



# Mini-Max 3” Submersible Pumps Safety Instructions Installation and Operation Guide

Myers

<b>A</b>	Pump Selection & Inspection .....	Page 3
<b>B</b>	Pre-Installation Preparation .....	Page 3
<b>C</b>	Electrical Preparation .....	Page 4
<b>D</b>	Installation of Pump in Well .....	Page 5
<b>E</b>	Above-Ground Electrical Connections .....	Page 7
<b>F</b>	Above-Ground Pipe & Tank Connections .....	Page 8
<b>G</b>	Controlling Weak Wells .....	Page 9
<b>H</b>	Troubleshooting .....	Page 9
	Warranty .....	Page 11



**WARNING! IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS! READ CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION.** This manual contains important information for the safe use of this product. Read this manual completely before using this product and refer to it often for continued safe product use. **DO NOT THROW AWAY OR LOSE THIS MANUAL.** Keep it in a safe place so that you may refer to it often.



**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND COMPLY WITH ALL CODES MAY CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, DEATH AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE**

⚠️ 1) Before installing or servicing your pump,

**BE CERTAIN THE PUMP POWER SOURCE IS TURNED OFF AND DISCONNECTED.**

⚠️ 2) All installation and electrical wiring must adhere to state and local codes. Check with appropriate community agencies, or contact your local electrical and pump professionals for help.

⚠️ 3) **CALL AN ELECTRICIAN WHEN IN DOUBT.** Pump must be connected to a separate electrical circuit directly from the entrance box. Have the electrical outlet checked by an electrician to make sure it is properly grounded. There must be an appropriately sized fuse or circuit breaker in this line. Tying into existing circuits may cause circuit overloading, blown fuses, tripped circuit breakers, or a burned up motor.

⚠️ 4) Do not connect pump to a power supply until the pump is grounded. For maximum safety, a ground fault interrupter should be used. **CAUTION: FAILURE TO GROUND THIS UNIT PROPERLY MAY RESULT IN SEVERE ELECTRICAL SHOCK.**

⚠️ 5) **WARNING:** Reduced risk of electric shock during operation of this pump requires the provision of acceptable grounding:

a) If the means of connection to the supply-connection box is other than grounded metal conduit, ground the pump back to the service by connecting a copper conductor, at least the size of the circuit conductors supplying the pump, to the grounding screw provided within the wiring compartment.

b) This pump is provided with a means for grounding. To reduce the risk of electric shock from contact with adjacent metal parts, bond supply box to the pump-motor-grounding means and to all metal parts accessible at the well head, including metal discharge pipes, metal well

casing, and the like, by means of;

(1) an equipment-grounding conductor at least the size of the well cable conductors, or the equivalent, that runs down the well with the well cable and,

(2) a clamp, a weld, or both if necessary, secured to the equipment grounding lead, the equipment grounding terminal, or the grounding conductor on the pump housing. The equipment-grounding lead, if one is provided, is the conductor that has an outer surface of insulation that is green with or without one or more yellow stripes.

⚠️ 6) The voltage and phase of the power supply must match the voltage and phase of the pump.

⚠️ 7) Do not use an extension cord; splices must be made with an approved splice kit and should be checked for integrity before submerging in water, above ground joints must be made in an approved junction box.

⚠️ 8) Do not work on this pump or switch while the power is on.

⚠️ 9) Never operate a pump with a frayed or brittle power cord, and always protect it from sharp objects, hot surfaces, oil and chemicals. Avoid kinking the cord.

⚠️ 10) Never service a motor or power cord with wet hands or while standing in or near water or damp ground.

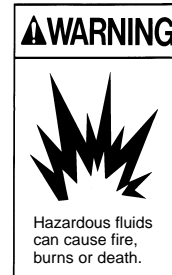
⚠️ 11) Do not use this pump in or near a swimming pool, pond, lake or river.

⚠️ 12) The three wire units require a control box. Make sure the control box matches the motor in voltage, horsepower, and phase.

⚠️ 13) Single phase motors are equipped with automatic resetting thermal protectors. The motor may restart unexpectedly causing the leads to energize or pump to turn.

⚠️ 14) Check for nicks in the wire and pump insulation by using an ohm meter and checking resistance to ground before installing the pump and after installing the pump. If in doubt on the proper procedure check with a qualified electrician.

⚠️ 15) Do not pump gasoline, chemicals, corrosives, or flammable liquids; they could ignite, explode, or damage the pump, causing injury and voiding the warranty.



⚠️ 16) Do not run this pump with the discharge completely closed this will create superheated water, which could damage the seal, and shorten the life of the motor. This superheated water could also cause severe burns. Always use a pressure relief valve, set below the rating of the tank or system.

⚠️ 17) Pump is capable of building high pressures. Always use a pressure relief valve.

⚠️ 18) The well, cistern, or pit must be sealed to prevent a child, animal or foreign object from falling in.

⚠️ 19) The following may cause severe damage to the pump and void warranty. It could also result in personal injury:

- Running the pump dry. This will damage the pump seal. Follow priming instructions.
- Failure to protect the pump from below freezing temperatures.
- Running the pump with the discharge completely closed.
- Pumping chemicals or corrosive liquids.

