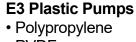
SERVICE & OPERATING MANUAL

ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS



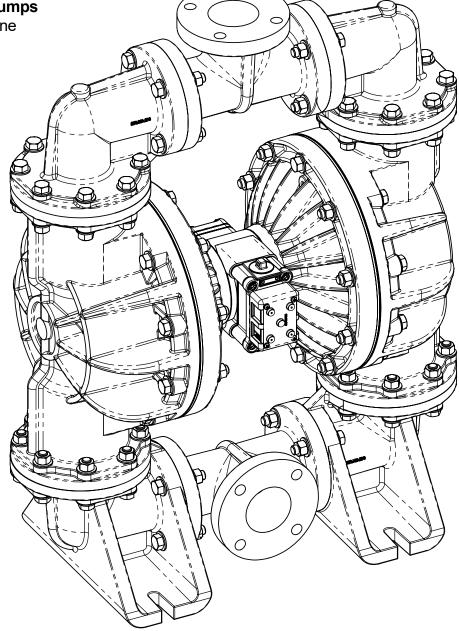
3" Elima-Matic Bolted Plastic

with Plastic Center Section



PVDF

ERI C €





Safety Information

A IMPORTANT



Read the safety warnings and instructions in this manual before pump installation and start-up. Failure to comply with the recommendations stated in this manual could damage the pump and void factory warranty.



When the pump is used for materials that tend to settle out or solidify, the pump should be flushed after each use to prevent damage. In freezing temperatures the pump should be completely drained between uses.

A CAUTION



Before pump operation, inspect all fasteners for loosening caused by gasket creep. Retighten loose fasteners to prevent leakage. Follow recommended torques stated in this manual.



Nonmetallic pumps and plastic components are not UV stabilized. Ultraviolet radiation can damage these parts and negatively affect material properties. Do not expose to UV light for extended periods of time.



WARNING

Pump not designed, tested or certified to be powered by compressed natural gas. Powering the pump with natural gas will void the warranty.



WARNING

The use of non-OEM replacement parts will void (or negate) agency certifications, including CE, ATEX, CSA, 3A and EC1935 compliance (Food Contact Materials). Warren Rupp, Inc. cannot ensure nor warrant non-OEM parts to meet the stringent requirements of the certifying agencies.

WARNING



When used for toxic or aggressive fluids, the pump should always be flushed clean prior to disassembly.



Before maintenance or repair, shut off the compressed air line, bleed the pressure, and disconnect the air line from the pump. Be certain that approved eye protection and protective clothing are worn at all times. Failure to follow these recommendations may result in serious injury or death.



Airborne particles and loud noise hazards. Wear eye and ear protection.



In the event of diaphragm rupture, pumped material may enter the air end of the pump, and be discharged into the atmosphere. If pumping a product that is hazardous or toxic, the air exhaust must be piped to an appropriate area for safe containment.



Take action to prevent static sparking. Fire or explosion can result, especially when handling flammable liquids. The pump, piping, valves, containers and other miscellaneous equipment must be properly grounded.



This pump is pressurized internally with air pressure during operation. Make certain that all fasteners and piping connections are in good condition and are reinstalled properly during reassembly.



Use safe practices when lifting

ATEX Pumps - Conditions For Safe Use

- 1. Ambient temperature range is as specified in tables 1 & 2 on the next page
- 2. ATEX compliant pumps are suitable for use in explosive atmospheres when the equipment is properly grounded in accordance with local electrical codes
- 3. Conductive Polypropylene, conductive Acetal or conductive PVDF pumps are not to be installed in applications where the pumps may be subjected to oil, greases and hydraulic liquids.
- 4. When operating pumps equipped with non-conductive diaphragms that exceed the maximum permissible projected area, as defined in EN ISO 80079-36: 2016 section 6.7.5 table 8, the following protection methods must be applied
 - Equipment is always used to transfer electrically conductive fluids or
 - Explosive environment is prevented from entering the internal portions of the pump, i.e. dry running.



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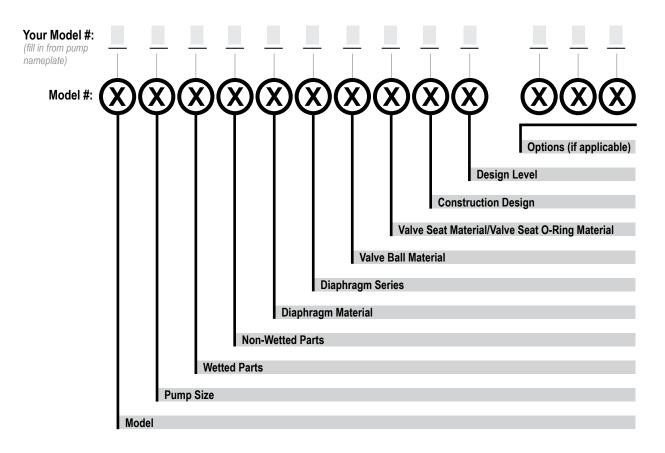
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Explanation of Pump Nomenclature

Your Serial #: (fill in from pump nameplate)



Model	Pump Size	Wetted Parts	Non-Wetted Parts	Diaphragm Material
E Elima-Matic	6 1/4"	A Aluminum	A Aluminum	1 Neoprene
U Ultra-Matic	8 3/8"	C Cast Iron	S Stainless Steel	2 Nitrile (Nitrile)
V V-Series	5 1/2"	S Stainless Steel	P Polypropylene	3 FKM (Fluorocarbon)
	7 3/4"	H Alloy C	G Groundable Acetal	4 EPDM
	1 1"	P Polypropylene	Z PTFE-coated Aluminum	5 PTFE
	4 1-1/4" or 1-1/2"	K Kynar	J Nickel-plated Aluminum	6 Santoprene XL
	2 2"	G Groundable Acetal	C Cast Iron	7 Hytrel
	3 3"	B Aluminum (screen mount)	Q Epoxy-Coated Aluminum	Y FDA Santoprene

