

Verderair VA 25HP 2:1

Air-Operated Diaphragm Pump

859.0390 Rev.J EN

1-inch high-pressure pump with modular air valve for fluid transfer applications. For professional use only.



Important Safety Instructions Read all warnings and instructions in this manual and in your Repair/Parts manual. Save these instructions.

Maximum Fluid Working Pressure: 17.2 bar (1.72 MPa, 250 psi)

Maximum Air Input Pressure: 8.6 bar (0.86 MPa, 125 psi)





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Related Manuals

Manual No.	Description
859.0391	Verderair VA 25HP 2:1 Air-Operated Diaphragm Pump, Repair/Parts

NOTE: For Troubleshooting information, see the Repair/Parts Manual 859.0391.

Configuration Number Matrix

Check the identification plate (ID) for the 20–digit Configuration Number of your pump. Use the following matrix to define the components of your pump.



Sample Configuration Number: VA25HPAA-SSSPSPTB00

VA 25HP	Α	Α	SS	SP	SP	TB	00
Pump Model	Fluid Section	Air Section	Seats	Balls	Diaphragms	Connections	Options

Some combinations are not possible. Please check with your local supplier or pump configurator on www.verderair.com.

Pump	Fluid Section Material		Fluid Section Material Air Section Material		Check Valve Material		
VA 25HP	Α	Aluminum	Α	Aluminum	GE	Geolast	
	S	Stainless Steel			SP	Santoprene	
					SS	Stainless Steel	

С	Check Valve Balls Diaphragm Material		Connections		Options		
GE	Geolast	BN	Buna-N	ТВ	Threaded BSP	00	Standard
NW	Polychloroprene Weighted	NO	Polychloroprene Overmolded	TN	Threaded NPT		
SP	Santoprene	SP	Santoprene				
SS	Stainless Steel	TF	PTFE/Santoprene Two-Piece				

Approvals

Approvals					
All Models are certified to:	CE		II 2 GD Ex h IIC 66°C135°C Gb Ex h IIIC T135°C Db		

ATEX T-code rating is dependent on the temperature of the fluid being pumped. Fluid temperature is limited by the materials of the pump interior wetted parts. See **Technical Data** for the maximum fluid operating temperature for your specific pump model.

Warnings

The following warnings are for the setup, use, grounding, maintenance, and repair of this equipment. The exclamation point symbol alerts you to a general warning and the hazard symbols refer to procedure-specific risks. When these symbols appear in the body of this manual or on warning labels, refer back to these Warnings. Product-specific hazard symbols and warnings not covered in this section may appear throughout the body of this manual where applicable.



	EQUIPMENT MISUSE HAZARD
	Misuse can cause death or serious injury.
MPa/ bar/PSI	 Do not operate the unit when fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure or temperature rating of the lowest rated system component. See Technical Data in all equipment manuals. Use fluids and solvents that are compatible with equipment wetted parts. See Technical Data in all equipment manuals. Read fluid and solvent manufacturer's warnings. For complete information about your material, request MSDS from distributor or retailer. Do not leave the work area while equipment is energized or under pressure. Turn off all equipment and follow the Pressure Relief Procedure when equipment is not in use. Check equipment daily. Repair or replace worn or damaged parts immediately with genuine manufacturer's replacement parts only. Do not alter or modify equipment. Alterations or modifications may void agency approvals and create safety hazards. Make sure all equipment is rated and approved for the environment in which you are using it. Use equipment only for its intended purpose. Call your distributor for information. Route hoses and cables away from traffic areas, sharp edges, moving parts, and hot surfaces.
	Keep children and animals away from work area. Comply with all applicable sofety regulations.
	Comply with all applicable safety regulations.
	PRESSURIZED ALUMINUM PARTS HAZARD Use of fluids that are incompatible with aluminum in pressurized equipment can cause serious chemical reaction and equipment rupture. Failure to follow this warning can result in death, serious injury, or property damage.
	 Do not use 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, other halogenated hydrocarbon solvents or fluids containing such solvents. Do not use chlorine bleach. Many other fluids may contain chemicals that can react with aluminum. Contact your material supplier for compatibility.
	THERMAL EXPANSION HAZARD
	Fluids subjected to heat in confined spaces, including hoses, can create a rapid rise in pressure due to the thermal expansion. Over-pressurization can result in equipment rupture and serious injury.Open a valve to relieve the fluid expansion during heating.
MPa/bar/PSI	Replace hoses proactively at regular intervals based on your operating conditions.

