# WILDEN®

Engineering Operation & Maintenance

# P4 Metal Pump



a - DOVER company

Where Innovation Flows

wildenpump.com

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# CAUTIONS—READ FIRST!

CAUTION: Do not apply compressed air to the exhaust port – pump will not function.

CAUTION: Do not over-lubricate air supply excess lubrication will reduce pump performance. Pump is pre-lubricated.

	TEMPER	RATURE	LIMITS:
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Acetal	-29°(	C to	82°C	–20°F to	180°F
Buna-N	-12°(	c to	82°C	10°F to	180°F
Geolast <sup>®</sup>	-40°0	c to	82°C	–40°F to	180°F
Neoprene	-18°(	C to	93°C	0°F to	200°F
Nordel <sup>®</sup> EPDM	-51°(	c to	138°C	–60°F to	280°F
Nylon	-18°(	C to	93°C	0°F to	200°F
PFA	-7°(	c to	107°C	45°F to	225°F
Polypropylene	0°0	C to	79°C	32°F to	175°F
Polyurethane	-12°(	C to	66°C	10°F to	150°F
PVDF	-12°(	C to	107°C	10°F to	225°F
Saniflex™	-29°(	C to	104°C	–20°F to	220°F
SIPD PTFE with EPDM-backed	4°(	C to	137°C	40°F to	280°F
SIPD PTFE with Neoprene-backed	4°(	c to	93°C	40°F to	200°F
PTFE <sup>1</sup>	4°(	C to	104°C	40°F to	220°F
FKM	-40°0	C to	177°C	–40°F to	350°F
Wil-Flex <sup>™</sup>	-40°0	C to	107°C	–40°F to	225°F
<sup>1</sup> 4°C to 149°C (40°F to 300°F) - 13	mm (1/	2") a	nd 25 mm	(1") models	only.

NOTE: Not all materials are available for all models. Refer to Section 2 for material options for your pump.

CAUTION: When choosing pump materials, be sure to check the temperature limits for all wetted components. Example: FKM has a maximum limit of 177°C (350°F), but polypropylene has a maximum limit of only 79°C (175°F).

**CAUTION:** Maximum temperature limits are based upon mechanical stress only. Certain chemicals will significantly reduce maximum safe operating temperatures. Consult Chemical Resistance Guide for chemical compatibility and temperature limits.

WARNING: Prevent static sparking. If static  $\sim$  sparking occurs, fire or explosion could result. Pump, valves and containers must be grounded to a proper grounding point when handling flammable fluids and whenever discharge of static electricity is a hazard.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air  $\Delta$  supply pressure.

CAUTION: The process fluid and cleaning fluids must be chemically compatible with all wetted pump components. Consult Chemical Resistance Guide.

CAUTION: Pumps should be thoroughly flushed before installing into process lines. FDA- and USDA-approved pumps should be cleaned and/or sanitized before being used.

CAUTION: Always wear safety glasses when operating pump. If diaphragm rupture occurs, material being pumped may be forced out air exhaust.

CAUTION: Before any maintenance or repair is attempted, the compressed air line to the pump should be disconnected and all air pressure allowed to bleed from pump. Disconnect all intake, discharge and air lines. Drain the pump by turning it upside down and allowing any fluid to flow into a suitable container.

CAUTION: Blow out air line for 10 to 20 seconds  $\Delta$  before attaching to pump to make sure all pipeline debris is clear. Use an in-line air filter. A 5µ (micron) air filter is recommended.



NOTE: When installing PTFE diaphragms, it is important to tighten outer pistons simultaneously (turning in opposite directions) to ensure tight fit. (See torgue specifications in Section 7.)

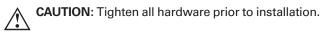


NOTE: Cast Iron PTFE-fitted pumps come standard from the factory with expanded PTFE gaskets installed in the diaphragm bead of the liquid chamber. PTFE gaskets cannot be re-used.

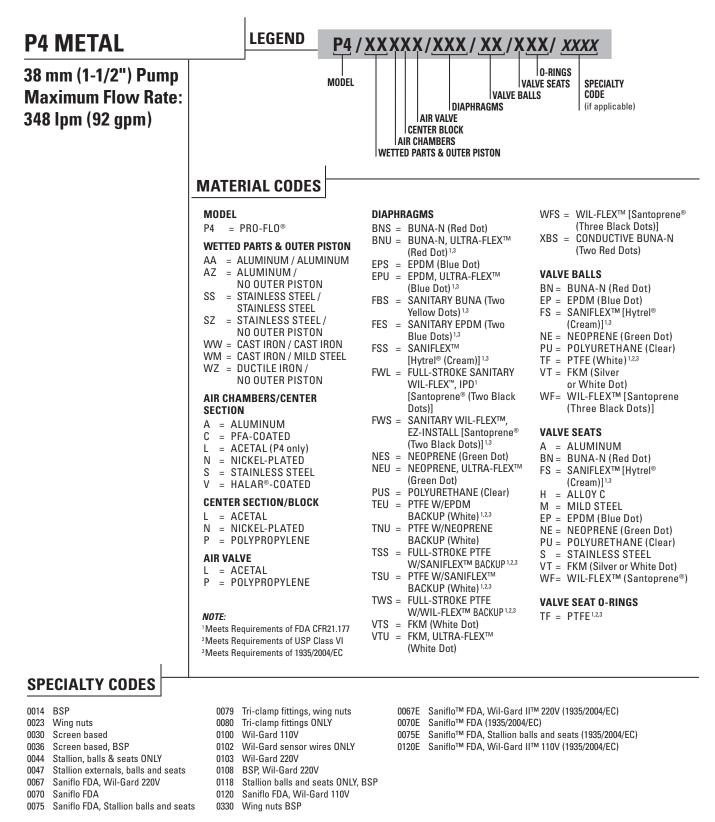


NOTE: Before starting disassembly, mark a line from each liquid chamber to its corresponding air chamber. This line will assist in proper alignment during reassembly.

CAUTION: Pro-Flo® pumps cannot be used in submersible applications.



### WILDEN PUMP DESIGNATION SYSTEM



**NOTE:** MOST ELASTOMERIC MATERIALS USE COLORED DOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

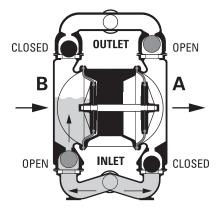
NOTE: Not all models are available with all material options.

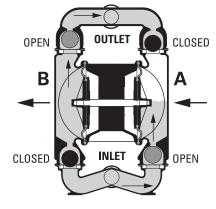
Halar® is a registered trademark of Solvay.

### WILDEN

HOW IT WORKS – PUMP

The Wilden diaphragm pump is an air-operated, positive displacement, self-priming pump. These drawings show flow pattern through the pump upon its initial stroke. It is assumed the pump has no fluid in it prior to its initial stroke.





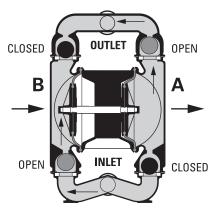
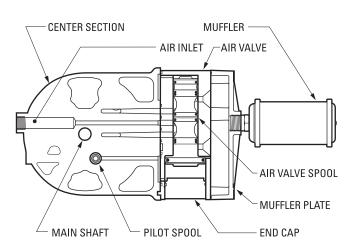


FIGURE 1 The air valve directs pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm A. The compressed air is applied directly to the liquid column separated by elastomeric diaphragms. The diaphragm acts as a separation membrane between the compressed air and liquid; a balanced load removes mechanical stress from the diaphragm. The compressed air moves the diaphragm away from the center of the pump. The opposite diaphragm is pulled in by the shaft connected to the pressurized diaphragm. Diaphragm B is on its suction stroke; air behind the diaphragm has been forced out to atmosphere through the exhaust port of the pump. The movement of diaphragm B toward the center of the pump creates a vacuum within chamber B. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold forcing the inlet valve ball off its seat. Liquid is free to move past the inlet valve ball and fill the liquid chamber (see shaded area).

FIGURE 2 When the pressurized diaphragm, diaphragmA, reaches the limit of its discharge stroke, the air valve redirects pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm B. The pressurized air forces diaphragm B away from the center while pulling diaphragm A to the center. Diaphragm B is now on its discharge stroke. Diaphragm B forces the inlet valve ball onto its seat due to the hydraulic forces developed in the liquid chamber and manifold of the pump. These same hydraulic forces lift the discharge valve ball off its seat, while the opposite discharge valve ball is forced onto its seat, forcing fluid to flow through the pump discharge. The movement of diaphragm A toward the center of the pump creates a vacuum within liquid chamber A. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold of the pump. The inlet valve ball is forced off its seat allowing the fluid being pumped to fill the liquid chamber.

**FIGURE 3** At completion of the stroke, the air valve again redirects air to the back side of diaphragm A, which starts diaphragm B on its exhaust stroke. As the pump reaches its original starting point, each diaphragm has gone through one exhaust and one discharge stroke. This constitutes one complete pumping cycle. The pump may take several cycles to completely prime depending on the conditions of the application.

