

Farval®

Dualine Installation System Start-Up

Bulletin DL300

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SECTION DC

SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND START UP (For Dualine Automatic Electric Powered and Air Powered Systems)

First study the schematic layout, the bearing list, and the applicable Farval publications describing dualine systems. Together they completely describe the system and its component assemblies. They also explain how the system and its component assemblies operate and how the various sub-assemblies-the pump, the reservoir, valve manifolds, and controls should be combined. In addition to becoming well acquainted with the lubricating system, it is often helpful to sketch the location of all manifolds and lube lines on the machine with chalk or crayon.

INSTALLATION

Pump Reservoir Assembly-Locate where it is protected from dirt and where it can be easily maintained and filled with lubricant. Bolt to a solid foundation (except air powered barrel pumps).

Measuring Valves-Mount on a flat surface close to the bearings (within 10 feet) and close to the machine for protection but where accessible for adjusting and servicing. Valves may be mounted in any position but indicator stems should be visible and should face the same direction for easier checking. Mount with indicator stems down if excessive dirt and scale are present or order U-1732 indicator covers.

Adjacent valve blocks may be piped together before mounting, using one union in each pipe connection between valves. Any welding of valve support brackets to the machine should be done before mounting valves.

Supply Lines-Clean inside of all pipe, not meeting Bulletin 1800 pipe specifications, as follows: (a) if unpickled black pipe- shot or sandblasting, solvents, or a tube descaler (b) if galvanized pipe-drifting or sandblasting. Remove scale and spatter from pipe welds by thoroughly pounding, tapping, and blowing out with air. Remove chips produced by threading pipe before connections are made.

Prefill measuring valve to bearing discharge lines of grease systems with clean grease. It saves startup time and prevents overfilling of short discharge lines while waiting for long discharge lines to fill. Use hand pump, grease gun, or power pump. Fill entire coil of copper tubing with grease before cutting and installing.

Keep lines short. Place close to machine for protection and cover with a protective shield in hazardous locations. Clamp rigidly. Connect each supply line to the same port on each measuring valve (see Figs. 1 and 2) so that indicator stems will move in the same direction, making erratic performance more obvious. Do not connect discharge lines to bearings until later (see page DC1-3 under "Bearings").

Bleeder Valves-Install at high points to purge system of air.

Line Strainers and Line Checks-Install as shown in Fig. 1.

SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND START UP

INSTALLATION

INSERT PLUGS AFTER SYSTEM HAS BEEN FILLED WITH LUBRICANT, PURGED OF AIR AND READY FOR OPERATION-SEE "FILLING SYSTEM WITH LUBRICANT."

ADD LINE STRAINERS TO RETURN LINES OF SYSTEMS WITH COMPLETE LOOPS AND TO DISCHARGE LINES OF END-OF-LINE SYSTEMS THEY REMOVE FOREIGN MATTER WHICH MAY BE ADDED DURING INSTALLATION.

