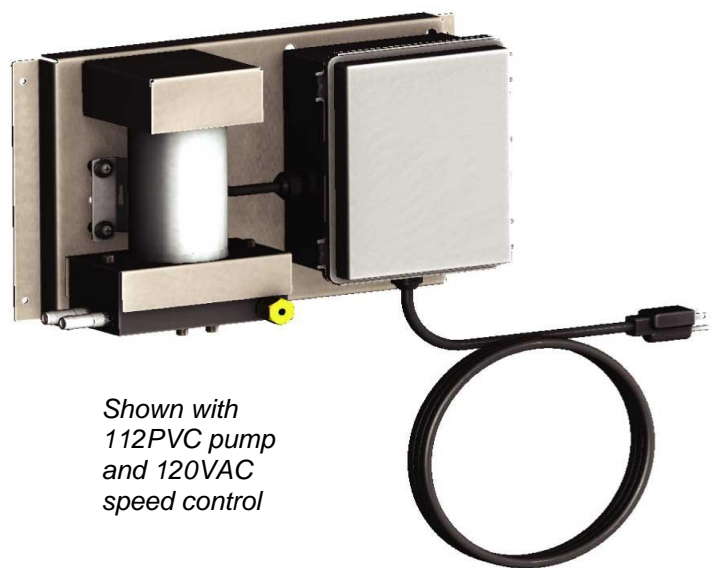




# Variable Speed Flow Controller

Please read and save these instructions. Read carefully before attempting to assemble, install, operate, or maintain. Protect yourself and others by observing all safety information. Failure to comply with instructions could result in personal injury and/or property damage in which Pumptec, Inc. will not assume any liability! Retain instructions for future reference.

- The Pumptec variable speed SCR control for DC pumps offers proven reliability in a rugged all-metal NEMA-4X enclosure. The flow controller is equipped with the ultimate speed control module. It is specifically designed for fractional horsepower permanent magnet (PM) DC motors.
- Designed for and is rated 1/8Hp DC motors.
- Although factory calibrated, internal trim pots for Min, Max, IR, CL, Accel and Decel can be used to fine-tune the flow controller for specific applications.
- Connections to the control are via a barrier terminal block. Motor failure due to demagnetization is eliminated by the patented ultra-fast Direct-Fed™ current limit circuit. The controls contain AC line and armature\* fusing, which provide protection against catastrophic failure.
- Auto-Inhibit®, allows the drive to be turned on and off rapidly using the AC line without damage to the control and/or motor.
- The internal LED lights when the motor is overloaded.
- A conveniently located front panel lighted rocker switch controls AC line input power to the drive.



*Shown with  
112PVC pump  
and 120VAC  
speed control*

**UNPACKING**

Remove all packing materials. Carefully remove the controller from the shipping carton. Inspect for any damage that may have occurred during transit. Check for any loose, missing, or damaged parts.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Consult Troubleshooting section when operating near any performance maximum. Refer to individual pump data sheets for complete specifications, parts list and exploded view.

Voltage: 12VDC or 120VDC

Max hp: 1/8hp

**GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION**

Please read this manual before installing or operating pump to provide safe operation and prevent equipment problems. Observe the following symbols and definitions.

**NOTE:** Indicates important instructions which are not related to hazards.

**IMPORTANT:** Indicates factors concerned with assembly, installation, operation, or maintenance which could result in damage to the machine or equipment if ignored.

**CAUTION!** *Warns about hazards that MAY cause minor personal injury or property damage if ignored.*

**WARNING!** *Warns about hazards that COULD cause serious personal injury, death or major property damage if ignored.*

**DANGER!** *Warns about hazards that WILL cause serious person injury, death or major property damage if ignored.*

**PLEASE READ, SAVE AND REFER TO SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS BELOW:**

**CAUTION!** *Pumps build up heat and pressure during operation. Allow time for pumps to cool before handling or servicing. Only qualified personnel should install, operate, and repair pump.*

**IMPORTANT:** For pumping liquids other than water, contact your supplier.

**DANGER!** *Do not pump hazardous materials (flammable, caustic, etc.) unless the pump is specifically designed and designated to handle them.*

**WARNING!** *To reduce risk of electric shock, always disconnect pump from power source before handling or servicing.*

**WARNING!** *Any wiring of pumps should be performed by a qualified electrician.*

**CAUTION!** *These pumps are not intended to be submersed.*

Pumpteck, Inc. is not responsible for losses, injury, or death resulting from a failure to observe these safety precautions, misuse or abuse of pumps or equipment.

**INSTALLATION**

**MOUNTING**

Pump motor set can be mounted in any position EXCEPT with pump head higher than motor. To minimize amp draw, noise and vibration, use appropriate flexible hose to inlet and discharge ports.

