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IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

This manual is for DARLEY FIRE PUMP:

Model: PSD Pump Serial Number:

Description of Pump Type

The **Type PSD** pump is a high speed, single stage, centrifugal pump.

The pump is normally powered from a transmission driven power take-off (PTO).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TYPE PSP FIRE PUMP

Right and left, and front and rear locations are referred to from a position facing the pump suction inlet.

Lubrication

Keep the oil reservoir filled with oil to the level of the oil level plug, which is marked on the reservoir.

Check the oil level every 25 hours or every 3 month, and change it every 50 hours or 6 months.

Use 80W/90 gear lube oil - not grease - in the pump oil reservoir.

CAUTION: Do not overfill.

Inject grease in zerk fittings on the driveline universal joints once a year.

Operation of Pump

This pump is driven from a standard automotive power take-off with sliding gear engagement. This power take-off is shifted from the driver's seat. Motor clutch must be disengaged while shifting. Engage the PTO shift after pump is primed.

Never run the pump dry except momentarily and at low speeds.

WARNING: Do not use this pump for hose testing.



Technical Bulletin on Midship Mounted Fire Pump Drivelines

1202519

FEB, 25 2016

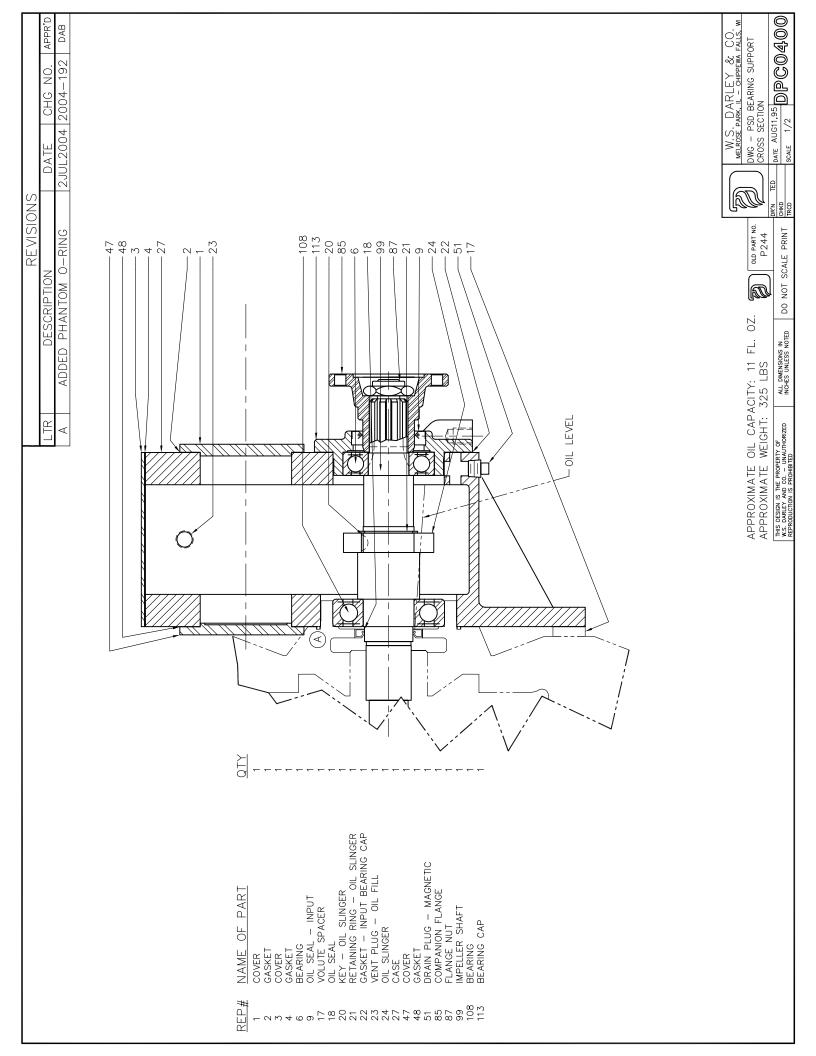
The driveline torque rating is 19,230 lb-ft (26,072 Nm) – exceeding this torque rating can result in a driveline failure.

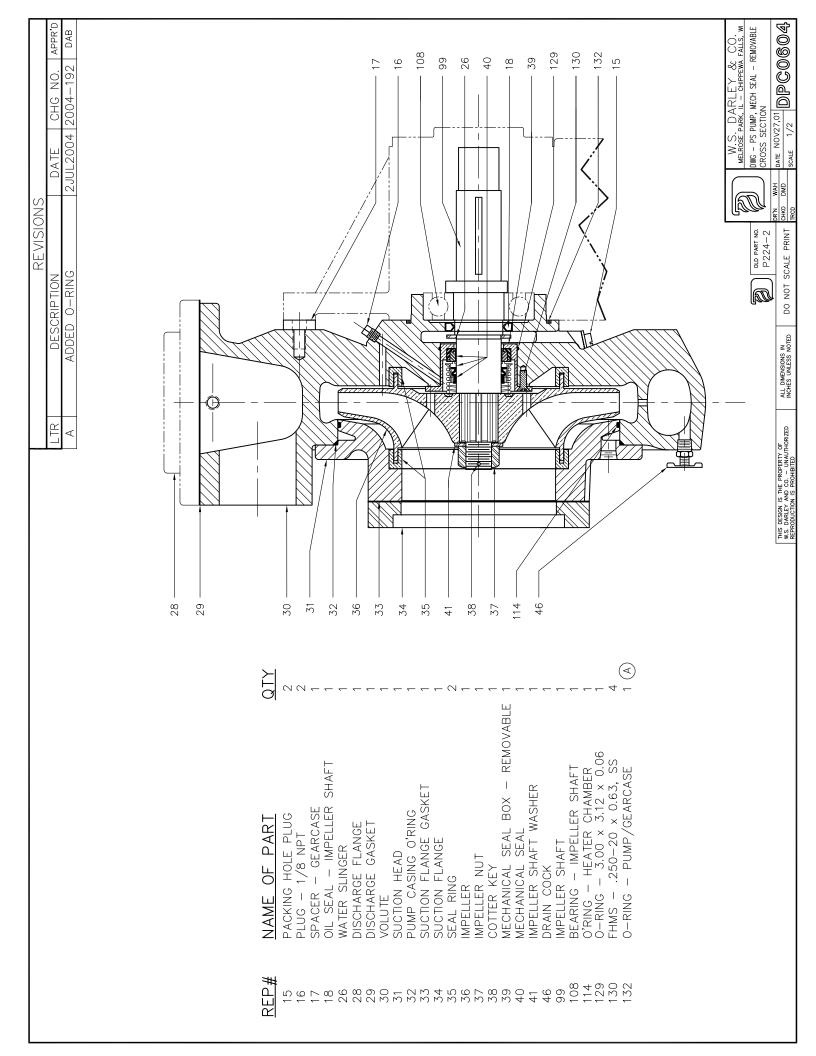
Great care must be taken in the layout of pump drivelines. Interference and driveline vibration must be considered. An experienced installer with knowledge of driveline considerations, proper layout and recommended guidelines should be utilized as well as proper CAD systems for driveline layouts. Installation of the driveline should not occur until a proper analysis is performed by either a qualified driveline specialist or W.S. Darley. W.S. Darley utilizes, can distribute and can train qualified individuals to use the Allison Multiple Joint Driveline Analysis program.

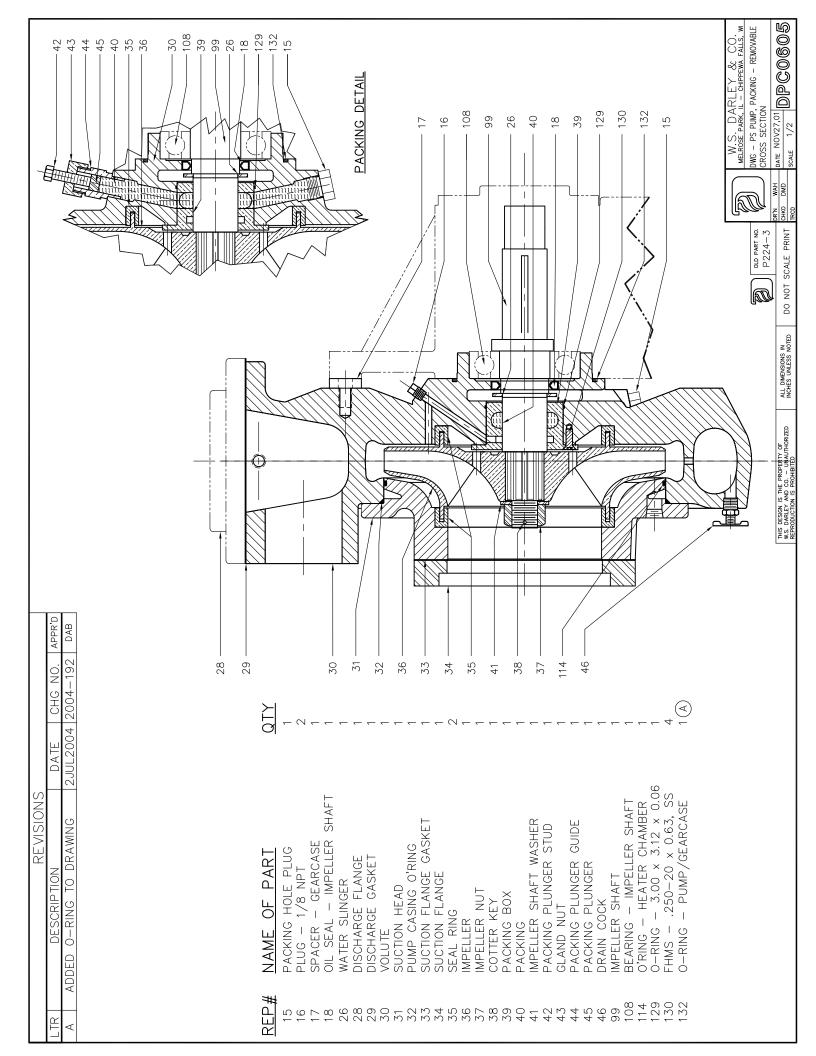
W.S. Darley requires that midship driven pumps have at most 500 radians per second² torsional vibration, at most 1000 radians per second² inertial drive torsional vibration and at most 1000 radians per second² inertial coast torsional vibration, as calculated by the Allison Multiple Joint Driveline Analysis program, for a completed driveline installation. A completed driveline installation includes the entire multi-driveshaft assembly from the power source on apparatus transmission output flange to the input flange of the rear axle.

Failure to design and analyze a proper driveline layout could result in severe injury and damage to equipment, including but not limited to: the water pump, the water pump transmission, drive tubes, hanger bearings, u-joint crosses, gears, the rear differential, and the main truck transmission.

Questions can also be directed to our Customer Service Department at 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650.







Mechanical Shaft Seal

This pump assembly incorporates high quality mechanical shaft seal(s) separating the pump housing components from atmosphere. Depending on the pump design, there may be one or two seals on each impeller shaft.

The seal size, design type, component materials, and housing configuration have been specifically designed for this pump application and rated operating parameters.

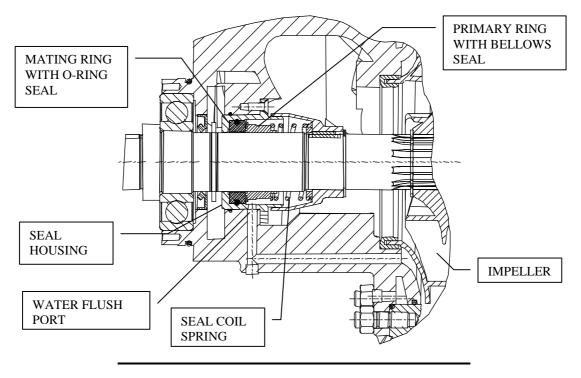
Mechanical Seal Basics

A mechanical seal is a device that houses two highly polished components (known as faces). One face rotates, the other is stationary. A secondary elastomer bellows seals the primary ring to the shaft. An oring or cup seal seals the mating ring in the housing. The polished seal faces of the primary and mating rings are pressed together by a spring mechanism to provide adequate force to affect a seal. The force acting between the seal faces increases in direct proportion to product pressure.

The elastomer bellows seal utilized in this pump has the following design features:

- Mechanical drive of the primary seal ring. The drive band's notch design eliminates overstressing the elastomer sealing bellows.
- Bellows design provides automatic compensation for shaft endplay, run out, and primary ring wear.
- Seal face contact pressure is controlled by a single, non-clogging coil spring. This coil spring has been custom welded per Darley specifications to eliminate high-speed spring distortion.

The seal housing is designed and ported to provide optimal water flow and pressure assuring proper cooling and flushing of the seal components.



Prepared by: DWS Approved by: MCR Revised by: RJG Rev.: A Date:09/25/2001 1200583.doc Revision Date: 02/07/12

Operation and Maintenance

When operated within rated operating conditions of this pump, these seals will provide trouble free service for extended periods.

Properly selected and applied mechanical shaft seals are leak free and require no adjustment. Should the seal area develop a leak, investigate the cause as soon as possible. Seal failure, leakage, may be the result of; worn seal faces, leaking bellows, or damaged o-rings. These failures may be attributed to bearing failure, impeller blockage, impeller imbalance, seal housing contamination, operating beyond pump design rating, or dry running,

Mechanical shaft seal design relies on the sealed media, in this case, water, to cool and lubricate the sealing surfaces. Therefore, extended dry operation may cause overheating and scoring or damage to the sealing surfaces, resulting in excessive leakage or a much shortened seal life.

To maximize seal life, minimize operation at pump pressures higher than pump rating. While operating at pressures beyond rating will not immediately damage the seal, it will increase sealing surface wear rate.

CAUTION: DO NOT RUN THE PUMP DRY EXCEPT MOMENTARILY AND AT LOW SPEEDS

CAUTION: DO NOT USE THIS PUMP FOR HOSE TESTING

CAUTION: THE MECHANICAL SEAL SHOULD NOT BE RUN DRY, WHILE THE PUMP IS NOT ENTRAINED WITH WATER, FOR A PERIOD LONGER THAN 2 MINUTES. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS RECOMMENDATION WILL LEAD TO PREMATURE WEAR AND FAILURE OF YOUR MECHANICAL SHAFT SEAL.

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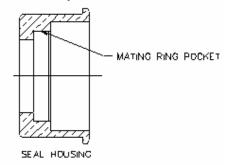
INSTALLATION OF MECHANICAL FACE SEAL WITH O'RING CARE AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

SPECIAL HANDLING

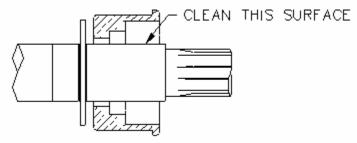
Study the engineering layout before installing the seal. This shaft seal is a precision product and should be handled and treated with care. Take special care to prevent scratches on the lapped faces of the primary and mating ring. Provide a very clean work area where the assembly will take place and clean hands prior to assembly.

INSTRUCTION STEPS: Instructions for Installing a Mechanical Shaft Seal

1. Inspect mating ring pocket in seal housing ensuring it is clean, free of chips, and nick free, to provide a proper sealing surface. Isopropyl alcohol may be used to clean the surfaces if required.

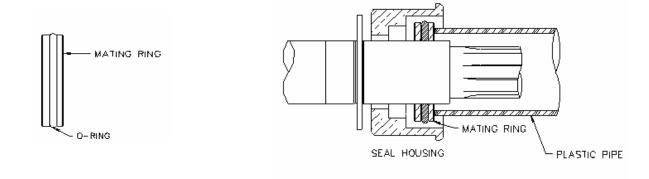


2. Inspect the pump shaft surface under the bellows, ensuring it is clean and nick free to provide a proper sealing surface. Isopropyl alcohol may be used to clean surface if required.

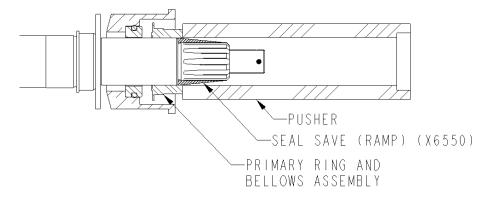


3. Wet the o-ring on the mating ring with water and push it into the cavity using the recommended installation tool or other suitable plastic tube free of contaminants, firmly seating the mating ring square.

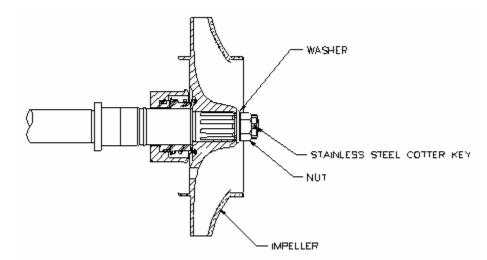
Note: The polished face of the mating ring must face out – away from the pump's gear case. Try to not touch the polished sealing face with your fingers; the oils from your fingerprint can cause the seal to leak.



- 4. Clean the mating ring surface with isopropyl alcohol to remove any fingerprints and any other contaminants left on mating ring.
- 5. Apply a small drop of P-80 rubber lubricant or water-soluble lubricant (not soapy water) to the inside diameter of the bellows assembly allowing it to be pushed easily into position.
- 6. Clean the polished sealing face of the primary ring with a clean lint free rag with isopropyl alcohol to remove all fingerprints and other contaminants.
- 7. Slide a seal save, similar to X6550, over the shaft splines to ensure that the seal is not damaged during installation. Place the primary ring and lubricated bellows assembly (without the spring) on the shaft, using a proper pusher push the assembly into position so that the seal surfaces are in contact. Remove the seal save from the shaft.



- 8. Put the spring in place, seated tight against the spring retainer on the primary ring. Note: Some springs may be slightly tapered, so one end fits the seal better than the other. The end of the spring that best fits the seal should go towards the seal to ensure even spring pressure all the way around.
- 9. Slide impeller onto impeller shaft, engage the spring into the groove of the impeller hub and install impeller washer, impeller nut, and stainless steel cotter key.



** Reference pump configuration for individual mechanical seal instructions. ** Reference pump assembly drawings and pump assembly tips for further assembly.

Note: If the seal leaks slightly after assembly, it may be necessary to run the pump for approximately 30 minutes at 50-60 psi to rinse out excess lubricant and other contaminants.

If further information is needed, call **DARLEY** in Chippewa Falls, WI. at 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

W. S. DARLEY & CO. DARLEY INJECTION TYPE STUFFING BOX ADJUSTMENT

A Prop 65 Warning: This product contains lead, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

A Caution: Do not attempt to use anything but Darley injection packing. Using the wrong packing material in your pump may cause catastrophic failure of the pump shaft sealing components.

Only use W.S. Darley & Co.'s plastallic injection packing material. It is made of a special composition of shredded fibers, and a special bonding and lubricating compound.

It is important that the stuffing box is completely filled solid with packing and compressed firm during adjustment to prevent formation of voids and excessive leakage.

To pack the stuffing box when empty and assembled in the pump, remove the packing screw and nut assembly, and insert pellet form packing into the packing plunger guide. Replace the packing screw assembly and use a hand speed wrench to force the pellets into the gland. <u>DO NOT USE A POWER</u> <u>TOOL!</u> Repeat pellet additions while turning the impeller shaft by hand until resistance to turning is felt when the stuffing box is almost full. Continue turning packing screw by hand using a standard 6" long 9/16" end wrench until 4 lb. of force is felt at the end of the wrench. This is equivalent to 2 ft-lb or 24 in-lb torque. Continue turning until a few flakes of packing are extruded out the opening between the impeller shaft and the stuffing box hole. The gland is now ready for pressure testing or pumping.

After priming the pump with water, start the pump and raise the discharge pressure to 50 psi. Tighten the packing screw using a 6" long 9/16" end wrench until 4 lb. force is felt at the end of the wrench (24 in-lb torque). Continue operating the pump at 50 psi for 5 minutes to dissipate packing pressure against the shaft and permit cooling water to flow between the shaft and stuffing box hole. Make sure that water actually does come through before operating pump at any higher pressure. The normal drip rate may vary between 5 and 60 drops per minute.



Prepared by: TED Approved by: MCR Revised by: AAN Operate the pump for 10 minutes at the highest normal operating pressure flowing sufficient water to prevent overheating. Do not run the pump blocked tight. Lower discharge pressure to 50 psi and repeat the packing screw tightening procedure outlined above.

The pump may now be operated for any time period required within its rated capacity. However, the drip rate should be monitored more frequently during the first few hours, and adjusted if necessary to achieve a stable flow rate. Several more adjustments may be required.



For a list of approximate quantity of packing pellets required by model (completely repacked), see below:

| | Approximate # |
|-------|-----------------|
| Model | Packing Pellets |
| Α | 6 |
| 2BE | 6 |
| EM | 15 |
| н | 8 |
| JM | 8 |
| KD | 10 |
| KS | 8 |
| LD | 15 |
| LS | 9 |
| Р | 10 |
| U2 | 5 |
| U4 | 10 |

If further information is needed, call **W.S. DARLEY & CO.** at Chippewa Falls, WI. at 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

SUMMARY OF THINGS TO REMEMBER

- 1. Always shift pump clutches with engine clutch disengaged.
- 2. Do not clash clutch gears when shifting.
- 3. Close booster valves, drain valves, cooling line and third stage discharge valve before attempting to prime the pump.
- 4. Always keep primer shut-off valve closed, except while priming.
- 5. Re-open and close primer valve to re-prime or eliminate trapped air from suction line.
- 6. Always drive a midship mounted split-shaft pump with truck transmission in the gear recommended by the chassis manufacturer.
- 7. Never run the pump without water in it except momentarily while priming.
- 8. Accelerate and retard speed of engine gradually.
- 9. Watch the engine temperature, and start the cooling water at the first signs of overheating.
- 10. Keep good gaskets in suction hoses, and handle carefully to avoid damage to coupling threads.
- 11. Air leakage into suction lines is the most frequent source of trouble when pumping from a suction lift (draft).
- 12. Always use a suction strainer when pumping from draft, and a hydrant strainer when pumping from a hydrant.
- 13. Foreign matter in impellers is a result of failure to use adequate strainers and is a common source of trouble.
- 14. Drain pump immediately after each run. This is especially critical in freezing conditions.
- 15. Do not run the pump long with discharge completely shut off.
- 16. Do not close a "Shutoff" nozzle when pumping with motor throttle wide open, unless relief valve or pressure regulator is set for the correct pressure.
- 17. Keep the pump gear case filled with oil to the level of the oil level plug/dipstick.
- 18. Check oil level in the pump transmission after every 25 hours of operation or 3 months, and changed it after every 50 hours of operation or 6 months.
- 19. In such equipped transmissions, once the oil is drained, remove the strainer screen oil sump fitting and thoroughly cleanse in a parts washer or with isopropyl alcohol, ensuring any debris is washed away.
- 20. If pump is equipped with a Darley plastallic (injection) packing shaft seal, check the drip rate frequently, and adjust according to the packing adjustment instruction, as required. The drip rate may vary between 5 and 60 drops per minute.
- 21. Work all suction and discharge valves often to ensure free and easy operation.

PUMP SHIFTING PROCEDURE

For trucks equipped with manual transmissions, the following shifting procedure should be followed for pump operation:

- 1. Set parking brake.
- 2. Disengage truck clutch to stop shaft rotation.
- 3. Move pump shift lever to PUMP position.
- 4. Move truck transmission shift lever to neutral position.
- 5. Engage truck clutch.
- 6. Prime the pump (see priming instructions).
- 7. Disengage the truck clutch.
- 8. Move truck transmission shift lever to direct drive position and lock in place with safety latch.
- 9. Engage truck clutch to begin pumping.

If the power pump shift is provided, the procedure is identical except green indicator light (if provided) will come on at step #3 to show pump gear has been engaged.

To return to road operation:

- 1. Disengage truck clutch to stop shaft rotation.
- 2. Move truck transmission shift lever to neutral position.
- 3. Move pump shift lever to ROAD position.

When the truck is equipped with an automatic transmission, a danger exists that if the operator forgets to move the pump shift lever to PUMP position, and at the same time place transmission selector lever in high gear before leaving cab, the engine will continue to run due to converter slip. Upon advancing the vernier throttle at the pump operators panel, the engine could overcome the parking brake and accidentally move the truck. To prevent this possibility, the following shifting procedure should be followed for pump operation:

- 1. Set parking brake.
- 2. Place automatic transmission shift selector in neutral.
- 3. Move pump shift lever to PUMP position. "Pump Engaged" light in cab should now come on.
- 4. Prime the pump (see Priming Instructions).
- 5. Move automatic transmission shift selector to direct drive position (See Automatic Transmission Instructions).
- 6. Lock automatic transmission shift selector in direct drive position with safety latch provided.
- 7. Check that the parking brake is fully engaged.
- 8. Depress foot accelerator and observe that speedometer registers MPH. If pump is not engaged, speedometer will not indicate MPH.
- 9. Listen for pump shift and sound of pump gears turning.
- 10.At pump operators position, observe that the green indicator light above vernier throttle control is on. **Do not** operate throttle unless light is on.
- 11.Observe discharge pressure gage on panel while advancing vernier throttle, to ensure that it is indicating pressure. If Pump is not engaged, no pressure will show.
- 12.Remember, the vernier throttle has a quick release emergency center button. Push it all the way in immediately, should the truck move.