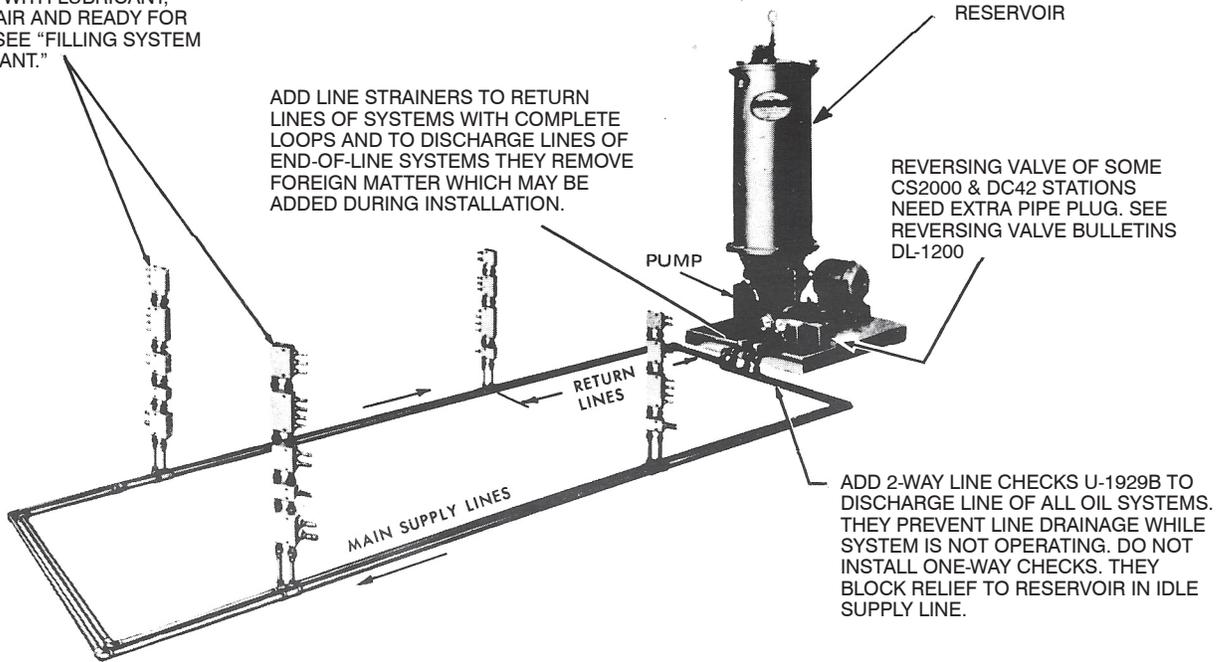


Fig. 1-A typical automatic loop system.

Pressure Control Switches (End-of-Line Systems with FR Reversing Valves)-Can locate anywhere in the line. If there is more than one set of main supply lines, install switches in the set with greatest pressure drop (usually the longest) and in others with pressure drops of similar magnitude. See Fig. 2.

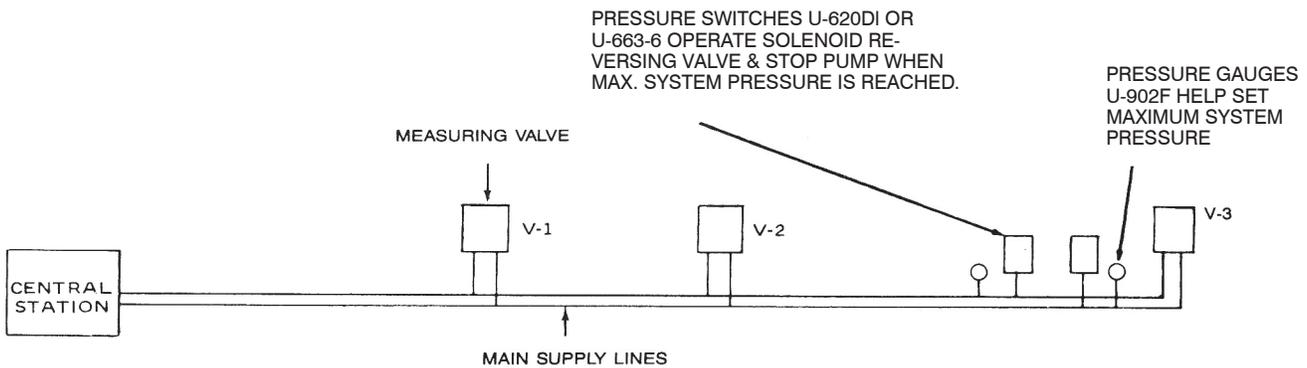


Fig. 2-DC41 System showing use of pressure switches.

Pressure Gauges (End-of-Line Systems with DR Reversing Valves)-Add pressure gauge U-902F (0-5000 psi) where distribution line ends at last measuring valve to help adjust system pressure during start up period.

