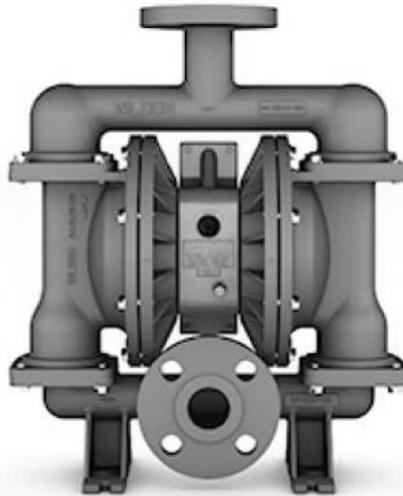


EOM

ENGINEERING OPERATION
& MAINTENANCE

HS430S

High Pressure Bolted Metal Pumps



Where Innovation Flows

WILDEN®

WIL-11113-E-04

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Warranty

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

For more information, and to register your Wilden pump for warranty, please visit <https://www.psgdover.com/wilden/support/warranty-registration>.

Certifications



Section 1

Precautions - Read First!

TEMPERATURE LIMITS:

Acetal	-29°C to 82°C	-20°F to 180°F
Buna-N	-12°C to 82°C	10°F to 180°F
Geolast®	-40°C to 82°C	-40°F to 180°F
Neoprene	-18°C to 93°C	0°F to 200°F
Norde® 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°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 ¹	4°C to 104°C	40°F to 220°F
FKM	-40°C to 177°C	-40°F to 350°F
Wil-Flex™	-40°C to 107°C	-40°F to 225°F
Acetal	-29°C to 82°C	-20°F to 180°F

¹ 4°C to 149°C (40°F to 300°F) - 13 mm (1/2") and 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:** Prevention of static sparking — If static 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 (100 psi) air supply pressure.

 **CAUTION:** All piping, valves, gauges and other components installed on the liquid discharge must have a minimum pressure rating of 20 .7 bar (300 psig).

 **CAUTION:** The discharge pressure generated by this pump is 3X the inlet pressure supplied.

 **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 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:** 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:** Wilden® H220 High Pressure pumps cannot be used in submersible applications.

 **CAUTION:** Re-torque all hardware prior to installation.

Section 3

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.

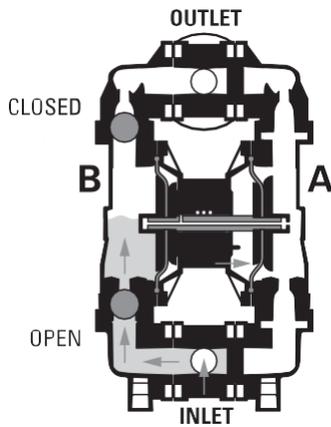


FIGURE 1 When air pressure is supplied to the pump, the air valve directs pressure to the back side of the diaphragm A. The compressed air moves the diaphragm away from the center section of the pump. The opposite diaphragm is pulled in by the shaft connected to the pressurized diaphragm. Diaphragm B is on its suction stroke; air behind the diaphragm has been forced out to the atmosphere through the exhaust port. The movement of diaphragm B towards the center section of the pump creates a vacuum within the chamber B. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold forcing the inlet valve ball off of its seat. Liquid is free to move past the inlet valve ball and fill the liquid chamber (see shaded area).

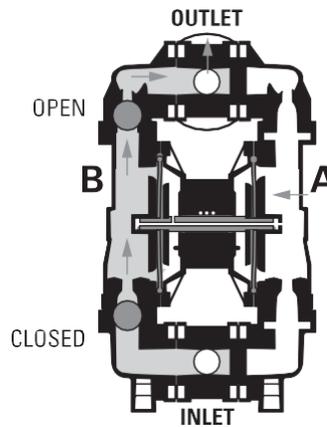


FIGURE 2 Once the shaft has reached the end of its stroke, the air valve redirects pressurized air to the back side of the diaphragm B. This pressurized air is also directed to the opposite side of the diaphragm A through a passageway that is routed through the common shaft and outer piston. The pressurized air forces diaphragm B away from the center section while also pushing diaphragm A to the center section. 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 of its seat, forcing fluid to flow through the pump discharge. The pressure on diaphragm A creates a force on the shaft that is combined with the pressure from diaphragm B. This total load is transferred to the liquid creating a liquid pressure that is two times greater than the supplied air pressure.

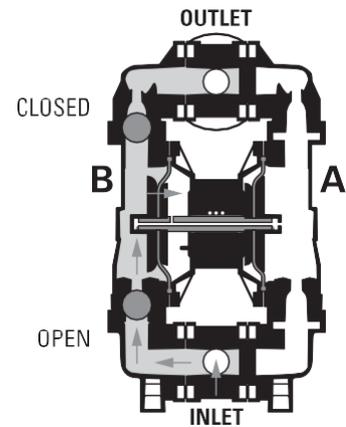
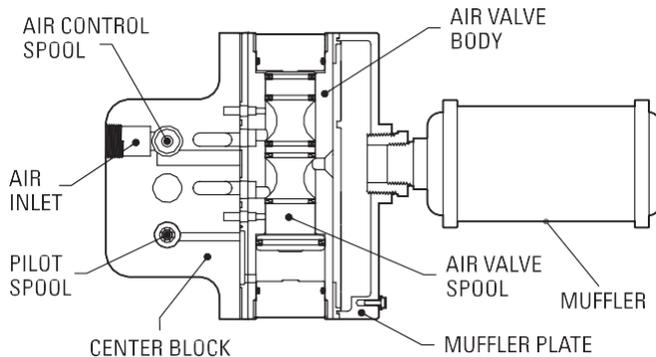


FIGURE 3 At completion of the stroke, the air valve again redirects air to the back side of the diaphragm A, which starts diaphragm B on its exhaust stroke. As the pump reaches its original starting point, each diaphragm has gone through one exhaust and one discharge stroke. This constitutes one complete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

