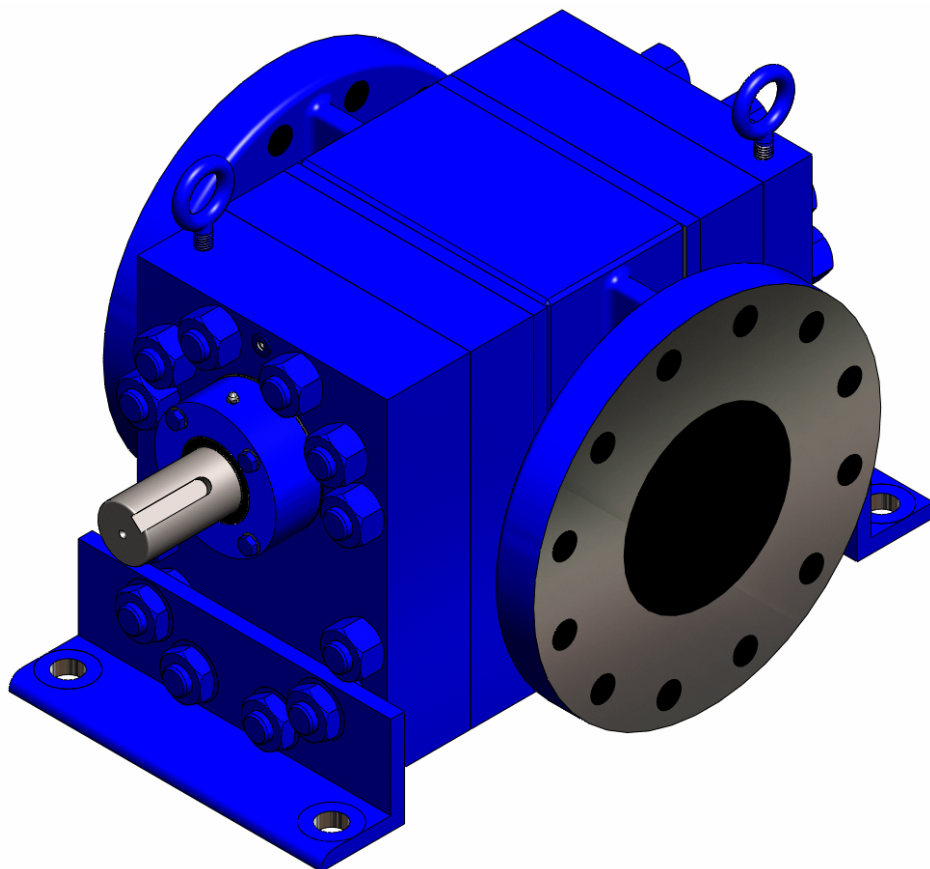




# Operation & Maintenance Manual

## For Northern® 4900 Series Pumps



# Northern® Pump

A Division of McNally Industries, LLC

340 West Benson Avenue

Grantsburg, WI 54840

Toll Free: 1-800-366-1410

Phone: 715-463-5177

Fax: 715-463-5174

[www.northern-pump.com](http://www.northern-pump.com)



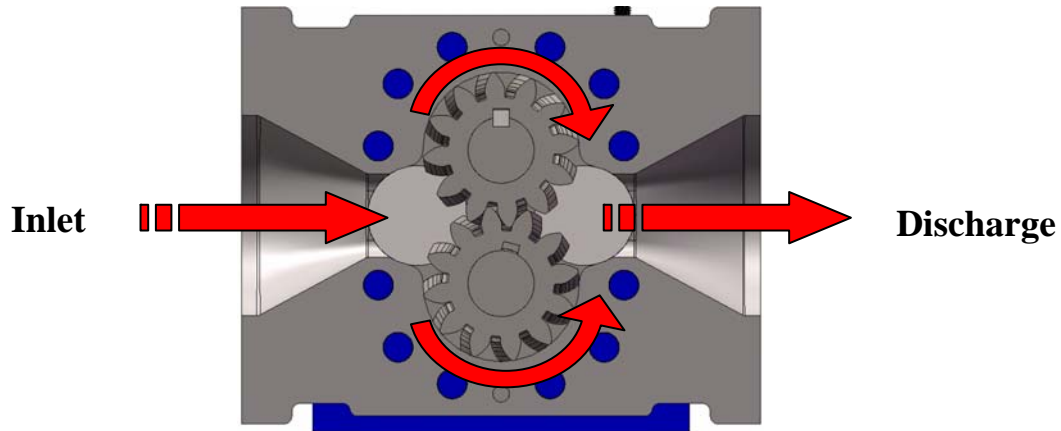
## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Cautionary Statements</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Pump Installation</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Removal from Installation</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Disassembly</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Pump Disassembly Steps</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Cleanup</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Inspection</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Assembly</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Trouble Shooting</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Lubrication and Preventative Maintenance</b> .....	<b>20</b>

### Appendix A: Exploded Drawing

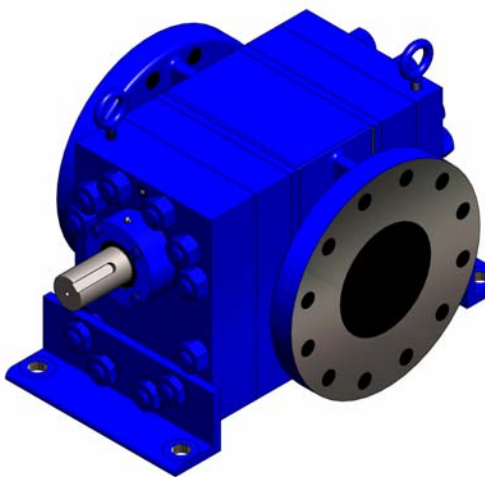
## Introduction

The 4900 series gear pump is one of the largest series of gear pumps that Northern® offers. The 4900 gear pump is a positive displacement, rotary pump with two gears of equal size. The pump has a constant discharge at constant rotational speed. The inlet port of the pump is on the side where the gears are coming out of mesh. The discharge port is on the side of the pump where the gears are coming in to mesh. The pump transfers fluid trapped in the spaces between adjacent gear teeth and the cylinder from the inlet to the discharge side of the pump.

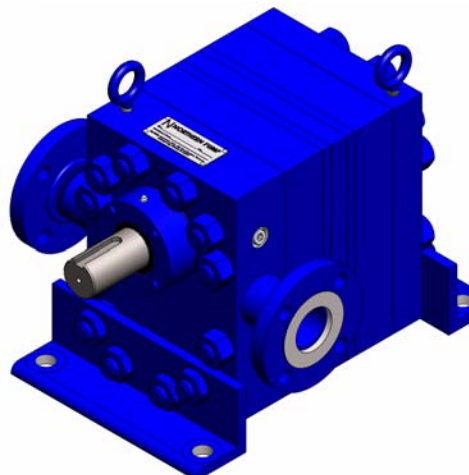


There are virtually unlimited variations of the pump assembly possible depending on the application. The combination of the width of the gear and the speed of the pump determine the flow rate. Generally, with narrower gears, the inlet and discharge ports are NPT connections and located on the seal adapter plate. With wider gears, the inlet and discharge ports are cast flanges and located on the cylinder. Welded flanges on the Seal Adapter Plate or Cylinder may also be used should the application require them. The shaft is typically sealed with a John Crane Type 21, mechanical seal; however, the pump assembly may use Type 8-1, Type 9 or a Type 8B1 seals.

