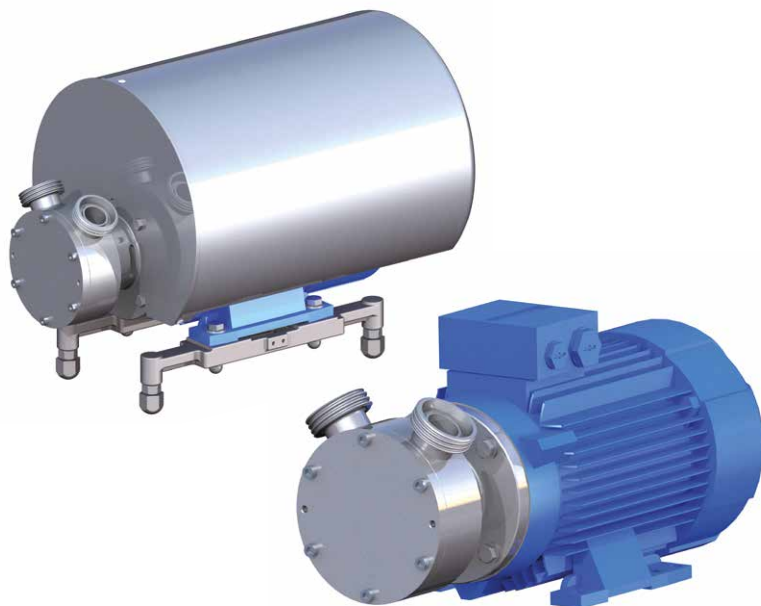


**TECHNICAL SERVICE**  
**+39 0522 869832**

## **PERIPHERAL IMPELLER PUMPS**

### **CP Series**



**INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION,  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

"Translation of the original instructions"

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## FOREWORD

- Read the instructions carefully and keep them for future consultation.
- C.S.F. Inox S.p.A. reserves the right to make any changes to the documentation it deems necessary without being obliged to update publications that have already been issued.
- When requesting information, spare parts or assistance, always specify the pump type (\*) and serial number (\*\*) in order to ensure fast and efficient service: the complete code is given on the plate and in the purchase documents.

The image shows a rectangular plate with the CSF Inox logo at the top left. Below the logo is a grid of information fields:

- Top row: A box labeled "Item." with a small circle to its left.
- Second row: A box containing "Mod. CP 15-2-1,5/BM.T31 (\*)".
- Third row: Two boxes, the left one contains "N° 12345 (\*\*)" and the right one contains "Giri 2900".
- Fourth row: Three boxes, the left one contains "kW 1,1", the middle one contains "Volt 230-400", and the right one contains "Hz 50".

Plate example

## 1 SYMBOLS

<b>WARNING</b>	<i>Pay great attention to the text parts indicated by this symbol.</i>
	<b>Danger:</b> <i>the non-observance of instructions can cause serious damages to persons and/or objects.</i>
	<b>Danger:</b> <i>only skilled personnel is allowed to carry out operations concerning the electric parts.</i>

## 2 SAFETY WARNINGS

When the pump is working the following occurs:

- Electric parts are in tension.
- Mechanical parts are moving.
- Pump body, pipelines and articulations are under internal pressure. Therefore do not remove any protection or locking, do not loosen screws or clampings, as this can cause serious damages to persons or objects. The clamp joining the pump casing and the cover must be well tightened and it should not be easily unscrewed by hand. The tightening of the clamp must be carried out by means of a key and NOT by hand.
- Non-observance of inspection and maintenance can cause damages to persons and objects, especially when dangerous or toxic liquids are pumped.
- When pumping liquids at a temperature over 60° C, adequate protection and warning signals are required.
- When you buy a pump with bare shaft, motor coupling operations have to be carried out according to technical directions and law, providing adequate protections for joints, gear belts, etc.
- Operations on the electric parts have to be carried out by skilled personnel, according to technical directions and law, on authorisation of the responsible installer.
- Installation must ensure an adequate ventilation, in order to cool the engine, as well as enough space for maintenance operations.



Before carrying out any operation which requires to disassemble the pump (inspection, cleaning, seal replacement, etc.), the following preliminary operations have to be carried out:

- switch off engine tension and disinsert electric connection;
- close valves on suction and outlet pipelines, in order to avoid the risk of inundation;
- use adequate protections for hands and face, if the pump contains liquids which are injurious to health (for example acids, solvents, etc.);
- consider if the liquid which flows out of the pump when disassembling is dangerous and arrange for adequate safety measures.

