

JABSCO®

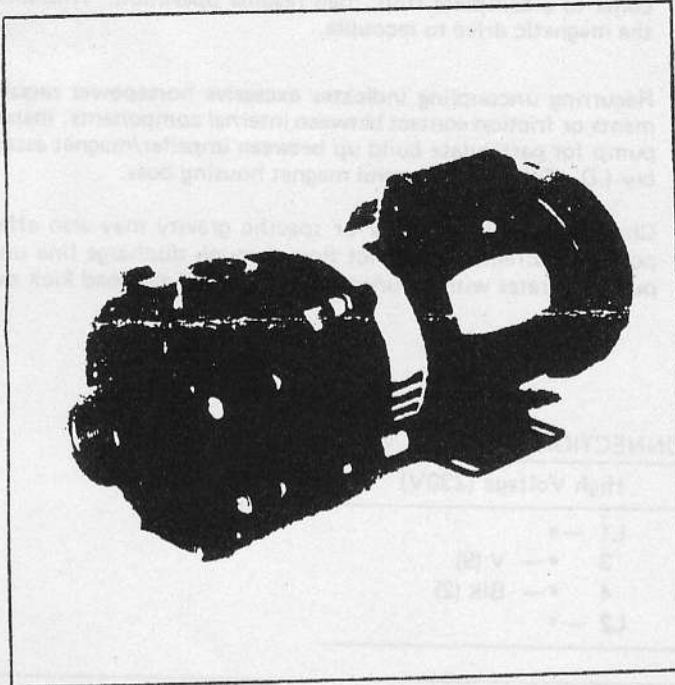
Seal-less Magnetic Drive Centrifugal Pumps

MODEL 18630-Series

Motor Pump Units

PRODUCT DATA

MODEL 18630-SERIES



DESIGN FEATURES

- Pump Material:** Glass Filled Epoxy Plastic suitable for temperatures to 200° F (93° C)
- Impeller Design:** Enclosed 4.35" Dia. — 1 HP
4.00" Dia. — 3/4 HP
3.50" Dia. — 1/2 HP
- Magnetic Drive:** Magnets enclosed in a molded epoxy cup. No contact with liquid being pumped.
- Ports:** Suction 1-1/2" NPT Internal
Discharge 1" NPT Internal
- Motors:** Totally enclosed fan cooled, NEMA "C" face, 115/230 VAC Single Phase, 60 Hz, 3450 RPM, Ball Bearing, Class B Insulation, Thermal Overload Protected.
- Weight:** 1 HP TEFC 34.5 lbs (15.6 kgs)
3/4 HP TEFC 34.5 lbs (15.6 kgs)
1/2 HP TEFC 31.5 lbs (14.3 kgs)

STANDARD MODELS

IMPELLER SIZE	MOTOR HP	M.P.U.	PUMP HEAD ONLY
4.35" Dia.	1	18630-0001	18630-1001
4.00" Dia.	3/4	18630-0003	18630-1003
3.50" Dia.	1/2	18630-0005	18630-1005

APPLICATIONS

Seal-less magnetic drive motor pump units are designed to handle corrosive liquids without concern for selection of exotic mechanical shaft seal materials or leakage of expensive or dangerous fluids between shaft and housing.

Highly corrosive chemicals or caustic solutions compatible with glass filled epoxy plastic may be transferred or circulated. All parts in contact with fluid are glass filled epoxy plastic, Ryton, ceramic or graphite filled Teflon. Viton 'O' ring gasket is used.

Chemicals such as Alcohols, Benzene, Hexane, Chlorinated hydrocarbons, Ether compounds, Fatty acids, Hydrochloric acid, Phosphoric acid, Tannic acid, Carboic acid, Sodium hydroxide, Sodium nitrate, Potassium hydroxide, Ammonium hydroxide, Toluene, Trichloroethylene, Lacquers, etc., may be handled. For a more complete list of liquids compatible with epoxy plastic, consult the Jabsco Chemical Resistance Table (which is available upon request from ITT Jabsco) or the factory.

Transfer, circulation or filtration of photo chemicals, etching solutions, plating baths, laboratory systems, processing, transfer and application of agricultural chemicals, fume scrubbing, circulation, and exotic metal recovery processes are typical applications.

INSTALLATION

LOCATION — Pumps with TEFC motors may be mounted in any position. Volute body may be removed and rotated to any one of eight different port positions to simplify piping. It is prudent, however, to install body and piping to eliminate possibility of air pockets in either the suction or discharge passages. If the pump is to be mounted above the liquid level, provisions must be made prior to starting pump to assure that the suction line and pump cavity are flooded.

