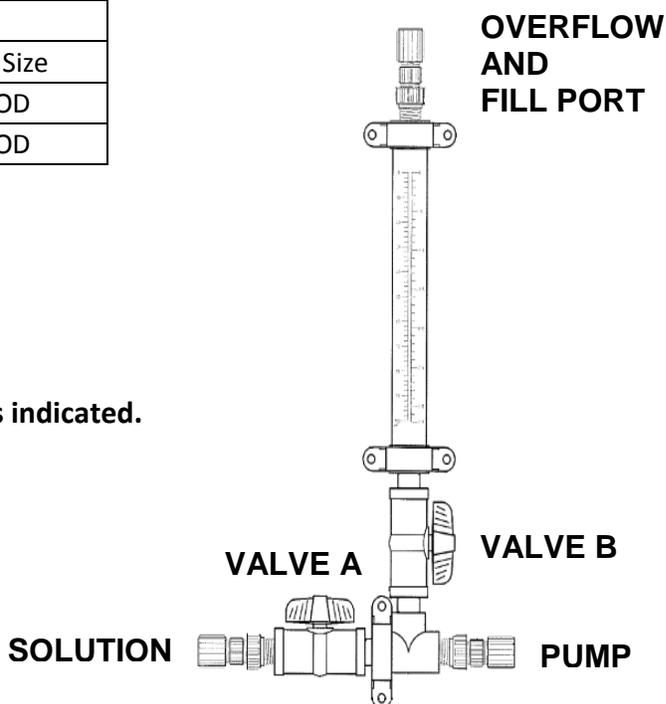


Topic – Draw Down Pump Calibration

1. There are many application variables that will affect the actual output of a pump. Calculating the settings of the pump adjustment knob(s) will give an approximate output and a good starting point that works in most applications. To determine the precise output of a pump, a calibration column should be used to ensure that the correct amount of chemical is being delivered. A draw-down calibration should be performed. Pulsafeeder offers calibration kits which facilitate an accurate calibration of your metering pump.

Assembled Calibration Kits		
Part Number	Column	Tubing Size
L9908502-001	200 mL	3/8" OD
L9908503-001	200 mL	1/2" OD

Connect Calibration kit as indicated.



1. CALIBRATION OF THE PUMP.
 - a. With valve B closed and valve A open, Run the chemical feed pump until the system pressure has been reached.
 - b. Fill the calibration column slightly above the zero mark. A common way to fill the column is to use the bleed return line from the bleed valve.
 - c. Close ball valve A.
 - d. Open valve B.
 - e. When the fluid level has reached the zero mark, start a stopwatch and observe the volume withdrawn for 30 seconds.
 - f. Close valve B and open valve A
 - g. The resulting volume of drawn down fluid is the current output of the pump.
 - h. The scale on the left side of the cylinder is a direct readout of US-gal./hr.
 - i. To convert ml to l/hr. or gal./hr. observe the volume withdrawn on the ml scale and use the following formulas:

$$l/hr. = [volume(ml)/draw\ time(sec.)] \times 3.6,$$

$$gal./hr. = [volume(ml)/draw\ time(sec.)] \times 0.952.$$
2. REPEAT
 - a. Repeating the process ensures that the results obtained are consistent.