⚠️ 20) Never work on the pump or system without relieving the internal pressure.

⚠️ 21) Do not pump water above 120° Fahrenheit.

⚠️ 22) Never exceed the pressure rating of any system component.

⚠️ 23) While installing the pump, always keep the well covered to prevent foreign matter from falling into the well and contaminating the water and/or causing possible serious damage to the mechanical operation of the pump.

⚠️ 24) Always test well water for purity before using. Check with local health department for proper testing.

⚠️ 25) After carefully removing your pump from the carton, make a visual inspection for any apparent shipping damage.

**Read this guide completely before installation**

Myers recommends a water well driller or experienced water well serviceman to install new water well systems - or to replace an existing submersible water well pump or pump motor.

Please read this entire Guide before installing your submersible pump.

**CAUTION: Do not run unit dry. Unit can be severely damaged if run dry. For safe testing, wait until pump is wired, grounded and completely submerged.**

## **A** Pump Selection & Inspection

### 1. Select the right pump & motor

Gallons per minute desired + pressure required + depth to pumping level determines which pump size and model is right for your water well system.

Pumps are 3-wire models with the capacitor and relay located in the above-ground electrical motor control box.

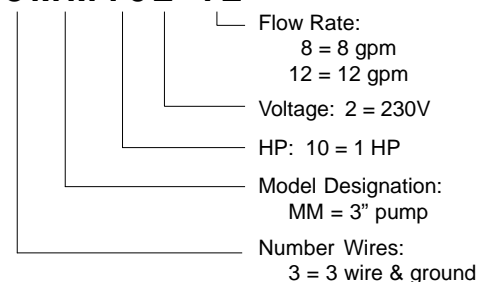
### 2. Inspect your new pump & motor

After purchase, check the pump and motor and other contents of the shipping container for possible damage. Do NOT lift the submersible pump by its attached electric motor cables.

Find the loose owner's information plates and check the listed model number against the label data on the outside shells covering the motor and the pump.

### 3. Model number designation

#### **3MM102-12**



## **B** Pre-Installation Preparation

### 1. New wells

**a) Location of pump.** If properly installed, your submersible pump will provide years of dependable, trouble-free service. For new wells, always locate well to provide for easy removal and replacement of pump. The water tank and electrical controls can, of course, be located some distance from the well.

**b) Determine depth of pump in well** in order to purchase electrical cables of sufficient gauge and length to reach from pump motor to electrical motor control box - and to purchase galvanized iron pipe, PVC rigid plastic pipe or flexible plastic pipe of sufficient length to reach from pump discharge to water tank. (See cable length and cable-size charts in Section C2 and C3.)

**c) Location of water tank and electrical controls.** Always install the pressure tank and electrical controls in a clean dry basement or utility room to avoid dampness and

temperature extremes. In any installation where the pump pressure could exceed the storage tank pressure, provide a pressure relief valve piped to a suitable drain.

### 2. Replacing pump (or motor only) in existing well

**a) Turn off power** at electrical control box.

**b) Remove well seal** from top of well.

**c) Remove old pump** from well.

1) If galvanized iron or rigid plastic PVC pipe was used originally, you'll find a number of rigid sections joined together. Pull pipe upward and dismantle each section as you go, untaping or unbanding electrical motor cables from each section until you reach pump.

2) if flexible plastic pipe was used originally, pull pipe upward - coiling pipe and cables in a big circle as you go - until you reach the pump.

3) When old pump is out of well, cut electrical cables as close to original splice connection as possible.

4) While new cable is **preferred** (because it will remain submerged for a number of years), you may wish to reuse the old cable. Wipe off and clean the insulation, examining carefully for cuts, cracks and abrasions. If in doubt, purchase new cable.

5) If new cable is necessary, measure length of old cable (from pump motor to electrical control box) and purchase sufficient replacement lengths (See wire-size and cable-length selection charts).

# Electrical Preparation

## 1. Motor voltage

Myers submersible pumps operate on 230 volts, single phase current.

Motor control box must be same horsepower size and voltage as motor. Control box required with 3-wire motor.

## 2. Cable size

Submersible pump cable is not just ordinary wire; the copper cable is well insulated to withstand many years of complete submersion in water. Selection of proper size cable is very important. **Under-sized** cable results in too low a voltage supply to the motor and ultimate motor failure. **Over-sized** cable will cost much more than proper-sized cable. See chart of proper-sized cable (in chart, the smaller the AWG number, the larger the cable wire size).

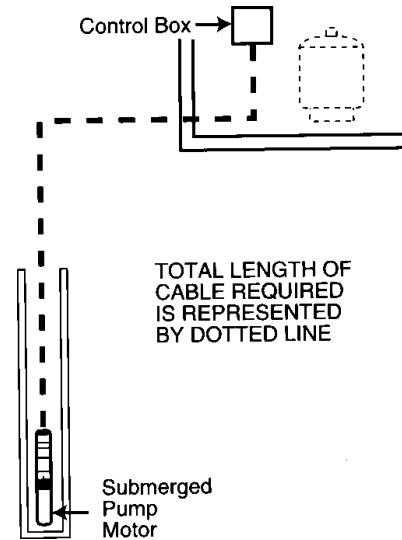
For Canadian installations: A) type RWU, TWU, SGOW or SWOW power supply cables are recommended. b) The well seal and motor case shall be bonded to the main A-C ground.

