

# Pack In A Box

## Dual Piston Pump

### Operator's Manual

cat.# 26408



## SAFETY SYMBOLS



EARTH GROUND



CAUTION - REFER TO MANUAL



CAUTION HIGH VOLTAGE

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## 1. Introduction

This operator's manual contains information needed to install, operate, perform user maintenance, and service the Dual Head High-Performance Constant Pressure Digital HPLC Pump.

### 1.1 Description of the Dual Head Pump

The Dual Head High-Performance Constant Pressure Pump is designed to be a reliable component for use wherever a constant pressure must be maintained.

#### 1.1.1 Dual Head Pump Features

- Prime purge valve.
- Autoprime? one button toggles flowrate to maximum for rapid solvent change.
- Inlet and outlet check valves assure reliability.
- 316 stainless steel pump heads.
- Outlet filter.
- Front panel pressure adjustment in 10 psi increments .
- Microprocessor advanced control.
- Tactile response, chemical-resistant front panel keypad.
- Chemical-resistant LED digital display—shows the flow rate and pressure limits.
- \* Digital stepper motor design prevents flowrate drift over time and temperature, which is a common problem in analog designs.
- \* Back panel RS232 serial communications port for complete control and status monitoring.

#### 1.1.2 Wetted Materials

Pump heads, check valve bodies, and tubing are made of type 316 stainless steel. Other materials are synthetic ruby and sapphire (check valve internals and piston) and fluorocarbon damper (diaphragm).

### 1.2 Specifications for the Dual Head Pump

Flow Rates	00.00 to 12.00 mL/min (6mL heads) 00.00 to 24.00 mL/min (12mL heads)
Pressure	0 to 9990 psi (without pulse damper) 0 to 6000 psi (with pulse damper)
Pressure Accuracy	±1% of full-scale pressure
Pressure Zero Offset	-0.2 psi
Pressure Control Accuracy	<10% or 100 psi whichever is larger
Dimensions	5.5" high x 10.375" wide x 17.5" deep
Weight	30 lb
Power	100–240 VAC, 50–60 Hz, 45W (main voltage supply not to exceed ±10%)
Environmental	Indoor use only
Altitude Maximum	2000 M
Temperature	10–30° C
Relative Humidity	20–90%
Remote Inputs	RS232

## 2. Installation

### 2.1 Unpacking and Inspection

Prior to opening the shipping container, inspect it for damage or evidence of mishandling. If it has been damaged or mishandled, notify the carrier before opening the container. Once the container is opened, inspect the contents for damage. Report any damage to the carrier immediately. Save the shipping container. Check the contents against the packing list.

### 2.2 Location/Environment

The preferred environment for the dual head pump is normal laboratory conditions. The area should be clean and have a stable temperature and humidity. The instrument should be located on a stable flat surface with surrounding space for ventilation and the necessary electrical and fluid connections. (Reference IEC 1010 installation category II, and pollution degree 2 environment)

### 2.3 Electrical Connections

Unpack the dual head pump; position the pump there so that is at least a four inch clearance on all sides to permit proper ventilation. Using the power cord supplied with the pump, or equivalent, plug the pump into a properly grounded electrical outlet.

**WARNING:** Do not bypass the safety ground connection as a serious shock hazard could result.

## 2.4 Solvent Preparation

Proper solvent preparation will prevent a great number of pumping problems. The most common problem is bubble formation, which may affect the flow rate consistency. Aside from leaky fittings, bubble formation arises from two sources: solvent out-gassing and cavitation. Filtration of HPLC solvents is required.

### 2.4.1 Solvent Out-gassing and Sparging

Solvent out-gassing occurs because the mobile phase contains dissolved atmospheric gases, primarily N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>. These dissolved gases may lead to bubble formation and should be removed by degassing the mobile phase before or during use. The best practical technique for degassing is to sparge the solvent with standard laboratory grade (99.9+%) helium. Helium is only sparingly soluble in HPLC solvents, so other gases dissolved in the solvent diffuse into the helium bubbles and are swept from the system. Solvent filtration is not an effective alternative to helium degassing.

It is recommended that you sparge the solvent vigorously for 10 to 15 minutes before using it. Then, maintain a trickle sparge during use, to keep atmospheric gases from dissolving back into the mobile phase. The sparged solvent must be continually blanketed with helium at 2 to 3 psi. Atmospheric gases will dissolve back into non-blanketed sparged solvents within four hours.

Solvent mixtures of water and organic solvents (like methanol or acetonitrile) hold less dissolved gas than pure solvents. Sparging to reduce the amount of dissolved gas is therefore particularly important when using a solvent mixture.

Even with sparging some out-gassing may occur. A backpressure regulator installed after the detector flow cell will help prevent bubbles from forming, and thus will limit baseline noise.

### 2.4.2 Cavitation

Cavitation occurs when inlet conditions restrict the flow of solvent and vapor bubbles are formed during the inlet stroke. The key to preventing cavitation is to reduce inlet restrictions. The most common causes of inlet restrictions are crimped inlet lines and plugged inlet filters. Inlet lines longer than 48" (120 cm) or less than 0.085" (2 mm) ID may also cause cavitation.

Placing the solvent reservoirs below the pump level also promotes cavitation. The optimal location of the reservoirs is slightly above the pump level, but it is adequate to have them on the same level as the pump.

### 2.4.3 Filtration

Solvent filtration is good practice for the reliability of the dual head pump and other components in a HPLC system. Solvents should always be filtered through a 0.5 micron filter prior to use. This ensures that no particles will interfere with the reliable operation of the piston seals and check valves. Solvents in which buffers or other salts readily precipitate must be filtered more often. After filtration, the solvents should be stored in closed, particle-free bottles.

### 2.4.4 Solvents With Harmful Effects

All portions of the dual head pump that contact mobile phase are manufactured of type 316 stainless steel, sapphire, ruby, or fluorocarbon polymer. Some of these materials are extremely sensitive to acids (including some Lewis acids) and acid halides. Avoid using solvents that contain any amount of hydrochloric acid.

Some solvents and salts you should specifically avoid are:

Aqua Regia	Hydrochloric Acid
Bromine	Hydrofluoric Acid
Chlorine (anhydrous)	Hydrofluorosilicic Acid
Copper Chloride	Hydrogen Peroxide
Ferric Chloride	Iodine
Ferrous Chloride	Mercuric Chloride
Freon® 12 (wet)	Hydrobromic Acid
Guanidine	

Some users of HPLC systems have observed that chloroform and carbon tetrachloride slowly decompose to liberate hydrochloric acid, which, as noted above, attacks stainless steel. Do not leave these solvents in the system for a prolonged period.

You may also want to avoid ammonium hydroxide. Although ammonium hydroxide will not harm the pump itself, it is likely to damage the stators and rotors in injection valves.

## 2.5 Instrument Installation

### 2.5.1 Mobile Phase Reservoirs

The mobile phase reservoir should be placed at the same level or slightly higher than the pump, never below the pump, and the inlet tubing should be as short as practical. These steps minimize pressure losses on the inlet side of the pump during refill and help to avoid bubble formation. These steps are particularly important when using high vapor pressure solvents (hexane, methylene chloride, etc.). Mobile phases should be degassed, filtered, and covered. (See Section 2.4.)

### 2.5.2 Inlet Tubing and Filters

All inlet lines are supplied in a 36" (91 cm) length, with a 0.085" ID and a 1/8" OD, and are made of a PTFE-based material. Use a 20 micron slip-on inlet filter.

### 2.5.3 Outlet Tubing

Outlet tubing is not supplied with the pump. It should be 1/16" OD, type 316 stainless steel. Tubing with a 0.020" ID normally is used before the injection valve. Tubing with a 0.010" inner diameter normally is used after the injection valve. The tubing must be cut squarely, with no burrs. It should not be crimped and the center hole must be open.

### 2.5.4 Priming the Pump

Be sure all of the connections downstream of the prime/purge valve are closed. Connect a syringe to the prime/purge valve. Open the prime/purge valve 1 to 2 turns counter-clockwise. Run the pump at a flow rate of 3 to 5 mL/min. Prime the pump by pulling mobile phase and any air bubbles through the system and into the syringe (a minimum of 20 mL). Close the prime/purge valve and stop the pump.

### 2.5.5 Long Term Pressure Calibration Accuracy

This note applies if your pump is equipped with an electronic pressure transducer. The transducer has been zeroed and calibrated at the factory. Over the life of the pump, some drift may occur. For example, it is typical for the zero to drift < 10 psi after about 1 year of operation (i.e., with no back pressure on the pump a reading of 1-9 psi may be displayed). A similar drift may also occur at higher pressures, and are typically less than 1% (e.g. <50 psi at 6,000 psi back pressure).

If pressure calibration and/or drift are a concern, consult the factory. The pump can be shipped back to Restek for recalibration. Alternatively, written calibration and zero-reset procedures are available. Consult Restek to receive these instructions.

## 2.6 Preparation for Storage or Shipping

### 2.6.1 Isopropanol Flush

Disconnect the outlet tubing from the pump. Insert the inlet filter in isopropanol. Open the prime/purge valve and use a syringe to draw a minimum of 50 mL. Close the prime/purge valve and pump a minimum of 5 mL of isopropanol to exit. Leave the inlet tubing connected to the pump. Place the inlet filter in a small plastic bag and attach it to the tubing with a rubber band. Plug the outlet port with the shipping plug, leave a length of outlet tubing on the pump, or cover the outlet port with plastic film.