HOW IT WORKS — AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

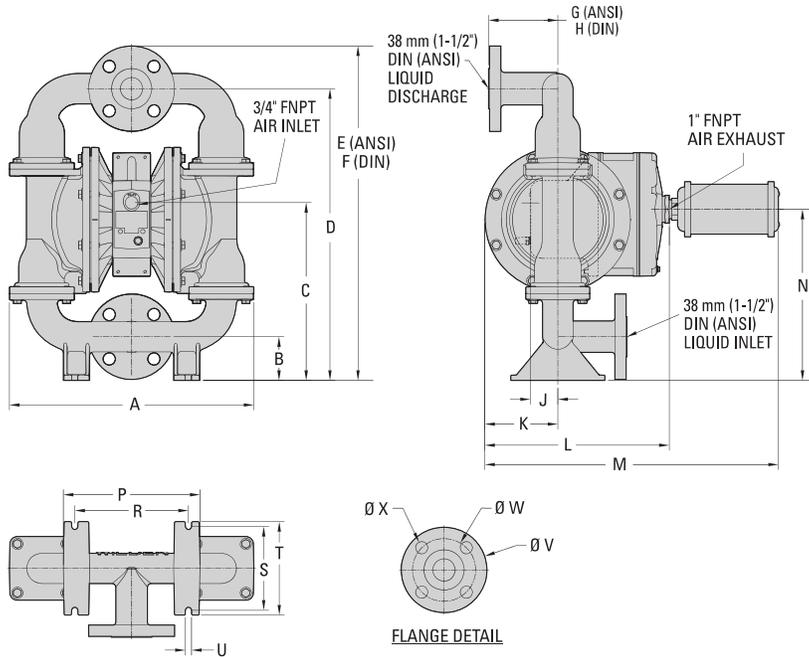


The heart of the patented Pro-Flo® SHIFT Air Distribution System (ADS) is the air valve assembly. The air valve design incorporates an unbalanced spool with the small end of the spool being pressurized continuously while the large end of the spool is alternately pressurized, then exhausted to move the spool. The air valve spool directs pressurized air to one chamber while exhausting the other. The air forces the main shaft/diaphragm assembly to move to one side – discharging liquid on that side and pulling liquid in on the other side. When the shaft reaches the end of the stroke, the inner piston actuates the pilot spool, which controls the air to the large end of the air valve spool. The repositioning of the air valve spool routes the air to the other air chamber. The air control spool allows air to flow freely into the air chamber for the majority of each pump stroke, but it significantly restricts the flow of air into the air chamber when activated by the inner piston near the end of the each stroke

Section 4

DIMENSIONAL DRAWING

HS430S Aluminum

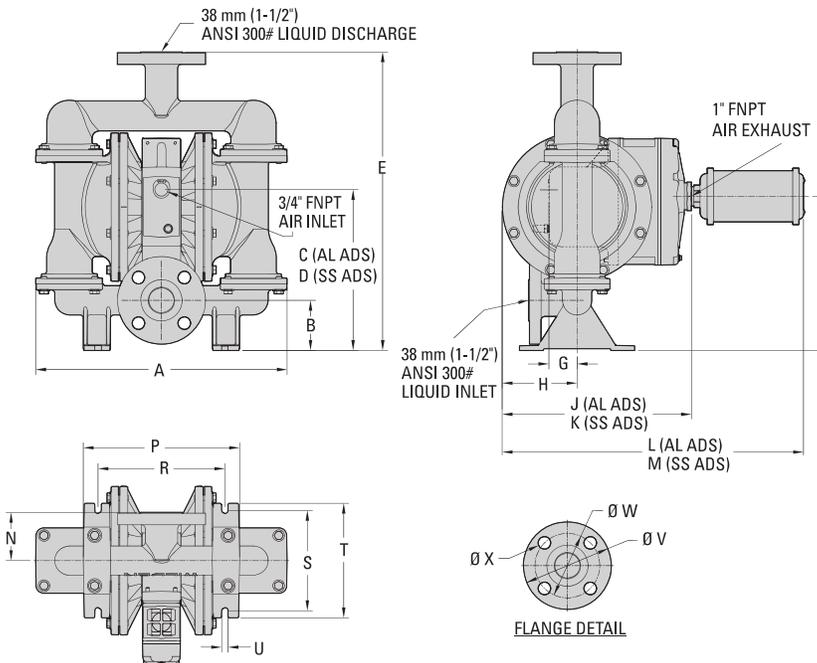


DIMENSIONS

ITEM	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
A	442	17.4
B	80	3.1
C	324	12.7
D	531	20.9
E	609	24.0
F	606	23.9
G	125	4.9
H	122	4.8
J	50	2.0
K	132	5.2
L	334	13.1
M	531	20.9
N	312	12.3
P	247	9.7
R	206	8.1
S	152	6.0
T	170	6.7
U	11	0.4
	DIN (mm)	ANSI (Inch)
V	150 DIA.	6.1 DIA.
W	109 DIA.	4.5 DIA.
X	18 DIA.	0.9 DIA.

