

HS Submersible Portable Dewatering Pump

- **HS(Z)2.4S/HSE2.4S/HSD2.55S**
- **HS(Z)2.75S/HS(Z)3.75S**

OPERATION MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for selecting the Tsurumi HS Submersible Vortex Pump for your application.

This equipment should not be used for applications other than those listed in this manual. Failure to observe this precaution may lead to a malfunction or an accident. In the event of a malfunction or an accident, the manufacturer will not assume any liability. After reading this Operation Manual, keep it in a location that is easily accessible, so that it can be referred to whenever information is needed while operating the equipment.

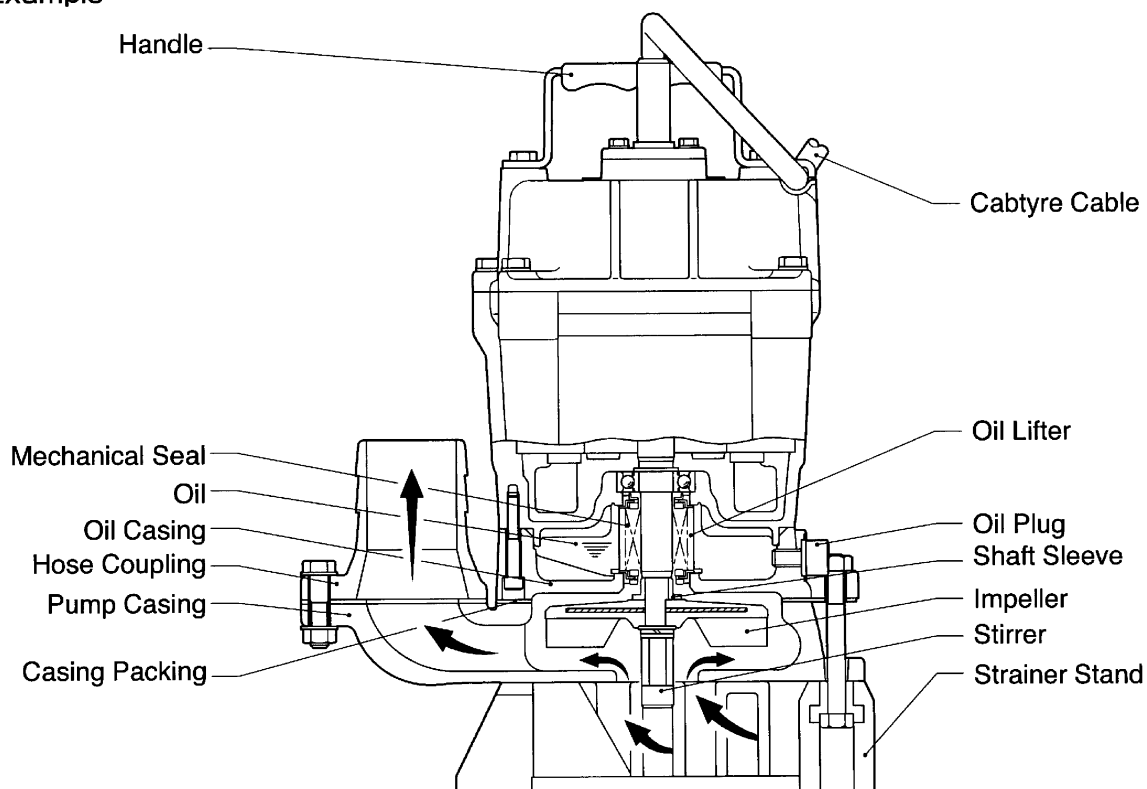
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TSURUMI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

1 PART NAMES

■ Example



2 PRIOR TO OPERATION

After unpacking, verify the contents.

Product Inspection

Inspect the product for damage during shipment, and make sure all bolts and nuts are tightened properly.

Specification Check

Check the nameplate of the unit to verify that it is the product that you have ordered. Pay particular attention to its voltage and frequency specifications.

Note: If you discover any damage or discrepancy in the product, please contact the dealer where this equipment was purchased or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.

Product Specifications

CAUTION Do not operate this product under any conditions other than those that have been specified.

■ Major Standard Specifications

Applicable Liquids	Consistency and Temperature	Water, Rain Water, Ground Water, Sand carrying Water, Mud carrying Water ; 0 ~ 40°C
Pump	Impeller	Vortex-Type
	Shaft Seal	Double Mechanical Seal
	Bearing	Shielded Ball Bearing
Motor	Specifications	Dry Submersible Induction Motor, 2-Pole
	Insulation	Class E
	Protection System (built-in)	Miniature protector (0.4kW) Circle thermal protector (0.55kW minimum)
	Lubricant	Turbine oil VG32
Connection		Hose Coupling

■ Standard specifications (50/60Hz)

Model	Bore (mm)	Phase	Starting Method	Output (kW)	Max.Head (m) (ft.)	Max.capacity (m ³ /min) (GPM)	WHT (kg)
HS2.4S	50	1	Capacitor-Run	0.4	12 39	0.200 53	11.3
HSE2.4S	50	1	Capacitor-Run	0.4	12 39	0.200 53	11.3
HSZ2.4S	50	1	Capacitor-Run	0.4	12 39	0.200 53	11.3
HSD2.55S	50	1	Capacitor-Run	0.55	13.2 43	0.200 53	15.0
HS2.75S	50	1	Capacitor-Run	0.75	18 59	0.30/0.28 79/73.9	19.0
HS3.75S	80	1	Capacitor-Run	0.75	18 59	0.30/0.28 79/73.9	19.0
HSZ2.75S	50	1	Capacitor-Run	0.75	18 59	0.30/0.28 79/73.9	19.0
HSZ3.75S	80	1	Capacitor-Run	0.75	18 59	0.30/0.28 79/73.9	19.0

Note: The weight (mass) given above is the operating weight of the pump itself, not including the cabtyre cable.