	PLASTIC PARTS CLEANING SOLVENT HAZARD
	Many solvents can degrade plastic parts and cause them to fail, which could cause serious injury or property damage.
	 Use only compatible water-based solvents to clean plastic structural or pressure-containing parts.
	 See Technical Data in this and all other equipment instruction manuals. Read fluid and solvent manufacturer's MSDSs and recommendations.
Δ	TOXIC FLUID OR FUMES HAZARD
	Toxic fluids or fumes can cause serious injury or death if splashed in the eyes or on skin, inhaled, or swallowed.
	 Read MSDSs to know the specific hazards of the fluids you are using. Route exhaust away from work area. If diaphragm ruptures, fluid may be exhausted into the air. Store hazardous fluid in approved containers, and dispose of it according to applicable
	guidelines. BURN HAZARD
	Equipment surfaces and fluid that's heated can become very hot during operation. To avoid severe burns:
	Do not touch hot fluid or equipment.
	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
	Wear appropriate protective equipment when in the work area to help prevent serious injury, including eye injury, hearing loss, inhalation of toxic fumes, and burns. This protective equipment includes but is not limited to:
	 Protective eyewear, and hearing protection. Respirators, protective clothing, and gloves as recommended by the fluid and solvent manufacturer.

Installation

The Typical Floor Mount Installation, page 12, is only a guide for selecting and installing system components. Contact your Verder representative for assistance in planning a system to suit your needs.

Tighten Fasteners Before Setup

Before using the pump for the first time, check and retorque all external fasteners. Follow Torque Instructions, page 16. After the first day of operation, retorque the fasteners.

Mounting



- The pump exhaust air may contain contaminants. Ventilate to a remote area. See Air Exhaust Ventilation, page 10.
- Never move or lift a pump under pressure. If dropped, the fluid section may rupture. Always follow the Pressure Relief Procedure, page 13, before moving or lifting the pump.
- 1. Be sure the mounting surface can support the weight of the pump, hoses, and accessories, as well as the stress caused during operation.
- 2. For all mountings, be sure the pump is bolted directly to the mounting surface. Mount the pump horizontally, with the feet at the bottom of the pump. Do not mount the pump on a vertical surface, such as a wall.
- 3. For ease of operation and service, mount the pump so air valve, air inlet, fluid inlet and fluid outlet ports are easily accessible.

Grounding



The equipment must be grounded to reduce the risk of static sparking. Static sparking can cause fumes to ignite or explode. Grounding provides an escape wire for the electric current.

Pump: Loosen the grounding screws (GS). Insert one end of a 4 mm² (12 gauge) minimum ground wire (R) behind each grounding screw and tighten the screw securely. Do not exceed 15 in-lb (1.7 N•m). Connect the clamp end of the ground wire to a true earth ground. A ground wire and clamp, Part 819.0157, is available.



Figure 1 Grounding Screws and Wires

- *Air and fluid hoses:* Use only grounded hoses with a maximum of 150 m (500 ft) combined hose length to ensure grounding continuity.
- *Air compressor:* Follow manufacturer's recommendations.
- · Fluid supply container: Follow your local code.

Check your system electrical continuity after the initial installation, and then set up a regular schedule for checking continuity to be sure proper grounding is maintained.

Air Line

See Typical Floor Mount Installation, page 12

 Install an air filter/regulator (C). An air line filter removes harmful dirt and moisture from the compressed air supply. Use the regulator and gauge to control the fluid pressure. The fluid stall pressure will be the same as the setting of the air regulator. Locate a bleed-type master air valve (B) close to the pump and use it to relieve trapped air. Be sure the valve is easily accessible from the pump and located downstream from the regulator.



Trapped air can cause the pump to cycle unexpectedly, which could result in serious injury from splashing.

