A100
PLASTIC 1 INCH
AIR-OPERATED DOUBLE-DIAPHRAGM PUMP
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</table>
CAUTIONS — READ FIRST!

READ THESE WARNINGS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OR OPERATION. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS COULD RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY AND OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

**WARNING** Pump, valves and all containers must be properly grounded prior to handling flammable fluids and/or whenever static electricity is a hazard.

**WARNING** Prior to servicing the pump, ensure that the air and fluid lines are closed and disconnected. While wearing personal protective equipment, flush, drain and process liquid from the pump in a safe manner.

**WARNING** The TX marking refers to the maximum surface temperature depending not on the equipment itself, but mainly on operating conditions. In this case, the maximum surface temperature depends upon the temperature of the process fluids.

**WARNING** For pump models with non-metallic manifolds, air valves, or chambers: When the relative humidity in the surrounding atmosphere is above 30%, the equipment must not be touched by personnel unless first wiped down with a damp cloth.

**WARNING** Maintenance must not be performed when a hazardous atmosphere is present.

**WARNING** Use only with liquid process fluid.

This equipment’s ambient temperature range is 32°F (0°C) to 104°F (40°C)

**WARNING** Do not operate the pump with fluids or in temperatures which are less than 32°F (0°C)

**CAUTION** The temperature of the process fluid and air input must be no more than 36°F [20°C] less of the maximum temperature allowed for the appropriate non-metallic material. See the list of temperatures below for each material’s maximum recommended temperature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Maximum Temperature Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buna-N (Nitrile):</td>
<td>10°F to 180°F [-12°C to 82°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geolast®:</td>
<td>10°F to 180°F [-12°C to 82°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPDM:</td>
<td>-40°F to 280°F [-40°C to 138°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santoprene®:</td>
<td>-40°F to 225°F [-40°C to 107°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FKM:</td>
<td>-40°F to 350°F [-40°C to 177°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE:</td>
<td>40°F to 220°F [4°C to 104°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene:</td>
<td>32°F to 158°F [0°C to 70°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene:</td>
<td>32°F to 180°F [0°C to 82°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVDF:</td>
<td>0°F to 250°F [-18°C to 121°C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nylon:</td>
<td>0°F to 200°F [-18°C to 93°C]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temperature limits are solely based upon mechanical stress and certain chemicals will reduce the maximum operating temperature. Always use minimum air pressure when pumping at elevated temperatures.

**WARNING** This product can expose you to chemicals including Nickel, Chromium, Cadmium, or Cobalt, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.
# Model Designation Matrix & Repair Kits - Bolted Plastic

## Section 2

### Wet End Repair Kit

Wet end kits are available and consist of diaphragms, (back-up diaphragms if required), balls, seats and seat O-Rings. See matrix below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT SERIES</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>FLUID CONNECTION TYPE</th>
<th>AIR SECTION</th>
<th>LIQUID SECTION</th>
<th>DIAPHRAGM</th>
<th>VALVE/BALL</th>
<th>VALVE SEAT</th>
<th>O-RINGS</th>
<th>SPECIAL (PORTING)</th>
<th>SPECIAL (OTHER)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 1 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Air End Repair Kit

Air end repair kit contains pilot sleeve assembly and main air valve.

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**Note:** Equipment must be grounded to achieve ATEX rating; it is recommended to configure the pump with a grounding lug option for ATEX applications.
The air-valve directs pressurized air behind the diaphragm on the right, causing the diaphragm on the right to move outward (to the right). Since both the right diaphragm and the left diaphragm are connected via a diaphragm rod, when the right diaphragm moves to the right, the left diaphragm (through the action of the diaphragm rod) moves to the right also.

When the diaphragm on the left side is moving to the right, it is referred to as suction stroke. When the left diaphragm is in its suction stroke, the left suction ball moves upward (opens) and the left discharge ball moves downward (closes). This action creates suction and draws liquid into the left side chamber.

The air-valve directs pressurized air behind the left diaphragm, causing the left diaphragm to move outward (to the left). Since both the left diaphragm and the right diaphragm are connected via a diaphragm rod, when the left diaphragm moves to the left, the right diaphragm (through the action of the diaphragm rod) moves to the left also.

