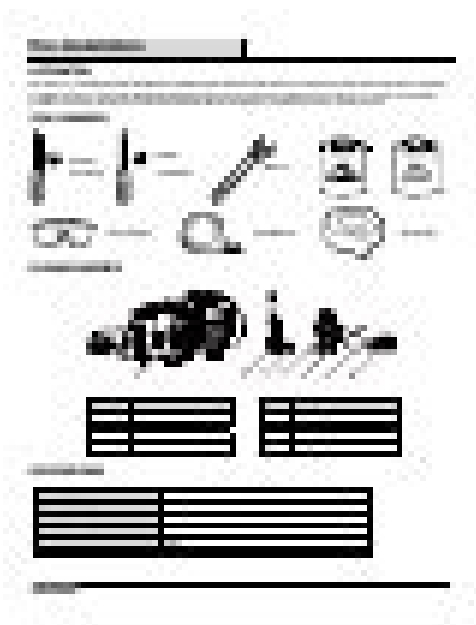


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- **dp550c manual, dp550c manual.**

Your original receipt of purchase is required to determine warranty eligibility. The manufacturer will subsequently take corrective action as promptly as reasonably possible. This is the exclusive remedy and any liability for any and all indirect or consequential damages or expenses whatsoever is excluded. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. The pressure switch will automatically turn the pump on and off based on the system pressure. Lower the weight into the well until it reaches the bottom of the well. Make a mark on the string at ground level. Pull the weight out of the well and measure from the bottom of the weight to the ground level mark. This is the depth of your well. Subtract 5 ft. from the depth of your well. If this number is less than 25 ft., shallow well installation should be taken. If this number is more than 25 ft. If this number is more than 70 ft., a deep well submersible pump should be selected. Measure the ground level mark to the mark where the cotton string is wetted. This number is your well's water level. It should also be at least 10 ft. Select a pump location with adequate space for future pump maintenance. It can be located in the basement or utility room of the house, at the well, or between the house and the well. If installed outside of the house, it should be protected by a pump house with auxiliary heat to prevent possible freezing. Protect the pump against flooding and excess moisture. The well also should be protected for sanitary reasons. Mount the pump as close to the well as possible. It is best to have this in place before installing the pump. A precharged storage tank has a flexible bladder or diaphragm that acts as a barrier between the compressed air and water. This barrier prevents the air from being absorbed into the water and allows the water to be acted on by compressed air at initially higher than atmospheric pressures precharged. <http://www.domykultura.waw.pl/userfiles/compaq-presario-1247-manual.xml>

More usable water is provided than with a conventional type tank. The shallow well installations have only one single pipe between the pump and well water. A single leak will prevent the proper operation of the pump. Wrap thread tape clockwise on all threaded connections. For all nonthreaded connections, you must use PVC Purple Primer and PVC Cement to ensure airtight seals. Measure all pipe lengths before attaching. If the foot valve does not hold the water the pump will lose its prime and will not pump water. If the foot valve open pressure is too high the spring is too stiff, or the flow area is too small, the pump suction head and flow rate will significantly drop. Can shock, burn or kill. Disconnect power to pump before working on pump or motor. Check the old pipe for scale, lime, rust, etc., and replace it if necessary. Make sure that all pipe joints in the suction pipe are airtight as well as water tight. If the suction pipe can suck air, the pump will not be able to pull water from the well. Support the pipe so that the pump body does not take the weight of piping or fittings. Please go to discharge pipe and tank connections. We strive to continually create quality products designed to enhance your home. Visit us online to see our full line of products available for your home improvement needs. Thank you for choosing Everbilt. Before returning to the store call Everbilt Customer Service 8 a.m. 6 p.m., EST, Monday-Friday 18442415521 WWW.HOMEDEPOT.COM THANK YOU We appreciate the trust and confidence you have placed in Everbilt through the purchase of this convertible jet pump. We strive to continually create quality products designed to enhance your home. Page 2 Table of Contents Shallow Well Installation. 5 Pressure Switch Assembly Instructions. 10 Deep Well Installation. 11 Troubleshooting. 17 Table of Contents. 2 Performance. 2 Safety Information.