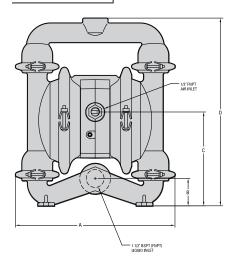
# **PROFLO**<sup>\*</sup> HOW IT WORKS—AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

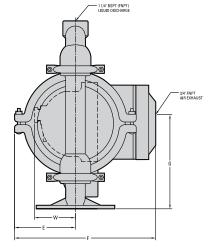


The Pro-Flo® patented air distribution system incorporates two moving parts: the air valve spool and the pilot spool. The heart of the system is the air valve spool and air valve. This valve design incorporates an unbalanced spool. The smaller end of the spool is pressurized continuously, while the large end is alternately pressurized then exhausted to move the spool. The spool directs pressurized air to one air chamber while exhausting the other. The air causes the main shaft/diaphragm assembly to shift to one side — discharging liquid on that side and pulling liquid in on the other side. When the shaft reaches the end of its stroke, the inner piston actuates the pilot spool, which pressurizes and exhausts the large end of the air valve spool. The repositioning of the air valve spool routes the air to the other air chamber.

#### DIMENSIONAL DRAWINGS SIVE PUMP TECHNOLOGY

# P4 Metal



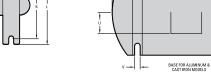


### DIMENSIONS

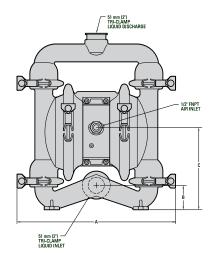
ITEM	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
А	368	14.5
В	64	2.5
С	206	8.1
D	429	16.9
E	138	5.4
F	320	12.6
G	211	8.3
Н	262	10.3
J	224	8.8
K	150	5.9
L	178	7.0
М	51	2.0
Ν	10	0.4
Р	338	13.3
R	224	8.8
S	155	6.1
Т	193	7.6
U	48	1.9
V	13	0.5
W	91	3.6

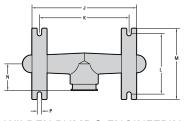
LW0338 REV. A

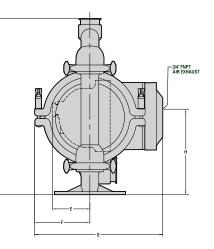
իր ՈՐ FOOTED BASE FOR STAINLESS STEEL & ALLOY C MODELS



# P4 Metal Saniflo<sup>FDA</sup>







### DIMENSIONS

ITEM	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
A	396	15.6
В	64	2.5
С	206	8.1
D	422	17.4
E	91	3.6
F	138	5.4
G	320	12.6
Н	211	8.3
J	262	10.3
K	224	8.8
L	152	6.0
М	178	7.0
N	69	2.7
Р	10	0.4

LW0339 REV. A

PROFILO

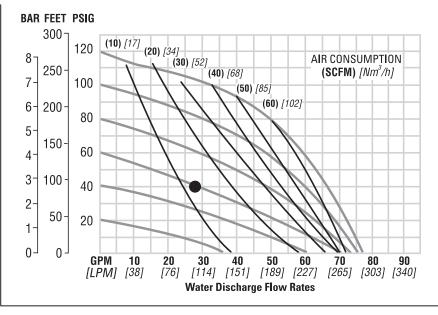
PERFORMANCE

#### P4 METAL RUBBER-FITTED

<sup>1</sup>Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

**Example:** To pump 102 lpm (27 gpm) against a discharge pressure head of 2.7 bar (40 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 22 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (13 scfm) air consumption.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump's performance curve.

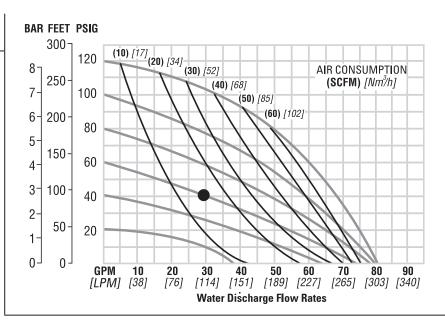
#### P4 METAL TPE-FITTED

Ship Weight Aluminum 13 kg (29 lb)
316 Stainless Steel 20 kg (45 lb)
Cast Iron 22 kg (49 lb)
Alloy C 23 kg (51 lb)
Air Inlet19 mm (3/4")
Inlet
Outlet
Suction Lift5.2 m (17.0' Dry)
8.8 m (29.0' Wet)
Disp. per Stroke <sup>1</sup> 1.1 L (0.29 gal)
Max. Flow Rate307 lpm (81 gpm)
Max. Size Solids4.8 mm (3/16")

<sup>1</sup>Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

**Example:** To pump 114 lpm (30 gpm) against a discharge pressure head of 2.7 bar (40 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 26 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (15 scfm) air consumption.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump's performance curve.



### PERFORMANCE

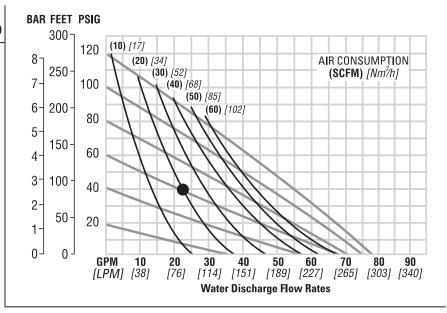
#### P4 METAL REDUCED-STROKE PTFE-FITTED

Ship Weight Aluminum 13 kg (29 lb)
316 Stainless Steel 20 kg (45 lb)
Cast Iron 22 kg (49 lb)
Alloy C 23 kg (51 lb)
Air Inlet19 mm (3/4")
Inlet
Outlet
Suction Lift
8.5 m Wet (28')
Disp. per Stroke <sup>1</sup> 0.53 L (0.14 gal)
Max. Flow Rate295 lpm (78 gpm)
Max. Size Solids4.8 mm (3/16")

<sup>1</sup>Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

**Example:** To pump 83 lpm (22 gpm) against a discharge pressure head of 2.7 bar (40 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 34 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (20 scfm) air consumption.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump's performance curve.

#### P4 METAL FULL-STROKE PTFE-FITTED

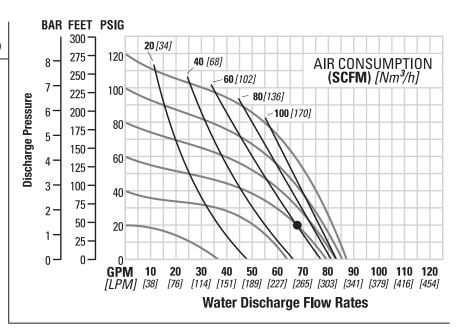
Ship Wei	ght Aluminum 13 kg (29 lb)
	316 Stainless Steel 20kg (45 lb)
	Cast Iron 22 kg (49 lb)
	Alloy C 23 kg (51 lb)
Air Inlet	13 mm (1/2")

/	
Inlet	38 mm (1-1/2")
Outlet	32 mm (1-1/4")
Suction Lift	6.4m Dry (21.0')
	9.3 m Wet (30.6')
Disp. per Stroke <sup>1</sup>	1.1 L (.28 gal)

at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

**Example:** To pump 257 lpm (68 gpm) against a discharge head of 1.4 bar (20 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 96.5 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (60 scfm) air consumption.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump's performance curve.



### PERFORMANCE

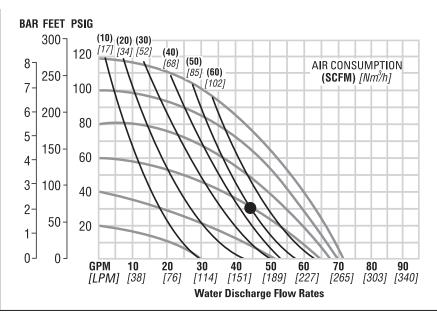
#### P4 METAL ULTRA-FLEX<sup>™</sup>-FITTED

Ship Weight Aluminum 13 kg (29 lb)
316 Stainless Steel 20 kg (45 lb)
Cast Iron 22 kg (49 lb)
Alloy C 23 kg (51 lb)
Air Inlet 13 mm (1/2")
Inlet
Outlet
Suction Lift 5.2 m (17.0' Dry)
8.5 m Wet (28.0')
Disp. per Stroke <sup>1</sup> 0.76 L (0.20 gal)
Max. Flow Rate269 lpm (71 gpm)
Max. Size Solids4.8 mm (3/16")
<sup>1</sup> Displacement per stroke was calculated

at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

**Example:** To pump 170 lpm (45 gpm) against a discharge pressure head of 2.0 bar (30 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 85 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (50 scfm) air consumption.

