

Gear Pump 602

The GP-602 is a self-priming, electric, gear pump for discontinuous or intermittent use. Transfers diesel or water. Contains bronze gears which can run for brief, dry periods.

Basic Features

- Self-priming
- Reversible flow
- 12V or 24V
- IP67 rated



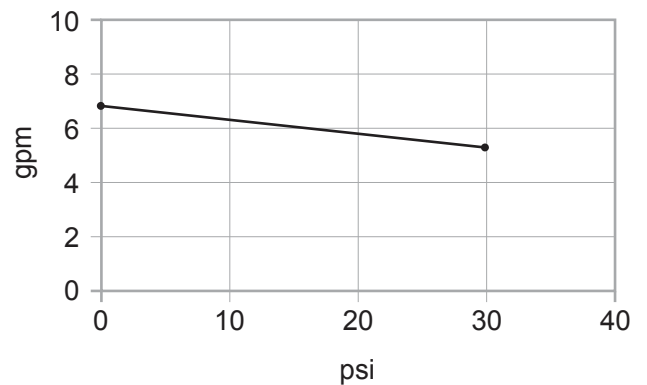
Compatible Fluids

- Diesel (minimum flash point 131°F / 55°C)
- Fresh water (max 185°F / 85°C)

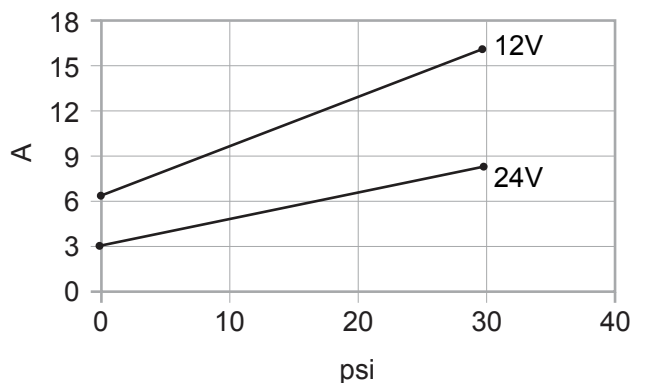
Technical Specifications

Flow Rate (1/2" I.D. hose)	6.9 GPM 26 LPM	
Voltage	12 and 24V	
Ports	1/2" Male NPT	
Pressure	29 psi / 2 bar	
Ambient Temperature	Min. 14°F / -10°C Max. 140°F / 60°C	
Amp. Draw	10A / 12V 5A / 24V	
Fuse	15A / 12V 7.5A / 24V	
Pump Type	Gear	
Body	Nickel-plated brass	
Shaft	Stainless steel	
Self-Priming	4.9 ft / 1.5 m (wet gears)	
Compatible Fluids	Diesel (minimum flash point 131°F / 55°C) Fresh water (max 185°F / 85°C)	
Dimensions GP-602	A	1 1/8" / 182 mm
	B	4 5/8" / 117 mm
	C	4 1/4" / 108 mm
Weight	6.8 lbs / 3.1 kg	

Flow Rate



Amperage



Operating Cycle

The pump has been designed for discontinuous use. Under conditions of high operating pressures (e.g. with closed or blocked outlet, excessive length of the delivery circuit and/or excessive pressure due to accessories), it can be subjected to elevated stresses and overheating and therefore should not be used for prolonged periods under such conditions.

Ambient Conditions

Indicated temperature ranges are applicable to all components of the pump and these limits must be adhered to in order to avoid any possible damage or malfunctioning.

Temperature Min. 14°F / -10°C

Temperature Max. 140°F / 60°C

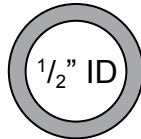
Relative Humidity Max. 90%

Installation

The pump can be mounted in any position, except with the pump head above the pump motor. Always mount pump with the anti-vibration rubber mounts supplied with the pump.

Mount the pump within 4.9 ft / 1.5m above the lowest level of fluid.

The flow rate value indicated is obtained with internal pipe diameter 1/2". Piping with smaller diameters will cause an increase in current with potential risk of motor overheating.



Electrical Connection

The electrical installation of this product must be executed by a qualified electrician and following the industry requirements. Be sure that the power source available matches the power requirements on the specification sheet for this product model.

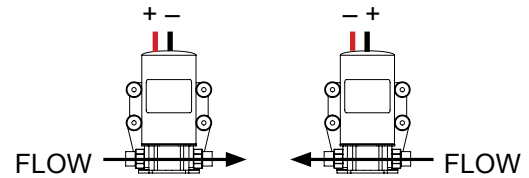
The electrical installation of the pump must include a protection fuse which is suitable rated. Electrical wires should depend on the distance between the pump and battery power supply. The user of undersized wire can cause overheating of the electrical wiring and subsequent fire hazard. There will also be a voltage drop at the motor terminals with a consequent reduction in efficiency.

Up to 6.6 ft / 2m length of AWG 14.

Flow Direction

Connect red wire to (+) and black wire to (-), then flow is left to right.

Connect black wire to (+) and red wire to (-), then flow is right to left.



Good Practices

If it is expected that the pump will not be used for a period of at least 30 days, especially in the case of usage with water, it is advisable to run fresh water through it and to then loosen the front plate screws. Upon re-use, run the pump briefly (a few seconds) and tighten the screws again. Check under conditions of maximum operating temperature that the motor current value is within specifications.

Maintenance

- Frequently check inlet filter is clean (if installed).
- Every month, check the chamber and keep clean of any foreign matter.
- Every month, check electrical wiring is in good condition.

If Pump Is Not Priming, Check For:

- Excessive height above the fluid level.
- Pump has run dry for too long.
- Long periods of inactivity. In this case, it is advisable to add liquid directly into the pump head before startup. Also, before running the pump, add a drop of lubrication oil inside the pump only.
- Air leak in suction pipe due to possible cuts in the pipe, inadequate hose clamps, malfunctioning of the filter due to defective/worn seals or filter clogged.
- Air leak at the cover plate due to loose screws or poor effectiveness of the seal.
- Faulty electrical wire connections.
- Obstructions or restrictions in the suction or delivery pipes, or the use of special devices (e.g. automatic nozzle).
- Presence of liquid loops in the outlet tube.