### 2.6.2 Packaging for Shipping

CAUTION: Re-package in the original carton, if possible. If the original carton is not available, wrap the pump in several layers of bubble wrap and cushion the bottom, top, and all four sides with 2" of packaging foam. An HPLC pump is a delicate instrument and must be carefully packaged to withstand the shocks and vibration of shipment.

## 3. Operation

### 3.1 Front Panel Controls and Indicators

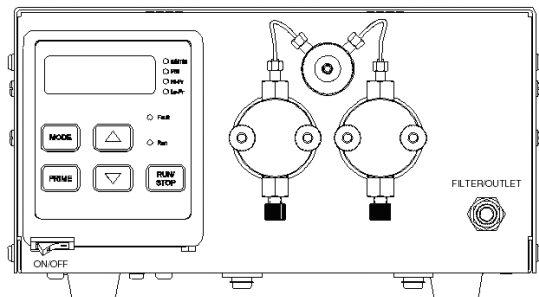


Figure 3-1. Dual Head Pump Front Panel

### 3.1.1 Prime/Purge Valve

**CAUTION:** When you press the PRIME key, the pump will run at the maximum flow rate. Be sure the prime/purge valve is open.

The prime/purge valve vents the flow to atmosphere and permits efficient priming of the dual head pump. When the valve is closed firmly fully clock-wise, high-pressure flow is directed to the Filter/Outlet port. When the valve is opened one-half to one full turn counter clock-wise, pressure is vented and flow exits through the drain port in the prime/purge valve stem assembly. Suction with a Luer tip syringe at the drain port will purge air bubbles from the pump and reservoir lines (provided there are no open valves to lines down stream at the injector/column interface). To prime the pump, draw about 20 to 30 mL of mobile phase.

### 3.1.2 Filter/Outlet

A high-pressure in-line filter (0.5 micron rating) is included at the output of the dual head pump. The Filter/Outlet port is the high-pressure filter closure and is designed for a 1/8" OD tubing connection.

### 3.1.3 Control Panel

#### *Special note concerning flow rate limit:*

This pump is designed to operate in constant pressure mode (flow rate auto-adjusts to maintain desired pressure). The user may also lower the maximum flow rate of the pump (12 or 24 mL/min. maximum, depending on model), particularly if pressure is overshooting while packing small bore columns.

When in Flow MODE (mL/min. LED continuously lit), the user may lower the maximum flow rate, using the UP & DOWN arrows as described below. This may be performed before the beginning of a run or during a run. Note that when in maximum flow mode (mL/min. indicator on constant), the digital display shows only the upper flow rate limit, not the actual flow rate. The actual flow rate is displayed, using the MODE key, when the mL/min. indicator is blinking.

#### 3.1.3.1 Digital Display

The 4-digit display shows the pump's maximum flow rate (mL/min.), pressure setting (psi), the set upper or lower pressure limit (psi), the actual pressure (psi), or actual flow rate (mL/min.) when operating. Choice of display is selected with the MODE button. Pressure is set from the Pressure Mode Only (steady psi light).

#### 3.1.3.2 Keypad



When pressed, this button alternately starts and stops the pump.



When pressed, this button increases the pressure in pressure mode or the maximum flow rate in flow mode.



When pressed, this button decreases the pressure in pressure mode or the maximum flow rate in flow mode.



When the PRIME button is pressed, the pump runs at the maximum flow rate. It will stop when any button is pressed.



MODE

Use this button to cycle through five display modes: maximum flow rate, pressure setting, upper pressure limit, lower pressure limit or actual pressure. A status LED to the right of the digital display indicates which mode is active. A steady psi light indicates set pressure, a flashing psi light indicates actual pressure. **A steady mL/min. light indicates maximum set flow rate, a flashing mL/min. light indicates actual flow rate.**

Fast And Slow Button Repeat On The Up And Down Arrow Buttons: If the UP-ARROW or DOWN-ARROW button is held down for more than approximately one half second, the button press will repeat at a slow rate of approximately 10 times a second. Once slow button repeat has begun, fast button repeat can be initiated by using a second finger to press down the second arrow button. During fast button repeat, the button press will repeat at a rate of approximately 100 times a second. Switching back and forth between repeat speeds can be accomplished by pressing and releasing the second arrow button while holding the first arrow button down.

### 3.1.3.3 Status LEDs

ML/MIN (Steady)	When lit, the digital display shows maximum flow rate in mL/min.
PSI (Steady)	When lit, and not flashing, the digital display shows the pressure setting in psi. Up and down arrow keys set pressure.
HI PRESS	When lit, the display shows the user-set upper pressure limit in psi.
LO PRESS	When lit, the display shows the user-set lower pressure limit in psi.
PSI (Flashing)	When flashing, the digital display shows the actual pressure in psi.
ML/MIN (Flashing)	When flashing, the display shows the actual flow rate in mL/min.
PUMP RUN	Lights to indicate that the pump is running.
FAULT	Lights when a fault occurs and stops the pump.

### 3.1.3.4 Power-up Configuration

**Pressure Compensation:** On power-up, press the PRIME button on the front panel while pressing the Power On switch under the front display panel. The pump will display a number from 0 to 100. This represents the running pressure of the pump which is 0 psi to 10000 psi. Each digit represents 100 psi. To change the pressure compensation number use the up arrow and down arrow buttons. When you have selected the correct pressure compensation press the RUN button to return to normal operation of the pump.

**Ramp Speed Adjustment & Packing Method :** On power-up, press the PRIME button and the down arrow button on the front panel while pressing the Power On switch under the front display panel. The pump will first display a 0 or a 1 (packing method – see below) then a number from 10 to 500.

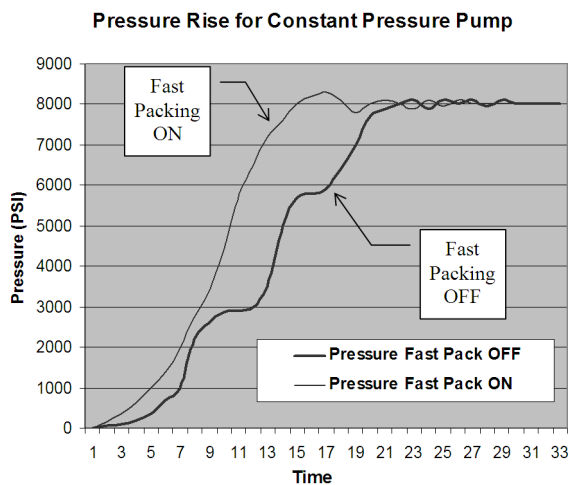
The 10 to 500 number is the percentage of the factory setting for the rate of change algorithm used to adjust the pump's speed as it ramps up and down to maintain the pressure setting. To change this percentage, use the up arrow and down arrow buttons. When you have selected the desired value for ramp speed adjustment, press the RUN button to return to the normal operation of the pump.

The 0 or 1 is for Fast Packing On or Off. This controls the speed at which the pressure will build in the system.

Pressing the PRIME button on power-up will select Fast Packing On. This is best used for a larger-sized silica column. Pressure will be allowed to rise to the user set maximum flow rate as rapidly as possible before it is slowed and stabilized at the set pressure.

Pressing the MODE button on power-up will select Fast Packing Off. This is used when column size or material will cause a very rapid pressure rise before it settles to a low flow rate. If the pressure rise becomes too rapid, the pump will slow down until the pressure rise slows, and the pump will slow as it narrows in on the set pressure.

Press the RUN button to return to the normal operation of the pump.



**NOTE:** Lowering the maximum flowrate in flow mode (mL/min. indicator lit) will also have a significant effect on how rapidly the pressure rises.

**Non-volatile Memory Reset:** If the pump is operating erratically, there is the possibility that the memory has been corrupted. To reset the memory and restore the pump to its default parameters, press and hold the up arrow button when the power is switched on. Release the button when the display reads “rES”. The parameters stored in non-volatile memory (i.e., the flow rate, the pressure compensation, the voltage/frequency select, the lower pressure limit, and the upper pressure limit) will be set to the factory default values. The head type setting is the only parameter not changed by the non-volatile memory reset function. If the firmware is upgraded to a newer version, a non-volatile memory reset will automatically occur the first time the power is switched on.



### 3.1.3.5 Power-Up Tests

**Display Software Version Mode:** The software version can be displayed during power-up by pressing and holding the RUN/STOP and the up arrow buttons when the power is switched on. Release the buttons when the display reads “UEr”. The decimal point number displayed on the display is the software version. To exit this mode, press the RUN/STOP button.

**Display Software Checksum Mode:** If the pump is operating erratically, there is the possibility that the firmware stored in the program memory integrated circuit (EPROM) has been corrupted. Each version of firmware has a checksum which is printed on the EPROM label. The pump cover must be removed to gain access to the EPROM which is located on the pump control board; therefore, this should be done only by a qualified technician. To verify that the firmware has not been corrupted, do the following: The software checksum can be displayed during power-up by pressing and holding the RUN/STOP and the down arrow buttons when the power is switched on. Release the buttons when the display reads “CHE”. After approximately 25 seconds, the 4-digit hexadecimal checksum will be displayed. To exit this mode, press the RUN/STOP button. If the checksum displayed does not match the checksum printed on the EPROM’s label, the EPROM must be replaced. Note: If the pump is operating correctly, the firmware version and checksum can be displayed, then written in the manual for future comparison. This will save time during future troubleshooting since the pump cover will not have to be removed to read the EPROM label.