3 INSTALLATION



CAUTION

- The supply voltage should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the rated voltage.
- The water temperature for operating the pump should be between 0 ~ 40°C. Failure to observe the precautions given above could cause the pump to malfunction, which may lead to current leakage or electrical shock.

Note: To use the pump for a special solution, contact the dealer where it was purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.

■ Critical Use Pressure



CAUTION

Do not operate the pump in an area that is exposed to a water pressure that exceeds the values given below.

Critical Use Pressure	0.2MPa (2kgf/cm ²) — discharge pressure during use
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Preparation for Installation

■ Single-phase power supply:

Use a megger to measure the resistance between the tip of the cabtyre cable plug and the ground terminal to verify the insulation resistance of the motor. Measure twice the resistance between each of the two tips of the plug and ground.

(This diagram shows a 3-pin plug type.)

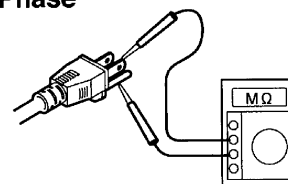


CAUTION

Beware that the power plug varies by country or region.

Insulation resistance reference value
= 20M Ω minimum

Single-Phase



Note: The insulation resistance reference value of 20M Ω minimum is based on a new or repaired pump. For reference values of a pump that has already been put into operation, refer to "6. Maintenance and Inspection" of this manual.

■ How to use level relay unit (HSE2.4S,HSZ2.4S)

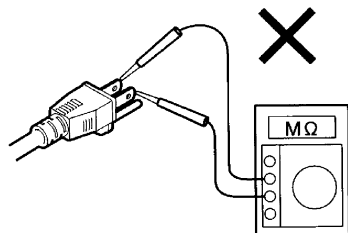


CAUTION

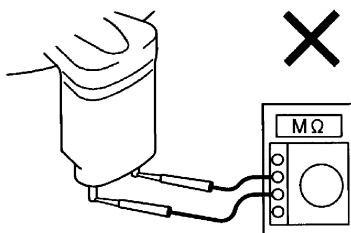
- Do not measure the insulation resistance with insulation resistance tester for following parts. It causes a trouble.
- Do not lift or hang the level relay unit. It will damage and cause a leakage, an electric shock, and a fire.
- In the case of the float type, do not lift it by the float cable, as it will damage the cable, and lead to a leakage, electrical shock, and fire.



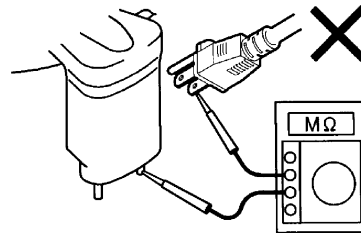
(1) between the plug



(2) between the electrode of a level relay unit



(3) between the electrode of a level relay unit and a plug



(4) Do not make “on” period between the other level relay unit.



Precautions During Installation



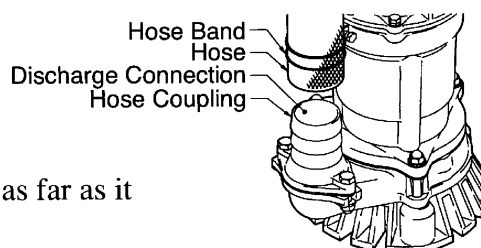
WARNING

When installing the pump, be mindful of the pump's center of gravity and weight. If the pump is not suspended properly, the pump may fall and break, which may lead to injury.



CAUTION

When installing or moving the pump, never suspend the pump by the cabtyre cable. Doing so will damage the cable, which may cause a current leakage, electrical shock, or fire.



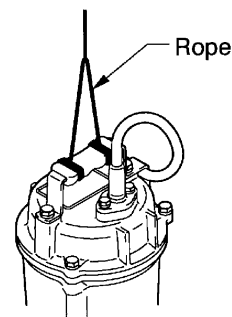
(1) When a hose is used, attach the hose to the hose coupling as far as it will go, then fasten it securely with a hose band.

(2) Handle the pump carefully without applying shock to it, such as by dropping it. To suspend the pump, do so manually or by attaching a rope or chain to its handles.



CAUTION

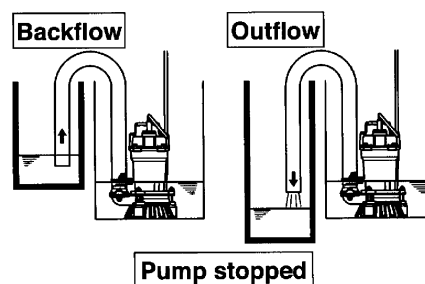
The rope for suspending the pump during its installation must be of a thickness that accommodates the weight of the pump. When using a chain, make sure that the chain does not become twisted. Failure to observe these precautions could cause the rope or chain to break and the pump to fall and break, which could lead to personal injury.



(3) Operate the pump in a location that has a sufficient water level and collects water easily.

