

SUMP & PUMP SYSTEM

USER GUIDE

The pump and sump system sits below the ground floor to pump out water which enters through the ground. The pump removes water at a faster rate than it can enter.

The method of external installation removes excessive upheaval to the property owners and the subsequent costs caused by internal installation, which would otherwise require the joist to be cut out and supported.



FOR SAFE OPERATION

- Other items such as grit, stones, and abrasive debris should be prevented from discharging through the drainage system

POST FLOOD MAINTENANCE

- Routine maintenance of a pump station is essential for reliable operation of your system.
- Occasionally the station will need emptying completely with a vacuum tanker if the solids and/or silt build up becomes too much for the pumps to deal with. Again this varies from site to site and on some it never occurs.



FLOOD WATER IS USUALLY CONTAMINATED. APPROPRIATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) MUST BE WORN AT INSTALLATION. IT IS ALSO ADVISABLE THAT PPE IS WORN WHEN HANDLING ANY FLOOD CONTAMINATED AREA.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

Before servicing a pump, always shut off the main power breaker and then unplug the pump making sure you are wearing insulated protective sole shoes and not standing in water. Under flooded conditions, contact your local electricity company or a qualified licensed electrician for advice on disconnecting electrical service prior to pump removal.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Pump will not start or run.	Check fuse, low voltage, overload open, open or incorrect wiring, open switch, impeller or seal bound mechanically, defective capacitor or relay when used, motor or wiring shorted. Float assembly held down. Switch defective, damaged, or out of adjustment.
Motor overheats and trips overload or blows fuse.	Incorrect voltage, negative head [discharge open lower than normal] impeller or seal bound mechanically, defective capacitor or relay, motor shorted.
Pump starts and stops too often.	Float tight on rod, check valve stuck or none installed in long distance line, overload open, level switch(s) defective, sump pit too small.
Pump will not shut off.	Debris under float assembly, float or float rod bound by pit sides or other, switch defective, damaged or out of adjustment.
Pump operates but delivers little or no water.	Check strainer housing, discharge pipe, or if check valve is used vent hole must be clear. Discharge head exceeds pump capacity. Low or incorrect voltage. Incorrect motor rotation. Capacitor defective. Incoming water containing air or causing air to enter pumping chamber.
Drop in head and/or capacity after a period of use.	Increased pipe friction, clogged line or check valve. Abrasive material and adverse chemicals could possibly deteriorate impeller and pump housing.