**Serial Port Loop Back Test Mode:** If an external device will not communicate to the pump via the serial port, the serial port loop back test can be used to verify that the serial port is functioning properly. During power-up press and hold the up arrow and the down arrow buttons when the power is switched on, then release the buttons. The display must read “C00” for the first half of the test to pass. Plug in the serial port loop back plug (a modular plug with pins 2 & 5 jumpered together and pins 3 & 4 jumpered together.). The display must read “C11” for the second half of the test to pass. To exit this mode, press the RUN/STOP button.

### 3.2 Rear Panel Remote Input

An RS-232C modular jack is provided on the back panel. A computer, with appropriate software, can be used as a remote control device for pump operation via this connection.

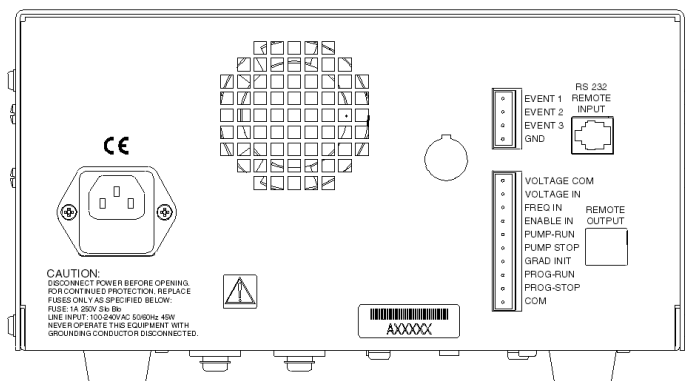


Figure 3-2. Dual Head Pump Rear Panel

Note: For external connections and serial communications see Appendix A at the back of this manual.

## 4. Theory of Operation

### 4.1 Mechanical Operation

#### 4.1.1 Liquid System Flow Path

The flow path of the dual head pump starts at the inlet of the pump head, passes through the pump head and the prime/purge valve, into the pulse damper, then finally through the bulkhead filter and out the front panel of the pump.

#### 4.1.2 Pump Cycle

The pump cycle consists of two phases, the pumping phase and the refill phase.

During the operation of the pump, one pump piston displaces fluid at a constant rate from one head, while the other piston is refilling the other pump head with fluid. When that piston is finished displacing fluid, the other piston immediately starts. This results in a constant, stable flow from the pump at high pressure.

## 4.2 Electronic Control

### 4.2.1 Microprocessor Control

The pump is controlled by hybrid microprocessor circuitry which (1) provides control signals to the motor power board, (2) interfaces with the keyboard/display, (3) receives signals from the pressure transducer and refill flag, and (4) provides external input/output and remote control interfacing. Firmware programming is stored in an EPROM.

The motor power board contains programmed logic components which (1) provide suitable motor micro-stepping modes, (2) allow appropriate motor power adjustment, (3) maximize motor power output, (4) reduce motor resonance effects, and (5) customize motor stepping uniformity. MOSFET power transistors efficiently control the motor power provided by a 36 VDC linear power supply. This board also provides the 12 VDC (linear power supply) and the 5 VDC (switching power supply) used by the pump circuits.

A specially shaped cam provides refill in a fraction of the full cam revolution. The remaining revolution of the cam provides a linear piston displacement for constant flow of the mobile phase.

The flow rate of any high-pressure pump can vary, depending on the operating pressure and the compressibility of the fluid being pumped. The pump is calibrated at 1,000 psi using an 80:20 mixture of water and isopropanol.

The dual head pump has a built-in pressure transducer, which senses fluid pressure. The output is sent to the microprocessor circuit, which provides the information presented on the digital display. This pressure information is compared with the user-set upper and lower pressure limits to control pump shut-off if the limits are exceeded.

### 4.2.2 DC Power Supply

A switching regulator provides the DC voltage necessary to run the motor and electronics. AC input power for the pump must be between 85 and 265 VAC, and 47 to 63 Hz. The AC line is filtered and fused by the power entry module. Internally a fuse located on the motor drive printed circuit board protects the motor supply voltage, and the low voltage conversions have thermal and short-circuit protection.

### 4.2.3 Remote Interfacing

An RS-232C modular jack is provided on the back panel. See Section 3.2 for information on pump operation via this connection.

### 4.2.4 Motor Stall Detector

The motor can stall and create a loud buzzing sound if the flow path connected to the pump's outlet becomes plugged, if the pressure exceeds the maximum pressure rating of the pump, or if the mechanism jams. In the event a motor stall occurs, the electrical current being supplied to the motor is turned off and the fault light is turned on.

The motor stall detector is enabled or disabled during power-up by pressing and holding the RUN/STOP and PRIME buttons when the power is switched on. Release the buttons when the display reads "SFE". To enable the motor stall detector press the up arrow button and the display will read "On". To disable the motor stall detector press the down arrow button and the display will read "OFF". To exit this mode and store the current setting in non-volatile memory, press the RUN/STOP button.

The motor stall detector uses a timer to determine if the camshaft has stopped turning or if the refill switch is defective. The timer begins timing after the pump accelerates or decelerates to its set-point flow rate. If the motor stall detector has been enabled, and the cam shaft stops turning or the refill switch stops operating, the fault will be detected between the time it takes to complete 1 to 2 pump cycles. A pump cycle is defined as the time it takes for the camshaft to complete one complete revolution. One revolution of the camshaft produces a delivery phase and a refill phase. Each specific flow rate has a corresponding cycle time. For a pump with an analytical (standard) 10 mL/min. pump head, the cycle time is approximately: 30 seconds at 0.1 mL/min., 3 seconds at 1.00 mL/min., and 0.3 seconds at 10.00 mL/min. For a pump with a preparative (macro) 50 mL/min. pump head, the cycle time is approximately: 30 seconds at 0.4 mL/min., 3 seconds at 4.00 mL/min., and 0.3 seconds at 40.00 mL/min.

The fault is canceled by using one of the following methods: (1) by pressing the RUN/STOP button on the front panel, (2) by sending a stop command "ST" via the serial communications port on the back panel, or (3) by connecting the PUMP-STOP input to COM on the back panel, or removing the connection between the PUMP-RUN input and COM if the PUMP-STOP input is permanently jumpered to COM on the back panel. Note: the PUMP-RUN, PUMP-STOP, and COM are an option and do not exist on the standard pump.

## 5. Maintenance

Cleaning and minor repairs of the dual head pump can be performed as outlined below.

Note: Lower than normal pressure, pressure variations, or leaks in the pumping system all can indicate possible problems with the piston seal, piston, or check valves. Piston seal replacement could be necessary after 1000 hours of running time. See Section 5.2.3.

## 5.1 Filter Replacement

### 5.1.1 Inlet Filters

Inlet filters should be checked periodically to ensure that they are clean and not restricting flow. A restriction could cause cavitation and flow loss in the pump. Two problems that can plug an inlet filter are microbial growth and impure solvents. To prevent microbial growth, use at least 10–20% organic solvent in the mobile phase or add a growth-inhibiting compound. If you pump 100% water or an aqueous solution without any inhibitors, microbes will grow in the inlet filter over time, even if you make fresh solution every day. Always use well filtered, HPLC grade solvents for your mobile phase.

### 5.1.2 Outlet Filter

To service the outlet filter on a stainless steel pump:

1. Unscrew the filter closure from the filter housing.
2. Use a seal insertion/removal tool or a non-metallic object (such as a wooden toothpick) to remove the large seal that remains in the housing.  
CAUTION: Do not use a metal object such as a screwdriver or paperclip to remove the seal. Doing so can scratch the precision surface of the seat and may cause the filter to leak.
3. Unscrew the old filter and remove the small seal from the filter closure.
4. Place one of the small seals included in the replacement element kit over one of the new filters from the kit. Screw the new filter into the filter closure (finger tight).
5. Place one of the large seals from the replacement kit on the filter closure. Insert the filter closure into the housing and tighten.

## 5.2 Changing Pump Heads

### 5.2.1 Removing the Pump Head

1. Turn OFF the power to the dual head pump.
2. Unplug the power cord.
3. Remove the inlet line and filter from the mobile phase reservoir. Be careful not to damage the inlet filter or crimp the PTFE tubing.
3. Remove the inlet line from the inlet check valve.
4. Remove the outlet line from the outlet check valve.
5. Carefully remove the two knurled nuts at the front of the pump head.  
CAUTION: Be careful not to break the piston when removing the pump head. Twisting the pump head can break the piston.
6. Carefully separate the pump head from the pump. Move the pump head straight out from the pump and remove it from the piston. Be careful not to break or damage the piston. Also remove the seal and seal backup washer from the piston if they did not stay in the pump head.
7. Carefully separate the flush housing from the pump. Move the flush housing straight out from the pump and remove it from the piston. Be careful not to break or damage the piston.

