

WMT SERIES SEAL-LESS TURBINE PUMPS

INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

TO OBTAIN THE BEST PERFORMANCE FROM YOUR WARRENDER WMT PUMP,
PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY.

Failure to follow the recommended procedures may result in early and severe damage to your WARRENDER pump, and may also invalidate the guarantee.

Thank you for your purchase of a WARRENDER WMT Series regenerative turbine pump. Proper installation and maintenance will provide many years of trouble free operation.

INSTALLATION:

1) LOCATION: Locate the pump close to the liquid source.

2) PRIMING: The WMT pump will self-prime approximately 1 to 1.5 feet only if the pump head is primed (*pump filled*) with fluid, and if the pump ports are facing in the upright position.
(*Please Consult the Factory if the pump is expected to lift prime*)

3) SYSTEM PIPING:

a) The nominal diameters of the pump ports shall not be taken as reference for piping size selection. The pipe diameter shall be selected according to the involved capacity and associated frictional losses. The inlet pipe should be no smaller in diameter than the nominal bore of the pump inlet port. As a general rule the maximum fluid velocities are as follows: 5 ft/s for the suction line and 7 ft/s for the discharge line.

NOTE: Restriction of the suction pipe work may cause cavitation, leading to a loss of efficiency and rapid wear.

b) Any possibility of an air pocket (*piping "U" bend, concentric reducers etc.*) or air entrance in the suction line must be avoided.

c) All piping must be connected to the pump without forcing. All pipe work should be properly supported (*free standing*.) Additionally, flexible pipe connections should be if thermal cycling is possible (*e.g. outdoor installations*) to prevent pipe stress.

d) The suction and discharge piping must be cleaned of any foreign objects and flushed before connections are finalized.

e) Mounted pipe lines must be checked to ensure proper sealing, particularly on the suction pipe.

f) Keep the suction pipe as short and straight as possible.

g) Use rigid or reinforced pipe that will not deform or collapse under suction conditions.

h) Gate or check valves should be installed if there is any possible of water hammer when the pump is shut down.

i) A pressure relief regulator with by-pass (*or LINEMAN pump protector*) is recommended if excessive pressure is probable.

j) A pressure gauge with gauge guard is recommended (*near the pump discharge port*) for monitoring system parameters.

NOTE: Dead-head operation will damage the pump and over-load the drive.

OPERATION:

Two conditions are critical when operating a mag-drive pump:

**DO NOT RUN THE PUMP WITHOUT FLUID IN THE PUMP!
DO NOT DEAD-HEAD THE PUMP!**

1) Fill the pump body with liquid before starting the unit. If pump has flooded suction, open the suction valve. If the unit is priming, pump should be filled through the top port.

NOTE: If the fluid is extremely hot or cold, the pump should be gradually brought to operating temperature before the fluid is introduced to prevent possible thermal shock damage.

2) If the unit is long-coupled, the bearing frame housing should contain the proper oil at the proper level. The unit must also be properly aligned. Consult the **BEARING FRAME OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS** before proceeding.

3) Consult the **MOTOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS** for wiring, and other driver information.

4) When the pump is ready to run, bump start the motor to check rotation (*see Figure 1*) To change the suction and discharge ports, simply reverse motor rotation.

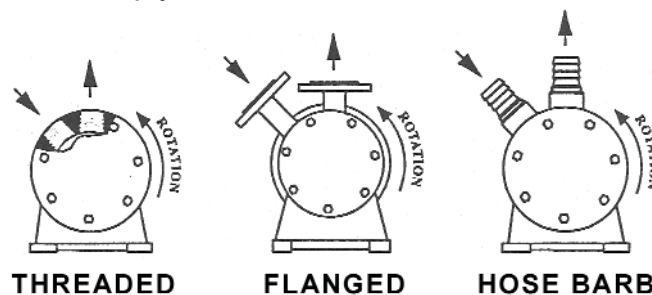


Figure 1: Direction and Port Location

Check the **MOTOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS** if rotation is not as indicated.

MONITORING:

Flow metering or power sensing relays are strongly recommended to prevent unsuitable operation conditioned (*i.e. dead-heading, dry-running, cavitation, etc.*) Current amp sensors are not advisable. Consult with your local sales representative of WARRENDER pump division for appropriate minimum and maximum flow limits for a specific pump model. Maximum flow settings often are contingent upon the NPSH available from the system.

ESSENTIAL RUNNING PRECAUTIONS:

A) DO NOT RUN THE PUMP DRY!

The process fluid acts as the lubricating and cooling agent. Without fluid in the pump, frictional forces generate heat which may damage the pump.

B) DO NOT DEAD-HEAD THE PUMP!

In general, the inlet and discharge lines should not be restricted any more than necessary.

Restricting the suction line may lead to cavitation, or if completely blocked, a dry run. Restricting the discharge pipe may overload the motor (*a turbine pump requires more power with increasing head.*)

If completely obstructed (*dead-head*), the fluid will not cool or lubricate the bearings properly.

