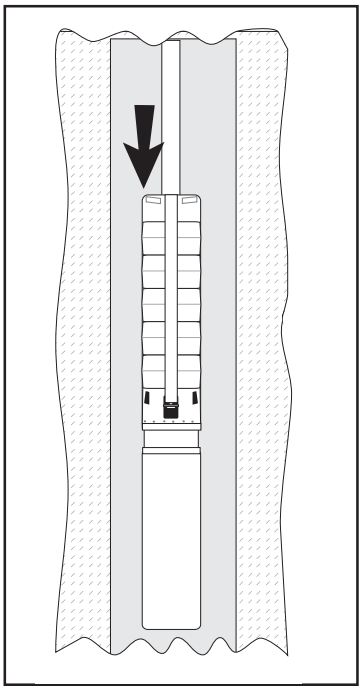


If the pump is not operated in this range, problems can occur.

One such problem can occur when a pump is installed and run in a situation in which it will produce HEAD in the range of shut-off pressure (left part of the curve, as shown above). Although the pump is designed to operate over the full curve, if it does not produce enough flow the weight of the shaft and the pressure of the water in the drop pipe is not counterbalanced, causing possible wear to the bearings in the pump and motor. **This can occur if a valve has been closed down so far that the flow is greatly restricted or when the pump is pumping water faster than the well can refill itself.**

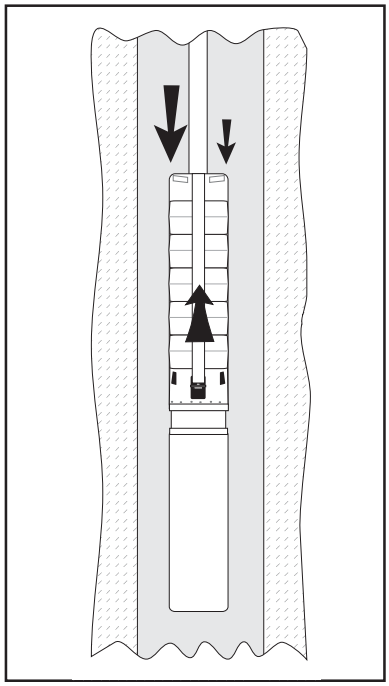
In addition to causing possible bearing damage, operating the pump in a downthrust condition is an inefficient use of energy and may not allow for proper motor cooling (see page 2).

BEFORE
pump starts pumping



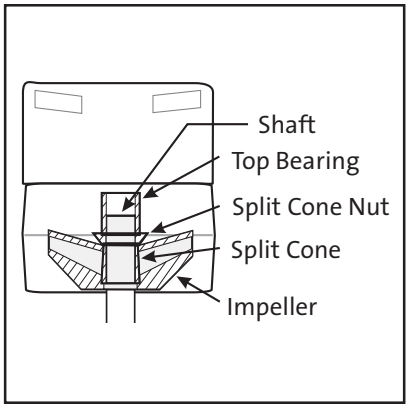
Weight of water and impellers pushes down

AFTER
pump starts pumping



Impellers can produce so much pressure they can grind down against each other

DAMAGE CAUSED



After motor's thrust bearing has worn out, pump components begin to show equal wear from grinding

The best way to check for motor bearing damage is with a shaft height gauge. Refer to the Dismantling & Reassembly section of this manual for complete instructions.

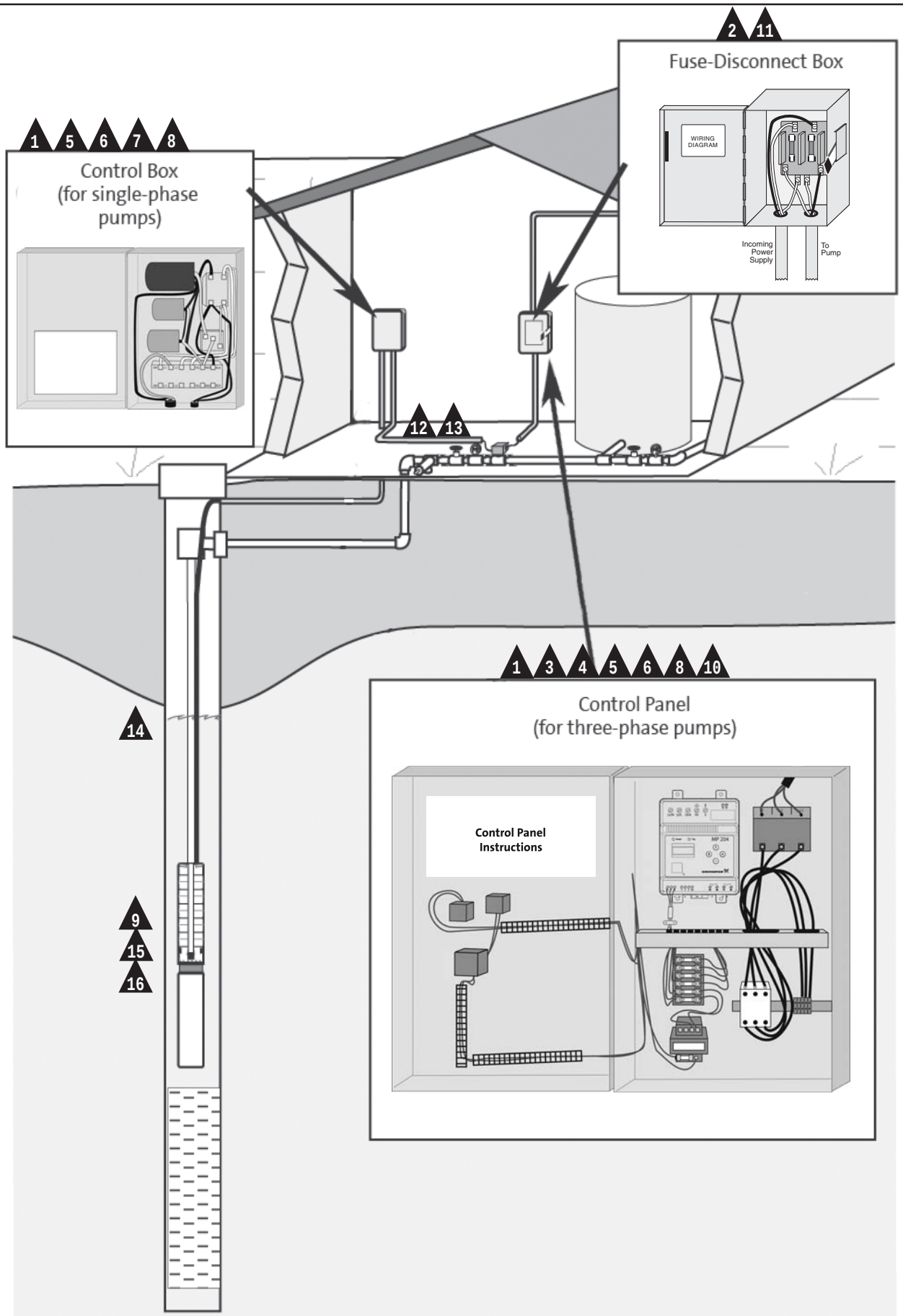
When Something Goes Wrong. . .

Pump Won't Start

Possible Cause	Check This By . . .	Correct This By . . .	
Low or no power at the motor	Check for voltage at the control box or panel. See page 11 for instructions.	If there is no voltage at the control panel, check the feeder panel for tripped circuits and reset those circuits.	1
Fuses are blown or the circuit breakers have tripped.	Turn off the power and remove the fuses. Check for continuity with an ohmmeter as shown on page 13.	Replace the blown fuses or reset the circuit breaker. If the new fuses blow or the circuit breaker trips, the electrical installation, motor, and wires must be checked for defects.	2
(3-phase motors only) **Motor starter overloads are burned or have tripped**	Check for voltage on the line and load side of the starter. Check the amp draw and make sure the heater is sized correctly.	Replace any burned heaters or reset. Inspect the starter for other damage. If the breaker trips again, check the supply voltage. Ensure that heaters are sized correctly and the trip setting is appropriately adjusted.	3
(3-phase motors only) **Starter does not energize**	Energize the control circuit and check for voltage at the holding coil.	If there is no voltage, check the control circuit fuses. If there is voltage, check the holding coil for weak connections. Ensure that the holding coil is designed to operate with the available control voltage. Replace the coil if defects are found.	4
Defective controls	Check all safety and pressure switches for defects. Inspect the contacts in control devices.	Replace worn or defective parts or controls.	5
Motor or cable is defective	Turn off the power and disconnect the motor leads from the control box. Measure the lead-to-lead resistance of the drop cable with an ohmmeter (set to R x 1). Measure the lead-to-ground values with a megohmmeter (set to R x 100K). See pages 12 and 13. Compare these measurements to the rated values for your motor.	If an open or grounded winding is found, pull the pump from the well and recheck the measurements with the lead separated from the motor. Repair or replace the motor or cable.	6
(1-phase motors only) **Defective capacitor**	Turn off the power and discharge the capacitor by shorting the leads together. Check it with an analog ohmmeter (set to R x 100K). See page 11 or use an audible capacitor tester.	When the meter is connected to the capacitor, the needle should jump toward 0 (zero) ohms and slowly drift back to infinity (∞). Replace the capacitor if it is defective.	7
Defective pressure switch or the tubing to it is plugged.	Watch the pressure gauges as the pressure switch operates. Remove the tubing and blow through it.	Replace as neccessary.	8
The pump is mechanically bound or stuck	Turn off the power, pull the pump, and manually rotate the pump shaft. Also check the motor shaft rotation, the shaft height, and the motor's amp draw (to see if it indicates a locked rotor).	If the pump shaft doesn't rotate, remove the pump and examine it. If necessary, dismantle it and check the impellers for obstruction. Check for motor corrosion.	9

Pump Does Not Produce Enough Flow (GPM)

Possible Cause	Check This By . . .	Correct This By . . .	
Shaft is turning in the wrong direction.	Check to make sure the electrical connections in the control panel are correct.	Turn off the power. Correct the wiring. For single phase motors, check the wiring diagram on the motor. For three phase motors, simply switch any two power leads.	10
Pump is operating at the wrong speed (too slow)	Check for low voltage (as shown on page 11) and phase imbalance (as shown on page 10)	Replace defective parts or contact power company, as applicable.	11
Check valve is stuck (or installed backwards)	Pull the pump and reove the check valve.	Re-install or replace.	12
Parts in the pump are worn **or** **Impellers, Inlet Strainer, or Well Screen is clogged**	Install a pressure gauge, start the pump, and gradually close the discharge valve. Read the pressure at shutoff. (Do not allow the pump to operate for an extended period at shutoff).	Convert the PSI you read on the gauge to Feet of Head by: **PSI x 2.31 ft** Add to this number the number of feet (vertically) from the gauge down to the water's pumping level. Refer to the pump curve for the model you are working with to determine the shutoff head expected for that model. If those figures and yours do not match, remove the pump and inspect impellers, chambers, etc., for clogging.	13
The water level in the well may be too low to supply the flow desired **or** **Collapsed well**	Using a depth gauge, check the drawdown in the well while the pump is operating.	If the pumping water level (including drawdown) is not **AT LEAST 3 FEET** above the pump's inlet strainer, either: 1. Lower the pump further down the well. 2. Throttle back the discharge valve to decrease the flow, thereby reducing drawdown.	14
Broken shaft or coupling	Pull pump and inspect	Replace as necessary.	15
There are leaks in the fittings or piping	Pull the pump out of the well.	The suction pipe, valves, and fittings must be made tight. Repair any leaks and retighten all loose fittings.	16


2 11
Fuse-Disconnect Box
WIRING DIAGRAM
Incoming Power Supply
To Pump
1 5 6 7 8
Control Box (for single-phase pumps)
12 13
1 3 4 5 6 8 10
Control Panel (for three-phase pumps)
Control Panel Instructions
14
9
15
16

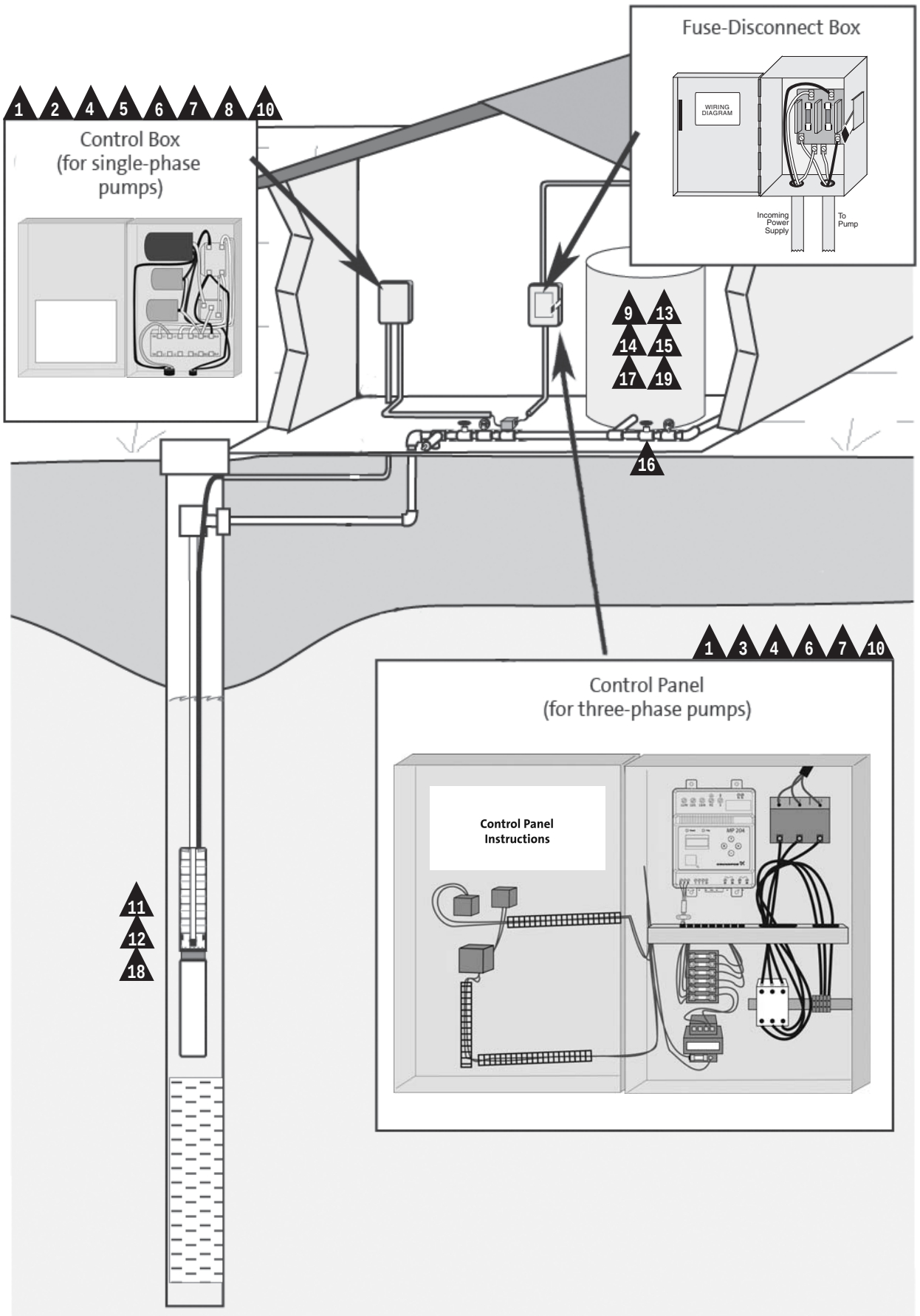
When Something Goes Wrong. . .

Fuses Blow or Heaters Trip

Possible Cause	Check This By . . .	Correct This By . . .	
Improper voltage	Check the voltage at the control box or panel. See page 11 for instructions.	If voltage varies by more than 10% (+ or -), contact the power company.	
	If the incoming voltage is + or -10%, check the wire size and then measure the distance between the pump motor and the pump control panel.	Rewire with correct gauge. Undersized wire and a great distance between the control panel and the pump motor increases resistance and decreases the voltage by the time it reaches the pump motor.	1
The starter overload is set too low.	Cycle the pump and measure the amperage. See page 10 for instructions.	Increase the heater size (use a slo-bio) or adjust the trip setting. Do not, however, exceed the recommended rating.	2
(3-phase motors only) **Current is imbalanced.**	Check the current draw on each lead to the motor. See page 11 for instructions.	The current imbalance must be within 5% of each other. If they are not, check the wiring and the power supply.	3
The wiring or connections are faulty.	Check to make sure the wiring is correct and there are no loose terminals.	Tighten any loose terminals and replace any damaged wire.	4
(1-phase motors only) **Capacitor is defective**	Turn off the power and discharge the capacitor. Check start and run capacitors with an ohmmeter (set at R x 100K). See page 11 for instructions.	When the meter is connected to the capacitor, the needle should jump towards 0 (zero) ohms and then slowly drift back to infinity (∞). Replace the capacitor if it is defective.	5
Fuse, heater, or starter are the wrong size	Check the fuses and heaters against the motor manufacturer's specification charts.	Replace as necessary.	6
The control box location is too hot	Touch the box with your bare hand during the hottest part of the day -- you should be able to keep your hand on it without burning.	Shade, ventilate, or move the control box so its environment does not exceed 120°F.	7
(1-phase motors only) **Wrong control box**	Check requirements for the motor against the control box specifications.	Replace as necessary.	8
Defective pressure switch	Watch gauges as pressure switch operates.	Replace as necessary.	9
The motor is shorted or grounded.	Turn off the power and disconnect the wiring. Measure the lead-to-lead resistance with an ohmmeter (set to R x1). Measure the lead-to-ground resistance (set to R x100K). Compare these measurements to the rated values for your motor.	If you find an open or grounded winding, remove the motor and recheck the leads. If OK, check the leads for continuity and for bad splice.	10
Poor motor cooling	Find the internal diameter of the well casing (or sleeve, if used) on the chart on page 2 and check for proper cooling.	Increase the pump flow (GPM) so proper cooling is possible (see chart on page 2) or pull the pump out of the well and add a sleeve with a smaller internal diameter *(see chart on page 2).*	11
Bad motor thrust bearing	Measure for high amps as explained on page 10.	If amps are too high, pull the pump and replace the motor.	

Pump Cycles Too Often

Possible Cause	Check This By . . .	Correct This By . . .	
The pressure switch is defective or is not properly adjusted.	Check the pressure setting on the switch. Check the voltage across closed contacts.	Adjust the pressure switch with a screwdriver or replace it if defective.	13
The tank is too small	Check the tank size and amount of air in the tank. The tank size should be about 10 gallons for each GPM needed (16 GPM = 160 gal.). At the pump cut-in pressure, the tank should be about 2/3 filled with air.	Replace the tank with one that is the correct size.	14
There is insufficient air charging of the tank or piping is leaking.	Pump air into the tank or diaphragm chamber. Check the diaphragm for leaks. Check the tank and piping for leaks with soapy water. Check the air-to-water ratio in the tank.	Repair as necessary.	15
Plugged snifter valve or bleed orifice (causing pressure tank to be water-logged)	Examine them for dirt or erosion.	Repair or replace as necessary.	16
Leak in the pressure tank or piping.	Check the setting and operation of the level control.	Readjust the level control setting (according to the manufacturer's instructions) or replace it if defective.	17
The level control is defective or is not properly set.	Check the yield of the well (determined by the well-test) against the pump's performance curve.	Reduce the flow by throttling back the valve. or Change the pump.	18
Pump is oversized for the application. It is outpumping the yield of the well and pumping itself dry.	Refer to the tank's operating and installation instructions and make sure it is installed correctly.	Repair or replace as needed.	19


Fuse-Disconnect Box
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To Pump
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Control Box
(for single-phase pumps)
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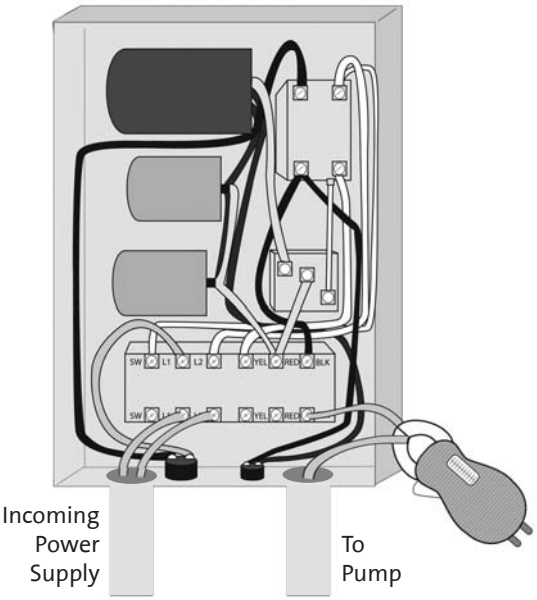
14 15
17 19
16
1 3 4 6 7 10
Control Panel
(for three-phase pumps)
Control Panel Instructions
11
12
18

Amperage Check

To check the electrical current (measured in amperes, or "amps") use an ammeter.

Instructions

1. Make sure the pump is running
2. Set the rotary scale on the front of the ammeter to the highest scale.
3. Open the control box and place the jaws of the ammeter around the wire to be measured.
4. Slowly rotate the scale on the ammeter back towards 0 (zero) until an exact reading is shown.
5. Record the measurement
6. Repeat for the other wires.



Evaluation

If the amp draw exceeds the service factor amps for the pump (as listed in the Motors section of the Service Manual), then:

- The motor starter may have burned contacts
- The terminals in the starter or terminal box may be loose
- There may be a winding defect. Check the winding and insulation resistance (see pages 12 and 13)
- The motor windings may be shorted or grounded
- The pump may be damaged in some way and may be causing a motor overload.
- A voltage supply or current imbalance (3-phase only) may exist. Follow the steps below to determine if this is true.
- The insulation on the drop cable may be torn, exposing the cable.

Current Imbalance On Three-Phase Motors

If the motor is connected to three-phase power, the balance of those three phases can be checked in the following way:

1. Measure the amperage of each wire as instructed above and record these figures.
2. Add together the total amperage measured by the three wires.
3. Divide this number by three to get the **average** amperage reading for the three wires.
4. Check over your numbers and determine which wire has the greatest difference from the average.
5. Take that number and subtract it from the average to determine the amount of **difference**.
6. Divide the **difference** by the **average**.
7. Multiply this number by 100 to obtain the percent of current imbalance for that particular hookup.
8. Turn **POWER OFF**
9. Repeat these steps for the other two possible hookup installations so that each motor lead is connected to a different power lead than it was before.

	Hookup 1	Hookup 2	Hookup 3
Incoming power leads	L1 L2 L3	L1 L2 L3	L1 L2 L3
Motor leads	A B C	C A B	B C A

(where A, B, and C represent each motor lead or each set of leads joined together to make a single motor lead)

Example:

A	=	51 amps	C	=	50 amps	B	=	50 amps
B	=	46 amps	A	=	49 amps	C	=	48 amps
C	=	53 amps	B	=	51 amps	A	=	52 amps
Total	=	150	Total	=	150	Total	=	150
150/3	=	50	150/3	=	50	150/3	=	50
- 46	=	4	- 49	=	1	- 48	=	2
4/50	=	.08 or 8 %	1/50	=	.02 or 2 %	2/50	=	.04 or 4 %

Evaluation

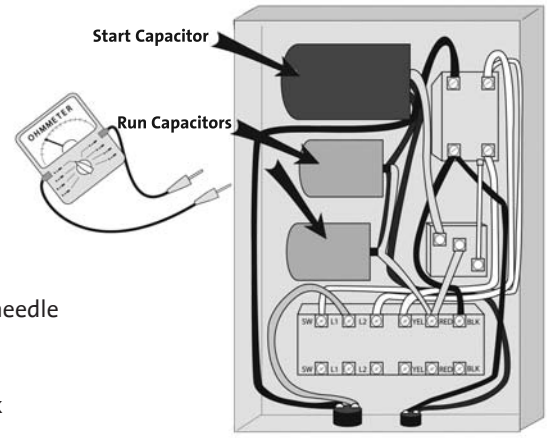
If the the current imbalance is greater than 5% on all three hookups, then:

- If the largest difference in amps is consistently drawn from the same power lead (L1, L2, or L3 above), contact the power company. Your voltage should be balanced to within + or - 5%.
- If the largest difference in amps is consistently drawn from the same motor lead (A, B, or C above), there is likely a problem with the motor. Check the items listed under "Evaluation" near the top of this page.

If the current imbalance exceeds 5% one or two of the legs, use the hookup that has the least difference and check the motor for some of the other problems listed under "Evaluation" near the top of this page.

Capacitor Check

To check the condition of any capacitor on single phase motors, use an ohmmeter.



Instructions:

1. Turn the **POWER OFF**.
2. Disconnect the capacitor from the power source.
3. Discharge the capacitor by touching its leads together.
4. Set the scale selector on the ohmmeter to R x 100K.
5. Connect the leads of the ohmmeter to the black and orange wires of the capacitor.
6. Watch the ohmmeter scale.
7. Disconnect one lead from the capacitor for approximately 30 seconds. The needle should return to the last reading taken.

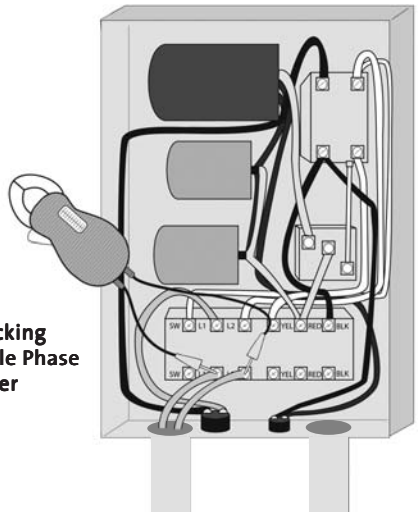
Evaluation

If the capacitor is OK, the needle should swing towards zero and then float back towards infinity (∞). If the needle drops and remains at zero, the capacitor is probably shorted. If the needle remains at a high value, there is an open circuit.

CAUTION: This test may indicate a good capacitor even though it may have lost some capacitance, making the motors run noisy or draw high amps. To safeguard against this, the capacitor can be checked with a capacitor meter.

Supply Voltage Check

To check the supply voltage, use a voltmeter (or amprobe) with the power on.



Checking Single Phase Power

Instructions

1. Set the voltmeter to the highest scale
2. Remove the cover of the control box...BE CAREFUL -- POWER IS STILL BEING SUPPLIED TO THE CIRCUIT. Do not touch the voltmeter leads together while they are in contact with the power lines.
3. Touch the ends of the voltmeter leads as follows:

<u>Single Phase Motors</u>

Touch one voltmeter lead to each of the lines supplying power to the control (L_1 and L_2 , or L_1 and N for 115V circuits). ⟶

<u>Three Phase Motors</u>

Touch a voltmeter lead to the following:

- Power leads L_1 and L_2
- Power leads L_2 and L_3
- Power leads L_3 and L_1

} *These tests should give a reading of full line voltage.*

- Two fuses
- Two contact points
- Two heaters

Evaluation

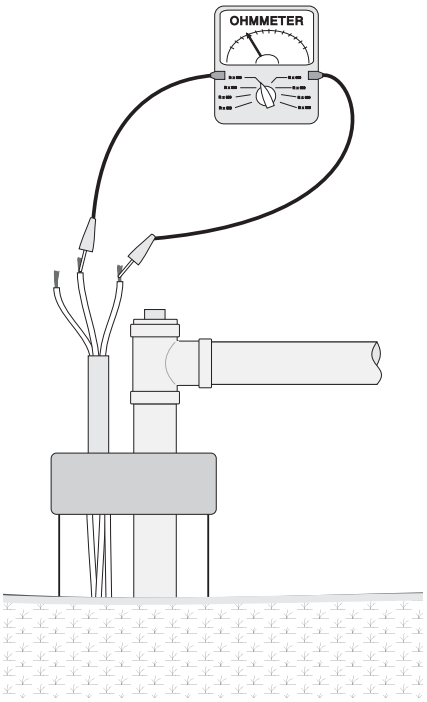
When the motor is under load, the voltage should be -10% and +6% of the nameplate voltage. Any variation larger than this can cause damage to the motor windings and should be noticeable as a high amp problem.

If The Motor Nameplate Reads . . .		Then the minimum and maximum voltage should be . . .	
		Minimum	Maximum
115V	(single phase)	105 volts	121 volts
208V	(single or three phase)	188 "	220 "
230V	" "	210 "	243 "
460V	(three phase)	414 "	487 "
575V	" "	518 "	609 "

Any variations larger than these may indicate a poor electrical supply. The motor should not be operated under these conditions. Contact your power supplier to correct the problem or change the motor to one requiring the voltage you are receiving.

Motor Winding Resistance (lead-to-lead)

To check the electrical condition of the drop cable, splice, and motor windings, a resistance check with an ohmmeter is required.



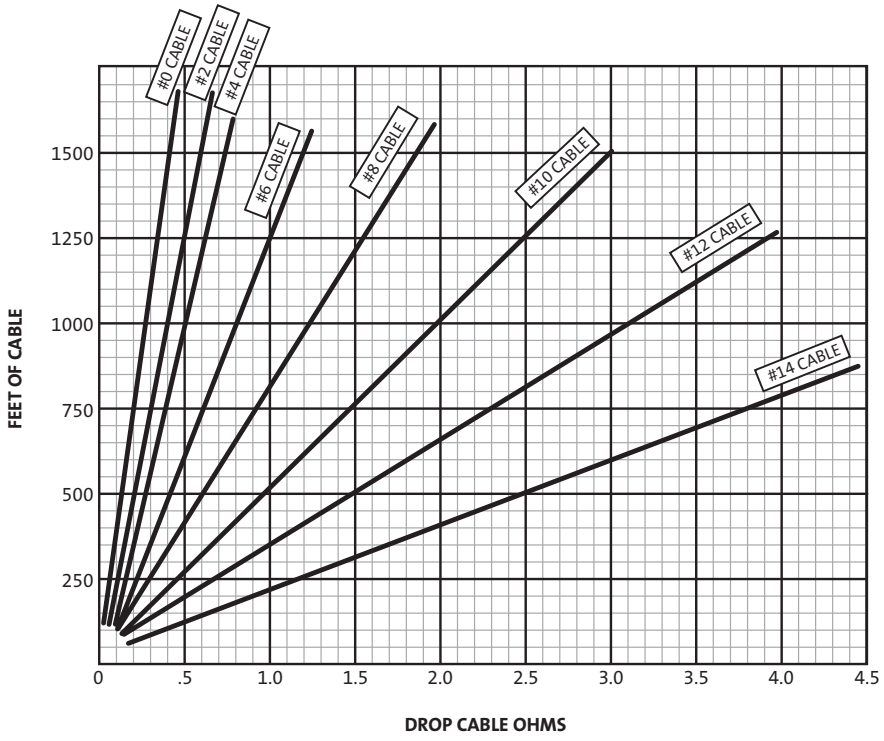
Instructions:

1. Turn the **POWER OFF**.
2. Disconnect all electrical leads to the drop cable.
3. Set the scale selector on the ohmmeter to R x 1 (if you expect ohm values under 10) or R x 10 (for ohm values over 10).
4. Touch the leads of the ohmmeter to two motor leads:
   Single Phase Motors
   Touching the leads of the ohmmeter to the black and yellow leads will measure the main winding's resistance for Franklin and Grundfos 402 motors. The red and yellow leads will be the start winding's resistance.
   Three Phase Motors
   Touching the leads of the ohmmeter to any two black leads will measure that winding's resistance. Repeat for all three possible lead combinations.
5. Watch the ohmmeter scale and record this figure. Subtract the ohm resistance for the drop cable (chart below) from the number. Compare the remaining figure with the one shown in the Motors section of this manual.

If:	Then:
Ohm values are normal	Motor windings are okay
One ohm value is less than normal	That motor winding may be starting to short
One ohm value is greater than normal	That winding may be starting to open
Some ohm values are greater than normal (>25%) and some are less than normal (± 25%)	The leads may be connected incorrectly, or have a break in the insulating jacket

If ohm readings are not normal and you want to verify the problem is not with the splice or drop cable, remove the lead from the motor and check the resistances from pin to pin directly at the motor. If the motor checks out okay, the fault is in the lead or splice (see page 14).

Total Resistance of Drop Cable *(from control box to motor and back)*

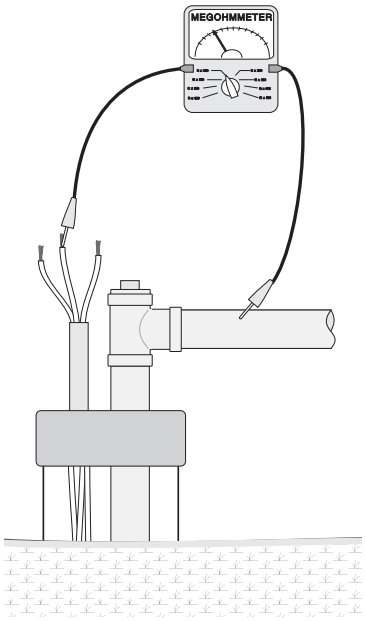


The values shown are for copper conductors. If aluminum conductor drop cable is used, the resistance will be higher for each foot of cable of the same size.

Copper ÷ .61 = Aluminum

Insulation Resistance (lead-to-ground)

To check the insulation resistance of the drop cable, splice, and motor leads, a megohmmeter is required.