To return to ROAD OPERATION:

- 1. Place the truck transmission selector lever in reverse position to stop forward rotation of transmission shaft.
- 2. Move transmission selector to neutral, and at the same time, move the pump shift lever from PUMP to the ROAD position.

OPERATION OF PUMP SHIFT WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

The pump gear shift consists of a sliding clutch gear splined to the transmission shaft which can be moved forward to engage the pump clutch gear, or to the rear to engage the rear drive shaft connected to the truck drive axle.

The sliding clutch gear is moved either by direct mechanical linkage from a notched quadrant shift lever, or by an air power cylinder controlled by a selector valve. The shift lever or selector valve must be moved all the way and locked for either ROAD position to drive truck or PUMP position to pump.

MANUAL PUMP GEAR SHIFT PROCEDURE

With trucking parking brake set, the truck transmission shift selector must be in neutral position to stop rotation of truck transmission output shaft before shifting into either ROAD or PUMP gear to prevent clashing and damage to gear teeth. With a manual pump gear shift control, a butt tooth position of gears may be encountered preventing engagement and "Pump Engaged" light from coming on. If this occurs, move transmission shift selector momentarily into any forward gear position with engine idling, then return to neutral. Wait approximately 5 seconds until shaft stops turning. Moving the pump shift lever to PUMP position again should complete the pump shift and turn on the "Pump Engaged" light. Repeat this procedure if a butt tooth condition is again encountered. Pump priming should be completed before shift to PUMP position.

AIR POWER PUMP GEAR SHIFT PROCEDURE

With the air power pump gear shift control a butt tooth condition may also occur preventing engagement and "Pump Engaged" light from coming on. This can be easily overcome by momentarily placing truck transmission in any forward gear position with engine idling after the pump shift valve is placed in the PUMP position. Shaft rotation will complete the shift and turn on green "Pump Engaged" light. Transmission shift should be returned to neutral position after "Pump Engaged" light comes on for the pump priming period.

The above procedure insures that the pump shift is completed and the "Pump Engaged" light comes on. An alternate procedure in case of a butt tooth condition is simply to wait until the transmission is placed into pump drive gear position, when shaft rotation will immediately permit pump gears to mesh into full engagement.

The pump is usually operated with truck transmission in direct (high) gear such as D or 2-5. Overdrive may be required with very low speed engines.

When the truck is equipped with an automatic transmission, a danger exists that should the operator forget to move the pump shift valve to PUMP position, and at the same time place transmission selector in high gear before leaving cab, the engine will continue to run due to converter slip. If the operator advances the vernier throttle at the pump operators panel, the engine could overcome the parking brake and cause the truck to move. To prevent this possibility, the following shifting procedure should be followed for PUMP position:

- 1. Read and fully understand pump Operators Manual before proceeding.
- 2. Set parking brake and idle engine.
- 3. Place automatic transmission shift selector in neutral.
- 4. Move pump shift lever or valve to PUMP position. "Pump Engaged" green light in cab should now come on. If not, momentarily place truck transmission shift selector in a forward gear to complete pump shift, then return to neutral position. Green light will now be on.

Prepared by: CJC Approved by: CJC Rev. #: 1 Date:12/31/97 1200507

- 5. Prime pump.
- 6. Move automatic transmission shift selector to direct drive position. "OK to Pump" green light in cab should now be on.
- 7. Lock automatic transmission shift selector in direct drive.
- 8. Listen for sound of pump gears turning. Speedometer will show MPH unless connected to the wheel.
- 9. At pump operators position, observe the green indicator warning light near vernier throttle control. WARNING: DO NOT OPEN THROTTLE UNLESS LIGHT IS ON.
- 10. Advance throttle to provide a minimum of 900 rpm idle speed. Observe discharge pressure gage on panel while advancing vernier throttle to make sure it is indicating pressure. If pump is not engaged or the pump is not primed, no pressure will show.
- The vernier throttle has a quick release emergency red center button. Push it all the way in to return the engine to idle if necessary in an emergency situation

To return to ROAD operation:

- 1. Throttle engine back to idle.
- 2. Place the truck transmission selector lever in neutral position. Wait approximately 5 seconds until drive shaft stops rotating.
- 3. Move pump shift lever or valve from PUMP to ROAD position. "Pump Engaged" green indicator light should be off. A butt tooth condition may require momentary engagement of transmission to complete the shift.

OPERATION OF PUMP SHIFT WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION

The pump gear shift consists of a sliding clutch gear, splined to the transmission shaft which can be moved forward to engage the pump clutch gear, or to the rear to engage the rear drive shaft connected to the truck drive axle. A neutral position is half way between.

The sliding clutch gear is moved either by direct mechanical linkage from a notched quadrant shift lever, or by a vacuum or air power cylinder controlled by a selector switch. The shift lever must be moved all the way and locked for either ROAD position to drive truck or PUMP position to power pump.

The truck clutch must always be disengaged to stop rotation of truck transmission output shaft before shifting into either ROAD or PUMP gear to prevent clashing and damage to gear teeth. With the manual shift lever, a butt tooth position of gears may be encountered occasionally preventing engagement. If this occurs, move pump shift lever to neutral (half way) position, engage truck clutch momentarily, then disengage truck clutch and try pump shift again.

The pump is always operated with truck transmission in direct (high) gear, such as 4th on a 4 speed or 5th on 5 speed transmission.

The following shifting procedure should be followed for PUMP operation:

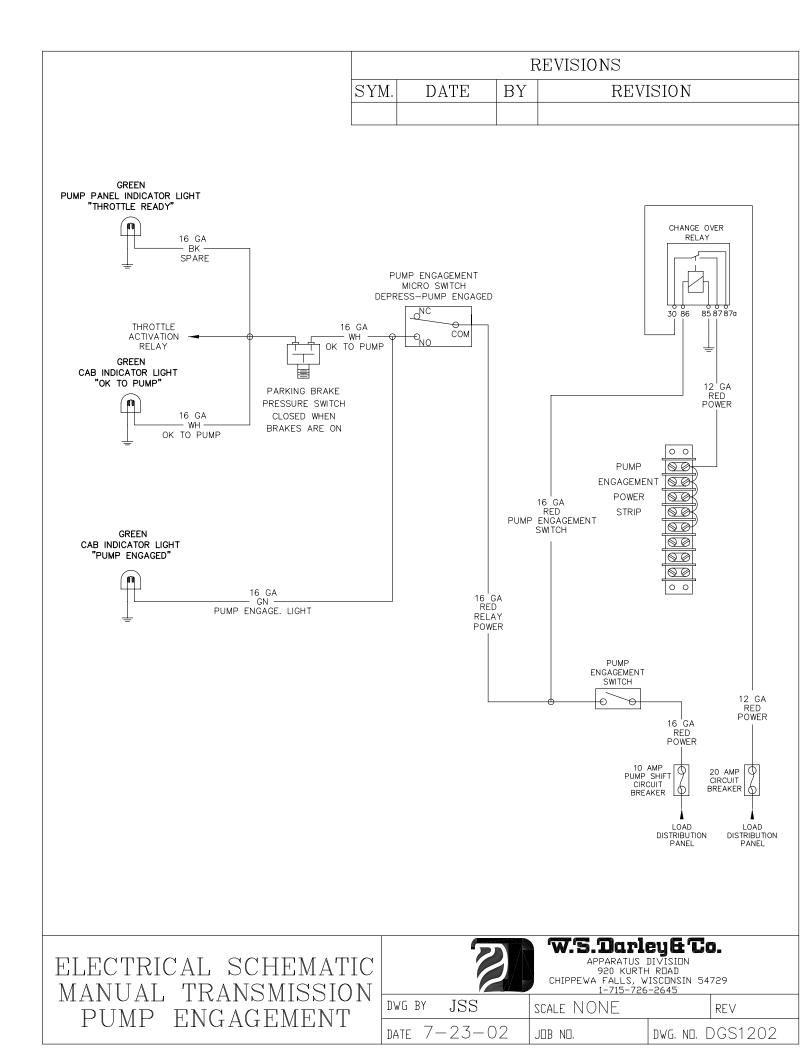
- 1. Set parking brake.
- 2. Disengage truck clutch.
- 3. Move pump shift lever (valve) to PUMP position. "PUMP ENGAGED" green light in cab should now come on.
- 4. Move truck transmission shift lever to neutral position.
- 5. Engage truck clutch.
- 6. Prime pump (See Priming Instructions).
- 7. Disengage truck clutch.
- 8. Move truck transmission shift lever to direct drive position and lock in place with safety latch provided.
- 9. Slowly engage truck clutch to begin pumping.

TO RETURN TO ROAD OPERATION

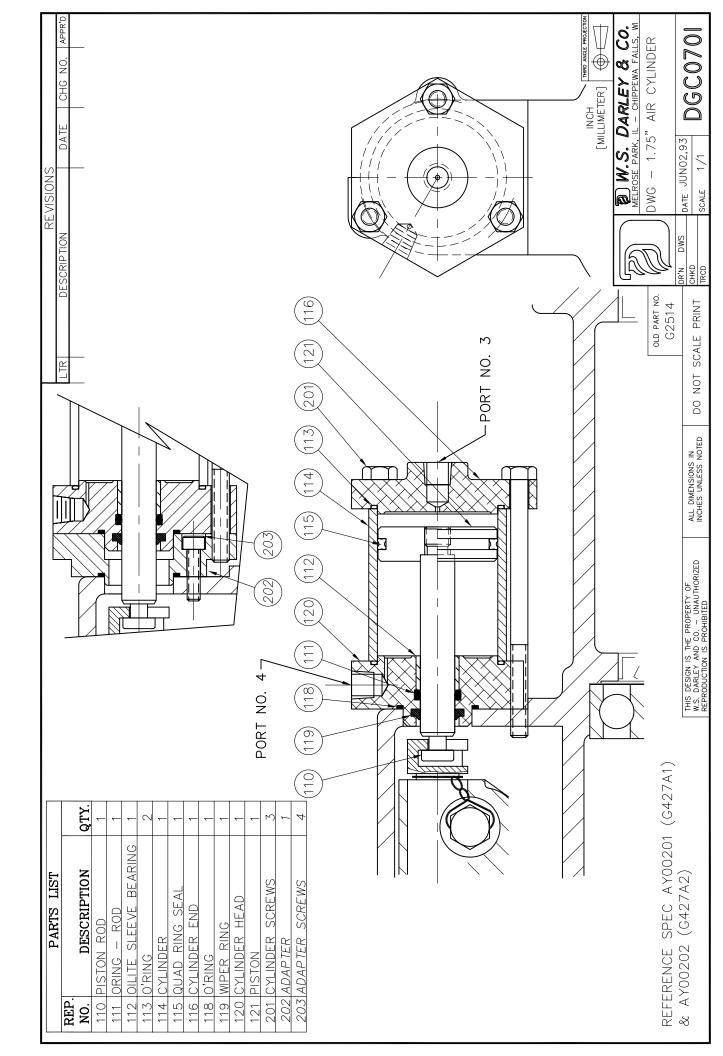
- 1. Disengage truck clutch to stop shaft rotation. Allow 10 seconds for shaft to stop rotating.
- 2. Move truck transmission shift lever to neutral position.
- 3. Move pump shift lever (valve) to ROAD position.

CAUTION

Follow the procedures step by step as indicated. IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650



| | | | REVISIONS | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---------|-----------------------|
| CHECK VALVE | | DF | DESCRIPTION | DATE | CHG NO. | APPR'D |
| TO NO. 3 PORT VACUUM SHIFT PIPING DIAGRAM 3" DIA. CYLINDER | . 4 POR | NON OT AR AR A STANDARD AND AND A STANDARD AND A STANDARD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN | E: CONNECT TO AI TECTION VALVE O 120 PSI SUPPLY SUPPLY TO NO. 3 P TO NO. 3 P TO NO. 3 P MERSSURE SHIFT VG DIAGRAM V8 DIA. CYLINDER | PRESSURE PRESSURE PORT PORT [MILLIMETER] [MILLIMETER] | ER] | THIB ANGLE PROJECTION |
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OPERATION OF OPTIONAL HIGH PRESSURE STAGE

The sliding gear clutch which drives the optional high pressure stage is operated by a shift lever marked "FOG" for pumping position, and "OUT" for disengaged position. The shift lever must be locked in one or the other of these positions before the pump can be started.

The high pressure stage clutch must not be shifted while the main pump is running.

When the main pump is in operation, it must always be stopped (engine clutch disengaged) for shifting of the high pressure stage clutch either in or out.

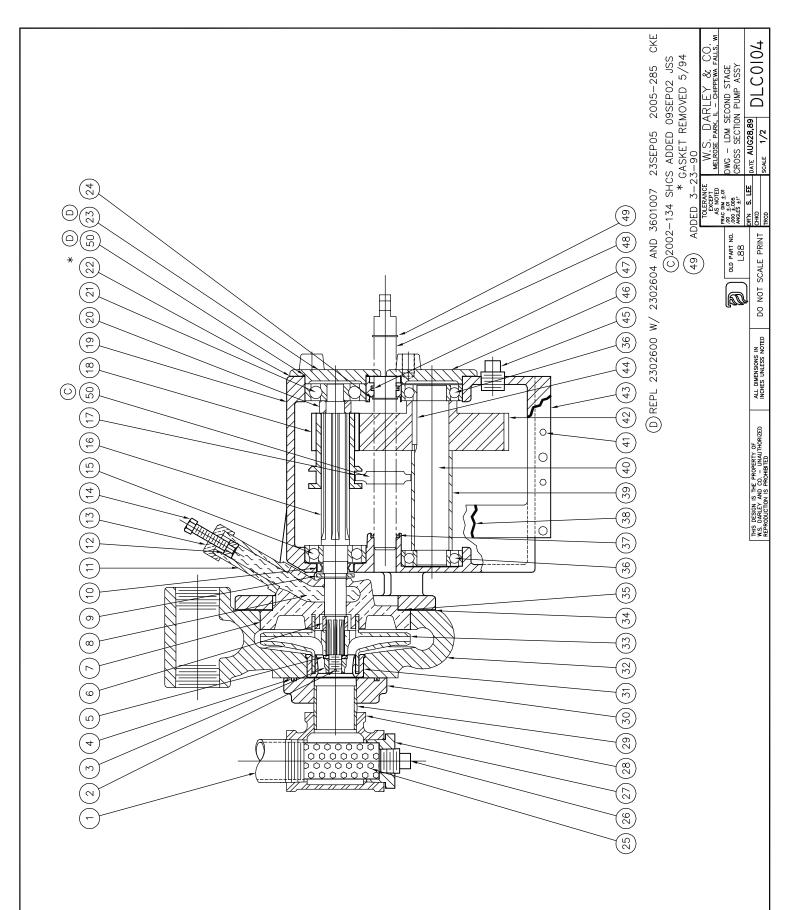
The high pressure stage is always primed by pressure from the main pump.

The high pressure stage has a small by-pass line with a valve to the booster tank. Open the by-pass valve when running with the high pressure stage discharge lines completely shut off.

| Rep. No. | Name of Part | Qty | Rep. No. | Name of Part | Qty |
|----------|-------------------------|-----|----------|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 | Inlet Pipe | 1 | 26 | Pipe Plug | 1 |
| 2 | Cotter Pin | 1 | 27 | Stainer Fitting | 1 |
| 3 | Impeller Pin | 1 | 28 | Inlet Tee | 1 |
| 4 | Flange O-ring | 1 | 29 | Close Nipple | 1 |
| 5 | Impeller Washer | 1 | 30 | Inlet Flange | 1 |
| 6 | Impeller Spacer | 1 | 31 | Seal Ring | 1 |
| 7 | Stuffing Box Head | 1 | 32 | Pump Casing | 1 |
| 8 | Pump Packing | 10 | 33 | Impeller | 1 |
| 9 | Water Slinger | 1 | 34 | Pump Casing Gasket | 1 |
| 10 | Impeller Shaft Oil Seal | 1 | 35 | Stuffing Box Gasket | 1 |
| 11 | Packing Cylinder | 1 | 36 | Idler Shaft Bearing | 2 |
| 12 | Gland Stud Piston | 1 | 37 | Shift Bar Oil Seal | 1 |
| 13 | Gland Nut | 1 | 38 | Gearcase Gasket | 2 |
| 14 | Packing Screw | 1 | 39 | Idler Shaft Spacer | 1 |
| 15 | Impeller Shaft Bearing | 1 | 40 | Idler Shaft | 1 |
| 16 | Impeller Shaft | 1 | 41 | Alignment Pin | 2 |
| 17 | Shift Collar | 1 | 42 | Idler Gear | 1 |
| 18 | Pump Drive Pinion | 1 | 43 | Gearcase Spacer | 1 |
| 19 | Gear Case | 1 | 44 | Idler Gear Key | 1 |
| 20 | Pinion Spacer | 1 | 45 | Oil Level & Fill plug | 1 |
| 21 | Impeller Shaft Bearing | 1 | 46 | Bearing Cap | 1 |
| 22 | Bearing Cap Gasket | 2 | 47 | Shift Bar O-ring | 1 |
| 23 | Bearing Cap | 1 | 48 | Shift Bar | 1 |
| 24 | Retaining Ring | 2 | 49 | Retaining Ring | 2 |
| 25 | Strainer Sleeve | 1 | | | |

HIGH PRESSURE BOOSTER PUMP DRAWING DLC0104

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650



WARNING: DO NOT USE THIS PUMP FOR HOSE TESTING

OPERATING THE ENGINE

After the pump has been primed, the engine speed should be increased gradually -- never jerk throttle wide open. Likewise, the engine speed should be decreased gradually when shutting down.

Watch the pump pressure gage and open throttle only enough to give the desired pressure. The pressure may rise high enough to burst the discharge hose, when using small nozzles, if the engine is given full throttle (except pumps equipped with pressure regulators set for desired pressure).

Never run engine at high speeds except when pump is primed and ready to discharge water.

COOLING THE ENGINE

NFPA 1901 requires that a supplementary heat exchanger cooling system be provided. On most models, this heat exchanger is an integral part of the pump, and the installation of two hoses from the engine cooling system to the pump is all that is required.

On some models an external heat exchanger must be used. In that case two hoses from the engine cooling system and two lines from the pump will run to the heat exchanger.

The cooling line should not be opened until pressure develops in the pump, and pump should never be operated under heavy loads prolonged without an adequate supply of cooling water flowing.

Coolant temperatures should never be allowed to exceed 200° F while pumping and 180° F is usually taken as a safe operating temperature.

Always shut off cooling line when through pumping.

SUCTION STRAINERS

A large suction strainer, which will prevent the passage of a body larger than the pump impeller ports, must always be used on the free end of the suction line when pumping from draft.

The small hydrant strainer must always be inserted in the suction manifold of pump, when pumping from hydrants and at all other times except when maximum capacity is required from draft.

Failure to use a strainer at all times when pumping will cause serious trouble by clogging the pump because, even in water mains, foreign matter is invariably present, and will be drawn into pump by the high velocity of the water entering.

SUCTION LINE

The suction line of a fire pump can be the source of more operating difficulties than all the rest of the pump when working with a suction lift. Faults in the suction line which cause trouble in operation are as follows:

AIR LEAKS -- A small amount of air, expanding in the vacuum of the suction line, displaces a considerable volume of water which subtracts from the capacity that the pump is able to deliver, makes the priming difficult or causes pump to lose its prime. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to keep the suction line and the suction side of pump casing air tight at all time when drafting water.

Air leakage into pump while operating is usually indicated by a rattling sound in pump casing, miniature explosions in stream issuing from the nozzle, or by losing of prime when operating at very low capacities.

The usual cause of leaky suction lines is carelessness in handling of suction hose. Bruising of hose threads by bumping against hard surfaces or sand in the coupling often prevents tightening of the joints up against the gaskets. The hose gaskets are often defective and are sometimes lost without being noticed by the operator.

INSUFFICIENT SUBMERGENCE -- The free end of suction hose must be submerged to a sufficient depth to prevent the entrance of air that may be sucked down from the surface of the water to a considerable depth when operating at large capacities.

Entrance of air into suction lines in this manner is indicated by a small whirlpool, or vortex, on the surface of the water over the end of the hose.

Prepared by: EAP Approved by: MCR

Rev. #: 2 Date: 1/29/07 1200509 A minimum submergence of 4 times the hose diameter to the upper holes in suction strainer is recommended where full capacity of pump is required. Where sufficient submergence is not possible, a board or sheet of metal laid over end of suction line will keep air from entering.

SUCTION LINE ENTRANCE TOO CLOSE TO BOTTOM -- If the end of suction line is laid on the bottom of the source of supply, a part of the suction opening will be shut off; and if the bottom is soft the hose will suck itself down into the earth, closing more of the opening and loosening sand and mud to be carried into the pump.

The suction entrance should be suspended a foot or more above the bottom, or if this is not possible, it should be laid on a board or piece of sheet metal. A rope tied to the suction strainer is a convenient means of holding it off the bottom.

OBSTRUCTION OF SUCTION STRAINER BY FOREIGN MATTER -- The high velocity of water entering the suction line will carry loose foreign bodies in against the strainer from a considerable distance. Therefore, all weeds and refuse should be removed from close proximity of the suction entrance.

SUCTION LINE TOO SMALL OR TOO LONG -- The flow of water into the pump is opposed by the frictional resistance in the suction line. This friction loss must be added to the height of the pump above the water (static lift) to determine the "total lift" of the pump. When all of the vacuum in the pump (atmospheric pressure) is consumed in raising water through this total life, then the limit of capacity has been reached. This capacity can be increased only by decreasing total lift. If the static lift cannot be reduced, then the friction loss must be reduced by using a shorter or larger suction hose.

The rated capacity of the pump is guaranteed for a static lift of 10 feet, with 20 feet of recommended suction hose at sea level. To increase the capacity without reducing the static lift, or to increase lift without sacrificing capacity, requires larger suction hose.

An excessively long suction line is a handicap to any pump, for besides reducing capacity through the added friction lose, it retards priming and it produces a detrimental effect known as "cavitation". This means a separation of the water column in the pump suction, or void spaces, produced by the inertia of the heavy mass of water in the line resisting sudden change in the velocity when the pump starts to deliver or when discharge valves are opened or closed. This phenomenon reduces capacity further, and usually sets up a vibratory motion and "water hammer" as the water surges in and out of the void spaces.

When operating with a long suction line, the driving engine should be accelerated gradually, the discharge gates opened gradually, and the capacities of the pump should be held down to within the range of smooth performance.

AIR TRAP IN SUCTION LINE -- If the suction line is laid so that part of it is higher than any other part that is nearer to the pump, as when hose is laid over a high bridge rail, an air trap is formed at the highest part of the hose from which the air cannot be sucked out by the primer. This trapped air is expanded and carried into the pump with the first rush of water causing the pump to immediately lose its prime.

If suction line cannot be laid so that it slopes all the way from pump to water, it can still be primed easily by simply allowing the primer to continue to function until all the trapped air in the hose has been carried into the pump and picked up by the primer.

TESTING FOR AIR LEAKS

Tests for leakage should be made with the suction hose attached and capped, discharge gate open, and all other openings closed tightly.

Run electric priming pump with primer shut-off valve open, until maximum vacuum is shown on the gage. The vacuum should hold for several minutes before satisfactory performance of pump can be expected.

If excessive leakage of air occurs, the source of leaks can be located by shutting off primer motor, with vacuum at its highest point, and listening for the hiss of air.

In the absence of a vacuum gage, the vacuum in pump may be judged by closing suction opening with the flat of hand or a rubber pad.

Water or air pressure may be applied to pump casing to test for air leakage if more convenient. DO NOT pressurize with air beyond 10 PSI

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

Water may be drafted from a pond, lake, stream, cistern, stock tank, or well; but whatever the source, the static lift must not exceed 20 feet from the center of the pump to the surface of the water and a lift not exceeding 10 feet is recommended. The source of supply should be reasonably clear and free from foreign matter. It is recommended that all water holes, which may be needed for fire protection, be deepened if necessary and kept free from weeds and refuse. In many fire protection areas, cisterns or reservoirs are built and allowed to fill up with rain water to be used in emergencies.

PUMPING IN COLD WEATHER

The first insurance against cold weather trouble is to keep fire apparatus stored in heated quarters. All water must be eliminated from pump casing and primer line between periods of operations.

