

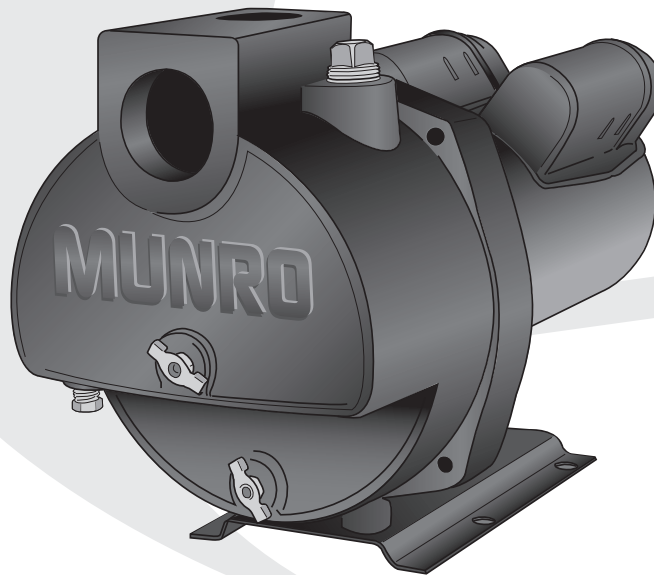
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Installation Manual

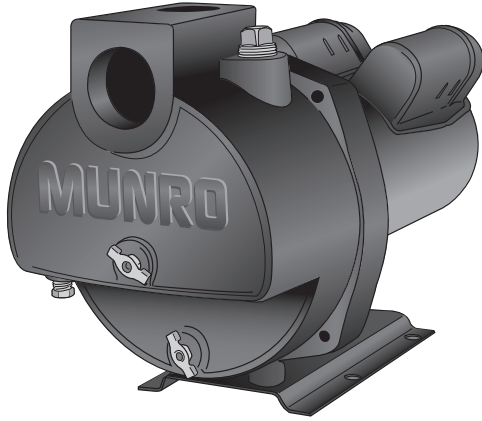
Operation Manual

LP1502B SERIES Self-Priming Centrifugal Pump



READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

MUNRO LP 1502 SERIES CENTRIFUGAL IRRIGATION PUMP



Read these installation instructions in detail before installing your pump. As pump performance depends largely on installation be sure to check the following:

1. Be certain the motor is connected for the correct line voltage being used (*check motor nameplate*).
2. Be certain the pump is completely primed before starting or damage may occur to the seal.

GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

1. Follow all local electrical and safety codes, as well as the National Electrical Code (NEC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
2. Replace damaged or worn wiring cord immediately.
3. Do not kink power cable or allow the cable to come in contact with oil, grease, hot surfaces, or chemicals.
4. Protect the power cable from coming in contact with sharp objects.
5. Be careful when touching the exterior of an operating motor - it may be hot enough to be painful or cause injury.
6. Make certain the power source conforms to the requirements of your equipment.

7. **Always disconnect power source before performing any work on or near the motor or its connected load.** If the power disconnect point is out-of-sight, lock it in the open position and tag it to prevent unexpected application of power. Failure to do so could result in fatal electrical shock.
8. Do not handle the pump with wet hands or when standing in water as fatal electrical shock could occur. Disconnect main power before handling unit for **ANY REASON!**
9. Unit must be securely and adequately electrically grounded. This can be accomplished by wiring the unit to a ground metal-clad raceway system or by using a separate ground wire connected to the bare metal of the motor frame or other suitable means.

LOCATION OF PUMP

1. Pump can be located at the water source or can be offset some distance away. For best performance, it should be located as close to the water source as is practical.
2. Location can be in the basement, a pit below ground, or in a pump house above ground.
3. To prevent motor damage due to moisture, ventilation and drainage must be provided.
4. The pump and all piping must be protected from freezing.
5. Pump and pipe line must be drained when not in use or if there is any danger of freezing.

WELL CONDITIONS

1. Wells should be pumped clean of all sand and foreign matter before installing the pump or damage may result to the operating parts.
2. The well must be capable of supplying enough water to satisfy the capacity of the pump and water needs. The water level must not draw down below the maximum rated suction lift of the pump or loss of capacity and prime will result.

