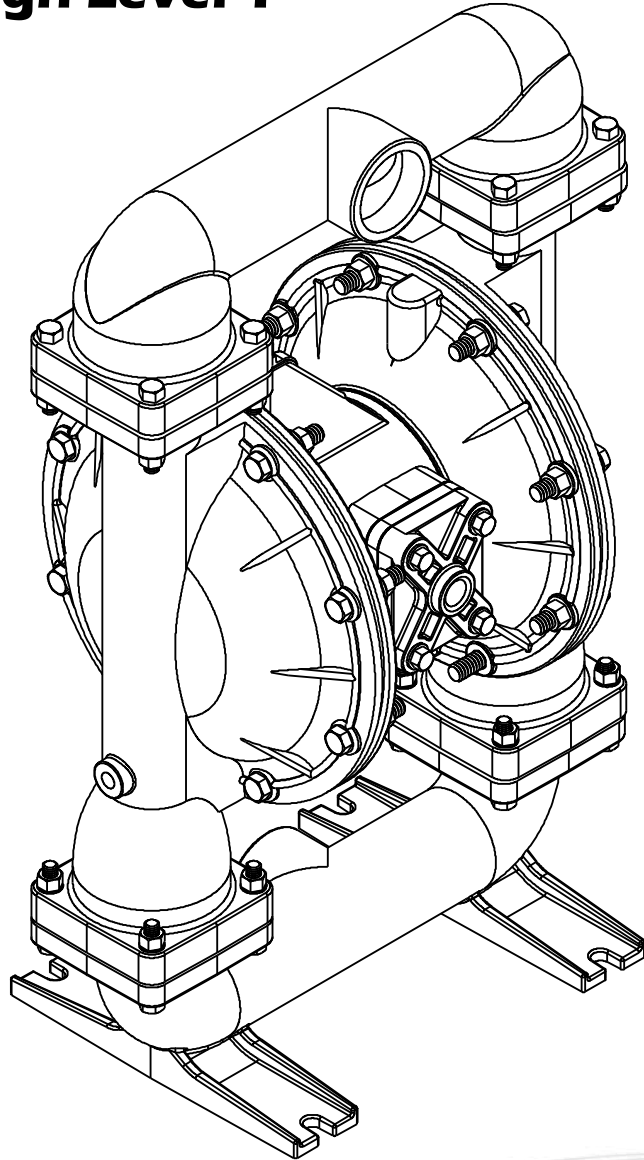


SERVICE BULLETIN SB1118
Original Instructions

Balcrank
Model 1120-030S
Design Level 1



Balcrank Corporation
115 Reems Creek Road,
Weaverville, NC 28787
Telephone 800.747.5300
Fax 800.763.0840
WWW.BALCRANK.COM

1: PUMP SPECS

2: INSTAL & OP

3: EXP VIEW

4: AIR END

5: WET END

6: WARRANTY

Safety Information

IMPORTANT



Read the safety warnings and instructions in this manual before pump installation and start-up. Failure to comply with the recommendations stated in this manual could damage the pump and void factory warranty.



When the pump is used for materials that tend to settle out or solidify, the pump should be flushed after each use to prevent damage. In freezing temperatures the pump should be completely drained between uses.

CAUTION



Before pump operation, inspect all fasteners for loosening caused by gasket creep. Retighten loose fasteners to prevent leakage. Follow recommended torques stated in this manual.



Nonmetallic pumps and plastic components are not UV stabilized. Ultraviolet radiation can damage these parts and negatively affect material properties. Do not expose to UV light for extended periods of time.

WARNING



When used for toxic or aggressive fluids, the pump should always be flushed clean prior to disassembly.



Before maintenance or repair, shut off the compressed air line, bleed the pressure, and disconnect the air line from the pump. Be certain that approved eye protection and protective clothing are worn at all times. Failure to follow these recommendations may result in serious injury or death.



Airborne particles and loud noise hazards. Wear eye and ear protection.



In the event of diaphragm rupture, pumped material may enter the air end of the pump, and be discharged into the atmosphere. If pumping a product that is hazardous or toxic, the air exhaust must be piped to an appropriate area for safe containment.



Take action to prevent static sparking. Fire or explosion can result, especially when handling flammable liquids. The pump, piping, valves, containers and other miscellaneous equipment must be properly grounded.



This pump is pressurized internally with air pressure during operation. Make certain that all fasteners are in good condition and are reinstalled properly during reassembly.

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1: PUMP SPECS

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Performance

1120-030S METALLIC

1: PUMP SPECS

SUCTION/DISCHARGE PORT SIZE

- 2" NPT (internal)

CAPACITY

- 0 to 150 gallons per minute
(0 to 567 liters per minute)

AIR DISTRIBUTION VALVE

- No-lube, no-stall design

SOLIDS-HANDLING

- Up to .25 in. (6mm)

HEADS UP TO

- 125 psi or 289 ft. of water
(8.6 Kg/cm² or 86 meters)

DISPLACEMENT/STROKE

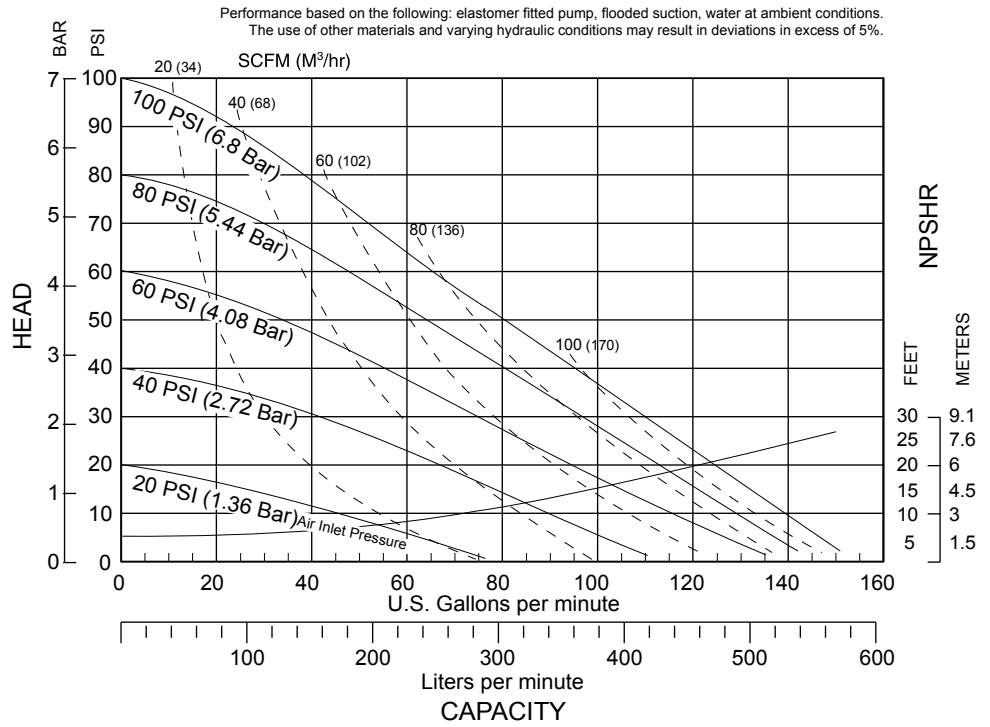
- .42 Gallon / .159 liter

MAXIMUM OPERATING PRESSURE

- 125 psi (8.6 bar)

SHIPPING WEIGHT

- Aluminum 69 lbs. (31kg)



Materials

Material Profile:

CAUTION! Operating temperature limitations are as follows:

Nitrile: General purpose, oil-resistant. Shows good solvent, oil, water and hydraulic fluid resistance. Should not be used with highly polar solvents like acetone and MEK, ozone, chlorinated hydrocarbons and nitro hydrocarbons.