When the diaphragm on the left side moves outward, the left discharge ball moves upward (opens) and the left suction ball moves downward (closes). This causes the liquid to leave the left side liquid outlet of the pump.

Simultaneously, the right diaphragm moves inward (to the left), which causes the right suction ball to open and the right discharge to close, which in turn causes suction, drawing liquid into the right chamber.

The process of alternating right suction / left discharge (and vice-versa) continues as long as compressed air is supplied to the pump.
1" PUMP DIMENSIONS
BOLTED PLASTIC

AIR INLET

17.26
(438,4)

9.46
(240,3)

DISCHARGE

11.95
(303,5)

SUCTION

14.10
(358,1)

6.81
(173,0)

AIR EXHAUST

8.88 + 1.37 w/muff.
(272,5)

16.32
(414,5)

8.54
(216,9)

2.60
(66,0)

6.25
(158,8)
PERFORMANCE CURVES

PERFORMANCE CURVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESSURE INLET/OUTLET PSIG (BAR)</th>
<th>TOTAL HEAD IN FEET (METERS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>184 (55.9)</td>
<td>138 (41.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 (27.9)</td>
<td>46 (13.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE FLOW-Liters/Min.</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>68</th>
<th>91</th>
<th>114</th>
<th>136</th>
<th>159</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISCHARGE FLOW-U.S. Gals./Min.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>230 (69.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Flow rates indicated on the chart(s) shown were determined by pumping water at flooded suction. For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump performance curve.

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Performance Specifications

- **Max. Flow:** 41 gpm (155.8 lpm)
- **Max. Air Pressure:** 120 psi (8.2 bar)
- **Max. Solids:** \( \frac{1}{4} \) " (6.2 mm)
- **Max. Suction Lift Dry:** 15 ft-H\(_2\)O (4.5 m-H\(_2\)O)
- **Max. Suction Lift Dry w/PTFE:** 10 ft-H\(_2\)O (3.0 m-H\(_2\)O)
- **Max. Suction Lift Wet:** 26 ft-H\(_2\)O (7.9 m-H\(_2\)O)
- **Weight Polypropylene:** 20 lbs (9.1 kg)
- **Weight PVDF:** 30 lbs (13 kg)
- **Air Inlet:** \( \frac{1}{4} \) " FNPT
- **Liquid Inlet:** 1" ANSI/DIN Flanged, 1" FNPT or 1" FBSPT
- **Liquid Outlet:** 1" ANSI/DIN Flanged, 1" FNPT or 1" FBSPT
- **Height:** 16.32" (414.5 mm)
- **Width:** 17.26" (438.4 mm)
- **Depth:** 8.88" (225.6 mm)
SECTION 6

INSTALLATION, TROUBLESHOOTING AND MAINTENANCE

INSTALLATION

PIPING
Whenever possible ensure the pump is installed using the shortest possible pipe lengths with the minimum amount of pipe fittings. Ensure all piping is supported independent of the pump.

Suction and discharge piping should not be smaller than the connection size of the pump. When pumping liquids of high viscosity, larger piping may be used, in order to reduce frictional pipe loss.

Employ flexible hoses in order to eliminate the vibration caused by the pump. Mounting feet can also be used to reduce vibration effects.

All hoses should be reinforced, non-collapsible and be capable of high vacuum service. Ensure that all piping and hoses are chemically compatible with the process and cleaning fluid.

For processes where pulsation effects should be reduced, employ a pulsation dampener on the discharge side of the pump.

For self-priming applications, ensure all connections are airtight and the application is within the pumps dry-lift capability. Refer to product specifications for further details.

For flooded suction applications, install a gate valve on the suction piping in order to facilitate service.

For unattended flooded suction operation, it is recommended to pipe the exhaust air above the liquid source. In the event of a diaphragm failure this will reduce or eliminate the possibility of liquid discharging through the exhaust onto the ground.

LOCATION
Ensure that the pump is installed in an accessible location, in order to facilitate future service and maintenance.