SUCTION LIMITATIONS

1. Shallow well installation is satisfactory where the suction lift is less than 15 feet. Suction lift is the vertical lift plus losses due to friction loss.
2. Suction lift varies depending upon elevation (*altitude*) and water temperature.

TABLE 1 - PUMP PERFORMANCE

Model Number	Phase	HP	Suction Lift Feet	Capacity - U.S. Gallons Per Minute Discharge Pressure (PSI)								Shut Off Pressure PSI	Suction Pipe Tap	Discharge Pipe Tap
				20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90			
MULP1502B	1	2	5	—	—	75	67	56	38	0	0	80	2"	1-1/2"
MAXIMUM CASE PRESSURE — 150 PSI														

TABLE 2 - SPECIFICATIONS

HP	Type	Volts/Amps	Hz	RPM	Motor Voltage (Factory) Connected	Service Factor Motor Amps						Max Liquid Temp	Max▲ Suction Lift
						Single Phase			Three Phase				
						115V	208V	230V	208V	230V	460V		
2	One Ph	230	60	3450	230V	—	—	17.6	—	—	—	180°F	15 Ft.

▲ Suction lift varies, depending upon elevation (*altitude*) and water temperatures. † For amperage ratings consult motor nameplate.

PIPING

1. Plastic pipe, plastic hose or galvanized steel pipe may be used in the installation. Plastic pipe or hose must have a minimum pressure rating of 160 P.S.I. if used on the discharge side of the pump. Galvanized steel pipe must be in good condition — free of rust and scale. Threads should be sharp and cleanly cut.
2. Both the suction and discharge pipe should be no smaller than the corresponding tapings of the pump (*see Table 1*). If long runs are encountered, larger pipes should be used. Smaller pipe will reduce the capacity of the pump.
3. All joints and connections should have pipe sealing compound (*male threads only*) applied and drawn up tightly.

NOTE: The entire system must be air and water tight for efficient operation.

PUMP INSTALLATION

1. Refer to Diagram A, for typical installations. If galvanized pipe is used, both the suction and discharge pipe should be supported at a point near the pump to avoid strains being placed on the pump.
2. The suction pipe or hose should slope upwards from the water source to the pump. Locate the pump as close to the water as possible keeping the suction pipe as short as conditions permit.
3. Avoid dips or pockets in offset piping or air will accumulate at high points which will make priming difficult.

4. A foot valve located in the water or a check valve located as close to the water as possible will reduce priming time of the pump and help maintain prime. A strainer must be used on the suction line to filter out dirt and debris.
5. Install a gate valve and union in the discharge line. For removal of the pump for service, close the gate valve and disconnect the union.
CAUTION: Do not use a globe valve or other restricting type of valve at the discharge. This will seriously restrict the capacity of the pump.