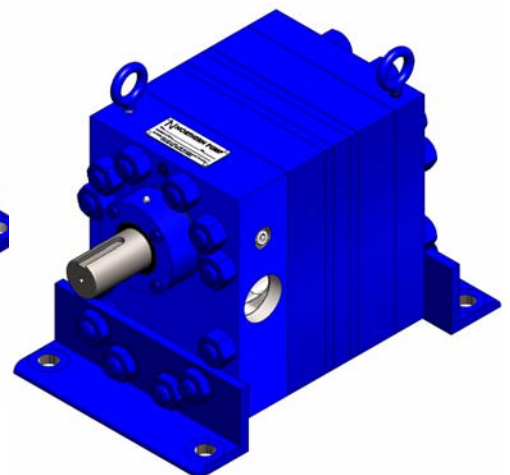
**Cylinder with Flanged Connections**



**Seal Adapter plate with welded flange assembly**



**Seal adapter plate with NPT Connections**





## Cautionary Statements

**Failure to heed these cautionary statements may result in personal injury and/or damage to equipment.**

1. Disable and lock-out the drive system before any work is done to install, maintain, or remove the pump.
2. Fully depressurize the entire system.
3. Close the valves closest to the pump in both the suction and discharge pipe.
4. Wear protective eyewear, and any other required face protection.
5. When handling corrosive, caustic, toxic, or hazardous liquids, wear protective clothing to prevent contact with skin.
6. Wear protective footwear such as safety shoes.
7. When handling liquids with toxic vapors, wear a properly rated breathing mask.
8. Work area must be properly ventilated.
9. Work area must be properly grounded.
10. Do not work alone.
11. Clean up any spilled liquid immediately.



## Pump Installation

1. 4900 series pumps are heavy. Use appropriate lifting and transportation methods and means (hoist, forklift, pallet jack, etc) when moving a pump.
2. Turn off and lock out the drive mechanism.
3. Fully depressurize both the suction and discharge lines to the pump.
4. Close the valve in the suction and discharge lines closest to the pump.
5. Place a pan or other liquid collecting device under the pump to collect the liquid that may drain from the pump and the suction and discharge lines when connected to the pump.
6. Level and properly align pump.
7. Line pipes up naturally. Forcing pipes into place with flange bolts can draw pump out of alignment. Support pipes independently to eliminate strain on pump casing. Check alignment again and correct if necessary.
8. Test inlet pipe lines with pressure for leaks to ensure that they are completely airtight. The inlet piping must have a diameter equal to, or larger than, the pump inlet port.
9. Test rotation of the motor to ensure that the pump rotates in the direction indicated by arrow on pump casing.
10. Do not subject pumps to thermal shock by exposing a cold pump to a hot liquid supply or vice versa.



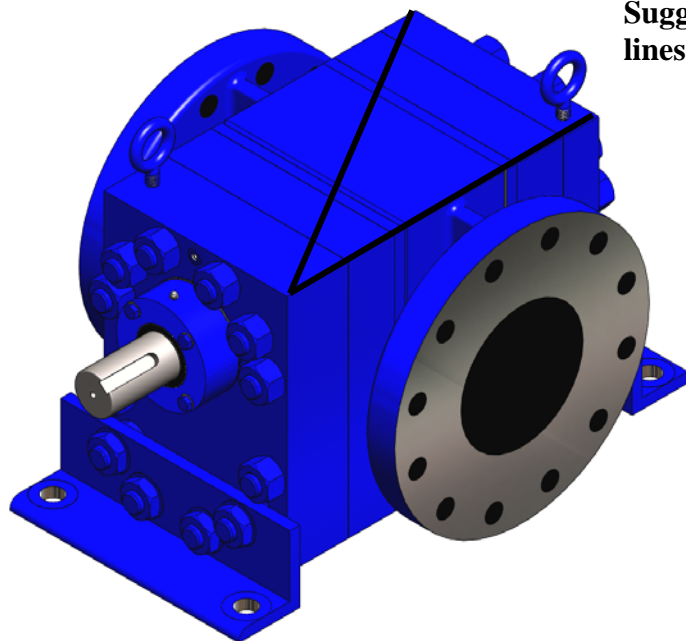
## Removal from Installation

1. Turn off and lock out the drive mechanism.
2. Fully depressurize both the suction and discharge lines to the pump.
3. Close the valve in the suction and discharge lines closest to the pump.
4. Place a pan or other liquid collecting device under the pump to collect the liquid that may drain from the pump or the suction and base plate when assembly is disconnected.
5. Remove the coupling hub and key from the drive shaft. Clean any residue from the drive shaft. Remove any burrs or upset metal from the surface of the drive shaft.

## Disassembly

The pump body is a series of plates held together with ten studs (6x 22, 4x 23) and two dowels (26). The dowels provide the alignment of the pump body and are precision parts. The faying surfaces of the plates are ground flat and sealed with an O-ring. Be prepared to use some force to take the pump apart. However, you are also trying to reuse as much of the pump as possible, so be careful not to damage parts unnecessarily.

Before disassembly, mark the pump housing so that you will know how the parts were arranged before the pump was taken apart. A scribe line or permanent marker line along one edge and a diagonal from corner to corner works quite well.



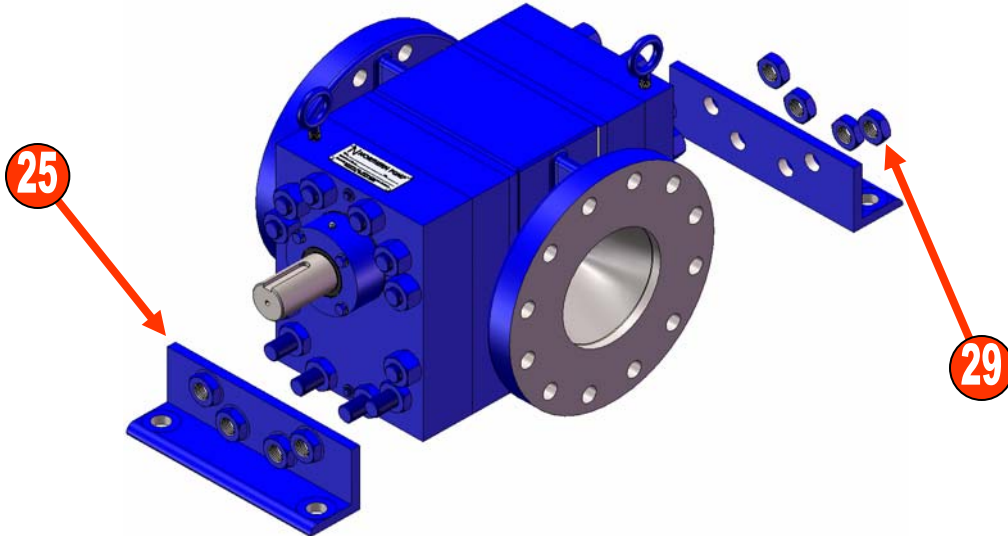
**Suggested marker or scribed lines across plates.**

## Pump Disassembly Steps

Step

**1**

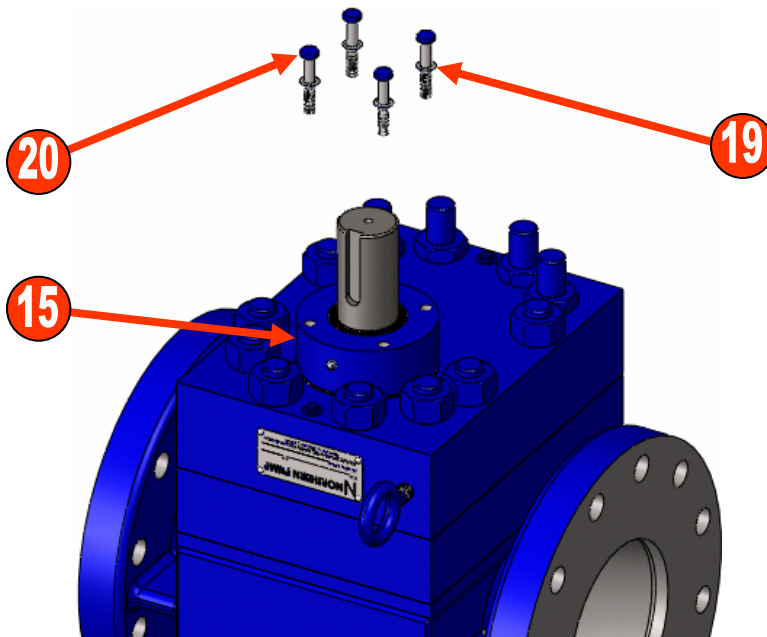
Remove the 2x mounting brackets (25) and the 8x outer jam nuts (29) that secure the mounting brackets.