When setting up for pumping, unnecessary delays should be avoided by having thoroughly trained pump operators. Be sure that primer and booster lines are kept closed until ready for use. Having discharge lines ready so that pump may be started as soon as it have become primed. Do not stop flow of water through the pump until ready to drain and return to the station.

Engine Coolant from the engine circulated through the heater jacket in pump casing prevents all ordinary freezing troubles.

WHEN FINISHED PUMPING

Drain water out of pump casing immediately. (Drain valve is located at lowest point in pump casing, and accessible from underneath chassis.)

Don't forget to close all drain cocks after all water has been drained out. Trouble in priming will follow on the next run if this is forgotten.

Shut off cooling line to make pump ready for priming again.

If pump transmission is equipped with a transmission cooler it must be drained also. If the master drain is located below the cooler outlets it can be connected to the master drain, if not, two separate drains must be connected to the transmission cooler. Failure to drain transmission cooler will result in water in the gearcase if water in the cooling coil freezes.

If pump is equipped with an external heat exchanger, drain heat exchanger using gravity and vacuum drain on all trucks as follows: Close all open lines and drain cocks. Open cooler valve and open air vent at top or drain cock at bottom of heat exchanger depending on model. With the pump air-tight open primer with engine running for about a minute and then close primer. Drain pump of water which was deposited when heat exchanger and lines were being drained.

Pump not often used for fire service should be inspected and run periodically to ensure that they will be in readiness for an emergency.

PUMPING SALT WATER

The pump should be flushed out with fresh water immediately after pumping salt water to prevent excessive rusting. (Except pumps which are built of special material to resist the corrosive action of the brine.)

When measuring sea water with a Pitot Gage, capacities shown in Table No. 2 should be discounted approximately $1 \frac{1}{2\%}$ to determine the correct capacity.

A centrifugal pump will show 2 1/2% higher pressure and require 2 1/2% more power when handling sea water than when handling fresh water if operated at the same speed and capacity.

TESTING OF EQUIPMENT FOR PRACTICE

It frequently happens that operators of fire apparatus, who are not thoroughly familiar with its operations, become confused under the stress of emergency and neglect some little detail that may cause trouble or delay in getting the equipment into operation. Therefore, we urge that practice tests be conducted repeatedly until operators are thoroughly trained. More than one person in the department should be a competent operator.

Practice should include pumping from low lifts, high lifts with short and long suction lines, with suction line elevated to form an air trap, and from hydrants, at large and small capacities.

It is well, also, to note the effects of air leaks in hose, insufficient submergence and restriction of suction line. (Suction line can be restricted by placing a can or other strong closure around the suction strainer).

NEVER BREAK OR RESTRICT SUCTION OR ALLOW AIR TO ENTER SUCTION LINE WHILE ENGINE IS OPERATING WITH THROTTLE OPEN. This will release the load and allow engine to run away.

Do not allow personnel to hold a large nozzle while working at high pressures for serious accidents may result if hose breaks loose.

MEASURING PUMP PERFORMANCE

Pump performance is measured by the quantity of water it can deliver per minute against a certain pressure called "Total Head" or "Net Pump Pressure", as it is usually termed in fire pump testing.

The net pump pressure is the sum of the pump discharge pressure, as shown on the pressure gage with which the pump is regularly equipped, and the total suction lift converted to equivalent pounds per square inch. If pump is operating from a hydrant, the net pump pressure is the discharge pressure less the incoming pressure from hydrant measured at the suction entrance of pump.

Capacity of fire pump is measured in gallons per minute. The usual method of measurement is to determine the pressure of the jet of water leaving a given size of nozzle by means of a "Pitot Gage" from which the capacity is computed mathematically.

A Pitot Gage consists of a small tube adapted to a point directly into the hose nozzle from the center of the issuing stream, the other end of the tube being connected to an accurate pressure gage.

The nozzle jet drives straight into the Pitot tube and converts the velocity of the jet to pressure which is an accurate measure of velocity of the water as it leaves the nozzle. The tip of the Pitot tube should be one-half the diameter of the nozzle away from nozzle tip while taking reading. Table No. 2 gives nozzle capacities for various Pitot Gage readings.

If a Pitot gage is not available approximate pump capacities can be determined by reference to Table No.3

ACCEPTANCE TESTS

Acceptance tests require continuous tests of three hours duration: 2 hours at 100% rated capacity and 150 PSI net pump pressure; one-half hour at 70% capacity and 200 PSI; one-half hour at 50% capacity and 250 PSI; and a spurt test at 100% capacity and 165 PSI.

Table No. 1 shows recommended set-ups and gage readings for rating tests.

To adjust nozzle pressure for the correct capacity, while maintaining the correct pump pressure, it is necessary to make simultaneous adjustments of engine throttle and the discharge gate valve, partially closing the latter until just the right discharge resistance is built up.

ENGINES

An Underwriter fire pump imposes heavy loads on the engine that drives it, often absorbing all of the power the engine is capable of delivering at full throttle. Continuous pumping gives the engine no time to rest. Therefore, a new engine and pump unit must be thoroughly broken-in before it is required to deliver prolonged maximum pump performance.

We recommend a minimum break in period of 20 hours at light pumping loads, with occasional spurt tests and interruptions. Temperature and lubrication should be checked during this period.

Engine manufacturers' power ratings usually show maximum performance of a selected, factory adjusted engine, operating without fan, generator, muffler or other accessories, and corrected for "ideal" conditions, i.e. sea level barometer (29.92" of mercury) 60°F and high humidity. Therefore, the actual power delivered by an average truck mounted engine is considerably lower than the manufacturers' rating, and allowances must be made in predicting pump performance.

EFFECTS OF ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS ON ENGINE AND PUMP PERFORMANCE

Each one inch of drop in Barometric pressure or each 1000 feet of elevation of the pumping site reduces engine power approximately 3 1/2% for engines not equipped with a turbo charger.

Each 12° rise in temperature above 60° F of carburetor intake air reduces engine power approximately 1%.

Lowering of humidity reduces power slightly.

Each one inch drop in Barometric pressure or each 1000 feet of elevation reduces the maximum possible static lift of a pump approximately one foot.

Temperature of the water supply affects the attainable suction lift of a pump. The effect is slight at low water temperatures but becomes increasingly detrimental as the temperature rises.

A 10° rise from 70° F will subtract about 1/2 foot from the maximum attainable suction lift, while an equal rise from 100° F will reduce the lift at least 1 1/2 feet.

Temperature is an important consideration when pumping from a test pit where the water is heated by recirculation.

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

DEFINITIONS

- HEAD OF WATER -- vertical depth of water measured in feet or in pressure per unit or area. In hydraulics, head always represents pressure and it is expressed interchangeably in feet of water or pounds per square inch and sometimes in inches of depth of mercury.
- STATIC HEAD -- the pressure that is exerted by a stationary column of water of a given height or depth.
- TOTAL HEAD OR TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD -- the maximum height above the source of supply to which the pump would elevate the water plus all the resistance to flow in the pipe or hose line.
- DISCHARGE HEAD -- the pressure measured at the discharge outlet of a pump.
- SUCTION HEAD -- the positive pressure measured at the suction entrance of a pump (when pumping from an elevated tank or hydrant).
- VELOCITY HEAD -- the equivalent pressure represented by fluid in motion as measured by means of a Pitot Gage.
- STATIC LIFT -- the vertical height of the center of the pump above the source of supply (when pump from draft).
- TOTAL SUCTION LIFT -- the static lift plus the friction in suction line plus entrance losses.
- NET PUMP PRESSURE -- the total dynamic head of the pump.
- EFFECTIVE NOZZLE PRESSURE -- the pump discharge pressure minus hose friction plus or minus the difference in elevation above or below pump.
- WATER HORSEPOWER the theoretical power required to deliver a given quantity of water per minute against a given head.
- BRAKE HORSEPOWER -- Actual power as delivered by a motor or engine to a driven machine.
- PUMP EFFICIENCY -- The quotient of the water horsepower divided by brake horsepower required to produce it.
- WATER HAMMER -- a series of shock waves produced in a pipeline or pump by a sudden change in water velocity. A sudden change in flow velocity can result from rapid closure of valves. A pressure wave is set up which travels back and forth in the water column at extremely high speed producing rapid vibrations that may be violent and destructive if the water column is long.
- THE MAXIMUM THEORETICAL LIFT of a pump is 34 feet, which is the pressure of the atmosphere at sea level. The maximum practical total lift at sea level is 20 to 25 feet (depending on the type and condition of the pump) and this decreases with drops in barometric pressure.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF PUMPS

- CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS: A centrifugal pump develops pressure by centrifugal force of the liquid rotating in the impeller wheel. The pressure developed depends upon the peripheral speed of the impeller (increasing as the square of the speed) and it remains fairly constant over a wide range of capacities up to the maximum output of the pump, if speed remains constant.
- If the discharge outlet of a centrifugal pump is entirely shut off, with speed kept constant, there is a small rise in pressure, the water churns in the pump casing and the power drops to a low value. If the discharge is opened wide, with little resistance to flow the pressure drops while the capacity and power both increase to their maximum.
- A centrifugal pump is an extremely simple mechanism mechanically, but rather complex hydraulically; in that many factors enter into the design of the impeller and water ways which will affect the pump's efficiency.
- DISPLACEMENT PUMPS: Rotary and piston pumps are termed "Positive Displacement" pumps because each revolution displaces or discharge (theoretically) an exact amount of liquid, regardless of the resistance. The capacity is, therefore, proportional to the number of revolutions of the pump per minute and independent of the discharge pressure except as it is reduced by "slip" (leakage past the pistons or rotors). For a given speed the power is directly proportional to the head. If the discharge is completely shut off, the pressure, power, and torque climb indefinitely until the drive power is stalled or breakage occurs.
- Slip is the greatest factor affecting efficiency of a displacement pump, and this factor is greatly influenced by the condition of and wears on the working parts.

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CONVERSION FACTORS

| One pound per square inch | = = = | 2.31 feet of water2.04 inches of mercury27.7 inches of water |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|
| One foot of water | = | 0.43 pounds per square inch |
| One inch of mercury | = | 1.13 feet of water0.49 pounds per square inch |
| One cubic foot of water | = = | 62.4 pounds 7.5 gallons |
| One gallon of water | = = = | 231 cubic inches0.13 cubic feet8.34 pounds3.8 liters |
| One Imperial Gallon | = | 1.2 U.S. gallons |
| Atmospheric Pressure (Sea Level) | = = = | 14.8 pounds per square inch29.9 inches of mercury34 feet of water |

| | | | Cla | ass A | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| TEST | | Recom- | Min. | Min. | Min. Net | Disch. | Suction | | | | | | |
| No. | GPM | mended | Nozzle | Disch. | Pump | Lines | Hose | | | | | | |
| | | Nozzles | Press. PSI | Press. PSI | Press. PSI | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 250 GPM | I Fire Pump | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 250 | (1), 1" | 72 | 143 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 175 | (1), 7/8" | 62 | 194 | 200 | (1), 50' | 20' of 3" | | | | | | |
| 3 | 125 | (1), 3/4" | 56 | 244 | 250 | (1), 50 | 20 01 3 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 250 | (1), 1" | 72 | 158 | 165 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 350 GPM | I Fire Pump | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 350 | (1), 1-1/4" | 58 | 144 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 245 | (1), 1" | 69 | 195 | 200 | (1), 50' | 20' of 4" | | | | | | |
| 3 | 175 | (1), 7/8" | 62 | 245 | 250 | (1), 50 | 20 014 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 350 | (1), 1-1/4" | 58 | 159 | 165 | | | | | | | | |
| 500 GPM Fire Pump | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 500 | (1), 1-1/2" | 57 | 143 | 150 | (1), 50' | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 350 | (1), 1-1/4" | 58 | 194 | 200 | | 20' of 4" | | | | | | |
| 3 | 250 | (1), 1" | 72 | 245 | 250 | | 20 01 4 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 500 | (1), 1-1/2" | 57 | 158 | 165 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 750 GPM | I Fire Pump | | - | | | | | | | |
| | | (1), 1-3/4" | 68 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 750 | or | | 142 | 150 | (2), 50' | | | | | | | |
| | | (2), 1-1/4" | 66 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 525 | (1), 1-1/2" | 62 | 193 | 200 | or | 20' of 4-1/2" | | | | | | |
| 3 | 375 | (1), 1-1/4" | 66 | 244 | 250 | (2), 100' | | | | | | | |
| | | (1), 1-3/4" | 68 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 750 | or | | 157 | 165 | Siamesed | | | | | | | |
| | | (2), 1-1/4" | 66 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1000 GPN | A Fire Pump | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1000 | (1), 2" | 71 | 1.40 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1000 | or | | 142 | 150 | (2), 50' | | | | | | | |
| | | (2), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 700 | (1), 1-3/4" | 60 | 102 | 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 700 | or | | 193 | 200 | or | 20' of 5" | | | | | | |
| 2 | 500 | (2), 1-1/4" | 58 57 | 244 | 250 | (2) 100! | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 500 | (1), 1-1/2" | 57 | 244 | 250 | (3), 100' | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1000 | (1), 2" | 71 | 157 | 165 | Sigmagad | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1000 | 0r (2) 1 1/2" | 57 | 157 | 165 | Siamesed | | | | | | | |
| | | (2), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | | | | | | | |

Min. discharge pressures listed above are for pumps operating with full 10' static suction lift. These pressures must be increased by 1 PSI for each 2.3 ft. less than 10' of lift.

| | | | Cla | ass A | | | |
|------|------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| TEST | | Recom- | Min. | Min. | Min. Net | Disch. | Suction |
| No. | GPM | mended | Nozzle | Disch. | Pump | Lines | Hose |
| | | Nozzles | Press. PSI | Press. PSI | Press. PSI | | |
| | | | 1250 GPN | I Fire Pump | | | |
| 1 | 1250 | (1), 2-1/4" or | 69 | 143 | 150 | (3), 50' | |
| | | (2), 1-1/2" | 88 | - | | (-)) | |
| 2 | 875 | (1), 2" or | 55 | 194 | 200 | or | |
| 3 | 625 | (2), 1-3/8" (1), 1-1/2" | 61 88 | 245 | 250 | (3), 100' | 20' of 6" |
| 4 | 1250 | 2-1/4" or | 69 | 158 | 165 | and (1), 50' | |
| | | (2), 1-1/2" | 88 | | | Siamesed | |
| | | | 1500 GPN | I Fire Pump | | | |
| 1 | 1500 | (2), 1-3/4" or | 68 | 142 | 150 | (3), 50' | 20' of |
| | | (3), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | |
| 2 | 1050 | (1), 2" or | 78 | 194 | 200 | or | 6" Min |
| | | (2), 1-1/2" | 62 | | | | |
| 3 | 750 | (1), 1-3/4" or | 68 | 245 | 250 | (3), 100' and | or |
| | | (2), 1-1/4" | 66 | | | (1), 50' | (2) 20' of |
| 4 | 1500 | (2), 1-3/4" or | 68 | 157 | 165 | Siamesed | 6" Max |
| | | (3), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | |

Min. discharge pressures listed above are for pumps operating with full 10' static suction lift. These pressures must be increased by 1 PSI for each 2.3 ft. less than 10' of lift.

| | | | Cla | ass A | | | |
|------|------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| TEST | | Recom- | Min. | Min. | Min. Net | Disch. | Suction |
| No. | GPM | mended | Nozzle | Disch. | Pump | Lines | Hose |
| | | Nozzles | Press. PSI | Press. PSI | Press. PSI | | |
| | | 1 | 1750 GPN | I Fire Pump | | | |
| 1 | 1750 | (2), 2" or | 55 | 143 | 150 | (4), 50' | |
| | | (3), 1-1/2" | 76 | | | | |
| | | (2), 1-5/8" or | 61 | | | | |
| 2 | 1225 | (2), 1-1/2" or | 84 | 194 | 200 | or | |
| | | (3), 1-1/4" | 79 | | | | (2) 20' of 6" |
| 3 | 875 | (1), 2" or | 55 | 245 | 250 | (4), 100' | |
| | | (2), 1-3/8" | 61 | | | | |
| 4 | 1750 | (2), 2" or | 55 | 158 | 165 | | |
| | | (3), 1-1/2" | 76 | | | | |
| | | | 2000 GPN | I Fire Pump | | | |
| 1 | 2000 | (2), 2" or | 71 | 147 | 150 | (4), 50' | |
| | | (4), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | |
| 2 | 1400 | (2), 1-3/4" or | 60 | 199 | 200 | or | |
| | | (3), 1-1/2" | 49 | | | | (2) 20' of 6" |
| 3 | 1000 | (1), 2" or | 71 | 249 | 250 | (4), 100' | (_) _0 010 |
| | | (2), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | |
| 4 | 2000 | (2), 2" or | 71 | 163 | 165 | | |
| | | (4), 1-1/2" | 57 | | | | |
| | | | 2250 GPN | I Fire Pump | | | |
| 1 | 2250 | (2), 2-1/4" | 56 | 144 | 150 | (2 Groups) (3), 100' | |
| 2 | 1575 | (2), 1-3/4" | 76 | 196 | 200 | Siamesed | |
| 3 | 1125 | (2), 1-1/2" | 72 | 246 | 250 | | 20' of 8'' |
| 4 | 2250 | (2), 2-1/4" | 56 | 153 | 165 | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Min. discharge pressures listed above are for pumps operating with full 10' static suction lift. These pressures must be increased by 1 PSI for each 2.3 ft. less than 10' of lift.

| | | | Cla | ass A | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| TEST No. | GPM | Recom- mended Nozzles | Min. Nozzle Press. PSI | Min. Disch. Press. PSI | Min. Net Pump Press. PSI | Disch. Lines | Suction Hose | | | | |
| | | | 2500 GPN | A Fire Pump | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2500 | (2), 2-1/4" | 69 | 144 | 150 | (2 Groups) (3), 100' | | | | | |
| 2 3 4 | 1750 1250 2500 | (2), 2" (2), 1-1/2" (2), 2-1/4" | 55 88 69 | 195 246 159 | 200 250 165 | Siamesed | 20' of 8'' | | | | |
| | | | 3000 GPN | / Fire Pump | | | | | | | |
| 3000 GPM Fire Pump (2) 2 1/2" (2 Groups) (2 Groups) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3000 | (2), 2-1/2" | 65 | 146 | 150 | (3), 100' | | | | | |
| 2 | 2100 | (2), 2" | 78 | 196 | 200 | Siamesed | (2) 20' of 8" | | | | |
| 3 | 1500 | (2), 1-3/4" | 68 | 247 | 250 | | (_) _0 010 | | | | |
| 4 | 3000 | (2), 2-1/2" | 65 | 161 | 165 | | | | | | |
| | | 30 | 000 GPM Ind | ustrial Fire P | ump | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3000 | (2), 2-1/2" | 65 | 96 | 100 | (2 Groups) (3), 100' | | | | | |
| 2 | 2100 | (2), 2" | 78 | 146 | 150 | Siamesed | (2) 20' of 8" | | | | |
| 3 | 1500 | (2), 1-3/4" | 68 | 197 | 200 | | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 500 GPM Ind | ustrial Fire P | ump | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3500 | (2), 2-1/2" and | 45 | 95 | 100 | (2 Groups) (3), 100' | | | | | |
| | | (1), 2-1/4" | 44 | | | Siamesed | | | | | |
| 2 | 2450 | (2), 2-1/4" | 67 | 146 | 150 | & | (2) 20' of 8" | | | | |
| 3 | 1750 | (2), 2" | 55 | 197 | 200 | (2)-50' Siamesed | | | | | |

Min. discharge pressures listed above are for pumps operating with full 10' static suction lift. These pressures must be increased by 1 PSI for each 2.3 ft. less than 10' of lift.

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

TABLE NO. 2 DISCHARGE FROM SMOOTH BORE NOZZLE Pressures measured by Pitot gage.

| Nozzle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Pressure | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | 5/8 | 3/4 | 7/8 | 1 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/4 | 1 3/8 | 1 1/2 | 1 5/8 | 1 3/4 | 2 | 2 1/4 | 2 1/2 |
| PSI | | | | | GA | LLONS | PER MI | NUTE D | ELIVE | RED | | | | | | |
| 5 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 37 | 50 | 66 | 84 | 103 | 125 | 149 | 175 | 203 | 266 | 337 | 415 |
| 6 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 41 | 55 | 72 | 92 | 113 | 137 | 163 | 192 | 223 | 292 | 369 | 455 |
| 7 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 44 | 59 | 78 | 99 | 122 | 148 | 176 | 207 | 241 | 315 | 399 | 491 |
| 8 | 5 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 47 | 64 | 84 | 106 | 131 | 158 | 188 | 222 | 257 | 336 | 427 | 525 |
| 9 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 50 | 67 | 89 | 112 | 139 | 168 | 200 | 235 | 273 | 357 | 452 | 557 |
| 10 | 6 | 13 | 23 | 36 | 53 | 71 | 93 | 118 | 146 | 177 | 211 | 248 | 288 | 376 | 477 | 587 |
| 12 | 6 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 58 | 78 | 102 | 130 | 160 | 194 | 231 | 271 | 315 | 412 | 522 | 643 |
| 14 | 7 | 15 | 27 | 43 | 63 | 84 | 110 | 140 | 173 | 210 | 249 | 293 | 340 | 445 | 564 | 695 |
| 16 | 7 | 16 | 29 | 46 | 67 | 90 | 118 | 150 | 185 | 224 | 267 | 313 | 364 | 475 | 603 | 743 |
| 18 | 7 | 17 | 31 | 49 | 71 | 95 | 125 | 159 | 196 | 237 | 283 | 332 | 386 | 504 | 640 | 788 |
| 20 | 8 | 18 | 33 | 51 | 75 | 101 | 132 | 167 | 206 | 250 | 298 | 350 | 407 | 532 | 674 | 830 |
| 22 | 8 | 19 | 34 | 54 | 79 | 105 | 139 | 175 | 216 | 263 | 313 | 367 | 427 | 557 | 707 | 871 |
| 24 | 8 | 20 | 36 | 56 | 82 | 110 | 145 | 183 | 226 | 275 | 327 | 384 | 446 | 582 | 739 | 909 |
| 26 | 9 | 21 | 37 | 59 | 85 | 115 | 151 | 191 | 235 | 286 | 340 | 400 | 464 | 606 | 769 | 947 |
| 28 | 9 | 21 | 39 | 61 | 89 | 119 | 157 | 198 | 244 | 297 | 353 | 415 | 481 | 629 | 799 | 982 |
| 30 | 10 | 22 | 40 | 63 | 92 | 123 | 162 | 205 | 253 | 307 | 365 | 429 | 498 | 651 | 826 | 1017 |
| 32 | 10 | 23 | 41 | 65 | 95 | 127 | 167 | 212 | 261 | 317 | 377 | 443 | 514 | 673 | 854 | 1050 |
| 34 | 11 | 23 | 43 | 67 | 98 | 131 | 172 | 218 | 269 | 327 | 389 | 457 | 530 | 693 | 880 | 1082 |
| 36 | 11 | 24 | 44 | 69 | 100 | 135 | 177 | 224 | 277 | 336 | 400 | 470 | 546 | 713 | 905 | 1114 |
| 38 | 11 | 25 | 45 | 71 | 103 | 138 | 182 | 231 | 285 | 345 | 411 | 483 | 561 | 733 | 930 | 1144 |
| 40 | 11 | 26 | 46 | 73 | 106 | 142 | 187 | 237 | 292 | 354 | 422 | 496 | 575 | 752 | 954 | 1174 |
| 42 | 11 | 26 | 47 | 74 | 109 | 146 | 192 | 243 | 299 | 363 | 432 | 508 | 589 | 770 | 978 | 1203 |
| 44 | 12 | 27 | 49 | 76 | 111 | 149 | 196 | 248 | 306 | 372 | 442 | 520 | 603 | 788 | 1000 | 1231 |
| 46 | 12 | 28 | 50 | 78 | 114 | 152 | 200 | 254 | 313 | 380 | 452 | 531 | 617 | 806 | 1021 | 1259 |
| 48 | 12 | 28 | 51 | 80 | 116 | 156 | 205 | 259 | 320 | 388 | 462 | 543 | 630 | 824 | 1043 | 1286 |
| 50 | 13 | 29 | 52 | 81 | 118 | 159 | 209 | 265 | 326 | 396 | 472 | 554 | 643 | 841 | 1065 | 1313 |
| 52 | 13 | 29 | 53 | 83 | 121 | 162 | 213 | 270 | 333 | 404 | 481 | 565 | 656 | 857 | 1087 | 1339 |
| 54 | 13 | 30 | 54 | 84 | 123 | 165 | 217 | 275 | 339 | 412 | 490 | 576 | 668 | 873 | 1108 | 1364 |
| 56 | 13 | 30 | 56 | 86 | 125 | 168 | 221 | 280 | 345 | 419 | 499 | 586 | 680 | 889 | 1129 | 1389 |
| 58 | 13 | 31 | 56 | 87 | 128 | 171 | 225 | 285 | 351 | 426 | 508 | 596 | 692 | 905 | 1149 | 1414 |
| 60 | 14 | 31 | 57 | 89 | 130 | 174 | 229 | 290 | 357 | 434 | 517 | 607 | 704 | 920 | 1168 | 1437 |
| 62 | 14 | 32 | 58 | 90 | 132 | 177 | 233 | 295 | 363 | 441 | 525 | 617 | 716 | 936 | 1187 | 1462 |
| 64 | 14 | 32 | 59 | 92 | 134 | 180 | 237 | 299 | 369 | 448 | 533 | 627 | 727 | 951 | 1206 | 1485 |
| 66 | 14 | 33 | 60 | 93 | 136 | 182 | 240 | 304 | 375 | 455 | 542 | 636 | 738 | 965 | 1224 | 1508 |
| 68 | 14 | 33 | 60 | 95 | 138 | 185 | 244 | 308 | 381 | 462 | 550 | 646 | 750 | 980 | 1242 | 1531 |
| 70 | 15 | 34 | 61 | 96 | 140 | 188 | 247 | 313 | 386 | 469 | 558 | 655 | 761 | 994 | 1260 | 1553 |
| 72 | 15 | 34 | 62 | 97 | 142 | 191 | 251 | 318 | 391 | 475 | 566 | 665 | 771 | 1008 | 1278 | 1575 |
| 74 | 15 | 35 | 63 | 99 | 144 | 193 | 254 | 322 | 397 | 482 | 574 | 674 | 782 | 1023 | 1296 | 1597 |
| 76 | 15 | 35 | 64 | 100 | 146 | 196 | 258 | 326 | 402 | 488 | 582 | 683 | 792 | 1036 | 1313 | 1618 |
| 78 | 15 | 36 | 65 | 101 | 148 | 198 | 261 | 330 | 407 | 494 | 589 | 692 | 803 | 1050 | 1330 | 1639 |

