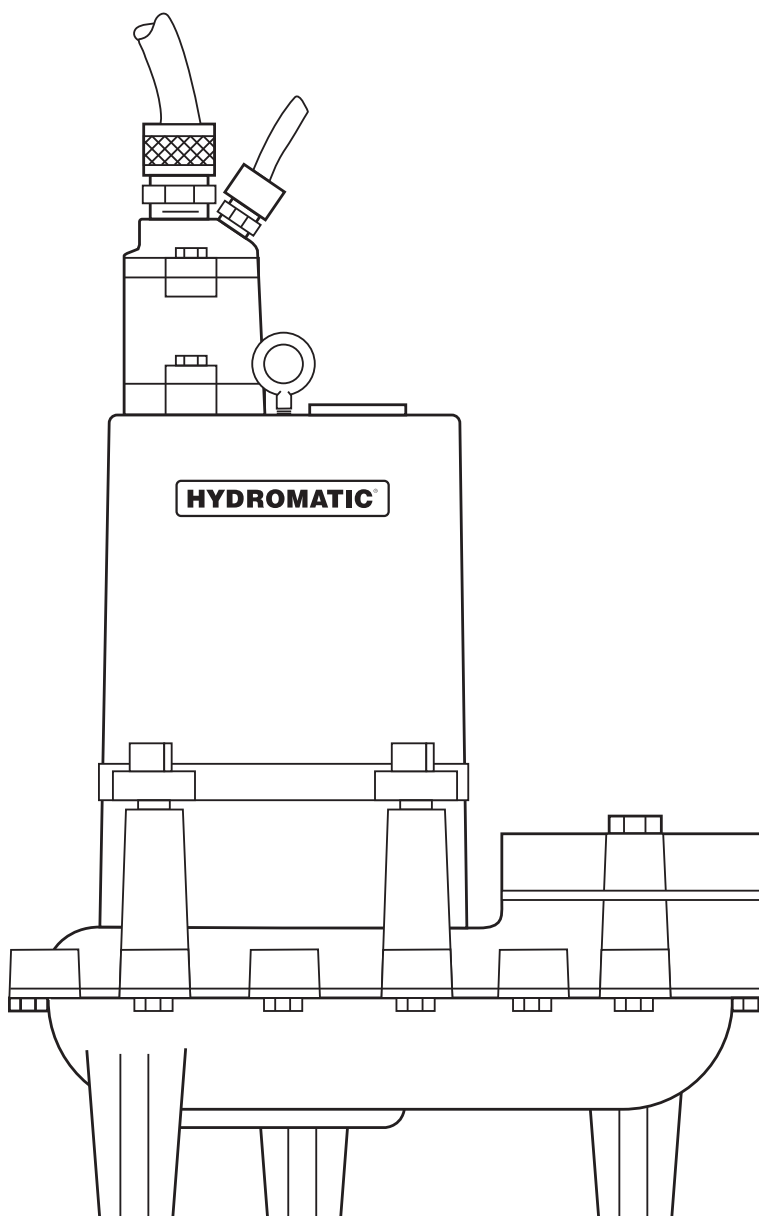




HYDROMATIC®



MODEL S SUBMERSIBLE SOLIDS HANDLING PUMP

INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

For use with product built with Marathon® motor.



NOTE! To the installer: Please make sure you provide this manual to the owner of the equipment or to the responsible party who maintains the system.

General Information

Thank you for purchasing your Hydromatic® pump. To help ensure years of trouble-free operation, please read the following manual carefully.

Before Operation:

Read the following instructions carefully. Reasonable care and safe methods should be practiced. Check local codes and requirements before installation.

Attention:

This manual contains important information for the safe use of this product. Read this manual completely before using this product and refer to it often for continued safe product use. **DO NOT THROW AWAY OR LOSE THIS MANUAL.** Keep it in a safe place so that you may refer to it often.

Unpacking Pump:

Remove pump from carton. When unpacking unit, check for concealed damage. Claims for damage must be made at the receiving end through the delivery carrier. Damage cannot be processed from the factory.

WARNING: Before handling these pumps and controls, always disconnect the power first. Do not smoke or use sparkable electrical devices or flames in a septic (gaseous) or possible septic sump.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING:

▲ WARNING This product and related accessories contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Pumps in Storage or Not Operating:

Pumps with carbon ceramic seals must have impellers manually rotated (6 revolutions) after setting nonoperational for 3 months or longer and prior to electrical start-up.

Pumps with tungsten carbide seals must have impellers manually rotated (6 revolutions) after setting non-operational for 3 weeks or longer and prior to electrical start-up.