Electric Wiring-Connect motor so that pump rotates as shown in the detail section. If there is more than one set of main supply lines with pressure control switches, wire the corresponding switches in each main line in series so that full line pressure develops throughout system before pump stops. See appropriate controller bulletin for wiring diagram.

SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND START UP

FILLING SYSTEM WITH LUBRICANT

The procedure described below assures removal of air from all parts of the system. Air, trapped in the pump throat, can prevent priming on the first stroke and result in damaging the pump cylinder and piston. Air, trapped in the supply lines, will prevent the pump from developing system shut down pressure without long operating periods and subsequent time-out of the fault signal timer.

Pump Gear Housing (CS1000, CS2000, DC41 and DC42 only): Before starting pump, fill gear housing to level shown in the applicable drawing in the pump section with a compounded steam cylinder oil containing 5 to 10% acidless tallow with a viscosity of 150 SSU at 210 F. Change two weeks after the initial fill and yearly thereafter.

Reservoir:* Fill with clean lubricant.

- A. CS1000 & CS2000 Grease Reservoirs: Fill until grease exhausts thru relief hole on top.
- B. DC41, and DC42 Grease Reservoirs when Completely Empty: To eliminate air, add several quarts of heavy cylinder oil before filling balance with grease. Also, open air bleeder valve U - 127B (it is located near top of the follower indicator rod) to permit escape of air below follower plate.

Air Control Panel. Set controls on air control panel to meet requirements of the air barrel pump.

Supply Lines (air barrel pumps only): Fill the pump to reversing valve lube supply hose by disconnecting it at the point where it attaches to the reversing valve inlet port and operating the pump until lubricant appears at the end of the hose. The pump may be started and stopped by manually tripping the reset lever on the timer, or operating the manual override button on top of the air pump's solenoid valve. Re-connect the hose.

Supply Lines: Fill With clean lubricant by operating system pump† or, preferably by using a high volume high pressure barrel pump. During this period, disconnect both main lines at their terminating point. This is at the reversing valve if lines form a complete loop or at the last measuring valve if lines end there. Open air bleeder valves located at high points in the pipe lines and then close them in sequence starting with the pump and working outward as lubricant, free of air and foreign matter, emerges. When lubricant flows from the end of one line free of air and foreign matter, reconnect that line, and run pump until reversing valve operates. Allow pressure to dissipate in that line then fill, purge, and reconnect the other line in the same manner.

NOTE: Disconnecting of supply lines helps operator identify lines of systems with DR4 type reversing valves (CS2000 and DC42). Supply line #1 must connect to return line #1 and supply line #2 to return line #2.

Fill and purge branch lines leading off main supply lines as described above. Branch lines must be unplugged at their ends until a solid flow of clean, air-free lubricant appears. See Fig. 1.

Bearings: Fill with lubricant. To assure removal of all air, use a hand gun or oil can. Connect discharge lines to the bearings.

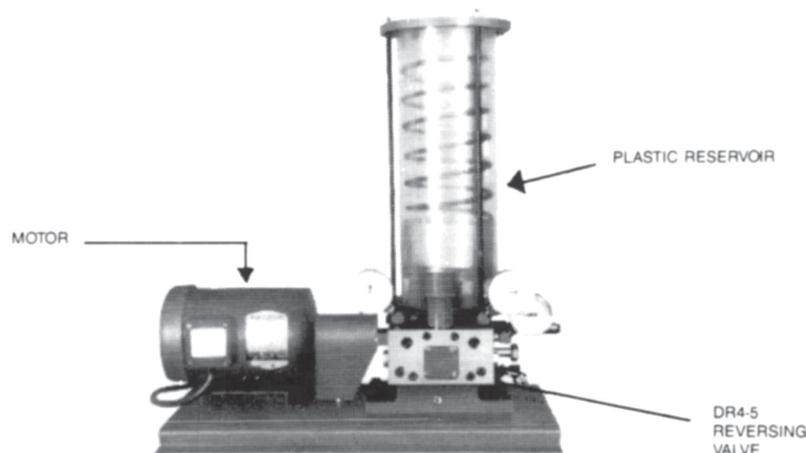


Fig. Fig. 3- CS2000 Station w/(DR-4) Reversing Valve Valve

*These stations can handle most NLGI#1 grease and, under certain conditions, NLGI #2