NOTE: Ground wire size should be equal to connector size.

## 3. Length of cable

Maximum cable length specified for each horsepower size and minimum AWG cable wire size referred to in chart means the total distance from the submerged pump motor to the electrical motor control box as shown in this diagram.

Myers warranty is void if under-sized AWG cable is used or if cable lengths longer than specified for each cable wire size are used.

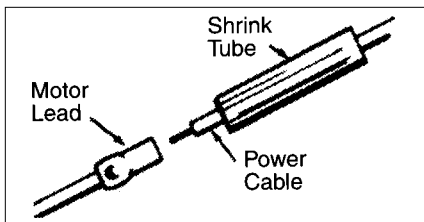


## Maximum Cable Length in Feet

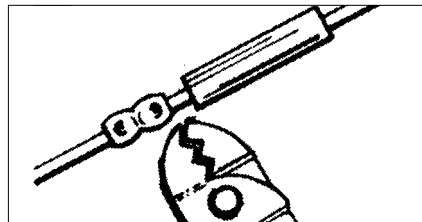
HP	Wire	Volts	Phase	Max Amps	Maximum Cable Length Using AWG Cable Size							
					#14	#12	#10	#8	#6	#4	#2	#0
1	3	230	1	6.1	400	650	1020	1610	2510	3880	5880	8720

## 4. Splicing power cables to pump

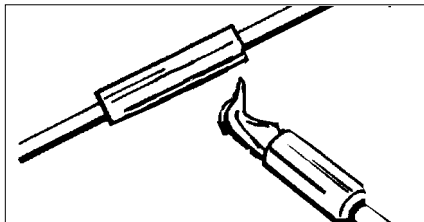
After making sure your pwer cables are the proper AWG size and specified length, splice them to the pumpcables (see illustrations):



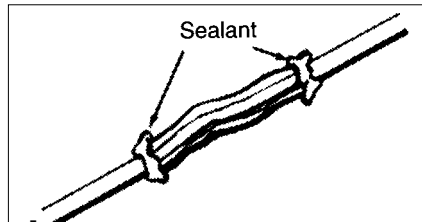
**a** Slip shrink tube over end of each power cable.



**b** Match pump cables to power cables and crimp connectors on each pair.



**c** Slide shrink tubes over center of crimped connectors and apply heat (from propane torch) from center to both ends of shrink tubes.



**d** Splice is complete when sealant flows from ends of shrink tubes. NOTE: Splice kits are not included with pumps.

**WARNING! Splice and wires should be checked for nicks and insulation breakdown prior to installation.**

To isolate ground leakage in splice and cable, refer to Figure 3 and proceed as follows:

1. Set selector switch on the highest scale (RX 100K) and follow general instructions for ohmmeter tests.
2. Immerse motor, pigtail, splice and cable in tank of water with leads out of water. If cable only is being tested, be sure to have both ends of the cable out of water and the ends connected as shown in Figure 3.
3. Slowly remove cable from water starting with the end which is connected to the ohmmeter. Observe the needle, and when it falls back to left toward infinity or no reading, the damage will be at the point where the cable, splice or pigtail is just above the water.
4. Repair damaged cable, splice or pigtail.
5. If the motor is grounded, it must be replaced.

**WARNING! After the pump is installed in the well insulation test and motor continuity test should be run.**

## 5. Motor grounding instructions

**WARNING:** Reduced risk of electric shock during operation of this pump requires the provision of acceptable grounding:

This pump is provided with a means for grounding. To reduce the risk of electric shock from contact with adjacent metal parts, bond supply box to the pump-motor-grounding means and to all metal parts accessible at the well head, including metal discharge pipes, metal well casing, and the like, by means of (1) an equipment-grounding conductor at least the size of the well cable conductors, or the equivalent, that runs down the well with the well cable and (2) a clamp,

a weld, or both if necessary, secured to the equipment-grounding lead, the equipment-grounding terminal, or the grounding conductor on the pump housing. The equipment-grounding lead, if one is provided, is the conductor that has an outer surface of insulation that is green with or without one or more yellow stripes. **NOTE:** N.E.C. requires submersible pumps be grounded at installation

**WARNING:** Failure to ground this unit properly may result in severe electrical shock.

Grounding your new submersible motor is accomplished by running a copper grounding wire from the green pigtail lead to the main electrical system ground. Following is the recommended grounding procedure:

a) The grounding wire to be used must be the same size as the power conductor wires. Insulated stranded or insulated solid copper wire may be used. Aluminum wire is **NOT** suitable for this application.

