

## INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (IOM) INFORMATION

**PLEASE LEAVE THIS MANUAL FOR OWNER'S USE****SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

Read this manual carefully to learn how to safely install and operate your pump. Throughout this manual there are a number of SAFETY HAZARDS that must be read and adhered to in order to prevent possible personal injury and/or damage to the equipment.

Three keywords, "DANGER", "WARNING", and "CAUTION", are used to indicate the potential severity of the hazard, and are preceded by a SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL. Failure to follow the safety-related instructions may result in a safety hazard.

**DANGER** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, WILL result in serious injury or death.

**WARNING** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, COULD result in serious injury or death.

**CAUTION** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, MAY result in minor or moderate injury.

THOROUGHLY REVIEW ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK ON THIS PUMP.



**THE PUMP SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO MORE THAN A 50 PSIG SUCTION PRESSURE.**

**Introduction:**

Because pump installations are seldom identical, this manual cannot possibly provide detailed instructions and precautions for each specific application. Therefore, it is the responsibility and the duty of all personnel involved in the installation, operation and maintenance of the equipment to ensure that applications not addressed in this manual are performed only after establishing that neither operator safety nor pump integrity are compromised by the installation.

*Vertical pump configurations* mount on top of basin or tank. A threaded suction adapter is available for free standing applications.

**Pre-Installation Check:**

Open all cartons and inspect for shipping damage. Report any damage to your supplier or shipping carrier immediately.

Always verify that the pump nameplate Voltage, Phase, and HP ratings as well as Amps rating on motor match your control panel and power supply. Warranty does not cover damage caused by connecting pumps and controls to an incorrect power source (i.e., voltage and phase).

**Installation:**

Electrical connections are to be made by a qualified electrician in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) or the Canadian Electrical Code, as well as all national, state and local codes. Code questions should be directed to your local electrical inspector. Failure to follow electrical codes and OSHA safety standards may result in personal injury or equipment damage. Failure to follow manufacturer's installation instructions may result in electrical shock, fire hazard,

personal injury or death, damaged equipment, provide unsatisfactory performance, and may void the manufacturer's warranty.

Motor must have a properly sized starter with a properly sized heater to provide overload and under voltage protection.

*Do not subject pump to pressure beyond its design ratings. Unless otherwise specified, the pressure rating is 50 PSIG. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.*

Operating personnel should be trained in the operation of the pump and any associated system.

**Handling:**

*Any lifting eyes supplied on pumps are intended for lifting pump only—NOT complete unit. Failure to follow these instructions may result in minor or moderate injury, as well as property damage.*

**Site Inspection:**

*The pump should be of the proper size and capacity for the proposed installation. Refer to nameplate for rated capacities. Check motor voltage against available power supply.*

Compounds from a chemical feed tank should be injected into the discharge piping of the boiler feed pumps—NEVER ahead of pump into the pump suction piping. *Failure to follow these instructions may result in minor or moderate injury, as well as property damage.*

## Unit and/or Pump Location:



If pump and motor are operating at high or low temperatures, insulate and ventilate as required.

The pumps are typically furnished with motor classified as either Open Drip Proof (ODP) or Totally Enclosed, Fan Cooled (TEFC) motors. Depending upon the application, other classifications (e.g., Explosion Proof) are available. Locate pumps only in areas of the proper classification. See motor data and NEMA classifications.

The pump should be located at a low point in the piping that keeps the impeller flooded. Consult factory for suction lift applications and use of foot valves. The ambient conditions should be checked with the motor data. A high ambient temperature *will cause* thermal overload protection to shut off the pump. To facilitate maintenance, place unit for easy access to all parts. Allow adequate space for servicing.

## Seal Flush Line (or Bleed Line):

SHIPCO® pumps are manufactured with a seal flush line mounted. This should not be removed or it will cause mechanical seal and motor failures. This line helps prevent the pump from vapor binding and allows the pump to operate against a dead shut-off for periods of time without burning the seals.



**Note:** This procedure DOES NOT APPLY to self-priming Model UF pumps.

Fill receiver one-half (1/2) full of water. DO NOT RUN PUMPS DRY—the mechanical seals and the rubber bearings in the column will be damaged by running the pumps dry. Open petcock in seal flushing line. After a flow of water is evident from the seal flushing line, close the petcock. **WARNING: CHECK ROTATION ON MOTOR to ensure pump will rotate clockwise when viewed from the motor end. Rotation check on motor should be a quick electrical jog only.**

## Discharge Piping:

If the pump does not have a flanged discharge, install a *union* immediately beyond the pump discharge.

A spring-loaded check valve should be installed in the discharge piping near to the pump to prevent backflow into the unit. Next, a manual flow control valve (e.g., ball valve, globe valve, or steam cock) must be installed after the spring-loaded check valve and near to the pump discharge flange or union (see Figure 2) to “balance the pump” (i.e., adjusting discharge flow of the pump to keep it running at the design operating conditions for flow rate and discharge pressure). A gate valve should not be used as a manual flow control valve. Note that some people refer to

the term “balancing the pump” as either “throttling the pump” or “choking the pump.”

If pump discharge is rated for 75 PSIG or greater, the pump may be equipped with an automatic flow control valve (see Figure 2) that functions as the balancing valve. When an automatic flow control valve is included, it must be installed in the discharge piping *immediately after the pump's discharge flange or union and before any other valves*. The automatic flow control valve is used to set the pump at the design operating conditions to prevent motor overload and pump cavitations. Note that in Figure 2, the sequence of piping when using an automatic flow control valve is different from the manual flow control valve piping.

## Notes on Piping:

- When installing the pump, if the discharge flange of the pump does not include a tapping for a discharge pressure gauge port, a gauge port should be installed in the discharge piping.
- The piping should include isolation valves on the discharge side of the pump.
- When installing the discharge connections to a threaded pump housing, a Teflon tape sealer or a high quality thread sealant is recommended.

## Electrical Wiring:

Pumps are furnished for the most widely used voltages. Make sure the motor wiring, starters, transformers etc., match the power supply before installing. Controls, starter coils, etc., should match the control voltages. The secondary side of transformer is the control circuit.

Single-phase motors are usually furnished as dual 115/230/1/60. Motors should be connected according to manufacturer's instructions for correct voltage.

Three-phase motors are usually furnished as tri-voltage 208/230/460/3/60. Motors should be connected according to manufacturer's instructions for correct voltage.

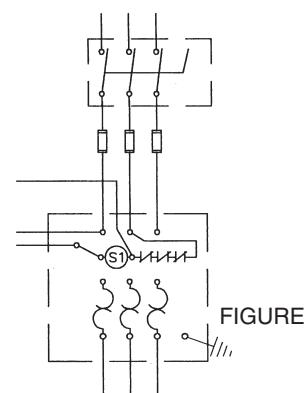
Confirm that the nameplate data on the control panel[s] of the furnished unit match the supply current. If the nameplate data does not match the power source, consult factory.

Wire in accordance with the National Electrical Code, state and local codes where applicable.

## Short Circuit Protection:

According to the National Electrical Code, branch circuit over current protection must be provided for each contactor or starter. The following table is provided as a guide. DO NOT EXCEED MAXIMUM PROTECTIVE DEVICE RATINGS.

Maximum HP Maximum Volts					NEMA Size	Maximum Voltage	Class K5 or R Fuse (Ampere)	Class K1 or J Fuse (Ampere)	Inverse-Time Circuit Breaker (Ampere)					
Single Phase	Three Phase													
115v	230v	208v	250v	600v										
$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	00	600	10	15	15					
						250	12	15	15					
1	2	3	3	5	0	600	20	30	20					
						250	25	30	35					
2	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	600	30	60	40					
						250	40	60	60					
-	-	10	15	25	2	600	60	100	80					
						250	60	100	90					
-	-	25	30	50	3	600	100	200	125					
						250	125	200	150					



## Motor Lubrication Maintenance:

Maintenance should include:

- Checking general state of motor and motor bearings
- Cleaning and lubrication

## General Inspection:

Inspect the motor at regular intervals. Typical recommended intervals are approximately every 500 hours of operation or every 3 months,

whichever occurs first. However, interval recommendations vary by manufacturer.

Keep the motor clean and the ventilation openings clear. If motor is not properly ventilated, overheating can occur and cause early motor failure.