Diaphiragin Series
R Rugged
D Dome
X Thermo-Matic
T Tef-Matic (2-piece)
B Versa-Tuff (1-piece

Diaphraam Sories

i rei-ivialic (z-piece)	4 LF DIV
B Versa-Tuff (1-piece)	5 PTFE
F FUSION (one-piece	6 Santo
integrated plate)	7 Hytrel
	8 Polyur
	A Aceta
	S Stainle

1 Neoprene 2 Nitrile 3 (FKM) Fluorocarbon 4 FPDM prene XL

rethane less Steel Y FDA Santoprene

Valve Ball Material Valve Seat/Valve Seat O-Ring Material 1 Neoprene 2 Nitrile 3 (FKM) Fluorocarbon 4 EPDM **5** PTFE 6 Santoprene XL

> 7 Hytrel 8 Polyurethane A Aluminum w/ PTFE O-Rings S Stainless Steel w/ PTFE O-Rings C Carbon Steel w/ PTFE O-Rings **H** Alloy C w/ PTFE O-Rings T PTFE Encapsulated Silicone O-Rings Y FDA Santoprene

Construction Design 9 Bolted 0 Clamped

Design Level Α C

Miscellaneous Options

B BSP Tapered Thread **CP** Center Port **ATEX** ATEX Compliant FP Food Processing **SP** Sanitary Pump **HP** High Pressure **OE** Original Elima-Matic F Flap Valve

HD Horizontal Discharge **3A** 3-A Certified **UL** UL Listed **OB** Oil Bottle



^{*}More than one option may be specified for a particular pump model.

Materials

Material Profile:		Operating Temperatures:	
CAUTION! Operating temperature limitations are as follows:		Min.	
Conductive Acetal: Tough, impact resistant, ductile. Good abrasion resistance and low friction surface. Generally inert, with good chemical resistance except for strong acids and oxidizing agents.	190°F 88°C	-20°F -29°C	
EPDM: Shows very good water and chemical resistance. Has poor resistance to oils and solvents, but is fair in ketones and alcohols.	280°F 138°C	-40°F -40°C	
FKM: (Fluorocarbon) Shows good resistance to a wide range of oils and sovents; especially all aliphatic, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons, acids, animal and vegetable oils. Hot water or hot aqueous solutions (over 70°F) will attack FKM.	350°F 177°C	-40°F -40°C	
Hytrel®: Good on acids, bases, amines and glycols at room temperatures only.	220°F 104°C	-20°F -29°C	
Neoprene: All purpose. Resistance to vegetable oils. Generally not affected by moderate chemicals, fats, greases and many oils and solvents. Generally attacked by strong oxidizing acids, ketones, esters and nitro hydrocarbons and chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons.	200°F 93°C	-10°F -23°C	
Nitrile: General purpose, oil-resistant. Shows good solvent, oil, water and hydraulic fluid resistance. Should not be used with highly polar solvents like acetone and MEK, ozone, chlorinated hydrocarbons and nitro hydrocarbons.	190°F 88°C	-10°F -23°C	
Nylon: 6/6 High strength and toughness over a wide temperature range. Moderate to good resistance to fuels, oils and chemicals.	180°F 82°C	32°F 0°C	

Polypropylene: A thermoplastic polymer. Moderate tensile and flex strength. Resists stong acids and alkali. Attacked by chlorine, fuming nitric acid and other strong oxidizing agents.	180°F 82°C	32°F 0°C
PVDF: (Polyvinylidene Fluoride) A durable fluoroplastic with excellent chemical resistance. Excellent for UV applications. High tensile strength and impact resistance.	250°F 121°C	0°F -18°C
Santoprene®: Injection molded thermoplastic elastomer with no fabric layer. Long mechanical flex life. Excellent abrasion resistance.	275°F 135°C	-40°F -40°C
UHMW PE: A thermoplastic that is highly resistant to a broad range of chemicals. Exhibits outstanding abrasion and impact resistance, along with environmental stress-cracking resistance.	180°F 82°C	-35°F -37°C
Urethane: Shows good resistance to abrasives. Has poor resistance to most solvents and oils.	150°F 66°C	32°F 0°C
Virgin PTFE: (PFA/TFE) Chemically inert, virtually impervious. Very few chemicals are known to chemically react with PTFE; molten alkali metals, turbulent liquid or gaseous fluorine and a few fluoro-chemicals such as chlorine trifluoride or oxygen difluoride which readily liberate free fluorine at elevated temperatures.		-35°F -37°C

Maximum and Minimum Temperatures are the limits for which these materials can be operated. Temperatures coupled with pressure affect the longevity of diaphragm pump components. Maximum life should not be expected at the extreme limits of the temperature ranges.

Metals:

Alloy C: Equal to ASTM494 CW-12M-1 specification for nickel and nickel alloy.

Stainless Steel: Equal to or exceeding ASTM specification A743 CF-8M for corrosion resistant iron chromium, iron chromium nickel and nickel based alloy castings for general applications. Commonly referred to as 316 Stainless Steel in the pump industry.

For specific applications, always consult the Chemical Resistance Chart.

Note: This document is a high level guide. Please be aware that not all model and or material combinations are possible for all sizes. Please consult factory or your distributor for specific details.