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INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

THIS PUMP WILL NOT SELF-PRIME! To prevent cavitation and obtain maximum service life, it is important that suction line is free of restrictions and sharp bends. Factory application engineering assistance is available.

NOTE: Inlet pressures over 20 PSI are not recommended. Consult the factory for assistance.

PLUMBING — All piping to the pump must be supported independently of the pump. Keep suction and discharge lines as free of elbows and bends as possible. To assure optimum performance, line to suction port should be the same size as suction port and be straight for a minimum length of 12" without elbows or reducers.

CAUTION: USE ONLY PLASTIC FITTINGS IN THE SUCTION AND DISCHARGE PORTS. USE TEFLON TAPE OR LOCKTITE PST PIPE SEALANT TO SEAL THREADS. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN. DAMAGE TO PUMP MAY RESULT.

Suction line must be air tight to maintain prime. A flap type foot valve at the suction intake or a check valve in the discharge line may be installed to retain liquid in system during shutdown. An auxiliary prime line may be installed by drilling and tapping the boss on the volute face (see dimensional drawing).

WIRING — Consult the motor wiring connection diagram below or motor label for 115 VAC or 230 VAC motor connection.

OPERATION — Pump must be primed to begin pumping operation. Do not operate pump dry for extended periods.

If pumping action ceases during normal operation and the motor continues to run, uncoupling of magnetic drive has occurred. Disconnect power to the motor, let pump motor come to a complete stop, then resume operation. This allows the magnetic drive to recouple.

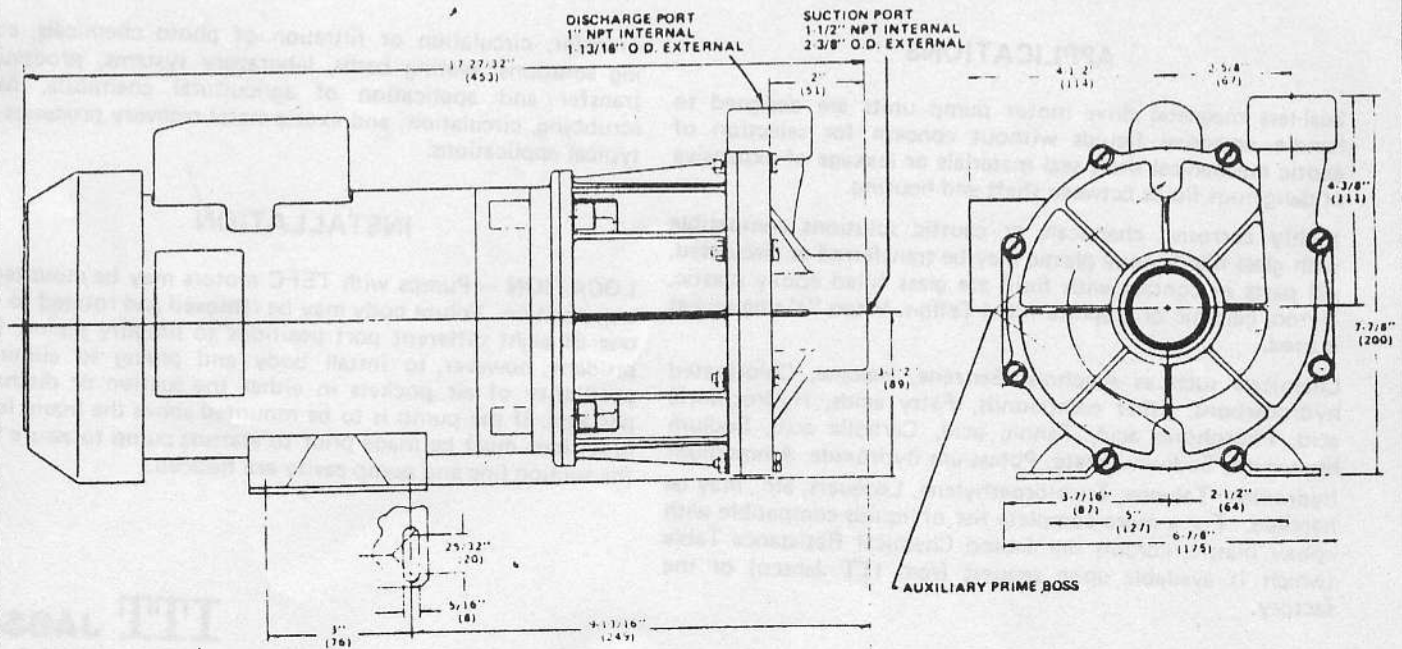
Recurring uncoupling indicates excessive horsepower requirements or friction contact between internal components. Inspect pump for particulate build up between impeller/magnet assembly I.D., Teflon bearing and magnet housing boss.

