

Inlet Condition Check-List

Preventative Maintenance



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Inadequate inlet conditions can cause serious malfunctions in the best designed pump. Surprisingly, the simplest of things can cause the most severe problems or go unnoticed to the unfamiliar or untrained eye. REVIEW THIS CHECK-LIST BEFORE OPERATION OF ANY SYSTEM. Remember, no two systems are alike, so there can be no **ONE** best way to set-up a system. All factors must be carefully considered.

INLET SUPPLY should exceed the maximum flow being delivered by the pump to assure proper performance.

- Open inlet shut-off valve and turn on water supply to avoid starving pump. **DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY.**
- Temperatures above 130°F are permissible. Add 1/2 PSI inlet pressure per each degree F over 130°F. Elastomer or RPM changes may be required. See Tech Bulletin 002 or call Cat Pumps® for recommendations.
- Avoid closed loop systems especially with high temperature, ultra-high pressure or large volumes. Conditions vary with regulating/unloading valve.
- Low vapor pressure liquids, such as solvents, require a booster pump and Captive Acceleration Tube (C.A.T.) to maintain adequate inlet supply.
- Higher viscosity liquids require an above zero gauge and a C.A.T. or inlet suction stabilizer to assure adequate inlet supply.
- Higher temperature liquids tend to vaporize and require an above zero gauge and C.A.T. to assure adequate inlet supply.
- When using an inlet supply reservoir, size it to provide adequate liquid to accommodate the maximum output of the pump, generally a minimum of 6 to 10 times the GPM (however, a combination of system factors can change this requirement); provide adequate baffling in the tank to eliminate air bubbles and turbulence; install diffusers on all return lines to the tank.

INLET LINE SIZE should be adequate to avoid starving the pump.

- Line size must be a minimum of one size larger than the pump inlet fitting. Avoid tees, 90 degree elbows or valves in the inlet line of the pump to reduce the risk of flow restriction and cavitation.
- The line **MUST** be a FLEXIBLE hose, NOT a rigid pipe, and reinforced on SUCTION systems to avoid collapsing.
- The simpler the inlet plumbing the less the potential for problems. Keep the length to a minimum, the number of elbows and joints to a minimum (ideally no elbows) and the inlet accessories to a minimum.
- Use pipe sealant to assure air-tight, positive sealing pipe joints.

INLET PRESSURE should fall within the specifications of the pump.

- Acceleration loss of liquids may be increased by high RPM, high temperatures, low vapor pressures or high viscosity and may require a pressurized inlet and C.A.T. to maintain adequate inlet supply. **DO NOT USE C.A.T WITH NEGATIVE INLET.**
- Optimum pump performance is obtained with +20 PSI (1.4 BAR) inlet pressure and a C.A.T. for certain applications. With adequate inlet plumbing, most pumps will perform with flooded suction. Piston pump maximum inlet pressure 40 PSI (2.8 BAR). Plunger pump maximum inlet pressure range 50 to 75 PSI (3.5 to 5.25 BAR). See individual pump specifications.
- After prolonged storage, pump should be rotated by hand and purged of air to facilitate priming. Disconnect the discharge port and allow liquid to pass through pump.