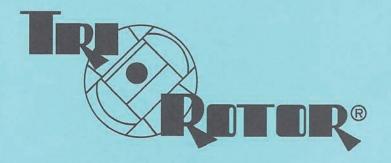
INSTRUCTION MANUAL WITH PICTORIALIZED PARTS LIST



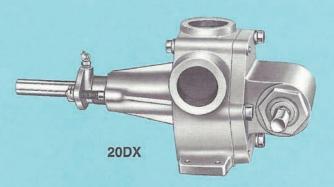
SERIES 20

Positive Displacement Rotary Piston Pumps



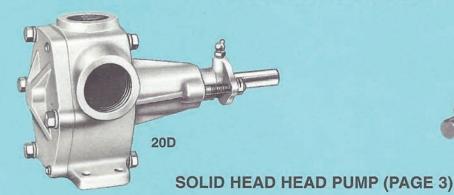


VARIABLE CONTROL HEAD PUMP (PAGE 2)

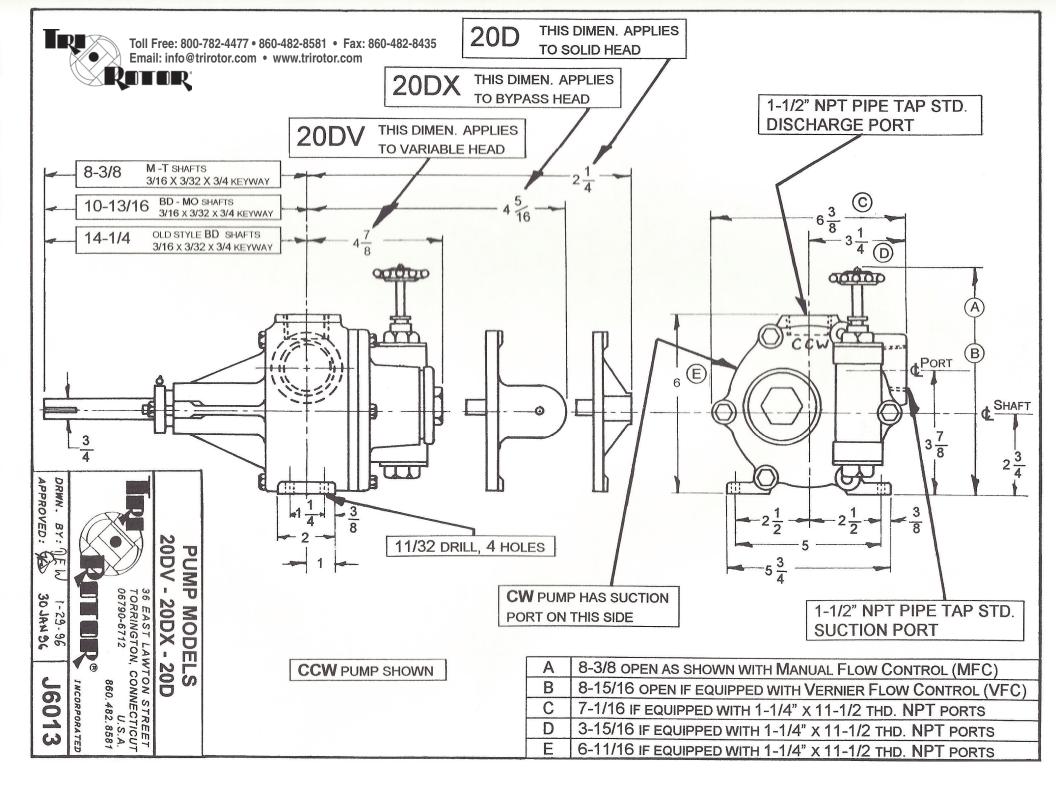




BYPASS HEAD PUMP (PAGE 3)







SERIES 20 PUMPS

MODEL 20DV, 20CPV VARIABLE VOLUME PUMP, 20DX, 20CPX BYPASS HEAD PUMP, 20D, 20CP SOLID HEAD PUMP RATED 20 GPM @ 1140 RPM (MAXIMUM RATING 30 GPM @ 1800 RPM)

PUTTING PUMP INTO SERVICE

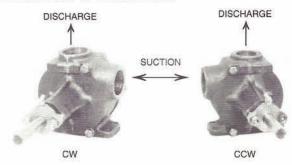
CAUTION: When receiving a pump, carefully check for damage, broken port seals, and misalignment incurred during shipping.