Step

**2**

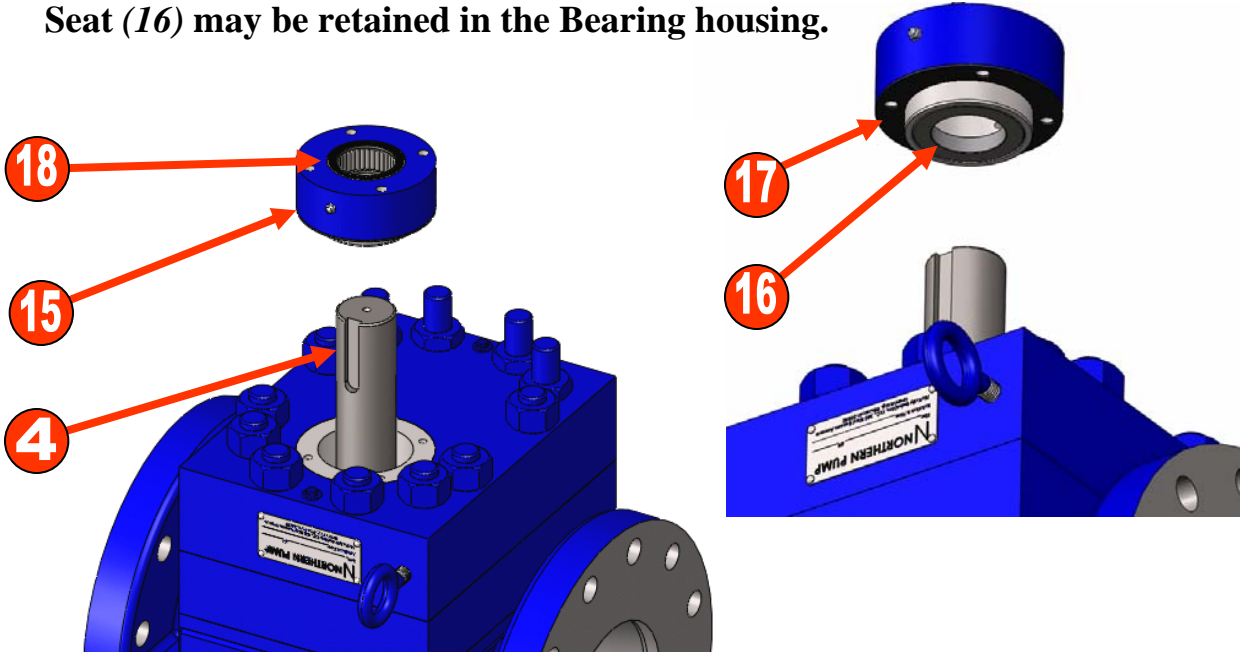
Loosen and remove the 4x Cap Screws (20) and Lock Washers (19) that retain the Bearing & Seat Housing (15).





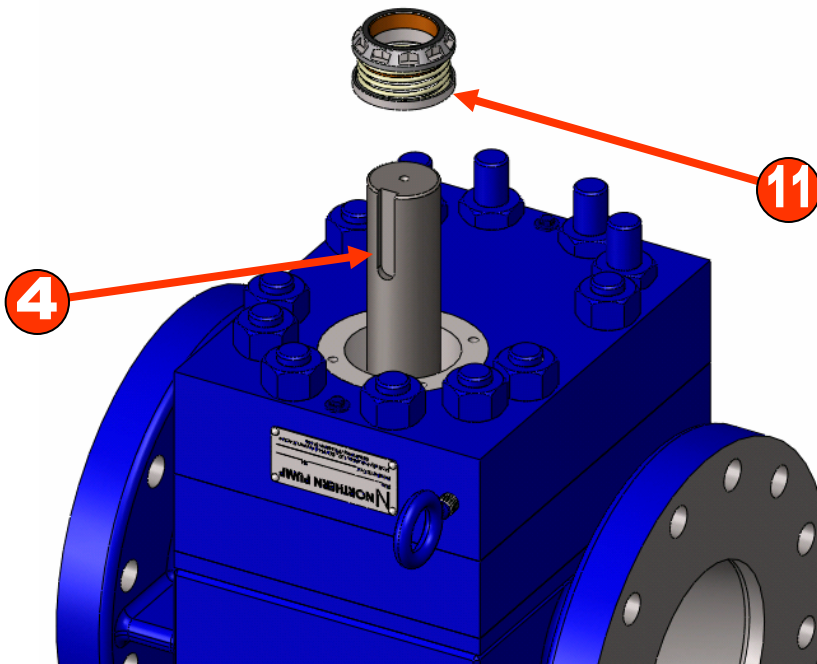
**Step 3**

Remove the Bearing & Seat Housing (15) and Roller Bearing (18) by sliding them up and over the Drive shaft (4). The Roller Bearing (18) is pressed into the Bearing & Seat Housing. The Gasket (17) and Mechanical Seal Seat (16) may be retained in the Bearing housing.