Virgin PTFE: (PFA/TFE) Chemically inert, virtually impervious. Very few chemicals are known to chemically react with PTFE; molten alkali metals, turbulent liquid or gaseous fluorine and a few fluoro-chemicals such as chlorine trifluoride or oxygen difluoride which readily liberate free fluorine at elevated temperatures.

Maximum and Minimum Temperatures are the limits for which these materials can be operated. Temperatures coupled with pressure affect the longevity of diaphragm pump components. Maximum life should not be expected at the extreme limits of the temperature ranges.

Ambient temperature range: -20°C to +40°C

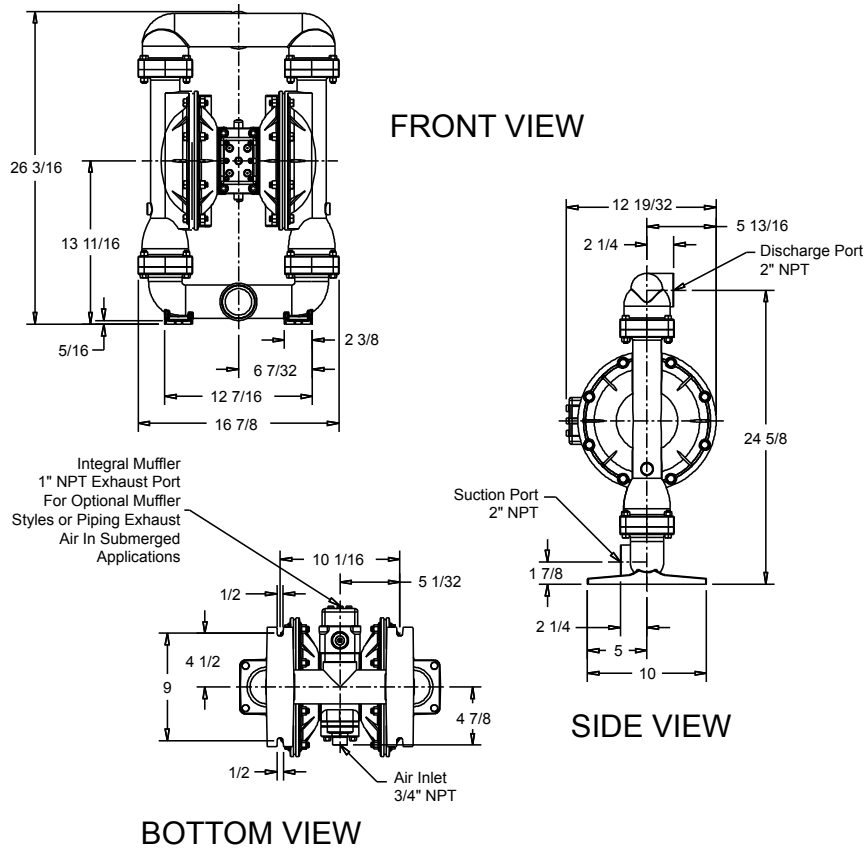
Process temperature range: -20°C to +80°C for models rated as category 1 equipment

-20°C to +100°C for models rated as category 2 equipment

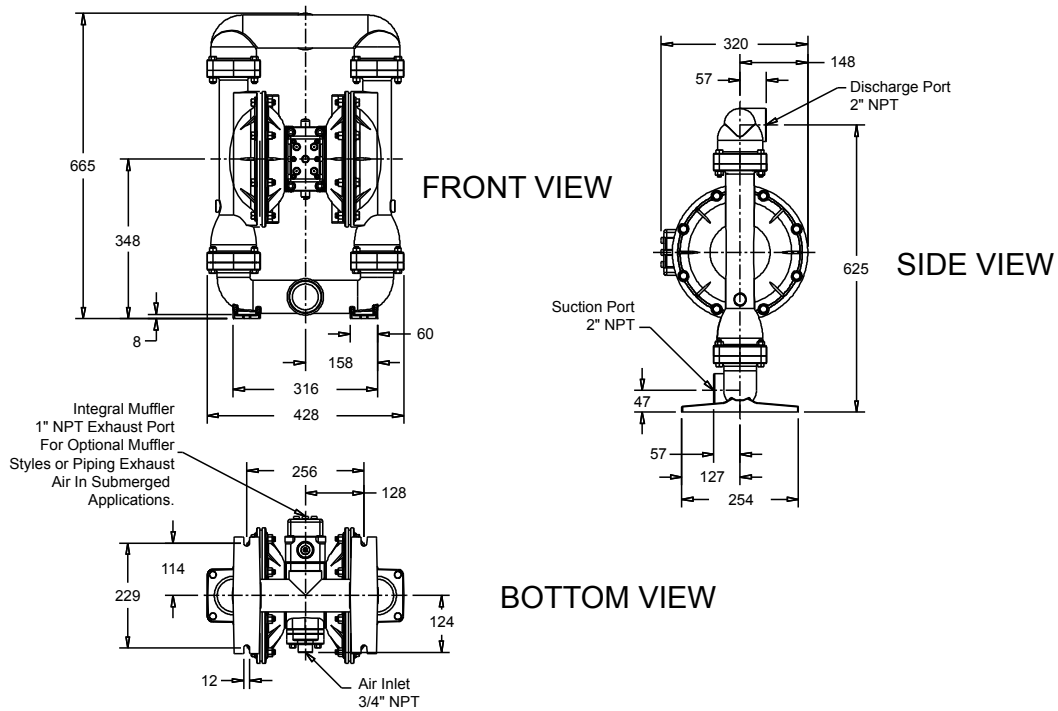
In addition, the ambient temperature range and the process temperature range do not exceed the operating temperature range of the applied non-metallic parts as listed in the manuals of the pumps.