CORRECT PIPING HOOK-UP: The series 20 pump comes with two 1 1/2" N.P.T. ports (1 1/4" optional) designed for use with schedule 40 steel pipe. Connect piping based on direction of shaft rotation.

SERIES 20 CW (CLOCKWISE) rotation pump has the suction port on the right side and discharge port on top (VIEWED WITH SHAFT END TOWARDS YOU), and indicated by arrows cast into body.

SERIES 20 CCW (COUNTER CLOCKWISE) rotation pump has the suction port on the left side and discharge on top.

 Any pump may be run in reverse temporarily for such purposes as stripping lines etc.
 WARNING: CAVITATION COULD ENSUE



MOUNTING AND ALIGNMENT

The following will cause misalignment:

- (1) Warped base plate (correct by shimming pump and drive components)
- (2) Pipe strain (correct by using hangers or appropriate pipe supports)

If pump is connected to drive member by couplings, shim components until coupling halves are aligned.

To prevent misalignment of pump and drive components, fasten base securely in place using the foundation bolt holes provided.

- SHAFT SHOULD ALWAYS BE TURNABLE BY HAND
- As a last check before starting pump: remove gland nuts and slide packing gland out of housing. If gland does not slide back into housing without interference, pump and drive shafts are misaligned.

DIRECT MOTOR DRIVE "(M/S and M)" UNITS and Close Coupled "(CFM)" UNITS: Abutting shafts must be at least 1/8 of an inch apart and coupling inserts and/or chains should be loose enough to prevent end thrust on pump shaft. We recommend couplings with metal inserts, not rubber or plastic.

BELT DRIVEN "(BD)" UNITS and OPEN GEAR "(MO)" UNITS: An outboard bearing must be used to prevent side thrust on pump shaft. Pump shaft must be free to slide longitudinally through outboard bearing, so that rotor group will not be forced against pump case components. For BD units, align sheaves using straight edge or stretched cord. For MO units, proper alignment and engagement of gear and pinion can be checked by passing foil or cellophane through them. CAUTION: Use gear and pinion set of same pressure angle else fibre motor pinion life will be short.

NOTE: WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ITEM NOT OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

PACKING GLAND

The packing gland serves a dual function; first as packing follower and second as a bearing which, with the shaft housing bushing, forms a support for the rotor and shaft. As shipped from the factory the gland is LOOSE ENOUGH TO BE ROCKED BY HAND. At first start-up DO NOT tighten gland until pump has run long enough for packing to expand from absorption of pumpage. Thereafter, to adjust, tighten nuts evenly one-quarter turn at a time and adjust enough to reduce leakage - NO MORE - a drop or two of the pumpage should normally drip from the gland every few minutes (except of course with mechanical seals, or external scavenging systems). SHAFT SHOULD ALWAYS BE TURNABLE BY HAND. LUBRICATE SHAFT, THROUGH FITTING PROVIDED, WHILE PUMP IS UNDER OPERATING PRESSURE A MINIMUM OF EVERY 8 HOURS DURING NORMAL OPERATION. This applies for pumps with Zero Leak Packings or Mechanical Seals to prevent forcing the lubricant back through the packing or seal. For pumps with Food Grade Packing, use only FDA approved lubricant.

VARIABLE CONTROL HEAD MODEL 20DV, 20CPV

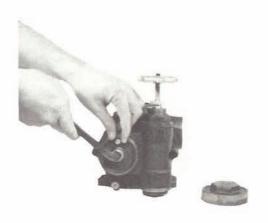
The Variable Volume Control head mounted on a standard Tri-Rotor pump body allows for both automatic and/or manual changes in the flow rate of the pump. The automatic response occurs with changes in the operating pressure of the system, causing a spring-loaded hydraulic control mechanism to adjust internally, the stroke of the pump. By using flow controls, the operator can make manual adjustments to increase or decrease the discharge rate as desired.

MANUAL AND VERNIER FLOW CONTROLS

Two flow controls are available: the Manual Flow Control (MFC) for rough adjustments, or Vernier Flow Control (VFC) which is graduated for fine setting and metering. These enable the operator to vary the discharge rate infinitely from 100% down to zero without stopping the pump or changing speed. The plunger under the control stem and control lever assembly, fix the stroke length, i.e. displacement of the pistons.

