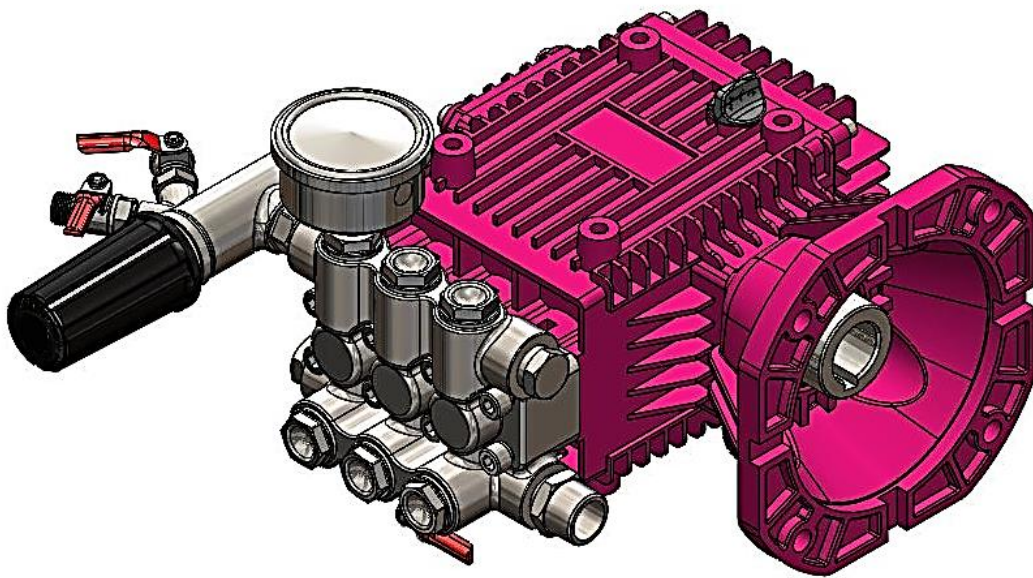




KL/KLC Plunger High Pressure Pump OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL



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A. General Information

This manual provides you with the information for proper use and maintenance of the KL/KLC Plunger pump triplex plunger pump. Please, carefully follow the instructions provided. The manufacturer / supplier is not liable for any damage to people or goods, or to the system itself, if the equipment is used differently from as described in this manual.

This manual is provided to the user / technician for correct use of the KL/KLC Plunger High Pressure Pump. Information provided in this manual does not replace regulations on safety at work currently in force. Therefore, the user should comply with the regulations in the country where the pump is installed, as well as following common sense rules.




Do not use the product if you notice any defect or wear that may compromise the original safety standards. The user or the maintenance technician must report any fault to the supplier. The machine is meant for specific applications. Do not modify and /or use it for applications other than the specified ones.

Instructions, drawings, tables and all the contents of this document are confidential technical documentation and are the exclusive property of **TANONG Precision Technology Co. Ltd.** No information may be released to third parties without written permission by **TANONG Precision Technology Co. Ltd.** Descriptions and images in this document are meant as indications and practical examples. They may be modified at any time and without prior notice. If further technical and functional details are needed, please contact the manufacturer / supplier.

IMPORTANT :

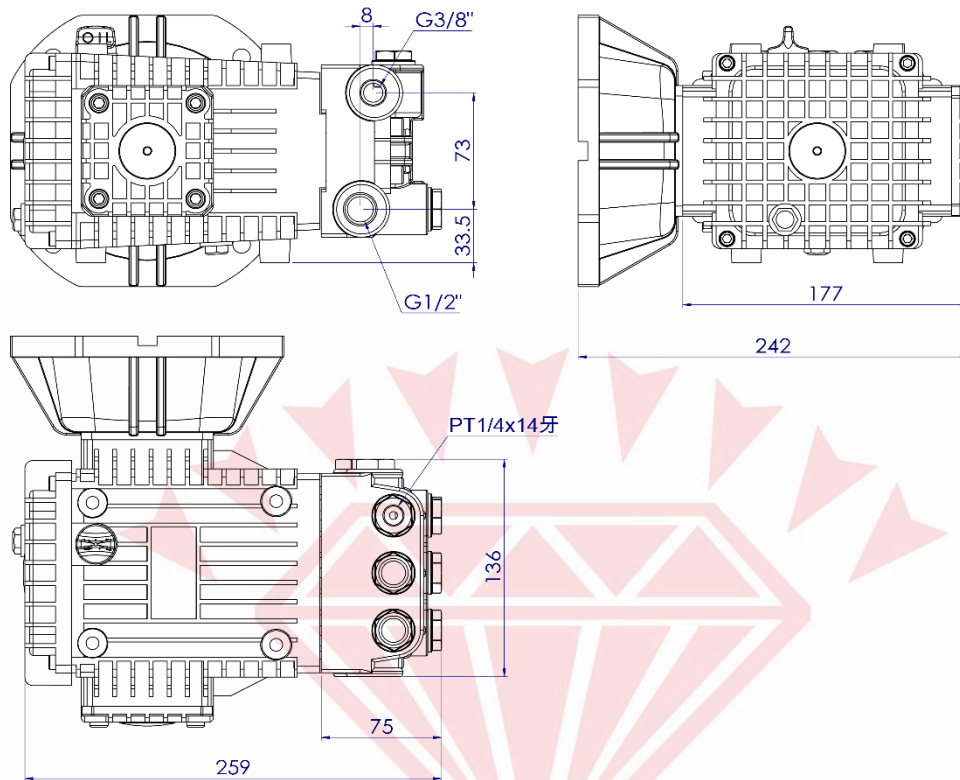
- a. Please, read the information contained in this manual since they will provide you with the information and instructions required for safe installation, use and maintenance.
- b. Keep this booklet in a safe place and make it available for future reference.
- c. On delivery, check for any possible damages due to transport.