- 3. Locate another master air valve (E) upstream from all air line accessories and use it to isolate them during cleaning and repair.
- 4. An adjustable inlet air valve or needle valve (G) my be installed for pump speed control.
- Install a grounded, flexible air hose (A) between the accessories and the 3/4 npt(f) pump air inlet (D). Use a minimum 16 mm (5/8 in.) ID air hose.

Air Exhaust Ventilation



The air exhaust port is 3/4 npt(f). Do not restrict the air exhaust port. Excessive exhaust restriction can cause erratic pump operation.

To provide a remote exhaust:

- 1. Remove the muffler (T) from the pump air exhaust port.
- Install a grounded air exhaust hose (U). Connect the muffler (T) to the other end of the hose. The minimum size for the air exhaust hose is 19 mm (3/4 in.) ID. If a hose longer than 4.57 m (15 ft) is required, use a larger diameter hose. Avoid sharp bends or kinks in the hose.
- 3. Place a container at the end of the air exhaust line to catch fluid in case a diaphragm ruptures. If the diaphragm ruptures, the fluid being pumped will exhaust with the air.



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Figure 2 Vent exhaust air

KEY

- A Air supply line
- B Bleed-type master air valve
- C Air filter/regulator
- D Air inlet
- E Master air valve (for accessories)

- **G** Optional needle valve for pump speed adjustment.
- T Muffler
- U Grounded air exhaust hose
- V Container for remote air exhaust

Fluid Supply Line

See Typical Floor Mount Installation, page 12

- 1. Use grounded flexible, fluid supply hoses (G). See Grounding, page 8.
- 2. If the inlet fluid pressure to the pump is more than 25% of the outlet working pressure, the ball check valves will not close fast enough, resulting in inefficient pump operation.
- Excessive inlet fluid pressure also will shorten diaphragm life. Approximately 0.2-0.3 bar (0.02-0.03 MPa, 3 - 5 psi) should be adequate for most materials.
- 4. For maximum suction lift (wet and dry), see Technical Data, page 20. For best results, always install the pump as close as possible to the material source.

Fluid Outlet Line

See Typical Floor Mount Installation, page 12.

- 1. Use grounded, flexible fluid hoses (L). See Grounding, page 8.
- 2. Install a fluid drain valve (J) near the fluid outlet.
- 3. Install a shutoff valve (K) in the fluid outlet line.

Fluid Inlet and Outlet Ports

NOTE: Remove and reverse the manifold(s) to change the orientation of inlet or outlet port(s). Follow Torque Instructions, page 16.

VA 25HP — Aluminum Manifolds

The fluid inlet and outlet manifolds each have two 1 in. npt(f) or bspt threaded ports (M, N). Close off the unused port using the supplied plugs.

VA 25HP— Stainless Steel Manifolds

The fluid inlet and outlet manifolds each have one 1 in. npt(f) or bspt port.

Typical Floor Mount Installation



Figure 3 Typical floor mount installation

KEY

- A Air supply line
- B Bleed-type master air valve (required for pump)
- C Air filter and regulator
- D Air inlet
- E Master air valve (for accessories)
- F Flexible fluid suction hose
- **G** Optional needle valve for pump speed adjustment.

- J Fluid drain valve (required)
- K Fluid shutoff valve
- L Flexible fluid outlet hose
- **M** Fluid inlet (2 ports on aluminum manifolds,1 port on SST manifolds)
- **N** Fluid outlet (2 ports on aluminum manifolds,1 port on SST manifolds)
- **R** Ground wire (required; see Grounding, page 8).

Operation

Pressure Relief Procedure



Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure whenever you see this symbol.



This equipment stays pressurized until pressure is relieved manually. To help prevent serious injury from pressurized fluid, such as splashing in the eyes or on skin, follow the Pressure Relief Procedure when you stop pumping and before you clean, check, or service the equipment.

- 1. Shut off the air supply to the pump.
- 2. Open the dispensing valve, if used.
- 3. Shift the high/low pressure lever back and forth two times. Leave the lever in the "Low" position as shown.



