FLUX

More than just pumps

MAGSON

magnetically coupled centrifugal pumps

MPL

Operating Manual

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1. Declaration of conformity

EC Declaration of Conformity

pursuant to the EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC, Annex II 1. A

Manufacturer:

FLUX-GERÄTE GMBH
Talweg 12
D-75433 Maulbronn

CE

Description and identification of the machine:

Product:	Centrifugal pump
Type:	MAGSON, series MA(S), MM, MML, MPL, MPLN, MPT, MMT
Trade name:	Magnetically coupled (self-priming) centrifugal pump,in horizontal alignment
Function:	Pumps of the MAGSON series are designed to operate as centrifugal pumps and are used to pump liquids.

It is explicitly stated that the machine corresponds to all relevant provisions of the following EC Directives:

2006/42/EC	Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and the European Council from 17 May 2006 concerning machinery and the amendment to the 95/16/EC Directive (new version) (1)
2014/30/EU	Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast)
2014/35/EU	Directive 2014/35 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of February 26, 2014 on the harmonization of the legal provisions of the member states on the provision of electrical equipment for use on the market within certain voltage limits (new version)

Source of applied harmonised standards according to Article 7 Paragraph 2:

Type A standard

EN ISO 12100:2010-11	Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)

Type B standard

EN ISO 13732-1:2008	Ergonomic of the thermal environment – Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces – Part 1: Hot surfaces (ISO 13732-1:2008)
EN 1032:2003+A1:2008	Mechanical vibration – Testing of mobile machinery in order to determine the vibration emission value
EN 60204-1:2018	Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements

Type C standard

809:1998+A1:2009/AC:2010	Pumps and pump units for liquids – Common safety requirements
EN 61000-6-4:2007/A1:2011	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-4: Generic standards; Emission standards for industrial environments
EN 61000-6-2:2005/AC:2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments
EN 60034-1:2010/AC:2010	Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance
EN 60034-5/:2020	Rotating electrical machines – Part 5: Degrees of protection provided by the integral design of rotating electrical machines (IP Code) – Classification
EN 60034-6:1993-11	Rotating electrical machines – Part 6: Methods of cooling (IC Code)
EN 60034-9/2005+A1 :2007	Rotating electrical machines – Part 9: Noise limits

01.08.2022 / FLUX-GERÄTE GMBH
Klaus Hahn
Geschäftsführer / Managing Director

2. Basic information

2.1 Notes on the operating manual

This operating manual has been prepared to meet all product-specific and user-related requirements of the law and of all relevant regulations and rules, technical standards, directives and agreements.

The manual includes important information on the functioning of MAGSON magnetically coupled centrifugal pumps and how to use, install, service and dispose of them.

In the following, the magnetically coupled centrifugal pumps are referred to as "pump".

Before putting the pump into operation, carefully read the operating manual and make sure that it is always ready at hand to all users of the pump.

Complying with all instructions of this operating manual is an essential prerequisite to guarantee the safe operation and maintenance of the pump.

Make sure that all operators and service technicians have fully read and understood the manual before they start working at or with the pump.

2.2 Validity of data

All technical data, dimensions and indications of weight etc. were valid at the day when this manual went to press. Specifications listed here may differ from the actual design of the pump but will not modify any relevant information in principle.

2.3 Purpose

MAGSON pumps are designed to function as centrifugal pumps delivering fluids.

2.4 Use to the intended purpose

MAGSON pumps must only be used to deliver fluids of watery viscosity without coarse solids. So the fluids meant to be delivered are

- water and aqueous solutions,
- acids,
- bases,
- similar fluids free of magnetizable metal particles.

Do not use the pump to deliver

- inflammable or explosive fluids,
- solids-bearing or abrasive fluids,
- fluids being used to process food because the pump has not been certified according to FDA or EC 1935/2004 standards.

If you want to deliver solids-bearing or abrasive fluids, please contact the pump's manufacturer.

2.5 Anticipated misuse

The pump is misused if

- # it is used other than to the intended purpose;
- # it is operated beyond its defined limits;
- # it is used to deliver inadmissible fluids like fluids containing magnetizable metal particles or coarse contaminants, for example.

2.6 Limits of use

Dimensional limits

For dimensions of the pump see ↗ Dimensioned drawings in the Appendix page 27 foll.

For technical data of the pump see ↗ Appendix page 30 foll.

Other limits

Working temperature:	-40 to +90 °C for PP and PVDF -50 to +120 °C for PFA
Ambient temperature:	-5 to +40 °C for all types

2.7 Warranty and liability

The pump must only be used to the intended purpose specified by this operating manual. Inappropriate operation or insufficient service and maintenance will cancel the right to all warranty claims.

2.8 Contact details

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Process Pumps & Systems

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51149 Cologne (Porz), Germany

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Fax: +49(0)2203 939 448

info@sondermann-pumpen.de
www.sondermann-pumpen.de

3. Safety

3.1 Standards and directives

Name	Contents
2006/42/EG	Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/ECG (recast) (1)
2014/30/EU	Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast)

Table 1: European Directives

Name	Contents
EN ISO 13732-1:2008	Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces – Part 1: Hot surfaces (ISO 13732-1:2008)
EN 1032:2003+A1:2008	Mechanical vibration - Testing of mobile machinery in order to determine the vibration emission value
EN 61000-6-4:2007+ A1:2011	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-4: Generic standards - Emission standard for industrial environments
EN 61000-6-2:2005/ AC:2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments
EN 809:1998+A1:2009 + AC:2010	Pumps and pump units for liquids - Common safety requirements
EN ISO 12100:2010-11	Safety of machinery – General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)
EN 60204-1:2006/ AC:2010	Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements
EN 60034-1:2010/ AC:2010	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance
EN 60034-5/A1:2007-01	Rotating electrical machines - Part 5: Degrees of protection provided by integral design of rotating electrical machines (IP code) – Classification
EN 60034-6:1993-11	Rotating electrical machines - Part 6: Methods of cooling (IC code)
EN 60034-9/A1:2007-04	Rotating electrical machines - Part 9: Noise limits

Table 2: EN Standards

3.2 Depiction of safety instructions

All safety instructions of this document are marked with symbols designed on the basis of the SAFE principle. Each of them describes the kind and source of danger, possible consequences and information on how to avert them.

DANGER
The symbol warns you of a potential accident resulting from ignoring safety or other instructions. The accident will cause serious and maybe even mortal injuries or death when touching a high-voltage electrical equipment, for example.

WARNING
The symbol warns you of a potential accident resulting from ignoring safety or other instructions. The accident may cause serious and maybe even mortal injuries or death when touching a high-voltage electrical equipment, for example.

CAUTION
The symbol warns you of a potential accident resulting from ignoring safety or other instructions. The accident may cause slight injuries like burns, injuries of the skin and bruises, for example.

ATTENTION
The symbol warns you of a potential material damage.

NOTE
The symbol indicates important information.

3.3 Symbols used

Symbol	Meaning
↗	Cross-reference such as "see chapter xx", "see page yy"

Table 3: Symbols used

4. Technical Information

4.1 General description

MAGSON magnetically coupled centrifugal pumps are non-self priming centrifugal pumps made of plastic and built in horizontal single-stage monoblock design. A magnetic coupling connects the pump to the motor and transmits the power of the motor to the impeller.
Pump housings, impellers, inner magnet sheaths and rear casings are made of plastic. The rear casing hermetically seals the fluid from the ambient atmosphere. Because of magnetic power transmission, there is no need to mechanically seal the shaft. So, in contrast to mechanically or gland sealed pumps, any leakage at the shaft is completely impossible.

Pump housing additionally is covered with cast iron for securing the plastic parts from sun light and forces at flanges.

4.2 Nameplate

The nameplate of the pump not only specifies its operating data but also its type and serial number. Please indicate all these data when making an inquiry, reordering parts and, in particular, when ordering spare parts.

Data of the electric motor are given on a separate rating plate.

For further information, contact your pump's supplier or the manufacturer.

4.3 Type codes and materials

The type code on the nameplate informs you about the pump materials in contact with fluid.

● Standard o possible configuration – not available

	Lining		Rear Wetted Parts				O-Ring				Bushing				Shaft- / Impeller Thrust Ring			Size	Impeller-Ø	Motor capacity	Motor		Power supply frequency	
Material	PFA	ETFE	PP	PVDF	ETFE	PFA	EPDM	FKM	FEP	FFKM	PTFEC	PTFEG	Carbon	SiC	PTFEC	SiC/SiC	SiC/PTFEC		Impeller diameter built in pump	Motor capacity (kW) see technical data on pages 10 to 20	For 1 ~, 230 VAC	For 3~, 230/400, 400/690 VAC	50 Hz	60 Hz
MPL	●	o	●	●	o	o	●	●	o	o	●	o	o	o	●	o	o	50			●	●	●	o
	●	o	●	●	o	o	●	●	o	o	●	o	o	o	●	o	o	65			–	●	●	o
	●	o	●	●	o	o	●	●	o	o	●	o	o	o	●	o	o	80			–	●	●	o
	●	o	●	●	o	o	●	●	o	o	●	o	o	o	●	o	o	100			–	●	●	o
Code	W	Z	P	V	Z	W	E	F	P	K	C	G	P	S	A	S	D				1	3	5	6
Example																								
MPL	W			P				E				C				A		50	100	1,5		3		5

MPL-WPECA-50-100-1,5/35

Overview of available materials being in contact with fluid:

Component	Symbol	Material	Temperature
Components in contact with fluid	PFA	Perfluorated alkyvinyl ether	-30 to +150°C
	PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene	-20 to +100°C
	SIC	Silicon carbide	-20 to +100°C
Seals	FFKM	Ethylene-propylene-diene-rubber	-20 to +100°C

WARNING

Danger of chemical non-resistance of components

Make sure that the materials used for making the pump are resistant to the fluid(s) delivered.
Chemical non-resistance may result in leakage of fluid.
Potential danger to the environment and health.
In case of doubt, please contact the pump's manufacturer.

NOTE

For the chemical resistance of materials, please request the material resistance list of the pump's manufacturer.