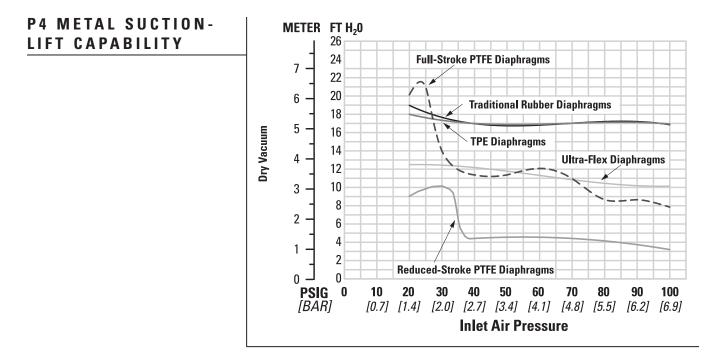
CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump's performance curve.

# SUCTION-LIFT CURVES



Suction-lift curves are calibrated for pumps operating at 305 m (1,000') above sea level. This chart is meant to be a guide only. There are many variables that can affect your pump's operating characteristics. The number of intake and discharge elbows, viscosity of pumping fluid, elevation (atmospheric pressure) and pipe friction loss all affect the amount of suction lift your pump will attain.

### SUGGESTED INSTALLATION

Wilden pumps are designed to meet the performance requirements of even the most demanding pumping applications. They have been designed and manufactured to the highest standards and are available in a variety of liquid path materials to meet your chemical resistance needs. Refer to the performance section of this manual for an in-depth analysis of the performance characteristics of your pump. Wilden offers the widest variety of elastomer options in the industry to satisfy temperature, chemical compatibility, abrasion resistance and flex concerns.

The suction pipe size should be at least the equivalent or larger than the diameter size of the suction inlet on your Wilden pump. The suction hose must be non-collapsible, reinforced type as these pumps are capable of pulling a high vacuum. Discharge piping should also be the equivalent or larger than the diameter of the pump discharge which will help reduce friction losses. It is critical that all fittings and connections are airtight or a reduction or loss of pump suction capability will result.

INSTALLATION: Months of careful planning, study, and selection efforts can result in unsatisfactory pump performance if installation details are left to chance.

Premature failure and long-term dissatisfaction can be avoided if reasonable care is exercised throughout the installation process.

LOCATION: Noise, safety and other logistical factors usually dictate where equipment will be situated on the production floor. Multiple installations with conflicting requirements can result in congestion of utility areas, leaving few choices for additional pumps.

Within the framework of these and other existing conditions, every pump should be located in such a way that the following key factors are balanced against each other to maximum advantage.

ACCESS: First of all, the location should be accessible. If it's easy to reach the pump, maintenance personnel will have an easier time carrying out routine inspections and adjustments. Should major repairs become necessary, ease of access can play a key role in speeding the repair process and reducing total downtime.

AIR SUPPLY: Every pump location should have an air line large enough to supply the volume of air necessary to achieve the desired pumping rate. Use air pressure up to a maximum of 8.6 bar (125 psig) depending on pumping requirements.

For best results, the pumps should use a  $5\mu$  (micron) air filter and regulator. The use of an air filter before the pump will ensure that the majority of any pipeline contaminants will be eliminated.

SOLENOID OPERATION: When operation is controlled by a solenoid valve in the air line, three-way valves should be used. This valve allows trapped air between the valve and the pump to bleed off which improves pump performance. Pumping volume can be estimated by counting the number of strokes per minute and then multiplying the figure by the displacement per stroke.

MUFFLER: Sound levels are reduced below OSHA specifications using the standard Wilden muffler. Other mufflers can be used to further reduce sound levels, but they usually reduce pump performance.

ELEVATION: Selecting a site that is well within the pump's dynamic lift capability will assure that loss-of-prime issues will be eliminated. In addition, pump efficiency can be adversely affected if proper attention is not given to site location.

PIPING: Final determination of the pump site should not be made until the piping challenges of each possible location have been evaluated. The impact of current and future installations should be considered ahead of time to make sure that inadvertent restrictions are not created for any remaining sites.

The best choice possible will be a site involving the shortest and straightest hook-up of suction and discharge piping. Unnecessary elbows, bends, and fittings should be avoided. Pipe sizes should be selected to keep friction losses within practical limits. All piping should be supported independently of the pump. In addition, the piping should be aligned to avoid placing stress on the pump fittings.

Flexible hose can be installed to aid in absorbing the forces created by the natural reciprocating action of the pump. If the pump is to be bolted down to a solid location, a mounting pad placed between the pump and the foundation will assist in minimizing pump vibration. Flexible connections between the pump and rigid piping will also assist in minimizing pump vibration. If quick-closing valves are installed at any point in the discharge system, or if pulsation within a system becomes a problem, a surge suppressor (SD Equalizer®) should be installed to protect the pump, piping and gauges from surges and water hammer.

If the pump is to be used in a self-priming application, make sure that all connections are airtight and that the suction lift is within the model's ability. **NOTE:** Materials of construction and elastomer material have an effect on suction lift parameters. Please refer to the performance section for specifics.

When pumps are installed in applications involving flooded suction or suction head pressures, a gate valve should be installed in the suction line to permit closing of the line for pump service.

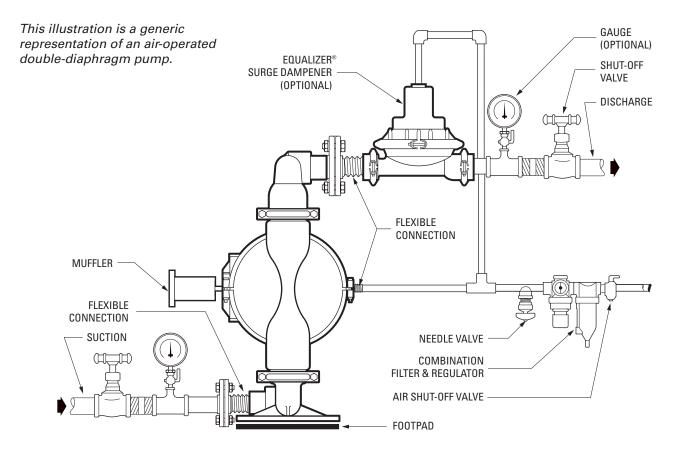
Pumps in service with a positive suction head are most efficient when inlet pressure is limited to 0.5–0.7 bar (7–10 psig). Premature diaphragm failure may occur if positive suction is 0.7 bar (10 psig) and higher.

**NOTE:** Pro-Flo<sup>®</sup> and Accu-Flo<sup>™</sup> pumps are not submersible.

ALL WILDEN PUMPS ARE CAPABLE OF PASSING SOLIDS. A STRAINER SHOULD BE USED ON THE PUMP INTAKE TO ENSURE THAT THE PUMP'S RATED SOLIDS CAPACITY IS NOT EXCEEDED.

CAUTION: DO NOT EXCEED 8.6 BAR (125 PSIG) AIR SUPPLY PRESSURE.

# SUGGESTED INSTALLATION



**NOTE:** In the event of a power failure, the shut-off valve should be closed, if the restarting of the pump is not desirable once power is regained.

**AIR-OPERATED PUMPS**: To stop the pump from operating in an emergency situation, simply close the shut-off valve (user-supplied) installed in the air supply line. A properly functioning valve will stop the air supply to the pump, therefore stopping output. This shut-off valve should be located far enough away from the pumping equipment such that it can be reached safely in an emergency situation.



# SUGGESTED OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

OPERATION: The P4 pumps are pre-lubricated, and do not require in-line lubrication. Additional lubrication will not damage the pump, however if the pump is heavily lubricated by an external source, the pump's internal lubrication may be washed away. If the pump is then moved to a non-lubricated location, it may need to be disassembled and re-lubricated as described in the DISASSEMBLY/REASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS.

Pump discharge rate can be controlled by limiting the volume and/or pressure of the air supply to the pump. A regulator is used to control air pressure while a needle valve is used to control volume. Pump discharge rate can also be controlled by throttling the pump discharge by partially closing a valve in the discharge line of the pump. This action increases friction loss which reduces flow rate. (See Section 5.) This is useful when the need exists to control the pump from a remote location. When the pump discharge pressure equals or exceeds the air supply pressure, the pump will stop; no bypass or pressure relief valve is needed, and pump damage will not occur. The pump has reached a "deadhead"

situation and can be restarted by reducing the fluid discharge pressure or increasing the air inlet pressure. The Wilden P4 pump runs solely on compressed air and does not generate heat, therefore your process fluid temperature will not be affected.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS: Since each application is unique, maintenance schedules may be different for every pump. Frequency of use, line pressure, viscosity and abrasiveness of process fluid all affect the parts life of a Wilden pump. Periodic inspections have been found to offer the best means for preventing unscheduled pump downtime. Personnel familiar with the pump's construction and service should be informed of any abnormalities that are detected during operation.