Figure 4 High/Low Pressure Lever

4. Open the fluid drain valve (installed on the system) to relieve all fluid pressure. Have a container ready to catch the drainage.

Tighten Fasteners Before Setup

Before using the pump for the first time, check and retorque all external fasteners. Follow Torque Instructions, page 16. After the first day of operation, retorque the fasteners.

Flush the Pump Before First Use

The pump was tested in water. If water could contaminate the fluid you are pumping, flush the pump thoroughly with a compatible solvent. See Flushing and Storage, page 15.

High/Low Lever

Use the High/Low lever to set the desired pressure mode. When the lever is set to "Low," the fluid outlet pressure is slightly less than the air inlet pressure. When the lever is set to "High," the fluid outlet pressure is slightly less than two times the inlet air pressure. Note that the High pressure setting increases both fluid outlet pressure and inlet air consumption.

NOTE: The lever must be fully seated into the High or Low position for proper operation.

Start and Adjust the Pump

- 1. Be sure the pump is properly grounded. Refer to Grounding, page 8.
- 2. Ensure the High/Low pressure lever is in the "Low" position before starting the pump.
- 3. Check all fittings to be sure they are tight. Use a compatible liquid thread sealant on all male threads. Tighten fluid inlet and outlet fittings securely.
- 4. Place the suction tube (if used) in the fluid to be pumped.

NOTE: If fluid inlet pressure to the pump is more than 25% of outlet working pressure, the ball check valves will not close fast enough, resulting in inefficient pump operation.

NOTICE

Excessive fluid inlet pressure can reduce diaphragm life and may result in pump damage.

- 5. Place the end of the fluid hose into an appropriate container.
- 6. Close the fluid drain valve.
- 7. Turn the air regulator knob to 0. Open all bleed-type master air valves.
- 8. If the fluid hose has a dispensing device, hold it open.

9. Slowly increase air pressure with the air regulator until the pump starts to cycle. Allow the pump to cycle slowly until all air is pushed out of the lines and the pump is primed.

NOTE: Use lowest possible air pressure to prime, just enough to cycle the pump. If the pump does not prime as expected, turn air pressure **DOWN**.

- 10. If you are flushing, run the pump long enough to thoroughly clean the pump and hoses.
- 11. Close the dispensing valve, if used.
- 12. Close the bleed-type master air valve.

Pump Shutdown



At the end of the work shift and before you check, adjust, clean or repair the system, follow the Pressure Relief Procedure, page 13.

Maintenance

Maintenance Schedule

Establish a preventive maintenance schedule, based on the pump's service history. Scheduled maintenance is especially important to prevent spills or leakage due to diaphragm failure.

Lubrication

The pump is lubricated at the factory. It is designed to require no further lubrication for the life of the pump. An inline lubricator is not needed, and is not recommended, under normal operating conditions.

Tighten Threaded Connections

Before each use, check all hoses for wear or damage, and replace as necessary. Check to be sure all threaded connections are tight and leak-free. Check fasteners. Tighten or retorque as necessary. Although pump use varies, a general guideline is to retorque fasteners every two months. See Torque Instructions, page 16.

Flushing and Storage



- Flush before fluid can dry in the equipment, at the end of the day, before storing, and before repairing equipment.
- Flush at the lowest pressure possible. Check connectors for leaks and tighten as necessary.
- Flush with a fluid that is compatible with the fluid being dispensed and the equipment wetted parts.

Flush the pump often enough to prevent the fluid you are pumping from drying or freezing in the pump and damaging it. Use a compatible solvent.

Always flush the pump and relieve the pressure before storing it for any length of time.

Torque Instructions

NOTE: All fasteners for the fluid covers, center diaphragm joint, and manifolds have a thread-locking adhesive patch applied to the threads. If this patch is excessively worn, the fasteners may loosen during operation. Replace screws with new ones or apply medium-strength (blue) Loctite or equivalent to the threads.

If fluid cover, center diaphragm joint, or manifold fasteners have been loosened, it is important to torque them using the following procedure to improve sealing.

NOTE: Always completely torque the fluid covers and center diaphragm joint before torquing the manifolds.

