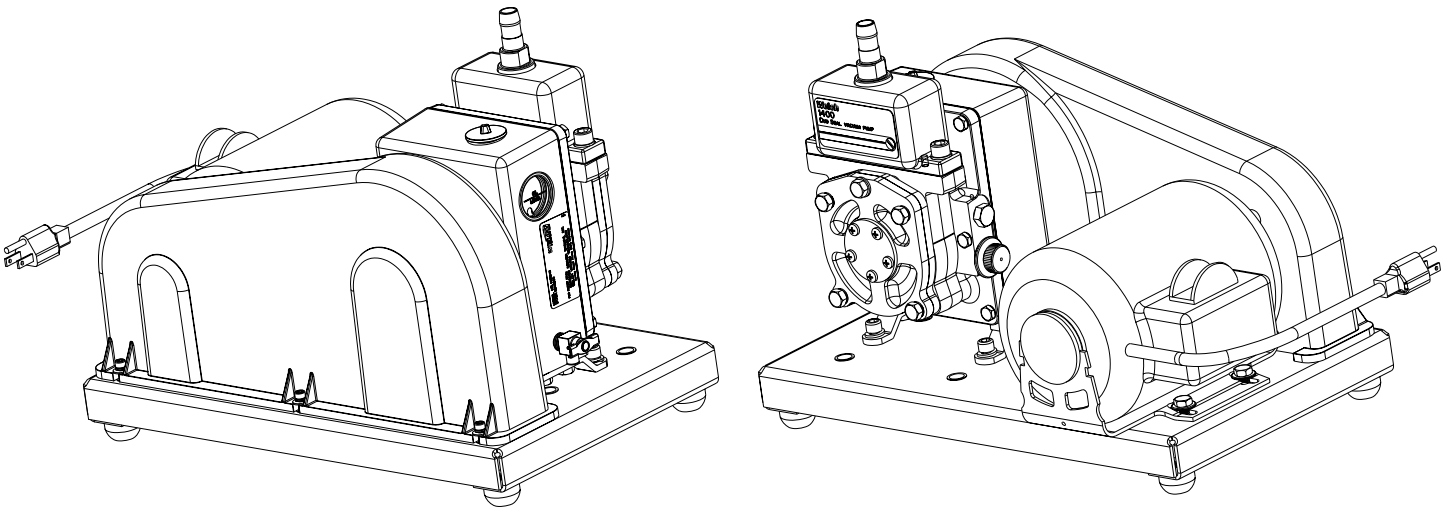




OWNER'S MANUAL FOR DUOSEAL® VACUUM PUMP MODELS: 1400B-01 & 3Z654



WARNING

Never block the Exhaust Port.

If the exhaust port is blocked, pressure will build-up in the pump with the potential of the pump body bursting and causing possible injury to personnel in the area.

**INSTRUCTION
WARNING AND CAUTION
PLEASE READ BEFORE OPERATION**

While reading your manual, please pay close attention to areas labeled:

WARNING AND CAUTION.

The description of each is found below.

WARNING

Warnings are given where failure to observe instruction could result in injury or death to people.

CAUTION

Cautions are found where failure to observe the instruction could result in damage to the equipment, associated equipment and process.

These units conform to the SI International system of units of measurement.

The following symbols (with recommendation of IEC1010) of warning will be found on the pump.



Caution - Refer to accompanying documents



Caution - Risk of electrical shock



Caution - Hot surface

WARNING

Motor includes a self resetting thermal cutout and the pump could restart without actuation under fault condition.

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Section 1: INSTALLATION

1.10 Introduction

This manual has been compiled not only for the care and maintenance of the DUOSEAL pump now in your possession but as a helpful reference and guide for many problems which are usually associated with mechanical vacuum pumps. Take time to read these instructions carefully and preserve this manual for future reference; we think it will be useful to you.

1.11 Unpacking

Carefully remove the pump from the shipping case and unfasten and remove the wooden skid. Preserve all paper work and inspection tags for future reference. If damage has occurred from shipment a claim must be filed with the carrier immediately; preserve the shipping container for inspection by the carrier. If you are required to communicate with your dealer or with Welch Vacuum be sure to include your order numbers for quick identification. Do not return the pump to the factory without first completing the on-line request form for returned goods authorization at www.welchvacuum.com.

1.12 Pump Mounting

1.121 Mounted Pumps

Rubber bumpers are supplied with most of our mounted pumps, either loosely or attached. Bumpers are excellent for applications involving a semi-flexible surface such as a bench top; they help to isolate noise and eliminate creeping. For more rigid requirements, the pump base may be bolted directly to a firm foundation with or without the bumpers. All DUOSEAL pumps should be mounted in a horizontal plane.

1.122 Unmounted Pumps

If you have purchased an unmounted pump, refer to parts list for information concerning the motor, motor pulley and belt necessary to drive your particular pump at the recommended speed.

1.13 Pump Location

The pump should be located preferably in a clean and well ventilated area and adequate space should be provided wherever possible for routine maintenance such as changes of oil and belt adjustments and replacements. Above all, the pump should be located as closely as possible to its system in order to utilize it most efficiently. Its location should include such determining factors as the length and size of connections, the number of bends and the type of exhaust connections.

1.14 Exhaust Provisions (See Accessory section in back of this manual.)

Exhaust connections will be determined by the type of system to be exhausted and the desired cleanliness of the atmosphere surrounding the pump. Under normal conditions of mild evacuation nothing more than the dust cap will be necessary to cover the port. Where relatively high gas flows are involved or where the presence of oil vapor is objectionable an exhaust filter may be fastened to the exhaust port in place of the dust cap. The exhaust filters used on our pumps are capable of absorbing and restricting any vapor particle larger than 0.1 micron.



WARNING

Never block the Exhaust Port. If the exhaust port is blocked, pressure will build-up in the pump with the potential of the pump body bursting and causing possible injury to personnel in the area.

Where extreme exhaust conditions are encountered it is best to pipe the exhaust direct out of the building. Welch recommended wire reinforced PVC, metal pipe or thick walled rubber hose be used as exhaust lines to avoid potential of line becoming crimped or collapsing resulting in the exhaust port being clogged. Be sure to call Welch technical service prior to start-up at 847-676-8800 if you have any questions.

1.15 Electrical Power

1.151 Power Source Review

Review the power source and the motor rating to be sure they agree in voltage, phase and frequency. On three-phase applications the direction of rotation of the motor must be considered. Make a momentary check rotation at the time of power installation and wiring. Momentary backward rotation of the pump is not harmful. Check the layout drawings for proper direction of rotation.