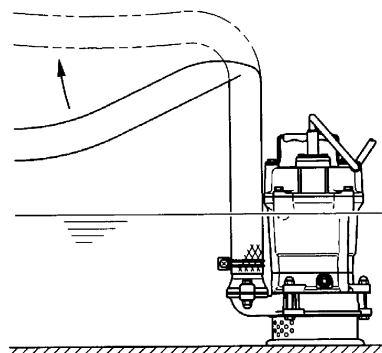
Note: For the water level required for operating the pump, refer to the external dimension drawing, which is provided separately.

Extend the end of the hose (discharge side) above the water surface. If the end of the hose is submerged in water, it may cause the water to flow back when the pump has been stopped. Conversely, if the end of the hose is located at a level that is lower than the source water surface, water may continue to flow out even after the pump has been stopped.



- (4) Route the hose as straight as possible. Excessive bending of the hose could obstruct the flow of water, reduce the pumping volume, or clog the pump with mud, thus disabling the pumping function.

If the hose is kinked at its base, it will create air pockets in the pump, making the pump operate dry. To prevent this from occurring, straighten the bend while operating the pump.



⚠ CAUTION If the pump draws in a large amount of mud, it could cause the pump to wear prematurely and lead to a malfunction, current leakage, and electrical shock.

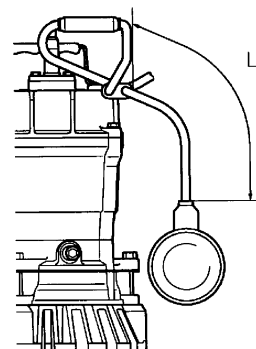
- (5) Operate the pump upright. If there is the likelihood of the pump drawing in excess mud, place a concrete block under the pump.

■ Installing the Float

Set the length of the float lead wire to the dimension indicated below. Failure to observe this will lead to an improper operation.

Pump model	L
HSZ2.4S	150mm
HSZ2.75S/HSZ3.75S	150mm

⚠ CAUTION Install the float so that it moves properly up and down. If the float gets caught, it will cause the pump to operate improperly.



4 ELECTRICAL WIRING

Electrical Wiring Work



WARNING

- All electrical work must be performed by an authorized electrician, in compliance with local electrical equipment standards and internal wiring codes. Never allow an unauthorized person to perform electrical work because it is not only against the law, but it can also be extremely dangerous.
- Improper wiring can lead to current leakage, electrical shock, or fire.
- Be sure to use a dedicated ground leakage circuit breaker and overcurrent protector provided exclusively for this unit, to prevent the pump from being damaged. Failure to observe this precaution may lead to current leakage and electrical shock.

Operate well within the capacity of the power supply and wiring.

Grounding



WARNING

Be sure to install the ground wire securely. Failure to observe this precaution could damage the pump and cause current leakage, which may lead to electrical shock.



CAUTION

Do not connect the ground wire to a gas pipe, water pipe, lightning rod, or telephone ground wire. Improper grounding could cause electrical shock.

Connecting the Power Plug



WARNING

Before inserting the power plug or connecting the wires to the terminal board, make sure that the power supply (i.e. circuit breaker) is properly disconnected. Failure to do so may lead to electrical shock, short, or injury caused by the unintended starting of the pump.



CAUTION

Do not use damaged cable cables, power plugs, or loose power outlets. Failure to observe this precaution could lead to electrical shock, short circuit, or fire.

Follow the diagram on the right to connect the power.

When using a three-prong grounded plug, connect as shown in the drawing.



CAUTION

Be sure to use a dedicated power supply with a ground leakage circuit breaker.

(This diagram shows a 3-pin plug type.)

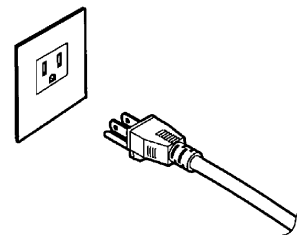


CAUTION

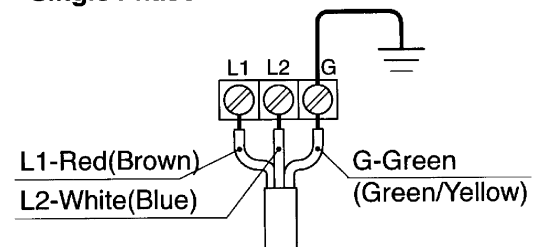
Beware that the power plug varies by country or region.

Note: *the shape of the plug may differ from that shown in the illustration.*

When a single-phase power source is used, connect the leads to the control panel terminals as shown in the diagram, making sure they do not become twisted together.



Single Phase



Motor Protector

The pump is equipped with a built-in motor protector (circle thermal protector / miniature protector). If a current overload or overheating occurs under the symptoms given below, the pump will stop automatically to protect the motor regardless of the water level at the time of operation.

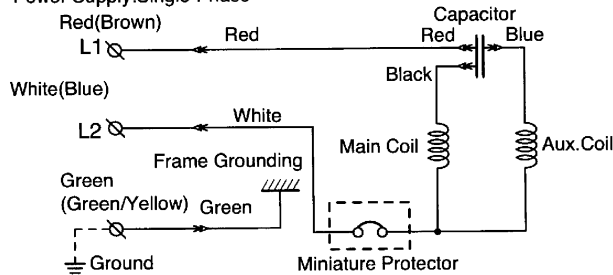
- Extreme fluctuation of power supply voltage
- Pump operated under overload condition
- Pump operated at open phase or binding condition

Note: After the motor protector has tripped, the motor automatically resumes its operation. Therefore, make sure to disconnect the cable from the terminal board or the power outlet, and eliminate the cause of the problem. Do not operate the pump at unusually low head, or with the impeller clogged with debris. Doing so will not only prevent the pump from attaining its full potential, but may also generate abnormal noise and vibration and damage the pump.

