



# **FSR**

# **INSTRUCTIONS**



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## Safety Warning

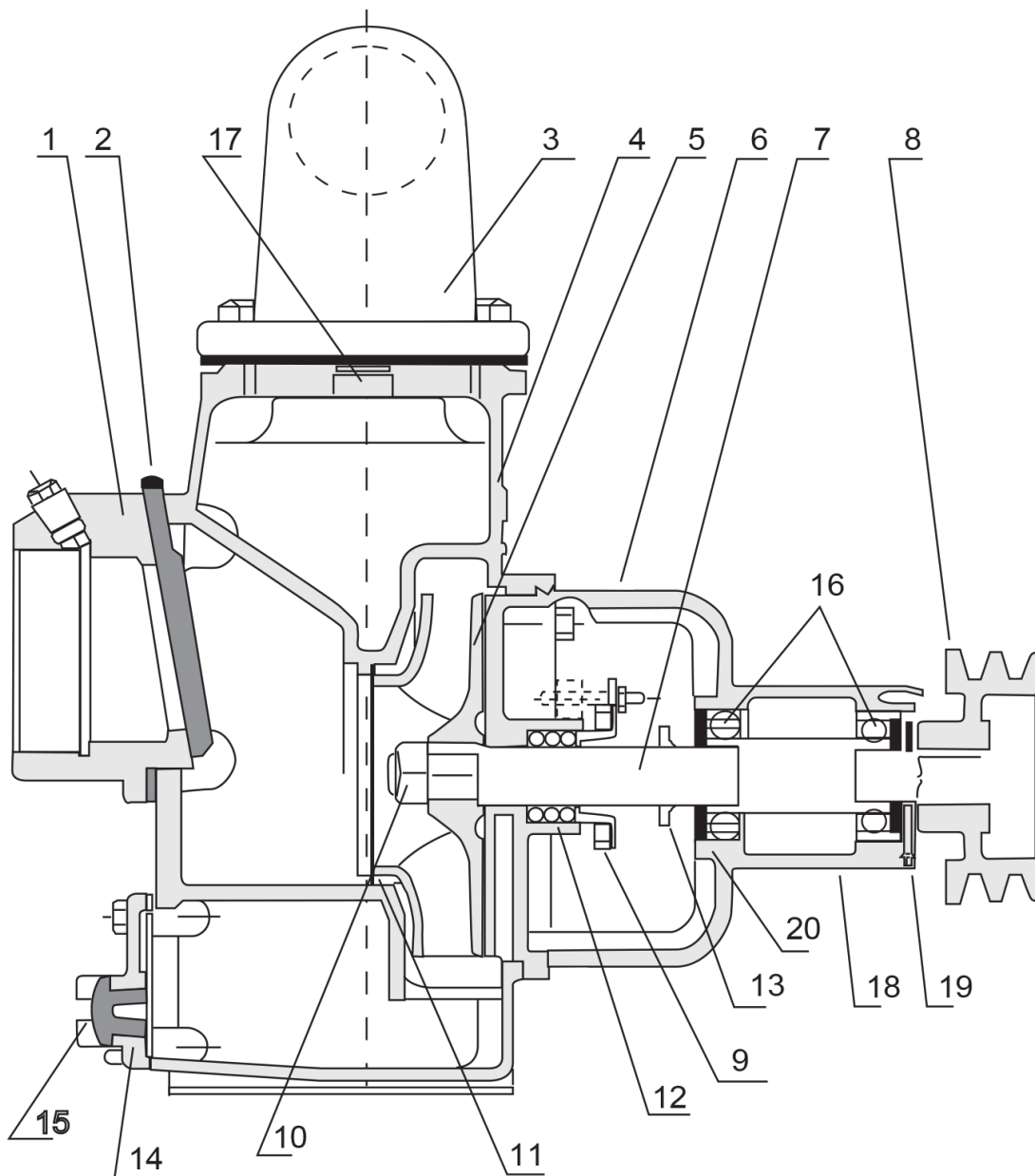
1. Disconnect all power sources to ensure the pump will remain inoperative
2. Allow the pump to cool before starting maintenance
3. Close the suction and discharge valves if fitted
4. Vent the pump slowly and cautiously
5. Drain the pump