Related Symbols and Meanings :

	<p>It indicates that an unfair use can cause possible death or sustain serious injury.</p>
	<p>It indicates that an unfair use may highly cause possible death or sustain serious injury.</p>
	<p>It indicates that an unfair use may highly wound the user and/or damage the product, also is possible to bring out an unpredictable event.</p>

B. Specification

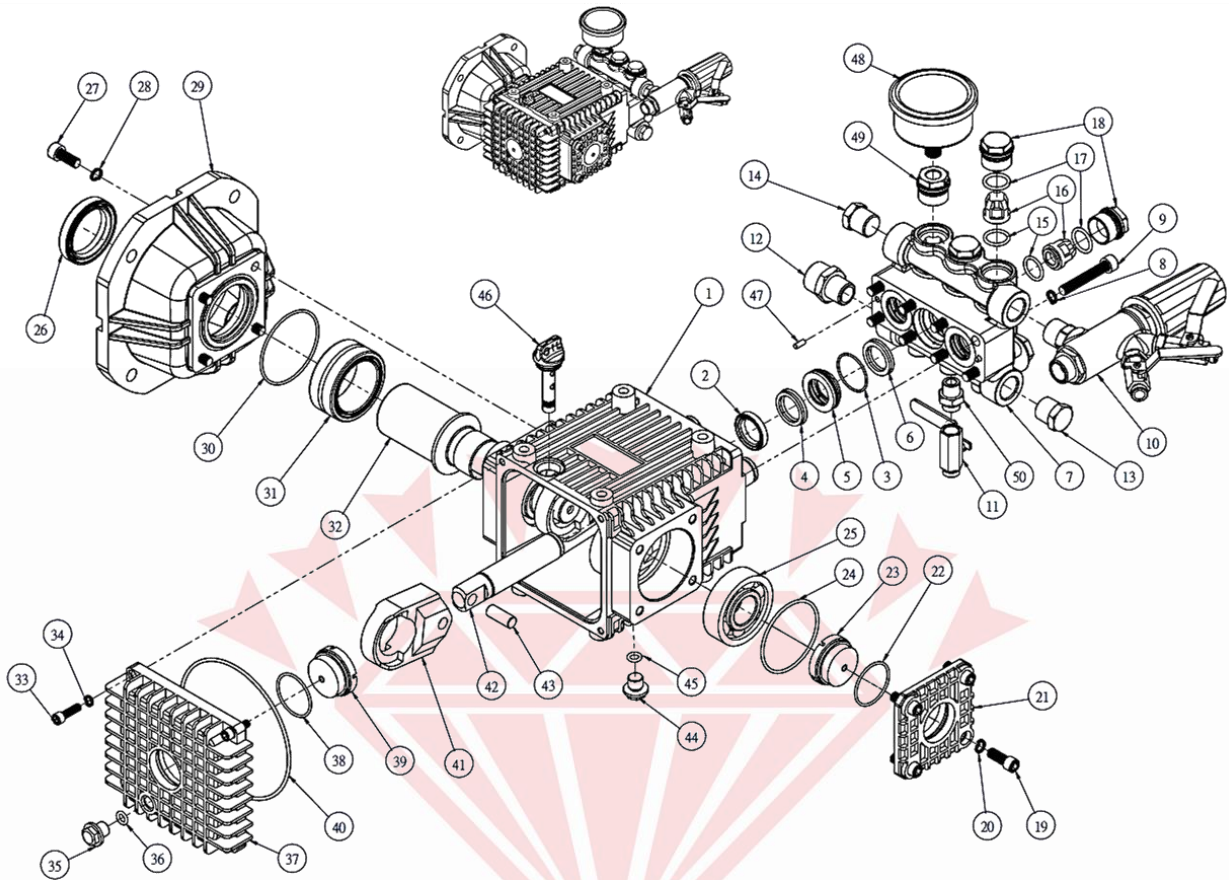
B.1 Dimension of KL/KLC Plunger High Pressure Pump



B.2 Specification of KL/KLC Plunger High Pressure Pump

Model	Plunger diameter	Flow Rate	RPM	Max. Operating Pressure
18/210	Ø22	18 L/min	1750 RPM	210 bar
22/210		22 L/min		
26/210		26 L/min		
30/210		30 L/min		
15/210		15 L/min	1450 RPM	
22/210		21.5 L/min		
25/210		25 L/min		
Inlet		G 1/2"		
Outlet	G 3/8"			
Inlet Supply Temp.	45 °C			
Inlet Pressure	0 ~ 5 bar			

B.3 Exploded Drawing



B.4 Part List

NO.	Parts Number.	Parts Name	Quantity
1	5010KLC30240	Crank Case	1
2	5130KLC30000	Oil Seal, Plunger	3
3	120-3134-000	O-Ring	3
4	5042KLC30000	Water Seal	3
5	5044KLC30000	Packing Seat	3
6	5043GX022000	Water Seal	3
7	5030KLC30250	Suction Metal	1
8	144-0800-002	Spring Washer	8
9	140-0800-031	Bolt	8
10	940-APC3-000	APC Unloader Valve	1
11	A01-C004-001S	Cock	1
12	059-C183-022	Connector	1
13	053-KLC0-001	Plug	1
14	053-KLC0-001	Plug	1
15	120-1722-002	O-Ring	6
16	5080KLC30000	Valve Ass'y	6