LW0317 REV. A

HS430S Stainless Steel



DIMENSIONS

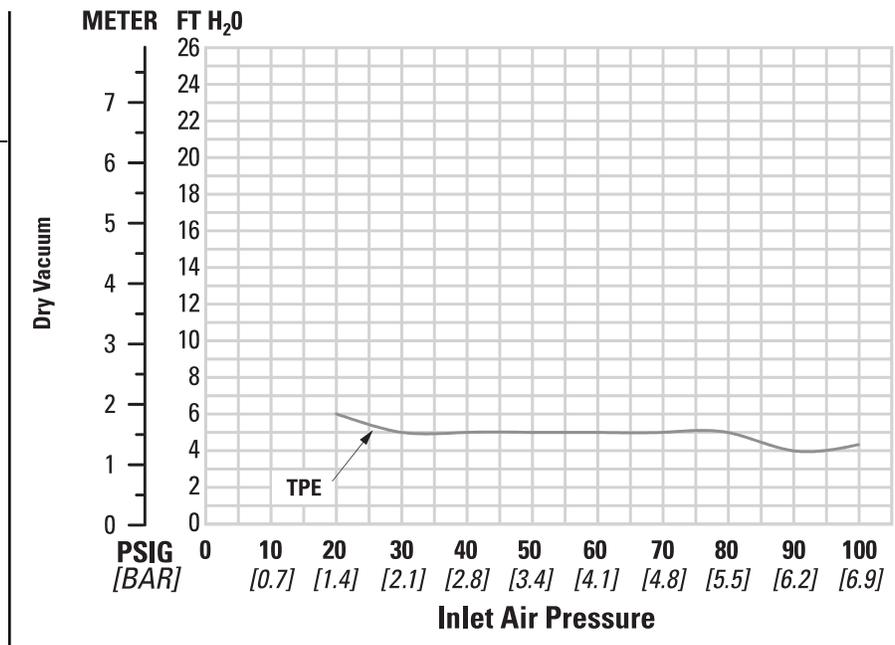
ITEM	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
A	443	17.5
B	89	3.5
C	285	11.2
D	292	11.5
E	529	20.8
F	273	10.8
G	50	2.0
H	132	5.2
J	334	13.1
K	321	12.7
L	531	20.9
M	519	20.4
N	86	3.4
P	276	10.9
R	224	8.8
S	178	7.0
T	203	8.0
U	11	0.4
	DIN DN 40	ANSI 300#
V	150 DIA.	6.1 DIA.
W	109 DIA.	4.5 DIA.
X	18 DIA.	0.9 DIA.

LW0293 REV. A

SUCTION LIFT CURVES

HS430S METAL SUCTION- LIFT CAPABILITY

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.



Section 6

Suggested Installation, Operation, Maintenance and Troubleshooting

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.



CAUTION: All fittings and connections must be airtight. Otherwise, pump suction capability will be reduced or lost.

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 six 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 6.9 bar (100 psig) depending on pumping requirements.
For best results, the pumps should use a 5µ (micron) air filter, needle valve 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.

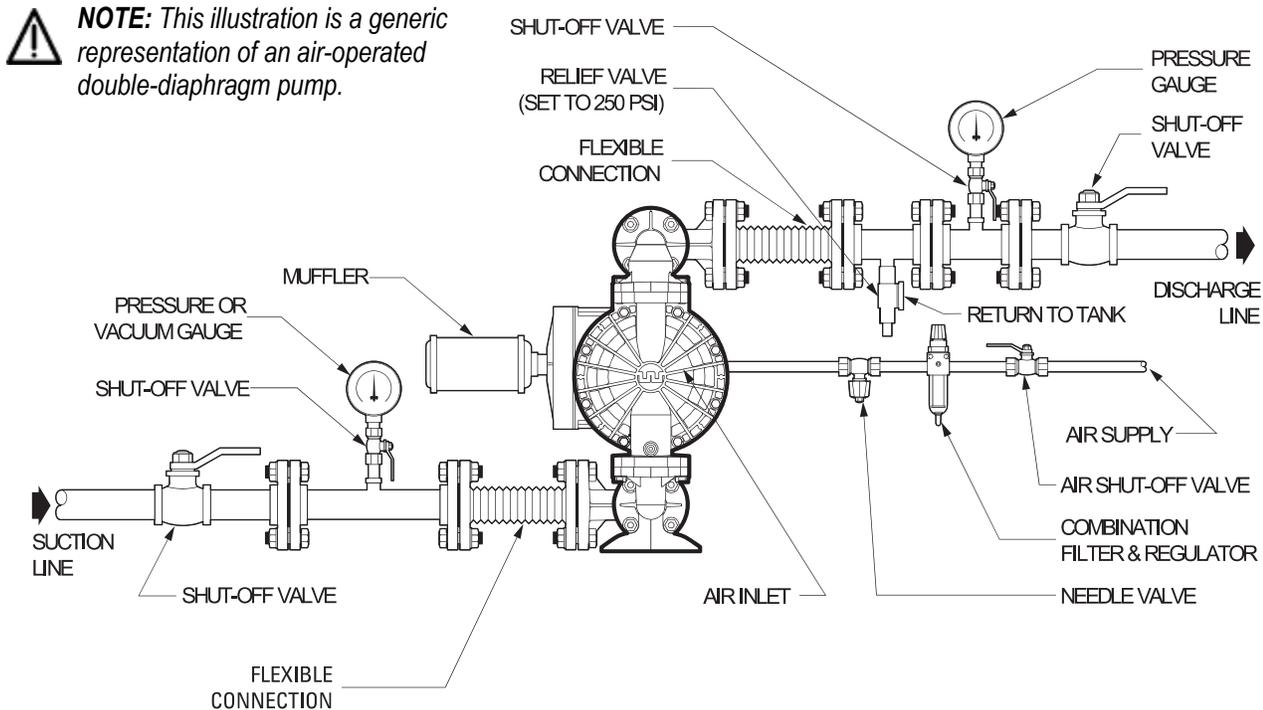


CAUTION: All Wilden pumps are capable of passing solids. A strainer should be used on the pump intake to ensure that the pump's rated solids capacity is not exceeded.



CAUTION: Do not exceed 6.9 bar (100 psig) air supply pressure.

Suggested Installation, Operation, Maintenance and Troubleshooting



NOTE: In the event of a power failure, the shut-off valve should be closed, if 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.

Operation

The HS430S is pre-lubricated, and does 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. An air regulator is used to regulate air pressure. A needle valve is used to regulate 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 Pro-Flo® SHIFT pumps run solely on compressed air and do 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.

Suggested Installation, Operation, Maintenance and Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

Pump will not run or runs slowly.

1. Ensure that the air inlet pressure is at least 0.4 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) which 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 check valves. If material being pumped is not compatible with pump elastomers, swelling may occur. Replace check valves with proper elastomers.
6. Check for broken inner piston, which 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; decrease pump speed 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 check valves. If material being pumped is not compatible with pump elastomers, swelling may occur. Replace check valves with proper elastomers.

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.

