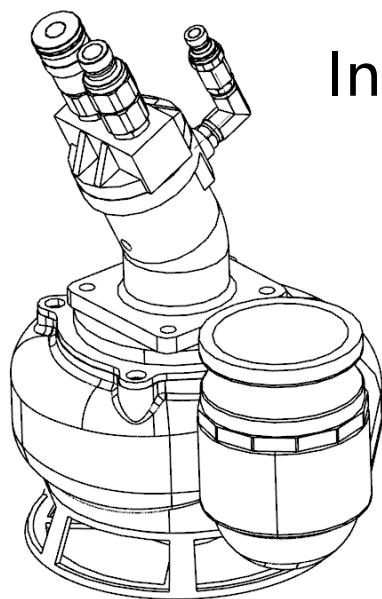


# Hydraulic submersible pump (QSZB30 0-25-150 slurry pump)



Instructions for use

## T a b l e o f c o n t e n t s

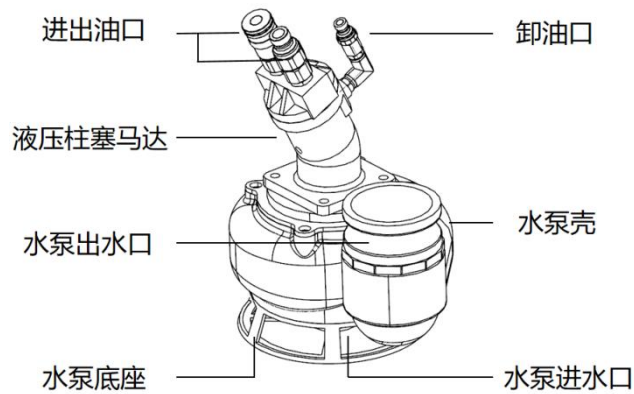
Chapter 1 Product Introduction .....	1
1.1. Product Structure .....	1
1.2. Application Scenario .....	2
1.3 . Technical parameters .....	2
Chapter Two: Operation Guide .....	3
2.1. Preparations before operation .....	3
2.2. Water pump connection diagram .....	3
2.3 . Safety Precautions .....	3
2.4 . Troubleshooting .....	4

## Chapter 1 Product Introduction

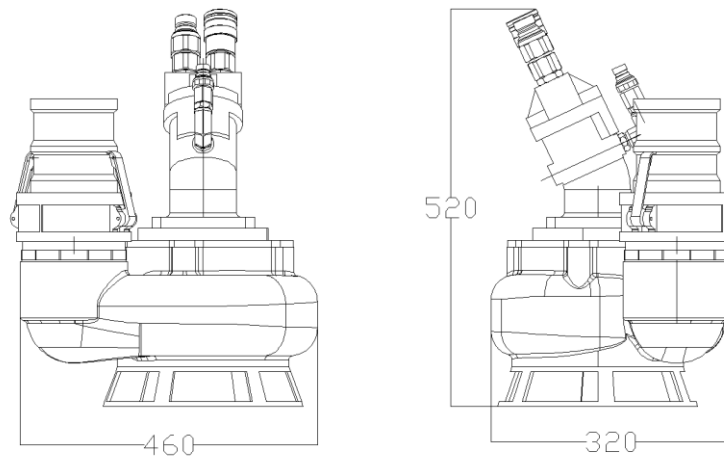
### 1.1. Product Structure

The submersible slurry pump uses a semi-open impeller, employing a vortex design and centrifugal force principle. The impeller is driven by a high-efficiency hydraulic piston motor, and the high-torque hydraulic motor ensures that the product can efficiently pump sewage and slurry containing large solid particles.

This pump is driven by a hydraulic power unit and requires no electricity, eliminating the risk of electric leakage. The pump connects to the inlet and outlet oil pipes, which are also the unloading pipes. All oil ports use quick-connect couplings for easy and quick assembly and disassembly. The pump body is made of 304 stainless steel, providing better corrosion resistance and wear resistance, resulting in a longer service life.



Product structure diagram



Product Dimensions

## 1.2. Application scenarios

This pump has a compact structure and can be widely used for municipal emergency drainage, urban flood control and drainage, fire fighting water supply , drought relief water intake of rivers, ditches and lakes , construction site drainage and other needs. At the same time, the pump itself can transport larger particles, so it is also the best choice for scenarios such as cleaning and discharging sewage from manholes and sewer pipes .

