

Increasing the life span of your Peristaltic pump

Peristaltic pumps (Generally known as Peri Pumps) are not designed for long term continuous operations, as they don't have a cooling fan.

Here e are some simple procedures which, if implemented, will increase pump life:

1. Choose a larger pump capacity for your normal application and then adjust the pump duty on the controller. If your application requires the pump to run at more than 50% duty, it would be advisable to increase the capacity of the pump in order to achieve a lower duty. This ensures that your pump is not over worked.
2. Frequently investigate and clean the injectors. The injectors are designed to prevent back flow to the pump. They have two small holes covered by a rubber washer. During operation, the chemical flows through the holes, pushes the rubber back and enters the main stream (or manifold). If the injector holes are blocked, the chemical is not dispensed and the back pressure on the pump dislodges its internal shaft and damages the pump. The injectors for Hypo (and liquid bromine) pumps should be inspected for wear and cleaned at least once a month.
3. Check the rollers of Roller Block (by manually rolling them) and make sure they are not blocked and rolling smoothly. If not, add a lubricant to prevent friction. A damaged roller can perish the squeeze tube.
4. Lubricate the squeeze tubes on a regular basis using PUMP_GREASE
5. Keep manifold pressure below 3bars by restricting in/out valves