Section 7

Disassembly / Reassembly

Pump Disassembly

Tools Required:

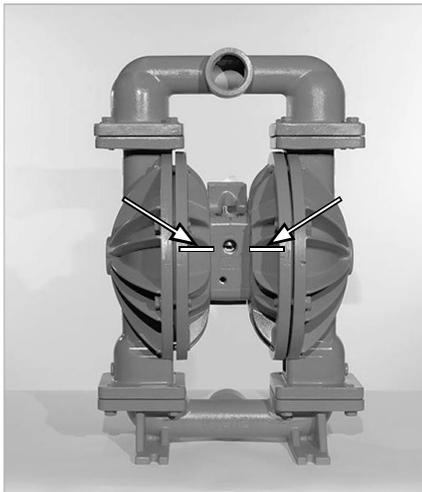
- 9/16" Wrench
- Adjustable Wrench
- Vise equipped w/ soft jaws (such as plywood, plastic or other suitable material)



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.

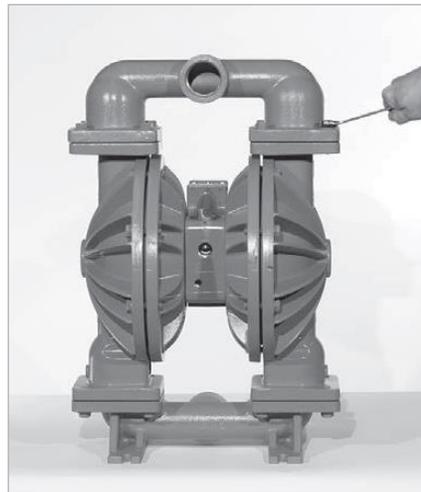


NOTE: The model photographed is an aluminum PX820 51 mm (2") pump. Your specific pump model may vary from configuration shown.



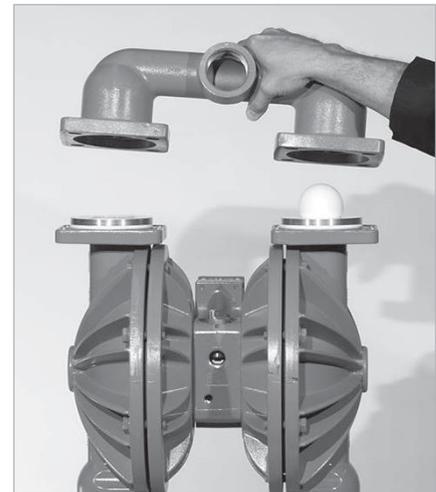
Step 1

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



Step 2

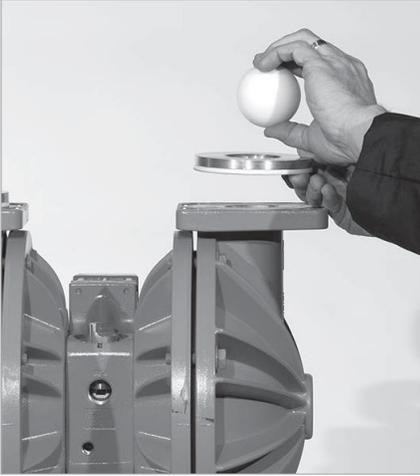
Using the appropriate-sized wrench for your pump size, loosen the discharge manifold from the liquid chambers.



Step 3

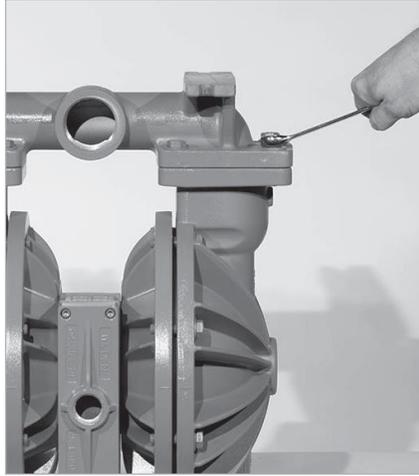
Lift the discharge manifold to expose discharge valve ball, valve seat and plug. Inspect ball cage area of manifold for excessive wear or damage.

Disassembly / Reassembly



Step 4

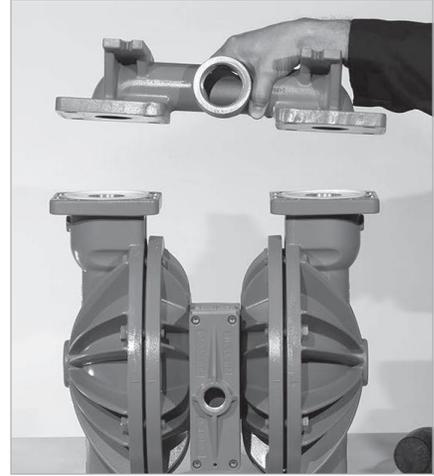
Remove the discharge valve ball, valve seat and plug from the liquid chambers and inspect for nicks, gouges, chemical attack or abrasive wear. Replace worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



Step 5

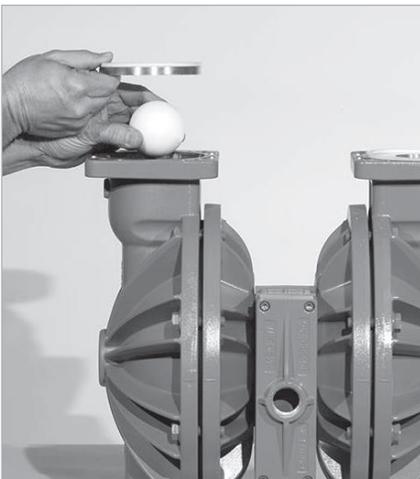
Using the appropriate-sized wrench, loosen the inlet manifold from the liquid chambers.

⚠ NOTE: Inverting the pump will facilitate removal of inlet manifold.



Step 6

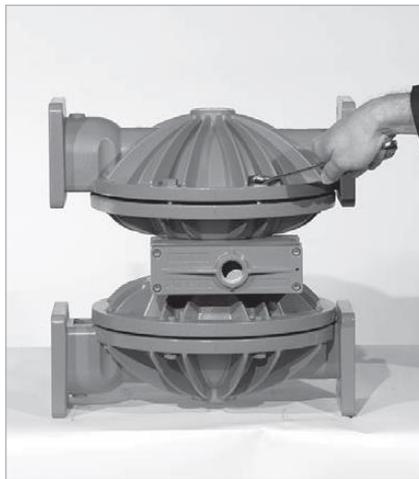
Remove the inlet manifold to expose the valve ball, valve seat and plug.