Electrical Circuit Diagrams

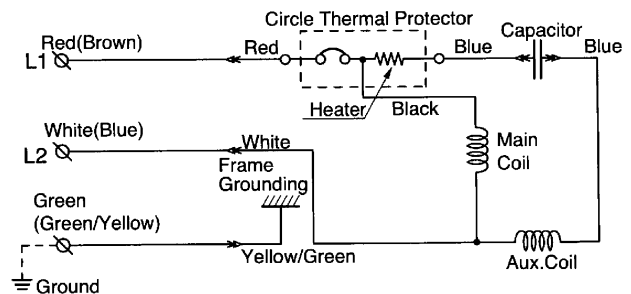
Non-Automatic Circuit HS2.4S

Power Supply: Single-Phase



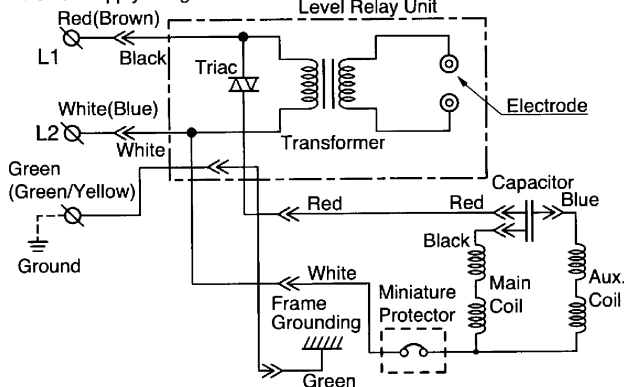
Non-Automatic Circuit HSD2.55S / HS2.75S / HS3.75S

Power Supply: Single-Phase



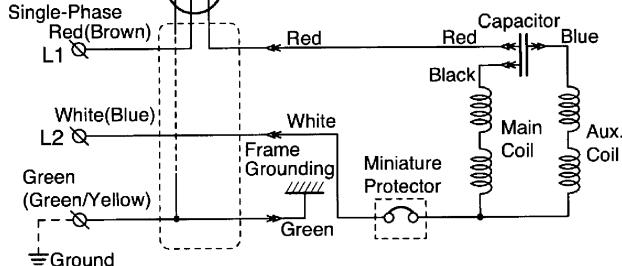
Automatic Operation Circuit (Level Relay Unit) HSE2.4S

Power Supply: Single-Phase



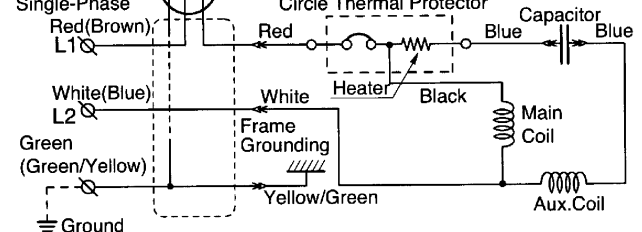
Automatic Operation Circuit HSZ2.4S

Power Supply: Single-Phase



Automatic Operation Circuit HSZ2.75S / HSZ3.75S

Power Supply: Single-Phase



5 OPERATION

Prior to Operation

- (1) Once again, check the nameplate of the pump to verify that its voltage and frequency are correct.

CAUTION Improper voltage and frequency of the power supply will prevent the pump from attaining its full potential, and may also damage the pump.

Note: Verify the specs on the pump's nameplate.

- (2) Check the wiring, power supply voltage, the capacity of the ground leakage circuit breaker, and the insulation resistance of the motor.

■ Insulation resistance reference value = 20M Ω minimum

Note: The insulation resistance reference value of 20M Ω minimum is based on a new or re-paired pump. For reference values of a pump that has already been put into operation, refer to "Maintenance and Inspection".

- (3) Adjust the setting of the thermal relay (i.e. 3E relay) to the pump's rated current.

Note: Verify the rated current on the pump's nameplate.

- (4) When using a generator, as much as possible avoid operating the pump in conjunction with other types of equipment.

5-1 NON-AUTOMATIC OPERATION

Trial Operation

WARNING Never start the pump while it is suspended, as the pump may jerk and cause a serious accident involving injury.

- (1) Operate the pump for a short time (3-10 minutes) and verify its operating conditions.

CAUTION If the pump generates a considerable amount of vibration, noise, or smell, disconnect the power supply immediately and contact the dealer where the pump purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area. If the pump is continued to be used in the abnormal state, it may cause current leakage, electrical shock, or fire.

- (2) Continue operation if no abnormal conditions are found during the trial operation.

Operation

WARNING The pump unit may be extremely hot during operation. To prevent burns, do not touch the pump unit with bare hands during or after the operation.

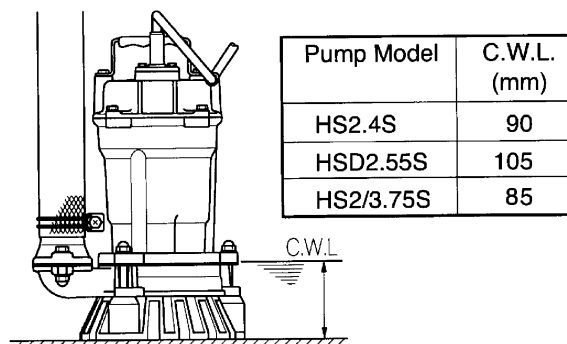
Pay attention to the water level during the pump operation. The pump may become damaged if it is allowed to operate dry.