**LOCATION**

**CAUTION!** *If the pump is used in extremely dirty or humid conditions, it is recommended pump be enclosed. Do not store or operate in excessively high temperature areas or without proper ventilation.*

The pumping system can be mounted where it is visible, but it must be protected from rain, dirt and chemical spray or splashing. The pump must never be installed on a vertical surface with the pump head higher than motor.

**PRE-OPERATION**

**DISCHARGE CONDITIONS**

Open all valves in system prior to operation to avoid excessive load on motor and system from a pressure spike. Follow the instructions for proper system design. Refer to supplier if assistance is needed.

**PRESSURE REGULATION**

Verify pressure regulation devices are operating correctly.

**NOZZLES**

Nozzles create pressure in most systems and they become larger with use. Larger nozzles decrease system pressure. Verify the quality of nozzles prior to operation.

**MOTOR SHAFT ROTATION**

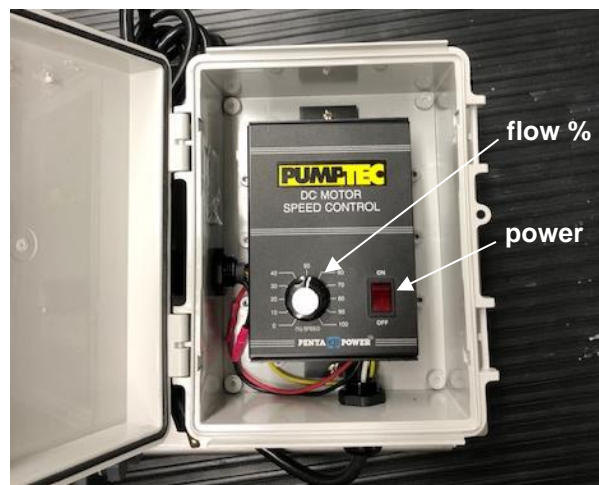
**CAUTION!** *Motor shaft rotation must always be counterclockwise in order to assure proper function of pump or warranty may be void.*

**PUMPED LIQUIDS**

Some liquids may require a flush between operations or before storing. For pumping liquids other than water, contact your supplier.

**OPERATION**

- 1.) Open grey box to access controls
- 2.) Turn controller on (switch may illuminate when powered).
- 3.) Set flow % adjustment to desired flow
- 4.) Close box and secure/lock shut if desired.



**GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION**

Pressure is often created by forcing a volume of fluid (flow) through a specific size hole (nozzle). Additionally, pressure can be created by pumping into a non-expanding chamber. Pressure is measured and stated in PSI – pounds per square inch.

Flow is created based upon the pump displacement and speed (RPM) of the motor. The faster the motor speed, the greater the flow. Flow is measured and stated in GPM – gallons per minute.

The pump, driven by a motor, draws fluid through a set of valves into the pumping chamber and the fluid is then forced out of a set of valves to exit the pump. The back and forth movement of the plunger in the sealed pumping chamber creates the suction and discharge actions.

Once the fluid has exited the pump it must be controlled until it exits the nozzle or reaches the place it needs to go. This control is achieved via the use of system components such as a regulating valve. The pumps are positive displacement pumps providing a specific amount of fluid constantly while operating. This volume of fluid must be directed out thru discharge line or back to a tank because it cannot be stopped completely without creating excessively high pressure and risk of damage to pump, components, property and person. It is recommended a safety device such as a regulating valve be installed directly on pump head as protection in case of a failure of another component. Pressure switches can be used to automate pump operation, but they must have a pressure regulating device installed as a safety device.

## INLET CONDITION CHECKLIST

Inadequate inlet conditions can cause serious malfunctions in the best designed pump. Surprisingly, the simplest of things can cause the most severe problems or go unnoticed to the unfamiliar or untrained eye. REVIEW THIS CHECKLIST BEFORE OPERATION OF ANY SYSTEM. Remember, no two systems are alike so there can be no ONE best way to setup a system. All factors must be carefully considered.

**INLET SUPPLY** should exceed the maximum flow being delivered by the pump to assure proper performance.

- Open inlet shut-off valve and turn on water supply to avoid starving the pump.
- Avoid closed loop systems especially with high temperature, ultra-high pressure or large flows. Conditions vary with regulating/unloader valve.
- When using an inlet supply reservoir, size it to provide adequate liquid to accommodate the maximum output of the pump, generally a minimum of 6-10 times the GPM (however, a combination of system factors can change this requirement).
- Filtration is important to maintain proper function of the pump and system. The extent of filtration may be greater based upon some uses such as misting with ultra-fine nozzles.