RECORDS: When service is required, a record should be made of all necessary repairs and replacements. Over a period of time, such records can become a valuable tool for predicting and preventing future maintenance problems and unscheduled downtime. In addition, accurate records make it possible to identify pumps that are poorly suited to their applications.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

#### Pump will not run or runs slowly.

- 1. Ensure that the air inlet pressure is at least 0.3 bar (5 psig) above startup pressure and that the differential pressure (the difference between air inlet and liquid discharge pressures) is not less than 0.7 bar (10 psig).
- 2. Check air inlet filter for debris (see SUGGESTED INSTALLATION).
- 3. Check for extreme air leakage (blow by) that would indicate worn seals/bores in the air valve, pilot spool and main shaft.
- 4. Disassemble pump and check for obstructions in the air passageways or objects that would obstruct the movement of internal parts.
- 5. Check for sticking ball check valves. If material being pumped is not compatible with pump elastomers, swelling may occur. Replace ball check valves and seals with proper elastomers. Also, as the check valve balls wear out, they become smaller and can become stuck in the seats. In this case, replace balls and seats.
- 6. Check for broken inner piston that will cause the air valve spool to be unable to shift.
- 7. Remove plug from pilot spool exhaust.

#### Pump runs but little or no product flows.

1. Check for pump cavitation; slow pump speed down to allow thick material to flow into liquid chambers.

- 2. Verify that vacuum required to lift liquid is not greater than the vapor pressure of the material being pumped (cavitation).
- 3. Check for sticking ball check valves. If material being pumped is not compatible with pump elastomers, swelling may occur. Replace ball check valves and seats with proper elastomers. Also, as the check valve balls wear out, they become smaller and can become stuck in the seats. In this case, replace balls and seats.

#### Pump air valve freezes.

1. Check for excessive moisture in compressed air. Either install a dryer or hot air generator for compressed air. Alternatively, a coalescing filter may be used to remove the water from the compressed air in some applications.

#### Air bubbles in pump discharge.

- 1. Check for ruptured diaphragm.
- 2. Check tightness of outer pistons (refer to Section 7).
- 3. Check tightness of fasteners and integrity of O-rings and seals, especially at intake manifold.
- 4. Ensure pipe connections are airtight.

#### Product comes out air exhaust.

- 1. Check for diaphragm rupture.
- 2. Check tightness of outer pistons to shaft.

WIL-10183-E-03

WILDEN PUMP & ENGINEERING, LLC

# PUMP DISASSEMBLY

### Tools Required:

- 7/16" Wrench
- 1/2" Wrench
- Adjustable Wrench
- Vise equipped w/soft jaws (such as plywood, plastic or other suitable material)

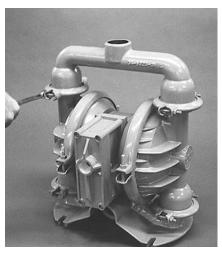
**CAUTION**: Before any maintenance or repair is attempted, the compressed air line to the pump should be disconnected and all air pressure allowed to bleed from the pump. Disconnect all intake, discharge and air lines. Drain the pump by turning it upside down and allowing any fluid to flow into a suitable container. Be aware of any hazardous effects of contact with your process fluid.

**NOTE:** The model photographed for these instructions incorporates rubber diaphragms, balls and seats.



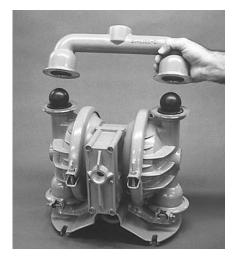
#### Step 1

Before starting disassembly, mark a line from each liquid chamber to its corresponding air chamber. This line will assist in proper alignment during reassembly.





Using a 7/16" wrench, remove the two (2) small clamp bands that fasten the discharge manifold to the liquid chambers.



#### Step 3

Remove the discharge manifold to expose the valve balls and seats. Inspect ball cage area of manifold for excessive wear or damage.

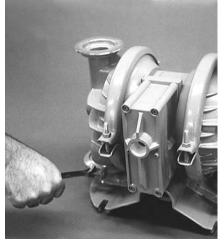


### PUMP DISASSEMBLY



#### Step 4

Remove the discharge valve balls and seats from the liquid chambers and inspect for nicks, chemical attack or abrasive wear. Replace worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



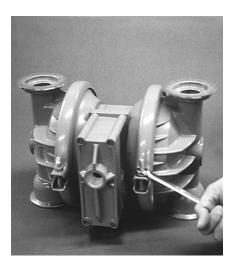
Step 5

Using a 1/2" wrench, remove the two (2) large clamp bands which fasten the intake manifold to the liquid chambers.



#### Step 6

Lift liquid chambers and center section from intake manifold to expose intake valve balls and seats. Inspect ball cage area of liquid chamber for excessive wear or damage.



#### Step 7

Remove one (1) set of large clamp bands which secure one (1) liquid chamber to the center section.



Step 8

Lift liquid chamber away from center section to expose diaphragm and outer piston.



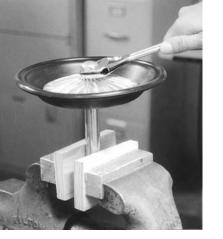
#### Step 9A

Using an adjustable wrench, or by rotating the diaphragm by hand, remove the diaphragm assembly.

**NOTE**: Due to varying torque values, one of the following two situations may occur: 1) The outer piston, diaphragm and inner piston remain attached to the shaft and the entire assembly can be removed from the center section.

# PUMP DISASSEMBLY





#### Step 9B

2) The outer piston, diaphragm and inner piston separate from the shaft which remains connected to the opposite side diaphragm assembly. Repeat disassembly instructions for the opposite liquid chamber. Inspect diaphragm assembly and shaft for signs of wear or chemical attack. Replace all worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.

#### Step 10

To remove diaphragm assembly from shaft, secure shaft with soft jaws (a vise fitted with plywood, plastic or other suitable material) to ensure shaft is not nicked, scratched or gouged. Using an adjustable wrench, remove diaphragm assembly from shaft.





AIR VALVE/CENTER SECTION DISASSEMBLY

#### **Tools Required:**

- 3/16" Hex-Head Wrench
- 1/4" Hex-Head Wrench
- Snap-Ring Pliers
- O-Ring Pick

**CAUTION**: Before any maintenance or repair is attempted, the compressed air line to the pump should be disconnected and all air pressure allowed to bleed from the pump. Disconnect all intake, discharge and air lines. Drain the pump by turning it upside down and allowing any fluid to flow into a suitable container. Be aware of hazardous effects of contact with your process fluid.

The Wilden P4 metal pump utilizes a revolutionary Pro-Flo<sup>®</sup> air distribution system. Proprietary composite seals reduce the coefficient of friction and allow the P4 to run lube-free. The Pro-Flo<sup>®</sup> air distribution system is designed to perform in on/off, non-freezing, non-stalling, tough duty applications.



#### Step 1

Loosen the air valve bolts utilizing a 3/16" hex-head wrench and then remove muffler plate screws.





Remove muffler plate and air valve bolts from air valve assembly exposing muffler gasket for inspection. Replace, if necessary.



#### Step 3

Lift away air valve assembly and remove air valve gasket for inspection. Replace, if necessary.

# WILDEN

# AIR VALVE/CENTER SECTION DISASSEMBLY



Step 4

Remove air valve end cap to expose air valve spool by simply lifting up on end cap once air valve bolts are removed.



#### Step 5

Remove air valve spool from air valve body by threading one air valve bolt into the end of the spool and gently sliding the spool out of the air valve body. Inspect seals for signs of wear and replace entire assembly if necessary. Use caution when handling air valve spool to prevent damaging seals.

NOTE: Seals should not be removed from assembly. Seals are not sold separately.



#### Step 6

Remove pilot spool retaining snap ring on both sides of center section with snap-ring pliers.



Remove air chamber bolts with 1/4" hex-head wrench.



Step 8

Remove pilot spool bushing from center block.



#### Step 9

With O-ring pick, gently remove the O-ring from the opposite side of the notched end of the spool. Gently remove the pilot spool from sleeve and inspect for nicks or gouges and other signs of wear. Replace pilot sleeve assembly or outer sleeve O-rings, if necessary. During re-assembly never insert the pilot spool into the sleeve with the "notched end" first, this end incorporates the urethane O-ring and will be damaged as it slides over the ports cut in the sleeve.

**NOTE:** Seals should not be removed from pilot spool. Seals are not sold separately.

# Step 7

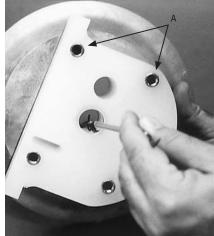
# PROFILO

# AIR VALVE/CENTER SECTION DISASSEMBLY



Step 10A

Check center block shaft seals for signs of wear. If necessary, remove shaft seals with O-ring pick and replace.



Step 10B

**NOTE**: Threaded sleeves (see A above) are removable and can be replaced if necessary. Sleeves can be press-fit by hand.