Instructions:

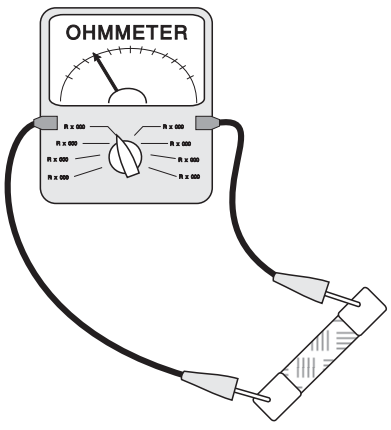
1. Turn the **POWER OFF**.
2. Disconnect all electrical leads to the drop cable.
3. Set the scale selector on the megohmmeter to R x 100, touch its leads together, and adjust the indicator to zero.
4. Touch the leads of the megohmmeter to each of the motor leads and to ground (i.e. L_1 to ground; L_2 to ground, etc.). The well casing, if made of steel, makes an excellent ground.
5. Watch the megohmmeter scale and compare this figure with the chart below.

Evaluation: In general, any ohm value above 1,000,000 ohms indicates everything is OK. The following table gives more specifics.

OHM VALUE	MEGAohm VALUE	THIS INDICATES THAT ...
		If The Motor <u>HAS NOT</u> Yet Been Installed:
2,000,000 (or more)	2.0	It is a new motor
1,000,000 (or more)	1.0	It is a used motor than can be used again (insulation OK)
		If The Motor <u>HAS</u> Been Installed: *(means that ohm readings will be for the drop cable plus the motor)*
500,000 - 1,000,000	0.5 - 1.0	The motor is in reasonably good condition
20,000 - 500,000	.02 - 0.5	The motor may have been damaged by lightning or has damaged leads.
10,000 - 20,000	.01 - .02	The motor has certainly been damaged or has damaged leads. The pump should be pulled and repairs made to the motor leads or replace the motor completely. The motor may still operate, but probably not for long.
less than 10,000	0 - .01	The motor has failed or the motor lead insulation has been completely destroyed. The pump must be pulled and the motor lead (drop cable) repaired or the entire motor replaced. **The motor will not run in this condition.**

Fuses

To check the condition of electrical fuses, an ohmmeter is required.



Instructions:

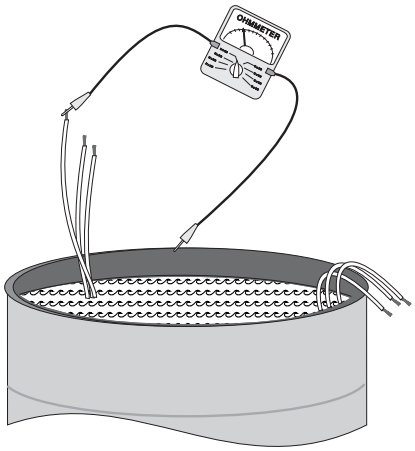
1. Turn the **POWER OFF** at the main disconnect or power source.
2. Remove the fuse.
3. Set the scale selector on the ohmmeter to R x 1.
4. Touch each lead of the ohmmeter to one end of the fuse.

Evaluation:

A good fuse should have zero (0) ohm reading. If the ohm value is near or past infinity, the fuse must be replaced.

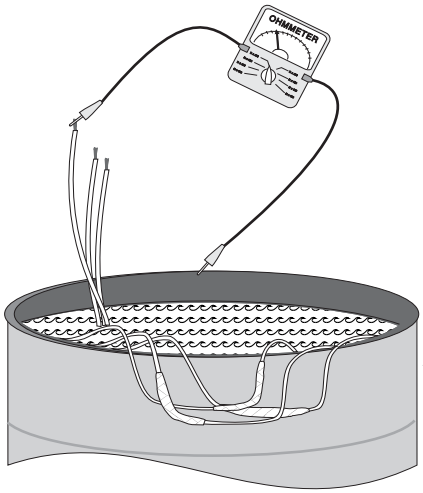
Cable and Splice Condition

To check the electrical condition of the cable and splice insulation, a megohmmeter is required.



Instructions:

1. Turn the **POWER OFF.**
2. Remove the cable from the motor and electrical supply.
3. Submerge the cable in a steel barrel of water. Make sure both ends stay out of the water. Salt may be added to increase the conductance of the water.
4. Set the megohmmeter to R x 100K. Zero-adjust the ohmmeter by touching its two leads together.
5. Touch one megohmmeter lead to the steel barrel and other to a bare cable lead.
6. If the megohmmeter drifts towards zero (0), either that lead or the splice for that lead has a leak (fault). To find out if it is the splice:



   a. Raise the splice for that lead out of the water.
   b. Repeat step 5.
   c. If the megohmmeter drifts towards infinity, the fault is in the splice.
   d. If the megohmmeter drifts towards zero (0), the fault is somewhere else in that lead. Gradually pull the rest of that cable lead out of the water until the megohmmeter drifts towards infinity. When it does, the leak is at that point in the cable lead.
7. Repeat for each of the motor leads.

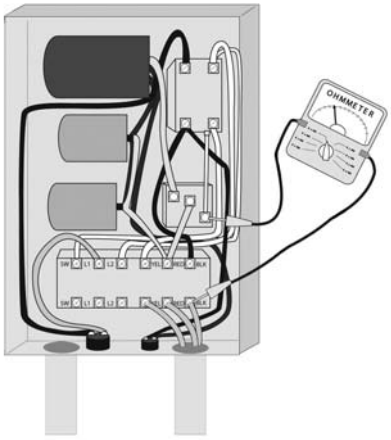
Evaluation:
Any faulty leads should be replaced using waterproof electrical tape.

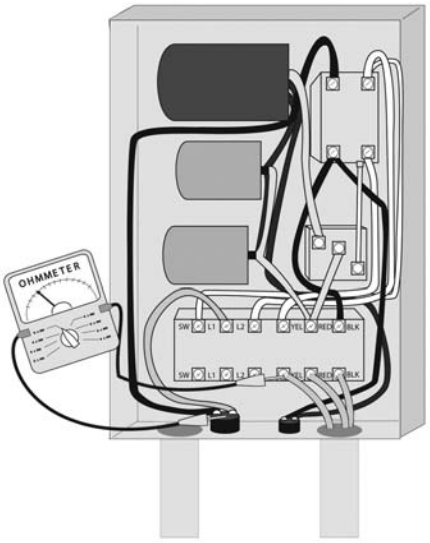
Checking the Relay

(SINGLE-PHASE CONTROL BOXES ONLY)

To check the electrical condition of the relays on single phase control boxes, an ohmmeter is required.

Specific instructions for checking the relay differ from control box to control box. Refer to the inside cover of your control box.





Overload Protection

To check the electrical condition of the thermal overloads, an ohmmeter is required.

Instructions:

1. Turn the **POWER OFF**.
2. Set the scale selector on the ohmmeter to R x 1.
3. Touch one of the ohmmeter leads to an overload protector and one to terminal 1, then terminal 3. Repeat for each overload protector.

Evaluation:
If the ohm values are 0.5 ohms or less, the overload protectors should still be functional. If not, they should be replaced.

Definitions

NET POSITIVE SUCTION HEAD (two types)

Before a centrifugal water pump can operate, the water must enter the pump under a certain minimum amount of pressure. For submersible pumps, this minimum is easily reached, since the pump is submerged in water and both the atmospheric pressure (14.7 psi) and the pressure of the water in the well are present. The amount of pressure (expressed in feet of head) required for a given pump to operate is known as its Net Positive Suction Head **Required**.

This number is determined by extensive testing of the pump by the manufacturer. These requirements are normally shown in graphical form (an **NPSH curve**) for a pump at every flow (GPM) within the flow range for which the pump is designed**.** As a pump's flow (GPM) increases, the NPSHR needed to continue that flow (without cavitating) also increases.

The amount of pressure (expressed in feet of head) that is actually available to a pump is known as its Net Positive Suction Head **Available**. Since the NPSH **Available** to the pump is almost always greater than the NPSH **Required** (for submersible pumps, that is), they are usually not a cause for any concern when sizing a pump or troubleshooting.

For submersible pumps, NPSH Required should not be confused with Total Dynamic Head, which is the amount of head the pump must produce to deliver water at the desired flow rate (GPM) in a given situation. ***Total Dynamic Head*** *(or TDH, as it is sometimes called) is explained below.*

TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD

When selecting (or "sizing") a pump, two questions must be answered:

1. How much flow is needed ?
   (expressed in Gallons Per Minute)

2. How much head must the pump produce ?
   (known as ***Total Dynamic Head****)*

To determine the Total Dynamic Head the pump must produce, 5 pieces of information are needed:

A **STATIC WATER LEVEL**

+

B **DRAWDOWN**
(as the pump is pumping)

+

C **TANK ELEVATION**

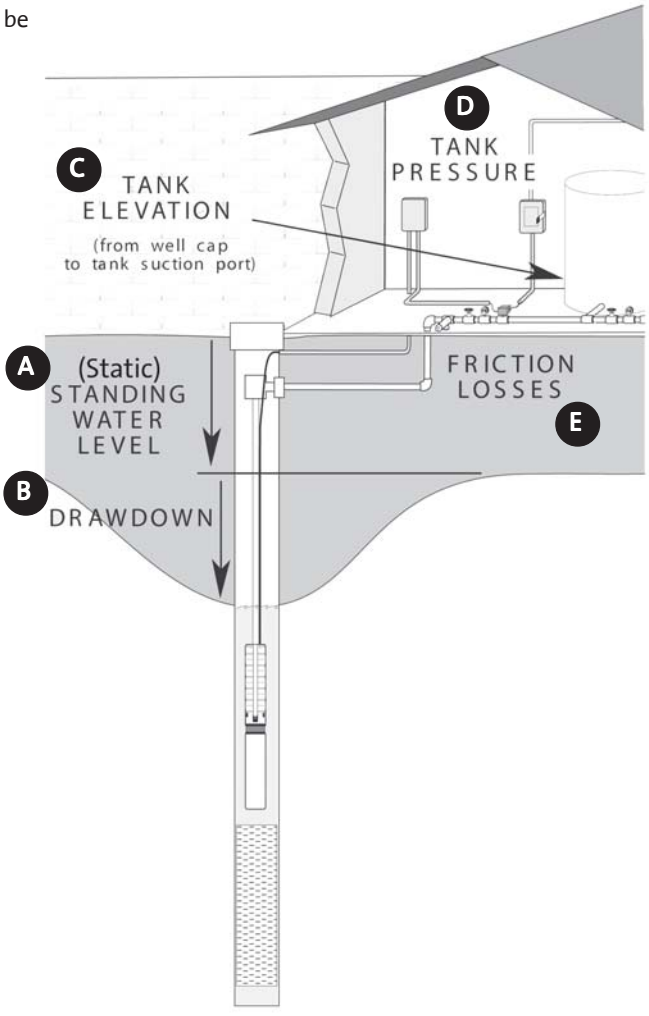
+

D **TANK PRESSURE**
(multiply by 2.31 to convert psi to feet of head)

+

E **FRICTION LOSSES**

THE TOTAL
OF THESE 5 NUMBERS IS
THE AMOUNT OF HEAD
THE PUMP MUST PRODUCE



AFFINITY LAWS

The mathematical relationships which permit the head, capacity, brake horsepower (BHP), and NPSH of centrifugal pumps to be predicted based on small changes in impeller diameter size or shaft speed (RPM) changes. These relationships are:

For diameter changes at a constant RPM:

$\frac{D_1}{D_2} = \frac{GPM_1}{GPM_2}$ *Flow changes in direct proportion to the ratio of the diameter change.*

$\left(\frac{D_1}{D_2}\right)^2 = \frac{H_1}{H_2}$ *Head changes to the square ratio of the ratio of the diameter change.*

$\left(\frac{D_1}{D_2}\right)^3 = \frac{BHP_1}{BHP_2}$ *BHP changes to the cube of the ratio of the diameter change*

For RPM changes:

$\frac{RPM_1}{RPM_2} = \frac{GPM_1}{GPM_2}$

$\left(\frac{RPM_1}{RPM_2}\right)^2 = \frac{NPSH_1}{NPSH_2}$

$\left(\frac{RPM_1}{RPM_2}\right)^2 = \frac{H_1}{H_2}$

$\left(\frac{RPM_1}{RPM_2}\right)^3 = \frac{BHP_1}{BHP_2}$

} *Head is affected by the square of the ratio of RPM change and BHP is affected by the cube of the ratio of the RPM change*

Conversion Formulas

HEAD (in feet) = $\frac{\text{Pressure (PSI) x 2.31}}{\text{Specific Gravity (for water, 1.0 at ambient temperatures)}}$

PRESSURE (PSI) = $\frac{\text{HEAD (in ft) x Specific Gravity (for water, 1.0 at ambient temperatures)}}{2.31}$

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE Pressure of the Atmosphere Pushing Down (at sea level) = 14.7 PSI = 34 feet of HEAD

BRAKE HORSEPOWER Horsepower Delivered to the Pump Shaft = $\frac{\text{GPM x HEAD x Specific Gravity (for water, 1.0 at ambient temps)}}{\text{3960 x Efficiency Of Pump}}$

PUMP EFFICIENCY Of The Pump = $\frac{\text{GPM x HEAD x Specific Gravity}}{\text{3960 x Brake Horsepower}}$

FOOT POUNDS = Newton Meters (or Nm) x .7376

DEGREES FARENHEIT = (Degrees Celsius x 9/5) + 32

Water Vapor Pressure and Specific Gravity

°F	°C	Specific Gravity (1 at 60°F)	Weight (Lbs per cubic foot)	Vapor Pressure (PSIA)	Vapor Pressure (in feet)
32	0	1.002	62.42	0.0885	0.204
40	4.4	1.001	62.42	0.1217	0.281
45	7.2	1.001	62.40	0.1475	0.340
50	10.0	1.001	62.38	0.1781	0.411
55	12.8	1.000	62.34	0.2563	0.591
60	15.6	1.000	62.34	0.2563	0.591
65	18.3	.999	62.31	0.3056	0.839
70	21.1	.999	62.27	0.3631	0.839
75	23.9	.998	62.24	0.4298	0.994
80	26.7	.998	62.19	0.5069	1.172
85	29.4	.997	62.16	0.5959	1.379
90	32.2	.996	62.11	0.6982	1.617
95	35.0	.995	62.06	0.8153	1.890
100	37.8	.994	62.00	0.9492	2.203
110	43.3	.992	61.84	1.275	2.965
120	48.9	.990	61.73	1.692	3.943
130	54.4	.987	61.54	2.223	5.196
140	60.0	.985	61.39	2.889	6.766
150	65.6	.982	61.20	3.718	8.735
160	71.1	.979	61.01	4.741	11.172
170	76.7	.975	60.79	5.992	14.178
180	82.2	.972	60.57	7.510	17.825
190	87.8	.968	60.35	9.339	22.257
200	93.3	.964	60.13	11.526	27.584
212 (boiling point)	100.0	.959	59.81	14.696	35.353
220	104.4	.956	59.63	17.186	41.343
240	115.6	.948	59.10	24.97	60.77
260	126.7	.939	58.51	35.43	87.05
280	137.8	.929	58.00	49.20	122.18
300	148.9	.919	57.31	67.01	168.22
320	160.0	.909	56.66	89.66	227.55
340	171.1	.898	55.96	89.66	227.55
360	182.2	.886	55.22	153.04	398.49
380	193.3	.874	54.47	195.77	516.75
400	204.4	.860	53.65	247.31	663.42
420	215.6	.847	52.80	308.83	841.17
440	226.7	.833	51.92	381.59	1056.8
460	237.8	.818	51.02	466.9	1317.8
480	248.9	.802	50.00	566.1	1628.4
500	260.0	.786	49.02	680.8	1998.2

Water Properties at Different Altitudes

ALTITUDE		BAROMETER READING		ATMOS. PRESSURE		Boiling Point Of Water F°
Feet	Meters	IN. HG.	MM. HG	PSIA	Feet of Water	
-1000	-304.8	31.0	788	15.2	35.2	213.8
-500	-152.4	30.5	775	15.0	34.6	212.9
0	**0.0**	**29.9**	**760**	**14.7**	**33.9**	**212.0**
+500	+152.4	29.4	747	14.4	33.3	211.1
+1000	304.8	28.9	734	14.2	32.8	210.2
1500	457.2	28.3	719	13.9	32.1	209.3
2000	609.6	27.8	706	13.7	31.5	208.4
2500	762.0	27.3	694	13.4	31.0	207.4
3000	914.4	26.8	681	13.2	30.4	206.5
3500	1066.8	26.3	668	12.9	29.8	205.6
4000	1219.2	25.8	655	12.7	29.2	204.7
4500	1371.6	25.4	645	12.4	28.8	203.8
5000	1524.0	24.9	633	12.2	28.2	202.9
5500	1676.4	24.4	620	12.0	27.6	201.9
6000	1828.8	24.0	610	11.8	27.2	201.0
6500	1981.2	23.5	597	11.5	26.7	200.1
7000	2133.6	23.1	587	11.3	26.2	199.2
7500	2286.0	22.7	577	11.1	25.7	198.3
8000	2438.4	22.2	564	10.9	25.2	197.4
8500	2590.8	21.8	554	10.7	24.7	196.5
9000	2743.2	21.4	544	10.5	24.3	195.5
9500	2895.6	21.0	533	10.3	23.8	194.6
10000	3048.0	20.6	523	10.1	23.4	193.7
15000	4572.0	16.9	429	8.3	19.2	184.0

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GRUNDFOS®

Part 1 – INTRODUCTION

Part 2 – CABLE SELECTION

Part 3 – MISC. TECHNICAL DATA, FORMULAS, AND CONVERSIONS

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

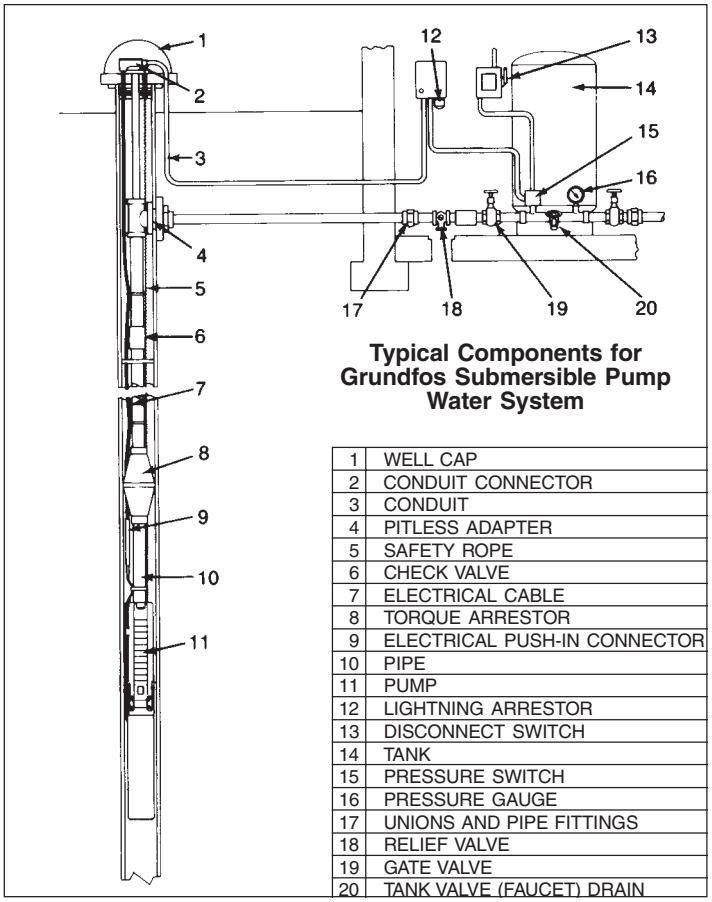
General

This section will provide the technical information needed to properly select GRUNDFOS groundwater products. The information applies primarily to domestic groundwater systems using 4-inch wells with submersible or jet pumps, pressure tanks, and accessories. It is important to be familiar with typical system components and their basic hydraulic principles to ensure a better understanding of the more technical information found later in this section.

Prior to selecting the pump, the basic system requirements must be determined. System capacity and system pressure must be calculated and friction losses determined to ensure proper system performance. These calculations are covered in detail in **Part 1.** In **Part 2**, information is provided on proper cable selection. Also provided in **Part 3** are miscellaneous technical data and formulas commonly used in the selection of domestic groundwater systems.

Typical System Components

Domestic groundwater systems are made up of a pump, storage tank, and accessories to operate the system automatically. Pumps are generally of the submersible or jet variety and include the pump and motor as a unit. Refer to Figure 8-A for the components found in a typical automatic groundwater pumping system.



Typical Components for Grundfos Submersible Pump Water System

1	WELL CAP
2	CONDUIT CONNECTOR
3	CONDUIT
4	PITLESS ADAPTER
5	SAFETY ROPE
6	CHECK VALVE
7	ELECTRICAL CABLE
8	TORQUE ARRESTOR
9	ELECTRICAL PUSH-IN CONNECTOR
10	PIPE
11	PUMP
12	LIGHTNING ARRESTOR
13	DISCONNECT SWITCH
14	TANK
15	PRESSURE SWITCH
16	PRESSURE GAUGE
17	UNIONS AND PIPE FITTINGS
18	RELIEF VALVE
19	GATE VALVE
20	TANK VALVE (FAUCET) DRAIN

FIGURE 8-A
Components found in a typical automatic groundwater pumping system including a submersible pump, pressure tank, and pressure control accessories.

In a ***closed, automatic water system*** a pressure tank is used to store water and maintain system pressure between specified limits (such as 30 to 50 psi). As the water level in the tank rises, tank air is compressed in the upper part of the tank until the upper pressure limit is reached (i.e., 50 psi). At this “cut-out” point a pressure switch opens the electrical circuit to the motor and the pump stops.

The compressed air in the tank acts like a spring pushing down on the water to create system pressure. When a valve is opened in the water system, the air pressure in the upper part of the tank forces the water to flow out of the tank and into the system. As the water is drawn from the tank, the air occupies a larger space and the pressure drops until the lower limit is reached (i.e., 30 psi). At this “cut-in” point the pressure switch closes the electrical circuit to the motor and the pump starts. A cycle is thereby completed.

In an ***open, automatic water system*** the pump is used to fill a large, elevated storage tank which utilizes gravity to maintain system pressure. Tank level controls are used to cycle the pump to maintain water levels within prescribed limits.

Refer to the following illustrations for schematic layouts of typical domestic groundwater systems and components: Figure 8-B (Submersible Pump - Closed System), Figure 8-C (Submersible Pump - Open System), Figure 8-D (Shallow Well Jet Pump), and Figure 8-E (Deep Well Jet Pump).

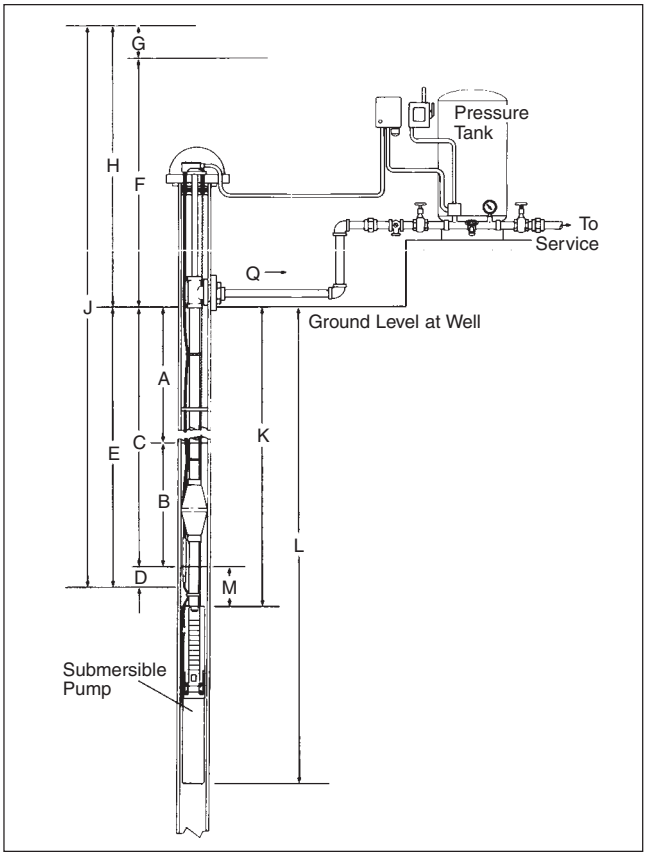


FIGURE 8-B
Figure 8-B illustrates a schematic layout of a CLOSED goundwater pumping system using a submersible pump and pressure tank set for automatic operation. A pressure switch controls the cycling of the pump.

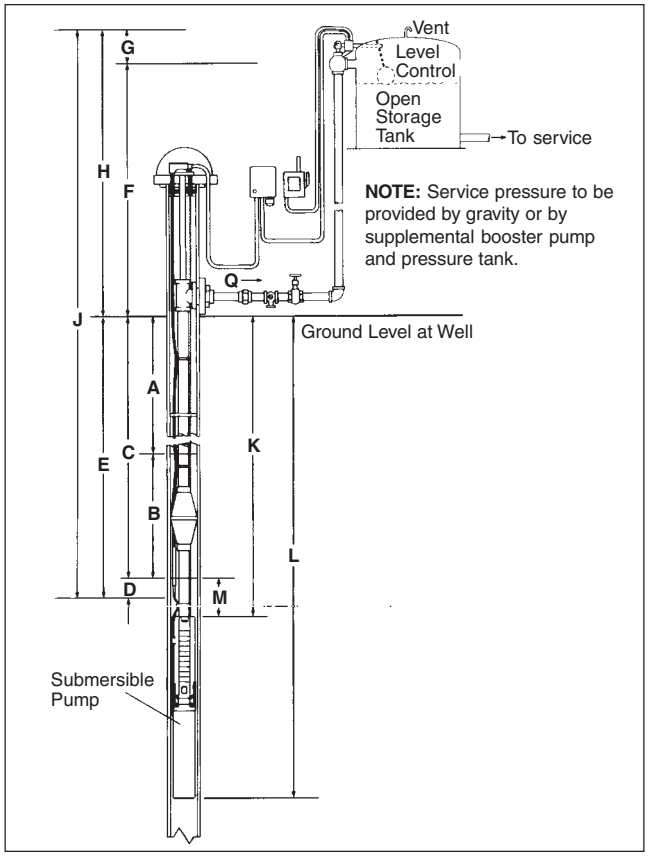


FIGURE 8-C
Figure 8-C illustrates a schematic layout of an OPEN groundwater pumping system using a submersible pump and an elevated storage tank set for automatic operation. A level control on the storage tank controls the cycling of the pump.

Closed Groundwater System with Submersible Pump

- **A. STATIC WATER LEVEL (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the standing water level or water table.
- **B. DRAWDOWN (in feet):** reduction in the water level during pumping (varies with well yield and pump capacity).
- **C. PUMPING WATER LEVEL or LIFT (in feet):** C = A + B.
- **D. FRICTION LOSSES in the WELL (in feet):** friction losses caused by the drop pipe and fittings between the pump and the top of the well.
- **E. TOTAL LIFT in the WELL (in feet):** E = A + B + D.
- **F. STATIC DISCHARGE HEAD (in feet):** for PRESSURE TANK SYSTEMS it is the elevation rise in feet of the pressure tank, discharge nozzles, etc., above the top of the well plus the pressure (in feet) required at that level.
- **G. FRICTION LOSSES in the DISCHARGE SYSTEM (in feet):** friction losses caused by piping, valves, and fittings between the top of the well and the point of discharge.
- **H. TOTAL DISCHARGE HEAD (in feet):** H = F + G.
- **J. TOTAL PUMPING HEAD (in feet):** J = E + H.
- **K. SETTING OF PUMP (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the top of the pump.
- **L. OVERALL LENGTH (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the bottom of the pump.
- **M. SUBMERGENCE (in feet):** M = K - C.
- **Q. CAPACITY (in gpm or gph):** rate of pumping.

Open Groundwater System with Submersible Pump

- **A. STATIC WATER LEVEL (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the standing water level or water table.
- **B. DRAWDOWN (in feet):** reduction in the water level during pumping (varies with well yield and pump capacity).
- **C. PUMPING WATER LEVEL or LIFT (in feet):** C = A + B.
- **D. FRICTION LOSSES in the WELL (in feet):** friction losses caused by the drop pipe and fittings between the pump and the top of the well.
- **E. TOTAL LIFT in the WELL (in feet):** E = A + B + D.
- **F. STATIC DISCHARGE HEAD (in feet):** for OPEN DISCHARGE SYSTEMS it is the elevation of the highest water level above the top of the well.
- **G. FRICTION LOSSES in the DISCHARGE SYSTEM (in feet):** friction losses caused by piping, valves, and fittings between the top of the well and the point of discharge.
- **H. TOTAL DISCHARGE HEAD (in feet):** H = F + G.
- **J. TOTAL PUMPING HEAD (in feet):** J = E + H.
- **K. SETTING OF PUMP (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the top of the pump.
- **L. OVERALL LENGTH (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the bottom of the pump.
- **M. SUBMERGENCE (in feet):** M = K - C.
- **Q. CAPACITY (in gpm or gph):** rate of pumping.

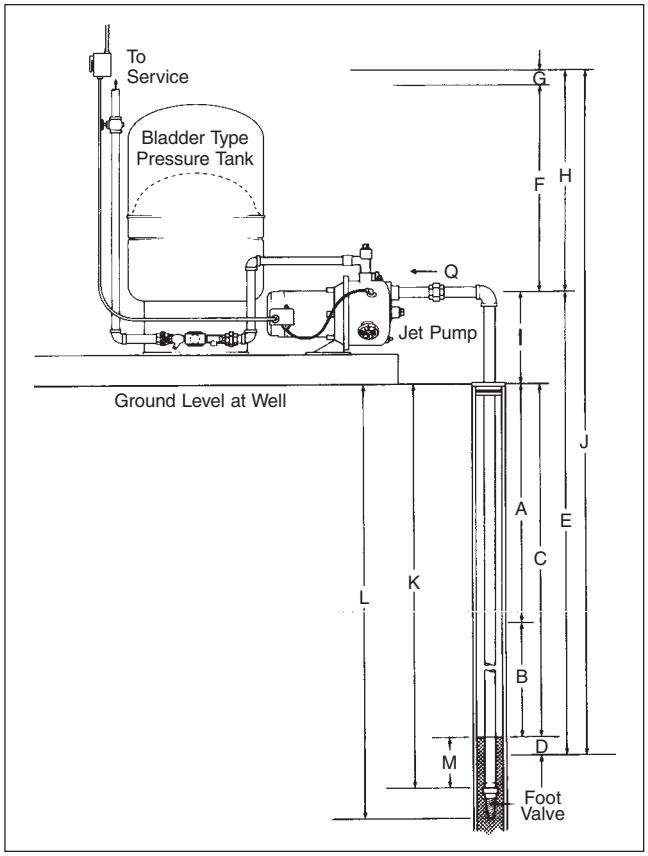


FIGURE 8-D
Figure 8-D illustrates a schematic layout of a SHALLOW WELL groundwater pumping system using a shallow well JET PUMP designed for setting to 25 feet. The pressure tank is set for automatic operation with a pressure switch controlling the cycling of the pump.

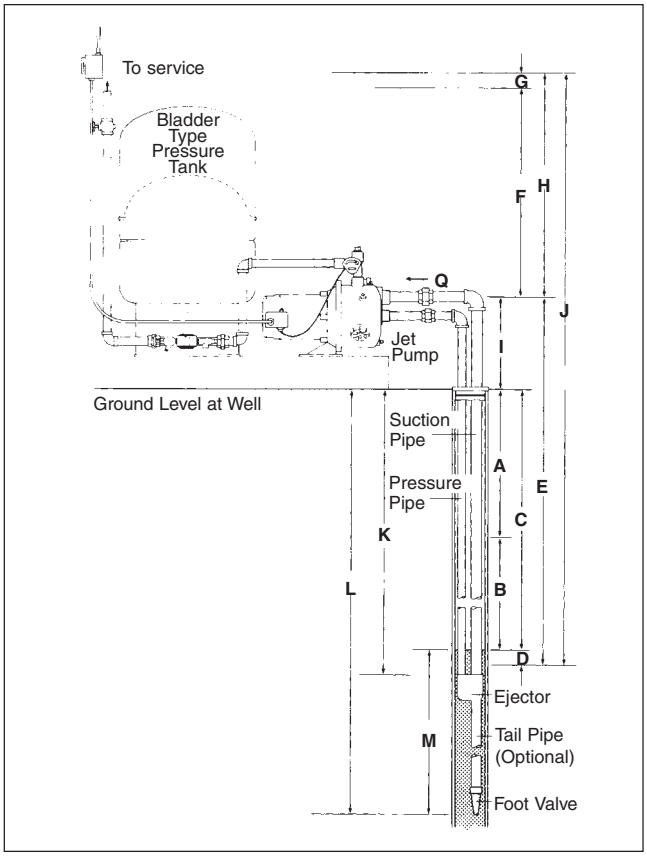


FIGURE 8-E
Figure 8-E illustrates a schematic layout of an DEEP WELL groundwater pumping system using a deep well JET PUMP designed for settings to 100 feet. The pressure tank is set for automatic operation with a pressure switch controlling the cycling of the pump.