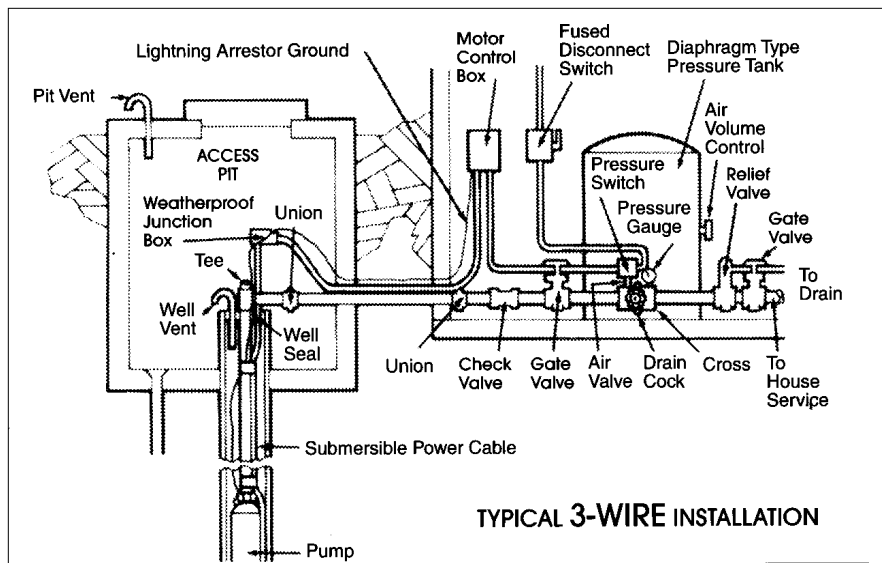
Caution: Do not put the ground wire into a bind.

b) Connect the top end of the ground wire to the main electrical system ground on the control box on a 3-wire system.

### MOTOR ELECTRICAL TEST DATA

No. Wires	HP	V	Ph	Ohms Resistance	
				Yellow to Black	Yellow to Red
3	1	230	1	5.32	11.73

## D Installation of Pump in Well



**CAUTION:** Do **NOT** use pipe wrench on **ANY** part of pump except hex connection at top of discharge end or check valve.



USE PIPE WRENCH HERE ONLY

DO NOT USE PIPE WRENCH ON SHELL

## 1. Before Lowering pump

**a) Smooth out** any rough spots or sharp edges on the top lip of the well casing with a hammer or metal file to prevent damage to the pump or power cables, when lowering into well.

**b) Safety cable.** To aid in lowering pump when plastic PVC or flexible plastic pipe is to be used or to aid in raising the pump for future maintenance - attach nylon or stainless steel cable to lifting eye of pump.

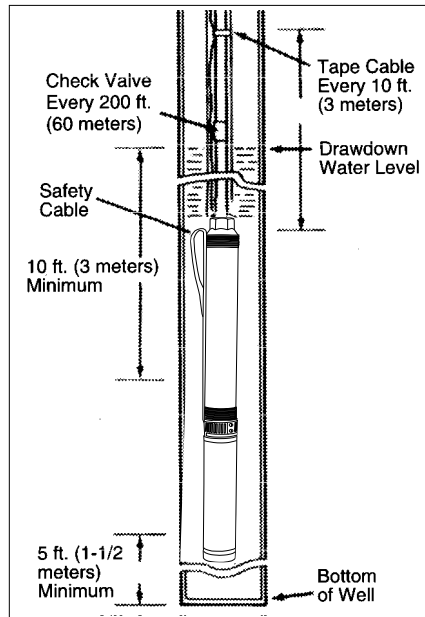
**c) The starting torque** of the pump motor tends to give a twist which could cause the pump shell to rub against the inside walls of the well casing - especially if rigid PVC or flexible plastic pipe is used. To dampen this twisting, we suggest torque stops be used in all installations.

**d) Attach an adapter** to top end of the pump and tightly band PVC or flexible plastic pipe to the adapter for a tough, long-lasting fit.

**e) As you add additional sections** of galvanized iron pipe or rigid plastic PVC pipe, apply pipe compound only to the male threaded ends of each section and tighten to next section.

**f) For flexible plastic pipe installation,** we recommend 160-lb. pipe for a lasting trouble-free installation.

**g) Tape the power cables** and safety lifting cable to the pipe, straight up from bottom to top. Do NOT spiral cable around the pipe. Use waterproof tape or nylon lock bands every 5-ft on flexible plastic pipe or every 10-ft on PVC plastic or galvanized iron pipe. Do not allow any excess cable between bands; cable must be as flat against pipe as possible.



**a) Align pump carefully** when beginning to lower it down the well casing. Do not let the pump, cables or pipe rub against the well casing. Take care that cable insulation is not dragged or scraped over the top lip of the well casing.

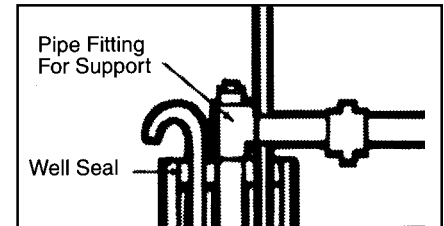
**b) Depth of pump setting.** Lower pump into well slowly without forcing. Use foot clamp to hold galvanized iron or plastic PVC pipe while connecting the next length of pipe and taping the power cables.

