

P8/PX8

Original™ Series **PLASTIC** Pumps

EOM

Engineering
Operation &
Maintenance



Simplify your process



PRO-FLO
PROGRESSIVE PUMP TECHNOLOGY

WILDEN®

A **DOVER** COMPANY



WIL-10131-E-04
TO REPLACE WIL-10131-E-03

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CAUTIONS – READ FIRST



CAUTION: Do not apply compressed air to the exhaust port — pump will not function.



CAUTION: Do not over lubricate air supply — excess lubrication will reduce pump performance.

TEMPERATURE LIMITS:

Polypropylene	0°C to 79°C	32°F to 175°F
PVDF	-12°C to 107°C	10°F to 225°F
Neoprene	-17.7°C to 93.3°C	0°F to 200°F
Buna-N	-12.2°C to 82.2°C	10°F to 180°F
EPDM	-51.1°C to 137.8°C	-60°F to 280°F
Viton®	-40°C to 176.7°C	-40°F to 350°F
Wil-Flex™	-40°C to 107.2°C	-40°F to 225°F
Saniflex™	-28.9°C to 104.4°C	-20°F to 220°F
Polyurethane	-12.2°C to 65.6°C	10°F to 150°F
Tetra-Flex™	4.4°C to 107.2°C	40°F to 225°F
PTFE	4.4°C to 104.4°C	40°F to 220°F



CAUTION: When choosing pump materials, be sure to check the temperature limits for all wetted components. Example: Viton® has a maximum limit of 176.7°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 engineering guide for chemical compatibility and temperature limits.



CAUTION: Always wear safety glasses when operating pump. If diaphragm rupture occurs, material being pumped may be forced out air exhaust.



Plastic series pumps are made of virgin plastic and are not UV stabilized. Direct sunlight for prolonged periods can cause deterioration of plastics.



WARNING: Prevention of static sparking — If static sparking occurs, fire or explosion could result. Pump, valves, and containers must be grounded when handling flammable fluids and whenever discharge of static electricity is a hazard. To ground the Wilden “Champ,” all clamp bands must be grounded to a proper grounding point.



CAUTION: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



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: When installing PTFE diaphragms, it is important to tighten outer pistons simultaneously (turning in opposite directions) to ensure tight fit.



NOTE: P8 and PX8 PVDF pumps come standard from the factory with expanded PTFE gaskets installed in the diaphragm bead of the liquid chamber, in the T-section and in the ball and seat area. PTFE gaskets cannot be re-used. Consult PS-TG for installation instructions during reassembly.



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: The P8 Plastic pump is not submersible. If your application requires your pump to be submersed, the PX8 model can be used with the submersible option.



CAUTION: Pumps should be flushed thoroughly with water before installation into process line.



CAUTION: Tighten all hardware prior to installation.

WILDEN PUMP DESIGNATION SYSTEM

P8/PX8 ORIGINAL™ PLASTIC

51 mm (2") Pump
Maximum Flow Rate:
587 lpm (155 gpm)

LEGEND

P8 / XXXXX / XXX / XX / XXX / XXXX

MODEL

AIR VALVE

CENTER BLOCK

AIR CHAMBERS

WETTED PARTS & OUTER PISTON

DIAPHRAGMS

VALVE BALLS

O-RINGS

VALVE SEAT

SPECIALTY

CODE

(if applicable)

MATERIAL CODES

MODEL

P8 = PRO-FLO®

PX8 = PRO-FLO X™

WETTED PARTS & OUTER PISTON

PK = POLYPROPYLENE / PVDF

AIR CHAMBERS

A = ALUMINUM

C = PTFE COATED ALUMINUM

S = STAINLESS STEEL

CENTER BLOCK

P = POLYPROPYLENE

AIR VALVE

P = POLYPROPYLENE

L = ACETAL (P8 only)

DIAPHRAGMS

BNS = BUNA-N (Red Dot)

BNU = BUNA-N, ULTRA-FLEX™

EPS = EPDM (Blue Dot)

EPU = EPDM, ULTRA-FLEX™

FSS = SANIFLEX™

[Hytrel® (Cream)]

NES = NEOPRENE (Green Dot)

NEU = NEOPRENE, ULTRA-FLEX™

PUS = POLYURETHANE

(Clear)

TEU = PTFE W/EPDM

BACK-UP (White)

TNU = PTFE W/NEOPRENE

BACK-UP (White)

VTS = VITON® (White Dot)

VTU = VITON®, ULTRA-FLEX™

WFS = WIL-FLEX™

[Santoprene®

(Orange Dot)]

TSS = FULL STROKE PTFE

W/SANIFLEX™

BACK-UP

TWS = FULL STROKE PTFE

W/WIL-FLEX™

BACK-UP

VALVE BALL

BN = BUNA-N (Red Dot)

EP = EPDM (Blue Dot)

NE = NEOPRENE (Green Dot)

PU = POLYURETHANE

(Brown)

TF = PTFE (White)

VT = VITON® (White Dot)

WF = WIL-FLEX™ [Santoprene®

(Orange Dot)]

VALVE SEAT

K = PVDF

P = POLYPROPYLENE

VALVE SEAT O-RING

BN = BUNA-N (Red Dot)

PU = POLYURETHANE (Brown)

TV = PTFE ENCAP. VITON®

WF = WIL-FLEX™

[Santoprene® (Orange Dot)]

SPECIALTY CODES

0100 Wil-Gard II™ 110V

0102 Wil-Gard II™, sensor wires ONLY

0103 Wil-Gard II™ 220V

0206 PFA coated hardware,

Wil-Gard II™ sensor wires only

0502 PFA coated hardware

0513 SS outer pistons

0560 Split manifold

0561 Split manifold, PFA coated hardware

0563 Split manifold, discharge only

0564 Split manifold, inlet only

0608 PFA coated hardware, Wil-Gard II™ 220V

0660 Split manifold, Wil-Gard II™ 110V

0661 Split manifold, PFA coated hardware, Wil-Gard II™ 110V

NOTE: MOST ELASTOMERIC MATERIALS USE COLORED DOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Halar® is a registered trademark of Solvay.

Viton® is a registered trademark of DuPont Dow Elastomers.

HOW IT WORKS

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.

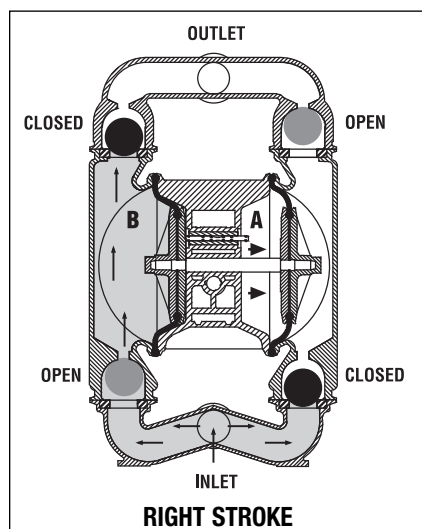


FIGURE 1 The air valve directs pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm A. The compressed air is applied directly to the liquid column separated by elastomeric diaphragms. The diaphragm acts as a separation membrane between the compressed air and liquid, balancing the load and removing mechanical stress from the diaphragm. The compressed air moves the diaphragm away from the center block 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 of the pump. The movement of diaphragm B toward the center block of the pump creates a vacuum within chamber B. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold forcing the inlet valve ball off its seat. Liquid is free to move past the inlet valve ball and fill the liquid chamber (see shaded area).

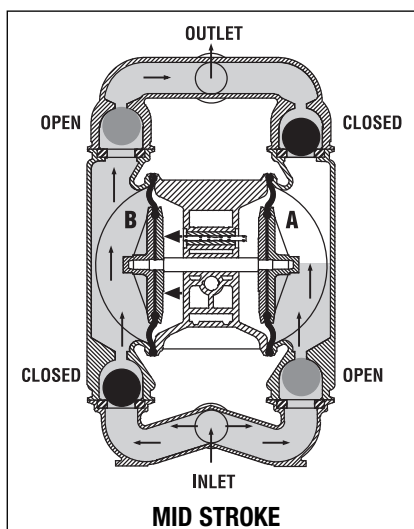


FIGURE 2 When the pressurized diaphragm, diaphragm A, reaches the limit of its discharge stroke, the air valve redirects pressurized air to the back side of diaphragm B. The pressurized air forces diaphragm B away from the center block while pulling diaphragm A to the center block. Diaphragm B is now 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 its seat, while the opposite discharge valve ball is forced onto its seat, forcing fluid to flow through the pump discharge. The movement of diaphragm A toward the center block of the pump creates a vacuum within liquid chamber A. Atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the inlet manifold of the pump. The inlet valve ball is forced off its seat allowing the fluid being pumped to fill the liquid chamber.

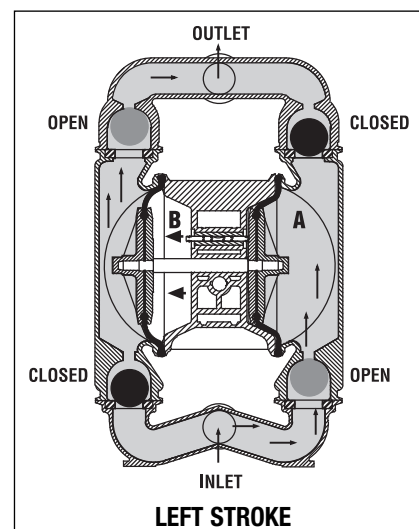


FIGURE 3 At completion of the stroke, the air valve again redirects air to the back side of diaphragm A, which starts diaphragm B on its exhaust stroke. As the pump reaches its original starting point, each diaphragm has gone through one exhaust and one discharge stroke. This constitutes one complete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



HOW IT WORKS—AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

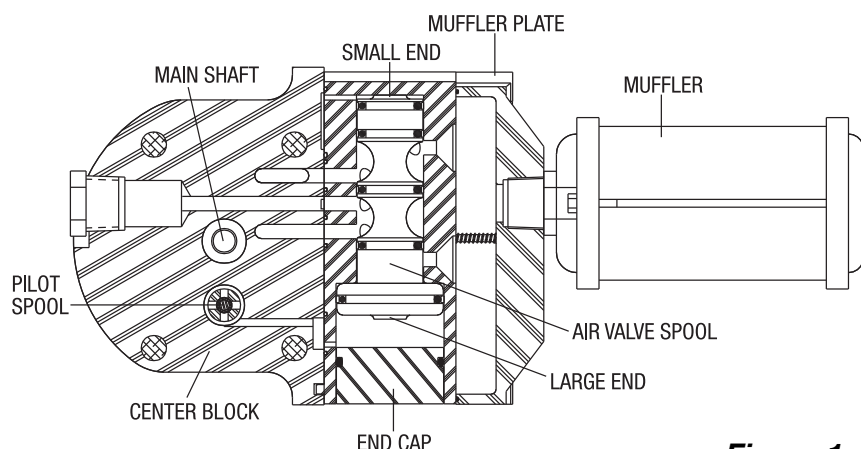
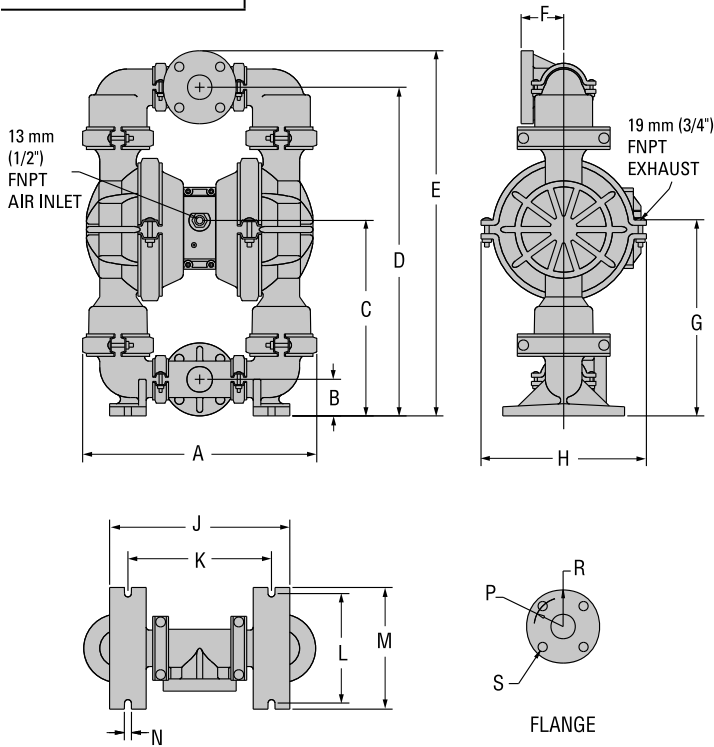
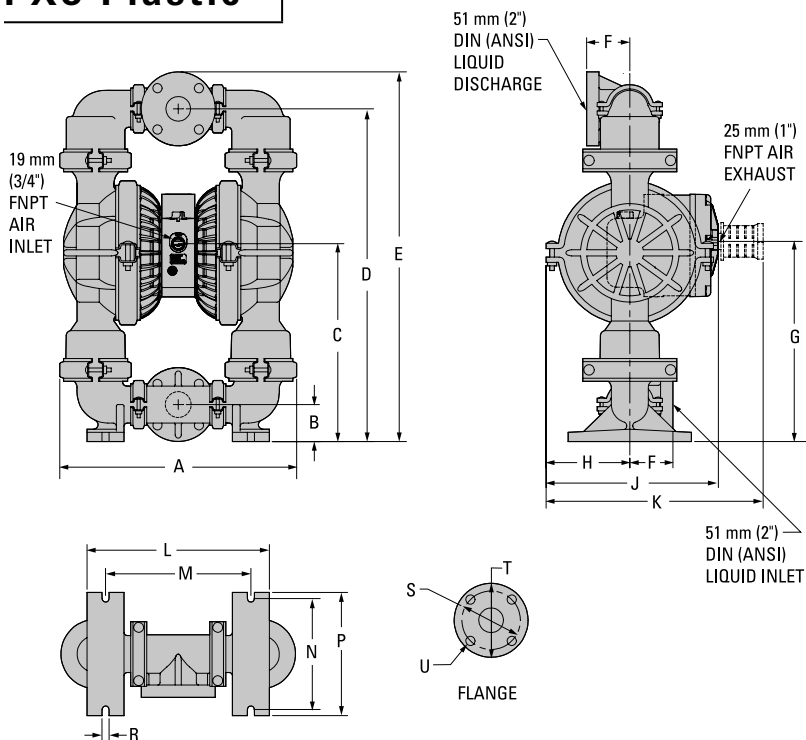


Figure 1

The Pro-Flo® patented air distribution system incorporates three moving parts: the air valve spool, the pilot spool, and the main shaft/diaphragm assembly. The heart of the system is the air valve spool and air valve. As shown in Figure 1, this valve design incorporates an unbalanced spool. The smaller end of the spool is pressurized continuously, while the large end is alternately pressurized and exhausted to move the spool. The spool directs pressurized air to one chamber while exhausting the other. The air causes the main shaft/diaphragm assembly to shift to one side — discharging liquid on one side and pulling liquid in on the other side. When the shaft reaches the end of its stroke, it actuates the pilot spool, which pressurizes and exhausts the large end of the air valve spool. The pump then changes direction and the same process occurs in the opposite direction, thus reciprocating the pump.

P8 Plastic

DIMENSIONS

ITEM	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
A	490	19.3
B	76	3.0
C	414	16.3
D	693	27.3
E	770	30.3
F	89	3.5
G	417	16.4
H	333	13.1
J	381	15.0
K	307	12.1
L	227	8.9
M	254	10.0
N	15	0.6
	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
P	122 DIA.	4.8 DIA.
R	152 DIA.	6.0 DIA.
S	20 DIA.	.8 DIA.

PX8 Plastic

DIMENSIONS

ITEM	METRIC (mm)	STANDARD (inch)
A	490	19.3
B	76	3.0
C	414	16.3
D	693	27.3
E	770	30.3
F	89	3.5
G	422	16.6
H	173	6.8
J	356	14.0
K	447	17.6
L	381	15.0
M	307	12.1
N	227	8.9
P	254	10.0
R	15	.6
DIN/ANSI COMBO		
S	122 DIA.	4.8 DIA.
T	155 DIA.	6.1 DIA.
U	20 DIA.	.8 DIA.