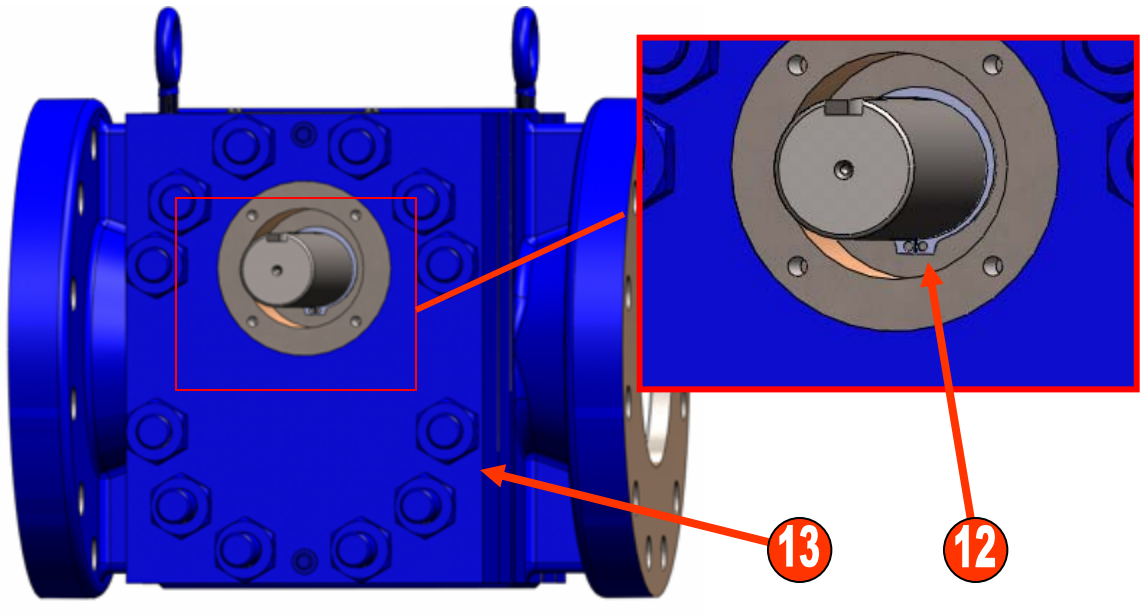


**Step 4**

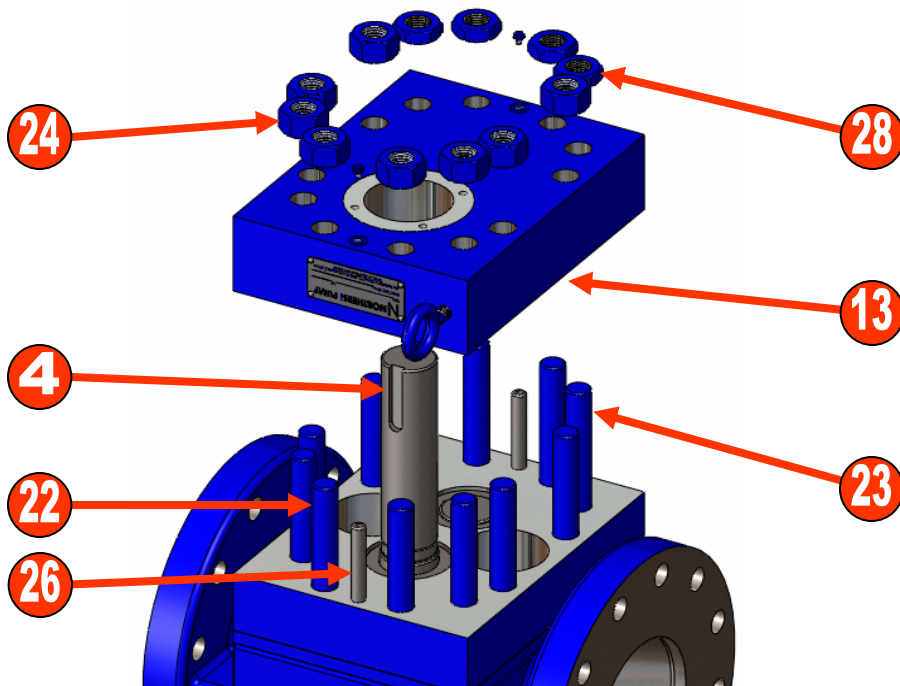
Remove the Mechanical Seal Head (11) by sliding it up and over the drive shaft (4). John Crane Type 21 seal shown.



**Step 5** Remove the retaining ring (12) that is located in the Seal Adapter plate (13) bore on the drive shaft.

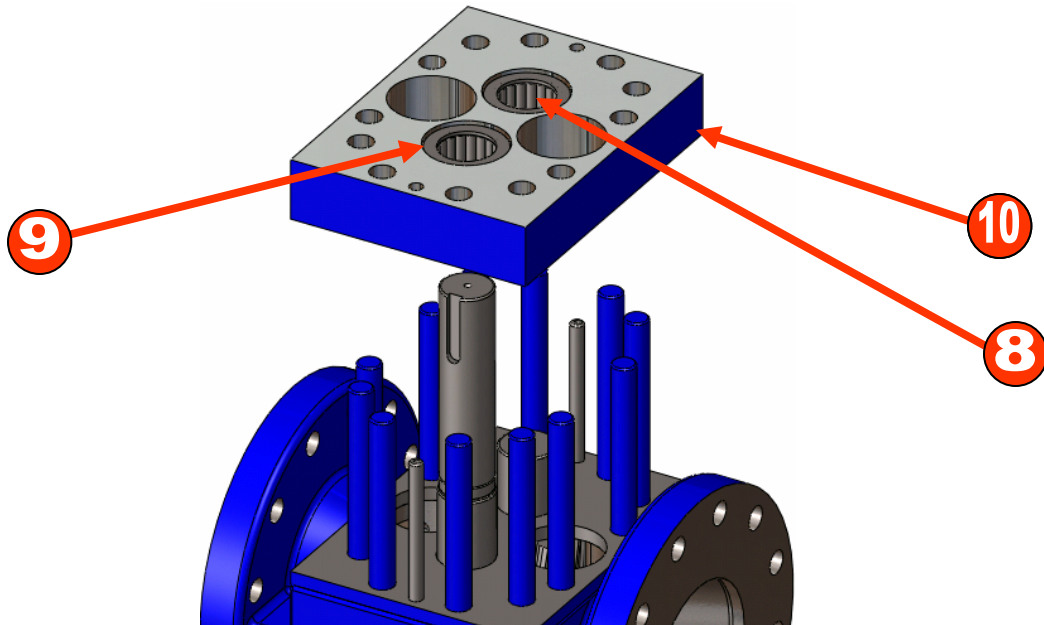


**Step 6** Loosen and remove the 6x whole nuts (24) and 4x jam nuts (28) that retain the Seal Adapter Plate. Remove the Seal Adapter Plate (13) by sliding it up and over the drive shaft (4), studs (6x 22 & 4x 23), and dowels (2x 26).



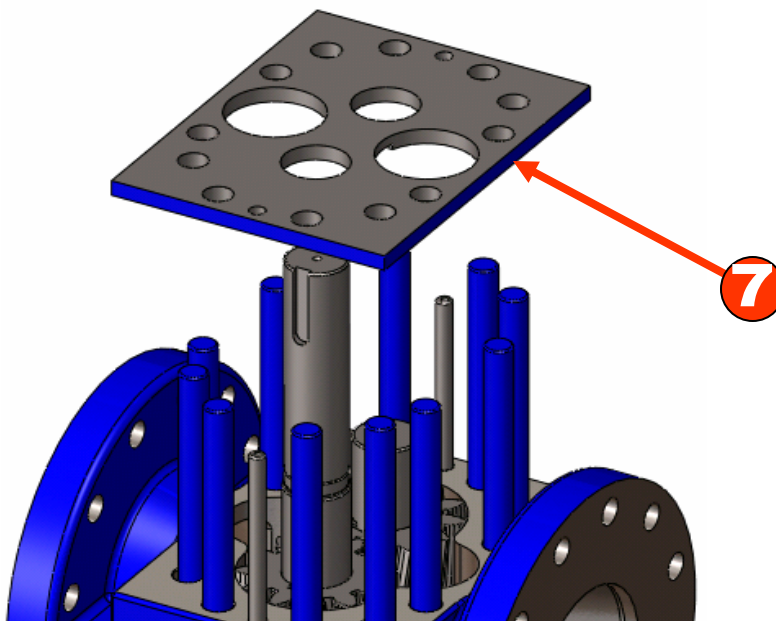
**Step**  
**7**

**Remove the front Bearing plate (10). The 4x Bearing Washers (9) and 2x Roller Bearings (8) will remain installed in the Bearing plate. The Rollers may fall out of the out of the Bearing plate. This is normal.**