AIR
Ensure that the air supply is sufficient for the volume of air required by the pump. Refer to product specifications for further details. For reliable operation, install a 5 micron air filter, air-valve and pressure regulator. Do not exceed the pumps maximum operating pressure of 120 psig.

REMOTE OPERATION
Utilize a three way solenoid valve for remote operation. This ensures that air between the solenoid and the pump is allowed to “bleed off,” ensuring reliable operation. Liquid transfer volume is estimated by multiplying displacement per stroke times the number of strokes per minute.

NOISE
Correct installation of the muffler reduces sound levels. Refer to product specifications for further details.

SUBMERSED OPERATION
For submersible operation, pipe the air exhaust to atmosphere.

GROUNDING THE PUMP
Loosen grounding screw and install a grounding wire. Tighten grounding screw. Wire size should be a 12 gauge wire or larger. Connect the other end of the wire to a true earth ground. Equipment must be grounded to achieve ATEX rating and it is recommended to configure the pump with a grounding lug option.
This illustration is a generic representation of an air operated double-diaphragm pump.
# TROUBLESHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>EFFECT/SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Pump Will Not Cycle**         | Discharge line closed or plugged  
Discharge filter blocked  
Check valve stuck  
Air filter blocked  
Air supply valve closed  
Air supply hooked up to muffler side of pump  
Compressor not producing air or turned off  
Muffler iced or blinded  
Diaphragm ruptured  
Plant air supply line ruptured  
Air valve wear/debris  
Pilot sleeve wear/debris  
Diaphragm rod broken  
Diaphragm plate loose |
| **Pumped Fluid Coming Out of Muffler** | Diaphragm ruptured  
Diaphragm plate loose  
Inlet liquid pressure excessive {above 10 psig} |
| **Pump Cycles but no Flow**     | Inlet strainer clogged  
Suction valve closed  
Suction line plugged  
No liquid in the suction tank  
Suction lift excessive  
Debris stuck in valves  
Excessive wear of check valves  
Air leak on suction side with suction lift |
| **Pump Cycles with Closed Discharge Valve** | Debris stuck in check valve  
Excessive wear of check valves |
| **Pump Running Slowly/Not Steady** | Air compressor undersized  
Leak in air supply  
Air-line, filter regulator or needle valve undersized  
Muffler partially iced or blinded  
Air valve gasket leak or misalignment  
Air valve wear/debris  
Pilot sleeve wear/debris  
Liquid fluid filter blocked  
Pump may be cavitating, reduce speed of operation  
Suction strainer clogged |
| **Pump Will Not Prime**         | Air leak in suction pipe  
Air leak in pump manifold connections  
Suction strainer and lines clogged  
Excessive lift conditions  
Check valve wear  
Debris in check valve |
**OPERATION**

The Air-Operated Double Diaphragm Pump requires a minimum of 20 psig of air to operate, with some variation according to diaphragm material. Increasing the air pressure results in a more rapid cycling of the pump and thus a higher liquid flow rate. In order to not exceed 120 psig of inlet air pressure, and for accurate control of the pump, it is suggested to use a pressure regulator on the air inlet.

An alternate means of controlling the flow-rate of the pump is to use an inlet air valve and partially open or close accordingly. When the air valve is completely in the closed position, the pump will cease to operate.

A third method of controlling the flow rate of the pump is to use a liquid discharge valve. Closing the liquid discharge valve will cause a decrease in the flow rate since the pump will operate against a higher discharge pressure.

Solenoid control of the inlet air may also be used in order to facilitate remote operation. A three way solenoid valve is recommended, in order to allow the air to “bleed off” between the solenoid and the pump.

Do not use valves for flow control on the suction side of the pump. (Closing or partially closing a liquid suction valve restrict the suction line and may cause damage to the diaphragms.) Suction strainers may be employed to reduce or eliminate larger solids, but routine maintenance is necessary in order to prevent a restriction on the suction.

**MAINTENANCE**

Due to the unique nature of each application, periodic inspection of the pump is the best method to determine a proper maintenance schedule. A record should be kept of all repairs made to an installed pump. This will serve as the best predictor of future maintenance.