Page 3 Safety Information continued IMPORTANT Ensure the electrical power source is adequate for the requirements of the pump. CAUTION Follow all electrical and safety codes, particularly the Canadian Electrical Code, and local codes and ordinances. IMPORTANT This pump is made of high strength, corrosion resistant materials. It will provide trouble free service for a long time when properly installed, maintained, and used. Page 4 Pre-Installation APPLICATION This unit is a convertible jet pump designed for pumping water where the water level is less than 70 ft. deep. If the water level to the pump is deeper than 70 ft., a deep well submersible pump should be selected. The pressure switch will automatically turn the pump on and off based on the system pressure. Page 5 Pre-Installation continued DETERMINE THE DEPTH OF YOUR WELL Tie a small but heavy weight such as a fishing weight to the end of a piece of cotton string. Lower the weight into the well until it reaches the bottom of the well. If this number is less than 25 ft. Page 6 Shallow Well Installation continued REPLACING AN EXISTING PUMP WARNING Risk of electric shock. Can shock, burn or kill. Disconnect power to pump before working on pump or motor. 1. Drain and remove the old pump. Check the old pipe for scale, lime, rust, etc., and replace it if necessary. 2. Install the pressure gauge in the pump body. 3. Install the pump in the system. Make sure that all pipe joints in the suction pipe are airtight as well as water tight. Page 7 Shallow Well Installation continued NEW SHALLOW WELL INSTALLATION CAUTION To avoid skin burns, unplug the pump and allow time for it to cool after periods of extended use. 1 Connecting a rigid pipe to the foot valve 2. WARNING Read the cement instructions carefully and make sure the pipe connections are strong enough. This pump could build up to 70 psi pressure in the system.

<http://www.statcardsports.com/node/11696>

If the pipe joints are weak, the pipe and foot valve could pop out and fall into the well by the system high pressure. Page 8 Shallow Well Installation continued 5 Install pressure gauge in the pump body. Mount the pump as close to the well as possible. Attach a check valve sold separately to the other end of the rigid pipe. Page 9 Shallow Well Installation continued 9 Connecting a tank tee to the pressure tank Wrap all threads with thread tape. In order for the pump and the pressure tank sold separately to operate properly, the pressure tank needs to be drained of all water BEFORE INSTALLING IT TO THE PUMP. Thread a 10 in. tank tee sold separately or another necessary size

tee into the pressure tank. Page 10 Shallow Well Installation continued 13 Voltage setting
WARNING All electrical work should be performed by a licensed electrician. This pump is prewired at 230 volts. If the power source is 115 volts, remove the electrical housing cover. Flip the switch to 115 volts. Replace the cover. Proceed to the Pressure Switch Assembly Instructions section below. A single leak will prevent the proper operation of the pump. Sliding a well seal over the rigid pipe 7 Remove the pipe clamp and slide a well seal sold separately over the rigid pipes and onto the well casing. The rigid pipe should extend approximately 12 in. Attach rigid pipes to 1 in. Unthread and remove the elbow insert from the pump body. 11 12 Fill the pipe with water until water overflows. Replace the plug back to the tee. Fill the pump with water until water overflows. If necessary, only install a fully open gate valve sold separately. WARNING All electrical work should be performed by a licensed electrician. Using PVC purple primer and PVC cement, attach a section of 1 in. Page 17 Troubleshooting Do Do Not Remove the drain plug located on the front of the pump close to the inlet hole and air plug located on the top of the pump close to the outlet hole to vent the system.