### 3 GUARANTEE

All products manufactured by C.S.F. Inox are guaranteed to the purchaser, for one year from the date of purchase, against hidden defects in materials or manufacture, providing that they are installed and used according to instructions and recommendations of the manufacturer. Excluded from the guarantee other than distinctive wear and tear are repairs to damage caused by improper use, abrasion, corrosion, negligence, defect of installation, non-observance of inspection and maintenance, use of non-genuine spare parts, cause of accident or fortuity and from any action carried out by the purchaser not according to the normal instructions of the manufacturer.

**WARNING** Before returning to C.S.F. Inox S.p.A. any item to be substituted or repaired under guarantee, inform about the problem the Customer Assistance Office and follow instructions of the manufacturer. Any item must be properly packed in order to avoid damages during the transferring and **a technical report explaining the fault occurred, must accompany the returned item/s.**

Any item with a presumed fault should be returned to C.S.F. Inox S.p.A. with shipment costs at purchaser's charge, unless different agreements are given.

C.S.F. Inox S.p.A. will examine, repair and/or replace the returned piece and then send it back to the purchaser on ex-works basis. Should the piece be found under warranty, no further costs will be debit the purchaser. If, on the contrary, the fault is not found under warranty, all necessary reparations and replacements will be charged at normal cost to the purchaser. Commercial parts incorporated in C.S.F. products are guaranteed by their corresponding manufacturers.

### 4 GOODS TRANSPORTATION, RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING

#### 4.1 TRANSPORTATION

The packings of all pumps manufactured by C.S.F. Inox - S.p.A. are defined when making the order. Unless prior arrangements are given, goods will be packed only for transit conditions and not for long-term storage; in case it should be necessary to store the pumps outside, you are requested to cover the pumps appropriately in order to protect the electrical parts (motor) from rain, dust, humidity etc.

#### 4.2 RECEIVING

**WARNING** By goods receiving, the wholeness of packing must be verified, in order to identify possible damages to the content occurred during transferring and to claim them immediately to the carrier. Should any damage be ascertained, the following procedure must be observed:

- collect the goods with reservation;
- take the necessary pictures showing the damages;
- notify the suffered damages, by registered airmail, to the carrier by sending at the same time the pictures taken to show the damaged pieces.

#### 4.3 TRANSFERRING



Carry the packed pumps as close as possible to the place of installation by means of appropriate lifting devices and unpack them. During this operation take care, as unsteady parts could fall down.

**The material used for packing (wood, paper, cellophane, etc.) should be properly got rid, according to the corresponding rules in force in receiver's country.**

After unpacking the pump, use special lifting belts (if necessary) and move the pump-motor-set to the place of installation.

In versions complete with shroud, take the shroud off before moving the pump-motor-set, in order to avoid damages.



## 5 DESCRIPTION

The pumps of serie CP are centrifugal side channel with peripheral impeller. All models have threaded connections for fittings according to DIN 11851 standard (unless otherwise requested). The pump front cover is easy to open to improve cleaning and inspection operations; all models are fitted with mechanical seals and the materials used for the components of mechanical seal are chosen according to the liquid to be pumped.

Designed in close-coupled version, fitted with electric motors B34 shape, IP 55 protection (unless otherwise requested).

These pumps are designed for applications where the liquid to be pumped :

- is not subject to pollution of any kind,
- is at a temperature between -30°C and +140°C,
- must under no circumstances come into contact with the outside environment,
- is chemically aggressive.

### ROTATING DIRECTION

With internal mechanical seal "T - TH"

Note: For pumps with double flushed mechanical seal "Q" the rotating direction can be reversed.

Standard version



Version with horizontal ports



Version with vertical ports



### 5.1 SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL

The sound pressure level of CP pumps is the following (see table):

		Pump type
Sound pressure level dB(A)	<75	CP 15 - CP 25

The measurement has been made by means of a phon-meter placed at 1 m distance from the pump and at a height of 1.6 m from the ground.

Preliminary condition is that the pump is fixed correctly; the above mentioned values do not take into account external noise sources (e.g. valves, abrupt hydraulic deflections).

## 6 NON-PERMITTED USES

Do not use the pump with a suction pressure greater than the specified value (0.5 times the discharge head generated by the pump).

The pump must always be used in an environment appropriate to the level of protection of the motor. Always check this on the motor plate before installation.

**WARNING THE PUMP MAY NOT BE USED IN ENVIRONMENTS WHICH REQUIRE A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROTECTION OR A HIGHER SPECIFICATION MOTOR OR ELECTRICAL PARTS.**

Components complying with the safety standards for the environment in question must be used.