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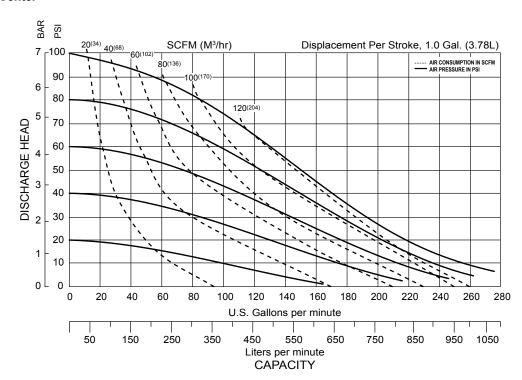
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Performance

E3 - 3" Bolted Plastic Pump - Plastic Center

Flow Rate
Adjustable to 0 to 280 GPM (1060 LPM)
Port Size
Suction 3" ANSI Style Flange(DIN 80)
Discharge 3" ANSI Style Flange (DIN 80)
Air Inlet 3/4" NPT
Air Exhaust 1" NPT
Suction Lift
Dry
Wet
Max Solid Size (Diameter)
Max Noise Level
Shipping Weights
Polypropylene 208 lbs (94 kg)

PVDF 271 lbs (123 kg)

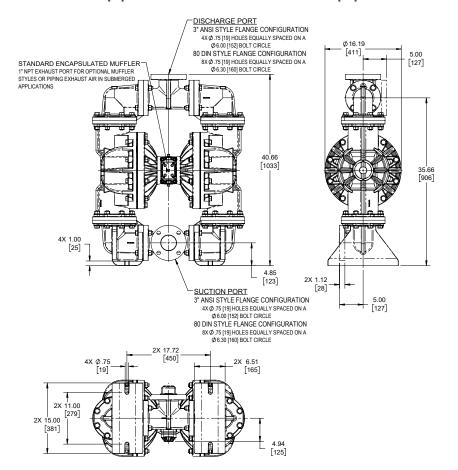


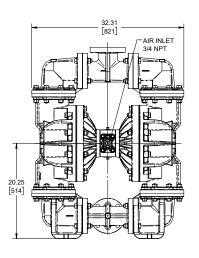
NOTE: Performance based on the following: elastomeric fitted pump, flooded suction, water at ambient conditions. The use of other materials and varying hydraulic conditions may result in deviations in excess of 5%.

Dimensional Drawings

E3 Plastic

Dimensions in Inches [] in Millimeters. Dimensional tolerance: +/- 1/8" [] +/- 3mm



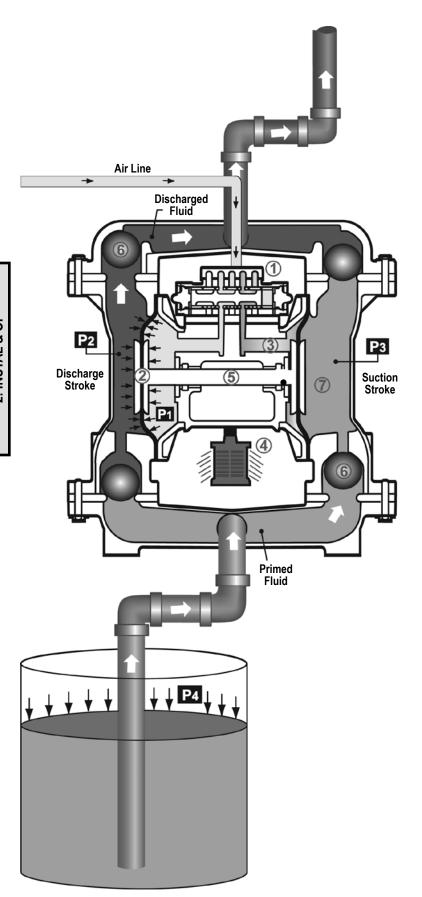




DIMESIONS IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS)
DIMENSIONAL TOLERANCES: ±.125 [3mm]

Model E3 Bolted Plastic • 6

Principle of Pump Operation



Air-Operated Double Diaphragm (AODD) pumps are powered by compressed air or nitrogen.

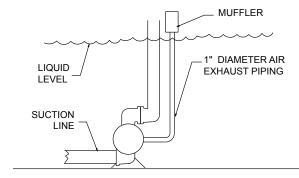
The main directional (air) control valve ① distributes compressed air to an air chamber, exerting uniform pressure over the inner surface of the diaphragm ②. At the same time, the exhausting air ③ from behind the opposite diaphragm is directed through the air valve assembly(s) to an exhaust port ④.

As inner chamber pressure **(P1)** exceeds liquid chamber pressure **(P2)**, the rod **⑤** connected diaphragms shift together creating discharge on one side and suction on the opposite side. The discharged and primed liquid's directions are controlled by the check valves (ball or flap)**⑥** orientation.

The pump primes as a result of the suction stroke. The suction stroke lowers the chamber pressure **(P3)** increasing the chamber volume. This results in a pressure differential necessary for atmospheric pressure **(P4)** to push the fluid through the suction piping and across the suction side check valve and into the outer fluid chamber \mathfrak{T} .

Suction (side) stroking also initiates the reciprocating (shifting, stroking or cycling) action of the pump. The suction diaphragm's movement is mechanically pulled through its stroke. The diaphragm's inner plate makes contact with an actuator plunger aligned to shift the pilot signaling valve. Once actuated, the pilot valve sends a pressure signal to the opposite end of the main directional air valve, redirecting the compressed air to the opposite inner chamber.

SUBMERGED ILLUSTRATION



Pump can be submerged if the pump materials of construction are compatible with the liquid being pumped. The air exhaust must be piped above the liquid level. When the pumped product source is at a higher level than the pump (flooded suction condition), pipe the exhaust higher than the product source to prevent siphoning spills.