Due to an overload operation or a pump malfunction, if the motor protector trips to stop the pump, make sure to eliminate the cause of the problem before restarting.

Note: A large amount of amperage flows when a submersible pump is started, causing the temperature of its windings to rise rapidly. Beware that a frequent stop-and-go operation of the pump will accelerate the deterioration of the insulation of the motor windings and thus affect the use life of the motor.

Operating Water Level

CAUTION Do not operate the pump below the C.W.L. (Continuous Running Water Level) indicated below. Failure to observe this condition may result in damage to the pump, electrical leakage or electrical shock.



5-2 Automatic Operation (for float type)

■ Trial Operation

Equipped with floats to detect the water level the automatic type (HSZ) pump can perform an automatic drainage operation alone by merely connecting its cable to a power supply.

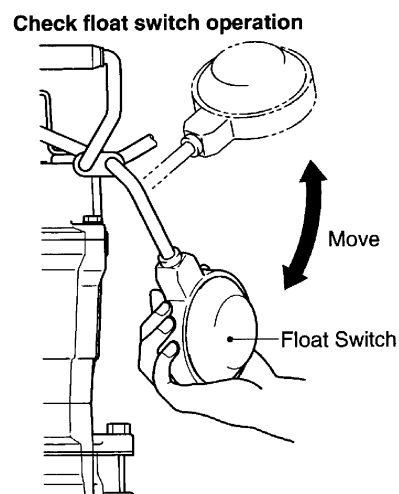
Connect the power and perform a trial operation as follows:

- (1) Direct all the floats downward.
- (2) Raise the (yellow) float. This will cause the pump to start.
- (3) Next, return the (yellow) float to their original positions. This will cause the pump to stop.
- (4) Perform steps (2) and (3) consecutively two or more times to verify the operation.

Note: The trial operation must be completed within 1 minute.

⚠ CAUTION

In case the pump exhibits an abnormal condition (such as a considerable amount of vibration, noise, or smell), disconnect the power supply immediately and contact the dealer where you purchased the equipment, or Tsurumi's sales office in your area. If the pump continues to be used in the abnormal state, it may cause current leakage, electrical shock, or fire.



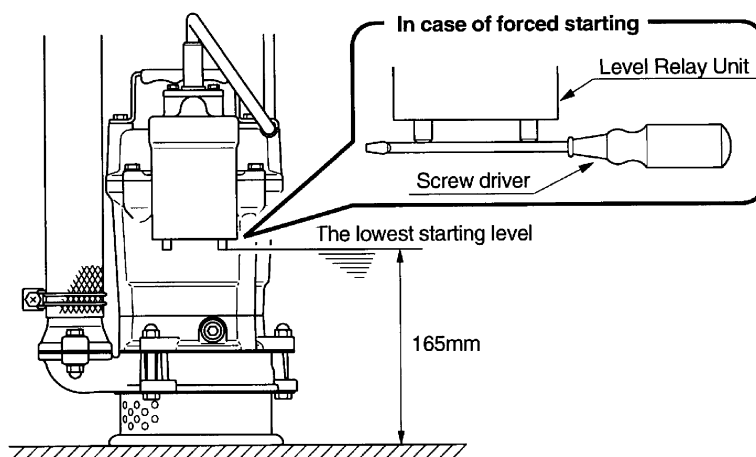
5-3 Automatic Operation (for electrode type)

■ Operation Water Level

■ Start of the pump

This pump starts by the current between the electrode of the level relay unit.

Note: The necessary water level to operate the pump is 165mm from the bottom of a pump. In case of start by racing during the trial operation, please do short circuit with exciting items (screw driver etc.) between the electrode, and start forcibly. Please keep away from those that may clog in a pump. (wire, nail, cord, etc.)



■ Trial Operation

⚠ WARNING Never start the pump while it is suspended, as the pump may jerk and cause a serious accident involving injury.