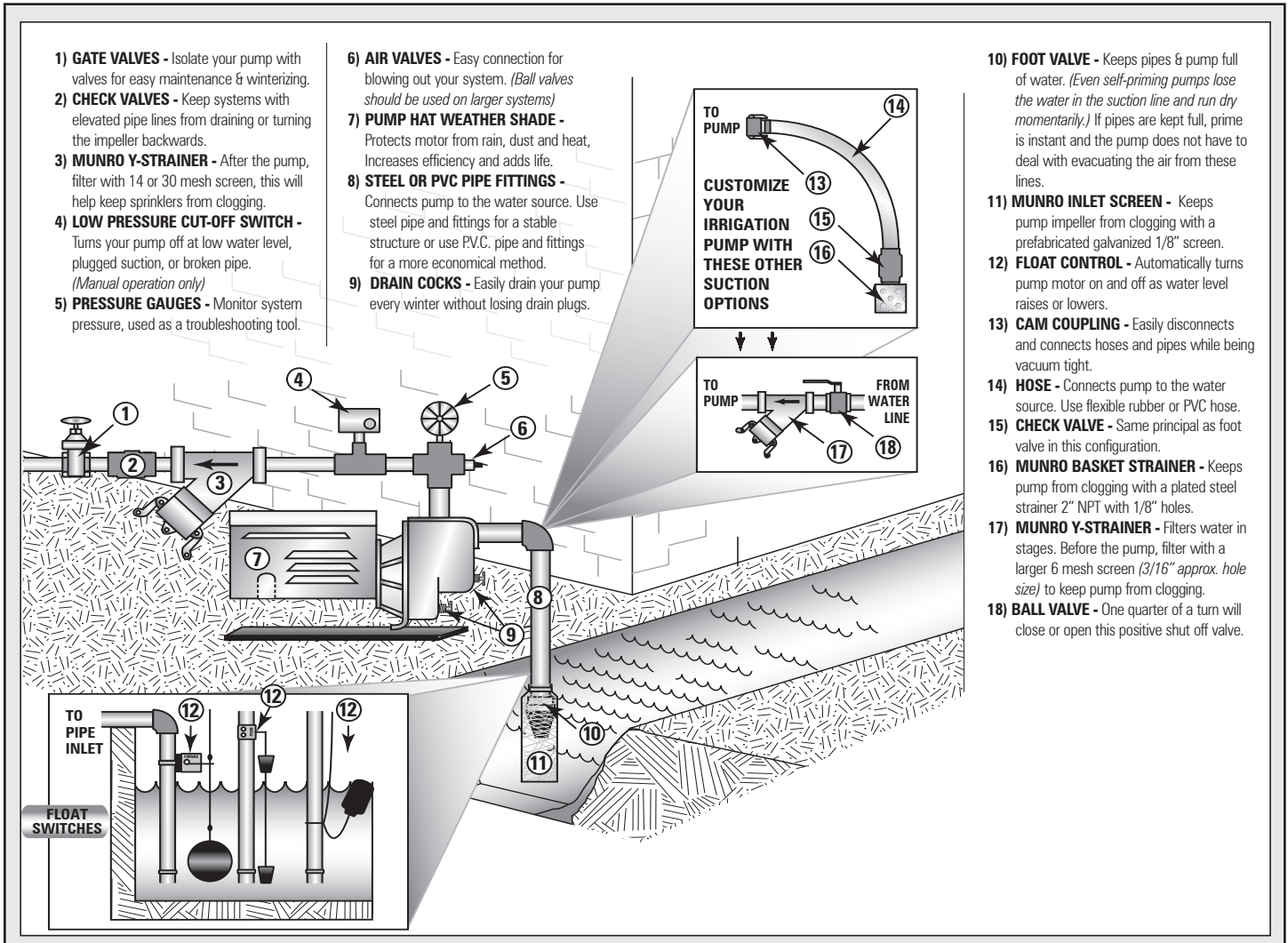
GROUNDING

CAUTION: To reduce the risk of electric shock the motor must be securely and adequately grounded to a grounded metal raceway system, or by using a separate grounding wire connected to bare metal on the motor frame, or to the grounding screw located inside motor terminal box, or other suitable means. Refer to National Electric Code (NEC Article 250 - Grounding) for additional information.

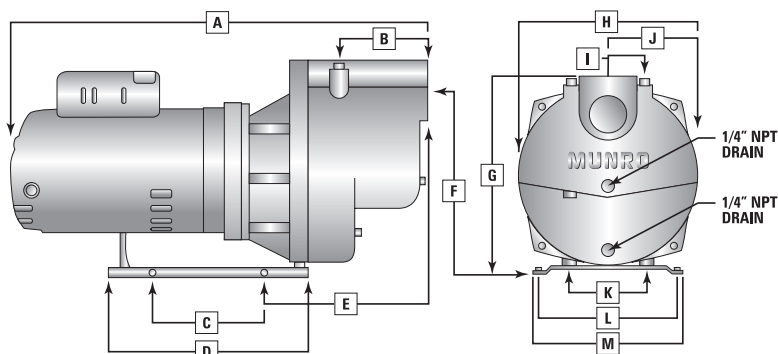
CAUTION: All wiring should be performed by a qualified electrician and in accordance with the national electric code and local electric codes.

WARNING: Failure to connect the motor frame to equipment grounding conductor by using green screw may result in serious electrical shock.

