SERVICE GUIDE

NO WATER DELIVERED

a. Pump not properly primed. (See Priming Instructions.)
b. Discharge system head too great; in this case, a pressure gauge at the pump discharge will show shut off pressure. (See Rating Table.)
c. Suction lift too great; check with vacuum gauge. (See Suction Piping.) Check or foot valve, if used, may be completely plugged or suction piping may be completely plugged.
d. Air leak in suction piping.
e. Wrong motor rotation. (See Motor Rotation.)
f. Shaft seal leaking under priming conditions.
g. Motor not up to speed; check for incorrect voltage. (See Motor Voltage.)
h. Plugged impeller.

NOT ENOUGH WATER OR PRESSURE

a. Air leak in suction piping.
b. Motor not up to speed; check for incorrect voltage or low voltage. (See Motor Voltage.)
c. Discharge system head too great.
d. Impeller, suction pipe, check or foot valve partially plugged.
e. Wrong motor rotation. (See Motor Rotation.)
f. Suction lift too great. (See Suction Piping.)
g. Insufficient submergence of suction pipe. (Suction pipe inlet should be at least 3 feet below the liquid surface at all times.)
h. Pump too small for installation involved. (Check Rating Table.)
i. Suction piping too small causing excessive total suction lift.
j. Air or gas entrained in liquid.
k. Worn impeller or diffuser.

PUMP LOSES PRIME AFTER STARTING

a. Air leak in suction piping.
b. Total suction lift too great. (See Suction Piping.)
c. Insufficient submergence of suction pipe; check pumping water level. (The suction pipe inlet should be at least 3 feet below the liquid surface at all times.)

MOTOR OVERHEATS

a. Check rotating element to insure that it turns freely.
b. Low voltage at the motor. (See Motor Voltage and Motor Wiring.) Check electrical connections to insure tight contact.
c. Poor ventilation. (See Location.)

PUMP VIBRATES OR IS NOISY

a. Insufficient pump foundation.
b. Excessive total suction lift.
c. Bent shaft or worn motor bearings.
d. Impeller partially clogged.