†CAUTION: Pump drive shaft must rotate in direction recommended in applicable pump section or as shown by arrow on pump housing. Incorrect direction of rotation will damage CS1000, CS2000, DC41 or DC42 pumps

SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND START UP

SYSTEM START UP

System Pressure-Adjust to between 300 and 700 psig at the end of the most remote branch of the main supply lines (600 psig is usually satisfactory) by turning the pressure adjusting screw.- This pressure is indicated by gauges at the adjustment point (for example the "B" gauges in Figs. 4 and 5).

Note: Pressure drop thru the systems shown below equals the difference between the "A" and "B" gauges. It results from pressure losses in the supply lines, in the measuring valves, and in injecting lubricant into the bearing. With pressure set at 600 psig on the "B" gauge, pressure at the "A" gauge might be as high as 1200 psig but varies somewhat with the temperature (it tends to rise with falling temperatures) even though return line pressure gauge readings remain constant. If the system has been shut down for a number of hours, pumping time for the first two or three cycles may be 10 to 15% longer than for subsequent cycles.

Timer---Set the station timer.

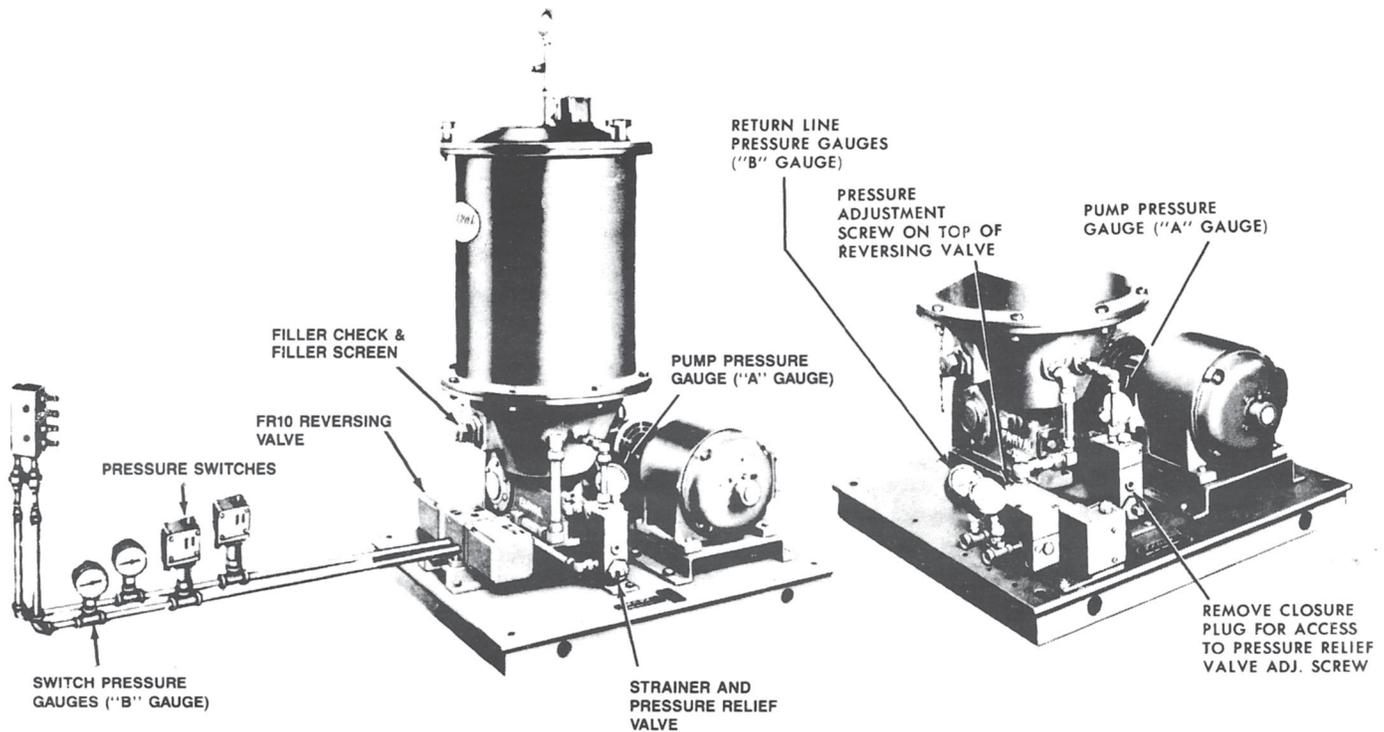


Fig. 4-DC41 End-of-line system with solenoid reverser.

Fig. 5-DC42 Loop system with hydraulic reverser.

*Make pressure adjustments at pressure control switches U-620DI or U-663-6 on systems with FR valves. at the DR type reversing valve on CS1000, CS2000, DC36, or DC42 systems.

SECTION DD SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS—MAINTENANCE

INTRODUCTION

This section covers service and trouble shooting instructions for complete automatic systems. Additional instructions for various system components may be found in other publications covering specific systems.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

1. Keep reservoir filled . A pump operating with an empty reservoir will force air into the system causing difficulty in building pressure, preventing pump from priming, or even damaging the pump pistons.