DIAGRAM A - TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS



LP 1502 DIMENSIONS



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
19.5"	4.25"	7.95"	14"	9.25"	11.25"	13.5"	11.5"	3"	5.75"	4"	7"	8"

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

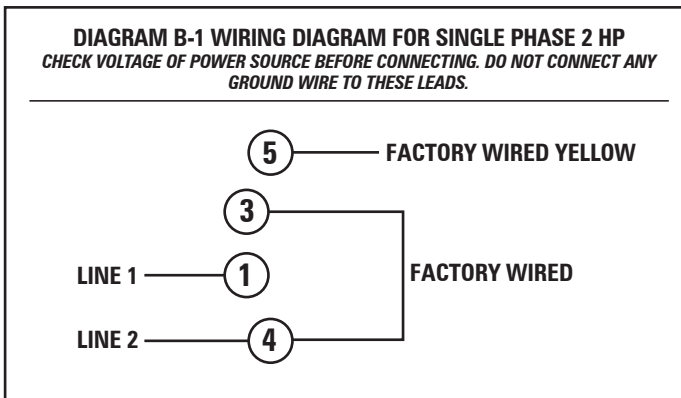
WIRING CONNECTIONS

- The unit is not waterproof and is not intended to be used in showers, saunas, or other potentially wet locations. The motor is designed to be used in a clean dry location with access to an adequate supply of dry cool air. Ambient temperature around the motor should not exceed 104°F or 40°C. For outdoor installations, motor is designed for rain — up to a 15° angle of impact. If conditions require increased protection, the pump must be protected by a cover that does not block air flow to, and around the motor. This unit is not weatherproof nor is it able to be submersed in water, or any other liquid.
- Single phase motors are 230 volts only.
- For proper electrical connections, refer to the connection diagram located on the nameplate of the motor or one of the following diagrams. Make sure connections are correct for the voltage being supplied to the motor.

WARNING: Always disconnect power source before performing any work on or near the motor or its power source. Failure to do so could result in personal injury or fatal electrical shock.

MOTOR PROTECTION

- All single-phase motors without thermal protection, must be wired externally. The overload protects the motor against burnout from over



WIRING SIZE CHART - DIAGRAM E

Distance from Motor Fuse Box Meter or Electrical Outlet	Single Phase	Three Phase	
	2 HP	2 HP	
	230V	230V	460V
0-50 Feet	12	14	14
50-100 Feet	12	14	14
100-150 Feet	12	14	14
150-200 Feet	10	12	14
200-300 Feet	10	10	12
Full Size (Amps)	20	15	15

• NOT ECONOMICAL TO RUN IN 115VOLT, USE 230 VOLT

load of low voltage, high voltage and other causes. The device is automatic and resets itself once the temperature has dropped to a safe point. Frequent tripping of the device indicates trouble in the motor or power lines and immediate attention is needed. The device should never be tampered with unless the trouble is located and corrected.

WARNING: Never examine, make wiring changes, or touch the motor before

disconnecting the main electrical supply switch. The thermal device may have opened the electrical circuit.

- All motors (single and three phase) should be equipped with a correctly fused disconnect switch to provide protection. Consult local or national electric codes for proper fuse protection based on the motor data, located on the motor nameplate.
- Undersize wiring can cause motor failure (low voltage), frequent cut-out of motor overload protector, television interference and even fire. Make certain wiring is adequately sized (See Diagram D), well insulated, and connected to a separate circuit outside the house in case of fire.

OPERATION

- When installation has been completed, remove the priming plug from the pump housing and fill the pump body and suction pipe completely with water. No additional water will be needed for subsequent start-ups unless the pump body is drained.
- After the pump is turned on, it will require 2-5 minutes before all the air is evacuated from the suction line and water begins to flow. If there is not water after 10 minutes, turn the pump off and verify the following:
 - Any air leaks on the suction line are eliminated.
 - Total suction lift is not greater than 20 feet at sea level.
 - Any restrictions in the discharge line such as a closed valve, must be remedied.

NOTE: Unit must be full of liquid before operating. Never run dry or against a closed discharge. Dry running or running unit against a closed discharge will cause damage to the shaft seal. Do not pump dirty water or abrasive liquids, or the same damage may occur as if running dry.

