



CENTERLINE

MANUFACTURING

7.5x10 Mud Pump - Owner's Manual

Centerline Hydraulic Drive Mud pump adjustments, procedures, warranty & disclaimers:

- 1) **Hydraulic oil** - Use only new, clean, premium quality anti-wear (AW) hydraulic oil with HVI (high viscosity index) rating. Use of any other oil will void warranty.
- 2) **Pressure relief valves** - Be sure you have a hydraulic pressure relief valve properly sized for full system flow rate on each of your supply lines set to relieve at or below 5000 psi. If your hydraulic pump is equipped with a compensator, it should be set at least 500 psi, preferably 1000 psi above the relief valve setting. This is contrary to most hydraulic system design recommendations but is necessary to prevent undesired compensator reactions to pressure fluctuations. **Warning – Do not operate pump without the above pressure relief valves installed and in good working order.**
- 3) **Shifter slide lubrication** – The shifter slides should be lubricated once a week with one pump of grease in each grease fitting. These grease fittings are found on the firewall next to the I.D. tag.
- 4) **Liner replacement** – Remove the (front-top) discharge valve from the top valve pot above the pump head flange. Remove the pump head flange and the compression ring behind the flange (this should slide out by hand). Use a liner puller to remove the liner - **take care not to cause damage to the aluminum face on the pump body.** Thoroughly clean out the pump body. Take a new liner and slide a new liner packing from the rear end up against the liner shoulder. Apply a light film of grease to liner exterior, liner packing, liner shoulder, and inside pump body throughout liner area. Slide new liner into clean pump body until liner packing seats against the internal pump body shoulder. Examine compression ring to assure that the back does not have indentions where the set-bolts connect deeper than 1/8", replace if necessary. Install compression ring making sure that the top 'window' is centered directly under the discharge valve so that the valve can be re-installed without the valve guide legs interfering with the compression ring window. **Completely** back-off liner set-bolt jam nuts and **remove** the liner set-bolts from the pump flange. Remove set-bolt packing, **thoroughly** clean set-bolt threads (chase threads with die if necessary) and install new set-bolt packing on bolts. Thoroughly clean set-bolt hole threads through flange and apply anti-seize compound in threads (chase holes with a tap if necessary). Install a new flange O-ring and reinstall flange. Tighten pump flange bolts progressively and evenly. Apply anti-seize compound on the set-bolts and install bolts in flange. Initially run the set-bolts in until the slack has been removed from each of the three set-bolts and then tighten them progressively 1/8 turn at a time until the bolts are snug.
- 5) **Liner Set-bolt adjustment procedure:** These are the three 5/8" square headed bolts on the face of each pump head flange. These bolts are preset at the factory but will need

readjustment any time the pump head flange has been removed and replaced. With the set-bolt jam nuts and set-bolt gaskets completely backed out from flange and loose (as detailed in 4 above), use a torque wrench with a 3/4", 12-point socket, or a 5/8" square-drive socket on the set-bolts and progressively go around the three set-bolts and tighten until 30 ft./lbs. torque is reached. Repeat the procedure until 35 ft./lbs. is reached, then until 40 ft./lbs. is reached, then until 45 ft./lbs. is reached, and finally until 50 ft./lbs. is reached. This is all the tightness required. **Notice:** The success of this technique depends on having thoroughly cleaned and lubricated the set-bolt threads and set-bolt-hole threads. **Caution: Over tightening these bolts will result in liner collapse. It requires very little torque to collapse the liners so be cautious!** Once adjusted, there should be no further need for adjustment unless the pump head flange is removed.