4.4 Structure of MAGSON MPL pumps

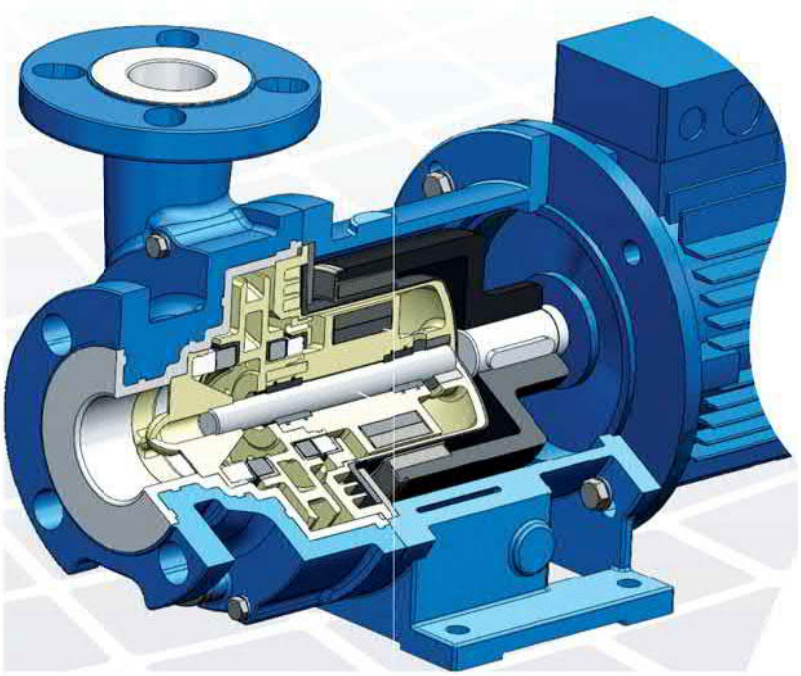


Fig. 1: Structure of an MPL pump

Overview of MAGSON MPL pump types

MPL non self priming	Size	Suction port	Discharge port
50	50-115	DN50	DN40
	50-115		
	50-133		
65	65-130	DN65	DN50
	65-140		
	65-150		
	65-158		
80	80-125	DN80	DN65
	80-135		
	80-145		
	80-155		
	80-165		
100	100-155	DN80	DN80
	100-165		
	100-175		
	100-185		

5. Transport and temporary storage

5.1 Safety instruction

WARNING

Danger of getting jammed or bruised during transport of the pump

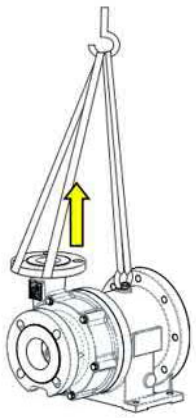
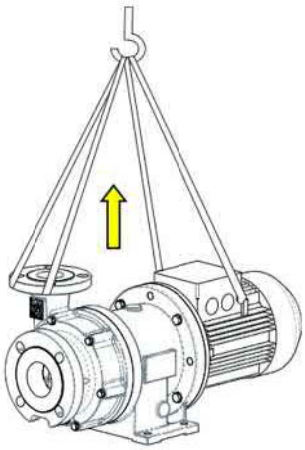
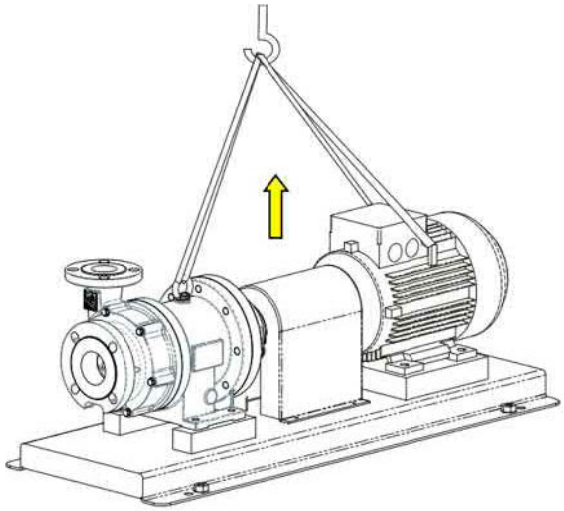
Make sure to use lifting devices suitable to the weight of the pump.
Do not remove the lifting device before you have put down the pump safely.

5.2 Transport

1. Unpack the pump or unit upon receipt and check it for damage in transit.
2. In case of damage in transit, make sure to have the carrier draw up and sign the damage report document.
3. Make sure that the information of the nameplate corresponds with the specifications and dimensions of the purchase order.
4. The packaging material has to be disposed of according to local regulations.

5.3 Lifting

For a stable lifting the pump can be lifted as indicated in the figures (in any case the centre of gravity is approximately in the middle):

Close coupled pump	Long coupled pump	Long coupled pump with motor and baseplate
		

Lifting DANGER

- It is forbidden to lift the pump using different lugs from the ones specially designed and reported, as points of anchorage.
- You cannot lift a pump and motor assembly using the eye-bolt of the electric motor only.
- During the lifting the entire surrounding area is considered as a danger zone and must be cleared by personnel not engaged in those operations.

It is indicated the possibility of transporting and handling the pump using the lugs designed for that use: you must ensure that chains and shackles are able to withstand the weight of the pump

5.4 Temporary storage

The pump must only be stored at a dry place free of frost. When storing the pump, protect it against any contaminants getting in.

So that the pump is preserved over time as best as possible, we recommend storing it away from the sun, bad weather and dust, if not immediately installed or used for long periods.

Stoppers closing the input and output connections of the fluid must not be removed until installation. If provided with electric motor, observe also the motor manufacturer's storage formality.

The maximum allowable temperature range during storage, preservation and use must be between -15 e +40 °C with humidity between 10 e 90%.

6. Installation

6.1 Safety precautions

WARNING

Danger of getting jammed or bruised during installation of the pump

If necessary, use lifting and holding devices suitable to the size and weight of the pump.
Make sure that all installation work is done by competent and qualified personnel only.

WARNING

Danger of being hit by falling components

If necessary, use lifting and holding devices suitable to the size and weight of the pump.
Make sure that all installation work is done by competent and qualified personnel only.

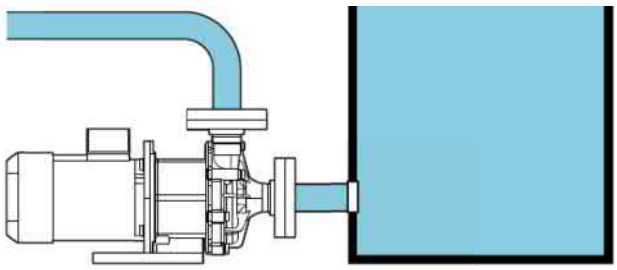
6.2 Installation requirements

Install the pump at a place that allows you easy access at any time. The limit values of

The ambient temperatures are as follows: -30 to +150°C for pumps of PFA

6.3 Installation

1. Install the pump in a horizontal position. For any other installation position, please contact the manufacturer.
2. Note: As the pump is non-self-priming, it has to be supplied.
3. Make sure that the pump does not draw in impurities when priming.



Remove all covers and caps from the flanges before installing the pump.

Install the pump on a solid foundation as close as possible to the liquid to be pumped, below the level, in a position to facilitate maintenance and inspection.

Ensure that the pump doesn't take rough shacks as this may damage the magnets of the internal and external rotor or the silicon carbide bearings.

Ensure that the heated air from other units does not affect the pump; the air temperature must not exceed 40 °C, for higher temperatures contact the manufacturer; ensure also the free circulation of air cooling of at least ¼ the engine diameter, because either the pump or the motor should be able to dissipate the heat by natural air convection. Insufficient cooling could lead to high surface temperatures of the bearings seat, poor lubrication and premature failure of bearings. Useful is the monitoring of the surface bearing's temperature.

It is always responsibility of the operator to keep low the temperature of the liquid so that not to superheat the pump: in case of irregular pressure fluctuations and flow drop turn off the pump.

6.3.1 Hose and pipe lines

1. All pipe line diameters should be sufficiently large. The flow rate of the suction line should be between 1 and 2m/s, that of the discharge line should not exceed 3m/s. Pipe line diameters have to be at least the size of the suction and discharge ports.
2. All suction and discharge lines to the pump housing should be free of tensile stress.
3. If necessary, install expansion joints at the pipe lines to compensate excessive tension due to the pipe's thermal expansion.
4. Avoid bending radii of less than 1.5 times the nominal pipe size.
5. Also avoid sharp changes in diameters within the piping.

6.3.2 Suction line

ATTENTION

Risk of damaging the pump by cavitation

When installing the suction line, make sure to meet the NSPH value given in the ↗ Appendix page 27 foll.. If the NPSH falls below this value, there will be cavitation resulting in running noise, drumming and vibration of the pump.

We do not provide warranty for any damage to the pump caused by cavitation!

1. The suction pipe or hose should be made of a material that will not deform or distort by vacuum or higher temperatures.
   The suction line also should be as short as possible, its installation preventing any gas accumulation.
2. When dimensioning pipelines, fittings etc., make sure to keep the flow resistances as low as possible.
3. Provide for a straight steadying section of at least 5 times the nominal diameter before the suction port.
4. Suction lines have to be vacuum-sealed because penetrating air causes malfunction and may result in damage to the pump.
5. Make sure that the flow rate in the suction line installed does not exceed 1m/s.
6. Protect the pump against dry-running by installing adequate equipment (optionally available).
7. For easy installation and removal of the pump, a shut-off valve (but no diaphragm valve) should be built into the suction line.
8. If the suction tube is larger in diameter than the suction flange, you have to use an eccentric reduction, in order to prevent formation of air and turbulence.

NOTE

Do not use the shut-off valve of the suction line to adjust the delivery rate!

6.3.3 Discharge line

Standard flow rate of the discharge line is 3m/s. We recommend installing a control element to adjust the flow rate of the discharge line.

ATTENTION

Damaging of the pump housing by pressure jerks

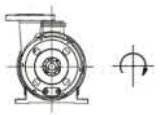
Do not install any quick-acting stop valves to the pipelines!

To measure working conditions, you better install a manometer between the discharge port of the pump and the throttle valve as well as a volume flow meter, if necessary.

6.3.4 Controlling the direction of rotation

ATTENTION
Dry-running will damage the pump
Do not check the direction of rotation when there is no fluid in the pump!

1. Mind the direction of rotation indicated by an arrow on the pump. Before verifying it after the installation, fill the pump housing and suction line with water or fluid.



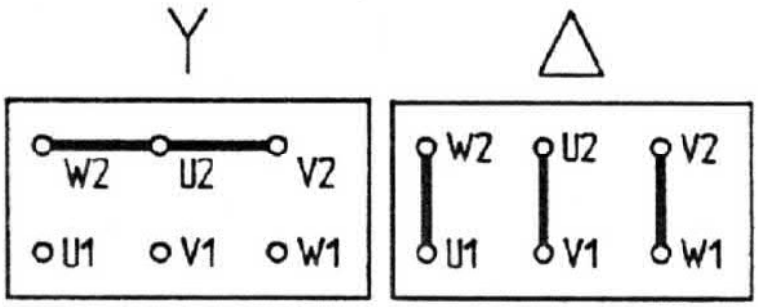
2. Then switch on and immediately off the motor to check the direction of rotation. To check whether the direction of rotation corresponds to the direction indicated by the arrow, push a piece of soft material like paper or cable tie into the slots of the fan cowl.
3. If necessary, exchange 2 phases at the terminal box to reverse the direction of rotation.