TO ADJUST CONTROL SPRING TENSION (3 STEPS)

- STEP 1 STOP PUMP. Unscrew lettered spring cap and insert spring adjusting wrench as shown. Pull wrench toward "increase" and remove pawl pin. DO NOT LET WRENCH GET AWAY. NOTE alignment of holes between pawl plate and underlying top spring plate. Unwind to release spring tension, counting number of top spring plate holes passing hole originally containing pawl pin.
- STEP 2 To reset, pull wrench in direction of "increase" (note arrows on head shell) until the spring begins to tighten against the control lever assembly. Note first coinciding set of holes. Thereafter, continue turning wrench, DO NOT LET WRENCH GET AWAY, until third top spring plate hole is seen. Insert pawl pin to lock top spring plate in this position. Pump will now develop approximately 25 PSI when running against a closed discharge line.



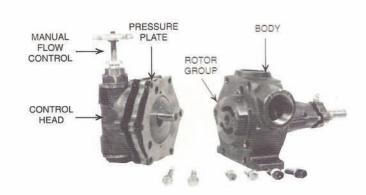
STEP 3 – For greater pressure, turn wrench to higher hole position. With standard spring, each hole represents 5 PSI, DO NOT EXCEED 7 holes. Heavy duty spring gives approximately 12 PSI per hole, DO NOT EXCEED 7 holes, at which, its maximum setting of 100 PSI has been reached.

CAUTION: Spring adjusting wrench is designed to bend if operator exceeds the allowable tension.

TO REVERSE DIRECTION OF ROTATION

The rotation of the **20DV**, **20CPV** pump may **not** be reversed in the field for extended periods of time. The pump may be run in reverse **TEMPORARILY** for such purposes as stripping the lines, etc.

 To reverse direction of rotation, a variable control head pump of opposite rotation must be ordered from the factory. See "putting pump into service" section on page 1.





BYPASS HEAD MODEL 20DX, 20CPX

This Tri-Rotor pump model has an integral dash pot relief valve in head. The standard spring can be set up to 60 PSI at which pressure it will bypass full volume; the heavy duty spring can be set up to 100 PSI.

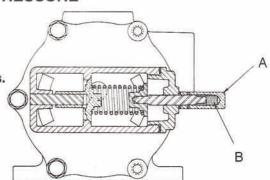
TO ADJUST BYPASS RELIEF PRESSURE

Remove hexagonal cap (A) and loosen locknut. Turn adjusting screw (B) in to increase pressure and out to decrease pressure. With: **Standard Spring**, **#J941**, (Min. 5 PSI/Max. 60 PSI).

Each full turn represents approx. 2 PSI. Do not exceed 16 total turns. Heavy Duty Spring, #J2010, (Min. 50 PSI/Max, 100 PSI).

Each full turn represents 7 PSI. Do not exceed 11 total turns.

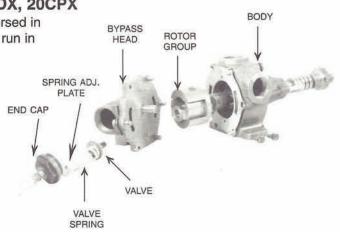
Tighten locknut and replace hexagonal cap, making sure J1014 gaskets are in place.



TO REVERSE DIRECTION OF ROTATION 20DX, 20CPX

The rotation of the **20DX**, **20CPX** pump may **not** be reversed in the field for extended periods of time. The pump may be run in reverse **TEMPORARILY** for such purposes as stripping the lines, etc.

 To reverse direction of rotation, a bypass head pump of opposite rotation must be ordered from the factory. See "putting pump into service" section on page 1.



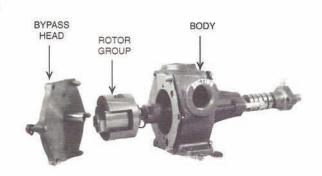
SOLID HEAD MODEL 20D, 20CP

The Model 20D, 20CP has a solid head with the shuttle pin set in a fixed position to give constant volume for simple transfer service. A RELIEF VALVE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN THE DISCHARGE LINE FOR PROTECTION.