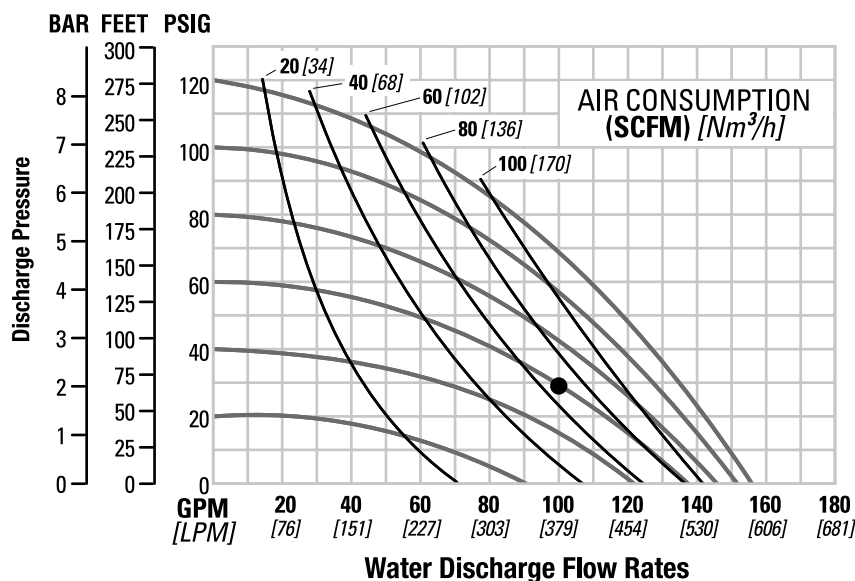
P8 PLASTIC RUBBER-FITTED

Height..... 770 mm (30.3")
 Width..... 490 mm (19.3")
 Depth 333 mm (13.1")
 Ship Weight Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
 PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs.)
 Air Inlet..... 13 mm (1/2")
 Inlet..... 51 mm (2")
 Outlet 51 mm (2")
 Suction Lift 7.4m Dry (24.4')
 8.6 m Wet (28.4')
 Disp. Per Stroke..... 2.8 l (0.73 gal.)¹
 Max. Flow Rate..... 591 lpm (156.0 gpm)
 Max. Size Solids 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

Example: To pump 100 GPM against a discharge head of 30 psig requires 60 psig and 66 scfm air consumption.

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump performance curve.

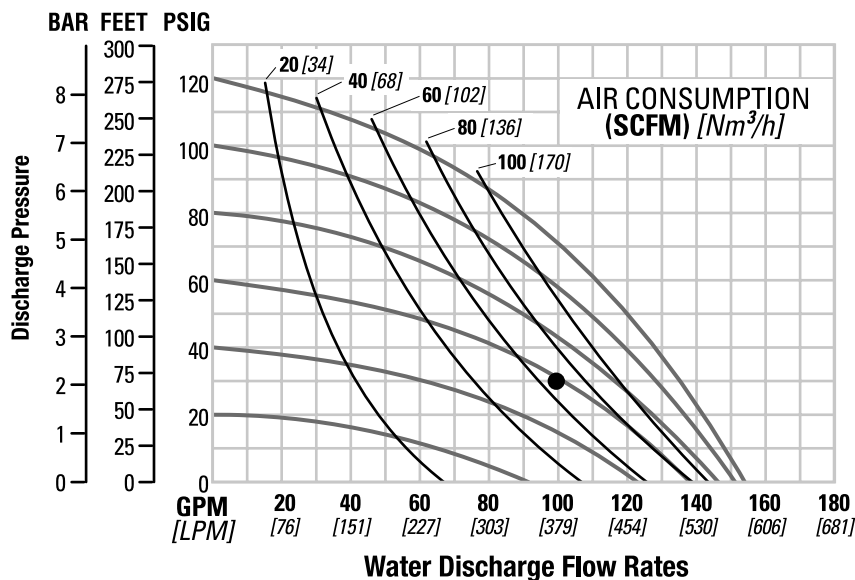
P8 PLASTIC TPE-FITTED

Height..... 770 mm (30.3")
 Width..... 490 mm (19.3")
 Depth 333 mm (13.1")
 Ship Weight Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
 PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs.)
 Air Inlet..... 13 mm (1/2")
 Inlet..... 51 mm (2")
 Outlet 51 mm (2")
 Suction Lift 5.9 m Dry (19.3')
 8.6 m Wet (28.4')
 Disp. Per Stroke..... 2.8 l (0.73 gal.)¹
 Max. Flow Rate..... 583 lpm (154.1 gpm)
 Max. Size Solids 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure..

Example: To pump 98 GPM against a discharge head of 30 psig & ENGINEERING requires 60 psig and 68 scfm air consumption.)

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump performance curve.

P8 PLASTIC REDUCED STROKE PTFE-FITTED

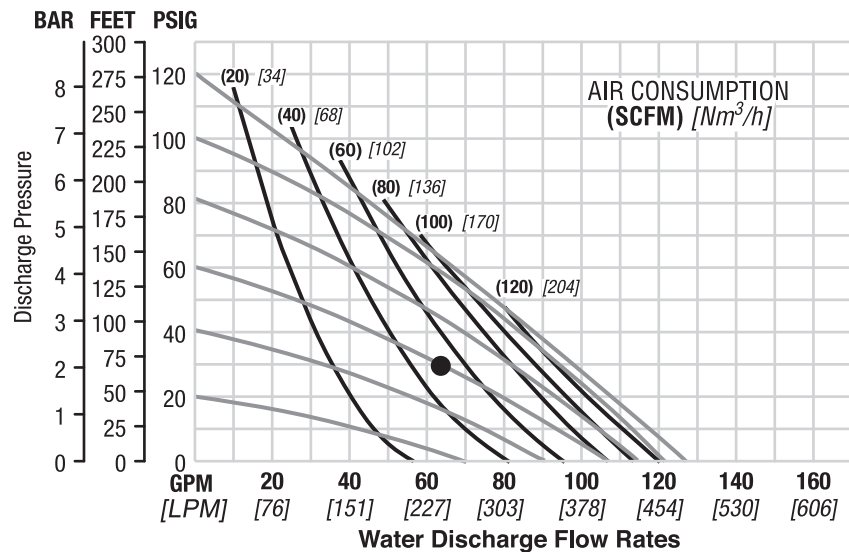
Height..... 770 mm (30.3")
Width..... 490 mm (19.3")
Depth 333 mm (13.1")
Est. Ship Weight..... Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs)
PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs)
Air Inlet..... 13 mm (1/2")
Inlet..... 51 mm (2")
Outlet 51 mm (2")
Suction Lift..... 4.27 m Dry (14')
9.45 m Wet (31')

Displacement per
Stroke 0.53 l (0.47 gal.)¹
Max. Flow Rate..... 481 lpm (127 gpm)
Max. Size Solids 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

Example: To pump 238.5 lpm (63 gpm) against a discharge pressure head of 2.0 bar (30 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 45 Nm³/h (55 scfm) air consumption. (See dot on chart.)

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump performance curve.

P8 PLASTIC FULL STROKE PTFE-FITTED

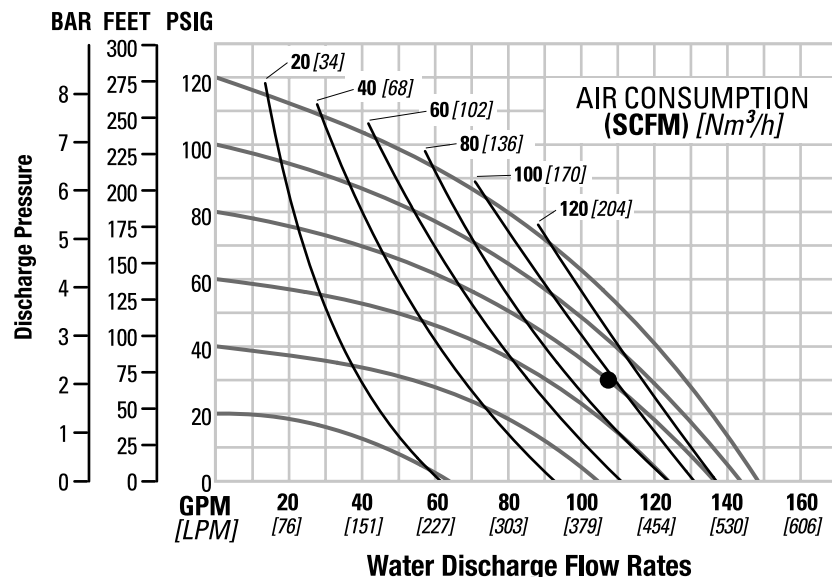
Height..... 770 mm (30.3")
Width..... 490 mm (19.3")
Depth 333 mm (13.1")
Ship Weight Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs.)
Air Inlet..... 13 mm (1/2")
Inlet..... 51 mm (2")
Outlet 51 mm (2")
Suction Lift..... 6.4m Dry (21')
8.6 m Wet (28.4')

Disp. Per Stroke..... 2.6 l (0.69 gal.)¹
Max. Flow Rate..... 562 lpm (148 gpm)
Max. Size Solids 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

Example: To pump 108 GPM against a discharge head of 30 psig requires 80 psig and 94 scfm air consumption.

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.



Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump performance curve.

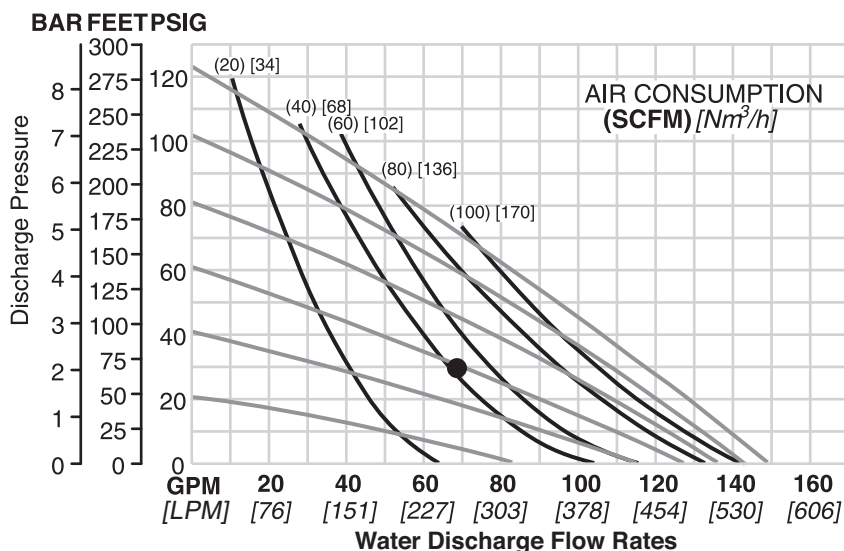
P8 PLASTIC ULTRA-FLEX™-FITTED

Height..... 770 mm (30.3")
Width..... 490 mm (19.3")
Depth 333 mm (13.1")
Est. Ship Weight..... Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs)
PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs)
Air Inlet..... 13 mm (1/2")
Inlet..... 51 mm (2")
Outlet 51 mm (2")
Suction Lift 4.88 m Dry (16')
8.84 m Wet (29')
Displacement per
Stroke 2.12 l (0.56 gal.)¹
Max. Flow Rate..... 560 lpm (148 gpm)
Max. Size Solids 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

Example: To pump 257.4 lpm (68 gpm) against a discharge pressure head of 2.0 bar (30 psig) requires 4.1 bar (60 psig) and 76.5 Nm³/h (45 scfm) air consumption. (See dot on chart.)

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.

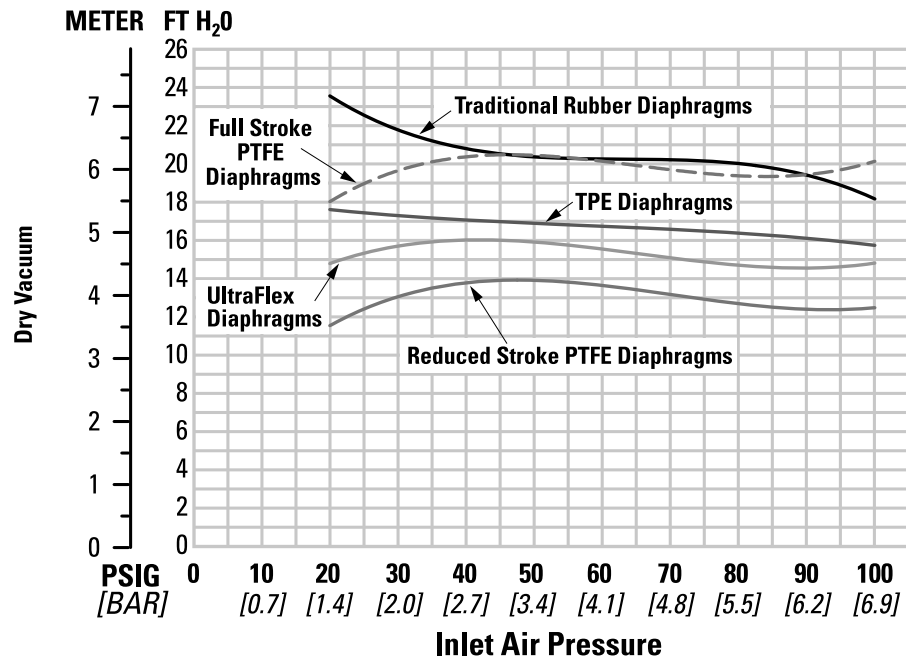


Flow rates indicated on chart were determined by pumping water.

For optimum life and performance, pumps should be specified so that daily operation parameters will fall in the center of the pump performance curve.

SUCTION LIFT CURVES

P8 PLASTIC SUCTION LIFT CAPABILITY



PX8
P L A S T I C

WILDEN®
A DOVER COMPANY



PROFLO™
PROGRESSIVE PUMP TECHNOLOGY

PX8 P L A S T I C P E R F O R M A N C E

Pro-Flo X[™] Operating Principal

The Pro-Flo X[™] air distribution system with the revolutionary Efficiency Management System (EMS) offers flexibility never before seen in the world of AODD pumps. The patent-pending EMS is simple and easy to use. With the turn of an integrated

control dial, the operator can select the optimal balance of flow and efficiency that best meets the application needs. Pro-Flo X[™] provides higher

performance, lower operational costs and flexibility that exceeds previous industry standards.



<p>Turning the dial changes the relationship between air inlet and exhaust porting.</p>	<p>Each dial setting represents an entirely different flow curve</p>	<p>Pro-Flo X[™] pumps are shipped from the factory on setting 4, which is the highest flow rate setting possible</p>	<p>Moving the dial from setting 4 causes a decrease in flow and an even greater decrease in air consumption.</p>	<p>When the air consumption decreases more than the flow rate, efficiency is improved and operating costs are reduced.</p>

HOW TO USE THIS EMS CURVE

Example 1

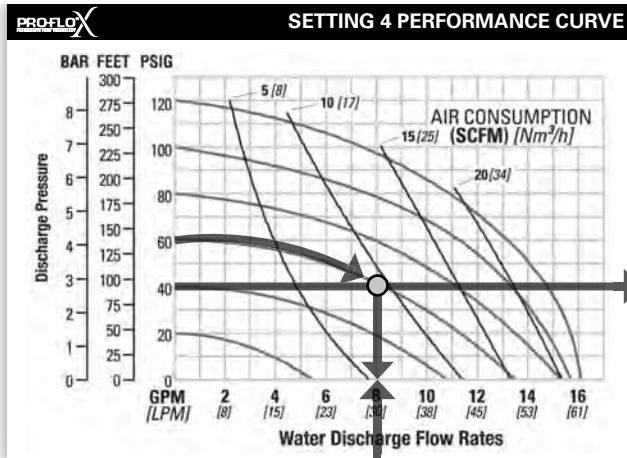


Figure 1

Example data point = **8.2** GPM

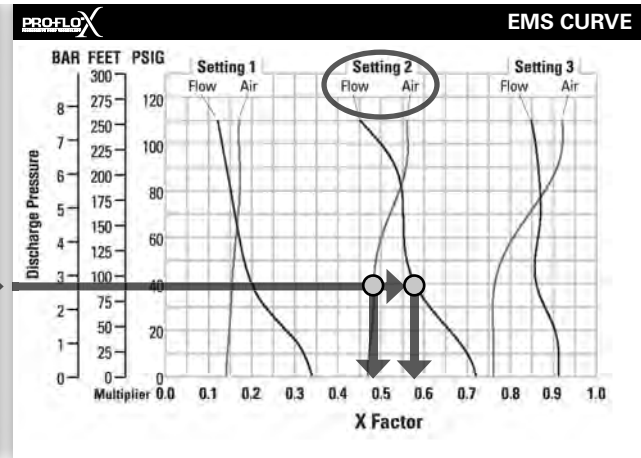


Figure 2

Example data point = **0.58** flow multiplier
0.48 air multiplier

This is an example showing how to determine flow rate and air consumption for your Pro-Flo XTM pump using the Efficiency Management System (EMS) curve and the performance curve. For this example we will be using 4.1 bar (60 psig) inlet air pressure and 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure and EMS setting 2.