6.3.5 Electrical connection

NOTE
Qualified personnel only are allowed to connect the pump to the electrical mains.
All electrical connections and the installation of additional protection devices has to be done in accordance with the regulations of your local power supplier and the VDE Association of German Electrical Engineers.

Before working on the terminal box of the pump, the power supply must have been cut off for at least 5 minutes.

1. Make sure that the power supply available corresponds to the data of the nameplate.
2. Connect the motor according to the following schematic attached to the terminal box:



3. As standard features, all three-phase AC motors have PTC resistors to monitor the winding temperature. To operate the pump with frequency converter, also connect the PTC resistors.
4. All AC motors have a thermal sensor as standard feature which also has to be connected.
5. Do not operate any AC motor without circuit-breaker!

NOTE
Please ask the manufacturer for additional motor protection devices.

7. Putting into operation

7.1 Safety precautions

WARNING

Danger of breaking during operation

Regularly check the pump for damages.

If there is a damage, the pump must not be operated!
Replace wearing parts at regular intervals.
Do not operate the pump to other than the intended purpose.

WARNING

Risk of electrical hazards when touching parts carrying voltage by fault

Fasten all loose connections. Immediately replace defective cables.
Always disconnect the power supply before doing any electrical work.
Cables must neither be jammed nor squeezed. When laying cables and connections make sure you cannot trip over them and they won't be damaged.
Check all electrical equipment at regular intervals according to the locally valid regulations (like the German DGUV accident prevention regulation 3, for example).
Only qualified and authorized personnel are allowed to do any work at the electrical equipment.

7.2 Preparatory work

WARNING

Danger of injuries and intoxication by fluid squirting out

Always wear personal protective equipment when working at the pump.

NOTE

We recommend installing dry-running protection devices such as flow monitors, contact manometers, differential pressure switches or level controllers.

1. Fill the pump housing and the suction line with water or fluid.
   It is absolutely necessary to avoid any dry-running of the pump!
2. Make sure that all flange screws are tight. Fasten all screwed connections.
3. Open the suction and discharge valves to fill the pump with fluid. Fully open all shut-off valves of the suction line. Fill up the pump with fluid and deaerate it.

7.3 Putting into operation

1. Switch on the motor.
2. Slowly open the shut-off valve of the discharge side to adjust the operating point. If there is no shut-off valve installed to the discharge line, the operating point is automatically adjusted in accordance with the characteristic curve of the pump.

ATTENTION

Overheating will damage the pump!

Do not run the pump with the discharge line closed for a longer period of time. This may result in heating up the fluid inside the pump housing and damaging interior components of the pump.

WARNING

Hazard of pressure

Use a manometer at the discharge line to check the system pressure and prevent it from going beyond its limit specified in the technical data sheet (see Appendix).
If the system pressure is too high, the rear casing may burst releasing fluid.
When pressure testing the piping, take into account the maximum system pressure, but do not test the pump as well, if possible.

3. Check all screw joints and union pieces of the piping system for leakage.

Check the pump for vibration. Excessive vibration suggests cavitation or foreign particles in the impeller (see particles in the impeller (see ↗ chapter 0:

4. Troubleshooting).
5. Make sure that the power input of the motor is less than or equal to the rated current given on the motor's nameplate.
   If the power input is too high, reduce the delivery rate of the pump at the discharge side or decrease the density of the fluid, if possible.

7.4 Possible malfunction when putting the pump into operation

If the motor circuit-breaker switches off the motor, proceed as follows:

1. Before switching on the motor again, check whether the impeller turns readily.
2. Make sure that the suction line and the pump housing are filled with fluid.
3. Switch on the motor.

If the pump delivers for a short period of time only and then stops pumping, the magnetic coupling has been coupling has been overloaded and disengaged. In this case, follow the instructions of ↗ chapter 0: chapter 0:

Troubleshooting (see page 25).

8. Shut-down procedure

1. Switch off the motor.
2. Close the shut-off valves.
3. When some fluid remains within the pump, secure the shut-off valves to prevent an accidental opening.
4. In case of crystallizing fluids, heat both the pump and the piping. Protect freezing fluids against frost.
5. If the pump will be out of operation for a longer period of time, thoroughly rinse it off with a clean and neutral liquid to prevent remaining fluid from depositing within the pump and at the sleeve bearings.
6. In case the pump is shut down for repair or maintenance work, lock the driving unit so that it cannot be switched on. Before dismantling the pump, shut off the suction and discharge lines and empty the pump housing under monitored conditions.

NOTE
Secure all valves to prevent an accidental opening!
Always wear personal protective equipment!

9. Service and maintenance

9.1 Safety precautions

WARNING

Risk of electrical hazards when touching parts carrying voltage by fault

Only qualified and authorized personnel are allowed to work on motors at a standstill. The motors have to be disconnected and secured against any accidental start.
Strictly follow the instructions of the motor manufacturer.
Comply with the safety rules for working on electrical equipment.

WARNING

Hazardous magnetic fields

The magnetic fields resulting from the pump's permanent-magnetic components will endanger persons with cardiac pacemakers.

WARNING

Danger of breaking during operation

Regularly check the pump for damages.

If there is a damage, the pump must not be operated!
Immediately replace the corrosion protection if it s damaged. Replace wearing parts at regular intervals.
Do not operate the pump to other than the intended purpose.

WARNING

Risk of electrical hazards when touching parts carrying voltage by fault

Fasten all loose connections. Immediately replace defective cables.
Always disconnect the power supply before doing any electrical work.
Cables must neither be jammed nor squeezed. When laying cables and connections make sure you cannot trip over them and they won't be damaged.
Check all electrical equipment at regular intervals according to the locally valid regulations (like the German DGUV accident prevention regulation 3, for example).
Only qualified and authorized personnel are allowed to do any work at the electrical equipment.

WARNING

Risk of getting into contact with dangerous substances

Before doing service and maintenance work that requires opening the pump, carefully clean the pump and rinse it off with a neutral fluid.

WARNING

Danger of faulty installation and use of wrong or inadmissible spare parts

Components should be only replaced with genuine parts or spare parts authorized by the manufacturer.

WARNING

Risk of getting into contact with hot surfaces

Before working on drive units, cool down the motors and actuators or wear heat-resistant protection gloves.

9.2 General information

This pump is designed for continuous operation and does not require specific maintenance. Nevertheless, we recommend to do the following preventive maintenance work.

9.3 Preventive maintenance

9.3.1 Overall pump

Check the pump at regular intervals for

1. vibrations or unusual noise,
2. a minimum volume flow of at least 5% of the maximum volume flow,
3. changes in normal operating conditions, overheating or dry-running,
4. leakage at the pump or piping,
5. cavitation in running,
6. open valves of the suction line and a clogged filter, if any.

No.	Description	Warnings and protective measures be taken to perform the maintenance properly and safely	Time frame
1	Ball bearing frame (if any)	Top up the oil until the middle of the eye plug	Weekly. Replace oil every 5,000 hours.
2	Internal bearings	Check the status of bushings, sleeve bearings and thrust bearings,replace them if worn	After 2500 hours, check any premature wear, then every 5,000hours or every year.
3	Wear rings	Check the status of the wear ring, consult the table of tolerances	
4	Motor bearings	Unless other specifications, motor bearings are greased for life, so there is not a maintenance schedule, anyway it is recommended to check the condition of the bearings and replace them when worn	

9.3.2 Wearing parts

Though sleeve bearing, centering shaft and starting rings are designed for continuous operation, they are subject to wear and tear as well. So check the bearings for wear and deposits at regular intervals, and replace them, if necessary.

Most of the spare parts have clear and comprehensive references for their identification. It is important that the spares are replaced by similar ones so that they can be considered equivalent in quality and safety: to order original spare parts, contact FLUX referring to the model of the pump, employee number, description of the component and the quantity needed.

When you see elements with rust, cracks, etc, you must perform all replacements/ repairs necessary to re-establish the conditions of the pump safe working. In any case you should always ask an opinion FLUX before any interventioy.

Impeller
Replace the impeller magnet as soon as you see signs of wear or corrosion.

Starting rings
Check them for fissures, cracks and wear.

Rear casing
Check it inside and outside for signs of wear.

O-ring
Replace the O-ring as soon as the elastomer shows signs of chemical attack, fissures or loss of elasticity.

NOTE
All spare parts are available at FLUX-GERÄTE GMBH Process Pumps & Systems. See the Appendix for the spare parts lists.

When delivering dirty, muddy or crystallizing fluids, you should check and clean the pump at shorter intervals.

9.3.3 Motor

1. Clean the fan cowl and cooling fins once a month.
2. Check the power input of the motor and compare it to the rated current given on the nameplate.

9.3.4 Static O-ring seals

1. Visually inspect the seals for signs of wear at regular intervals.
2. Replace the seal, if necessary.

NOTE
If not only wear parts are replaced, but also repair work has to be done, this should be performed by an expert only. Improper maintenance work often results in superfluous extra costs.

9.4 Dismantling and replacing the motor

The back pull-out design allows you to replace the entire drive unit without dismounting the pump. So neither the pump nor the piping have to be drained. Just loosen the 4 motor screws and pull the motor off the pump.

WARNING

Danger of strong magnetic forces and bruises

There are strong magnetic forces inside the pump between the inner magnet and the driving magnet. So pull out the drive unit with a jerk being careful not to be bruised. Perhaps you will want to work in pairs.

10. Troubleshooting

Malfunction	Cause	Elimination
The pump does not start when being switched on.	No voltage.	Check the voltage.
	The impeller jams.	Check both the impeller and the fan blade of the motor for easy movement.
The magnetic coupling disengages.	The relative density and/or viscosity of the fluid is too high.	Reduce the delivery rate; use a stronger magnetic coupling and a more powerful motor. Reduce the impeller diameter.
	The pump was switched off, then switched on again before the rotor stopped completely.	Make sure that the rotor has stopped completely before you switch on the pump again.
	The impeller jams.	Open the pump head to eliminate the obstruction.
There is a loud drumming flow noise.	Cavitation.	Reduce the delivery rate of the discharge line. Increase the suction line diameter. Cool down the fluid. Increase the NPSH of the system.
There is a loud flow noise. The starting delivery rate is insufficient.	Wrong direction of rotation.	Correct the motor's direction of rotation.
	There is air in the suction line or pump housing.	Deaerate the piping and the housing.
	Since the pump is non-self-priming, both the suction line and the pump housing must be filled with fluid.	Fill the suction line and housing with fluid
The delivery rate is too low.	Wrong direction of rotation.	Correct the direction of rotation.
	The suction and/or discharge line is clogged.	Clear the line, open the valves.
	Cavitation.	Increase the NPSH of the system, see Cavitation above.
	There is air in the pump.	Check the suction line and seal it.