Motor noise should be measured at regular intervals of one to four months depending on the local operating conditions. A well-tuned ear

Table A—"Typical" Lubrication Intervals for Motors		
NEMA / (IEC) Frame Size	Rated Speed (RPM)	
	3600	1800
Up to 210 / (132)	5,500 hrs.	12,000 hrs.
Over 210 to 280/ (180)	3,600 hrs.	9,500 hrs.
Over 280 to 360/ (225)	*2,200 hrs.	7,400 hrs.
Over 360 to 5800/ (300)	*2,200 hrs.	3,500 hrs.

\* Lubrication intervals are for ball bearings. For roller bearings, divide the listed lubrication interval by 2.

is perfectly capable of distinguishing unusual noises; even with rudimentary tools such as screwdriver, etc., without recourse to sophisticated listening aids. A uniform hum is a sign that a bearing is running perfectly.

Bearing temperature control is also part of routine maintenance. The temperature of bearings should not exceed 70°C. Constant temperature control is possible with external thermometers or by embedded thermal elements. Bearings should be lubricated to avoid metallic contact of the moving parts, and also for protection against corrosion and wear. Lubricant properties deteriorate in the course of time and mechanical operation. Also, all lubricants are subject to contamination under working conditions. Therefore, lubricants must be renewed and replaced from time to time.

#### Lubrication Schedule:

Larger horsepower motors typically have grease fittings that require routine maintenance. Proper lubrication helps extend bearing life. Smaller horsepower motors typically have sealed bearings and are not equipped with grease fittings. Since motor designs vary by manufacturer, it is difficult to define a specific motor HP where grease fittings are always present for all manufacturers. Check actual motor to determine it is equipped with grease fittings.

Motors with grease fittings are pre-lubricated at the factory and do not require initial lubrication. Once installed, the motor should be checked periodically, as dictated by the local operating conditions such as size of motor, speed, working conditions, and type of grease used.

Refer to Table B for recommended lubrication intervals. It is important to realize that the recommendations below are "typical" and based on average (i.e., "standard") operating conditions. For harsher operating

levels, check Table C for the appropriate "adjustment factor" to the "typical" intervals.

Table B—Levels of Service and Corresponding Adjustment Factor				
Severity of Service	Ambient Temperature	Atmospheric Contamination	Vibration	Adjustment Factor
Standard	104°F	Clean, Little Corrosion	Minimal	1.0
Severe	105°F to 130°F	Moderate dirt, Corrosion	Some	.5
Extreme	130°F to 150°F or Class H Insulation	Severe dirt, Abrasive dust, Corrosion	Heavy	.1

#### "Typical" Levels of Operating Conditions:

Lubrication intervals are a function of the motor operating conditions. The following table defines three levels of typical operating conditions—service levels. Since definitions for motor service levels vary by motor manufacturer, a user should check the Motor Operation and Maintenance Manual provided by the manufacturer for the specific maintenance information on their motor. Links to the motor maintenance manuals are provided on the SHIPCO® website ([www.shipcopumps.com](http://www.shipcopumps.com)).

Table B also includes an "adjustment factor" (based on the severity of service) in column 4 for adjusting the recommended lubrication intervals in Table A based on the operating conditions. For example, for "severe" operating conditions, multiply the recommended hours for 3600 RPM by .5—reducing the intervals by half.

#### Type of Grease:

Use grease specified on the motor nameplate. If no grease is specified, check Table D below for a brief overview of grease recommendations for various motor manufacturers. For a more in-depth discussion, refer to specific motor manufacturer's *Motor Operation and Maintenance Manual*.

Both lithium-based and polyurea-based greases are commonly used for the lubrication of electric motor bearings because lithium-based grease has good mechanical stability, is insoluble in water, and has a drip point of approximately 392°F. Polyurea-based grease is also moisture resistant.

Greases of different bases, such as lithium, polyurea, sodium, calcium, etc., may not be compatible when mixed. Mixing such greases can result in reduced or loss of lubricant life and premature bearing

Table C—Brief Overview of Grease Recommendations			
Motor Manufacturer	Motor Frame or Severity of Service	Temperature Operating Range	Recommended Lubrication
A. O. Smith	Standard	100°F or less	Check nameplate or use SRI #2 (Chevron) if no grease specified
	Severe	100°F to 150°F	Check nameplate or use SRI #2 (Chevron) if no grease specified
Baldor	Standard	Up to 104°F	Polyrex EM (Exxon Mobil) or equivalent
	Severe	105°F to 122°F	DC44 (Dow Corning) silicone-based or equivalent
General Electric	Easy, Standard, Severe	*	SRI #2 (Chevron) or equivalent
	Standard	103°F or less	SRI #2 (Chevron) or equivalent
Lincoln	Severe	104°F to 130°F	Beacon 325 lithium-based or equivalent
	Extreme	131°F to 530°F	DC44 (Dow Corning) silicone-based or equivalent
	+	+	Polyrex EM (Exxon Mobil) or SRI #2 (Chevron)
U.S. Motor	143T – 215T	-4°F to 266°F	Alvania R3 or equivalent
	254T – 586/7	-22°F to 329°F	Unirex N2 or equivalent

- \* GE defines levels of service by type of application, instead of by temperature.
- + U.S. Motors does not define levels of service; instead they define lubrication intervals and amount of grease by bearing frame sizes.
- The recommendations in Table D are based on typical information provided by the motor manufacturers. For a specific motor, check motor nameplate or consult with motor manufacturer for specific recommendations on type of grease and lubrication interval.

failure. For example, lithium-based grease, such as Chevron SRI #2, should never be mixed with sodium-based or calcium-based greases. If lubrication instructions specify synthetic oil—do not substitute. Also lithium-based greases are not compatible with polyurea-based grease.



For applications in the food and drug industry (including animal food), consult the petroleum supplier for lubricants that are acceptable to the Food & Drug Administration and other governing bodies.

#### "Generic" Lubrication Procedure:



Do not touch electrical connections before first ensuring that the power has been disconnected to motor. Electrical shock can cause serious injury or death.

Correct lubrication is important. **Grease must be applied correctly and in sufficient quantity since both insufficient and excessive greasing are harmful.** Excessive greasing causes overheating brought about by the greater resistance encountered by the rotating parts and, in particular, by the compacting of the lubricant and its gradual loss of lubricating qualities over time. This can cause seepage with the grease penetrating the motor and dripping on the coils. Use of non-compatible lubrications may also damage the motor.

Relubrication should comply with instructions on the motor. If no motor-mounted instructions exist, use the following *generic* procedure:

- a) Wipe grease fittings clean. If present, remove grease outlet plug. Some motors have relief ports that allow excess grease to automatically discharge.
- b) Remove any hard grease and blockage with a mechanical probe taking care not to damage bearings.



Under no circumstances should a mechanical probe be used while the motor is in operation.

- c) If motor is stopped, add the recommended type of grease until the lubricant begins to be expelled from the grease fitting or relief port. The **new grease must be compatible** with the existing grease in the motor.

If motor is to be greased while running, a slightly greater quantity of grease will have to be added.



Lubricant should be added slowly at a steady, moderate pressure. If added under heavy pressure, bearing shields may collapse.

*Do not overgrease. Overgreasing can cause excessive bearing temperatures, premature lubricant breakdown and bearing failure.*

- d) If power off, start motor; allow motor to run long enough to allow any excess grease to be expelled.
- e) Remove any excess grease extending beyond the edges of the bearings or from outlet plug or relief port.
- f) If present, replace filler and outlet plugs.
- g) Return motor to service.

When cleaning bearings, use diesel oil, kerosene or other solvent until thoroughly clean. Refill space around bearing cages with grease immediately after washing. **Never rotate bearings in their dry state washing.**

#### Rotation:

The pump must rotate CLOCKWISE when viewed from the motor end.

#### Startup: Putting the Pump into Service:

(See Steps 1-3 below)



Disconnect and lock-out/tag-out power before connecting or servicing. Failure to follow these directions could result in serious injury.

(See Step 5 below)



Pump bypass line and suction housing may contain HOT condensate. Take proper precautions to avoid serious injury (i.e., burns) or death.

(See Step 7 below)



Reverse rotation can cause severe damage to pumps. Jog the motor to test for proper direction of rotation.

Failure to follow these directions could result in serious injury or death, as well as property damage.