- 6) **Piston rod power-end jam nut** - When loosening or tightening the fluid end piston rod jam nut, always use the wrench on the hydraulic cylinder rod flat **on the end where the rods connect** (not the opposite end). Never tighten or loosen fluid end piston rod by using the wrench on the flat on the rearmost hydraulic cylinder rod as this may cause serious damage to the hydraulic cylinder. The jam nut should be set and tightened at the inside end of the fluid end rod thread - adjusted so that the end of the jam nut is even with the edge of the recess at the back of the thread.
- 7) **Piston rod piston nut** - Fluid rod piston nuts should be torqued to 400 ft./pounds torque when installed. No adjustment should be necessary thereafter.
- 8) **Hydraulic connections** - The supply oil must go in the lower connection on mono pumps. This is directly beneath the center of the pump center sections. The oil returns from the higher connection that is off center of each cylinder. On duplexes, the oil must go into the hydraulic splitter located under/between the pump bodies. Use of hydraulic quick-connects should be avoided.
- 9) **Priming** - To prime the pump, remove the valve caps on the suction valve pots (the lower valve pots on the side of the pump body) on each cylinder and fill with water. Replace valve caps and tighten both nuts evenly to get even gasket compression. Submerge suction hose in pit and begin pumping at regular pumping rate. Priming must be done on each cylinder. **Short cut method:** When all fluid end expendables are in **very** good condition, the pump may not need to be re-primed when moved from one job to another if the pump was not drained between jobs and if there are ball valves installed on the two 3/4" drain ports on the bottom of each cylinder. In these cases, the suction may be attached and submerged in the suction pit and the pump started. While the pump is cycling at regular pump operating speed, the ball valves on the pump bottom should be "burped" - one at a time - by lightly placing a palm against the face of the ball valve and opening the valve. The palm of the hand will act like a check valve and will allow the pump cylinder to "burp" out air in the cylinder as the piston advances toward that drain, and seal against the palm as the pump withdraws from that drain until prime is picked up. When the cylinder begins discharging a solid smooth flow of drill fluid when stroking toward that ball valve, that valve can be shut and the process repeated on the other ball valves. Upon completion of this procedure, the discharge rate of the pump should be monitored to see if it is pumping smoothly and at the proper flow rate for the speed that it is operating at. If the discharge flow is uneven or the volume is not what it should be, one or more cylinders is not properly primed. **Note: Running pump dry/ not primed for an extended period of time will damage fluid end expendables.**
- 10) **Fluid rod packing adjustment** – For maximum packing and fluid rod life, packings should

be adjusted to “drip” fluid when operating. When the packings are adjusted to where there is no leakage at all, it causes greatly reduced fluid rod life and packing life. Always adjust packing retainer nuts evenly and a little at a time. After each minor adjustment, allow the pump to operate for 30 seconds before judging whether to make further adjustment. This will allow the packings time to seat into the newly adjusted position.

- 11) Hydraulic cylinder tie-stud/bolt adjustment** - Do not adjust the four hydraulic cylinder tie-studs/bolts. These studs/bolts are set at the factory and are adjustment sensitive. If you must remove these bolts or feel they may need adjustment, consult Centerline Manufacturing before proceeding to discuss alternate options.

Tie-stud/bolt adjustment procedure:

- a. Remove nuts/bolts by loosening each bolt $\frac{1}{4}$ turn at a time around the pattern.
- b. To re-install nuts/bolts, tighten bolts progressively – going around the four stud/bolts, each bolt a little at a time until they are torqued to 400 ft/lbs.

- 12) Shifting Linkage adjustment** – The shifting linkage adjustment is critical to proper operation of the pump. The linkage has been properly adjusted at the factory and this adjustment should only be necessary if the linkage has been disconnected, or if a new shifter has been installed.

Shifting linkage adjustment procedure:

- a. Remove the shifting disc from the end of the rear hydraulic cylinder rod.
- b. Apply hydraulic power to drive the rod out slowly until it dead heads at the end of the stroke. **Turn off hydraulic system and allow sufficient time for the hydraulic oil pressure to bleed off – at least 30 seconds.**
- c. Push the shifting slide fully to the opposite shifted position.
- d. Press the shifting disc flat against the end of the hydraulic rod with the bottom of the disc setting at the top of the shifting slide tab. **Measure and record** the distance from the outside end of the shifting slide tab to the closest face of the shifting disc.
- e. Apply hydraulic power slowly to move the hydraulic cylinder rod to the other end of the cylinder stroke until it dead heads there. **Turn off hydraulic system and allow sufficient time for pressure to bleed off as before.**
- f. Repeat steps c & d. Loosen jam nut against pilot valve and adjust linkage so that the measurement from the end of the shifting slide tab to the closest face of the shifting disc is the same on both ends. Tighten jam nut securely. Apply hydraulic power slowly to move rod to center of cylinder stroke. Turn off hydraulic system. Replace shifting disc on rod end and secure with the 5/8” fine thread bolt.