Seal Failure:

An electrode is installed in the seal chamber so if any water enters the chamber through the first seal the electrode will be energized and a signal will be transmitted to the sensing unit at ground surface, causing an alarm function to energize.

In operation the seal failure unit indicates only that there is some water in the seal chamber. The pump will continue to operate without damage, but the seal should be checked immediately after failure is indicated.

NOTE: Failure to install such a device negates all warranties by Hydromatic.

Pump:

The S submersible pump is supplied for 1 and 3 phase and for 200, 230, 460 or 575 volts. Power cable is supplied with the

green wire for ground. Be sure green wire is connected to a good ground such as water pipe or ground stake.

Heat Sensors:

All motors have heat sensor units embedded in the motor winding to detect excessive heat. The heat sensors are set to trip at 105°C, so will not operate if dangerous heat occurs. The sensors automatically reset when motor cools to safe temperature.

The sensors are connected in series with the motor starter coil so that the starter is tripped if heat sensor opens. The motor starter is equipped with overload heaters so all normal overloads are protected by the starter.

NOTE: Failure to install such a device negates all warranties by Hydromatic.

IMPORTANT: If Hydromatic electrical starting equipment is not supplied the heat sensor circuit must be connected in series with the starter coil or warranty is void. Connection diagram is included in this manual.

Sump Level Control:

Sump level is controlled by Hydromatic 3900 mercury switch controls. The 3900 control is a mercury tube switch sealed in a solid polyurethane float. The float is held in position in the sump by weight attached to the power cord above the float. The cord supports the float and is adjusted for height from the surface.

Typical duplex systems use three controls: one set at turn-off, one set at turn-on for one pump, and one set for turn-on for two pumps.

Pumps alternate operation on each successive cycle.

Two pumps operate together only if sump level rises to the third or override control. The override control also brings on the second pump in case of failure of the first pump. Extra floats with appropriate controls can be supplied for alarm functions. Triplex systems use four controls: one set at turn-off, one set at turn-on for one pump, one set at turn-on for two pumps, and one set at turn-on for three pumps. Pumps alternate each successive cycle.

Three pumps operate together only if sump level rises to the fourth control (second override). This control also brings on the third pump in case of failure of either or both of the first two pumps.

Alarm Controls:

The alarm level is usually set above the override level so the alarm will signal only if the override level is exceeded. However, some engineers prefer to have the alarm level set below the override level as it is possible for one pump to fail and the other pump to operate on the override level with the sump level never reaching the alarm level. This is particularly true in cases of low inflow capacity.

Electrical Control Panel:

It is recommended that the Hydromatic control panel be used with all pumps as proper starter heaters and connections for heat sensor wires are furnished.

IMPORTANT: If Hydromatic electrical controls are not used and the motor fails because of improper components or if the

heat sensors are not properly connected the warranty is void.

Hydromatic electrical equipment is installed in a weatherproof NEMA 3R enclosure. The electrical equipment includes a main circuit breaker for each pump, a magnetic starter with overload protection for each pump, an H-O-A switch and run light for each pump, an electric alternator and a transformer to provide appropriate control for control circuit and alarms.

Overload Heaters:

If the Hydromatic electrical panel is not used, starters with 3 leg overload protection must be supplied. On 3 phase pumps the heaters must be sized in accordance with the nameplate amps on the motor housing. The amp draw on these submersible motors is slightly higher than

**WIRE SIZE TABLE
FOR REMOTE LOCATION OF CONTROL PANEL LENGTHS ARE BASED ON A VOLTAGE DROP OF TWO PERCENT**

Maximum length in feet from NEMA 4 junction box to control panel. For 3 phase only and for power lines only. All control wires can be = 14–16 or 18 gauge wire. If power lines are for 460 or 575 volts insulation of control wires must be for this voltage if used in conduit with power lines.

| | Volts | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 | 575 |
|-----------|----------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Wire Size | Motor HP | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 12 | | 110 | 450 | 700 | 90 | 370 | 580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 180 | 720 | 1120 | 140 | 550 | 370 | 90 | 360 | 560 | 50 | 220 | 340 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | 270 | 1100 | 1650 | 220 | 900 | 1400 | 175 | 700 | 1100 | 105 | 420 | 650 | 320 | 500 | | 230 | 360 | | 180 | 280 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | 400 | 1600 | 2500 | 350 | 1400 | 2200 | 220 | 900 | 1400 | 150 | 600 | 930 | 105 | 420 | 650 | 90 | 370 | 570 | 360 | 560 | | 320 | 500 | | 230 | 360 | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | 370 | 1500 | 2300 | 230 | 950 | 1450 | 175 | 700 | 1100 | 140 | 550 | 850 | 125 | 500 | 800 | 100 | 400 | 620 | 90 | 360 | 560 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 370 | 1500 | 230 | 270 | 1100 | 1700 | 220 | 900 | 1400 | 210 | 820 | 1250 | 200 | 800 | 1250 | 150 | 600 | 930 |

*Special junction box required for wire sizes larger than #4.

NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS REQUIRED BETWEEN CONTROL PANEL AND NEMA 4 JUNCTION BOX

| System Type | Number of Control Wires | Number of Power Lines | Number of Ground Wires #8 | HEAT SENSOR & SEAL FAILURE | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Number of Sensor Wires | Number of Ground Wires |
| Simplex | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Simplex with Alarm | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Duplex | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Duplex with Alarm | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 |

General Information

a corresponding horsepower surface motor so heaters must be sized by the nameplate rating.

Single phase pumps with capacitor start have a run and a start winding each drawing a different current. To adequately protect these windings with the appropriate heaters consult the factory.

IMPORTANT: If other than Hydromatic starters are used be sure the heat sensor wires are connected in series with the starter coil circuit.

Installation Instructions

Installing Pump in Sump:

Before installing pump in sump lay it on side and turn impeller manually. Impeller may be slightly stuck due to factory test water so it must be broken loose with small bar or screwdriver in edge of vanes. The impeller should turn freely.

Clean all trash and sticks from sump and connect pump to piping.

A check valve must be installed on each pump. A gate or plug valve in each pump discharge line is also recommended. This valve should be installed on the discharge side of the check valve so if necessary to service the check valve the line pressure can be cut off. Single pump systems are sometimes installed without a check valve where it is desirable to self-drain the discharge line to prevent freezing. This can be done

only with short discharge lines, otherwise water will return to the sump and cause short cycling of the pump.

NEMA 4 Junction Box (Optional):

If electrical control panel is to be set remote from the pump sump a NEMA 4 junction box should be used to make power and control connections. The Hydromatic NEMA 4 junction box is provided with compression connectors for sealing all wires. No sealing compound is needed to make connections waterproof.

Wiring diagrams are provided with panel for making connections. The size wire to use from panel to sump depends on motor size and distance in feet.

Be sure each wire is checked out so that a wrong connection will not be made. An ohmmeter or Megger can be used to check wire continuity.

Installing 3900 Mercury Switch Controls:

The controls are supported by a mounting bracket that is attached to sump wall or cover or to the NEMA 4 junction box.

Cord snubbers are used to hold the cord in place. Control lever can be changed at any time by loosening the snubber and readjusting cord length.

In either simplex or duplex system the lower or turn-off control is set just above the top of volute so that the volute will always be submerged during the pumping cycle. The second or turn-on control is set about 24 inches above the lower turn-off control.

More distance between turn-on and turn-off controls can be used but sewage may become septic and excessive solids may

collect for the pump to handle. A frequent pumping cycle is recommended for best operation.

If an alarm system is used this control is usually set about 6 inches above the override control.

Some engineers as described previously prefer to have the alarm control set below the override control.

Making Electrical Connections:

All electrical wiring must be in accordance with local code, and only competent electricians should make the installations. A set of prints is included for use in making the installation. All wires should be checked for grounds with an ohmmeter or Megger after the connections are made. This is important, as one grounded wire can cause considerable trouble.

IMPORTANT: If equipment is not properly wired and protected as recommended, the warranty is void.

Heat Sensors and Seal Failure Connections:

Be sure that heat sensor wires are connected in series with the starter coil. Connections are provided on the terminal strip; see wiring diagram.

If seal failure unit is used, connect as shown with seal failure system. If seal failure unit is not used, the two seal failure wires are left open. Do not connect power to these lines at any time.

Pump Operation

Starting Systems:

1. Turn H-O-A switch to Off position, then turn on main circuit breakers.
2. Open all discharge valves and allow water to rise in sump pump.
3. Turn H-O-A switch to Hand position on one pump and notice operation. If pump is noisy and vibrates, rotation is wrong. To change rotation interchange any two line leads to motor. Do not interchange main incoming lines. If duplex system, check second pump in the same manner.
4. Now set both H-O-A switches to Auto position and allow water to rise in sump until one pump starts. Allow pump

to operate until level drops to turn-off point.

5. Allow sump level to rise to start other pump. Notice run lights on panel; pumps should alternate on each successive cycle of operation.
6. Turn both H-O-A switches to Auto position and allow sump to fill to the override control level.
7. Turn both switches to Auto position and both pumps should start and operate together until level drops to turn-off point.
8. Repeat this operation cycle several times before leaving the job.
9. Check voltage when pumps are operating and check the amp draw of each pump. Check amps on each wire as sometimes a high leg will exist. One leg can be somewhat higher (5 to 10%)

without causing trouble. For excessive amp draw on one leg, the power company should be consulted.