Dimensional Drawings

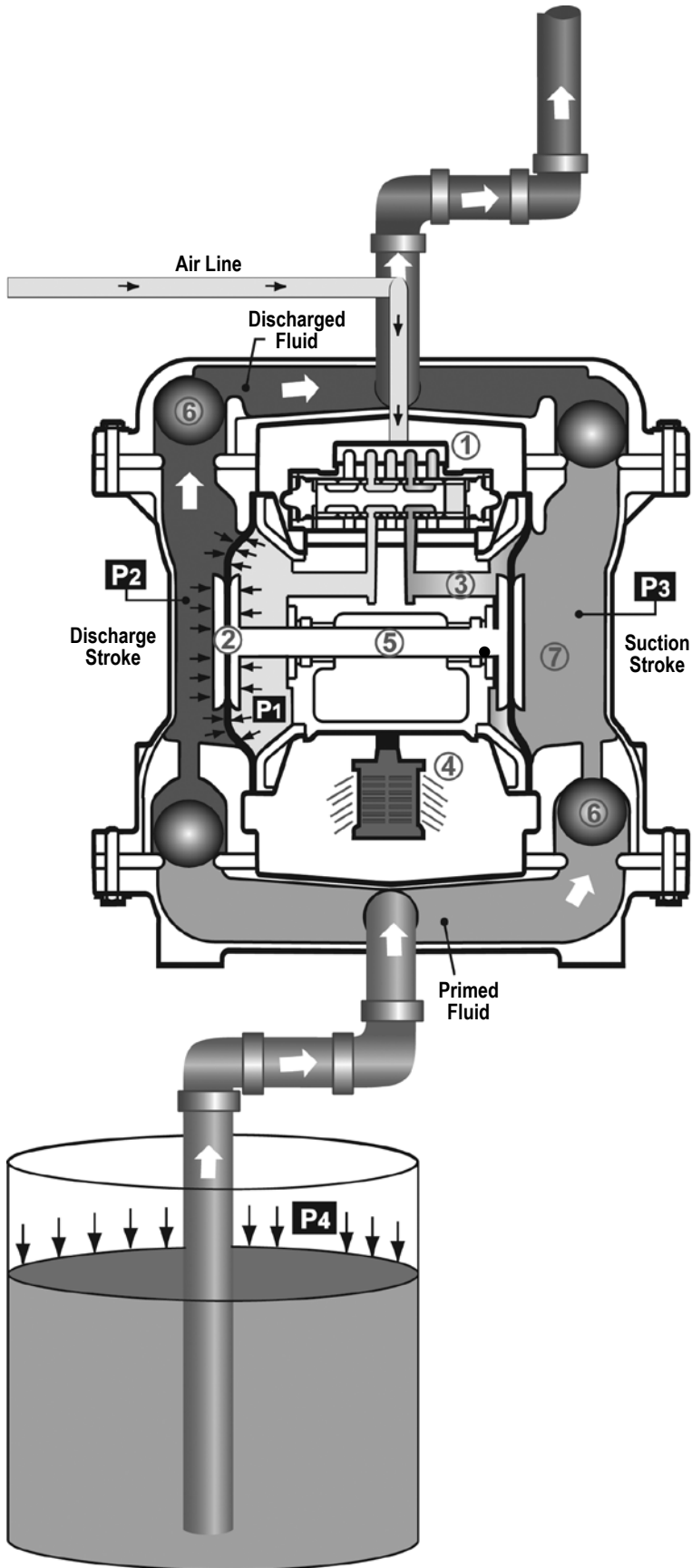
Dimensions in Inches. Dimensional Tolerance: $\pm 1/8"$



Dimensions in Millimeters. Dimensional Tolerance: $\pm 3\text{mm}$.



Principle of Pump Operation



Air-Operated Double Diaphragm (AODD) pumps are powered by compressed air, nitrogen or natural gas.

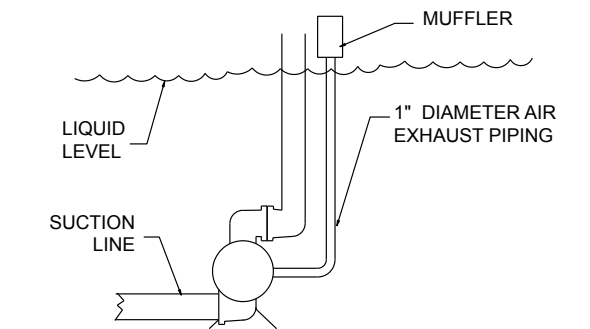
The main directional (air) control valve ① distributes compressed air to an air chamber, exerting uniform pressure over the inner surface of the diaphragm ②. At the same time, the exhausting air ③ from behind the opposite diaphragm is directed through the air valve assembly(s) to an exhaust port ④.

As inner chamber pressure (P1) exceeds liquid chamber pressure (P2), the rod ⑤ connected diaphragms shift together creating discharge on one side and suction on the opposite side. The discharged and primed liquid's directions are controlled by the check valves (ball or flap)⑥ orientation.

The pump primes as a result of the suction stroke. The suction stroke lowers the chamber pressure (P3) increasing the chamber volume. This results in a pressure differential necessary for atmospheric pressure (P4) to push the fluid through the suction piping and across the suction side check valve and into the outer fluid chamber ⑦.

Suction (side) stroking also initiates the reciprocating (shifting, stroking or cycling) action of the pump. The suction diaphragm's movement is mechanically pulled through its stroke. The diaphragm's inner plate makes contact with an actuator plunger aligned to shift the pilot signaling valve. Once actuated, the pilot valve sends a pressure signal to the opposite end of the main directional air valve, redirecting the compressed air to the opposite inner chamber.