Start all fluid cover or center diaphragm joint screws a few turns. Then turn down each screw just until head contacts cover. Then turn each screw by 1/2 turn or less working in a crisscross pattern to specified torque. Repeat for manifolds.

Fluid cover, center diaphragm joint, and manifold fasteners: 11.3 N•m (100 in-lb)

Lubricate air valve fasteners prior to reassembly to prevent galling. Retorque the air valve fasteners in a crisscross pattern to specified torque.

Air valve fasteners: 9.0 N•m (80 in-lb)



Air Valve Fasteners



Fluid Covers and Center Diaphragm Joint



Manifolds

Dimensions and Mounting

KEY

	Aluminum	SST		
Α	323 mm (12.7 in)	300 mm (11.8 in)		
В	366 mm (14.4 in)	328 mm (12.9 in)		
С	389 mm (15.3 in)	348 mm (13.7 in)		
D	277 mm (10.9 in)	241 mm (9.5 in)		
Е	46 mm (1.8 in)	28 mm (1.1 in)		
F	274 mm (10.8 in)	272 mm (10.7 in)		
G	546 mm (21.5 in)	523 mm (20.6 in)		
NOTE: All dimensions are approximate.				

Aluminum and SST

- H 157 mm (6.2 in)
- J 239 mm (9.4 in)
- **K** 396 mm (15.6 in)
- L 3/4 npt(f) Air Inlet
- **M** 1 in npt(f) or 1 in. bspt Fluid Inlet (2 for aluminum manifolds; 1 for SST manifolds)
- **N** 1 in npt(f) or 1 in. bspt Fluid Outlet
 - (2 for aluminum manifolds; 1 for SST manifolds)
- P 3/4 npt(f) Air Exhaust Port





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Performance Charts

Low Pressure Setting



Fluid Flow — lpm (gpm)

Air Inlet Pressure

A 8.6 bar (0.86 MPa, 125 psi) B 6.9 bar (0.69 MPa, 100 psi) C 5.2 bar (0.52 MPa, 75 psi) D 3.4 bar (0.34 MPa, 50 psi) E 1.7 bar (0.17 MPa, 25 psi)

Air Consumption

F 0.28 Nm³/min (10 scfm) G 0.57 Nm³/min (20 scfm) H 0.85 Nm³/min (30 scfm) J 1.13 Nm³/min (40 scfm) K 1.42 Nm³/min (50 scfm)

High Pressure Setting



Air Inlet Pressure

A 8.6 bar (0.86 MPa, 125 psi) B 6.9 bar (0.69 MPa, 100 psi) C 4.8 bar (0.48 MPa, 70 psi) D 2.8 bar (0.28 MPa, 40 psi) E 1.4 bar (0.14 MPa, 20 psi)

Air Consumption

F 0.42 Nm³/min (15 scfm) G 0.85 Nm³/min (30 scfm) H 1.27 Nm³/min (45 scfm) J 1.70 Nm³/min (60 scfm) K 2.12 Nm³/min (75 scfm)

Technical Data

	US	Metric			
Maximum fluid working pressure	250 psi	17.2 bar, 1.72 MPa			
Air pressure operating range (Startup pressure may vary based on environmental conditions.)	20-125 psi	1.4-8.6 bar, 0.14-0.86 MPa			
Fluid displacement per cycle					
Low Pressure Setting	0.17 g	0.64			
High Pressure Setting	0.20 g	0.76			
Air consumption	at 70 psi, 20 gpm	at 4.8 bar, 76 lpm			
Low Pressure Setting	26 scfm	0.7 cubic meters per minute			
High Pressure Setting	51 scfm	1.4 cubic meters per minute			
Maximum values with water as media und	der submerged inlet conditions at a	mbient temperature:			
Maximum air consumption					
Low Pressure Setting	59 scfm	1.7 cubic meters per minute			
High Pressure Setting	95 scfm	2.7 cubic meters per minute			
Maximum free-flow delivery					
Low Pressure Setting	50 gpm	189 lpm			
High Pressure Setting	46 gpm	174 lpm			
Maximum pump speed					
Low Pressure Setting	280	cpm			
High Pressure Setting	225	cpm			
Maximum suction lift (varies widely based on ball/seat selection and wear, operating speed, material properties, and other variables)	16 ft dry, 29 ft wet	4.9 m dry 8.8 m wet			
Maximum size pumpable solids	1/8 in	3.2 mm			
Recommended cycle rate for continuous use	s 93–140 cpm (in Low or High pressure setting)				
Recommended cycle rate for circulation systems	n 20 cpm (in Low or High pressure setting)				
Air inlet size	3/4 npt(f)				
Fluid inlet size	1 in. npt(f) or 1 in. bspt				
Fluid outlet size	1 in. npt(f) or 1 in. bspt				
Weight	48 lb (aluminum manifolds) 60 lb (SST manifolds)	21.8 kg (aluminum manifolds) 27.2 kg (SST manifolds)			