(On deep settings, we recommend that a check valve be installed in the pipe 200 ft. above the pump and every 200 ft. there after to prevent water shock from traveling back to pump.)

Lower pump to at least 10 ft. below the maximum drawdown of the water level, if possible, and

never closer than 5 ft. from the bottom of the well.

**c) Pipe fitting to support pump.** When a well seal is used, either a coupling elbow or tee is installed on the top end of the last



vertical length of pipe and is allowed to rest on the outside of the well seal to support the pipe, power cables, safety cable and pump. Most well seals provide a fitting to seal the power cables; but if no such fitting is provided, conduit must be used to protect cables and to prevent water and any foreign matter from leaking into well around cable.

**d) Frost-proof pitless installation.** In installations where the pipe from the well seal to the water tank is subject to frost or freezing conditions, a pitless installation is recommended. (See diagram on page 5.)

# E Above-Ground Electrical Connections

Always make sure power is off before working on any electrical installation.

## 1. Connect pressure switch & power cables

a) Run two power lines (see diagram) directly from the fused disconnect switch and connect to the line terminals of the pressure switch. Then:

**For 3-wire pumps**, run two power lines from the load terminals of the pressure switch and connect to L1 and L2 of the motor control box. Then, connect the 3 colored wires of the pump cable to the matching black, red and yellow terminals of the motor control box.

b) Motors are automatically protected against overload damage by built-in thermal control element.

c) Be sure to attach owner-information plates, furnished with the pump, to the lid of the motor control box for 3-wire models. This is the only above-ground record of the pump size and electrical data.

## 2. Fuses for disconnect switch

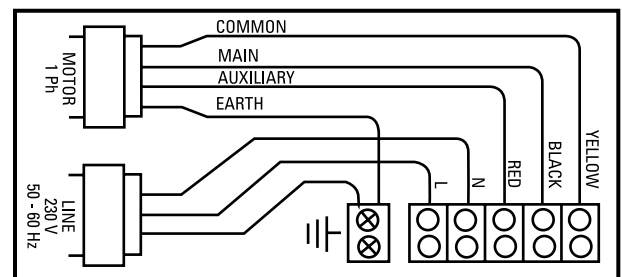
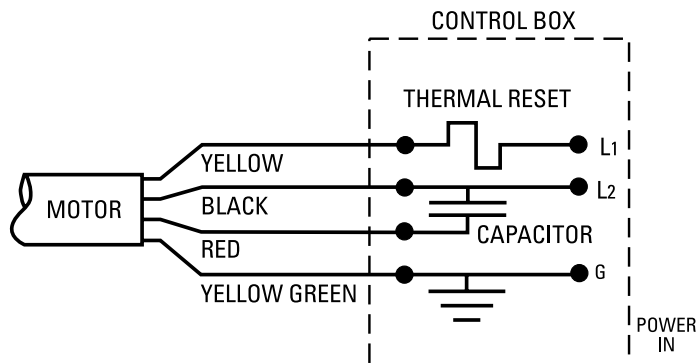
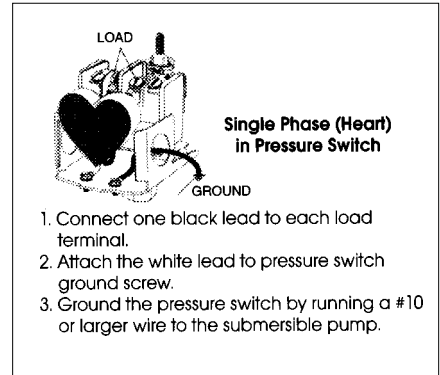
Power supply is wired directly from the main switch to a separate fused disconnect switch.

**For 230-volt**, single phase current, (recommended for all new single phase installations), a 2-pole switch should always be used so that both lines are broken and fused.

## 3. Lightning Arrestor

A lightning arrestor is strongly recommended on every installation. Arrestor must be installed inside the motor control box or fused disconnect (see diagram).

The best possible ground for a lightning arrestor is the system ground. For safety, close the motor control box cover before turning on the power.



# F Above-Ground Pipe & Tank Connections

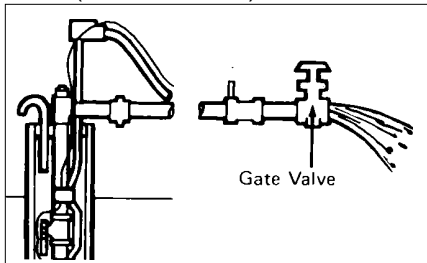
NOTE: Whenever the pump pressure can exceed the pressure rating of the tank, a relief valve must be installed and piped to a suitable drain.

## 1. Check pump before connecting piping to system

With all electrical connections complete and pump now lowered to desired depth, install a gate valve in the discharge pipe near well for preliminary test run (see diagram). Turn on power. Gradually open gate valve and let pump run until water is clear of sand and other impurities.