SUBMERGED ILLUSTRATION



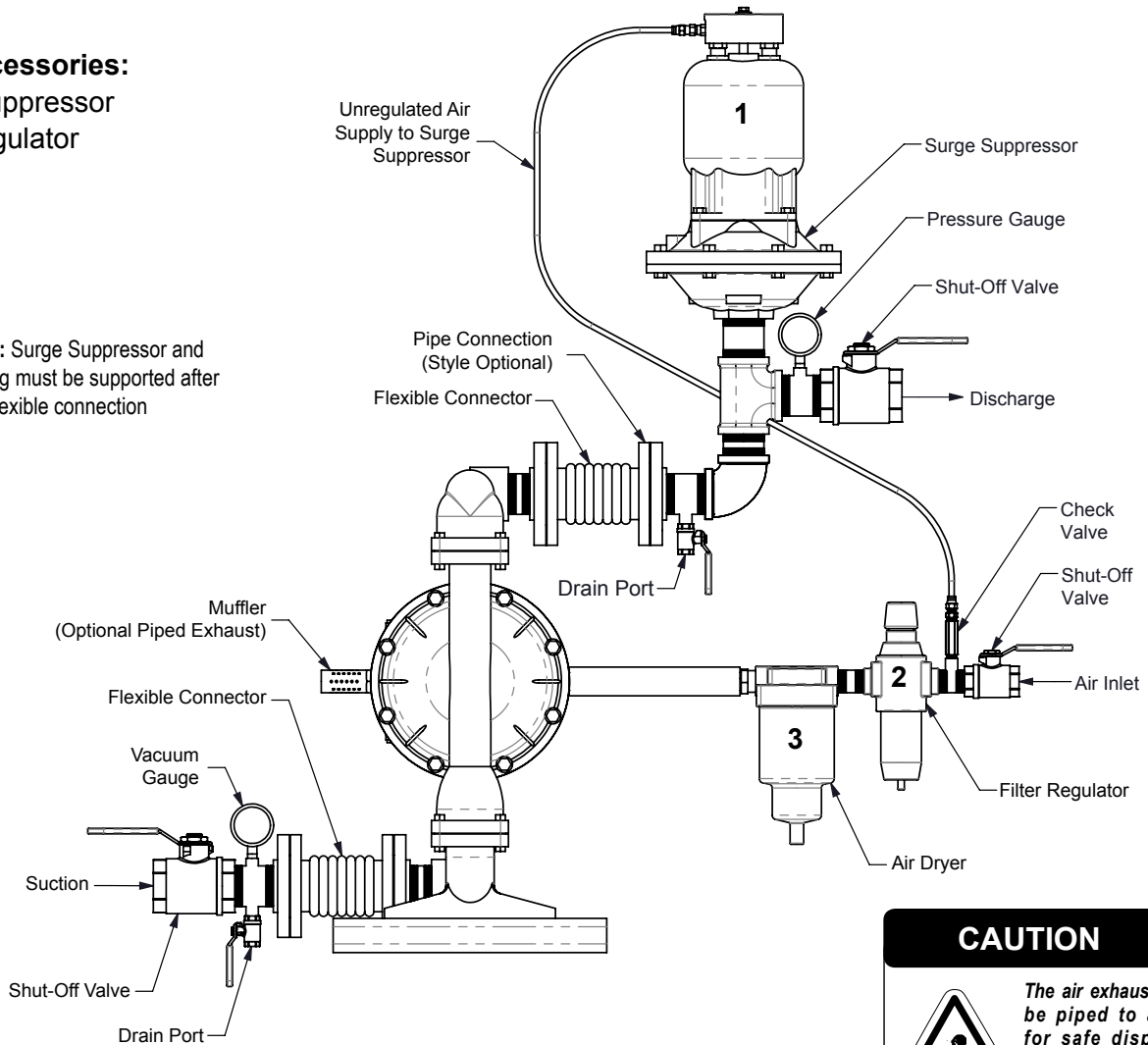
Pump can be submerged if the pump materials of construction are compatible with the liquid being pumped. The air exhaust must be piped above the liquid level. When the pumped product source is at a higher level than the pump (flooded suction condition), pipe the exhaust higher than the product source to prevent siphoning spills.

Recommended Installation Guide

Available Accessories:

1. Surge Suppressor
2. Filter/Regulator
3. Air Dryer

Note: Surge Suppressor and Piping must be supported after the flexible connection



CAUTION



The air exhaust should be piped to an area for safe disposition of the product being pumped, in the event of a diaphragm failure.

Installation And Start-Up

Locate the pump as close to the product being pumped as possible. Keep the suction line length and number of fittings to a minimum. Do not reduce the suction line diameter.

Air Supply

Connect the pump air inlet to an air supply with sufficient capacity and pressure to achieve desired performance. A pressure regulating valve should be installed to insure air supply pressure does not exceed recommended limits.

Air Valve Lubrication

The air distribution system is designed to operate **WITHOUT** lubrication. This is the standard mode of operation. If lubrication is desired, install an air line lubricator set to deliver one drop of SAE 10 non-detergent oil for every 20 SCFM (9.4 liters/sec.) of air the pump consumes. Consult the Performance Curve to determine air consumption.

Air Line Moisture

Water in the compressed air supply may cause icing or freezing of the exhaust air, causing the pump to cycle erratically or stop operating. Water in the air supply can be reduced by using a point-of-use air dryer.

Air Inlet And Priming

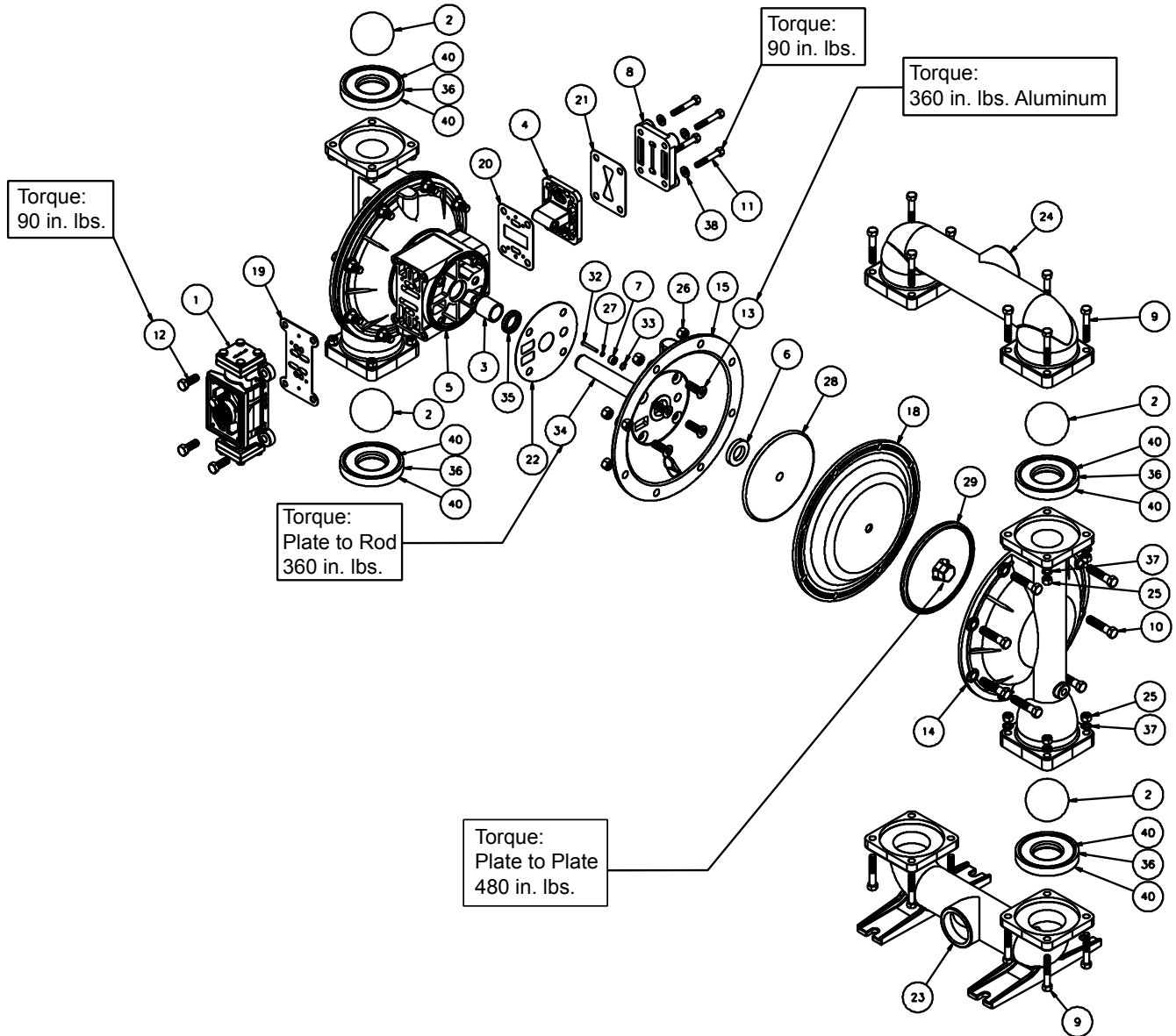
To start the pump, slightly open the air shut-off valve. After the pump primes, the air valve can be opened to increase air flow as desired. If opening the valve increases cycling rate, but does not increase the rate of flow, cavitation has occurred. The valve should be closed slightly to obtain the most efficient air flow to pump flow ratio.