CLOSED GROUNDWATER SYSTEM WITH SHALLOW WELL JET PUMP

- **A. Statics Water Level (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the standing water level or water table.
- **B. Drawdown (in feet):** reduction in the water level during pumping (varies with well yield and pump capacity).
- **C. Pumping Water Level or Lift (in feet):** C = A + B.
- **D. Friction Losses in the Suction System (in feet):** friction losses caused by suction piping between the pump and foot valve.
- **E. Total Suction Lift (in feet):** E = A + B + D + I.
- **F. Static Discharge Head (in feet):** for *Pressure Tanks Systems* it is the elevation rise in feet of the pressure tank, discharge nozzles, etc., above the pump plus the pressure (in feet) discharge nozzles, etc., above the pump plus the pressure (in feet) required at that level. For *Open Discharge Systems* it is the elevation in feet of the highest water level above the pump.
- **G. Friction Losses in the Discharge System (in feet):** friction losses caused by piping, valves, and fittings between the top of the well and the point of discharge.
- **H. Total Discharge Head (in feet):** H = F + G.
- **I. Elevation of the Pump above the Top of the Well (in feet).**
- **J. Total Pumping Head (in feet):** J = E + H.
- **K. Setting of the Foot Valve or Strainer (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the top of the foot valve or strainer.
- **L. Overall Length (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the bottom of the foot valve or strainer.
- **M. Submergence (in feet):** M = K - C.
- **Q. Capacity (in gpm or gph):** rate of pumping.

CLOSED GROUNDWATER SYSTEM WITH SHALLOW WELL JET PUMP

- **A. Static Water Level (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the standing water level or water table.
- **B. Drawdown (in feet):** reduction in the water level during pumping (varies with well yield and pump capacity).
- **C. Pumping Water Level or Lift (in feet):** C = A + B.
- **D. Friction Losses in the Suction System (in feet):** friction losses caused by suction piping between the pump and foot valve.
- **E. Total Suction Lift (in feet):** E = A + B + D + I.
- **F. Static Discharge Head (in feet):** for PRESSURE TANK SYSTEMS it is the elevation rise in feet of the pressure tank, discharge nozzles, etc., above the pump plus the pressure (in feet) discharge nozzles, etc., above the pump plus the pressure (in feet) required at that level. For OPEN DISCHARGE SYSTEMS it is the elevation in feet of the highest water level above the pump.
- **G. Friction Losses in the Discharge System (in feet):** friction losses caused by piping, valves, and fittings between the top of the well and the point of discharge.
- **H. Total Discharge Head (in feet):** H = F + G.
- **I. Elevation of the Pump above the Top of the Well (in feet).**
- **J. Total Pumping Head (in feet):** J = E + H.
- **K. Setting of the Foot Valve or Strainer (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the top of the foot valve or strainer.
- **L. Overall Length (in feet):** vertical distance from the top of the well to the bottom of the foot valve or strainer.
- **M. Submergence (in feet):** M=K–C. The ejector should be set as close to the bottom of its maximum depth rating as the well will permit.
- **Q. Capacity (in gpm or gph):** rate of pumping.

Head and Pressure

Head and pressure are related in a very simple and direct manner. Since water has known weight, we know that a 231 foot long, one-inch square pipe holds 100 pounds of water. At the bottom of the one-inch square pipe we refer to the pressure as 100 pounds per square inch (psi). For any diameter pipe 231 feet high, the pressure will always be 100 psi at the bottom. Refer to Figure 8-F.

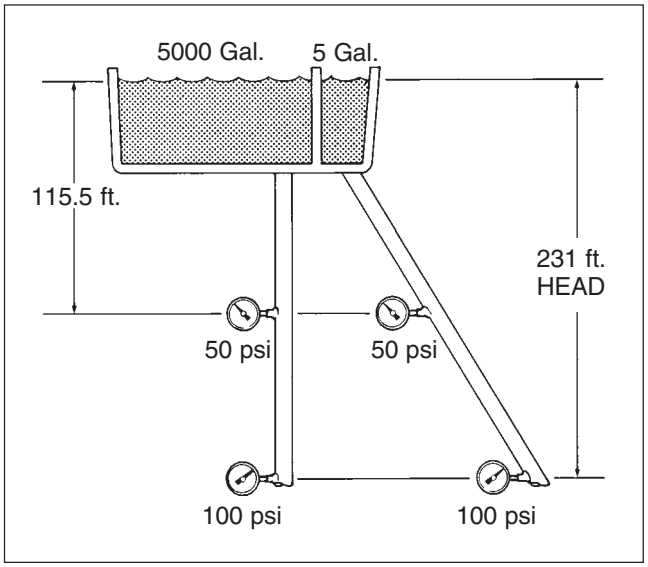


FIGURE 8-F
Figure 8-F illustrates the relationship between head and pressure.

Head is usually expressed in feet and refers to the height, or elevation, of the column of water. In Figure 8-F we see that a column of water 231 feet high creates a pressure reading of 100 psi. That same column of water is referred to as having 231 feet of **head**. Thus, for water, 231 feet of head is equivalent to 100 psi. Or, 2.31 feet of head equals 1 psi.

It should be noted that head and pressure readings for non-flowing water depend on the elevation of the water and not on the volume of water nor the size or length of piping.

Flow and Friction Loss

Flow is measured as the volume of water moved over a given length of time. This is generally referred to as gallons per minute (gpm) for larger flows and gallons per hour (gph) for smaller flows. When water moves through a pipe, it must overcome resistance to flow caused by friction as it moves along the walls of the pipe as well as resistance caused by its own turbulence. Added together, these losses are referred to as **friction losses** and may significantly reduce system pressure.

Figure 8-G illustrates the relationship of flow and friction loss. For any flow through a level pipe the gauge pressure at the pipe inlet will be greater than the gauge pressure at the pipe outlet. The difference is attributed to friction losses caused by the pipe itself and by fittings.

In general, friction losses occur or are increased under the following conditions:

1. Friction losses result from flow through any size or length of pipe (Figure 8-G).

2. Friction losses increase as the flow rate increases or as the pipe size decreases (if the flow rate doubles for a given pipe size, friction losses quadruple, Figure 8-G).

3. Friction losses increase with the addition of valves and fittings to the system (Figure 8-G).

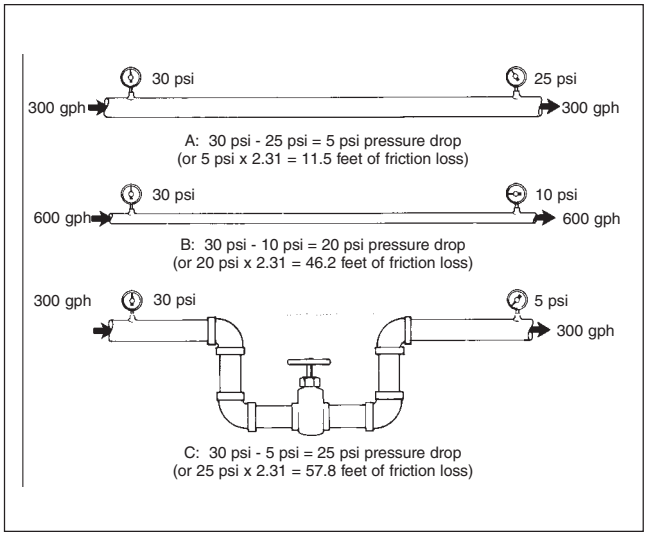


FIGURE 8-G
As shown in these illustrations friction losses increase with additional flow

Power is required to push water to a higher elevation, to increase outlet pressure, to increase flow rates, and to overcome friction losses. Good system design and common sense indicate that friction losses should be minimized whenever possible. The costs of larger pumps, bigger motors, and increased power consumption to overcome friction losses must be balanced against the increased cost of larger, but more efficient, system piping. In either case, unnecessary valves and fittings should be eliminated wherever possible.

Submersible Pumps vs. Jet Pumps

Submersible and jet pumps are both used in domestic groundwater systems. When high flow rates and pressure settings are required at high operating efficiencies, submersible pumps are generally preferred. Submersible pumps have the advantage of performing well both in shallow well applications as well as at depths to 2,000 feet. An extensive range of submersible pump models is also available allowing a precise match to exact system requirements.

Convertible jet pumps are sometimes an economical alternative to submersibles, especially in shallow well installations of 25 feet or less. The pumps are less expensive, installation is simplified, and they are easily converted for deep well installations down to 100 feet (Figure 8-H).

In “weak” well applications where the pump lowers the water level in the well faster than the well can replenish itself, a deep well jet pump with a tail pipe is particularly effective when flow requirements are relatively small. By adding 35 feet of tail pipe below the jet assembly with the foot valve attached to the bottom, it will not be possible to pull the well down and allow air to enter the system. Pump delivery remains at 100% of the rated capacity down to the level of the jet assembly. If the water level falls below that point, flow decreases in proportion to the drawdown as shown in Figure 8-I. When pump delivery equals well inflow, the water level remains constant until the pump shuts off. At 33.9 feet of drawdown the pump will no longer deliver water but the foot valve will remain fully submerged.

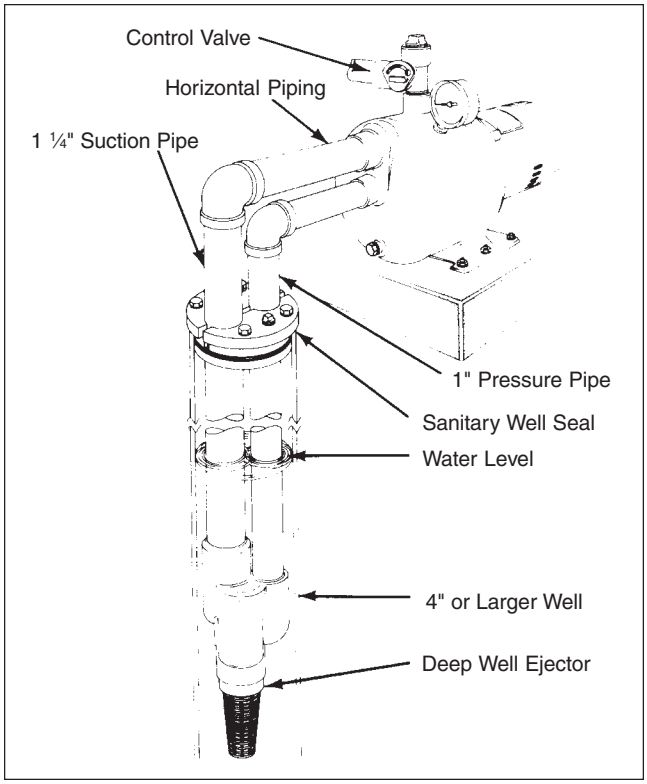


FIGURE 8-H
Figure 8-H illustrates a convertible jet pump set for deep well use (to 100 feet).

Final Pump Selection

Final pump selection will depend upon specific application requirements and cost considerations. Regardless of the pump type, system flow and head requirements (discussed in detail in Part 2) must be determined prior to actual pump selection.

Flow requirement will be determined by the size of the house or farm (including the number of bathrooms, outlets and appliances), the size of family, and the number of farm animals, if applicable.

Total Pumping Head must be calculated to ensure that the pump selected will meet all head or discharge pressure requirements. Total pumping head is the combination of the total suction lift (or lift in well), plus the pump discharge head (consisting of the elevation from the pumping water level to pressure tank plus pressure tank discharge pressure), plus all system friction losses.

Total Dynamic Head is equivalent to total pumping head plus velocity head. In most residential systems, velocity head is negligible. Because of this, the velocity head term has been left out of future examples and formulas. From the information gathered on flow and head requirements, a specific submersible or jet pump may be selected and an appropriately sized pressure tank ordered.

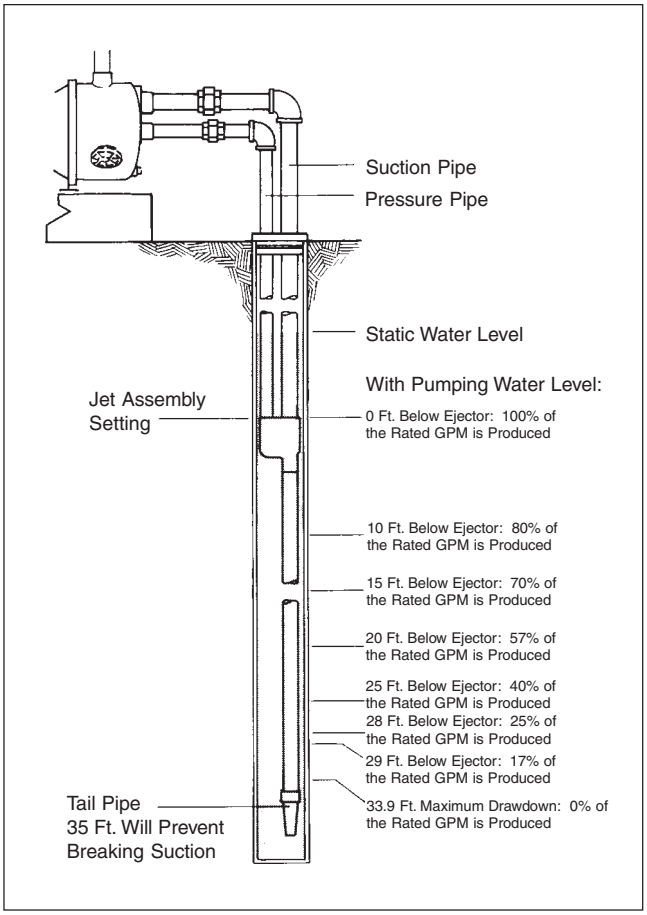


FIGURE 8-I
Figure 8-I illustrates the use of a tail pipe on a deep well convertible jet pump to compensate for weak well conditions.

PART 2: CABLE SELECTION

Submersible Pump Cable Selection Charts (60 Hz)

CABLE LENGTH SELECTION TABLES

The following table (Table 8-Q(2)) lists the recommended copper cable sizes and various cable lengths for submersible pump motors. Proper wire size will ensure that adequate voltage will be supplied to the motor.

This table complies with the 1978 edition of the National Electric Table 310-16, Column 2 for 75°C wire. The ampacities (current carrying properties of a conductor) have been divided by 1.25 per the N.E.C., Article 430-22, for motor branch circuits based on motor amps at rated horsepower.

To assure adequate starting torque, the maximum cable lengths are calculated to maintain 95% of the service entrance voltage at the motor when the motor is running at maximum nameplate amps. Cable sizes larger than specified may always be used and will reduce power usage.

The use of cables smaller than the recommended sizes will void the warranty. Smaller cable sizes will cause reduced starting torque and poor motor operation.

CALCULATING MIXED CABLE SIZES

In a submersible pump installation any combination of cable sizes may be used as long as the total percentage length of the individual cables does not exceed 100%. Mixed cable sizes are most often encountered when a pump is being replaced with a larger horsepower model and part of the old cable will be left in place.

In the following example, a 2 HP, 230 volt, 1 phase pump is being installed to replace a smaller model. The 115 feet of buried #12 cable located between the service entrance and the well head will be used in the replacement installation. The well driller must be able to calculate the required size of cable in the well to connect the new motor at a setting of 270 feet.

Cable Size Calculation:
Step 1–Check Table 8-Q(2) to see if the 115 feet of existing #12 cable is large enough to provide current to the larger 2 HP replacement pump. The table tells us that #12 cable is adequate for a maximum length of 250 feet.

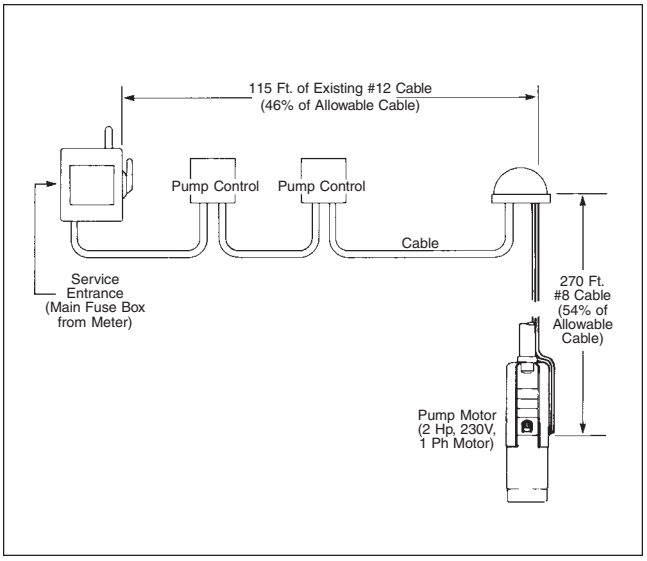


FIGURE 8-Q(1)
Example of Mixed Cable Installation

Step 2–Since 250 feet is the maximum allowable cable length for the #12 cable, calculate the percent used by the 115-foot run. (115 ft. ÷ 250 ft. = 46%)

Step 3–With 46% of the total allowable cable used between the service entrance and the well head, 54% remains for use in the well (100% - 46% = 54%). Therefore, the 270 feet of cable required in the well can utilize only 54% of the total feet allowed in the table.

Step 4–From Table 8-Q(2) determine the proper size cable required for the 2 HP pump set at 270 feet. (Remember, you are limited to 54% of the length listed in the table.) A check of #10 cable at 2 HP indicates that only 210 feet of this cable could be used (390 ft. x 54% = 210 ft.). Since this is less than the 270 required, the next larger size should be tried. For #8 cable, 54% of 620 feet = 335 feet. ***The #8 cable is suitable for use in the well at a pump setting of 270 feet.***

See Chart 8-Q(2) next page.

MAXIMUM MOTOR CABLE LENGTH

(Motor Service to Entrance)

TABLE 8-Q(2)
Single Phase 60Hz

Motor Rating		Copper Wire Size												
Volts	**HP**	**14**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**00**	**000**	**0000**	**250**	**300**
115	1/3	130	210	340	540	840	1300	1960	2910					
	1/2	100	160	250	390	620	960	1460	2160					
230	1/3	550	880	1390	2190	3400	5250	7960						
	1/2	400	650	1020	1610	2510	3880	5880						
	3/4	300	480	760	1200	1870	2890	4370	6470					
	1	250	400	630	990	1540	2380	3610	5360	6520				
	1½	190	310	480	770	1200	1870	2850	4280	5240				
	2	150	250	390	620	970	1530	2360	3620	4480				
	3	120	190	300	470	750	1190	1850	2890	3610				
	5			180	280	450	710	1110	1740	2170				
	7½				200	310	490	750	1140	1410				
	10					250	390	600	930	1160				

Three Phase 60Hz

Volts	HP	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	00	000	0000	250	300
208	1½	310	500	790	1260									
	2	240	390	610	970	1520								
	3	180	290	470	740	1160	1810							
	5		170	280	440	690	1080	1660						
	7½			200	310	490	770	1180	1770					
	10				230	370	570	880	1330	1640				
	15					250	390	600	910	1110	1340			
	20						300	460	700	860	1050	1270		
	25							370	570	700	840	1030	1170	
	30							310	470	580	700	850	970	1110
230	1½	360	580	920	1450									
	2	280	450	700	1110	1740								
	3	210	340	540	860	1340	2080							
	5		200	320	510	800	1240	1900						
	7½			230	360	570	890	1350	2030					
	10				270	420	660	1010	1520	1870				
	15					290	450	690	1040	1280	1540			
	20						350	530	810	990	1200	1450		
	25						280	430	650	800	970	1170	1340	
	30							350	540	660	800	970	1110	1270
460	1½	1700												
	2	1300	2070											
	3	1000	1600	2520										
	5	590	950	1500	2360									
	7½	420	680	1070	1690	2640								
	10	310	500	790	1250	1960	3050							
	15			540	850	1340	2090	3200						
	20			410	650	1030	1610	2470	3730					
	25				530	830	1300	1990	3010	3700				
	30				430	680	1070	1640	2490	3060	3700			
	40						790	1210	1830	2250	2710	3290		
	50						640	980	1480	1810	2190	2650	3010	
	60							830	1250	1540	1850	2240	2540	2890
	75								1030	1260	1520	1850	2100	2400
	100									940	1130	1380	1560	1790
	125											1080	1220	1390
	150												1050	1190
	200												1080	1300
	250													1080
575	1½	2620												
	2	2030												
	3	1580	2530											
	5	920	1480	2330										
	7½	660	1060	1680	2650									
	10	490	780	1240	1950									
	15		530	850	1340	2090								
	20			650	1030	1610	2520							
	25			520	830	1300	2030	3110						
	30				680	1070	1670	2560	3880					
	40					790	1240	1900	2860	3510				
	50						1000	1540	2310	2840	3420			
	60						850	1300	1960	2400	2890	3500		
	75							1060	1600	1970	2380	2890	3290	

CAUTION: Use of wire size smaller than listed will void warranty.

Notes: 1. If aluminum conductor is used, multiply lengths by 0.5 Maximum allowable length of aluminum is considerably shorter than copper wire of same size.

2. The portion of the total cable which is between the service entrance and a 3ø motor starter should not exceed 25% of the total maximum length to assure reliable starter operation. Single-phase control boxes may be connected at any point of the total cable length.

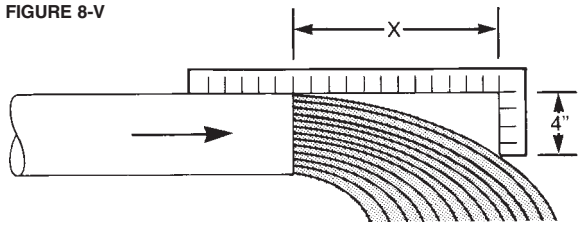
3. Cables #14 to #0000 are AWG sizes, and 250 to 300 are MCM sizes.

Calculating Discharge Rate by Using The Horizontal Open Discharge Method

The most reliable method of measuring flow is to use a flow meter. When a flow meter is not available, however, it is possible to estimate the discharge capacity by constructing an "L" shaped measuring stick similar to that shown in Figure 8-V. With the water flowing from the pipe, place the long end of the "L" on top of the pipe. Position the "L" so that the end of the short 4-inch side just touches the stream of water as the stream slants downward. Note the horizontal distance "X" from this point to the open end of the discharge pipe. With the value "X" and and the nominal inside diameter of the pipe, use Table 8-X to find the discharge rate in gallons per minute.

EXAMPLE: Horizontal distance "X" is measured to be 12 inches. The size of the pipe Is known to be 1½" (nominal diameter). Find 12 inches in the left hand column of the chart and move across to the 1½" pipe size column. Table 8-X indicates that the discharge rate is 40.0 gallons per minute.

FIGURE 8-V



Calculating Low Capacity Outlets: A simple procedure for measuring low capacity outlets such as small pump outlets, hose spigots, and faucets is to record the amount of time it takes to fill a container of known size.

EXAMPLE: Select a container of known size such as a 5-gallon paint bucket. With a watch, measure, in seconds, the amount of time it takes to fill the bucket. If it takes 30 seconds to fill a 5-gallon bucket, Table 8-W indicates that the flow is 10.0 gallons per minute. To obtain gallons per hour (gph) multiply 10.0 x 60 to obtain 600 gph.

TABLE 8-W

Discharge Rate in Gallons Per Minute (GPM) for Low Capacity Systems

Capacity of Container (Gallons)	Time (in seconds) to Fill Container							
	10	15	20	30	45	60	90	120
	Discharge Rate in Gallons Per Minute (GPM)							
1	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	.7	.5
3	18.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.5
5	30.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	6.7	5.0	3.3	2.5
10	60.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	13.3	10.0	6.7	5.0

NOTE: Multiply gallons per minute (GPM) by 60 to obtain gallons per hour (GPH).

Calculating Distance to Water Level

Install ⅛" or ¼" pipe or tubing into the well so that the end of the tubing extends 10 to 20 feet below the lowest possible pumping water level. Be sure that all joints in the tubing are airtight. As the tubing is lowered into the well measure its length. Record the measurement.

TABLE 8-X

Discharge Rate in Gallons Per Minute (GPM) for Large Capacity Systems

Horiz. Dist. (X) Inches	Nominal Pipe Size (in Inches)									
	1	1 ¼"	1 ½"	2"	2 ½"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"
	Discharge Rate in Gallons Per Minute (GPM)									
4	5.7	9.8	13.3	22.0	31	48	83			
5	7.1	12.2	16.6	27.5	39	61	104	163		
6	8.5	14.7	20.0	33.0	47	73	125	195	285	
7	10.0	17.1	23.2	38.5	55	85	146	228	334	380
8	11.3	19.6	26.5	44.0	62	97	166	260	380	665
9	12.8	22.0	29.8	49.5	70	110	187	293	430	750
10	14.2	24.5	33.2	55.5	78	122	208	326	476	830
11	15.6	27.0	36.5	60.5	86	134	229	360	525	915
12	17.0	29.0	40.0	66.0	94	146	250	390	570	1000
13	18.5	31.5	43.0	71.5	102	158	270	425	620	1080
14	20.0	34.0	46.5	77.0	109	170	292	456	670	1160
15	21.3	36.3	50.0	82.5	117	183	312	490	710	1250
16	22.7	39.0	53.0	88.0	125	196	334	520	760	1330
17		41.5	56.5	93.0	133	207	355	550	810	1410
18			60.0	99.0	144	220	375	590	860	1500
19				100.0	148	232	395	620	910	1580
20					156	244	415	650	950	1660
21						256	435	685	1000	1750

Once the tubing is fixed in a stationary position at the top of the well, connect an air line and pressure gauge. With a tire pump or other air supply, pump air into the line until the pressure gauge reaches a point where it doesn't read any higher. Record the pressure gauge reading at this point.

Figure 8-Y illustrates a typical method for measuring distance to water level:

X = Distance to water level (in feet). This figure to be determined.

Y = Total length of air line (in feet).

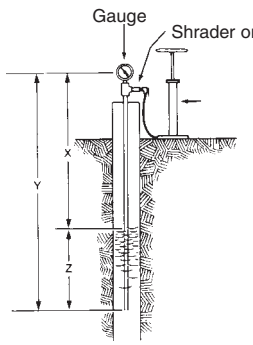
Z = Length of submerged air line. This value is obtained from the pressure gauge reading which reads in pounds per square inch (psi). Multiply the pressure gauge reading by 2.31 to obtain the length of the submerged air line in feet.

Distance to water level (X) = (Y) - (Z)

= The total length of the air line (Y) minus the length of the submerged portion of the air line (Z).

Figure 8-Y

Calculating the distance to water level.



Example:
Assume that the air line is 100 feet long and the pressure gauge reads 8 psi. Calculate the distance to water level (X).

8 psi x 2.31 = 18.5 feet

(X) = 100 feet (Y) - 18.5 feet (Z)

= 81.5 feet = distance to water level

FORMULAS

TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS:

Degrees **C** = $\frac{5}{9}$ x (Degrees F - 32)

Degrees **F** = ($\frac{9}{5}$ x Degrees C) + 32

Area of a Circle:

Area = πr^2

Circumference of a Circle:

Circumference = $2 \pi r$

r = radius

π = 3.14

Volume of a Tank or Cistern:

3.14 x (radius of tank)^2 x (ht. of tank) x 7.48 = Gallons
Radius and height of tank measured in feet
7.48 = number of gallons per cubic foot of water

WORK, POWER, AND EFFICIENCY:

The amount of work required to lift 1 pound to a height of 1 foot is defined as 1 ft.-lb. To lift 100 pounds to a height of 60 feet is 100 pounds x 60 feet = 6,000 ft-lbs. This amount of energy remains the same whether it takes one minute or one hour to lift the weight. The rate of working, however, is referred to as **power** and was 6,000 ft-lbs. per minute in the first case and 100 foot pounds per minute in the second case.

Power can be represented either mechanically or electrically. **Mechanical power** is measured in horsepower (HP). One HP is the theoretical power required to raise 33,000 pounds to a height of one foot in one minute, or:

1 HP = 33,000 ft.-lb./minute
= 550 ft.-lb./second

Electrical power is measured in watts(w) or kilowatts(kw), and:

1,000 w = 1 kw = 1.34 hp, or
1 HP = 745 w = 0.746 kw

WATER HORSEPOWER (WHP):

Water horsepower is the power required to raise water at a specified rate against a specified head, assuming 100% efficiency.

$$\text{WHP} = \frac{\text{GPM x Total Pumping Head}}{3{,}960}$$

BRAKE HORSEPOWER (BHP):

Brake horsepower is based on test data and can be either the horsepower developed at the motor shaft (motor output) or that absorbed at the pump shaft (pump input).

$$\text{Pump BHP} = \frac{\text{WHP x 100}}{\text{Pump Efficiency (\%)}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{GPM x Total Pumping Head x 100}}{\text{3,960 x Pump Efficiency (\%)}}$$

$$\text{Motor BHP} = \frac{\text{Power input x Motor Efficiency (\%)}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{\text{1.34 x kw input x Motor Efficiency (\%)}}{100}$$

PUMP EFFICIENCY:

Pumps and motors, like all machines, are not 100% efficient. Not all of the energy supplied to them is converted into useful work. Pump efficiency is the ratio of power output to power input, or:

$$\text{Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Power Output x 100}}{\text{Power Input}}$$

$$\text{Pump Eff. (\%)} = \frac{\text{WHP x 100}}{\text{Pump BHP (Input)}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{GPM x Total Pumping Head x 100}}{\text{3960 x Pump BHP (Input)}}$$

$$\text{Motor Eff. (\%)} = \frac{\text{Motor BHP (Output) x 100}}{\text{1.34 x kw input}}$$

$$\text{Plant Eff. (\%)} = \frac{\text{GPM x Total Pumping Head x 100}}{\text{5,300 x kw Input}}$$

ELECTRIC POWER (AC):

E = Electrical pressure (volts). Similar to hydraulic head.

I = Electrical current (amps). Similar to rate of flow.

W = Electrical power (watts) = E x I x PF

kw = Kilowatt (1,000 watts)

kw-hr. = Kilowatt-hour = 1,000 watts for one hour

Apparent Power = E x I = volt-amperes

PF = Power Factor = Useful Power ÷ Apparent Power

Power Calculations for Single-Phase Power
W (Watts) = E x I x PF
NOTE: When measuring single-phase power use a single-phase wattmeter.

Input HP to motor = W ÷ 746 = 1.34 x kw

Power Calculations for Three-Phase Power
W (Watts) = 1.73 x E x I x PF
Where: E = effective (RMS) voltage between phases
I = average current in each phase
NOTE: When measuring three-phase power use either (1) three-phase wattmeter, (2) single-phase wattmeters, or the power company's revolving disc wattmeter.

When calculating power with a revolving disc wattmeter use the following formulas:

$$\text{kw input} = \frac{\text{K x R x 3.60}}{\text{t}}$$

$$\text{Input HP (to motor)} = \frac{\text{K x R x 3,600}}{\text{746 x t}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{K x R x 4.83}}{\text{t}}$$

FORMULAS

Motor BHP (output) = $\frac{\text{Input HP x Motor Eff.(\%)}}{100}$

Where K = Meter constant = watts per revolution of revolving disc (value of K is marked on the meter nameplate or on the revolving disc). Where current transformers are used, multiply meter constant by current transformer ratio.

R = Number of disc revolutions counted.
t = Time in seconds for R revolutions.

CALCULATING OPERATING COSTS OF PUMPS:
Costs in Cents per 1,000 Gallons:

Cost (¢) = $\frac{\text{kw Input x r x 1,000}}{\text{GPH}}$

Cost in Cents per Acre-Inch

Cost (¢) = $\frac{\text{kw Input x r x 452.6}}{\text{GPM}}$

Where: r = cost of power in cents per kw-hr.

FRICTION LOSS TABLES

Friction Loss Table – SCH 40 STEEL PIPE

(Friction Loss in Feet of Head Per 100 Feet of Pipe)

		1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"
		ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
GPM	GPH	0.622"	0.824"	1.049"	1.380"	1.610"	2.067"	2.469"	3.068"	4.026"
2	120	4.8								
3	180	10	2.5							
4	240	17.1	4.2							
5	300	25.8	6.3	1.9						
6	360	36.5	8.9	2.7						
7	420	48.7	11.8	3.6						
8	480	62.7	15	4.5						
9	540	78.3	18.8	5.7						
10	600	95.9	23	6.9	1.8					
12	720		32.6	9.6	2.5	1.2				
14	840		43.5	12.8	3.3	1.5				
16	960		56.3	16.5	4.2	2				
20	1,200		86.1	25.1	6.3	2.9				
25	1,500			38.7	9.6	4.5	1.3			
30	1,800			54.6	13.6	6.3	1.8			
35	2,100			73.3	18.2	8.4	2.4			
40	2,400			95	23.5	10.8	3.1	1.3		
45	2,700				29.4	13.5	3.9	1.6		
50	3,000				36	16.4	4.7	1.9		
60	3,600				51	23.2	6.6	2.7		
70	4,200				68.8	31.3	8.9	3.6	1.2	
80	4,800				89.2	40.5	11.4	4.6	1.6	
90	5,400					51	14.2	5.8	2	
100	6,000					62.2	17.4	7.1	2.4	
120	7,200						24.7	10.1	3.4	
140	8,400						33.2	13.5	4.5	1.2
160	9,600						43	17.5	5.8	1.5
200	12,000						66.3	27	8.9	2.3
260	15,600							45	14.8	3.7
300	18,000							59.6	19.5	4.9

Friction Loss Table – SCH 40 PVC

(Friction Loss in Feet of Head Per 100 Feet of Pipe)

		1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"
		ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
GPM	GPH	0.622"	0.824"	1.049"	1.380"	1.610"	2.067"	2.469"	3.068"	4.026"
2	120	4.1								
3	180	8.7	2.2							
4	240	14.8	3.7							
5	300	22.2	5.7	1.8						
6	360	31.2	8	2.5						
7	420	41.5	10.6	3.3						
8	480	53	13.5	4.2						
9	540	66	16.8	5.2						
10	600	80.5	20.4	6.3	1.7					
12	720		28.6	8.9	2.3	1.1				
14	840		38	11.8	3.1	1.4				
16	960		48.6	15.1	4	1.9				
20	1,200		60.5	22.8	6	2.8				
25	1,500			38.7	9.1	4.3	1.3			
30	1,800				12.7	6	1.8			
35	2,100				16.9	8	2.4			
40	2,400				21.6	10.2	3	1.1		
45	2,700				28	12.5	3.8	1.4		
50	3,000					15.4	4.6	1.7		
60	3,600					21.6	6.4	2.3		
70	4,200					28.7	8.5	3	1.2	
80	4,800					36.8	10.9	3.8	1.4	
90	5,400					45.7	13.6	4.8	1.8	
100	6,000					56.6	16.5	5.7	2.2	
120	7,200						23.1	8	3	
140	8,400						30.6	10.5	4	1.1
160	9,600						39.3	13.4	5	1.4
200	12,000						66.3	20.1	7.6	2.1
260	15,600							32.4	12.2	3.4
300	18,000							42.1	15.8	4.4

Friction Loss Table – VALVES and FITTINGS

(Friction Loss in Equivalent Number of Feet of Straight Pipe)

TYPE OF FITTING AND APPLICATION	PIPE AND FITTING	NOMINAL SIZE OF FITTING AND PIPE						
		1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"
		EQUIVALENT LENGTH OF PIPE(IN FEET)						
Insert Coupling	Plastic	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Threaded Adapter (Plastic to Thread)	Plastic	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
90° Standard Elbow	Steel	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
	Plastic	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
Standard Tee (Flow Through Run)	Steel	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
	Plastic	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
Standard Tee (Flow Through Side)	Steel	4	5	6	7	8	11	13
	Plastic	4	5	6	7	8	11	13
Gate Valve[1]	Steel	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Swing Check Valve[1]	Steel	5	7	9	12	13	17	21

NOTES:

Based on schedule 40 steel and plastic fittings.