MOTOR ROTATION

- Single phase models run with CCW rotation only when facing the pump suction tapping and should not be reversed.

MAINTENANCE

Lubrication

- The pumps and motors require no lubrication. The ball bearings of the motor have been greased and sealed at the factory. Under normal operating conditions they should require no further greasing.

Freezing

- Drain the entire system if there is danger of freezing. Two drain valves are provided in the pump case for this purpose.

ROTARY SEAL ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: Make certain the power supply is disconnected before attempting to service the unit! The rotary seal assembly must be handled carefully to avoid damaging the precision lapped faces of the sealing components.

- Disengage pump body (Ref. No. 8) from motor (Ref. No. 1) and mounting ring (Ref. No. 2) by removing bolts.
(See parts list for reference numbers)
- Remove diffuser bolts and remove diffuser (Ref. No. 6).
- Remove impeller (Ref. No. 5).

NOTE: To remove the impeller use a 9/16" open end wrench to hold the motor shaft. The shaft flat area is located in the middle of the mounting ring.

- The rotary seal (Ref. No. 4) will come loose at this time. Use a screwdriver (or similar instrument) to pry the silicon carbide seal and the Viton gasket from the recess of the mounting bracket.

CAUTION: Be careful not to damage the motor shaft or recess surface. Damage to the shaft seal is most likely to occur during disassembly, and a new seal will be necessary.

5. Clean the recess and motor shaft thoroughly.
6. Install the new rotary seal assembly:
 - a. Insert the silicon carbide seal and the rubber gasket into the recess.

NOTE: To help facilitate installation, apply a light coating of oil to the outside diameter of the Viton gasket. Make certain the silicon carbide seal is kept clean and free of dirt and/or oil.

- b. Slip the remaining parts of the rotary seal assembly onto the motor shaft.
7. Replace the impeller and diffuser removed in Steps 2 and 3.
8. Insert rubber diffuser gasket (Ref. No. 7) into pump body cavity.
9. Reassemble the pump body to the mounting bracket.

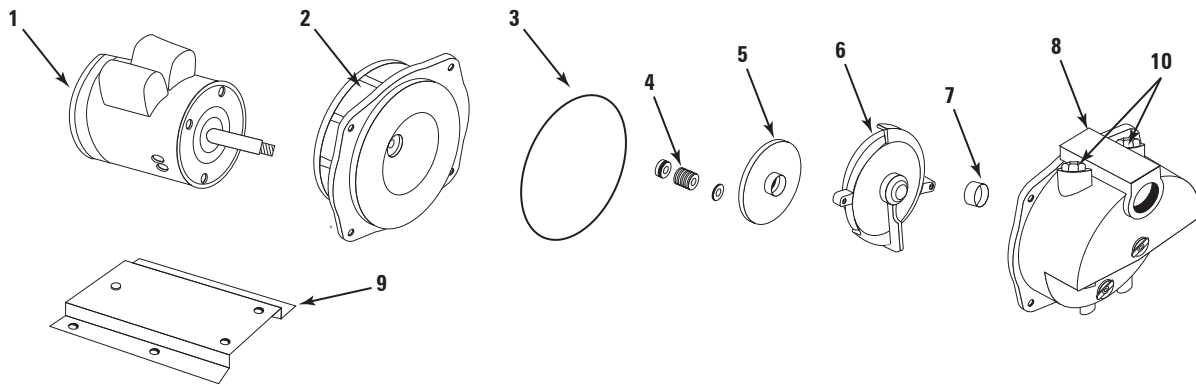
MOTOR REPLACEMENT

1. The LP1502B(3) motor can be replaced in the field by referring to the following instructions and the attached parts list.
2. Follow Steps 1 through 5 as outlined under rotary seal replacement to remove the pump body, diffuser, impeller and rotary seal.

3. Remove bolts that connect the motor (Ref. No. 1) and pull motor away.
4. Replace motor by positioning motor against the mounting frame and assembling with four 3/8" x 3/4" cap screws. The mounting base is connected at the bottom of the mounting frame with two 3/8" x 1/2" cap screws.
5. Follow Steps 6-10 of Rotary Seal Assembly to reassemble the remainder of the pump.