## 7 INSTALLATION

### 7.1 SUCTION AND INFLOW CONDITIONS

(NPSH = Net Positive Suction Head)

**NPSH of system** (available NPSH)

In order to ensure that pump operation is free from cavitation, it is essential to observe the maximum permitted suction lift **ha geo max** or the minimum allowable head **hc geo min**.

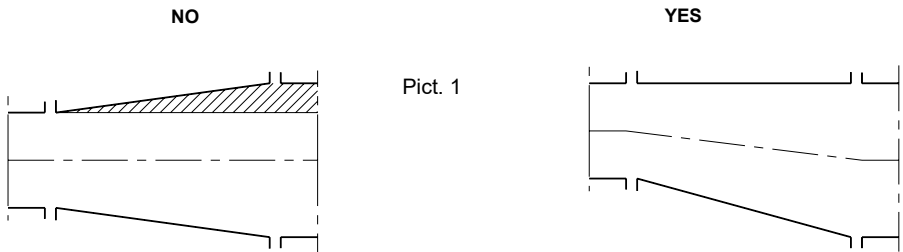
**NPSH of pump** (required NPSH)

The centrifugal pumps can operate correctly only if vapour has not formed inside. For this reason the static head at the reference point for the NPSH is the centre of the impeller, that is the point of intersection of the pump shaft axis with the vertical plane that passes through the external points of the blade inlet corners.

NPSH<sub>req</sub> is the value required by the pump, expressed in metres, obtained from the performance curve. In practice 0.5 m should be added to this value as a safety margin.

### 7.2 PIPING

In order to prevent the creation of harmful stresses, the suction and discharge pipes must be connected to the pump ports without the use of force. These pipes must also be supported independently avoiding causing stresses on the pump. The internal diameter must be the same size as the pump connections. It must in any case not be smaller to avoid head loss and/or poor performances. Always use elbows with large radius. If the pipe diameter changes along the line, use reduction cones, choosing the ones that are most suitable for avoiding the formation of air pockets (Pict. 1).



The suction pipe must be as short as possible and rise as it moves towards the pump if it is sucking from a tank, if on the other hand the pump is below the level of the liquid, the pipe should descend slightly. If the pump is used for transporting hot liquids, fit expansion joints to compensate any expansion of the piping. The maximum velocity of the liquid in the suction pipe must not be greater than 3 m/s. Velocities between 1 and 2 m/s are recommended.

The suction pipe must be designed in such a way as to prevent air from entering the pump. For this reason, when sucking from a tank located at a lower level, the pipe must reach below the free surface of the liquid. Avoid creating obstacles which could increase suction losses disrupting smooth fluid flow. Make sure that there are no restrictions, sharp turns or tight elbows on the discharge line, since these increase disturbance near the pump.

## 7.3 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

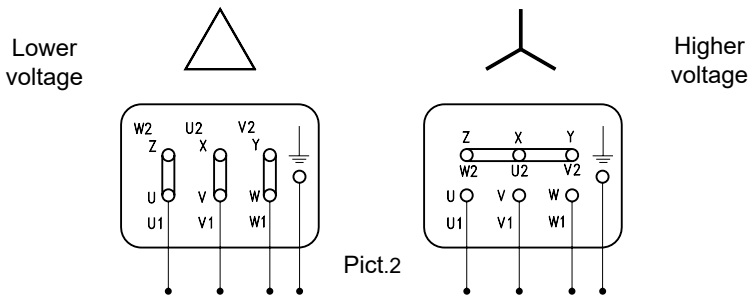


Make the electrical connection only after the hydraulic connection has been completed; set up the motor control system in conformity with the technical standards and regulations in force (EN 60204-1); in particular a manual electric power switch must be installed with adequate current switching capacity; devices for overcurrent and overload protection (e.g. fuses, automatic switches, etc.) must also be fitted, plus, if necessary, a device to prevent accidental restarting.

Check that the main frequency and voltage and the available power are suitable for the motor installed. All the material used for the electrical connection (cables, cable clamps, switches and shielding) must have a suitable level of protection for the environment in which it is installed. Be sure to use cables of sufficient cross-section for the current shown on the motor plate so as to prevent them from overheating. Before doing anything else, make the motor's earth connection, using the terminal on the motor and a cable of sufficient cross-section. The cables may be connected to the terminal board using either a delta or star arrangement. Follow the data given on the motor plate for the main voltage, as shown in the diagram in pict.2; ensure that the terminals are clean and tight and not under stress.

When starting, the motor's current absorption increases briefly to 5-6 times the nominal value. If the mains supply is unable to sustain this increase in absorption, use a star-delta starter or other kind of device (e.g. an autotransformer).