Safety warning - Never operate Centerline pump drive with the cowling off; Never attempt to make adjustments to any part of the pump while in operation as this could result in serious injury, dismemberment and/or death. Furthermore, the cowling is a necessary structural component of the drive box and operation of the pump without the cowling could cause structural damage to the drive box and/or failure of welds in the drive box.

Limited Warranty:

Centerline Manufacturing warrants new pumps and pump drives against defects in material and workmanship for a period of six months from the date of sale. Centerline Manufacturing will, solely at their discretion, repair or replace any covered items that are found to be defective in material or workmanship within that time period at no charge. All warranty claims to be examined and repairs performed at Centerline Manufacturing facilities or authorized warranty agent locations.

Pumps/drives must be returned to Centerline Manufacturing or authorized warranty agent freight prepaid for warranty inspection and/or action. **This warranty does not cover any incidental or consequential damages - including but not limited to lost income that may be incurred by the owner, operator(s) or any other party as a result of the use or inability to use Centerline Manufacturing products.**

> **Items covered:** Machined castings, machined parts, fasteners, hydraulic cylinders, hydraulic valves, shifting mechanisms, shifting linkage, and frame components.

> **Items not covered:** Hydraulic hoses, hydraulic hose leaks, hydraulic fitting leaks, fluid end expendables - i.e. liners, liner packing, pistons, piston rubbers, piston rods, piston rod packing, fluid end check valves, check valve seats and springs, and O-rings.

> **Use of Camlock fittings anywhere in mud pump suction lines will void warranty.**

Note: The airtight integrity of suction plumbing and suction hoses is absolutely essential to smooth operation of Centerline mud pumps. Even the smallest amounts of air making it into the suction of the pump will cause excessive “hammering” in pumping operations, and the hammering will increase exponentially as mud pressures rise. This is uniquely problematic in Centerline pumps as the linear piston travel speeds in Centerline pumps do not tolerate the presence of air in the suction in the same way mechanical gear-driven piston pumps do. These problems can be easily avoided by using the highest quality rigid, wire re-enforced suction hoses; hammer unions instead of Camlock connections; and maintaining suction hoses so that no air makes it into the inlet of the Centerline pump.

Exclusions: This warranty void wherever it is determined that product has been abused, or operated in excess of product ratings. This warranty void wherever it is determined that product has been neglected i.e. lack of normal and reasonable maintenance. All determinations will be made only by Centerline Manufacturing authorized warranty examiner(s) only.

Fitness for use - Centerline Manufacturing does not guarantee, or represent, any Centerline Manufacturing product(s) as being useful for any particular purpose.

Hydraulic cylinder resealing procedures for **STEEL headed, standard pressure** model pumps – models **MSPA, DSPA, TSPA, MSPD, DSPD, TSPD**: The 3.5” bore cylinder has a 55 MM rod on the shifter end which has the 5/8” tapped hole - shown on the left side of the cylinder drawing, and a 2.25” rod on the drive end which has the 1½” tapped hole - is shown on the right side of drawing 1026949 INS. Note: These instructions do not apply to the ALUMINUM headed cylinders.

1. Do not remove the cylinder from the pump or disassemble the cylinder.

Complete head gland resealing can be done with the cylinder assembled and in place. Removal of the cylinder from its mounted position on the pump is not necessary and will create a need for a critical cylinder realignment procedure. Also, do not unscrew/disassemble the two-cylinder rods (2 & 3) from each other - static seals 25 and 26 need not be replaced. Disconnect fluid end rod and position the end of the 2.25” rod (drive end) to about 2” out from the head gland.