Step 1: Identifying performance at setting 4. Locate the curve that represents the flow rate of the pump with 4.1 bar (60 psig) air inlet pressure. Mark the point where this curve crosses the horizontal line representing 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure. (Figure 1). After locating your performance point on the flow curve, draw a vertical line downward until reaching the bottom scale on the chart. Identify the flow rate (in this case, 8.2 gpm). Observe location of performance point relative to air consumption curves and approximate air consumption value (in this case, 9.8 scfm).

Step 2: Determining flow and air X Factors. Locate your discharge pressure (40 psig) on the vertical axis of the EMS curve (Figure 2). Follow along the 2.8 bar (40 psig) horizontal line until intersecting both flow and air curves for your desired EMS setting (in this case, setting 2). Mark the points where the EMS curves intersect the horizontal discharge pressure line. After locating your EMS points on the EMS

curve, draw vertical lines downward until reaching the bottom scale on the chart. This identifies the flow X Factor (in this case, 0.58) and air X Factor (in this case, 0.48).

Step 3: Calculating performance for specific EMS setting. Multiply the flow rate (8.2 gpm) obtained in Step 1 by the flow X Factor multiplier (0.58) in Step 2 to determine the flow rate at EMS setting 2. Multiply the air consumption (9.8 scfm) obtained in Step 1 by the air X Factor multiplier (0.48) in Step 2 to determine the air consumption at EMS setting 2 (Figure 3).

8.2 gpm	(flow rate for Setting 4)
.58	(Flow X Factor setting 2)
<hr/>	
4.8 gpm	(Flow rate for setting 2)
9.8 scfm	(air consumption for setting 4)
.48	(Air X Factor setting 2)
<hr/>	
4.7 scfm	(air consumption for setting 2)

Figure 3

The flow rate and air consumption at Setting 2 are found to be 18.2 lpm (4.8 gpm) and 7.9 Nm³/h (4.7 scfm) respectively.

Example 2.1

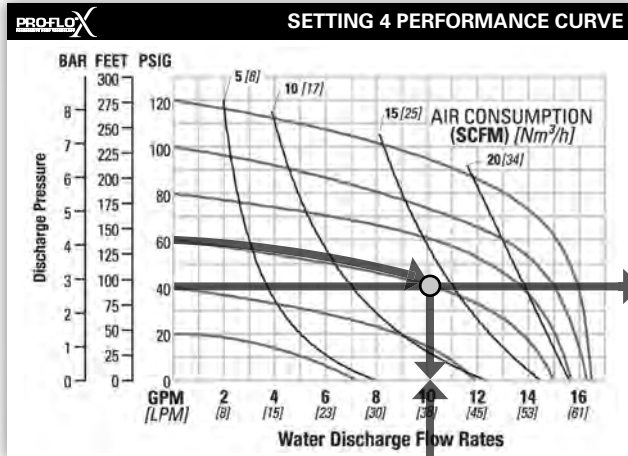


Figure 4

Example data point = **10.2 gpm**

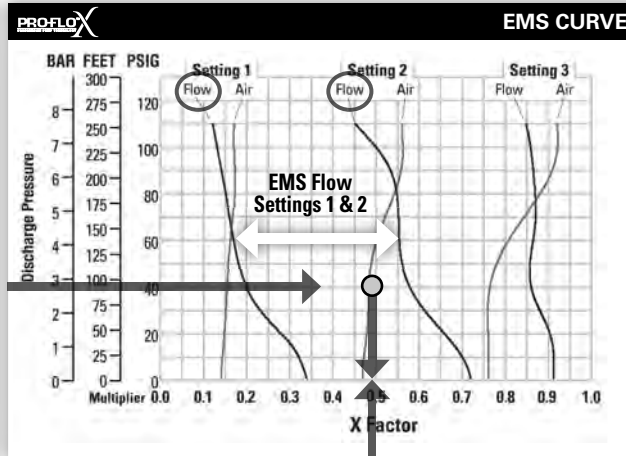


Figure 5

0.49 flow multiplier

This is an example showing how to determine the inlet air pressure and the EMS setting for your Pro-Flo X™ pump to optimize the pump for a specific application. For this example we will be using an application requirement of 18.9 lpm (5 gpm) flow rate against 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure. This example will illustrate how to calculate the air consumption that could be expected at this operational point.

DETERMINE EMS SETTING

Step 1: Establish inlet air pressure. Higher air pressures will typically allow the pump to run more efficiently, however, available plant air pressure can vary greatly. If an operating pressure of 6.9 bar (100 psig) is chosen when plant air frequently dips to 6.2 bar (90 psig) pump performance will vary. Choose an operating pressure that is within your compressed air system's capabilities. For this example we will choose 4.1 bar (60 psig).

Step 2: Determine performance point at setting 4. For this example an inlet air pressure of 4.1 bar (60 psig) inlet air pressure has been chosen. Locate the curve that represents the performance of the pump with 4.1 bar (60 psig) inlet air pressure. Mark the point where this curve crosses the horizontal line representing 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure. After locating this point on the flow curve, draw a vertical line downward until reaching the bottom scale on the chart and identify the flow rate.

In our example it is 38.6 lpm (10.2 gpm). This is the setting 4 flow rate. Observe the location of the performance point relative to air consumption curves and approximate air consumption value. In our example setting 4 air consumption is 24 Nm³/h (14 scfm). See figure 4.

Step 3: Determine flow X Factor. Divide the required flow rate 18.9 lpm (5 gpm) by the setting 4 flow rate 38.6 lpm (10.2 gpm) to determine the flow X Factor for the application.

$$5 \text{ gpm} / 10.2 \text{ gpm} = 0.49 \text{ (flow X Factor)}$$

Step 4: Determine EMS setting from the flow X Factor. Plot the point representing the flow X Factor (0.49) and the application discharge pressure 2.8 bar (40 psig) on the EMS curve. This is done by following the horizontal 2.8 bar (40 psig) psig discharge pressure line until it crosses the vertical 0.49 X Factor line. Typically, this point lies between two flow EMS setting curves (in this case, the point lies between the flow curves for EMS setting 1 and 2). Observe the location of the point relative to the two curves it lies between and approximate the EMS setting (figure 5). For more precise results you can mathematically interpolate between the two curves to determine the optimal EMS setting.

For this example the EMS setting is 1.8.

HOW TO USE THIS EMS CURVE

Example 2.2

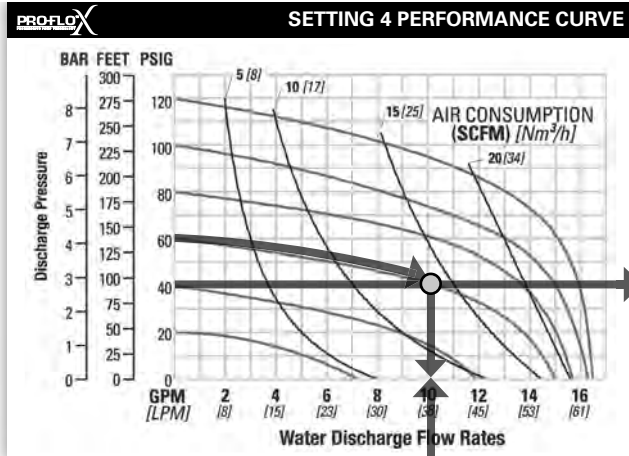


Figure 6

Example data point = **10.2** gpm

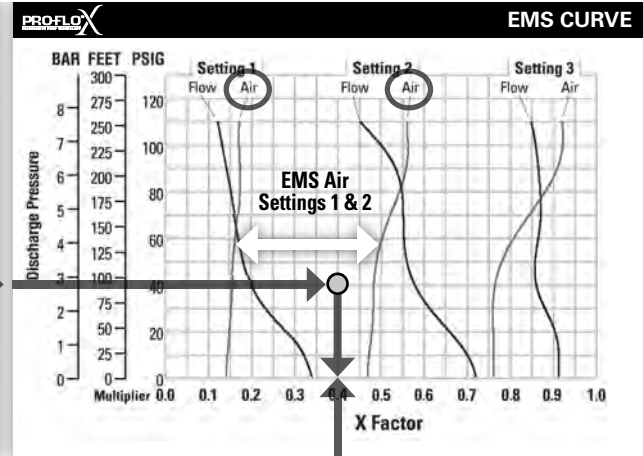


Figure 7

Example data point = **0.40** air multiplier

Determine air consumption at a specific EMS setting.

Step 1: Determine air X Factor. In order to determine the air X Factor, identify the two air EMS setting curves closest to the EMS setting established in example 2.1 (in this case, the point lies between the air curves for EMS setting 1 and 2). The point representing your EMS setting (1.8) must be approximated and plotted on the EMS curve along the horizontal line representing your discharge pressure (in this case, 40 psig). This air point is different than the flow point plotted in example 2.1. After estimating (or interpolating) this point on the curve, draw a vertical line downward until reaching the bottom scale on the chart and identify the air X Factor (figure 7).

For this example the air X Factor is **0.40**

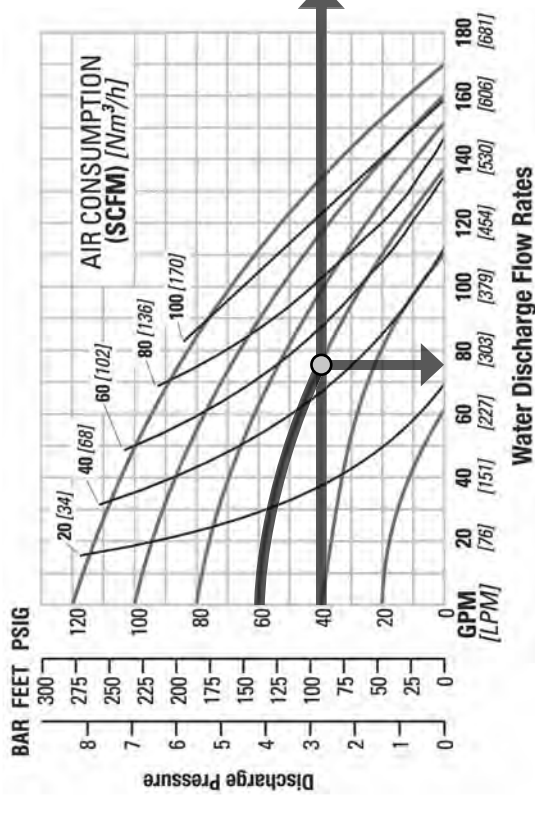
Step 2: Determine air consumption. Multiply your setting 4 air consumption (14 scfm) value by the air X Factor obtained above (0.40) to determine your actual air consumption.

$$14 \text{ scfm} \times 0.40 = 5.6 \text{ SCFM}$$

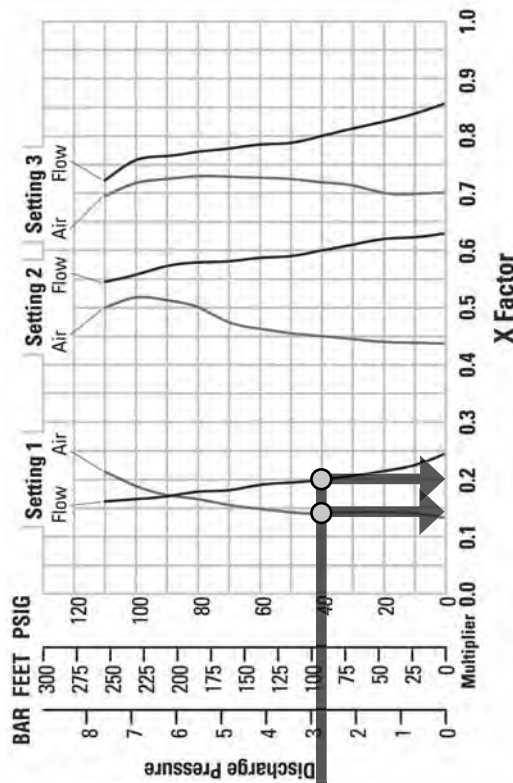
In summary, for an application requiring 18.9 lpm (5 gpm) against 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure, the pump inlet air pressure should be set to 4.1 bar (60 psig) and the EMS dial should be set to 1.8. The pump would then consume 9.5 Nm³/h (5.6 scfm) of compressed air.

PX8 PLASTIC RUBBER-FITTED

SETTING 4 PERFORMANCE CURVE



EMS CURVE



TECHNICAL DATA

Height	.....770 mm (30.3")
Width	.....490 mm (19.3")
Depth	.....356 mm (14.0")
Ship Weight	..... Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
	..... PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs.)
Air Inlet	..... 19 mm (3/4")
Inlet	..... 51 mm (2")
Outlet	..... 51 mm (2")
Suction Lift	..... 7.8 m Dry (25.5')
	..... 8.6 m Wet (28.4')
Disp. Per Stroke	..... 2.6 l (0.70 gal.)
Max. Flow Rate	..... 644 lpm (170.0 gpm)
Max. Size Solids	..... 6.4 mm (1/4")

*Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

The EMS curve allows the pump user to determine flow and air consumption at each EMS setting. For any EMS setting and discharge pressure, the "X factor" is used as a multiplier with the original values from the setting 4 performance curve to calculate the actual flow and air consumption values for that specific EMS setting. Note: you can interpolate between the setting curves for operation at intermediate EMS settings.

EXAMPLE

A PX8 plastic, rubber fitted pump operating at EMS setting 4, achieved a flow rate of 276 lpm (73 gpm) using 82 Nm³/h (48 scfm) of air when run at 4.1 bar (60 psig) air inlet pressure and 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure (See dot on performance curve).

The end user did not require that much flow and wanted to reduce air consumption at his facility. He determined that EMS setting 1 would meet his needs. At 2.8 bar (40 psig) discharge pressure and EMS setting 1, the flow "X factor" is 0.20 and the air "X factor" is 0.14 (see dots on EMS curve).