C.S.F. Inox S.p.A. will accept no responsibility for damage to property and/or injury to persons caused by failure to comply with technical standards and regulations in force.



## 8 OPERATION

### 8.1 PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS AND STARTING

When first starting, fill the pump with liquid so as to create the pressure drop required for suction. When starting subsequently the quantity of liquid that remains in the pump will be sufficient to ensure self-priming even if the pipe is empty. Make sure that the pump does not become completely empty in the event of installation under a vacuum or to a siphon. If necessary, fit a check valve.

- Check that the pump turns freely under hand pressure.
- Check that the pump turns in the market direction.
- Check that any gate valves installed on the suction and discharge pipelines are open.
- Start the pump and check the turns direction; before restarting it is extremely important to wait until the pump has stopped moving completely.

## 8.2 OPERATING CHECKS

- If the pump does not generate the required discharge head rapidly, facilitate priming by stopping the pump and adding liquid.
- Check that the absorption of the motor does not exceed the value specified on the plate.
- The pump must always work smoothly and without vibrations.
- Do not operate without liquid and in any case avoid prolonged operation with the discharge gate valve closed.

### **WARNING WITH SERIES CP PUMPS NEVER CLOSE DISCHARGE SIDE COMPLETELY.**

- Mechanical seal: check that there is no leakage along the shaft.

## 8.3 WORKING IRREGULARITIES

### **The pump does not prime**

- Air has entered the suction piping; check the seals on the fittings and tighten them sufficiently.
- Suction pipe not submerged in liquid.
- Clearances between impeller/cover and impeller/body have increased. Check and correct.
- No liquid in the pump. Introduce liquid.
- Reduce loss of suction head; reduce the suction height.
- Formation of air pockets; eliminate and if necessary fit an air unloader on discharge.

### **No flow**

- Pump not primed; (see point 8 and previous point).
- Pump turning in wrong direction.
- Suction port obstructed.
- On-off valves closed.

### **Insufficient flow**

- Increased system back pressure on discharge side; increase piping diameter.
- Air entering mechanical seal; check its condition.
- Viscosity of fluid greater than that specified in the order. Contact manufacturer.
- Clearances between impeller/cover and impeller/body have increased. Check and correct.

### **Loss of head**

- Back pressure on discharge side has fallen; throttle the suction pipe.
- Clearances between impeller/cover and impeller/body have increased. Check and correct.

### **Increase in absorbed power**

- Flow rate is lower than required.
- Pump is turning at higher speed.
- The impeller does not turn freely. Check it.
- Viscosity and/or specific weight are higher than stated.
- Bearings are not in good condition.

### **Increase in absorbed current**

- The power required has increased (see previous point).
- Main voltage value has fallen.
- There is a fault in the electrical system.



## 9 EXTENDED STOP

When stopping the pump for a longer time, empty the pump completely and wash it accurately in order to avoid the formation of scales and/or encrustations. When starting the pump again, please follow the above mentioned instructions.

### 9.1 CLEANING THE PUMP

The pump does not require any special washing procedures. The washing cycles normally used for the plant in which it is installed are quite satisfactory. When using the pump for liquids that tend to harden or crystallize, always make sure it is washed before periods when the machine is to be taken out of operation. This will ensure durability of the seal and of the pump itself.

It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the washing liquids are compatible with the process liquid and the pump.

## 10 SPARE PARTS

RECOMMENDED SPARE PART FOR TWO YEARS OF OPERATION ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PUMPS INSTALLED - VDMA STANDARD					
Denomination	Number of pumps (including reserve)				
	1	2	3	4	5
MECHANICAL SEAL	1	2	3	4	4
O-RING CASING	2	3	5	6	7
O-RING IMPELLER NUT	2	3	5	6	7

C.S.F. Inox declines all responsibility for damage or injury resulting from the use of non-original spare parts

## 11 DISPOSAL OF THE PUMP

For disposing the pump please observe the following instructions:

- disconnect electrical and hydraulic connections according to technical rules and laws in force.
- Disassemble all components of the pump for separate dismantling; wash the components and clean the structure accurately.

The main components of the pump are made from the following materials:

- Pump casing, cover, impeller, shaft, impeller nut S.S. Aisi 316L
- Elastomeres NBR - EPDM - FLUOROCARBON (FPM) - TEFLON
- Motor Aluminium - Cast iron - Copper

Components made from amianthus or lead are not used in our production.

**WARNING** The components of the pump should be properly got rid, according to the corresponding rules in force in receiver's country.