Troubleshooting Guide

2: INSTAL & OP

Symptom:	Potential Cause(s):	Recommendation(s):
Pump Cycles Once	Deadhead (system pressure meets or exceeds air supply pressure).	Increase the inlet air pressure to the pump. Pump is designed for 1:1 pressure ratio at zero flow. (Does not apply to high pressure 2:1 units).
	Air valve or intermediate gaskets installed incorrectly.	Install gaskets with holes properly aligned.
	Bent or missing actuator plunger.	Remove pilot valve and inspect actuator plungers.
Pump Will Not Operate / Cycle	Pump is over lubricated.	Set lubricator on lowest possible setting or remove. Units are designed for lube free operation.
	Lack of air (line size, PSI, CFM).	Check the air line size and length, compressor capacity (HP vs. CFM required).
	Check air distribution system.	Disassemble and inspect main air distribution valve, pilot valve and pilot valve actuators.
	Discharge line is blocked or clogged manifolds.	Check for inadvertently closed discharge line valves. Clean discharge manifolds/piping.
	Deadhead (system pressure meets or exceeds air supply pressure).	Increase the inlet air pressure to the pump. Pump is designed for 1:1 pressure ratio at zero flow. (Does not apply to high pressure 2:1 units).
	Blocked air exhaust muffler.	Remove muffler screen, clean or de-ice, and re-install.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
	Pump chamber is blocked.	Disassemble and inspect wetted chambers. Remove or flush any obstructions.
Pump Cycles and Will Not Prime or No Flow	Cavitation on suction side.	Check suction condition (move pump closer to product).
	Check valve obstructed. Valve ball(s) not seating properly or sticking.	Disassemble the wet end of the pump and manually dislodge obstruction in the check valve pocket. Clean out around valve ball cage and valve seat area. Replace valve ball or valve seat if damaged. Use heavier valve ball material.
	Valve ball(s) missing (pushed into chamber or manifold).	Worn valve ball or valve seat. Worn fingers in valve ball cage (replace part). Check Chemical Resistance Guide for compatibility.
	Valve ball(s) / seat(s) damaged or attacked by product.	Check Chemical Resistance Guide for compatibility.
	Check valve and/or seat is worn or needs adjusting.	Inspect check valves and seats for wear and proper setting. Replace if necessary.
	Suction line is blocked.	Remove or flush obstruction. Check and clear all suction screens or strainers.
	Excessive suction lift.	For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases.
	Suction side air leakage or air in product.	Visually inspect all suction-side gaskets and pipe connections.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
Pump Cycles Running Sluggish / Stalling, Flow Unsatisfactory	Over lubrication.	Set lubricator on lowest possible setting or remove. Units are designed for lube free operation.
	Icing.	Remove muffler screen, de-ice, and re-install. Install a point of use air drier.
	Clogged manifolds.	Clean manifolds to allow proper air flow.
	Deadhead (system pressure meets or exceeds air supply pressure).	Increase the inlet air pressure to the pump. Pump is designed for 1:1 pressure ratio at zero flow. (Does not apply to high pressure 2:1 units).
	Cavitation on suction side.	Check suction (move pump closer to product).
	Lack of air (line size, PSI, CFM).	Check the air line size, length, compressor capacity.
	Excessive suction lift.	For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases.
	Air supply pressure or volume exceeds system hd.	Decrease inlet air (press. and vol.) to the pump. Pump is cavitating the fluid by fast cycling.
	Undersized suction line.	Meet or exceed pump connections.
	Restrictive or undersized air line.	Install a larger air line and connection.
	Suction side air leakage or air in product.	Visually inspect all suction-side gaskets and pipe connections.
	Suction line is blocked.	Remove or flush obstruction. Check and clear all suction screens or strainers.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
	Check valve obstructed.	Disassemble the wet end of the pump and manually dislodge obstruction in the check valve pocket.
	Check valve and/or seat is worn or needs adjusting.	Inspect check valves and seats for wear and proper setting. Replace if necessary.
Entrained air or vapor lock in chamber(s).	Purge chambers through tapped chamber vent plugs. Purging the chambers of air can be dangerous.	
Product Leaking Through Exhaust	Diaphragm failure, or diaphragm plates loose.	Replace diaphragms, check for damage and ensure diaphragm plates are tight.
	Diaphragm stretched around center hole or bolt holes.	Check for excessive inlet pressure or air pressure. Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication.
Premature Diaphragm Failure	Cavitation.	Enlarge pipe diameter on suction side of pump.
	Excessive flooded suction pressure.	Move pump closer to product. Raise pump/place pump on top of tank to reduce inlet pressure. Install Back pressure device (Tech bulletin 41r). Add accumulation tank or pulsation dampener.
	Misapplication (chemical/physical incompatibility).	Consult Chemical Resistance Chart for compatibility with products, cleaners, temperature limitations and lubrication.
	Incorrect diaphragm plates or plates on backwards, installed incorrectly or worn.	Check Operating Manual to check for correct part and installation. Ensure outer plates have not been worn to a sharp edge.
Unbalanced Cycling	Excessive suction lift.	For lifts exceeding 20' of liquid, filling the chambers with liquid will prime the pump in most cases.
	Undersized suction line.	Meet or exceed pump connections.
	Pumped fluid in air exhaust muffler.	Disassemble pump chambers. Inspect for diaphragm rupture or loose diaphragm plate assembly.
	Suction side air leakage or air in product.	Visually inspect all suction-side gaskets and pipe connections.
	Check valve obstructed.	Disassemble the wet end of the pump and manually dislodge obstruction in the check valve pocket.
	Check valve and/or seat is worn or needs adjusting.	Inspect check valves and seats for wear and proper setting. Replace if necessary.
Entrained air or vapor lock in chamber(s).	Purge chambers through tapped chamber vent plugs.	