1. Make sure the unit is piped in accordance with system design.
2. Check power leads in accordance with wiring diagrams.
3. Check motor wiring in accordance with available voltage.
4. Avoid freezing conditions after receiver of unit has been filled.
5. Prime pump with water to prevent possible damage to pump seals. Fill receiver one-half (1/2) full of water. DO NOT RUN PUMPS DRY—the mechanical seals and the rubber bearings in the column will be damaged by running the pumps dry. Open petcock in seal flushing line. After a flow of water is evident from the seal flushing line, close the petcock. **WARNING: CHECK ROTATION ON MOTOR to ensure pump will rotate clockwise when viewed from the motor end. Rotation check on motor should be a quick electrical jog only.**
6. Check for proper rotation of all three-phase motors. Rotation must be clockwise looking down on the motor as indicated by directional arrows on pump. If pump runs backwards (i.e., counter-clockwise), interchange two wires on three-phase motors.
7. If pump discharge pressure is rated for less than 75 PSIG, manually balance the pump while the pump is running and discharging water, by adjusting the flow control valve (e.g., ball valve, globe valve or steam cock) in the pump discharge line. Continue turning the flow control valve until the reading on the discharge pressure gauge at the pump approaches the rated pump discharge pressure on the nameplate. Tighten the plug nut or brake handle on the flow control valve to secure adjustment.

If pump discharge pressure is rated for 75 PSIG or greater, the pump may be fitted at the factory with an automatic flow control valve that automatically balances the pump.

Both the manual and automatic flow control valves are used to set pump discharge pressure at the design operating conditions (i.e., flow rate and discharge pressure) to prevent motor overload and cavitations.

#### Special Startup Considerations:

- a) **Filling "Cold" Boiler With Feed Pumps:** When centrifugal pumps are being used on either a boiler feed unit or deaerator, the pumps should not be used to fill a high pressure (i.e., operating pressure of 15 PSIG or higher) with water when the boiler is cold. When boiler is started up, there is no backpressure on the pump. Without any backpressure, the pump will "run out the curve" causing pump cavitations that will severely damage the pump.

However, if boiler feeds are used to fill a boiler, then the pump must be manually balanced to keep the pump at the design operating conditions and prevent pump cavitations. Manual balancing is required even if the pump is fitted with an automatic flow control valve. The automatic flow control valve is rated for a particular pressure range that allows the operating pressure in the boiler to fluctuate. However, the difference in operating pressure between boiler startup and the design operating pressure typically will exceed the pressure range of the automatic flow control valve rendering it ineffective at startup.

- b. **Greasing Motors:** Larger horsepower motors (5 HP and larger) typically have grease fittings that require routine maintenance. Smaller horsepower motors typically have sealed bearings. Designs vary by motor manufacturer. Any motor with a grease fitting is initially greased at the factory before the pump is shipped. See Motor Lubrication Section for general guidelines; contact the motor manufacturer if you need specific information for your specific motor. Links to the motor manufacturers are provided on the SHIPCO® website ([www.shipcopumps.com](http://www.shipcopumps.com)).
- c. **Chemical Injection:** Any chemicals injected into the steam system should be added after the pumps—preferably into the pump discharge piping. Otherwise, chemical residuals will contribute to the premature failure of a pump's mechanical seal. This scenario frequently occurs on boiler feed and deaerator applications.

## ***Operation and Maintenance:***



*Failure to follow these directions could result in serious injury, property damage, or death.*

*Operators must be familiar with all sections of this manual to understand the operation of the unit.*

*Hot water or condensate, steam and electricity can be very dangerous and deadly.*

*While a properly installed unit should function unattended for long periods of time, periodic checks should be made to assure proper operation.*

*Problems such as overflow, noise, leaks, vibrations, etc., in a unit must be corrected immediately.*

If pump is installed on a boiler feed unit, the pump must be operational and maintained to avoid jeopardizing the entire boiler and system operation.

## ***Troubleshooting Checklist:***

### **Pump Will Not Run:**

1. Power supply has been interrupted. Disconnect switch is open or selector switch improperly positioned.
2. Improper voltage supplied to motor. Check voltage and wiring with motor characteristics.
3. Incorrect starter coil for power supply.
4. Overload relays in starter have tripped out and must be reset. Ambient temperature may be excessive.
5. Wiring to power source is incorrect or connections may be loose.
6. Control devices are in "open position".

### **GPM Capacity Is Reduced:**

1. Pump is running backwards. Rotation should be clockwise looking down upon motor toward the pump. Rotation of three-phase motors can be corrected by interchanging any two of the three wires. (Note: A qualified electrician should perform any electrical service.)
2. Pump flow rate is not balanced to the pump design operating conditions.
3. Total pressure at pump discharge is greater than that which the pump was designed for. Check pressure requirements such as system back pressure, and friction and static head.
4. Excessive suction lift, incorrect piping or undersized discharge and/or suction piping.
5. A valve in the pump suction line or discharge line is closed too much. Check if valve in the pump discharge piping is installed backwards.
6. The eye of the impeller is blocked with trash or debris.
7. Pump is undersized for the system.

- 8. A strainer is dirty, causing a reduction in flow.
- 9. Pump has lost its prime. Release trapped air in the pump and reprime.
- 10. Steam traps are blowing through, causing the condensate to return at excessive temperatures. Depending on the unit and type of pump furnished, this could greatly reduce the capacity of the pump below its stated rating. Traps should be repaired or replaced.
- 11. Optional pump strainer is clogged, blocking the flow to the eye of the impeller. Pull the pump and clean the strainer.

### **Excessive Pump Noise:**

1. Pump is running backwards. Check rotation by bumping the motor. Rotation should be clockwise while looking down at the rear of the motor.
2. Pump is working against a lower pressure than it was designed for—the pump is not balanced. Install a balancing valve, plug cock, or steam cock in the discharge line following the gate valve. Refer to piping diagrams in Figure 2. (Note: Do not use a gate valve as a balancing valve. The seats in the gate valve will wear over time, causing the pump to lose its capability to balance the flow rate at the design operating conditions.) Adjust the balancing valve until the operating pressure at the pump discharge approaches the rated pump pressure.
3. Magnetic hum or bearing noise in motor. Consult the motor manufacturer's authorized service technician.
4. Starter chatters. Trouble is caused by low line voltage, poor connections, defective start coil or burned contacts.
5. Excessive ambient temperature. Correct the system conditions.
6. Entrained air. Release the trapped air pocket.
7. Pump may have been run dry, causing damage to the bearings in the column.

## ***Representative Servicing:***

If trouble occurs that cannot be rectified, contact your local SHIPCO® representative who will need the following information in order to give you assistance:

1. Provide all information on pump and motor from SHIPCO® nameplate (see examples below).
2. Suction and discharge pipe pressure gauge readings.
3. Ampere draw of the motor.
4. A sketch of the pump hook-up and piping.