TO REVERSE DIRECTION OF ROTATION 20D, 20CP

The rotation of the **20D**, **20CP** pump may **not** be reversed in the field for extended periods of time. The pump may be run in reverse **TEMPORARILY** for such purposes as stripping the lines, etc.

 To reverse direction of rotation, a solid head pump of opposite rotation must be ordered from the factory See "putting pump into service" section on page 1.





SERIES 20 PUMPS

RATED 20 G.P.M. @1140 R.P.M. Toll Free: 800-782-4477 • 860-482-8581

Fax: 860-482-8435 Email: info@trirotor.com www.trirotor.com

MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED PUMP SPEEDS FOR VARIOUS VISCOSITIES

	SERIES 20 20 GPM @ 1140		
Rating			
Displacement Factor	1.76 Gals/100 Revs. 1-1/4" x 11-1/2" THD NPT		
Port Size			
SSU / CPS	RPM	GPM	Suct.
40 / 4	1800*	30.0	1 1/4
100 / 20	1180° 1160° 1130 1120 1080	21.0	1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4
400 / 78		20.6	
600 / 125		20.4	
800 / 165		19.9	
1,000 / 200		19.7	
1,600 / 335		19.0	1 1/4
2,000 / 410		18.6	1 1/2
3,000 / 620	1010	17.7	1 1/2
5,000 / 1,060	950	16.7	2
8,000 / 1,700	880	15.5	2
9,000 / 1,900	860	15.1	2

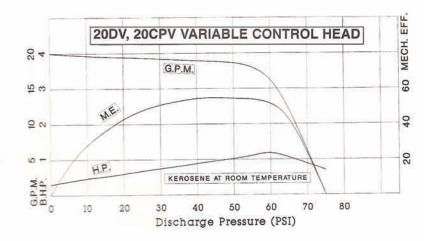
For Viscosities Below, Pump Must Have Relieved Rotor Group

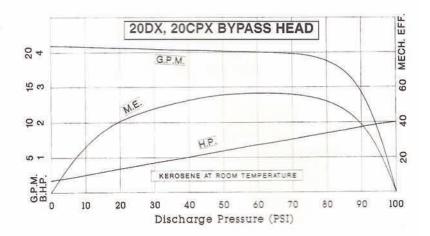
(For Sticky, Tacky Fluids)

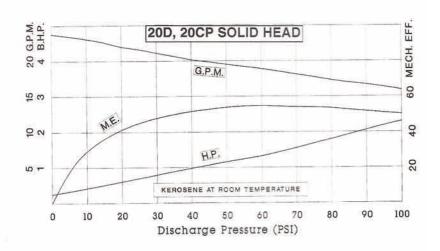
Port Size	1-1/2" x 11-1/2" THD NPT		
10,000 / 2,150	1000	17.6	2
15,000 / 3,100	960	16.9	21/2
20,000 / 4,250	880	15.5	21/2
30,000 / 6,500	800	14.1	3
40,000 / 8,610	680	12.0	3
50,000 / 10,800	560	9.9	3
75,000 / 16,210	400	7.0	3
100,000 / 21,625	240	4.2	3

^{*} Use 1-1/2" ports at speeds above 1140 RPM.

GENERAL RULE: Viscous fluids which retain their "slipperiness" or which readily thin out with slight temperature increase or agitation do not require a relieved rotor group.