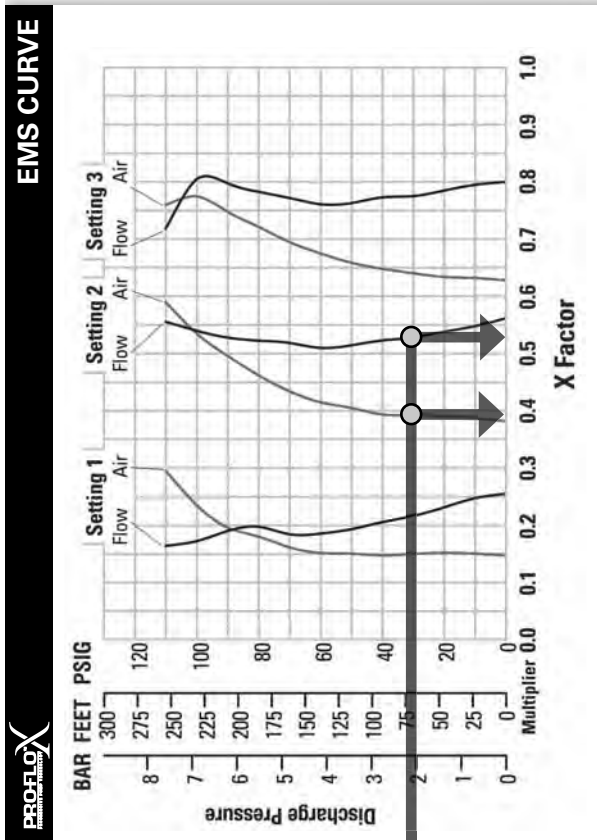
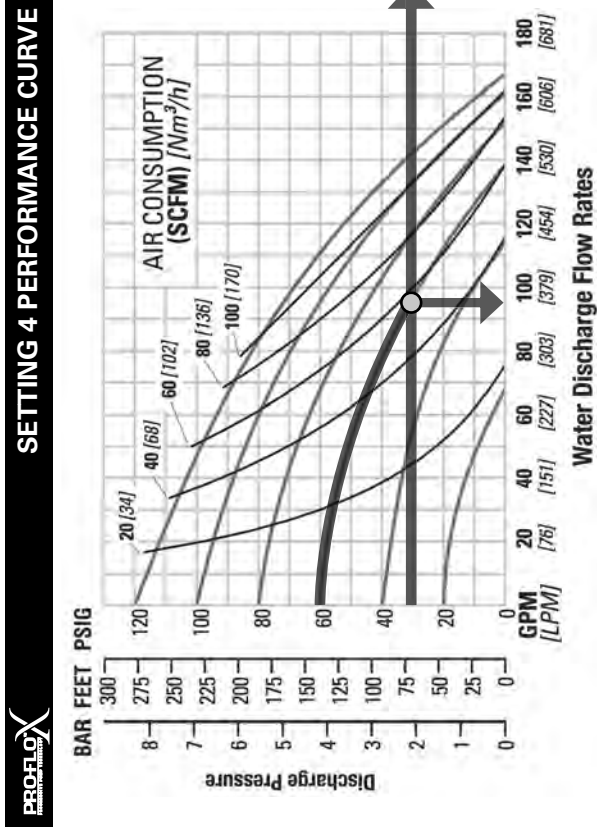
Multiplying the original setting 4 values by the "X factors" provides the setting 1 flow rate of 55 lpm (15 gpm) and an air consumption of 11 Nm³/h (7 scfm). The flow rate was reduced by 80% while the air consumption was reduced by 86%, thus providing increased efficiency.

For a detailed example for how to set your EMS, see beginning of performance curve section.

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.

PX8 PLASTIC TPE-FITTED

PX8 Plastic Performance



TECHNICAL DATA

Height	770 mm (30.3")
Width	490 mm (19.3")
Depth	356 mm (14.0")
Ship Weight	Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
	PVDF 43 kg (95 lbs.)
Air Inlet	19 mm (3/4")
Inlet	51 mm (2")
Outlet	51 mm (2")
Suction Lift	6.2 m Dry (25.5')
	8.6 m Wet (28.4')
Disp. Per Stroke	2.8 l (0.75 gal.)
Max. Flow Rate	633 lpm (167.1 gpm)
Max. Size Solids	6.4 mm (1/4")

*Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

The EMS curve allows the pump user to determine flow and air consumption at each EMS setting. For any EMS setting and discharge pressure, the "X factor" is used as a multiplier with the original values from the setting 4 performance curve to calculate the actual flow and air consumption values for that specific EMS setting. Note: you can interpolate between the setting curves for operation at intermediate EMS settings.

EXAMPLE

A PX8 plastic, TPE fitted pump operating at EMS setting 4, achieved a flow rate of 360 lpm (95 gpm) using 97 Nm³/h (57 scfm) of air when run at 4.1 bar (60 psig) air inlet pressure and 2.1 bar (30 psig) discharge pressure (See dot on performance curve).

The end user did not require that much flow and wanted to reduce air consumption at his facility. He determined that EMS setting 2 would meet his needs. At 2.1 bar (30 psig) discharge pressure and EMS setting 2, the flow "X factor" is 0.51 and the air "X factor" is 0.41 (see dots on EMS curve).

Multiplying the original setting 4 values by the "X factors" provides the setting 2 flow rate of 183 lpm (48 gpm) and an air consumption of 40 Nm³/h (23 scfm). The flow rate was reduced by 49% while the air consumption was reduced by 59%, thus providing increased efficiency.

For a detailed example for how to set your EMS, see beginning of performance curve section.

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

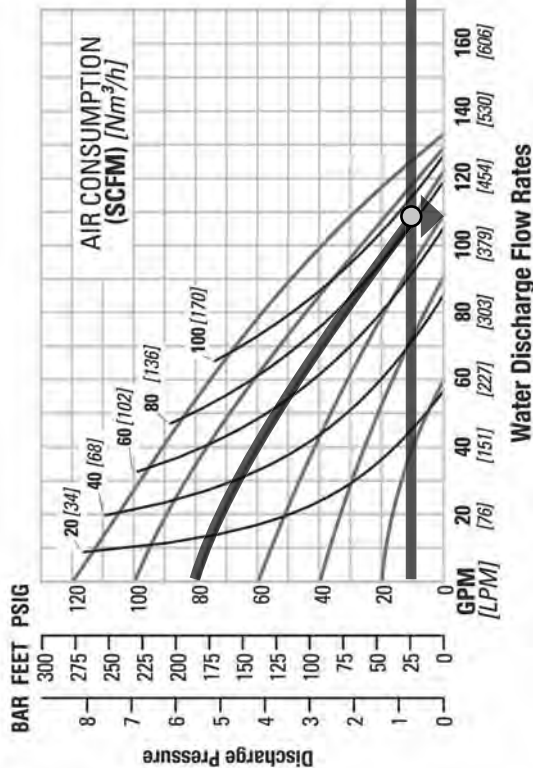
PX8 PLASTIC REDUCED STROKE PTFE-FITTED



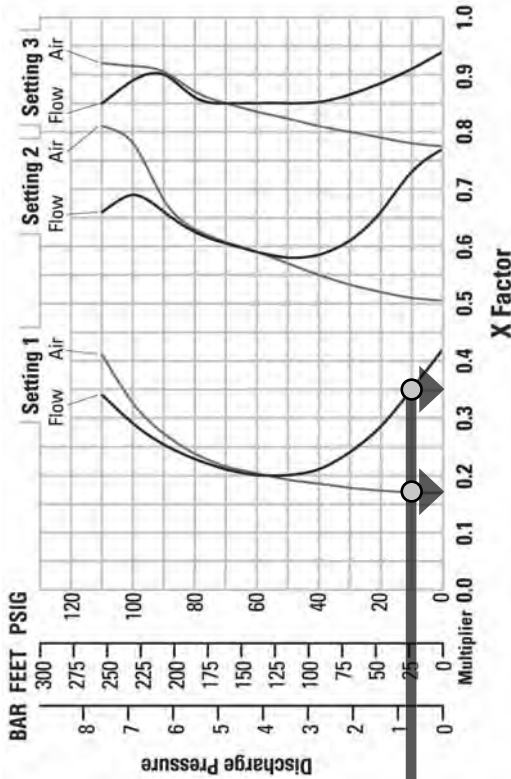
PERFORMANCE



SETTING 4 PERFORMANCE CURVE



EMS CURVE



TECHNICAL DATA

Height	.....770 mm (30.3")
Width	.....490 mm (19.3")
Depth	.....356 mm (14.0")
Ship Weight	..... Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
Air Inlet	..... 19 mm (3/4")
Inlet	..... 51 mm (2")
Outlet	..... 51 mm (2")
Suction Lift	..... 3.8 m Dry (12.5')
.....	..... 9.2 m Wet (30.1')
Disp. Per Stroke	..... 1.8 l (0.47 gal.)
Max. Flow Rate	..... 503 lpm (133 gpm)
Max. Size Solids	..... 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

The EMS curve allows the pump user to determine flow and air consumption at each EMS setting. For any EMS setting and discharge pressure, the "X factor" is used as a multiplier with the original values from the setting 4 performance curve to calculate the actual flow and air consumption values for that specific EMS setting. Note: you can interpolate between the setting curves for operation at intermediate EMS settings.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

EXAMPLE

A PX8 polypropylene, reduced stroke PTFE-fitted pump operating at EMS setting 4, achieved a flow rate of 409 lpm (108 gpm) using 141 Nm³/h (83 scfm) of air when run at 5.5 bar (80 psig) air inlet pressure and 0.7 bar (10 psig) discharge pressure (See dot on performance curve).

The end user did not require that much flow and wanted to reduce air consumption at his facility. He determined that EMS setting 1 would meet his needs. At 0.7 bar (10 psig) discharge pressure and EMS setting 1, the flow "X factor" is 0.35 and the air "X factor" is 0.17 (see dots on EMS curve).

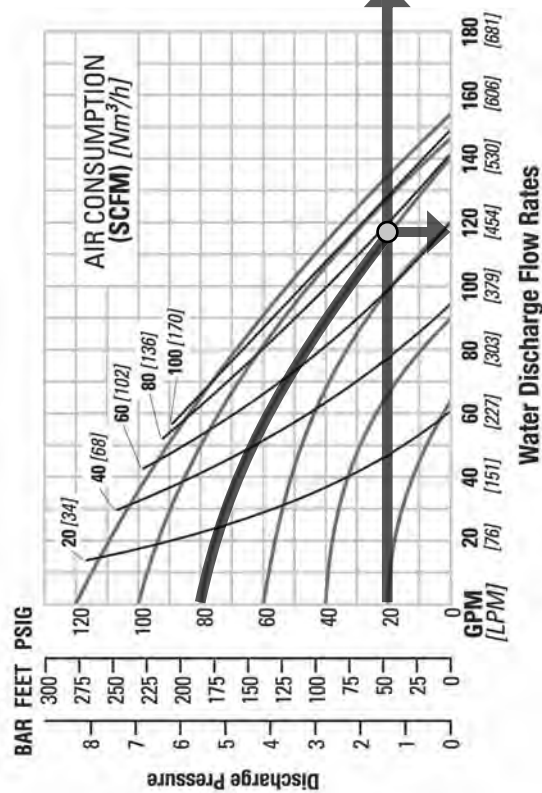
Multiplying the original setting 4 values by the "X factors" provides the setting 1 flow rate of 143 lpm (38 gpm) and an air consumption of 24 Nm³/h (14 scfm). The flow rate was reduced by 65% while the air consumption was reduced by 83%, thus providing increased efficiency.

For a detailed example for how to set your EMS, see beginning of performance curve section.

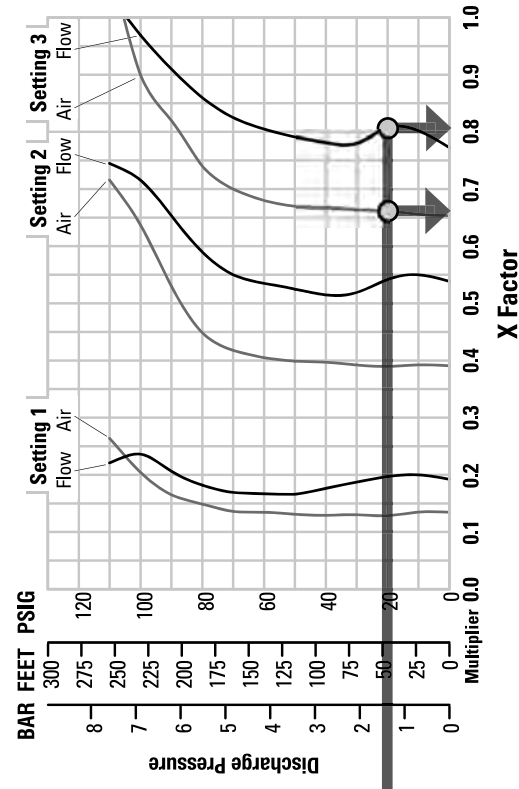
Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.

PX8 PLASTIC FULL STROKE PTFE-FITTED

SETTING 4 PERFORMANCE CURVE



EMS CURVE



TECHNICAL DATA

Height	.....770 mm (30.3")
Width	.....490 mm (19.3")
Depth	.....356 mm (14.0")
Ship Weight	..... Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
Air Inlet	..... 19 mm (3/4")
Inlet	..... 51 mm (2")
Outlet	..... 51 mm (2")
Suction Lift	..... 6.6m Dry (21.8')
	..... 8.6 m Wet (28.4')
Disp. Per Stroke	..... 2.6 l (0.68 gal.) ¹
Max. Flow Rate	..... 583 lpm (154.1 gpm)
Max. Size Solids	..... 6.4 mm (1/4")

¹Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

The EMS curve allows the pump user to determine flow and air consumption at each EMS setting. For any EMS setting and discharge pressure, the "X factor" is used as a multiplier with the original values from the setting 4 performance curve to calculate the actual flow and air consumption values for that specific EMS setting. Note: you can interpolate between the setting curves for operation at intermediate EMS settings.

EXAMPLE

A PX8 Polypropylene, full stroke PTFE fitted pump operating at EMS setting 4, achieved a flow rate of 447 lpm (118 gpm) using 133 Nm³/h (78 scfm) of air when run at 5.5 bar (80 psig) air inlet pressure and 1.4 bar (20 psig) discharge pressure (See dot on performance curve).

The end user did not require that much flow and wanted to reduce air consumption at his facility. He determined that EMS setting 3 would meet his needs. At 1.4 bar (20 psig) discharge pressure and EMS setting 3, the flow "X factor" is 0.81, and the air "X factor" is 0.66 (see dots on EMS curve).

Multiplying the original setting 4 values by the "X factors" provides the setting 3 flow rate of 362 lpm (96 gpm) and an air consumption of 87 Nm³/h (51 scfm). The flow rate was reduced by 19% while the air consumption was reduced by 34%, thus providing increased efficiency.

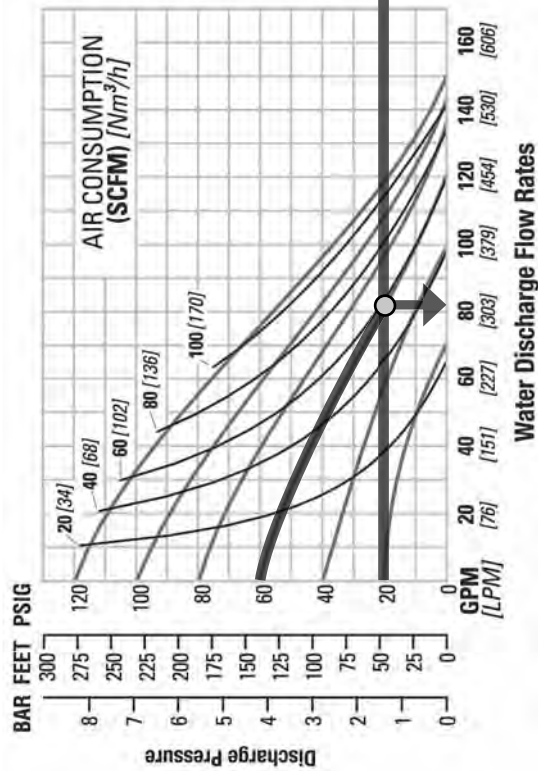
For a detailed example for how to set your EMS, see beginning of performance curve section.

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.

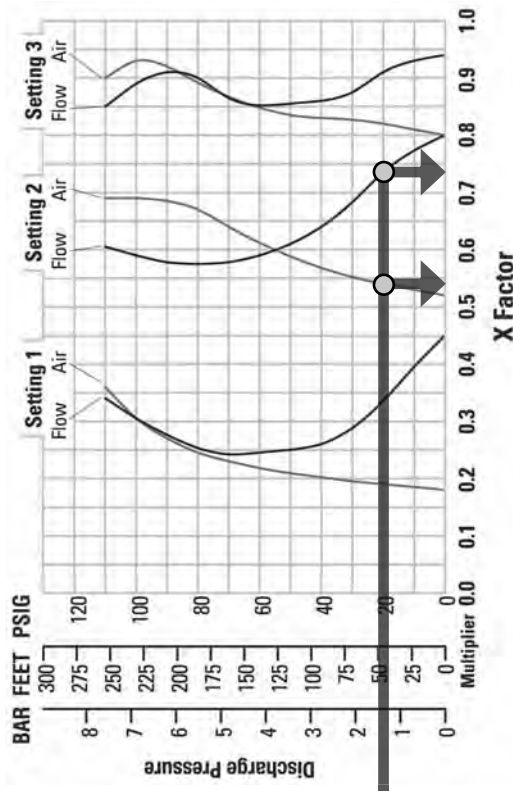
The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

PX8 PLASTIC ULTRA-FLEX™ FITTED

SETTING 4 PERFORMANCE CURVE



EMS CURVE



TECHNICAL DATA

Height	770 mm (30.3")
Width	490 mm (19.3")
Depth	356 mm (14.0")
Ship Weight	Polypropylene 34 kg (75 lbs.)
Air Inlet	19 mm (3/4")
Inlet	51 mm (2")
Outlet	51 mm (2")
Suction Lift	5.7 m Dry (18.7')
.....	9.2 m Wet (30.1')
Disp. Per Stroke	2.0 l (0.52 gal.)
Max. Flow Rate	568 lpm (150 gpm)
Max. Size Solids	6.4 mm (1/4")

*Displacement per stroke was calculated at 4.8 bar (70 psig) air inlet pressure against a 2.1 bar (30 psig) head pressure

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

The EMS curve allows the pump user to determine flow and air consumption at each EMS setting. For any EMS setting and discharge pressure, the "X factor" is used as a multiplier with the original values from the setting 4 performance curve to calculate the actual flow and air consumption values for that specific EMS setting. Note: you can interpolate between the setting curves for operation at intermediate EMS settings.