Drain all piping to a point below the freeze line. Do not disassemble the motor housing. This motor has NO repairable internal parts, and disassembly may cause dangerous electrical wiring issues. Page 18 Troubleshooting continued Problem Possible Cause Corrective Action The pump operates but pumps little or no water. 1. The water level is below the pump intake. 1. Lower the suction pipe further into the well. 2. Open the faucet and repeat the priming procedure. 3. Repair the piping as needed. 2. The discharge was not vented while priming. 3. There is a leak in the piping on the well side of the pump. 4. The well screen or inlet strainer is clogged. 5. The foot valve may be clogged or stuck closed. 6. Page 19 Questions, problems, missing parts. We have no relationship with advertisers, products, or services discussed at this website. Anon Its unusual to have no possible primer opening right on the jet pump please tell me the brand and model and attach a photo of the pump. But yes if there is a pressure gauge atop the pump impeller housing then you can very tediously prime through that opening. See WELL PUMP PRIMING PROCEDURE for details as we give options that work even if there is NO prime opening on the pump itself. Or you might need to add a tee fitting on the well piping to use for priming. On 20200219 by Anonymous there is no primer access on pump itself so do I just remove the pressure gauge and prime it through that pipe It may be that you can juggle the pipe up and down sufficiently to Breakaway scale to retrieve things but Im a little worried about pulling too hard and snapping off a pipe and then dropping stuff down what sounds like a rather small diameter Welborn. So lets inspect first. My only other thought was to lower the hoist and start raising it again with one of us trying to turn it with a pipe wrench. Any thought Thanks Isolate the building by turning off water into the building to assure its not on the building side.

I have tested all of the piping, including suction, at 30 psi and there are no apparent leaks. In theory it should work but unless I continually add water at the pump in the cellar, about 500 feet away from the ejector it loses prime. Any ideas Thanks. Shop replaced pump impeller, I reinstalled and same thing, never loses prime, not water discharge. Packard jet problem or something else Id rather fix the situation just once. Now there is a constant high pitched squeal. I suspect the bearings are going. Is the bearing replaceable or do we need to replace the whole pump. I have some mechanical skill. Is this a job for a plumber. I can add an image late Thank you Youre talking about a twoline jet pump that can lift from considerable depth. So more likely you havent adequately primed the system or theres a bad check valve or foot valve. Image lost, please repost The usual method of priming did not work, so I lifted the pump and filled the reservoir and both pipes, and watched. Tried with gauge removed and I didnt get soaked. Removed pump and impeller cover to inspect. Impeller seems fine and spins freely. Dressed up where impeller cover seats into pipe and made sure gasket was compressed. Power to motor and watched impeller spin, quietly. I put new ejector in same place and used the right nozzle and tube as per instructions. Water at less than 25 ft. My pump is vertical and

sits atop casing. I don't see how that could work in a 2 pipe configuration. Image lost, please repost. After waiting 3 hours as you now have try turning on the pump. If it works normally your system may have been out of water. Instead, I will put cap plug to it. Will the pump function as normal one pipe shallow well pump. Alan Carson is a past president of ASHI, the American Society of Home Inspectors. Carson Dunlop Associates provides extensive home inspection education and report writing material. The text is intended as a reference guide to help building owners operate and maintain their home effectively.