| TABLE NO. 2 |
|-----------------------------------|
| DISCHARGE FROM SMOOTH BORE NOZZLE |
| Pressures measured by Pitot gage. |

| | | | | | | Suits | measu | icu sj | 11000 8 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Nozzle Pressur e | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | 5/8 | 3/4 | 7/8 | 1 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/4 | 1 3/8 | 1 1/2 | 1 5/8 | 1 3/4 | 2 | 2 1/4 | 2 1/2 |
| PSI | | | | | GA | LLONS | PER MI | NUTE D | ELIVER | RED | | | | | | |
| 80 | 16 | 36 | 66 | 103 | 150 | 201 | 264 | 335 | 413 | 500 | 596 | 700 | 813 | 1063 | 1347 | 1660 |
| 82 | 16 | 37 | 66 | 104 | 152 | 204 | 268 | 339 | 418 | 507 | 604 | 709 | 823 | 1076 | 1364 | 1681 |
| 84 | 16 | 37 | 67 | 105 | 154 | 206 | 271 | 343 | 423 | 513 | 611 | 718 | 833 | 1089 | 1380 | 1701 |
| 86 | 16 | 37 | 68 | 107 | 155 | 208 | 274 | 347 | 428 | 519 | 618 | 726 | 843 | 1102 | 1396 | 1721 |
| 88 | 16 | 38 | 69 | 108 | 157 | 211 | 277 | 351 | 433 | 525 | 626 | 735 | 853 | 1115 | 1412 | 1741 |
| 90 | 17 | 39 | 70 | 109 | 159 | 213 | 280 | 355 | 438 | 531 | 633 | 743 | 862 | 1128 | 1429 | 1761 |
| 92 | 17 | 39 | 70 | 110 | 161 | 215 | 283 | 359 | 443 | 537 | 640 | 751 | 872 | 1140 | 1445 | 1780 |
| 94 | 17 | 39 | 71 | 111 | 162 | 218 | 286 | 363 | 447 | 543 | 647 | 759 | 881 | 1152 | 1460 | 1800 |
| 96 | 17 | 40 | 72 | 113 | 164 | 220 | 289 | 367 | 452 | 549 | 654 | 767 | 890 | 1164 | 1476 | 1819 |
| 98 | 17 | 40 | 73 | 114 | 166 | 223 | 292 | 370 | 456 | 554 | 660 | 775 | 900 | 1176 | 1491 | 1838 |
| 100 | 18 | 41 | 73 | 115 | 168 | 225 | 295 | 374 | 461 | 560 | 667 | 783 | 909 | 1189 | 1506 | 1856 |
| 105 | 18 | 42 | 75 | 118 | 172 | 230 | 303 | 383 | 473 | 574 | 683 | 803 | 932 | 1218 | 1542 | 1902 |
| 110 | 19 | 43 | 77 | 121 | 176 | 236 | 310 | 392 | 484 | 588 | 699 | 822 | 954 | 1247 | 1579 | 1947 |
| 115 | 19 | 43 | 79 | 123 | 180 | 241 | 317 | 401 | 495 | 600 | 715 | 840 | 975 | 1275 | 1615 | 1991 |
| 120 | 19 | 44 | 80 | 126 | 183 | 246 | 324 | 410 | 505 | 613 | 730 | 858 | 996 | 1303 | 1649 | 2033 |
| 125 | 20 | 45 | 82 | 129 | 187 | 251 | 331 | 418 | 516 | 626 | 745 | 876 | 1016 | 1329 | 1683 | 2075 |
| 130 | 20 | 46 | 84 | 131 | 191 | 256 | 337 | 427 | 526 | 638 | 760 | 893 | 1036 | 1356 | 1717 | 2116 |
| 135 | 21 | 47 | 85 | 134 | 195 | 262 | 343 | 435 | 536 | 650 | 775 | 910 | 1056 | 1382 | 1750 | 2157 |
| 140 | 21 | 48 | 87 | 136 | 198 | 266 | 350 | 443 | 546 | 662 | 789 | 927 | 1076 | 1407 | 1780 | 2196 |
| 145 | 21 | 49 | 88 | 139 | 202 | 271 | 356 | 450 | 556 | 674 | 803 | 944 | 1095 | 1432 | 1812 | 2235 |
| 150 | 22 | 50 | 90 | 141 | 205 | 275 | 362 | 458 | 565 | 686 | 817 | 960 | 1114 | 1456 | 1843 | 2273 |

TABLE NO. 3Approximate Discharge Flow From Different NozzlesAt the end of Fifty Feet of Average, 2 1/2"Rubber Lined Fire Hose, for VariousPump Pressures with DischargeValve Wide Open

| | | | valve vvi | ue Open | | | |
|----------|------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| PUMP | SIZE | OF | NOZZLE | & | GALLONS | PER | MINUTE |
| PRESSURE | 3/4 | 7/8 | 1 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/4 | 1 3/8 | 1 1/2 |
| LBS | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 90 | 119 | 153 | 187 | 217 | 250 | 282 |
| 40 | 103 | 137 | 177 | 216 | 253 | 290 | 327 |
| 50 | 115 | 153 | 198 | 242 | 284 | 325 | 367 |
| 60 | 126 | 168 | 216 | 265 | 311 | 357 | 402 |
| 70 | 136 | 182 | 234 | 287 | 337 | 385 | 435 |
| 80 | 145 | 194 | 250 | 308 | 361 | 414 | 465 |
| 90 | 154 | 206 | 265 | 325 | 383 | 437 | 492 |
| 100 | 162 | 217 | 280 | 343 | 405 | 462 | 520 |
| 110 | 171 | 228 | 295 | 360 | 425 | 485 | 549 |
| 120 | 179 | 239 | 307 | 377 | 444 | 510 | 572 |
| 130 | 186 | 249 | 318 | 392 | 462 | 530 | 596 |
| 140 | 193 | 258 | 330 | 407 | 480 | 549 | 618 |
| 150 | 200 | 267 | 341 | 421 | 497 | 567 | |
| 175 | 215 | 288 | 374 | 455 | 538 | | |
| 200 | 230 | 309 | 395 | 486 | | | |
| 225 | 243 | 328 | 420 | | | | |
| 250 | 257 | 345 | | | | | |

This table is offered as an aide in testing pump performance where facilities for accurate measurement of capacity are not available. The capacities given above are conservative, and will not vary more than 5% from actual capacities with any of the standard hose that might be used.

TABLE NO. 4

Pump or Hydrant Pressure required to give Effective Nozzle Pressure through various Lengths of Rubber Lined Hose.

| Size o | of Hose | 1 | | 1 1/2 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 1/2 | 2 | | | 3 |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Size of | Nozzle | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | 5/8 | 5/8 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 7/8 | 1 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 |
| Nozzle Press PSI | Length of Hose Feet | | | | | PUMP | OR H | YDRAN | | ESSU | RE - PS | I | | |
| 40 | 100 | 45 | 43 | 48 | 60 | 42 | 50 | 44 | 46 | 51 | 64 | 88 | 51 | 62 |
| | 200 | 49 | 46 | 56 | 79 | 43 | 60 | 47 | 52 | 60 | 86 | 130 | 59 | 78 |
| | 400 | 58 | 51 | 73 | 118 | 46 | 79 | 53 | 62 | 79 | 129 | 212 | 75 | 110 |
| | 600 | 67 | 57 | 89 | 158 | 50 | 99 | 59 | 74 | 97 | 172 | | 92 | 143 |
| | 800 | 76 | 62 | 106 | 196 | 53 | 119 | 65 | 85 | 116 | 215 | | 108 | 176 |
| | 1000 | 85 | 68 | 122 | 235 | 56 | 138 | 72 | 96 | 134 | 258 | | 124 | 208 |
| | 1500 | 108 | 72 | 142 | | 64 | 187 | 87 | 118 | 181 | | | 165 | |
| | 2000 | 130 | 96 | 204 | | 72 | 226 | 103 | 151 | 227 | | | 205 | |
| 60 | 100 | 67 | 64 | 72 | 89 | 63 | 73 | 65 | 69 | 75 | 95 | 132 | 76 | 92 |
| | 200 | 74 | 68 | 84 | 117 | 65 | 86 | 70 | 78 | 89 | 126 | 196 | 88 | 115 |
| | 400 | 87 | 76 | 107 | 173 | 69 | 112 | 79 | 94 | 116 | 188 | | 111 | 161 |
| | 600 | 101 | 85 | 131 | 231 | 74 | 138 | 88 | 111 | 143 | 250 | | 135 | 208 |
| | 800 | 114 | 93 | 153 | | 79 | 164 | 98 | 127 | 170 | | | 158 | |
| | 1000 | 127 | 101 | 178 | | 83 | 190 | 107 | 143 | 197 | | | 182 | |
| | 1500 | 161 | 122 | 237 | | 95 | 155 | 130 | 184 | 264 | | | | |
| | 2000 | 195 | 142 | | | 106 | | 153 | 225 | | | | | |
| 80 | 100 | 88 | 85 | 96 | 117 | 83 | 99 | 87 | 92 | 99 | 126 | 175 | 101 | 103 |
| | 200 | 97 | 91 | 112 | 154 | 86 | 117 | 93 | 103 | 115 | 167 | | 116 | 154 |
| | 400 | 115 | 102 | 143 | 228 | 92 | 154 | 105 | 125 | 148 | 249 | | 147 | |
| | 600 | 132 | 112 | 174 | | 98 | 191 | 117 | 147 | 181 | | | 178 | |
| | 800 | 150 | 123 | 206 | | 104 | 228 | 129 | 167 | 214 | | | 209 | |
| | 1000 | 167 | 134 | 238 | | 110 | | 141 | 191 | 247 | | | | |
| | 1500 | 211 | 161 | | | 125 | | 171 | 245 | | | | | |
| | 2000 | 254 | 188 | | | 140 | | 201 | | | | | | |
| 100 | 100 | 111 | 107 | 120 | 146 | 104 | 123 | 108 | 115 | 125 | 157 | | 126 | 152 |
| | 200 | 122 | 113 | 139 | 192 | 108 | 145 | 116 | 128 | 150 | 209 | | 146 | 190 |
| | 400 | 143 | 127 | 177 | 284 | 115 | 190 | 130 | 154 | 200 | | | 184 | |
| | 600 | 165 | 140 | 217 | | 123 | 235 | 145 | 180 | 250 | | | 223 | |
| | 800 | 186 | 154 | 256 | | 131 | | 159 | 206 | | | | | |
| | 1000 | 208 | 167 | | | 138 | | 174 | 232 | | | | | |
| | 1500 | 262 | 200 | | | 157 | | 211 | | | | | | |
| | 2000 | | 234 | | | 175 | | 253 | | | | | | |

TABLE NO. 5REACH OF FIRE STREAMS

| Size of | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|---------|--------|
| Nozzle | 1/4'' | 3/8'' | 1/2'' | 5/8'' | 3/4'' | 7/8'' | 1" | 1-1/4'' | 1-1/2" |

NOZZLE

PRESSURE EFFECTIVE VERTICAL REACH - Feet

| 40 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 59 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 69 |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 60 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 60 | 74 | 77 | 79 | 84 | 87 |
| 80 | 38 | 42 | 48 | 65 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 94 | 96 |
| 100 | 40 | 44 | 50 | 68 | 84 | 89 | 94 | 100 | 102 |

NOZZLE

PRESSURE MAXIMUM VERTICAL REACH - Feet

| 40 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 60 | 70 | 75 | 85 | 95 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 110 |
| 80 | 78 | 83 | 95 | 105 | 117 | 125 | 132 | 140 | 140 |
| 100 | 80 | 88 | 100 | 110 | 122 | 135 | 145 | 155 | 155 |

NOZZLE

PRESSURE EFFECTIVE HORIZONTAL REACH - Feet

| 40 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 44 | 50 | 55 | 62 | 66 |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 60 | 25 | 32 | 37 | 50 | 54 | 61 | 67 | 75 | 80 |
| 80 | 28 | 35 | 40 | 57 | 62 | 70 | 76 | 84 | 88 |
| 100 | 30 | 37 | 42 | 60 | 66 | 76 | 84 | 93 | 95 |

NOZZLE

PRESSURE MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL REACH - Feet

| 40 | 65 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 108 | 120 | 125 | 138 | 140 |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 60 | 80 | 95 | 95 | 120 | 127 | 142 | 156 | 176 | 183 |
| 80 | 90 | 105 | 105 | 135 | 143 | 160 | 175 | 201 | 210 |
| 100 | 95 | 110 | 110 | 140 | 153 | 180 | 205 | 215 | 223 |

TABLE NO. 6 Friction Loss in Fire Hose

Loss in PSI per 100 Feet of Hose

| SIZE HOSE | LINEN | HOSE | | | Bl | EST RUBI HO | | D | | | |
|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| G.P.M. | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 1/2 | (2)-2 1/2 |
| 10 | 1.0 | | | 13.5 | 3.5 | 0.5 | .1 | | | | |
| 15 | 2.2 | | | 29.0 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 20 | 3.6 | | | 50.0 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | | | | |
| 25 | 5.5 | | | 75.0 | 18.5 | 2.6 | 0.6 | | | | |
| 30 | 8.0 | 1.9 | | 105.0 | 26.0 | 3.6 | 0.9 | | | | |
| 40 | 13.0 | 3.2 | | 180.0 | 44.0 | 6.1 | 1.5 | | | | |
| 50 | 20.0 | 4.9 | 1.6 | | 67.0 | 9.3 | 2.3 | | | | |
| 60 | 28.0 | 7.0 | 2.2 | | 96.0 | 13.5 | 3.3 | | | | |
| 70 | 37.0 | 9.0 | 3.1 | | 131.0 | 17.0 | 43 | | | | |
| 80 | 47.0 | 11.5 | 3.8 | | 171.0 | 23.0 | 5.6 | | | | |
| 90 | 59.0 | 14.5 | 5.0 | | 217.0 | 29.0 | 7.0 | | | | |
| 100 | 72.0 | 17.5 | 5.9 | | 268.0 | 33.0 | 8.4 | | | | |
| 120 | | 25.0 | 8.3 | | 386.0 | 47.0 | 11.7 | | | | |
| 140 | | 34.0 | 11.0 | | | 62.0 | | 5.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| 160 | | 43.0 | 14.0 | | | 78.0 | | 6.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| 180 | | 53.0 | 17.7 | | | 97.0 | | 8.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| 200 | | 63.0 | 21.5 | | | 121.0 | | 10.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| 220 | | | | | | 146.0 | | 12.0 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| 240 | | | | | | 173.0 | | 14.1 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| 260 | | | | | | 204.0 | | 16.4 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| 280 | | | | | | 237.0 | | 18.7 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 5.2 |
| 300 | | | | | | 272.0 | | 21.2 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 5.9 |
| 320 | | | | | | | | 23.8 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 6.6 |
| 340 | | | | | | | | 26.9 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 7.4 |
| 360 | | | | | | | | 30.0 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 8.3 |
| 380 | | | | | | | | 33.0 | 12.8 | 5.8 | 9.2 |
| 400 | | | | | | | | 36.2 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 10.1 |
| 425 | | | | | | | | | 157 | 7.0 | 11.3 |
| 450 | | | | | | | | 45.2 | 17.5 | 7.9 | 12.5 |
| 475 | | | | | | | | 50.0 | | | 13.8 |
| 500 | | | | | | | | 55.0 | 21.2 | 9.5 | 15.2 |
| 525 | | | | | | | | | 23.2 | 10.5 | 16.6 |
| 550 | | | | | | | | | 25.2 | 11.4 | 18.1 |
| 575 | | | | | | | | | 27.5 | 12.4 | 19.6 |
| 600 | | | | | | | | | 29.9 | 13.4 | 21.2 |
| 650 700 | | | | | | | | | 34.5 39.5 | 15.5 17.7 | 24.8 28.3 |
| 700 | | | | | | | | | 45.0 | | 32.2 |
| 800 | | | | | | | | | | 20.1 22.7 | |
| 800 | | | | | | | | | 50.5 56.5 | 22.7 | 36.2 40.7 |
| 900 | | | | | | | | | 63.0 | 25.4 | 40.7 |
| 1000 | | | | | | | | | 76.5 | 28.2 34.3 | 45.2 |
| 1000 | | | | | | | | | 70.5 | 34.3 | 55.0 |

Losses in rough walled, rubber hose may be 50% higher than values given above.

TABLE NO. 7Friction Loss in 15-year-old Steel PipeLoss in PSI per 100 Feet of Pipe

| PIPE SIZE | 1/8 | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
|-----------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| G.P.M. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 52.0 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 45.0 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | 55.0 | 18.0 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | 64.0 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | 135.0 | 34.0 | 11.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | 59.0 | 18.0 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 0.8 | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | 89.0 | 27.0 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | 125.0 | 39.0 | 10.0 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | 51.0 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | 66.0 | 17.0 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | | | 82.0 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | 99.0 | 26.0 | 12.0 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | | | |
| 60 | | | | | | 140.0 | 38.0 | 17.0 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 | | | |
| 70 | | | | | | | 49.0 | 23.0 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 1.1 | | | |
| 80 | | | | | | | 63.0 | 29.0 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | | | |
| 90 | | | | | | | 78.0 | 36.0 | 13.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | | | |
| 100 | | | | | | | 96.0 | 44.0 | 15.0 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | | |
| 125 | | | | | | | 144.0 | 66.0 | 24.0 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 0.8 | | |
| 150 | | | | | | | | 93.0 | 33.0 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 1.1 | | |
| 175 | | | | | | | | 125.0 | 44.0 | 15.0 | 6.1 | 1.5 | | |
| 200 | | | | | | | | | 56.0 | 19.0 | 7.8 | 1.9 | | |
| 250 | | | | | | | | | 84.0 | 28.0 | 12.0 | 2.9 | | |
| 300 | | | | | | | | | 114.0 | 40.0 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 | |
| 350 | | | | | | | | | | 53.0 | 22.0 | 5.4 | 0.8 | |
| 400 | | | | | | | | | | 68.0 | 28.0 | 6.9 | 1.0 | |
| 450 | | | | | | | | | | 84.0 | 35.0 | 8.6 | 1.2 | |
| 500 | | | | | | | | | | 102.0 | 42.0 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 600 | | | | | | | | | | | 60.0 | 15.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| 800 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 | 3.5 | 1 |
| 1000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 37.0 | 5.2 | 1.3 |
| 1500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.0 | 2.7 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19.0 | 4.7 |
| 2500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.0 | 7.1 |
| 3000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |

TABLE NO. 8 Resistance of Fittings Equivalent Lengths of Straight Pipe - Feet

| | Equivalent Lengins of Straight Pipe - Feet | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| PIPE SIZE | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Gate Valve | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 9.4 | | |
| Global Valve | 3.0 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 22.0 | 32.0 | 42.0 | 53.0 | 75.0 | | |
| Angle Valve | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 23.0 | 33.0 | | |
| Std. Elbow | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 24.0 | | |
| 45 Elbow | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 8.5 | | |
| Long Sweep EI Str Run Tee | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 12.5 | | |
| Std. Tee Thru Side Outlet | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 14.8 | 21.0 | 27.0 | 34.0 | 49.0 | | |
| SuddenEnlarg or contraction | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 25.0 | | |
| Entrance to Pipe | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 13.0 | | |

TABLE NO. 9To Convert Pounds per Square Inch to
Feet Elevation of Water

2.308ft head = 1.0 psi 1ft head = .433psi

| Feet | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Pounds | 2.2 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 35 | 39 | |
| Feet | 100 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | |
| Pounds | 43 | 52 | 56 | 61 | 65 | 69 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 87 | 95 | 104 | 113 | 121 | |
| Feet | 300 | 320 | 340 | 360 | 380 | 400 | 425 | 450 | 475 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 | 700 | |
| Pounds | 130 | 139 | 147 | 156 | 165 | 173 | 184 | 195 | 206 | 217 | 227 | 238 | 260 | 303 | |

Table NO. 10American National Fire Hose Connection Screw Thread - NH

| | | America | minau | | | needing be | ICW INC | au - 1411 | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------|-------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|------|---------|------|
| Size of Hose | 4-Mar | 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Thr'ds per inch | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7.5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Thread | 0.75-8 | 1-8 NH | 1.5-9 | 2.5-7.5 | 3-6 NH | 3.5-6 NH | 4-4 NH | 4.5-4 NH | 5-4 | 6-4 NH | 8-4 |
| Designation | NH | 1-0 INIT | NH | NH | 3-0 INH | 5.5-0 NH | 4-4 N H | 4.3-4 NH | NH | 0-4 INH | NH |
| Max. O.D. Male | 1.375 | 1.375 | 1.99 | 3.0686 | 3.6239 | 4.2439 | 5.0109 | 5.7609 | 6.26 | 7.025 | 9.05 |

Ref. NFPA 1963

Underwriters Nozzle Tip Thread: 2.1875 O.D. - 12 threads per inch.

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

W.S. DARLEY & CO.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS - ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMP

The Darley electric primer will develop up to 25 in. Hg. in an air tight pumping system.

- The Primer is activated by a combination spring return on-off valve and electric switch. Pulling the valve out opens the valve and closes the electrical circuit to start the motor.
- Before the pump can be primed, booster line valves, drain valves, cooling line valve, and all other openings into the pump must be closed and absolutely air tight. The discharge side of the pump is sealed by a check valve, therefore the main discharge valves need not be closed.

When operating from draft, suction hose connections must be tight and free of air leaks.

Make certain the suction hose strainer is properly submerged and free of foreign material.

The main pump drive should remain disengaged until priming is complete to prevent possible damage to impeller seal rings by running "dry".

Pull the primer shutoff valve all the way out to start priming and hold open until water discharges from primer pump exhaust port. Push valve all the way in to shut off primer motor and seal tight.

<u>CAUTION:</u> FOR PRIMING UP TO 10' OF LIFT:

If water does not discharge from the primer exhaust within about 30 seconds (45 seconds with 2 – 20' lengths of hose) stop the primer pump, check for air leaks and make sure primer pump is receiving lubricant from its reservoir, if one is present. MAX PRIMER OPERATION TIME = 90 seconds every 5 minutes. DO NOT EXCEED 90 SECONDS OF PRIMER OPERATION.

<u>CAUTION:</u> FOR PRIMING 10' OF LIFT AND HIGHER:

If water does not discharge from the primer exhaust within 90 seconds stop the primer pump, check for air leaks and make sure primer pump is receiving lubricant from its reservoir, if one is present. DO NOT EXCEED 90 SECONDS OF PRIMER OPERATION.