# REASSEMBLY HINTS & TIPS

#### **REASSEMBLY**:

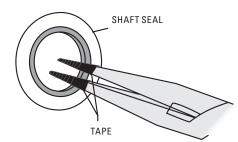
Upon performing applicable maintenance to the air distribution system, the pump can now be reassembled. Please refer to the disassembly instructions for photos and parts placement. To reassemble the pump, follow the disassembly instructions in reverse order. The air distribution system needs to be assembled first, then the diaphragms and finally the wetted path. Please find the applicable torque specifications on this page. The following tips will assist in the assembly process.

- Lubricate air valve bore, center section shaft and pilot spool bore with NLGI grade 2 white EP bearing grease or equivalent.
- Clean the inside of the center section shaft bore to ensure no damage is done to new shaft seals.
- A small amount of NLGI grade 2 white EP bearing grease can be applied to the muffler and air valve gaskets to locate gaskets during assembly.
- Make sure that the exhaust port on the muffler plate is centered between the two exhaust ports on the center section.
- Stainless bolts should be lubed to reduce the possibility of seizing during tightening.
- Use a mallet to tamp lightly on the large clamp bands to seat the diaphragm before tightening.

Description of Part	Torque
Air Valve	5.1 N⋅m (45 in-lb)
Air Chamber/Center Block	27.1 N·m (20 ft-lb)
Outer Pistons, All	54.2 N⋅m (40 ft-lb)
Small Clamp Bands	3.4 N⋅m (30 in-lb)
Large Clamp Bands (Rubber-Fitted)	10.7 N⋅m (95 in-lb)
Large Clamp Bands (PTFE-Fitted)	13.6 N·m (120 in-lb)

#### **PROFLO® MAXIMUM TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS**

Figure A



#### SHAFT SEAL INSTALLATION:

#### **PRE-INSTALLATION**

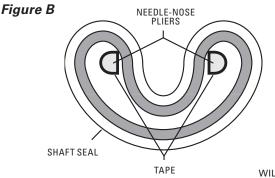
 Once all of the old seals have been removed, the inside of the bushing should be cleaned to ensure no debris is left that may cause premature damage to the new seals.

#### INSTALLATION

The following tools can be used to aid in the installation of the new seals:

Needle-Nose Pliers Phillips Screwdriver Electrical Tape

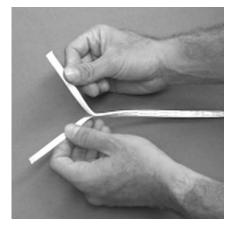
- Wrap electrical tape around each leg of the needlenose pliers (heat shrink tubing may also be used). This is done to prevent damaging the inside surface of the new seal.
- With a new seal in hand, place the two legs of the needle-nose pliers inside the seal ring. (See Figure A.)
- Open the pliers as wide as the seal diameter will allow, then with two fingers pull down on the top portion of the seal to form a kidney shape. (See Figure B.)
- Lightly clamp the pliers together to hold the seal into the kidney shape. Be sure to pull the seal into as tight of a kidney shape as possible, this will allow the seal to travel down the bushing bore easier.
- With the seal clamped in the pliers, insert the seal into the bushing bore and position the bottom of the seal into the correct groove. Once the bottom of the seal is seated in the groove, release the clamp pressure on the pliers. This will allow the seal to partially snap back to its original shape.
- After the pliers are removed, you will notice a slight bump in the seal shape. Before the seal can be properly resized, the bump in the seal should be removed as much as possible. This can be done with either the Phillips screwdriver or your finger. With either the side of the screwdriver or your finger, apply light pressure to the peak of the bump. This pressure will cause the bump to be almost completely eliminated.
- Lubricate the edge of the shaft with NLGI grade 2 white EP bearing grease.
- Slowly insert the center shaft with a rotating motion. This will complete the resizing of the seal.
- Perform these steps for the remaining seals.





# GASKET KIT INSTALLATION

Only P4 Cast Iron pumps come standard with expanded PTFE Gasket Kits (P/N 04-9502-99). Carefully prepare sealing surfaces by removing all debris and foreign matter from diaphragm bead



Step 1

Gently remove the adhesive covering from the back of the PTFE tape. Ensure that the adhesive strip remains attached to the PTFE tape.



characteristics.

Step 2

Starting at any point, place the PTFE tape in the center of the diaphragm bead groove on the liquid chamber and press lightly on the tape to ensure that the adhesive holds in place during assembly. Do not stretch the tape during placement in the center of diaphragm bead groove.



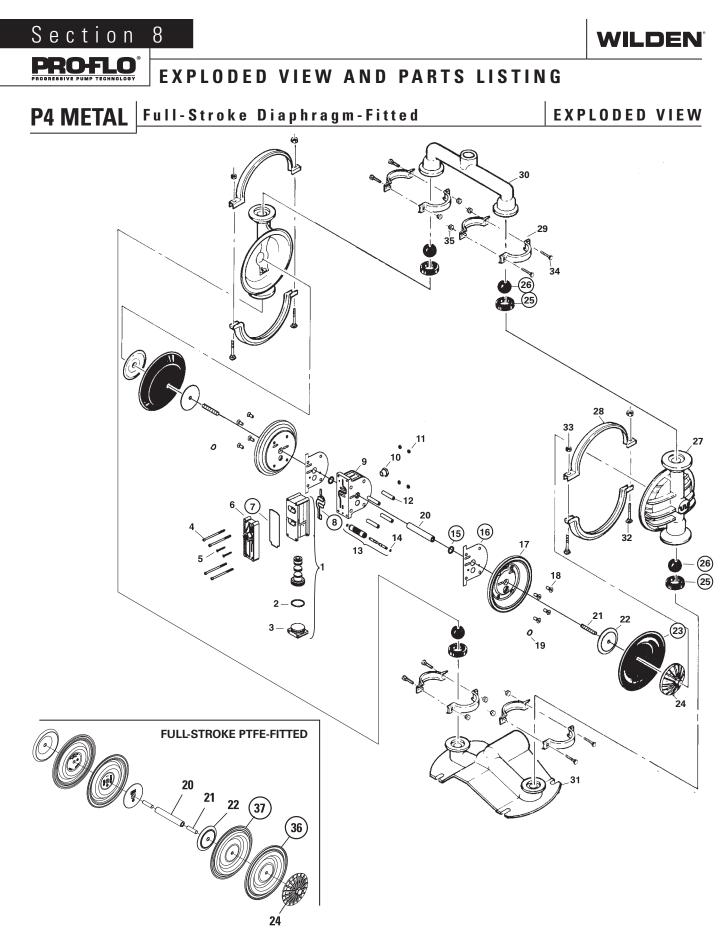
#### Step 3

and all mating surfaces. If necessary, smooth or

deburr all sealing surfaces. Mating surfaces must be

properly aligned in order to ensure positive sealing

The end of the tape should overlap approximately 13 mm (1/2"). Proceed to install the PTFE tape on the remaining diaphragm.