### **Nameplate**

### **Used on Assembled Unit**

### **Nameplate**

### **Used on Pumps**

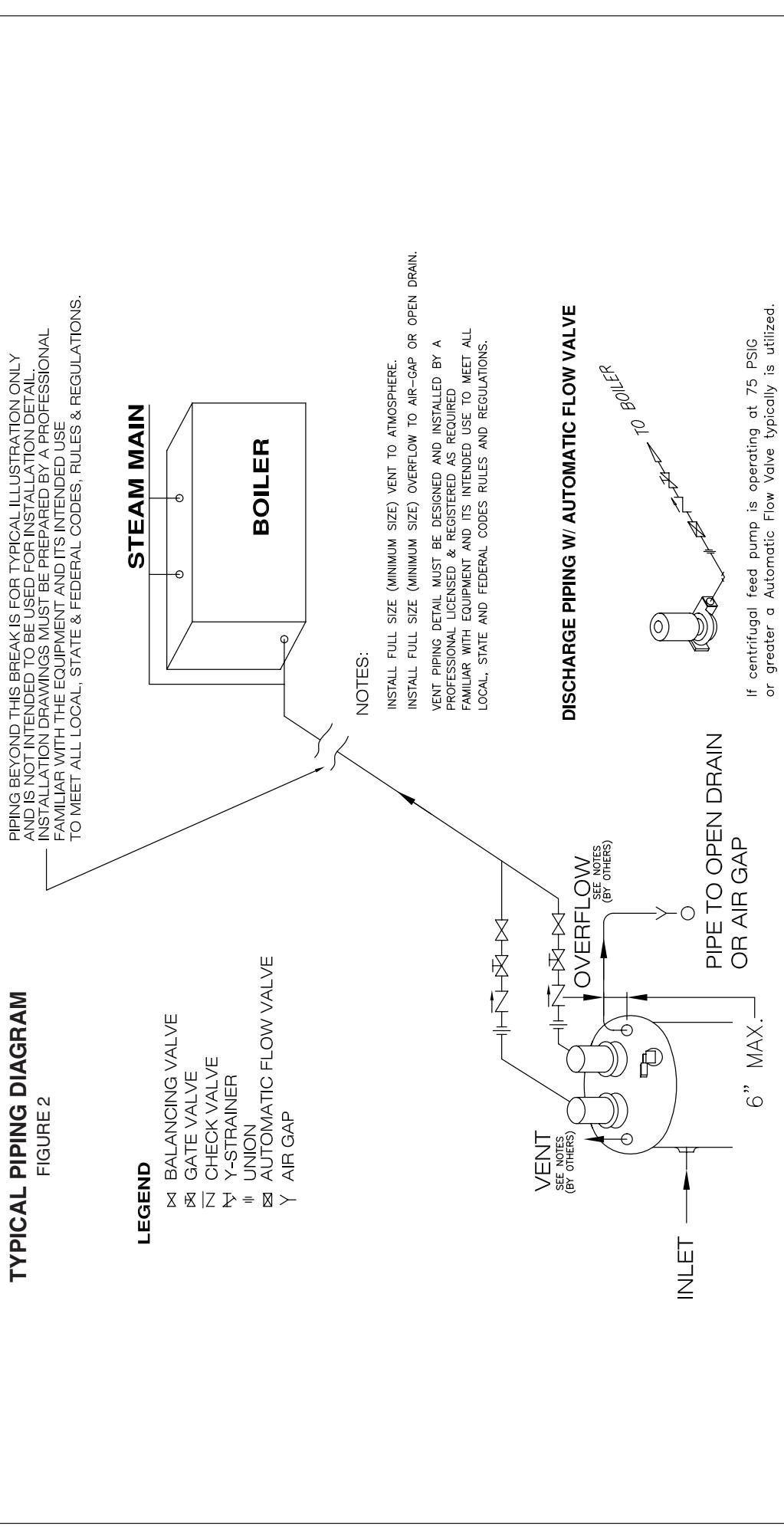
<b>UNIT MODEL</b> <input type="text"/>	
MANUFACTURED BY <b>SHIPCO® PUMPS</b>	
P.O. BOX 279, SHIPPENSBURG, PA 17257 PHONE: (717) 532-7321 • FAX: (717) 532-7704 <a href="http://WWW.SHIPCOPUMPS.COM">WWW.SHIPCOPUMPS.COM</a>	
RATED <input type="text"/>	GPM @ <input type="text"/> PSIG
MOTOR HP <input type="text"/>	VOLTAGE <input type="text"/>
UNIT SERIAL NO. <input type="text"/>	
PUMP TYPE <input type="text"/>	

**(Not Installed When Pumps on Assembled Unit)**

MANUFACTURED BY <b>SHIPCO® PUMPS</b>	MODEL NO. <input type="text"/>
SERIAL NO. <input type="text"/>	

## TYPICAL PIPING DIAGRAM

FIGURE 2



**CAUTION: Pump should NOT be subjected to more than 50 psig suction pressure.**

**WARNING: The manufacturer will not be liable for any malfunction, damage, or destruction of the equipment if the equipment is not installed properly or is not installed by professionals, licensed and registered as required. Failure to follow and install the equipment according to job specific drawings, made by professionals who are licensed and registered as required and are familiar with the equipment, and failure to have the equipment installed by professionals, who are licensed and registered as required, in accordance with local, state, and federal codes will void all warranties and will void any liability upon the manufacturer. In addition, all warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are null and void for failure to follow job specific drawings made by professionals who are licensed and registered as required and are familiar with the equipment, and failure to have the equipment installed by professionals, who are licensed and registered as required, in accordance with local, state, and federal codes.**

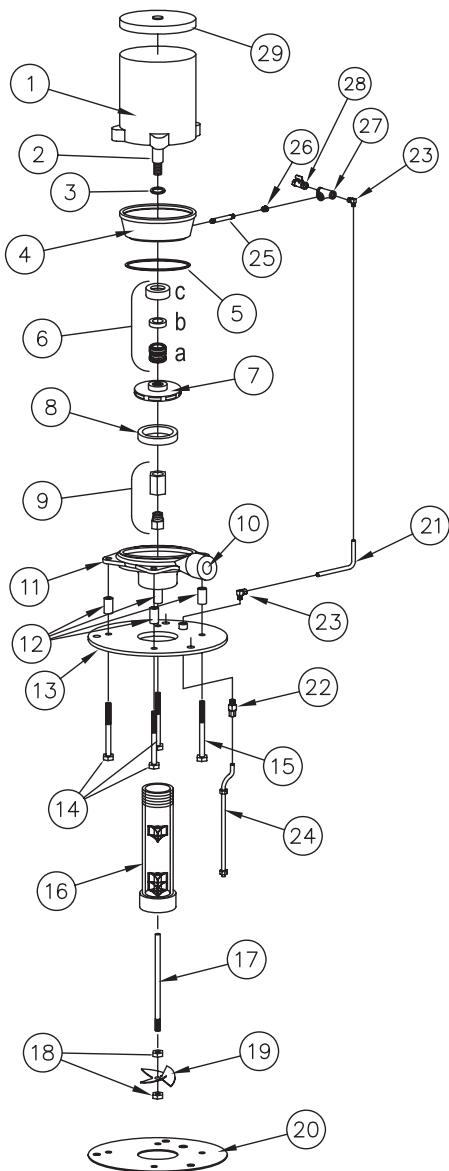
## **NOTES**

# **MECHANICAL SEAL REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR MODEL 110-U OR 110-MU PUMPS**

**Note: Seals will be damaged if operated dry or the pump is not balanced to its design operating conditions.**

Pumps have mechanical seals. If system has not been properly cleaned prior to installation of pump, foreign matter such as dirt, pipe scale, etc., may clog the impeller and damage the seal. A strainer is recommended in the return line to the pump's receiver. Pumps cannot operate dry—the seals will be destroyed if operated without water present.

**FIGURE 3  
MODEL 110-U OR 110-MU PARTS LIST**



PARTS LIST	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	MOTOR
2	MOTOR SHAFT
3	WATER SLINGER
4	PUMP HEAD
5	HEAD GASKET
6	MECHANICAL SEAL 5/8"
7	IMPELLER
8	WEARING RING
9	IMPELLER LOCKING NUT
10	DISCHARGE
11	PUMP CASE
12	1/4" FULL COUPLING
13	FLANGE PLATE
14	CAPSCREWS 3/8" x 3 1/4"
15	CAPSCREWS 3/8" x 3 1/2"
16	COLUMN
17	PROPELLER SHAFT
18	HEX NUTS
19	PROPELLER
20	FLANGE GASKET
21	TOP BLEED TUBE
22	1/4" x 1/4" STRAIGHT COMPRESSION FITTING
23	1/4" x 1/4" 90° COMPRESSION FITTING
24	BOTTOM BLEED TUBE
25	1/8" NIPPLE
26	1/4" x 1/8" HEX BUSHING
27	1/4" THREADED TEE
28	1/4" AIR COCK
29	DRIP COVER

U.S. PATENT #4,932,846

**Note:** Above figure shows *typical* parts for a 110-U pump. Due to variations in pump designs, when ordering parts, refer to parts breakout diagram (available on website [www.shipcopumps.com](http://www.shipcopumps.com)) for the *specific pump installed*.

(Steps A & U below)  **WARNING**  
Electrical Hazard

High Voltage. Failure to follow directions could result in serious injury or death.

(Step G below)  **WARNING**  
Heat/Hot Surface

Surfaces are HOT. Do not touch receiver while operating.

Water is HOT.

Failure to follow directions could result in serious injury (i.e., burns) or death.