Typical maintenance involves replacing of “wear parts” such as the diaphragms, balls, valve seats and O-rings. Proper maintenance can ensure trouble-free operation of the pump. Refer to repair and assembly instructions for further details.

⚠️ **WARNING** Maintenance must not be performed when a hazardous atmosphere is present.

**MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

**WEEKLY (OR DAILY)**

Make a visual check of the pump. If pumped fluid is leaking out of the pump, pipe fittings or muffler turn off pump and schedule maintenance.

**EVERY THREE MONTHS**

Inspect fasteners and tighten any loose fasteners to recommended torque settings.

Schedule pump service based on pump’s service history.
SECTION 7

REPAIR AND ASSEMBLY

PUMP WET END REMOVAL

TOOLS NEEDED
1) One Wrench, 7/16 Inch
2) Two Wrenches, ½ Inch
3) Two Wrenches, 9/16 Inch
4) Two Wrenches, 1-1/8 Inch

⚠️ WARNING ⚠️ Prior to servicing the pump, ensure that the air and fluid lines are closed and disconnected. While wearing personal protective equipment, flush, drain and process liquid from the pump in a safe manner.

⚠️ WARNING ⚠️ Maintenance must not be performed when a hazardous atmosphere is present.

STEP 1
Using the 1/2 inch wrenches remove eight “Hex-Head Cap Screws”, sixteen “Washers” and eight “Nuts” from the “Discharge Manifold”.

STEP 2
Remove the “Discharge Manifold”.

STEP 3
Remove the “O-Ring”, “Valve Seat” and “Ball” from the “Discharge Manifold”.

STEP 4
Using the 1/2 inch wrenches remove eight “Hex-Head Cap Screws”, sixteen “Washers” and eight “Nuts” from the “Suction Manifold”.

STEP 5
Remove the “Suction Manifold”.

STEP 6
Remove the “O-Ring”, “Valve Seat” and “Ball” from the “Outer Chamber”.

ALF-11050-E-01 All-Flo
STEP 7
In order to remove both “Outer Chambers”, using two 9/16 inch wrenches, remove eight “Hex Head Cap Screws”, sixteen “Washers” and eight “Nuts” from each side.

STEP 8
Remove both “Outer Chambers” from the “Intermediate”.

STEP 9
Using two 1-1/8 Inch wrenches, remove “Outer Diaphragm Plate”, “Diaphragm” and “Inner Diaphragm Plate” from one side of the pump.

STEP 10
Placing the 1-1/8 inch wrench on the remaining “Outer Diaphragm Plate” and the 7/16 inch wrench on the “Diaphragm Rod Assembly”, remove the remaining “Outer Diaphragm Plate”, “Diaphragm” and “Inner Diaphragm Plate” from the other side of the pump.

PUMP WET END ASSEMBLY
To assemble the wet end of the pump, reverse the order of disassembly. Ensure all hardware is fastened in accordance with torque specifications (see page 17). Inverting one of the diaphragms during reassembly will facilitate ease of assembly.

Note: When using pumps built with PTFE O-Rings, always replace with new PTFE O-Rings, since the original O-Rings may not reseal the pump.
REPAIR AND ASSEMBLY

AIR VALVE REMOVAL

TOOLS NEEDED
1) One Wrench, 7/16 Inch
2) One Pick, General Purpose
3) One Pair of Pliers

**WARNING** Prior to servicing the pump, ensure that the air and fluid lines are closed and disconnected. While wearing personal protective equipment, flush, drain and process liquid from the pump in a safe manner.

**WARNING** Maintenance must not be performed when a hazardous atmosphere is present.

**STEP 1**
Using the 7/16 inch wrench, remove four “Hex Head Cap Screws”, four “Lock Washers”, four “Flat Washers” and four “Hex Nuts” (rear).

**STEP 2**
Remove the main “Air-Valve Assembly” from the pump.

**STEP 3**
Remove the “Air-Valve Gasket” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”.

**STEP 4**
Remove the “Shuttle Plate” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”. Note: The smooth shiny side of the shuttle plate should be toward the shuttle car.