Field inspection worksheets are included at the back of the volume. Special Offer For a 10% discount on any number of copies of the Home Reference Book purchased as a single order. InspectAPedia.com editor Daniel Friedman is a contributing author. Or choose the The HOME REFERENCE eBook for PCs, Macs, Kindle, iPad, iPhone, or Android Smart Phones. Special Offer For a 5% discount on any number of copies of the Home Reference eBook purchased as a single order. We have no relationship with advertisers, products, or services discussed at this website. Some 2line jet pump systems, particularly for low yield wells, may add a tailpiece below the inwell jet assembly, going down as far as another 34 ft. The jet that creates the suction in this case is up above ground, inside the pump itself. Maximum pumping lift is 15 ft. If you are at a high elevation the lift height drops to as little as 1517 ft. Changing pumps, even to a new 2line jet pump, if its gpm flow rate is different than the old 2line jet pump, might run into poor performance if there's a mismatch. Can the smaller line be plugged and only use the one line? If you just plugged either of those openings the pump won't work. Instead you have to buy a conversion kit that bolts a different frontend onto the 2line jet pump to convert it into a 1line jet pump system. Those conversion kits are available from the manufacturer or a local plumbing supplier for SOME jet pump models but not all of them. A friend give this one to me. It does so by sending a volume of water DOWN the smaller diameter line, then through a venturi device in the well, and back up the larger diameter line. Most pumps I have checked out have only one line in the front going into the well. What is the purpose of 2 lines and can I just use a new pump with just one water line without major modifications. And thanks for the quick reply. I'll try it out.

I've used a submersible solar pump with no problems running dry or lack of water but those things constantly have leak issues and I repair or replace them once every 2 months right on schedule. And would it pump better if not against any pressure from a pressure tank. If I find that low water volume is a problem, I could install a protection switch. Any thoughts. Thank you. It is a 2 line pump, but I'm not sure of the well depth. City slicker just bought a distressed cabin in northern Wisconsin. Thank you. Don't just pull the pipe directly with a rope or you'll probably break it. I am hopefully including a picture of what I currently have. Then I plan on using my small tractor to pull up on the tow straps and hope to get some positive movement with the pipes. Right now I have tried to physically pulling on the pipes and they feel like they are stretching when I pull. There seems to be water as I can hear a sloshing. I do not have a camera to look down the well. All we need is a loose clamp or pipe connection to interfere with pumps priming and lift ability. There are cutting and retrieving methods for stuff stuck in a well see WELL RETRIEVAL TOOLS in the INDEX to RELATED ARTICLES ARTICLE INDEX to WATER SUPPLY, PUMPS TANKS WELLS live link at the end of this article.. A well driller told me there was a metal plate preventing the pump from coming out. Does anyone know what could cause the plumbing to get jammed up in the pipe and if it's something I can fix or do I have to figure out how to buy a new well. If that's not what you need, please be a bit more specific and I'll research to find what you want. You'd bolt on a new front end impeller assembly. BUT the tank and the pressure control need to be together. We ended up having to fish it out in pieces, and in pieces I mean he replaced a bunch of piping in two lines that didn't make sense, I looked down with a set of lights and couldn't believe all that had been dropped and left.

Where the casing was knocked off, there is a weird black moss like growing. I am worried about the

condition of water purity, with all that sitting in the bottom of our well in water, from black stuff growing from missing casing. Some motor vibration is normal. But if the vibration is a change from how the motor has worked in the past, possible causes are: If those are not the cause of the vibration you're noticing then the problem is probably internal to the motor. You'd need to remove it and have it disassembled for inspection and testing by a motor repair shop. Your plumber will need to pull out the well piping and repair a leak or replace the valve. Last time I pulled the injector the venturie had chunks of rust. I use iron out a few times a year in my softener. Most convertible pumps require that you replace the front end. Pressure won't build over 35, and even when pump is running, flow is significantly less than old pump. My renter took mine out a broke a couple of the enteral pieces. The jet has been down 75 for many years and working good. Thanks for any help. Bud My renter took mine out a broke a couple of the enteral pieces. Thanks for any help. Bud Problems could be pump wear or damage in which case replacing the pump makes sense. In that case a more powerful pump will simply run out of water sooner. So first you need an inspection of the well what's the current level of water in the well at rest its static head. Then we want a visual inspection and some simple tests like current draw of the pump and piping for obvious problems like leaks or a high current draw suggesting a bad pump or jammed impeller.