- A. Disconnect and lock out power before connecting or servicing unit.
- B. Disconnect wiring to motor.
- C. Disconnect seal flush line connection (#23) to suction housing.
- D. Close discharge gate valve.
- E. Close gate valve in the inlet line to the basin or receiver.
- F. *Do not close any vent on the receiver. Vents must remain open.*
- G. Surfaces are hot when the system is in operation. Do not touch hot receiver. Let unit cool before servicing—check temperature gauge before servicing. Make sure pump assembly is cool enough to safely handle without being burned.
- H. Remove the cap screws (not shown) through the flange plate (#13) that holds the pump and column onto the cover plate of basin. Lift the pump and column as a complete unit from the basin or receiver. Make sure the pressure is relieved before loosening cap screws
- I. Remove *first* hex nut (#18) at bottom of column (#16) holding propeller (#19) on the propeller shaft (#17); remove propeller (#19) and remaining hex nut (#18).
- J. Remove cap screws (#14 & 15) fastening the pump case (#11) and column (#16), along with pump head (#4) to the motor (#1). Carefully separate the pump case (#11) and column from the pump head by about 6" *being careful not to bend the propeller shaft (#17).*
- K. Unscrew the impeller locking nut (#9); remove the column (#16) including the propeller shaft (#17), and the pump case (#11).
- L. The impeller (#7) is threaded to the motor shaft. Therefore, holding the end of the motor shaft with a large screwdriver or screwdriver socket, turn the impeller (#7) counterclockwise by inserting a flat tool between the vanes of the impeller.
- M. Remove the rotating portion (#6a) of the mechanical seal from the end of the motor shaft (#2).
- N. Remove the ceramic or stationary portion (#6b) of the mechanical seal and cup rubber (#6c) from the pump head (#4).
- O. Thoroughly clean the machined recess in the pump head (#4). Install new mechanical seal. Apply a thin coating of liquid detergent to the recess and outer edge of the new cup rubber. The new ceramic seal can then be *pressed firmly into place by hand*. Make sure the seal bottoms evenly. Should you be unable to bottom the seal evenly, place a cardboard over the ceramic seal and force it into place with a flat tool.
- P. With the motor in vertical position (pump end up—end with the motor shaft), install the pump head (#4) over the motor shaft (#2).
- Q. Clean the mating surfaces of the seal with a lint-free cloth. The carbon or rotating part of the mechanical seal should not be loose. If necessary, it can be held in place with a small amount of liquid detergent. Apply liquid detergent to the rubber lightly and install over the shaft with the carbon contacting the ceramic seal.
- R. Place the impeller (#7) on the motor shaft and tighten *by clockwise rotation.*
- S. Reassemble by reversing above procedures. Install a new head gasket (#5) between pump head (#4) and pump case (#11). Install a new flange gasket (#20) between the flange plate (#13) and the basin or receiver.
- T. Reinsert pump column into basin or receiver. Fasten pump mount plate to receiver.
- U. Reconnect power supply and open isolation valves.
- V. Reprime pump. Fill receiver one-half (1/2) full of water. DO NOT RUN PUMPS DRY—the mechanical seals and the rubber bearings in the column will be damaged by running the pumps dry. Open petcock in seal flushing line. After a flow of water is evident from the seal flushing line, close the petcock. CHECK ROTATION ON MOTOR to ensure pump will rotate clockwise when viewed from the motor end. Rotation check on motor should be a quick electrical jog only.
- W. Make sure all installation procedures listed in this manual are followed to ensure good pump operation.
- X. Pump may be tested for operation by hand operating float switch (if condensate unit). Slight leakage may occur until seal surfaces adjust.
- Y. **DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY!** If pumps are run dry, seal damage may occur. Inspect pump seal regularly for leaks. Replace as required. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or property damage.
- Z. **DO NOT RUN MOTORS IN REVERSE!** Reverse operation can cause extensive damage to pumps. Jog the motor to test for direction of rotation. Pumps should rotate clockwise. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or property damage.

## ***Wearing Ring Replacement***

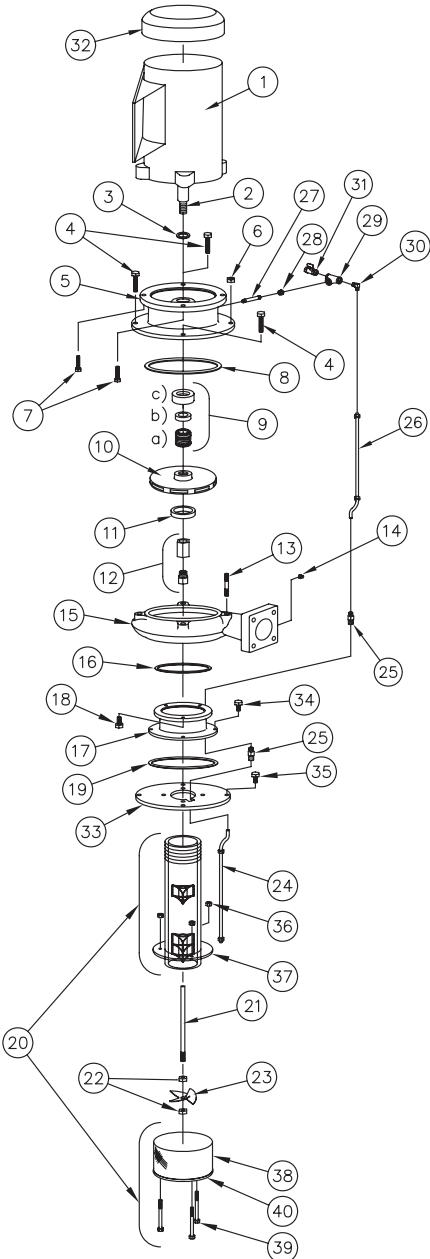
1. Make sure the wearing ring is pushed all the way down into the pump case or pump head so that it bottoms out.
2. Make sure the wearing ring is free of all dirt and debris.

# **MECHANICAL SEAL REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR MODEL U OR MU, 56J FRAME MOTORS (Generally MU pumps do NOT have strainers)**

**Note: Seals will be damaged if operated dry or the pump is not balanced to its design operating conditions.**

Pumps have mechanical seals. If system has not been properly cleaned prior to installation of pump, foreign matter such as dirt, pipe scale, etc., may clog the impeller and damage the seal. A strainer is recommended in the return line to the pump's receiver. Pumps cannot operate dry—the seals will be destroyed if operated without water present.

**FIGURE 4  
56J MOTOR FRAME PARTS LIST**



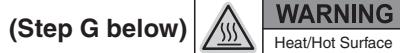
PARTS LIST		
NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	MOTOR	1
2	MOTOR SHAFT	1
3	WATER SLINGER	1
4	CAPSCREWS (HEAD TO CASE) 3/8 x 1	3
5	PUMP HEAD	1
6	HEX NUT (HEAD TO CASE) 3/8	1
7	CAPSCREWS (MOTOR TO HEAD) 3/8 x 3/4	4
8	HEAD GASKET	1
9	MECHANICAL SEAL 5/8"	1
10	IMPELLER	1
11	WEARING RING	1
12	IMPELLER LOCKING NUT	1
13	STUD (HEAD TO CASE) 3/8 x 1 3/8	1
14	1/4" PIPE PLUG	1
15	PUMP CASE	1
16	SUCTION HOUSING GASKET	1
17	SUCTION HOUSING	1
18	CAPSCREWS (SUCTION HOUSING TO CASE) 3/8 x 1 1/4	3
19	SUCTION GASKET	1
20	COLUMN ASS'Y.	1
21	PROPELLER SHAFT	1
22	HEX NUT	2
23	PROPELLER	1
24	BOTTOM BLEED TUBE	1
25	1/4" x 1/8" STRAIGHT COMPRESSION FITTING	2
26	TOP BLEED TUBE	1
27	1/8" NIPPLE	1
28	1/4" x 1/8" HEX BUSHING	1
29	1/4" THREADED TEE	1
30	1/4" x 1/4" 90° COMPRESSION FITTING	1
31	1/4" AIR COCK	1
32	Drip COVER	1
33	PUMP MOUNT PLATE	1
34	CAPSCREWS (SUCTION HOUSING TO PLATE) 5/16 x 1 1/4	4
35	CAPSCREWS	4
36	HEX NUTS	3
37	STRAINER TOP FLANGE	1
38	STRAINER SCREEN	1
39	CAPSCREWS	3
40	STRAINER BOTTOM FLANGE	1

U.S. PATENT #4,932,846 ON COLUMN ASSEMBLY

**Note: Above figure shows *typical* parts for a 56J motor frame pump. Due to variations in pump designs, when ordering parts, refer to parts breakout diagram (available on website [www.shipcopumps.com](http://www.shipcopumps.com)) for the *specific pump installed*.**



High Voltage. Failure to follow directions could result in severe injury or death.



Surfaces are HOT. Do not touch receiver while operating.

Water is HOT.

Failure to follow directions could result in serious injury (i.e., burns) or death.