**STEP 5**
Remove the “Shuttle” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”.

**STEP 6**
Using the pair of pliers, remove the “Air Valve End Plug” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”. Ensure the “O-Ring” is installed when reassembling.
STEP 7
Remove the “Air Valve Spool” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”. Note: The longer piston is on the plug side, insert larger chamfer first.

STEP 8
Using the pick, remove the “Lip Seal (Air Valve)” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”.

STEP 9
Using the pick, remove the second “Lip Seal (Air Valve)” from the main “Air-Valve Assembly”.

AIR VALVE ASSEMBLY
To assemble the air valve, reverse the order of disassembly. During assembly, ensure that the open side of the lip-seals are both facing each other inward. Install the shuttle plate with the smooth/shinny side toward the shuttle car. Lubrication of the air valve assembly, with a non-synthetic lubricant, is recommended. Magna-Lube or Magna-Plate are recommended for assembly lubrication (see detailed parts list for ordering information).

Note that if the lip-seals are installed incorrectly, they will be unable to rotate. Insert the spool, larger chamfer side first, the spool’s longer piston is to be on the plug side, ensure O-Ring is installed, and then the air-valve end plug into position.
REPAIR AND ASSEMBLY

PILOT VALVE REMOVAL

TOOLS NEEDED
1) One Screwdriver, Phillips #2
2) Two Wrenches, 7/16 Inch

WARNING Prior to servicing the pump, ensure that the air and fluid lines are closed and disconnected. While wearing personal protective equipment, flush, drain and process liquid from the pump in a safe manner.

WARNING Maintenance must not be performed when a hazardous atmosphere is present.

STEP 1
Using the screwdriver, remove three “Phillips Pan-Head Screws” in order to remove the “Retaining Plate”. Repeat for other side of the pump.

STEP 2
Remove the “Diaphragm Rod” and the “Pilot Sleeve Assembly” from the “Intermediate”.

STEP 3
Remove both “Lip Seals [Diaphragm Rod]” and both “End Spacers (Pilot Sleeve)” from the “Pilot Sleeve Assembly”. Remove both “O-Rings [End Spacer]” from both “End Spacers (Pilot Sleeve)”.

STEP 4
Remove three “Inner Spacers [Pilot Sleeve]” and four “O-Rings [Pilot Sleeve]” from the “Pilot Sleeve Assembly”.

STEP 5
Using two 7/16 inch wrenches, disassemble the “Diaphragm Rod Assembly” into its two parts.
Note: They are installed with thread locker.

STEP 6
Remove the “Pilot Sleeve” from the disassembled “Diaphragm Rod Assembly”.
**PILOT VALVE ASSEMBLY**

To assemble the pilot valve, reverse the order of disassembly. Should process fluid have contact with the pilot valve O-Rings, they should be replaced as swelling may occur and cause irregular operation. During assembly, ensure that the open side of the lip-seals are facing outward. Lubrication of the pilot sleeve assembly, with a non-synthetic lubricant, is recommended in order to facilitate re-assembly into the intermediate. Magna-Lube or Magna-Plate are recommended for assembly lubrication (see detailed parts list for ordering information).

**TORQUE SPECIFICATION CHART**

**RECOMMENDED TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1&quot; Pumps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manifold Bolts</td>
<td>100-110 in-lbs (11.3-12.4 N-m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber Bolts</td>
<td>75-85 in-lbs [8.48 - 9.61 N-m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Valve Bolts</td>
<td>40 in-lbs [4.52 N-m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaphragm Plates</td>
<td>165 in-lbs [18.6 N-m]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Always torque the chamber bolts prior to the manifold bolts. When reassembling, loosely tighten all external fasteners adjusting and aligning gradually, in an alternating fashion, tighten to torque requirements listed above.

Note: When using pumps built with PTFE O-Rings, always replace with new PTFE O-Rings, since the original O-Rings may not reseal the pump.
EXPLODED VIEW & PARTS LIST
A100-*P*-****-*** BOLTED PLASTIC

Open side of lip seals facing each other.