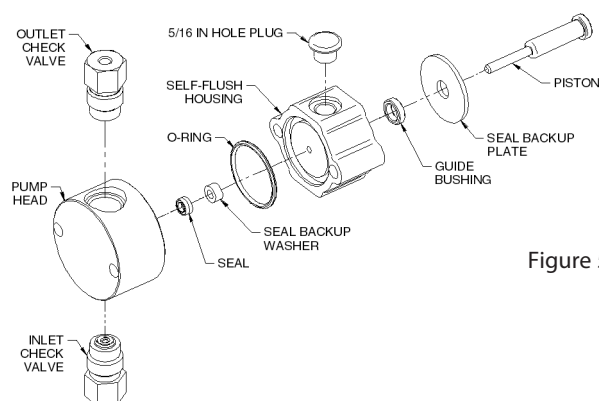


Figure 5-2. Stainless Steel Non-Self-Flushing Pump Head Assembly

### 5.2.2 Cleaning the Pump Head Assembly

**Note:** If you choose to remove the piston seals, you should have a new set on hand to install after cleaning. It is not recommended that you reinstall used piston seals since they are likely to be scratched and damaged during removal and would not provide a reliable seal if reused. If you decide to remove the seals, use only the flanged end of the plastic seal removal tool supplied with the seal replacement kit and avoid scratching the sealing surface in the pump head. See Section 5.2.3 for seal replacement instructions.

1. Inspect the piston seal cavity in the pump head. Remove any foreign material, using a cotton swab, or equivalent, and avoid scratching the sealing surfaces. Repeat for the self-flush housing. Be sure no fibers from the cleaning swab remain in the components.
2. The pump head, check valves, and non-flush housing may be further cleaned using a laboratory grade detergent solution in an ultrasonic bath for at least 30 minutes, followed by rinsing for at least 10 minutes in distilled water. Be sure that all particles loosened by the above procedures have been removed from the components before re-assembly.
3. If the check valves have been removed, tighten the check valves to 75 inch-pounds or sufficient to seal at maximum pressure.

Note: The inlet check valve has a larger opening ( $1/4$ "-28, flat-bottom seat) for the  $1/8$ " inlet tubing; the outlet check valve has a smaller opening (#10-32, cone seat) for the  $1/16$ " outlet tubing. For 10 mL heads only, the inlet check valve must be connected at the larger opening in the pump head. See Figure 5-5.

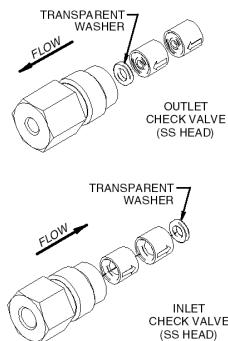


Figure 5-5. Check Valves

### 5.2.3 Replacing Piston Seals

Lower than normal pressure, pressure variations, and leaks in the pumping system all can indicate possible problems with the piston seal. Depending on the fluid or mobile phase used, piston seal replacement is often necessary after 1000 hours of running time.

Each replacement seal kit contains one seal, one backup washer, one self-flush seal, one non-flush guide bushing, two seal insertion/removal tools, and a pad to clean the piston when changing the seal.

#### 5.2.3.1 Removing the Seals

1. Remove the pump head as described in Section 5.2.1.
2. Insert the flanged end of the seal insertion/removal tool into the seal cavity on the pump head. Tilt the tool slightly so that the flange is under the seal and pull out the seal.  
CAUTION: Using any other "tool" will scratch the finish.
3. Repeat the procedure for the low-pressure seal in the flush housing.
4. Inspect and, if necessary, clean the pump head as described in Section 5.2.2.

#### 5.2.3.2 Cleaning the Piston

1. Once the pump head and self-flush housing are removed, gently remove the seal back-up plate by using either a toothpick or small screwdriver in the slot on top of the pump housing.
2. Grasp the metal base of the piston assembly so that you avoid exerting any sideward load on the sapphire rod, and remove the piston from the slot in the carrier by sliding it up.
3. Use the scouring pad included in the seal replacement kit to clean the piston. Gently squeeze the piston within a folded section of the pad and rub the pad along the length of the piston. Rotate the piston frequently to assure the entire surface is scrubbed. Do not exert pressure perpendicular to the length of the piston, as this may cause the piston to break. After scouring, use a lint-free cloth, dampened with alcohol, to wipe the piston clean.
4. Grasp the metal base of the piston assembly, and insert it into the slot in the piston carrier until it bottoms in the slot.

#### 5.2.3.3 Replacing the Seals

1. Place a high-pressure replacement seal on the rod-shaped end of the seal insertion/removal tool so that the spring is visible when the seal is fully seated on the tool. Insert the tool into the pump head so that the open side of the seal enters first, facing the high-pressure cavity of the pump head. Be careful to line up the seal with the cavity while inserting. Withdraw the tool, leaving the seal in the pump head. When you look into the pump head cavity, only the polymer portion of the seal should be visible.
2. Place the seal back-up washer over the high-pressure seal. Place the seal back-up plate back into the pump housing if it was removed. Orientation is not important in these cases.
3. Attach the pump head as described in Section 5.2.5.
4. Condition the new seal as described in Section 5.3.

#### 5.2.4 Changing the Piston

1. Remove the pump head as described in Section 5.2.1.
2. Grasp the metal base of the piston assembly so that you avoid exerting any sideward load on the sapphire rod, and remove the piston from the slot in the carrier by sliding it up.
3. Grasp the metal base of the replacement piston assembly, and insert it into the slot in the piston carrier until it bottoms in the slot.
4. Attach the pump head as described in Section 5.2.5.

#### 5.2.5 Replacing the Pump Head

1. Make sure that the inlet valve is on the bottom and the outlet valve is on the top. Carefully align the self flush housing and gently slide it into place on the pump. If misalignment with the piston occurs, gently push up on the piston holder.
2. Line up the pump head and carefully slide it into place. Be sure that the inlet valve is on the bottom and the outlet valve is on the top. Do not force the pump head into place.
3. Finger tighten both knurled nuts into place. To tighten firmly, alternately turn the nuts 1/4 turn while gently wiggling the pump head to center it.
4. Re-attach the inlet and outlet lines.

#### 5.3 Conditioning New Seals

Note: Use only organic solvents to break in new seals. Never use buffer solutions and or salt solutions to break in new seals.

Using a restrictor coil or a suitable column, run the pump with a 50:50 solution of isopropanol (or methanol) and water for 30 minutes at the back pressure and flow rate listed under PHASE 1 below and according to the pump head type. Then, run the pump for 15 minutes at the backpressure and flow rate listed under PHASE 2 below.

Pump Head Type	PHASE 1		PHASE 2	
	Pressure	Flow Rate	Pressure	Flow Rate
6/12 mL SS	2000 psi	<3 mL/min.	3000-4000 psi	3-4mL/min.

#### 5.4 Check Valve Cleaning

Many check valve problems are the result of small particles interfering with the operation of the check valve. As a result, most problems can be solved by pumping a strong solution of liquid, laboratory grade detergent through the check valves at a rate of 1 mL/min. (3 mL/min. for the 50 mL pump head) for one hour. After washing with detergent, pump distilled water through the pump for fifteen minutes. Always direct the output directly to a waste beaker during cleaning. If this does not eliminate the problem, the check valve should be replaced.

#### 5.5 Cleaning the Pump

1. Disconnect the column inlet tube from the column; direct to a waste beaker.
  2. Set the flow rate to maximum.
  3. Pump 100% isopropanol through the pump and injector for 3 min.
  4. Pump 100% filtered, distilled water through the pump and injector for 3 min.
  5. Pump a 20% nitric acid/water solution through the pump for 3 min.
  6. Flush the pump and injector with 100% filtered, distilled water for at least 3 min.
- WARNING:** Use standard laboratory procedures and extreme care when handling strong acids and bases.
7. Pump 100% isopropanol through the pump for 3 min.

The pump is now prepared for any mobile phase or short- or long-term shutdown.

#### 5.6 Cleaning the cabinet

The cabinet may be cleaned with tap water or mild soap solution.

#### 5.7 Lubrication

The dual head pump has modest lubrication requirements. The bearings in the pump housing and piston carrier are permanently lubricated and require no maintenance. A small dab of a light grease such as Lubriplate 630-AA on the cam is the only recommended lubrication. Be sure not to get lubricant on the body of the piston carrier, as this can retard its movement and interfere with proper pumping.

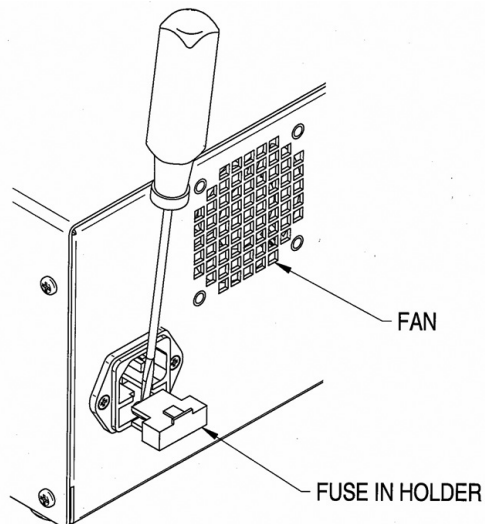
Note: Keeping the interior of the pump free of dirt and dust will extend the pump's useful life.

## 5.8 Fuse Replacement

Three fuses protect the dual head pump. Two of the fuses are located in the power entry module at the rear of the cabinet and are in series with the AC input line. The other fuse is located on the motor power circuit board and is in series with the 48 VDC supply.