The Efficiency Management System (EMS) can be used to optimize the performance of your Wilden pump for specific applications. The pump is delivered with the EMS adjusted to setting 4, which allows maximum flow.

EXAMPLE

A PX8 polypropylene, Ultra-Flex-fitted pump operating at EMS setting 4, achieved a flow rate of 307 lpm (81 gpm) using 99 Nm³/h (58 scfm) of air when run at 4.1 bar (60 psig) air inlet pressure and 1.4 bar (20 psig) discharge pressure (See dot on performance curve).

The end user did not require that much flow and wanted to reduce air consumption at his facility. He determined that EMS setting 2 would meet his needs. At 1.4 bar (20 psig) discharge pressure and EMS setting 2, the flow "X factor" is 0.74 and the air "X factor" is 0.54 (see dots on EMS curve).

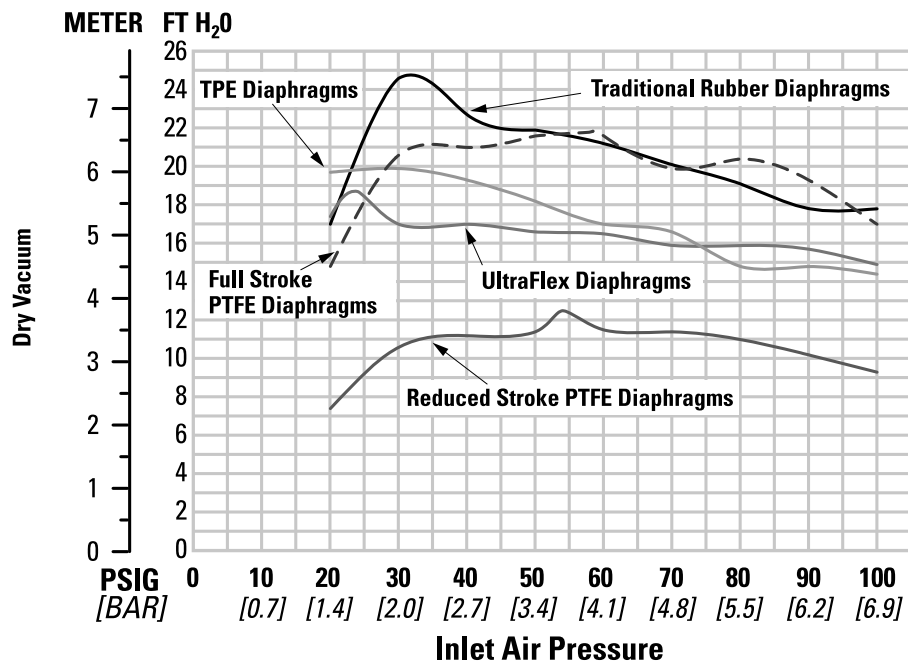
Multiplying the original setting 4 values by the "X factors" provides the setting 2 flow rate of 227 lpm (60 gpm) and an air consumption of 53 Nm³/h (31 scfm). The flow rate was reduced by 40% while the air consumption was reduced by 69%, thus providing increased efficiency.

For a detailed example for how to set your EMS, see beginning of performance curve section.

Caution: Do not exceed 8.6 bar (125 psig) air supply pressure.

SUCTION LIFT CURVE

PX8 PLASTIC SUCTION LIFT CAPABILITY



SUGGESTED INSTALLATION

The P8 and PX8 have a 51 mm (2") inlet and 51 mm (2") outlet and is designed for flows to 587 lpm (155 gpm). The **P8 and PX8 Plastic** pump is manufactured with wetted parts of pure, unpigmented PVDF or polypropylene. A variety of diaphragms and o-rings are available to satisfy temperature, chemical compatibility, abrasion and flex concerns.

The suction pipe size should be at least 51 mm (2") diameter or larger if highly viscous material is being pumped. The suction hose must be non-collapsible, reinforced type as the P8 and PX8 are is capable of pulling a high vacuum. Discharge piping should be at least 51 mm (2"); larger diameter can be used to reduce friction losses. It is critical that all fittings and connections are airtight or a reduction or loss of pump suction capability will result.

For **P8 & PX8 Plastic** models, Wilden offers 150 lb. flanges. The following details should be noted when mating these to pipe works:

- A 60–80 shore gasket that covers the entire flange face should be used.
- The gasket should be between 1.91 mm (.075") and 4.45 mm (.175") thickness.
- Mating flanges with flat as opposed to raised surfaces should be used for proper mechanical sealing.
- The flanges should be tightened to a minimum of 6.8 N-m (5 ft-lbs) but no more than 13.5 N-m (10 ft-lbs).

INSTALLATION: 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 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 five 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 (see Section 5). Use air pressure up to a maximum of 8.6 bar (125 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, thus allowing trapped air to bleed off and improving pump performance. Pumping volume can be set by counting the number of strokes per minute and multiplying by displacement per stroke.

Sound levels are reduced below OSHA specifications using the standard Wilden muffler. Other mufflers can be used but usually reduce pump performance.

ELEVATION: Selecting a site that is well within the pump's dynamic lift capability will assure that loss-of-prime troubles 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 problems 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 so as to keep friction losses within practical limits. All piping should be supported independently of the pump. In addition, the piping should be aligned so as to avoid placing stresses 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 should be installed to protect the pump, piping and gauges from surges and water hammer.

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.

For P8 and PX8 Plastic models, a non-raised surfaced-flange adapter should be utilized when mating to the pump's inlet and discharge manifolds for proper sealing.

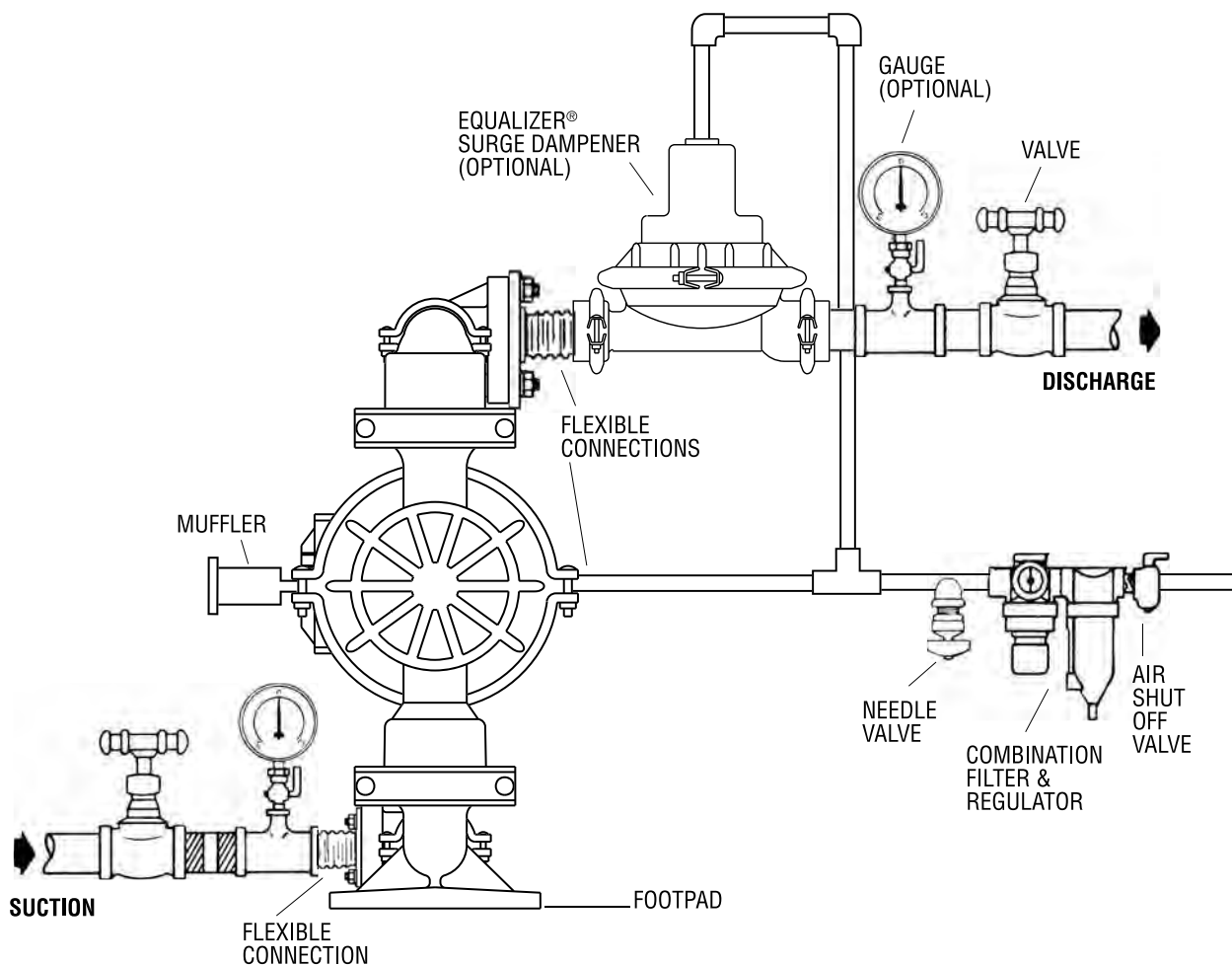
The P8 cannot be used in submersible applications.

Pro-Flo X™ can be used in submersible applications when using the PX single point exhaust option. If the pump is to be used in a self-priming application, be 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 consult Wilden distributors for specifics.

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 10 psig and higher.

THE P8 AND PX8 WILL PASS 6.4 MM (1/4") SOLIDS. WHENEVER THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT LARGER SOLID OBJECTS MAY BE SUCKED INTO THE PUMP, A STRAINER SHOULD BE USED ON THE SUCTION LINE.

CAUTION: DO NOT EXCEED 8.6 BAR (125 PSIG) AIR SUPPLY PRESSURE.



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.

NOTE: In the event of a power failure, the shutoff valve should be closed, if the restarting of the pump is not desirable once power is regained.

SUGGESTED OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

OPERATION: The P8 and PX8 are pre-lubricated, and do 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 ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS.

Pump discharge rate can be controlled by limiting the volume and/or pressure of the air supply to the pump (preferred method). 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 P8 and PX8 pump run solely on compressed air and does 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.

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 recommended 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 which would obstruct the movement of internal parts.
5. Check for sticking ball check valves. If material being pumped is not compatible with pump elastomers, swelling may occur. Replace ball check valves and seals with proper elastomers. Also, as the check valve balls wear out, they become smaller and can become stuck in the seats. In this case, replace balls and seats.
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; slow pump speed down to allow thick material to flow into the 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 ball check valves. If material being pumped is not compatible with pump elastomers, swelling may occur. Replace ball check valves and seals with proper elastomers. Also, as the check valve balls wear out, they become smaller and can become stuck in the seats. In this case, replace balls and seats.

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 8C.)
3. Check tightness of clamp bands 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.

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.

The Wilden P8 and PX8 have a 51 mm (2") inlet and outlet and are designed for flows up to 587 lpm (155 gpm). Its air distribution system is based on a revolutionary design which increases reliability and performance. The model P8 and PX8 are available in injection molded polypropylene.

TOOLS REQUIRED:

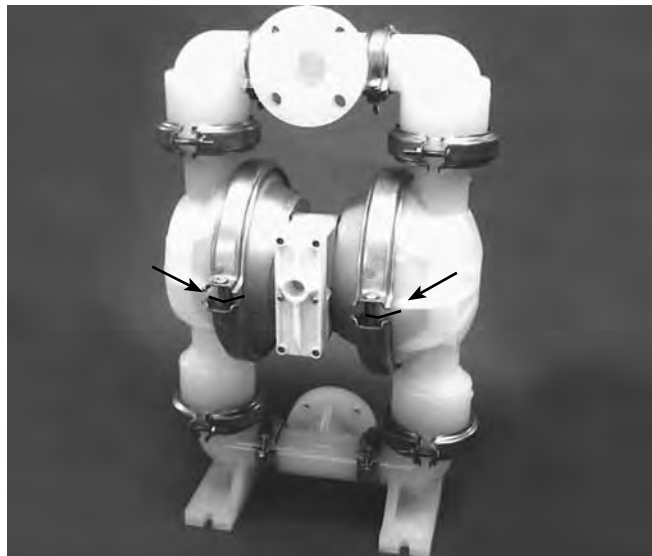
1/2" Wrench

11/16" Wrench

Adjustable Wrench

Vise equipped with soft jaws (such as plywood, plastic or other suitable material)

NOTE: The model used for these instructions incorporates rubber diaphragms, balls, and seats. Models with PTFE diaphragms, balls and seats are the same except where noted.



DISASSEMBLY:

Figure 1

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.

Figure 2

Utilizing a 1/2" wrench, remove the two small clamp bands that fasten the discharge manifold to the liquid chambers.



Step 3.

Figure 3

Remove the discharge manifold to expose the valve balls and seats. Inspect ball cage area of manifold for excessive wear or damage.



Step 4.

Figure 4

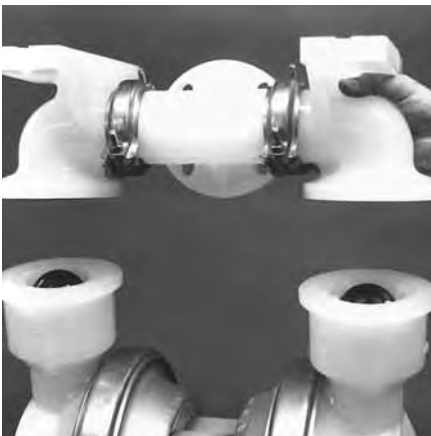
Remove the discharge valve balls and seats from the liquid chambers and inspect for nicks, gouges, chemical attack or abrasive wear. Replace worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



Step 5.

Figure 5

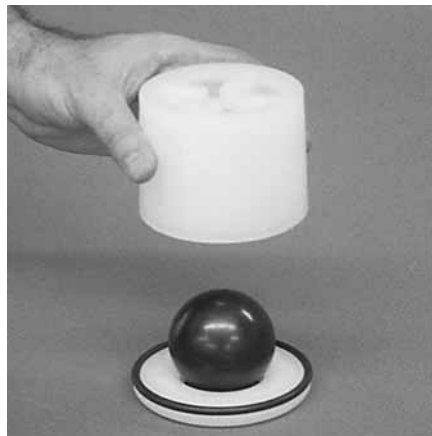
Remove the two small clamp bands which fasten the intake manifold to the liquid chambers.



Step 6.

Figure 6

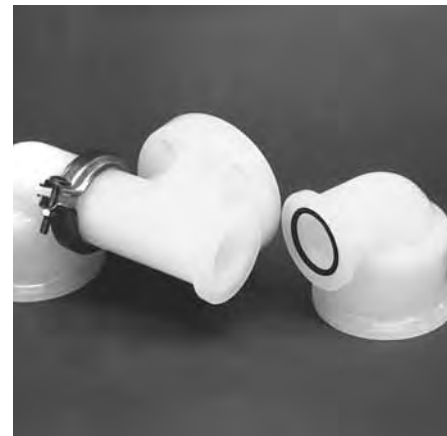
Lift intake manifold from liquid chambers and center section to expose intake valve balls and seats. Inspect ball cage area of liquid chambers for excessive wear or damage.



