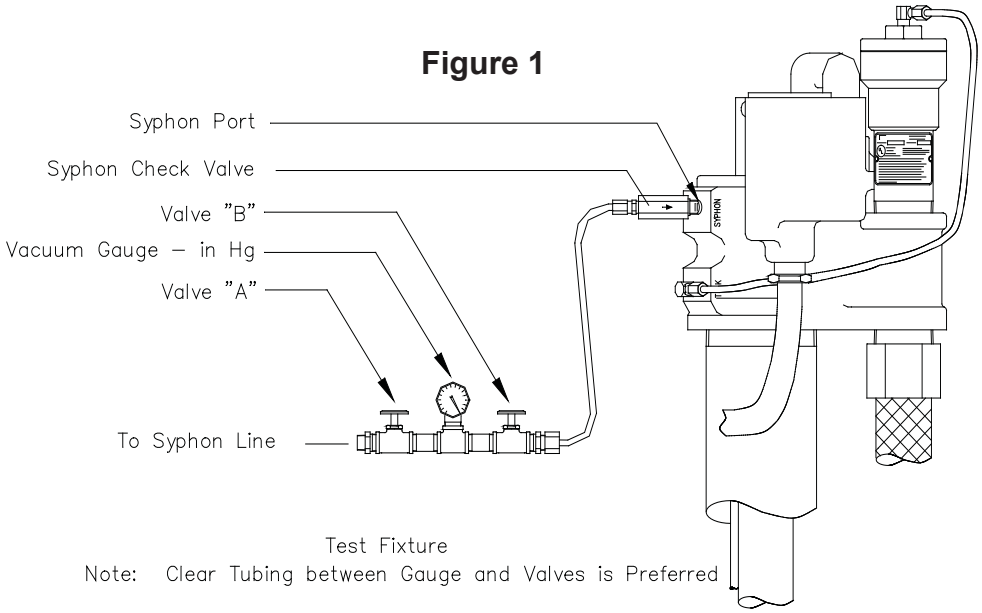
Syphon System Testing

The following procedure illustrates syphon system testing techniques on 4” pumps.

Figure 1



When manifolded tanks are not maintaining equal product levels (i.e., loss of syphon prime) there are several possible causes: the Submersible Turbine Pump (STP) is not generating a vacuum, the syphon check valve is not holding prime when the STP is off, there is a leak in the syphon loop (i.e., tube, fittings, or pipe), there is foreign material blocking the syphon pipe, and/or the syphon system was not properly installed (i.e., the syphon bar is not sloped, the syphon pipes are too short, the tanks are different diameters, the tanks are on different planes, etc.).

Warning **Highly flammable vapors or liquids may be present in the environment in which this equipment is installed or serviced. Installing or working on this equipment means working in an environment that presents risks of severe injury or death if instructions and standard industry practices are not followed. Follow all applicable codes governing the installation and servicing of this product and the entire system. Always lock out and tag electrical circuit breakers while installing or servicing this equipment and related equipment. Refer to the *Installation and Owner’s Manual* of this equipment and any related equipment for complete installation and safety information.**

Vacuum Testing Procedure

1. Turn off the power at the load center, then lock out and tag the circuit breaker.
2. Install a test fixture into the syphon line as shown in Figure 1.
3. Run the STP with the dispenser nozzles and valve “A” closed, and with valve “B” open. The normal vacuum reading should be 20-28” Hg. If the vacuum is normal, continue with Step 4. If there isn’t any vacuum or it is somewhat less than 20” Hg, there is the possibility of blockage in the STP syphon passages.

Note: Vacuum readings should be taken without any product delivery. Also, check if the Pump Motor Assembly is producing correct pressures.

4. To remedy abnormal vacuum conditions, remove the 3/8” plug from the manifold discharge head (see Figure 3) and unscrew the brass Syphon Jet using a large standard screwdriver. Pull the Syphon Jet out and clean it, making sure that the Syphon Jet only allows for downward flow when installed. Before reinstalling the Syphon Jet, ensure that the Syphon Port and the Vapor Return Tube have open passages by using a stiff wire or other similar device to check. Replace or reinstall the Syphon Jet and 3/8” plug. Check for normal vacuum. If the passages are clear and the vacuum is still abnormal, check the STP Extractable O-rings for damage and make sure that the Vapor Return Tube is not pinched. To check the Vapor Return Tube, remove the STP Extractable and repair as necessary (see Figure 2). If the condition has been corrected, continue with the next step to test the remaining syphon system. If abnormal vacuum conditions continue, contact FE Petro Technical Support.