## 12 MECHANICAL SEALS

All C.S.F. centrifugal pumps of the CP series are fitted with unified mechanical seals according to EN 12756 - ISO 3069 standards, in order to grant the interchangeability (subject to verification of axial space). The type of mechanical seal and material are chosen according to the liquid to be pumped.

**WARNING** Before using the pump for any liquids other than those specified when selecting and ordering, ensure that mechanical seals and gaskets are suitable for the new product.

### MATERIAL CODES

#### METALS

- X - Stainless steel  
AISI 316L
- L - Hastelloy (Ni alloy)

#### METAL OXIDES

- 2 - Alumina ceramic

#### ELASTOMERS

- 6 - Nitrile (NBR)
- 7 - Ethylene propylene
- W - FPM for high T
- Y - Fluorocarbon FPM
- B - Silicone
- Q - Chemraz
- U - Kalrez

#### CARBONS

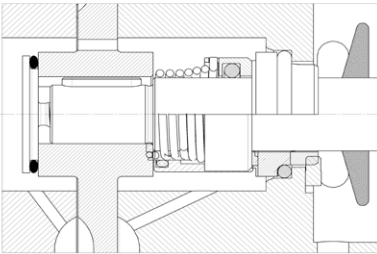
- V - Normal carbon
- Z - Special carbon

#### RESINS

- 5 - Normal PTFE
- 4 - Loaded PTFE
- F - O-RING FEP

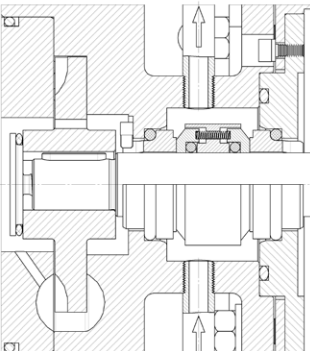
#### METAL CARBONS

- 3 - Hard metal welded on stainless steel (TUC)
- R - Integral anti-corrosion hard metal (TUC)
- K - Integral silicate carbon (SIC)



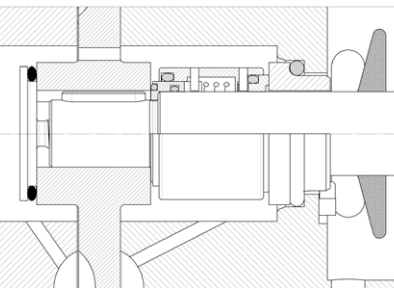
### “W” EXECUTION INTERNAL MECHANICAL SEAL

The standard version has an internal mechanical seal, wetted by the product and fitted behind the impeller in a chamber to ensure correct fluid flow and lubrication are achieved.



### “Q” EXECUTION DOUBLE FLUSHED MECHANICAL SEAL

Double mechanical seal, for the circulation of a flushing and cooling liquid. Used with products that tend to crystallise, adhere and solidify, or are abrasive and corrosive. For high temperatures and when the internal single seal life is compromised.

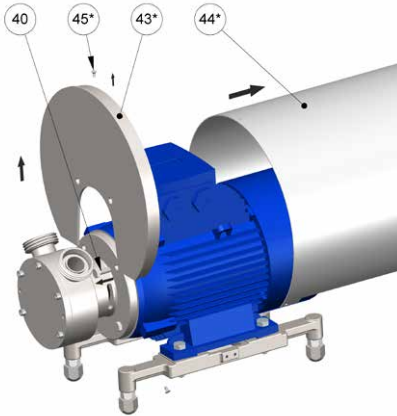


### “WH” EXECUTION INTERNAL MECHANICAL SEAL

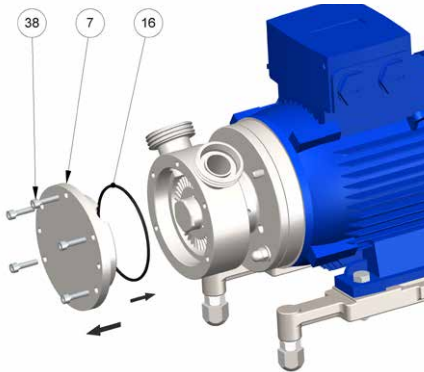
An enhanced product wetted single mechanical seal. Protected and hydraulically balanced. Easily cleaned and therefore ideal for sanitary and food applications.



