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Fix the pumps pdf

Auto Engine image by Andrew Breeden of Fotolia.com The water pump functions as the heart of the cooling system. The impeller blades within the pump drive the water by force through all the engine portions, into the radiator, and back through a continuous loop again. Some pumps suffer internal failure and show signs of early malfunctions through leaks or general overheating. Water pumps almost never fail suddenly. They carry progressively and show outward signs. An acting vehicle owner can see such early warning signs and administer repairs before the situation worsens. Put the vehicle in park and activate the emergency brake. Make sure the engine is not running. Open the hood and find the front of the water pump. Look for any signs of leakage on the sides of the pump housing flange where it connects to the engine block. Make sure all the water pump mounting bolts appear intact and that no one is sprouting or disappeared. If a small leak appears in this area, you can re-torque the bolts according to the manufacturer's specifications. This can stop a very small leak. As an additional precautionary measure, make sure the heater hose and lower radiator hose clamps are tighter, using the appropriate screwdriver or small socket. Run the engine until it reaches operating temperature, and then shut it down. Use the floor jack to lift the vehicle, and place two jack stands under the frame near the front wheels. Slide under the front and examine the bottom of the water pump. Most water pumps have a weep hole, or a bypass hole that allows water to flow through it if the pump carriers and seal failed. Drip water or a rusted look in this place indicates a pump or seal failure. You can also wrap the water pumping back and forth, listing if it's excessive game. This indicates bad shaft bearings. If any of these conditions exist, the water pump should be replaced. Open the petcock valve on the bottom of the radiator and drain the cooler in a pan. Remove the fan wrapper (if so equipped) to better access the front of the pump. Loosen and remove any pulley belts in front of the water-pumping pulley, including the water-pumping pulley strap. Refer to your owner's tutorial for the correct removal procedure for your specific make, model, and year vehicle. Disconnect the lower cooler hose and heater hoses at the water pump side, using the screwdriver or tang. Remove the pulley fan blade (if so fitted) and the pulley on the water pump shaft, using the appropriate tools. Remove all the water pump housing bolts with the correct sockets. Pull the pump out of the block surface. Use a gasket scraper to clean the gasket mating surface on the engine block. Make sure that no old gasket material remains. Apply gasket adhesive to the block mating surface and the new water pumping gasket on it. Align the new water pump to the mounting holes and use your fingers to enter the mounting bolts. Intensify the mounting bolts according to torque specifications (refer to your owner's manual). Install the components in the reverse order that you remove them, or what sequence makes it more convenient. You can start with the snakes first, followed by the fan pulley. Place the belts back on their respective pulleys and adjust the belt tension according to your manual specifications. Attach the fan encased back into his mounting brackets and shut down the radiator petcock valve. Fill with coolant. Run the engine and look for any leakage at pump housing or hose spots. Skip to main content Home House & Components Accessories Drain If your ejection pump fails, look for a bad switch before deciding to replace the pump or switch a plumber. You can replace the switch yourself for about \$20. New switch Silicone caulk Zip tie family handyman Use a plastic zip tie to attach the new switch cord to the pump at the same point the old cord is attached. When sewage ejection pumps fail, you can quickly have an ugly mess on the basement floor. Before you panic and call the plumber (minimum charge \$250), make sure the drive switch works. Most sewage ejector pumps and some pump pumps have a floating ball attached to the pump by a separate electric cord—if you see two ropes coming out of the sink, you have a float switch. This switch activates the pump when the water reaches a certain height. The switch is plugged in with a piggyback plug, and the pump is plugged into the back of it, so it doesn't turn on until the switch does (Photo 1). Unfortunately, these switches can only last half as long as the pump, according to manufacturers. However, universal replacement switches are available at home centers and plumbing providers for \$20, and replacing the switch is simple. First, check the circuit breaker and GFCI outlet. If they're OK, plug out the pump from the back of the piggyback plug and plug it directly in. If the pump kicks on, the switch is bad. If it doesn't turn on, the pump is bad, but replacing it (\$300, including switch) is just as easy as replacing the switch— simply lift the old pump out and put in a new one. If the pump works, run water for a minute to flush out the dirty water - but don't let the water level go below the pump or you'll burn out the pump. Then remove the sink on top. Pull the vent pipe from above and unseat the coupling or union that joins the wasteline together (wrap a towel around the pipe to catch any water). Lift out the pump and mark the point at which the cord holding the switch is attached to the pump. Attach the new switch to the same point so that it is at the same water level (Photo 2) on and off. Also check to be sure there is an air bleed hole near the bottom of the waste pipe (another potential cause of pump failure). If you don't see one, drill a hole in the waste pipe about 2. from where it enters the pump. Put the pump back in the sink and rethink the plumbing. Make sure the drive switch moves freely and does not become infused against the sides. Sealed around the edge of the sink with silicone caulking if the original gasket or seal is deteriorated. Change a floor drain to prevent flooding complete DIY projects like a pro! Sign up for our newsletter! Do it right, Do it yourself family handyman When the water level rises, the floating switch turns on the pump, which grinds waste and ejects it on the wasteline. The check valve stops wastewater from flowing back into the sink. The shutdown stops backflows when the pump is serviced. How to plummet a basement bathroom bathroom

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