Consult the factory on minimum flow.

C) DO NOT PUMP FLUIDS WITH FERRO-MAGNETIC PARTICLES!

Magnetic particles will collect on the internal magnet - regardless of size. Consult the factory for guidance when handling magnetic solids or fines.

D) PUMP FLUIDS THAT ARE CLEAN

Mag drive pumps are designed to handle clean liquids. If particulates are present, a 50 to 100 micron suction strainer is recommended. If the concentration of solids might plug strainer, make sure that the suction fluid flow is not impeded. Consult factory for assistance.

E) FLOW BY-PASS LINES:

Throttling a regenerative turbine pump is not the best way to control fluid flow. Throttling may induce unnecessary head, which may in turn overload the motor. Turbine pumps have a minimum flow requirements. Applications that require throttling must be checked by the factory. The best way to control the flow of a turbine pump is to run a by-pass line. The by-pass line should run from the discharge of the pump preferably back to the supply tank (*although return to suction may be used.*) Line fluid velocity of 7 ft/s is indicated (**see also Figure 2.**)

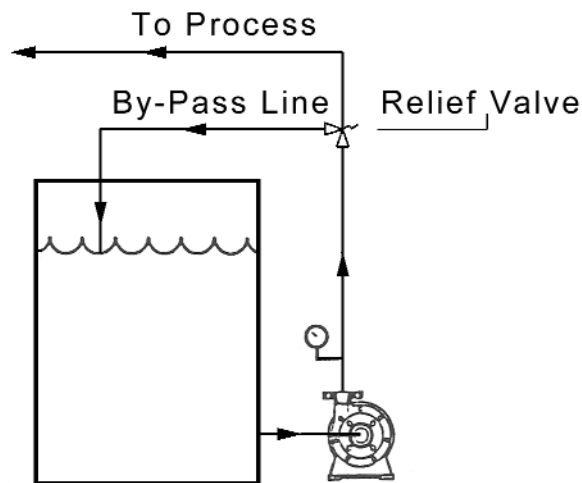


Figure 2: By-pass Configuration

F) FLUSHING THE PUMP:

The pump should be flushed with water (*or other fluid compatible with the pump materials*) to remove deposits from drying or precipitation. Deposits may form if the unit is down for an extended period of time, or if the pump is cooled to the point where crystals form. The pump does not need to be operating while being flushed. If the pump is to be flushed while in operation, the volume of water should be adequate for the particular unit (*if the operational pump flow is 10 GPM , it should be flushed with 10 GPM of water.*)

MAINTENANCE:

In general, the WARRENDER WMT series pump does not require routine maintenance, and therefore does not need to be dismantled frequently. However, it is advisable to check the impeller and bearings once every year (*shut down periods are best for this.*)

DISMANTLING THE PUMP:

The pump may be dismantled in two ways:

- a) The pipe work is disconnected from the pump, and the pump end is removed (*this allows the motor and bracket to remain.*)
- b) The motor and bracket are withdrawn from the pump end (*this allows the pipe work to remain intact on the volute.*)

WMT INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Shut off power to the motor before disconnecting leads.
- 2) Drain the fluid from the system, and the pump, then isolate the unit. It may be necessary to blow down the pump to insure complete drainage. The pump may be flushed with water (*or compatible fluid*) to avoid deposit formation.
- 3) Remove bolts securing the pump head to the bracket.

The next steps are to be followed if procedure “a” is chosen.

- 4) Remove the pump head from bracket.

NOTE: THE POSITION OF THESE PARTS, in particular the fashion in which the end cover, pump body, and rear ring are assembled (*there is a guide pin.*)

- 5) Carefully guide the pump internals from the bracket. Grasping the rear ring, and sliding the internals out is most effective. The rear casing should be removed if it did not come out with internals. Models WMT12002 through WMT16003 have a metal ring behind rear casing, this ring is to be **SAVED**. The ring is required for proper tolerances, and is not included as a part in a Rear Wet End or Wet End.

CAUTION: MAGNETS CAN PRODUCE STRONG MECHANICAL FORCES
WHEN THEY ARE CLOSE TOGETHER!

- 6) Examine the shaft, bearings, and impeller for signs of wear, and also check for minimal play. Examine the O-ring. If particles have entered the pump, check the impeller mating surface of the pump head and rear ring for wear.

The next steps are to be followed if procedure “b” is chosen:

- 4) Remove the motor from the bracket. With small turbine pumps, the motor and attached bracket may be removed from the pump, since the bracket is not the mounting device. For units that are mounted with the bracket, loosen the bolts that secure the bracket to the foundation.
- 5) Carefully guide the bracket, or bracket motor assembly, away from the pump head. Do not angle or use side-to-side motion to remove the bracket from the pump, as this may damage the pump. At this point the pump internals should be retained in the bracket housing. It is advisable to have an operator stand-by to assure that the internals do not drop out on to the foundation. **Models WMT12002 through WMT16003** have a metal ring behind the rear casing, this ring is to be **SAVED**. The ring is required for proper tolerances, and is not included as a port in a Rear Wet End or Wet End.