Troubleshooting the fuses is straightforward. If the power cord is plugged in, the ON/OFF power entry switch is ON, and the fan does not run, check the two fuses in the power entry module. To gain access to these fuses, gently pry off the cover plate with a small flat-bladed screwdriver. Replace with fuses of the correct rating: 1 A slow-blow 250 VAC.

If the front panel appears to function normally but the pump motor does not run, check the fuse located on the motor power circuit board. Replace it with a 5 A slow-blow fuse.



## 5.9 Battery Replacement

The battery provides power for the memory that holds the current pump configuration. If the pump is set at a flow rate other than 1.00 or 10.0 and the power is turned off, when the power is turned back on the flow rate should appear as it was set. If this flow rate does not appear the battery must be replaced.

1. Unplug the unit.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Turn the unit so that the control panel is to the right. The battery can be seen in the lower right corner of the circuit board: it is circular and has a positive pole mark (+) on the top. Gently pull it from its socket.
4. With the positive mark (+) up, gently slide the new battery into the battery socket. Be sure the battery is all the way into place. It must contact the base of the battery socket.
5. Replace the cover.
6. Plug the unit back into a properly grounded outlet.

6. Quick Guide to Problem Solving

You Notice	This May Mean	Possible Cause	You Should
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uneven pressure trace.</li> <li>2. Pressure drops.</li> <li>3. Pump shuts off.</li> <li>4. No flow from outlet check valve.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bubble in check valve.</li> <li>2. Leaks in system.</li> <li>3. Dirty check valve</li> <li>4. Bad check valve.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Solvent not properly degassed</li> <li>2. Fittings not tight.</li> <li>3. Mobile phase not properly filtered.</li> <li>4. Particles from worn piston seal caught in check valve</li> <li>5. Plugged inlet filter.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be certain mobile phase is properly degassed.</li> <li>2. Check connections for leaks by tightening fittings.</li> <li>3. Prime system directly from outlet check valve.</li> <li>4. Clean or replace check valves. See Section 5.4.</li> <li>5. Replace inlet filter. See Section 5.1.1.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uneven pressure trace.</li> <li>2. Pressure drops.</li> <li>3. Fluid between pump head and chassis.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leaks in system.</li> <li>2. Piston seal(s) worn.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fittings not tight.</li> <li>2. Long usage time since last seal change.</li> <li>3. Salt deposits on seal (especially if buffered aqueous mobile phases used without self-flush head.)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check all connections for leaks.</li> <li>2. Replace piston seal. See Sections 5.2.3 and 5.3.</li> <li>3. Check piston for salt deposits. Clean as necessary. See Section 5.2.3.2.</li> </ol>
<p>Pump makes loud clanging or slapping noise (intermittent contact with cam).</p>	<p>Piston carrier catching in piston guide.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cap nut screws on pump head are loose.</li> <li>2. Seal(s) worn.</li> <li>3. Piston guide worn.</li> <li>4. Salt build-up on piston carrier from use of buffers.</li> <li>5. Excess lubricant on piston carrier.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check cap nut screws on pump head. Tighten if necessary.</li> <li>2. Replace seals.</li> <li>3. Replace seal backup washer and seal. See Sections 5.2 and 5.3.</li> <li>4. Consider changing to self-flushing pump head if using buffers.</li> <li>5. Clean excess lubricant and dirt from piston carrier. See Section 5.8.</li> </ol>
<p>Blue dye in mobile phase.</p>	<p>Pulse damper diaphragm has burst.</p>	<p>Sudden pressure drop when purging system.</p>	<p>Replace pulse damper. See Section 5.5.</p>
<p>Pump runs for 50 pump strokes, then shuts down.</p>	<p>Lower pressure limit is activating.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobile phase not properly filtered.</li> <li>2. Particles from worn seal trapped in system (e.g., tubing, filters, injection valve, column inlet).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be certain low-pressure limit is set to 0 psi.</li> <li>2. Increase low-pressure limit only after pump attains operating pressure.</li> <li>3. Contact service technician.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pump shuts down after run is called, even with no column connected.</li> <li>2. Pump runs to maximum pressure and shuts down.</li> </ol>	<p>Clog in fluid system.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove and clean both inlet and bulkhead filters. See Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.</li> <li>2. If problem persists, remove tubing from system one piece at a time until you find clogged piece. Most clogs occur outside pump itself.</li> </ol>
<p>No power when pump turned on. Fan does not run.</p>	<p>Blown fuses in power entry module.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power surge.</li> <li>2. Internal short.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace only with appropriate fuses 1A 250VAC.</li> <li>2. Contact service technician if problem persists.</li> </ol>
<p>Front panel appears OK but pump motor does not run.</p>	<p>Blown fuse on motor power circuit board.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power surge.</li> <li>2. Internal short.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace only with appropriate fuse.</li> <li>2. Contact service technician if problem persists.</li> </ol>
<p>Self-flush heads leak flush solution.</p>	<p>Flush area not sealed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Large (size 016) O-ring flattened and no longer seals.</li> <li>2. Head not sufficiently tightened.</li> <li>3. Scratches in mating surfaces.</li> <li>4. Leaky self-flush seal.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace O-ring.</li> <li>2. Tighten head.</li> <li>3. Replace leaky parts.</li> </ol>



## 7. List of Replacement Parts

### DUAL HEAD, SS, 6ML

880201*	Seal Kit, Aqueous, 6mL
880202*	Seal Kit, Organic, 6mL
880404*	Check Valve Kit
880701	Outlet Filter Element
880721	Inlet Filter Elements (2)
880651	Prime Purge Valve Rebuild Kit
160557*	Head Kit Replacement, 5mL
880353*	Series II-IV Piston, 5mL
880617	Transducer/Tee Assembly
880136	Dual Head SMT Board Set (pump serial # > 20,000)
880111	Dual Head Board Set (pump serial # < 20,000)
880122	Front Panel Assembly
880904	Dual Head Overlay

### DUAL HEAD, SS, 12ML

880203*	Seal Kit, Aqueous, 12mL
880204*	Seal Kit, Organic, 12mL
880401*	Check Valve Kit
880701	Outlet Filter Element
880721	Inlet Filter Elements (2)
880651	Prime Purge Valve Rebuild Kit
160554*	Head Kit Replacement, 12mL
880354*	Series II-IV Piston, 12mL
880617	Transducer/Tee Assembly
880139	Dual Head SMT Board Set (pump serial # > 20,000)
880112	Dual Head Board Set (pump serial # < 20,000)
880122	Front Panel Assembly
880904	Dual Head Overlay

\* Part number for single piece, 2 are required for the dual piston pump.

## Appendix A

### A.1 Rear Panel Serial Communications Port

An RS-232C modular jack is provided on the back panel. A computer, with appropriate software, can be used as a remote controlling device for pump operation via this connection.

#### A.1.1 Hardware Implementation

The REMOTE INPUT serial communications port is configured for 9600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. The connector is a standard RJ-11 modular telephone type jack. When looking at the connector on the rear panel of the pump, pin 1 is at the top and pin 6 is at the bottom. The pin-out is:

Pin	Function
1, 6	Ground
2	DSR (Handshaking input to pump)
3	RXD (Serial data input to pump)
4	TXD (Serial data output from pump)
5	DTR (Handshaking output from pump)



Special wiring considerations: Use the following chart for interfacing the pump's serial communications port to either a 25-pin or a 9-pin COM port on an IBM-PC type computer.

Pump (RJ11)	Signal	IBM (DB25) <sup>a</sup>	IBM (DB9) <sup>b</sup>
1, 6	Ground	7	5
2	DSR	20	4
3	RXD	2	3
4	TXD	3	2
5	DTR	6	6

<sup>a</sup>Jumper pins 4, 5, and 8 on DB25.

<sup>b</sup>Jumper pins 1, 7, and 8 on DB9.

Part Description	Part Number
Modular Cable	12-0677
Adapter RJ-11 to DB9	12-0672
Adapter RJ-11 to DB-25	12-0671

#### A.1.2 Hand-Shaking

The pump uses hardware handshaking. The pump will not transmit on the TXD output if the DSR input is at a low logic level. And, the pump will not receive on the RXD input when the DTR output is at a low logic level. A low logic level is -3.0 to -15 volts and a high logic level is 3.0 to 15 volts.

#### A.1.3 Command Interpreter

The pump's high-level command interpreter receives and responds to command packets. The pump will not send a message except when prompted, and it will send a response to every valid command as described below. The response to an invalid command is "Er/".

Each command is characterized by a unique two-letter command code, and only one command can be issued per line. Case is not important; that is, the command codes "PR" "Pr" "pR" and "pr" are all equivalent. Response strings sent by the pump are terminated by the "/" character.

If the pump's response is "Er/", send a "#" to clear any characters which may be remaining in the command buffer. The pump will automatically clear all characters in the command buffer after one second elapses from the time at which the last character of an incomplete command was sent.