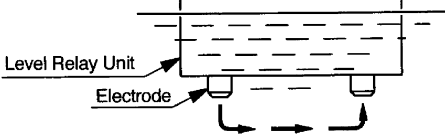
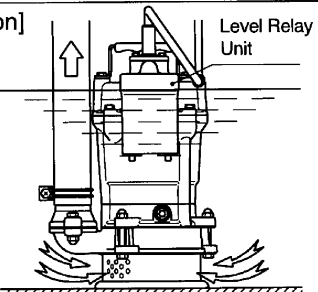
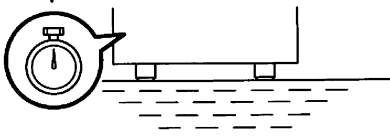
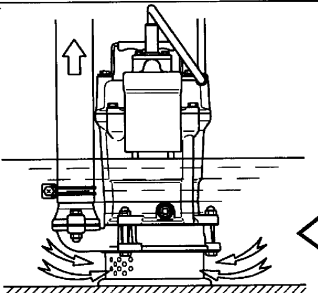
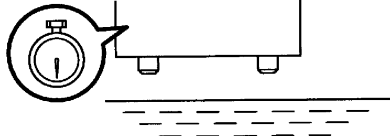
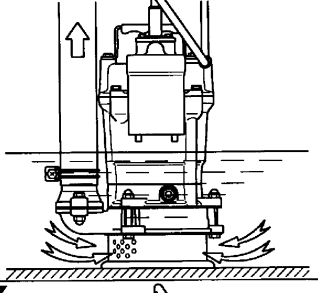
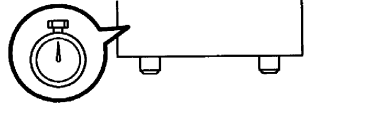
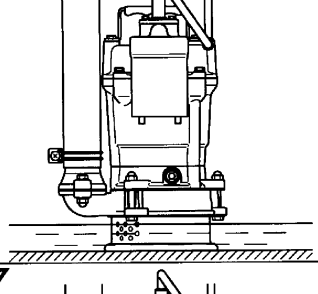
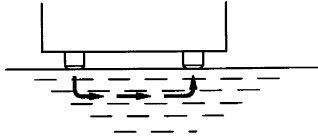
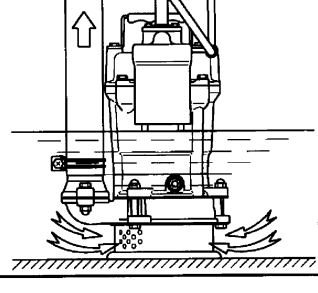
- (1) Operate the pump 3 to 10 minutes to verify the conditions listed below.

⚠ CAUTION In case the pump exhibits an abnormal condition (such as a considerable amount of vibration, noise, or smell), disconnect the power supply immediately and contact the dealer where you purchased the equipment, or Tsurumi's sales office in your area. If the pump continues to be used in the abnormal state, it may cause current leakage, electrical shock, or fire.

- (2) Proceed with the normal operation if no abnormal conditions are found during the trial operation.

Operation Flow Chart

To enable the user to bring the pumps ability into full play, this chart describes the various control modes that are made possible by the combinations of the electrode and timer functions.

Level Relay Unit	Pump	Water Level	Condition
The electrodes of the level relay unit are submerged, causing the current to operate the pump.  (Water sensed by electrodes)	Start Operation (Drainage)	Drop	[Switch on] 
As the water level drops and the water surface recedes from the electrodes, the timer trips to drain water.  (Electrodes open → Trips the timer)	Operation (Drainage)	Drop	
The draining of water by the timer lasts approximately 1 minute. ※ If the water surface comes in contact with the electrodes within 1 minute, the pump will operate continuously even though the timer has tripped. 	Operation (Drainage)	Drop	
The pump will stop 1 minute later.  ※ The pump will also stop after a continuous dry run, in some cases.	Stop	Rise	
When the water level rises and the water surface comes in contact with the electrodes, the pump will restart.  (Water sensed by electrodes)	Start Operation (Drainage)	Drop	

6 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

Regular maintenance and inspection are indispensable to maintaining the pump's performance. If the pump behaves differently from its normal operating condition, refer to section "8. Troubleshooting" and take appropriate measures at an early stage. We also recommend that you have a spare pump on hand for an emergency.

Prior to Inspection



⚠ WARNING

Make sure that the power supply (i.e. circuit breaker) is disconnected and disconnect the cabtyre cable from the power outlet or remove it from the terminal board. Failure to do so may cause electrical shock or unintended starting of the pump, which may lead to serious accidents.

- ### (1) Washing the Pump

Remove any debris attached to the pump's outer surface, and wash the pump with tap water. Pay particular attention to the impeller area, and completely remove any debris from the impeller.

- ## (2) Inspecting the Pump Exterior

Verify that there is no damage, and that the bolts and nuts have not loosened.

Note: If the pump must be disassembled for repair due to damage or loose bolts or nuts, contact the dealer where it was purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.

Daily and Periodic Inspection

Interval	Inspection Item
Daily	Measuring the operating current ■ To be within the rated current Measuring the power voltage ■ Power supply voltage tolerance = within $\pm 5\%$ of the rated voltage
Monthly	Measuring the insulation resistance ■ Insulation resistance reference value = $1M\Omega$ minimum [NOTE] The motor must be inspected if the insulation resistance is considerably lower than the last inspection.
Semi-yearly	Inspecting oil ■ 1,000 hours or 6 months, whichever comes first.
Yearly	Changing oil ■ 2,000 hours or 12 months, whichever comes first. Changing the mechanical seal [NOTE] The inspection and replacement of the mechanical seal requires specialized equipment. To have this operation performed, contact the dealer where this equipment was purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.
Once every 2 to 5 years	Overhaul ■ The pump must be overhauled even if the pump appears normal during operation. Especially, the pump may need to be overhauled earlier if it is used continuously. [NOTE] To overhaul the pump, contact the dealer where it was purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.

Note: Refer to section "Oil Inspection and Change Procedures" below for further detail.

Storage

If the pump will not be operated for a long period of time, pull the pump up, wash the pump, allow it to dry, and store it indoors.