CAUTION: The primer pump and motor will begin to generate heat as soon as operation begins. Extended run times (up to 90 seconds) and repeating priming cycles consecutively or within short time periods may lead to premature failure of the primer pump assembly: such failures include but are not limited to: overheating of the motor, seizure of the rotor, and cracking of primer vanes. To avoid this, after your first priming attempt, thoroughly inspect the pump system for air leaks, check that the primer is

Prepared by: EAP Revised by: TED Approved by: TED

receiving lubricant from its reservoir if such is present, and resolve the issue before attempting re-prime.

Engage "Pump" shift to start pumping water.

When pumping from hydrants, the primer is not needed and must be kept closed.

It may be necessary to use the primer momentarily when pumping from a booster tank when the suction head is insufficient to force all the air out of the pump.

LUBRICATING SYSTEM - ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMPS WITH FLUID RESERVOIR

- The electric motor rotary van primer pump creates a high vacuum by continuous lubrication of rotor and vanes. Therefore the primer lubricant supply tanks (4 quarts) should be kept full at all times. Recommended primer system lubricant is Darley PRIME GREEN. PRIME GREEN is an environmentally safe, non-toxic, biodegradable lubricant. Its use assures proper primer vane lubricant while minimizing environmental effects.
- After the main pump is drained, run the primer motor to drain primer lines and re-lubricate the primer pump.
- The vent hole on the lubricant tank cap should be kept open at all times to prevent siphoning lubricant from the tank after the pump is stopped. Do not increase the size of the hole.

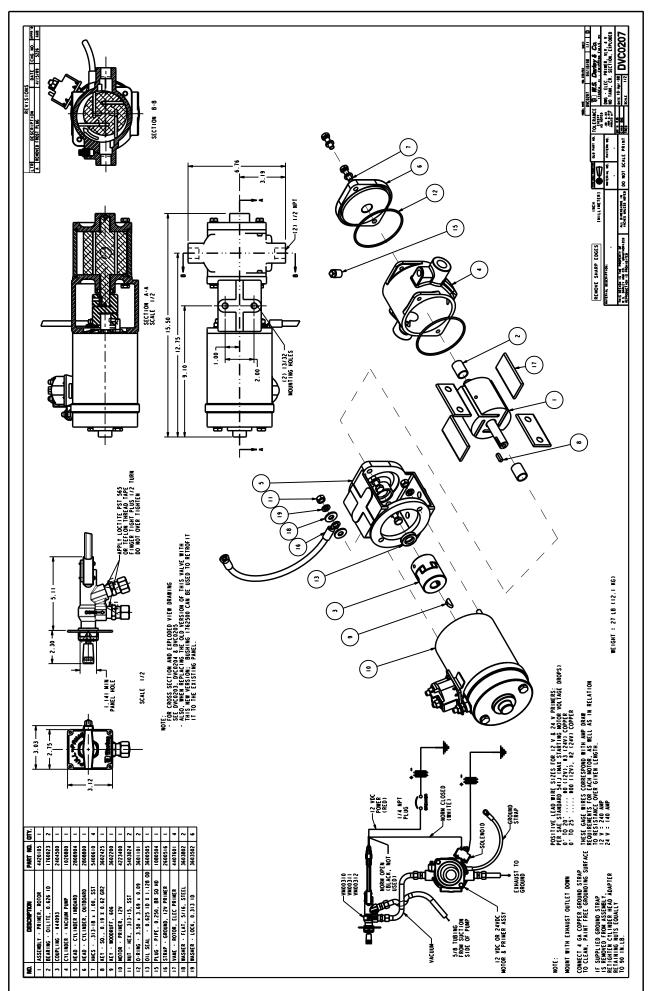
Locate the lubricant tank where it may be conveniently inspected and filled.

Should water appear in the lubricant supply tank, the primer valve is leaking. Check and replace valve plug seal o-ring if necessary.

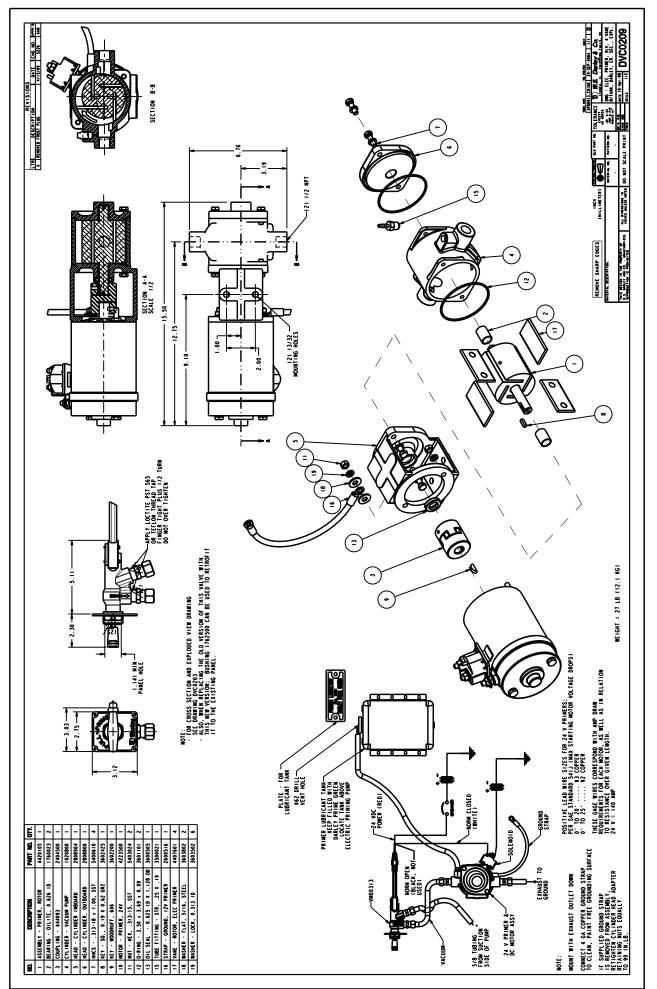
ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMPS WITHOUT FLUID RESERVOIR

- The fluidless electric-motor rotary-vane primer pump creates a high vacuum by using a special material for the vanes and an initial factory applied lubricant film. This film must be present in order for the primer to operate properly and to provide maximum life for the primer components.
- This film should not wash away completely if the pump is used to pump clean water. If the priming pump is disassembled for any reason, all internal surfaces of the housing and end caps must be cleaned and coated completely with Dow Corning #111 Silicone valve lubricant prior to operating the primer. If a degradation of performance is noticed, performance may be restored by re-applying the film in this manner. It is recommended to service the primer annually to clean and re-apply the silicone film to the inside of the primer housing and end caps. Do not apply grease to the rotor slots, or the sides of the vanes.

After the main pump is drained, run the primer motor to drain primer lines.







W.S. DARLEY & CO.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS - ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMP

PUSH BUTTON ELECTRIC ACTUATED VALVE

The Darley electric primer will develop up to 25 in. Hg. in an air tight pumping system.

- The Primer is activated by a push button, 0.8 second cycle time, electric-actuated valve. This valve has three wires: ground (black), +12 or +24 VDC constant power (red), and +12 or +24 VDC energizing power (white). The valve has two internal micro-switches that cut the power to the valve when it is either fully closed or fully open. The push button is a simple SPST switch, that bypasses the red (constant power) wire with the white wire and energizes the valve to the open position when it is pushed; and cuts power to the white wire and resumes power to the red wire, closing the valve when it is released. When the button is pushed, the circuit for the primer motor is also completed, priming will begin instantaneously, and likewise when the button is released, the primer motor will shut off instantaneously.
- Before the pump can be primed, booster line valves, drain valves, cooling line valve, and all other openings into the pump must be closed and absolutely air tight. The discharge side of the pump is sealed by a check valve; therefore the main discharge valves need not be closed.

When operating from draft, suction hose connections must be tight and free of air leaks.

Make certain the suction hose strainer is properly submerged and free of foreign material.

- The main pump drive should remain disengaged until priming is complete to prevent possible damage to impeller seal rings by running "dry".
- Push the primer/valve activation button, located on your control panel, and hold until water discharges from primer pump exhaust port.

If water does not discharge from primer exhaust within about 30 seconds (45 seconds with 2-20' lengths) stop primer pump, check for air leaks and make sure primer pump is receiving lubricant from its reservoir.

NOTE: Do not run the primer for more than one minute; it will burn up the motor, if prime is not reached within one minute, repeat the steps above.

Engage "Pump" shift to start pumping water.

When pumping from hydrants, the primer is not needed and must be kept closed.

It may be necessary to use the primer momentarily when pumping from a booster tank when the suction head is insufficient to force all the air out of the pump.

LUBRICATING SYSTEM - ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMPS WITH FLUID RESERVOIR

The electric motor rotary van primer pump creates a high vacuum by continuous lubrication of rotor and vanes. Therefore the primer lubricant supply tanks (4 quarts) should be kept full at all times. Recommended primer system lubricant is Darley PRIME GREEN. PRIME GREEN is an environmentally safe, non-toxic, biodegradable lubricant. Its use assures proper primer vane lubricant while minimizing environmental effects.

After the main pump is drained, run the primer motor to drain primer lines and re-lubricate the primer pump.

The vent hole on the lubricant tank cap should be kept open at all times to prevent siphoning lubricant from the tank after the pump is stopped. Do not increase the size of the hole.

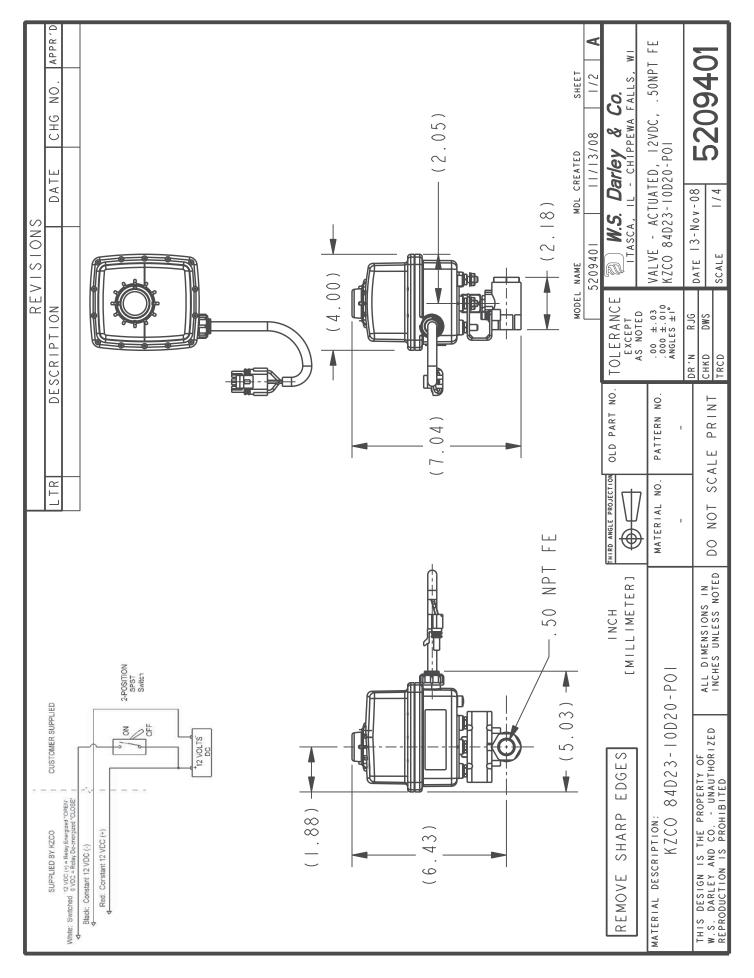
Locate the lubricant tank where it may be conveniently inspected and filled.

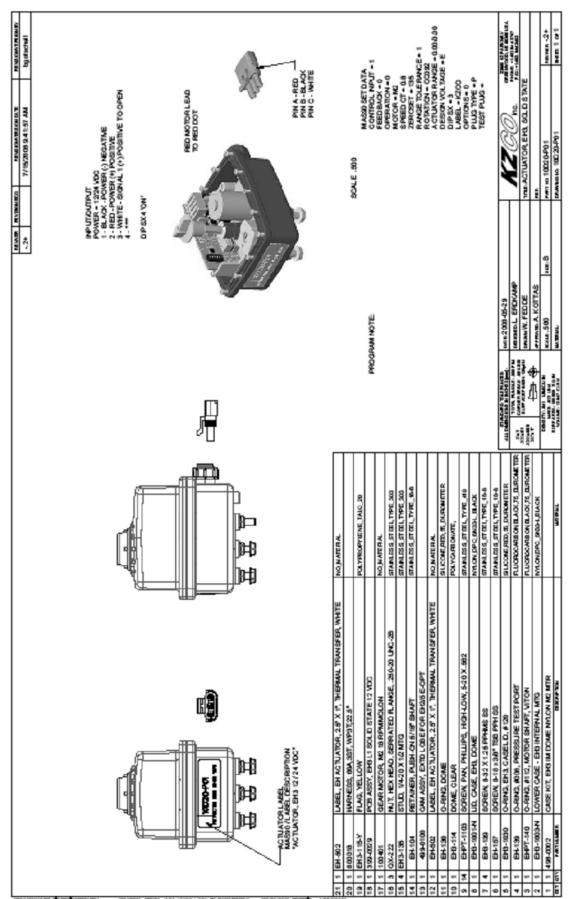
Should water appear in the lubricant supply tank, the primer valve is leaking. Check and replace valve plug seal oring if necessary.

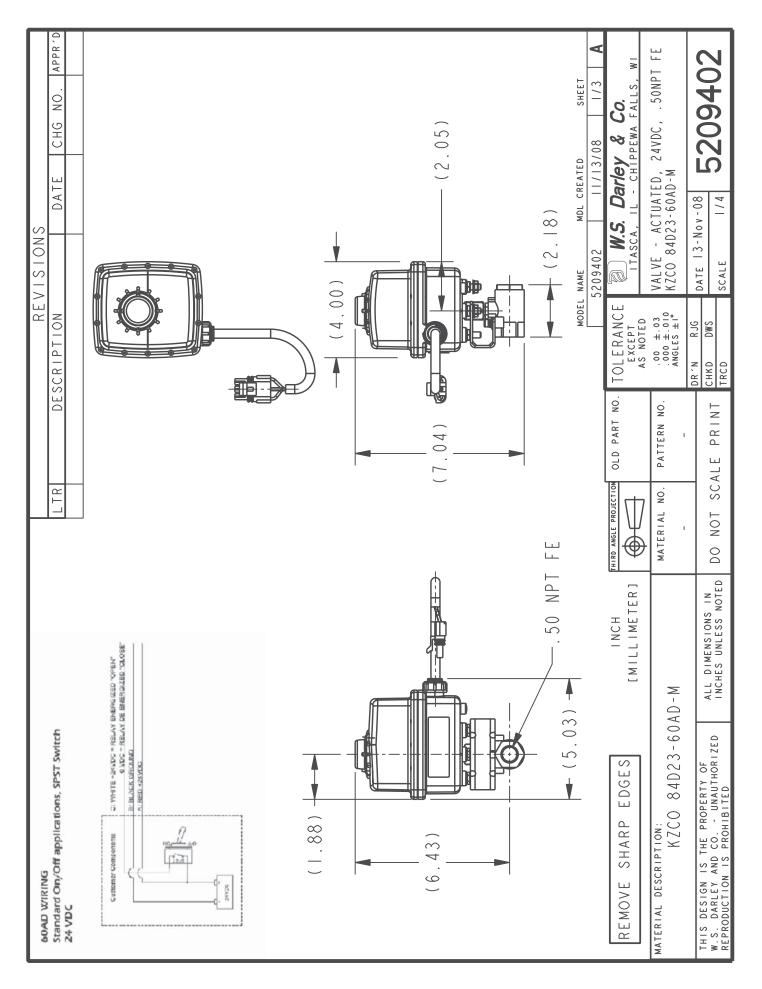
ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMPS WITHOUT FLUID RESERVOIR

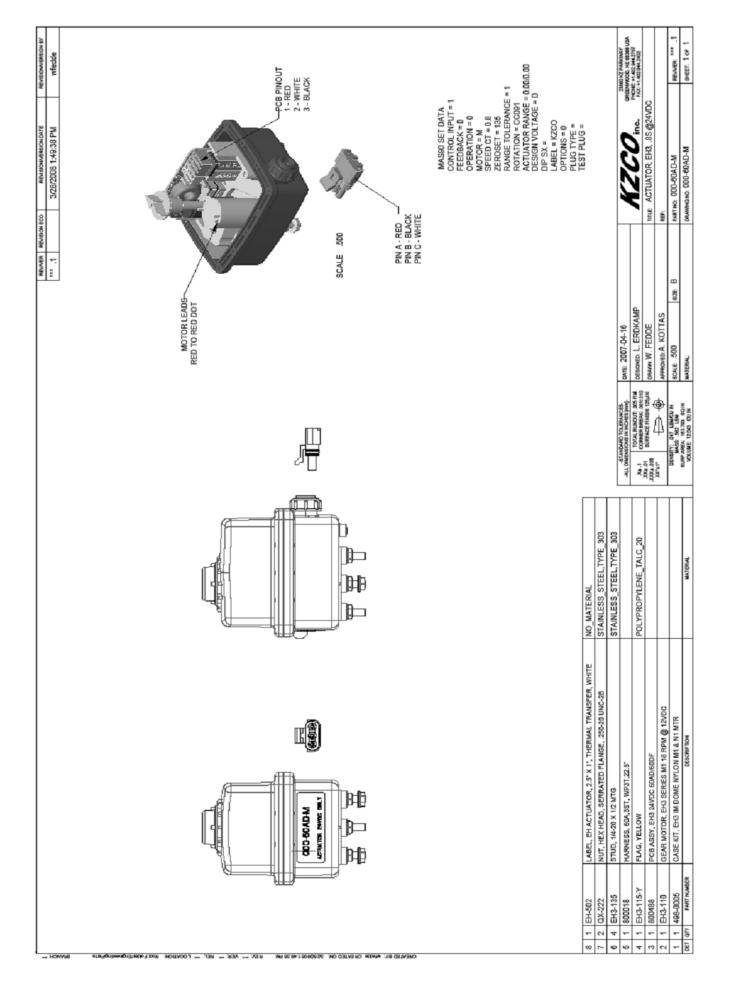
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- This film will not wash away completely if the pump is used to pump water. If the priming pump is disassembled for any reason, all internal surfaces of the housing and end caps must be coated completely with Dow Corning #111 Silicone valve lubricant prior to operating the primer. If after several years, a degradation of performance is noticed, performance may be restored by re-applying the film in this manner.

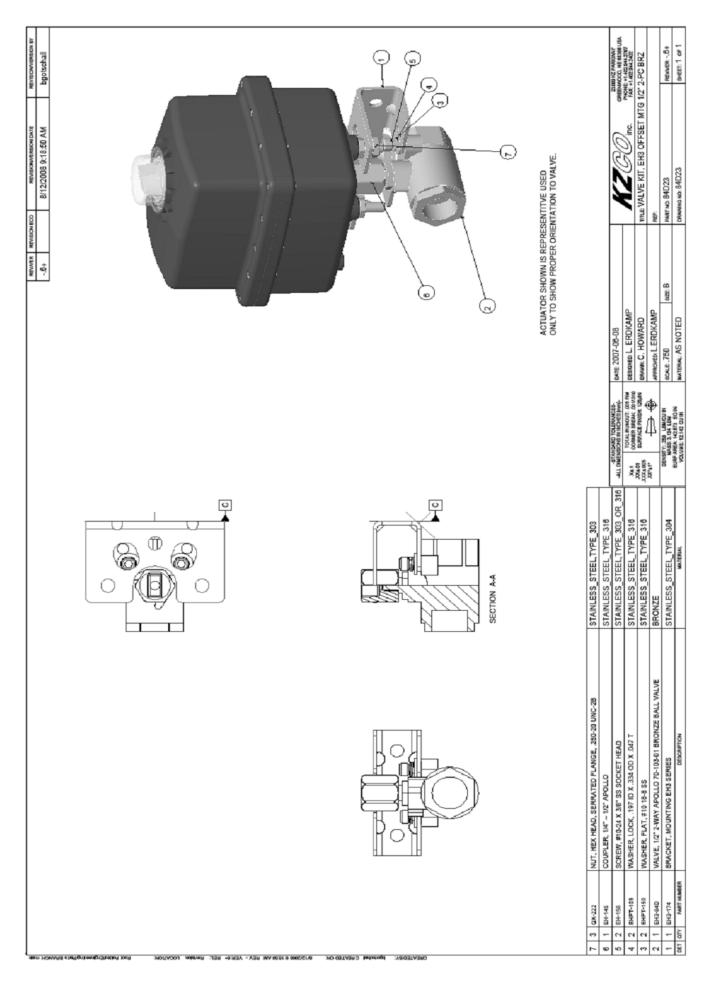
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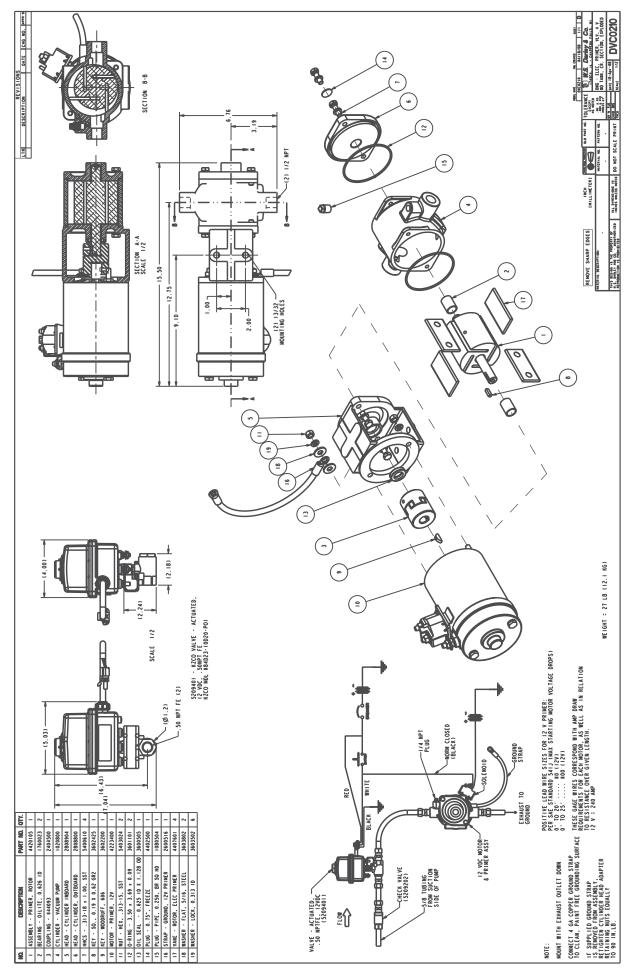