Fully open gate valve. If pump lowers water in the well to a point at which the pump loses its prime, either:

- Lower pump further down well (if possible); or,
- "Throttle" the pump to the capacity of the well by using a flow valve (see Section G).



## 2. Connecting diaphragm tank system

a) Connect all piping as shown in diagram.

b) Precharge tank to specified pressure (see instructions furnished with tank). If the system is to be set to operate at 30/50 pressure settings, the tank should be precharged to 28 psi (or 18 psi if system pressure is to be 20/40). Tank precharge pressure should always be 2 psi below the "cut-in" of the pressure switch.

c) Start pump. Pressure in tank will build up to cut-off pressure of pressure switch setting.

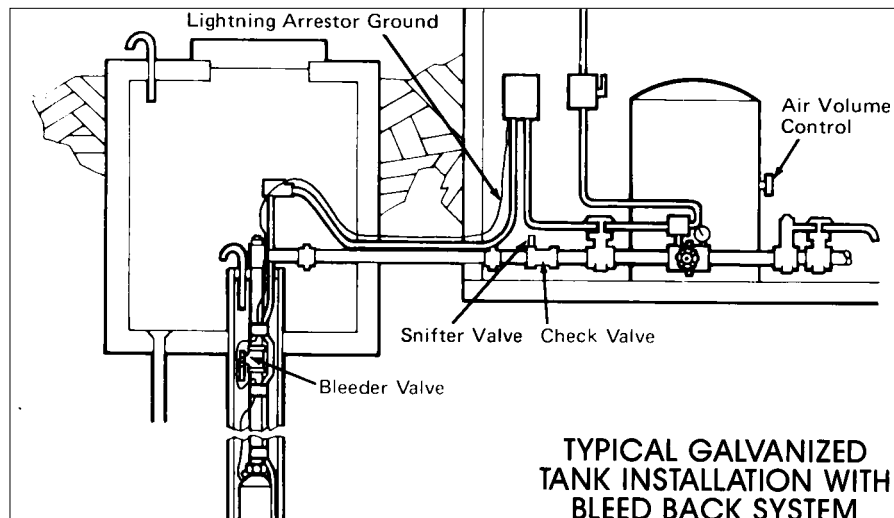
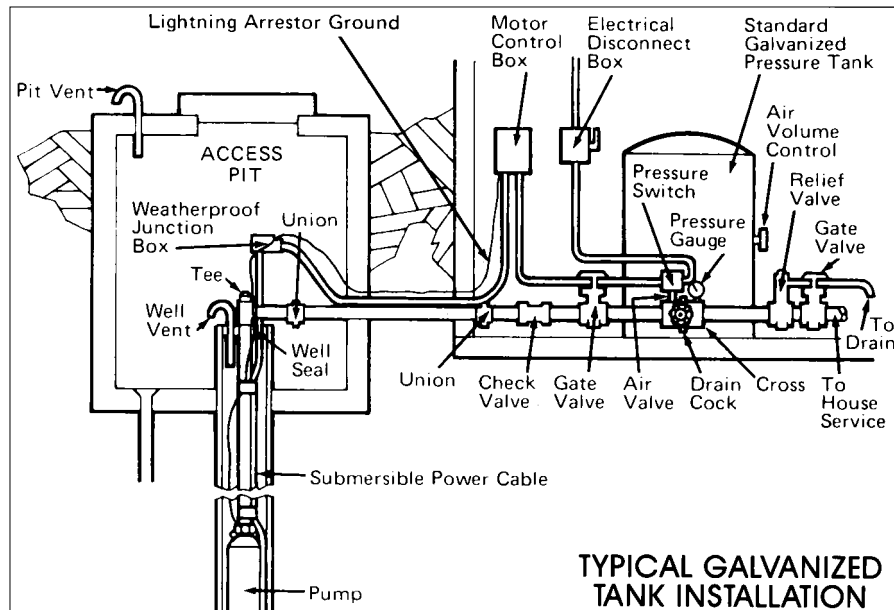
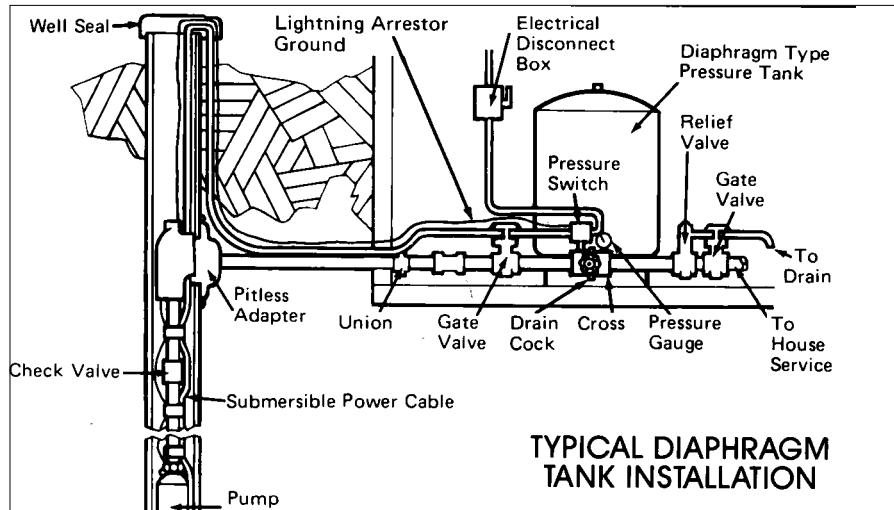
d) The system should now operate automatically.