Figures given are friction losses in terms of Equivalent Lenghts of straight pipe.

① Friction loss figures are for screwed valves and are based on equivalent lengths of steel pipe.

CONVERSION TABLES

UNITS OF FLOW

CONVERT TO / CONVERT FROM	U.S. GALLONS PER MINUTE	MILLION U.S. GALLONS PER DAY	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	CUBIC METERS PER HOUR	LITERS PER SECOND
	MULTIPLY BY:				
(1) U.S. GALLON PER MINUTE	1	0.001440	0.00223	0.2271	0.0631
(1) MILLION U.S. GALLONS PER DAY	694.5	1	1.547	157.7	43.8
(1) CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND	448.83	0.646	1	101.9	28.32
(1) CUBIC METER PER HOUR	4.403	0.00634	0.00982	1	0.2778
(1) LITER PER SECOND	15.85	0.0228	0.0353	3.60	1

UNITS OF PRESSURE AND HEAD

CONVERT TO / CONVERT FROM	LBS. PER SQUARE INCH	FEET OF WATER ①	METERS OF WATER ①	INCHES OF MERCURY ②	ATMOSPHERES	KILOGRAMS PER SQUARE CM
	MULTIPLY BY:					
(1) LB. PER SQUARE INCH	1	2.31	0.704	2.04	0.0680	0.0703
(1) FOOT OF WATER ①	0.433	1	0.305	0.881	0.02945	0.0304
(1) METER OF WATER ①	1.42	3.28	1	2.89	0.0966	.1
(1) INCH OF MERCURY ②	0.491	1.135	0.346	1	0.0334	0.0345
(1) ATMOSPHERE (at Sea Level)	14.70	33.96	10.35	29.92	1	1.033
(1) KILOGRAM PER SQUARE CM	14.22	32.9	10	28.96	0.968	1

NOTES: ① Equivalent units are based on density of fresh water at 68°F.
② Equivalent units are based on density of mercury at 32°F.
Each 1,000 feet of ascent decreases pressure about ½ pound per square inch.

UNITS OF VOLUME AND WEIGHT

CONVERT TO / CONVERT FROM	U.S. GALLONS	IMPERIAL GALLONS	CUBIC INCHES	CUBIC FEET	ACRE FEET	POUNDS ③	CUBIC METERS	LITERS
(1) U.S. GALLON	1	0.833	231	0.1337	3.07×10^{-6}	8.34	0.003785	3.785
(1) IMPERIAL GALLON	1.201	1	277.4	0.1605	3.69×10^{-6}	10.01	0.004546	4.546
(1) CUBIC INCH	0.00433	0.00360	1	0.000579	—	0.0361	1.64×10^{-5}	0.0164
(1) CUBIC FOOT	7.48	6.23	1728	1	2.30×10^{-5}	62.4	0.02832	28.32
(1) ACRE FOOT	325,850	271,335	—	43,560	1	2.7×10^{6}	1233.5	1.23×10^{6}
(1) POUND ③	0.120	0.0998	27.7	0.0160	3.68×10^{-7}	1	4.54×10^{-4}	0.454
(1) CUBIC METER	264.2	220	61,024	35.315	8.11×10^{-4}	2202	1	1000
(1) LITER	0.2642	0.220	61.024	0.0353	8.11×10^{-7}	2.202	0.001	1

NOTES: ③ Weight equivalent basis water at 60°F.

UNITS OF LENGTH

(1) Inch = 0.0833 Ft. = 0.0278 Yd. = 25.4 mm = 2.54 cm
(1) Ft. = 12 Inches = 0.333 Yd. = 30.48 cm = 0.3048 Meter
(1) Yard = 36 Inches = 3 Ft. = 91.44 cm = 0.9144 Meters

(1) Mile = 5280 Ft. = 1760 Yds. = 1.61 km = 1609 Meters
(1) Meter = 3.281 Ft. = 39.37 In. = 0.000621 Miles = 0.001 km
(1) Kilometer = 1000 m = 1093.61 Yds. = 0.62137 Miles = 3281 Ft.

BE > THINK > INNOVATE >

Being responsible is our foundation
Thinking ahead makes it possible
Innovation is the essence

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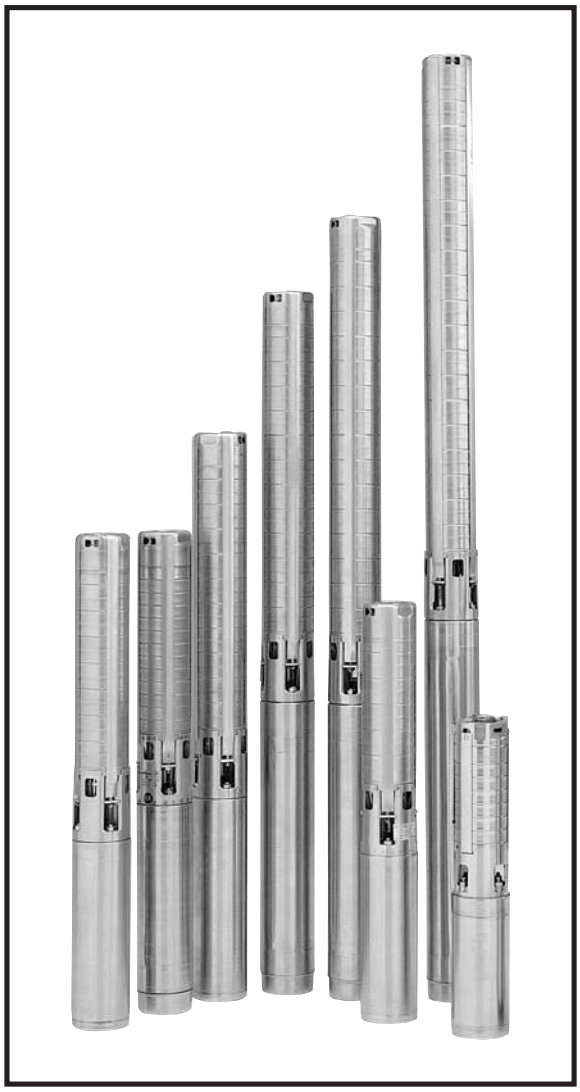
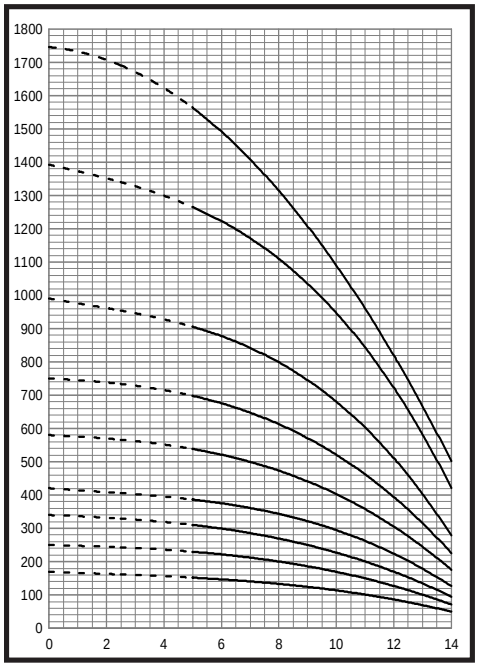
GRUNDFOS®

Easy Selection Chart
Performance Curves and Technical Data
4-Inch Submersible Pumps





Performance Curves

Materials of Construction

Grundfos Stainless Steel Submersible Pumps

4" Submersible
Easy Selection Charts.

5 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

FLOW RANGE (1.2 TO 7 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET 1 " NPT

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

			DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																									
PUMP MODEL	**HP**	**PSI**	**20**	**40**	**60**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**	**200**	**220**	**240**	**260**	**280**	**300**	**340**	**400**	**460**	**520**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**
5S03-9	**1/3**	0				7.1	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.1													
		20		7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.0	2.8	1.6															
		30		6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.6	3.8	2.9	1.5																
		40	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.4	3.8	2.4																		
		50	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.5	1.3																		
		60	5.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	1.9																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			102	94	85	76	68	59	50	42	33	24	16	7													
5S05-13	**1/2**	0						7.1	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.9	2.3									
		20			7.3	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.0										
		30		7.2	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.0											
		40	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.5	2.8	1.6												
		50	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.5	2.6	1.6													
		60	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.6	1.3														
SHUT-OFF PSI:			152	143	134	126	117	108	100	91	82	74	65	56	48	39	30	13									
5S07-18	**3/4**	0								7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.2	2.7							
		20						7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	3.2								
		30					7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	2.5								
		40			7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.5	1.5								
		50		7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9	2.9									
		60	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.1									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			213	204	195	187	178	169	161	152	143	135	126	117	109	100	91	74	48	22							
5S10-22	**1**	0										7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.8	1.7					
		20								7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.0	2.8						
		30							7.0	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.6	2.1						
		40						7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.1	1.3						
		50				7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.9	2.5							
		60			7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.5	1.7							
SHUT-OFF PSI:					245	237	228	219	211	202	194	185	176	168	159	150	142	124	98	72	46	12					
5S15-26	**1 1/2**	0												7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.1	2.1				
		20										7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.4					
		30									7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	2.9					
		40								7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.6	2.4					
		50							7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.4	3.6	1.7					
		60						7.0	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.1						
SHUT-OFF PSI:								269	260	252	243	234	226	217	208	200	191	174	148	122	96	61	18				
5S15-31	**1 1/2**	0														7.1	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.1	2.6			
		20												7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.5	1.6			
		30											7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.4	3.2	0.9			
		40										7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.2	2.8				
		50								7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.0	2.3				
		60							7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	3.7	1.7				
SHUT-OFF PSI:									320	311	303	294	285	277	268	259	251	233	207	181	155	121	77	34			

See 5S performance curves for higher head models.
SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

7S EASY SELECTION CHART

7 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

FLOW RANGE
(3 TO 10 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
1 " NPT

			DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																									
PUMP MODEL	**HP**	**PSI**	**20**	**40**	**60**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**	**200**	**220**	**240**	**260**	**280**	**300**	**340**	**400**	**460**	**520**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**
7S03-8	**1/3**	20	10.0	9.5	8.7	8.0	7.2	6.4	5.0	3.7	1.8																
		30	9.3	8.7	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.1	2.6																		
		40	8.5	7.8	7.0	6.1	4.5	2.9	1.5																		
		50	7.6	6.9	5.8	4.7	2.3																				
		60	6.7	5.8	3.9	2.0																					
SHUT-OFF PSI:			86	77	69	60	52	43	34	26	17	8															
7S05-11	**1/2**	0					9.9	9.5	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.0	5.0	4.0											
		20			9.8	9.3	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.5	5.8	4.7	3.5	1.8												
		30	10.1	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.6	4.7	2.9														
		40	9.6	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.3	3.0	1.5														
		50	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.8	6.2	5.3	4.3	2.2																
		60	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.0	5.3	3.8	2.3																	
SHUT-OFF PSI:			122	113	105	96	87	79	70	61	53	44	35	27	18	10											
7S07-15	**3/4**	0						10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.7	5.6	2.9								
		20				10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.4	3.6									
		30			10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.5	1.8									
		40		10.0	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	1.0									
		50	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.6										
		60	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.9	4.2	2.8	1.4											
SHUT-OFF PSI:			170	101	153	144	135	127	118	110	101	92	84	75	66	58	49	32	6								
7S10-19	**1**	0								10.1	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.4	4.8							
		20						10.0	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.3	2.8							
		30					10.0	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.2	4.6	1.4							
		40				10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.5	5.6	3.7								
		50		10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.0	2.4								
		60	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.5	4.2									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			218	209	200	192	183	174	166	157	148	140	131	123	114	105	97	79	53	27							
7S15-26	**1 1/2**	0											10.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.4	6.7	5.5					
		20									10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.1	4.4					
		30								10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.3	6.6	5.7	3.7					
		40						10.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.2	2.9					
		50					10.1	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.8	5.9	4.7	1.9					
		60				10.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.2	6.5	5.5	4.1						
SHUT-OFF PSI:						274	265	257	248	239	231	222	213	205	196	187	179	161	135	110	84	49					
7S20-32	**2**	0	0										10.6	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.1	8.4	7.3	5.7				
		20	46.2								10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.6	7.8	6.6	4.8				
		30	69.3							10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.5	6.2	4.3				
		40	92.4						10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.4	8.8	8.0	7.2	5.8	3.9				
		50	116						10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.5	7.7	6.8	5.4	3.3				
		60	139					10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.2	7.4	6.4	5.0					
SHUT-OFF PSI:							343	334	326	317	308	300	291	282	274	265	256	239	213	187	161	126	83				

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

10 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

FLOW RANGE

(5 TO 14 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
1 1/4" NPT

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

			DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																									
PUMP MODEL	**HP**	**PSI**	**20**	**40**	**60**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**	**200**	**220**	**240**	**260**	**280**	**300**	**340**	**400**	**460**	**520**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**
10S03-6	**1/3**	20	14.0	13.2	12.4	10.6	8.9	5.3																			
		30	13.2	11.8	10.4	8.4																					
		40	11.9	10.1	8.3																						
		50	9.8	7.5																							
		60	7.7	3.9																							
SHUT-OFF PSI:			64	55	47	38	29	21	12	3																	
10S05-9	**1/2**	0				14.1	13.4	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.5	8.3	6.6	3.5													
		20		13.9	13.1	12.1	11.1	10.1	9.2	7.9	5.8	2.0															
		30	13.8	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	7.6	5.3	1.2																
		40	12.8	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.8	7.3	4.8																		
		50	11.7	10.7	9.7	8.6	7.0	4.3																			
		60	10.5	9.5	8.4	6.7	3.7																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			100	92	83	74	66	57	48	40	31	23	14	5													
10S07-12	**3/4**	0					14.3	13.8	13.2	12.5	11.7	11.0	10.2	9.5	8.7	7.6	6.0										
		20			14.2	13.6	12.9	12.2	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.3	8.4	7.2	5.4	2.6											
		30		14.1	13.5	12.9	12.1	11.4	10.6	9.9	9.2	8.2	7.0	5.0	2.0												
		40	14.0	13.4	12.8	12.0	11.3	10.5	9.8	9.0	8.1	6.7	4.7	1.4													
		50	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	7.9	6.5	4.2															
		60	12.5	11.8	11.0	10.3	9.6	8.8	7.7	6.2	3.8																
SHUT-OFF PSI:			137	129	120	111	103	94	85	77	68	59	51	42	33	25	16										
10S10-15	**1**	0							14.1	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.9	11.3	10.7	10.1	9.6	8.2	3.8								
		20					13.9	13.5	12.9	12.3	11.7	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.4	8.7	7.9	5.2									
		30				13.9	13.4	12.8	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.9	9.3	8.6	7.7	6.6	2.6									
		40		14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.5	10.9	10.4	9.8	9.2	8.5	7.6	6.3	4.6										
		50	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.4	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.1	8.3	7.4	6.1	4.3	1.7										
		60	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.0	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.0	8.2	7.2	5.9	3.9												
SHUT-OFF PSI:			174	165	157	148	139	131	122	113	105	96	87	79	70	61	53	35	10								
10S15-21	**1 1/2**	0									14.2	13.9	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.2	9.9	8.5	6.3						
		20							14.1	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.2	8.9	6.9	2.9						
		30						14.1	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.7	8.3	5.7							
		40					14.1	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.5	4.1							
		50				14.0	13.7	13.3	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.7	6.5	2.0							
		60		14.2	14.0	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.0	5.1								
SHUT-OFF PSI:				237	229	220	211	203	194	185	177	168	159	151	142	133	125	107	81	55	29						
10S20-27	**2**	0												14.1	13.9	13.7	13.4	12.8	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.3	4.7				
		20										14.1	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.7	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	7.1	1.5				
		30									14.0	13.8	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.3	11.6	10.6	9.7	8.6	6.2					
		40							14.2	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.2	10.3	9.3	8.1	5.2					
		50						14.2	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	10.9	9.9	8.9	7.4	3.8					
		60					14.1	13.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.5	9.5	8.4	6.6	2.1					
SHUT-OFF PSI:							285	276	268	259	250	242	233	224	216	207	198	181	155	129	103	68	25				
10S30-34	**3**	0																13.8	13.2	12.5	11.9	10.9	9.6	7.9	4.8		
		20														13.9	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.0	11.3	10.3	8.9	6.7	2.7		
		30													13.9	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.4	11.7	11.0	10.0	8.5	6.0	1.3		
		40											14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.3	12.8	12.2	11.5	10.8	9.7	8.0	5.1			
		50										14.0	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.2	10.5	9.4	7.5	4.2			
		60										13.8	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.3	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.0	6.9	3.1			
SHUT-OFF PSI:												332	324	315	306	298	289	272	246	220	194	159	116	73	29		

See 10S performance curves for higher head models.
SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

16S EASY SELECTION CHART

16 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

FLOW RANGE
(10 TO 20 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
1 1/4 " NPT

DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET

PUMP MODEL	HP	PSI	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	340	400	460	520	600	700	800	900	1000	1100
16S05-5	1/2	20	20.3	18.2	14.1	10.0	5.0																				
		30	17.3	14.4	8.0	1.6																					
		40	12.7	8.0	4.0																						
		50	6.5																								
		60	2.9																								
SHUT-OFF PSI:			58	49	40	32	23	14																			
16S07-8	3/4	0					20.5	19.2	17.5	15.8	12.8	9.8	5.2														
		20			20.1	18.8	16.9	15.2	11.8	8.5	4.3																
		30	21.2	19.9	18.4	16.9	14.3	11.8	7.5	3.2	1.6																
		40	19.7	18.3	16.3	14.3	10.8	7.2	3.6																		
		50	17.9	16.3	13.5	10.7	6.2	1.7																			
		60	15.7	13.5	9.6	5.8	2.9																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			97	88	80	71	62	54	45	36	28	19	10														
16S10-10	1	0						20.8	19.8	18.8	17.3	15.9	13.7	11.4	8.0	4.7											
		20				20.5	19.4	18.3	16.8	15.3	12.9	10.5	7.0	3.5	1.8												
		30			20.3	19.3	18.1	16.8	14.8	12.8	9.8	6.7	3.3														
		40		20.2	19.1	18.0	16.4	14.8	12.2	9.6	5.9	2.3															
		50	20.0	19.0	17.7	16.3	14.2	12.0	8.8	5.6	2.8																
		60	18.8	17.6	15.8	14.1	11.3	8.6	4.8																		
SHUT-OFF PSI:			123	115	106	97	89	80	71	63	54	45	37	28	19	11											
16S15-14	1 1/2	0								21.0	20.3	19.6	18.8	18.0	16.9	15.8	14.3	10.7	3.3								
		20							20.1	19.3	18.5	17.7	16.6	15.4	13.8	12.2	10.0	5.1									
		30					20.7	20.0	19.2	18.4	17.4	16.5	15.1	13.7	11.8	9.8	7.3	2.4									
		40				20.6	19.8	19.1	18.3	17.4	16.0	15.0	13.3	11.6	9.3	7.0	4.3										
		50			20.4	19.8	18.9	18.2	17.2	16.1	14.7	13.2	11.2	9.1	6.5	3.9	2.0										
		60		20.3	19.6	18.8	18.0	17.1	15.8	14.5	12.8	11.0	8.6	6.3	3.4												
SHUT-OFF PSI:				167	158	149	141	132	123	115	106	97	89	80	71	63	54	37	28								
16S20-18	2	0										21.2	20.6	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.2	16.7	13.5	8.8	2.7						
		20									20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.3	16.4	14.3	10.0	4.2							
		30								20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.2	16.3	15.3	12.8	7.9	1.9							
		40							20.3	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	16.1	15.2	13.9	11.1	5.7								
		50						20.2	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.7	16.8	16.0	14.9	13.8	12.3	9.2	3.2								
		60					20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.5	16.8	15.8	14.8	13.5	12.3	10.6	7.0									
SHUT-OFF PSI:							194	186	177	168	160	151	142	134	125	116	108	90	65	39	13						
16S30-24	3	0																19.6	18.3	16.5	14.2	9.8	2.1				
		20													20.3	19.9	19.5	18.6	17.0	14.8	11.8	6.5					
		30												20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.0	16.3	13.7	10.4	4.7					
		40											20.2	19.8	19.3	18.9	18.4	17.3	15.3	12.5	8.9	2.8					
		50										20.2	19.8	19.3	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7	14.3	11.3	7.3						
		60									20.1	19.7	19.2	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	15.8	13.3	9.8	5.5						
SHUT-OFF PSI:											239	230	221	213	204	195	187	169	143	117	91	57	13				
16S50-38	5	0																			21.5	20.4	18.7	16.5	13.4	8.9	2.1
		20																			20.9	19.6	17.7	15.2	11.5	6.1	
		30																		21.4	20.5	19.2	17.2	14.5	10.5	4.5	
		40																		21.1	20.2	18.8	16.7	13.7	9.3	2.7	
		50																	21.6	20.7	19.8	18.4	16.1	12.8	8.0	0.8	
		60																	21.3	20.4	19.4	17.9	15.4	11.9	6.6		
SHUT-OFF PSI:																			314	288	262	227	184	141	98	54	11

See 16S performance curves for higher head models.
SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

25 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

FLOW RANGE
(18 TO 32 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
1 1/2" NPT

			DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																										
PUMP MODEL	**HP**	**PSI**	**20**	**40**	**60**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**	**200**	**220**	**240**	**260**	**280**	**300**	**340**	**400**	**460**	**520**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**
25S05-3	**1/2**	20	18.6	6.5	3.3																						
		30	10.5																								
		40																									
		50																									
		60																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			31	22	13	5																					
25S07-5	**3/4**	0			34.5	29.8	23.9	18.1																			
		20	32.9	28.6	21.8	15.1	7.5																				
		30	27.1	22.5	12.3	2.0																					
		40	19.5	11.8	5.8																						
		50	10.1																								
		60	4.1																								
SHUT-OFF PSI:			57	48	39	31	22	13																			
25S10-7	**1**	0					31.3	28.5	24.3	20.2	12.7	5.1															
		20		33.2	30.3	27.6	22.9	18.3	10.4	2.5	1.3																
		30	33.0	29.9	26.5	23.1	13.0	9.6	4.8																		
		40	29.4	26.6	21.3	16.2	8.2																				
		50	25.3	21.5	14.3	7.0	3.5																				
		60	19.7	13.9	7.0																						
SHUT-OFF PSI:			83	74	65	57	48	39	31	22	13	5															
25S15-9	**1 1/2**	0						32.2	30.0	27.9	24.8	21.6	16.3	10.8													
		20				31.5	29.3	27.2	23.7	20.3	14.5	8.8	4.4														
		30			31.3	29.1	26.4	23.7	18.9	14.2	7.8	1.5															
		40		30.8	28.6	26.3	22.6	18.8	12.8	6.8	3.4																
		50	30.6	28.4	25.5	22.5	17.4	12.3	6.2																		
		60	27.8	25.5	21.3	17.2	11.0	4.8	2.4																		
SHUT-OFF PSI:			109	100	91	83	74	65	57	48	39	31	22	13													
25S20-11	**2**	0						33.1	31.1	29.3	27.6	25.1	22.5	18.5	14.5	9.3											
		20					32.5	30.6	28.8	27.0	24.3	21.5	17.3	13.0	7.8	2.5											
		30				32.0	30.3	28.7	26.4	24.2	20.6	16.9	12.0	7.0	3.5												
		40			31.8	30.1	28.2	26.3	23.3	20.4	15.9	11.4	6.3														
		50		31.5	29.8	28.1	25.7	23.3	19.4	15.6	10.4	5.3	2.7														
		60	31.3	29.6	27.6	25.6	22.4	19.3	14.5	9.8	4.9																
SHUT-OFF PSI:			135	126	118	109	100	92	83	74	66	57	48	40	31	23											
25S30-15	**3**	0										32.3	31.0	29.8	28.4	27.1	25.2	20.7									
		20								31.8	30.6	29.3	28.0	26.6	24.6	22.7	19.8	13.5									
		30						33.0	31.7	30.4	29.2	27.8	26.2	24.5	22.1	19.7	16.4	9.3									
		40					32.8	31.5	30.3	29.0	27.5	26.0	24.0	21.9	19.0	16.1	12.4	4.9									
		50				32.6	31.3	30.0	28.7	27.4	25.7	23.8	21.3	18.8	15.3	12.0	8.2	2.2									
		60			32.4	31.1	29.8	28.6	27.0	25.5	23.3	21.2	18.1	15.0	11.3	7.6	3.8										
SHUT-OFF PSI:					170	161	152	144	135	126	118	109	100	92	83	74	66	48									
25S50-26	**5**	0																32.5	30.3	28.0	25.3	19.9	10.2				
		20															32.3	30.8	28.6	25.9	22.5	15.8	5.0				
		30														32.1	31.3	29.9	27.7	24.7	20.8	13.5	2.5				
		40													32.0	31.3	30.5	29.1	26.7	23.3	18.9	11.0					
		50											32.7	31.8	31.2	30.4	29.7	28.2	25.5	21.8	16.8	8.5					
		60										32.5	31.8	31.0	30.3	29.6	28.8	27.3	24.3	20.0	14.6	5.8					
SHUT-OFF PSI:												253	245	236	227	219	210	193	167	141	115	80	37				

See 25S performance curves for higher head models.
SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

40S EASY SELECTION CHART

40 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

FLOW RANGE

(24 TO 55 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
2 " NPT

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

				DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																								
PUMP MODEL	**HP**	**PSI**		**20**	**40**	**60**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**	**200**	**220**	**240**	**260**	**280**	**300**	**340**	**400**	**460**	**520**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**
		20	46.2	33.0																								
	1	30	69.3																									
40S10-3		40	92.4																									
		50	116																									
		60	139																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	28	19	11	2																					
		0	0				52.0	41.0	24.0																			
		20	46.2	57.0	50.0	37.0	18.0																					
40S15-5	**1 1/2**	30	69.3	48.0	34.0	15.0																						
		40	92.4	31.0	11.0																							
		50	116	7.0																								
		60	139																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	52	44	35	26	18	9																			
		0	0					54.0	49.0	40.0	29.0	15.0																
		20	46.2			53.0	46.0	37.0	25.0	10.0																		
40S20-7	**2**	30	69.3		52.0	45.0	35.0	23.0	8.0																			
		40	92.4	51.0	44.0	33.0	21.0	5.0																				
		50	116	42.0	32.0	18.0	2.0																					
		60	139	30.0	16.0																							
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	77	68	59	51	42	33	25	16	7																
		0	0							53.0	47.0	41.0	32.0	22.0														
		20	46.2					51.0	45.0	38.0	29.0	19.0																
40S30-9	**3**	30	69.3				50.0	44.0	37.0	28.0	17.0																	
		40	92.4		54.0	50.0	43.0	35.0	26.0	15.0																		
		50	116	54.0	49.0	42.0	34.0	24.0	13.0																			
		60	139	48.0	41.0	33.0	23.0	11.0																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	102	94	85	76	68	59	50	42	33	24	16	7													
		0	0									53.0	49.0	44.0	39.0	32.0	25.0	16.0										
		20	46.2							52.0	48.0	43.0	37.0	30.0	22.0	13.0												
40S50-12	**5**	30	69.3						51.0	47.0	42.0	36.0	29.0	21.0	12.0													
		40	92.4					51.0	46.0	41.0	35.0	28.0	20.0	11.0														
		50	116			54.0	50.0	45.0	40.0	34.0	26.0	18.0	9.0															
		60	139		53.0	49.0	45.0	39.0	33.0	25.0	17.0	8.0																
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0		130	122	113	104	96	87	78	70	61	52	44	35	26	18										
		0	0											52.0	49.0	46.0	42.0	37.0	26.0									
		20	46.2									51.0	48.0	45.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	24.0										
40S50-15	**5**	30	69.3								51.0	48.0	44.0	40.0	35.0	29.0	23.0	16.0										
		40	92.4							51.0	47.0	43.0	39.0	34.0	28.0	21.0	14.0											
		50	116						50.0	47.0	43.0	38.0	33.0	27.0	20.0	13.0												
		60	139					50.0	46.0	42.0	37.0	32.0	26.0	19.0	12.0													
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0					141	132	124	115	107	98	89	81	72	63	55	37	11								
		0	0																49.0	41.0	29.0	15.0						
		20	46.2													53.0	51.0	48.0	43.0	32.0	19.0							
40S75-21	**7 1/2**	30	69.3												52.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	39.0	27.0	13.0							
		40	92.4											52.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	42.0	35.0	22.0	6.0							
		50	116										52.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	41.0	38.0	30.0	16.0								
		60	139									51.0	49.0	47.0	44.0	41.0	38.0	34.0	25.0	10.0								
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0									181	172	163	155	146	137	129	111	85	59	33						
		0	0																	51.0	45.0	37.0	23.0					
		20	46.2																52.0	47.0	39.0	29.0	14.0					
40S75-25	**7 1/2**	30	69.3															54.0	50.0	44.0	35.0	25.0						
		40	92.4														54.0	52.0	48.0	41.0	32.0	21.0						
		50	116													53.0	52.0	50.0	45.0	38.0	28.0							
		60	139												53.0	51.0	49.0	47.0	43.0	34.0	24.0							
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0												203	194	186	177	160	134	108	82	47					
		0	0																		53.0	49.0	41.0	27.0				
***40S100-30**		20	46.2																	54.0	50.0	44.0	35.0	20.0				
40S100-30	**10**	30	69.3																	52.0	48.0	42.0	32.0	16.0				
		40	92.4																	51.0	46.0	39.0	28.0	12.0				
		50	116																	49.0	43.0	36.0	25.0	8.0				
		60	139																52.0	47.0	41.0	33.0	21.0					
SHUT-OFF PSI:																			222	196	170	144	110	66	23			

*** 6" Motor**

See 40S performance curves for higher head models.