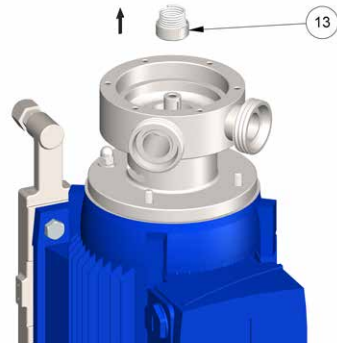
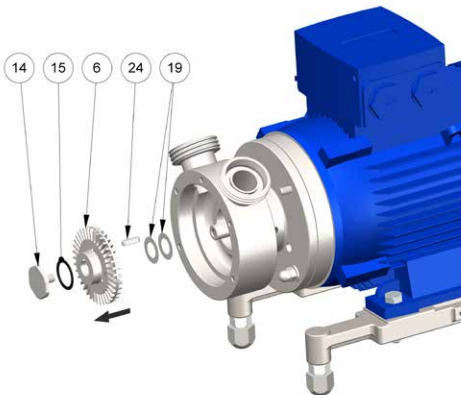
13 **DISASSEMBLY**  
**DISASSEMBLING THE "W" EXEC. CP PUMP**



Remove the screws (45) and the shroud (44) from the motor. Loosen the two upper screws (40) and remove the shroud adapter (43) upwards.



Remove the screws (38) and the cover (7) with the O-Ring (16).



Proceed unscrewing the impeller tightening screw (14) with the O-ring (15).

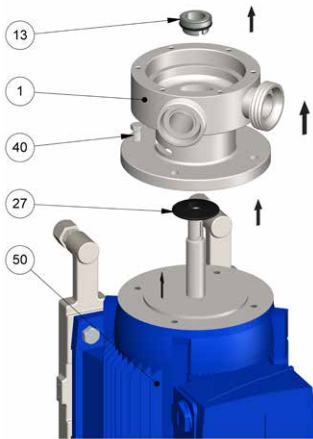
It is done with:

A = pneumatic screwdriver

B = with fixed spanner blocking the impeller or shaft, motor side

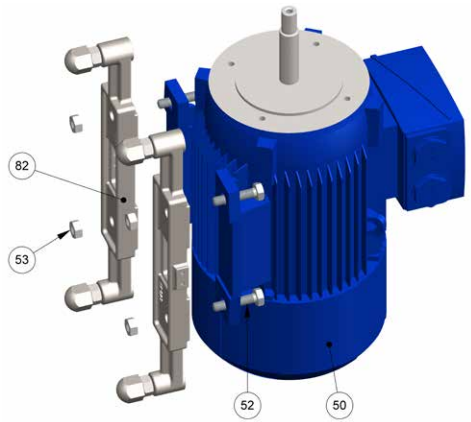
**Note (part. 14) hexagonal impeller tightening screw CH = 34 mm.**

Remove the impeller (6), the key (24), the shims (19) and the rotating part of the mechanical seal (13).



Release the pump casing (1) from the motor (50) by removing the screws (40) and remove the fixed part (13) of the mechanical seal from its seat. Remove the thrower (27) from the motor (50).

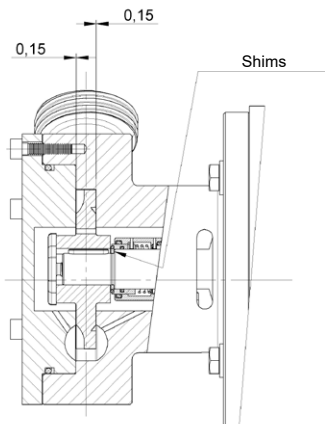
Place the motor vertically and separate the motor foot (82) by removing the screws (52).



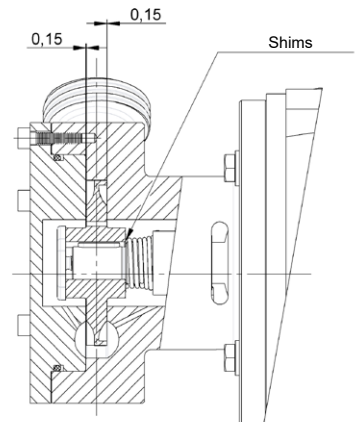
## ASSEMBLY

Perform the steps in inverse order to re-assemble the pump.