CAUTION
Make certain the power settings on the pump match your power source before attempting to operate the pump

1.152 Overload Protection

Motor thermal overload protection is made available by the motor manufacturer as an aid to minimizing motor failure. Overload protection is a standard feature on all single-phase 60Hz motors. Single-phase motors will normally have automatic overload protection. Motors of 1-1/2 horsepower or larger supplied with DUOSEAL pumps contain no overload protection. Installations of such equipment must comply with local electrical codes which dictate appropriate starter and protection devices. It is strongly suggested that you familiarize yourself with the protection supplied with your motor so that you may react accordingly in the event of an emergency. Automatic reset protection is designed to reset itself after a predetermined cooling period. If the fault to the drive remains unaltered, the motor will cycle on and off until the fault is corrected. The motor data plate will indicate the presence of thermal protection.

1.16 Vacuum Connections (See Accessory Section in back of this manual.)

1.161 Choice of Connections

The choice of connections and fitting can have a very marked effect on the pumping speed at the vacuum chamber. Any connection placed between the pump and the chamber creates an impedance to the flow of gas. This is particularly true at low pressures in the millitorr range where the gas flow is substantially molecular in character. The gas flow is then dependent upon the kinetic activity of the molecules to bring it to the intake of the pump.

1.162 The Effects of Conductance

It has been shown that the conductance of a tube is proportional to the cube of its radius and inversely proportional to its length. Therefore it is imperative that the connecting lines be as large in diameter and as short in length as practical. For best results the diameter of the connecting tube should be at least as large as the diameter of the pump intake. To avoid a large reduction in pumping speed at the vacuum chamber, it is clear that the conductance of the line must be considerably greater than the speed of the pump.

1.163 Metal Joints

If metal piping or tubing is used, it is preferable to solder or braze all of the connections. Where threaded joints must be used, coat the threads with LocTite® Thread Sealant with PTFE, or Leak Lock and screw together tightly. Flanged connections with elastomer gaskets make excellent demountable joints. Modular vacuum piping and fittings are now extensively used.

1.164 Rubber Tubing Joints

Where metal tubing is used between the system and the pump intake, joints can be made by butting the ends of the two sections together in a short section of vacuum hose. Worm-screw band clamps are useful for securing the hose to the tubing. Whatever the joint you choose to use, cleanliness should be of utmost importance.

1.165 Valves and Stopcocks

Metal valves or stopcocks may be used in the connecting line between the system and the pump to provide a means of isolating the pump from the system. To minimize the impedance of flow, the valve openings should be as large as possible. Lubricate the rotating plug of the stopcock with a film of vacuum grease sufficiently thick enough to prevent seizure.

1.17 Traps (See Accessory section in the back of this manual.)

1.171 The need for a Trap

Where corrosive vapors or large quantities of condensable vapors are evolved from vacuum processing, a cold trap may be used in the connecting line to the pump. It will help prevent damage to the pump mechanism and reduce oil contamination. The cold trap, immersed in a suitable Dewar flask, is installed so that the vapors may come in contact with the surfaces of the trap and condense. Commonly used refrigerants are liquid nitrogen or dry ice and acetone. The refrigerant to be used depends upon the freezing point of the contaminations. A variety of cold traps are available from Welch-Ilmvac.

1.172 The care of a Trap

When using a cold trap the refrigerant should be maintained at a high level in the flask to keep the trap at a uniformly low temperature. If the trap is re-warmed it may allow re-evaporation of the condensate. The refrigerant add tube on the liquid nitrogen trap should not be obstructed as the refrigerant boil-off can produce dangerously high pressures. If the trap becomes saturated it should be disconnected from the system, drained and cleaned. An increase in pressure in the vacuum system will normally indicate that the trap has become saturated. To clean the trap, remove the trap from the system, allow the trap to warm up and rinse off the condensate with a suitable solvent in a fume hood. Thoroughly clean and dry the trap before reinstalling in the system.

Section 2: OPERATION

2.10 Starting Procedures

2.101 Starting a DUOSEAL Pump

Before attaching the pump to a system it is well to familiarize yourself with the function and action of the pump which you have now required. Remove the intake and exhaust port plugs and temporarily provide a stopper for the intake and a dust cap for the exhaust. Review the power requirements as described in Section 1.4.



CAUTION

Do not run this pump with the intake open directly to the atmosphere. The pump will overheat, excessive oil mist will be emitted from the exhaust and the pump will eventually seize.

2.103 Cleanliness

Take every precaution to prevent foreign from entering the pump. A fine mesh screen is provided for this purpose in the intake passage of all DUOSEAL pumps.

2.104 Oil Level Determination

The amount of oil suitable for efficient and satisfactory performance should be determined after the pump has reached its operating temperature. Initially, however, the pump should be filled with fresh oil while the pump is idle. Fill the pump until the oil level falls half way of the oil level window. If after a short period of operation the level should fall, it is likely the result of oil entering some of the interior pockets of the pump. If the oil level rises, this signifies oil has drained into the pump cavity while pump was idle. Shut off pump, then drain oil down to proper level.

If a gurgling sound occurs, additional oil must be added. Mechanical pumps will gurgle in varying degrees under four conditions of performance: [a] when operating at high pressure as in the beginning cycles of evacuation of a chamber; [b] when the oil level in the pump reservoir is lower than required; [c] when a large leak is present in the system; and [d] when the gas ballast is open. Awareness of the possibilities will save time in setting up a system. Best performance of a mechanical pump is generally obtained after sufficient time has been allowed for the pump to come to operating temperature.

2.20 Operation and System Optimization

2.21 High Pressure Operation

DUOSEAL two-stage pumps are designed to be most efficient when operated at or near their ultimate blanked off pressure. The pump is designed to remove air from a vacuum system at atmospheric pressure to a deep vacuum. When the pump is operated at elevated pressures up to about 10 Torr for long periods of time, the pump will run hotter. At elevated ambient temperatures under these conditions, the thermal protection switch on single phase motors may cut out. Use of an exhaust filter with coalescing element is required.



CAUTION

Do not run this pump for prolonged periods of time at or above 10 Torr. The pump will overheat, excessive oil mist will be emitted from the exhaust and the pump will eventually seize.

Leaky vacuum systems, too large a vacuum chamber for pump size or high gas loads to the vacuum systems are causes for extended runs of the pump at elevated pressure. If you need additional information, please contact Welch Vacuum at 847-676-8800, extension 1, for further information and precautions.