Recommended Installation Guide

Available Accessories: 1. Surge Suppressor Unregulated Air Supply to Surge 2. Filter/Regulator Suppressor (1) Surge Suppressor Pressure Gauge **Note**: Surge Suppressor and Piping, including air line, Shut-Off Valve must be supported after Pipe Connection (Style Optional)the flexible connections. Discharge Flexible Connector Check Valve Shut Off Drain Po Muffler Valve (Optional Piped Exhaust) Air Inlet Flexible Connector Compound (2) Filter Regulator Gauge Flexible Connection (3) Dryer Suction (4) Lubricator **CAUTION** Shut-Off Valve The air exhaust should Pipe Connection be piped to an area **Drain Port** (Style Optional) for safe disposition of the product being pumped, in the event of a diaphragm failure.

Installation And Start-Up

3. Air Dryer 4. Lubricator

Locate the pump as close to the product being pumped as possible. Keep the suction line length and number of fittings to a minimum. Do not reduce the suction line diameter.

Air Supply

Connect the pump air inlet to an air supply with sufficient capacity and pressure to achieve desired performance. A pressure regulating valve should be installed to insure air supply pressure does not exceed recommended limits.

Air Valve Lubrication

The air distribution system is designed to operate WITHOUT lubrication. This is the standard mode of operation. If lubrication is designed, install an air line lubricator set to deliver one drop of SAE 10 non-detergent oil for every 20 SCFM (9.4 liters/sec.) of air the pump consumes. Consult the Performance Curve to determine air consumption.

Air Line Moisture

Water in the compressed air supply may cause icing or freezing of the exhaust air, causing the pump to cycle erratically or stop operating. Water in the air supply can be reduced by using a point-of-use air dryer.

Air Inlet And Priming

To start the pump, slightly open the air shut-off valve. After the pump primes, the air valve can be opened to increase air flow as desired. If opening the valve increases cycling rate, but does not increase the rate of flow, cavitation has occurred. The valve should be closed slightly to obtain the most efficient air flow to pump flow ratio.