Change in liquid viscosity or specific gravity may also affect power requirement. Restrict flow through discharge line until pump operates without uncoupling or motor overload kick out.

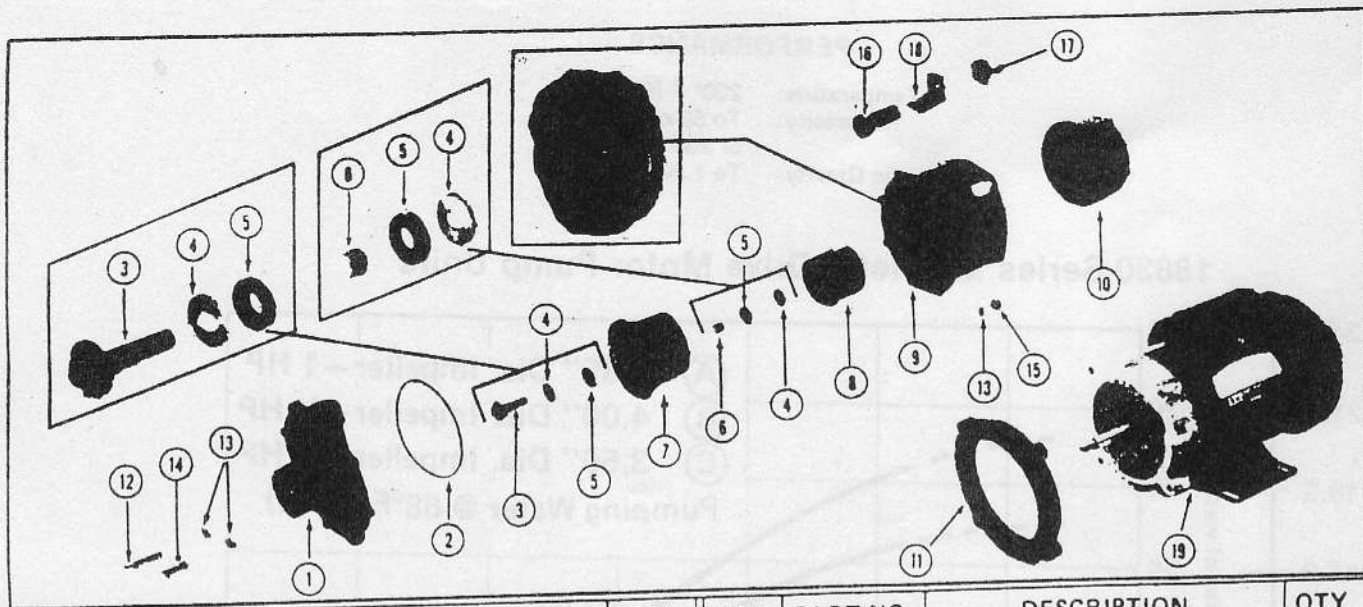
MOTOR CONNECTIONS

Low Voltage (115V)	High Voltage (230V)
L1 —•	L1 —•
3 •	3 • — V (9)
4 • — V (9)	4 • — Blk (2)
L2 —• — Blk (2)	L2 —•

DIMENSIONAL DRAWING



(Millimeter Equivalents)



KEY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	KEY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	17826-0000	*Volute Body	1	11	18326-0000	Adaptor	1
2	18732-0000	'O' Ring (Viton)	1	12		**Screw (No. 10-32 x 2)	1
3		*Cap Bolt	1	13		**Flat Washer (No. 10-32)	16
4		*Seat (Ceramic)	2	14		**Screw (No. 10-32 x 1/4)	7
5		*Bushing (Ryton)	2	15		**Hex Nut (No. 10-32)	8
6		*Sleeve (Ceramic)	1	16		**Socket Head Bolt (3/8-16 x 1 1/2)	4
7	18243-0000	Impeller/Magnet Ass'y (4.35 Dia)	1	17		**Flat Washer (3/8)	4
	18243-0001	Impeller/Magnet Ass'y (4.0 Dia)		18		**Housing Plate	4
	18243-0002	Impeller/Magnet Ass'y (3.5 Dia)		19	18753-0024	Motor 1 HP TEFC	1
8	18249-0000	Bearing (Teflon)	1		18753-0022	Motor 1/2 HP TEFC	
9	18634-0000	Housing	1		18753-0023	Motor 1/2 HP TEFC	
10	18246-0000	Drive Magnet Cup			18753-0030	Service Kit	
					18753-0035	Hardware Kit	