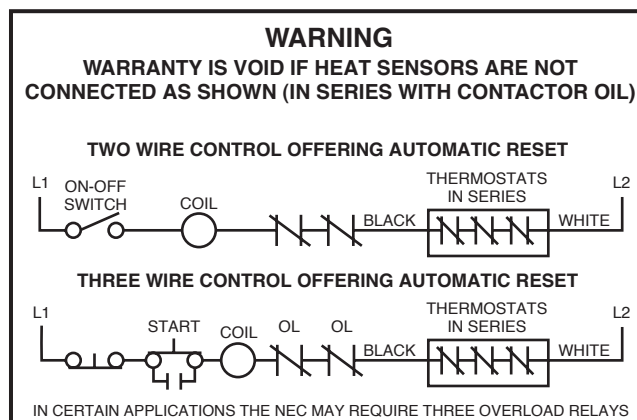
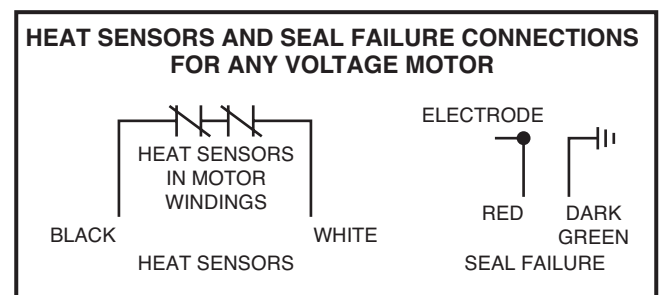
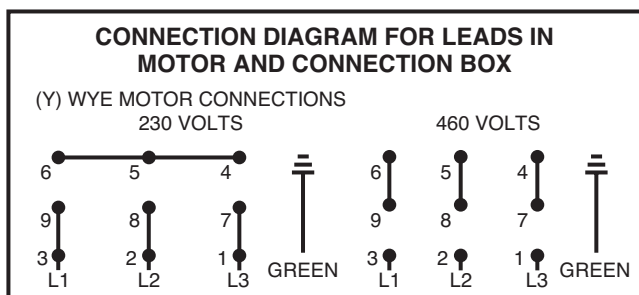
Pump Maintenance

As the motors are oil filled, no lubrication or other maintenance is required.

If a seal failure unit is used, no attention is necessary as long as the seal shows satisfactory operation.

If seal failure is not used, the pump should be lifted once every two years and the oil be drained from the seal chamber to check for water.

If the pump is used on a Hydr-O-Rail system, it should be lifted once every six months and checked for corrosion and wear.



Pump Maintenance

Generally these pumps give very reliable service and can be expected to operate for years on normal sewage pumping without failure.

Lightning:

In some areas where considerable lightning occurs, it is recommended that a lightning arrestor be installed at the control panel.

Complete data on lightning arrestors and cost is available from the factory. Lightning arrestors are good insurance against damage to an expensive motor.

Field Service on Motor:

All submersible motors out of warranty can be serviced in the field by any reliable motor service shop. Any pump (in warranty) must be returned to the factory for service or repaired at an authorized Hydromatic service center. Charges will not be allowed if (in warranty) pump is not taken to an authorized Hydromatic service center.

When field service is performed on a pump, these instructions should be carefully followed.

Replacing Stator:

1. If stator only is damaged, it may not be necessary to completely dismantle pump as stator and housing can be lifted from pump without disturbing seals or bearings.
2. Drain all oil from upper housing, remove from upper housing, remove drain plug in

bottom of stator housing and remove plug in top of housing to allow air to enter.

3. After chamber is drained, remove hold-down bolts and lift off. Use care in lifting as the seal failure connecting wire must be disconnected before housing is completely removed.
4. Set assembly on bench and remove connection box. When box is lifted off, connection wires to motor will be exposed. These wires will probably be burned, but each wire is tagged with a metal marker giving wire number. Cut the wires.

If the leads to the connection box are burned, a complete new connection box with new wire must be used. The wires are potted in with sealing compound and a new unit must be obtained from the factory.

5. The stator is held in the housing with a bolted-in clamp ring.
6. After ring is removed turn housing upright and bump on hardwood blocks. This should jar the stator loose and allow it to drop out.
7. Thoroughly clean housing before replacing new stator. Replace stator and make all wire connections to connection box before replacing housing on pump. This is important as leads must be tucked behind the windings by using hands up through rotor core.

IMPORTANT: Use only compression type insulated connectors on the wires. Do not tape leads as oil will deteriorate the tape and cause damage to stator and bearings.