Impeller/pump casing assembly allowance (implemented with shims pos. 19)



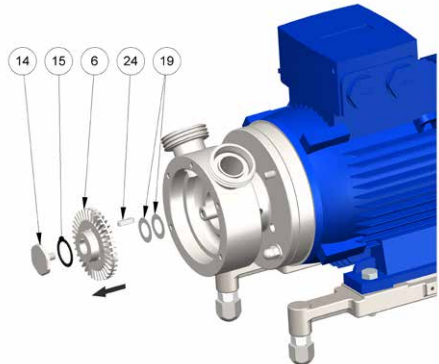
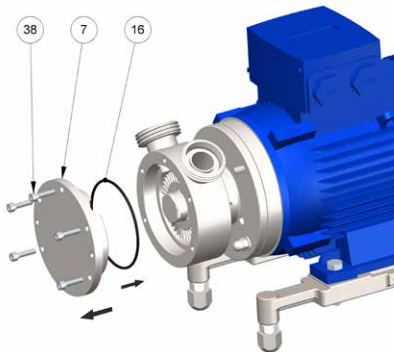
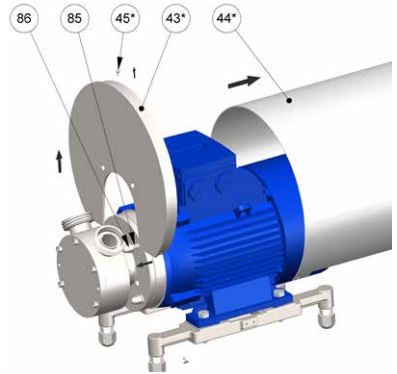
Exec. with "WH" mech. seal



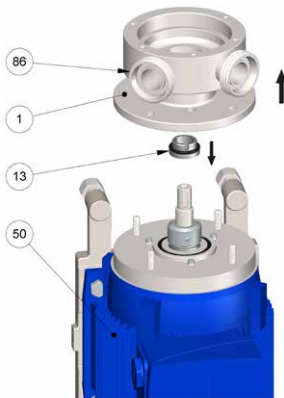
Exec. with "W" mech. seal

## DISASSEMBLING THE "Q" EXEC. CP PUMP

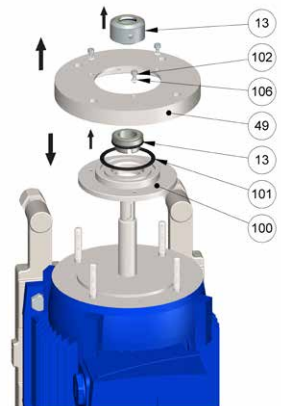
Remove the screws (45) and the shroud (44) of the motor. Loosen the two upper nuts (86) of the motor flange and remove the shroud adapter (43).



Unscrew the screws (38), remove the cover (7) and the O-Ring (16); proceed by removing the locking screw (14), the O-Ring (15), the impeller (6), the key (24) and the shims (19).

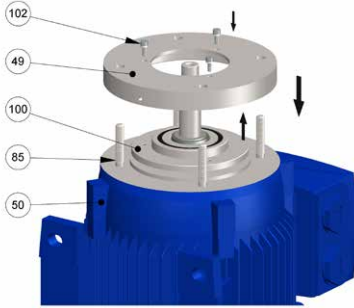


Release the pump casing (1) from the motor (50) by removing the nuts (86); remove the fixed part (13) of the mechanical seal from the pump casing (1). Loosen the locking dowels and remove the rotating part (13) from the shaft.

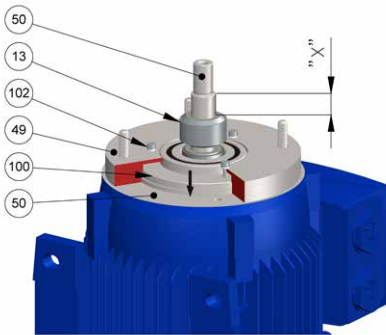


Separate the intermediate flange (49) from the sealing cover (100) by unscrewing the screws (102), removing the O-Ring (101) and the fixed part (13) from the cover (100).

14 **ASSEMBLY**  
**ASSEMBLING SEAL "Q"**

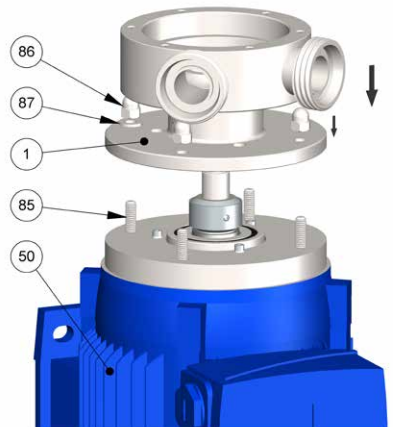


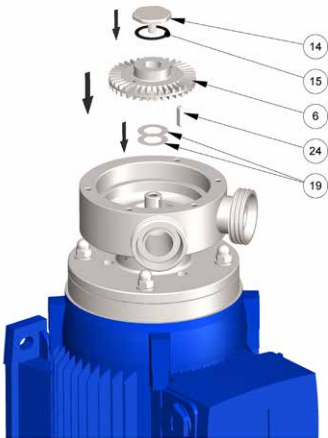
Place the motor (50) vertically. Insert the fixed part (external side) of the mechanical seal (13) and the O-Ring (101) in the cover (100). Place it on the motor flange (50), avoiding any rubbing against the shaft. Overlap the intermediate flange (49).