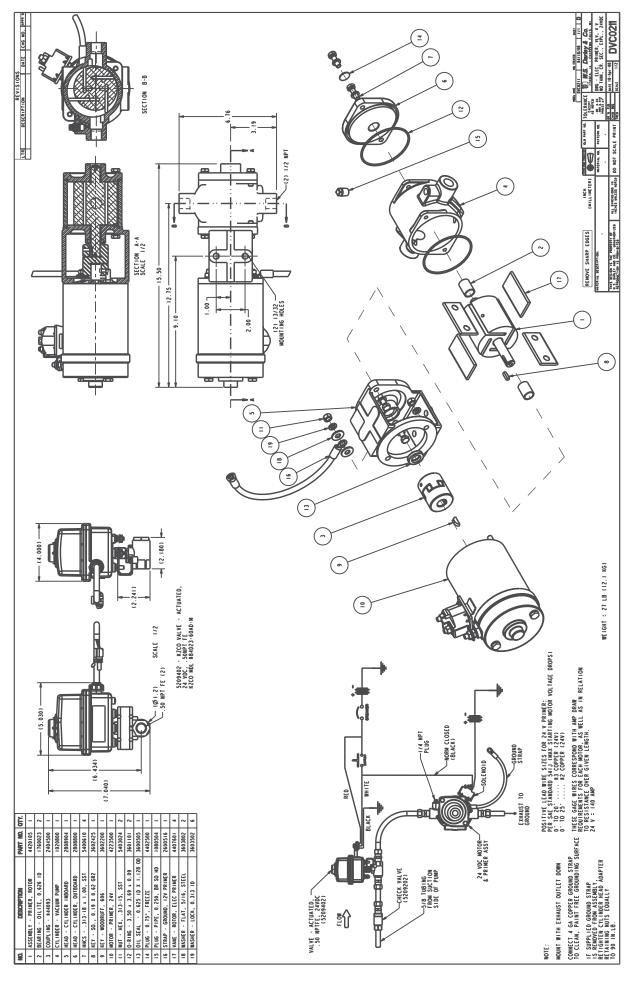


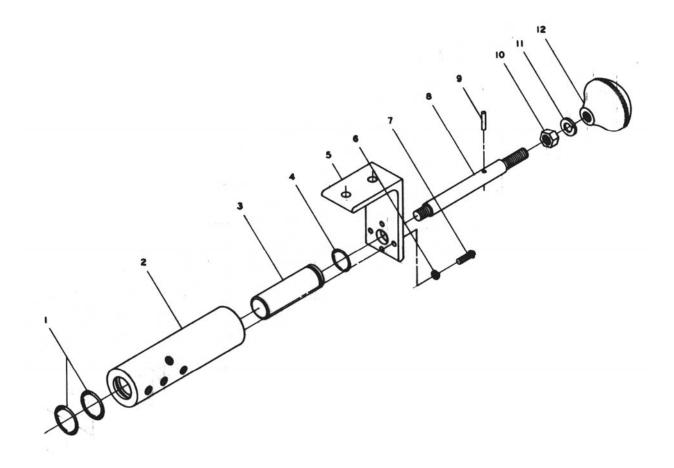








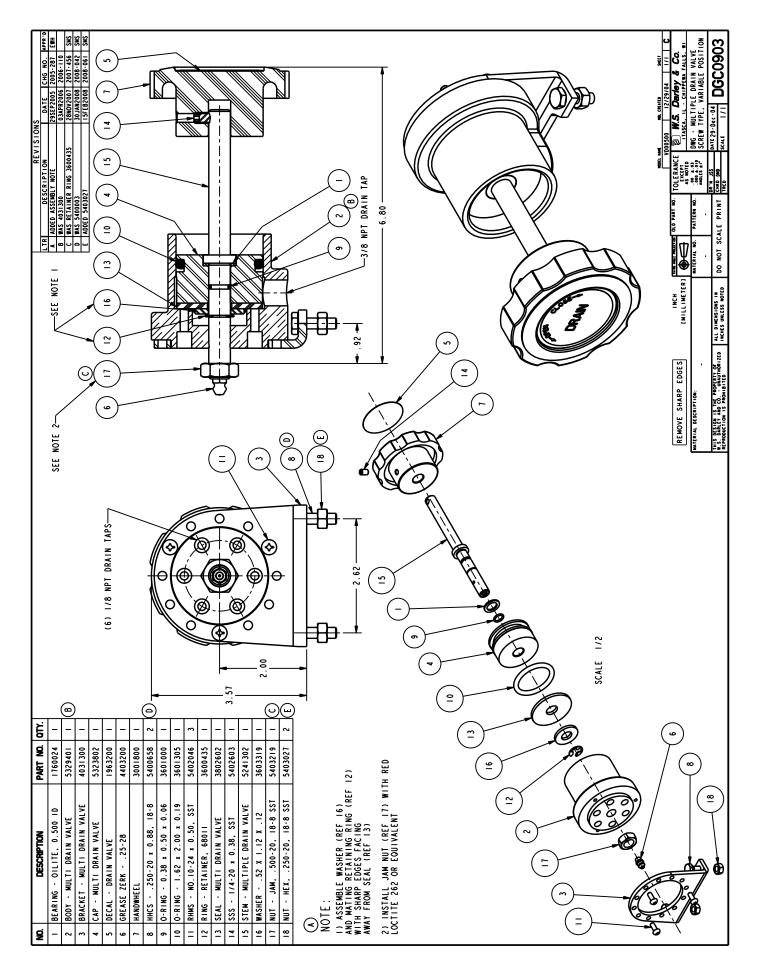




PARTS LIST FOR MULTIPLE DRAIN VALVE

DRAWING NO. DGC0112

| Rep. No. | Name of Part | Qty | Rep. No. | Name of Part | Qty |
|----------|------------------------------|-----|----------|----------------------|-----|
| 1 | O-ring – Body | 2 | 7 | Round Head Cap Screw | 4 |
| 2 | Drain Valve Body | 1 | 8 | Drain Valve Stem | 1 |
| 3 | Drain Valve Plug | 1 | 9 | Pin | 1 |
| 4 | O-ring – Plug | 1 | 10 | Hex Nut | 1 |
| 5 | Drain Valve Mounting Bracket | 1 | 11 | Lock Washer | 1 |
| 6 | Lock Washer | 4 | 12 | Knob | 1 |



W.S. DARLEY & CO.

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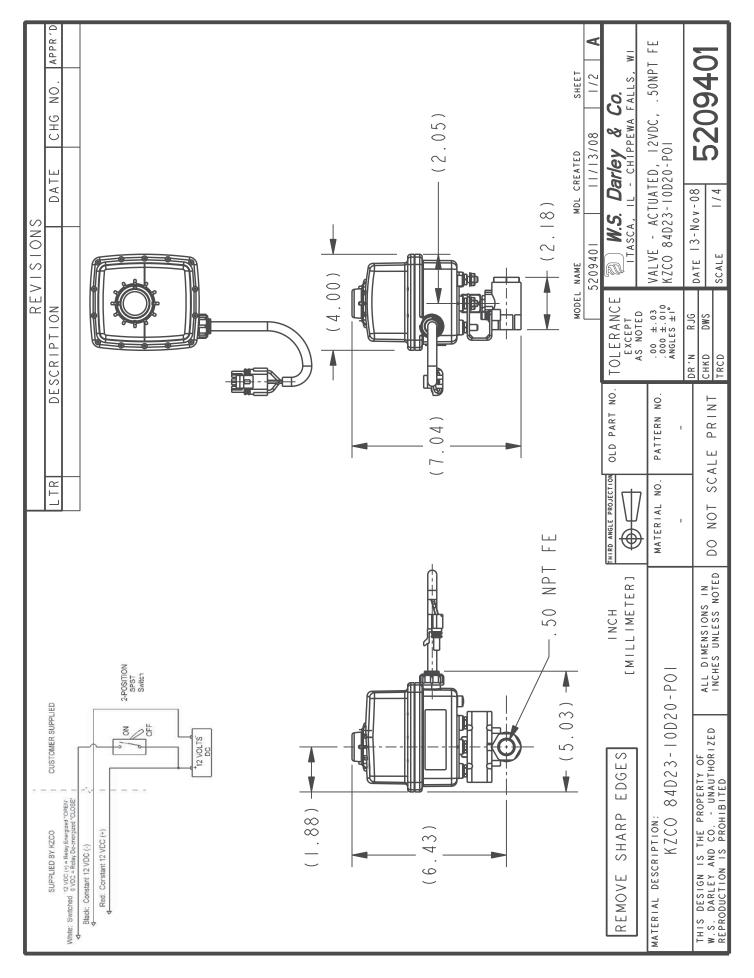
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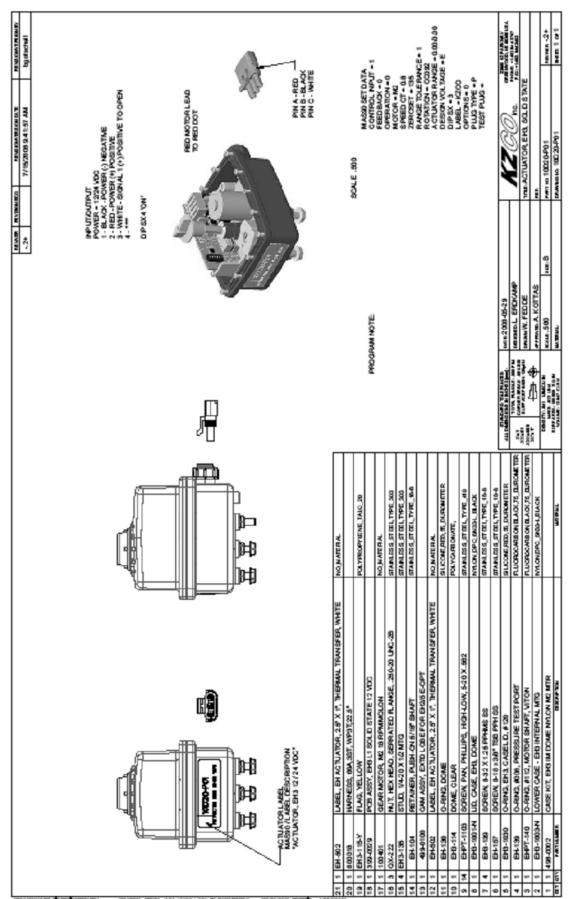
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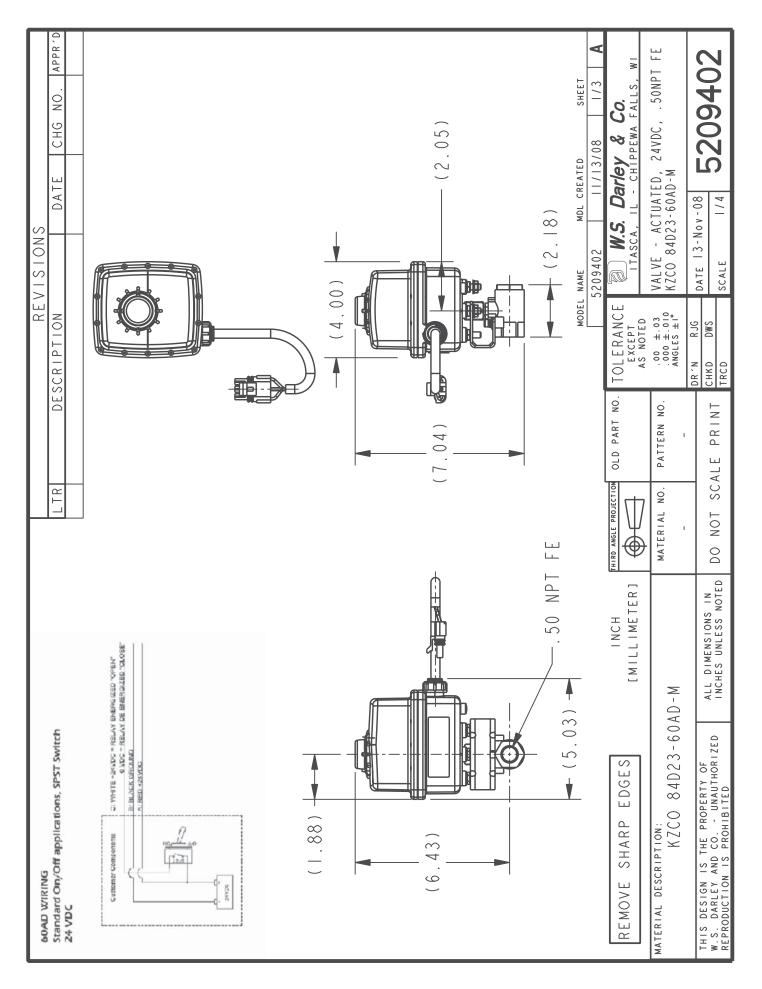
ELECTRIC PRIMING PUMPS WITHOUT FLUID RESERVOIR

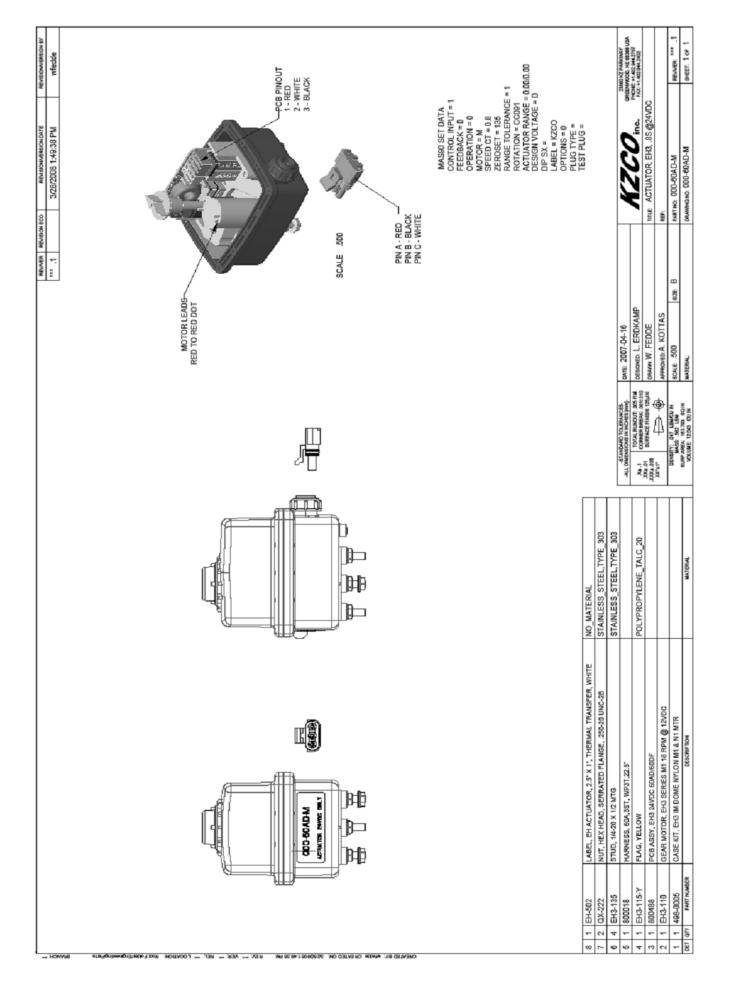
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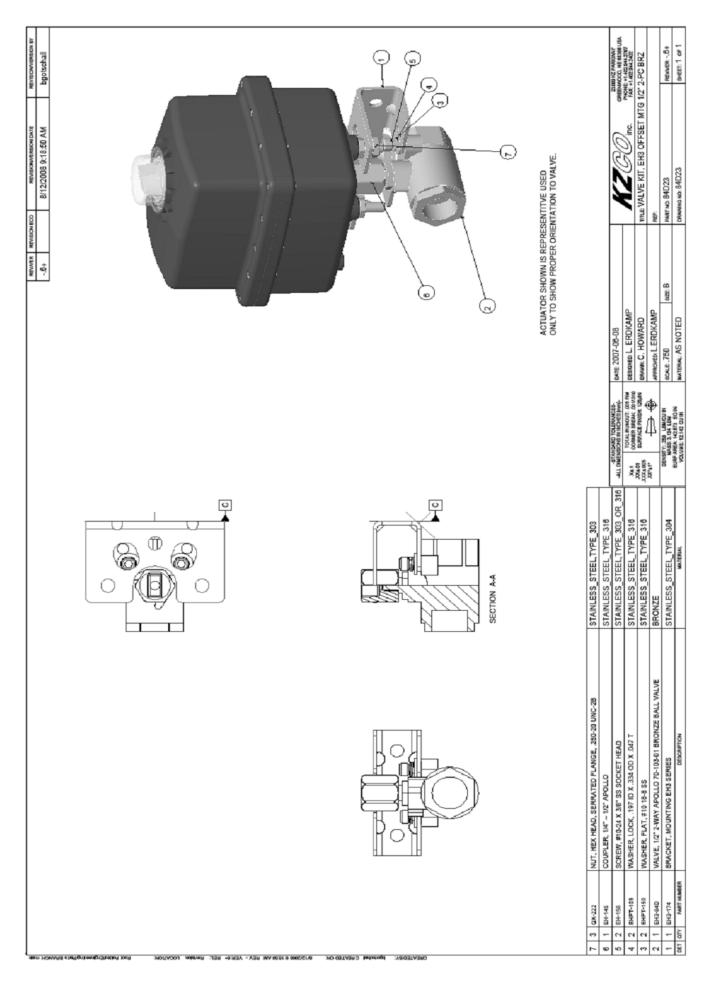
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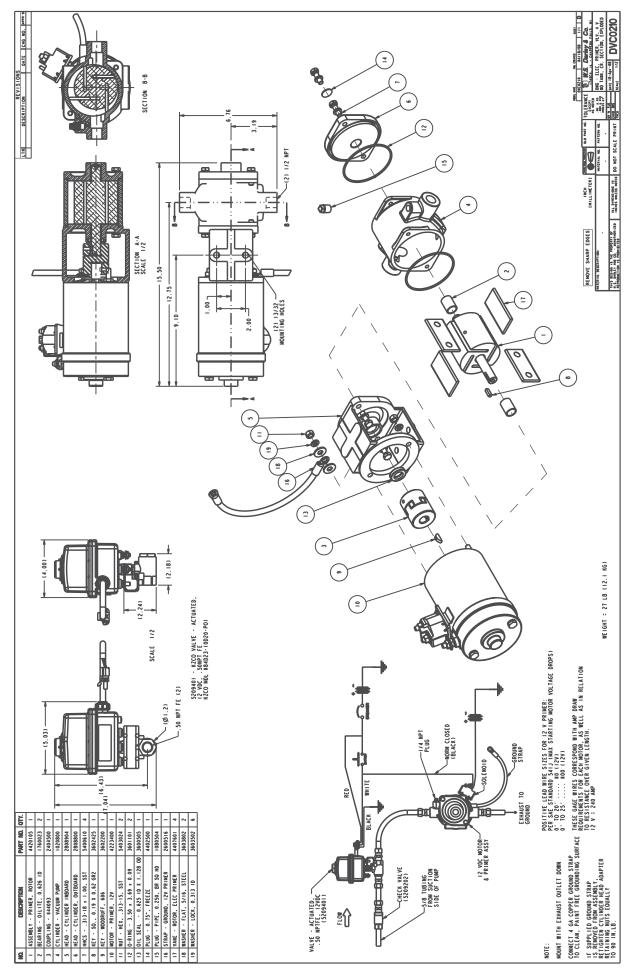


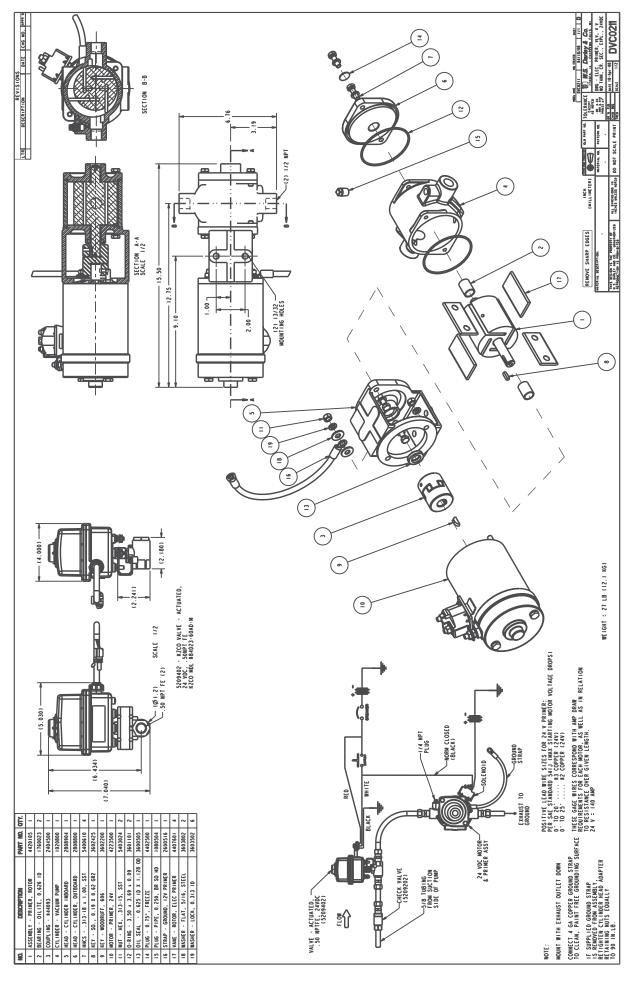












BALL VALVE QUARTER TURN - SELF LOCKING

The Darley Ball Valve is a quarter turn, all bronze valve designed for the fire service.

The ball is cast bronze, precision machined *stainless steel ball* for long trouble free service. It is easily serviced in the field.

The lever is self locking and easily adjusted, even under extreme high pressure.

TO DISASSEMBLE AND REPAIR THE BALL VALVE ILLUSTRATION DGC0100

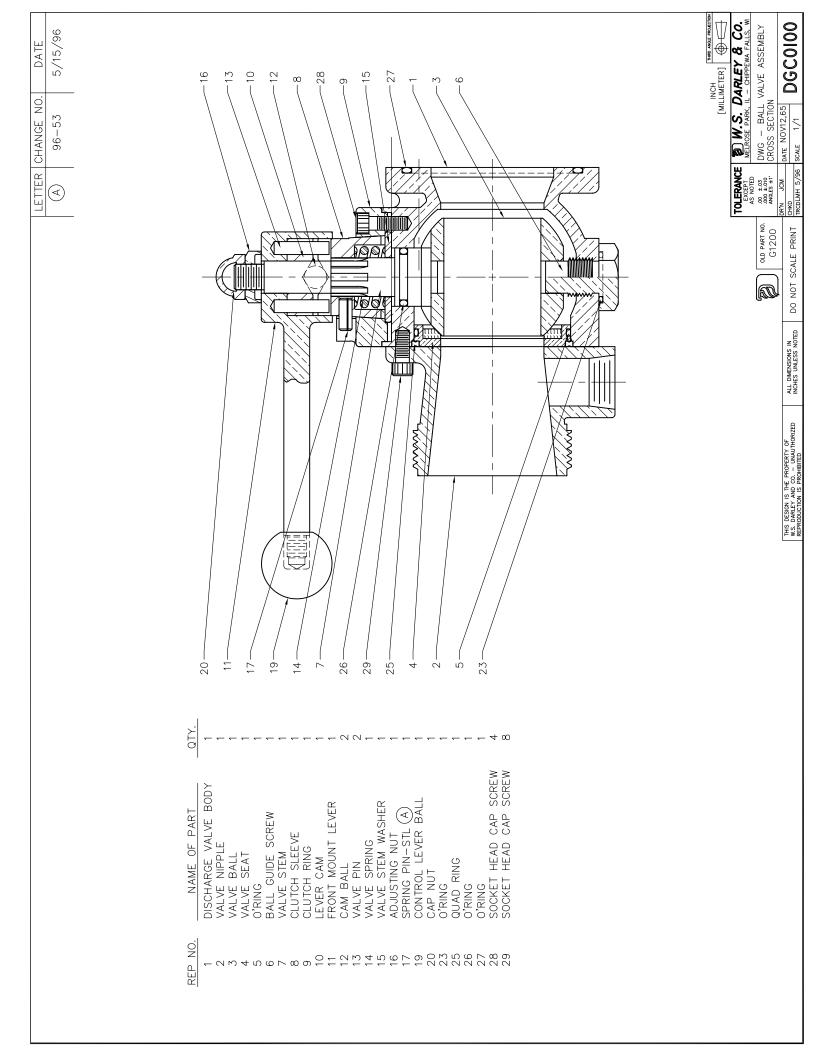
TOOLS REQUIRED:

- 3/16" Allen Wrench
- 1-1/8" Wrench
- 3/4" & 1" Wrench
- Vise Grips or Pliers
- 1. Remove cap nut (20) and adjusting nut (16).
- 2. Lever Assembly (11) pulls straight up. Watch for 2 cam balls (12).
- 3. Unbolt and remove clutch ring (9), clutch sleeve (8), valve stem (7), spring (14), and valve stem washer (15). Check clutch ring (9) and sleeve (8) for scoring or excessive wear. Check o-ring (26). Replace if necessary.
- 4. Remove nipple (2). Check Quad Ring (25). Replace if necessary.
- 5. Unscrew ball guide screw (6). Check o-ring (23). Replace if necessary.
- 6. Remove valve ball (3). Check for scratches, corrosion, and wear. Replace if necessary.
- 7. Remove seat assembly (4). Check condition of rubber seat. Replace seat assembly if necessary.

REASSEMBLY OF BALL VALVE ILLUSTRATION DGC0100

- 1. Position ball (3) in body so ball guide screw (6) engages bottom of ball as it is screwed into position.
- 2. Put valve stem (7) into position. Make certain stem engages slot on top of ball.
- 3. Slip washer (15), spring (14), and clutch sleeve (8) over the stem. Place clutch ring (9) over the sleeve and secure with the four (4) 1/4'' NC x 5/8'' socket head cap screws.
- 4. Set the two cam balls (12) into the V grooves in the clutch sleeve (8) and drop lever assembly over them. Tighten the adjusting nut (16) so that approximately 1/8" play is left at the end of a 6" lever. Over tightening this nut will make the clutch lock inoperative. Lock adjusting nut (16) with cap nut (20). Recheck this adjustment after valve is placed in service.
- 5. Place seat assembly (4), seat o-ring (5), and quad ring (25) into position.
- 6. Secure nipple (2) to valve body with eight (8) 1/4'' NC x 5/8'' socket head cap screws.

