

## Model 23930-5115

# SANITARY PUMP FEATURES

**Body:** Type 316 Stainless Steel

Impeller: Jabsco Sanitary Neoprene Compound

Seal: Sanitary Mechanical
Bearings: Ball/Roller Bearings
Shaft: Type 316 Stainless Steel
Ports: 2-1/2" Acme Threads
Weight: 53 lb (24 kg) approx.

MODEL	DESCRIPTION
23930-5115	Standard Pressure Impeller ACME Ports

#### **APPLICATION**

This product is specifically designed for farm pick-up milk tanker trucks. Jabsco pumps are also available as pedestal mounted or close-coupled units with capacities to 100 GPM for other sanitary applications. Contact factory for details.

#### **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

- INSTALLATION Pump may be mounted in any position. The rotation of the pump shaft determines the location of the pump's intake and discharge ports. Refer to dimensional drawing. Pump is normally assembled at factory for clockwise rotation looking at end cover. If counterclockwise rotation is desired, follow steps 1 and 2 of disassembly and step 9 of assembly instructions to change direction of impeller blade deflection under cam.
- 2. DRIVE Belt or direct with flexible coupling. Belt Drive: Overtight belt load will reduce pump bearing life.Direct Drive: Clearance should be left between drive shaft and pump shaft when installing coupling. Always mount and align pump and drive shaft before tightening the coupling set screw. If pulley or coupling must be pressed on shaft, remove end cover and impeller to support shaft from impeller end during press operation. Do not hammer pulley or coupling on shaft; this may damage bearing or seal. Capacitor start motor is required to overcome starting torque of impeller.



Injury hazard. Exposed pulleys and belts can cause injury. Install shield around pulleys and belts. Stay clear while machinery is operating.



- SPEEDS 100 RPM to the maximum shown in the performance curves. For longer pump life, operate at lowest possible speeds. Lower speeds are required for viscous liquids, consult the factory for proper speeds and horsepower requirements.
- SELF-PRIMING Primes at low or high speeds. For vertical dry suction lift of 10 feet, a minimum of 800 RPM is required. Pump will produce suction lift up to 22 feet when wet. BE SURE SUCTION LINES ARE AIRTIGHT OR PUMP WILL NOT SELF-PRIME.
- 5. DISCHARGE When transferring liquids further than 25 feet, use 3" discharge line.
- RUNNING DRY Unit depends on liquid pumped for lubrication. DO NOT RUN DRY for more than 30 seconds. Lack of liquid will damage the impeller.
- 7. PUMPAGE COMPATIBILITY When corrosive cleaning fluids are handled, pump life will be prolonged if pump is flushed with a neutralizing solution after each use or after each work day. A Tungsten Carbide Seal variation is available for pumping liquids that contain abrasives or are highly corrosive.
- 8. PRESSURES Consult Performance Curves for maximum recommended pressures for pump in continuous operation. If pressures exceed those shown, consult the factory.

- 9. TEMPERATURES The operating temperature limits of the pump: 45° to 150° F (7° to 65° C).
- 10. CLEANING Before using pump, it should be disassembled and cleaned to remove any dust and dirt resulting from storage or shipping. Wash parts in standard cleaning solutions approved for handling stainless steel. Thoroughly rinse before reassembly. DO NOT USE IODINE BASED SANITIZERS as the iodine attacksthe elastomer materials used in the impeller. All parts have been expertly machined and polished. HANDLEWITH CARE. DO NOT DROP OR MISHANDLE.
- 11. IMPELLER TORQUE The torque required to initiate rotation of a new impeller in a dry pump body is:

Forward = 14.8 pounds force – feet Reverse = 43.7 pounds force – feet

These values may vary slightly due to manufacturing tolerances. Consult factory for more information.

12. SPARE PARTS – To avoid costly shutdowns, keep a spare JABSCO impeller, seal and O-ring set on hand.

#### MANUAL BY-PASS CIP ENDCOVER FOR JABSCO PUMPS

Jabsco stainless-steel milk collection tanker pumps are easily cleaned in place at the same time that the tanker is cleaned. This can be achieved in 2 ways:

By running the pump to circulate the cleaning liquid through the pipework and metering equipment; a separate land-based CIP pump may be used to provide the pressure to the tank spray balls. The pump and impeller can withstand hot water and proprietary chemicals for the duration of the cleaning cycle.