- When working near the pump, dress appropriately, avoid baggy or loose items which could get caught in moving parts. Always wear safety clothing, gloves, safety glasses, helmet etc.
- This pump is designed to handle WATER ONLY. Do not attempt to pump volatile, corrosive or flammable liquids that may damage the pump or endanger personnel.
- Use lifting and moving equipment with ample capacity and in good repair. Remove all suction and discharge piping before lifting.
- Do not remove any items from an overheated pump. Pressure build up within the pump can cause parts being disengaged to be ejected with force. Allow the pump to cool before commencing any maintenance.
- Do not operate the pump with a closed discharge valve for any length of time. Running the pump in this configuration could cause the liquid to boil and cause the pump casing to explode.
- Do not operate the pump without all guards in place over rotating parts.
- After the pump has been positioned make sure all the pump mountings and any fixtures are properly secured and supported before operation.



# PARTS LIST



## PARTS

1	SUCTION FLANGE	11	WEAR RING
2	CHECK VALVE	12	GLAND PACKING
3	DISCHARGE FLANGE	13	WATER SLINGER
4	PUMP CASING	14	DRAIN COVER
5	IMPELLER	15	DRAIN PLUG
6	BEARING CASING	16	BEARING
7	SHAFT	17	PRIMING PLUG
8	PULLEY ( NOT SUPPLIED)	18	OUTSIDE COVER
9	GLAND	19	WASHER
10	IMPELLER NUT	20	BEARING END COVER

## **General Description**

Type FSR pumps are mixed flow centrifugal self-priming water pumps. Pumps are suitable for agricultural irrigation or industrial water supply and drainage.

## **Direction of Rotation:**

The FSR series pumps are clockwise rotation viewed from the shaft end of the pump. There some anti-clockwise rotation models in the field.

## **Construction:**

- Type FSR pumps are composed of pump casing, pump pedestal with impeller ,shaft and bearings housed.
- FSR pumps are self-priming
- FSR pumps are packed gland sealing and water must be kept flowing out from the gland drip by drip
- Bearing fitted are sealed for life so no greasing required
- Stainless steel shaft fitted as standard

## **Installation:**

- For the pump to self-prime and initial fill of water into the pump casing is required. Water can be add into casing via the priming plug on top of the pump. This will not need to be done again unless the pump is moved as water will always be in the pump casing.
- The pump should be located as close as possible to the water source to reduce the length of suction pipe and reduce friction loss in the pipe
- The end of the suction pipe must be fitted with a strainer or netted to prevent objects entering into the impeller. This pump can not handle solids through the impeller

## **Maintenance:**

- Check shaft movement for signs of bearing wear
- Check impeller nut and all bolts and plugs regularly for loosening from vibration or cavitation.
- Check shaft connection for alignment and adjustment.
- Check all gaskets for signs of leakage

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

Troubles	Causes
Pump fails to prime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough water in casing</li> <li>• Check valve damaged</li> <li>• Air leak in suction line</li> <li>• leaking or worn packing</li> <li>• Suction lift to high</li> <li>• Strainer clogged</li> </ul>
Pump fails to deliver rated flow or pressure or stops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air leak in suction line</li> <li>• Leaking or worn seal</li> <li>• Strainer clogged</li> <li>• Suction line not submerged or water level to low</li> <li>• Impeller clogged</li> <li>• Pump speed to slow</li> <li>• Discharge head to high</li> <li>• Suction lift to high</li> </ul>
Pump requires to much power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pump speed to high</li> <li>• Discharge head to low</li> <li>• Pumped product to thick</li> <li>• Bearings failed</li> </ul>
Pump clogs frequently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liquid is to thick</li> <li>• Discharge flow to slow</li> <li>• check valve shut or clogged</li> </ul>
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavitation in pump</li> <li>• Air in system</li> <li>• drive not aligned properly</li> </ul>

If you are struggling for water on a suction lift, increasing the speed will only make it worse. Decrease the speed will help with high suction lifts, the faster you run the pump the less suction lift you have

Please note all information contained in this publication is a guide only