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

60 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS
(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

FLOW RANGE
(40 TO 75 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
2 " NPT

DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET

PUMP MODEL	HP	PSI	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	340	400	460	520	600	700	800	900	1000	1100
60S20-4	2	20	72.3	64.5	38.6	12.7	6.3																				
		30	58.6	44.9	22.4																						
		40	30.4																								
		50	17.9																								
		60																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			46	37	29	20	11	3																			
60S30-5	3	0				74.8	66.8	58.8	34.3																		
		20	77.8	72.9	63.8	54.8	27.4																				
		30	76.0	64.3	47.3	30.0	15.0																				
		40	60.4	49.9	25.0																						
		50	40.4	19.4	9.8																						
		60	22.0																								
SHUT-OFF PSI:			60	51	42	34	25	16	8																		
60S50-7	5	0					77.5	73.8	68.4	63.1	52.2	41.3															
		20			76.3	72.4	66.6	61.1	48.3	35.8	17.9																
		30		76.0	71.3	66.5	57.8	49.2	24.6																		
		40	75.1	71.0	64.6	58.2	43.8	29.4	14.8																		
		50	69.7	64.6	54.8	44.9	22.5																				
		60	62.3	55.3	38.7	22.0	11.0																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			88	80	71	62	54	45	36	28	19	10															
60S50-9	5	0							74.8	71.7	67.3	63.0	55.6	48.2	32.8	17.3											
		20					73.8	70.5	65.9	61.3	53.0	44.8	27.5	10.2	5.1												
		30			76.5	73.5	69.6	65.7	59.4	53.2	40.7	28.1	14.0														
		40		76.2	72.8	69.3	64.3	59.4	50.3	41.0	20.5																
		50	75.5	72.5	68.3	64.2	57.3	50.4	36.3	22.2	11.1																
		60	71.7	68.1	62.7	57.3	47.1	36.8	18.4																		
SHUT-OFF PSI:			115	106	98	89	81	72	63	55	46	37	29	20	11	3											
*60S75-13	7 1/2	0									77.3	75.4	73.1	70.7	67.8	64.8	60.7	50.0	21.5								
		20							76.8	74.8	72.3	69.9	66.8	63.8	59.3	55.0	47.9	28.9									
		30						76.6	74.3	72.1	69.3	66.6	62.8	59.2	53.3	47.7	38.2	14.3									
		40					76.2	74.1	71.6	69.1	65.8	62.7	57.9	53.3	45.6	37.9	25.0	6.0									
		50				75.9	73.6	71.3	68.4	65.6	61.7	57.7	51.6	45.4	35.0	24.7	12.3										
		60			75.5	73.3	70.8	68.2	64.8	61.4	56.3	51.3	43.1	34.8	20.8	6.8											
SHUT-OFF PSI:					152	143	134	126	117	108	100	91	82	74	65	56	48	30	4								
*60S100-18	10	0													76.5	75.0	73.3	69.8	63.1	52.6	35.8						
		20											76.1	74.6	72.8	71.2	69.2	64.7	55.8	40.0	14.2						
		30										75.9	74.3	72.7	70.8	68.9	66.7	61.6	50.9	31.5							
		40									75.7	74.1	72.3	70.6	68.5	66.5	63.9	58.0	45.0	20.7							
		50								75.4	73.8	72.1	70.2	68.3	66.0	63.7	60.7	53.6	37.5	10.0							
		60							75.2	73.6	71.8	70.0	67.8	65.8	63.1	60.5	56.8	48.2	28.3								
SHUT-OFF PSI:									186	177	169	160	152	143	134	126	117	100	74	46	22						

*** 6" Motor**
SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

75S EASY SELECTION CHART

75 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS
(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

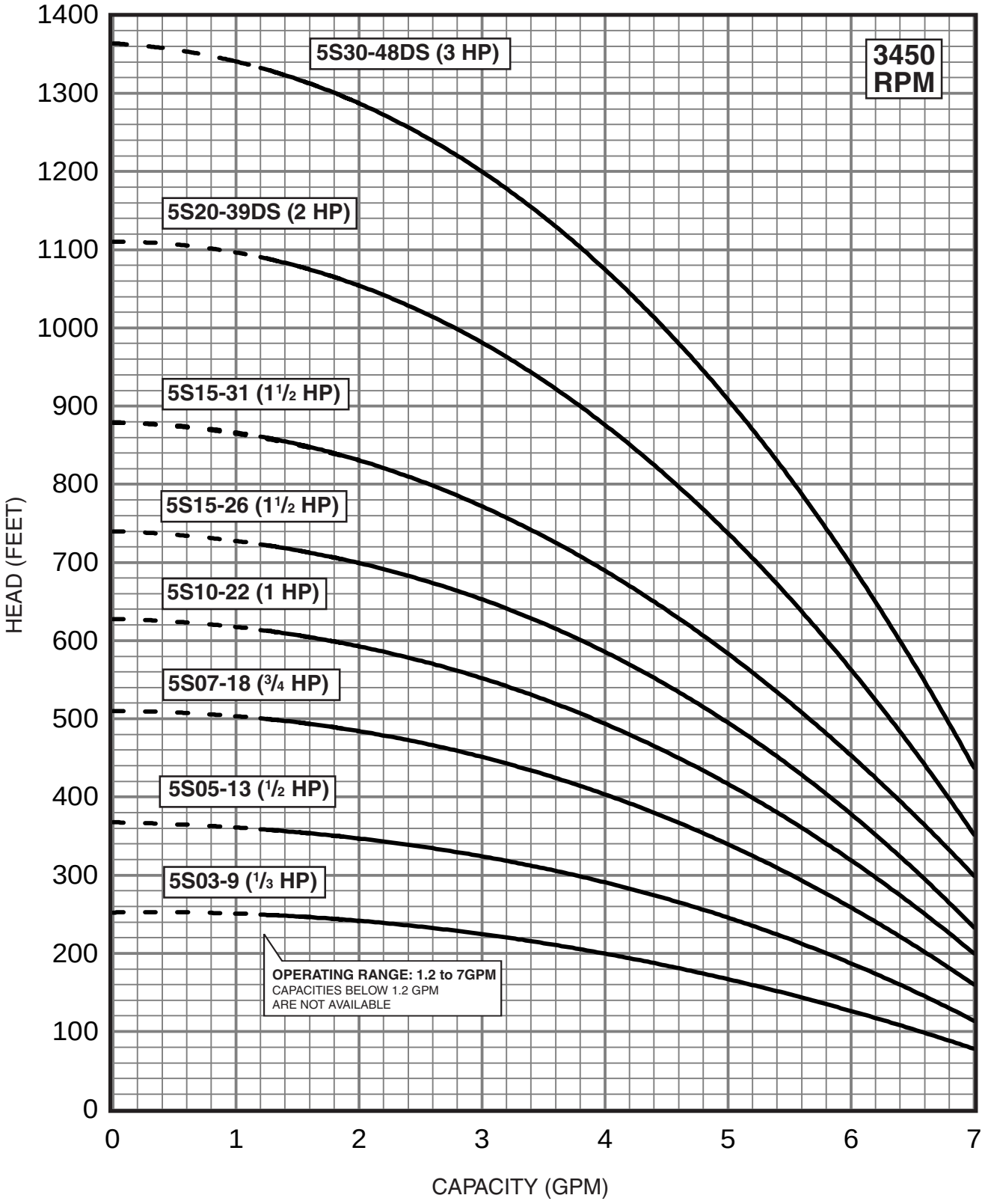
FLOW RANGE
(45 TO 95 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
2" NPT

			DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																									
PUMP MODEL	**HP**	**PSI**	**20**	**40**	**60**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**	**200**	**220**	**240**	**260**	**280**	**300**	**340**	**400**	**460**	**520**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**
75S20-3	**2**	20	69.6	45.8	22.9																						
		30	36.2																								
		40	12.4																								
		50																									
		60																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			32	23	14	6																					
75S30-5	**3**	0			89.8	90.2	78.8	67.6																			
		20	96.3	86.8	74.8	62.9	31.5																				
		30	85.8	74.2	51.8	29.5	14.8																				
		40	70.2	57.1	28.6																						
		50	35.3																								
		60	24.2																								
SHUT-OFF PSI:			58	49	41	32	23	15																			
75S50-8	**5**	0						93.3	86.5	79.6	72.0	64.5	46.9	29.4													
		20			97.4	91.3	84.7	77.5	69.4	61.3	40.3	19.4	9.8														
		30		96.9	90.1	83.3	76.3	69.3	56.3	43.1	21.6																
		40	95.5	89.1	82.3	75.4	66.5	57.5	28.8																		
		50	88.0	81.2	73.9	66.7	51.2	35.8	17.9																		
		60	80.2	73.3	63.2	53.0	26.5																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			98	90	81	72	64	55	46	38	29	20	12	3													
***75S75-11**	**7 1/2**	0								97.8	93.3	88.8	84.3	79.8	75.1	70.4	63.7	43.4									
		20						96.5	92.0	87.4	82.9	78.3	73.5	68.8	61.4	54.0	38.8	11.8									
		30					95.7	91.3	86.8	82.2	77.6	73.1	67.3	61.4	50.3	39.3	19.7										
		40				95.2	90.6	86.0	81.5	77.0	72.0	67.0	58.9	50.8	33.5	16.3	8.2										
		50			94.3	89.9	85.3	80.8	76.2	71.6	65.3	59.0	46.6	34.2	17.1												
		60	97.9	93.8	89.2	84.6	80.1	75.6	70.3	65.2	56.1	47.0	23.5														
SHUT-OFF PSI:			151	142	133	125	116	107	99	90	81	73	64	55	47	38	29	12									
***75S100-15**	**10**	0											96.7	93.4	90.0	86.5	83.2	76.3	64.7	40.9							
		20									95.7	92.4	88.9	85.5	82.1	78.7	75.2	67.4	49.3	12.5							
		30								95.3	91.8	88.4	85.0	81.5	78.2	74.8	70.9	61.6	37.1								
		40						98.0	94.7	91.3	87.8	84.4	81.0	77.7	74.1	70.6	66.0	54.0	19.9								
		50					97.3	94.3	90.8	87.3	83.9	80.5	77.1	73.7	69.7	65.8	59.8	43.5									
		60				97.0	93.7	90.3	86.8	83.3	80.0	76.6	73.0	69.3	64.5	59.6	51.5	21.7									
SHUT-OFF PSI:						178	170	161	152	144	135	126	118	109	100	92	83	66	40	14							

*** 6" Motor** Performance is the same at Best Efficiency Point only, consult factory for actual performance.
SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FLOW RANGE: 1.2 - 7 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 1" NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, 3450 RPM.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 2 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
5S03-9	A	1/3	4"	1" NPT	22.3	8.8	13.5	3.8	3.9	27
5S05-13	A	1/2	4"	1" NPT	26.4	9.5	16.9	3.8	3.9	31
5S07-18	A	3/4	4"	1" NPT	31.7	10.7	21.0	3.8	3.9	34
5S10-22	A	1	4"	1" NPT	36.1	11.8	24.3	3.8	3.9	42
5S15-26	A	1 1/2	4"	1" NPT	41.2	13.6	27.6	3.8	3.9	46
5S15-31	A	1 1/2	4"	1" NPT	47.1	13.6	33.5	3.8	3.9	58
5S20-39DS	A	2	4"	1" NPT	55.2	15.1	40.1	3.8	3.9	65
5S30-48DS	A	3	4"	1" NPT	70.0	20.6	45.8	3.8	3.9	90

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.

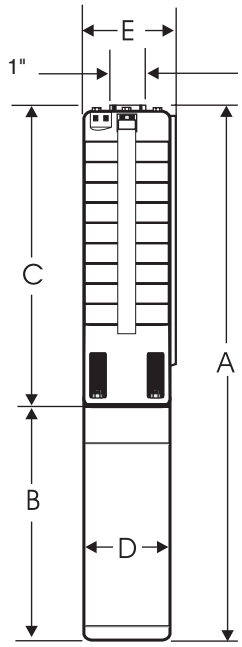


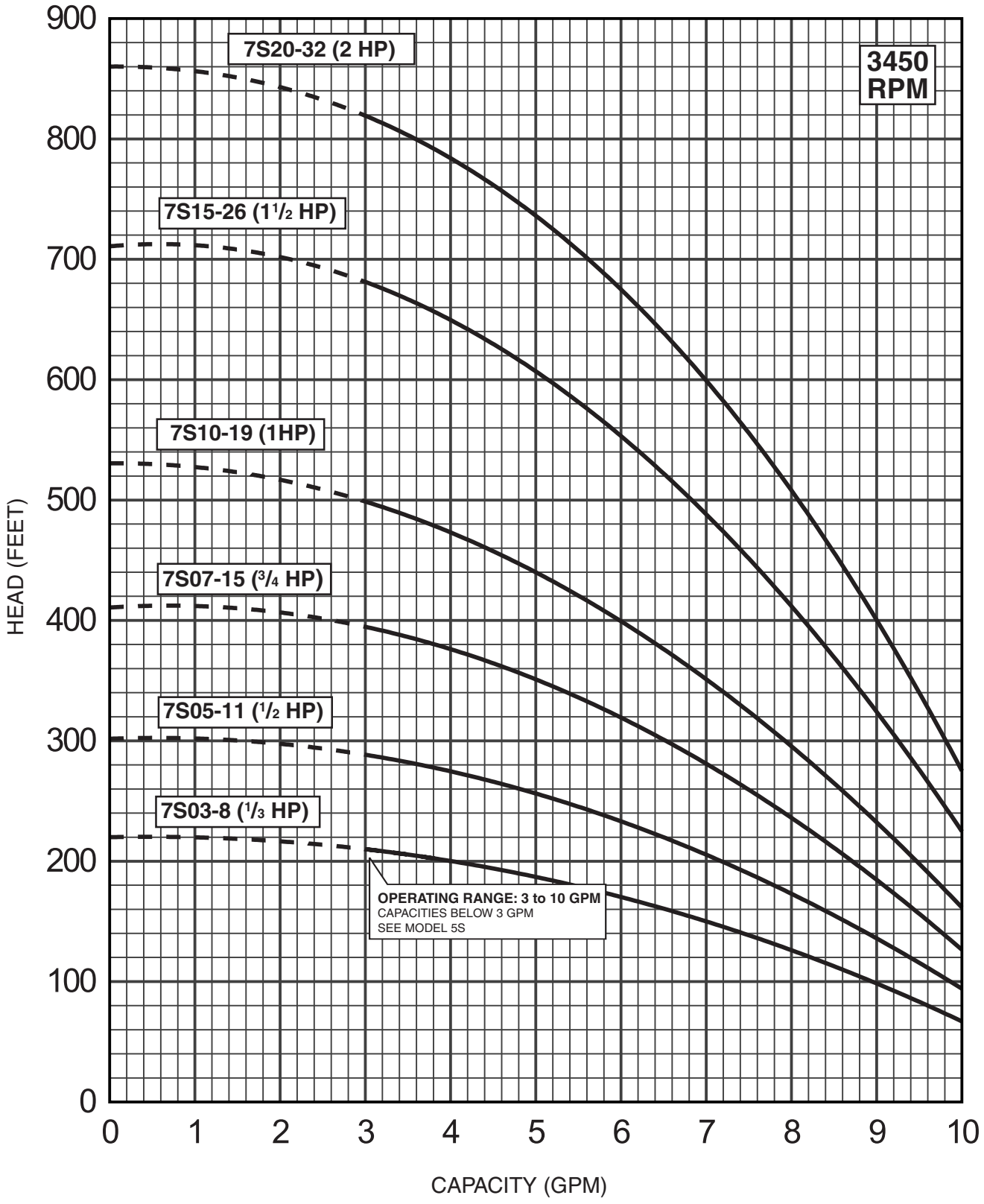
Fig. A

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	SPLINED SHAFT (9-26 Stgs.)	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (31-48 Stgs.)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	304 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel
Coupling	329/420/431 Stainless Steel	329/420/431 Stainless Steel
Check Valve Seat	NBR/304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR/304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/PBT (Valox®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)
Intermediate Bearings	NBR	304 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	Not Required	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel

NOTES: Specifications subject to change without notice.
Valox® is a registered trademark of General Electric Co.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.
Ryton® is a registered trademark of Phillips 66.

FLOW RANGE: 3 -10 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 1" NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, 3450 RPM.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 2 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
7S03-8	A	1/3	4"	1" NPT	21.5	8.8	12.7	3.8	3.9	27
7S05-11	A	1/2	4"	1" NPT	24.7	9.5	15.2	3.8	3.9	30
7S07-15	A	3/4	4"	1" NPT	29.2	10.7	18.5	3.8	3.9	33
7S10-19	A	1	4"	1" NPT	33.6	11.8	21.8	3.8	3.9	36
7S15-26	A	1 1/2	4"	1" NPT	41.2	13.6	27.6	3.8	3.9	46
7S20-32	A	2	4"	1" NPT	48.5	14.0	34.5	3.8	3.9	59

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.

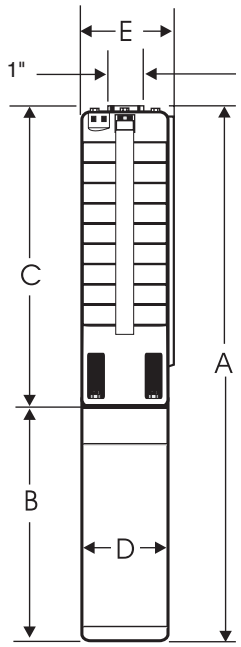


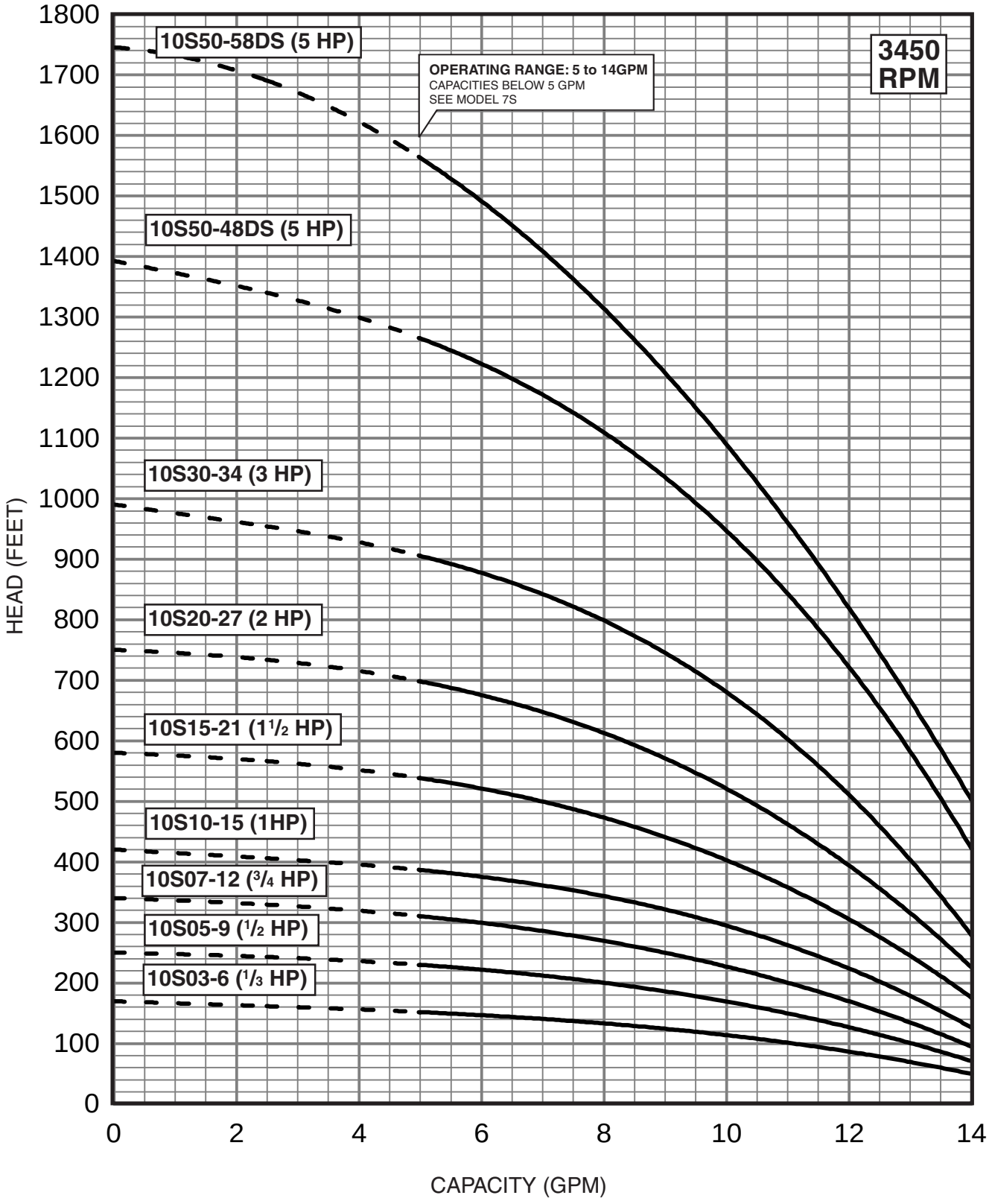
Fig. A

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	SPLINE SHAFT
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	304 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel
Check Valve Seat	NBR/304 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/PBT (Valox ®)
Intermediate Bearings	NBR

NOTES: Specifications subject to change without notice.
Valox® is a registered trademark of General Electric Co.

FLOW RANGE: 5 -14 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 1¼ " NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, 3450 RPM.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 2 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES A	B	C	D	E	APPROX. SHIP WT.
10S03-6	A	1/3	4"	1 1/4" NPT	19.9	8.8	11.1	3.8	3.9	26
10S05-9	A	1/2	4"	1 1/4" NPT	23.0	9.5	13.5	3.8	3.9	29
10S07-12	A	3/4	4"	1 1/4" NPT	26.7	10.7	16.0	3.8	3.9	32
10S10-15	A	1	4"	1 1/4" NPT	30.3	11.8	18.5	3.8	3.9	34
10S15-21	A	1 1/2	4"	1 1/4" NPT	37.1	13.6	23.5	3.8	3.9	44
10S20-27	A	2	4"	1 1/4" NPT	43.5	15.1	28.4	3.8	3.9	49
10S30-34	A	3	4"	1 1/4" NPT	54.7	20.6	34.1	3.8	3.9	83
10S50-48DS	A	5	4"	1 1/4" NPT	71.3	23.6	47.7	3.8	3.9	115
10S50-58DS*	B	5	4"	1 1/4" MPT	88.2	23.6	64.5	3.8	4.3	142

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.
* Built into sleeve 1¼" MPT discharge, 5" min. well dia.

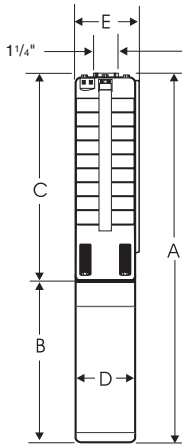


Fig. A

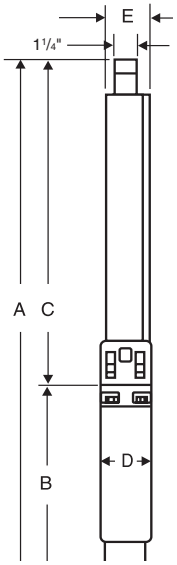


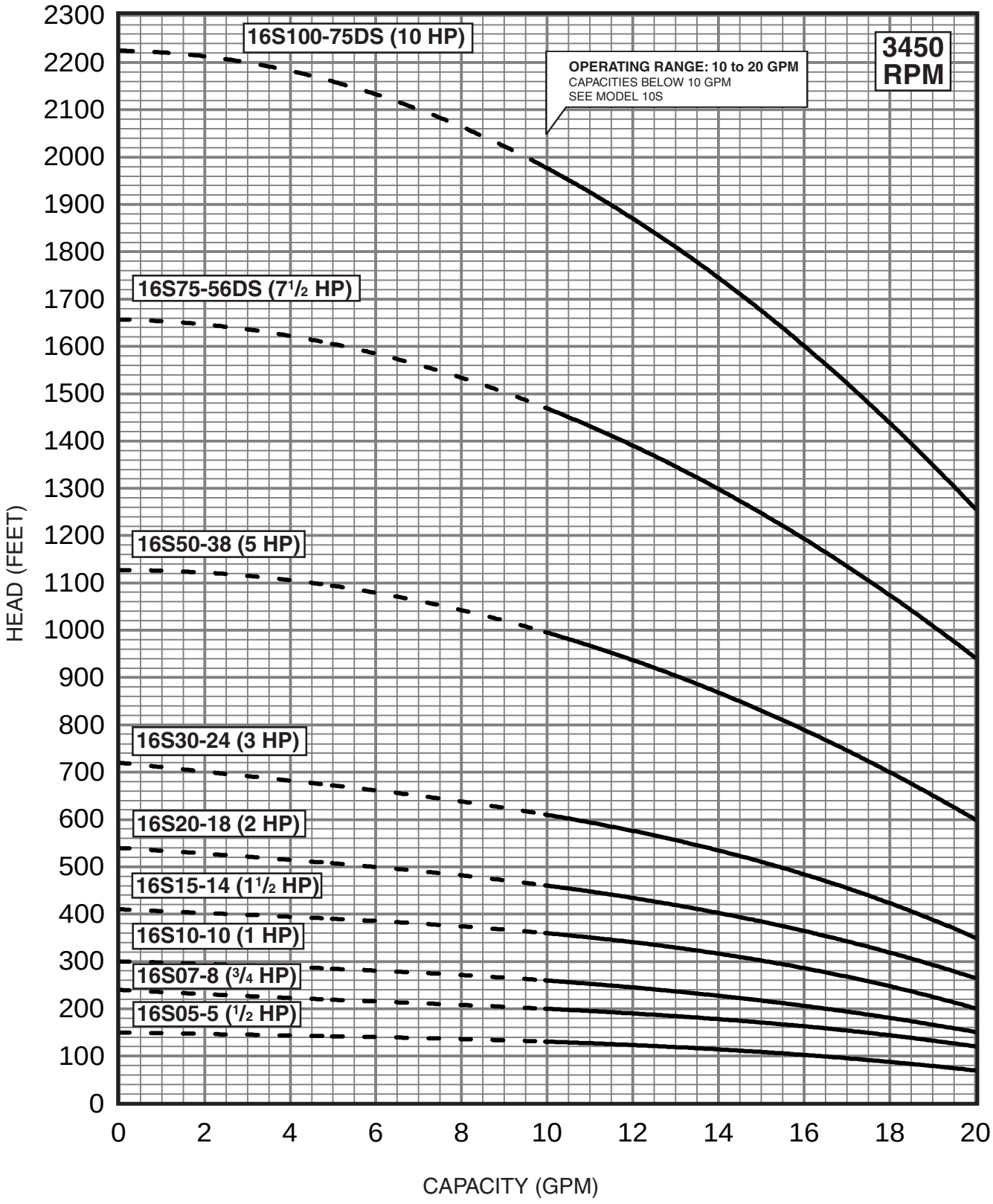
Fig. B

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	SPLINED SHAFT (6-27 Stgs.)	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (34-48 Stgs.)	DEEP SET (58 Stgs.)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	304 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel	316/431 Stainless Steel	316/431 Stainless Steel
Check Valve Seat	NBR/304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/PBT (Valox®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)
Intermediate Bearings	NBR	304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	Not Required	LCP (Vectra®)	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Sleeve	Not Required	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel
Sleeve Flange	Not Required	Not Required	Zincless Bronze*

NOTES: Specifications subject to change without notice.
Valox® is a registered trademark of General Electric Co.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.
Ryton® is a registered trademark of Phillips 66.
*** Stainless Steel option available.**

FLOW RANGE: 10 -20 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 1¼ " NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, .5 -5 HP/3450 RPM.
6" MOTOR STANDARD,7.5 -10HP/3450 RPM.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 2 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
16S05-5	A	1/2	4"	1 1/4" NPT	19.7	9.5	10.2	3.8	3.9	27
16S07-8	A	3/4	4"	1 1/4" NPT	23.4	10.7	12.7	3.8	3.9	29
16S10-10	A	1	4"	1 1/4" NPT	26.2	11.8	14.4	3.8	3.9	32
16S15-14	A	1 1/2	4"	1 1/4" NPT	32.8	15.1	17.7	3.8	3.9	36
16S20-18	A	2	4"	1 1/4" NPT	36.0	15.1	20.9	3.8	3.9	40
16S30-24	A	3	4"	1 1/4" NPT	46.5	20.6	25.9	3.8	3.9	64
16S50-38	A	5	4"	1 1/4" NPT	61.1	23.6	37.5	3.8	3.9	94
16S75-56DS*	B	7 1/2	6"	1 1/4" MPT	93.0	24.2	68.8	5.4	4.6	220
16S100-75DS*	B	10	6"	1 1/4" MPT	109.9	25.4	84.5	5.4	4.6	245

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs..
* Built into sleeve 1¼" MPT discharge, 6" min. well dia.

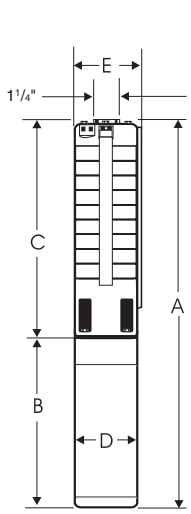


Fig. A

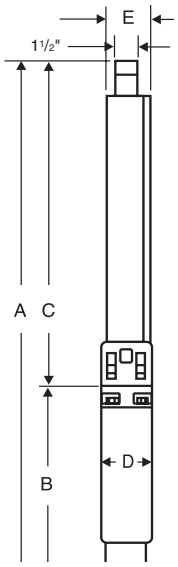


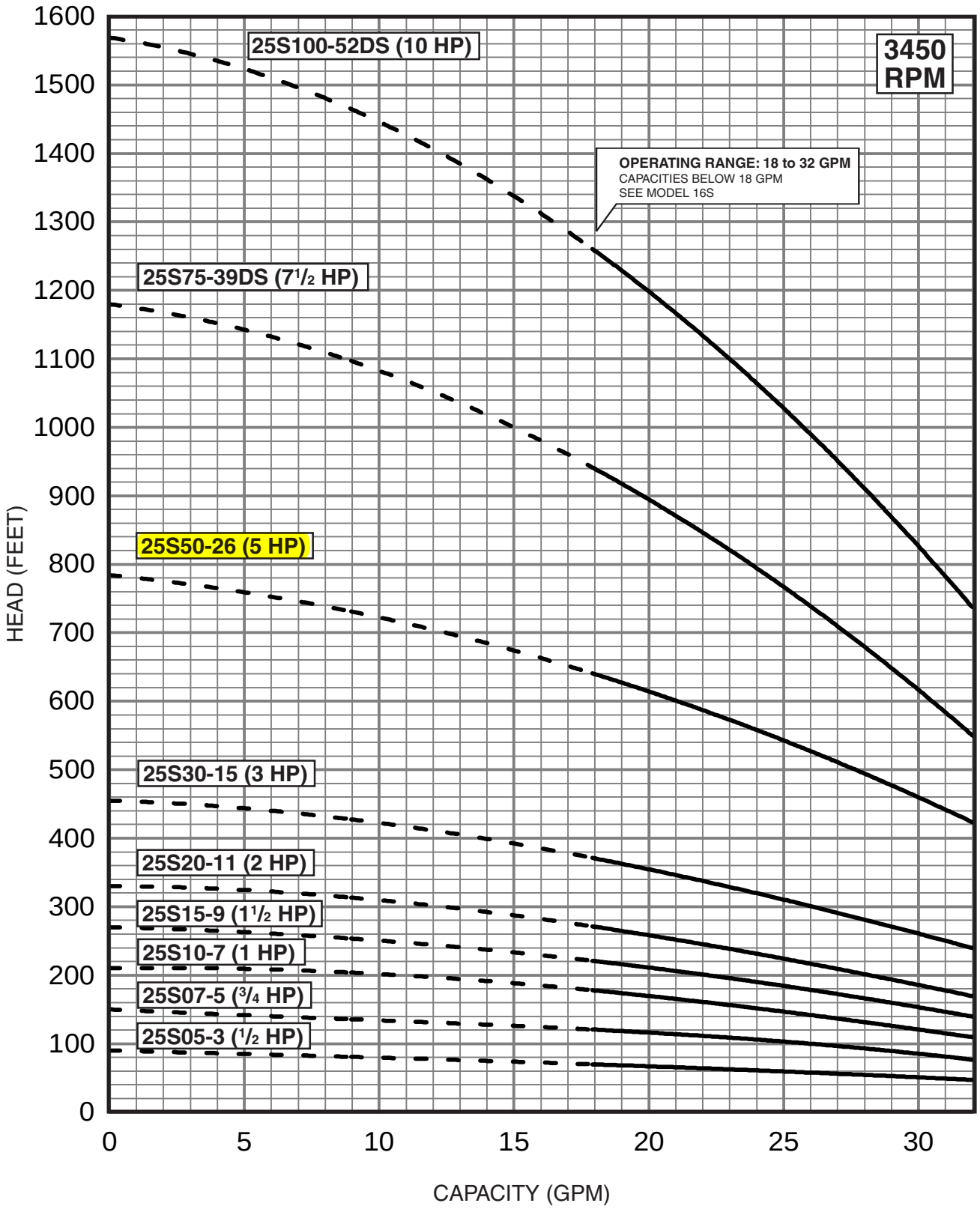
Fig. B

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	SPLINED SHAFT (5-24 Stgs.)	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (38 Stgs.)	DEEP SET (56-75 Stgs)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	304 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel	316/431 Stainless Steel	329/416 Stainless Steel**
Check Valve Seat	NBR/304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/PBT (Valox®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)
Intermediate Bearings	NBR	304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	Not Required	LCP (Vectra®)	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Sleeve	Not Required	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel
Sleeve Flange	Not Required	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling Key	Not Required	Not Required	302/304 Stainless Steel**

NOTES: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Valox® is a registered trademark of General Electric Co.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.
Ryton® is a registered trademark of Phillips 66.
***Stainless Steel option available.**
** If using 4" non-standard motors, refer to 329/420/431 Stainless Steel for coupling.
A coupling key is not required.

FLOW RANGE: 18 -32 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 1½ " NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, .5 -5 HP/3450 RPM.
6" MOTOR STANDARD,7.5 -10HP/3450 RPM.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 2 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES A	B	C	D	E	APPROX. SHIP WT.
25S05-3	A	1/2	4"	1 1/2" NPT	18.1	9.5	8.6	3.8	3.9	26
25S07-5	A	3/4	4"	1 1/2" NPT	20.9	10.7	10.2	3.8	3.9	28
25S10-7	A	1	4"	1 1/2" NPT	23.7	11.8	11.9	3.8	3.9	29
25S15-9	A	1 1/2	4"	1 1/2" NPT	27.1	13.6	13.5	3.8	3.9	34
25S20-11	A	2	4"	1 1/2" NPT	30.3	15.1	15.2	3.8	3.9	37
25S30-15	A	3	4"	1 1/2" NPT	39.1	20.6	18.5	3.8	3.9	59
25S50-26	A	5	4"	1 1/2" NPT	51.2	23.6	27.6	3.8	3.9	76
25S75-39DS	A	7 1/2	6"	1 1/2" NPT	66.8	24.2	42.6	5.4	4.6	168
25S100-52DS*	B	10	6"	1 1/2" MPT	90.9	25.4	65.5	5.4	5.4	226

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.
* Built into sleeve 1 1/2" MPT discharge, 6" min. well dia.