5. Run the submersible with dispenser nozzles and valve “A” closed, but leave valve “B” open. When the vacuum reading reaches 20-28” Hg, shut the submersible off. The vacuum should hold for at least 15 minutes. If this worked, continue with the next step. If the vacuum does not hold, the Syphon Check Valve is not holding or the Test Fixture fittings may be loose. Providing the Test Fixture fittings are tight, remove the Syphon Check Valve and clean or replace it. Repeat this step until the problem has been corrected, then continue with the next step.

Note: Syphon Check Valves may hold at high vacuum, but may fail under low vacuum. Test the Syphon Check Valve at a lower vacuum by bleeding off the vacuum and re-testing at 5” Hg.

6. Run the STP with valves “A” and “B” both open and the dispenser nozzles closed. Normal priming should take approximately 5-10 minutes. When first priming with both valves open, the vacuum gage will indicate 0” Hg. After awhile, vacuum will begin to show. For every inch of mercury vacuum shown, the product level in the syphon pipes is about 1-½ feet above the tank fluid level. When air is being removed from the syphon system, the vacuum gauge needle will bounce. This bouncing should stabilize as more air is removed. If not, this would be a good indication that there is a leak in the syphon system. This air may also be visible if using a Test Fixture with clear tubing. The air would indicate that there is a leak in the syphon line between the tanks or the possibility of foreign material blocking the syphon pipe. Repair any leaks or blockage and repeat this step. If there is no evidence of air, then continue with the next step.
7. Close valve “B” and then shut off the STP. The gauge should hold constant for 30-40 minutes after the submersible is turned off. The vacuum may increase if the syphon system wasn’t fully primed before closing the valve. If the vacuum drops, there is a leak in the syphon line between the tanks or the possibility of foreign material blocking the syphon pipe. Repair any leaks or blockages and then repeat this step.

Note: If there is a leak in the syphon line, product will drain out of the horizontal pipes before vacuum gauge readings indicate a leak.

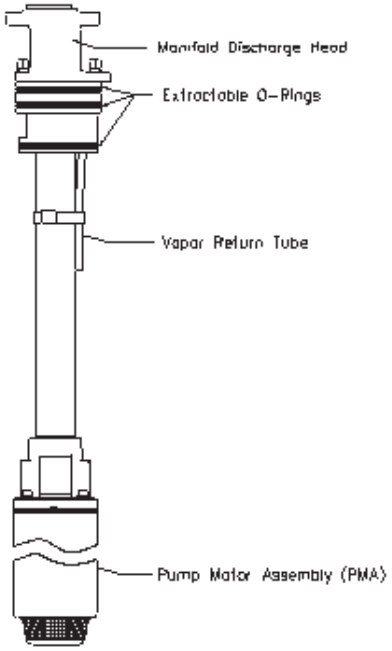


Figure 2
(STP Extractable)

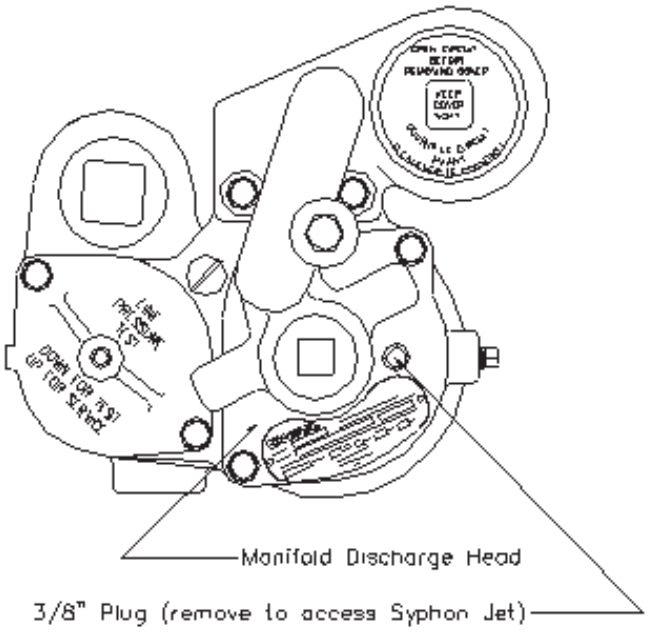


Figure 3
(Top View of STP)

Contact FFS Technical Support for any assistance

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