NO.	Parts Number.	Parts Name	Quantity		
17	120-1722-003	O-Ring	6		
18	5053KLC30150	Plug	5		
19	140-0800-032	Bolt	4		
20	144-0800-003	Spring Washer	4		
21	5026KLC30240	Cover	1		
22	120-3539-000	O-Ring	1		
23	015-KM00-001	Oil Gauge	1		
24	120-6065-000	O-Ring	1		
25	5024KLC30000	Bearing	1		
26	5131KLC30000	Oil Seal, Crank Shaft	1		
27	140-0800-032	Bolt	4		
28	144-0800-003	Spring Washer	4		
29	5026KLC30241	Flange	1		
30	120-6266-000	O-Ring	1		
31	5024KLC30001	Bearing	1		
32	-1	5020KLC18290	9/18	Crank Shaft	1
	-2	5020KLC22290	11/22		
	-3	5020KLC26290	13/26		
	-4	5020KLC30290	15/30		
33	140-0600-022	Bolt	4		
34	144-0600-003	Spring Washer	4		
35	017-2401-271	Drain Plug	1		
36	120-1015-000	O-Ring	1		
37	5011KLC30240	Crank Case Cover	1		
38	120-3539-000	O-Ring	1		
39	015-KM00-001	Oil Gauge	1		
40	120-K120-000	O-Ring	1		
41	5021KLC30000	Connecting Rod	3		
42	5022KLC30001	Plunger	3		
43	5023KLC30000	Pin	3		
44	017-2401-271	Drain Plug	1		
45	120-1015-000	O-Ring	1		
46	014-2204-002	Oil Cap & O-Ring	1		
47	5012DC000001	Pin	2		
48	055-0000-021	Pressure Gauge	1		
49	5053KLC30151	Plug	1		
50	059-C184-034S	Joint	1		

C. Preparation before Operation

C.1 Specification limit

Maximum specifications refer to individual features. When set up the KL/KLC Plunger High Pressure Pump, the manufacturer does not suggest performing all maximums simultaneously. If more than one maximum is considered, check with the manufacturer or your supplier to confirm the proper performance and pump selection.

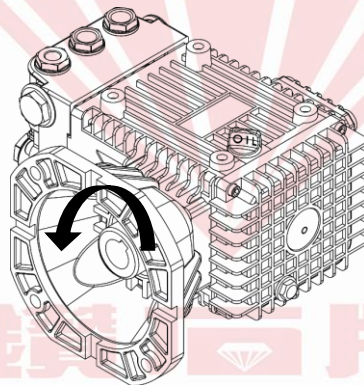
C.2 Lubrication

Fill crankcase with hydraulic oil 700 ml per pump specifications. (Suggest using ISO VG 68 oil, oil level have to reach at least SAE GEAR 80W90).

DO NOT RUN PUMP WITHOUT OIL IN CRANKCASE. Change initial fill after 50 hours running period. Thereafter, change oil every 300 hours intervals and fill in 700 ml each time. Additional lubrication may be required with increased hours of operation and temperature.

C.3 Pump Rotation

The KL Plunger High Pressure Pump was designed for forward rotation shown as below to allow optimum lubrication of the crosshead area. Reverse rotation is acceptable if the crankcase oil level is increased slightly above center dot to assure adequate lubrication.



C.4 Selection of the Driving Shaft

We provide $\phi 28$ solid shaft and hollow shaft options (please refer to B.1 figure).

Please use the correct power unit drive that conform to mentioned specification and run the pump at 1450RPM or 1750RPM.

C.5 Motor Selection

The motor or engine driving the pump must be of adequate horsepower to maintain full RPM when the pump is under load. According to required pump flow rate, maximum pressure at the pump and drive losses of approximately 3- 5%, the user shall be able to select a suitable driving power source. Consult the manufacturer of gas or diesel engine for the performance curve of engine. The following equation will help you to decide the required horsepower

$$\text{The required horsepower HP} = \frac{\text{flow rate } (\frac{\text{L}}{\text{min}}) \times \text{operating pressure}(\text{bar})}{450\delta}$$

- The factor of δ stands for mechanical efficiency, normally shown as 85%.