**Step**  
**8**

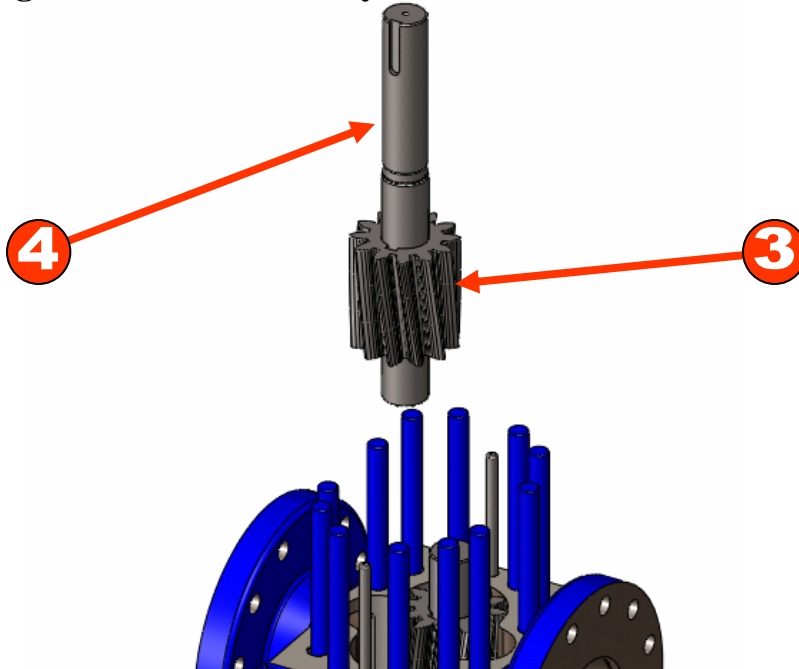
**Remove the front Liner plate (7) from the assembly by sliding it up and over the Drive shaft and studs. Note the orientation.**



**Step**

**9**

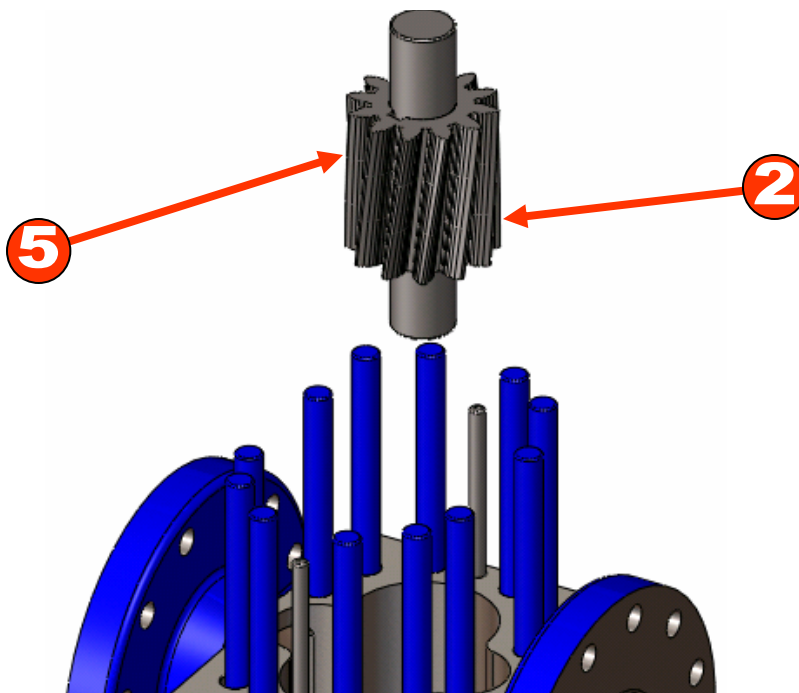
**Remove the Drive shaft (4) and Drive gear (3). The shaft and gear are pressed together as one assembly**