### ALL CIRCLED PART IDENTIFIERS ARE INCLUDED IN REPAIR KITS (see Section 9).



# P4 METAL Full-Stroke Diaphragm-Fitted

PARTS LISTING

No.	Part Description	Qty.	P4/AAPP P/N	P4/WAPP P/N	P4/SAPP P/N	P4/SAPP/070 P/N
1	Pro-Flo <sup>®</sup> Air Valve Assembly <sup>1</sup>	1		04-2000-20-700	04-2000-20-700	04-2000-20-700
2	0-Ring (-225), End Cap (1.859 x .139)	1		04-2390-52-700		
3	End Cap, Pro-Flo®	1		04-2330-20-700		
4	Screw, HHC, Air Valve (1/4" x 4.5")	4	01-6000-03	01-6000-03	01-6000-03	01-6000-03
5	Screw, SHCS, 10-16 x 1 3/4"	2	04-6351-03	04-6351-03	04-6351-03	04-6351-03
6	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo®	1		04-3180-20-700		
7	Gasket, Muffler Plate	1		04-3500-52-700		
8	Gasket, Air Valve	1		04-2600-52-700	04-2600-52-700	04-2600-52-700
9	Center Section Assembly	1	04-3110-20	04-3110-20	04-3110-20	04-3110-20
10	Bushing, Reducer, NPT/BSP Combo	1	04-6950-20-700	04-6950-20-700	04-6950-20-700	04-6950-20-700
11	Nut, Square, 1/4"-20	4	00-6505-03	00-6505-03	00-6505-03	00-6505-03
12	Sleeve, Threaded, Pro-Flo® Center Block	4	04-7710-08	04-7710-08	04-7710-08	04-7710-08
13	Removable Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
14	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring	2	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700
15	Shaft Seal	2	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225
16	Gasket, Center Block, Pro-Flo®	2	04-3526-52	04-3526-52	04-3526-52	04-3526-52
17	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo®	2	04-3651-01	04-3651-01	04-3651-01	04-3651-01
18	Screw, HSFHS, 3/8"-16 x 1"	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-08	71-6250-08	71-6250-08
19	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
20	Shaft, Pro-Flo®	1	04-3800-03-700	04-3800-03-700	04-3800-03-700	04-3800-03-700
21	Shaft Stud (P4/WAPP: Bolt) <sup>2</sup>	2	08-6150-08	04-6091-08	08-6150-08	08-6150-08
22	Inner Piston	2	04-3700-01-700	04-3700-01-700	04-3700-01-700	04-3700-01-700
23	Diaphragm	2	*	*	*	04-1010-56
24	Outer Piston	2	04-4552-01	04-4550-08	04-4550-03	04-4550-03P
25	Valve Seat	4	*	*	*	04-1120-56
26	Valve Ball	4	*	*	*	04-1080-56
27	Liquid Chamber	2	04-5000-01	04-5000-02	04-5000-03	04-5000-03P
28	Large Clamp Band Assy.	2	04-7330-08	04-7330-08	04-7330-03	04-7330-03-70P
29	Small Clamp Band Assy.	4	04-7100-08	04-7100-08	04-7100-03	04-7100-03-70P
30	Manifold, Discharge	1	04-5020-01	04-5020-02	04-5020-03	04-5020-03-70
31	Manifold, Footed Inlet	1	04-5080-01	04-5080-02	04-5080-03	04-5080-03-70
32	Carriage Bolt, Large Clamp Band (5/16"-18 x 2-1/2")	4	04-6070-08	04-6070-08	04-6070-03	04-6070-03
33	Hex Nut, Large Clamp Band (5/16"-18)	4	04-6420-08	04-6420-08	08-6400-03	08-6661-10
34	Carriage Bolt, Small Clamp Band (1/4"-20 x 2")	8	04-6050-08	04-6050-08	01-6070-03	01-6070-03
35	Hex Nut, Small Clamp Band (1/4"-20)	8	04-6400-08	04-6400-08	04-6400-03	04-6651-10
	Muffler (Not Shown)	1	04-3510-99	04-3510-99	04-3510-99	04-3510-99
	Washer, Flat 1/4" (Not Shown)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-6700-07-70
	Washer, Flat 5/16" (Not Shown)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	08-6700-07-70
36	Diaphragm, Primary Full Stroke PTFE	2	*	*	*	*
37	Diaphragm, Backup Full Stroke PTFE	2	*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup>Air Valve Assembly includes item numbers 2 and 3.

<sup>2</sup>NOTE: Rubber/TPE-fitted cast iron pumps use 1/2"-20 x 1-1/2" Hex Bolt (P/N 04-6091-08) with washer (P/N 04-6800-08).

BSP-fitted pumps are available. Contact your distributor for part numbers.

For optional P4 Metal Pump elastomers, see Section 9.

NOTE: Aluminum pumps are available with a screen base. Requires (1) 04-5620-01 (Screen), (4) 04-6140-08 (Bolt) and (4) 15-6720-08 (Washer).

-0070 Specialty Code = Saniflo<sup>FDA</sup>

\*See Section 9 — Elastomer Chart

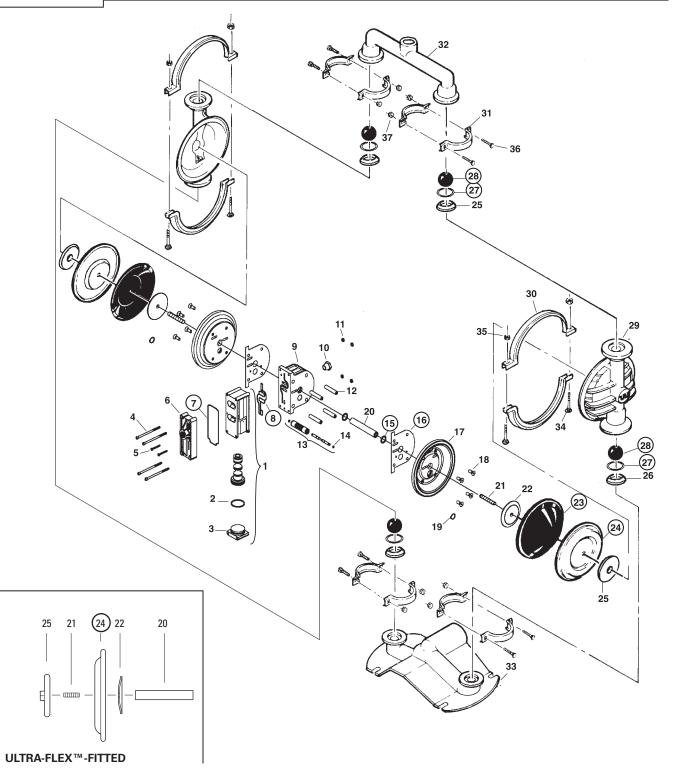
All boldface items are primary wear parts.



P4 METAL Reduced

Reduced-Stroke Diaphragm-Fitted

EXPLODED VIEW



### ALL CIRCLED PART IDENTIFIERS ARE INCLUDED IN REPAIR KITS (see Section 9).



# **P4 METAL** Reduced-Stroke Diaphragm-Fitted

PARTS LISTING

		_	P4/AAPP	P4/WAPP	P4/SAPP	P4/SAPP/0070
No.	Part Description	Qty.	P/N	P/N	P/N	P/N
1	Pro-Flo <sup>®</sup> Air Valve Assembly <sup>1</sup>	1		04-2000-20-700	04-2000-20-700	04-2000-20-700
2	O-Ring (-225), End Cap (1.859 x .139)	1		04-2390-52-700		04-2390-52-700
3	End Cap, Pro-Flo®	1		04-2330-20-700		
4	Screw, HHC, Air Valve (1/4" x 4.5")	4	01-6000-03	01-6000-03	01-6000-03	01-6000-03
5	Screw, SHCS, 10-16 x 1 3/4"	2	04-6351-03	04-6351-03	04-6351-03	04-6351-03
6	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo®	1		04-3180-20-700	04-3180-20-700	04-3180-20-700
7	Gasket, Muffler Plate	1		04-3500-52-700		
8	Gasket, Air Valve	1		04-2600-52-700	04-2600-52-700	
9	Center Section Assembly	1	04-3110-20	04-3110-20	04-3110-20	04-3110-20
10	Bushing, Reducer, NPT/BSP Combo	1	04-6950-23-700	04-6950-23-700	04-6950-23-700	04-6950-23-700
11	Nut, Square, 1/4"-20	4	00-6505-07	00-6505-07	00-6505-07	00-6505-07
12	Sleeve, Threaded, Pro-Flo® Center Block	4	04-7710-08	04-7710-08	04-7710-08	04-7710-08
13	Removable Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
14	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring	2	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700
15	Shaft Seal	2	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225
16	Gasket, Center Block, Pro-Flo®	2	04-3526-52	04-3526-52	04-3526-52	04-3526-52
17	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo®	2	04-3651-01	04-3651-01	04-3651-01	04-3651-01
18	Screw, HSFHS, 3/8"-16 x 1"	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-08	71-6250-08	71-6250-08
19	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
20	Shaft, Pro-Flo®	1	04-3820-03-700	04-3820-03-700	04-3820-03-700	04-3820-03-700
	Shaft, Pro-Flo®, Ultra-Flex™	1	04-3830-03-700	04-3830-03-700	04-3830-03-700	N/A
21	Stud, Shaft	2	04-6150-08	04-6150-08	04-6150-08	04-6150-08
	Shaft Stud, Ultra-Flex™	2	N/R	04-6152-08	04-6152-08	N/A
22	Inner Piston	2	04-3715-01	04-3715-01	04-3715-01	04-3715-01
	Inner Piston, Ultra-Flex™	2	04-3760-01-700	04-3760-01-700	04-3760-01-700	N/A
23	Back-up Diaphragm	2	*	*	*	*
24	Diaphragm	2	*	*	*	*
25	Outer Piston	2	04-4600-01	04-4600-03	04-4600-03	04-4600-03P
	Outer Piston, Ultra-Flex™	2	04-4560-01	04-4560-02	02-4550-03	N/A
26	Valve Seat	4	04-1121-01	04-1121-08	04-1121-03	04-1121-03P
27	Valve Seat, O-Ring (2.609" x .139")	4	04-1200-55	04-1200-55	04-1200-55	04-1200-55
28	Valve Ball	4	04-1080-55	04-1080-55	04-1080-55	04-1080-55
29	Liquid Chamber	2	04-5000-01	04-5000-02	04-5000-03	04-5000-03P
30	Large Clamp Band Assy.	2	04-7330-03	04-7330-03	04-7330-03	04-7330-03-70
31	Small Clamp Band Assy.	4	04-7100-03	04-7100-03	04-7100-03	04-7100-03-70
32	Manifold, Discharge	1	04-5020-01	04-5020-02	04-5020-03	04-5020-03-70P
33	Manifold, Footed Inlet	1	04-5080-01	04-5080-02	04-5080-03	04-5080-03-70P
34	Carriage Bolt, Large Clamp Band (5/16"-18 x 2-1/2")	4	04-6070-03	04-6070-03	04-6070-03	04-6070-03
35	Hex Nut, Large Clamp Band (5/16"-18)	4	08-6400-03	08-6400-03	08-6400-03	08-6661-10
36	Carriage Bolt, Small Clamp Band (1/4"-20 x 2")	8	01-6070-03	01-6070-03	01-6070-03	01-6070-03
37	Hex Nut, Small Clamp Band (1/4"-20)	8	04-6400-03	04-6400-03	04-6400-03	04-6651-10
	Muffler (Not Shown)	1	04-3510-99	04-3510-99	04-3510-99	04-3510-99
	Washer, Flat 1/4" (Not Shown)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-6700-07-70
	Washer, Flat 5/16" (Not Shown)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	08-6700-07-70

<sup>1</sup>Air Valve Assembly includes item numbers 2 and 3.