2.22 Principle of Gas Ballast

2.221 Effects of Unwanted Vapor

Systems which contain undesirable vapors cause difficulty both from the standpoint of attaining desirable ultimate pressures as well as contamination of the lubricating medium. A vapor is defined as the gaseous form of any substance which is usually a liquid or a solid. Water, oil and a mercury vapors are three of the more common vapors encountered in typical vacuum systems. When such vapors exist in a system, the vapors or mixtures of gas and vapor are subject to condensation within the pump; the precipitated liquid may thus ultimately dissolve or become emulsified with the lubricating medium. This emulsion is recirculated to the chambers of the pump where it is again volatilized causing increased pressure within the system.

2.222 Presence and Removal of Condensate

Condensation takes place particularly in the compression stroke of the backing or second stage of a two-stage pump. The compression stroke is that portion of the cycle during which the gas drawn from the intake port is compresses to the pressure necessary to expel it past the exhaust valve. Condensation takes place when the ratio between the initial pressure and the end pressure of the compression is high, that is, when the mixture of vapor and gas drawn from the intake port is compressed from a low pressure to high pressure. By adding air though the gas ballast valve to the mixture of vapor and gas being compressed, the pressure required for delivery past the exhaust valve is reached with a considerably smaller reduction of the volume of the mixture; this, depending upon the amount of air added, condensation of the vapor is wither entirely avoided or substantial reduced.

2.223 Pump Function With Gas Ballast

In a pump functioning on a contaminated system and operating without the gas ballast, compression within the stage takes place in the normal manner until the saturation pressure of the contaminating vapor contained within the mixture of gas and vapor is reached. The saturation pressure of water vapor is that pressure and corresponding temperature at which the dew point of the vapor is reached and condensation occurs. The saturation pressure of water vapor at an ambient temperature of 20°C is 17.5 Torr, while at 60°C, the approximate operating temperature of a pump, the saturation pressure is 149 Torr. The external side of the exhaust valve is subjected to atmospheric pressure. Consequently a compressive force somewhat greater than atmospheric pressure is required to open the valve and permit expulsion of the gas. Sometime during increased compression of the mixture of gas and vapors, the saturation pressure of 149 Torr for the water vapor is reached and the vapor condenses. The condensate is then allowed to emulsify with the oil which is recirculated within the pump stages this providing continued contamination of the system.

2.224 Pump Function With Gas Ballast

On the other hand, when ballast air at atmospheric pressure is supplied to the compression stroke by means of the gas ballast, the partial pressure of the unwanted vapor becomes a very small part of the total pressure of the mixture of gas, vapor and newly supplied air. The vapor is thus prevented from reaching its saturation pressure corresponding to the temperature of the pump and is finally expelled form the pump as a vapor.

2.225 Controlled Ballast Flow

Some degree of variation in ballast flow may be obtained by the amount of opening applied tot he gas ballast. Two or more turns of the gas ballast are sufficient to open it wide. With the gas ballast open, the sound of the exhaust is similar to that of a pump operating against a large leak. Because of the increased pressure introduced into the compression stroke, the pump must work a little hard to function, thus resulting in an increased operating temperature of approximately 8°C over a prolonged period of time. Tests have shown that continuous and prolonged operation for several weeks under these conditions is not injurious to the pump.

2.226 Other Forms of contamination control

The application of the gas ballast is a moderate and very successful method for the removal of condensable vapors. For very heavily laden systems, other means of removal such as oil separators may be required. For mild cases of contamination the simple expedient of a cold trap or a change of oil serve the purpose.

2.23 System Leaks - Impact & Detection

2.231 Large Leaks

The importance of eliminating all leaks in a vacuum system is obvious when it is realized that a leak into the system, at atmospheric pressure, expands in volume by a factor of 750,000 to 10,000,000 or more. The pump must remove this added volume to maintain the desired vacuum. Fortunately a number of effective techniques for leak detection have been developed. Large leaks can be located by pressurizing the system and painting the suspected area with a thick soap solution. Escaping air will produce soap bubbles.

2.232 Small Leaks

Small leaks may also be detected by spraying a suspected area with acetone or gases rich in hydrogen, and observing a sudden change in pressure on an electrical gauge. The difference in calibration of these gauges, for air and other gases, will produce a distinct change in the pressure reading. To use this method of detection, the system must be under vacuum and the gauge sensing tube must be located between the pump and the area to be probed. Use extreme caution, as these materials are highly flammable!

2.233 Fine Leaks

Locating very fine leaks requires a helium-sensitive, mass-spectrometer leak detector. This instrument will locate leaks which cannot be detected by any other method. Numerous fine leaks can have the total effect of a large leak.

2.30 Shutdown Procedures

2.301 DuoSeal Shutdown

A few simple precautions are all that is necessary when shutdown is in order. If a gauge is connected to the system, first isolate the gauge, then turn off the power and open the system to atmosphere. If the pump is removed from the system, cover the intake port with a rubber stopper or suitable cover to protect the pump against contamination and loose particles. If the pump has been contaminated in service and is going to be shelved for a prolonged period it is best to drain the oil and refill with a fresh charge.

Section 3: MAINTENANCE

3.10 Vacuum Problems

3.101 Pressure Determinations

Leakage, contamination and unusual outgassing are the general causes of problems associated with poor vacuum. To operate at maximum efficiency a system must be thoroughly clean. If the system is completely clean and free from leaks, and unwarranted vacuum problems still exist, the pump should be checked. A simple criterion for the condition of a mechanical pump is a determination of its ultimate pressure capability. This can be accomplished by attaching a gauge directly to the pump. The gauge may be any suitable type provided consideration is given to the limitations of the gauge being used. Refer to Paragraph 1-8 for further suggestions. If the pressure is unusually high, the pump may be badly contaminated, low on oil or malfunctioning. On the other hand, if the pressure is only slightly higher than the guaranteed pressure of the pump, an oil change may be all that is required.

3.102 Oil Contamination

The most common cause of a loss in efficiency in a mechanical pump is contamination of oil. It is caused by condensation of vapors and by foreign particles. The undesirable condensate emulsifies with the oil which is recirculated and subject to re-evaporation during the normal cycle of pump activity thus reducing the ultimate vacuum attainable. Some foreign particles and vapors may form a sludge with the oil, impair sealing and lubrication and cause eventual seizure. A gas ballast valve is helpful in removing vapors, especially water, but it is not equally effective on all foreign substances; therefore, periodic oil changes are necessary to maintain efficient operation of the system. The required frequency of changes will vary with the particular system. Experiences with the process will help you determine the normal period of operation before an oil change is required.