*Parts Included in Service Kit

**Parts Included in Hardware Kit

DISASSEMBLY

CAUTION: PUMPS WHICH HAVE HANDLED CORROSIVE, CAUSTIC OR TOXIC FLUIDS SHOULD BE DRAINED AND COMPLETELY FLUSHED PRIOR TO SERVICING.

1. Remove eight screws, washers and nuts securing volute body to magnet housing. Remove 'O' ring from groove in volute.
2. Turn cap bolt, located in eye of impeller, counterclockwise to loosen and remove bolt and ceramic seat.
3. Remove impeller/magnet assembly with a firm, straight-away pull. Remove two bushings from front and rear of impeller, as well as sleeve. Remove Teflon sleeve bearing from large bore of assembly. Remove ceramic seat from counterbore of magnet housing.
4. Remove four bolts, housing plates and washers securing housing to motor. Remove housing from adaptor. Adaptor cannot be removed from motor until drive magnet cup is removed from shaft.
5. Loosen two set screws in drive magnet cup. Prevent motor shaft from turning (insert screwdriver into slot in motor shaft, under cap at rear of motor). Turn drive magnet cup in a counterclockwise direction to remove. Remove adaptor.
6. Clean all parts and inspect for excessive wear. Replacement of Viton 'O' ring is recommended when servicing pump.

ASSEMBLY

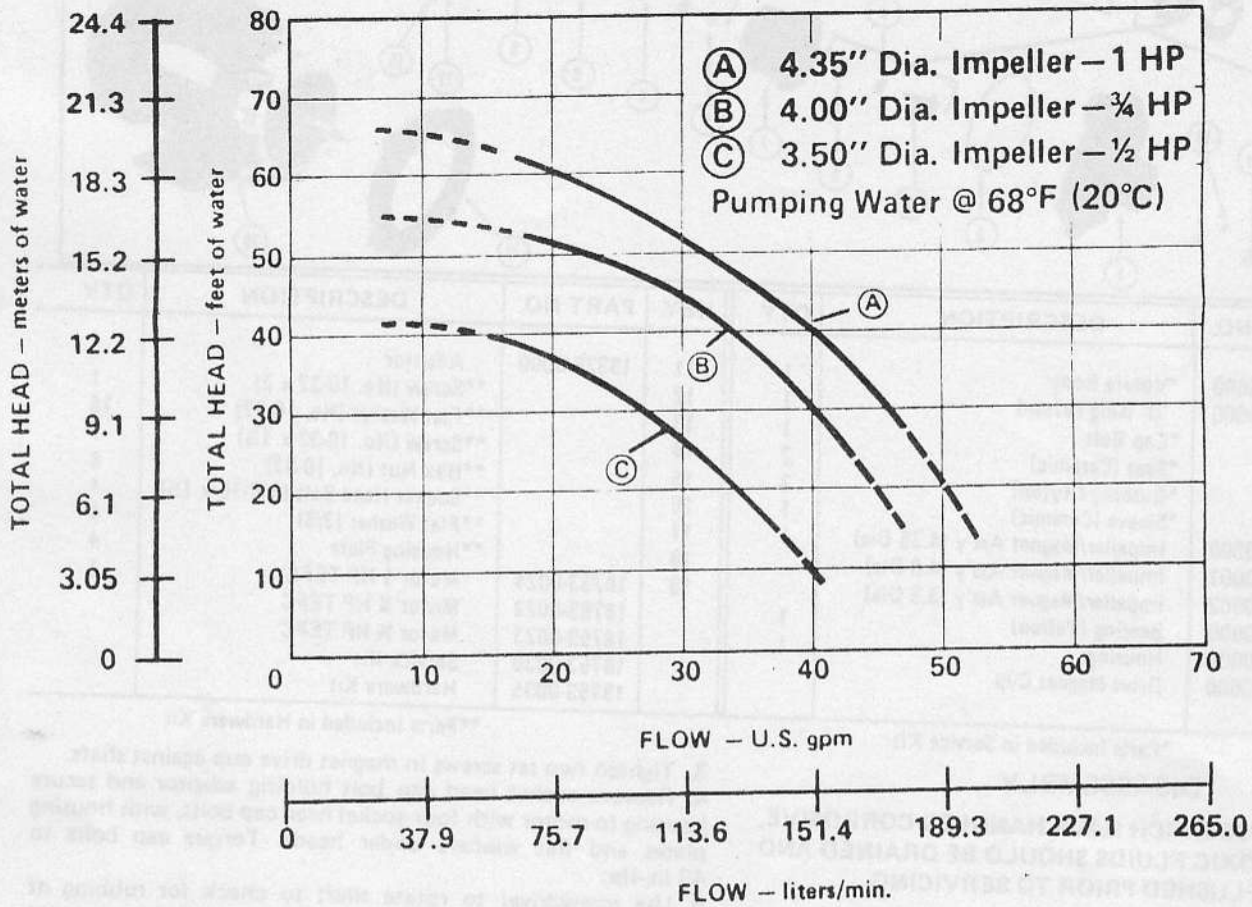
1. Install adaptor on motor face. Hold in place with one socket head cap bolt, while drive magnet cup is being assembled.
2. Thread drive magnet cup onto motor shaft until it bottoms firmly against shoulder. Use screwdriver in slot under shaft cap of motor to tighten drive magnet cup on shaft.