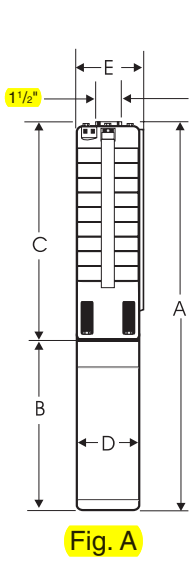


Fig. A

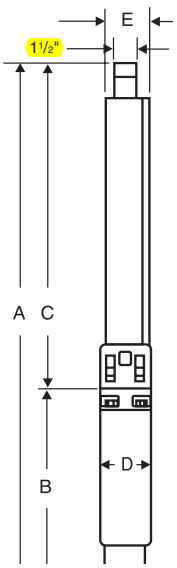


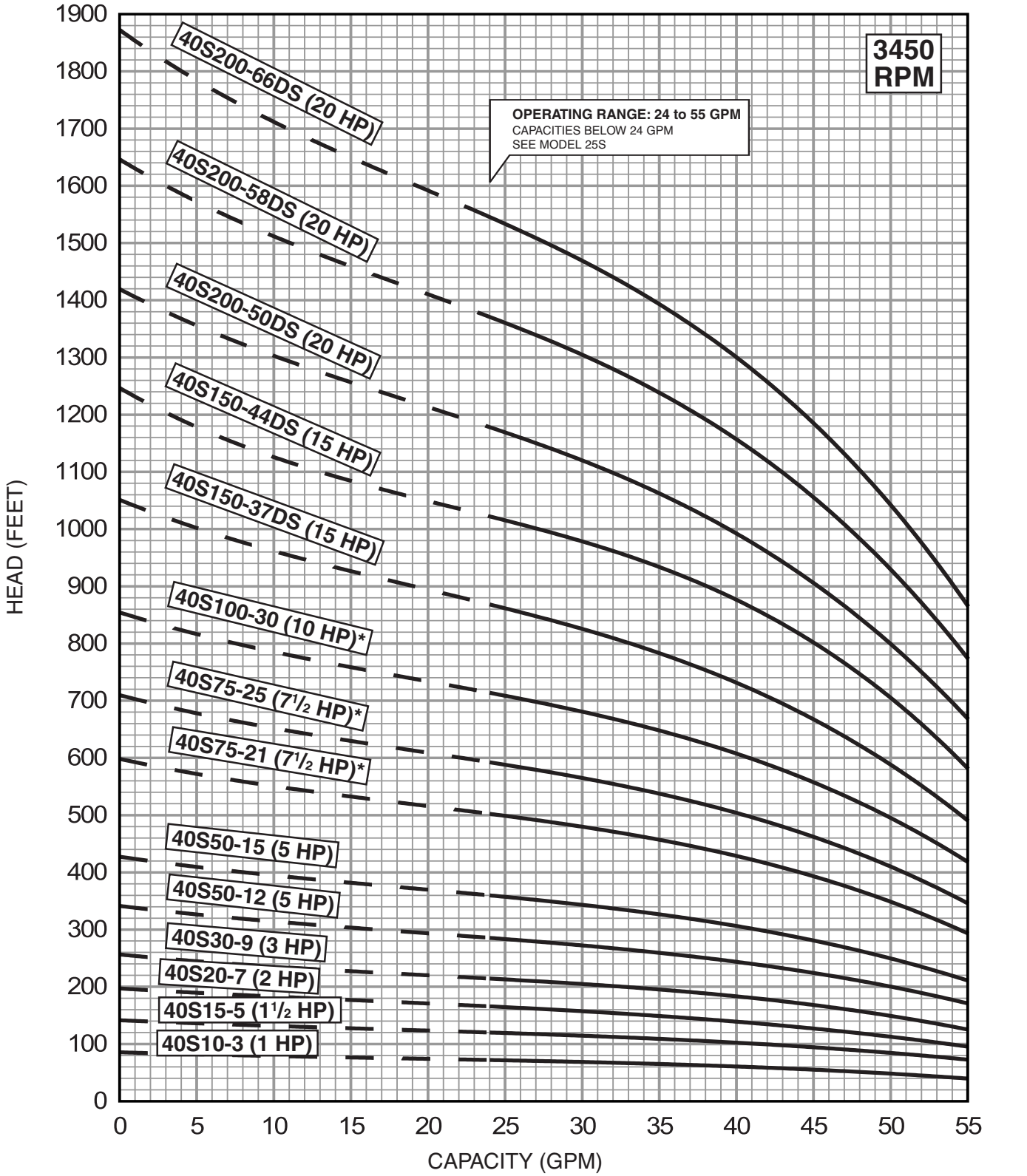
Fig. B

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	SPLINED SHAFT (3-26 Stgs.)	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (39 Stgs.)	DEEP SET (52 Stgs)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	304 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel	316/431 Stainless Steel	329/416 Stainless Steel**
Check Valve Seat	NBR/304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/PBT (Valox®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)	NBR/PPS (Ryton®)
Intermediate Bearings	NBR	304 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	Not Required	LCP (Vectra®)	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Sleeve	Not Required	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel
Sleeve Flange	Not Required	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling Key	Not Required	Not Required	302/304 Stainless Steel**

NOTES: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Valox® is a registered trademark of General Electric Co.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.
Ryton® is a registered trademark of Phillips 66.
***Stainless Steel option available.**
** If using 4" non-standard motors, refer to 329/420/431 Stainless Steel for coupling.
A coupling key is not required.

FLOW RANGE: 24 - 55 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 2 " NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, 1-10 HP/3450 RPM.
6" MOTOR STANDARD,15-20 HP/3450 RPM.
* Also available with 6" motor.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 5 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
40S10-3	A	1	4"	2" NPT	24.6	11.8	12.8	3.8	3.9	32
40S15-5	A	1 1/2	4"	2" NPT	29.7	13.6	16.1	3.8	3.9	37
40S20-7	A	2	4"	2" NPT	34.5	15.1	19.4	3.8	3.9	41
40S30-9	A	3	4"	2" NPT	43.3	20.6	22.7	3.8	3.9	65
40S50-12	A	5	4"	2" NPT	51.3	23.6	27.7	3.8	3.9	78
40S50-15	A	5	4"	2" NPT	56.2	23.6	32.6	3.8	3.9	84
40S75-21*	A	7 1/2	4"	2" NPT	74.6	29.6	45.0	3.8	3.9	120
40S75-25*	A	7 1/2	4"	2" NPT	81.2	29.6	51.6	3.8	3.9	124
40S100-30*	A	10	4"	2" NPT	103.7	43.9	59.8	3.8	3.9	181
40S150-37DS	A	15	6"	2" NPT	99.5	28.0	71.5	5.4	5.4	244
40S150-44DS	A	15	6"	2" NPT	111.0	28.0	83.0	5.4	5.4	340
40S200-50DS**	B	20	6"	2" MPT	136.0	30.6	105.4	5.4	5.5	319
40S200-58DS**	B	20	6"	2" MPT	149.2	30.6	118.6	5.4	5.5	334
40S200-66DS**	B	20	6"	2" MPT	162.4	30.6	131.8	5.4	5.5	394

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.
* Also available with 6" motor.
** Built into sleeve 2" MPT discharge, 6" min. well dia.

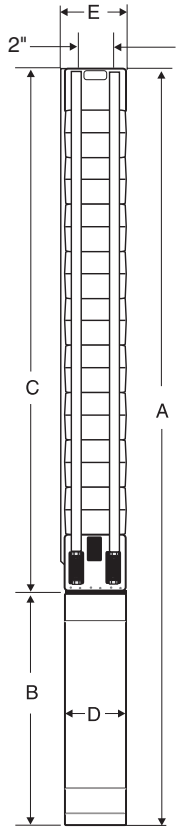


Fig. A

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (3-44 Stgs.)	DEEP SET (50-66 Stgs.)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	431 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel **	329/ 416 Stainless Steel
Check Valve Seat	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Intermediate Bearings	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	LCP (Vectra®)	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Sleeve	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel
Sleeve Flange	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel

NOTES: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.
***Stainless Steel option available.**

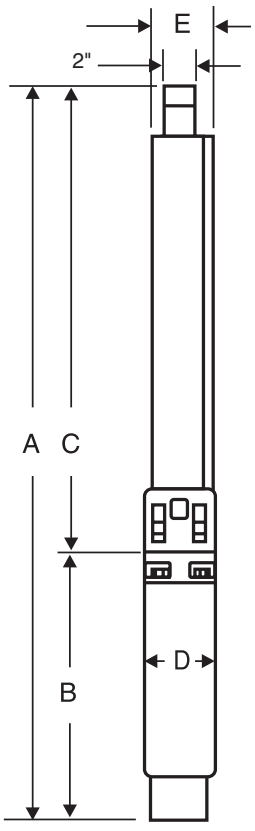
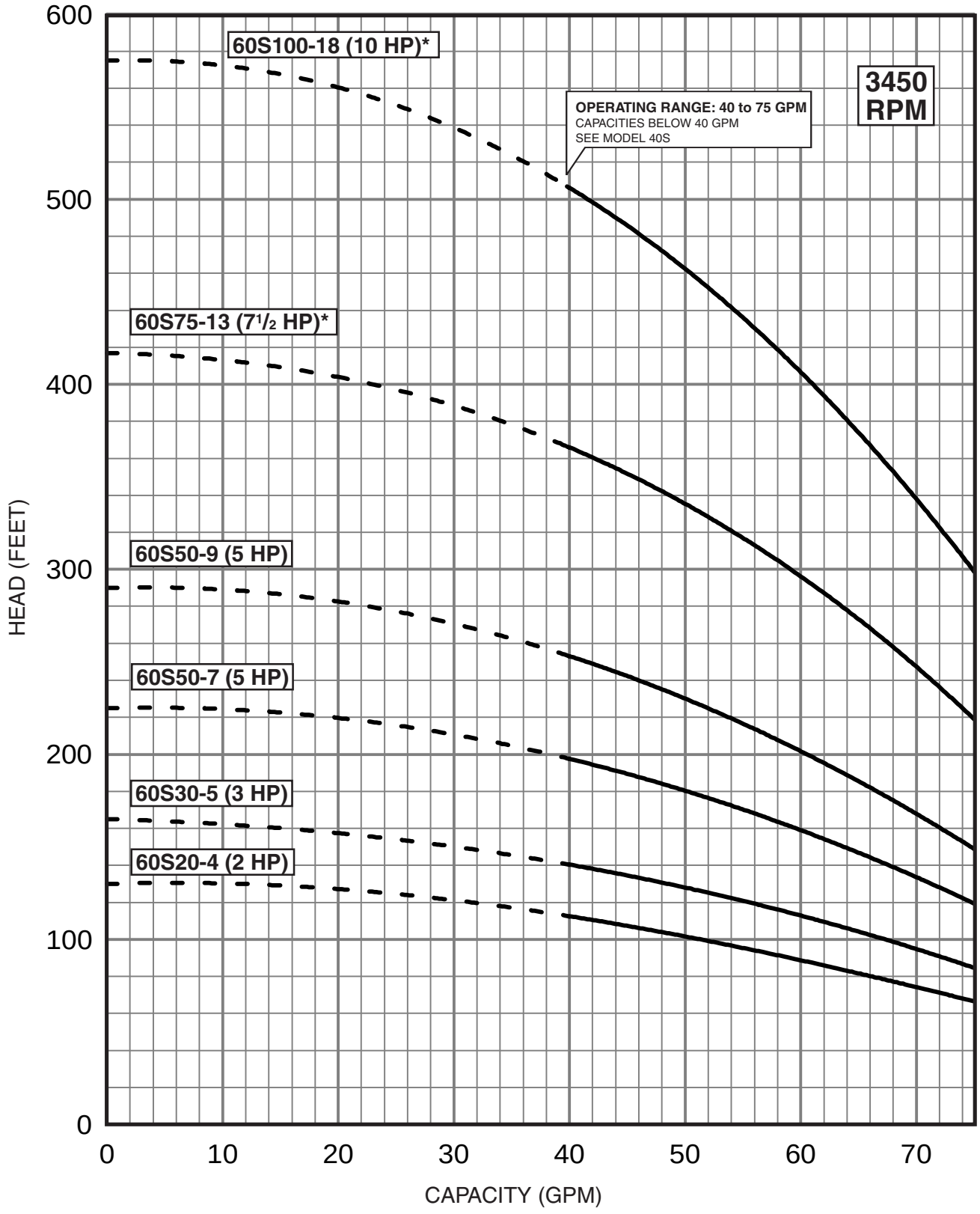


Fig. B

FLOW RANGE: 40 -75 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 2 " NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, 3450 RPM.
* Also available with 6" motor.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 5 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
60S20-4	A	2	4"	2" NPT	32.6	15.1	17.5	3.8	3.9	39
60S30-5	A	3	4"	2" NPT	40.7	20.6	20.1	3.8	3.9	64
60S50-7	A	5	4"	2" NPT	48.8	23.6	25.2	3.8	3.9	75
60S50-9	A	5	4"	2" NPT	53.9	23.6	30.3	3.8	3.9	80
60S75-13*	A	7 1/2	4"	2" NPT	70.1	29.6	40.5	3.8	3.9	105
60S100-18*	A	10	4"	2" NPT	97.3	43.9	53.4	3.8	3.9	160

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs..
* Also available with 6" motor.

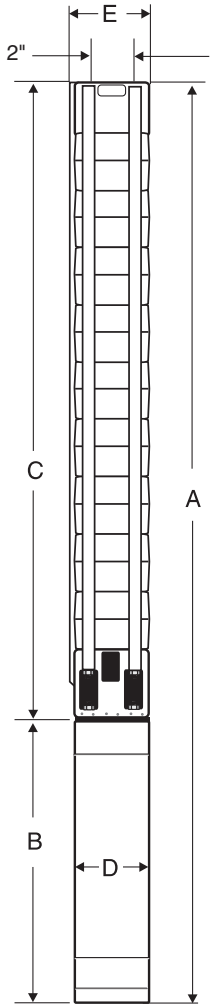


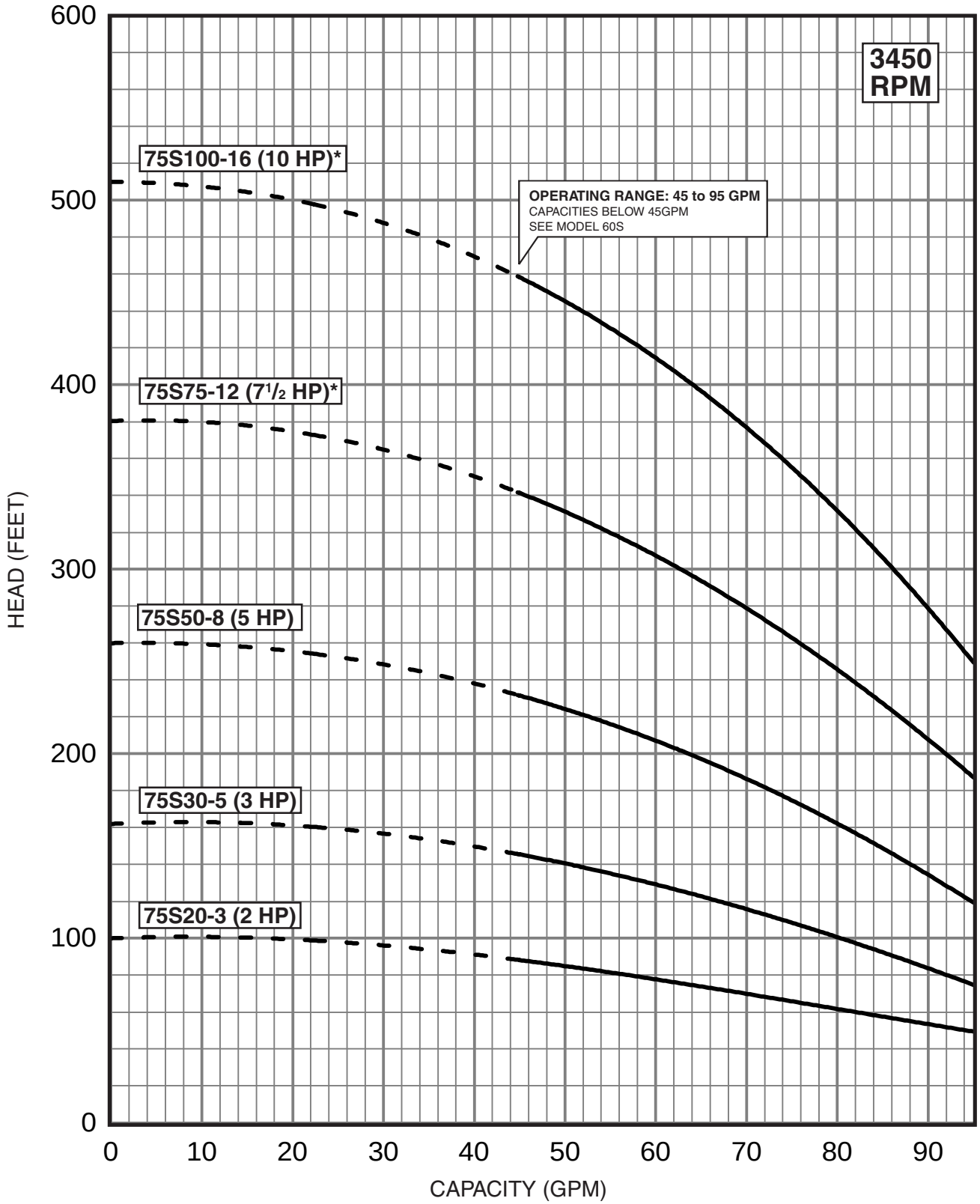
Fig. A

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (4-18 Stgs.)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel**
Check Valve Seat	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Intermediate Bearings	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	304 Stainless Steel

NOTES: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.

FLOW RANGE: 45 - 95 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 2" NPT** **NOMINAL DIA.: 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD,2-10 Hp 3450 RPM.
* Also available with 6" motor, performance is the same only at Best Effeciency point.
Consult factory for actual performance.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 5 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
75S20-3	A	2	4"	2" NPT	30.0	15.1	14.9	3.8	3.9	38
75S30-5	A	3	4"	2" NPT	40.7	20.6	20.1	3.8	3.9	64
75S50-8	A	5	4"	2" NPT	51.4	23.6	27.8	3.8	3.9	78
75S75-12*	A	7 1/2	4"	2" NPT	67.5	29.6	37.9	3.8	3.9	100
75S100-16*	A	10	4"	2" NPT	92.1	43.9	48.2	3.8	3.9	155

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.
* Also available with 6" motor, performance is the same only at Best Efficiency point. Consult factory for actual performance.

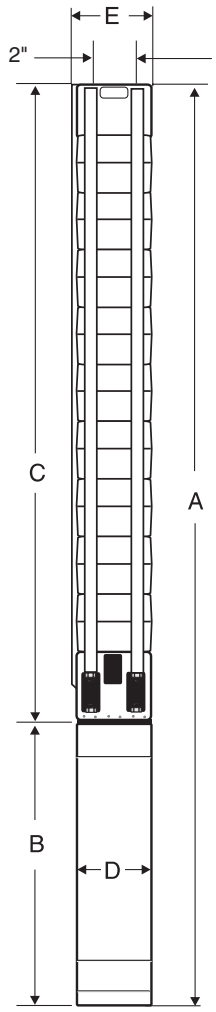


Fig. A

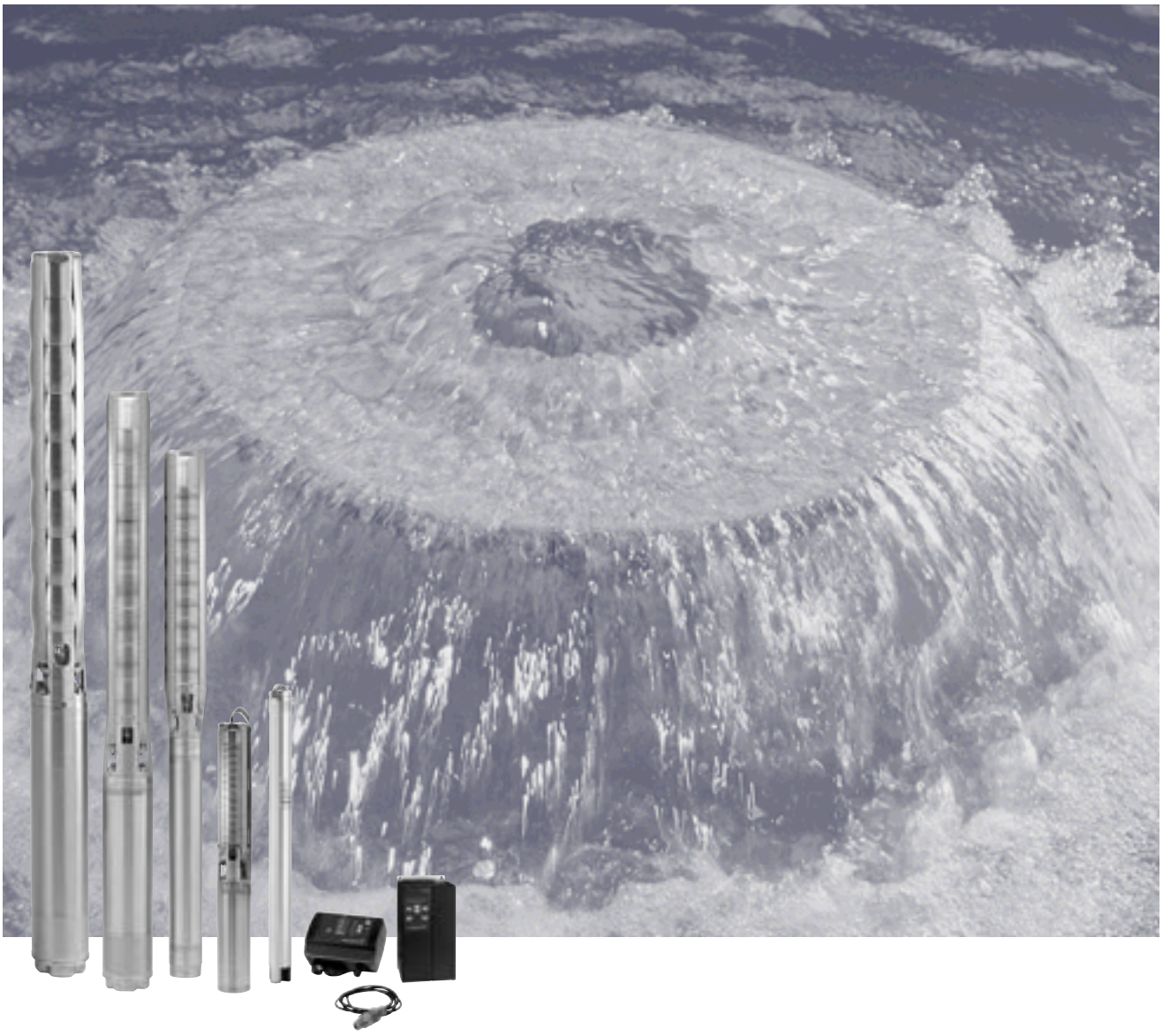
MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (3-16 Stgs.)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel**
Check Valve Seat	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Intermediate Bearings	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	304 Stainless Steel

NOTES: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.

SQ, SQE, SP

Stainless steel submersible pumps and accessories
60 Hz



Mission

- to successfully develop, produce, and sell high quality pumps and pumping systems worldwide, contributing to a better quality of life and healthier environment

Bjerringbro, Denmark

Fresno, California

Olathe, Kansas

Monterrey, Mexico

Allentown, Pennsylvania

Oakville, Ontario

- One of the 3 largest pump companies in the world with over 11,000 employees worldwide
- World headquarters in Denmark
- North American headquarters in Kansas City - Manufacturing in Fresno, California
- 60 companies in 40 countries
- More than 10 million pumps produced annually worldwide
- North American companies operating in USA, Canada and Mexico
- Continuous reinvestment in growth and development enables the company to

  BE responsible, **THINK** ahead, and **INNOVATE**

Submittal Data Sheet

GRUNDFOS

Company name: _____
Prepared by: _____
Phone number: ( ) -
Fax number: ( ) -
Date: _____ Page 1 of: _____
Quote number: _____

Client Information

Project title:		Client name:	
Reference number:		Client number:	
Client contact:		Client phone no: ( ) -	

Location Information

For:		Unit:	
Site:		Service:	
Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Technical Data

Flow (GPM) _____
Head (Ft) _____
Motor _____
Max Fluid Temp _____
Min Fluid Temp _____
Max Working Pressure _____
Min Required Inlet Pressure _____
Connection Type and Size _____

Motor Information

HP: _____
Phase: _____
Voltage: _____
Enclosure: _____

Pump Information

Model Information from Type Key and Codes: _____
Quantity Required: _____ Example: SP 150S
Minimum required flow: _____ NPSH required at duty point: _____

Product Guide additional information pages

Materials page number: _____ Performance curve page number: _____
Technical data page number: Motor data page number:

Custom-built pump information (optional): _____

Additional Information _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STAINLESS STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Grundfos submersibles feature rugged and durable stainless steel construction for all vital pump components. Impellers, diffusers, shafts, vanes, cable guards, couplings...even the nuts and bolts are stainless steel. Grundfos' 4-inch pump systems include the stainless steel pump, motor, and control box and are delivered ready to install.

Computer-aided design and manufacturing techniques ensure that each *pump* is built to exacting tolerance and performs to industry-leading standards. Grundfos state-of-the-art production equipment includes extensive use of robotics and advanced quality assurance procedures. You can rely on quality Grundfos' groundwater products for outstanding pump performance and best value.

SUBMERSIBLES

4-INCH and LARGER WELLS
The 4-inch submersibles line covers all flow requirements from 1.2 to 95 gpm and heads to 2000 feet. This broad range ensures proper pump selection for all domestic groundwater system applications.

6, 8, & 10-INCH and LARGER WELLS
For high flow requirements, this submersible line includes 6, 8, and 10-inch models for flows up to 1,400 gpm and heads to 2100 feet.

Grundfos offers 18 models of submersible pumps designed for domestic and industrial applications with flow rates from five to 1,400 gpm. Horsepower range extends from 1/3 hp to 250 hp. These pumps are marketed through more than 300 distributors and nearly 2,000 dealers nationwide.

THE STAINLESS STEEL ADVANTAGE

TOP PUMP PERFORMANCE
Grundfos pumps are built to work hard with every component designed for maximum hydraulic efficiency. With the inherently smooth surfaces of fabricated stainless steel, peak performance is maintained over many years of service.

RELIABLE OPERATION
Highly advanced design and manufacturing techniques minimize the number of moving parts. This, plus Grundfos' use of rugged stainless steel construction, make GRUNDFOS groundwater pumps the toughest, most reliable pumps on the market. With Grundfos you can rely on getting the water you need, when you need it.

LONG PUMP LIFE
Stainless steel is the best available material to resist wear and corrosion in water system applications. Compare Grundfos' stainless steel construction to the best the other manufactures have to offer. Grundfos stainless steel pumps are designed to operate efficiently and effectively for a long, long time.

SQ/SQE SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS

3-Inch SQ/SQE Submersible Well Pumps
3-Inch and Larger Wells

SQ/SQE pumps are suitable for both continuous and intermittent operation for a variety of applications:

- Domestic water supply
- Small waterworks
- Irrigation
- Tank applications

SQ, SQE pumps offer the following features:

- Dry-Run protection
- High efficiency pump and motor
- Protection against up-thrust
- Soft-start
- Over-voltage and under-voltage protection
- Overload protection
- Over-temperature protection
- High starting torque

Additionally, the SQE pumps offer:

- Constant pressure control
- Variable speed
- Electronic control and communication

The SQ and SQE pump models incorporate an innovative motor design. With the use of permanent-magnet technology within the motor, the SQ/SQE pumps deliver unmatched performance. By combining permanent-magnet motors and Grundfos's own micro frequency converter, we are now able to control and communicate with the pump in ways never before possible. A few of the features that come out of this combination are Constant Pressure Control, Soft-Start, and integrated Dry-Run protection. These are just a few of the many features that the SQ/SQE pumps can offer.

The SQ pump models operate at a constant speed much like today's conventional pumps. The difference between it and traditional pumps is you get all the benefits of an electronically controlled permanent-magnet motor that cannot be accomplished with a conventional induction motor. The SQ pumps are available for single phase power. They use a simple 2-wire design making installation easy.

The SQE uses the Grundfos "Smart Motor". Like the SQ model, we still use the high efficiency permanent magnet motor, but we give this motor the ability to communicate. The "Smart Motor" communicates via the CU301 status box through the power leads. It is not necessary to run any additional wires down the well. By being able to communicate with the pump you can have Constant Pressure Control and the ability to change the pump performance while the pump is installed in the well. Like the SQ motor, this is also a 2-wire motor designed for single-phase operation.

TYPE KEYS

SP Example 10 S 05 - 9

- 10 — Rated gallons per minute
- S — Material of construction
- 05 — Horsepower
- 9 — Number of pump stages

SQ/SQE Example 10 SQ E 05 - 160

- 10 — Rated gallons per minute
- SQ — Basic version (without communication)
- E — Electronic communication
- 05 — Horsepower
- 160 — Total Dynamic Head in (ft) at rated flow

SP4”

4-Inch Stainless Steel Submersible Pumps

US Installation and operating instructions

WATER QUALITY
DRINKING WATER
SYSTEM COMPONENTS
ANSI/NSF 61
65 GM
30°C/86°F
PUMP END ONLY

Please leave these instructions with the pump for future reference.

SAFETY WARNING

WARNING: Reduced risk of electric shock during operation of this pump requires the provision of acceptable grounding. If the means of connection to the supply connected box is other than grounded metal conduit, ground the pump back to the service by connecting a copper conductor (at least the size of the circuit supplying the pump) to the grounding screw provided within the wiring compartment.

NOTICE: This product is designes for pumping water only. Third party agency evalustions are based on pumping water only.

Pre-Installation Checklist

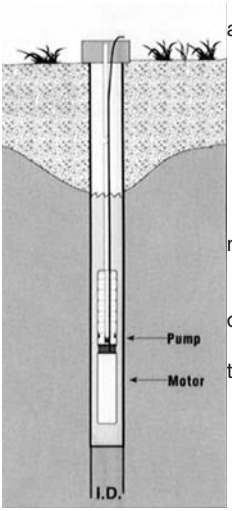
1. Well Preparation

If the pump is to be installed in a new well then the well should be fully developed and bailed or blown free of cuttings and sand. The stainless steel construction of the GRUNDFOS submersibles make it resistant to abrasion; however, no pump made of any material can forever withstand the destructive wear that occurs when constantly pumping sandy water.

If this pump is used to replace an oil-filled submersible or oil-lubricated line-shaft turbine in an existing well, the well must be blown or bailed clear of oil.

2. Make Sure You Have The Right Pump

Determine the maximum depth of the well, and the draw-down level at the pump's maximum capacity. Pump selection and setting depth should be based on this data.



3. Pumped Fluid Requirements

CAUTION: Submersible well pumps are designed for pumping clear, cold water; free of air or gases. Decreased pump performance and life expectancy can occur if the water is not cold, clear or contains air or gasses. Water temperature should not exceed 102°F.

A check should be made to ensure that the installation depth of the pump will always be at least three feet below the maximum drawdown level of the well. The bottom of the motor should never be installed lower than the top of the screen or within five feet of the well bottom.

Ensure that the requirement for minimum flow past the motor is met, as shown in the table below:

Minimum Water Flow Requirements for Submersible Pump Motors

MINIMUM DIAMETER	CASING OR SLEEVE I.D. IN INCHES	MIN. GPM FLOW PASSING THE MOTOR
4-Inch	4	1.2
	5	7
	6	13
	7	21
	8	30

NOTES: For proper motor cooling, a flow inducer or sleeve must be used if the water enters the well above the motor or if there is insufficient water flow past the motor. The minimum water velocity past 4" motors is 0.25 feet per second.

PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

4. Splicing the Motor Cable

If the splice is carefully made, it will be as efficient as any other portion of the cable, and will be completely watertight. There are a number of cable splicing kits available today – epoxy filled, rubber-sealed and so on. Many perform well if the manufacturer's directions are followed carefully. If one of these kits is not used, we recommend the following method for splicing the motor cable.

Examine the motor cable and drop cable carefully for damage. Cut the motor leads off in a staggered manner. Cut the ends of the drop cable so that the ends match up with the motor leads. Be sure to match the colors. Strip back and trim off one-half inch of insulation from each lead, making sure to scrape the wire bare to obtain a good connection. Be careful not to damage the copper conductor when stripping off the insulation. Insert a properly sized Sta-kon-type connector on each pair of leads, again making sure that colors are matched. Using Sta-kon crimping pliers, indent the lugs. Be sure to squeeze down hard on the pliers, particularly when using large cable. Form a piece of electrical insulation putty tightly around each Sta-Kon. The putty should overlap on the insulation of the wire. Use a good quality tape such as ***#33 Scotch Waterproof*** or ***Plymouth Rubber Company Slipknot Grey***. Wrap each wire and joint tightly for a distance of about 2-1/2 inches on each side of the joint. Make a minimum of four passes over each joint and overlap each pass approximately one inch to assure a completely watertight seal.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

1. Attach the Pump to the Motor

When attaching the pump to the motor we recommend the pump be bolted down in a cross pattern around the four bolts. Starting from the back (opposite the cable opening) and using a cross pattern, tighten the motor bolts to 13.5 ft-lbs, using progressive tightening until torque is met. (See figure 1 for example).