3.103 Oil Overheating

This pump is designed to operate continuously below 10 Torr. Continuous operation of this pump above 10 Torr will lead to overheating and eventual pump failure. See Section 2.21, High Pressure Operation.



WARNING

Solvents, such as acetone, used to clean different pumps are extremely hazardous. Inhalation may be fatal or harmful. Acetone is also extremely flammable. Never use acetone near heat or open flame. Use only in a well ventilated area.

3.20 Oil Changes and Oil Level

3.201 Developing a Maintenance Schedule

After studying many examples of pump failure, Welch has found the most common reason is poor condition of the oil. This is why a regular maintenance schedule for the oil is critical to obtain the longest service life out of your DUOSEAL pump. Welch recommends that you examine the condition of the oil on a daily basis in the early days of a new process or experiment. You want to look for discoloration of the oil and whether the oil level is rising. The discoloration can indicate deterioration of the oil and a rising oil level can indicate condensation of vapors is occurring in the pump. When changes occur, the oil needs to be changed. If no changes in the oil level or color are observed, extended pump service life is obtained if the oil is changed every three to four months.

3.202 Forced Oil Flushing

When you drain oil through the drain valve, you are not removing the oil and contaminants that are inside the pumping mechanism. You are removing oil only from the oil case. Welch recommends a forced oil flush of DUOSEAL pumps be performed at the regular maintenance oil change. The procedure for the forced oil flush is given below.

3.203 Forced Oil Flushing Procedure

1. Check the oil level, if the oil level is well above the fill mark (This may indicate either the pump has been overfilled with oil or has ingested a liquid or a large amount of vapor water or organic solvents). Please go to step 2. If the oil level is even with the fill mark and you do NOT suspect corrosive gases or particulates (hence forth called contaminants) ingested have damaged the mechanism, run the pump for 15 minutes to allow the pump oil to warm up before going to step 2.

2. Turn off motor for the vacuum pump. Drain the oil into a clear plastic container (may need pliers to open drain valve). Look for contaminations settling to the bottom of container. If you see contaminants, you will need to repeat step 3 through 5 several times until the oil comes out clear. The oil you drained from the pump came from the oil case only. There may be contaminants in the pumping mechanism. To be sure all contaminants have been removed, the pump mechanism needs to be flushed.

3. Make sure the belt guard is installed before proceeding further. Attach a short hose to the drain valve which runs into a clear plastic container.

4. Flushing the pump is carried out by adding a cup of DUOSEAL vacuum pump oil through the intake port (IN) while the pump is turned on for 15 to 20 seconds. While adding the pump oil, the palm of your hand is placed lightly over the exhaust port (OUT). Look for water coming out of the drain. Turn off the pump.

5. Repeat step 4 until clean oil comes out of the drain hose.

6. Close the drain valve and fill the pump with the amount of DUOSEAL vacuum pump oil your pump needs.

7. Plug the intake (IN) port with a rubber stopper. Turn the pump on and run the pump for 10 minutes. Close the gas ballast.

8. Check the vacuum reading of the pump by connecting a thermocouple gauge tube to the pump's intake. If the pump is running nearly as good as when it was new, the total pressure reading you will read on either of these two gauges will be at least 10 micron.

A simple way to connect the gauge tube to the pump is to run the threaded tip of tube through a hole in a rubber stopper. Use pump oil as a lubricant for inserting the tube. The stopper chosen should be bigger than the outer diameter of the intake flange.

3.204 Refilling The Pump

After you are satisfied that the pump has been thoroughly flushed, refill the pump by pouring new DUOSEAL oil into the exhaust port. Fill to the indicated level and start the pump with the intake closed. A gurgling noise is characteristic when high pressure air is drawn through the pump. It should disappear quickly as the pressure within the pump is reduced. If gurgling continues, add sufficient additional oil through the exhaust port until gurgling ceases.

3.30 Shaft Seal Replacement

To replace the shaft seal of a pump, drain the oil and remove the pump pulley and key. Remove the screws securing the old seal and pry it loose with a screwdriver or similar wedge, being careful not to mar the surface of the pump body against which the seal fits. Discard the seal and its gasket, inspect all surfaces and repair any damages with a fine abrasive stone. Wipe all sealing areas clean and place a film of DUOSEAL oil on both the shaft and the inside bore of the new shaft seal. Using a new gasket, carefully slide the new seal into position and center it on the shaft. It is not necessary to apply any sealant to the gasket. Tighten the mounting screws uniformly and refill the pump with DUOSEAL oil. Follow instructions included in repair kit.

3.40 Repairing Oil Leaks

3.41 Location, Cause and Effect

Oil leaks may develop wherever two mating faces are sealed with a gasket. Such seams may fail as the result of deterioration of the gasket material, loosening of the screws caused by temperature variations, or improper care as the result of previous reassembly. Typical gaskets seams in a mechanical pump are located at the oil level window, the shaft seal, the oil drain, and the mating faces of such mechanical surfaces as the intake chamber cover, the oil case, and the exhaust chamber cover. The importance of a gasket seam is determined principally by its function. If it is a vacuum seal, the ultimate performance of the pump is dependent upon it. If it is an oil seal, the pump may be operated satisfactorily for some time without loss of function. Eventually, of course, a great loss of oil may cause harmful damage.

3.402 Repairing Techniques

An oil seam may be sealed by any of several methods. When an O-ring is employed, the surfaces of the O-ring and its groove should be wiped clean. If the O-ring is not badly deformed or scratched it may be reused by sealing with a slight film of vacuum oil or vacuum grease. Thin composition gaskets are generally used for large irregularly shaped areas. A replacement joint of this type should be thoroughly cleaned of all previous gasket material and the mating surfaces cleaned of any nicks.

3.50 Repairing Vacuum Leaks

3.501 Surface Preparation

Good Vacuum seals are an essential and important attribute of a good mechanical pump. A good seal is dependent upon the quality of the mating surfaces as well as the sealant and its preparation. The mating faces should be carefully inspected for any projections or foreign particles which might interfere with proper mating. Slight projections such as nicks and burrs are most easily removed by rubbing with a fine abrasive stone. The surface of the mating parts may be washed with a solvent or alcohol after which they must be thoroughly dried.