Step 7

Remove the inlet valve ball, valve seat and plug from the inlet manifold and liquid chambers and inspect for nicks, gouges, chemical attack or abrasive wear.

⚠ NOTE: Replace worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



Step 8

Using the appropriate-sized wrench, remove the liquid chamber from the center section.



Step 9

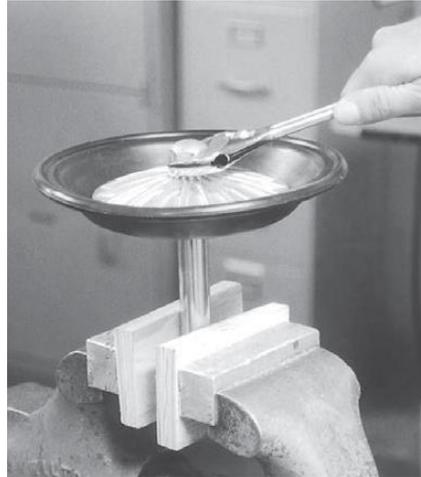
The liquid chamber should be removed to expose the diaphragm and outer piston using an adjustable wrench. Remove the diaphragm assembly from the center section. Repeat for opposite side.

Disassembly / Reassembly



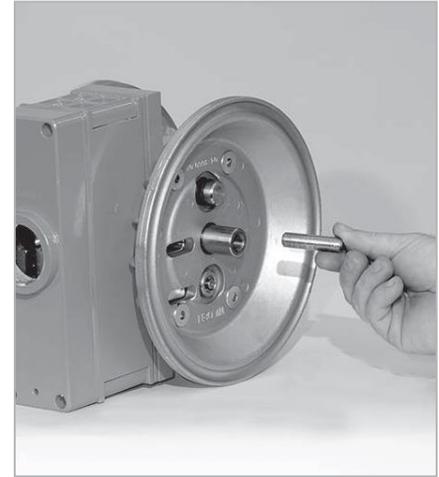
Step 10

Inspect the diaphragm assembly for wear, damage or chemical attack. Replace any damaged components with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance,



Step 11

To remove diaphragm assembly from shaft, secure shaft with soft jaws (aluminum, plastic or plywood) to ensure the shaft is not damaged. Using an adjustable wrench, remove the diaphragm assembly from the shaft.



Step 12

Remove outer piston and stud if equipped. Inspect for wear and replace if necessary.



Step 13

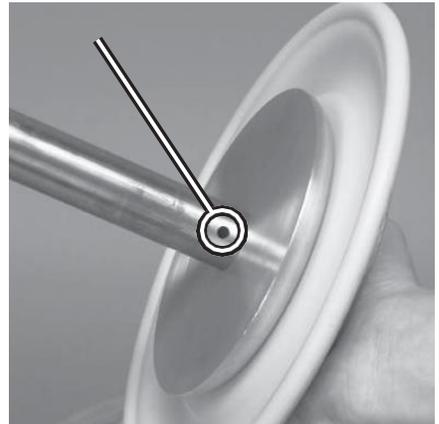
Locate the outer piston on the side of the amplification chamber has an air passageway at the center of the outer piston lug. This air passageway allows air to flow from the opposite air chamber to the amplification chamber. This principle is how the HS430S high-pressure pump achieves a 2:1 ratio of inlet air pressure to discharge pressure.



Step 14

When reassembling the HS430S pump, the outer piston (with the air passageway) has to be positioned on the same side as the amplification chamber. If it is not reassembled correctly, the pump will not operate and process fluid will enter the air distribution system through the air passageway located at the shaft lug.

This same air passageway continues through the diaphragm shaft, exits out of the diaphragm shaft via a 90° turn and into the air chamber located on the wetted side of the pump. The air passageway has to be positioned in the air chamber on the wetted side of the pump, opposite the amplification chamber.



Disassembly / Reassembly

Air Valve / Center Section Disassembly

Tools Required:

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



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: Replace worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



Step 1

Using a pair of snap-ring pliers, remove the snap ring from pilot sleeve.



Step 2

Using an O-ring pick, remove O-ring from modulator spool.



Step 3

Using the appropriate-sized wrench, loosen and remove the fasteners that attach the air chamber to center section.

Disassembly / Reassembly



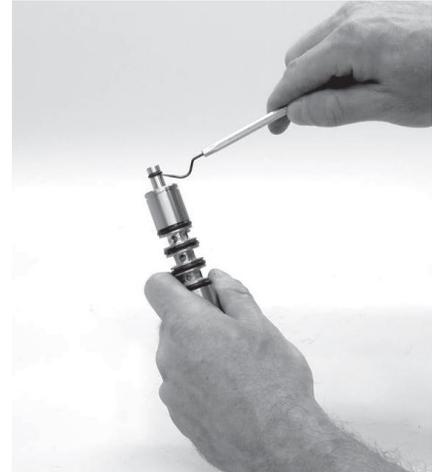
Step 4

Lift away air chamber from center section and remove center block gasket. Replace gasket if necessary,



Step 5

Turn assembly over and remove the pilot spool sleeve from the center section.



Step 6

Using an O-ring pick, gently remove the O-ring from the opposite side of the dimpled end of the pilot spool.



Step 7

Gently remove the pilot spool from the sleeve and inspect for nicks, wear or damage. Replace the pilot spool assembly or sleeve O-rings if necessary. During reassembly, never insert the dimpled end of the pilot spool first, this will damage the single urethane O-ring by passing it over the ports in the pilot sleeve.