## 1.3. Technical parameters

<b>model</b>	QSZB280-25-150
<b>Maximum drainage capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/h)</b>	300
<b>Maximum head (m)</b>	25
<b>Dimensions (mm)</b>	460 * 320 * 520
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	38
<b>Maximum pumpable particulate matter (mm)</b>	100
<b>Drain outlet diameter (mm)</b>	150
<b>Work stress (bar)</b>	32
<b>Traffic volume range (Lpm)</b>	50-72

## Chapter Two : Operation Instructions

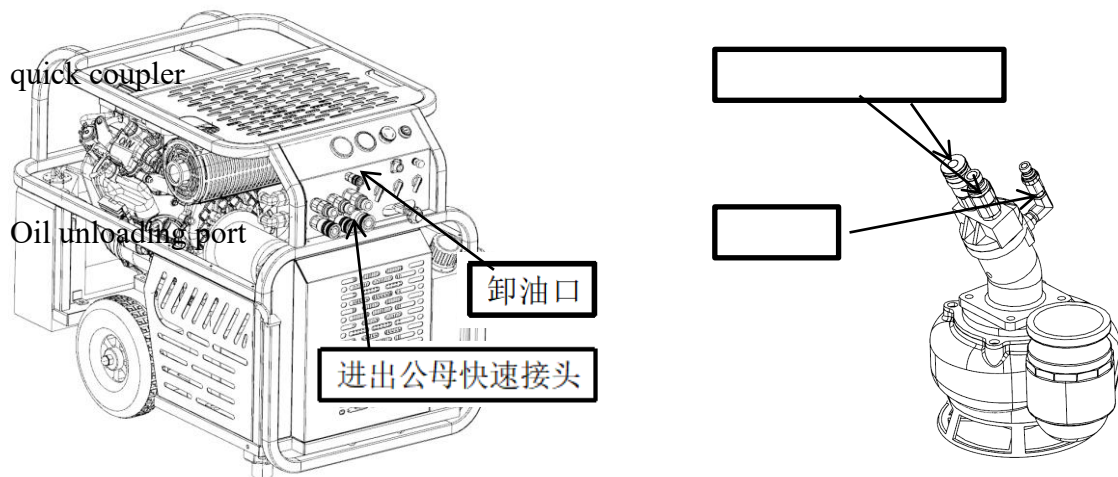
### 2.1. Preparations before operation

To ensure the safe and reliable operation of the water pump, the following preparations should be completed before using the water pump.

- 1、 Check if any parts of the water pump are loose;
- 2、 Check if the fastening bolts on the water pump are loose;
- 3、 Check that the hose and connector clamps are tightened;
- 4、 Connect the water hose to the water pump, ensuring the connection clips are properly engaged.
- 5、 Connect the inlet and outlet oil pipes and the unloading oil pipe;

### 2.2. Water pump connection diagram

Connect the male connector of the power unit to the female connector of the water pump via hydraulic hoses, connect the female connector of the power unit to the male connector of the water pump, and connect the unloading port of the water pump to the power unit.



### 2.3 Safety Precautions

To ensure your safety and the proper functioning of your equipment, maintenance and repair personnel must undergo professional training.

1) Operators must wear safety clothing (safety shoes, safety helmet, gloves, etc.) before operation.

2) Before starting the power station, the hoses and quick couplings must be connected to ensure a secure and reliable installation.

3) Do not continue operation when the hydraulic oil temperature reaches above 70°C.

4) It is strictly forbidden to operate a damaged, untested, or incompletely assembled hydraulic slurry pump.

5) It is strictly forbidden to use acetylene flames to weld, cut, or perform surface hardening on slurry pumps.

6) It is strictly forbidden to clean or disassemble the slurry pump while it is connected to the power station.

## 2.4 Troubleshooting

一、 The water pump is not working.

1、 Check if the hydraulic power unit is providing power normally;

2、 Are the valves in the power station blocked?

3、 Check the joints and pipes for blockages;

4、 Is the hydraulic oil temperature too high?

5、 Are the inlet and outlet oil pipes connected in reverse?

二、 Low water pump efficiency

1、 Is the flow rate provided by the power station too low?

2、 Is the hydraulic system of the power station being pressurized too high?