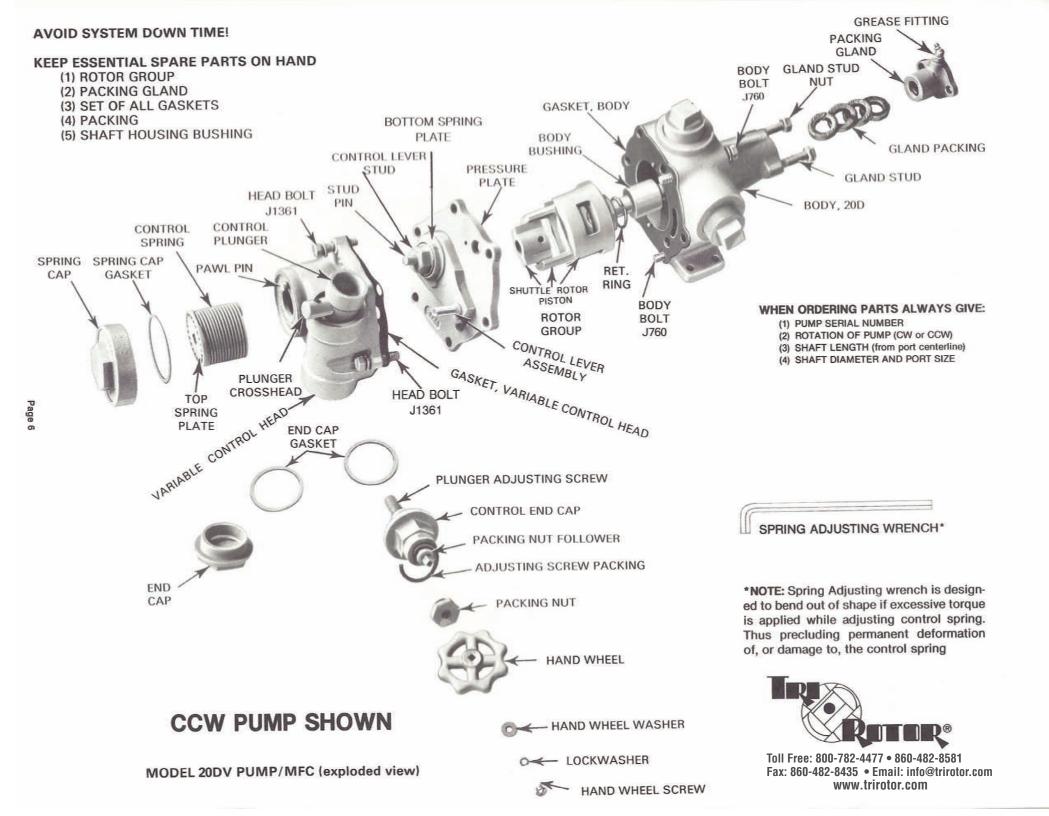


CAUTION: Suction piping diameter and length must be separately determined, regardless of pump port size, where (1) volatile liquids or (2) viscous pumpages are concerned. The sizes shown in the above chart are for suction lines no longer than 10 feet and containing no more than 2 pipe fittings.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

THOUBLESHOOTING GOIDE				
TROUBLE	TYP VARIABLE HEAD	E OF PU BYPASS HEAD	SOLID HEAD	LOOK FOR
N	•	•	•	CW PUMP RUNNING CCW, OR VICE VERSA (1)* MOTOR WIRING REVERSED PIPING TO WRONG PORTS
	•	•	•	DISCHARGE HEAD TOO HIGH PIPING TOO SMALL, TOO LONG (4) VISCOSITY TOO HIGH (4)
0				FLOW CONTROL TURNED DOWN TO ZERO
F L O W	•			PAWL PIN MISSING (2) CONTROL SPRING (2) - not adjusted - wound backwards - distorted - broken out of top or bottom spring plate
		•		RELIEF VALVE SPRING - not adjusted (3) - not in correct position (3) - spring broken
	•			PLUNGER FROZEN IN BOTTOM POSITION - corroded parts - pumpage shear sensitive - dirt accumulation preventing movement
		•		RELIEF VALVE - not fully seated (3) - stuck on valve guide pin - need lapping into seat - spring adjusting plate missing
	•	•	•	INADEQUATE PRIMING CONDITIONS SUCH AS - suction line air leak - foot valve stuck - lift too great - altitude too high - vapor lock
CAVITATING		•		ROTOR GROUP WORN / MECHANICAL SEAL WORN OR BROKEN
CAVITATING VIBRATING HIGH AMP. DRAIN	•	•	•	STARVED SUCTION LINE DUE TO - suction line restricted - viscosity too great for piping - RPM too high for viscosity (4)
нот	•	•	•	PACKING TOO TIGHT (1) MISALIGNED PUMP (1) INSUFFICIENT LUBRICATION OF SHAFT (1)
		•		TOO LONG RUNNING IN FULL BYPASS CYCLE OR ZERO STROKE
	•	•	•	OVERSPEEDING (4) CAVITATION
PUMP FROZEN CAN'T TURN SHAFT	•	•	•	PACKING TOO TIGHT (1) MISALIGNMENT (1) OBSTRUCTION IN ROTOR GROUP - rotor group part broken RUSTED PARTS- blush rust causing parts to seize together
	•	•	•	PUMPAGE - shear sensitive - congealed - caramelized - solidified TEMPERATURE OF ALL BRONZE OR BRONZE FITTED PUMP EXCEEDING 140° F ROTOR GROUP NOT RELIEVED
NOISY PUMP	•	•	•	CAVITATION WORN ROTOR GROUP AIR LEAK INTO SUCTION LINE
	•	•		PLUNGER OR VALVE BOUNCING DUE TO - suction line restriction - relief valve in discharge line reacting with pump spring setting - PIPING RESONANCE
EXCESSIVE LEAKAGE FROM PACKING GLAND	•	•	•	PACKING NUTS INCORRECTLY ADJUSTED PACKING WORN MECHANICAL SHAFT SEAL WORN OR BROKEN SHAFT SCORED
REDUCTION OF FLOW OR PRESSURE	•			PAWL PIN BROKEN CONTROL SPRING SETTING INCORRECT (2) CONTROL PLUNGER STUCK (2)
		•		BYPASS SPRING SETTING INCORRECT (3) VALVE UNSEATED OR WORN (3)
	•	•	•	PUMP WORN RESTRICTION OR TOO HIGH VISCOSITY IN SUCTION LINE (4)
PREMATURE WEAR SHORT PUMP LIFE	•	•	•	MISALIGNMENT - end or side thrust on shaft (1) PACKING TOO TIGHT OR ADJUSTED INCORRECTLY DIRTY OR ABRASIVE PUMPAGE RUNNING PUMP DRY - repeated suction lift OVERSPEEDING (4) NON-LUBRICATING PUMPAGE OPERATING ABOVE 50 PSI & 350 RPM
	•			FLOW CONTROL SET BELOW 25% CAPACITY FOR TOO LONG PERIODS SUCTION LINE RESTRICTED CAUSING PLUNGER "BOUNCE"
SCORED OR GOUGED PARTS	•	•	•	MISALIGNMENT (1) - transmittal of end thrust from motor shaft excessive belt tension - PIPE STRAIN - OVER TIGHTENING OF GLAND (1)