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



Step 8

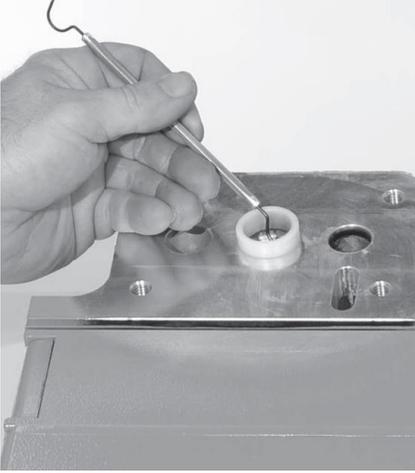
Remove modulator spool from center section. Check for wear to spool or O-rings and replace if necessary.



Step 9

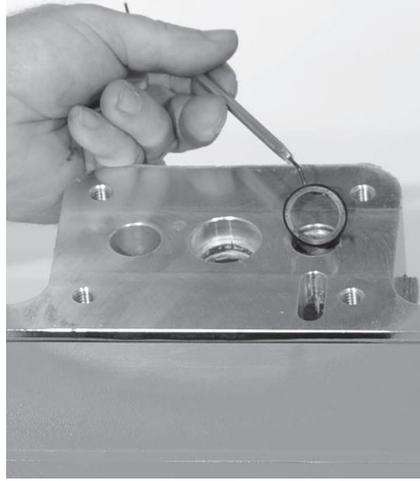
Using the appropriate-sized wrench, loosen the fasteners and lift away remaining air chamber and center block gasket from center section. Replace gasket if necessary.

Disassembly / Reassembly



Step 10

Using an O-ring pick, remove the two (2) shaft bushings from center block. Inspect and replace if necessary. Using an O-ring pick, gently remove the two (2) Glyd™ rings from the center block. Inspect and replace if necessary.



Step 11

Using an O-ring pick, remove the two (2) Glyd™ rings from modulator spool bore. Inspect and replace if necessary.



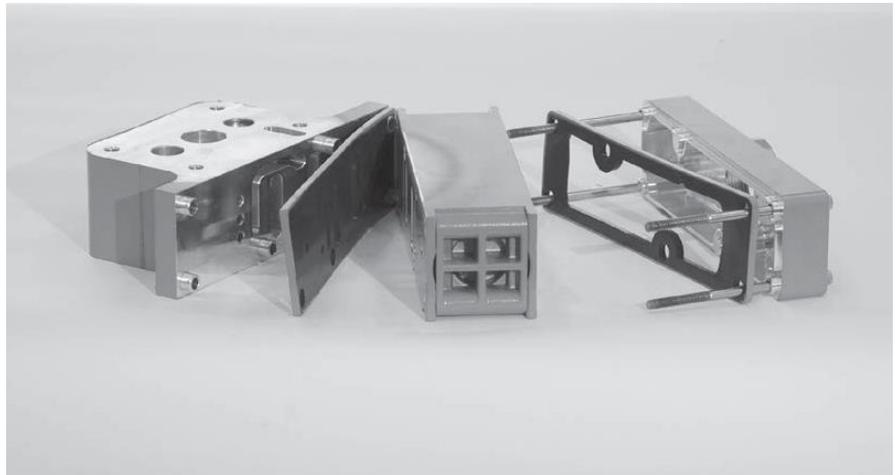
Step 12

Using an appropriate-sized wrench, remove the pilot exhaust muffler. Inspect for damage or contamination and replace if necessary.



Step 13

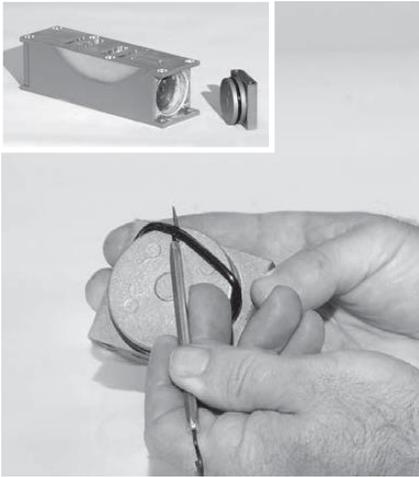
Using an appropriate-sized hex wrench, loosen and remove the four (4) air valve bolts from center section assembly.



Step 14

Lift away muffer plate and muffer plate gasket from center block. Inspect for wear and replace if necessary. Lift away the air valve assembly and remove air valve gasket. Inspect the gasket and replace if necessary.

Disassembly / Reassembly



Step 15

Remove air valve end cap to expose air valve spool by lifting up on end cap. Inspect O-ring on end cap using an O-ring pick. Replace O-ring(s) if necessary.

NOTE: The Pro-Flo® SHIFT air valve incorporates an end cap at both ends of the air valve,

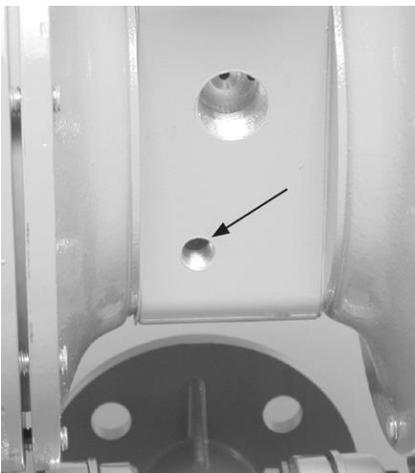


Step 16

Remove the air valve spool from the air valve body by threading one air valve bolt into the end of the air valve spool and gently sliding the spool out of the air valve body. Inspect seals for signs of wear and replace the entire air valve assembly if necessary. Re-insert the spool immediately into air valve body after inspection as the seals expand and cannot be reinserted after a length of time.

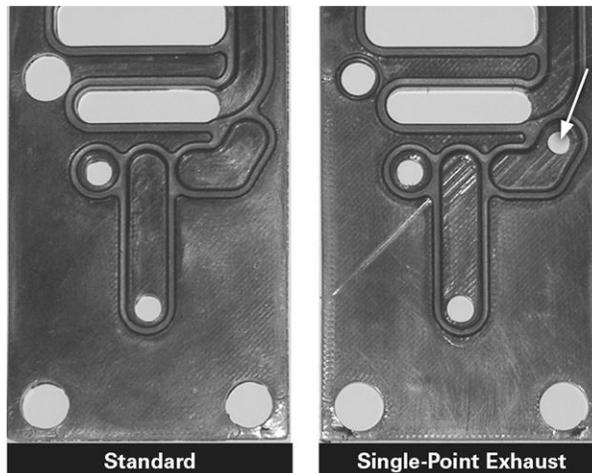
NOTE: Seals should not be removed from the assembly. Seals are not sold separately.

