

RG 隔膜泵维修指南 RG Diaphragm Pump Maintenance Guide

当遇到以下一种或多种情况时，此资料可用作指导。帮助你制定维修措施。

RG 气动隔膜泵维修指南

- 一、快速运转频率、流量偏小。
 - 二、泵不能启动、无法正常运转、停机。
 - 三、磨损、泄漏、噪音。
 - 四、运转频率太慢。
 - 五、没有规律得运转、有时能工作、有时不能工作。
- 在泵的使用过程中，这些情况是可能碰到的。每种情况又可分为多种可能的原因，详见气动隔膜泵维修指南手册。

RG 电动隔膜泵维修指南

- 一、电机正常运转、流量偏小或不吸物料。
 - 二、打开电源泵不能运转。
 - 三、噪音(过载超负荷运转)漏液。
 - 四、零部件损坏。
- 在泵的运行过程中，这些情况是可能碰到的。每种情况又可分为多种可能的原因，详见RG 气动隔膜泵维修指南手册。

正确地选用材料至关重要

隔膜片

- 丁晴橡胶隔膜片：适用于油质物料输送、疲劳强度较好。
- 氯丁橡胶隔膜片：适用于略带酸碱性的液体、输送浆液、废水等。
- 氟橡胶隔膜片：适用于酸性、碱性的化学物料、温度偏高等液体。
- 三元乙丙胶膜片：适用于略带酸碱性的液体、耐老化。
- 特氟隆膜片：适用于强酸、强碱等化学物料、与橡胶膜片联合一起使用。
- 聚醚弹性体：良好的磨蚀性，可代替丁腈橡胶，适用于大多数中性流体。
- 三道橡胶：适用于略带酸碱性的流体。

球座

- 聚四氟乙烯球座：适用于强酸、强碱等化学物料。
- 氟橡胶球座：适用于酸碱等液体、密封性能较好、耐油氟橡胶、耐高温氟橡胶。
- 氯丁橡胶球座：适用于略带酸性、碱性的液体。
- 丁晴橡胶球座：适用于含有油质的物料输送。

球阀

- 陶瓷球：适用于强酸，强碱。粘度，浓度较高的化学液体，浆料。
- 聚四氟乙烯球：适用于强酸，强碱等流动性较大的化学液体。
- 橡胶球：适用于废水，废油等液体，用户没有要求，一般采用橡胶球。
- 钢球：适用于粘度，浓度较高的浆料，陶瓷泥浆，涂料等。

活塞

- 陶瓷活塞：耐磨，耐高温，寿命长。
- 铝活塞：用户没有要求，一般采用经济型。
- 塑料活塞：常温状态，无耐润滑油。
- 涂层耐磨活塞：新一代耐磨型，实惠型产品。

When you meet with one or more of the following situations, the document can serve as a guide to help you take maintenance measures.

Maintenance Guide of RG Pneumatic Diaphragm Pump

- I. Fast running frequency, low flow.
- II. The pump cannot be started, cannot run or stop normally.
- III. Wear, leakage, noise.
- V. It is running, sometimes working and sometimes not working. During the use of the pump, you may meet with these situations. Each situation can be caused by many reasons.

Please refer to the maintenance guidebook of RG pneumatic diaphragm pump for details.

Maintenance Guide of RG Electric Diaphragm Pump

- I. The motor can run normally, but the flow is low or there is no material suction.
 - II. The pump cannot run after the power supply is switched on.
 - III. Noise (overloaded operation), liquid leakage.
 - IV. Damage of parts.
- During the use of the pump, you may meet with these situations. Each situation can be caused by many reasons.

Please refer to the maintenance guidebook of RG electric diaphragm pump for details.

It Is Of Great Importance To Correctly Use Materials.

Diaphragm

NBR Diaphragm: Suitable for transporting oily materials, with good fatigue strength.

Neoprene Rubber Diaphragm: Suitable for slight acid and alkali liquids, conveying slurry, waste water and etc.

Fluorine Rubber Diaphragm: Suitable for acid and alkali chemical materials and liquids of higher temperature.

Epdm Diaphragm: Suitable for slight acid and alkali liquids, with aging resistance.

Teflon Diaphragm: Suitable for strong acid and alkali chemical materials, to be used together with rubber diaphragm.

Apply to diaphragm: Good anti-abrasion, can replace Buna-N, apply to the majority of the neutral

Santoprene: suitable for weak acidic and alkalescent fluids

Seat

PTFE Seat: Suitable for strong acid and alkali chemical materials.

Fluorine Rubber Seat: Suitable for acid and alkali liquids, with good sealing performance, including oil resistant fluorine rubber and temperature resistant fluorine rubber.

Neoprene Rubber Seat: Suitable for slight acid and alkali liquids.

NBR Seat: Suitable for transporting oily materials.

Ball

Ceramic Ball: suitable for strong acid and alkali, chemical liquids and slurry of higher viscosity and strength.

PTFE Ball: Suitable for strong acid and alkali and other chemical liquids of high flowability.

Rubber Ball: Suitable for waste water, waste oil. If the user has no requirement, rubber ball is generally used.

Steel Ball: Suitable for slurry of higher viscosity and strength, ceramic slurry, paint and etc.

Piston

Ceramic Piston: Wear resistance, temperature resistance, long service life.

Aluminum Piston: If the user has no requirement, the economic type is generally used.

Plastic Piston: No need of lubrication at normal temperature.

Wear Resistant Coating Piston: A new generation wear resistant and economic type product.