The command packets are as follows:

Command	Response	Comments
RU	OK/	Sets the pump to the RUN state.
ST	OK/	Sets the pump to the STOP state.
FLxxx	OK/	Sets the flow rate to x.xx or xx.x mL/min. where the range is fixed for the pump head size, i.e., for 0.01 to 9.99 mL/min. xxx = 001 to 999, for 0.1 to 39.9 mL/min. xxx = 001 to 399.
FOxxxx	OK/	Sets the flow rate to xx.xx or xxx.x mL/min. where the range is fixed for the pump head size, i.e., for 0.01 to 10.00 mL/min. xxxx = 0001 to 1000, for 0.1 to 40.0 mL/min. xxxx = 0001 to 0400.
FMxxxx	OK/	Sets the flowrate to x.xxx mL/min., i.e., for 0.001 to 9.999mL/min. xxxx = 0001 to 9999. for 10.00 to 12.00mL/min. xxxx = 1000 to 1200.
PR	OK,x/ (x, xx, xxx, or xxxx)	Reads the pump's current pressure, where: x, xx, xxx, or xxxx = current pressure in psi

Command	Response	Comments
CC	OK,x,y.yy/ (x, xx, xxx, or xxxx) (y.yyy, y.yy, yy.yy, or yy.y)	Reads the pump's current pressure and flowrate, where: x, xx, xxx, or xxxx = current pressure in psi y.yyy, y.yy, yy.yy, or yy.y = flow rate in mL/min. The format is y.yy and yy.yy for a standard pump head, y.yyy for micro pump head or yy.y for a macro pump head.
CS	OK,x.xx,y,z,PSI,w,v,u/ (x.xxx, xx.xx, or xxx.x) (y, yy, yyy, or yyyy) (z, zz, zzz, or zzzz)	Reads the current pump setup, where: x.xxx, xx.xx, or xxx.x = flow rate in mL/min. y, yy, yyy, or yyyy = upper pressure limit z, zz, zzz, or zzzz = lower pressure limit PSI = Units (psi, atm, mpa, bar) w = pump head size (0 = standard, 1 = macro) v = run status (0 = stopped, 1 = running) u = pressure board present = 0; otherwise 1
ID	OK,vx.xx SR3O firmware/	Identifies the pump type and EPROM revision x.xx
UPxxxx	OK/	Sets the upper pressure limit in psi. The maximum value for xxxx is 5000 for the plastic head or 6000 for the steel head; the minimum value is the lower limit plus 100. The value must be expressed as four digits, i.e., for 900 psi xxxx = 0900.
LPxxxx	OK/	Sets the lower pressure limit in psi. The maximum value for xxxx is the current upper pressure limit setting minus 100; the minimum value is 0. The value must be expressed as four digits, i.e., for 100 psi xxxx = 0100.
SF	OK/	Puts the pump in fault mode. Turns on the FAULT LED and stops the pump immediately.
RF	OK,x,y,z/	Reads the fault status, where: x = motor stall fault (0 = no, 1 = yes) y = upper pressure limit fault (0 = no, 1 = yes) z = lower pressure limit fault (0 = no, 1 = yes)
KD	OK/	Disables the keypad. (Default status at power-up is enabled.)
KE	OK/	Enables the keypad.
PCxx	OK/	Sets the pressure compensation value, where xx = the operating pressure (in psi divided by 100), i.e., for 0 psi xx = 00, for 5000 psi xx = 50.
RC	OK,x/ (x or xx)	Reads the pressure compensation value in hundreds of psi, i.e., for 0 psi x = 0, for 5000 psi xx = 50.
HTx	OK/	Sets the pump head type, where: x = 1 for a stainless steel 12 mL/min. pump head x = 2 for a plastic 12 mL/min. pump head x = 3 for a stainless steel 50 mL/min. pump head x = 4 for a plastic 50 mL/min. pump head x = 5 for a stainless steel 6 mL/min. pump head x = 6 for a plastic 6 mL/min. pump head The pump is stopped and the pressure compensation and pressure limits are initialized when the head type is changed.
RH	OK,x/	Reads the pump head type, where: x = 1 for a stainless steel 12 mL/min. pump head x = 2 for a plastic 12 mL/min. pump head x = 3 for a stainless steel 50 mL/min. pump head x = 4 for a plastic 50 mL/min. pump head x = 5 for a stainless steel 6mL/min. pump head x = 6 for a plastic 6 mL/min. pump head

PI	OK,a.aa,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q/ (a.aaa, a.aa, aa.aa, or aa.a) (c or cc)	Reads the current pump setup, where: a.aaa, a.aa, aa.aa, or aa.a = flow rate in mL/min. b = run status (0 = stopped, 1 = running) or cc = pressure compensation d = pump head type (see RH command) e = pressure board present = 0; otherwise 1 f = external control mode (0 = frequency, 1 = voltage) g = 1 if pump started and frequency controlled, else 0 h = 1 if pump started and voltage controlled, else 0 i = upper pressure limit fault (0 = no, 1 = yes) j = lower pressure limit fault (0 = no, 1 = yes) k = priming (0 = no, 1 = yes) l = keypad lockout (0 = no, 1 = yes) m = PUMP-RUN input (0 = inactive, 1 = active) n = PUMP-STOP input (0 = inactive, 1 = active) o = ENABLE IN input (0 = inactive, 1 =active) p = always 0 q = motor stall fault (0 = no, 1 = yes)
RE	OK/ (no response)	Resets the pump configuration to its default power-up state.
#		Clears all characters from the command buffer.
VC	OK	Sets external voltage control
FC	OK	Sets external frequency control

If the pump's response is "Er/", send a "#" to clear any characters which may be remaining in the command buffer. The pump will automatically clear all characters in the command buffer after one second elapses from the time at which the last character of an incomplete command was sent.

## A.2 Rear Panel 4-Pin and 10-Pin Terminal Board Connectors

A 4-pin terminal board connector and a 10-pin terminal board connector are provided on the back panel. Any device capable of providing the proper run/stop logic level, flow rate control frequency, or flow rate control voltage can be used as a remote controlling device for pump operation via this connection. The terminal board connectors can be removed for ease of connecting wires, if desired, by pulling firmly rearward, and should be reinserted firmly afterward.

### A.2.1 Pressure Fault and Motor Stall Fault Output

The pump's output is on the 4-pin terminal board connector. The pinout is:

Pin	Function
4	EVENT 1
3	EVENT 2
2	EVENT 3
1	GROUND

This output is produced internally by a reed relay which has SPDT contacts with a 0.25 amp maximum, 50 VDC maximum, 0.2 ohm rating. The 4-pin connector allows wires to be connected to the EVENT 1 (Pole), EVENT 2 (NC), and EVENT 3 (NO) terminals. When the pump stops due to the sensed pressure exceeding the set pressure limits or if a motor stall fault occurs, the connection between the EVENT 1 terminal and the EVENT 2 and EVENT 3 terminals is affected. EVENT 2 is normally closed (connected to EVENT 1) until a fault occurs, then opens. EVENT 3 is normally open (not connected to EVENT 1) until a fault occurs, then closes.

#### A.2.1.1 Upper and Lower Pressure Limit Range

The pressure sensing transducer provides accurate, wide range pressure monitoring. Because of the sensitivity of the transducer, the zero reading may shift up to 0.1% of the full pressure scale over years of operational use. The user should also be aware that the resistance to flow of the fluid being pumped through the tubing and fittings may cause the pressure to vary with the flow rate and the viscosity of the mobile phase employed.

If absolute accuracy is needed for the pressure safety limits:

1. Disconnect the column from the pumping system and operate the pump with the mobile phase and flow rate to be used in the analysis. Observe the resulting pressure displayed on the pump readout. The column will cause a pressure reading that adds to this basic reading, due to system flow resistance.
2. Set the upper limit shut-off to a pressure equal to the basic reading plus the safe operating pressure for the column to be used. For example, if the basic pressure reading (without the column) is 7 psi and the safe limit for the column is 25 psi, set the maximum pressure limit to 32 psi or less.
3. If the mobile phase or flow rate is changed, reset the pressure limit as appropriate.
4. Note that a lower pressure limit is available to prevent continued operation in the event of a leak. For proper operation, this must be set to a pressure higher than the basic pressure or it may not sense the reduced pressure.

#### A.2.2 General Information on Inputs

The pump's inputs are on the 10-pin terminal board connector. The pinout is:

<b>Pin</b>	<b>Function</b>
10	VOLTAGE COM
9	VOLTAGE IN
8	FREQ IN
7	ENABLE IN
6	PUMP-RUN
5	PUMP-STOP
4	No connection
3	No connection
2	No connection
1	COM

#### A.2.3 General Information on Run, Stop, and Enable Inputs

The PUMP-RUN, PUMP-STOP, and ENABLE IN inputs operate from an internal 5 VDC source and each one draws approximately 0.008 amps when connected to COM. To activate either the PUMP-RUN, PUMP-STOP, or ENABLE IN input connect it to COM. Any device capable of switching 0.008 amps can be connected between the PUMP-RUN, PUMP-STOP, or ENABLE IN input and COM, such as a switch contact, a relay contact, an open collector output, an open drain output, or any output with a high logic level output of 3.8 to 6.0 volts and a low logic level output of 0.0 to 0.5 volts. A switch contact or a relay contact is preferred since this type of connection will provide isolation between the pump and the controlling device. The COM terminal is internally connected to the pump's chassis ground and should be connected to the controlling device's ground or zero volt terminal when the controlling device has an open collector output, an open drain output, or any output with logic level output.

#### A.2.4 Run and Stop Inputs

The pump's motor can be commanded to run or stop from the back panel inputs when the pump's flow rate is controlled from the front panel or when the pump's flow rate is controlled by the voltage or frequency input. There are two modes of operation for the run and stop inputs which are described below:

**Dual Signal Pulse:** In this mode of operation both the PUMP-RUN and PUMP-STOP inputs are normally at a high logic level. To start the pump, pulse the PUMP-RUN input to a low logic level for a minimum of 500 mS. To stop the pump, pulse the PUMP-STOP input to a low logic level for a minimum of 500 mS.