Malfunction	Cause	Elimination
The delivery rate is too high.	Pump losses are less significant than presumed.	Reduce the flow rate of the discharge line. Reduce the impeller diameter. Use a frequency converter to adjust the motor speed.
Unusual mechanical running noise.	Damaged bearing of the motor.	Take the motor off the pump and check the motor bearings.
	Foreign particle in the pump head.	Open the pump head to check it.
	The pump head bearing overheats when running dry or hot.	Open the pump head to check it. Replace the sleeve bearing, if necessary.
Leakage between pump and motor.	The pump housing is damaged. The pump is damaged because of solids, dry-running or overheating*.	Make an expert dismantle the pump and eliminate the fault.

Table 4: Troubleshooting

***) Detailed information on overheating and dry-running**

„Overheating" means the excessive warming of the fluid resulting from a closed discharge and/or suction line. As the fluid cannot leave the pump, there is no exchange of fluid. The fluid remains in the pump where it permanently circulates and heats up. This excessive warming may cause considerable damage to the pump and its components.

To avoid an increase in temperature, the minimum flow rate must not fall below 5% of the maximum delivery rate!

If a pump is **„running dry"**, there is either air in the pump chamber or the pump is not filled up with fluid. Being neither cooled nor lubricated, the sleeve bearings will overheat.

As a consequence, the plastic material of the pump will also overheat resulting in a leaky rear casing out of which fluid will pass.

Do not hesitate to ask us for further information on dry running and overheating. We will be glad to help you.