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Troubleshooting Guide

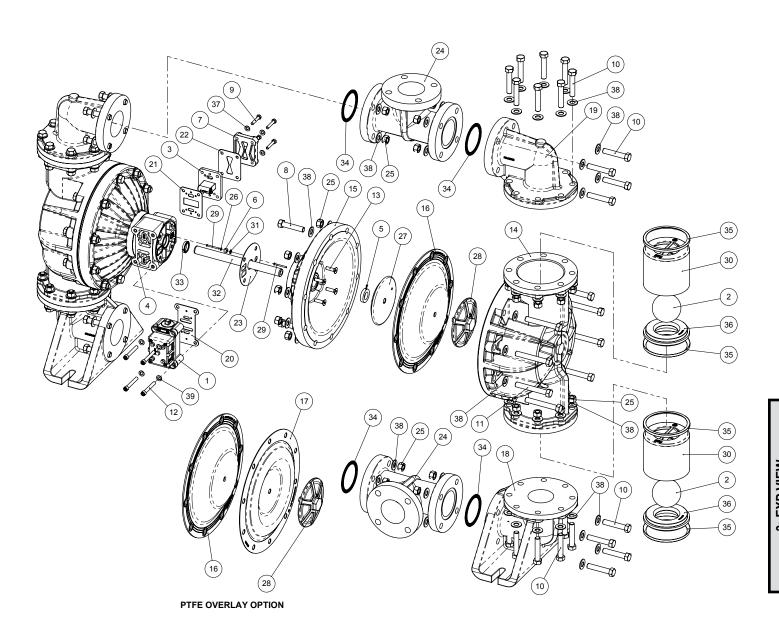
Symptom:	Potential Cause(s):	Recommendation(s):
Pump Cycles Once	Deadhead (system pressure meets or exceeds air supply pressure).	Increase the inlet air pressure to the pump. Pump is designed for 1:1 pressure ratio at zero flow. (Does not apply to high pressure 2:1 units).
	Air valve or intermediate gaskets installed incorrectly.	Install gaskets with holes properly aligned.
	Bent or missing actuator plunger.	Remove pilot valve and inspect actuator plungers.
Pump Will Not Operate	Pump is over lubricated.	Set lubricator on lowest possible setting or remove. Units are designed for lube free operation.
/ Cycle	Lack of air (line size, PSI, CFM).	Check the air line size and length, compressor capacity (HP vs. cfm required).
, oyolo	Check air distribution system.	Disassemble and inspect main air distribution valve, pilot valve and pilot valve actuators.
	Discharge line is blocked or clogged manifolds.	Check for inadvertently closed discharge line valves. Clean discharge manifolds/piping.
	Deadhead (system pressure meets or exceeds air	Increase the inlet air pressure to the pump. Pump is designed for 1:1 pressure ratio at zero flow.
	supply pressure).	(Does not apply to high pressure 2:1 units).
	Blocked air exhaust muffler.	Remove muffler screen, clean or de-ice, and re-install.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
	Pump chamber is blocked.	Disassemble and inspect wetted chambers. Remove or flush any obstructions.
Pump Cycles and Will	Cavitation on suction side.	Check suction condition (move pump closer to product).
Not Prime or No Flow	Check valve obstructed. Valve ball(s) not seating properly or sticking.	Disassemble the wet end of the pump and manually dislodge obstruction in the check valve pocket. Clean out around valve ball cage and valve seat area. Replace valve ball or valve seat if damaged. Use heavier valve ball material.
	Valve ball(s) missing (pushed into chamber or manifold).	Worn valve ball or valve seat. Worn fingers in valve ball cage (replace part). Check Chemical Resistance Guide for compatibility.
	Valve ball(s)/seat(s) damaged or attacked by product.	Check Chemical Resistance Guide for compatibility.
	Check valve and/or seat is worn or needs adjusting.	Inspect check valves and seats for wear and proper setting. Replace if necessary.
	Suction line is blocked.	Remove or flush obstruction. Check and clear all suction screens or strainers.
	Excessive suction lift.	For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases.
	Suction side air leakage or air in product.	Visually inspect all suction-side gaskets and pipe connections.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
Pump Cycles Running	Over lubrication.	Set lubricator on lowest possible setting or remove. Units are designed for lube free operation.
Sluggish/Stalling,	Icing.	Remove muffler screen, de-ice, and re-install. Install a point of use air drier.
Flow Unsatisfactory	Clogged manifolds.	Clean manifolds to allow proper air flow
Tiow offsatisfactory	Deadhead (system pressure meets or exceeds air supply pressure).	Increase the inlet air pressure to the pump. Pump is designed for 1:1 pressure ratio at zero flow. (Does not apply to high pressure 2:1 units).
	Cavitation on suction side.	Check suction (move pump closer to product).
	Lack of air (line size, PSI, CFM).	Check the air line size, length, compressor capacity.
	Excessive suction lift.	For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases.
	Air supply pressure or volume exceeds system hd.	Decrease inlet air (press. and vol.) to the pump. Pump is cavitating the fluid by fast cycling.
	Undersized suction line.	Meet or exceed pump connections.
	Restrictive or undersized air line.	Install a larger air line and connection.
	Suction side air leakage or air in product.	Visually inspect all suction-side gaskets and pipe connections.
	Suction line is blocked.	Remove or flush obstruction. Check and clear all suction screens or strainers.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
	Check valve obstructed.	Disassemble the wet end of the pump and manually dislodge obstruction in the check valve pocket.
	Check valve and/or seat is worn or needs adjusting.	Inspect check valves and seats for wear and proper setting. Replace if necessary.
	Entrained air or vapor lock in chamber(s).	Purge chambers through tapped chamber vent plugs. Purging the chambers of air can be dangerous.
Droduct Looking	,	
Product Leaking Through Exhaust	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication.
Through Exhaust	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility
_	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication.
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure.
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure. Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility). Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards,	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm Failure	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure. Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility). Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards, installed incorrectly or worn.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been worn to a sharp edge.
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm Failure	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure. Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility). Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards, installed incorrectly or worn. Excessive suction lift.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been worn to a sharp edge. For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases.
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm Failure	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure. Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility). Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards, installed incorrectly or worn. Excessive suction lift. Undersized suction line.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been worn to a sharp edge. For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases. Meet or exceed pump connections.
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm Failure	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure. Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility). Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards, installed incorrectly or worn. Excessive suction lift. Undersized suction line. Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been worn to a sharp edge. For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases. Meet or exceed pump connections. Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
Through Exhaust Premature Diaphragm Failure	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose. Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes. Cavitation. Excessive flooded suction pressure. Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility). Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards, installed incorrectly or worn. Excessive suction lift. Undersized suction line. Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler. Suction side air leakage or air in product.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight. Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump. Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication. Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been worn to a sharp edge. For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases. Meet or exceed pump connections. Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly. Visually inspect all suction-side gaskets and pipe connections.

For additional troubleshooting tips contact After Sales Support at service.warrenrupp@idexcorp.com or 419-524-8388



3: EXP VIEW

Composite Repair Parts Drawing



Composite Repair Parts List

<u>Item</u>	Part Number	Description	Qty
(1)	031.140.000	Air Valve Assembly (000 muffler)	1
0	031.140.002	Air Valve Assembly (w/ PTFE coated hard	dware) 1
	031.141.000	Air Valve Assembly (w/ no muffler)	´ 1
2	050.014.354	Ball, Check - Santoprene	4
_	050.015.600	Ball, Check - PTFE	4
3 4 5 6 7	095.110.558	Pilot Valve Assembly	1
4	114.024.551	Intermediate	1
⑤	132.035.360	Bumper, Diaphragm	2
6	135.034.506	Bushing, Plunger	2
7	165.113.551	Cap, Air Inlet	1
8	170.015.115	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/8-11 x 2.75	4
	170.015.308	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/8-11 x 2.75	4
9	170.069.115	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/16-18 x 1.75	4
	170.069.308	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/16-18 x 1.75	4
10	170.111.115	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/8-11 x 3.25	48
	170.111.308	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/8-11 x 3.25	48
11	170.132.115	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/8-11 x 4.5	16
	170.132.308	Capscrew, Hx-Hd 5/8-11 x 4.5	16
12	171.053.115	Capscrew, Soc-Hd 3/8-16 X 2.50	4
13	171.078.115	Capscrew, 82 DEG FH, HEX SOC, 3/8-16 X	X 1.25 8
14	196.151.552	Chamber, Outer - Polypropylene	2
	196.151.520	Chamber, Outer - PVDF	2
<u>15</u>	196.223.551	Chamber, Inner	2
16	286.077.354	Diaphragm - Santoprene	2
17	286.078.600	Diaphragm, Overlay - PTFE	2
18	312.124.552	Elbow, Suction - Polypropylene	2
	312.124.520	Elbow, Suction - PVDF	2