C.6 Mounting

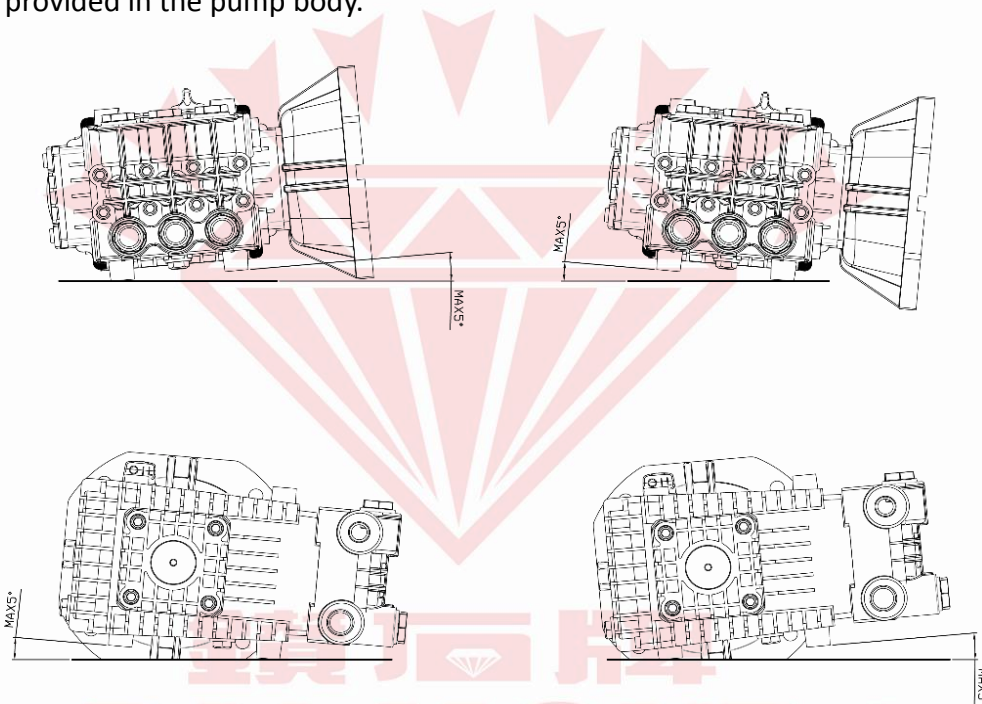
Mount the pump on a rigid, horizontal surface in a manner to permit drainage of crankcase oil. An uneven mounting surface will cause damage to the pump base.

Kindly note the pump shaft and the power source shaft (electric motor or gas/diesel engine PTO shaft) should be well connected to each other. Please use appropriate flexible hose to inlet and discharge ports.

The pump must be installed on horizontal surface with in flexible components between it and the mounting surface.

The illustration shows the maximum permitted pump installation angle beyond which proper lubrication of the crank mechanism is not ensured.

Secure the pump with screws of suitable diameter and length, fixing them through the holes provided in the pump body.



C.7 Location

If the pump is used in extremely dirty or humid conditions, it is recommended the pump to be equipped with a proper cover. Do not store or operate in excessively high temperature areas without proper ventilation.

C.8 Discharge Conditions

OPEN ALL VALVES BEFORE STARTING SYSTEM to avoid overpressure condition. The overpressure condition may be caused by a deadhead and will severely damage the pump or system. Install a Pulsation Dampener device or a regulator on the discharge head or in the discharge line as close to the head as possible. Be certain the pulsation dampener is properly pre-charged for the system pressure.

C.9 BY-PASS Conditions

If a large portion of the pumped liquid goes through by-pass (not through nozzles) when the high pressure pump is running, this by-passed liquid should be routed to an adequately sized, baffled tank. If routed to the pump inlet, the **by-passed liquid can quickly produce excessive heat and result in damage to the pump**. A temperature control device to shut the system down within the pump is suggested to be installed in the by-pass line to protect the pump.

C.10 Pumped Liquid

Some liquids may require a **flush between operations or before storing**. For pumping liquids other than water, contact TANONG or your supplier.

C.11 Other Conditions Needed To Pay Attention

- Make sure that the inlet and outlet ports have been connected firmly and the supply of liquid that has to be pumped is sufficient. **Insufficiency of liquid supply may damage the pump seriously.**
- **DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY.** All running components of a dry run pump will be severely damaged.
- A reliable 350(kg/cm²) Pressure Gauge should be installed near the discharge outlet of the high pressure manifold. This is extremely important for adjusting pressure regulator and also for proper sizing of the nozzle or restricting orifice.
- All systems require a primary pressure regulator or unloader. The primary pressure device must be installed on the discharge side of the pump. The function of the primary pressure regulator is to protect the pump from over pressurization, which can be caused by a plugged or closed off discharge line. Over pressurization can severely damage the pump, system components and injury users' body.
- A safety valve is strongly suggested to be installed in-line between the primary regulator and pump or on the opposite side of the manifold to ensure pressure relief of the system if the primary regulator fails.

 **DANGER**

DO NOT IGNORE THE POTENTIAL RISKS OF THE HIGH PRESSURE PUMP OR IT WILL CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY TO THE HUMAN BODY.

 **CAUTION**

THE PRESSURE GAUGE SHOULD DISPLAY THE CORRECT PRESSURE OF THE PUMP. NEVER LET THE OPERATING PRESSURE OVER ITS RATED PRESSURE.

D. Safety Instructions

DANGER

- Never approach the moving parts of the pump, even if adequately protected. **Approaching the moving parts while the pump is operating may cause a serious damage on body.**
- Do not carry out the maintenance on the pump if it is running.
- Be sure the pump system is on a stable, flat location. Set the whole system with good ventilation and keep at least 1 meter away from other equipment.
- Untrained people or unauthorized workers are not allowed to run the high pressure pump system.
- Ignoring the potential hazard of a high pressure pump can cause serious injury.

WARNING

- Before carry out maintenance, shut off drive (electric motor, gas or diesel engine) and turn off water supply to pump. Relieve all discharge line pressure by triggering gun or opening valve in discharge line.
- All parts of the pump are designed for high pressure purpose. If any part gets damaged, please replace it with the parts from original manufacturer. **DO NOT** modify the pump without being authorized by the manufacturer.
- High pressure hoses, pipes, connectors, guns, nozzles all have much to do with the safety operation of the high pressure pump system. Please contact to TANONG or your supplier for more information.