Appendix

A) Arrangement Drawing of MPL 50

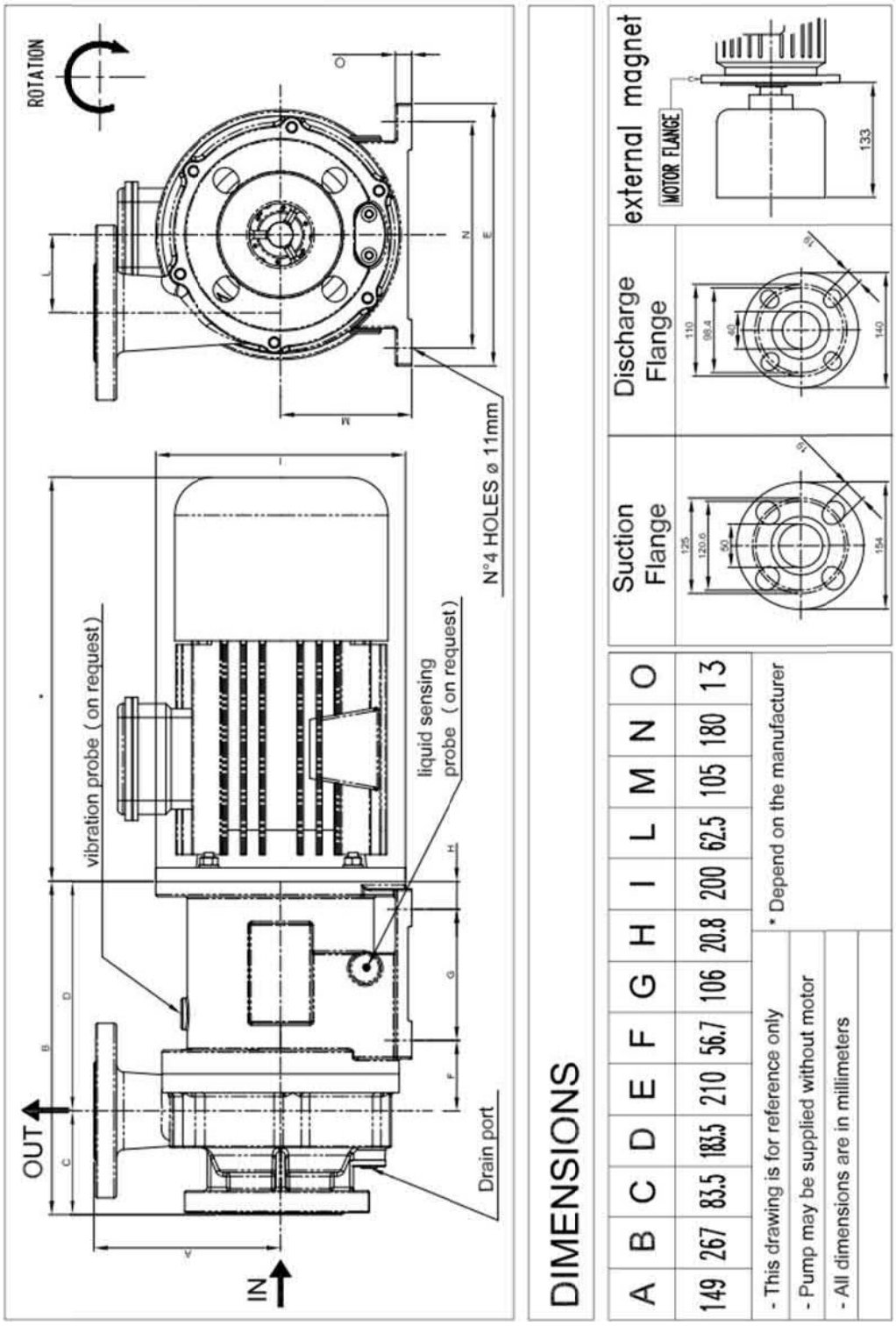


Fig.. 2: Arrangement drawing of an MPL 50-IEC90

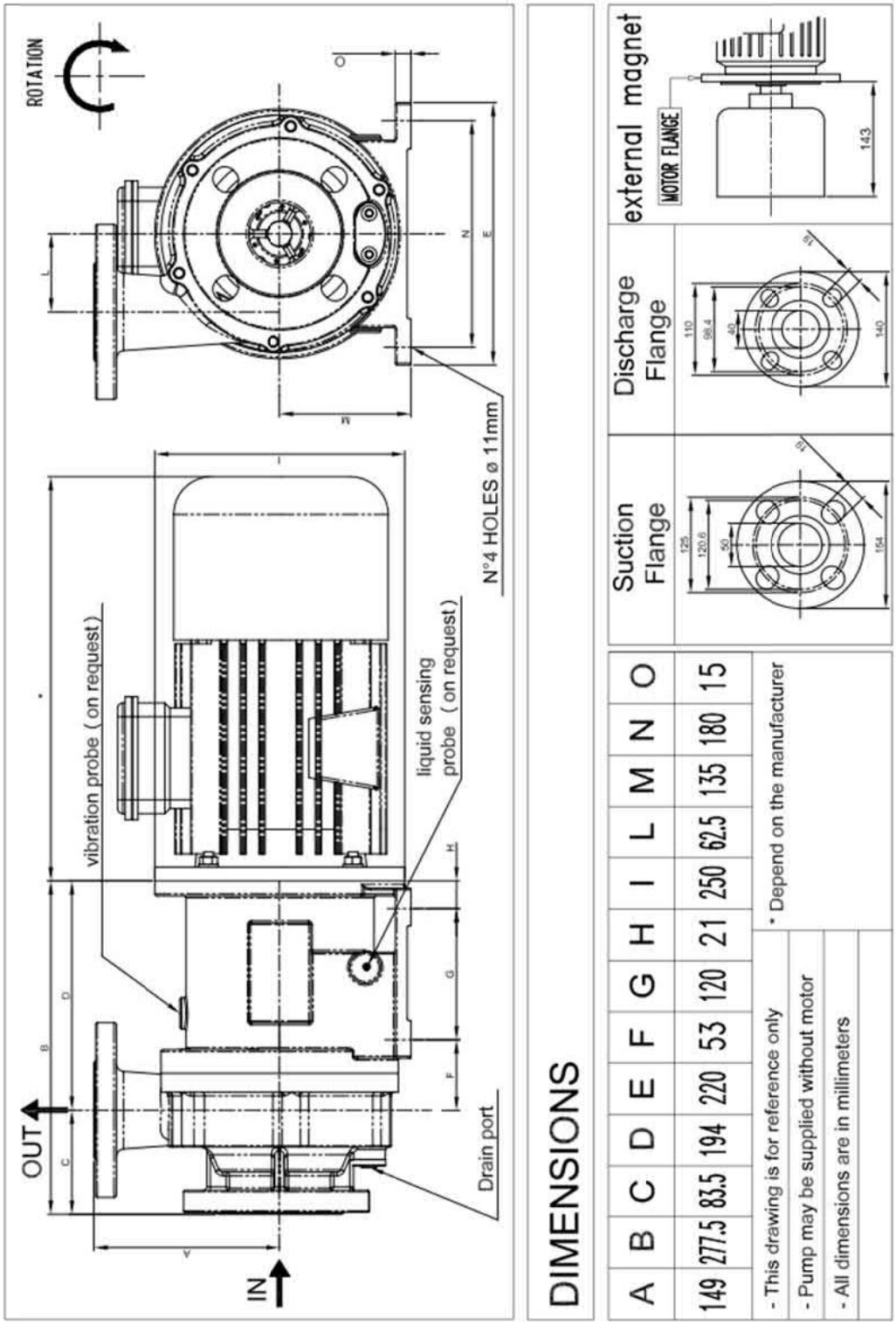


Fig.. 3: Arrangement drawing of an MPL 50-IEC100

B) Characteristic Curves of MPLN 50

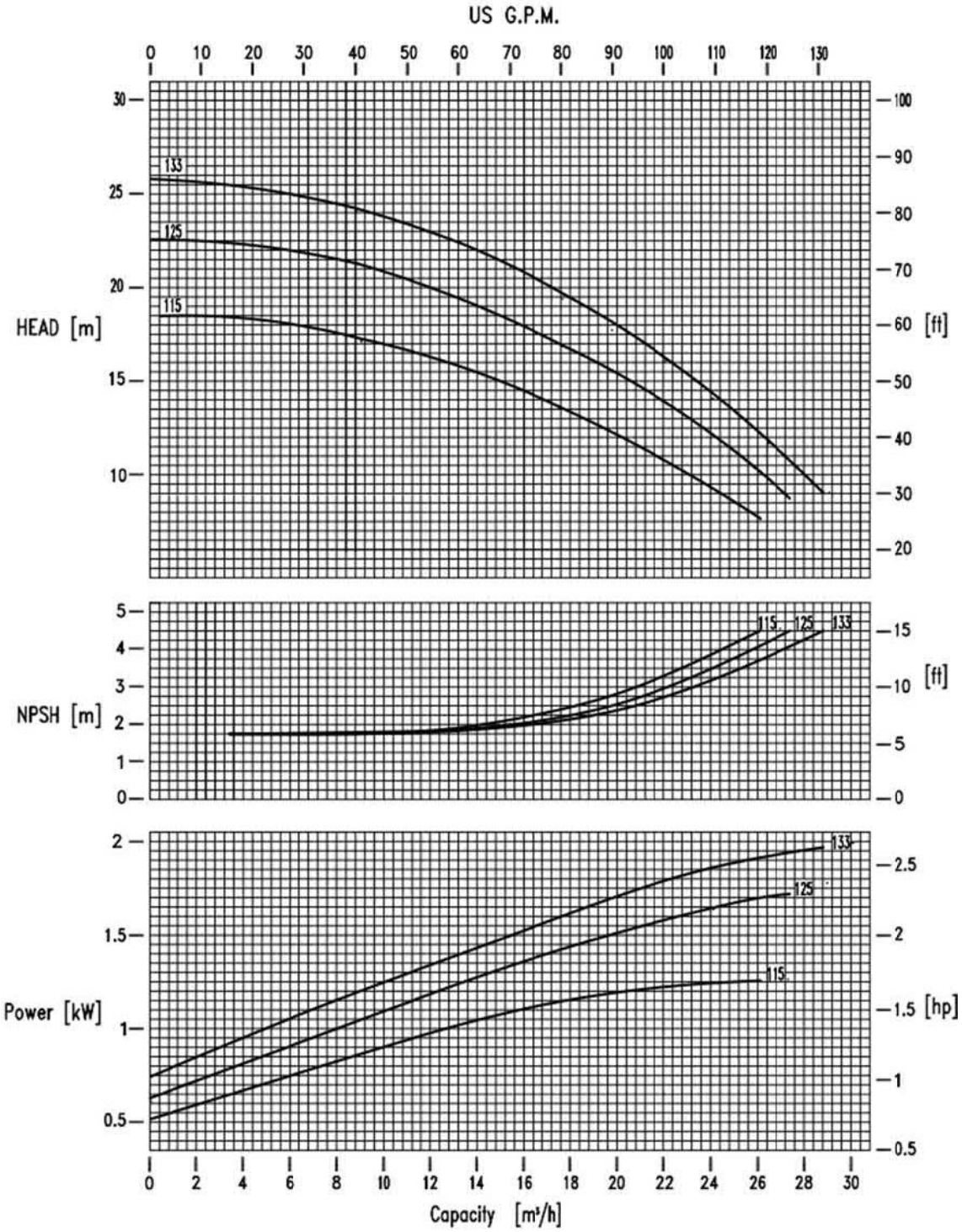


Fig. 4: Characteristic curves of MPL 50, measured with water of 20°C

C) Arrangement Drawing of MPL 65

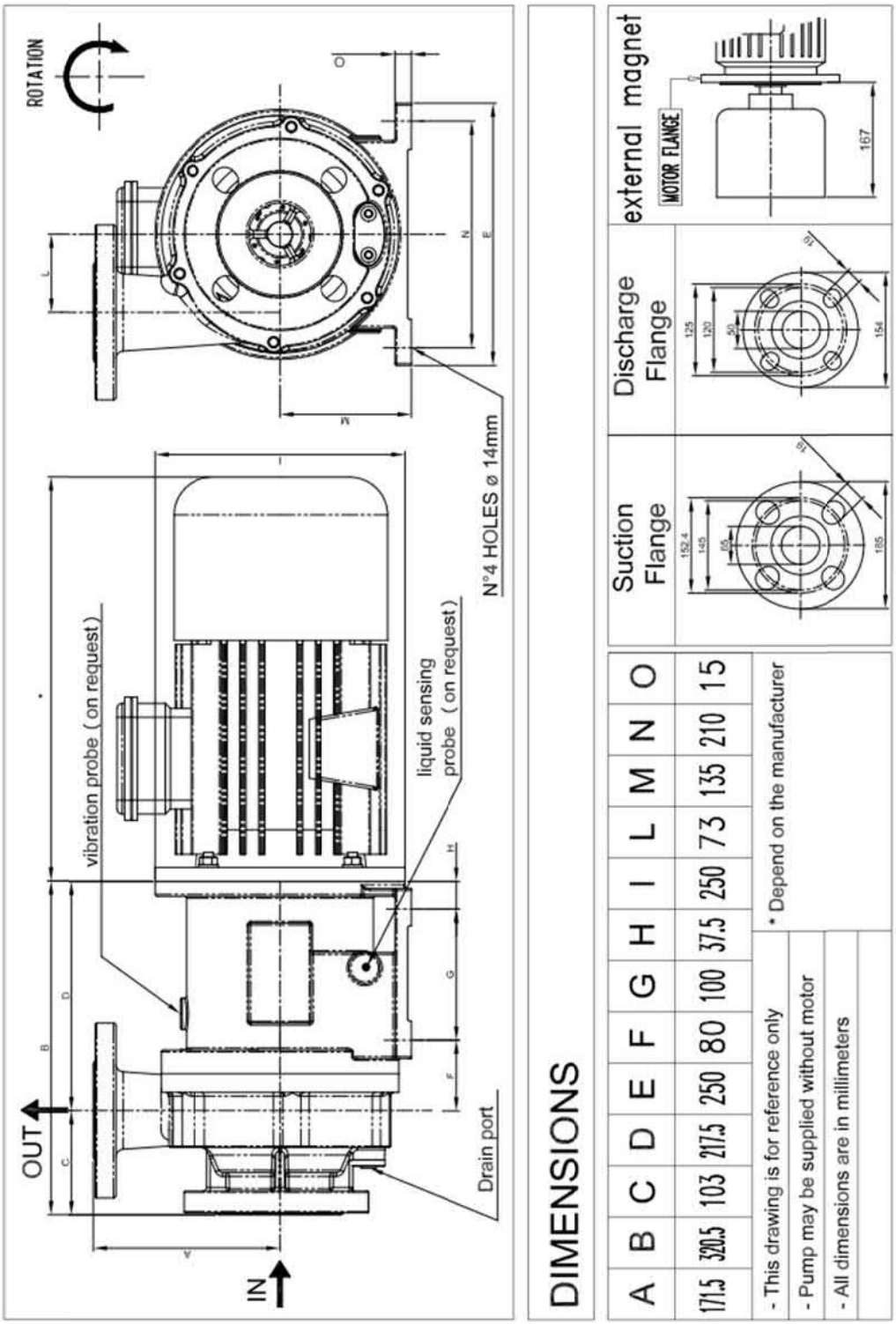


Fig. 5: Arrangement drawing of an MPLN 65-IEC100/112

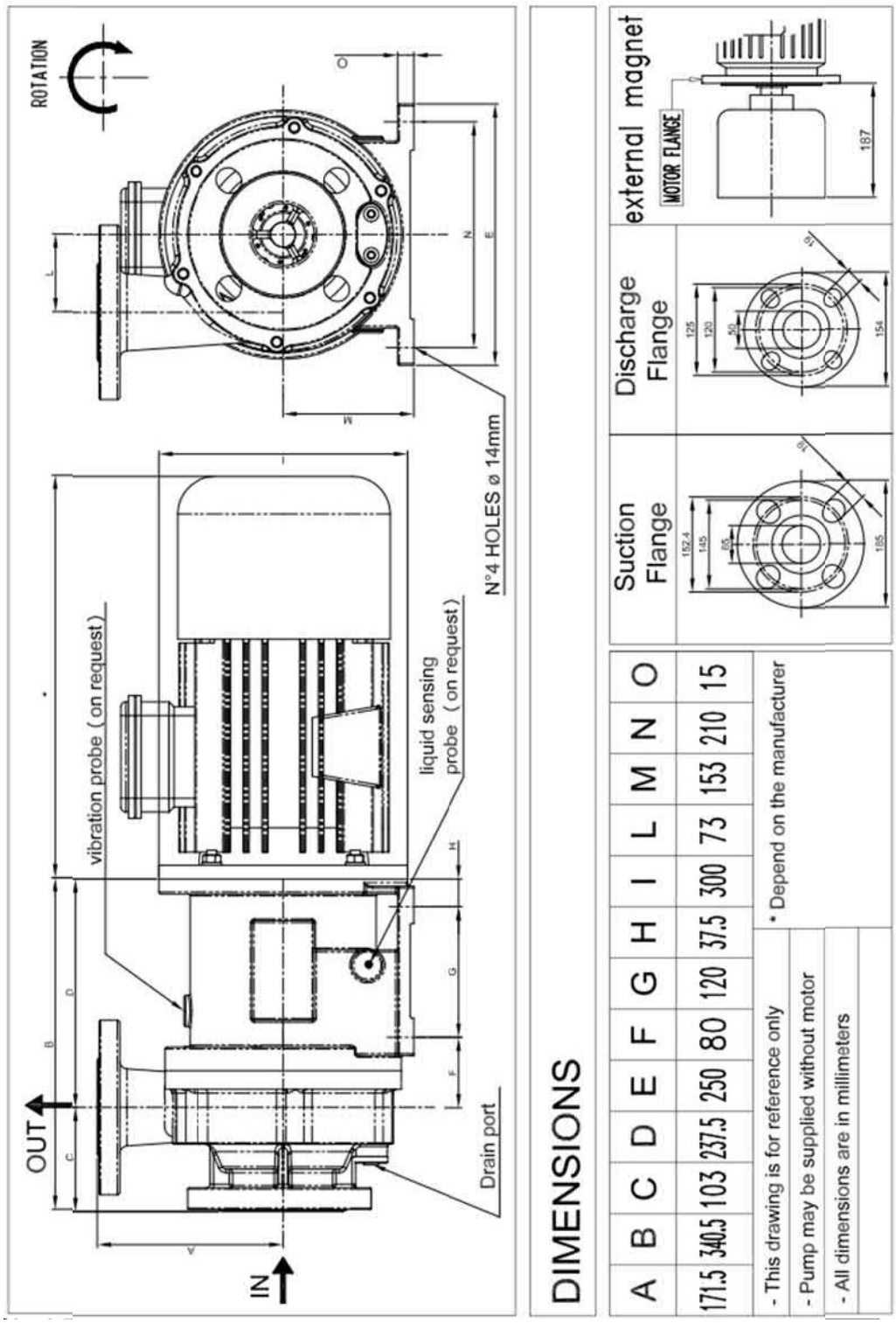


Fig. 6: Arrangement drawing of an MPLN 65-IEC100/112

D) Characteristic Curves MPL65 at 2900rpm

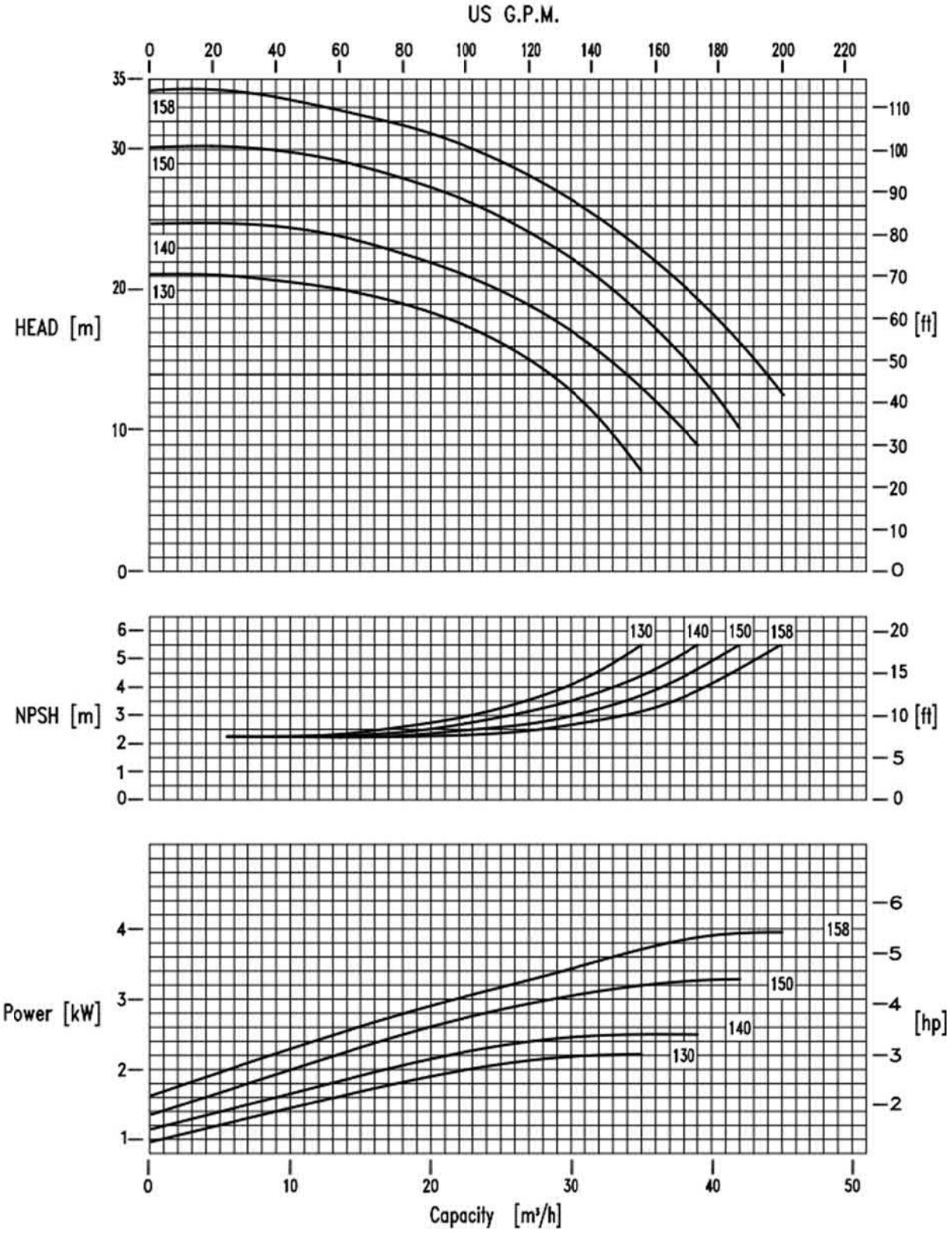


Fig. 7: Characteristic curves of MPL 65, measured with water of 20°C

E) Arrangement Drawing of MPLN 80

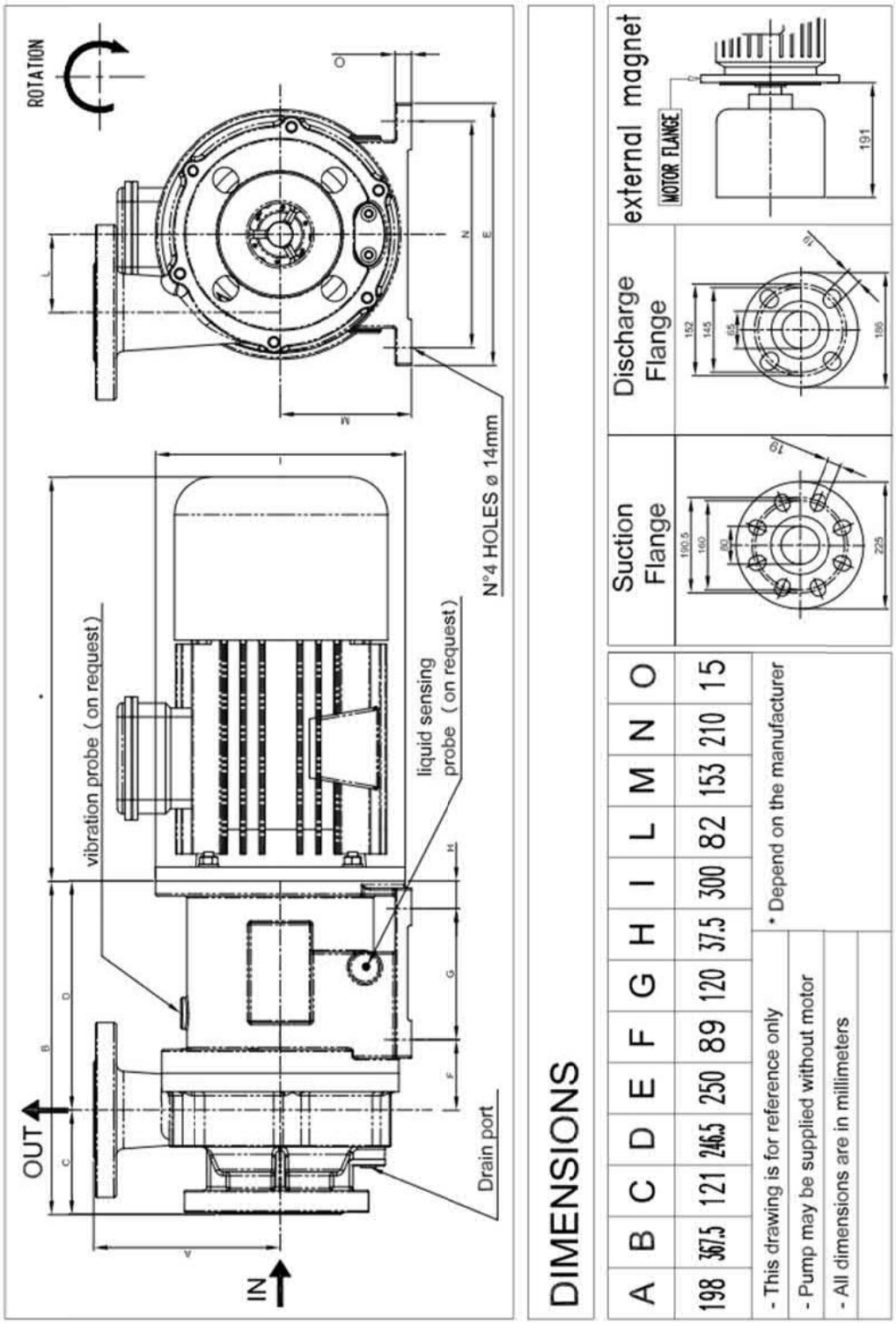


Fig.. 8: Arrangement Drawing of an MPL 80-IEC132

F) Characteristic Curves MPL 80 at 2900rpm

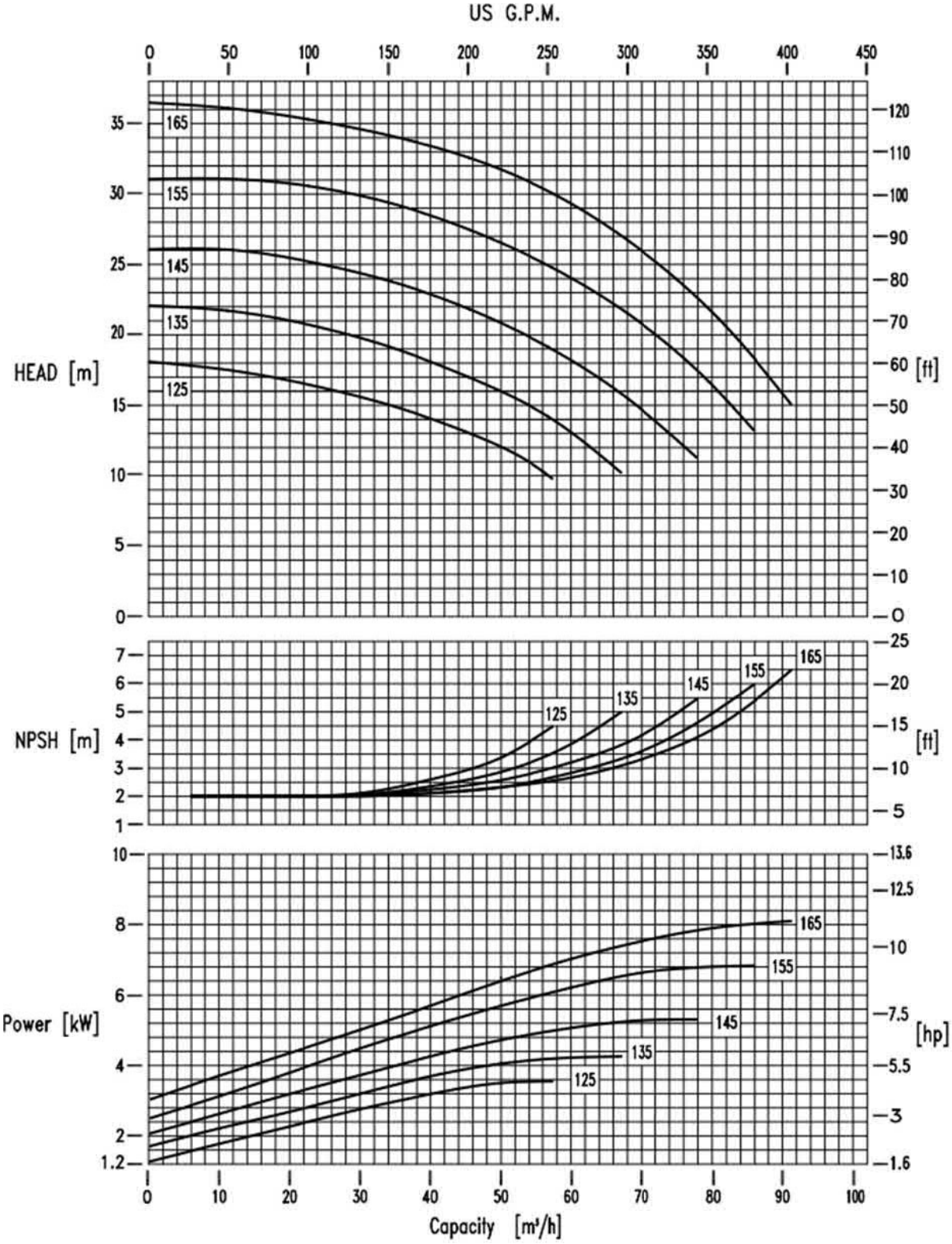


Fig. 9: Characteristic curves of MPL 80, measured with water of 20°C

G) Arrangement Drawing of MPL 100

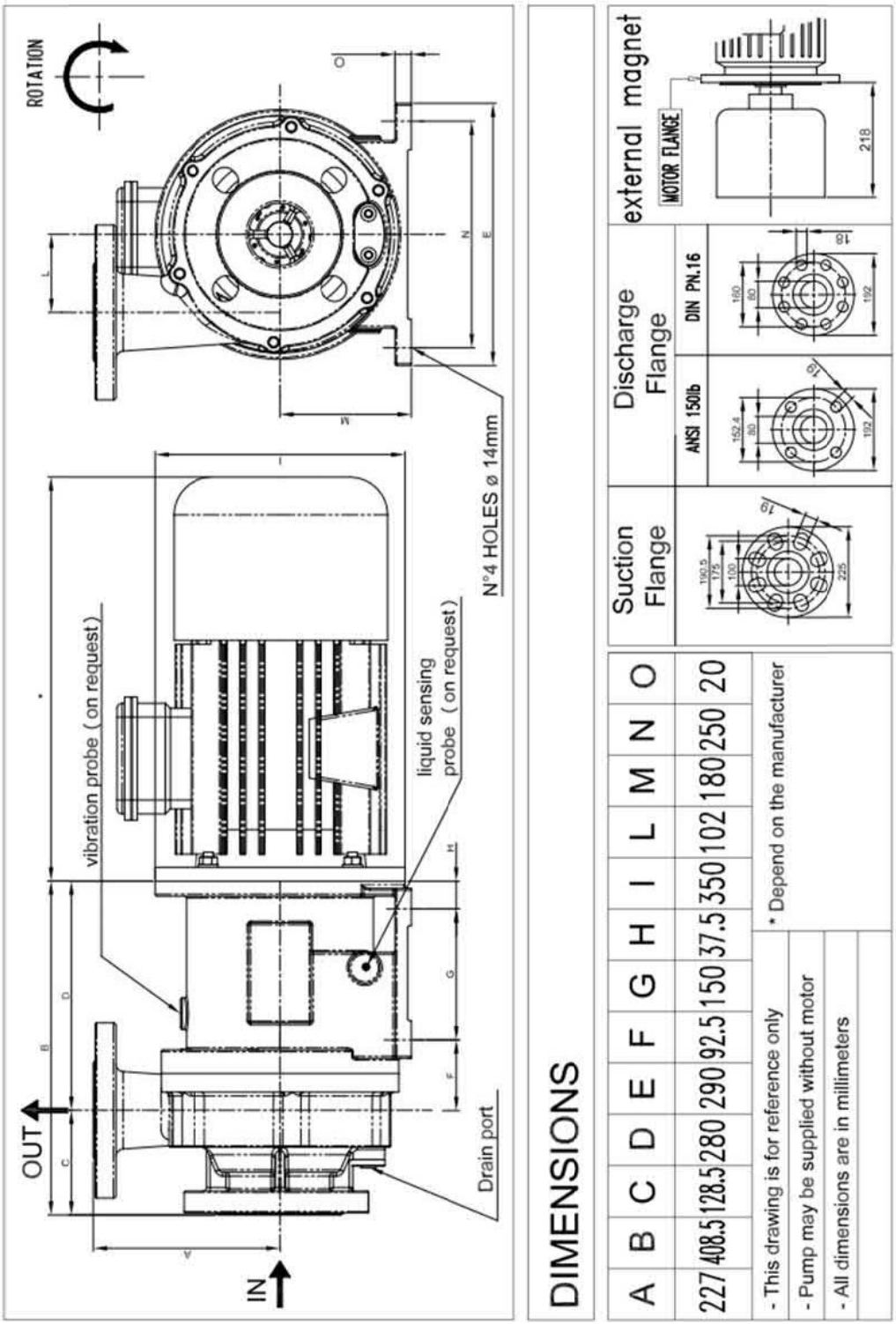


Fig.. 10: Arrangement Drawing of an MPL 100-IEC160

H) Characteristic Curves at MPL 100 2900rpm

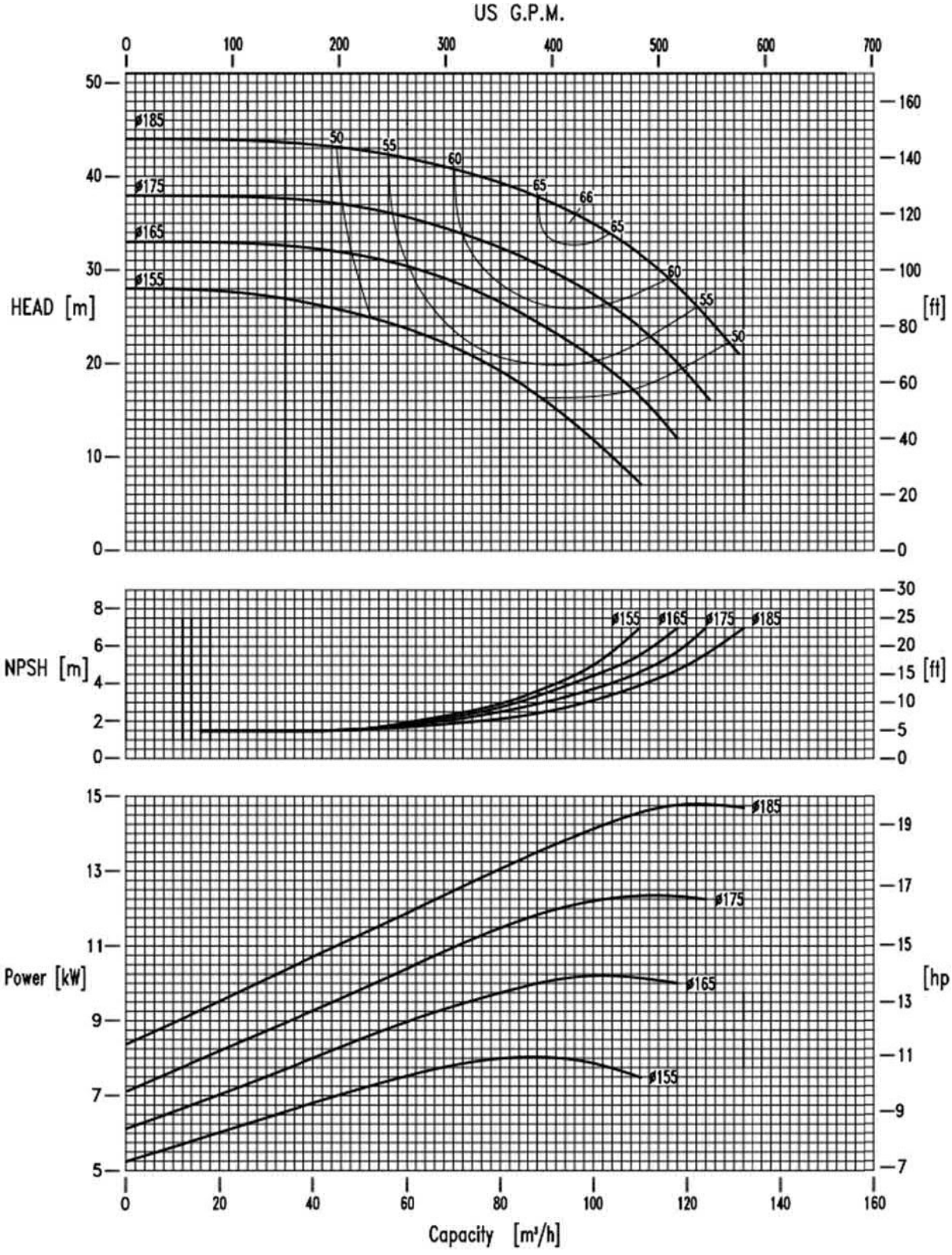


Fig. 11: Characteristic curves of MPL 100, measured with water of 20°C

I) Sectional drawing of MPL pump

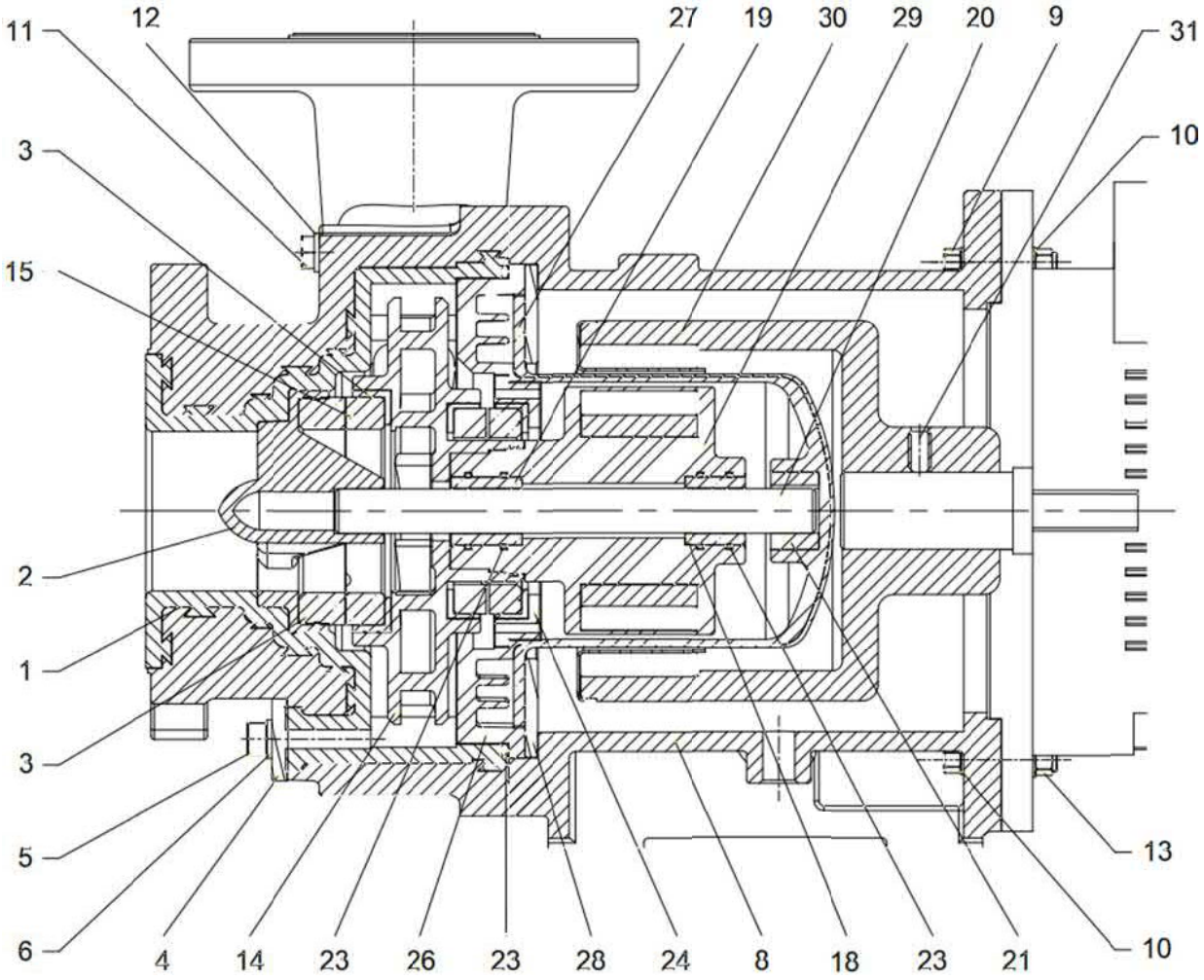


Fig. 12: Sectional drawing MPL

J) Spare parts list for MPL pumps

Part no.	Quantity	Article no.	Name	Material
1	1		Pump Casing	
2			Shaft Support	
3			Pump Casing Thrust Bearing	
4			Pump Casing Plug	
5			Screw M6x20	
6			Washer D.6x11	
8			Bracket	
9			Screw M8x35	
10			Washer D.8x16	
11			Screw M8x70	
12			Washer D.8x14	
13			Nut M8	
14			Impeller	
15			Impeller Thrust Bearing	PTFEC
16			Impeller Thrust Bearing	PTFEC
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
30				

Table 5: Spare parts list

K) Safety instructions for electric motors

Information on safety and commissioning for low voltage asynchronous motors
(in accordance with L. V. directive 2006/95/EC)

Types: 1TZ9,5AP..,6AP..,7AA,7AP..,7JB,7JE, 8AP..,9AP..

Shaft height: 56 to 315 mm

1 General information

Electric motors have dangerous voltage-carrying and rotating components as well as surfaces that may become hot. All work involved in the transport, connection, commissioning and regular maintenance must be carried out by **qualified, responsible specialists** (note VDE 0105; IEC 364). Improper behaviour may result in serious **injury** and **damage to property**. The applicable **national, local** and **works regulations** and **requirements** must be complied with.

2 Intended use