If more information is needed, call W.S. DARLEY & CO. at Chippewa Falls, WI at 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650



REMOTE CONTROL SUCTION RELIEF VALVE DRAWING DGC0115

- The suction relief valve bypasses water from the pump suction extension to the ground at a set pressure, preventing excessive rise of supply pressure when relay hose lines are shut off.
- Turning pressure setting hand wheel (14) clockwise raises the relief pressure, and counterclockwise lowers it.
- The self cleaning fine mesh strainer will prevent entry of solids that could cause the relief valve to malfunction. Open the strainer flush valve to remove small accumulations. This is accomplished by turning the strainer flush valve knob (6) counterclockwise 2 to 3 full turns. Strainer trapped debris will be flushed to the ground. Pump supply pressure should be 50-100 PSI when performing this procedure.

TO SET SUCTION RELIEF VALVE

- 1. Connect a discharge line from an auxiliary pump to the pump suction containing the suction relief valve. The auxiliary pump must be able to supply a pressure greater than the desired pressure setting of the suction relief valve.
- 2. Close all other discharge and suction valves.
- 3. Increase auxiliary pump engine throttle setting until pressure gage indicates the pressure that suction relief valve is open.
- 4. If suction relief valve opens to bypass excessive pressure, slowly turn hand wheel (14) clockwise until valve closes.
- 5. If suction relief valve does not open, turn hand wheel (14) counterclockwise until valve opens and begins bypassing water. Continue to turn hand wheel (14) counterclockwise 2 more complete turns. Now slowly turn hand wheel clockwise until valve closes and stops bypassing water.
- The suction relief valve will now prevent damage to the pump from a pressure surge (water hammer) which is the result of rapid closing or opening of relay line valves.

Should a higher or lower relief pressure be desired, repeat the above procedure.

CAUTION: With all discharge valves closed, the water in auxiliary pump casing will heat up rapidly. Avoid damage by allowing a very low flow of water to discharge when pump is running.

REMOTE CONTROL SUCTION RELIEF VALVE WITH MECHANICAL SHUTOFF DRAWING DGC0115

MAINTENANCE

- Open the relief valve strainer flush valve (6) during every operation at 50-100 PSI supply pressure to insure against foreign material blocking the screen.
- The relief valve, pilot unit, and strainer assemblies should be taken apart for inspection and cleaning at least annually, or as often as found necessary to insure trouble free performance.
- To disassemble pilot head, first turn hand wheel (14) counterclockwise to remove spring compression. Remove the four 1/4" screws holding regulator spring housing (18). Lift out diaphragm (23) and pilot valve (51) assembly. Clean and make certain 3/32" diameter orifice hole is free of obstruction.
- When reassembling pilot head, turn hand wheel (14) a few times clockwise to compress spring before tightening four screws holding spring housing. This will properly center valve seat and diaphragm.

The valve piston (40) and spring (44) chamber should be inspected and cleaned.

Replace diaphragm and o-rings if damaged or deteriorated.

Apply a thin coating of waterproof grease lubricant: to spring housing counterbore that guides pilot valve (51) and ball (52), to end of tension screw (17), and between piston (40) and center post

- Self cleaning strainer (63) can be removed for inspection or replacement by alternately turning valve knob (6) and stop nut (7) counterclockwise until stem is free for removal. To avoid discharging water through opening created by stem (62) removal, pump should be completely shut down before stem (62) is removed. Inspect and clean screen (63) if required. Check quad ring (64) for damage or deterioration. Reverse procedure to reassemble valve. Use care when initially inserting screen into body to avoid damaging quad ring (64) or valve seat.
- To replace flush valve seat (69), remove stem/screen assembly. Disconnect tubing lines attached to (61) body half, unscrew (61) body half from (70) body half. Replace (69) valve seat. Reverse procedure to reassemble valve.

SUCTION RELIEF VALVE PARTS LIST DRAWING DGC0115

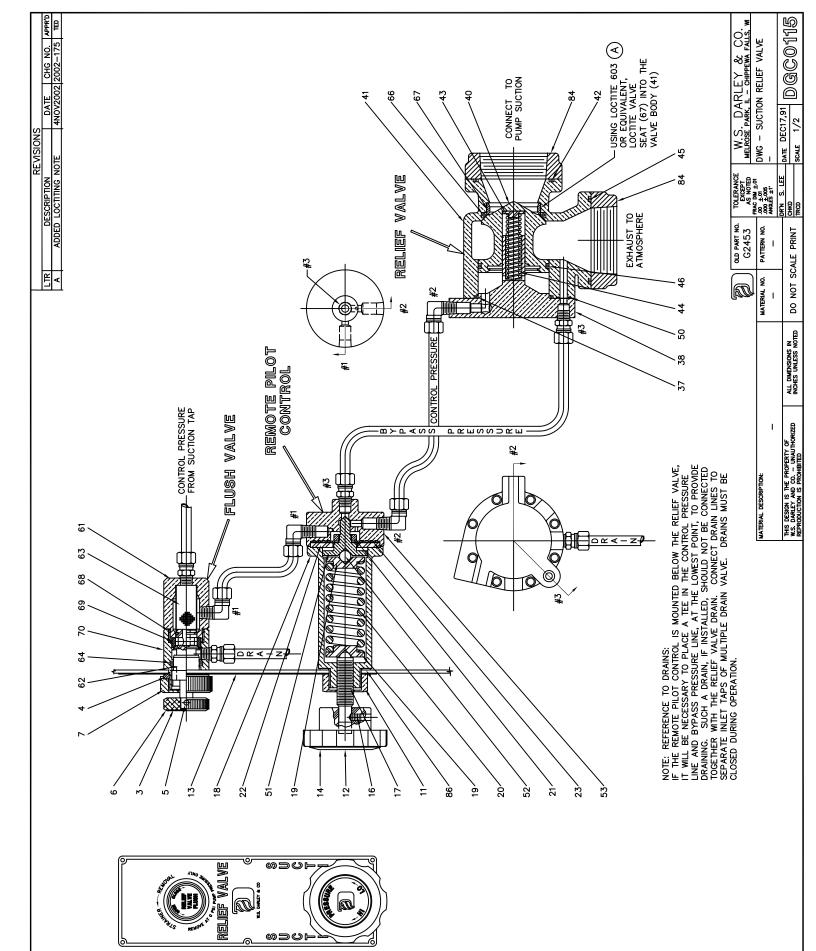
REP NO. DESCRIPTION

- 3 Decal RV Flush
- 4 Panel Nut
- 5 Socket Set Screw
- 6 Flush Valve Knob
- 7 Stop Nut
- 11 Panel Valve Nut
- 12 Decal Pressure Hi-Lo
- 13 Trim Plate
- 14 Hand wheel
- 16 Socket Set Screw
- 17 Spring Tension Screw
- 18 Spring Housing
- 19 Spring Retainer
- 20 Regulator Spring
- 21 Pilot Valve Nut
- 22 Housing Pilot Ring
- 23 Diaphragm
- 37 O-ring, Relief Valve Head
- 38 Relief Valve Head
- 40 Relief Valve Piston

REP NO. DESCRIPTION

- 41 Relief Valve Body
- 42 O-ring Flange
- 43 Spring Centering Plug
- 44 Spring
- 45 O-ring Body Flange
- 46 O-ring Piston
- 50 O-ring, Bleed Port
- 51 Pilot Valve
- 52 Ball
- 53 Pilot Valve Body
- 61 Body Half, Flush Valve
- 62 Stem
- 63 Screen
- 64 Quad Ring
- 66 O-ring Valve Seat
- 67 Valve Seat Ring
- 68 O-ring Flush Valve Body
- 69 Flush Valve Seat
- 70 Body Half, Flush Valve
- 84 Flange
- 86 Lock Washer Internal

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650



W.S. DARLEY & CO.

REMOTE CONTROL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE WITH MECHANICAL SHUTOFF

Refer to Drawing DGC0141

The relief valve bypasses water from the pump discharge manifold to the suction chamber at a set pump pressure, preventing excessive rise of discharge pressure when hose lines are shut off.

Turning pressure setting hand wheel (14) clockwise raises the relief pressure, and counter clockwise lowers it.

The self-cleaning fine mesh strainer will prevent the entry of solids that could cause the relief valve to malfunction. Open the strainer flush valve to remove small accumulations. This is accomplished by turning the strainer flush valve knob (6) counter clockwise 2 to 3 full turns. Strainer trapped debris will be flushed to the ground. Pump supply pressure should be 50-100 PSI when performing this procedure.

TO SET RELIEF VALVE

- **1.** Turn four-way valve OFF.
- 2. Open at least one discharge valve and increase engine throttle setting until pressure gage indicates the pressure at which relief valve is to open.
- **3.** Turn four-way valve ON.
- **4.** If gage reading drops below pressure set in step 2, turn hand wheel (14) clockwise until pressure returns to set point.
- **5.** If gage reading does not drop, turn hand wheel (14) counter clockwise until pressure drops 5 to 10 PSI below set point. Then slowly turn hand wheel clockwise until pressure returns to pressure set in step 2.

The relief valve will now prevent the discharge pressure from rising above that for which it is set, and requires no further attention.

Should a higher or lower relief pressure be desired, repeat above procedure.

CAUTION

With all discharge valves closed, water in the auxiliary pump casing will heat up rapidly. To avoid possible damage, allow a very small stream of water to discharge when the pump is running.

REMOTE CONTROL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE WITH MECHANICAL SHUTOFF

MAINTENANCE DRAWING DGC0141

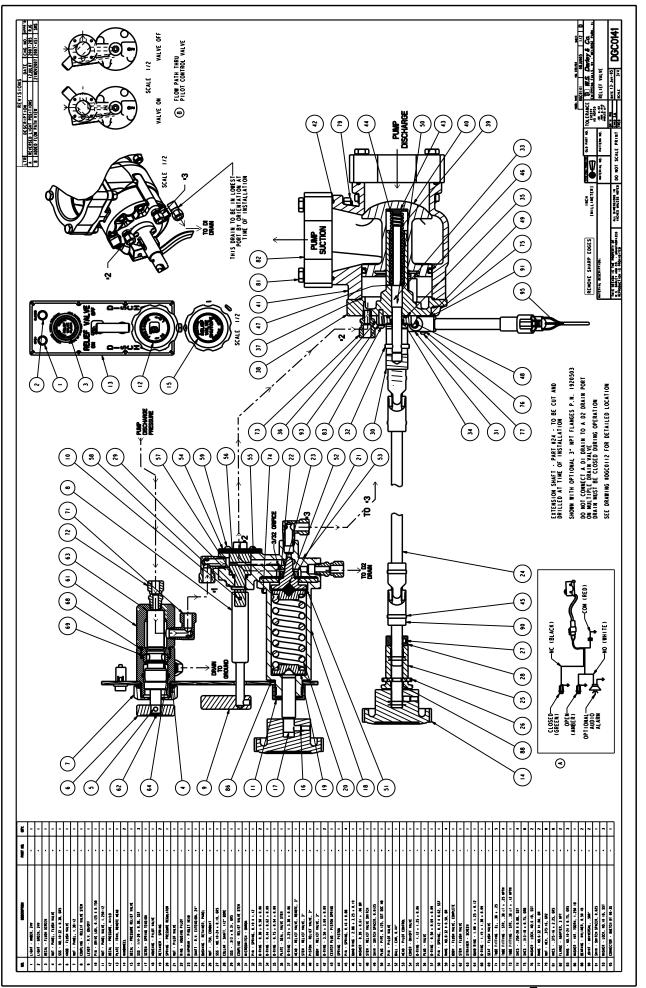
- Open the relief valve strainer flush valve (6) during every operation at 50-100 PSI supply pressure to insure foreign material is not blocking the screen.
- The 3/32" diameter metering orifice and diaphragm chamber at (21) may be back-flushed if necessary while the pump is delivering water by opening the pilot head drain and placing valve handle (9) midway between ON and OFF position.
- The relief valve, pilot unit, and strainer assemblies should be taken apart for inspection and cleaning at least annually, or as often as found necessary to insure trouble free performance.
- To disassemble pilot head, first turn hand wheel (14) counter clockwise to remove spring compression. Remove the four 1/4" screws holding regulator spring housing (18). Lift out diaphragm (23) and pilot valve (51) assembly. Clean and make certain 3/32" diameter orifice hole is free of obstruction.
- When reassembling pilot head, turn hand wheel (14) a few times clockwise to compress spring before tightening four screws holding spring housing. This will properly center valve seat and diaphragm.

The valve piston (40) and spring (44) chamber should be inspected and cleaned.

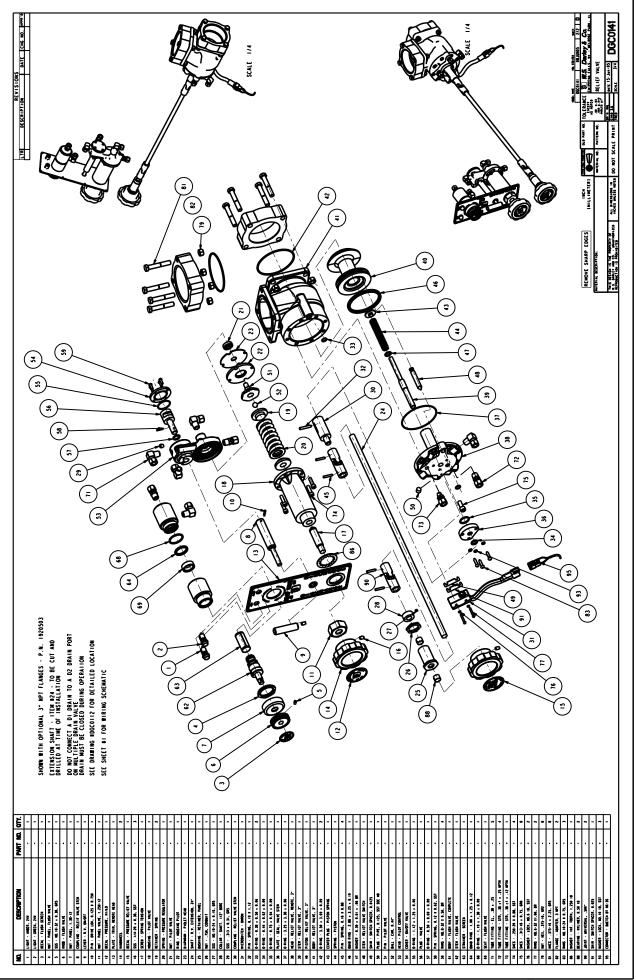
Replace diaphragm and o-rings if damaged or deteriorated.

- Apply a thin coating of waterproof grease lubricant: to spring housing counterbore that guides the pilot valve (51) and ball (52), to end of tension screw (17), and between piston (40) and center post.
- Self-cleaning strainer (63) can be removed for inspection or replacement by alternately turning valve knob (6) and stop nut (7) counter clockwise until stem is free for removal. To avoid discharging water through opening created by stem (62) removal, pump should be completely shut down before stem (62) is removed. Inspect and clean screen (63) if required. Check quad ring (64) for damage or deterioration. Reverse procedure to reassemble valve. Use case when initially inserting screen into body to avoid damaging quad ring (64) or valve seat.
- To replace flush valve seat (69), remove stem/screen assembly, disconnect tubing lines attached to (61) body half and unscrew (61) body half from (70) body half. Replace (69) valve seat. Reverse procedure to reassemble valve.
- All Darley relief valves can be provided with a micro switch and either one or two pilot lights to indicate when the valve is open or closed.

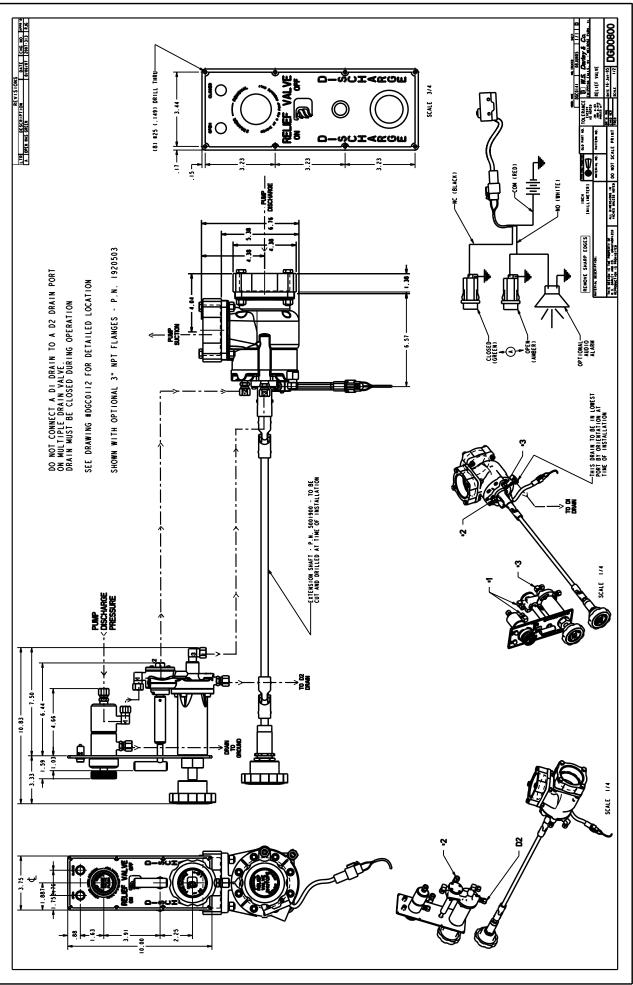
IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650



NAME:SMS OBJECT: DCC0141_1 DATE:28-Nov-07 08:10:07







W.S. DARLEY & CO.

Relief Valve Alarm Installation Instruction

This Alarm is designed to concentrate audible sound in the operator zone only. For optimum Performance, position alarm sound opening so it is facing the operator at a distance of 24 - 36 inches.

Mount unit in 1.12 diameter panel hole. If panel is thicker than .09 inches, invert nut.

Do not mount with sound opening in an upward position. Do not obstruct opening.

Connect to 12 VDC only.

Two (2) wires are required to complete the circuit. The alarm is sensitive to polarity and will not operate if connected with polarity reversed.

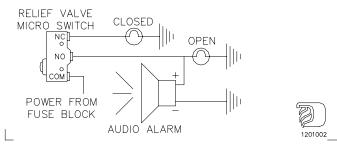
Relief Valve Alarm Installation Instructions

THIS ALARM IS DESIGNED TO CONCENTRATE AUDIBLE SOUND IN THE OPERATOR ZONE ONLY. FOR OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE, POSITION ALARM SOUND OPENING SO IT IS FACING THE OPERATOR AT A DISTANCE OF 24-36 INCHES.

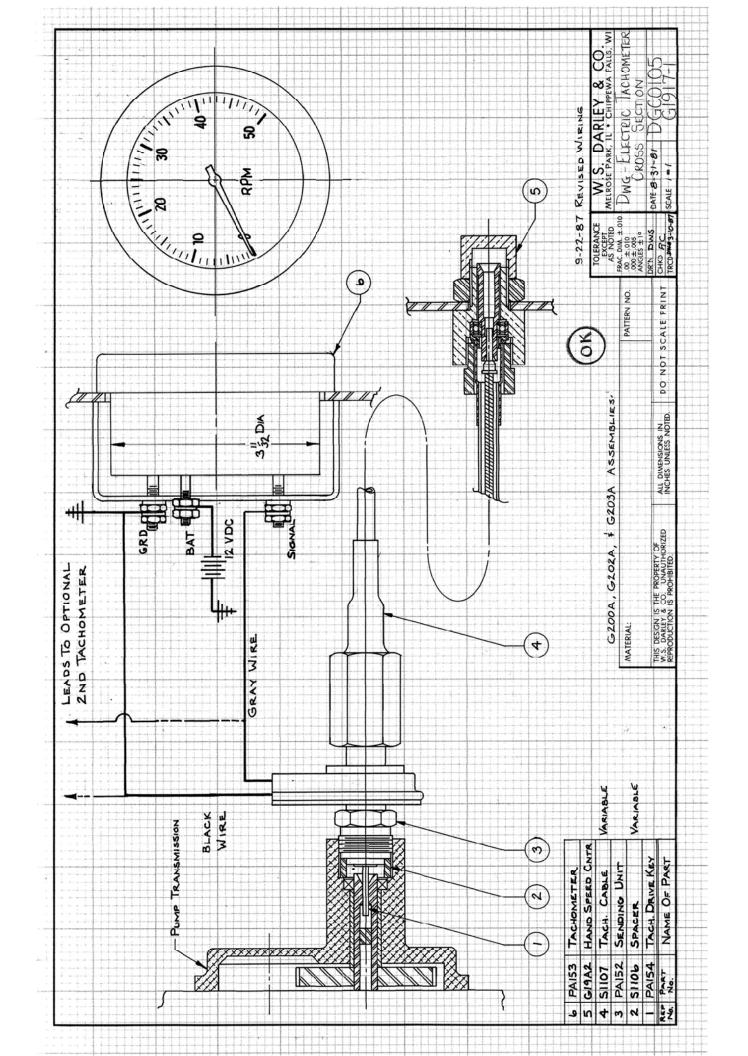
MOUNT UNIT IN 1.12 DIAMETER PANEL HOLE. IF PANEL IS THICKER THAN .09 IN., INVERT NUT. DO NOT MOUNT WITH SOUND OPENING IN AN UPWARD POSITION. DO NOT OBSTRUCT OPENING.

CONNECT TO 12 VDC ONLY.

TWO (2) WIRES ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE CIRCUIT. THE ALARM IS SENSITIVE TO POLARITY AND WILL NOT OPERATE IF CONNECTED WITH POLARITY REVERSED.



IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650

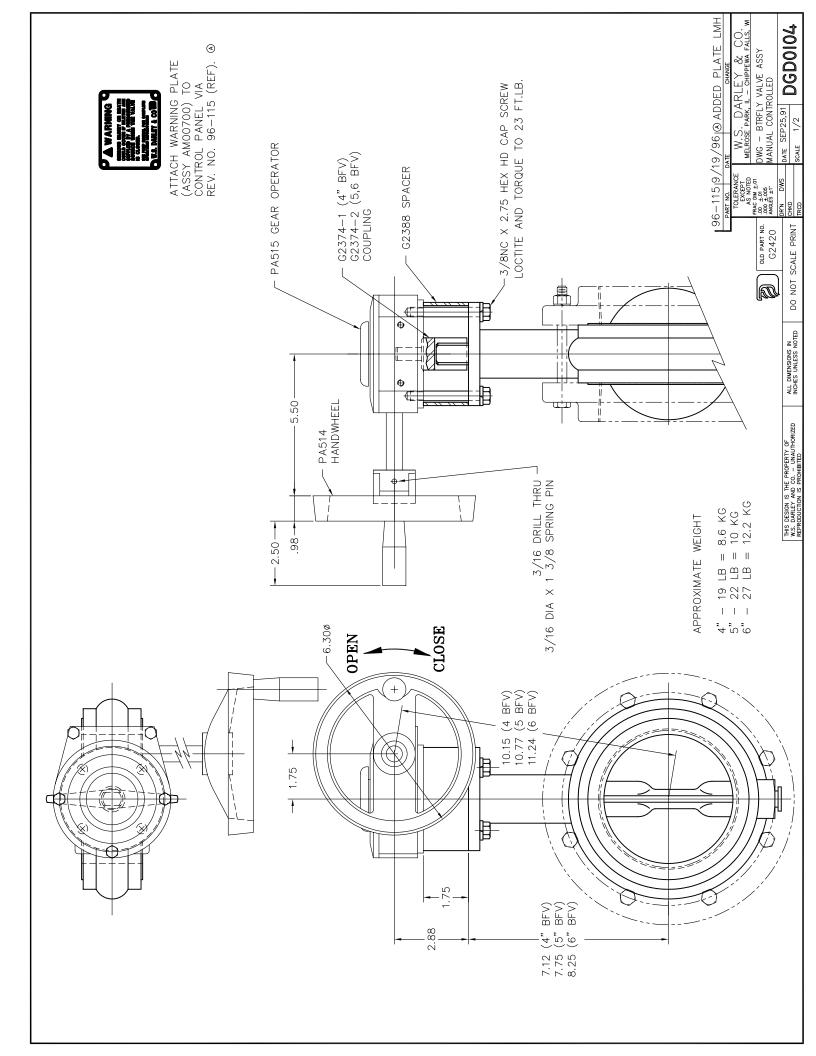


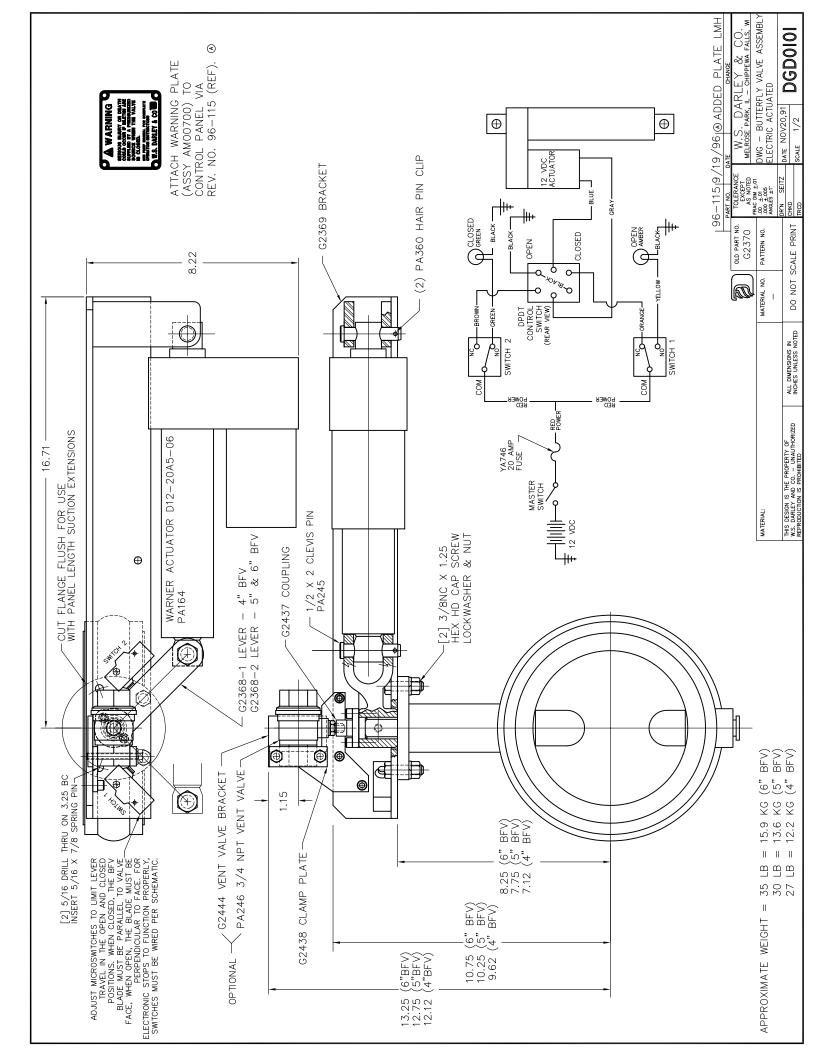
W.S. DARLEY & CO.