Step 7.

Figure 7

Inspect ball guide bushing, ball, seat and o-ring for nicks, gouges, chemical attack or abrasive wear. Replace worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



Step 8.

Figure 8

Remove small manifold clamp bands to inspect manifold o-rings.



Step 9. *Figure 9*

Remove one set of large clamp bands which secure one liquid chamber to the center section.



Step 10. *Figure 10*

Lift liquid chamber away from center section to expose diaphragm and outer piston.



Step 11. *Figure 11*

Using an adjustable wrench, or by rotating the diaphragm by hand, remove the diaphragm assembly.



Step 12. *Figure 12*



Figure 13

NOTE: Due to varying torque values, one of the following two situations may occur: 1) The outer piston, diaphragm and inner piston remain attached to the shaft and the entire assembly can be removed from the center section (*Figure 12*). 2) The outer piston, diaphragm and inner piston separate from the shaft which remains connected to the opposite side diaphragm assembly (*Figure 13*). Repeat disassembly instructions for the opposite liquid chamber. Inspect diaphragm assembly and shaft for signs of wear or chemical attack. Replace all worn parts with genuine Wilden parts for reliable performance.



Step 13. *Figure 14*

To remove diaphragm assembly from shaft, secure shaft with soft jaws (a vise fitted with plywood, plastic or other suitable material) to ensure shaft is not nicked, scratched or gouged. Using an adjustable wrench or by hand, remove diaphragm assembly from shaft.

PRO-FLO® AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADS) DISASSEMBLY

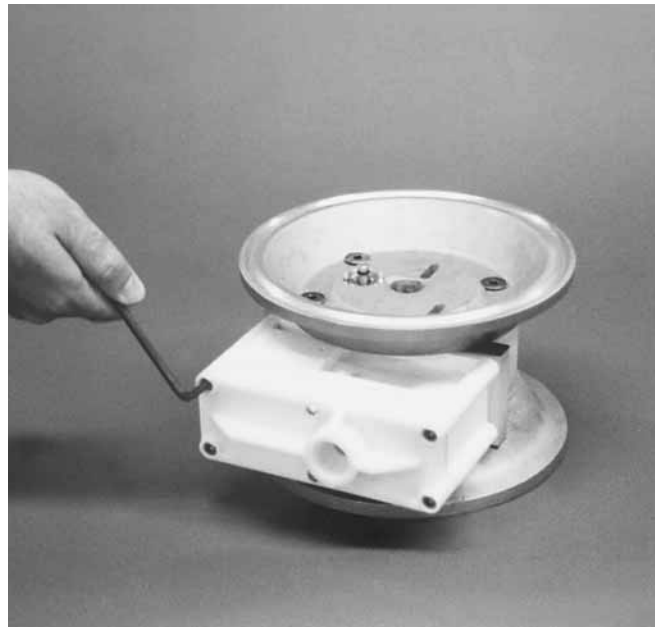
AIR VALVE DISASSEMBLY:

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 hazardous effects of contact with your process fluid.

The Wilden Plastic P8 utilizes a revolutionary Pro-Flo® air distribution system. A 13 mm (1/2") air inlet connects the air supply to the center section. Proprietary composite seals reduce the coefficient of friction and allow the P8 to run lube-free. Constructed of Acetal, the Pro-Flo® air distribution system is designed to perform in on/off, non-freezing, non-stalling, tough duty applications.

TOOLS REQUIRED:

3/16" Hex Head Wrench
7/32" Hex Head Wrench
Snap Ring Pliers
Phillips Head Screwdriver
O-ring Pick



Step 1.

Figure 1

Loosen the air valve bolts utilizing a 3/16" hex head wrench and then remove muffer plate screws with a Phillips head screwdriver.



Step 2.

Figure 2

Remove muffer plate and air valve bolts from air valve assembly exposing muffer gasket for inspection. Replace if necessary.



Step 3.

Figure 3

Lift away air valve assembly and remove air valve gasket for inspection. Replace if necessary.

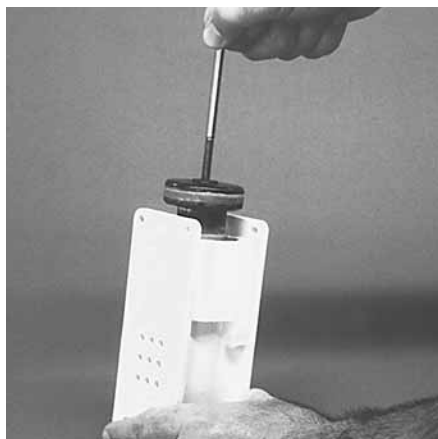


Step 4.

Figure 4

Remove air valve end cap to expose air valve spool by simply lifting up on end cap once air valve bolts are removed.

PRO-FLO® AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADS) DISASSEMBLY



Step 5. *Figure 5*

Remove air valve spool from air valve body by threading one air valve bolt into the end of the spool and gently sliding the spool out of the air valve body. Inspect seals for signs of wear and replace entire assembly if necessary. Use caution when handling air valve spool to prevent damaging seals.

NOTE: Seals should not be removed from assembly.

Seals are not sold separately.



Step 6. *Figure 6*

Remove pilot spool retaining snap ring on both sides of center section with snap ring pliers.



Step 7. *Figure 7*

Remove air chamber bolts with 7/32" hex head wrench.



Step 8. *Figure 8*

Remove pilot spool bushing from center block.

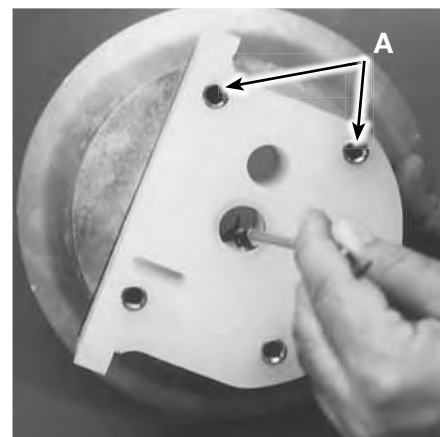


Step 9. *Figure 9*

With o-ring pick, gently remove pilot spool retaining o-ring. Replace if necessary. Gently remove pilot spool from bushing and inspect spool and seals for nicks, gouges or other signs of wear. Replace pilot sleeve assembly or outer bushing o-rings if necessary.

NOTE: Seals should not be removed from pilot spool.

Seals are not sold separately.



Step 10. *Figure 10*

Check center block glyd rings for signs of wear. If necessary, remove glyd rings with o-ring pick and replace.

NOTE: Threaded sleeves (see A — Figure 10) are removable and can be replaced if necessary. Sleeves can be press fit by hand.

PRO-FLO X™ AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADS) DISASSEMBLY



Step 1. *Figure 1*

Loosen the air valve bolts using a 3/16" hex wrench.



Step 2. *Figure 2*

Remove air valve bolts, muffler plate, and air valve assembly exposing muffler gasket and air valve gasket. Replace if necessary.



Step 3. *Figure 3*

Remove air valve end cap to expose the large end of air valve spool by simply lifting up on the air valve end cap once the bolts have been removed.



Step 4. *Figure 4*

Remove air valve spool from air valve body by threading one air valve bolt into the end of the spool and gently sliding the spool out of the air valve body. Inspect seals for signs of wear and replace entire assembly if necessary. Use caution when handling air valve spool to prevent damaging seals.

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



Step 5. *Figure 5*

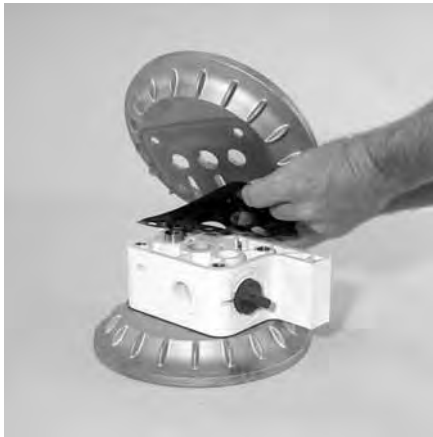
Remove pilot spool retaining snap ring on both sides of the center section using snap ring pliers.



Step 6-6A. *Figure 6*

Remove the air chamber bolts using a 1/4" hex wrench.

PRO-FLO X™ AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADS) DISASSEMBLY



Step 7. *Figure 7*

Remove the air chamber and inspect air chamber gaskets (2). Replace if necessary.



Step 8. *Figure 8*

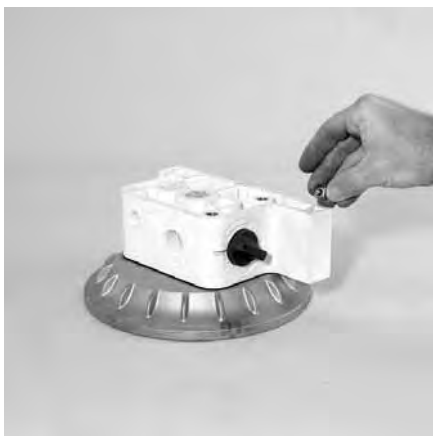
Remove the pilot spool from the center section.



Step 9. *Figure 9*

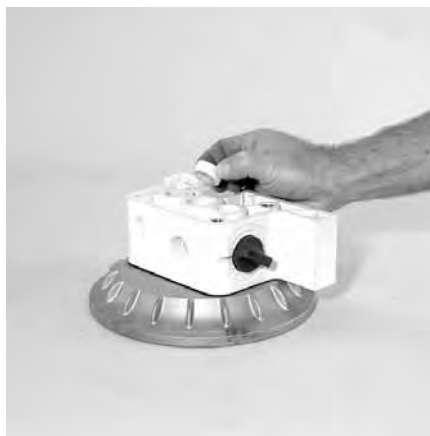
With o-ring pick, gently remove the o-ring from the opposite side of the "center hole" cut on the spool. Gently remove the pilot spool from sleeve and inspect for nicks or gouges and other signs of wear. Replace pilot sleeve assembly or outer sleeve o-rings if necessary. During re-assembly never insert the pilot spool into the sleeve with the "center cut" side first, this end incorporates the urethane o-ring and will be damaged as it slides over the ports cut in the sleeve.

NOTE: Seals should not be removed from pilot spool. Seals are not sold separately.



Step 10. *Figure 10*

Once the air chambers have been removed, the square air valve nuts (6) may be removed or replaced if necessary.



Step 11. *Figure 11*

Remove and inspect the shaft bushings (2) replace if necessary.



Step 12. *Figure 12*

Inspect center block Glyd rings (2) for wear. If replacement is necessary, use an o-ring pick to remove the used Glyd rings then replace with genuine Wilden replacement parts.

ASSEMBLY:

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. Please find the applicable torque specifications on this page. 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 bushing to ensure no damage is done to new glyd ring seals.
- A small amount NLGI grade 2 white EP bearing grease can be applied to the muffler and air valve gaskets to locate 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 bolts should be lubed to reduce the possibility of seizing during tightening.
- Use a mallet to tamp lightly on the large clamp bands to seat the diaphragm before tightening.

MAXIMUM TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

Description of Part	Plastic Pumps
Air Valve	P8 5.1 N•m [45 in-lbs] / PX8 5.1 N•m [45 in-lbs]
Outer Piston (Traditional)	81.3 N•m [60 ft-lbs]
Outer Piston (Ultra-Flex™)	47.5 N•m [35 ft-lbs]
Small Clamp Band	9.6 N•m [85 in-lbs]
Large Clamp Band (Rubber-Fitted)	18.6 N•m [165 in-lbs]
Large Clamp Band (Teflon®-Fitted)	18.6 N•m [165 in-lbs]
Air Chamber Screws	47.5 N•m [35 ft-lbs]

GLYD RING 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 kidney bean shape. (See Figure B.)
- Lightly clamp the pliers together to hold the seal into 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 seal.

Figure A

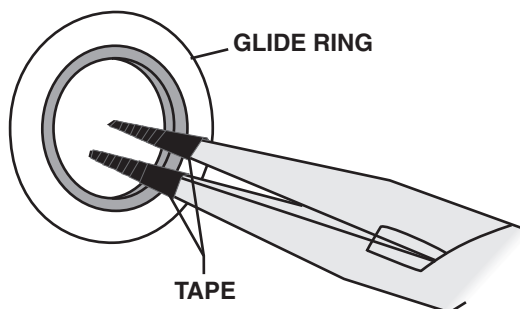
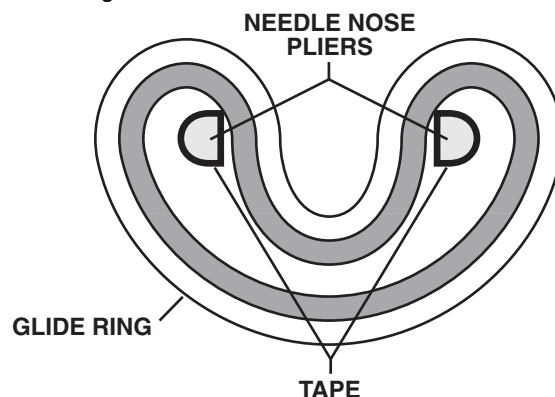


Figure B



GASKET KIT INSTALLATION

Polypropylene pumps come with expanded PTFE tape for liquid chambers (P/N 08-9500-99). Carefully prepare sealing surfaces by removing all debris and foreign matter from

diaphragm bead and all mating surfaces. If necessary, smooth or deburr all sealing surfaces. Mating surfaces must be properly aligned in order to ensure positive sealing characteristics.



Step 1. *Figure 1*

Gently remove the adhesive covering from the back of the PTFE tape. Ensure that the adhesive strip remains attached to the PTFE tape.



Step 2. *Figure 2*

Starting at any point, place the PTFE tape in the center of the diaphragm bead groove on the liquid chamber and press lightly on the tape to ensure that the adhesive holds it in place during assembly. Do not stretch the tape during placement in center of diaphragm bead groove.



Step 3. *Figure 3*

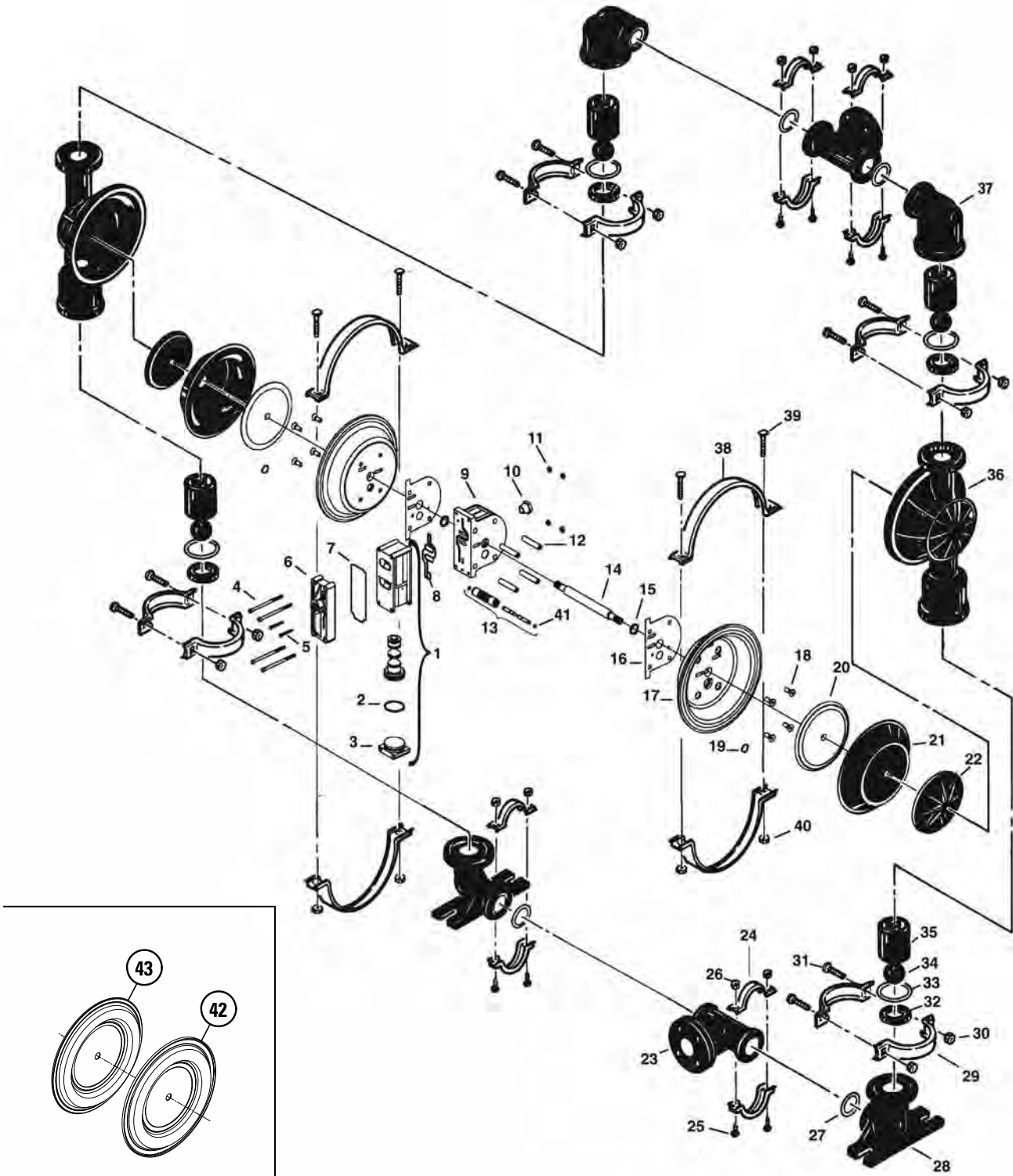
The ends of the tape should overlap approximately 13 mm (1/2"). Proceed to install the PTFE tape on the remaining liquid chamber.