3.502 Temporary Repair

Temporary vacuum repairs are often made by covering the known leak with an industrial sealant such as Loctite with PTFE. Such a practice, however, is not recommended for seals of a permanent nature.

3.60 Drive Problems

If for any reason the pump will not operate, turn off the power and check the fuse and electrical connections. Then try the power to the motor only by removing the belt. If the motor operates properly try hand-rotating the pump in the proper direction with the pump intake port open. If both turn freely then replace the belt and check the belt tension. The tension should be sufficient to drive the pump without visible slippage. Any greater tension will cause noise and possible damage to the bearings of both the motor and pump. Make certain that both pulley grooves are clean and free from oil. The pulleys must be fastened securely on their respective shafts, and in parallel alignment.

Section 4: TROUBLE-SHOOTING GUIDE

4.10 Poor Vacuum Readings

1. Disconnect vacuum pump from your vacuum system.
2. Obtain 1 gallon of DUOSEAL oil, 1 gallon or larger clear plastic container, clear drain hose (1/4 inch ID by at least 2.5 feet long), rubber gloves, goggles, apron and pliers.
3. Carry out a forced oil flush (See Section 3.3b) if motor can turn pumping mechanism without excessive noise. If pumping mechanism cannot be turned by motor, have pump sent into factory repair center.
4. Check ultimate vacuum with thermocouple gauge. If reading is still unsatisfactory, consult with Welch Technical Service after checking for leaks in your connections.

4.20 Noisy Pump

1. Locate noise source on your vacuum pump (motor, belt, pump).
2. If motor makes noise:
 - . Check for loose bolts on motor mount.
 - . Motor may need to be replaced
3. If belt makes noise:
 - . Pulley may be bent. If so, replace.
 - . Loose belt, tighten by loosening bolts on motor and moving motor away from pump until belt exhibits a 1/2 inch deflection.
4. If pump makes noise: vanes may be sticking, carry out a forced oil flush.
5. If noise level is still unsatisfactory, consult with WELCH Technical Service at (847)676-8800, Ext. 1.

4.30 Excessive Oil Mist

1. Check oil level. Maintain the level between the two lines on the oil window during operation. Too high a level will cause excess oil mist.
2. Determine the vacuum level in your system with a thermocouple gauge or manometer. Be sure the pump is operating at a pressure of 10 Torr or lower for continuous operation.



CAUTION
If not, discuss application with Welch Technical service before proceeding to prevent oil from overheating and breaking down resulting pump failing.

3. A system leak(s) or degassing can cause excessive oil mist. Locate and seal the vacuum leaks. High vapor loads may require a larger pump to compensate.
4. An oil eliminator can be installed for coalescing the oil mist from the exhaust gases. If an oil mist eliminator is already installed, the element may need to be replaced if saturated with oil. Open up oil mist eliminator and examine the element; replace if needed.
5. Check the oil condition for any visible change in color or consistency. Contaminants in the oil can add to the amount of oil exhausted. Carry out a forced oil flush if contamination is discovered. (See Section 3.3b.).

Section 5: QUICK REFERENCE CHARTS

Motor Options	1400
Wired for 115V, 60Hz, 1Ph	1400B-01
Wired for 230V, 60Hz, 1Ph	1400C-01
Wired for 230V, 50Hz, 1Ph	1400C-02
Wired for 230V, 60Hz, 3Ph	N/A
Wired for 230V, 50Hz, 3Ph	N/A

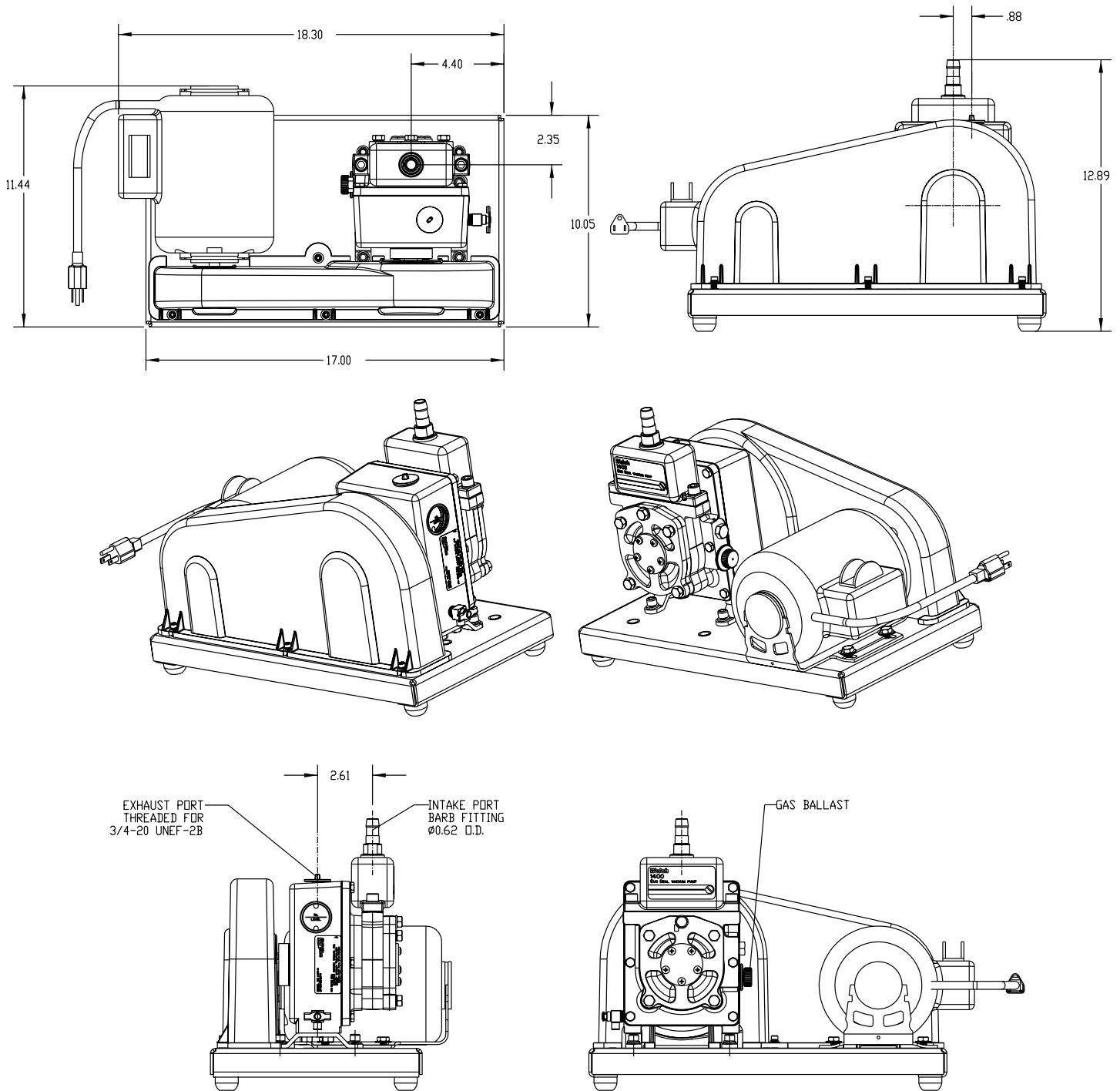
Repair Kits	
Minor Repair Kit	1400K-03
Major Repair Kit	1400K-04
Base and Belt Guard Kit	1371E