2. Use clean lubricant-foreign matter may clog pump or reservoir filler screen. Keep the line strainers clean. They are usually installed in the lines near the reversing valve. Reservoirs should be filled by a portable grease pak or drum transfer pump.
 - CS1000 and SC2000-clean filler screen and filler connection assembly regularly and pressure relief valve as needed. See applicable pump section.
 - DC41 and DC42-Strainer-pressure relief valve assembly (shown in Fig. 4 Page DC1-4): Clean strainer-screen at regular intervals and pressure relief valve as needed.
3. Inspect entire system regularly including tubing and hose (replace if damaged), connections (they should be tight), all bearings (a small amount of lubricant should show at the edge of each one), and measuring valve stems (they operate during each lube cycle.)

WARNING: All CS1000 and CS2000 grease reservoirs are equipped with springs which produce a force of 200 pounds when reservoir is filled. Empty reservoir before removing its top end cap.

HOW TO LOCATE AND CORRECT TROUBLE

1. To locate trouble, replace distribution lines at the reversing valve as follows:
 - On loop systems, form two pieces of copper tubing into loops. Connect each loop between a discharge port of the reversing valve and its corresponding return port. Flatten the loops sufficiently at the center to build resistance. Start pump with timer. If pump builds pressure and the reversing valve operates at normal system pressure the trouble is in the lines.
 - On systems with no return, install a pipe plug in each discharge port of the reversing valve. Start pump with timer. If it can build pressure to the relief valve setting (normally it is factory set at: 2400-2500 psi on DC41 & DC42; 1400-1500 psi on CS1000 & CS2000), the trouble is in the lines.

Note: Solenoid reversing valves can be checked hydraulically by operating them manually. Remove the plastic plugs at each end and push the piston back and forth.
2. Air in system shows up when the pump fails to build pressure, to prime properly, or when grease level indicator stem rises faster than it should after the system is operated. Correct by cleaning out reservoir and then filling and purging the entire system as described under Start Up Procedure.