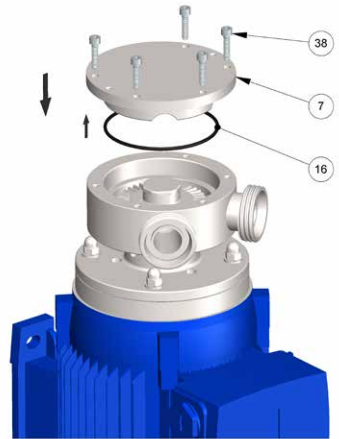
Then insert the rotating part of the seal (13) on the shaft (50), maintaining distance "X". Secure it with the grub screws. Join the screws (102) with the mechanical seal cover (100) and the intermediate flange (49), thereby compressing the mechanical seal (external side).

Insert the fixed part (internal side) of the mechanical seal (13) in the pump casing (1). Proceed with its assembly (1), thereby avoiding any rubbing with the shaft. Join with the intermediate flange (49) and block with the nuts (86).

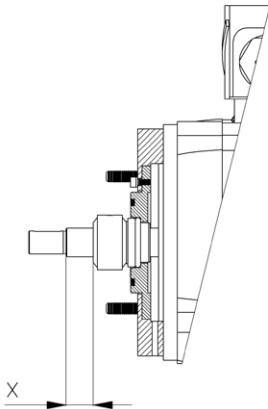




Insert the shims (19) and the key (24) on the shaft (50). Insert the impeller (6). Place the O-Ring (15) on the clamping screw (14) and block the impeller axially with it.



Complete by mounting the cover (7) with the O-ring (16) and tighten.



Assembly measurement X = 17,5 mm

## 15 CLEANING PROCEDURE

The cleaning of stainless steel pumps depends on the process liquid.

Typically the cleaning process should be developed by a plant responsible of sanitization.

C.S.F. Inox recommends a fluid velocity between 1,5-3 m/s, with rinsing water and chemical agent like alkaline detergent and acid.

Chemicals like hypochlorite and chlorine must be avoided because stainless steel could be damaged by corrosion.

**Alkaline detergent:**

A sodium hydroxide/water solution may be used at concentration 1-3% at a temperature of 70-90°C; a surfactant could be added to increase the rinse cleaning.

**Acid solution:**

It is used to neutralize alkaline residual and for the passivation of the stainless steel surface; a solution of nitric acid at 1-2,5% could be used at ambient temperature up to 45°C.

Other acid solution could be: citric acid and water (0,5-3% at 70°C) and phosphoric acid at 0,5% with a temperature up to 45°C (with inhibitor of corrosion).

**Suggested cleaning process:**

- 1) Prerinse with cold water (15-25°C) for 10-15 minutes to remove any residue.
- 2) Warm prerinse with water at 45-60°C for 10 minutes.
- 3) Rinse with alkaline solution at 70-95°C for 20-30 minutes.
- 4) Intermediate rinse with water (warm or cold) up to 60°C for 5-10 minutes.
- 5) Rinse with acid solution like nitric acid for 10 – 15 minutes at ambient temperature.
- 6) Final rinse with cold water for 10-15 minutes or until any traces of cleaning agent have been removed.

**Caution:**

- 1) During the CIP process there are thermal expansion: take care that there are not rapid temperature variation.
- 2) Chemical agents at high temperature can cause potential health risk: respect the safety regulation and use protection devices
- 3) Control the concentrations and temperature of chemical agents during the CIP.
- 4) Store the cleaning agents in compliance with the safety regulations

**Sterilization:**

If requested, a sterilization can be carried out by means of hot water or steam; the pump must be stopped during the sterilization process with steam. See the admissible temperature for sterilization depending on gasket compound.

Temperature limits for rubber gasket	Steam/hot water	Chemical bactericidal
EPDM	121°C	82°C
FPM/FKM	149°C	82°C

**Impeller nut cleaning and sterilization:**

- 1) The dismantled nut should be cleaned before assembling (internal threads).
- 2) Clean the nut with Ultrasound washing system or detergent and rinsing with clean water.
- 3) Sterilize the nut with steam at 143°C for 30 minutes in autoclave or using chemicals solution (i.e. glutaraldehyde solution). Do not use chlorine solutions because stainless steel could be damaged by corrosion.











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