Specifications	
Free Air Displacement, L/M (CFM)	25 (0.9)
Gas Ballast	Yes
Ultimate Pressure, Torr (mbar)	1 (1.3)x10 ⁻⁴
Rotational Pump (RPM)	580
Oil Capacity, quarts (Liters)	0625 (0.59)
Net Wt. Unmounted Pump, lb (Kg)	33 (15)
Net Wt. Mounted Pump, lb (Kg)	58 (26)
Standard Flange Size	NW16
Tubing Needed (I.D. Inches)	7/16"
Intake Thread Size	3/4-20
Exhaust Thread Size	3/4-20
Electrical Requirements 1	115V/230V
Electrical Requirements 2	50/60Hz
Electrical Requirements 3	1 Phase

Replacement Parts	
Shaft Seal: Lip Seal	1401E -01
Shaft Seal: Mechanical Seal	1401E
Air Filter Screen	41-0890
Intake Chamber Cover Gasket	41-0383
Oil Case Gasket	41-1052
Drain Plug	61-2278
Oil Window	41-3753
Large Vane	41-1059
Small Vane	41-1059
Large Vane Spring	41-1304
Small Vane Spring	41-1304
Large Vane Spring Holder	41-1063

Replacement Parts	
Small Vane Spring Holder	41-1063
Shaft	41-1060
Upper Exhaust Valve	41-1239
Lower Exhaust Valve	N/A
Optional Exhaust Filter	1417
Optional Exhaust Filter Element	1417L
Pump Pulley	41-2191
Standard Belt	1400A
Standard Hose Barb Fitting	1393J
Standard Flange Adapter Fitting	1393F
Pressure Release Valve	N/A

Section 6: DIMENSIONAL DRAWING



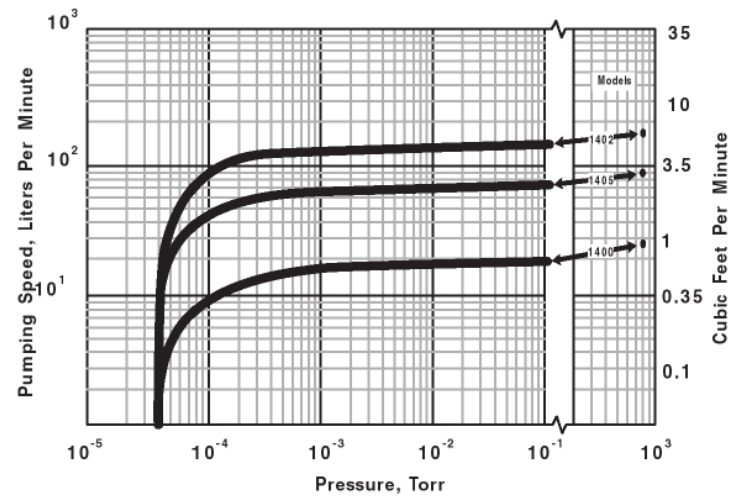
Section 7: PUMPING SPEED CURVES

HIGH EFFICIENCY PUMPING CHARACTERISTIC OF DUOSEAL® PUMPS

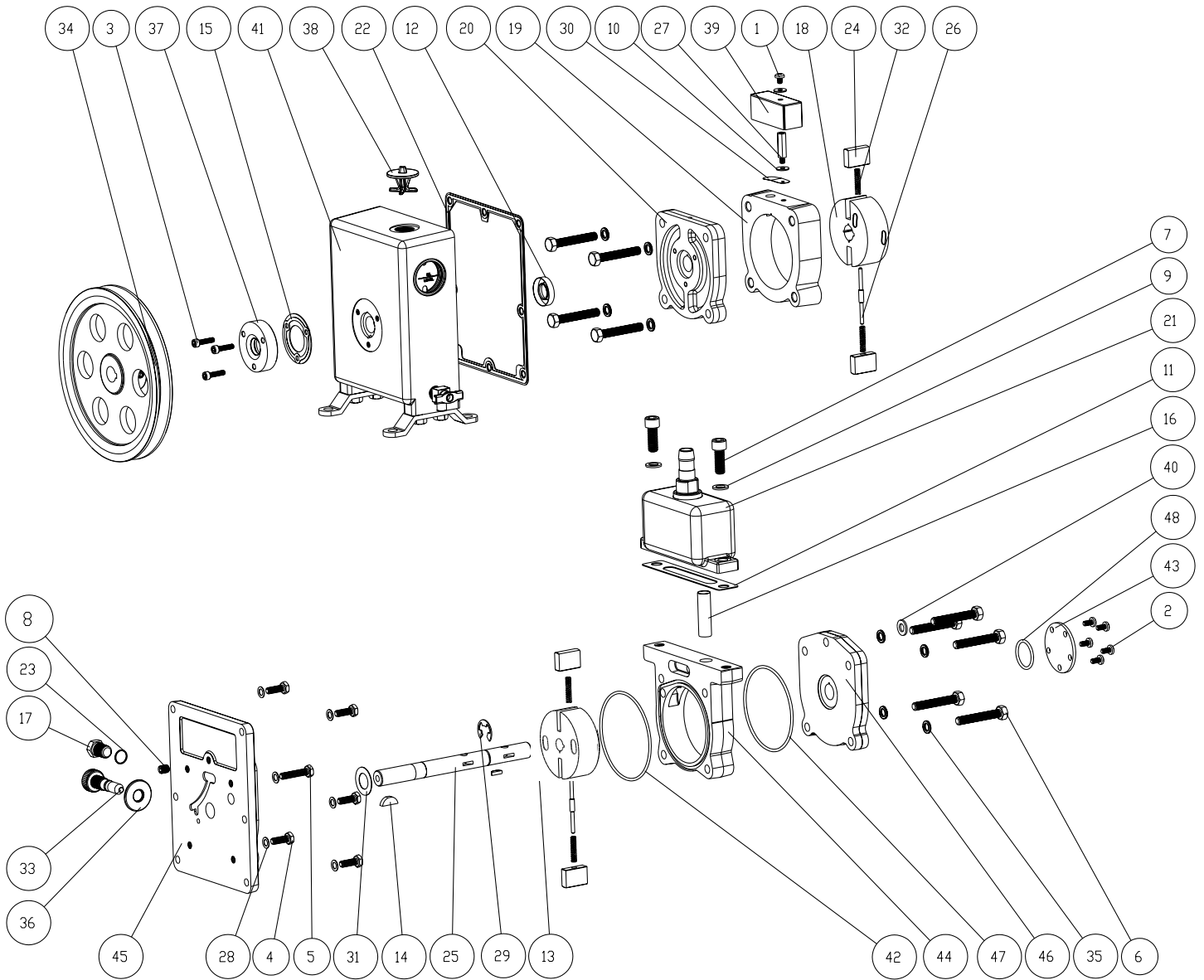
The low RPM design of DuoSeal vacuum pumps makes it possible to maintain high pumping efficiencies into the low micron range. High RPM direct drive vacuum pumps, on the other hand, experience a rapid fall off of pumping speed below 100 microns.