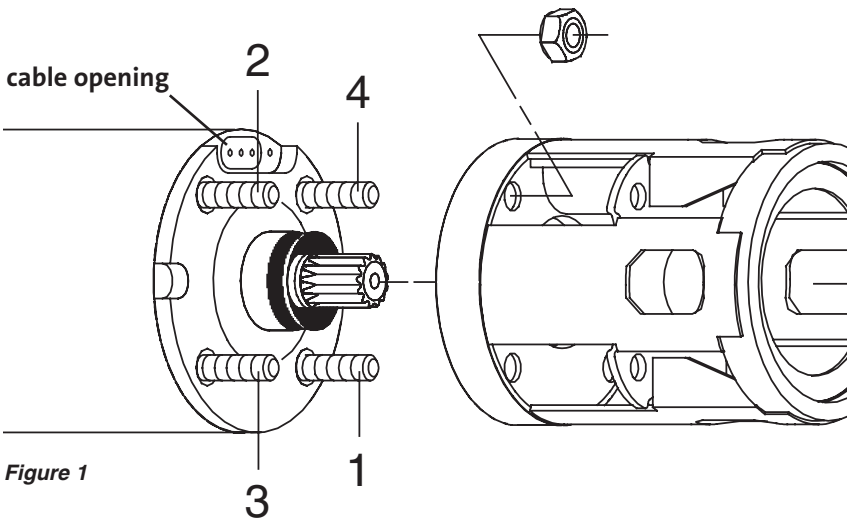


Figure 1

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

2. Attach the Pump to the Pipe

A back-up wrench should be used when riser pipe is attached to the pump. The pump should only be gripped by the flats on the top of the discharge chamber. Under no circumstances grip the body of the pump, cable guard or motor. When tightened down, the threaded end of the first section of the riser pipe or the nipple must not come in contact with the check valve retainer in the discharge chamber of the pump. After the first section of the riser pipe has been attached to the pump, the lifting cable or elevator should be clamped to the pipe. Do not clamp the pump. When raising the pump and riser section, be careful not to place bending stress on the pump by picking it up by the pump-end only. It is recommended that plastic-type riser pipe be used only with the smaller domestic submersibles. The manufacturer or representative should be contacted to ensure the pipe type and physical characteristics are suitable for this use. Use the correct joint compound recommended by the specific pipe manufacturer. Besides making sure that points are fastened, we recommend the use of a torque arrestor when using plastic pipe.

3. Lower the Pump Into the Well

Make sure the electrical cables are not cut or damaged in any way when the pump is being lowered in the well. Do not use the power cables to support the weight of the pump.

To protect against surface water entering the well and contaminating the water source, the well should be finished off above grade utilizing a locally approved well seal or pitless adaptor unit. We recommend that steel riser pipes always be used with the larger submersibles. A pipe thread compound should be used on all joints. Make sure that the joints are adequately tightened in order to resist the tendency of the motor to loosen the joints when stopping and starting.

The drop cable should be secured to the riser pipe at approximately every 10 ft/3 m to prevent sagging, looping and possible cable damage. Nylon cable clips or waterproof tape may be used. The cable splice should be protected by securing it with clips or tape just above each joint.

Figure 2

Figure 3

IMPORTANT: *Plastic pipe tends to stretch under load. This stretching must be taken into account when securing the cable to the riser pipe. Leave three to four inches of slack between clips or taped points. This tendency for plastic pipe to stretch will also affect the calculation of the pump setting depth. As a general rule, you can estimate that plastic pipe will stretch to approximately 2% of its length. When plastic riser pipe is used, it is recommended that a safety cable be attached to the pump to lower and raise it. The discharge chamber of GRUNDFOS 4-inch submersibles is designed to accommodate this cable. (See Figures 2 & 3.)*

Check Valves: A check valve should always be installed at the surface of the well and one at a maximum of 25 feet above static water level. In addition, for installations deeper than 200 feet, check valves should be installed at no more than 200 foot intervals.

4. Electrical Connections

WARNING: Reduced risk of electric shock during operation of this pump requires the provision of acceptable grounding. If the means of connection to the supply connected box is other than grounded metal conduit, ground the pump back to the service by connecting a copper conductor (at least the size of the circuit supplying the pump) to the grounding screw provided within the wiring compartment.

Verification of the electrical supply should be made to ensure the voltage, phase and frequency match that of the motor. Motor electrical data can be found on page 6. If voltage variations are larger than ± 10%, do not operate the pump. Single-phase motor control boxes should be connected as shown on the wiring diagram mounted on the inside cover of the control box supplied with the motor. The type of wire used between the pump control boxes should be approved for submersible pump application. The conductor insulation should be type RW, RUW, TW or equivalent.

A high-voltage surge arrestor should be used to protect the motor against lightning and switching surges. Lightning voltage surges in power lines are caused when lightning strikes somewhere in the area. Switching surges are caused by the opening and closing of switches on the main high-voltage distribution power lines.

The correct voltage-rated surge arrestor should be installed on the supply (line) side of the control box or starter (See Figure 4a & 4b). The arrestor must be grounded in accordance with the National Electric Code and local governing regulations.

PUMPS SHOULD NEVER BE STARTED UNLESS THE PUMP IS TOTALLY SUBMERGED. SEVERE DAMAGE MAY BE CAUSED TO THE PUMP AND MOTOR IF THEY ARE RUN DRY.

The control box shall be permanently grounded in accordance with the National Electric Code and local governing codes or regulations. The ground wire should be a bare stranded copper conductor at least the same size as the drop cable wire size. Ground wire should be as short a distance as possible and securely fastened to a true grounding point. True grounding points are considered to be: a grounding rod driven into the water strata; steel well casing submerged into the water lower than the pump setting level; and steel discharge pipes without insulating couplings. If plastic discharge pipe and well casing are used, a properly sized bare copper wire should be connected to a stud on the motor and run to the control panel. Do not ground to a gas supply line. Connect the grounding wire to the ground point first, then to the terminal in the control box.

Single Phase Hookup

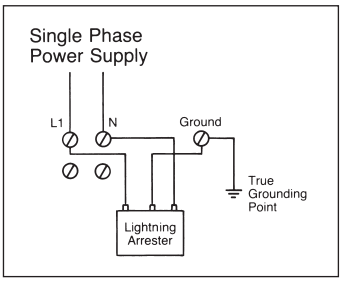


Figure 4a

Three Phase Hookup

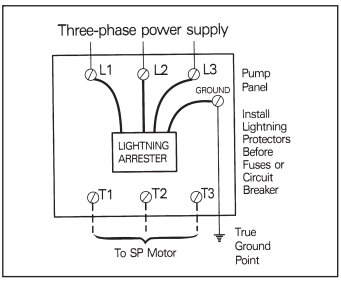
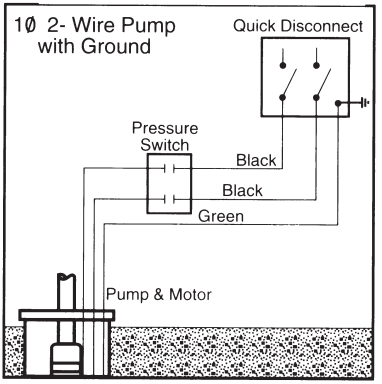


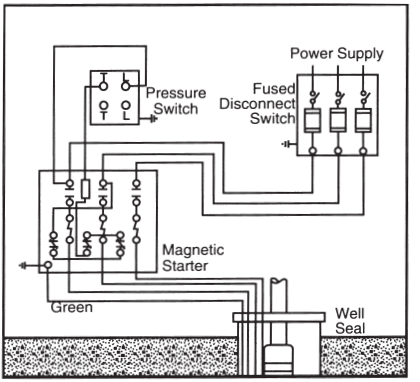
Figure 4b

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

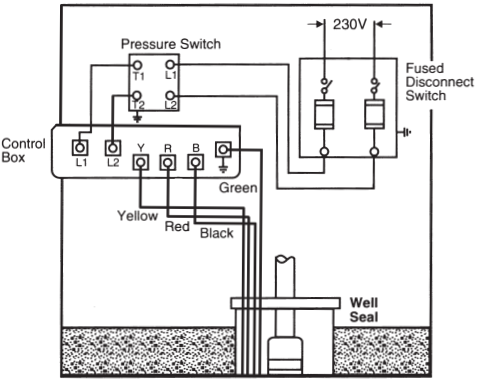
Single-Phase 2-Wire Wiring Diagram for Submersible Motors



Three-Phase Wiring Diagram for Submersible Motors



Single-Phase 3-Wire Control Box for Submersible Motors



4. Starting the Pump for the First Time

A. Attach a temporary horizontal length of pipe to the riser pipe.
B. Install a gate valve and another short length of pipe to the temporary pipe.
C. Adjust the gate valve one-third of the way open.
D. Verify that the electrical connections are in accordance with the wiring diagram.
E. After proper rotation has been checked, start the pump and let it operate until the water runs clear of sand, silt and other impurities.
F. Slowly open the valve in small increments as the water clears until the valve is all the way open. The pump should not be stopped until the water runs clear.
G. If the water is clean and clear when the pump is first started, the valve should still be opened until it is all the way open.

Grundfos motors specifications

1- Phase motors

HP	Ph	Volt	Service factor	Amperage		Full load		Max. thrust (lbs)	Line-to-Line resistance ( )		KVA code	Nameplate no.
				SF	Start	Eff. (%)	Pwr fact.		Blk-Yel	Red-Yel		
4-inch, single phase, 2-wire motors (control box not required)												
1/3	1	230	1.75	4.6	25.7	59	77	900	6.8-8.2		S	79952101
1/2	1	115	1.60	12.0	55	62	76	900	1.1-1.3		R	79922102
1/2	1	230	1.60	6.0	34.5	62	76	900	5.2-6.3		R	79952102
3/4	1	230	1.50	8.4	40.5	62	75	900	3.2-3.8		N	79952103
1	1	230	1.40	9.8	48.4	63	82	900	2.5-3.1		M	79952104
1 1/2	1	230	1.30	13.1	62	64	85	900	1.9-2.3		L	79952105
4-inch, single phase, 3-wire motors												
1/3	1	115	1.75	9.0	29	59	77	900	1.55-1.9	2.4-3	M	79423101
1/3	1	230	1.75	4.6	14	59	77	900	6.8-8.3	17.3-21.1	L	79453101
1/2	1	115	1.60	12.0	42.5	61	76	900	0.9-1.1	1.9-2.35	L	79423102
1/2	1	230	1.60	6.0	21.5	62	76	900	4.7-5.7	15.8-19.6	L	79453102
3/4	1	230	1.50	8.4	31.4	62	75	900	3.2-3.9	14-17.2	L	79453103
1	1	230	1.40	9.8	37	63	82	900	2.6-3.1	10.3-12.5	K	79453104
1.5	1	230	1.30	11.6	45.9	69	89	900	1.9-2.3	7.8-9.6	H	79453105
2	1	230	1.25	13.2	57	72	86	1500	1.5-1.8	3.4-4.1	G	79454506
3	1	230	1.15	17.0	77	74	93	1500	1.2-1.4	2.45-3	F	79454507
5	1	230	1.15	27.5	110	77	92	1500	0.65-0.85	2.1-2.6	F	79454509

3-Phase motors

HP	Ph	Volt	Service factor	Amperage		Full load		Max. thrust (lbs)	Line-to-Line resistance ( )		KVA code	Nameplate no.
				SF	Start.	Eff. (%)	Pwr fact.		Blk-Yel	Red-Yel		
4-inch, three phase, 3-wire motors												
		230	1.30	7.3	40.3	75	72	900	3.9		K	79302005
1 1/2	3	460	1.30	3.7	20.1	75	72	900	15.9		K	79362005
		575	1.30	2.9	16.1	75	72	900	25.2		K	79392005
		230	1.25	8.7	48	76	75	900	3.0		J	79302006
3	3	460	1.25	4.4	24	76	75	900	12.1		J	79362006
		575	1.25	3.5	19.2	76	75	900	18.8		J	79392006
		230	1.15	12.2	56	77	75	900	2.2		H	79302006
3	3	460	1.15	6.1	28	77	75	900	9.0		H	79362007
		575	1.15	4.8	22	77	75	900	13.0		H	79395507
		208/230	1.15	18.6/17.4	108	80	82	1500	1.2		H	79304509
5	3	440/460	1.15	8.65/8.65	54	80	82	1500	5.0		H	79354509
		575	1.15	7.9	54	80	82	1500	7.3		H	79394509
		208/230	1.15	27.0/25.0	130	81	82	1500	0.84		H	79305511
7 1/2	3	440/460	1.15	12.8/12.6	67	81	82	1500	3.24		J	79355511
		575	1.15	10.6	53	81	82	1500	5.2		J	79395511
10	3	440/460	1.15	18.0/18.6	90	81	80	1500	1.16		H	79355512
		575	1.15	14.4	72	81	80	1500	1.84		H	79395512

*All Grundfos 4" motors have a ground (green wire)

GRUNDFOS Control Box SA-SPM5

RATING		GRUNDFOS MOTOR MODEL	GRUNDFOS CONTROL BOX	GRUNDFOS STANDARD #'s	GRUNDFOS RUN CAP/DELUXE #'s
HP	VOLT				
1/3	115	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126150	–
1/3	230	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126151	–
1/2	115	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126152	–
1/2	230	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126153	–
3/4	230	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126154	–
1	230	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126155	91126211
1.5	230	MS402B	SA-SPM5	91126212	91126213
2	230	MS4000	SA-SPM5	91126214	91126215
3	230	MS4000	SA-SPM5	91126216	91126217
5	230	MS4000	SA-SPM5	91126218	91126219

MOTOR INFORMATION

The key to long submersible motor life is good cooling. Most submersible pumps rely on moving heat away from the motor by forced convection. The ambient/produced fluid is typically drawn by the motor in the course of pumping to accomplish this task. Submersible motors used in the water supply industry are typically designed to operate at full load in water up to 30°C (86°F), provided the flow velocity can be maintained at a minimum of 0.5 feet per second (fps).

Required Cooling Flow and Velocity

AWWA specifications state the maximum motor diameter and the minimum inside diameter of the well shall be in such relationship that under any operating condition the water velocity past the motor shall not exceed 12 fps (3.7 m/s) nor be less than 0.5 fps (0.15 m/s). The AWWA specification are principally applicable to motors 6-inch and larger, as most 4-inch motor designs are based on a minimum cooling flow velocity of 0.25 fps (0.08 m/s) at rated ambient temperature. Table 8 relates flow, casing and motor size requirements to accomplish minimum cooling velocity.

Table 8: Minimum Submersible Cooling Flow Requirements

Casing/Sleeve I.D. (inches)	4" Motor (0.25 fps)	6" Motor (0.5 fps)
	(gpm)	
4	1.2	–
5	7.0	–
6	13	9
7	20	25
8	30	45
10	50	90
12	80	140
14	110	200
16	150	280
18	–	380

Notes:
1. Minor irregularities associated with motor shape and diameter variations between manufactures are not accounted for in the table.
2. At the velocity specified in the table the temperature differential between the motor surface and ambient water will range from 5° - 15°C (10-30°F).

Some submersible motor manufactures require no cooling fluid flow past the motor, when the produced fluid temperature is 20°C (68°F) or less. Cooling by free convection in such cases, is only permitted in the vertical position and is contingent on no adverse operating conditions present such as; poor power, high stop/start frequency, presence of incrustating deposits on the motor surface, etc. Detramental operating conditions are difficult to identify or predict, and for this reason, the minimum cooling flow should be provided whenever possible - regardless of the ambient fluid temperature.

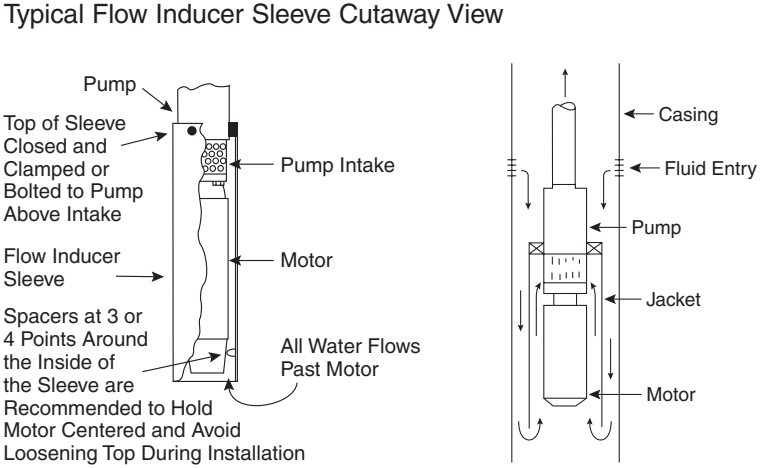
Typical Motor Jacket/Shroud Configurations.

The motor shroud is generally of the next nominal diameter of standard pipe larger than the motor or the pump, depending on the shroud configuration used. The tubular/pipe material can be plastic or thin walled steel (corrosion resistant materials preferred). The cap/top must accommodate power cable without damage and provide a snug fit, so that only a very small amount of fluid can be pulled through the top of the shroud. The fit should not be completely water tight as ventilation is often required to allow escape of the air or gas that might accumulate. The shroud body should be stabilized to prevent rotation and maintain the motor centered within the shroud. The shroud length should extend to a length of 1-2 times the shroud diameter beyond the bottom of the motor when possible. Shrouds are typically attached immediately above the pump intake or at the pump/column correction.

A typical motor sleeve/shroud selection example is sited below and illustrated in Figure 8:

If a well feeds water from above the pump, has a casing/chamber too small to allow a motor jacket/sleeve on the pump, and does not have adequate level and flow to allow raising the pump above the inflow, it is difficult to properly cool the motor. When possible, the casing depth should be increased to allow flow to come from below the motor. If this is not practical, adequate flow past the motor can usually be attained by employing a motor jacket with a stringer pipe or by using a jet tube.

Figure 8: Typical Motor Jacket Installation Scenarios



MOTOR INFORMATION

Single-Phase 60 Hz

MOTOR RATING		COPPER WIRE SIZE (AWG)								
VOLTS	HP	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	00
115	1/3	130	210	340	540	840	1300	1960	2910	
	1/2	100	160	250	390	620	960	1460	2160	
230	1/3	550	880	1390	2190	3400	5250	7960		
	1/2	400	650	1020	1610	2510	3880	5880		
	3/4	300	480	760	1200	1870	2890	4370	6470	
	1	250	400	630	990	1540	2380	3610	5360	6520
	1-1/2	190	310	480	770	1200	1870	2850	4280	5240
	2	150	250	390	620	970	1530	2360	3620	4480
	3	120	190	300	470	750	1190	1850	2890	3610
	5	180	280	450	710	1110	1740	2170		

Three-Phase 60 Hz

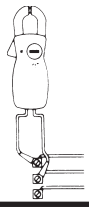
MOTOR RATIN		COPPER WIRE SIZE (AWG)						
VOLTS	HP	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
208	1-1/2	310	500	790	1260			
	2	240	390	610	970	1520		
	3	180	290	470	740	1160	1810	
		5170	280	4690	1080			1660
230	1-1/2	360	580	920	1450			
	2	280	450	700	1110	1740		
	3	210	340	540	860	1340	2080	
	5		200	320	510	800	1240	1900
460	1-1/2	1700						
	2	1300	2070					
	3	1000	1600	2520				
	5	590	950	1500	2360			
575	1-1/2	2620						
	2	2030						
	3	1580	2530					
	5	920	1480	2330				

FOOTNOTES:

1. If aluminum conductor is used, multiply lengths by 0.5. Maximum allowable length of aluminum is considerably shorter than copper wire of same size.
2. The portion of the total cable which is between the service entrance and a 3Ø motor starter should not exceed 25% of the total maximum length to ensure reliable starter operation. Single-phase control boxes may be connected at any point of the total cable length.
3. Cables #14 to #0000 are AWG sizes, and 250 to 300 are MCM sizes.

TROUBLESHOOTING

SUPPLY VOLTAGE



How to Measure

By means of a voltmeter, which has been set to the proper scale, measure the voltage at the control box or starter. On single-phase units, measure between line and neutral.

What it Means

When the motor is under load, the voltage should be within ± 10% of the nameplate voltage. Larger voltage variation may cause winding damage. Large variations in the voltage indicate a poor electrical supply and the pump should not be operated until these variations have been corrected.

If the voltage constantly remains high or low, the motor should be changed to the correct supply voltage.

CURRENT MEASUREMENT

How to Measure

By use of an ammeter, set on the proper scale, measure the current on each power lead at the control box. See page 6, for motor amp draw information.

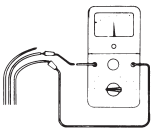
Current should be measured when the pump is operating at a constant discharge pressure with the motor fully loaded.

What it Means

If the amp draw exceeds the listed service factor amps (SFA), check for the following:

1. Loose terminals in control box or possible cable defect. Check winding and insulation resistances.
2. Too high or low supply voltage.
3. Motor windings are shorted.
4. Pump is damaged causing a motor overload.

WINDING RESISTANCE



How to Measure

Turn off power and disconnect the drop cable leads in the control box. Using an ohmmeter, set the scale selectors to Rx1 for values under 10 ohms and Rx10 for values over 10 ohms.

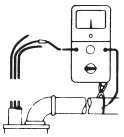
Zero-adjust the meter and measure the resistance between leads. Record the values. Motor resistance values can be found on page 6.

What it Means

If all the ohm values are normal, and the cable colors correct, the windings are not damaged. If any one ohm value is less than normal, the motor may be shorted. If any one ohm value is greater than normal, there is a poor cable connection or joint. The windings or cable may also be open.

If some of the ohm values are greater than normal and some less, the drop cable leads are mixed. To verify lead colors, see resistance values on page 6.

INSULATION RESISTANCE



How to Measure

Turn off power and disconnect the drop cable leads in the control box. Using an ohm or mega ohmmeter, set the scale selector to Rx 100K and zero-adjust the meter. Measure the resistance between the lead and ground (discharge pipe or well casing, if steel).

What it Means

For ohm values, refer to table below. Motors of all Hp, voltage, phase and cycle duties have the same value of insulation resistance.

OHM VALUE	MEGAOHM VALUE	CONDITION OF MOTOR AND LEADS
2,000,000 (or more)	2.0	**Motor not yet installed:** New Motor.
1,000,000 (or more)	1.0	Used motor which can be reinstalled in the well.
500,000 - 1,000,000	0.5 - 1.0	**Motor in well** (Ohm readings are for drop cable plus motor): A motor in reasonably good condition.
20,000 - 500,000	0.02 - 0.5	A motor which may have been damaged by lightning or with damaged leads. Do not pull the pump for this reason.
10,000 - 20,000	0.01 - 0.02	A motor which definitely has been damaged or with damaged cable. The pump should be pulled and repairs made to the cable or the motor replaced. The motor will still operate, but probably not for long.
less than 10,000	0 - 0.01	A motor which has failed or with completely destroyed cable insulation. The pump must be pulled and the cable repaired or the motor replaced. The motor will not run in this condition.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Pump Won't Start

POSSIBLE CAUSE	CHECK THIS BY...	CORRECT THIS BY...
No power at the motor	Check for voltage at the control box or panel.	If there is no voltage at the control panel, check the feeder panel for tripped circuits and reset those circuits.
Fuses are blown or the circuit breakers have tripped	Turn off the power and remove the fuses. Check for continuity with an ohmmeter.	Replace the blown fuses or reset the circuit breaker. If the new fuses blow or the circuit breaker trips, the electrical installation, motor, and wires must be check for defects.
(3-phase motors only) **Motor starter overloads are burned or have tripped**	Check for voltage on the line and load side of the starter. Check the amp draw and make sure the heater is sized correctly.	Replace any burned heaters or reset. Inspect the starter for other damage. If the heater trips again, check the supply voltage. Ensure that heaters are sized correctly and the trip setting is appropriately adjusted.
(3-phase motors only) **Starter does not energize**	Energize the control circuit and check for voltage at the holding coil.	If there is no voltage, check the control circuit fuses. If there is voltage, check the holding coil for weak connections. Ensure that the holding coil is designed to operate with the available control voltage. Replace the coil if defects are found.
Defective controls	Check all safety and pressure switches for defects. Inspect the contacts in control devices.	Replace worn or defective parts or controls.
Motor or cable is defective	Turn off the power and disconnect the motor leads from the control box. Measure the lead-to-lead resistance with an ohmmeter (set to R x 1). Measure the lead-to-ground values with an ohmmeter (set to R x 100K).	If an open or grounded winding is found, remove the motor from the well and recheck the measurements with the lead separated from the motor. Repair or replace the motor or cable.
(1-phase motors only) **Defective capacitor**	Turn off the power and discharge the capacitor by shorting the leads together. Check it with an analog ohmmeter (set to R x 100k).	When the meter is connected to the capacitor, the needle should jump toward 0 (zero) ohms and slowly drift back to infinity (∞). Replace capacitor if it is defective.
Defective pressure switch or the tubing to it is plugged	Watch the pressure gauges as the pressure switch operates. Remove the tubing and blow through it.	Replace as necessary.
The pump is mechanically bound or stuck	Turn off the power and manually rotate the pump shaft. Also check the motor shaft rotation, the shaft height, and the motor's amp draw (to see if it indicates a locked rotor).	If the pump shaft doesn't rotate, remove the pump and examine it. If necessary, dismantle it and check the impellers and seal for obstruction. Check for motor corrosion.

Pump Does Not Produce Enough Flow (GPM)

POSSIBLE CAUSE	CHECK THIS BY...	CORRECT THIS BY...
(3-phase motors only) **Shaft is turning in the wrong direction**	Check to make sure the electrical connections in the control panel are correct.	Correct the wiring. For single phase motors, check the wiring diagram on the motor. For three phase motors, simply switch any two power leads.
Pump is operating at the wrong speed (too slow)	Check for low voltage and phase imbalance.	Replace defective parts or contact power company, as applicable.
Check valve is stuck (or installed backwards)	Remove the check valve.	Re-install or replace.
Parts or fittings in the pump are worn **– or –** **Impellers or Inlet Strainer is clogged**	Install a pressure gauge near the discharge port, start the pump, and gradually close the discharge valve. Read the pressure at shutoff. (Do not allow the pump to operate for an extended period at shutoff.)	Convert the PSI you read on the gauge to Feet of Head by: **PSI x 2.31 ft/PSI = _____ ft.** **Specific Gravity** Add to this number the number of feet (vertically) from the gauge down to the water's pumping level. Refer to the pump curve for the model you are working with to determine the shutoff head you should expect for that model. If that head is close to the figure you came up with (above), the pump is probably OK. If not, remove the pump and inspect impellers, chambers, etc.
The water level in the well may be too low to supply the flow desired **– or –** **Collapsed well**	Check the drawdown in the well while the pump is operating.	If the pumping water level (including drawdown) is not **AT LEAST 3 FEET** above the pump's inlet strainer, either: 1. Lower the pump further down the well. 2. Throttle back the discharge valve to decrease the flow, thereby reuding drawdown.
Broken shaft or coupling	Pull pump and inspect.	Replace as necessary.
There are leaks in the fittings or piping	Pull the pump out of the well.	The suction pipe, valves, and fittings must be made tight. Repair any leaks and retighten all loose fittings.

Fuses Blow or Heaters Trip

POSSIBLE CAUSE	CHECK THIS BY...	CORRECT THIS BY...
Improper voltage	Check the voltage at the control box or panel.	If the voltage varies by more than 10% (+ or -), contact the power company.
	If the incoming voltage is OK, check the wire size and the distance between the pump motor and the pump control panel.	Rewire with correct gauge. Undersized wire and a great distance between the control panel and the pump motor increases resistance and decreases the voltage by the time it reaches the pump motor.
The starter overloads are set too low	Cycle the pump and measure the amperage.	Increase the heater size or adjust the trip setting. Do not, however, exceed the recommended rating.
(3-phase motors only) **The three-phase current is imbalanced**	Check the current draw on each lead to the motor.	The current draw on each lead must be within 5% of each other (+ or -). If they are not, check the wiring.
The wiring or connections are faulty	Check to make sure the wiring is correct and there are no loose terminals.	Tighten any loose terminals and replace any damaged wire.
(1-phase motors only) **Capacitor is defective**	Turn off the power and discharge the capacitor. Check the capacitor with an ohmmeter (set at R x 100k). See page 15 for instructions.	When the meter is connected to the capacitor, the needle should jump toward 0 (zero) ohms and then slowly drift back to infinity (¥). Replace capacitor if it is defective.
Fuse, heater, or starter are the wrong size	Check the fuses and heaters against the motor manufacturer's specification charts.	Replace as necessary.
The control box location is too hot	Touch the box with your bare hand during the hottest part of the day – you should be able to keep your hand on it without burning.	Shade, ventilate, or move the control box so its environment does not exceed 120°F.
(1-phase motors only) **Wrong control box**	Check requirements for the motor against the control box specifications.	Replace as necessary.
Defective pressure switch	Watch gauges as pressure switch operates.	Replace as necessary.
The motor is shorted or grounded.	Turn off the power and disconnect the wiring. Measure the lead-to-lead resistance with an ohmmeter (set to R x 1). Measure the lead-to-ground values with an ohmmeter (set to R x 100K) or a megaohmmeter. Compare these measurements to the rated values for your motor.	If you find an open or grounded winding, remove the motor and recheck the leads. If OK, check the leads for continuity and for bad splice.
Poor motor cooling	Find the internal diameter of the well casing (or sleeve, if used). For proper cooling, the flow of water **must not be less than the GPM shown across the bottom scale on page __.**	Throttle up the pump flow (GPM) so proper cooling is possible. – or – Pull the pump out of the well and add a sleeve with a smaller internal diameter.

Pump Cycles Too Often

POSSIBLE CAUSE	CHECK THIS BY...	CORRECT THIS BY...
The pressure switch is defective or is not properly adjusted	Check the pressure setting on the switch. Check the voltage across closed contacts.	Readjust the pressure switch or replace it if defective.
The tank is too small	Check the tank size and amount of air in the tank. The tank volume should be approximately 10 gallons for each Gallon-Per-Minute of pump capacity. At the pump cut-in pressure, the tank should be about 2/3 filled with air.	Replace the tank with one that is the correct size.
There is insufficient air charging of the tank or piping is leaking	Pump air into the tank or diaphragm chamber. Check the diaphragm for leaks. Check the tank and piping for leaks with soapy water. Check the air-to-water ratio in the tank.	Repair as necessary.
Plugged snifter valve or bleed orifice (causing pressure tank to be waterlogged)	Examine them for dirt or erosion.	Repair or replace as necessary.
Leak in the pressure tank or piping	Apply soapy water to pipes and tank, then watch for bubbles, indicating leaks.	Repair or replace as necessary.
The level control is defective or is not properly set	Check the setting and operation of the level control.	Readjust the level control setting (according to the manufacturer's instructions) or replace it if defective.
Pump is oversized for the application. It is outpumping the yield of the well and pumping itself dry.	Check the yield of the well (determined by the well-test) against the pump's performance curve.	Reduce the flow by throttling back the valve. – or – Change the pump.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Products manufactured by GRUNDFOS are warranted to the original user only to be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of 24 months from date of installation, but not more than 30 months from date of manufacture. GRUNDFOS' liability under this warranty shall be limited to repairing or replacing at GRUNDFOS' option, without charge, F.O.B. GRUNDFOS' factory or authorized service station, any product of GRUNDFOS' manufacture. GRUNDFOS will not be liable for any costs of removal, installation, transportation, or any other charges which may arise in connection with a warranty claim. Products which are sold but not manufactured by GRUNDFOS are subject to the warranty provided by the manufacturer of said products and not by GRUNDFOS' warranty. GRUNDFOS will not be liable for damage or wear to products caused by abnormal operating conditions, accident, abuse, misuse, unauthorized alteration or repair, or if the product was not installed in accordance with GRUNDFOS printed installation and operating instructions.

To obtain service under this warranty, the defective product must be returned to the distributor or dealer of GRUNDFOS products from which it was purchased together with proof of purchase and installation date, failure date, and supporting installation data. Unless otherwise provided, the distributor or dealer will contact GRUNDFOS or an authorized service station for instructions. Any defective product to be returned to GRUNDFOS or a service station must be sent freight prepaid; documentation supporting the warranty claim and/or a Return Material Authorization must be included if so instructed.