These motors are intended for commercial installations. They comply with the harmonized standards of the **EN60034 (VDE 0530)** series. Utilization in areas subject to **explosion hazard is not permitted**, unless **expressly intended** for this purpose (see additional notes). In certain special cases, for example, on use in non-commercial installations, if requirements are more strict (e.g. protection against contact with children's fingers), it is the responsibility of the customer to ensure compliance on installing the equipment.
The motors are rated for ambient temperatures of **-20°C to +40°C** and site altitudes **≤ 1000 m** above sea level. Any contradictory information on the rating plate **must** be observed. The conditions on site **must** correspond to all rating plate specifications.

Low voltage motors are **components** for installation in machinery in terms of the Machine directive 2006/42/EC. **Commissioning** must not take place until it has been proved that the end product conforms with this guideline (please note EN 60204-1).

3 Transport and storage

Any **damage** detected after dispatch should be reported immediately to the transport company and **commissioning** must be postponed. Tighten the eyebolts. They are designed for the weight of the motor only therefore do not attach any additional loads. If necessary, use suitable, adequately dimensioned transporting equipment (e.g. rope guides).
Remove existing **shipping braces** before commissioning; and reuse for subsequent transport. If motors are stored, a **dry**, **dust-free** and **low vibration** (v_{rms} **≤** 0.2 mm/s) environment is important (to avoid bearing standstill damage). On long-term storage, the regrease interval of the bearings is reduced.
Before commissioning, measure the impedance of the insulation. If values ≤1kΩ per volt of rated voltage are measured, the windings must be dried out.
When motors with roller bearings for increased cantilever force are operated the value of cantilever force must be minimal 30% of permissible cantilever force.. Operating with smaller cantilever force is the cause of bearing faults.

4 Installation

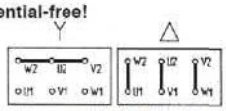
Ensure an even underlying surface, good foot or flange fixing and precise alignment for direct coupling. It is important to ensure that the mounting conditions do not cause resonance with the rotational frequency and the doubled supply frequency. Turn the rotor **by hand** and listen for any unusual grinding noises. **Check** the **direction of rotation** in the decoupled state (note section 5).
Only mount or remove drive components (belt pulley, coupling, etc.) using suitable tools (heat up), and cover to shield against contact. Avoid unpermissible belt tensions (see catalogue and technical data).