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

P8 PLASTIC

FULL STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW



FULL STROKE PTFE-FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

P8 PLASTIC

FULL STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

PARTS LISTING

Item #	Part Description	Qty. per Pump	P8/PKAPP P/N	P8/PKAPP/0502 P/N
1	Pro-Flo® Air Valve Assembly ¹	1	04-2000-20-700	04-2000-20-700
2	O-Ring (-225), End Cap (1.859" x .139")	1	04-2390-52-700	04-2390-52-700
3	End Cap, Pro-Flo®	1	04-2330-20-700	04-2330-20-700
4	Screw, HHC, Air Valve (1/4" x 4.5")	4	01-6000-03	01-6000-05
5	Screw, SHCS, 10-16 x 1 3/4"	2	04-6351-03	04-6351-03
6	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo®	1	04-3180-20-700	04-3180-20-700
7	Gasket, Muffler Plate	1	04-3500-52-700	04-3500-52-700
8	Gasket, Air Valve	1	04-2600-52-700	04-2600-52-700
9	Center Section Assembly	1	04-3110-20	04-3110-20
10	Bushing, Reducer	1	04-6950-20-700	04-6950-20-700
11	Nut, Square, 1/4"-20	4	00-6505-03	00-6505-03
12	Sleeve, Threaded, Pro-Flo® Center Block	4	04-7710-08	04-7710-08
13	Removable Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
14	Shaft, Pro-Flo®	1	08-3812-03	08-3812-03
15	Glyd Ring	2	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225
16	Gasket, Center Block, Pro-Flo®	2	04-3526-52	04-3526-52
17	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo®	2	08-3651-01	08-3651-01
18	Screw, HSFHS, 3/8"-16 x 1"	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-08
19	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
20	Inner Piston	2	08-3700-01	08-3700-01
21	Diaphragm	2	*	*
22	Outer Piston	2	08-4550-21-500	08-4550-21-500
23	Manifold Tee Section	2	08-5160-20	08-5160-20
24	Small Clamp Band Assy.	4	08-7100-03-500	08-7100-05-500
25	Small HHC Screw (5/16"-18 x 2")	8	08-6050-03-500	08-6050-05-500
26	Small Square Nut	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
27	Manifold O-Ring	4	*	*
28	Inlet Elbow	2	08-5220-20	08-5220-20
29	Medium Clamp Band Assy.	4	08-7200-03-500	08-7200-05-500
30	Medium Hex Nut (5/16"-18)	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
31	Medium Carriage Bolt (5/16"-18 x 2 1/4")	8	04-6070-03	04-6070-05
32	Valve Seat	4	08-1120-20-500	08-1120-20-500
33	Valve Seat, O-Ring (2.609" x .139")	4	*	*
34	Valve Ball	4	*	*
35	Ball Guide Bushing	4	08-5350-20-500	08-5350-20-500
36	Liquid Chamber	2	08-5000-20	08-5000-20
37	Discharge Elbow	2	08-5230-20	08-5230-20
38	Large Clamp Band Assy.	2	08-7300-03-500	08-7300-05-500
39	Large Carriage Bolt	4	08-6070-03-500	08-6070-05-500
40	Large Hex Nut (3/8"-16)	4	08-6450-03	08-6420-05
41	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring	2	08-2650-49-700	08-2650-49-700
42	Diaphragm, Full Stroke PTFE, Primary	2	04-1040-55	04-1040-55
43	Diaphragm, Full Stroke PTFE, Back-Up	2	*	*

*See Section 9 — Elastomer Chart

¹Air Valve Assembly includes items 2 and 3.

0502 Specialty Code = PFA-Coated Hardware

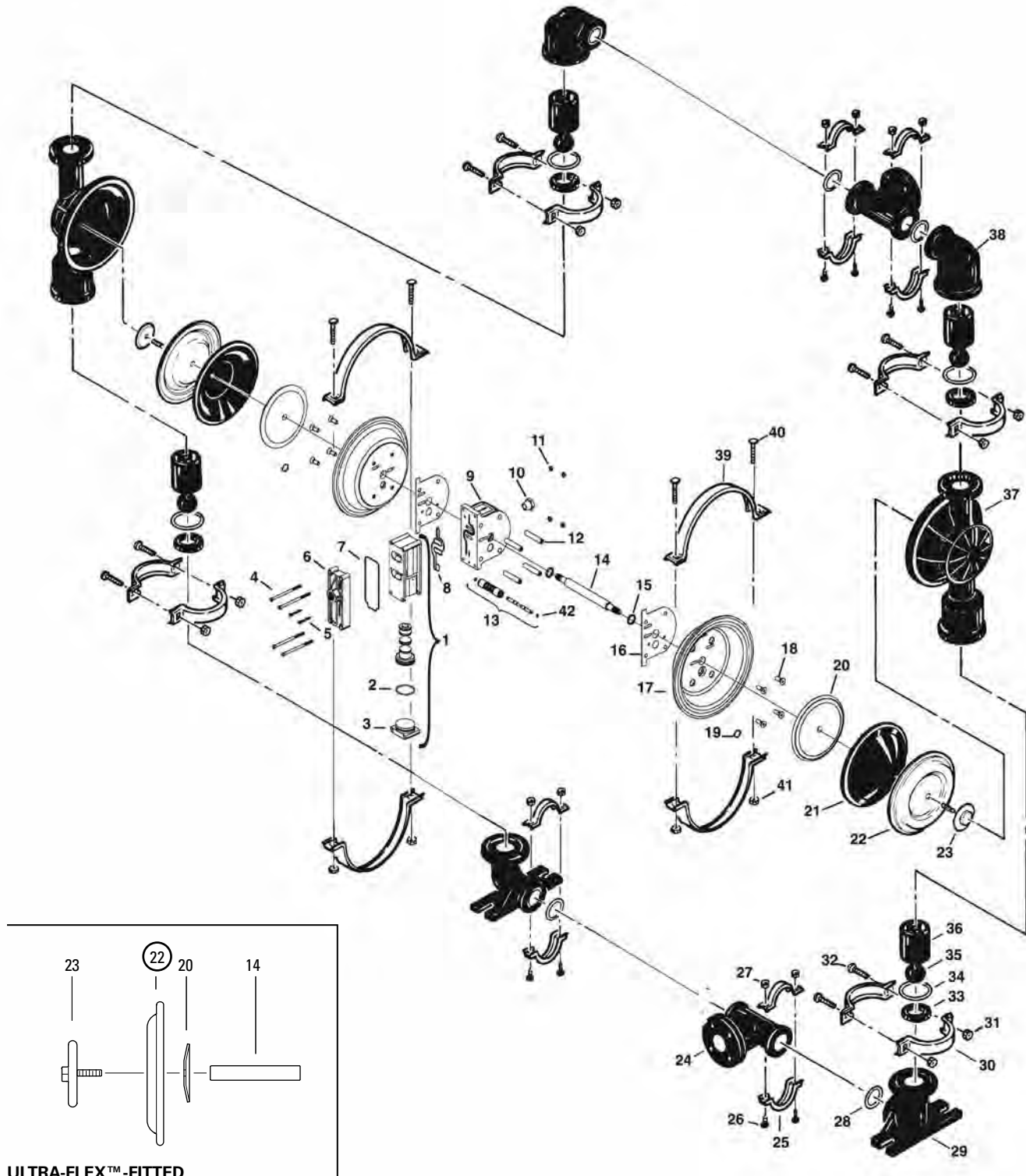
All boldface items are primary wear parts.

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

P8 PLASTIC

REDUCED STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW



ULTRA-FLEX™ -FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

P8 PLASTIC

REDUCED STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

PARTS LISTING

Item #	Part Description	Qty. per Pump	P8/PKAPP P/N	P8/PKAPP/0502 P/N
1	Pro-Flo® Air Valve Assembly¹	1	04-2000-20-700	04-2000-20-700
2	O-Ring (-225), End Cap (1.859" x .139")	1	04-2390-52-700	04-2390-52-700
3	End Cap, Pro-Flo®	1	04-2330-20-700	04-2330-20-700
4	Screw, HHC, Air Valve (1/4" x 4.5")	4	01-6000-03	01-6000-05
5	Screw, SHCS, 10-16 x 1 3/4"	2	04-6351-03	04-6351-03
6	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo®	1	04-3180-20-700	04-3180-20-700
7	Gasket, Muffler Plate	1	04-3500-52-700	04-3500-52-700
8	Gasket, Air Valve	1	04-2600-52-700	04-2600-52-700
9	Center Section Assembly	1	04-3110-20	04-3110-20
10	Bushing, Reducer	1	04-6950-20-700	04-6950-20-700
11	Nut, Square, 1/4"-20	4	00-6505-03	00-6505-03
12	Sleeve, Threaded, Pro-Flo® Center Block	4	04-7710-08	04-7710-08
13	Removable Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
14	Shaft, Pro-Flo®	1	08-3840-09	08-3840-09
	Shaft, Pro-Flo®, Ultra-Flex™	1	08-3841-03	08-3841-03
15	Glyd Ring	2	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225
16	Gasket, Center Block, Pro-Flo®	2	04-3526-52	04-3526-52
17	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo®	2	08-3651-01	08-3651-01
18	Screw, HSFHS, 3/8"-16 x 1"	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-08
19	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
20	Inner Piston	2	08-3750-01	08-3750-01
	Inner Piston, Ultra-Flex™	2	08-3761-01	08-3761-01
21	Diaphragm, Back-up	2	*	*
22	Diaphragm	2	*	*
23	Outer Piston	2	08-4600-21-500	08-4600-21-500
	Outer Piston, Ultra-Flex™	2	08-4560-21	08-4560-21
24	Manifold Tee Section	2	08-5160-20	08-5160-20
25	Small Clamp Band Assy.	4	08-7100-03-500	08-7100-05-500
26	Small HHC Screw (5/16"-18)	8	08-6050-03-500	08-6050-05-500
27	Small Square Nut	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
28	Manifold O-Ring	4	08-1300-60-500	08-1300-60-500
29	Inlet Elbow	2	08-5220-20	08-5220-20
30	Medium Clamp Band Assy.	4	08-7200-03-500	08-7200-05-500
31	Medium Hex Nut (5/16"-18)	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
32	Medium Carriage Bolt (5/16"-18 x 2 1/4")	8	04-6070-03	04-6070-05
33	Valve Seat	4	08-1120-20-500	08-1120-20-500
34	Valve Seat, O-Ring (2.609" x .139")	4	08-1200-60-500	08-1200-60-500
35	Valve Ball	4	08-1080-55	08-1080-55
36	Ball Guide Bushing	4	08-5350-20-500	08-5350-20-500
37	Liquid Chamber	2	08-5000-20	08-5000-20
38	Discharge Elbow	2	08-5230-20	08-5230-20
39	Large Clamp Band Assy.	2	08-7300-03-500	08-7300-05-500
40	Large Carriage Bolt (3/8"-16 x 2 1/2")	4	08-6070-03-500	08-6070-05-500
41	Large Hex Nut (3/8"-16)	4	08-6450-03	08-6420-05
42	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring	2	08-2650-49-700	08-2650-49-700

¹Air Valve Assembly includes item numbers 2 and 3.

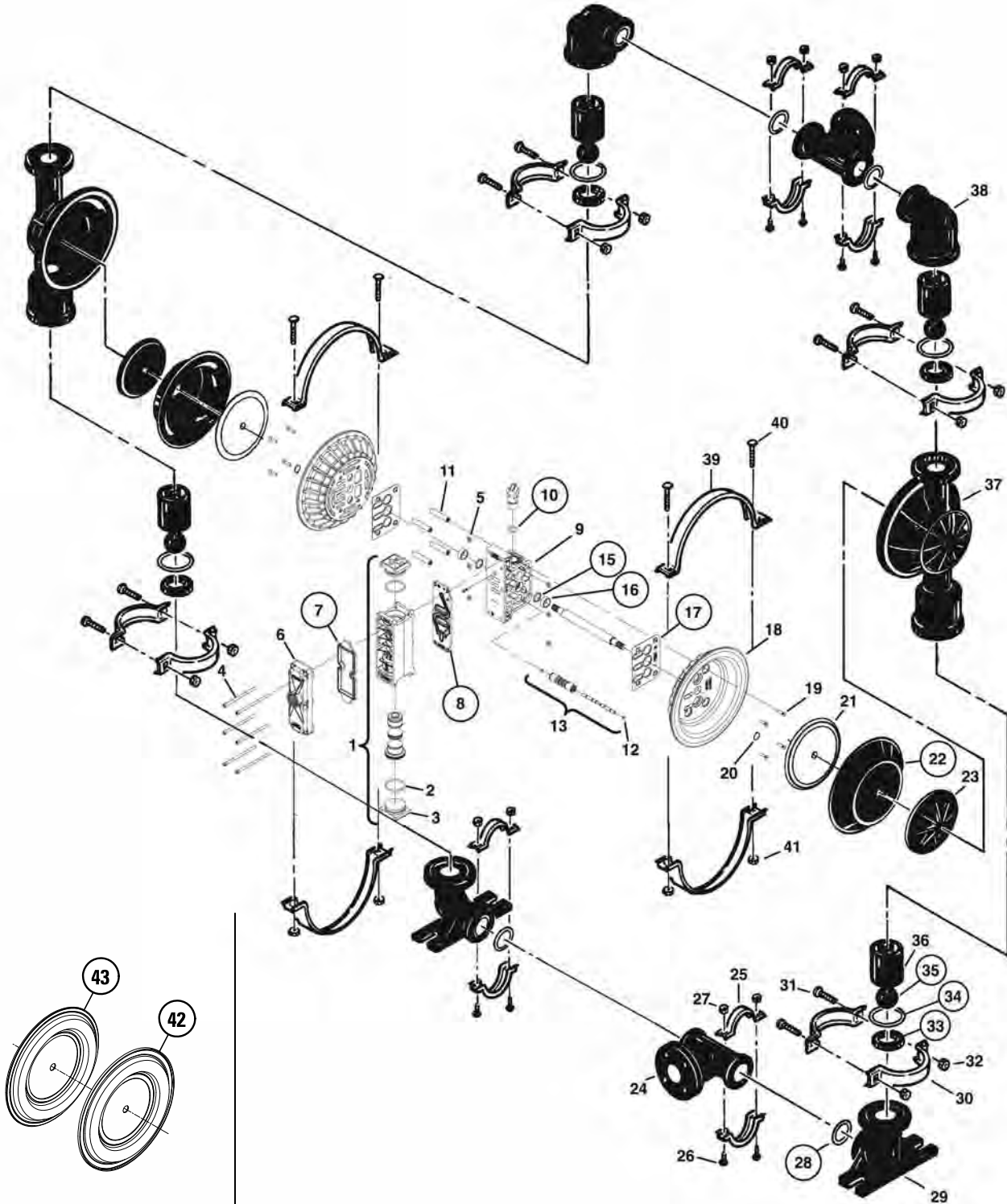
0502 Specialty Code = PFA-Coated Hardware