SINGLE - POINT EXHAUST PRO - FLO® SHIFT



Step 1

Remove pilot exhaust muffer in pilot bleed port located at the front of the center block. Install 1/4" NPT pipe plug (00-7010-08) into bleed port.



Step 2

Next, install an optional single-point exhaust air valve gasket (04-2638-52). The single-point air valve gasket can be purchased as a spare part or included with the purchase of a new Pro-Flo® SHIFT pump.

Disassembly / Reassembly

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.

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 lubricate 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-steel bolts should be lubed to reduce the possibility of seizing during tightening.
- Use a mallet to tap lightly on the large clamp bands to seat the diaphragm before tightening.

MAXIMUM TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

Description	Torque
Air Valve	13.6 N•m (120 in-lb)
Center Block to Air Chamber	27.1 N•m (20 ft-lb)
Liquid Chamber to Air Chamber	47.5 N•m (35 ft-lb)
Manifolds, Stainless Steel	47.5 N•m (35 ft-lb)
Manifolds to Liquid Chambers	47.5 N•m (35 ft-lb)

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 needle-nose 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 in 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.

Figure A

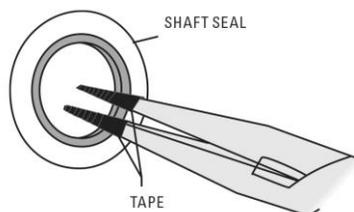
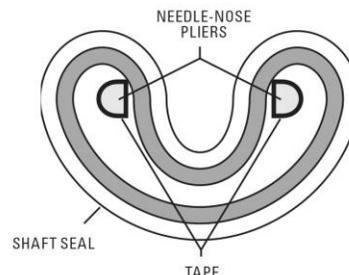


Figure B

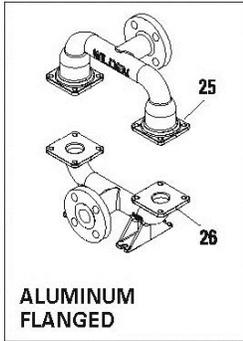
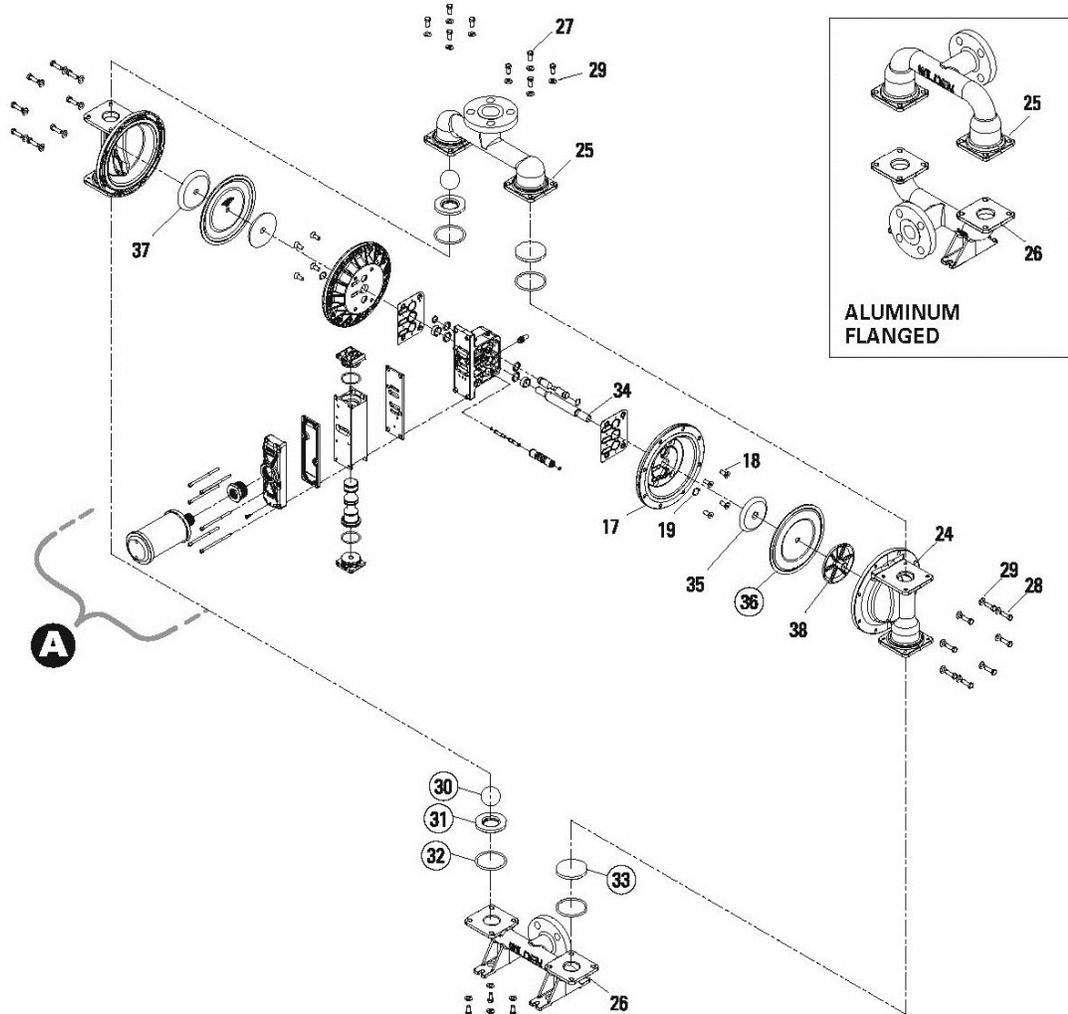