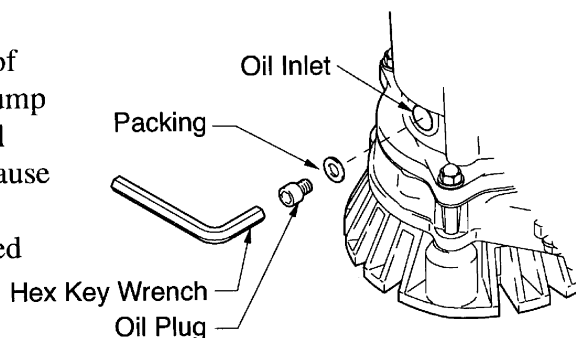
Note: *For reinstallation, be sure to perform a trial operation before putting the pump into operation.*

If the pump remains immersed in water, operate it on a regular basis (i.e. once a week).

Oil Inspection and Changing Procedures

Inspecting Oil

Remove the oil plug and take out a small amount of oil. The oil can be extracted easily by tilting the pump so that the oil filler plug faces downward. If the oil appears milky or intermixed with water, a likely cause is a defective shaft sealing device (i.e. mechanical seal), which requires that the pump be disassembled and repaired.



Changing Oil

Remove the oil plug and drain the oil completely.
Pour a specified volume of oil into the oil filler inlet.

Note: The drained oil must be disposed of properly to prevent it from being released into the sewer or rivers. The packing or the O-ring for the oil plug must be replaced with a new part at each oil inspection and change.

Specified Oil: Turbine Oil VG32		Unit : ml
Pump Model		Specified Volume
HS2.4S, HSE2.4S, HSZ2.4S, HSD2.55S		160
HS2/3.75S, HSZ2/3.75S		160

Replacement Parts

The table lists the parts that need to be replaced periodically. Replace these using the recommended frequency as a guideline.

Part	Recommended Frequency
Mechanical Seal	When oil in oil compartment becomes milky.
Oil (Turbine Oil VG 32)	Every 12 months or after 2,000 hours of use, whichever comes first.
Packing, O-Ring	Each time pump is disassembled or inspected
V-Ring	When ring is worn, and each time pump is disassembled or inspected
Shaft sleeve	When it becomes worn

7 DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

Prior to Disassembly and Reassembly



WARNING

Before disassembling and reassembling the pump, be sure that the power supply (i.e. circuit breaker) is disconnected, and remove the cabtyre cable from the outlet or the terminal board. Do not connect or disconnect the power plug with a wet hand, in order to prevent electrical shock. Do not perform an activation test (to check the rotation of the impeller) during disassembly and reassembly. Failure to observe this precaution could lead to a serious accident, including injury.

This section explains the disassembly and reassembly processes that are involved up to the replacement of the impeller itself. Operations involving the disassembly and reassembly of the sealing portion (i.e. mechanical seal) and of the motor require a specialized facility including vacuum and electrical test equipment. For these operations, contact the dealer where this equipment was purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.