8. Check top bearing. If clean and does not turn rough, bearings can be reused and it is not necessary to completely dismantle pump to change bearings. If bearings are damaged with dirt or heat they must be replaced. See additional instructions on replacing seals and bearings. Remember to reinstall the upper bearing load spring.

9. Replace stator housing onto seal chamber and bolt in place. Be sure seal failure wire is connected before housing is assembled.

Be sure O-ring seal has been replaced. If O-ring is nicked or cut replace with new O-ring. This applies to all O-rings used in assembly.

10. After all leads are reconnected in the connection box make a high voltage ground test on each wire. The only wire that should show ground is the green power lead and the ground lead in the auxiliary control cable.
11. For safety, complete pump should be air checked under water for leaks. Lay pump on side for this oil filling, with oil fill hole upright. Do not completely fill; leave oil about 1 inch below plug hole. Use only high grade transformer oil or regular Hydromatic submersible oil in this chamber. Replace plug; use Permatex on threads. Install air valve in top plug opening of motor housing and charge housing with about 10 psi of air. Be sure air is dry. Do not use air line where water may be trapped in the line. Submerge complete unit under water and check for leaks.
12. Refill motor chamber with oil. Use high grade transformer oil or Hydromatic special

submersible oil. Fill chamber until oil covers top of windings. Leave air space in top for expansion. Use Permatex on plug threads.

Replacing Seals and Bearings:

1. Drain all oil from motor chamber and seal chamber as described.
2. Remove motor housing as described.
3. Remove bolts that hold seal chamber to pump housing. Use back-off screws to break loose. With hardwood block, tape end of impeller to loosen from shaft. When free, remove impeller from shaft.
4. Lift rotating assembly (rotor, shaft and impeller) from pump case and place horizontally on bench.
5. Impeller removal — Hold motor and remove bolt and washer from impeller end of shaft. Impeller is threaded to the shaft, so tap face of impeller with hardwood block to free threads. Holding rotor, turn impeller with hardwood block to free threads. Holding rotor, turn impeller counterclockwise as thread is right-hand.
6. Remove lower seal spring and pry out seal with screwdriver.
7. To remove seal housing, take out socket head bolts and using bolts in back of holes, pry plates loose. This will force out lower seal if not already removed.
8. Remove snap ring that holds upper seal. Pull seal if it is free. If not free, it can be forced off when shaft is removed.
9. Remove 4 bolts that hold bearing housing in place. Set assembly in upright position and bump end of shaft

on hardwood block. This will push the bearing from the housing and will force upper seal from shaft.

10. Use bearing puller to remove bearings. Replace with new bearings. Press only on inner face of bearing when replacing. Pressing on outer face can damage the bearing.

IMPORTANT: Do not use any of the old seal parts. Replace with all new seals.

11. Thoroughly clean all castings before replacing seals. One grain of dirt between the seal faces can cause failure.
12. Be sure seal washers are replaced under heads of 4 bolts that hold bearing cap in place. Examine all O-rings for nicks before using.
13. Be sure key is in place in notch of shaft sleeve to prevent sleeve from turning.
14. Use Loctite® on socket head locking screw in end of shaft.
15. Before refilling chamber with oil, air test as described above.
16. Refill both chambers with oil as described above.
17. Always check all leads with high voltage or with Megger for grounds before operating the pump.

Pump Troubleshooting

Below is a list of common problems and the probable causes:

Pump will not start.

1. No power to the motor. Check for blown fuse or open circuit breaker.

2. Selector switch may be in the Off position.
3. Control circuit transformer fuse may be blown.
4. Overload heater on starter may be tripped. Push to reset.

Pump will not start and overload heaters trip.

1. Turn off power and check motor leads with Megger or ohmmeter for possible ground.
2. Check resistance of motor windings. All 3 phases should show the same reading.
3. If no grounds exist and the motor windings check OK, remove pump from sump and check for clogged or blocked impeller.

Pump operates with selector switch in Hand position but will not operate in Auto position.

1. This indicates trouble in the float level control or the alternator relay.
2. To check for defective float control, put selector switch in Auto position and turn off main power. Put a jump wire on terminal strip. Turn on power and if pump starts, trouble is in float control. Replace control.

Pump runs but will not shut off.

1. Pump may be air locked. Turn pump off and let set for several minutes, then restart.
2. Lower float control may be hung up in the closed position. Check in sump to be sure control is free.
3. Selector switch may be in the Hand position.

Pump Troubleshooting

Pump does not deliver proper capacity.