SYSTEM INSTRUCTIONS—MAINTENANCE

TROUBLESHOOTING*

CONDITION	CAUSE	REMEDY
A. System will not build pressure.	1. Broken Main Line or loose fitting.	1. Find break and replace line.
	2. Air in system.	2. Bleed air (Page DC1-3). Check lube level in reservoir.
	3. Pump losing prime.	3. Check lube viscosity. Check for air in reservoir.
	4. Pressure relief valve not working properly. (All except air operated barrel pump units which have no relief valve).	4. Increase pressure setting, tighten retainer screws, or clean as needed.
	5. Motor drive shaft direction of rotation reversed. One-way clutch coupling is free wheeling. (CS1000, CS2000 and DC36 do not have free wheeling clutches).	5. Repair. Check wiring and change rotation . See pump section for correct pump drive shaft rotation.
	6. Suction strainer screen dirty. (DC36 only).	6. Clean or replace.
	7. Pump shaft seal worn (DC36 only).	7. Squirt oil on pump shaft next to shaft seal. If pump then primes, seal is worn and pump or seal should be changed.
	8. Pump cylinder not shimmed correctly. (All except DC36 & air operated barrel pumps).	8. Re-shim per applicable pump section.
	9. Pump worn. (All except air operated barrel pumps).	9. Check pump output--page DD1-1. If it cannot build pressure, replace piston and cylinder per applicable pump section. If a DC36, replace entire pump.
	10. Pump-motor coupling loose.	10. Check and tighten.
	11. Pilot piston missing in one of the measuring valves (possibly omitted during cleaning).	11. Pressure one supply line to see if all flow comes back thru 2nd line in relief. If so, isolate valves one at a time starting at pump and working outward until valve without piston is found. Also check items A4 and A6 above.
B. System will not reverse.	1. Excessive leakage at fittings.	1. Tighten.
	2. Air in system.	2. Bleed air (Page DC1-3). Check lube level in reservoir.
	3. Crossed lines (for loop systems only).	3. Supply line #1 must connect to return line #1 and supply line #2 to return line #2.
	4. Reversing valve damaged.	4. Disassemble and inspect.
	5. Pilot piston missing.	5. See paragraph A11 above.

Troubleshooting continued on back page.

SYSTEM INSTRUCTIONS—MAINTENANCE

TROUBLESHOOTING (continued)

CONDITION	CAUSE	REMEDY
C. System will not start.	1. Wiring not correct.	1. Check—see wiring diagram inside timer.
	2. Micro switch on reversing valve broken.	2. Replace.
	3. Timer damaged.	3. Check per timer section.
	4. Motor starter overload tripped.	4. Reset.
D. One-way coupling slipping.	1. Broken aspring in U-9792CCW clutch coupling. (DC41 & DC42 only).	1. Replace
	2. Motor running in wrong direction. (CS1000, CS2000, DC41, and DC42 only).	2. Change wiring to motor—pump must turn clockwise from drive end.
E. System builds too much pressure.	1. Lube viscosity too high.	1. Change to lighter lube.
	2. Main line pipe too small.	2. Replace with larger pipe.
	3. DR4 type hydraulic reversing valve pressure is set too high	3. Reset reversing valve pressure.
	4. DR2 type hydraulic reversing valve gear sector teeth broken or pilot piston scored and binding.	4. Turn adjusting screw until it falls inside valve. Then remover cover. If sector arm will not move in either direction by hand,the sector teeth are probably broken or the piston is scored and binding. Return to factory for repair.
	5. Pressure control switch U620-D1 or U663-6 is erratic in operation. (DC41 only)	5. Clean
F. Measuring valves will not operate.	1. Valves dirty.	1. Clean.
	2. Bent indicator stem.	2. Replace
	3. Packing too tight.	3. Ream packing with drill same size as indicator stem.
	4. Mounting screws too tight.	4. Back off.
	5. High resistance in bearing.	5. Apply hand gun to bearing inlet to see if bearing is drilled or reamed properly.

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