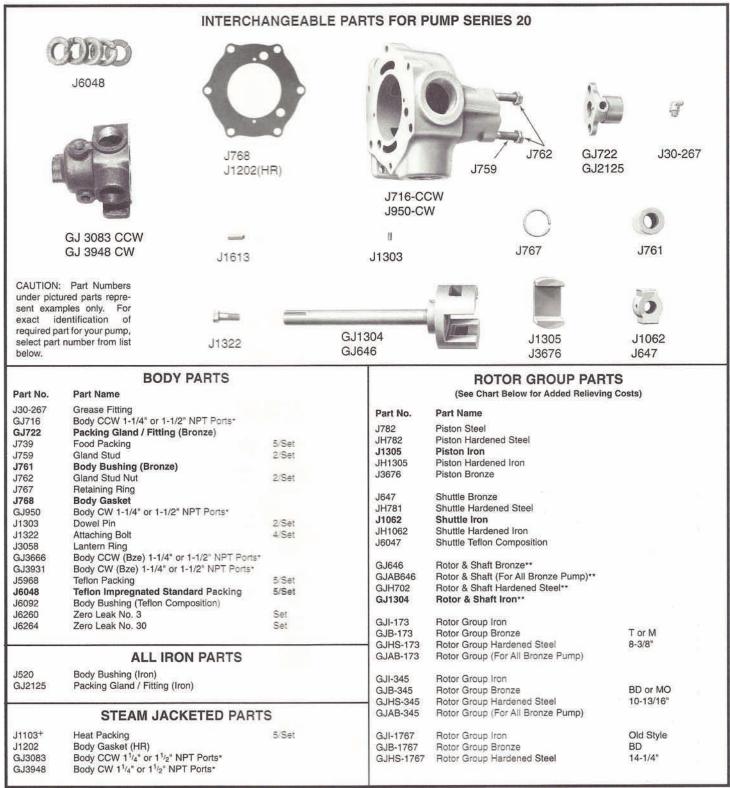
^{*} NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS PERTAIN TO PAGE NUMBERS WHERE MORE INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND.