BSP-fitted pumps are available. Contact your distributor for part numbers.

Fluoro-Seal™ O-rings available upon request.

Back-up Diaphragm for PTFE-fitted pump: P/N 04-1060-51. Saniflex™ Back-up Diaphragm, P/N 04-1060-56,

is available upon request for PTFE-fitted pumps. Please consult your local distributor.

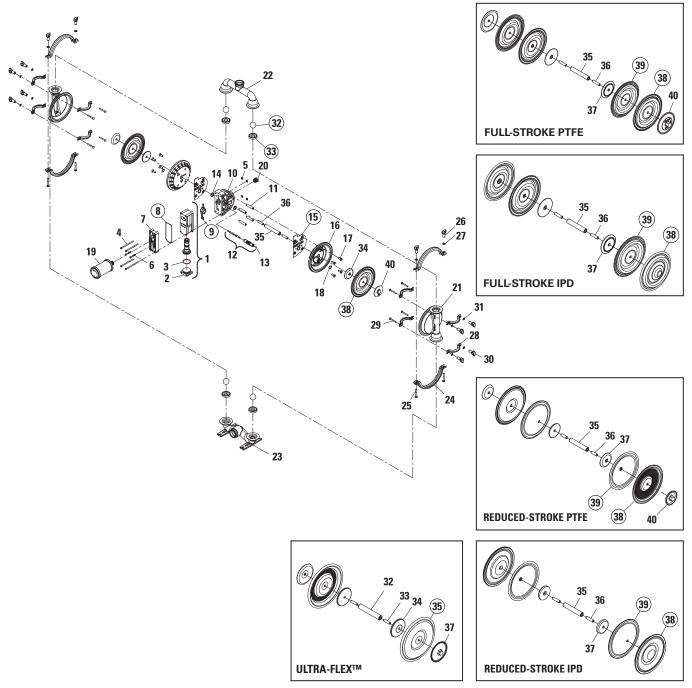
0070 Specialty Code = Saniflo<sup>FDA</sup>

All boldface items are primary wear parts.



**P4 METAL SANIFLO™** 1935/2004/EC

EXPLODED VIEW



LW0096, Rev. A

### ALL CIRCLED PART IDENTIFIERS ARE INCLUDED IN REPAIR KITS (see Section 9).



# P4 METAL SANIFLO™

1935/2004/EC

PARTS LISTING

ltem	Description	Qty.	P4/SSPPP/ 1935/2004/EC P/N						
Item	AIR DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS								
1	1         Air Valve Assembly, Pro-Flo <sup>1</sup> 1         04-2000-20-700								
2	End Cap	1	04-2330-20-700						
3	O-Ring (-225), End Cap (Ø1.859" x Ø.139")	1	04-2390-52-700						
4	Screw, SHC, Air Valve (1/4"-20 x 4 1/2")	4	01-6000-03						
5	Nut, Square (1/4"-20)	4	00-6505-03						
6	Self Tapping Screw, SHC, Air Valve (#10-16 x 1-3/4")	2	04-6351-03						
7	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo	1	04-3180-20-700						
8	Gasket, Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo	1	04-3500-52-700						
9	Gasket, Air Valve, Pro-Flo	1	04-2600-52-700						
10	Center Block Assembly, Pro-Flo <sup>2</sup>	1	04-3110-20						
11	Sleeve, Theraded, Pro-Flo Center Block	4	04-7710-08						
12	Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99						
13	O-Ring (-009), Pilot Spool Retaining (Ø.208" x Ø.070")	2	04-2650-49-700						
14	Seal, Shaft	2	08-3210-55-225						
15	Gasket, Center Block Pro-Flo	2	04-3526-52						
16	Air Chamber, Pro-Flº	2	04-3651-01						
17	Screw, SFCHC (3/8"-16 x 1")	8	71-6250-08						
18	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03						
19	Muffler 3/4" MNPT	1	04-3510-99R						
20	Bushing, Reducer, 3/4" MNPT to 1/2" MNPT	1	04-6950-20-700						
	WETTED PATH COMPONENT	S							
21	Liquid Chamber	2	04-5000-03P						
22	Manifold, Discharge Tri-Clamp	1	04-5020-03-70P						
23	Manifold, Footed Inlet Tri-Clam <sup>®</sup>	1	04-5080-03-70P						
24	Large Clamp Band Assembly	2	04-7330-03-70						
25	RHSN Bolt, Large Clamp Band (5/16"-18 x 2-1/2")	4	04-6070-03						
26	Wing Nut, Large Clamp Band (5/16"-18)	4	08-6661-10						
27	Washer, Brass Flat (Ø.340" x Ø.750" x .063")	4	08-6700-07-70						
28	Small Clamp Band Assembly	8	04-7100-03-70						
29	RHSN Bolt, Small Clamp Band (1/4"-20 x 2-1/4")	8	01-6070-03						
30	Wing Nut, Small Clamp Band (1/4″-20) Washer, Brass Flat (Ø.251″ x Ø.620″ x .063″)	8	04-6651-10 04-6700-07-70						
31	•	8							
	VALVE BALLS/VALVE SEATS/VALVE	1	*						
32	Ball, Valve, Pkg 4	1	*						
33	Seat, Valve, Pkg 4	1							
24	Seat, Valve, Stainless Steel	4	04-1121-03E						
34	0-Ring (-226), Valve Seat (Ø.1.984" x Ø.139"), (Not Shown), Pkg 4	-	04-1200-55E						
	FULL-STROKE RUBBER/TPE/PTFE CON	1	1						
35	Shaft	1	04-3800-03-700						
36	Stud, Shaft (1/2"-20 x 1-7/8")	2	08-6150-08						
36	Piston, Inner	2	04-3700-01-700						
38	Diaphragm, Primary, Pkg 2	1	*						
39	Diaphragm, Back-Up, Pkg 2	1							
40	Piston, Outer	2	04-4550-03P						

ltem	Description	Qty.	P4/SSPPP/ 1935/2004/EC P/N			
ULTRA-FLEX COMPONENTS						
35	Shaft	1	04-3830-03-700			
36	Stud, Shaft (3/8-16 x 1-1/2")	2	04-6152-08			
37	Piston, Inner	2	04-3760-01-700			
38	Diaphragm Primary, Pkg 2	1	*			
39	Piston, Outer	2	02-4550-03P			
	REDUCED STROKE PTFE COMPON	IENT	S			
35	Shaft	1	04-3820-03-700			
36	Stud, Shaft (1/2-20 x 1-1/2")	2	04-6150-08			
37	Piston, Inner	2	04-3752-01			
38	Diaphragm Primary, Pkg 2	1	*			
39	Diaphragm, Back-Up, Pkg 2	1	*			
40	Piston, Outer	2	04-4600-03P			
	REDUCED STROKE IPD COMPON	ENT	S			
35	Shaft	1	04-3820-03-700			
36	Stud, Shaft (1/2-20 x 1-1/2")	2	04-6150-08			
37	Piston, Inner	2	04-3755-01			
38	Diaphragm Primary, Pkg 2	1	*			
39	Diaphragm, Back-Up, Pkg 2	1	*			
40	Piston, Outer	2	N/A			
	FULL-STROKE IPD COMPONEN	ITS				
35	Shaft	1	04-3800-03-700			
36	Stud, Shaft (1/2-20 x 1-7/8")	2	08-6150-08			
37	Piston, Inner	2	04-3700-01-700			
38	Diaphragm Primary, Pkg 2	1	*			
39	Diaphragm, Back-Up, Pkg 2	1	*			
40	Piston, Outer	2	N/A LW0084, Rev.			

