

CAT Pumps: 2SF Troubleshooting Guide

PROBLEM

Low pressure

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Worn nozzle.
- Belt slippage.
- Air leak in inlet plumbing.
- Pressure gauge inoperative or not registering accurately.
- Relief valve stuck, partially plugged or improperly adjusted.
- Inlet suction strainer (filter) clogged or improperly sized.
- Abrasives in pumped liquid.
- Leaky discharge hose.
- Inadequate liquid supply.
- Severe cavitation.
- Worn seals.
- Worn or dirty inlet/discharge valves.
- Faulty Pulsation Dampener.
- Foreign material trapped in inlet/discharge valves.

Pulsation

Water leak

- Under the manifold
- Into the crankcase

- Worn V-Packings, Hi-Pressure or Lo-Pressure Seals.
- Worn adapter spacer o-rings.
- Humid air condensing into water inside the crankcase.
- Excessive wear to seals and V-Packings.

Knocking noise

- Inlet supply
- Bearing
- Pulley

- Inadequate inlet liquid supply.
- Broken or worn bearing.
- Loose pulley on crankshaft

Oil leak

- Crankcase oil seals.
- Crankshaft oil seals and o-rings.
- Drain plug
- Bubble gauge
- Rear cover
- Filler cap

- Worn crankcase oil seals.
- Worn crankshaft oil seals or o-rings on bearing cover.
- Loose drain plug or worn drain plug o-ring.
- Loose bubble gauge or worn bubble gauge gasket.
- Loose rear cover or worn rear cover o-ring.
- Loose filler cap or excessive oil in crankcase.

Pump runs extremely rough

- Inlet conditions
- Pump valves
- Pump seals

- Restricted inlet or air entering the inlet plumbing
- Stuck inlet/discharge valves.
- Leaking V-Packings, Hi-Pressure or Lo-Pressure seals.

SOLUTION

- Replace with properly sized nozzle.
- Tighten belt(s) or install new belt(s).
- Tighten fittings and hoses. Use PTFE liquid or tape.
- Check with new gauge. Replace worn or damaged gauge.
- Clean/adjust relief valve. Replace worn seats/valves and o-rings.
- Clean filter. Use adequate size filter. Check more frequently.
- Install proper filter.
- Replace discharge hose with proper rating for system.
- Pressurize inlet and install C.A.T.
- Check inlet conditions.
- Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service.
- Clean inlet/discharge valves or install new valve kit.
- Check precharge. If low, recharge, or install a new dampener.
- Clean inlet/discharge valves or install new valve kit.
- Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service.
- Install new o-rings.
- Install oil cap protector. Change oil every 3 months or 500 hours.
- Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service.
- Check liquid supply. Increase line size, pressurize or install C.A.T.
- Replace bearing.
- Check key and tighten set screw.
- Replace crankcase oil seals.
- Remove bearing cover and replace o-rings and/or oil seals.
- Tighten drain plug or replace o-ring.
- Tighten bubble gauge or replace gasket.
- Tighten rear cover or replace o-ring.
- Tighten filler cap. Fill crankcase to specified capacity.
- Correct inlet size plumbing. Check for air tight seal.
- Clean out foreign material or install new valve kit.
- Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service.

Premature seal failure

- Scored plungers.
- Over pressure to inlet manifold.
- Abrasive material in the liquid being pumped.
- Excessive pressure and/or temperature of pumped liquid.
- Running pump dry.
- Starving pump of adequate liquid.
- Eroded manifold.
- Replace plungers.
- Reduce inlet pressure per specifications.
- Install proper filtration at pump inlet and clean regularly.
- Check pressure and inlet liquid temperature.
- DO NOT RUN PUMP WITHOUT LIQUID.
- Increase hose one size larger than inlet port size. Pressurize and install C.A.T.
- Replace manifold. Check liquid compatibility.