Section 9

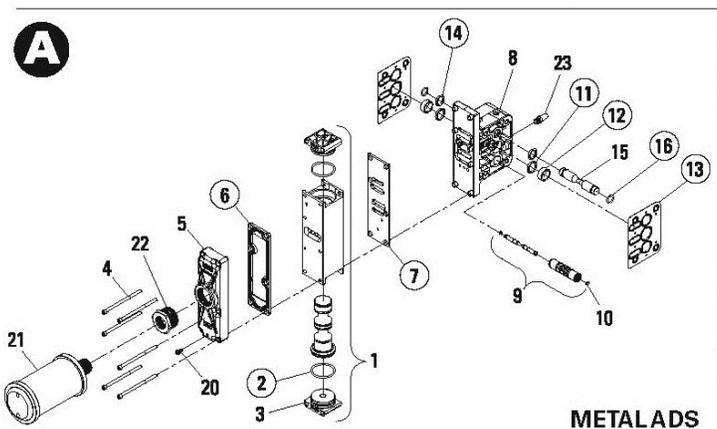
EXPLODED VIEW AND PARTS LISTING

HS430S METAL

EXPLODED VIEW



LW0294 REV. B



ALL CIRCLED PART IDENTIFIERS ARE INCLUDED IN CONVERSION KIT (See Section 9).

Exploded View and Parts List

Item	Description	Qty.	HS430S/SSAAA/.../ P/N	HS430S/SSSSS/.../ P/N	HS430S/ASAAA/.../ P/N
Air Distribution Components					
1	Air Valve Assembly, Pro-Flo® SHIFT 1	1	04-2039-01	04-2039-03	04-2039-01
2	O-Ring, End Cap (-225, Ø1.859" x Ø.139")	2	04-2390-52-700	04-2390-52-700	04-2390-52-700
3	End Cap	2	04-2340-01	04-2340-03	04-2340-01
4	Screw, SHC, Air Valve (1/4"-20 x 4-1/2")	4		01-6000-03	
	Screw, SHC, Air Valve (1/4"-20 x 4-1/2")	6	01-6000-03		01-6000-03
5	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo® SHIFT	1	04-3189-01	04-3189-03	04-3189-01
6	Gasket, Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo® SHIFT	1	04-3509-52	04-3509-52	04-3509-52
7	Gasket, Air Valve, Pro-Flo® SHIFT	1	04-2639-52	04-2639-52	04-2639-52
8	Center Block Assembly, Pro-Flo® SHIFT 2	1	15-3129-01	15-3129-03	15-3129-01
9	Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
10	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring (-009, Ø.208" x Ø.070")	2	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700
11	Seal, Shaft	2	15-3210-55-225	15-3210-55-225	15-3210-55-225
12	Bushing, Shaft	2	15-3306-13	15-3306-13	15-3306-13
13	Gasket, Center Block Pro-Flo® SHIFT	2	04-3529-56	04-3529-56	04-3529-56
14	O-Ring, (-210, Ø.734" x Ø.139")	2	04-3209-49	04-3209-49	04-3209-49
15	Air Control Spool	1	04-3859-03	04-3859-03	04-3859-03
16	AirControlSpoolRetainingO-Ring(-114, Ø.612"xØ.103")	2	04-3879-50	04-3879-50	04-3879-50
17	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo V™	2	04-3694-01	04-3698-03	04-3694-01
18	Screw, HSFHS (3/8"-16 x 1")	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-03	71-6250-08
19	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
20	Grounding Screw, (10-32 x 1/2") Self Tapping	1	04-6345-08	04-6345-08	04-6345-08
21	Muffler 1" MNPT	1	15-3510-99R	15-3513-99	15-3510-99R
22	Bushing Reducer 1-1/2" MNPT to 1" FNPT	1	04-6959-08	04-6959-08	04-6959-08
23	Muffler, 1/4" MNPT	1	04-3240-07	04-3240-07	04-3240-07
Wetted Path Components					
24	Liquid Chamber	2	04-5015-03	04-5015-03	04-5015-01
25	Manifold, Discharge, 1-1/2" (ANSI)	1	04-5047-03	04-5047-03	04-5047-01
	Manifold, Discharge, 1-1/2" (DIN)	1	04-5046-03	04-5046-03	04-5046-01
26	Manifold, Inlet, 1-1/2" (ANSI)	1	04-5127-03	04-5127-03	04-5127-01
	Manifold, Inlet, 1-1/2" (DIN)	1	04-5126-03	04-5126-03	04-5126-01
27	Screw, HHC (3/8"-16 x 1")	16	08-6130-03	08-6130-03	08-6130-08
28	Screw, HHC (3/8"-16 x 1-1/4")	16	04-6190-03	04-6190-03	04-6140-08
29	Washer, Flat, (Ø.406" x Ø.812" x .065")	32	04-6740-03	04-6740-03	15-6740-08-50
Valve Balls/Valve Seats/Valve O-Rings					
30	Ball, Valve	2	08-1080-58-50	08-1080-58-50	08-1080-58-50
31	Seat, Valve	2	04-1129-03	04-1129-03	04-1129-01
32	Valve Seat O-Ring, PTFE-Fitted (-338, Ø3.100" x Ø.210")	4	71-1281-55	71-1281-55	71-1281-55
33	Seat, Plug, HS430S	2	04-1137-03	04-1137-03	04-1137-01
Full-Stroke TPE Components					
34	Shaft	1	04-3845-08	04-3845-08	04-3845-08
35	Piston, Inner	2	15-3750-01	15-3750-01	15-3750-01
36	Diaphragm, Primary	2	04-1011-57	04-1011-57	04-1011-57
37	Piston, Outer	1	15-4600-03	15-4600-03	15-4600-03
38	Piston, Outer	1	04-4565-03	04-4565-03	04-4565-03

* See elastomer chart - Section 9

¹ Air Valve Assembly includes items 2 and 3.

² Metal Center Block Assembly includes items 11, 12 and 14.

All boldface items are primary wear parts.

Specialty Code 0320 = Single-Point Exhaust
Specialty Code 0323 = Single-Point Exhaust, DIN-Flanged
Specialty Code 0504 = DIN-Flanged

LW0295 Rev. D

Notes

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