Search InspectApedia for WELL PUMP WONT STOP RUNNING for good diagnostics or search for ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR to look just at the pump motor. If those steps find no issue we might need a flow test on the well search InspectApedia for WELL FLOW TEST for details. I would not put on a more powerful pump unless you either know that the well flow rate can support the pumps delivery rate for your pipe size and lift height or unless you add pump protection devices like flow limiter or a pump protection switch. If either of these is collapsed the pump wont be able to bring water up were describing a two line jet pump that uses a foot valve and a venturi that picks up water at the piping bottom in the well. Is this why I cant prime the pump Perhaps you can describe it or use the CONTACT link to send us photos for comment. Each pump will give a pumping rate in litres per minute in a table of data that shows how the pumps ability to deliver water is reduced depending on the lift height to which it has to raise water out of the well. More detail is at WATER PUMP CAPACITIES TYPES RATES GPM Do let me know if any of that is unclear and Ill be glad to work further with you on this. So I ordered a new pump a Goulds J10 Double Nose which seems to be identical to the one I have. I also ordered new AV22 Pressure Control Valve Kit. Im not sure what PCV does, other than measure the pressure coming from the outlet port on top of the pump. I havent received the pump yet, so just thought Id try to prepare. Any help or pointers to instructions would be appreciated. I want to hook up an irrigation system and the irrigation guy said I need at least 40PSI delivered through a 1 inch pipe to the outside. There are companies who can rebuild pumps and motors, or it may be possible to buy replacement front end that includes a new bearing around the pump motor shaft. However most people would replace the pump.

Is this a complete failure or can it be repaired Weve owned the house since 2011 and all I had to do when I first started it was prime the pump and it started right up, shuts off when it reaches upper limit 50psi and turns on at lower 30psi. Its only used for outside irrigation and its never run dry, so needless to say I was a bit suspicious. I just listened, basically said we couldnt afford that and thanked him for his time. Whatever happened to the old adage, if it aint broke, dont fix it Thanks again! The solutions include install a pump protection device search InspectApedia for that phrase and increase the well yield search again for details before going to the expense of a new well I agree, the time it would to fix the pipe would be better spent on hooking up a brand new pump. By the way, I did have a pump company come and tell me they dont service the system I have anymore. Guess what they wanted me to do. Put in a whole new well. Best regards. I would figure that theres not much cost of trying to fix something that I was otherwise going to throw away, as long as I can convince myself that the repair will be durable and safe enough. But if you would not enjoy the task, just buy a new pump. The new pump will also have to be a 2 line jet pump and its connections will be

similar but may not match exactly adjustments if needed are made in the piping connections. It was installed in 1990. It still works, but it has a slow drip leak at the pressure port opening bottom port. The threaded pipe looks to be pretty corroded. Should I just replace the entire pump or try to remove the the corroded pipe. Concerned that I'll either strip the threads or break the pipe off. If I replace the entire pump is the Goulds J10 double nose pump compatible. Thanks in advance for the help. Of course other sources of pressure loss could be present leaks in well piping, low water in the well, a foot valve clog, etc.

Search InspectApedia using the box above to see our articles on **DIAGNOSE LOST WATER PRESSURE** for a complete list What are the checks to be carried out. I think you meant that when you flush the toilet the well or water pump turns on, right that is, not some special pump for the toilet The smaller line is the downjet; the larger line is the return line. Only oneline jet pumps use a section line. It would be very expensive to get at the foot valve. Can I use a check valve at the pump instead of replacing the foot valve Search InspectApedia for **HOW TO PRIME THE PUMP** You also said that your well should be effected by the depth of the well as well as the pumps horsepower. Search InspectApedia for **PUMP RUNS FOR NO REASON** or search for **WATER PUMP RUNS INTERMITTENTLY** to see details. But when you are without electricity for a time water drains back into the well and the pump loses prime. This time I am having a hard time getting it to prime now. Can u plz help me. Tell me what I need to do. The pump wont work without that featuyre. However, I am not pulling from a well, i have a 1400 gal holding tank sitting on the ground outside my pump house, and there is a check valve between the holding tank and the pump. The ejector has a single inlet on it, so I connected that to the check valve from the holding tank. We tried energizing the pump, but were unable to get much pressure past 20 PSI. I would like to eliminate the ejector, and just connect directly to the impeller housing, and block off the other inlet Then I will just plug off the other opening. Would that work OK My pressure regulator valve is connected to my pressure tank, about 6080 gal size. Thank you for your assistance. I replaced the pressure switch. Still doing the same. Can someone tell me what to do You may also need to pull the well piping to install the proper foot valve on the return line that you want to use.