- A. Disconnect and lock out power before connecting or servicing unit.
- B. Disconnect wiring to motor.
- C. Disconnect seal flush line connection (#25) to suction housing.
- D. Close discharge gate valve.
- E. Close gate valve in the inlet line to the basin or receiver.
- F. *Do not close any vent on the receiver. Vents must remain open.*
- G. Surfaces are hot when the system is in operation. Do not touch hot receiver. Let unit cool before servicing—check temperature gauge before servicing. Make sure pump assembly is cool enough to safely handle without being burned.
- H. Remove the cap screws (#35) through the flange plate (#33) that holds the pump and column onto the cover plate of basin. Lift the pump and column as a complete unit from the basin or receiver. Make sure the pressure is relieved before loosening cap screws.
- I. Remove cap screws (#39) at bottom of screener holding the strainer screen (#38) onto bottom of column (#20). Loosen the hex nuts (#36); remove the cap screws (#39) along with the strainer assembly that includes strainer screen and bottom flange of strainer assembly.
- J. Remove *first* hex nut (#22) at bottom of column (#20) holding propeller (#23) on the propeller shaft (#21); remove propeller (#23) and remaining hex nut (#22).
- K. Remove cap screws (#18) fastening suction housing (#17) and column (#20) to the pump case (#15). Carefully separate the suction housing and column (#20) from the pump case by about 6" *being careful not to bend the propeller shaft (#21)*.
- L. Unscrew the impeller locking nut (#12); lift the column (#20) including the propeller shaft (#21), and the suction housing (#17) off.
- M. The impeller (#10) is threaded to the motor shaft. Therefore, holding the end of the motor shaft with a large screwdriver or screwdriver socket, turn the impeller (#10) counterclockwise by inserting a flat tool between the vanes of the impeller.
- N. Remove the rotating portion (#9a) of the mechanical seal from the end of the motor shaft (#2).
- O. Remove the cap screws (#7) fastening the pump head (#5) to the motor (#1).
- P. Remove the ceramic or stationary portion (#9b) of the mechanical seal and cup rubber (#9c) from the pump head (#5).
- Q. Thoroughly clean the machined recess in the pump head (#5). Install new mechanical seal. Apply a thin coating of liquid detergent to the recess and outer edge of the new cup rubber. The new ceramic seal can then be *pressed firmly into place by hand*. Make sure the seal bottoms evenly. Should you be unable to bottom the seal evenly, place a cardboard over the ceramic seal and force it into place with a flat tool.
- R. With the motor in vertical position (pump end up—end with the motor shaft), install the pump head (#5) over the motor shaft (#2).
- S. Clean the mating surfaces of the seal with a lint-free cloth. The carbon or rotating part of the mechanical seal should not be loose. If necessary, it can be held in place with a small amount of liquid detergent. Apply liquid detergent to the rubber lightly and install over the shaft with the carbon contacting the ceramic seal.
- T. Place the impeller (#10) on the motor shaft and tighten *by clockwise rotation*.
- U. Reassemble by reversing above procedures. Install a new head gasket (#8) between pump head (#5) and pump case (#15). Install a new suction housing gasket (#16) between the pump case (#15) and the suction housing (#17). Install a new suction gasket (#19) between the suction housing (#17) and the pump mount plate (#33).
- V. Reinsert pump column into basin or receiver. Fasten pump mount plate to receiver.
- W. Reconnect power supply, open isolation valves.
- X. Reprime pump. Fill receiver one-half (1/2) full of water. DO NOT RUN PUMPS DRY—the mechanical seals and the rubber bearings in the column will be damaged by running the pumps dry. Open petcock in seal flushing line. After a flow of water is evident from the seal flushing line, close the petcock. CHECK ROTATION ON MOTOR to ensure pump will rotate clockwise when viewed from the motor end. Rotation check on motor should be a quick electrical jog only.
- Y. Make sure all installation procedures listed in this manual are followed to ensure good pump operation.
- Z. Pump may be tested for operation by hand operating float switch (if condensate unit). Slight leakage may occur until seal surfaces adjust.
- AA. **DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY!** If pumps are run dry, seal damage may occur. Inspect pump seal regularly for leaks. Replace as required. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or property damage.
- BB. **DO NOT RUN MOTORS IN REVERSE!** Reverse operation can cause extensive damage to pumps. Jog the motor to test for direction of rotation. Pumps should rotate clockwise. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or property damage.

## **Wearing Ring Replacement**

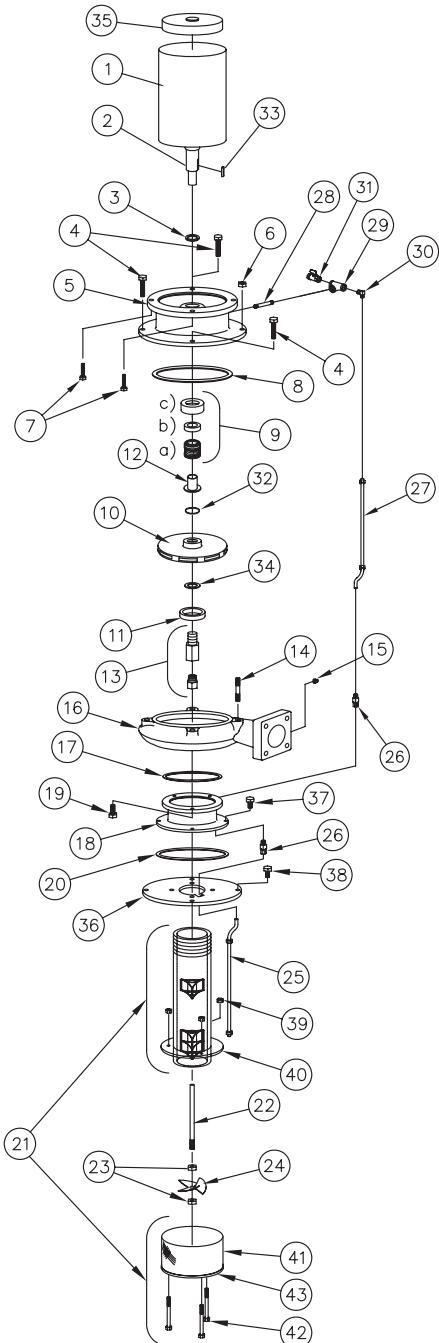
1. Make sure the wearing ring is pushed all the way down into the pump case or pump head so that it bottoms out.
2. Make sure the wearing ring is free of all dirt and debris.

# **MECHANICAL SEAL REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR MODEL U OR MU, JM FRAME MOTORS (Generally MU pumps do NOT have strainers)**

**Note:** Seals will be damaged if operated dry or the pump is not balanced to its design operating conditions.

Pumps have mechanical seals. If system has not been properly cleaned prior to installation of pump, foreign matter such as dirt, pipe scale, etc., may clog the impeller and damage the seal. A strainer is recommended in the return line to the pump's receiver. Pumps cannot operate dry—the seals will be destroyed if operated without water present.

**FIGURE 5**  
**JM MOTOR FRAME PARTS LIST**



PARTS LIST		
NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	MOTOR	1
2	MOTOR SHAFT	1
3	WATER SLINGER	1
4	CAPSCREWS (HEAD TO CASE) 3/8 x 1	3
5	PUMP HEAD	1
6	HEX NUT (HEAD TO CASE) 3/8	1
7	CAPSCREWS (MOTOR TO HEAD) 3/8 x 3/4	4
8	HEAD GASKET	1
9	MECHANICAL SEAL 1 1/8"	1
10	IMPELLER	1
11	WEARING RING	1
12	SHAFT SLEEVE	1
13	IMPELLER LOCKING SCREW ASS'Y.	1
14	STUD (HEAD TO CASE) 3/8 x 1 3/8	1
15	1/4" PIPE PLUG	1
16	PUMP CASE	1
17	SUCTION HOUSING GASKET	1
18	SUCTION HOUSING	1
19	CAPSCREWS (SUCTION HOUSING TO CASE) 3/8 x 1 1/4	3
20	SUCTION GASKET	1
21	COLUMN ASS'Y.	1
22	PROPELLER SHAFT	1
23	HEX NUT	2
24	PROPELLER	1
25	BOTTOM BLEED TUBE	1
26	1/4" x 1/8" STRAIGHT COMPRESSION FITTING	2
27	TOP BLEED TUBE	1
28	1/4" NIPPLE	1
29	1/4" THREADED TEE	1
30	1/4" x 1/4" 90° COMPRESSION FITTING	1
31	1/4" AIR COCK	1
32	O-RING (SHAFT SLEEVE)	1
33	KEY (MOTOR TO IMPELLER)	1
34	IMPELLER WASHER	1
35	Drip COVER	1
36	PUMP MOUNT PLATE	1
37	CAPSCREWS (SUCTION HOUSING TO PLATE) 5/16 x 1 1/4	4
38	CAPSCREWS	4
39	HEX NUTS	3
40	STRAINER TOP FLANGE	1
41	STRAINER SCREEN	1
42	CAPSCREWS	3
43	STRAINER BOTTOM FLANGE	1

U.S. PATENT #4,932,846 ON COLUMN ASSEMBLY

**Note:** Above figure shows *typical* parts for a JM motor frame pump. Due to variations in pump designs, when ordering parts, refer to parts breakout diagram (available on website [www.shipcopumps.com](http://www.shipcopumps.com)) for the *specific pump installed*.