**INLET LINE SIZE** should be adequate to avoid starving the pump

- Line size must be a minimum of one size larger than the pump inlet fitting. Avoid tees, 90-degree elbows or valves in the inlet line of the pump to reduce the risk of flow restriction and cavitation.
- The line MUST be a FLEXIBLE hose, NOT a rigid pipe, and reinforced on SUCTION systems to avoid collapsing.
- The simpler the inlet plumbing the less the potential for problems. Keep the length to a minimum, the number of elbows and joints to a minimum (ideally no elbows) and the inlet accessories to a minimum.
- Use pipe sealant to assure airtight, positive sealing pipe joints.

**INLET PRESSURE** should fall within the specifications of the pump.

- High RPM, high temperatures, low vapor pressures or high viscosity may increase acceleration loss of liquids.
- Optimum pump performance is obtained with +20 PSI (1.4 BAR) inlet pressure. With adequate inlet plumbing, most pumps will perform with flooded suction.
- After prolonged storage, pump should be purged of air to facilitate priming. Disconnect the discharge port to allow liquid to pass through pump and measure flow.

**BYPASS TO INLET** – care should be exercised when deciding the method of bypass from control valves.

- It is recommended that the bypass be directed to a baffled reservoir tank, with at least one baffle between the bypass line and the inlet line to the pump.
- Although not recommended, bypass liquid may be returned to the inlet line of the pump if the system is properly designed to protect your pump.
- A low-pressure, flexible hose should be used from the bypass connection to the inlet of the pump.
- Caution should be exercised to avoid undersizing the bypass hose diameter and length.
- Check the pressure in the bypass line to avoid over-pressurizing.

## USING CHEMICALS

Chemicals can be mixed into the fluid and it is necessary to understand whether these chemicals will damage the pump or other system components. Another way to put chemicals into the fluid is with a downstream injector.

An injector works as a result of the difference of pressure between the inlet side of injector and discharge side. In most cases, the pressure on the discharge side cannot exceed 1/2 of the inlet pressure. For example, 1000 PSI into an injector should allow up to 500-600 PSI spray pressure on discharge side. There are dual-function nozzles that permit high pressure, chemical free rinse and low pressure, chemical spray. These are convenient for the operator and will not harm a properly designed system.

The advantages of an injector are:

Fewer items touching chemical, the chemical injection rate can be controlled, and applying chemical at lower pressure increases chemical use efficiency.

## HEATING FLUID

The pumps may sometimes be used with downstream heaters and precautions need to be taken to protect the system and persons from harm. Refer to the skilled staff at the equipment manufacturer for guidance and proper system care. Please be aware that heated water expands and additional pressure release safety devices may be required.

## SYSTEM DESIGN

A pump is the heart of every system and proper selection is critical to equipment function and durability. If a pumping set with excess flow is chosen, then energy and fluid is wasted. Equipment effectiveness can decrease if excess pressure results, and so can pump life.

## STORING

For extended storing, or between uses in cold climates, drain all pumped liquids from pump and flush with antifreeze solution to prevent freezing and damage to the pump. **DO NOT RUN PUMP WITH FROZEN LIQUID.**

**NOTE:** Each system's maintenance cycle will be unique. If system performance decreases, check immediately. If no wear at 500 hours, check again at 1000 hours and each 500 hours until wear is observed. Valves typically require changing every seal change. Duty cycle, temperature, quality of pumped liquid and inlet feed conditions all affect the life of a pump's wear parts and service cycle.

**NOTE:** Remember to service the regulator/uploader at each seal servicing and check all system accessories and connections before resuming operation.

**LIMITED WARRANTY**

**PUMPTEC ONE-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY.** PUMPTEC PLUNGER PUMPS, MODELS COVERED IN THIS MANUAL, ARE WARRANTED BY PUMPTEC, TO THE ORIGINAL USER AGAINST DEFECTS IN WORKMANSHIP OR MATERIALS UNDER NORMAL USE FOR ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OF PURCHASE. ANY PART WHICH IS DETERMINED TO BE DEFECTIVE IN MATERIAL OR WORKMANSHIP AND RETURNED. AS PUMPTEC DESIGNATES, SHIPPING COSTS PREPAID, WILL BE, AS THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, REPAIRED OR REPLACED AT PUMPTEC'S OPTION. FOR LIMITED WARRANTY CLAIM PROCEDURES, SEE "PROMPT DISPOSITION" BELOW. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES PURCHASERS SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM JURISDICTION TO JURISDICTION.

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**Prompt Disposition.** A good faith effort will be made for prompt correction or other adjustment with respect to any product which proves to be defective within limited warranty. For any product believed to be defective within limited warranty, first write or call Pumptec. Pumptec will give additional directions. If unable to resolve satisfactorily, write to Pumptec at address below, giving and serial number, invoice number and date, and describing the nature of the defect. Title and risk of loss pass to buyer on delivery to common carrier. If product was damaged in transit to you, file claim with carrier.

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