CAUTION

- Check the oil level and oil quality before running the pump. Inadequate oil will damage those running parts inside the crankcase.
- Make sure that the inlet and outlet ports have been connected firmly and the supply of liquid that has to be pumped is sufficient. **Insufficiency of liquid supply may damage the pump seriously.**
- Do not exceed the max operating pressure, RPM and volume indicated by pumps' manual. **Over operating pressure may break the pump and hurt operators.**
- DO NOT operate the pump when the temperature is below 0°C since the remaining water may freeze. (If necessary, please make sure you add anti freezing agent and then operate the pump.)
- Do not run the pump under freezing point (for water is below 0°C). Running pump with frozen liquid in the hose or pump will cause damage to the pump. Run the pump dry approximately 10 seconds to drain the water before storing under freezing temperature.
- Check the oil quality and whether all the hoses and connectors are all firmly fixed before operation.
- The line connect to the inlet and outlet port of the pump must be a flexible hose instead of a rigid pipe, and reinforced on suction systems to avoid fail of water supply.

E. Trouble Shooting

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Low Pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Worn nozzle. ● Air leak in inlet plumbing. ● Pressure gauge inoperative or no registering accurately. ● Unloader stuck partially plugged or improperly adjusted. ● Worn seat or valves. ● Inlet filter clogged or improperly sized. ● Worn seals. Abrasives in pumped fluid. ● Severe cavitation, inadequate water supply, stressful inlet conditions. ● Fouled or dirty inlet or discharge valves. ● Leaky discharge hose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace nozzle of proper size. ● Use PTFE liquid or tape on all connections. ● Check pressure with new gauge and replace as needed. ● Clean and reset relief valve to system pressure and correct by-pass. Service valve on seal replacement schedule. ● Replace the valve kit. Use covered reservoir, do not pump abrasive fluids. ● Initiate a more frequent service cycle. Check supply tank for contamination. ● Replace the Seal Kit. Install and maintain proper filter. ● Check line size, use reinforced flexible hose at pump inlet and eliminate elbows. ● Increase line size. Clean filter. Check water temperature. ● Clean inlet and discharge valves and replace with kit as needed ● Replace hose. Check connections.
Pulsation, pump runs extremely rough, pressure low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restricted inlet or air entering inlet plumbing. ● Stuck inlet or discharge valve. ● Worn Hi-Pressure Seals. ● Foreign particles in the inlet or discharge valve. ● Worn or pitted inlet and/or discharge valves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clean filters as needed. Check fittings and use PTFE liquid or tape for airtight connection. Check line size and flow to pump. ● Clean or replace Valve Kit. Check supply tank for contamination. ● Replace with Seal Kit. Initiate more frequent service cycle ● Check for smooth surfaces on inlet and discharge valve seats. Replace with kit. ● Check supply tank for contamination. ● Install and regularly clean filter. ● Do not pump abrasive fluids.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Water in crankcase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humid air condensing into water inside of the crankcase. • Continued operation with worn seals and packings. • Crankcase oil seals leaking or seals installed backward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change oil every 3 months or 500 hours intervals. • Initiate more frequent service cycle. Change oil. • Replace seals. Follow proper installation procedure.
Water leakage under the manifold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn High and Low-Pressure Seals. • Worn adapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace with Seal Kit. • Check inlet pressure and temperature. • Examine adapter when servicing Seals and replace as needed. • Initiate more frequent service cycle.
Frequent or premature failure of seals and packings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive heat from prolonged by-pass. • Abrasive in fluid. • Scored plungers. • Excessive inlet pressure. • Running pump dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install Thermo Valve. • Replace seals with kit. • Install inlet filter. • Replace plungers. Review fluid specifications. • Install pressure reducing valve. • Check inlet fluid supply line for adequate size. Clean filters.
Oil leak between crankcase and pumping section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn crankcase oil seals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check and replace crankcase oil seals when doing seal servicing.
Oil leaking around crankshaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn crankshaft oil seal. • Bad bearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace damaged oil seals. • Replace bearing.
Excessive play in the end of the crankshaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn bearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace bearing.
Loud knocking noise from pump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn bearing, connecting rod or crankshaft. • Stressful inlet conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult TANONG or your supplier for crankcase servicing. • Increase line size, use flexible hose to pump inlet, install properly sized baffled supply tank.

F. Periodic Inspection & Maintenance

F.1 Periodic Inspection Checking List

Check	Daily	Weekly	Every 50 hr	Every 300 hr	Every 1500 hr	Every 3000 hr
Oil level/quality	•					
Oil leaks	•					
Water leaks	•					
Crank Shaft Driving Section		•				
Initial oil change			•			
Oil change				•		
Seals change					•	
Valve change						•
Plunger bush / connecting rod						•
Clean filter	•					

- If system performance decreases, check immediately. If no wear after 1500hr operating, check again at every 500hr until wear is observed.
- Check unloader and oil at each seal service.
- After maintenance is completed, turn on water supply to pump, start drive, reset pressure regulating device and secondary valve. Check for any leaks, vibration or pressure fluctuations and resume operation.
- The manufacturer offers a maintenance kit for all kind of seals. Contact with the supplier if necessary.

F.2 Inspection items and oil replacement methods

F.2.1 Inspecting the pump mounting

Check that the pump's fixing screws have not become loose. If necessary, tighten them with the driving torque.