(Steps A & V below)



**WARNING**  
Electrical Hazard

High Voltage. Failure to follow directions could result in severe injury or death.

(Step H below)



**WARNING**

Heat/Hot Surface

Surfaces are HOT. Do not touch receiver while operating.

Water is HOT.

Failure to follow directions could result in serious injury (i.e., burns) or death.

- A. Disconnect and lock out power before connecting or servicing unit.
- B. Disconnect wiring to motor.
- C. Disconnect seal flush line connection (#26) to suction housing.
- D. Close discharge gate valve.
- E. Close gate valve in the inlet line to the basin or receiver.
- F. *Do not close any vent on the receiver. Vents must remain open.*
- G. Surfaces are hot when the system is in operation. Do not touch hot receiver. Let unit cool before servicing—check temperature gauge before servicing. Make sure pump assembly is cool enough to safely handle without being burned.
- H. Remove the cap screws (#38) through the pump mount plate (#36) that holds the pump and column onto the cover plate of basin or receiver. Remove the pump and column as a complete unit. Make sure the pressure is relieved before loosening cap screws.
- I. Remove cap screws holding the strainer screen (#41) onto bottom of column (#21). Loosen the hex nuts (#39); remove the cap screws (#42) along with the strainer assembly that includes strainer screen (#41) and strainer bottom flange (#43) of strainer assembly.
- J. Remove *first* hex nut (#23) at bottom of column (#21) holding propeller (#24) on the propeller shaft (#22); remove propeller (#23) and remaining hex nut (#23).
- K. Remove cap screws (#19) fastening suction housing (#18) and column to the pump case (#16). Carefully separate the suction housing and column from the pump case by about 6" *being careful not to bend the propeller shaft (#22)*.
- L. Unscrew the impeller locking nut (#13); lift the column (#21) including the propeller shaft (#22), and the suction housing (#18) off.
- M. The impeller (#10) is keyed to the motor shaft. Using two thin, flat pry bars opposite each other, pry between pump head (#5) and the impeller (#10) being *careful to pry only above the vanes so that the impeller shroud (or upper face) is not dented.*
- N. Remove shaft sleeve (#12) and the rotating portion of the mechanical seal (#9a) from the end of the motor shaft (#2).
- O. Separate the rotating portion (#9a) of the mechanical seal from the shaft sleeve (#12).
- P. Remove the stationary portion from the mechanical seal and from the pump head (#5).
- Q. Thoroughly clean the machined recess in the pump head (#5). Install new mechanical seal. Apply a thin coating of liquid detergent to the recess and outer edge of the stationary portion of the mechanical seal. The new seal can then be *pressed firmly into place by hand.* Make sure the seal bottoms evenly. Should you be unable to bottom the seal evenly, place a cardboard over the seal and force it into place with a flat tool.
- R. With the motor in vertical position (pump end up—end with the motor shaft), install the pump head (#5) over the motor shaft (#2).
- S. Clean the mating surfaces of the seal with a lint-free cloth. The carbon or rotating part of the mechanical seal should not be loose. If necessary, it can be held in place with a small amount of liquid detergent. Apply liquid detergent to the rubber lightly and install over the shaft with the mating surfaces touching.
- T. Place the impeller (#10) on the motor shaft and tighten *by clockwise rotation.*
- U. Reassemble by reversing above procedures. Install a new head gasket (#8) between pump head (#5) and pump case (#16). Install a new suction housing gasket (#17) between the pump case (#16) and the suction housing (#18). Install a new suction gasket (#20) between the suction housing (#18) and the pump mount plate (#36).
- V. Reconnect power supply and open isolation valves.
- W. Reprime pump. Fill receiver one-half (1/2) full of water. DO NOT RUN PUMPS DRY—the mechanical seals and the rubber bearings in the column will be damaged by running the pumps dry. Open petcock in seal flushing line. After a flow of water is evident from the seal flushing line, close the petcock. CHECK ROTATION ON MOTOR to ensure pump will rotate clockwise when viewed from the motor end. Rotation check on motor should be a quick electrical jog only.
- X. Make sure all installation procedures listed in this manual are followed to ensure good pump operation.
- Y. Pump may be tested for operation by hand operating float switch (if condensate unit). Slight leakage may occur until seal surfaces adjust.
- Z. **DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY!** If pumps are run dry, seal damage may occur. Inspect pump seal regularly for leaks. Replace as required. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or property damage.
- AA. **DO NOT RUN MOTORS IN REVERSE!** Reverse operation can cause extensive damage to pumps. Jog the motor to test for direction of rotation. Pumps should rotate clockwise. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or property damage.

## **Impeller Replacement for Keyed on Impellers**

1. Pumps with keyed on impellers are pressed onto the shaft sleeve of the pump.
2. The impeller needs to be reamed, but not too much, so that the impeller is a tight or snug fit.
3. The impeller will now need to be placed onto the shaft.
4. Take the impeller washer and place washer into the impeller.
5. Next, take a capscrew and insert capscrew through impeller washer and impeller into the motor shaft.
6. Draw down onto the capscrew(s). Keep using capscrews of different thread lengths until impeller is tight against the pump head.

## **Wearing Ring Replacement**

1. Make sure the wearing ring is pushed all the way down into the pump case or pump head so that it bottoms out.
2. Make sure the wearing ring is free of all dirt and debris.

**Notes/Comments**

**Notes/Comments**

# TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

## AGREEMENT

By entering your order or requesting a quote, you confirm that the following terms and conditions of sale are the legal agreement governing your purchase, and that no changes or additional or different terms will apply unless you have previously established a different written contract for these purchases with Shippensburg Pump Company, Inc., hereafter referred to as the Seller.

## ORDER ACCEPTANCE

All orders are subject to acceptance by Seller at its general office in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Acceptance will be evidenced by Seller issuing its Sales Acknowledgement Form. The Sales Acknowledgement Form, together with any documents incorporated therein, shall constitute the entire agreement and may not be changed except in writing signed by Seller and Buyer. Publication and circulation of current price lists, catalogues and related literature by Seller shall not be deemed an offer to sell, but rather an invitation for offers to buy. Acceptance by Seller of the Buyer's order is expressly limited to the Terms and Conditions stated herein; any additional, inconsistent or different terms and conditions contained in the Buyer's purchase order or other documents supplied by Buyer are expressly rejected.

## PAYMENT TERMS—PRICES

Payment terms are as follows: If the Buyer is a Credit Card Customer, the Buyer agrees to pay at the time of purchase the price, shipping and handling charges, taxes and duties quoted by the Seller. If the Buyer is an Account Holder, the Buyer agrees to pay invoices with payment terms of net thirty (30) days after date of invoice unless otherwise specifically agreed to in writing. If the Seller believes that the Buyer's financial condition requires it, the Seller reserves the right to require full or partial payment prior to manufacture or shipment. If the Buyer fails to make any payment when due, (1) the seller reserves the right to suspend performance and the Buyer agrees that any charges incurred prior to the suspension will be assessed to the Buyer and payable to the Seller; (2) the Buyer further agrees to pay a charge on the amount past due at the rate of 1½% per month (18% per year) or the maximum lawful rate, whichever is less. In the event of non-payment, the Buyer agrees to pay the Seller reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, if any incurred by the Seller to collect payment and interest charges. These terms shall apply to partial, as well as complete shipments of Product. Published prices are subject to change without notice and the right is reserved to invoices at prevailing prices at time of shipment unless otherwise specifically agreed to in writing. All quotations are conditional on 30 days acceptance unless stipulated otherwise in writing and to approved credit rating or reference, otherwise payment terms are cash with order or C.O.D.

## DELIVERY—DELAYS

Shipping dates represent estimates only and are based on projected production schedules and commitments by suppliers. Seller shall not be liable for failure or delay in manufacturing or shipping Products, nor shall such failure or delay constitute grounds for cancellation if such failure or delay is directly or indirectly due to shortages of fuel or energy; acts of omissions of the Buyer; acts of God; war, riot, civil disturbances; labor difficulties; accident; inability to reasonably obtain materials; acts of transportation companies; or other causes of any kind whatever beyond the control of Seller. In the event of such delays, Seller reserves the right to make adjustments in price and delivery schedules.