## 3. Connecting standard galvanized tank system

a) Connect all piping as shown in diagram.

b) Start pump. Pressure in tank will build up to cut-off pressure of switch setting.

c) The system should now operate automatically.



## 4. Connecting bleed-back valve system

Distance from bleeder to sniffer valve	Tank size
5 ft.	42 gallons
7 ft.	82 gallons
9 ft.	120 gallons
12 ft.	220 gallons
15 ft.	315 gallons

a) Install the bleeder orifice 5 ft. or more below sniffer valve. Check and sniffer valves can be installed inside the well casing under the well seal or outside the casing just ahead

of the pressure tank. Refer to installation diagram on page 11 and the table at left for recommended distances on various tank sizes.

b) Connect all piping as shown in diagram.

c) Start pump. Pressure in tank will build up to cut-off pressure of switch setting.

d) After pump has cut-out, open faucet and drain tank pressure to cut-in point of pressure switch.

e) Run the automatic cycle several times and check the air charging cycle. Each time the pump stops, the surface check valve closes and water starts to drain back through the bleeder valve. This

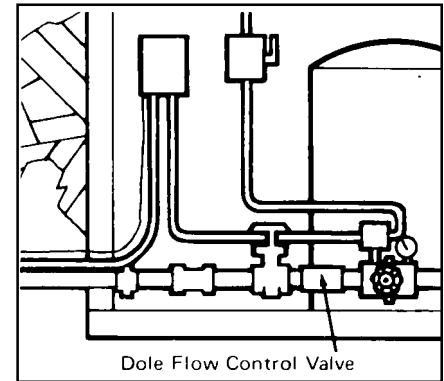
causes a vacuum in the discharge pipe and air is drawn in through the sniffer valve installed in the check valve. Water will drain down to the bleeder valve, filling the pipe between the check valve and bleeder valve with air. When the pump restarts, this air will be forced ahead of the water into the pressure tank. This method always supplies excess air which is vented off by the automatic air volume control.

f) To check proper operation, a vacuum should be felt at the sniffer valve when pump stops. (See illustration of position of bleeder valve, check valve and sniffer valve.)

## G Controlling Weak Wells

The flow valve method is the simplest way to prevent drawdown to pump inlet. The capacity of the pump discharge is throttled to equal the well yield. A Dole Flow Valve delivers a constant capacity regardless of pump discharge pressure. The flow valve is installed in the discharge line between the pump and the pressure tank. The usual way to determine what size of flow

valve to use is to throttle the discharge gate valve to a capacity that the well will yield without drawing down. After pump has operated at this capacity for a sufficient time to be sure it is suitable, measure the flow in gallons-per-minute and select a flow valve size nearest to this capacity. Install the flow valve and recheck to be sure operation is satisfactory.



## H Troubleshooting

The vast majority of service calls on water well systems are caused by either waterlogged tanks or by problems which are electrical in nature.

The submersible pump and water well system should be checked periodically for quality of water,

drawdown, pressure, GPM, cycling periods (how often the pump starts and how long it runs) and proper operation of all automatic controls.

**Never operate the pump for long periods of time with the discharge valve closed.** This could cause overheating resulting in

damage to the pump and its motor. A properly-sized relief valve should be installed before the tank to prevent the pump from operating with the discharge valve closed.

Familiarize yourself with potential problems and troubleshooting solutions.

## DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
<b>Pump won't run</b>	Blown fuse, broken (or loose) electrical connections.	Check fuses, capacitor, relays and all electrical connections.
	Pressure switch not closing.	Adjust or replace.
	Motor overload protection contacts open.	Contacts will close automatically within short time.
	Incorrect control box.	Check & replace if necessary.
	Improper wiring connections.	Check wiring diagram.
	Low voltage.	Check voltage at control box.
	Pump stuck or clogged with foreign matter.	Pull pump and examine.
<b>Pump runs, but no water pumped</b>	Check valve installed backwards.	Reverse and reinstall.
	Setting too deep for rating of pump.	Check rating table.
	Pump not submerged, not deep enough in well.	Lower pump if possible. Check recovery of well.
	Pump in mud, impeller plugged or intake strainer clogged.	Pull pump and clean. Check well depth. Raise pump if necessary.
<b>Reduced capacity</b>	Strainer or impellers partially clogged or plugged.	Pull pump and clean.
	Corroded discharge pipe.	Replace pipe.
	Excessive pump wear.	Pull pump and replace worn parts or replace pump.
<b>Pressure switch won't cut out</b>	Pressure switch not set correctly.	Revise settings: 20-lb cut-in, 40-lb cut-out; or 30/50 (depending on tank size).
	Water level too low in well for rating of pump.	Check pump setting.
	Switch opening clogged.	Clean out openings or, if necessary, replace switch.
	Excessive wear on parts.	Replace worn parts.
<b>Pump starts too often, runs too long</b>	Waterlogged tank (loss of air pressure).	Check tanks for leaks. Recharge with air pressure to proper level. Check air volume controls.
	Check valve leaks.	Replace or repair.
	Pressure switch out of adjustment.	Adjust to proper setting and check to assure setting remains. If not, replace pressure switch.
	Leaks in pipe.	Check above-ground piping for leaks. If none, pull pump and check all pipe connections and connection of pipe to pump.
<b>Any or all the above</b>	All known causes are checked but system won't work properly.	Call your dealer, your water well driller or your water well serviceman.