<u>Item</u>	Part Number	Description	Qty
19	312.103.552	Elbow, Discharge - Polypropylene	2
	312.103.520	Elbow, Discharge - PVDF	2 1
20	360.093.360	Gasket, Air Valve	
(1)	360.103.360	Gasket, Pilot Valve	1
2	360.104.379	Gasket, Air Inlet Cap	1
30003 24	360.107.360	Gasket, Inner Chamber	2
24	518.226.552	Manifold - Polypropylene	2 2 2 2 2
	518.226.552E	Manifold - Polypropylene, 80mm DIN	2
	518.226.520	Manifold - PVDF	2
	518.226.520E	Manifold - PVDF, 80mm DIN	
25	545.009.115	Nut, Hex 5/8-11	64
_	545.009.308	Nut, Hex 5/8-11	64
2 6 27	560.001.360	O-ring	2
	612.192.157	Plate, Inner Diaphragm (w/ aluminum cente	
28	612.253.552	Plate, Outer Diaphragm - Polypropylene	2 2 4
•	612.253.520	Plate, Outer Diaphragm - PVDF	2
29	620.025.114	Plunger, Actuator	
30	670.056.552	Retainer, Ball - Polypropylene	4
0.4	670.056.520	Retainer, Ball - PVDF	4
31	675.042.115	Retaining Ring	2
32	685.080.120	Rod, Diaphragm	1
<u> </u>	720.004.360	Seal, Diaphragm Rod U-Cup	2 4
34	720.039.600	Seal, Manifold	8
35 36	720.043.600	Seal, Valve Module	
30	722.131.552 722.131.520	Seat, Check Ball - Polypropylene Seat, Check Ball - PVDF	4 4
37	901.038.115	Washer. Flat 5/16	4
31	901.038.308	Washer, Flat 5/16	4
38	901.047.115	Washer, Flat 5/8	132
50	901.047.113	Washer, Flat 5/8	132
39	901.048.115	Washer Flat 3/8	4
00	901.048.308	Washer Flat 3/8	4

LEGEND:

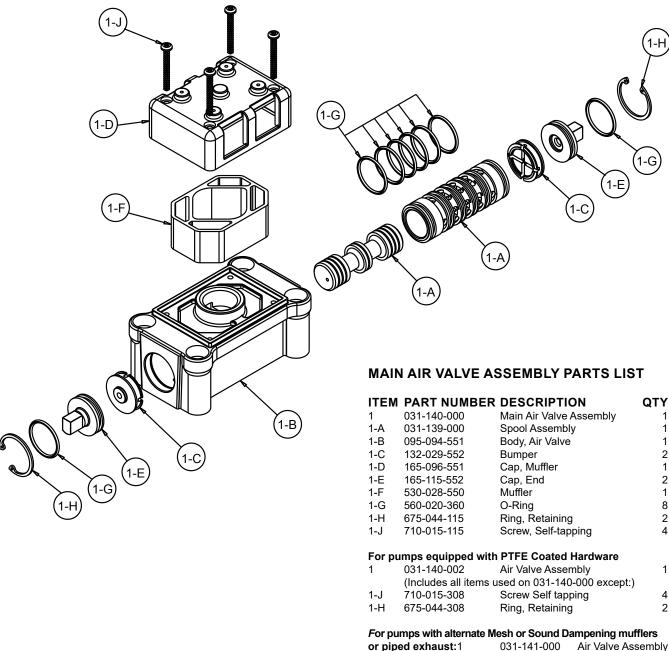
O= Items contained within Air End Kits
I= Items contianed within Wet End Kits

Note: Kits contain components specific to the material codes.





Air Distribution Valve Assembly Drawing



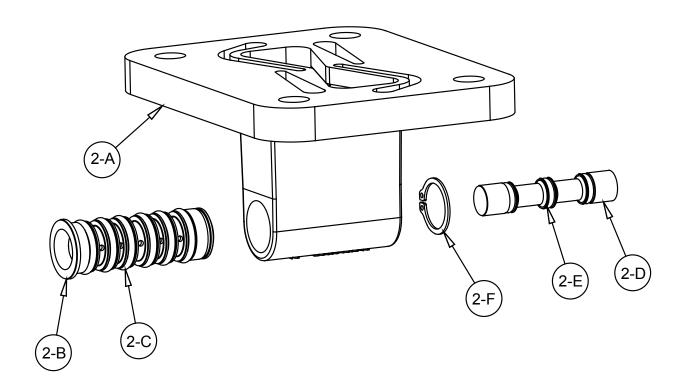
(Includes all items used on 031-140-000 minus items 1-D, 1-F & 1-J)

For pumps equipped with PTFE coated hardware option:

1	031-041-002	Air Valve Assembly	1
	(Includes all items	used on 031-141-000 except:)	
1-H	675-044-308	Ring, Retaining	2



Pilot Valve Assembly Drawing



Pilot Valve Servicing

With Pilot Valve removed from pump.

Step 1: Remove snap ring (2-F).

Step 2: Remove sleeve (2-B), inspect O-Rings (2-C), replace if required.

Step 3: Remove spool (2-D) from sleeve (2-B), inspect O-Rings (2E), replace if required.

Step 4: Lightly lubricate O-Rings (2-C) and (2-E).

Reassemble in reverse order.