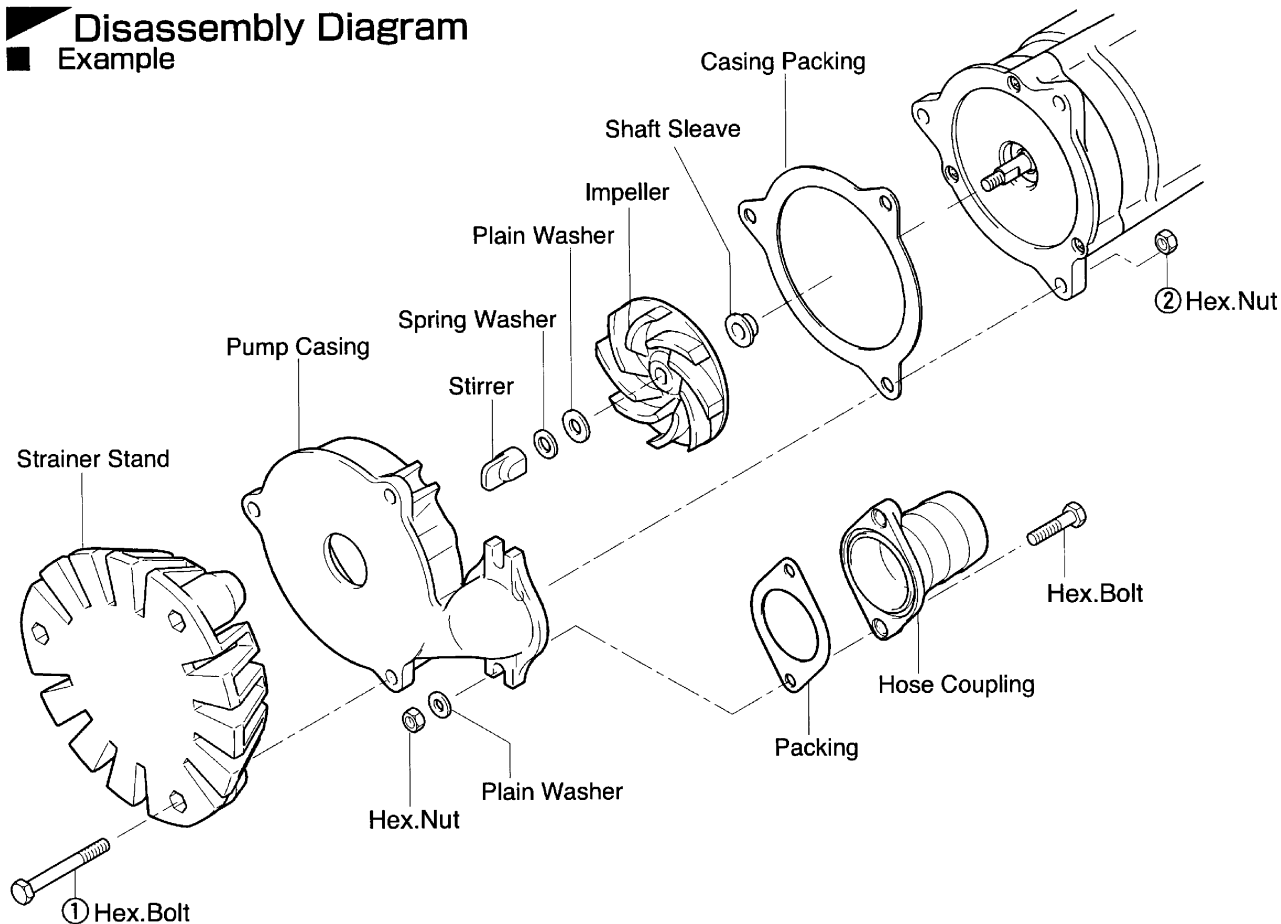
Disassembly Procedure

Note: For assembly or disassembly, place the pump on its side.

Remove the Hex.Bolts(1) and Hex.Nuts(2), then remove the Strainer Stand and Pump Casing.

Disassembly Diagram

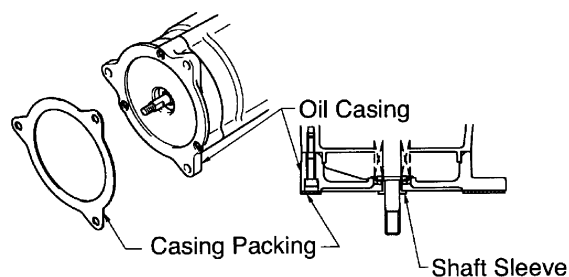
■ Example



Reassembly Procedure

Reassembly can be performed by reversing the steps for disassembly.

- (1) Remove sand and other debris from rubber parts such as the Impeller and Casing Packing before assembling the pump.
- (2) Make sure the Casing Packing fits snugly against the Oil Casing.
- (3) When tightening the Stirrer, do not apply excessive force that might deform the impeller or cause the rubber liner to flake off.



8 TROUBLESHOOTING

⚠ WARNING To prevent serious accidents, disconnect the power supply before inspecting the pump.

Read this Operation Manual carefully before requesting repair. After re-inspecting the pump, if it does not operate normally, contact the dealer where this equipment was purchased, or the Tsurumi sales office in your area.

Symptom	Cause	Countermeasure
Pump fails to start; or, starts but stops immediately.	① No proper power is supplied (i.e. power outage). ② Plug is not inserted. ③ Open circuit in cabtyre cable or poor connection. ④ Malfunction in float. ⑤ Electrode is insulated by debris. ⑥ Malfunction in level relay unit.	① Contact the electric power company or an electrical repair shop. ② Connect the plug. ③ Check whether there is an open circuit in the cabtyre cable or wiring. ④ Remove obstacles and check the operation of the float. ⑤ Use sandpaper to remove the debris. ⑥ Repair or replace the level relay unit.
Pump starts but stops immediately, causing the motor protector to trip.	① Foreign matter is wedged in the impeller, causing the motor protector to trip. ② The movement of the stop float is obstructed, causing the start float alone to perform the start and stop operations. ③ The voltage is too low. ④ A 50Hz unit is used at 60Hz. ⑤ The pump has been operated for a long time with its strainer stand clogged. ⑥ Malfunction of motor (seizure or water leakage). ⑦ The pump is drawing in too much mud.	① Inspect the pump and remove the debris. ② Remove obstacles and check the operation of the stop float. ③ Provide the rated voltage or use an extension cable that meets the specifications. ④ Check the nameplate and replace the pump or the impeller. ⑤ Remove the debris from the strainer stand. ⑥ Repair or replace. ⑦ Place a concrete block under the pump to prevent the pump from drawing in excess mud.
The pumping volume is low.	① The impeller is worn. ② The hose is clogged or kinked at its midspan. ③ The strainer stand is clogged or is buried. ④ The motor rotates in reverse. ⑤ A 60Hz pump is used at 50Hz.	① Replace the impeller. ② Minimize the bends of the hose, and if the pump is used in a dusty area, place it inside a mesh basket during operation. ③ Remove the debris from the strainer stand. Place a concrete block under the pump to prevent the pump from drawing in excess mud. ④ Change the power connection. ⑤ Check the nameplate and replace the pump or the impeller.
Pump generates vibration or noise.	① Motor bearings are damaged.	① Replace the bearings.
The pump does not stop automatically.	① The movement of the floats is obstructed. The switch in a float is faulty. ② The water level of the (stop) float is set lower than the pump's minimum possible operating water level. ③ Malfunction in level relay unit ④ Electrode is shorted by debris. ⑤ Influence by electrical device in the vicinity of the pump.	① Remove the blockage. Or, replace the part. ② Set the water level of the (stop) float higher than the pump's minimum possible operating water level. ③ Repair or replace the level relay unit. ④ Use sandpaper to remove the debris. ⑤ Check whether there are any wires that are tangled around the electrode. Check whether there are any electrical devices that could generate electro-magnetic interference, and relocate the unit as necessary.

The following information is required when ordering repairs or making other inquiries.

Product model	
Manufacturing number	
Purchase date	
Remarks	

Disposal of Product

Properly dispose of the product by disassembling it, presorting the contents, and sending them to the waste material treatment site.