---

## For your reference

Fill in the following information and keep this Installation & Operation Guide among your important papers. Information about your submersible pump will be found on the owner's information-plate. Whenever necessary to contact your dealer or installer, give him this information.

Motor Model No. \_\_\_\_\_ Pump Model No. \_\_\_\_\_  
HP \_\_\_\_\_ Phase \_\_\_\_\_ Volts \_\_\_\_\_ Cycles \_\_\_\_\_  
Amps: L1 \_\_\_\_\_ L2 \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Installation \_\_\_\_\_  
Well depth \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Pump depth \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Name of dealer installer from whom pump was bought \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_

---

# LIMITED WARRANTY

## WATER SYSTEMS

During the time periods and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, **F. E. Myers** will repair or replace to the original user or consumer any portion of your new **MYERS product which proves defective due to defective materials or workmanship of MYERS**. Contact your nearest Authorized **MYERS Dealer** for warranty service. At all times **MYERS** shall have and possess the sole right and option to determine whether to repair or replace defective equipment, parts, or components. Damage due to lightning or conditions beyond the control of **MYERS** is NOT COVERED BY THIS WARRANTY.

### WARRANTY PERIOD

**Pumps & Galvanized Tanks:** 12 months from date of purchase or 18 months from date of manufacture.

**Diaphragm Tanks:** 5 years from date of purchase.

**Labor, etc. Costs:** **MYERS** shall IN NO EVENT be responsible or liable for the cost of field labor or other charges incurred by any customer in removing and/or reaffixing any **MYERS** product, part or component thereof.

**THIS WARRANTY WILL NOT APPLY:** (a) to defects or malfunctions resulting from failure to properly install, operate or maintain the unit in accordance with printed instructions provided; (b) to failures resulting from abuse, accident or negligence; (c) to normal maintenance services and the parts used in connection with such service; (d) to units which are not installed in accordance with applicable local codes, ordinances and good trade practices; or (e) unit is used for purposes other than for what it was designed and manufactured, and (f) if three phase submersible motors are installed on a single phase power supply using a phase converter or if three phase power is supplied by only two transformers, making an open Delta system.

**RETURN OR REPLACED COMPONENTS:** Any item to be replaced under this Warranty must be returned to **MYERS** in Ashland, Ohio, or such other place as **MYERS** may designate, freight prepaid.

**PRODUCT IMPROVEMENTS:** **MYERS** reserves the right to change or improve its products or any portions thereof without being obligated to provide such a change or improvement for units sold and/or shipped prior to such a change or improvement.

**WARRANTY EXCLUSIONS:** **MYERS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE WARRANTY PERIOD SET FORTH HEREIN.**

Some states do not permit some or all of the above warranty limitations and, therefore, such limitations may not apply to you. No warranties or representations at any time made by any representatives of Myers shall vary or expand the provision hereof.

**LIABILITY LIMITATION:** IN NO EVENT SHALL **MYERS** BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM OR RELATED IN ANY MANNER TO ANY **MYERS** PRODUCT OR PARTS THEREOF. PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE MAY RESULT FROM IMPROPER INSTALLATION. **MYERS** DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY, INCLUDING LIABILITY UNDER THIS WARRANTY, FOR IMPROPER INSTALLATION -- **MYERS** RECOMMENDS FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE INSTALLATION MANUAL. WHEN IN DOUBT, CONSULT A PROFESSIONAL.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

This Warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

In the absence of suitable proof of this purchase date, the effective date of this warranty will be based upon the date of manufacture.

**DETERMINATION OF UNIT DATE OF MANUFACTURE:** Examples are; *Submersible* -- 7-29-95, Month - Day - Year on Motor nameplate and pump nameplate; *Sump, Centrifugal & Ejecto Pumps* -- 8-95, Month - Year stamped on pump nameplate; **MYERS Diaphragm Tanks** -- A95188581, 1st letter is month. The letters A through M denote month (A = January). The 1st two numbers denote year (95 = 1995, 02 = 2002); **Galvanized Tanks** -- QN1 = Q - year - week (A = 1990, N = 2003). This code is stamped on edge of seam.

**Myers**<sup>®</sup>

Pentair Pump Group

F. E. Myers, 1101 Myers Parkway, Ashland, Ohio 44805-1969  
419-289-1144, Fax: 419-289-6658, www.femyers.com