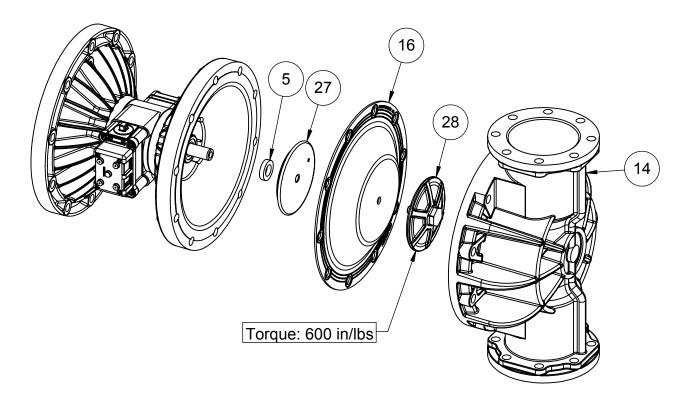
Pilot Valve Assembly Parts List

ltem	Part Number	Description	Qty
2	095-110-558	Pilot Valve Assembly	1
2-A	095-095-558	Valve Body	1
2-B	755-052-000	Sleeve (With O-Rings)	1
2-C	560-033-360	O-Ring (Sleeve)	6
2-D	775-055-000	Spool (With O-Rings)	1
2-E	560-023-360	O-Ring (Spool)	3
2-F	675-037-080	Retaining Ring	1



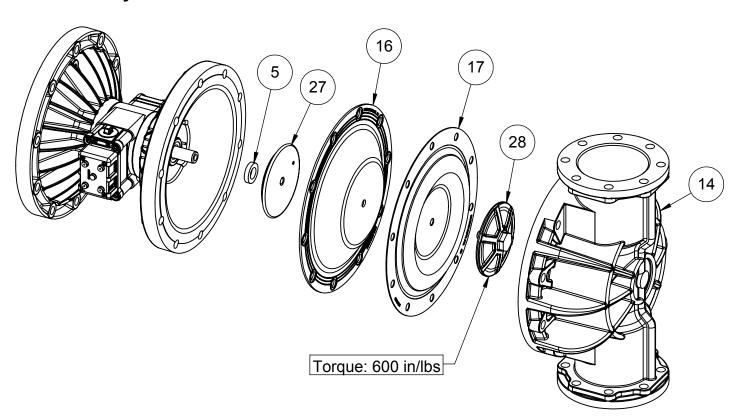
Diaphragm Service Drawing

Non-Overlay



Diaphragm Service Drawing

With Overlay



Material Codes - The Last 3 Digits of Part Number

000.....Assembly, sub-assembly; and some purchased items

010.....Cast Iron

015.....Ductile Iron

020.....Ferritic Malleable Iron

080.....Carbon Steel, AISI B-1112

110.....Alloy Type 316 Stainless Steel

111 Alloy Type 316 Stainless Steel

(Electro Polished)

112.....Alloy C

113.....Alloy Type 316 Stainless Steel (Hand Polished)

114.....303 Stainless Steel

115.....302/304 Stainless Steel

117.....440-C Stainless Steel (Martensitic)

120.....416 Stainless Steel (Wrought Martensitic)

148.....Hardcoat Anodized Aluminum

150.....6061-T6 Aluminum

152.....2024-T4 Aluminum (2023-T351)

155.....356-T6 Aluminum

156.....356-T6 Aluminum

157.....Die Cast Aluminum Alloy #380

158.....Aluminum Alloy SR-319

162.....Brass, Yellow, Screw Machine Stock

165.....Cast Bronze, 85-5-5-5

166.....Bronze, SAE 660

170.....Bronze, Bearing Type, Oil Impregnated

180.....Copper Alloy

305.....Carbon Steel, Black Epoxy Coated

306.....Carbon Steel, Black PTFE Coated

307.....Aluminum, Black Epoxy Coated

308.....Stainless Steel, Black PTFE Coated

309.....Aluminum, Black PTFE Coated

313.....Aluminum, White Epoxy Coated

330.....Zinc Plated Steel

332.....Aluminum, Electroless Nickel Plated

333.....Carbon Steel, Electroless Nickel Plated

335.....Galvanized Steel

337.....Silver Plated Steel

351.....Food Grade Santoprene®

353.....Geolast; Color: Black

354..... Injection Molded #203-40 Santoprene® Duro 40D +/-5;

Color: RED

356.....Hytrel®

357.....Injection Molded Polyurethane

358.....Urethane Rubber (Some Applications) (Compression Mold)

359.....Urethane Rubber

360.....Nitrile Rubber Color coded: RED

363.....FKM (Fluorocarbon) Color coded: YELLOW 364.....EPDM Rubber

Color coded: BLUE

365.....Neoprene Rubber

Color coded: GREEN

366.....Food Grade Nitrile

368.....Food Grade EPDM

371.....Philthane (Tuftane) 374.....Carboxylated Nitrile

375.....Fluorinated Nitrile

378.....High Density Polypropylene

379.....Conductive Nitrile

408.....Cork and Neoprene

425.....Compressed Fibre

426.....Blue Gard

440.....Vegetable Fibre

500.....Delrin® 500

502.....Conductive Acetal, ESD-800

503.....Conductive Acetal, Glass-Filled

506.....Delrin® 150

520.....Injection Molded PVDF

Natural color

540.....Nylon

542.....Nylon

544.....Nylon Injection Molded

550.....Polyethylene

551.....Glass Filled Polypropylene

552.....Unfilled Polypropylene

555.....Polyvinyl Chloride

556.....Black Vinyl

558.....Conductive HDPE

570.....Rulon II®

580.....Ryton®

600.....PTFE (virgin material) Tetrafluorocarbon (TFE)