Composite Repair Parts Drawing



Service & Repair Kits

- 833174 **Air End Kit**
Seals, O-Ring, Gaskets, Retaining Rings, Air Valve Sleeve and Spool Set and Pilot Valve Assembly.
- ◇ 833175 **Air Seal Kit**
Seals, O-Ring, Gaskets, Retaining Rings, Bumpers
- 833173 **Wet End Kit**
Nitrile Diaphragms, Balls, and Seats.

Composite Repair Parts List

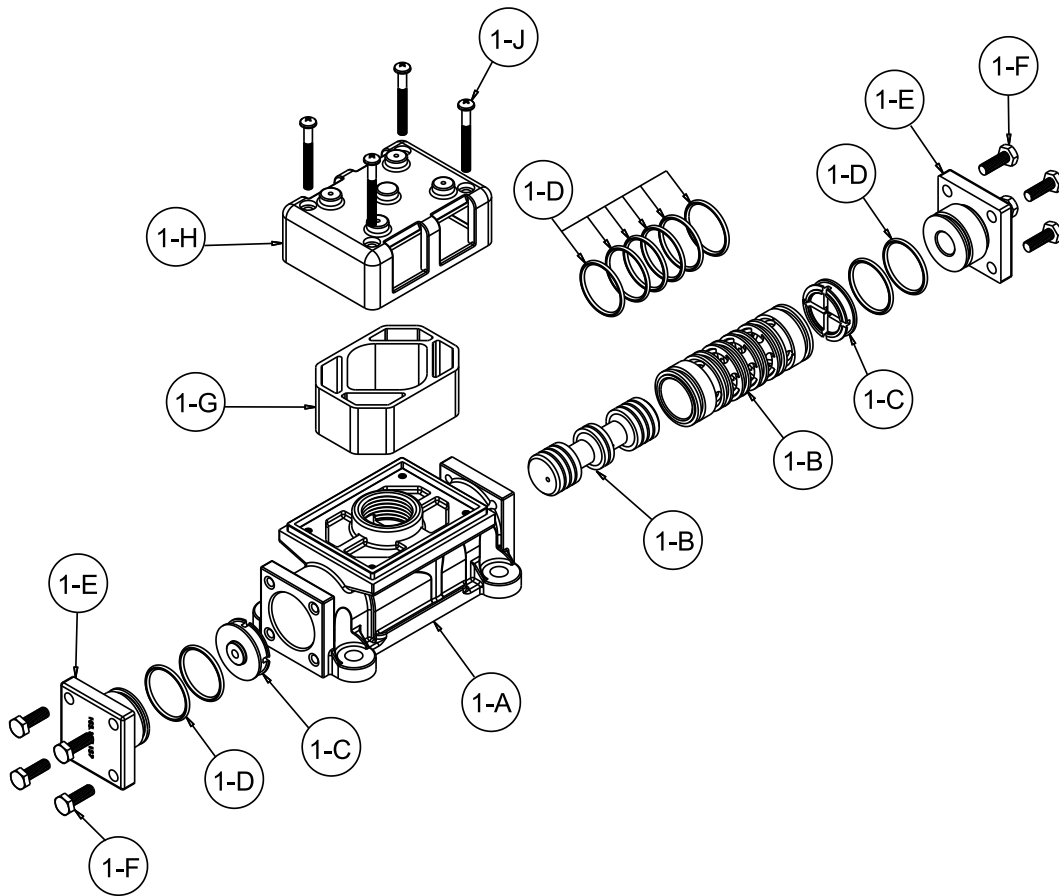
Item	Description	Qty
①	Air Valve Assembly w/Integral muffler (Cast Iron Centers Only)	1
②	Ball, Check	4
3	Bushing	2
④	Pilot Valve Assembly	1
5	Intermediate Bracket	1
⑥	Bumper, Diaphragm	2
⑦	Bushing, Plunger	2
8	Cap, Air Inlet Assembly	1
9	Capscrew, Hex Hd 3/8-16 X 2.25	16
10	Capscrew, Hex Hd 7/16-14 X 2.00	16
11	Capscrew, Hex Hd 5/16-18 X 1.75	4
12	Capscrew, Hex HD 3/8-16 X 1.00	4
13	Capscrew, Soc Hd 7/16-14 X 1.25	8
14	Chamber, Outer	2
15	Chamber, Inner	2
⑱	Diaphragm	2
⑲	Gasket, Air Valve	1
⑳	Gasket, Pilot Valve	1
㉑	Gasket, Air Inlet	1
㉒	Gasket, Inner Chamber	2
23	Manifold, Suction	1
24	Manifold, Discharge	1
25	Nut, Hex 3/8-16	16
26	Nut, Hex 7/16-14	16
㉗	O-Ring	2
28	Plate, Inner Diaphragm	2
29	Plate, Outer Diaphragm Assembly	2
30	Plate, Inner Diaphragm (used with 286-020-604)	2
㉚	Plunger, Actuator	2
㉛	Ring, Retaining	2
34	Rod, Diaphragm	1
㉝	Seal, Diaphragm Rod	2
⑳	Seat, Check Ball	4
37	Washer, Lock	16
38	Washer, Flat 5/16	4

3: EXP VIEW

LEGEND:

- = Items contained within Air End Kits
- = Items contained within Wet End Kits
- ◇ = Items contained within Air Seal Kits

Air Distribution Valve Assembly



Air Distribution Valve Servicing

See repair parts drawing, remove screws.

Step 1: Remove Hex Head Cap Screws (1-F).

Step 2: Remove end cap (1-E).

Step 3: Remove spool part of (1-B) (caution: do not scratch).

Step 4: Press sleeve (1-B) from body (1-A).

Step 5: Inspect O-Ring (1-D) and replace if necessary.

Step 6: Lightly lubricate O-Rings (1-D) on sleeve (1-B).

Step 7: Press sleeve (1-B) into body (1-A).

Step 8: Reassemble in reverse order, starting with step 3.

Note: Sleeve and spool (1-B) set is match ground to a specified clearance sleeve and spools (1-B) cannot be interchanged.