A comparison of the DuoSeal pumping speed curves shown below, versus high RPM pump speed curves conclusively illustrates the superior performance of the DuoSeal pump.

What does that mean for the vacuum pump user? DuoSeal pumps provide considerable faster pump down time in the low micron range.



Section 8: EXPLODED VIEW



Model 1400

PARTS LIST

ITEM	QTY	P/N	A*	B*	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	QTY	P/N	A*	B*	DESCRIPTION
1	1	2-00-2704			SCREW PAN HD 10-32 x 1/4" LG.	26	2	41-1063	2	2	SPRING HOLDER FOR VANES
2	5	2-00-2706			SCREW PAN HD 10-32 x 3/8" LG.	27	1	41-1069	1	1	BAFFLE STUD
3	3	2-00-6712			SCREW SOCKET HD 10-32 x 3/4" LG.	28	6	41-1138			WASHER 7/16" O/D COPER
4	5	2-01-0112			SCREW HEX HD 1/4-20 x 3/4" LG.	29	1	41-1150	1	1	RETAINING RING
5	1	2-01-0120			SCREW SOCKET HD 1/4-20 x 1-1/4" LG.	30	1	41-1239			EXHAUST VLAVE
6	9	2-01-0332			SCREW HEX HD 5/16-18 x 2" LG.	31	1	41-1285			STEEL WASHER FOR SHAFT COLLAR
7	2	2-01-6516			SCREW SOCKET HD 3/8-16 x 1" LG.	32	4	41-1304			VANE SPRING
8	4	2-01-9306			SETSCREW 5/16-18X38"	33	1	41-1736			GAS BALLAST VALVE
9	2	2-61-0571			WASHER 3/8" ID	34	1	41-2191			PULLEY WITH SET SCREW
10	2	2-71-0040	2	2	WASHER FLAT #10 BRASS	35	8	41-2363			WASHER 5/16 ID X1/2 OD
11	1	41-0383	1	1	GASKET - SILICONE BEAD	36	1	41-2757			LOCK NUT
12	1	41-0578	1	1	LIP SEAL	37	1	41-3696			OUTER LIP SEAL ASSEMBLY
13	2	41-0613	2	2	WOODRUFF KEY #404	38	1	61-6076A			EXHAUST PLUG SMALL
14	1	41-0624	1	1	WOODRUFF KEY	39	1	61-8347B			VALVE COVER
15	1	41-0643			GASKET, SEAL	40	1	61-8456A			WASHER 5/16", COPPER
16	1	41-0890	1	1	INTAKE SCREEN	+41	1	61-8540C			OIL CASE ASSEMBLY
17	1	41-1039			VENTED EXHAUST PLUG	42	1	61-8665	1	1	O-RING FLUOROELASTOMER 86mmX2.5mm
18	2	41-1040			ROTOR	43	1	61-8673			SHAFT END CAP
19	1	41-1042	4		INNER RING	44	1	61-8675			INTAKE RING
20	1	41-1045			FRONT PLATE	45	1	61-8679	1	1	CENTER PLATE
21	1	41-1048			INTAKE CHAMBER ASSEMBLY	46	1	61-8702	1	1	BACK END PLATE
22	1	41-1052	1	1	GASKET	47	1	61-9378			O-RING #152, FLUOROELASTOMER
23	2	41-1056			WASHER	48	1	66-0183			O-RING #120, FLUOROELASTOMER
24	4	41-1059			VANE	N/S		1-99-5282	1	1	SEALANT, 6cc
25	1	41-1060			SHAFT	N/S		1401E	1	1	MECHANICAL SEAL KIT

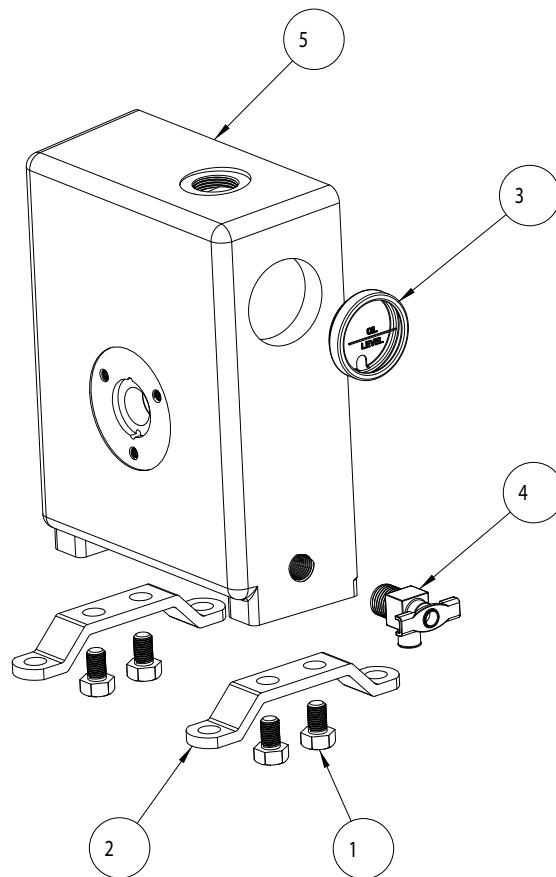
A*: Major Repair Kit Catalog # 1400K-04

B*: Minor Repair Kit Catalog # 1400K-03

+ Item 41 exploded view shown on page 18

1401E is a Mechanical Seal Kit which includes a mechanical seal, gasket, and 3 screws.