**Step**

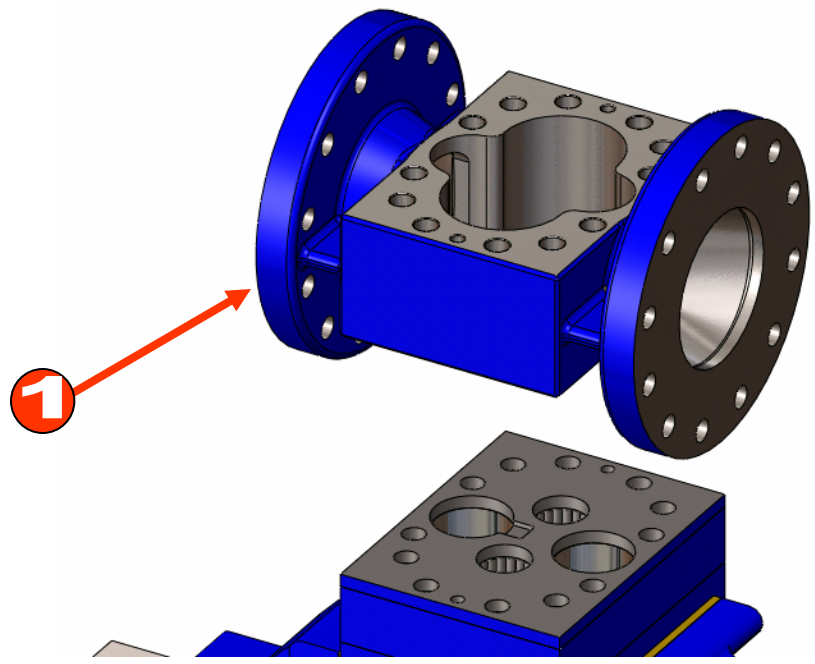
**10**

**Remove the Driven (5) shaft and Driven gear (2). The shaft and gear are pressed together as one assembly.**



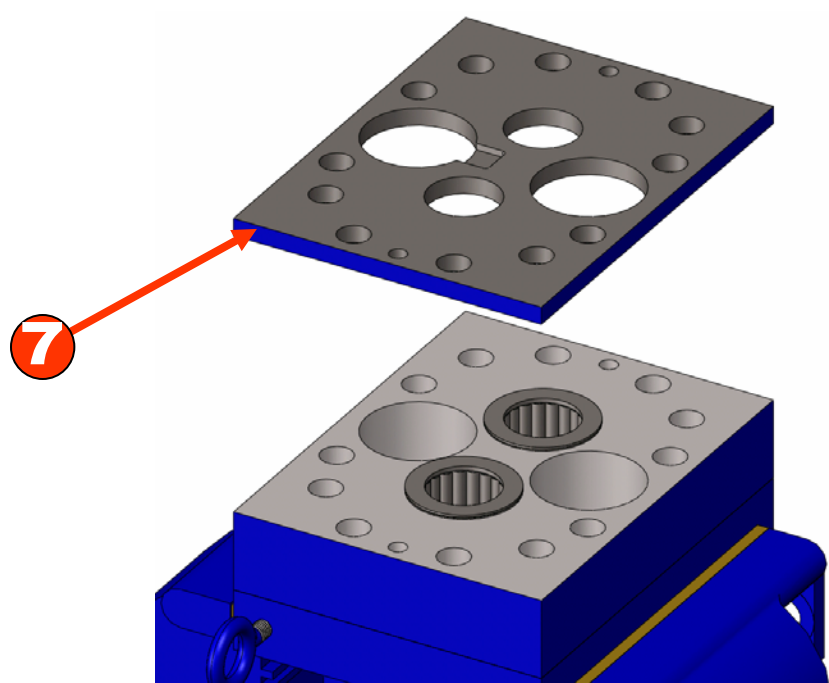
**Step**  
**11**

**Remove the Cylinder (1) from the assembly. At this point, the studs and dowels may be removed.**



**Step**  
**12**

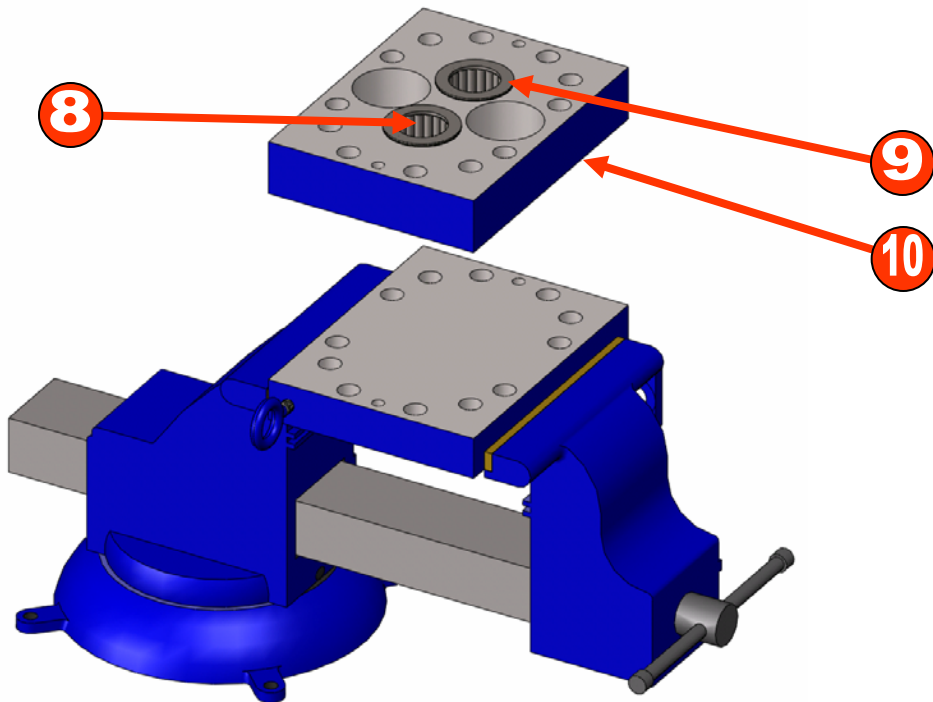
**Remove the rear Liner plate (7). Note the orientation**



Step

13

Remove the rear Bearing plate (10). The Bearing Washers (9) and Roller Bearing (8) will remain installed in the Bearing plate. The Rollers may fall out of the out of the Bearing plate. This is normal. Remove the Studs and Dowels if you have not already. Disassembly is complete.





## Clean-up

1. Clean all parts of the pump in accordance with your specified cleaning procedures. Take all appropriate precautions to prevent damage to the parts of the pump during the cleaning process.
2. All pump parts should accept a wide variety of acceptable cleaning methods or chemicals.
3. All parts of the pump may be heated to 320°F (160 °C).
4. Clean the flat surfaces of the pump body parts by rubbing them lightly on a fine sand paper (240-320 grit) stretched or laid on a flat ground surface. Move the part in either a circular or figure eight pattern so that fine scratches are not produced across the part. Wetting the sand paper with solvent will improve the ability of the sandpaper to clean the parts.

## Inspection

1. Visually inspect all parts for obvious problems- scratches on surfaces that mate with seals, cracks, upset metal that will affect how parts mate together, burrs, or other serious wear. Correct problem or replace part as necessary.
2. Inspect the shaft and bearing plates for excessive grooves or other signs of severe wear in bearing bores and gear wear surfaces.
  - 2.1 The bearing bores must be free of major scratches and major scoring.
  - 2.2 The lubrication groove must be clean.
3. Inspect the drive shaft and gear for wear:
  - 3.1 No burrs or upset material is allowed on the surface of the drive shaft that mates with the coupling.
  - 3.2 Visually inspect the end surfaces of the gear. Major nicks, scratches, grooves, or other defects could be a sign of imminent gear failure.
  - 3.3 Visually inspect the Outside Diameter of the gear. No major nicks, scratches, grooves, or other defects are allowed.
  - 3.4 Visually inspect the gear teeth. The surfaces of the gear teeth must be smooth and free of obvious wear or damage.
4. Inspect the driven shaft and gear for wear:
  - 4.1 No burrs or upset material is allowed on the surface of the drive shaft that mates with the coupling.

- 4.2 Visually inspect the end surfaces of the gear. Major nicks, scratches, grooves, or other defects could be a sign of imminent gear failure.
  - 4.3 Visually inspect the Outside Diameter of the gear. No major nicks, scratches, grooves, or other defects are allowed.
  - 4.4 Visually inspect the gear teeth. The surfaces of the gear teeth must be smooth and free of obvious wear or damage.
5. Inspect the cylinder for wear:
- 5.1 Visually inspect the end surfaces of the cylinder. No nicks, burrs, or scratches are allowed on the ends of the cylinder.
  - 5.2 Visually inspect the gear bores for any sign that the gear has contacted the surface of the gear bore. No major nicks, scratches, grooves, or galling is allowed on the gear bore surface. If any of these conditions exist, check the gear outer diameter, shaft bearing diameter, and bearing bore diameter for wear and replace as necessary.
6. Inspect the seal adapter plate:
- 6.1 Visually inspect the seal adapter plate for nicks, scratches, or burrs on the mating surfaces. No nicks, scratches, or burrs that will affect the mate-up of the parts at assembly or that will affect the ability of the O-ring to properly seal are allowed.
7. Inspect the Bearing & Seat housing:
- 7.1 Inspect the bearing and bore. No scoring or other abnormal wear patterns are allowed. If necessary, the bearing may be pressed out of the Bearing housing and replaced by pressing in a new one.
8. Inspect the O-rings:
- 8.1 Visually inspect the O-rings. No nicks, scratches, cuts, tears, or permanent deformation are allowed.
  - 8.2 Inspect the O-rings for aging. The O-rings must be firm and pliable. Replacement of O-rings is recommended whenever the pump is disassembled.





## Assembly

1. Visually inspect all parts for obvious problems- scratches on surfaces that mate with seals, cracks, upset metal that will affect how parts mate together, burrs, or other serious wear. Correct problem or replace part as necessary.
2. Complete disassembly procedures in reverse order.
3. Use a light coat of a stable, pure, synthetic oil on the shafts, gear, and studs to facilitate assembly.
3. Avoid touching the polished faying surfaces of the Mechanical Seal Head (11) and Seat (16).
4. Torque the Whole nuts (24) and Jam nuts (28) to not more than 310 foot-pounds.
5. Drive shaft & gear should turn freely after completion of assembly.