And since youd be going to that much trouble, if the leak is in the piping sections within the well, thatd be the time to replace the leaky pipe. Keep in mind that a 1 line jet pump cant lift more than about 27 feet, so if your 2 line system is lifting more than that distance a conversion to a 1 line system wont work. Some such switches must be manually reset. The well water level may be low just a guess. Next time you run water and pressure falls and the pump doesnt start on its own, instead of using a reset lever or button, try just tapping on the pressure control switch body. If the switch closes and the pump runs the switch needs to be rebuilt or replaced. Clicked the reset button kicked in and represursied. Tested to see if it would restart and kick in after water was used and it did not. What is wrong. Keeps losing prime, on second pressure switch in 5 yrs, and now seal is out of shaftbad leak. Note that pump would turn on as soon as anything used. Trying not to do a new well. Ive not seen the setup your installer intends. Give your pump manufacturer a call to confirm its ok. The smaller diameter line is sending water down to the well where passing through a venturi orifice more water is sent back up to the pump. I put in so long ago, I cant remember what fittings I used. Does it matter if you use plastic, brass, or iron fittings. It looks like I used two different fittings, so maybe I did an iron fitting, and then did a plastic adapter. I want to replace the fittings first, and check to make sure the housing is in tact. I cant see where the leak is coming from. IF your pump is a jet pump model that is convertible, youll need to swap out the front end of the impeller from a 2line to a 1line setup. But I doubt that error would explain the failure of the pump to deliver water unless it was short cycling and burnedup a control or motor. First confirm that the pump has power, next that it runs. If it runs but delivers no water it may have lost prime.

Search InspectApedia for **PRIME THE PUMP** for solutions. Pump is at the well. Inlet is 1 inch and a

quarter. Outlet is 1 inch. Lift is 40 feet, distance is 325 feet. Pump and pressure tank are separated by 325 feet. Why wont it work If so then the problem is a slow well flow rate.Or a system can have a bad foot valve that leaks slowly as long as the pump has power, occasionally enough water leaks back into the well that the pump turns on and repressurizes the pressure tank without losing prime. But in that situation if power is off for a time enough water can drain back into the well to lose prime. Occasionally also a leak in well piping can admit air into the piping. Everything above ground checked out fine. Im going to look up the few things you told me about, and symptoms of air in systems. If you are losing prime I suspect a failing check valve or foot valve in the well. The pump motor normally determines the water pressure that can be delivered.If you dont know these terms you can find articles about them by searching InspectApedia for STATIC HEAD in the WELL and WELL FLOW RATE Can ANYONE tell me if its at all possible to under prime a system Pump was primed by neighbor few yrs back. Had to be primed again now but I called a plumber to do it. Water seems a LOT better inside house now. When anything is primed, it works, as far as I know. Not primed, doesnt work. Trying to make sense out of this before someone tells me that I really DO need a new well.which I cant afford.After reconnecting, there is water in the line, but not in the line from the pump to the house. PSI will not go above 10. If thats not happening either your pump is not running or your gauge is not working. When opened no pressure. Or is generally is it so far down its not a concern The house was built in 65 in Ithaca NY. We moved in 10 years ago. The water that comes out of the hose has a light sulfur smell and eventually leaves rusty residue in the utility sink. Its a very dry basement.

<http://dev.pb-adcon.de/node/18001>