

## Model 30296-Series

### SHOWER SUMP PUMP

#### FEATURES

- Multiple intake ports:  
2 each: 3/4"  
1 each: 1", 1-1/8" & 1-1/2"
- Evacuates 2-3 showers simultaneously
- Extra large strainer is easy to clean
- Clear cover for easy inspection
- Discharge check valve prevents back-flow

#### SPECIFICATIONS

**Flow:** Maximum 13 GPM  
At 3' of head 10-1/2 GPM  
At 6' of head 8 GPM

**Discharge Port:** 3/4"

**AMP Draw:** 4 maximum

**Dimensions:** 9-3/8" (238mm) x 11-1/4" (286mm)  
including length of intake ports x  
5-1/8" (130mm) high

#### VARIATIONS AVAILABLE

MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION
<b>30296-2012</b>	12 Volt
<b>30296-2024</b>	24 Volt

#### OPERATION

The Jabsco Shower Sump Pump consists of an automatic float switch and powerful submersible evacuation pump fixed inside a compact reservoir with integral, easy to clean strainer that protects the system from debris. The switch automatically activates the pump when water drains in from a shower and keeps it running until the reservoir is evacuated. The high capacity of the pump makes the system capable of handling up to three showers simultaneously.



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#### MAINTENANCE

The Shower Sump Pump needs no regular maintenance other than an occasional inspection and, if required, the removal of excessive debris that may have accumulated in the reservoir's intake strainer. Visual inspection is easy through the reservoir's clear top cover. If excessive amounts of debris are trapped inside the intake strainer simply remove the four screws securing the top cover and lift off the top. Grasp the round strainer in the middle and compress the strainer then slide it to the center of the reservoir (toward the pump and switch) and out of the strainer locators on each end. Remove the debris and rinse out the strainer. Replace the strainer in the reservoir and reattach the reservoir's top cover.

## INSTALLATION & PLUMBING

Select a location for the Shower Sump Pump that is lower than the drain connection at the shower pan and is easily accessible for periodic inspections of the inlet strainer. It is best to have a minimum drop of 1" for each 6 feet (2-1/2cm per 1M) of run of the drain hose from the shower. The drain hose should drop continuously from the shower pan to the Shower Sump Pump with no dips in the plumbing that would trap water. Before installing the reservoir, determine which inlet port fitting(s) will be used and is(are) the correct size for the shower drain hose(s), then cut off the closed end of the selected port fitting(s) with a hack saw. **Do not cut off the ends of port fittings that are not intended to be used.**

The shower sump reservoir should be secured to a solid flat mounting surface with either short stainless steel screws or affixed with a quality marine sealant with good adhesive characteristics (such as Rule\* Elastomeric Marine Sealer) used as an adhesive. If securing the reservoir with screws to the bottom of the vessel, ensure the penetration of the screw is significantly less than the thickness of the hull. Mark the location of at least four of the reservoir's mounting holes and then very carefully drill pilot holes for the screws. It is helpful to wrap the drill bit with a piece of tape so the tape's edge indicates the maximum depth of the hole to serve as a stop indicator. If securing the reservoir with a sealant, apply a liberal bead of the sealant along the line of the mounting holes on the underside of the mounting tabs. Press the reservoir into place and leave it undisturbed until the sealant has cured (check the manufacturer's recommended cure time).

The Shower Sump Pump's 3/4" (19mm) discharge hose should climb continuously and be attached to a thru-hull fitting that remains well above the vessel's waterline at all angles of heel and trim. Sailboats normally discharge through or just below the transom. The discharge plumbing must not have any dips in it that would create a water trap that will retain water in the hose. If this occurs the Shower Sump Pump might airlock. To maximize pump performance, the discharge plumbing should be kept as short and straight as possible. Attach all hoses to their respective hose barbs with stainless steel band clamps. It is recommended that all plumbing be secured in place about every 18" to 24" (45cm to 60cm) along the length of its run.

\*Rule® is a registered trademark of ITT Industries.

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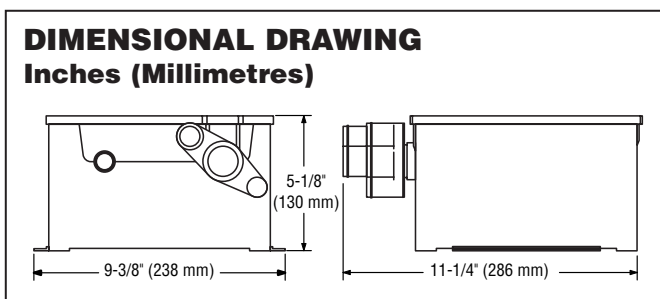
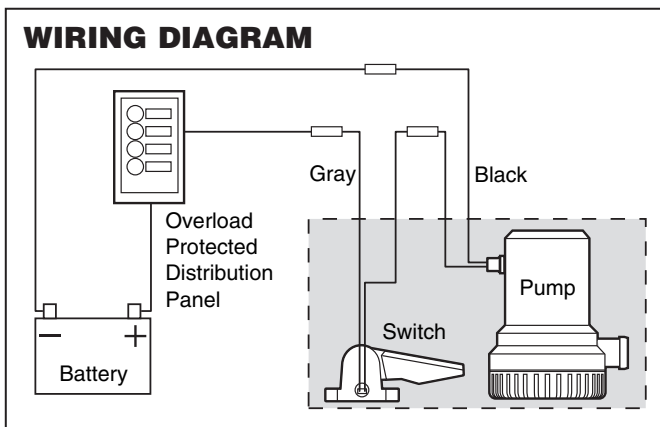
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## WIRING

All wiring connections must be made with mechanical locking connectors (crimp type) and secured in a dry location well above bilge areas where water may collect. To better protect butt connections made in a humid marine environment, it is advisable to seal the connections with a small amount of marine sealant. Connect the gray wire lead (from the switch) to a positive (+) power source using a minimum 16 gauge (1.5mm<sup>2</sup>) conductor\*\*. This conductor should originate from an overload protected distribution panel where the conductor (and complete circuit) is protected by a 5 amp fuse or circuit breaker for 12 Volt pumps and a 2-1/2 amp fuse or breaker for 24 Volt pumps. Connect the black lead (from the pump) to battery negative.

\*\* 16 gauge (1.5mm<sup>2</sup>) wire is large enough for total 12 Volt circuit lengths (combined positive (+) and negative (-) conductors) of up to 50 feet (15M). Circuits longer than this should use larger wire. Between 50 and 90 feet (15M and 27M) use 14 gauge (2.5mm<sup>2</sup>) and between 90 and 130 feet (27M and 40M) use 12 gauge (4mm<sup>2</sup>). 24 Volt circuits can use 16 gauge (1.5mm<sup>2</sup>) wire for total circuit lengths of up to 100 feet and should use 14 gauge (2.5mm<sup>2</sup>) if the circuit length is between 100 and 150 feet.



THE PRODUCTS DESCRIBED HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO THE JABSCO ONE YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY, WHICH IS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR INSPECTION UPON REQUEST.