**Single Signal Level:** To enable this mode of operation the PUMP-STOP input must be permanently connected to COM with a jumper wire. To start the pump, put a low logic level on the PUMP-RUN input. To stop the pump, put a high logic level on the PUMP-RUN input.

#### A.2.5 Enable Input

When activated (ENABLE IN is at a low logic level), the ENABLE IN input disables flow rate control on the front panel and enables flow rate control on the back panel.

#### A.2.6 General Information on Voltage and Frequency Inputs

Special programming and circuitry allow this pump to be operated remotely with the flow rate controlled by voltage or frequency inputs. To select the remote mode of operation:

- a.) With the pump plugged in and the rear panel power switch OFF, press in and hold the down arrow button while turning the power switch ON.
- b.) Release the down arrow button; either a U (closest approximation to V for voltage) or an F (for frequency) will be displayed.
- c.) Select the desired remote operating mode by pressing the down arrow button to toggle between the voltage and frequency mode.
- d.) Press the RUN/STOP button to place the pump in normal operating mode.
- e.) To enable the currently selected remote mode (voltage or frequency), connect the rear panel ENABLE IN connection to the COM connection.
- f.) When in the remote mode (ENABLE IN at a low logic level) all front panel buttons remain active except the flow setting increase/decrease capability.

#### A.2.7 Voltage Input

The remote voltage flow control is implemented by connecting a negative input to the rear panel VOLTAGE COM connection and a positive input to the VOLTAGE IN connection. A 0-5VDC input corresponds to 0 to 5 mL/min. for 5 mL pumps, 0-10 VDC to 0 to 10 mL/min. for 10mL pumps and 0 to 40 mL/min. for 40 mL pumps. Any device capable of sourcing at least 0.0005 amps will work. Also, the voltage control mode must be selected and enabled as described in section A.2.5 above. The voltage source, which drives the VOLTAGE IN and VOLTAGE COM connections, must be isolated from the safety ground to prevent a ground loop current. If the pump's displayed flow rate jumps up and down erratically, suspect a ground loop problem.

#### A.2.8 Frequency Input

The remote frequency flow control is implemented by connecting a negative input to the COM connection and +5 VDC square wave input to the FREQ IN connection. Any device capable of sinking and sourcing at least 0.008 amps will work. A 0 to 5,000 Hertz input frequency will correspond to 0 to 5 mL/min. flow rate for 5 mL pumps. A 0 to 10,000 Hertz input frequency will correspond to 0 to 10 mL/min. flow rate for 10mL pumps and 0 to 40 mL/min. for 40mL pumps. Also, the frequency control mode must be selected and enabled as described in section "A.2.5" above.

## Appendix B

### Quick-Set Pump Control

#### Serial Pump Control Software

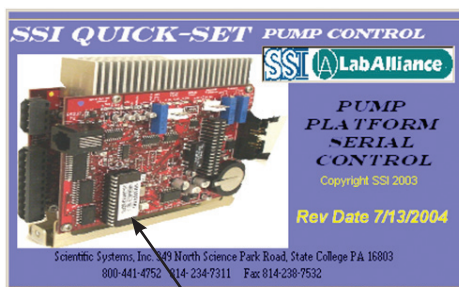
##### Installation:

- Run the Quick-Set "setup.exe" program file & follow prompts.
- Due to the many versions of Windows in use, your PC may have newer files than the ones being loaded. You will be prompted for a course of action, when in doubt, "keep" your existing files or "ignore" other messages.

##### General Information:

- If unsure of any pump settings or whether your model pump allows certain settings, the software will report back an error message if the command is not allowed. "11111" is an error code meaning that the communication is probably not available or communication has been broken.

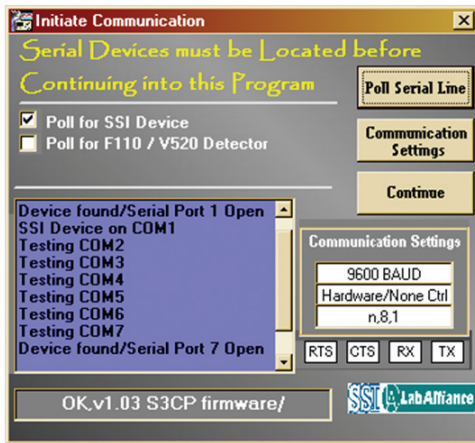
##### Splash Screen:



Date code & revision

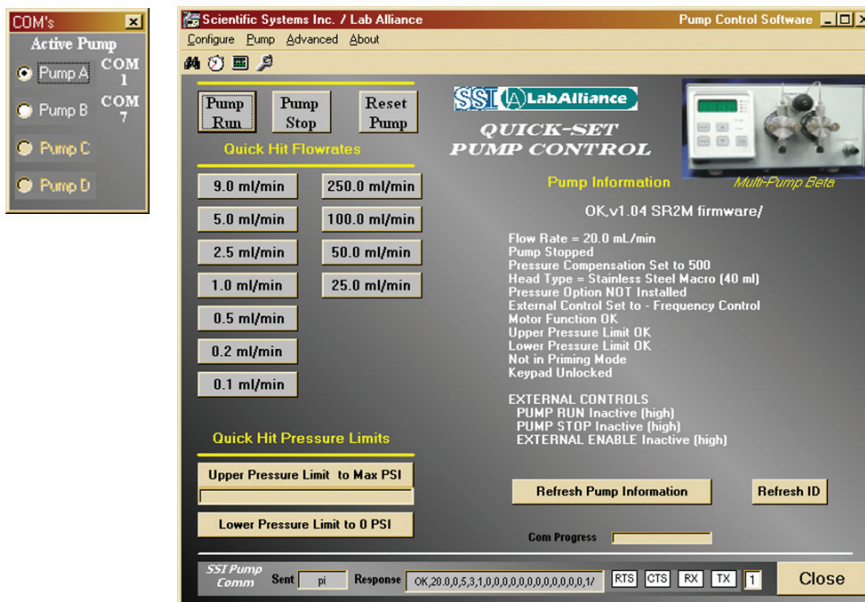
Startup Screen:

- Initial screen is for locating the pump or detector.
- If communication does not initialize or if the pump is not on this list: click on the “Poll Com Port For Device” button.
- This will scan 9 possible PC COM ports for the attached device.
- When the device is found, click on the “Continue” button.
- Be sure the device is found before moving on. This assigns a port to open for all remaining screens.

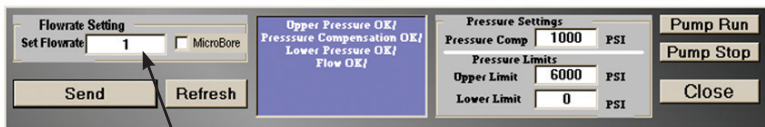


Main Screen:

- General pump information is displayed along with firmware identification.
- Information screens are updated automatically, however, refresh buttons are available for pump information.
- Basic operations and basic flow rate buttons are available.
- Flow rate buttons for higher flows are available if the pump head type is set for the larger flow varieties.
- Multiple pumps (located by the previous screen) can be brought to the active screen by selecting the pump in the COM’s window.
  - This window will automatically be displayed if multiple pumps are located on COM ports on the computer.
  - The pump information window will update only when it is selected (“clicked on”). It updates with the information for the pump on the COM port selected.



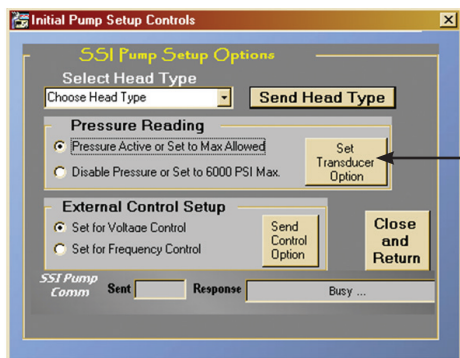
- Additional control is available from the menu bar under Pump Basic Control.



Check box for flow rates, using three decimal digits.

Pump Setup Options:

- See the pump operations manual for detailed pump specifications.
- Pump head type, external control type, and pressure transducer limitations (not available for all pumps) can be modified from the menu bar -- Pump Setup



Not all pumps allow all options selectable.

Constant Pressure Column Packing Pump Control

- Constant pressure pump specific controls can be accessed through Pump Constant Pressure.
- The constant pressure pump’s continuous flow modification firmware requires some specific communication needs. Delays may be seen in the startup and updates of this screen.
- Up to 5 timed changes in flow rate may be programmed (see above).
- When time events are programmed, the Timer control will appear in the top middle of the screen.
- Up to 3 timed “triggers” of the pumps relay output may be set. Note: Pump firmware must be compatible. This is the “el” and “eh” serial command. The test button can confirm the operation.

The “Save Settings” and “Load Settings” buttons will store the pump setups for future use.

- See the constant pressure pump manual for descriptions of these pump settings
- Pump flow and pressure may be graphed and logged (to a comma and space delimited text file).
- Zero pressure readings are not graphed.
- All entries in the test file are time stamped.
- Text files are easily imported into EXCEL but do not require EXCEL on the machine collecting the data.
- Absolute accuracy of the polling interval is not guaranteed, this is a Windows limitation.
- The graph will start when the “Poll for Flow and Pressure” button has been selected.