3. Tighten two set screws in magnet drive cup against shaft.
4. Remove socket head cap bolt holding adaptor and secure housing to motor with four socket head cap bolts, with housing plates and flat washers under heads. Torque cap bolts to 43 in.-lbs.
5. Use screwdriver to rotate shaft to check for rubbing of parts. If scuffing is detected check position of drive magnet cup on shaft to make sure it is properly bottomed against shaft shoulder.
6. Install Teflon sleeve bearing into bore in drive end of impeller. Sleeve bearing is taper cut so that, when rolled into a cylinder and properly installed in bore of impeller/magnet assembly, the edges are parallel.
7. Place a small dab of a good grade of water pump grease on the drive lug side of the ceramic seats. Install one seat into counterbore of housing seating drive lugs in molded grooves. Install second seat over threaded shank of cap bolt, seating drive lugs into mold grooves in back of cap. Place a small dab of a good grade of water pump grease on the flats of the bushings and install bushings into bore of impeller/magnet assembly, front and back, fitting flats on bushings into corresponding flats in impeller/magnet assembly. Holding bushings in place, insert sleeve into bushings. Taking care not to dislodge bushings or seat, install impeller/magnet assembly into housing. Hold impeller firmly, or magnetic attraction will snap impeller into housing and dislodge bushings and seat. Place a drop of "Loctite 222" on threads of cap bolt and insert threaded end carefully through sleeve in impeller/magnet assembly. Thread into housing until seated firmly and all seats and bushings are nested, with all lugs in grooves and flats coinciding. Torque cap bolt to 20 in.-lbs.
8. Install 'O' ring in volute body. Position volute body against the magnet housing and secure with machine screws, washers and nuts. Torque machine screws to 24 in. lbs. Place washers under machine screw heads and nuts to protect plastic.

PERFORMANCE

Temperature: 200° F (93° C)
 Viscosity: To 50 centipoise
 or 200 SSU
 Specific Gravity: To 1.30

18630-Series Magnetic Drive Motor Pump Units



SELECTION

The pump curves shown above are a result of test data pumping water at 68°F. A solid line indicates recommended operating range. The dashed lines indicate marginal applications and, as such, should be referred to the factory for application assistance.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY — The above pump curves are based on a 1.0 specific gravity liquid. When pumping liquids with specific gravities greater than 1.0 the horsepower required increases. Should the horsepower required surpass the maximum rated motor horsepower available, a motor failure may occur. Consult the factory for applications where the specific gravity of the liquid pumped is 1.3 or greater.

VISCOSITY — Pump performance is directly affected when handling viscous liquids. A distinct increase in required horsepower, a reduction in head, and some reduction in capacity will occur with moderate and high viscosity fluids. When accurate information is required, performance tests under actual conditions should be conducted. It is recommended that fluid viscosity be limited to a maximum of 200 SSU or 50 centipoise. Consult the factory for assistance when more viscous fluids must be handled.