F.2.2 Inspecting the connections and pipes

- **Inspect the connections for leaks**

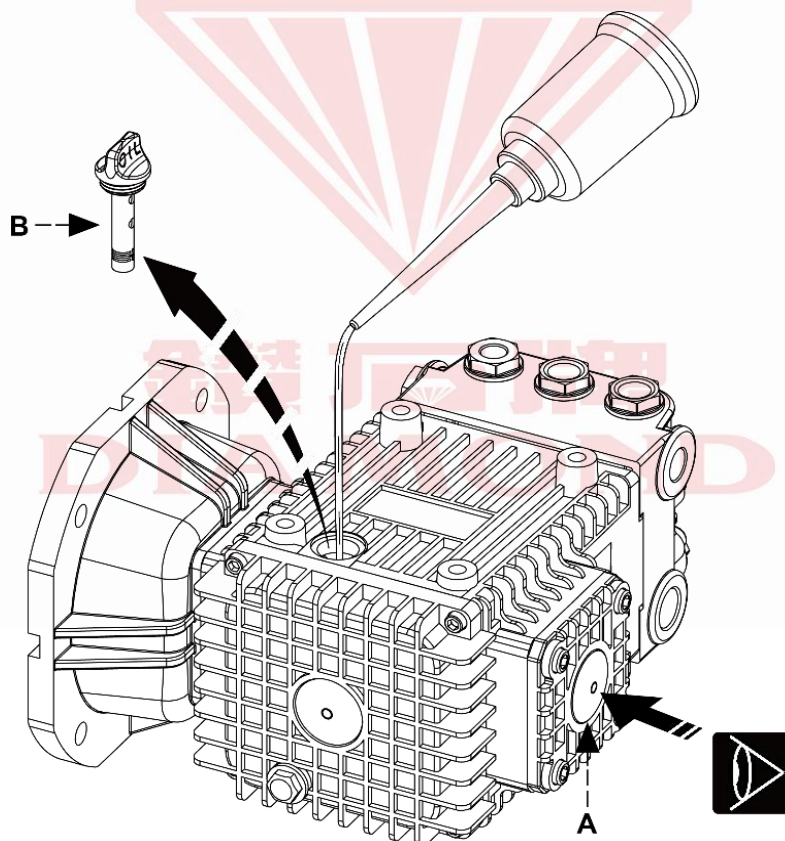
Leaks can normally be dealt with tightening the connections properly.

- **Inspect the hoses**

If the pipe show signs of aging, breakage, swelling, rubbing, etc., they must be replaced.

F.2.3 Checking the oil level

- Check the oil of the pump level and temperature.
- Check the amount of oil through the level gauge (A)
- If necessary, top up with oil with characteristics specified in the "Lubricants table"

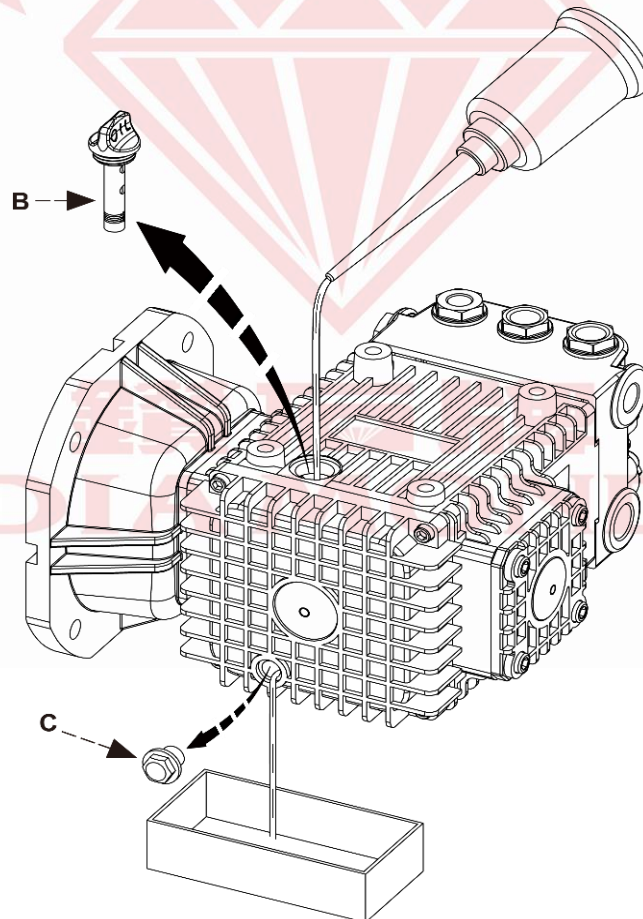


F.2.4 Changing the oil

- Position the machine in which the pump is incorporated perfectly level, with the pump slightly warm.
- Do not release oil into the environment.
- Dispose of spent oil in accordance with statutory requirements.

F.2.5 To change the oil, proceed as described below

1. Position a receptacle of suitable capacity to collect the spent oil.
2. Unscrew the drain plug (C) and allow all the oil to flow out.
3. Screw on the drain plug (C)
4. Unscrew the filler plug (B)
5. Pour in the fresh oil through the filler hole until the correct level is reached. (see "Checking the oil level")
6. Screw on the filler plug (B)