Selection button will open a setting entry.

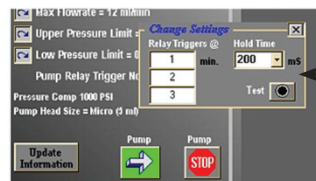
Timer control will be available if a time value is entered.

Setup windows: enter settings and use the send button. Green indicates the row in use.

Specific pump options detected.

Graphing controls for user.

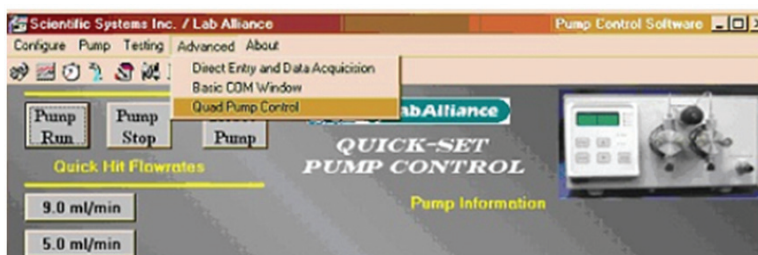
Graph may be saved or printed for future display.



The delay or transition time of the relay switching may be modified if needed.

#### Four Pump Linear Gradient Control

- Up to four pumps can be controlled and monitored in a time based linear gradient.
- - Advanced ----- Quad Pump Control



- Virtual Pump will be shown (at the top of the form) only for the number of pumps detected on COM ports.
- Gradient setups can be saved to text files and reloaded when needed.
- Gradient percentages will be calculated as they are entered into the chart.
- 100% will be set for the first solvent; enter the needed percentage starting at the second solvent.
- A "Graphical Gradient Display" tab is located on Gradient Table. This will plot the programmed gradient for the user to verify the entered data.



Virtual pumps appear for the found COM ports.

Primary equilibrium will run solvent "A" for the entered time at a flow rate that will have moved the entered amount of solvent.

Enter the desired percentage of the total flow. More lines will automatically be added.

Select the solvents to use in the current gradient.

Gradient Control

	Time(min)	Flow(ml/min)	H2O(%)	Meth(%)	IPA(%)	IPA(%)
1	1	1	50	50	0	0
2	2	2	50	50	0	0
3	2	3	50	50	0	0
4	3	4	50	50	0	0
5	4	5	50	50	0	0
6						

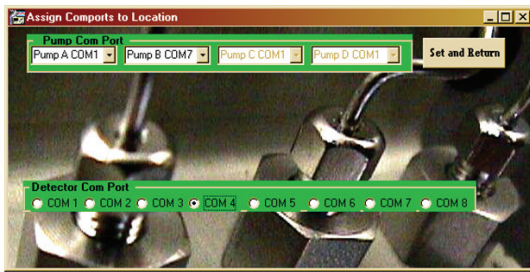
### Advanced Constant Flow Pump Controls

- Advanced controls and data collection for constant flow pump controls can be accessed through
  - Advanced
  - Direct Entry and Data Acquisition
- Flow commands as specified in the pump manual can be entered.
- Pump flow and pressure may be graphed and logged (to a comma and space delimited text file).
- All entries in the test file are time stamped.
- Text files are easily imported into EXCEL but do not require EXCEL on the machine collecting the data.
- Absolute accuracy of the polling interval is not guaranteed; this is a Windows limitation.
- The graph will start when the Poll for Flow and Pressure button is pressed.
- To log the data click the Log Data button and follow the prompts.
- Data may be logged multiple times per second or as slow as one point every 15 minutes.

Additional Menu Items:

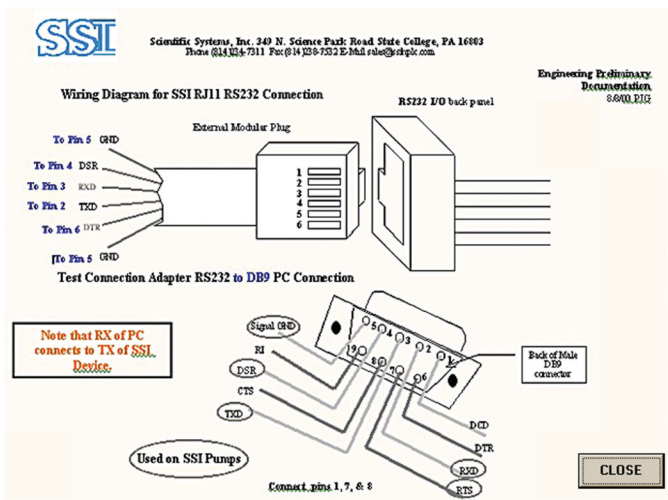
Manually Assigning COM ports.

- COM ports can be manually assigned through — Configure  
-- Assign Com Ports

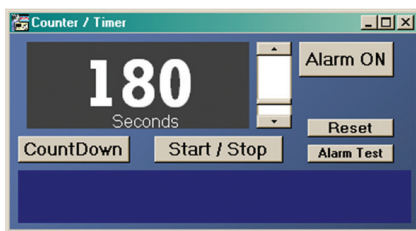


PC connection to the pump

- A wiring diagram is available under — Configure  
-- RS232 Connection



- A timer is available under – Testing  
-- Timer



- Basic up / down functions are available.
- The PC's speaker can be used to indicate when time has expired or reached the set point .
- The Scroll Bar is used to set the time.

## Appendix C

### Column Packer Hardware

The quick-connect reservoir has been designed for slurry packing  $\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $\frac{3}{8}$ ", or  $\frac{1}{2}$ " OD high performance LC columns. The unique quick-connect inlet with special fluorocarbon elastomer o-ring allows fast sealing without wrenches during the critical phase of the packing operation. The maximum pressure rating is 15,000psi (103mPa). The manufacturer recommends the use of a pre-column for best results and supplies a bored-through coupling for this purpose.

### Column Assembly

Slide the external nut onto the column tubing and place the ferrule on the end of the tubing. Place the end fitting, with the appropriate frit in place, in a vise and hold the column fully seated in the column end fitting socket. Tighten the nut with a wrench 1.25 turns. One end of the column is now completed.

Turn the column to the opposite end and repeat the above procedure. This will properly position the ferrules and complete the assembly of the column.

## Warranty (Pumps and Column Ovens)

The product described in this manual, other than seals, check valves, inlet/outlet filters, pistons, and pulse damper, is warranted against defective material and workmanship for a period of three (3) years from the date of shipment. Seals and valves, whether sold independently or as component parts of other products, are warranted against defective material and workmanship for a period of ninety (90) days from date of shipment. In the event of such a defect, Restek will repair or replace the product or necessary parts therein, at its discretion, and such repair or replacement shall be the sole remedy of this warranty. This warranty is subject to the following conditions:

1. Any servicing of the products must be performed by trained personnel.
2. The products must not be subjected to abuse or improper installation or application.
3. Warranty does not extend past thirty (30) days for transducer calibration, voltage calibration, and similar features that may be part of the product.
4. This warranty shall be void as to any products exposed to:
  - (i) highly corrosive chemicals including, but not limited to halide acids, halide salts, concentrated organic or inorganic acids or their salts, any concentrated chemical that will complex metal ions, carbon tetrachloride which can contain significant amounts of hydrochloric acid, tetrahydrofuran, high concentrations of chlorinated solvents (which can affect PEEK® components);
  - (ii) foreign materials in the driving media or pumped media;
  - (iii) application of pressures beyond published ratings.

THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THIS DESCRIPTION. Restek neither assumes, nor authorizes any person to assume for it, any other liability in connection with the sale and use of the products.

DAMAGES ARE LIMITED STRICTLY TO REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS. SSI EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCTS.

Claims covered by this warranty will be honored when presented within 30 days from discovery of defect.

**Contact Technical Service at 1-800-356-1688, 1-814-353-1300, ext. 4, or support@restek.com (or contact your Restek representative) if you have any questions about this product or any other Restek product.**



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**#730-70-002**  
Rev. date: 03/12

**Restek U.S.** • 110 Benner Circle • Bellefonte, PA 16823  
phone: 1-814-353-1300 • 1-800-356-1688 • fax: 1-814-353-1309 • [www.restek.com](http://www.restek.com)  
**Restek France** • phone: +33 (0)1 60 78 32 10 • fax: +33 (0)1 60 78 70 90 • e-mail: [restek@restekfrance.fr](mailto:restek@restekfrance.fr)  
**Restek GmbH** • phone: +49 (0)6172 2797 0 • fax: +49 (0)6172 2797 77 • e-mail: [info@restekgmbh.de](mailto:info@restekgmbh.de)  
**Restek Ireland** • phone: +44 (0)2890 814576 • fax: +44 (0)2890 814576 • e-mail: [restekireland@aol.com](mailto:restekireland@aol.com)  
**Restek Japan** • phone: +81 (3)6459 0025 • fax: +81 (3)6459 0025 • e-mail: [restekjapan@restek.com](mailto:restekjapan@restek.com)  
**Thames Restek U.K. LTD** • phone: +44 (0)1494 563377 • fax: +44 (0)1494 564990 • e-mail: [sales@thamesrestek.co.uk](mailto:sales@thamesrestek.co.uk)