## Trouble Shooting Guide (Standard for all 4000 series pumps)

Problem	Solution
Key will not fit into keyway in drive shaft	<p>Check for burrs and nicks in the keyway and on the key. Remove as required. Measure width of key and keyway, if an interference fit is found, reduce the width of the key.</p>
Motor shaft turns but pump shaft does not	<p>Verify that the coupling has been properly installed with the correct key in each hub. Verify that the set screws are properly tightened in each coupling hub.</p>
Pump will not prime	<p>Check for air leaks in the suction line.</p> <p>Check for correct rotation of the pump shaft -- CW when facing the shaft end of the pump.</p> <p>“Wet” the internals of the pump with the liquid to be pumped to provide a liquid hydraulic seal in the pumping chamber.</p> <p>Make sure that all suction and discharge line valves are open.</p> <p>Make sure that the suction and discharge lines are free of obstructions.</p>



<b>Problem</b>	<b>Solution</b>
Pump requires too much torque	<p>Make sure that the viscosity of the liquid being pumped is not abnormally high.</p> <p>Check alignment of pump.</p>
Pumped liquid has entrained air	<p>Check for air leaks in suction line.</p>
Flow rate is too low	<p>Make sure that the viscosity of the liquid being pumped is not abnormally low.</p> <p>Make sure that the discharge pressure is not abnormally high.</p> <p>Make sure that there are no air leaks in the suction line.</p> <p>Verify that the rotational speed is correct.</p> <p>Disassemble pump and verify that the internal clearances are within specification.</p>

## Lubrication and Preventative Maintenance

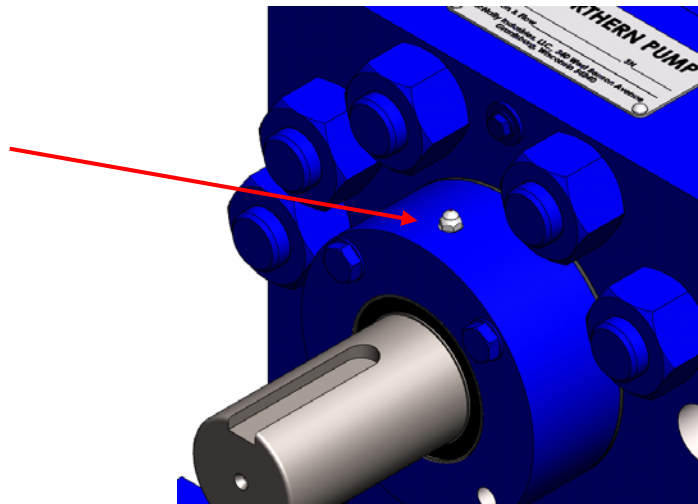
The pump is fully lubricated by the pumped liquid. Dry running must be avoided, as it will cause internal damage to the pump.

It is recommended that a very small amount of a liquid compatible with the liquid to be pumped be put into the pump at startup. This will lubricate the pump during the startup period and make the pump much easier to prime.

There is no preventative maintenance routine to follow for this pump as there are no manual adjustments or other actions required for normal operation.

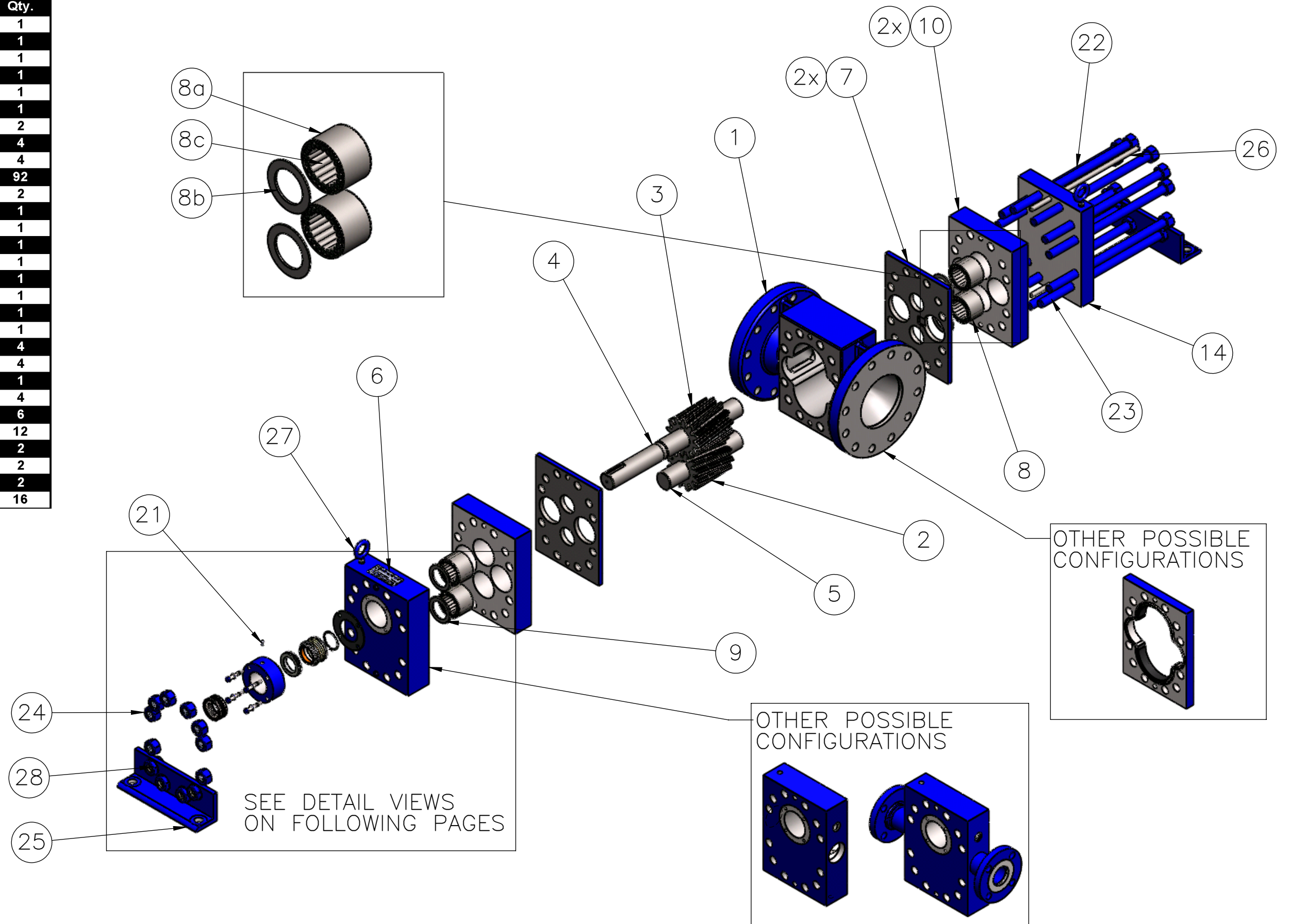
Grease seal housing bearing on pumps with general purpose bearing grease every 6 months or every 500 hours of operation, whichever occurs first (see image below).