Open side of lip seal towards diaphragm
# PARTS LIST - BOLTED PLASTIC

**A100-*P*-*****-*****

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>PUMP MODEL</th>
<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AIR VALVE END PLUG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALL MODELS</td>
<td>11703-60</td>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AIR VALVE SPOOL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALL MODELS</td>
<td>10480-31</td>
<td>Acetal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AIR VALVE GASKET</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALL MODELS</td>
<td>12116-19</td>
<td>Nitrile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SHUTTLE PLATE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALL MODELS</td>
<td>10416-77</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SHUTTLE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALL MODELS</td>
<td>10415-00</td>
<td>Special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AIR VALVE BODY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALL MODELS</td>
<td>11614-60</td>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SLT WSHR (#8 X 1&quot;) SCREW</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ALL MODELS (NON-PTFE COATED)</td>
<td>12525-26</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SPLIT LOCK WASHER (3/8&quot;)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>ALL MODELS (NON-PTFE COATED)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>13</td>
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## PARTS LIST - BOLTED PLASTIC
### A100-*P*-*****-***

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<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>PUMP MODEL</th>
<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
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<td>Polypropylene</td>
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</table>

* Any Character

**NOTE:** DIAPHRAGM ROD CAN ONLY BE PURCHASED AS AN ASSEMBLY.

### DIAPHRAGM ROD ASSEMBLY
- Items 13 & 15
  - 1 ALL MODELS
  - 32000-00 Stainless Steel

**OPTIONAL ASSEMBLIES AVAILABLE**

### AIR VALVE ASSEMBLY
- Items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 43, 44
  - 1 ALL MODELS
  - AMK-100-P Various

### PILOT VALVE ASSEMBLY
- Items 14, 40, 42, 45, 46, 47
  - 1 ALL MODELS
  - APK-100-P Various

† WET END ASSEMBLY
- Items 19, 26, 27, 30, 31, 38
  - 1 ALL MODELS
  - AWE-100-P Various
## ELASTOMERS & REPAIR KITS
### WETTED ELASTOMERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELASTOMER</th>
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<td><strong>BUNA-N (NITRILE)</strong></td>
<td>is a general purpose elastomer used with water and many oils. Temperature range 10°F to 180°F (-12°C to 82°C).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GEOLAST®</strong></td>
<td>is an injection molded thermoplastic material with characteristics similar to Nitrile. Has excellent abrasion resistance. Temperature range 10°F to 180°F (-12°C to 82°C).</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>EPDM</strong></td>
<td>is a general purpose elastomer with good resistance to many acids and bases. Temperature range -40°F to 280°F (-40°C to 138°C).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SANTOPRENE®</strong></td>
<td>is an injection molded material with characteristics similar to EPDM. Has excellent abrasion resistance. Temperature range -40°F to 225°F (-40°C to 107°C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FKM</strong></td>
<td>is an elastomer with good corrosion resistance to a wide variety of chemicals. Temperature range -40°F to 350°F (-40°C to 177°C).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PTFE (POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE)</strong></td>
<td>is a thermoplastic polymer that is inert to most chemicals. Temperature range 40°F to 220°F (4°C to 104°C).</td>
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</table>

Most of the above elastomers are available in FDA approved formulations.

---

*Geolast® is a registered trademark of ExxonMobil Chemical Co.*
*Santoprene® is a registered trademark of ExxonMobil Chemical Co.*
*Hytrel® is a registered trademark of DuPont Performance Elastomers L.L.C.*
*Magnalube® is a registered trademark of Carleton-Stuart Corp.*

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**Warning:** The TX marking refers to the maximum surface temperature depending not on the equipment itself, but mainly on operating conditions. In this case, the maximum surface temperature depends upon the temperature of the process fluids.
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REGISTRATION FORM

Pump Model ___________________________ Pump Serial Number ___________________________

Company Name ______________________________________________________________________

Name ___________________________ Email ___________________________

Phone # ___________________________ City ___________________________ State ______ Zip ______

Qty of Pumps ___________________________ Fluid Pumping ___________________________

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22069 Van Buren Street, Grand Terrace, CA 92313-5651

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