603.....Blue Gylon®

604.....PTFE

606.....PTFE

607.....Envelon

608.....Conductive PTFE

610.....PTFE Encapsulated Silicon

611.....PTFE Encapsulated FKM

632.....Neoprene/Hytrel®

633.....FKM/PTFE

634.....EPDM/PTFE

635.....Neoprene/PTFE

637.....PTFE, FKM/PTFE

638.....PTFE, Hytrel®/PTFE

639.....Nitrile/TFE

643.....Santoprene®/EPDM

644.....Santoprene®/PTFE

656.....Santoprene® Diaphragm and Check Balls/EPDM Seats

661.....EPDM/Santoprene®

666.....FDA Nitrile Diaphragm,

PTFE Overlay, Balls, and Seals

668.....PTFE, FDA Santoprene®/PTFE

- · Delrin and Hytrel are registered tradenames of E.I. DuPont.
- Nylatron is a registered tradename of Polymer Corp.
- · Gylon is a registered tradename of Garlock. Inc.
- Santoprene is a registered tradename of Exxon Mobil Corp.
- Rulon II is a registered tradename of Dixion Industries Corp.
- · Ryton is a registered tradename of Phillips Chemical Co.
- · Valox is a registered tradename of General Electric Co.

RECYCLING

Warren Rupp, manufacturer of Versamatic, is an ISO14001 registered company and is committed to minimizing the impact our products have on the environment. Many components of Versamatic® AODD pumps are made of recyclable materials. We encourage pump users to recycle worn out parts and pumps whenever possible, after any hazardous pumped fluids are thoroughly flushed. Pump users that recycle will gain the satisfaction to know that their discarded part(s) or pump will not end up in a landfill. The recyclability of Versamatic products is a vital part of Warren Rupp's commitment to environmental stewardship.



5 - YEAR Limited Product Warranty

Quality System ISO9001 Certified • Environmental Management Systems ISO14001 Certified

Versamatic warrants to the original end-use purchaser that no product sold by Versamatic that bears a Versamatic brand shall fail under normal use and service due to a defect in material or workmanship within five years from the date of shipment from Versamatic's factory.

The use of non-OEM replacement parts will void (or negate) agency certifications, including CE, ATEX, CSA, 3A and EC1935 compliance (Food Contact Materials). Warren Rupp, Inc. cannot ensure nor warrant non-OEM parts to meet the stringent requirements of the certifying agencies.

~ See complete warranty at http://vm.salesmrc.com/pdfs/VM Product Warranty.pdf

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

DECLARATION DE CONFORMITE • DECLARACION DE CONFORMIDAD • ERKLÄRUNG BEZÜGLICH EINHALTUNG DER VORSCHRIFTEN DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITÀ • CONFORMITEITSVERKLARING • DEKLARATION OM ÖVERENSSTÄMMELSE EF-OVERENSSTEMMELSESERKLÆRING • VAATIMUSTENMUKAISUUSVAKUUTUS • SAMSVARSERKLÄRING DECLARAÇAO DE CONFORMIDADE

MANUFACTURED BY:

FABRIQUE PAR:
FABRICADA POR:
HERGESTELLT VON:
FABBRICATO DA:
VERVAARDIGD DOOR:
TILLVERKAD AV:
FABRIKANT:
VALMISTAJA:
PRODUSENT:

FABRICANTE:

VERSAMATIC ®

Warren Rupp, Inc. A Unit of IDEX Corporation 800 North Main Street P.O. Box 1568 Mansfield, OH 44901-1568 USA

Tel: 419-526-7296 Fax: 419-526-7289



2006/42/EC

EN809:2012

to Annex VIII

on Machinery, according

PUMP MODEL SERIES: E SERIES, V SERIES, VT SERIES, VSMA3, SPA15, RE SERIES AND U2 SERIES

This product complies with the following European Community Directives:

Ce produit est conforme aux directives de la Communauté européenne suivantes:

Este producto cumple con las siguientes Directrices de la Comunidad Europea:

Dieses produkt erfüllt die folgenden Vorschriften der Europäischen Gemeinschaft:

Questo prodotto è conforme alle seguenti direttive CEE:

Dir produkt voldoet aan de volgende EG-richtlijnen:

Denna produkt överensstämmer med följande EU direktiv:

Versamatic, Inc., erklærer herved som fabrikant, at ovennævnte produkt er i overensstemmelse med bestemmelserne i Direkktive:

Tämä tuote täyttää seuraavien EC Direktiivien vaatimukstet:

Dette produkt oppfyller kravene til følgende EC Direktiver:

Este produto está de acordo com as seguintes Directivas comunitárias:

This product has used the following harmonized standards to verify conformance:

Ce materiel est fabriqué selon les normes harmonisées suivantes, afin d'en garantir la conformité:

Este producto cumple con las siquientes directrices de la comunidad europa:

Dieses produkt ist nach folgenden harmonisierten standards gefertigtworden, die übereinstimmung wird bestätigt:

Questo prodotto ha utilizzato i seguenti standards per verificare la conformita':

De volgende geharmoniseerde normen werden gehanteerd om de conformiteit van dit produkt te garanderen:

För denna produkt har följande harmoniserande standarder använts för att bekräfta överensstämmelse:

Harmoniserede standarder, der er benyttet:

Tässä tuotteessa on sovellettu seuraavia yhdenmukaistettuja standardeja:

Este produto utilizou os seguintes padrões harmonizados para varificar conformidade:

AUTHORIZED/APPROVED BY:

Approuve par:
Aprobado por:
Genehmigt von:
approvato da:
Goedgekeurd door:
Underskrift:
Valtuutettuna:
Bemyndiget av:
Autorizado Por:

Dave Roseberry
Director of Engineering

Authorized Representative: IDEX Pump Technologies R79 Shannon Industrial Estate, Shannon, Co. Clare Ireland

Attn: Barry McMahon

DATE: February 27, 2017

FECHA: DATUM: DATA: DATO: PÄIVÄYS:

CE VMOR 044EM

06/14/2017 REV 08



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