## FREIGHT TERMS

Prices are f.o.b. factory unless otherwise stated. Seller's responsibility ceases upon delivery to the transportation company at shipping point. It is the Buyer's responsibility to examine shipment upon arrival to ascertain if in good order. Any shortage or damage claims must be pursued by the Buyer. All weights shown on price sheets and literature are approximate. All packaging is standard domestic boxing, slat and wire crating and/or skidding. An additional charge will be made for full wooden crating or special packaging when specified on the order.

Seller will make every effort to consolidate orders and backorders wherever possible. Seller will not be responsible for excess charges due to their inability to consolidate shipments.

When requested by Buyer, shipments may be routed using premium carriers such as express or airfreight or the Buyer may specify the method or route of shipment. In such cases the shipment will be made on a "collect" basis and where applicable the freight allowance will appear as a separate line item on the product invoice, Seller reserves the right to select the transportation company where freight is allowed.

## TAXES

In addition to the price stated, the amount of any present or future sales, use, excise or other similar tax applicable to the production, sale, use or transportation of the Products shall be paid by Buyer. In lieu of paying such taxes to Seller, Buyer may furnish Seller a Tax Exemption Certificate or Certificates acceptable to appropriate taxing authorities at any time prior to Seller's shipment of the Products.

## CANCELLATIONS

Any order placed with Seller may be cancelled by the Buyer only upon payment of reasonable cancellation charges that shall include but not be limited to expenses already incurred, as well as material and labor commitments made by Seller.

## SHIPMENT—TITLE—RISK OF LOSS

Shipment terms are f.o.b. Seller's facility, unless otherwise specifically agreed to in writing. Notwithstanding the granting of any allowances for shipping, title to and risk of loss for Products will pass to the Buyer when delivered to the Common carrier at the Seller's facility.

## BACK CHARGES

All invoices shall be due and payable when submitted for payment in accordance with the provision entitled "Payment Terms—Prices." No withholding of funds, back charges, or credits against amounts otherwise due Seller will be permitted unless specifically agreed to in writing by Seller. Settlement of any amounts due Buyer will be negotiated as separate items and not as offsets against amounts otherwise due Seller from Buyer for Products sold hereunder.

## RETURNED GOODS

Unused material of current manufacture can only be returned for credit with the written consent of Seller, under return goods policies existing at the date of the return. Products that are obsolete or made to special order are not returnable.

## PATENT INDEMNITY

### a. Patent Indemnity by Seller to Buyer

Seller agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Buyer from and against all legal expenses which may be incurred, as well as all damages and costs (except all consequential and special damages and costs) which may be finally assessed against Buyer in any action for infringement of any United States Letters Patent by the Products delivered to Buyer hereunder; provided that the Buyer shall give Seller prompt written notice of any action, claim or threat of patent infringement suit, either oral or written, or of the commencement of any patent infringement suit against Buyer relating to Products sold by Seller to Buyer hereunder; and provided Buyer shall give Seller opportunity to elect to take over, settle, or defend any such claim, action or suit through counsel of Seller's own choice and under

its sole direction, and at its sole expense, and provided that in the event Seller elects to take over, defend or settle same. Buyer will make available to Seller all defenses against any such claim, action, suit or proceeding known to or available to Buyer; and provided further that Seller shall have the right to substitute for any such Product or any part thereof claiming to infringe the patent right of others, non-infringing Products which will give equally good service. If the use of any such Product or any part thereof should be enjoined, Seller shall have the right at its own expense, to take any of the following courses of action:

- i. To procure for Buyer the right to continue using such Product;
- ii. To replace said Product with a non-infringing Product;
- iii. To modify the Product so that it becomes non-infringing; or
- iv. To remove said Product and refund the purchase price, transportation costs and installation costs thereof.

### b. Limitation

The foregoing provisions as to patent protection by Seller to Buyer shall not apply to any of the following:

- i. To any Product manufactured to the design or specification furnished by the Buyer;
- ii. To orders for special non-commercial Products which Seller has not sold or offered for sale to the public on the open commercial market;
- iii. To any infringement occasioned by modification by Buyer of any Product without Seller's written consent, or any infringement arising from the use of a Product with any adjunct or device added by the Buyer without Seller's written permission.

### c. Patent Indemnity by Buyer to Seller

To the extent that Products delivered hereunder are manufactured pursuant to detailed designs furnished by Buyer, Buyer agrees to indemnify Seller and hold Seller harmless from all legal expenses which may be incurred, as well as all damages and costs, which may finally be assessed against Seller in any action for infringement of any United States Letters Patent by such Products delivered hereunder. Seller agrees to promptly inform the Buyer of any claim for liability made against Seller with respect to such Products and Seller agrees to cooperate with the Buyer in every way reasonably available to facilitate the defense against any such claim.

## GOVERNING LAW

The validity, interpretation and performance of any order shall be governed by the Uniform Commercial Code ("UCC") as adopted by the state in which the Products are manufactured by Seller.

## WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Seller warrants for a period of eighteen (18) months from date of shipment from its factory or one (1) year from date of installation, whichever occurs first, that all Products furnished by it are free from defects in materials and workmanship.

Seller's liability for any breach of this Warranty shall be limited solely to replacement or repair, at the sole option of Seller, of any part or parts found to be defective during the Warranty period providing the Product is properly installed and is being used as originally intended. Buyer must notify Seller of any breach of this Warranty within the aforementioned Warranty period; defective parts must be shipped by Buyer to Seller, transportation charges prepaid.

IT IS EXPRESSLY AGREED THAT THIS SHALL BE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY COSTS, LOSS, EXPENSE, DAMAGES, SPECIAL DAMAGES, INCIDENTAL DAMAGES OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM THE DESIGN, MANUFACTURE, SALE, USE OR REPAIR OF THE PRODUCT WHETHER BASED UPON WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR STRICT LIABILITY. IN NO EVENT WILL LIABILITY EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

THE WARRANTY AND LIMITS OF LIABILITY CONTAINED HEREIN ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES AND LIABILITIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED BY SELLER AND EXCLUDED FROM THIS WARRANTY.

Seller neither assumes, nor authorizes any person to assume for it, any other Warranty obligation in connection with the sale of the Product. This Warranty shall not apply to any Product or parts of Products which (a) have been repaired or altered outside of Seller's facilities; or (b) have been modified or damaged through misuse, abuse, accident, neglect or mishandling by Purchaser or Purchaser's customer, erroneous voltage, modification, acts of God, or any other act not specifically stated; or (c) have been used in a manner contrary to Seller's instructions.

Products covered by this warranty are for the intended uses as described in the corresponding seller's instructions. Before using for any other application, user shall determine the suitability of the product for its intended use and user assumes all risk and liability in connection therewith.

No oral statement made by the seller, its agents, employees, or other representatives, concerning the product, its value, description, condition, design, specifications, performance, capability, durability, adaptability, or accuracy, shall be relied upon by the purchaser and is specifically and expressly excluded and invalidated as the basis for any bargain or warranty.

In the case of Products not manufactured by Seller, there is no Warranty from Seller, but Seller will extend to the Buyer any Warranty of Seller's supplier of such Products.

## FORCE MAJEURE

Seller shall have no liability in respect of failure to deliver or perform, or delay in delivering or performing any obligations due to causes such as acts of omissions of Buyer; acts of God, fire, flood, war and civil disturbances; riot, acts of governments, currency restrictions, labor shortages or disputes, unavailability of materials, fuel, power, energy or transportation facilities, failures of suppliers or subcontractors to deliver on time and every other circumstance outside the reasonable control of Seller.

## MODIFICATIONS

Unless otherwise provided, Seller reserves the right to modify the specifications of Products ordered by the Buyer providing that the modification will not materially affect the performance.

## STORAGE CHARGE

If Buyer is unable to accept products in accordance with the applicable shipping schedule then Seller may arrange to store ordered Products and the cost of storage will be charged to Buyer.

## ENTIRE CONTRACT

These provisions constitute all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties and shall replace and supersede any provisions on the face and reverse side of Purchase Order and any attachment thereto, or any prior general agreement inconsistent with the provisions hereof except that orders by Representatives with whom Seller has an Agreement shall be subject to the provisions of the Agreement. No modification hereof shall be valid unless in writing and duly signed by a person authorized by Seller. The provisions hereof shall not be modified by any usage of trade, or any course of prior dealings or acquiescence in any course of performance.