NOTE: THE POSITION OF THESE PARTS, in particular how the pump head and rear ring are assembled (*there is a guide pin.*)

CAUTION: MAGNETS CAN PRODUCE STRONG MECHANICAL FORCES
WHEN THEY ARE CLOSE TOGETHER!

REASSEMBLING THE PUMP:

To reassemble the pump, simply reverse the order above according to procedure “a” or “b”. Once again it must be stated that care should be taken when the internal and external magnets are brought together. For larger WMT pumps (*WMT5002 and above*), the use of a wedge may be advised. The wedge (*shown in Figure 3*) allows for slow guided insertion of the pumps internals into the bracket. Gloves are advisable while grasping the impeller.

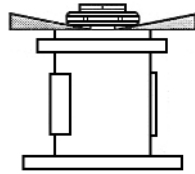


Figure 3: Wedge Sample

SPECIAL MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES:

Occasionally parts will require replacement, and this section will demonstrate the proper procedures to follow. Remember, these are to replace worn or broken parts, not to be performed for practice.

SLEEVE BEARING REPLACEMENT:

1) Remove the bearings from the pump head, rear casing, and internal magnet.

NOTE: If the bearing in the rear casing of **Models WMT7003 through WMT16003** need replacement, the shaft must be removed first
(see *Shaft Replacement*, and take special care to pad the shaft.)

To remove the bearing from the rear casing of these models, insert a large flat head screwdriver into the bearing. Push the screwdriver into the bearing until it bites into the bearing material. Twist and pull bearing loose.

CAUTION: Do not use too large of a screwdriver that will cause the bearing seat to break.

2) Insert the new bearings squarely into the head, rear casing and internal magnet. Do not use a side-to-side or twisting motion to insert the bearings. If a arbor press is to be used, be sure to pad the bearing to avoid breakage.

SHAFT REPLACEMENT:

Three designs are currently in use, and have different procedures.

Models WMT1003 through WMT3002:

1) Place shaft into vise, and twist/pull shaft out. Do the same for the other side.

2) Of the two shafts supplied, insert the one with the wider lip into the impeller end. The other shaft is to be inserted into the internal magnet. Not that the shaft in the impeller end should be recessed, the shaft will deform if it is used as the base (**Figure 4.**) If a arbor press is used, be sure to cushion the end contacting the shaft. Shafts are supplied as a set of two for this pump design.

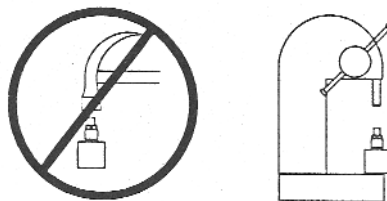


Figure 4: How **NOT** to Insert the Shaft Into the Internal Magnet

Models WMT3003 through WMT7002:

Follow the same procedure for Models WMT1003 through WMT3002, noting the following exception -either shaft may be inserted into either end, because these shafts do not have a lip. The shafts for these pumps will bottom-out when they are fully inserted. Shafts are supplied as a set of two for this pump design.

Models WMT7003 through WMT16003:

- 1) Cushion the shaft with fiber reinforced gasket material. Regular gasket material may twist out of the vise.
- 2) Place shaft into vise, tighten vise, and twist/pull shaft out. If the shaft is too short for pliers, it must be broken out. If this last option is tried, be careful not to damage the rear casing - and
WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES.
- 3) Insert the new shaft into the bearing in the rear casing. If an arbor press is used, be sure to cushion the end contacting the shaft. The shaft for these pumps will bottom-out when it is fully inserted. There is only one shaft supplied for this pump design.

IMPELLER REPLACEMENT:

- 1) Insert the boxed end of two wrenches between the rear ring and the internal magnet. These ends should be cushioned, so as not to deform the rear ring or internal magnet.
- 2) Apply force on the wrenches against the internal magnet and rear ring to pop off the rear ring and impeller. Placing the assembly on a raised surface may provide additional leverage (*see Figure 5.*)

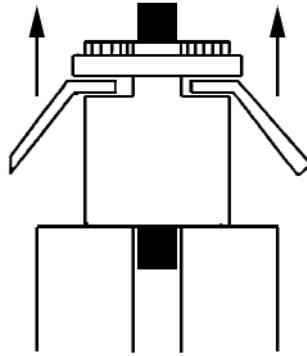


Figure 5: Impeller Removal Example

- 3) To assemble, put the rear ring on the internal magnet.
- 4) Place the impeller on with the recessed end towards the internal magnet. Be sure to align the impeller so that it slides over the proper guide pins. If it appears that the impeller will not slide on, rotate it such that another pin arrangement is chosen (*usually there is a preferred pin/impeller configuration.*) If an arbor press is used, be sure to cushion the end contacting the impeller.

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