NOTE: Because damage to the shaft seal is most likely to occur in disassembly, a new seal will be necessary.

LP 1502 SERIES — SELF-PRIMER PUMP REPAIR PARTS



	SINGLE PHASE DESCRIPTION	HORSEPOWER	2
		MODEL NO.	LP1502B
		PART NO.	
1	MOTOR, NEMA J - 1 PHASE	MLP31064	1
▲	MOTOR ACCESS COVER		
▲	SCREW, ACCESS COVER		
2	MOUNTING RING	MLP32010	1
▲	HEX HD. CAP SCREWS 3/8 x 3/4"	MLP9010	4
3	GASKET, SQUARE CUT	MLP50010	1
4	SEAL, ROTARY W/SPRING	SC309	1
5	IMPELLER, BRASS "B" MODELS	MLP4020B	1
6	DIFFUSER	MLP22010	1
▲	HEX HD. CAP SCREWS 1/4 x 1"	MLP9020	2
7	DIFFUSER GASKET	MLP50020	1
8	PUMP BODY	MLP12010	1
▲	HEX HD. CAP SCREWS 7/16 x 1"	MLP9030	4
9	BASE	MLP82010	1
▲	HEX HD. CAP SCREWS 3/8 x 1/2"	MLP9040	2
▲	PET COCK	•	2
10	3/4" PRIMING PLUG	•	2
(•)	Standard Hardware Item		
(▲)	Not Shown		

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Little or no discharge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Casing not initially filled with water to prime pump 2. Total head too high 3. Suction lift too high, or too long 4. Impeller plugged 5. Hole or air leak in suction line 6. Foot valve too small 7. Impeller damaged 8. Foot valve or suction line not submerged deep enough in water 9. Insufficient inlet pressure or suction head 10. Suction piping too small 11. Motor wired incorrectly 12. Casing gasket leaking 13. Suction or discharge line valves closed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill pump casing 2. Shorten suction lift and/or change head 3. Lower suction lift, install foot valve and prime, or shorten length of suction line. 4. Clean impeller 5. Repair or replace suction line; the use of pipe sealing compound is recommended 6. Match foot valve to piping or install one size larger foot valve 7. Replace impeller 8. Submerge lower in water 9. Increase inlet pressure by adding more water to tank or increasing back pressure 10. Increase to pump inlet size or one size larger 11. Check wiring diagram for correct wiring 12. Replace gasket 13. Open suction and/or discharge lines
Pump will not deliver water or develop pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No priming water in casing 2. Mechanical seal is leaking 3. Leak in suction line 4. Discharge line is closed and priming air has nowhere to go 5. Suction line (or valve) is closed 6. Poor pump performance 7. Foot valve is leaking 8. Suction screen is clogged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill pump casing 2. Replace seal (<i>See Rotary Seal Replacement</i>) 3. Repair or replace 4. Open discharge line 5. Open suction line or valve 6. Replace worn parts 7. Replace foot valve 8. Clean or replace screen
Loss of suction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air leak in suction line 2. Suction lift is too high 3. Insufficient inlet pressure or suction head 4. Clogged foot valve or strainer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair or replace suction line 2. Lower suction lift, install foot valve and prime 3. Increase inlet pressure by adding more water to tank or increasing back pressure 4. Unclog
Pump vibrates and/or makes excessive noise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mounting plate or foundation not rigid enough 2. Foreign material in pump 3. Impeller damaged 4. Worn motor bearings 5. Suction lift too high 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinforce 2. Disassemble pump and clean 3. Replace impeller 4. Replace bearings 5. Lower suction lift, install foot valve and prime
Pump will not start or run	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper wiring 2. Blown fuse or open circuit breaker 3. Loose or broken wiring 4. Stone or foreign object lodged in impeller 5. Motor shorted out 6. Thermal overload has opened circuit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check wiring diagram on motor 2. Replace fuse or close circuit breaker 3. Tighten connections, replace broken wiring 4. Disassemble pump and remove foreign object 5. Replace 6. Allow unit to cool, restart after reason for overload has been determined
Pump leaks at shaft	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worn mechanical seal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace (<i>see Rotary Seal Replacement</i>)

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on this or any other product, contact your
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