The **balancing type** is specified on the shaft end face or rating plate (**H** = half- and **F** = full-key balancing). On mounting the drive, note the balancing type! In the case of half key balancing, the **protruding, visible part** of the half-featherkey must be removed.
A canopy is recommended for designs with the shaft end pointing downwards, and with the shaft end pointing upwards a cover must be **provided by the customer** to prevent foreign bodies from falling into the fan.

Do not obstruct ventilation! Discharged air, also from neighbouring equipment, must not be sucked in again immediately.
Checking of bearing grease must be carry out when motors are longer than 12 months storaged. When storage conditions are the cause of grease depreciation (presence of condensate, consistency change) the grease must be exchanged. Grease exchangr must be carry out no later than in three year interval.

5 Electrical connection

Work is only permitted to be carried out by **qualified specialists** on the **stationary motor**, while **disconnected** and **prevented from being switched on again**. This also applies for the auxiliary power circuits (e.g. Anti-condensation heaters).

Check that the equipment is potential-free!



If the **tolerance limits** are exceeded that are specified in **EN 60034, part 1 / IEC 34-1** (voltage ± 5%, frequency ± 2%, shape of curve, symmetry) the heating effect is increased and the electromagnetic compatibility is affected. Please note the specifications on the rating plate and the connection diagram in the terminal box.
Connections must be made in such a way as to ensure that a **permanently** safe electrical connection is maintained (no protruding wire ends); use the corresponding cable end pieces. Create a **safe earth continuity connection**.

Tightening torques for terminal board connections

	Thread Ø	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12	M16
	Tightening torque [Nm]	0,8.. ..1,2	1,8.. ..2,5	2,7.. ..4	5,5.. ..8	9.. ..13	16.. ..20	36.. ..40

Clearances in air between bare live parts themselves and between bare live parts and earth must be ≥ 5,5 mm (U_{rated} ≤ 690 V) .

It must be ensured that the terminal box does not contain **foreign** bodies, dirt or humidity. Seal any unused cable entry openings against **dust** and **water**.
Secure the **featherkey** on test operation without drive components. For motors with brakes, check that the brakes are operating perfectly before commissioning.

6 Operation

Vibration levels of v_{rms} ≤ 3.5 mm/s (P_N ≤ 15 kW) or v_{rms} ≤ 4.5 mm/s (P_N > 15 kW) are quite acceptable in the coupled state.
If deviations from normal operation occur - e.g. **increased temperatures, noises, vibration** - the motor should be **switched off** in the event of doubt. Determine the causes and contact the manufacturer if necessary. Do not disconnect protective equipment, even under test operation.