<sup>1</sup>Air Valve Assembly includes items 2 and 3. <sup>2</sup>Plastic Center Block Assembly includes items 14 and 20. **All boldface items are primary wear parts.** 



# ELASTOMER OPTIONS

### **P4 METAL**

MATERIAL	DIAPHRAGMS (2)	ULTRA-FLEX™ DIAPHRAGMS (2)	REDUCED-STROKE Backup Diaphragms (2)	FULL-STROKE Backup Diaphragms (2)	VALVE BALLS (4)	VALVE SEATS (4)	VALVE SEAT O-RINGS (4)
Neoprene	04-1010-51	04-1020-51	04-1060-51	N/A	04-1080-51	04-1120-51*	N/A
Buna-N	04-1010-52	04-1020-52	N/A	N/A	04-1080-52	04-1120-52*	N/A
FKM	04-1010-53	04-1020-53	N/A	N/A	04-1080-53	04-1120-53*	N/A
EPDM	04-1010-54	04-1020-54	04-1060-54	N/A	04-1080-54	04-1120-54*	N/A
PTFE	04-1010-55	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1080-55	N/A	04-1200-55
Full-Stroke PTFE	04-1040-55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saniflex™	04-1010-56	N/A	04-1060-56	04-1065-56	04-1080-56	04-1120-56*	N/A
Polyurethane	04-1010-50	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1080-50	04-1120-50*	N/A
Wil-Flex™	04-1010-58	N/A	N/A	04-1065-57	04-1080-58	04-1120-58*	N/A
Aluminum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1121-01	N/A
316 Stainless Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1121-03	N/A
Alloy C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1121-04	N/A
Mild Steel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1121-08	N/A

\*NOTE: Rubber/TPE valve seats do not require O-rings. Backup diaphragms for use with PTFE diaphragms only.

### P4 METAL SANIFLO™ 1935/2004/EC

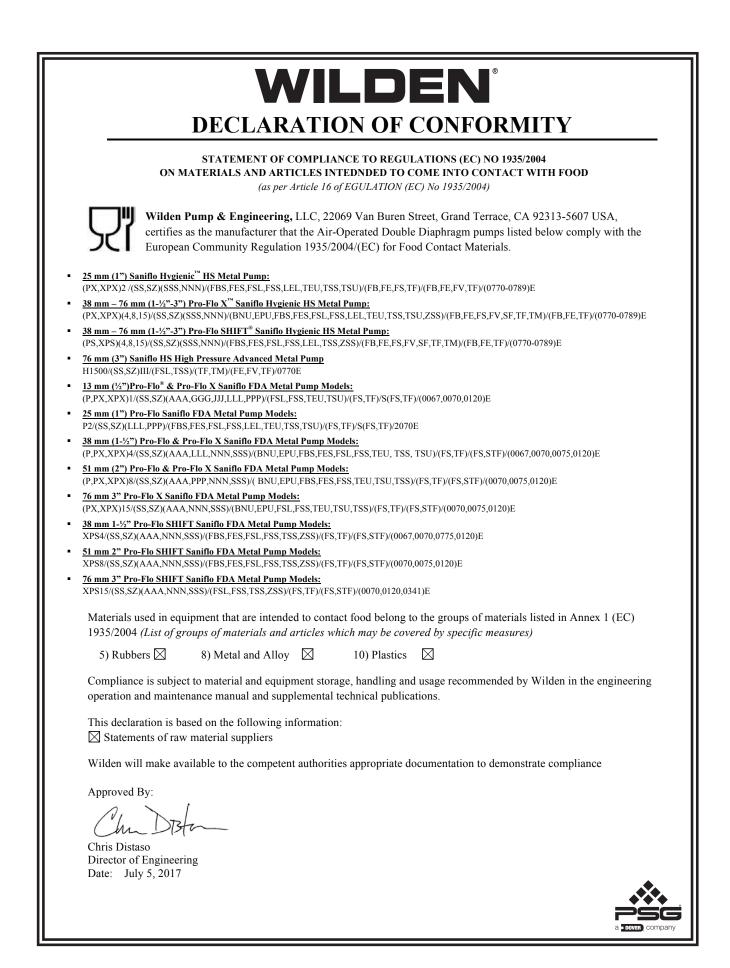
MATERIAL	DIAPHRAGMS	REDUCED-STROKE Backup Diaphragms	ULTRA-FLEX™ DIAPHRAGMS	FULL-STROKE Diaphragms	FULL-STROKE BACKUP DIAPHRAGMS
FDA BUNA-N®	04-1010-69E	N/A	04-1020-52E	N/A	N/A
FDA EPDM	04-1010-74E	04-1060-54E	04-1020-54E	N/A	N/A
FDA FKM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FDA Wil-Flex™	N/A	N/A	N/A	04-1040-55E	04-1065-57E
SANIFLEX™	04-1010-56E	04-1060-56E	N/A	N/A	04-1065-56E
PTFE	04-1010-55E	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1				
MATERIAL	EZ-INSTALL DIAPHRAGMS	REDUCED-STROKE IPD DIAPHRAGMS	FULL-STROKE IPD DIAPHRAGMS	VALVE BALLS	VALVE SEATS
MATERIAL FDA BUNA-N®			IPD		
	DIAPHRAGMS	IPD DIAPHRAGMS	IPD DIAPHRAGMS	BALLS	SEATS
FDA BUNA-N®	DIAPHRAGMS N/A	IPD DIAPHRAGMS	IPD DIAPHRAGMS N/A	BALLS N/A	SEATS N/A
FDA BUNA-N® FDA EPDM	DIAPHRAGMS N/A N/A	IPD DIAPHRAGMS N/A N/A	IPD DIAPHRAGMS N/A N/A	BALLS N/A N/A	SEATS N/A N/A
FDA BUNA-N® FDA EPDM FDA FKM	DIAPHRAGMS N/A N/A N/A	IPD DIAPHRAGMS N/A N/A N/A N/A	IPD DIAPHRAGMS N/A N/A N/A	BALLS N/A N/A 08-1080-68-72E	SEATS           N/A           N/A           N/A

LW0084, Rev. B

### **ELASTOMER KITS OPTIONS**

#### **PRO-FLO**<sup>®</sup>

DESCRIPTION	NEOPRENE	BUNA-N	VITON®	EPDM	
Pro-Flo <sup>®</sup> Metal	04-9554-51	04-9554-52	04-9554-53	04-9554-54	
Pro-Flo <sup>®</sup> Metal (Ultra-Flex™)	04-9564-51	04-9564-52	04-9564-53	04-9564-54	
DESCRIPTION	REDUCED-STROKE PTFE	WIL-FLEX™	SANIFLEX™	POLYURETHANE	
Pro-Flo® Metal	04-9554-55	04-9554-58	04-9554-56	04-9554-50	





# NOTES

# WARRANTY

Each and every product manufactured by Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC is built to meet the highest standards of quality. Every pump is functionally tested to insure integrity of operation.

Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC warrants that pumps, accessories and parts manufactured or supplied by it to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from date of installation or six (6) years from date of manufacture, whichever comes first. Failure due to normal wear, misapplication, or abuse is, of course, excluded from this warranty.

Since the use of Wilden pumps and parts is beyond our control, we cannot guarantee the suitability of any pump or part for a particular application and Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC shall not be liable for any consequential damage or expense arising from the use or misuse of its products on any application. Responsibility is limited solely to replacement or repair of defective Wilden pumps and parts.

All decisions as to the cause of failure are the sole determination of Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC.

Prior approval must be obtained from Wilden for return of any items for warranty consideration and must be accompanied by the appropriate MSDS for the product(s) involved. A Return Goods Tag, obtained from an authorized Wilden distributor, must be included with the items which must be shipped freight prepaid.

The foregoing warranty is exclusive and in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied (whether written or oral) including all implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose. No distributor or other person is authorized to assume any liability or obligation for Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC other than expressly provided herein.

#### PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE AND FAX TO WILDEN

PUMP INFORMATION				
Item #	Serial #			
Company Where Purchased				
YOUR INFORMATION				
Company Name				
Industry				
Name		Title		
Street Address				
City	State	Postal Code	Country	
Telephone Fax	E-mail		Web Address	
Number of pumps in facility?	— Number of W	Vilden pumps?		
Types of pumps in facility (check all that apply): 🗌 Diaphragn	n 🗌 Centrif	ugal 🗌 Gear	Submersible	Lobe
Other				
Media being pumped?				
How did you hear of Wilden Pump? 🗌 Trade Journal	Trade Sho	w 🗌 Interr	net/E-mail 🗌 🗌	Distributor
Other				

#### ONCE COMPLETE, FAX TO (909) 783-3440

OR GO TO PSGDOVER.COM > WILDEN > SUPPORT TO COMPLETE THE WARRANTY REGISTRATION ONLINE NOTE: WARRANTY VOID IF PAGE IS NOT FAXED TO WILDEN OR SUBMITTED ONLINE VIA THE PSGDOVER.COM WEBSITE WILDEN PUMP & ENGINEERING, LLC





# Where Innovation Flows

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