Air Valve Assembly Parts List

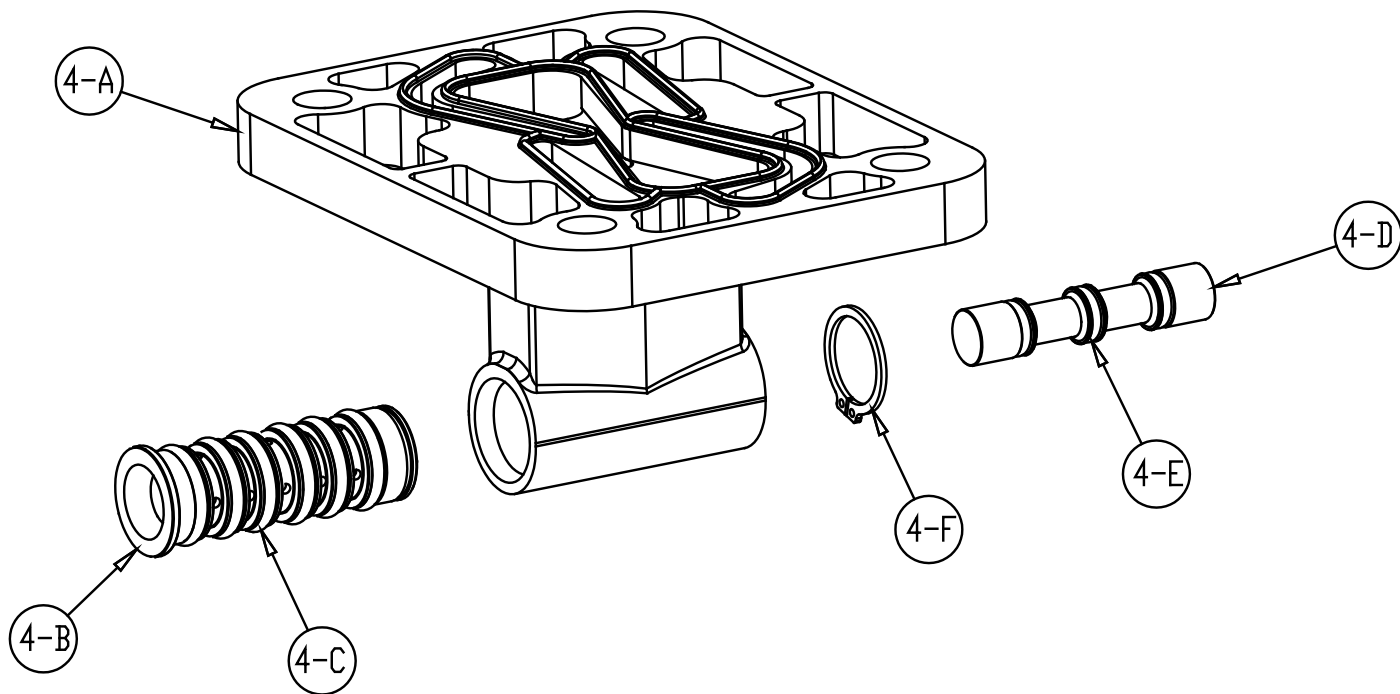
Item	Description	Qty
1	Air Valve Assembly	1
1-A	Body, Air Valve	1
1-B	Sleeve and Spool Set	1
◇ 1-C	Bumper	2
◇ 1-D	O-Ring	10
1-E	Cap, End	2
1-F	Hex Head Capscrew 1/4-20 x .75	8
1-G	Muffler	1
1-H	Muffler Cap	1
1-J	Machine Screw	4

IMPORTANT



Read these instructions completely, before installation and start-up. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to retain this manual for reference. Failure to comply with the recommendations stated in this manual will damage the pump, and void factory warranty.

Pilot Valve Assembly



4: AIR END

Pilot Valve Servicing

With Pilot Valve removed from pump.

Step 1: Remove snap ring (4-F).

Step 2: Remove sleeve (4-B), inspect O-Rings (4-C), replace if required.

Step 3: Remove spool (4-D) from sleeve (4-B), inspect O-Rings (4-E), replace if required.

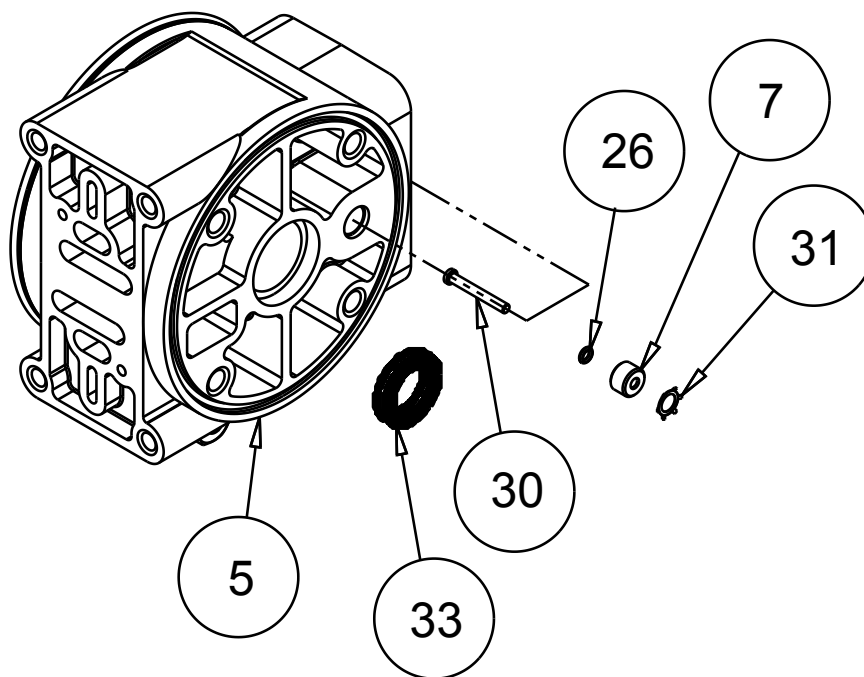
Step 4: Lightly lubricate O-Rings (4-C) and (4-E).

Reassemble in reverse order.

Pilot Valve Assembly Parts List

Item	Description	Qty
4	Pilot Valve Assembly	1
4-A	Valve Body	1
4-B	Sleeve (With O-Rings)	1
◇ 4-C	O-Ring (Sleeve)	6
4-D	Spool (With O-Rings)	1
◇ 4-E	O-Ring (Spool)	3
4-F	Retaining Ring	1

Intermediate Assembly Drawing



Intermediate Assembly Drawing

- Step 1:** Remove plunger, actuator (32) from center of intermediate pilot valve cavity.
- Step 2:** Remove Ring, Retaining (33), discard.
- Step 3:** Remove bushing, plunger (7), inspect for wear and replace if necessary with genuine parts.
- Step 4:** Remove O-Ring (27), inspect for wear and replace if necessary with genuine parts.
- Step 5:** Lightly lubricate O-Ring (27) and insert into intermediate.
- Step 6:** Reassemble in reverse order.
- Step 7:** Remove Seal, Diaphragm Rod (35).
- Step 8:** Clean seal area, lightly lubricate and install new Seal, Diaphragm Rod (35).