WHEN ORDERING PARTS ALWAYS GIVE:

- 1) PUMP SERIAL NUMBER
- 2) ROTATION OF PUMP (CW or CCW)
- 3) SHAFT LENGTH (from port centerline)





^{*}Includes Bushing, Retaining Ring and Pins. (Specify Port Size)

**Furnished with following shaft lengths: T or M 8-3/8", MO or BD 10-13/16", Old Style BD 14¹/₄".

+For temperatures under 500°F, use J6048

WHEN FOLLOWING PARTS ARE RELIEVED (REL), ADVISE

Shuttle Piston Rotor & Shaft Rotor Group

NOTE: ALWAYS GIVE PUMP SERIAL NUMBER WHEN ORDERING PARTS.

Toll Free: 800-782-4477 • 860-482-8581 • Fax: 860-482-8435 Email: info@trirotor.com • www.trirotor.com

WHEN ORDERING PARTS ALWAYS GIVE:

1) PUMP SERIAL NUMBER

VERNIER FLOW CONTROL PARTS

9/set

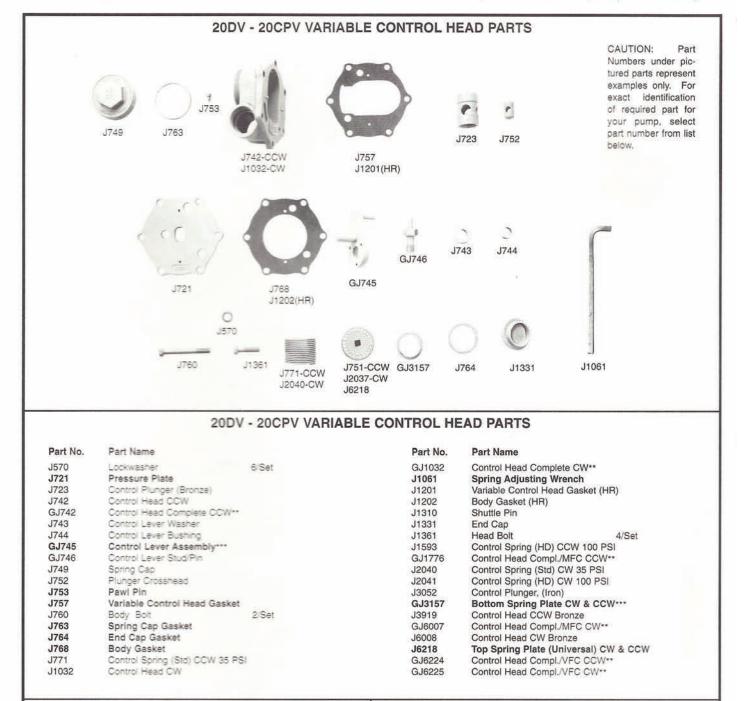
Vernier Flow Control Complete Plunger Adjusting Screw

Adjusting Screw Packing

Part Name Packing Nut

End Cap

- 2) ROTATION OF PUMP (CW or CCW)
- 3) SHAFT LENGTH (from port centerline)



Part Name

Packing Nut

Adjusting Screw

Control End Cap

Handwheel

Part No.

.1504

J505

J803

J804

G.1805

J1194

Manual Flow Control Complete

Adjusting Screw Packing

MANUAL FLOW CONTROL PARTS

DV CPV Part No.

GJ3069

J3074

J3075

J3669

J504

^{**} Advise if Standard or Heavy Duty Spring required.

^{***} Parts GJ745 and GJ 3157 should be ordered together as replacement parts.