1. Discharge gate valve may be partially closed or partially clogged.
2. Check valve may be partially clogged. Raise level up and down to clear.
3. Pump may be running in wrong direction. Low speed pumps can operate in reverse direction without much noise or vibration.
4. Discharge head may be too high. Check total head with gauge when pump is operating. Total head is discharge gauge pressure converted to feet plus vertical height from water level in sump to the center line of pressure gauge in discharge line. Gauge should be installed on pump side of all valves. Multiply gauge pressure in pounds by 2.31 to get head in feet.
5. If pump has been in service for some time and capacity falls off, remove pump and check for wear or clogged impeller.

Motor stops and then restarts after short period but overload heaters in starter do not trip.

1. This indicates heat sensors in the motor are tripping due to excessive heat. Impeller may be partially clogged giving a sustained overload but not high enough to trip overload heater switch.
2. Motor may be operating out of liquid due to a failed level control. All Hydromatic S submersible motors can operate for extended periods

out of water without burning up the winding, but the heat sensors give motor prolonged life by controlling winding temperature.

3. Pump may be operating on a short cycle due to sump being too small or from water returning to sump due to a leaking check valve.

S Parts List

For use with product built with Marathon® motor.

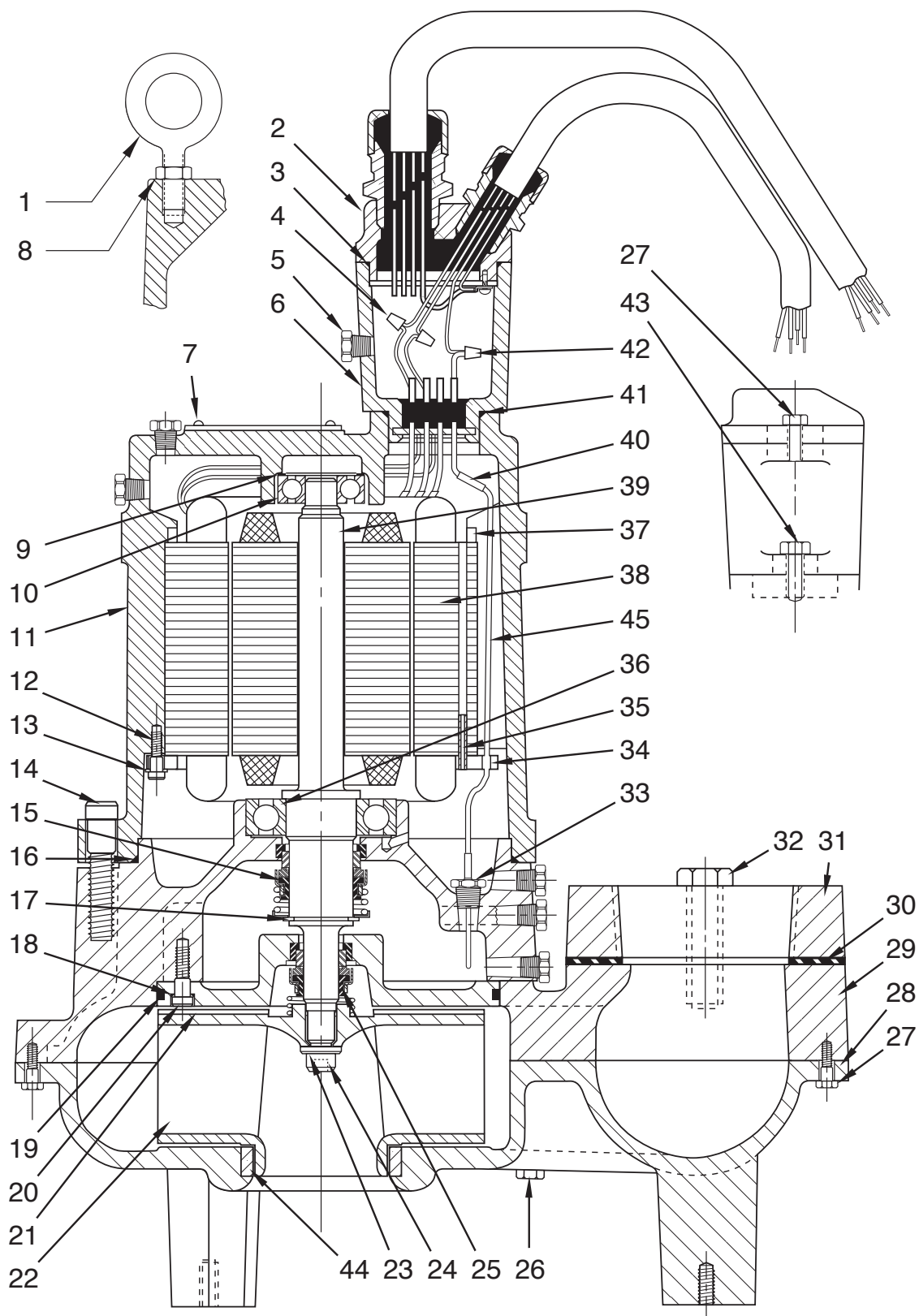
| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part Description | Qty. |
|----------|-------------|---|------|
| 1 | 21929A002 | Eye Bolt | 2 |
| 2 | 152740355 | 35' Cord Cap Assembly 14-4 | 1 |
| | 152740345 | 35' Cord Cap Assembly 12-4 | 1 |
| | 152740305 | 35' Cord Cap Assembly 10-4 | 1 |
| 3 | 00834-010-1 | O-Ring | SC 1 |
| 4 | 00853-000-1 | Wire Connector 230/3/60 | 4 |
| | 00557-000-1 | Wire Connector 460/3/60 | 6 |
| | 00557-000-1 | Wire Con. all 1 Phase & 200/575/3/60 3 | |
| 5 | 00087-004-1 | Pipe Plug | 5 |
| 6 | 05430-005-5 | Conn. Box 230/460V all 3 Phase | 1 |
| | 05430-002-5 | Conn. Box 200/575V 3 Phase & all 1 Phase | 1 |
| 7 | 04580-001-1 | Drive Screw | 3 |
| 8 | 01032-002-1 | Jam Nut | 2 |
| 9 | 00064-003-1 | Load Spring | 1 |
| 10 | 00065-021-1 | Bearing (upper) | 1 |
| 11 | 00294-001-2 | Motor Housing (1150 RPM) 1 HP 200/230/460/575/3/60 | 1 |
| | 00294-002-2 | Motor Housing (1150 RPM) 1 HP 200/230/1/60 | 1 |
| | 00294-001-2 | Motor Housing (1750 RPM) 1 HP 200/230/1/60 1 HP-3 HP 200/230/460/575/3/60 | 1 |
| | 00294-002-2 | Motor Housing (1750 RPM) 2-3 HP 200/230/1/60 | 1 |
| 12 | 00517-007-1 | Stator Bolt (2 HP 200/230/1/60 1150 RPM only) | 4 |
| | 00517-008-1 | Stator Bolt all others | 4 |
| 13 | 00995-008-1 | Lockwasher | 4 |
| 14 | 00568-007-1 | Bolt | 4 |
| 15 | 00920-001-1 | Seal | SC 1 |
| 16 | 00150-020-1 | O-Ring | SC 1 |
| 17 | 00975-003-1 | Snap Ring | 1 |
| 18 | 00079-003-1 | O-Ring | SC 3 |
| 19 | 00150-018-1 | O-Ring | SC 1 |
| 20 | 00178-001-1 | Bolt | 3 |
| 21 | 00295-001-2 | Seal Plate | 1 |
| 22 | 00296-010-2 | Impeller 6-3/4" Dia. | 1 |
| | 00296-011-2 | Impeller 6-1/4" Dia. | 1 |
| | 00296-012-2 | Impeller 5-15/16" Dia. (5.939) | 1 |

| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part Description | Qty. |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | 00296-013-2 | Impeller 5-3/4" Dia. | 1 |
| | 00296-014-2 | Impeller 5-5/8" Dia. (5.625) | 1 |
| | 00296-015-2 | Impeller 5-1/16" Dia. (5.063) | 1 |
| 23 | 08422-001-1 | Impeller Washer | 1 |
| 24 | 00556-003-1 | Impeller Bolt | 1 |
| 25 | 04916-000-1 | Seal (Ceramic) Std. | S 1 |
| | 04916-001-1 | Seal (Carbide) Opt. | C 1 |
| 26 | 00101-015-1 | Bolt | 1 |
| 27 | 19100A029 | Bolt | 10 |
| 28 | 00293-002-5 | Suction Base w/Wear Ring | 1 |
| 29 | 00292-001-2 | Valute | 1 |
| 30 | 01054-000-1 | Gasket | SC 1 |
| 31 | 00356-000-2 | Disc. Flg. 3" | 1 |
| | 00356-004-2 | Disc. Flg. 4" | 1 |
| 32 | 19105A044 | Bolt | 2 |
| 33 | 08472-005-5 | Seal Failure Probe Assy. (Optional) | 1 |
| 34 | 00299-002-1 | Stator Holding Ring | 1 |
| 35 | 05454-001-1 | Roll Pin | 1 |
| 36 | 00065-011-1 | Bearing (lower) | 1 |
| 37 | 00736-001-1 | Spacer Ring 1/2" | 1 |
| | 00736-002-1 | Spacer Ring 1" | 1 |
| 38 | 14715-203-1 | Stator 1 HP 200/1/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C223 | Stator 1 HP 230/1/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C224 | Stator 1 HP 200/3/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C225 | Stator 1 HP 230/460/3/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C226 | Stator 1 HP 575/3/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 14694-203-1 | Stator 1 HP 200/1/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 14694-003-1 | Stator 1 HP 230/1/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C212 | Stator 1 HP 200/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |

| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part Description | Qty. |
|----------|-------------|--|------|
| | 24407C213 | Stator 1 HP 230/460/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 14695-603-1 | Stator 1 HP 575/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 14696-203-1 | Stator 2 HP 200/1/60 | |
| | 24407C215 | Stator 2 HP 230/1/60 | |
| | 24407C216 | Stator 2 HP 200/3/60 | |
| | 24407C217 | Stator 2 HP 230/460/60 | |
| | 24407C218 | Stator 2 HP 575/3/60 | |
| | 14698-203-1 | Stator 3 HP 200/1/60, 1750 RPM | |
| | 24407C200 | Stator 3 HP 230/1/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C201 | Stator 3 HP 200/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C202 | Stator 3 HP 230/460/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 24407C203 | Stator 3 HP 575/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| 39 | 07774-011-5 | Rotor & Shaft 1 HP 200/230/1/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 07773-011-5 | Rotor & Shaft 1 HP 200/230/460/575/3/60, 1150 RPM | 1 |
| | 00738-011-5 | Rotor & Shaft 1 HP 200/230/1/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 00738-011-5 | Rotor & Shaft 2 HP 200/230/460/575/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 00740-011-5 | Rotor & Shaft 1-3 HP 200/230/1/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| | 01329-011-5 | Rotor & Shaft 1-3 HP 200/230/460/575/3/60, 1750 RPM | 1 |
| 40 | 12672A001 | Wire Connector 230/460/3/60 | 12 |
| | 12672A001 | Wire Connector (All Others) | 6 |
| 41 | 00834-008-1 | O-Ring | SC 1 |
| 42 | 00073-000-1 | Wire Connector (Dual Cord) | 3 |
| 43 | 19101A010 | Bolt | 2 |
| 44 | 05031-000-3 | Wear Ring | 1 |
| 45 | 06000-014-1 | Wire w/Terminal | 1 |
| | 51700-015-7 | Seal Kit | |
| | 51700-315-7 | Carbide Seal Kit | |

Notes: S — Parts in Seal Kit C — Parts in Carbide Seal Kit

Amount of oil required will vary depending on stator size. Fill to above windings.



STANDARD LIMITED WARRANTY

Pentair Hydromatic® warrants its products against defects in material and workmanship for a period of 12 months from the date of shipment from Pentair Hydromatic or 18 months from the manufacturing date, whichever occurs first – provided that such products are used in compliance with the requirements of the Pentair Hydromatic catalog and technical manuals for use in pumping raw sewage, municipal wastewater or similar, abrasive-free, noncorrosive liquids.

During the warranty period and subject to the conditions set forth, Pentair Hydromatic, at its discretion, will repair or replace to the original user, the parts that prove defective in materials and workmanship. Pentair Hydromatic reserves the right to change or improve its products or any portions thereof without being obligated to provide such a change or improvement for prior sold and/or shipped units.

Start-up reports and electrical schematics may be required to support warranty claims. Submit at the time of start up through the Pentair Hydromatic website: <http://forms.pentairliterature.com/startupform/startupform.asp?type=h>. Warranty is effective only if Pentair Hydromatic authorized control panels are used. All seal fail and heat sensing devices must be hooked up, functional and monitored or this warranty will be void. Pentair Hydromatic will cover only the lower seal and labor thereof for all dual seal pumps. Under no circumstance will Pentair Hydromatic be responsible for the cost of field labor, travel expenses, rented equipment, removal/reinstallation costs or freight expenses to and from the factory or an authorized Pentair Hydromatic service facility.

This limited warranty will not apply: (a) to defects or malfunctions resulting from failure to properly install, operate or maintain the unit in accordance with the printed instructions provided; (b) to failures resulting from abuse, accident or negligence; (c) to normal maintenance services and parts used in connection with such service; (d) to units that are not installed in accordance with applicable local codes, ordinances and good trade practices; (e) if the unit is moved from its original installation location; (f) if unit is used for purposes other than for what it is designed and manufactured; (g) to any unit that has been repaired or altered by anyone other than Pentair Hydromatic or an authorized Pentair Hydromatic service provider; (h) to any unit that has been repaired using non factory specified/OEM parts.

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