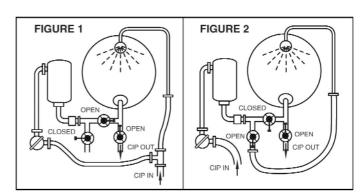
Alternatively, if the pump is fitted with the Jabsco Manual By-pass CIP Endcover Assembly the complete system can be cleaned with the milk collection pump static. This brings several advantages:

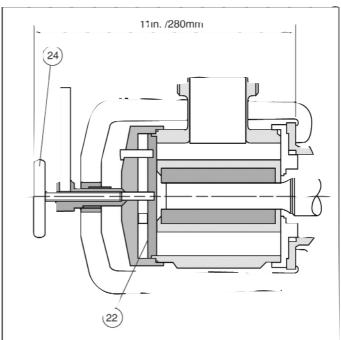
- No Need to run the Vehicle Engine: The hydraulic system is not required during cleaning so no engine fumes are generated in the CIP bay, noise is much reduced and unncessary fuel consumption is eliminated.
- More Effective Cleaning: Tests have shown that cleaning is more thorough with the Manual By-pass End cover fitted.
- Extended Pump Life: During the cleaning cycle the pump is at greatest risk of running dry. If the cleaning fluid runs out e.g. during change-over from CIP fluid to rinse water, the pump impeller can be damaged if the pump is running. By cleaning the pump static, impeller life will be extended.

This end cover assembly fits in place of the standard pump end cover and contains a piston which moves back under the pressure from the separate CIP cleaning pump allowing cleaning fluid to by-pass the ends of the impeller.

#### **CLEANING**

Before starting the CIP pump, the center screw (24) of the manual by-pass assembly is loosened at least 10 turns counter-clockwise. This allows the piston (22) to travel back under the pressure of the CIP liquid. The system can then be cleaned using the regime established by the tanker operator; the pump does not need to be run or attended to in any way during cleaning. After cleaning, the center screw is tightened clockwise ready for normal pumping.

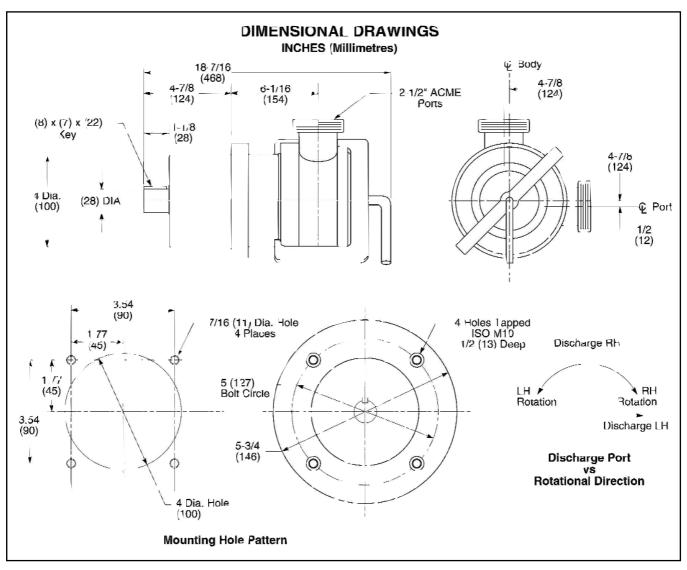


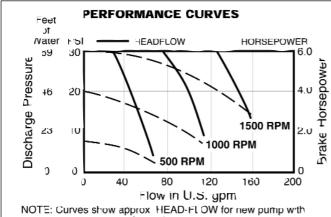


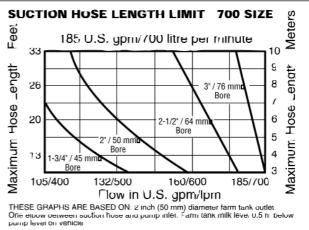
#### **PIPEWORK**

The pipework can be arranged in two ways during cleaning:

- 1. Parallel piping: the flow from the CIP pump is split at a tee-piece so part of the flow is taken direct to the tanker spray balls while the rest flows through the pump and the metering equipment. See fig 1.
- 2. Series piping: all the CIP flow is directed through the pump and metering equipment and then on to spray balls. See fig 2.







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### Jabsco

neoprene impeller pumping water.



Jabsco, 20 Icon, Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 **USA** Tel: + 1 949 609 5106 Fax: +1 949 859 1153

Jabsco, Bingley Road, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, EN11 OBU Tel: +44 (0) 1992 450 145 Fax: +44 (0) 1992 467 132 Fluid Products Canada, 55 Royal Road, Guelph, Ontario N1H 1T1

**CANADA** Tel: +1 519 821 1900 Fax: +1 519 821 5316

**NHK Jabsco Co Ltd,** 3-21-10, Shin - Yokohama, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 222 Tel : +81 (0) 45 475 8906 Fax : +81 (0) 45 475 8908

**Jabsco GmbH,** Oststraße 28, 22844 Norderstedt Tel: +49 (0) 40 53 53 73 0 Fax: +49 (0) 40 53 Fax: +49 (0) 40 53 53 73 11