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BE > THINK > INNOVATE >

Being responsible is our foundation
Thinking ahead makes it possible
Innovation is the essence

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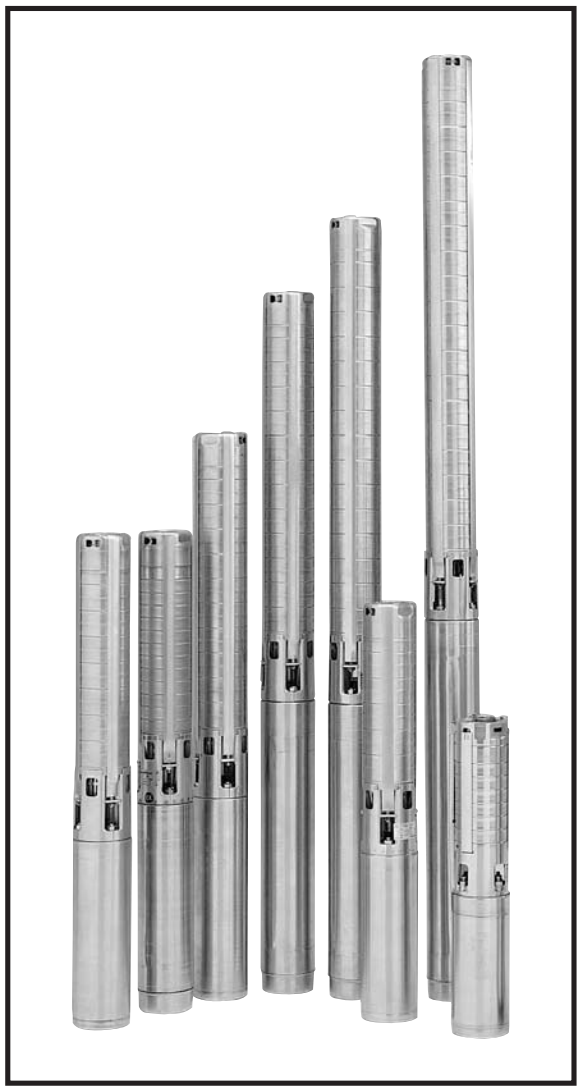
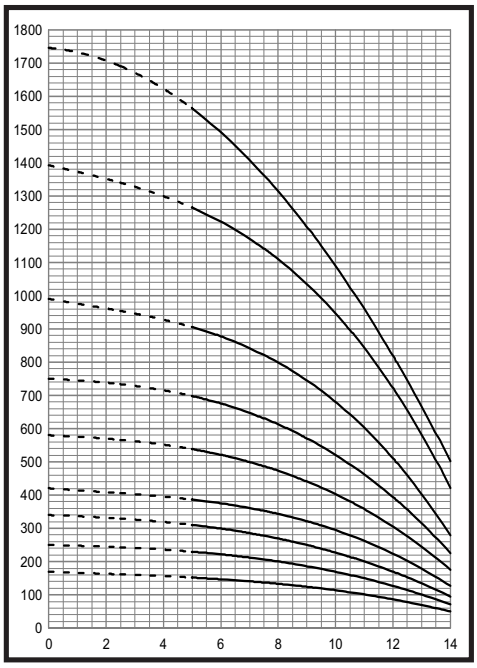
L-SP-TL-048 Rev. 2/06(US)

CS-EXW01 AND CS-EXW02 PUMP SPECIFICATIONS

Easy Selection Chart
Performance Curves and Technical Data

4-Inch Submersible Pumps





Performance Curves

Materials of Construction

Grundfos Stainless Steel Submersible Pumps

4" Submersible

Easy Selection Charts.

40S EASY SELECTION CHART

40 GPM

SELECTION CHARTS

FLOW RANGE

(24 TO 55 GPM)

PUMP OUTLET
2 " NPT

(Ratings are in GALLONS PER MINUTE-GPM)

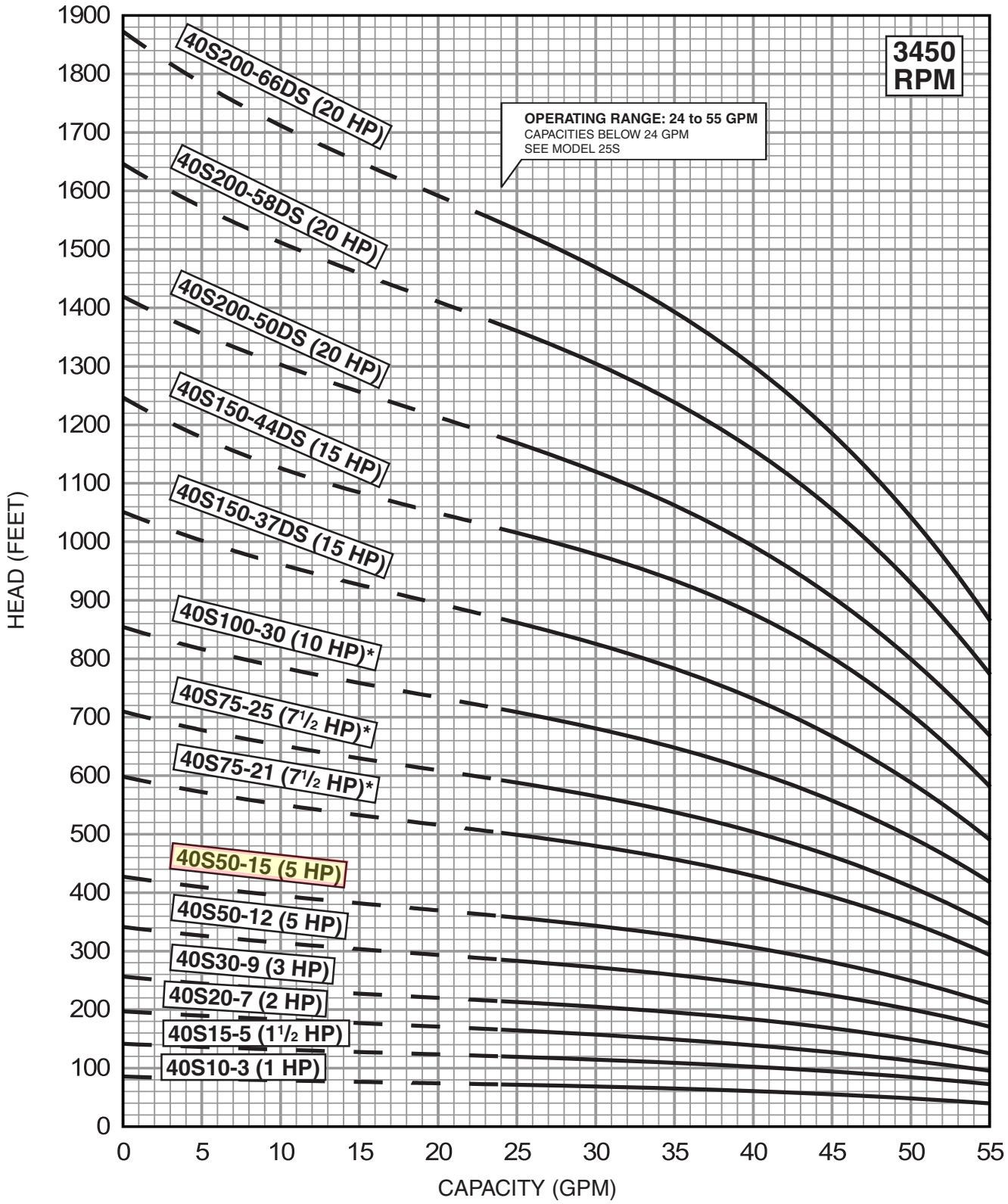
PUMP MODEL	HP	PSI		DEPTH TO PUMPING WATER LEVEL (LIFT) IN FEET																									
				20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	340	400	460	520	600	700	800	900	1000	1100
40S10-3	1	20	46.2	33.0																								
		30	69.3																									
		40	92.4																									
		50	116																									
		60	139																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	28	19	11	2																					
40S15-5	1 1/2	0	0				52.0	41.0	24.0																			
		20	46.2	57.0	50.0	37.0	18.0																					
		30	69.3	48.0	34.0	15.0																						
		40	92.4	31.0	11.0																							
		50	116	7.0																								
		60	139																									
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	52	44	35	26	18	9																			
40S20-7	2	0	0					54.0	49.0	40.0	29.0	15.0																
		20	46.2			53.0	46.0	37.0	25.0	10.0																		
		30	69.3		52.0	45.0	35.0	23.0	8.0																			
		40	92.4	51.0	44.0	33.0	21.0	5.0																				
		50	116	42.0	32.0	18.0	2.0																					
		60	139	30.0	16.0																							
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	77	68	59	51	42	33	25	16	7																
40S30-9	3	0	0							53.0	47.0	41.0	32.0	22.0														
		20	46.2					51.0	45.0	38.0	29.0	19.0																
		30	69.3				50.0	44.0	37.0	28.0	17.0																	
		40	92.4		54.0	50.0	43.0	35.0	26.0	15.0																		
		50	116	54.0	49.0	42.0	34.0	24.0	13.0																			
		60	139	48.0	41.0	33.0	23.0	11.0																				
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0	102	94	85	76	68	59	50	42	33	24	16	7													
40S50-12	5	0	0									53.0	49.0	44.0	39.0	32.0	25.0	16.0										
		20	46.2							52.0	48.0	43.0	37.0	30.0	22.0	13.0												
		30	69.3						51.0	47.0	42.0	36.0	29.0	21.0	12.0													
		40	92.4					51.0	46.0	41.0	35.0	28.0	20.0	11.0														
		50	116			54.0	50.0	45.0	40.0	34.0	26.0	18.0	9.0															
		60	139		53.0	49.0	45.0	39.0	33.0	25.0	17.0	8.0																
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0		130	122	113	104	96	87	78	70	61	52	44	35	26	18										
40S50-15	5	0	0											52.0	49.0	46.0	42.0	37.0	26.0									
		20	46.2									51.0	48.0	45.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	24.0										
		30	69.3								51.0	48.0	44.0	40.0	35.0	29.0	23.0	16.0										
		40	92.4							51.0	47.0	43.0	39.0	34.0	28.0	21.0	14.0											
		50	116						50.0	47.0	43.0	38.0	33.0	27.0	20.0	13.0												
		60	139					50.0	46.0	42.0	37.0	32.0	26.0	19.0	12.0													
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0					141	132	124	115	107	98	89	81	72	63	55	37	11								
40S75-21	7 1/2	0	0																49.0	41.0	29.0	15.0						
		20	46.2													53.0	51.0	48.0	43.0	32.0	19.0							
		30	69.3												52.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	39.0	27.0	13.0							
		40	92.4											52.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	42.0	35.0	22.0	6.0							
		50	116										52.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	41.0	38.0	30.0	16.0								
		60	139									51.0	49.0	47.0	44.0	41.0	38.0	34.0	25.0	10.0								
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0									181	172	163	155	146	137	129	111	85	59	33						
40S75-25	7 1/2	0	0																	51.0	45.0	37.0	23.0					
		20	46.2																52.0	47.0	39.0	29.0	14.0					
		30	69.3															54.0	50.0	44.0	35.0	25.0						
		40	92.4														54.0	52.0	48.0	41.0	32.0	21.0						
		50	116													53.0	52.0	50.0	45.0	38.0	28.0							
		60	139												53.0	51.0	49.0	47.0	43.0	34.0	24.0							
SHUT-OFF PSI:			0												203	194	186	177	160	134	108	82	47					
*40S100-30 40S100-30	10	0	0																		53.0	49.0	41.0	27.0				
		20	46.2																	54.0	50.0	44.0	35.0	20.0				
		30	69.3																	52.0	48.0	42.0	32.0	16.0				
		40	92.4																	51.0	46.0	39.0	28.0	12.0				
		50	116																	49.0	43.0	36.0	25.0	8.0				
		60	139																52.0	47.0	41.0	33.0	21.0					
SHUT-OFF PSI:																			222	196	170	144	110	66	23			

*** 6" Motor**

See 40S performance curves for higher head models.

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FLOW RANGE: 24 - 55 GPM **OUTLET SIZE: 2 " NPT** **NOMINAL DIA. 4"**



SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
4" MOTOR STANDARD, 1-10 HP/3450 RPM.
6" MOTOR STANDARD,15-20 HP/3450 RPM.
* Also available with 6" motor.

Performance conforms to ISO 9906. 1999 (E) Annex A
Minimum submergance is 5 feet.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

MODEL NO.	FIG.	HP	MOTOR SIZE	DISCH. SIZE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES					APPROX. SHIP WT.
					A	B	C	D	E	
40S10-3	A	1	4"	2" NPT	24.6	11.8	12.8	3.8	3.9	32
40S15-5	A	1 1/2	4"	2" NPT	29.7	13.6	16.1	3.8	3.9	37
40S20-7	A	2	4"	2" NPT	34.5	15.1	19.4	3.8	3.9	41
40S30-9	A	3	4"	2" NPT	43.3	20.6	22.7	3.8	3.9	65
40S50-12	A	5	4"	2" NPT	51.3	23.6	27.7	3.8	3.9	78
40S50-15	A	5	4"	2" NPT	56.2	23.6	32.6	3.8	3.9	84
40S75-21*	A	7 1/2	4"	2" NPT	74.6	29.6	45.0	3.8	3.9	120
40S75-25*	A	7 1/2	4"	2" NPT	81.2	29.6	51.6	3.8	3.9	124
40S100-30*	A	10	4"	2" NPT	103.7	43.9	59.8	3.8	3.9	181
40S150-37DS	A	15	6"	2" NPT	99.5	28.0	71.5	5.4	5.4	244
40S150-44DS	A	15	6"	2" NPT	111.0	28.0	83.0	5.4	5.4	340
40S200-50DS**	B	20	6"	2" MPT	136.0	30.6	105.4	5.4	5.5	319
40S200-58DS**	B	20	6"	2" MPT	149.2	30.6	118.6	5.4	5.5	334
40S200-66DS**	B	20	6"	2" MPT	162.4	30.6	131.8	5.4	5.5	394

NOTES: All models suitable for use in 4" wells, unless otherwise noted.
Weights include pump end with motor in lbs.
* Also available with 6" motor.
** Built into sleeve 2" MPT discharge, 6" min. well dia.

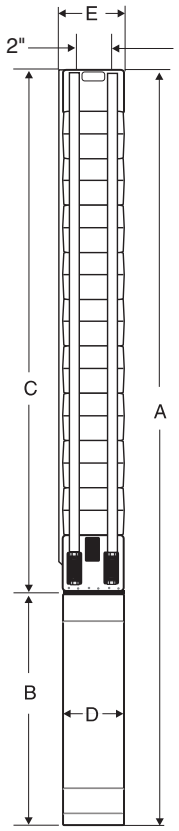


Fig. A

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

COMPONENT	CYLINDRICAL SHAFT (3-44 Stgs.)	DEEP SET (50-66 Stgs.)
Check Valve Housing	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Check Valve	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Diffuser Chamber	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Impeller	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Suction Interconnector	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Inlet Screen	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Pump Shaft	431 Stainless Steel	431 Stainless Steel
Straps	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Cable Guard	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Priming Inducer	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Coupling	316/431 Stainless Steel **	329/416 Stainless Steel
Check Valve Seat	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Top Bearing	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Impeller Seal Ring	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Intermediate Bearings	NBR/316 Stainless Steel	NBR/316 Stainless Steel
Shaft Washer	LCP (Vectra®)	LCP (Vectra®)
Split Cone	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Split Cone Nut	304 Stainless Steel	304 Stainless Steel
Sleeve	Not Required	316 Stainless Steel
Sleeve Flange	Not Required	304 Stainless Steel

NOTES: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Vectra® is a registered trademark of Hoechast Calanese Corporation.
***Stainless Steel option available.**

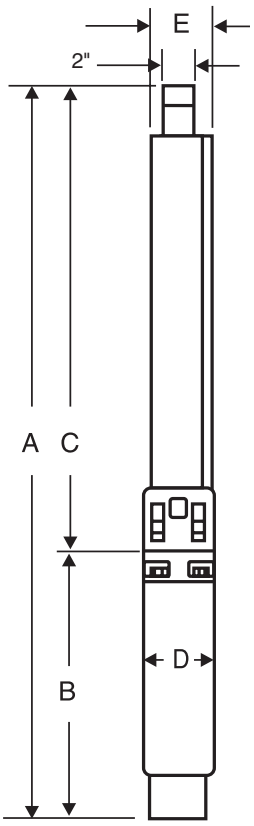


Fig. B

SYMCOM PUMPSAVER SPECIFICATIONS

www.SymCom.com
... your electronic control & protection specialists

SINGLE-PHASE PUMPSAVER CATALOG

PumpSaver® Plus
ELECTRONIC PUMP CONTROL & PROTECTION

Having issues with your SymCom product?
Call our **Technical Support Team** with
your questions.

800-843-8848
technicalsupport@symcom.com

To Our Customers:

Many times, issues with a product are the result of an incorrect setting. By calling us, SymCom's Technical Support Team, the issue can be eliminated. With our experienced staff, we can go over the settings with you to ensure that everything is set correctly. We are well versed in all products and applications for SymCom products. Chances are, we have run into your issue before.

The best way to fix an issue is to have you at the unit when you call, that way, we can make sure that all issues are fixed the first time. In the event that we determine your unit is not functioning properly, we will issue you a return material authorization (RMA) number to send the unit in for evaluation. If the unit is determined to be faulty and covered under warranty, we will replace the unit at no charge to you. No need to contact your distributor for a replacement. A new unit will be sent to you directly if it is covered under warranty.

So call our friendly support staff today for any and all of your questions regarding your SymCom products.

Best Regards,

SymCom Technical Support Team

Note: The use of flow restrictors, unusually high head pressures, or low water conditions at the time of calibration may interfere with the detection of dead-head and dry-well conditions.

5 - 15hp, 230VAC - Model 235P

SymCom's Model 235P PumpSaver®Plus is designed to protect 5-15 hp, 230V, single-phase pumps from dry-well, dead-head, jammed impeller and overvoltage and undervoltage conditions.

A calibration adjustment allows the Model 235P to be calibrated to your specific pumping applications, thereby reducing the possibility of false or nuisance tripping. A unique microcontroller-based voltage and current-sensing circuit constantly monitors the incoming power for fluctuations causing overcurrent and undercurrent. When an abnormality, such as loss of suction is detected, the PumpSaver®Plus deactivates its output relay and directly disconnects the pump motor.

The PumpSaver®Plus communicates with a hand-held diagnostics tool called the Informer (sold separately). The Informer displays parameters including calibration points, trip points, run time and last faults. An IR Kit-12 (12" fiber optic kit) allows the Informer to access these parameters even when the PumpSaver®Plus is enclosed in a control box. This is valuable for troubleshooting the pump while it is running.

An external current transformer is required for operation (sold separately).

Size	Current	CT*
5 - 7½ HP	27.5 - 42.1	50:5
10 HP	51	75:5
15 HP	75	100:5

NOTE: The PumpSaver®Plus models have a sensitivity adjustment for the dry-well trip point. After calibration is done, you can adjust the sensitivity for the dry-well/dead-head trip point from 70-90% of the full load. This makes the unit even more adaptable to varying pumping applications. If you have a very low producing well, you increase the sensitivity closer to the 90% mark, or if you have a very heavy producing well, you would decrease the sensitivity around the 70% mark.

Specifications

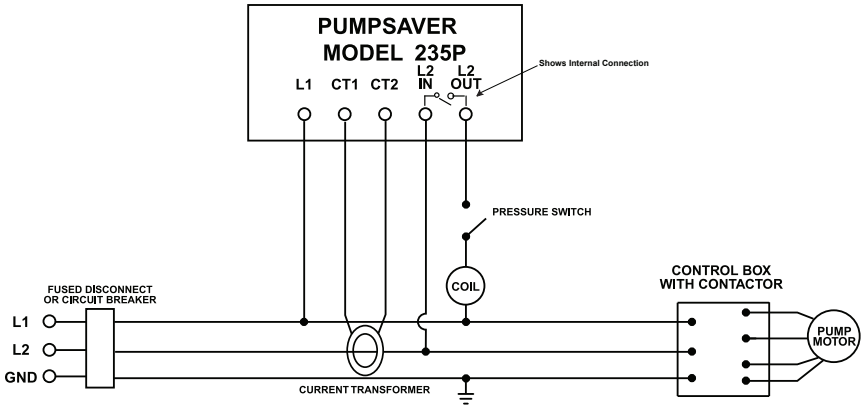
Functional Specifications	
Adjustments/Settings	
Overcurrent	125% of calibration point
Underload (dry-well)	Adjustable (70 to 90% of calibrated run power)
Overvoltage	265VAC
Undervoltage	190VAC
Number of restarts allowed in a 60-sec. period (rapid-cycling)	4
Trip Delay Times	
Overcurrent	5 seconds
Dry-well	4 seconds
Restart Delay Times	
Over/undervoltage	2 seconds
All other faults	Manual, 2-225 Minutes
Input Characteristics	
Supply Voltage	230VAC
Load Range	5 – 15 hp
Frequency	50/60Hz (Note: 50Hz will increase all delay timers by 20%)
Output Characteristics	
Output Contact Rating-SPST	A300, 720VA@240VAC (10 amps max.)
General Characteristics	
Operating Temperature	-40º to 55º C (-40º to 131º F)
Maximum Input Power	5 W
Wire Gauge	Solid or Stranded 10 - 22AWG
Terminal Torque	13 in.-lbs.
Standards Passed	
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)	IEC 61000-4-2, Level 2, 4kV contact, 6kV air
Surge Immunity	IEC 61000-4-5, Level 4, 4kV line-to-line and line-to-ground
Safety Marks	
cUL Listed	UL508, C22.2 No. 14
Dimensions	5.26" W x 2.93" H x 2.90" D
Weight	14 oz.
Mounting Methods	#8 screws

For a typical wiring diagram see page 35.
For installation instructions see page 36.
For product dimensions see page 54.

How to order:

235P* (5 - 15hp, 230VAC)

* current transformer sold separately



Model 235P

Size	Current	CT*
5 - 7½ HP	27.5 - 42.1	50:5
10 HP	51	75:5
15 HP	75	100:5

* external current transformers sold separately

The PumpSaver®Plus INSIDERs fit inside 1/3 – 3hp, 230V Franklin™, Pentek®, Grundfos®or CentriPro™ control boxes. PumpSavers are designed to protect single-phase pumps from dry-well, dead-head, rapid-cycling, jammed impeller, and over/undervoltage conditions. Typical applications include residential waterwells, commercial waterwells, irrigation wells, and golf course and other sprinkler systems.

CONNECTIONS
(INSIDERs)
Refer to specific connection instructions depending on the particular control box being used:

Grundfos® control box	- page 28
Pentek® control box	– page 31
Franklin™ control box	– page 32
CentriPro™ control box	– page 33

(111P / 233P / 235P)
NOTE: Use in conjunction with UL listed or recognized thermal or solid-state overload relays only.
1 Mount the PumpSaver®Plus Model 111P / 233P / 235P in a convenient location in or near the pump control box. If the location is wet or dusy, a NEMA 3R, 4 or 12 enclosure should be used.
2. Refer to Typical Wiring Diagram for 111P / 233P / 235P on pages 34 and 35.

NOTE: For Model 235P, one line from the fused disconnect must pass through the current transformer.

The Model 235P will NOT function without an external CT (sold separately).

NOTE: If the Model 235P immediately trips out upon completion of the calibration process, the current transformer may be installed incorrectly. Switch the CT1 and CT2 connections at the unit, then repeat the calibration process.

CALIBRATION / RESTART DELAY
(INSIDERs)
1. Turn RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION to the CAL position and close the box cover.
2. Apply power to the system. The pump should run for approximately 10 seconds and then shut off—this indicates the INSIDER has calibrated.
3. Remove power from the system. Open the control box and set the appropriate dry-well recovery time with the RESTART DELAY / CALIBRATION knob.
4. Shut the control box and re-apply power to the system.

(111P / 233P / 235P)
NOTE: The Model 111P / 233P / 235P should be calibrated during normal pumping conditions.

1. Turn the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob fully counter-clockwise to the CAL. position.
2. Apply power- the pump will run for approximately 10 seconds then shut off.
3. Set the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob to the desired restart delay (dry-well recovery time) - the pump will turn on.

CALIBRATING WHILE PUMPING

The Model 111P / 233P / 235P can also be calibrated while the pump is running. Turn the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob to CAL. while pumping. Wait for the pump to turn off (approxi-

mately 10 seconds), then adjust the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob to the desired setting.

MANUAL RESET MODE (111P / 233P / 235P only)

Set the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob to RESET for manual reset mode. If the 111P / 233P / 235P trips off due to a voltage or load problem, the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob must be rotated out of the RESET position to restart the pump, and then can be placed back in the RESET position for subsequent manual reset mode.

NOTE: Any restart delay can be bypassed by rotating the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob to the RESET position and back to the desired restart delay setting.

NOTE: The restart delay can be changed at any time. The next trip will follow the new restart delay setting.

OPERATION

The PumpSaver®Plus units monitor pump loads in amps and kilowatts. When the current (amps) exceeds approximately 125% of calibrated current, or power (kW) drops below the adjustable underload trip point, the PumpSaver®Plus units —after the trip delay—will turn off the pump. The PumpSaver®Plus units will automatically restart the pump after the selected restart delay time (unless in the manual reset mode).
The calibration is stored in permanent memory. The PumpSaver®Plus does not need to be recalibrated if power is lost.

SENSITIVITY

The PumpSaver®Plus units have an adjustment knob to set the underload trip sensitivity. Setting SENSITIVITY to the middle position (straight up) is equivalent to SymCom's standard underload trip level. Adjust the SENSITIVITY knob to increase/decrease underload sensitivity up to approximately ±10% of the standard trip. It may be necessary to increase the sensitivity if the PumpSaver®Plus does not trip on dry-run or dead-head or it is known that the water level in the well is very low relative to the pumps capabilities.

WARNING: Decreasing the SENSITIVITY may compromise the PumpSaver's ability to detect dry-run and/or dead-head conditions.

RUN HOURS

The PumpSaver®Plus units record pump run hours. Run hours can be displayed by a PumpSaver®Plus Informer. Run hours can be reset on the PumpSaver®Plus units.—please read the instruction fully before performing the procedure.
NOTE: Turn the SENSITIVITY knob completely to the left (counter-clockwise) or completely to the right (clockwise) when directed.

WARNING: ENSURE POWER IS APPLIED TO THE **INSIDERs** IN A SAFE MANNER WHEN PERFORMING THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE.

To Reset Run Hours:

1. Remove power to the PumpSaver®Plus.
2. Set the RESTART DELAY/CALIBRATION knob to RESET and the SENSITIVITY knob to th middle (12:00) position.
3. Apply power to the PumpSaver®Plus—the CAL. LIGHT will turn on.
4. Turn the SENSITIVITY knob to the right—the CAL. LIGHT will turn off and the RUN LIGHT will turn on.
5. Turn the SENSITIVITY knob to the left—both lights will turn on.
6. Turn the SENSITIVITY knob to the right.
7. After 10 seconds, the CAL. and RUN LIGHTS will blink twice indicating the run hours have successfully been reset.

RAPID CYCLING

Rapid cycling is defined as more than 4 restarts in a 60-second period. The PumpSaver®Plus is capable of detecting a rapid-cycle condition whether a control device, such as a pressure switch, is installed before* or after it. Upon detecting either form of rapid cycling, the PumpSaver®Plus will lock-out, preventing damage to the pump. To reset the PumpSaver®Plus, remove and re-apply power.

RAPID CYCLING (Line Side / Upstream)

Rapid cycling of the line side of the PumpSaver®Plus may be caused by several naturally occurring conditions which are indistinguishable from true rapid cycling. For this reason, once tripped, Symcom's protection will wait 30 minutes and restart. If any restart is successful (pump runs for more than I minute), the rapid cycle counter will reset to zero. If the PumpSaver®Plus encounters rapid cycle 4 times without a successful restart, the PumpSaver®Plus will lock-out and require a manual reset. To reset the PumpSaver®Plus, remove and re-apply power.

*Protection against rapid cycling of a control device installed before the PumpSaver®Plus is disabled by default. Read the following instructions fully before performing the procedure to enable this feature.

NOTE: Turn the SENSITIVITY knob completely to the left (counter-clockwise) or completely to the right (clockwise) when directed.

To Enable Rapid-Cycle Protection when a Control Device is Installed BEFORE the PumpSaver®Plus: (to disable, follow the same procedure)

1. Remove power to the PumpSaver®Plus.
2. Set the RESTART DELAY/ CALIBRATION knob to RESET and the SENSITIVITY knob to the middle (12:00) position.
3. Apply power to the PumpSaver®Plus —the CAL. LIGHT will turn on.
4. Turn the SENSITIVITY knob to the right—the CAL. LIGHT will turn off, RUN LIGHT will turn on.
5. Turn the SENSITIVITY knob to the left—both lights will turn on.
6. Turn the SENSITIVITY knob right—left—right—left—right.
7. After 2 seconds, the CAL. and RUN LIGHTS will blink once indicating line side rapid-cycle protection has been enabled.

RAPID CYCLING (Load Side / Downstream)
Load side rapid cycling of the pump will immediately result in a manual lock-out. The pump will not restart automatically. To reset the PumpSaver®Plus, remove and re-apply power.

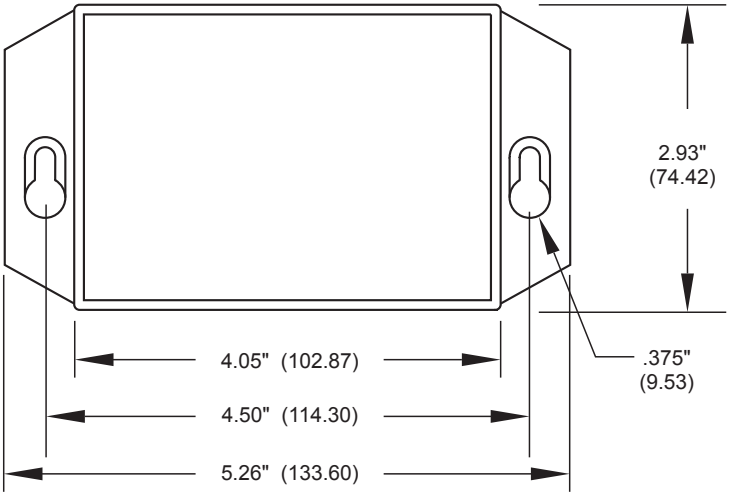
Note: Protection against rapid cycling of a control device installed after the PumpSaver®Plus is always enabled. Disabling line side detection will not disable load side detection.

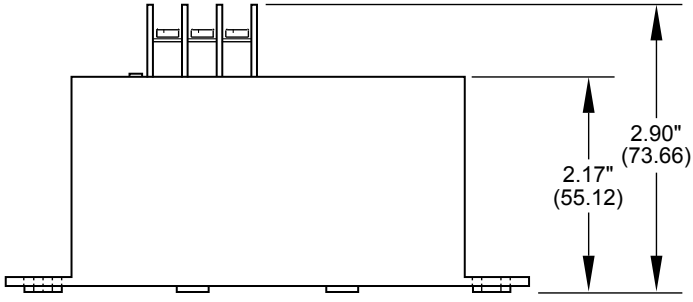
USING AN INFORMER

The PumpSaver®Plus units are equipped with an infrared LED that will communicate to a SymCom Informer—a hand-held, battery operated, diagnostic tool. An Informer IR Kit is required for the PumpSaver®Plus Insider units to communicate to the Informer. The Informer will display the model number; run time; pump starts; restart delay setting; restart delay timer; real-time voltage, current and power; dry-well and overload trip points; calibration voltage; last 20 faults; voltage, current, power and run time for the last 20 faults; highest/lowest voltage and current since calibration; and the CT size if applicable. The Informer can be used on any single-phase PumpSaver®Plus equipped with an infrared LED transmitter—Models 111-Insider-P; 231-Insider-P; 232-Insider; 111P; 233P; 234-P; 235P and 236-P.

INFORMER TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

The Informer does not activate when the ON button is pressed.	Battery Polarity Reversed - Verify the + and – terminals on the battery match the markings inside the battery compartment.
	Low Battery - Replace the battery.
The COMM STATUS light is off and all display values remain at zero.	Weak Signal – Ensure the Informer is aimed directly at the PumpSaver's infrared LED and is within the operating distance.
	PumpSaver®Plus not transmitting - Verify the PumpSaver®Plus is energized and the green RUN light is illuminated.
	Sunlight - Verify the sun is not shining directly onto the Informer's infrared receiver.
The COMM STATUS light is blinking.	Weak Signal – Ensure the Informer is aimed directly at the PumpSaver's infrared LED and is within the operating distance. OR If using an older Informer (version 1.xx or earlier) with a PumpSaver®Plus, this is a normal condition.
The displayed values fluctuate radically.	Weak Signal – Ensure the Informer is aimed directly at the PumpSaver's infrared LED and is within the operating distance.
The Informer displays values even after communication is lost.	This Is Normal - The Informer holds the last values it received before communication was lost. (until the auto shut off)


2.93"
(74.42)
4.05" (102.87)
.375"
(9.53)
4.50" (114.30)
5.26" (133.60)


2.90"
(73.66)
2.17"
(55.12)

Voltage/Current/Power Monitors - Overload Relays
SymCom's 777 family of products are UL listed as Electronic Overload Relays. The KW/HP units are also power monitors that can calculate a Power reading for use with many software solutions.

Communication & I/O Modules
Units that are used for converting the information coming from a 777 family or 601 family product to Modbus, Devicenet, 4-20mA or Profibus signal to be sent over a network.

Remote Monitors
SymCom's remote monitors are used in conjunction with the 777 and 601 families to display real-time voltages and currents. Fault codes are listed on an easy to read display. Using a remote monitor will also help by making it safer for employees to gather real-time information without having to open the electrical panel.

Solutions Software
Used to monitor, log information, control and change configurations and setpoints on the 777 and 601 family of products.

Voltage Monitors, single-phase & 3-phase
Used to monitor incoming line voltages for High or Low voltage, Reverse-phase, Unbalanced voltage and Single-Phased voltages.

Current Monitors, single-phase & 3-phase
Used to monitor current levels in a motor for High or Low current, Unbalanced current and Single-Phased currents.

Alternating Relays
Unit will alternate between two pumps so they will have equal running time, thus not wearing one pump out prematurely.

Intrinsically-Safe Relays
Units designed to be used in hazardous applications where explosive materials are present.

Pump Controllers
Used to control from 2 to 4 pumps in multiple pump applications. Has the ability to be used in pump-up or pump-down configurations. Different models have multiple uses. SymCom also provides Intrinsically- Safe pump controllers.

Load Sensors
Can be used as proof relays to detect tool wear, feed rates and loss of prime on pumps by detecting current levels. Many different configurations can be used for differing uses.

Auxiliary Products
TIMERS - On-delay timer that starts its timer when power is applied. Output contact is energized when the timing is complete, anywhere from 6 seconds to 10 minutes or 0.5 to 12 seconds.
CURRENT TRANSFORMERS - Donut or foot mounted CT used for transmitting current signal from the main conductors to the SymCom units where required.

For warranty information,
please see **Terms and Conditions** at
www.symcom.com

www.SymCom.com

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