Sound Power (measured per ISO-9614-2	Sound Power (measured per ISO-9614–2)					
At 4.8 bar (0.48 MPa, 70 psi) and 50 cpm						
Low Pressure Setting	78 dBa					
High Pressure Setting	91 dBa					
At 7.0 bar (0.7 MPa, 100 psi) and full	flow					
Low Pressure Setting	90 dBa					
High Pressure Setting	102 dBa					
Sound Pressure (tested 1 m [3.28 ft] from equipment)						
At 4.8 bar (0.48 MPa, 70 psi) and 50	cpm					
Low Pressure Setting	84 dBa					
High Pressure Setting	96 dBa					
At 7.0 bar (0.7 MPa, 100 psi) and full	flow					
Low Pressure Setting	84 dBa					
High Pressure Setting	High Pressure Setting 96 dBa					
Wetted parts	aluminum or stainless steel, plus the material(s) chosen for seat, ball, and diaphragm options.					
Non-wetted external parts	aluminum, coated carbon steel					

Fluid Temperature Range

NOTICE

Temperature limits are based on mechanical stress only. Certain chemicals will further limit the fluid operating temperature range. Stay within the temperature range of the most-restricted wetted component. Operating at a fluid temperature that is too high or too low for the components of your pump may cause equipment damage.

	Fluid Temperature Range		
Diaphragm/Ball Material	Fahrenheit	Celsius	
Buna-N (BN)	10° to 180°F	-12° to 82°C	
Geolast (GE)	–40° to 150°F	–40° to 66°C	
Polychloroprene overmolded diaphragm (CO) or Polychloroprene check balls (CW)	0° to 180°F	–18° to 82°C	
2–Piece PTFE/Santoprene Diaphragm	40° to 180°F	4° to 82°C	
Santoprene® (SP)	-40° to 180°F	-40° to 82°C	

Notes

Customer Services/Guarantee

CUSTOMER SERVICES

If you require spare parts, please contact your local distributor, providing the following details:

- Pump Model
- Type
- · Serial Number, and
- Date of First Order.

GUARANTEE

All VERDER pumps are warranted to the original user against defects in workmanship or materials under normal use (rental use excluded) for two years after purchase date. This warranty does not cover failure of parts or components due to normal wear, damage or failure which in the judgement of VERDER arises from misuse.

Parts determined by VERDER to be defective in material or workmanship will be repaired or replaced.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

To the extent allowable under applicable law, VERDER's liability for consequential damages is expressly disclaimed. VERDER's liability in all events is limited and shall not exceed the purchase price.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

VERDER has made an effort to illustrate and describe the products in the enclosed brochure accurately; however, such illustrations and descriptions are for the sole purpose of identification and do not express or imply a warranty that the products are merchantable, or fit for a particular purpose, or that the products will necessarily conform to the illustration or descriptions.

PRODUCT SUITABILITY

Many regions, states and localities have codes and regulations governing the sale, construction, installation and/or use of products for certain purposes, which may vary from those in neighboring areas. While VERDER attempts to assure that its products comply with such codes, it cannot guarantee compliance, and cannot be responsible for how the product is installed or used. Before purchasing and using a product, please review the product application as well as the national and local codes and regulations, and be sure that product, installation, and use complies with them.

Original instructions. This manual contains English.

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