INTERMEDIATE REPAIR PARTS LIST

Item	Description	Qty
5	Bracket, Intermediate	1
7	Bushing, Plunger	2
27	O-Ring	2
32	Plunger, Actuator	2
33	Ring, Retaining*	2
35	Seal, Diaphragm Rod	2

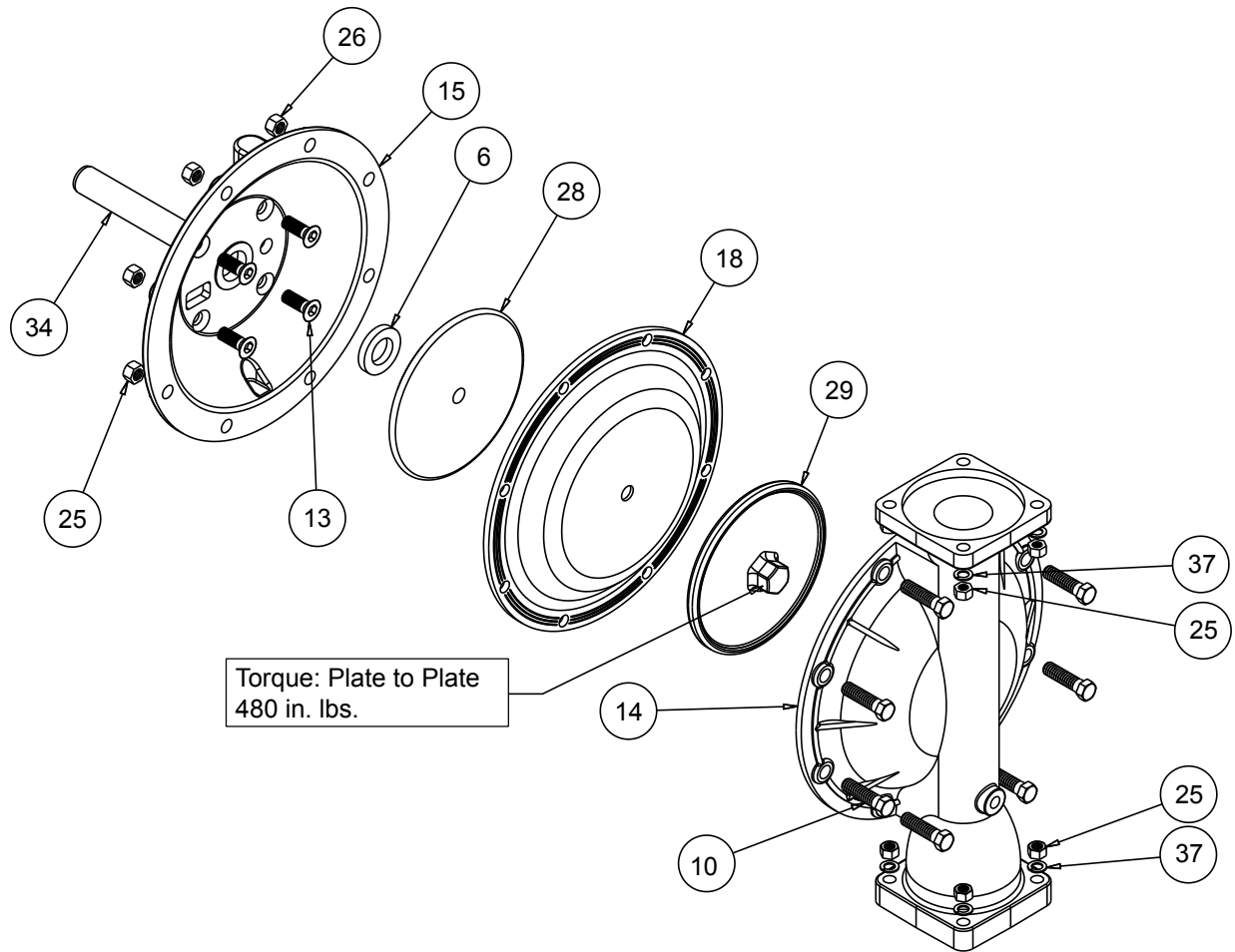
***Note:** It is recommended that when plunger components are serviced, new retaining rings be installed.

IMPORTANT



When the pumped product source is at a higher level than the pump (flooded suction condition), pipe the exhaust higher than the product source to prevent siphoning spills. In the event of a diaphragm failure a complete rebuild of the center section is recommended.

Diaphragm Service Drawing, Non-Overlay



5: WET END

DIAPHRAGM SERVICING

Step 1: With manifolds and outer chambers removed, remove diaphragm assemblies from diaphragm rod. **DO NOT** use a pipe wrench or similar tool to remove assembly from rod. Flaws in the rod surface may damage bearings and seal. Soft jaws in a vise are recommended to prevent diaphragm rod damage.

Step 1.A: NOTE: Not all inner diaphragm plates are threaded. Some models utilize a through hole in the inner diaphragm plate. If required to separate diaphragm assembly, place assembly in a vice, gripping on the exterior cast diameter of the inner plate. Turn the outer plate clockwise to separate the assembly.

Always inspect diaphragms for wear cracks or chemical attack. Inspect inner and outer plates for deformities, rust scale and wear. Inspect intermediate bearings for elongation and wear. Inspect diaphragm rod for wear or marks.
Clean or repair if appropriate. Replace as required.

Step 2: Reassembly: There are two different types of diaphragm plate assemblies utilized throughout the Sandpiper product line: Outer plate with a threaded stud, diaphragm, and a threaded inner plate.

Outer plate with a threaded stud, diaphragm, and an inner plate with through hole. Secure threaded inner plate in a vice. Ensure that the plates are being installed with the outer radius against the diaphragm.

Step 3: Lightly lubricate, with a compatible material, the inner faces of both outer and inner diaphragm plates when using on non Overlay diaphragms (For EPDM water is recommended). No lubrication is required.

Step 4: Push the threaded outer diaphragm plate through the center hole of the diaphragm. **Note:** Most diaphragms are installed with the natural bulge out towards the fluid side. S05, S07, and S10 non-metallic units are installed with the natural bulge in towards the air side.

Step 5: Thread or place, outer plate stud into the inner plate. For threaded inner plates use a torque wrench to tighten the assembly together. Torque values are called out on the exploded view.

Repeat procedure for second side assembly. Allow a minimum of 15 minutes to elapse after torquing then re-torque the assembly to compensate for stress relaxation in the clamped assembly.

Step 6: Thread one assembly onto the diaphragm rod with sealing washer (when used) and bumper.

Step 7: Install diaphragm rod assembly into pump and secure by installing the outer chamber in place and tightening the capscrews.

Step 8: On opposite side of pump thread the remaining assembly onto the diaphragm rod. Using a torque wrench tighten the assembly to the diaphragm rod. Align diaphragm through bolt holes always going forward past the recommended torque. Torque values are called out on the exploded view. **NEVER** reverse to align holes, if alignment cannot be achieved without damage to diaphragm, loosen complete assemblies rotate diaphragm and reassemble as described above.

IMPORTANT



Read these instructions completely, before installation and start-up. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to retain this manual for reference. Failure to comply with the recommendations stated in this manual will damage the pump, and void factory warranty.

For Warranty Information Visit:
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