SWITCHING DIESEL TACHOMETER

- 1. CAUTION: Disconnect the battery during installation. Tighten nuts on back clamp only slightly more than you can tighten them with our fingers. Six <u>inch</u> pounds of torque is sufficient. Over tightening may result in damage to the instrument and may void your warranty!
- 2. Location: The tachometer should be located at least 18" from a magnetic compass. Some interference (erratic operation) may be noticed on the tachometer during radio transmission. This will neither damage a Faria tachometer nor affect accuracy when not transmitting.
- 3. Be certain to use insulated wire not less than 18 gauge that is approved for marine use. It is recommended that insulated wire terminals, preferably ring type, be used on all connections to the tachometer except for the light which requires a 1/4" female blade terminal.
- 4. The tach sender, DK-3 or equivalent, must be used in conjunction with the tachometer. One DK-3 sender will operate two tachometers. Mount the sender to the pump at the mechanical tachometer drive take-off using the correct drive tip (supplied with DK-3) to properly engage the sender.
- 5. Using a small screwdriver, SLIGHTLY depress and turn the selector switch on the back of the tachometer to match the tachometer drive take-off (see label on side of tachometer). DEPRESSING THE SWITCH TOO HARD MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE TACHOMETER. Be sure the selector switch has locked into the detent at the correct position by slightly rotating the switch back and forth with the screwdriver. (PTO Pump tach ratio = 1/2, Midship Pump tach ratio = 1/1).
- 6. Cut a 3-3/8" diameter hole in the dash and mount the tach with back clamp supplied.
- 7. Connect a wire to the tach stud marked "BAT" (battery) and secure with nut and lockwasher. Connect opposite end of the 12 VDC circuit that is activated by the ignition switch.
- 8. Connect a wire to the tach stud marked "SIGNAL" and secure with a nut and lockwasher. Connect the opposite end to the gray wire of the diesel tachometer sender. Connect the black wire of the diesel tachometer sender to the engine ground.
- 9. Connect a wire to the tach stud marked "GND" (ground) and secure with a nut and lockwasher. Connect opposite end to the electrical ground.
- 10. Connect the blade terminal adjacent to the twist-out light assembly to the positive "+" side of the vehicle's instrument lighting circuit. No separate ground is required for lighting.
- 11. Reconnect the battery.
- 12. NOTE: To change light bulb, twist black socket assembly one-eighth (1/8) turn counter clockwise until it pops out. Bulb pulls straight out of socket assembly. It is a GE #158 instrument lamp.

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, CALL W.S. DARLEY & CO. AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI. AT 800-634-7812 or 715-726-2650



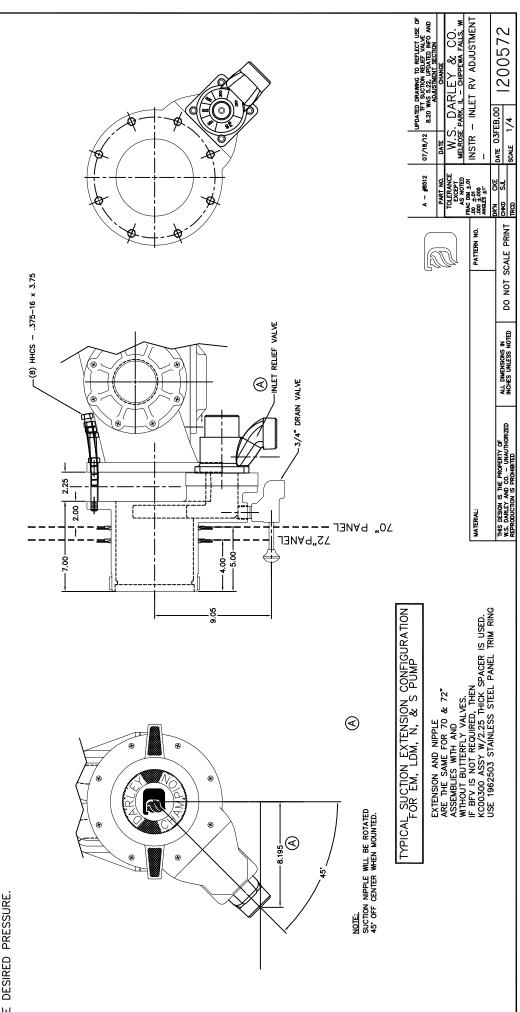


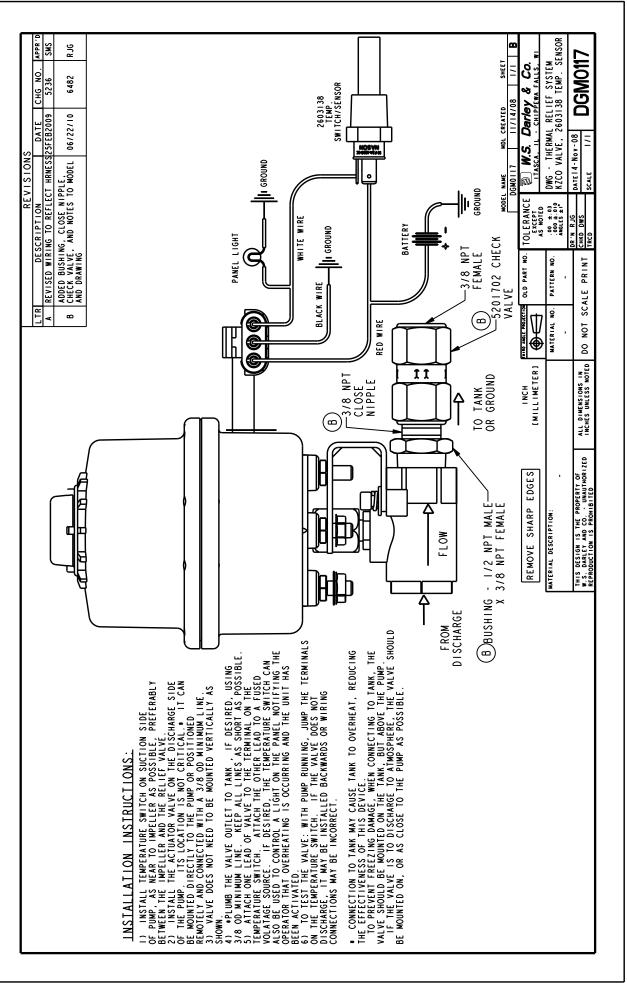
INLET RELIEF VALVE INFORMATION:

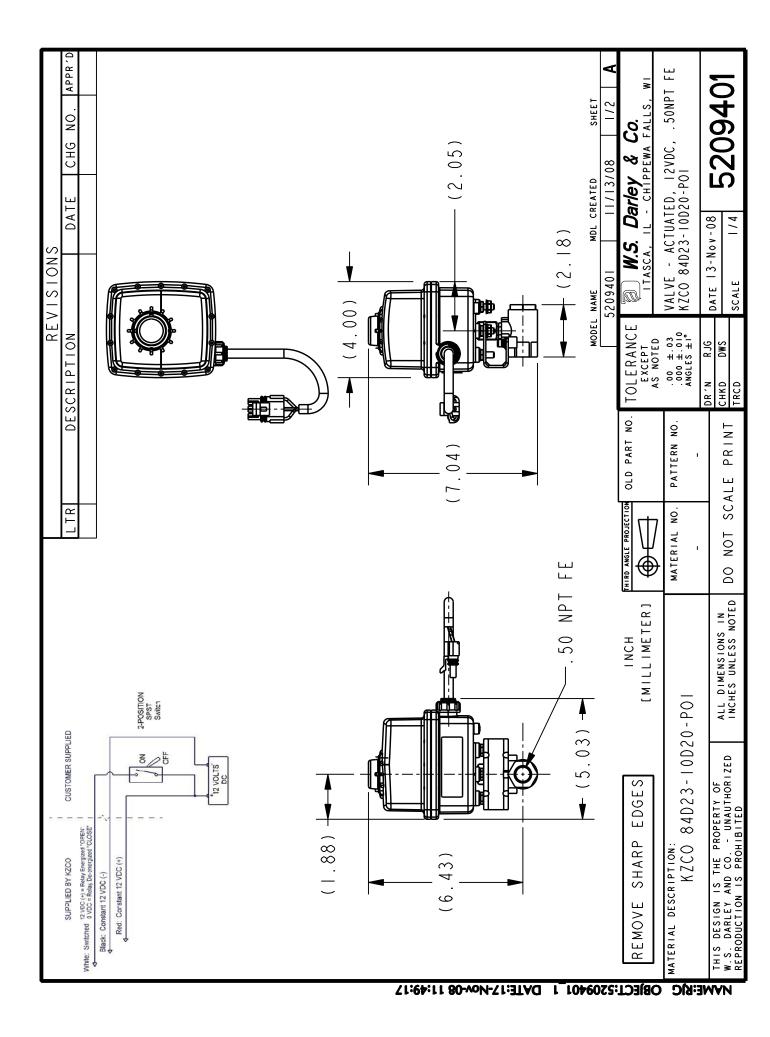
ACTUAL PRESSURE RANGE IS 90PSI – 300PSI THERE MAY BE SOME DIMINISH IN FLOW AT HIGHER PRESSURE SETTINGS. (SETTINGS BELOW 200 PSI RECOMMENDED FOR MOST APPLICATIONS). RELIEF VALVE IS FACTORY SET AT 125 PSI AND WHEN PRESET AT 125 PSI, THE PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE SHALL NOT ALLOW A PRESSURE RELIEF THAN 60 PSI AT THE DEVICE INLET WHILE FLOWING A MINIMUM OF 150 GPM. THIS VALVE IS NFPA 2009 1901 COMPLIANT PER SECTION 16.6.3

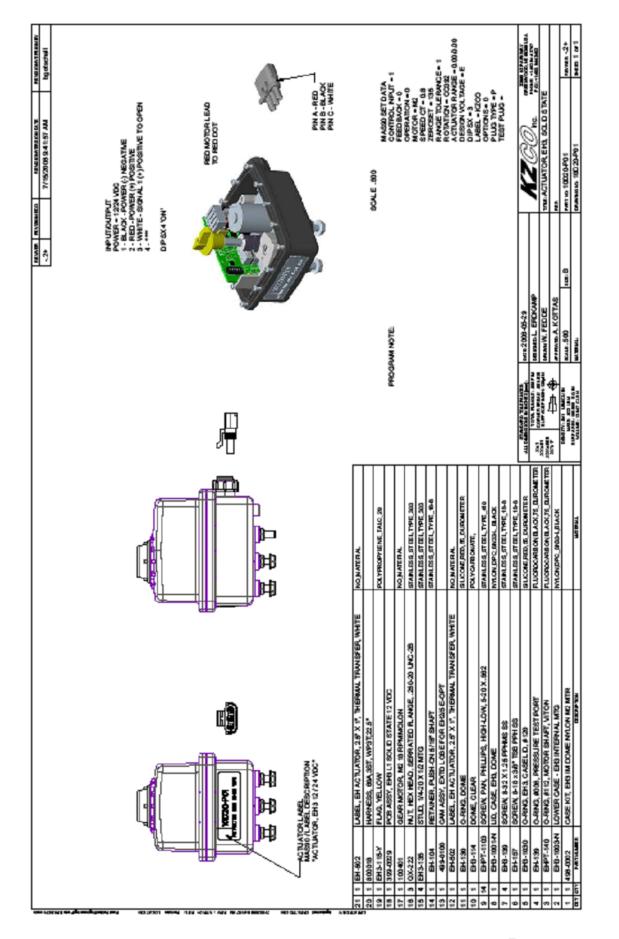
ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTIONS (IF REQUIRED):

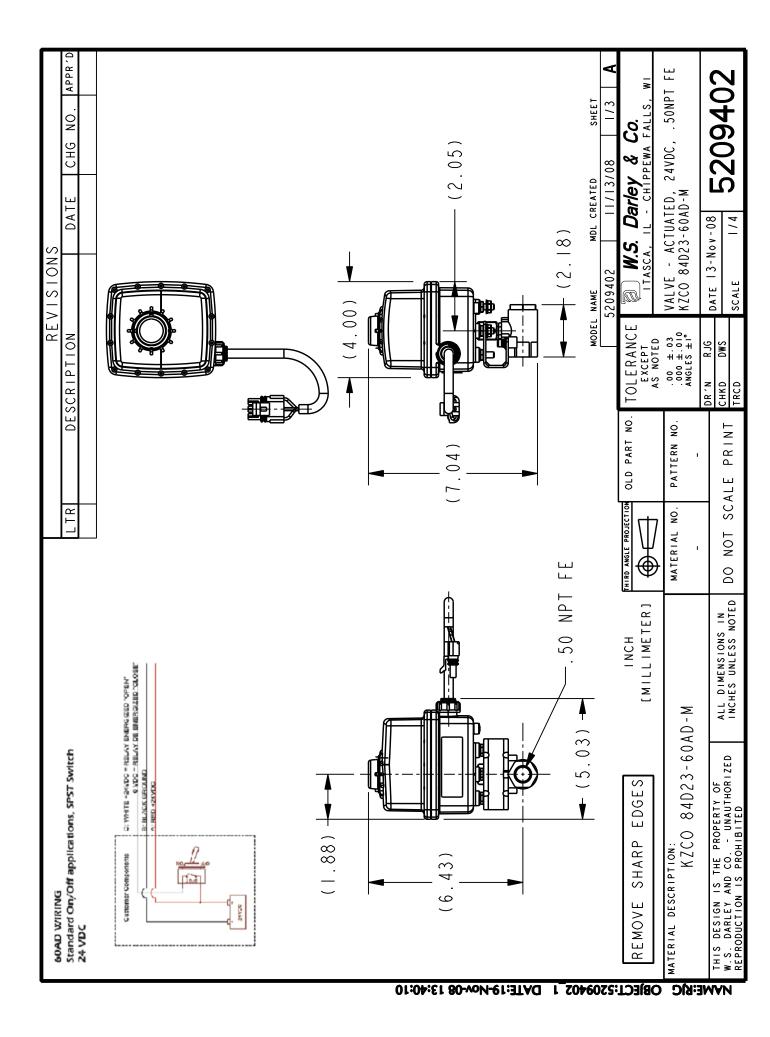
ADJUST CENTER HEX COUNTERSUNK HEX HEAD PRESSURE ADJUSTING BOLT WITH A 1/4" ALLEN WRENCH, 9/16" OR 14 MM SOCKET. TO SET AT THE DESIRED RELIEF PRESSURE, ADJUST THE ADJUSTING BOLT HEAD SO THE TOP OF THE BOLT HEAD IS EVEN WITH THE DESIRED PRESSURE.

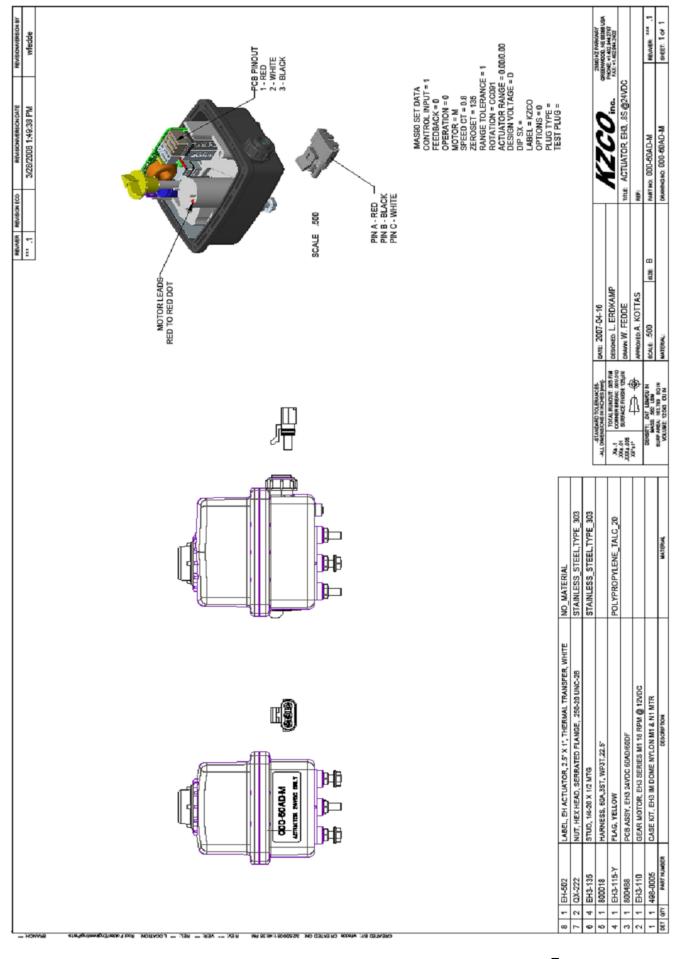


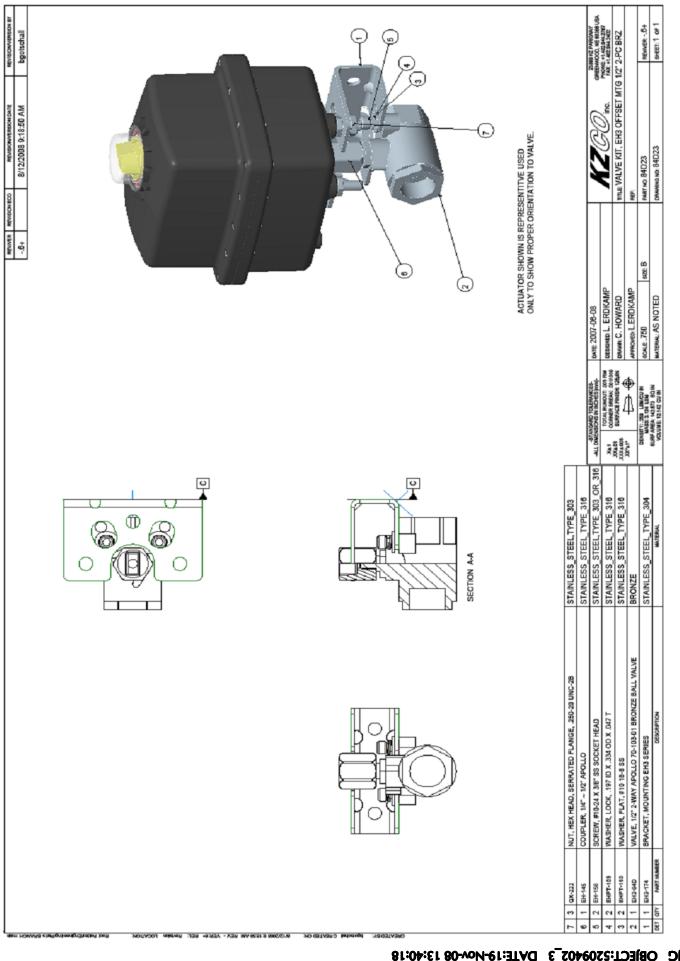








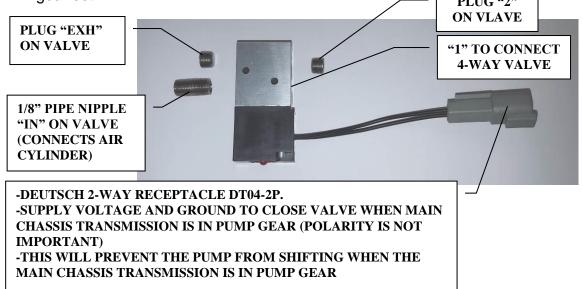




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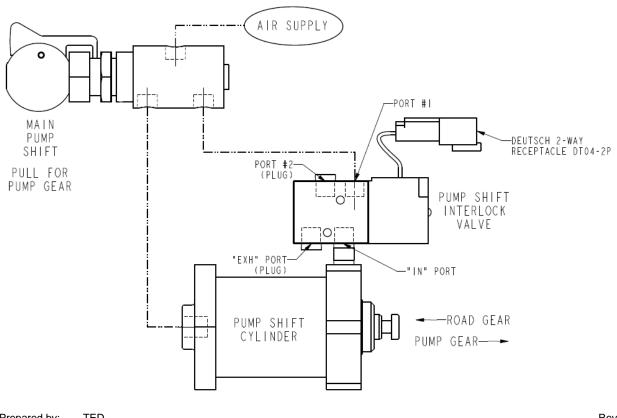
SHIFT SAFETY INTERLOCK SCHEMATIC MID-SHIP GEAR CASE

The safety interlock prevents the main pump shift from actuating while the automatic truck transmission is in drive gear. This eliminates clashing and possible damage of the pump gear set.



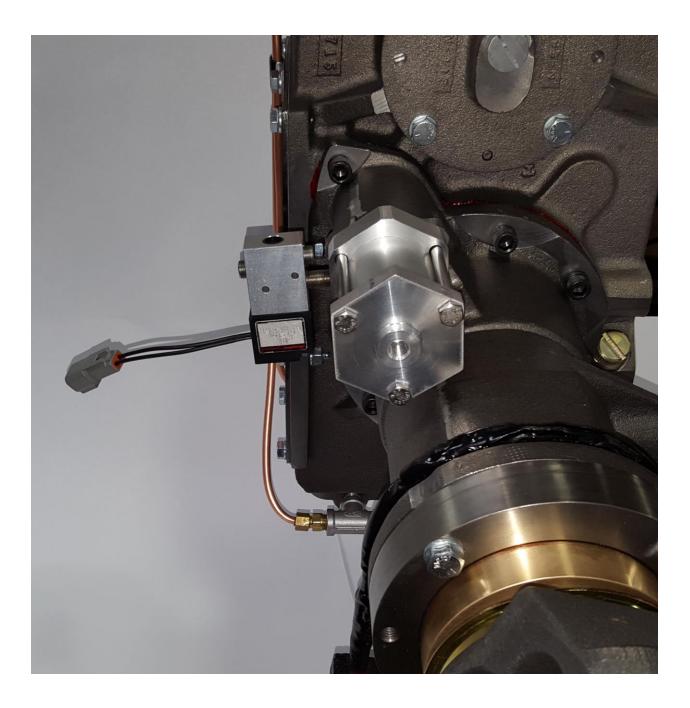
Assembly Notes:

- 1) Use Loctite 565 PST or equivalent pipe sealant on tapered pipe joints. (DO NOT USE TEFLON TAPE)
- 2) DO NOT over tighten fittings, doing so may damage thread.



Prepared by: TED Approved by: DJF

Date: Dec 07, 2015 Revision Date: Dec 07, 2015 - TED Rev. #: 0 Page: 1 of 1 **1205562.doc**



Prepared by: TED Approved by: DJF

Date: Dec 07, 2015 Revision Date: Dec 07, 2015 - TED Rev. #: 0 Page: 2 of 1 **1205562.doc**