F.3 The time to change oil and attention

Question	Reason	Method
<p>The effect of oil selection, time of change and working environment on machine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For changing the oil, it should follow the regulation of using hour or regular interval. Overdue or expired will cause components damage because of lack of lubricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change oil regularly or whichever occurs first. (see Chapter 4.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using improper or inferior quality oil (e.g. recycle oil) cannot achieve proper lubricant function and components protection. 2. If used oil is not drained completely whenever changing oil, the left impurities of used oil will be dissolved in new oil. That will accelerate the oil deterioration. 3. Please do not mix up with different group oil because their chemical composition and additives are different. Mixed oil could cause deterioration. 4. Please avoid using PAG oil. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most common rubber and plastics are closed to polarity that will be affected by PAG, led to swell or shrinkage. The paint will be eroded and then peeled off by PAG oil. Light metals (e.g. Aluminum alloy) will be eroded or cracked by PAG under the effect of stress. PAG oil is hydrophilic; thus, water cannot be filtered out by filtering system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Please choose good quality oil sold from us or other qualified brands. Please avoid using inferior oil such as recycled oil. 2.1 Whenever the time of changing oil, please ensure the used one is as drained as possible for the quality of new oil. 3.1 For replacing oil with different group oil, the used one needs to be drained completely and then washing the oil tank with replaced oil before refill it. 4.1 Please avoid using PAG oil.

PERIODIC INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

Question	Reason	Method
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The interval between the highest and the lowest temperature will directly affect the liquidity and lubricity of oil. 2. Under wretched work environment (e.g. heat, stuffy, directly exposed under sunlight or rain, dusty, high humidity, bad air quality), the selection of oil and time of changing oil will directly affect the maintenance and lubricity of the machine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1 Please select the oil with adequate viscosity according to workplace environment in order to have best lubricity and protection. (see Chapter 4.8) • 2.1 The time of changing oil is based on regular operation. Operator should consider the affection of workplace, temperature and humidity for increasing or decreasing the interval of changing oil, and should also shorten the interval, depending on the condition of the liquidity, impurity, odor and deterioration.
<p>The effect of oil selection, time of change and working environment on machine.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the operator uses the machine under constant overpressure, it will lead to losing of oil lubricity rapidly. 2. If the machine is left unused for long time or only used rarely. It will lead to oil deterioration by oxidation, or even cause internal components rusted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1 If operational condition is strict such as operation in constant overpressure, then the interval of changing oil should be shortened. ✘ The performance of machine is limited. Overpressure operation will lead to component damage and then reduce life of machine. Please follow the instructions of pressure specification for the sake of long- term use. • 2.1 Please change the oil regularly when the machine remains unused for long time. • 2.2 If the machine needs to be used after long-term unused status, please check the internal components and also change oil. • 2.3 If the components are rusty, please do not use it and return it to the manufacturer.

Table 1: Oil Changing Interval (hours or months)

Oil Type Interval Frequency	Above ISO VG 68 Mineral base	Above ISO VG 68 Semi synthetic base	Above ISO VG 68 synthetic base	Remark
First time use	50 hr. or 1 month	50 hr. or 1 month	50 hr. or 1 month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First time use is for component running in period result in scraps. It is important to change oil.
Monthly average 8 hr. /days above	500 hr. or 2 months	600 hr. or 2.5 months	700 hr. or 3 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For reference only. The affection of workplace and environmental elements also should be considered.
Monthly average 2 hr. /days above	300 hr. or 1.5months	400 hr. or 2 months	500 hr. or 2.5 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For reference only. The affection of workplace and environmental elements also should be considered.
Monthly average 8 hr. /days below or only use occasionally	100 hr. or 1 month	200 hr. or 1.5 months	300 hr. or 2months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For reference only. The affection of workplace and environmental elements should be considered.
Left unused for long time	Once every 2 months	Once every 3 months	Once every 4 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the machine is left unused for long time. It will lead to oil deterioration by oxidation, or even causes internal components rusted. If the machine needs to be used after long-term unused status, please check the internal components and change the oil. If the internal components are rusty, please do not use it and then return to the manufacturer.