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

PX8 PLASTIC

FULL STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW



FULL STROKE PTFE-FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

PX8 PLASTIC

FULL STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

PARTS LISTING

Item	Description	Qty.	PX8/PKAPP P/N	PX8/PKCPP/0502 P/N
1	Pro-Flo X™ Assembly, Air Valve ¹	1	08-2030-20	08-2030-20
2	O-Ring (-225), End Cap (Ø1.859" x Ø.139")	2	04-2390-52-700	04-2390-52-700
3	End Cap	2	04-2330-20-700	04-2330-20-700
4	Screw, SHC, Air Valve (1/4"-20 x 4-1/2")	6	01-6000-03	01-6000-05
5	Nut, Square (1/4"-20)	6	00-6505-03	00-6505-05
6	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo X™	1	08-3185-20	08-3185-20
7	Gasket, Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo X™	1	08-3502-52	08-3502-52
8	Gasket, Air Valve, Pro-Flo X™	1	08-2620-52	08-2620-52
9	Center Block Assembly, Pro-Flo X™ ²	1	08-3126-20	08-3126-20
10	O-Ring (-210), Adjuster (Ø.734" x Ø.139")	1	02-3200-52	02-3200-52
11	Sleeve, Threaded, Center Block	4	04-7710-08	04-7710-08
12	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring (Ø.204" x Ø.070")	2	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700
13	Removable Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
14	Shaft Pro-Flo®	1	08-3812-03	08-3812-03
15	Shaft Seal	2	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225
16	Shaft Bushing	2	08-3306-13	08-3306-13
17	Gasket, Center Block Pro-Flo V™	2	04-3529-52	04-3529-52
18	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo V™	2	08-3660-01	08-3660-05
19	Screw, Custom HSFCCHC (3/8" - 16 x 1.00")	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-08
20	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
21	Inner Piston	2	08-3700-01	08-3700-01
22	Diaphragm	2	*	*
23	Outer Piston	2	08-4550-21-500	08-4550-21-500
24	Manifold Tee Section	2	08-5160-20	08-5160-20
25	Small Clamp Band Assy	4	08-7100-03-500	08-7100-05-500
26	Bolt, RHSN (5/16" - 18 x 2.00")	8	08-6050-03-500	08-6050-05-500
27	Hex Nut (5/16" - 18)	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
28	T-Section O-Ring (Ø2.225" x Ø.210")	4	*	*
29	Elbow, Inlet	2	08-5220-20	08-5220-20
30	Medium Clamp Band Assy.	4	08-7200-03-500	08-7200-05-500
31	Bolt, RHSN (5/16" - 18 x 2.50")	8	04-6070-03	04-6070-05
32	Hex Nut (5/16" - 18)	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
33	Valve Seat	4	08-1120-20-500	08-1120-20-500
34	Valve Seat O-Ring (Ø3.850" x Ø.210")	4	*	*
35	Valve Ball	4	*	*
36	Ball Guide Bushing	4	08-5350-20-500	08-5350-20-500
37	Liquid Chamber	2	08-5000-20	08-5000-20
38	Elbow, Discharge	2	08-5230-20	08-5230-20
39	Large Clamp Band Assy.	2	08-7300-03-500	08-7300-05-500
40	Bolt, RHSN (3/8" - 16 x 2.50")	4	08-6070-03-500	08-6070-05-500
41	Hex Nut, Heavy (3/8" - 16)	4	08-6450-03	08-6420-05
42	Diaphragm, Full Stroke PTFE, Primary	2	04-1040-55	04-1040-55
43	Diaphragm, Full Stroke PTFE, Back-Up	2	*	*
	Muffler 1" (not Shown)	1	15-3514-99	15-3514-99

*See elastomer chart - Section 9.

¹Air Valve Assembly includes items 2 and 3.

²Center Block Assembly includes items 10, 11, 15 and 16.

0502 Specialty Code = PFA Coated Hardware

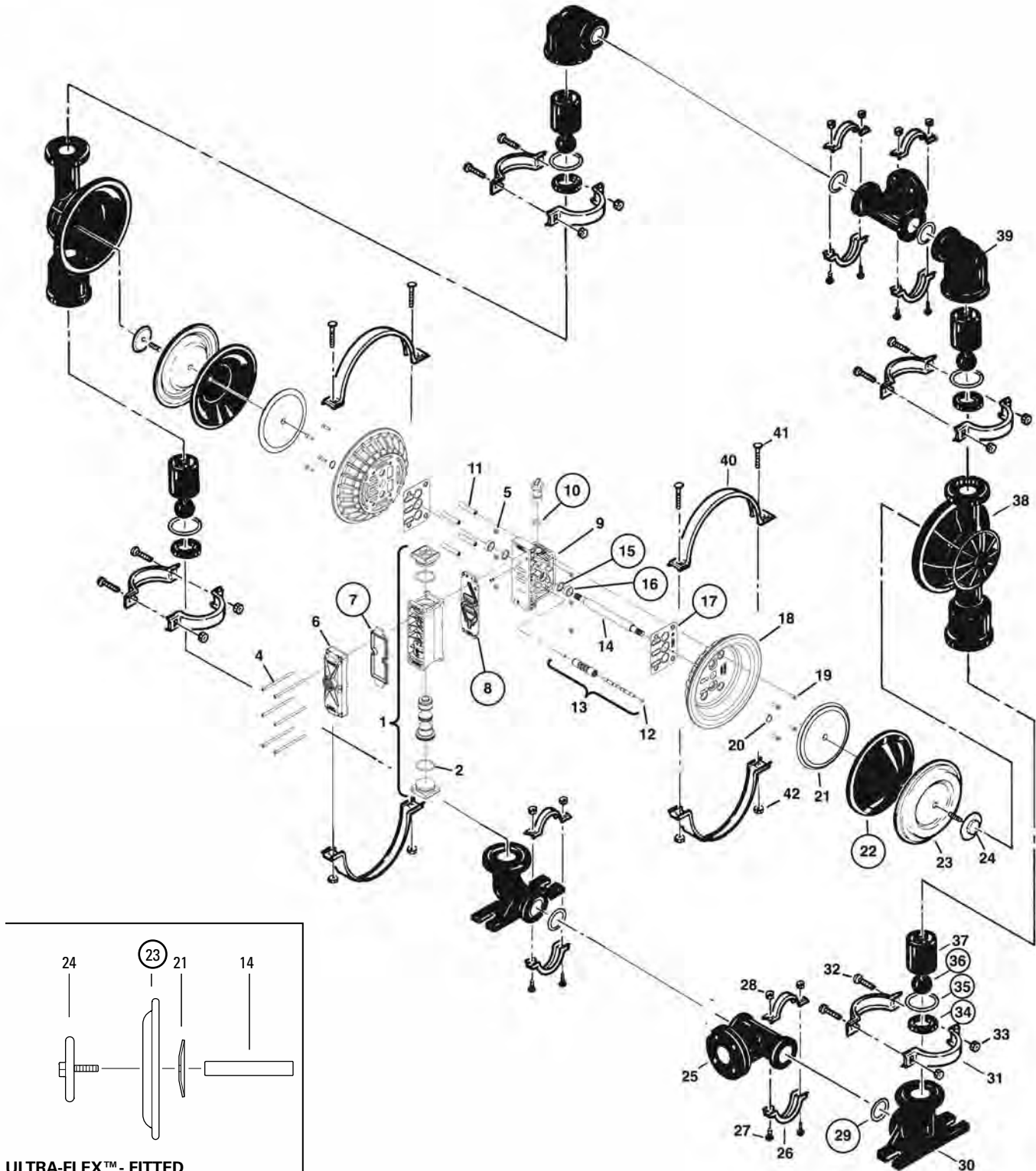
All boldface items are primary wear parts.

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

PX8 PLASTIC

REDUCED STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW



ULTRA-FLEX™ - FITTED

EXPLODED VIEW & PART LISTING

PX8 PLASTIC

REDUCED STROKE DIAPHRAGM-FITTED

PARTS LISTING

Item	Description	Qty.	PX8/PKAPP P/N	PX8/PKCPP/0502 P/N
1	Pro-Flo X™ Assembly, Air Valve ¹	1	08-2030-20	08-2030-20
2	O-Ring (-225), End Cap (Ø1.859" x Ø.139")	2	04-2390-52-700	04-2390-52-700
3	End Cap	2	04-2330-20-700	04-2330-20-700
4	Screw, SHC, Air Valve (1/4" -20 x 4-1/2")	6	01-6000-03	01-6000-05
5	Nut, Square (1/4"-20)	6	00-6505-03	00-6505-05
6	Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo X™	1	08-3185-20	08-3185-20
7	Gasket, Muffler Plate, Pro-Flo X™	1	08-3502-52	08-3502-52
8	Gasket, Air Valve, Pro-Flo X™	1	08-2620-52	08-2620-52
9	Center Block Assembly, Pro-Flo X™ ²	1	08-3126-20	08-3126-20
10	O-Ring (-210), Adjuster (Ø.734" x Ø.139")	1	02-3200-52	02-3200-52
11	Sleeve, Threaded, Center Block	4	04-7710-08	04-7710-08
12	Pilot Spool Retaining O-Ring (Ø.204" x Ø.070")	2	04-2650-49-700	04-2650-49-700
13	Removable Pilot Sleeve Assembly	1	04-3880-99	04-3880-99
14	Shaft Pro-Flo® PTFE	1	08-3840-09	08-3840-09
	Shaft, Pro-Flo®, Ultra-Flex™	1	08-3841-03	08-3841-03
15	Shaft Seal	2	08-3210-55-225	08-3210-55-225
16	Shaft Bushing	2	08-3306-13	08-3306-13
17	Gasket, Center Block Pro-Flo V™	2	04-3529-52	04-3529-52
18	Air Chamber, Pro-Flo V™	2	08-3660-01	08-3660-05
19	Screw, Custom HSFCHC (3/8" -16 x 1.00")	8	71-6250-08	71-6250-08
20	Retaining Ring	2	04-3890-03	04-3890-03
21	Inner Piston	2	08-3750-01	08-3750-01
	Inner Piston, Ultra-Flex™	2	08-3761-01	08-3761-01
22	Diaphragm, Back-up	2	08-1060-51	08-1060-51
23	Diaphragm	2	*	*
	Diaphragm, Back-up	2	*	*
24	Outer Piston	2	08-4600-21-500	08-4600-21-500
	Outer Piston, Ultra-Flex™	2	08-4560-21	08-4560-21
25	Manifold Tee Section	2	08-5160-20	08-5160-20
26	Small Clamp Band Assy	4	08-7100-03-500	08-7100-05-500
27	Bolt, RHSN (5/16" - 18 x 2.00")	8	08-6050-03-500	08-6050-05-500
28	Hex Nut, Heavy (5/16" - 18)	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
29	T-Section O-Ring (Ø2.225" x Ø.210")	4	08-1300-60-500	08-1300-60-500
30	Elbow, Inlet	2	08-5220-20	08-5220-20
31	Medium Clamp Band Assy.	4	08-7200-03-500	08-7200-05-500
32	Bolt, RHSN (5/16" - 18 x 2.50")	8	04-6070-03	04-6070-05
33	Hex Nut, Heavy (5/16" - 18)	8	08-6400-03	08-6400-05
34	Valve Seat	4	08-1120-20-500	08-1120-20-500
35	Valve Seat O-Ring (Ø3.750" x Ø.210")	4	08-1200-60-500	08-1200-60-500
36	Valve Ball	4	08-1080-55	08-1080-55
37	Ball Guide Bushing	4	08-5350-20-500	08-5350-20-500
38	Liquid Chamber	2	08-5000-20	08-5000-20
39	Elbow, Discharge	2	08-5230-20	08-5230-20
40	Large Clamp Band Assy.	2	08-7300-03-500	08-7300-05-500
41	Bolt, RHSN (3/8" - 16 x 2.50")	4	08-6070-03-500	08-6070-05-500
42	Hex Nut, Heavy (3/8" - 16)	4	08-6450-03	08-6420-05
	Muffler 1" (not Shown)	1	15-3514-99	15-3514-99

*See elastomer chart - Section 9.

¹Air Valve Assembly includes items 2 and 3.

²Center Block Assembly includes items 10, 11, 15 and 16.

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All boldface items are primary wear parts.

ELASTOMER OPTIONS

P8/PX8 Plastic

MATERIAL	TRADITIONAL DIAPHRAGMS (2)	ULTRA-FLEX™ DIAPHRAGMS (2)	VALVE SEAT O-RINGS (4)	MANIFOLD O-RINGS (4)	VALVE BALL (4)	REDUCED STROKE BACK-UP DIAPHRAGMS (2)	FULL STROKE BACK-UP DIAPHRAGMS (2)
Polyurethane	08-1010-50	N/A	08-1200-50-500	08-1300-50-500	08-1080-50	N/A	N/A
Neoprene	08-1010-51	08-1020-51	N/A	N/A	08-1080-51	08-1060-51	N/A
Buna-N	08-1010-52	08-1020-52	08-1200-52-500	08-1300-52-500	08-1080-52	N/A	N/A
EPDM	08-1010-54	08-1020-54	N/A	N/A	08-1080-54	N/A	N/A
Viton®	08-1010-53	08-1020-53	N/A	N/A	08-1080-53	N/A	N/A
Saniflex™	08-1010-56	N/A	N/A	N/A	08-1080-56	08-1060-56	08-1065-56
PTFE	08-1010-55	N/A	N/A	N/A	08-1080-55	N/A	N/A
Full Stroke PTFE	08-1040-55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Neoprene Backup	08-1060-51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wil-Flex™	08-1010-58	N/A	08-1200-58-500	08-1300-58-500	08-1080-58	N/A	08-1065-57
PTFE Encap. (Viton®)	N/A	N/A	08-1200-60-500	08-1300-60-500	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTES

PTFE-encapsulated Viton® O-rings, P/N 08-1200-60-500 and P/N 08-1300-60-500, are standard on all PTFE-fitted pumps.

Backup diaphragm for use with PTFE diaphragms only.

WARRANTY

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

Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC 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. Failure due to normal wear, misapplication, or abuse is, of course, excluded from this warranty.

Since the use of Wilden pumps and parts is beyond our control, we cannot guarantee the suitability of any pump or part for a particular application and Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC shall not be liable for any consequential damage or expense arising from the use or misuse of its products on any application. Responsibility is limited solely to replacement or repair of defective Wilden pumps and parts.

All decisions as to the cause of failure are the sole determination of Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC.

Prior approval must be obtained from Wilden for return of any items for warranty consideration and must be accompanied by the appropriate MSDS for the product(s) involved. A Return Goods Tag, obtained from an authorized Wilden distributor, must be included with the items which must be shipped freight prepaid.

The foregoing warranty is exclusive and in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied (whether written or oral) including all implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose. No distributor or other person is authorized to assume any liability or obligation for Wilden Pump and Engineering, LLC other than expressly provided herein.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE AND FAX TO WILDEN

PUMP INFORMATION				
Item # _____		Serial # _____		
Company Where Purchased _____				
YOUR INFORMATION				
Company Name _____				
Industry _____				
Name _____		Title _____		
Street Address _____				
City _____		State _____	Postal Code _____	Country _____
Telephone _____	Fax _____	E-mail _____	Web Address _____	
Number of pumps in facility? _____		Number of Wilden pumps? _____		
Types of pumps in facility (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Diaphragm <input type="checkbox"/> Centrifugal <input type="checkbox"/> Gear <input type="checkbox"/> Submersible <input type="checkbox"/> Lobe				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				
Media being pumped? _____				
How did you hear of Wilden Pump? <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Journal <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Show <input type="checkbox"/> Internet/E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Distributor				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				

ONCE COMPLETE, FAX TO (909) 783-3440

NOTE: WARRANTY VOID IF PAGE IS NOT FAXED TO WILDEN

WILDEN PUMP & ENGINEERING, LLC