Under dirty operating conditions, clean the air channels regularly. Open any closed **condensate water** holes from time to time!

For motors **without regreasing facilities**, bearing or grease replacement must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or after 3 years, whichever is sooner.
Bearings **with regreasing facilities** must be regreased when the motor is running.
In the case of **motors with separate ventilation**, the separately-driven fan must be switched on throughout motor operation.

7 Further information

Information provided about any additional equipment must be noted!

These notes on safety and commissioning must be retained for future reference!

L) Declaration of decontamination

According to various legal regulations on labour protection, including the German Workplace Regulations (ArbStättV), Hazardous Substances Regulations (GefStoffV) and regulations for the prevention of accidents, as well as environmental regulations such as the German Waste Act (AbfG) and the Water Resources Law (WHG), all industrial and commercial enterprises are obliged to protect their employees and other persons as well as the environment from harmful influences and effects when handling hazardous substances.

We therefore ask you to attach a declaration of decontamination to any pump or component you send us for repair, stating that you carefully cleaned and, if necessary, thoroughly rinsed with neutral fluid the pump or component before you shipped it to us. Notwithstanding the receipt of this declaration, we reserve the right to reject its repair for other reasons.

No FLUX product or component of them will be accepted for service or repair unless the declaration of decontamination is enclosed!

Apart from that, we do NOT accept any pump that has been operated with radioactive substances.

When sending in the pump or a component, please inform us if, despite carefully emptying and cleaning the pump, there are still some safety precautions required.

Declaration of Decontamination

The undersigned herewith declare that the following pump and its accessories are harmless and ask you to service and/or repair it or them.

Type:

.....

.....

Serial number:

.....

Date of delivery:

.....

Kind of problem:

.....

.....

<u>Declaration:</u>

The pump was not used to deliver harmful or noxious substances

☐ but with the following fluids:

.....

.....

☐ Before being shipped, the pump was carefully emptied and cleaned inside and outside.

☐ There are no special safety precautions required.

☐ It is necessary to take the following safety precautions with regard to residual fluids and waste disposal:

.....

.....

Date: Signature:

More than just pumps

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BA-MPL-DE

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