**Grease Fitting**

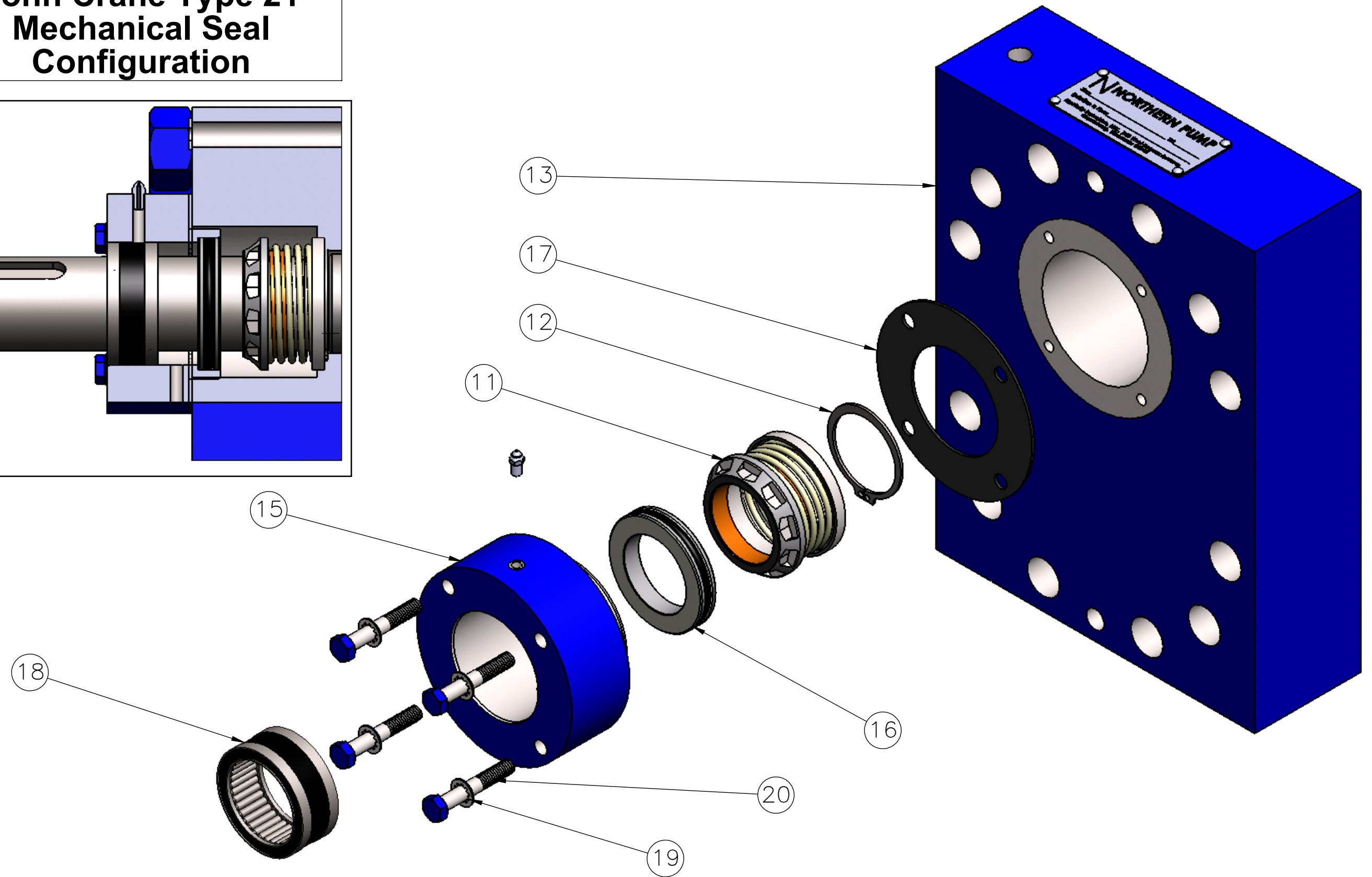
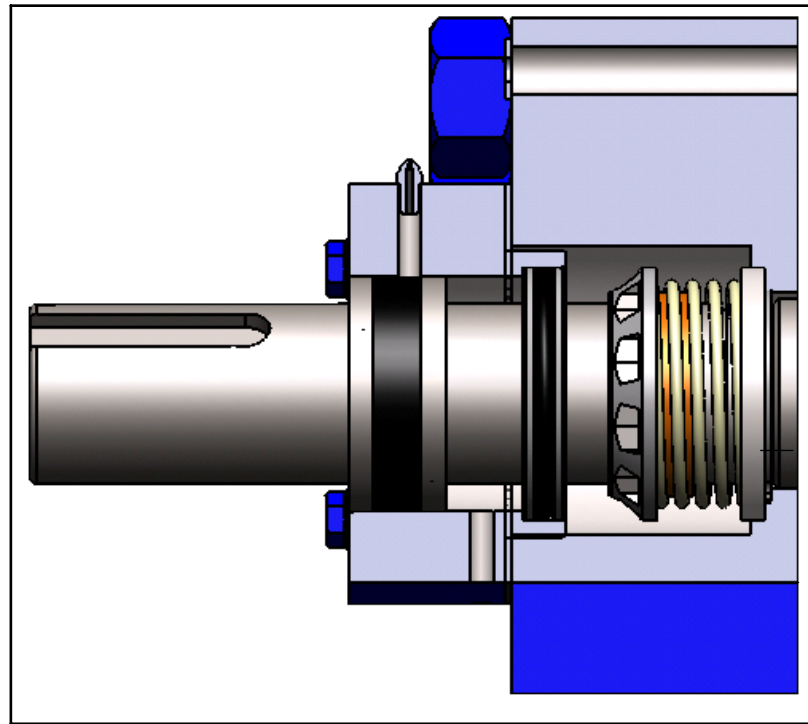


# Appendix A

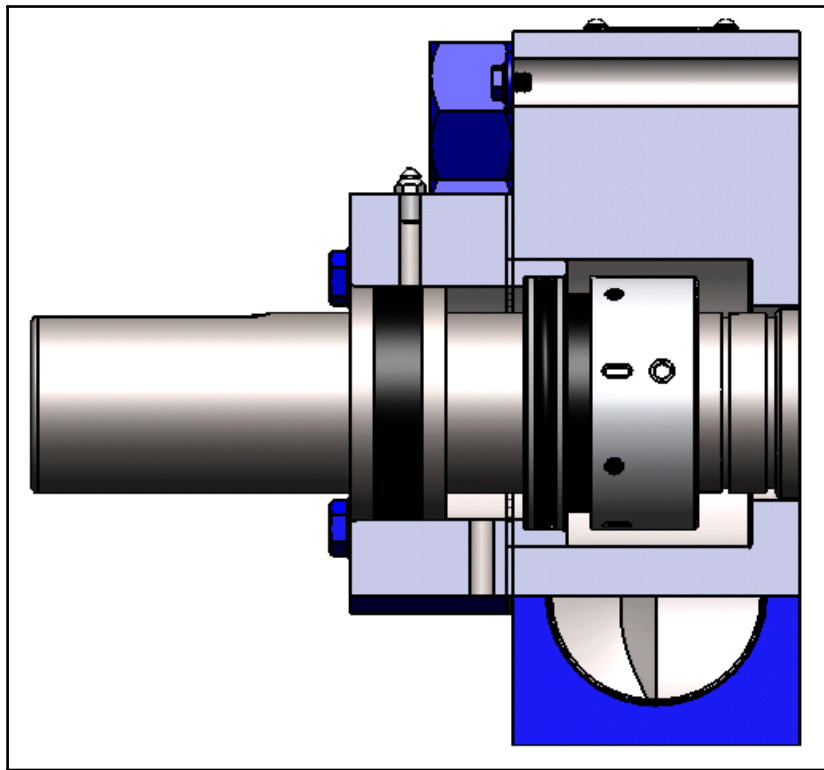
Number	Part Name	Qty.
1	Cylinder	1
2	Driven Gear	1
3	Drive Gear	1
4	Drive Shaft	1
5	Driven Shaft	1
6	Name Plate	1
7	Liner Plate	2
8a	Bearing Sleeve	4
8b	Bearing Washer	4
8c	Bearing Roller	92
10	Bearing Plate	2
11	Mechanical Seal Head	1
12	Retaining Ring	1
13	Seal Adapter Plate	1
14	End Plate	1
15	Bearing & Seat Housing	1
16	Mechanical Seal Seat	1
17	Gasket	1
18	Roller Bearing	1
19	Lock Washer	4
20	Capscrew	4
21	Grease Zerk	1
22	Stud Short	4
23	Stud-Long	6
24	Whole nut	12
25	Mounting Bracket	2
26	Dowel Pin	2
27	Eyebolt	2
28	Jam Nut	16



# John Crane Type 21 Mechanical Seal Configuration



# John Crane Type 8-1 Mechanical Seal Configuration



The Mechanical Seal Head (11) is retained on the Drive Shaft (4) by three set screws. The set screws are secured against the drive shaft in the three flats on the Drive Shaft. The set screws are accessed through the hole in the Seal Adapter Plate (13) which is sealed with the Pipe Plug.

3 FLATS  
EQUALLY SPACED