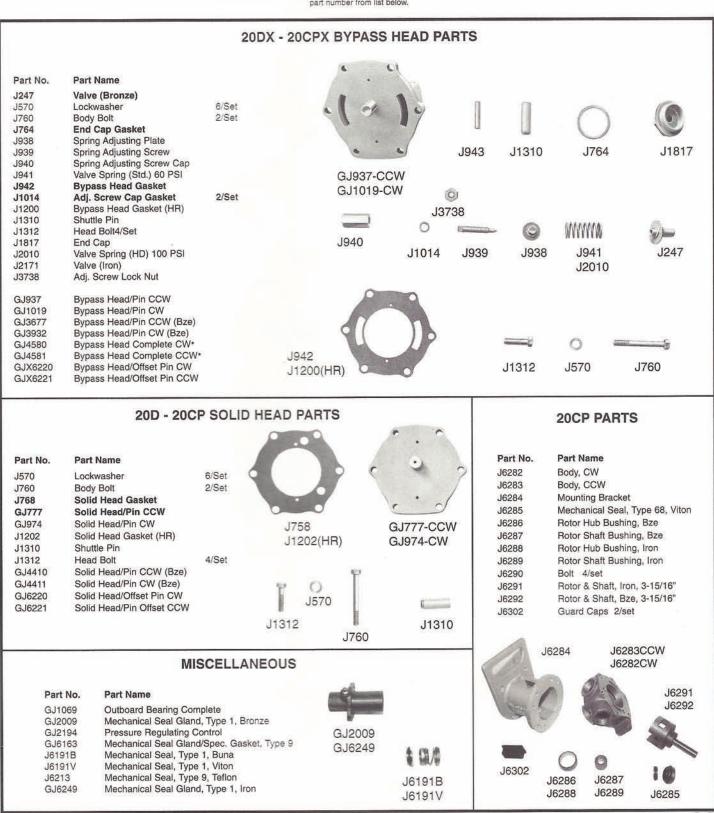
WHEN ORDERING PARTS ALWAYS GIVE:

- 1) PUMP SERIAL NUMBER
- 2) ROTATION OF PUMP (CW or CCW)
- 3) SHAFT LENGTH (from port centerline)



20DX - 20CPX BYPASS HEAD PARTS AND 20D - 20CP SOLID HEAD PARTS

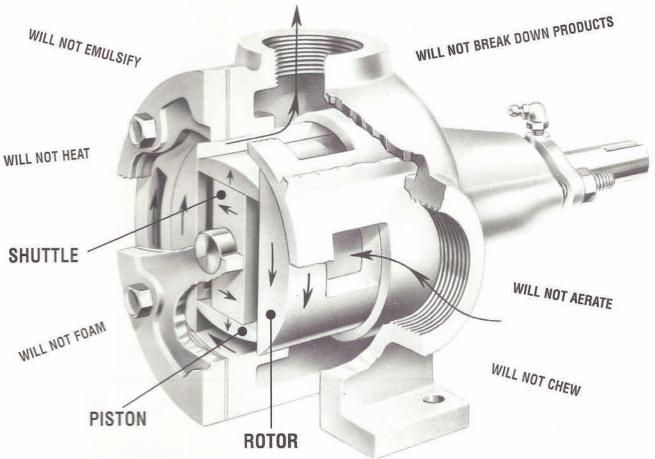
CAUTION: Part Numbers under pictured parts represent examples only. For exact identification of required part for your pump, select part number from list below.



^{*}Advise if Standard or Heavy Duty Spring required.

DX CPX D CP





The mechanical principle of the Tri-Rotor Pump is explained as follows and incorporates the pump casing, the rotor, the piston, and the shuttle. The rotor is a liquid-tight fit within the casing, with the piston and shuttle being equally liquid-tight in their fit to each other and to the rotor. In operation, the piston slides back and forth in the rotor slot, drawing liquid from one end of the rotor slot and discharging from the opposite end. At the same time, the shuttle slides back and forth within the piston slot (picture), drawing liquid through one rotor port and discharging through the other. The rotor, which functions as a rotating valve, channels the liquid from the intake port around through the casing and out the discharge port.

This action, while rotary, actually accomplishes the same type of pumping principle as a direct-acting piston pump. There are, therefore, two direct-acting pistons pumping through two cylinders, being valved by the rotary action of the rotor.

The reciprocating piston action is accomplished by the center bearing of the shuttle which rotates on a shuttle pin eccentric to the rotor shaft. Since the rotor is concentric with the shaft and the shuttle bearing is eccentric to the shaft, a reciprocating action of the piston and shuttle within their respective cylinder slots is created by revolving the rotor. Four overlapping strokes of the piston and shuttle for each revolution of the rotor create a smooth discharge with pulsation reduced to a minimum. An extremely high volumetric efficiency is obtained because of the piston-type action and the liquid-tight fit of the moving members.

Highly viscous materials are easily handled with exceptionally high volumetric efficiency while thin, volatile materials are handled with little loss in slippage through the pumping members. Materials critical to agitation are handled with little or no mechanical beating, since the product is carried through the pump by piston action without being subjected to the combination centrifugal and gear or paddle agitation.