

# Operation & Parts Manual 167BR-150 MANUAL GROUT PUMP KIT

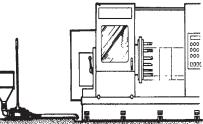


## Set Up

- 1. Screw the hopper onto the pump inlet. For effective suction seal all threads with Teflon tape or pipe sealant.
- 2. Determine the length and size of discharge hose required and attach it into the 1 1/2" FNPT discharge port. For some applications the clear tubing sold in hardware stores will work with appropriate hose barbs and reducer bushings.
- 3. Fill the hopper with material to be pumped
- 4. In some applications it may be easier to remove the hopper and use a suction hose connected to the inlet and suck the material into the pump from a larger container. Usually this pump will suck any liquid. A good indication of usable viscosity is if the material being pumped will flow under gravity through the hose being used.
- 5. Check the bolts holding the pump to the carrying board.
- 6. Test the installation with clean water and check for leaks.

## Operation

1. Stand on the open end of the carrying board. Use your body weight to stabilize the pump and board. Grip the handle with one or both hands and pull the handle back to raise the diaphragm for the suction stroke. Push forward from the same position for the discharge stroke.

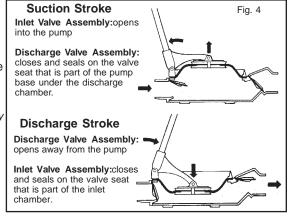


- 2. The raising of the diaphragm creates a vacuum that pulls the discharge valve assembly closed and atmospheric pressure pushes liquid into the pump base.
- 3. Pushing forward on the handle compresses the air and liquid under the diaphragm closing the inlet valve and forces the air and liquid under the pressure out through the discharge.
- 4. Thicker material and smaller hose will create more back pressure. Move the pump handle slower to compensate for the resistance to flow. Using excessive force to increase the pumping speed could cause damage to the pump.

## **Performance & Specifications**

Static Head:	Suction-18 ft / 5.48m Discharge-18 ft / 5.48m	into the pump
Dry Suction Lift:	15 ft / 4.57m	Discharge Valve A
Volume:	18 GPM / 67.5 LPM at 5 ft Suction Lift and 0 Discharge	closes and seals or seat that is part of t
at 48 Cycles per Min. w/ 1 1/2" Hose		base under the dis
Total Volume depends on the pumping speed and the conditions when punping. A		chamber.
Cycle is one compl		
dotorminod by the	,	

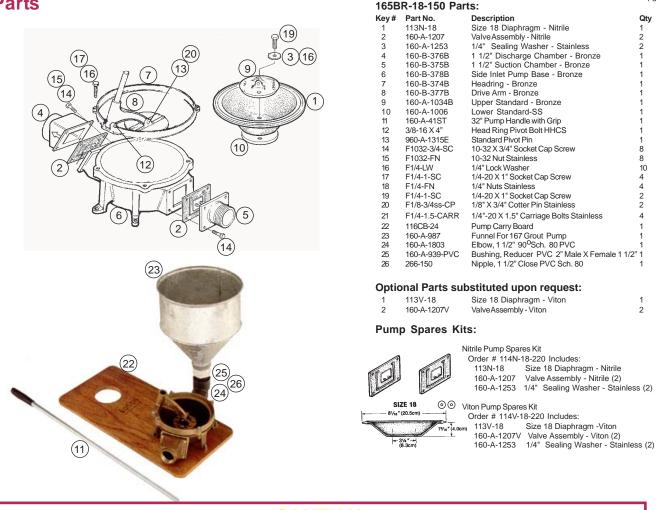
determined by the vertical height, length and size of the plumbing and the viscosity of the liquid. For most manual pump applications just measure the vertical distance between the liquid being pumped and the inlet of the pump. If it is within 15ft. then you should be able to pump the liquid. See Installation Guidelines for other considerations.





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**Parts** 



P-167BR-07 pg. 2

## CAUTION

Special Applications - Edson pumps are used for many diverse applications. Some may require special parts or maintenance procedure. i.e., pumping liquid with gasoline or other fuels requires using Viton diaphragms and valves. If you have any questions regarding procedures for your application, call Edson customer service.

## Maintenance & Trouble Shooting

#### PUMPS USED FOR CRITICAL APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE INSPECTED AND TESTED OFTEN Visually Inspect Pump Inside and Out for Corrosion and Wear. Oil pivot pins. Replace Parts as Required.

Pump Performance Depends On an air tight diaphragm, valve assemblies that seal well on the pump inlet and discharge valve seats and inlet plumbing that is air tight all the way to the point it is submersed in the liquid. If the pump is not pumping, check first for anything blocking the hose. If it is clear then check the pump by:

- 1. Removing all hose and fittings from the pump.
- 2. To check the discharge valve assembly and diaphragm put your hand tightly over the pump inlet and pull back on the handle. You should feel a vacuum suction and if the discharge valve assembly and diaphragm are working properly, you should not be able to raise the diaphragm all the way. If you do not feel any suction, do the same thing again and listen for air being sucked in around the diaphragm. If you hear air movement, inspect for loose bolts or worn diaphragm. If you hear no air movement, remove the discharge chamber and inspect the valve assembly and valve seat. Clean or replace the valve and clean or resurface the valve seat as appropriate.
- 3. To check the inlet valve assembly raise the diaphragm; put your hand over the discharge and push forward on the handle. If the inlet valve is sealing properly, you should feel the pressure against your hand. If you don't, then remove the inlet chamber and inspect the valve assembly and valve seat. Clean or replace the valve and clean or resurface the valve seat as appropriate.
- 4. When you are sure the pump is working properly and the pump still will not pump liquid, check the inlet plumbing for leaks. Depending on the height above the liquid even one unsealed fitting can prevent liquid from getting to the pump.



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Page 2 Parts, Maintenance & Trouble Shooting