PERIODIC INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

Table 2 : 【Oil selection】

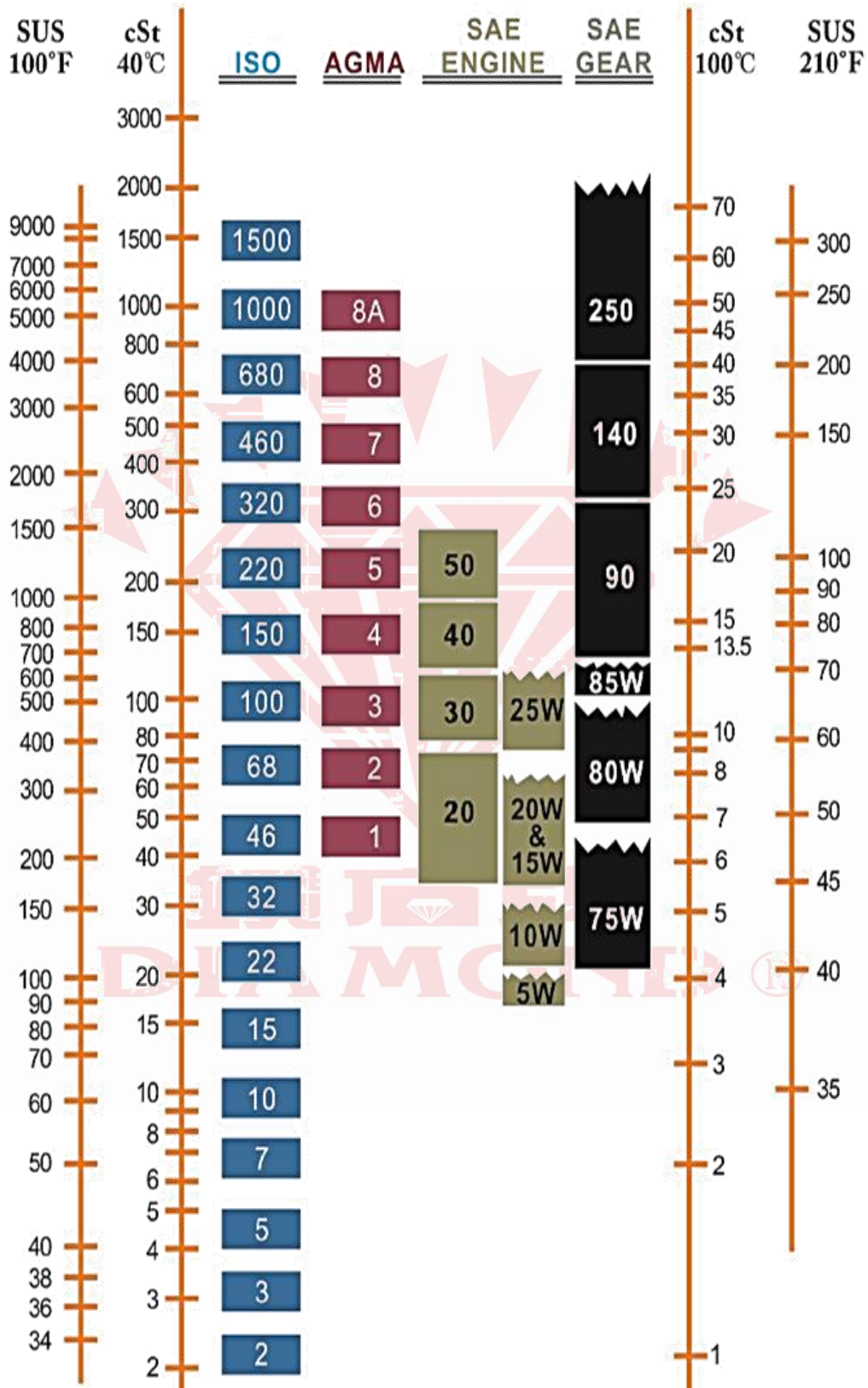
Please select the oil with adequate viscosity according to workplace environment in order to have best lubricity and protection.

PERIODIC INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

-35	-30	-25	-20	-15	-10	-5	0°C	+5	+10	+15	+20	+25	+30	+35	+40	+45	+50
SAE 10W																	
						SAE 20W											
				SAE 30													
			SAE 40														
SAE 10W-30																	
SAE 10W-40																	
SAE 10W-60																	
								SAE 15W-40 mineral base									
							SAE 15W-40 semi synthetic base										
						SAE 20W-60 semi synthetic base											
					SAE 5W-30 synthetic base												
				SAE 0W-30 synthetic base													
ISO VG 68 & VG100																	
SAE GEAR 75W & 75W90																	
SAE GEAR 80W90																	
										SAE GEAR 85W90							
								SAE GEAR 85W110									
						SAE GEAR 85W140											
					SAE GEAR 90												
				SAE GEAR 110													
			SAE GEAR 140														


DIA MOND®

Viscosity Classification Equivalents



G. Warranty

These KL Plunger High Pressure Pump are warranted for one full year from date of shipment to the purchaser to be free from any defect in materials and workmanship. This warranty does not cover damages from abuse, failure to properly install, operate or maintain the product in accordance with the printed materials provided.

Listed below is void of the warranty :

- ❖ Any modifications or interventions which are not authorized by the manufacturer.
- ❖ Use contrary to specific normative in force.
- ❖ Use of pump different from those indicated in this manual and/or lack of regular maintenance.
- ❖ Result from the malfunction or improper use of customer due to force majeure caused by the incident.
- ❖ Any parts or labor to repair or adjust any system that the customer has installed themselves or by a third party other than an authorized installer.
- ❖ Use of non-original or not specified parts for the pump.
- ❖ The damages caused by natural disasters, faulty usages or consumable purposes.
- ❖ Seal, bearing, valve, connecting rod kits for pumps.
- ❖ Pump crankcase oil or other lubricants.
- ❖ Manufacturer shall not be liable for any further loss, damages or expenses, including incidental or consequential damages, directly or indirectly arising from the sale or use of this product.
- ❖ This warranty does not cover repair or replacement of any item that should be replaced or maintained under normal operating and maintenance practices within the stated warranty period of one year.

➤ **All products subject to the warranty shall be returned TANONG via local distributor.** ◀



Quality Assurance Certificate

Name : **Plunger High Pressure Pump**

Model : **KL/KLC**

Serial Number :

Date of purchase : Date Month Year


1. This product is made through strict quality management and inspection process. °
2. When there is an abnormality in this product, free after-sales service can be obtained within 1 year after installation. °
3. Even if the quality guarantee period is not exceeded, the following items will still be charged for the service (repair fee + parts fee + travel fee, etc.)
 - ❖ Failure caused by improper maintenance and repair.
 - ❖ Natural disasters (fire, flood and others).
 - ❖ Failure or damage caused by falling, etc. after installation.
 - ❖ The life of the part itself is exhausted (filter, etc.)
 - ❖ Unspecified matters, as stated in the warranty terms.
4. This warranty must be presented when repairs are required.

Service Application

1. Before contacting, please reconfirm the usage method in the instruction manual and the inspection items at the time of failure.
2. If the abnormality still exists after confirmation, please stop using it and consult the sales office or the company.



Qualification chapter : _____

Quality assurance supervisor : _____ 

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