VIEW AND PARTS LIST FOR PART NUMBER 61-8540C



Parts List for Model 61-8540C			
Item	Qty.	P/N	Description
1	4	2-01-0308	Screw Hex Hd 5/46-18x1/2"
2	2	41-1049	Pump Leg
3	1	41-3753	Window, Oil Case
4	1	61-2278	Drain Valve
5	1	61-8540C	Oil Case, Machined

Section 9: ACCESSORY SECTION

Exhaust Filter

Filters oil mist from pump exhaust / Easy Replacement
Reduces pump noise / Filters to 0.3 micron particle size

Standard Exhaust Filter				
Use with pump model	Dimension		Catalog Number	
	Diameter	Height	Filter	Replacement Element
1392, 1399, 1400	2.5	2.5	1417	1417L
1376,1380, 1402,1400	5	6.25	1417P-10	1417G
1397,1374	5	9	1417P-20	1417H-01

Directional Exhaust Filter

Large, high capacity / Screw-in type / 360 Swivel outlet with tubing connector

Directional Exhaust Filter				
Use with pump model	Dimension		Catalog Number	
	Diameter	Height	Filter	Replacement Element
1376,1380, 1402,1400	5	6.25	1417A	1417G
1397,1374	5	9	1417B	1417H-01

Exhaust Mist Eliminator

Exhaust oil recyclers capture oil mist expelled from the pump, separated air from oil, and return collected oil to the pump via a line connected to the gas ballast inlet. This process effectively reduces oil consumption and minimizes maintenance requirements by extending the time between oil changes.

Catalog Number	Use with pump model
1416H-01	1400

Requires gas ballast connection kit: Cat. No. 141601 - For models 1400,1405,1376,1380,1402

Dry Ice Cold Traps

Removable 3 quarter center well for dry ice/alcohol slurry (do not use acetone) / Visible trapping surface

Cold temperature up to 12 hours depending on vapor / Available with straight tube connections

ISO Size	Diameter	Height	A1	I/O Offset	Cat. No	Replacement Seal Cat. No.
Straight Tube						
1/2 O.D.	10.00	8.25	10.75	3.5	1420H-14	1420K-01

A1. Distance between ISO NW inlet and outlet connections

Section 10: MSDS-Sheet for DUOSEAL® OIL



SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier: DUOSEAL PUMP OIL

Synonyms: 1407K DUOSEAL Vacuum Pump Oil
Highly-Refined Petroleum Lubricant Oil

Supplier's Details: **Gardner Denver Thomas, Inc.**
1601 Feehanville Drive, Suite 550
Mount Prospect, IL 60056
Phone: (847) 676-8800
gdwelchvacuum@gardnerdenver.com

Telephone Number: Technical Contact: (847) 676-8800

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS status: While this material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.

Classification of the Substance or mixture: Not classified.

GHS label elements

Signal word: No signal word.

Hazard statements: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Precautionary statements

General: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Do NOT induce vomiting. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention: Not applicable.

Response: Not applicable.

Storage: Store in a dry place and/or in closed container. Store in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: None known.

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SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/mixture: Substance

Other means of Identification: Lubricating oil

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number: Not available

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydro treated heavy paraffinic	100	64742-54-7

* = Various ** = Mixture *** = Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.

Inhalation: No specific data.

Skin contact: No specific data.

Ingestion: No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES CONTINUED

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing Media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing Media: None known.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency

Personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

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SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES CONTINUED

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

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SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

[Control parameters](#)

[Occupational exposure limits](#)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydro treated heavy paraffinic	ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

[Appropriate engineering controls:](#)

Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

[Environmental exposure Controls:](#)

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

[Individual protection measures](#)

[Hygiene measures:](#)

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

[Eye/face protection:](#)

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

[Skin protection](#)

[Hand protection:](#)

Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

[Body protection:](#)

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION CONTINUED

Other skin protection:	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection:	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid.
Color:	Light amber
Odor:	Mild petroleum odor
Ph:	Not available.
Boiling point:	Not available.
Flash point:	Open cup: 244°C (471.2°F) [Cleveland.]
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits:	Not available
Vapor pressure:	<0.0013 kPa (<0.01 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density:	Not available.
Relative density:	0.88
Density lbs/gal:	7.2 lbs/gal
Gravity, °API:	32.3
Viscosity:	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.68 cm ² /s (68 cSt)
Viscosity SUS:	340 SUS @100 F

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
Chemical stability:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous Reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	No specific data.
Incompatible materials:	No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition Products:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Exposure</u>
Distillates (petroleum), Hydro treated heavy paraffinic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic: Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects.

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin: No additional information.
Eyes: No additional information.
Respiratory: No additional information.

Sensitization

Skin: No additional information.
Respiratory: No additional information.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary: No additional information.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: No additional information.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary: No additional information.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: No additional information.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION CONTINUED

Information on the likely routes of exposure:

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact:	No specific data.
Inhalation:	No specific data.
Skin contact:	No specific data.
Ingestion:	No specific data.

Potential chronic health effects

General:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary:	Not available
---------------------	---------------

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary:	Not available
---------------------	---------------

Bio accumulative potential

Not available

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition
coefficient (K_{oc}):

Not available

Other adverse effects:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No	No	No
Additional information	-	-	-

Special precautions for user:

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:

Not available.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal regulations:

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted. This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

SARA 304 RQ:

Not applicable.

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SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION CONTINUED

SARA 311/312

Classification: Not applicable.

Composition/information on ingredientsState regulations

Massachusetts:

None of the components are listed.

New York:

None of the components are listed.

New Jersey:

None of the components are listed.

Pennsylvania:

None of the components are listed.

International regulationsInternational lists:

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Canada inventory:

All components are listed or exempted.

EU Inventory:

All components are listed or exempted.

WHMIS (Canada):

Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

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SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of issue/Date of

Revision:

12/8/2014.

Key to abbreviations:

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

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E-Mail: [welch.na@irco.com]
Web-Page: www.welchvacuum.com

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