2. Only if O-rings 16 is leaking around the cylinder tubing should the cylinder be disassembled. If that is the case, disassemble the cylinder, remove flanges 4 & 5 and replace O-rings 16 and backup ring 17 in both flanges (they use the same sizes). Use lubricating oil on the seal surfaces. In this case, you will need to follow cylinder realignment / torqueing procedures as outlined in the owner’s manual when reassembling the cylinder.

3. Remove the wiper/scrapper retaining ring (9) first by removing the 4 screws (14), then remove head glands 6 & 7 carefully with the custom tool available from Centerline. Use smooth motions to remove the head glands, rather than hard jerking actions so as to avoid thread galling. Remove all seals carefully. Use blunt, rounded tools rather than sharp-ended tools or screw drivers that may scratch or dent the seal grooves. Use solvent to clean the head glands.

4. Install secondary O-ring 31 inside of flanges 5 and 6 per fig A and cylinder drawing.

5. On the 55mm head gland (shifter end):

- a. Install wiper 24 in the wiper seal groove per cylinder drawing.
- b. Install backup ring 23 in the center seal groove. (Note: This backup ring is almost identical in size to backup ring 29 having about the same outside diameter, but has a slightly smaller inside diameter).
- c. Install seal 22 (55mm) adjacent to the backup ring leaving the backup ring on the wiper (24) side of the groove with the “heel” or flat back side of seal 22 butted against backup ring 23. On the heel of this seal, the letters “55 MM” are visible (may need magnifying glass). Orient seal cup toward the cylinder tubing. See fig B and cylinder drawing.
- d. Install backup 18 on the shoulder of the head gland as shown in fig C. Place a solid film of heavy petroleum grease all the way around the face of the backup

ring to form a sticky surface to retain the O-ring in place. Install O-ring 19 against the backup ring and grease film.

- e. Install buffer seal 21 on the 55 MM shaft 2" or so past the wrench flat and follow with the plastic backup ring 21 that belongs with this seal (these two items are one-part number). This backup ring is thicker through section than some of the other plastic backup rings in the seal kit and fits loosely in the back of the buffer seal. See fig A.
 - f. After checking that any sharp edges have been removed on the end of the rod and the edges of the wrench flat, lubricate the seals and the 55 MM rod. Install the head gland on the rod and slide forward to overtake the buffer seal. Push the buffer seal into the seal groove. The backup ring should be on the wiper (24) side of the buffer seal. The correctly installed buffer seal should appear as per fig C.
 - g. Screw the gland into cylinder flange. It should stop suddenly when it seats with no added torque required when the head gland becomes flush with the flange. If it does not, O-ring 19 has come out of position and become pinched between the parts in an incorrect position. Remove the head gland, inspect O-ring for damage and replace the O-ring per step D. Re-install to achieve correct assembly.
6. On the 2.25" head gland (drive end):
- a. Install backup ring 29 in the center seal groove. (Note: This backup ring is almost identical in size to backup ring 23 having about the same outside diameter, but has a slightly bigger inside diameter).
 - b. Install seal 28 (2.25") adjacent to the backup ring leaving the backup ring on the wiper/scrapper (30) side of the groove with the "heel" or flat back side of seal 28 butted against backup ring 29. On the heel of this seal, the numbers "2.250" are visible (may need magnifying glass). Orient seal cup toward the cylinder tubing.
 - c. Install backup 18 on the shoulder of the head gland as shown in fig C. Place a solid film of heavy petroleum grease all the way around the face of the backup ring to form a sticky surface to retain the O-ring in place. Install O-ring 19 against the backup ring and grease film.

Note: The 2.25" buffer seal was installed backwards on a number of early model cylinders. The new buffer seal should be installed per these instructions and not according to how the old seal was installed.

- d. Install buffer seal 27 on the 2.25" rod 2" or so past the wrench flat and follow with the plastic backup ring 21 that belongs with this seal (these two items are one-part number). This plastic backup ring is thicker through section than some of the other plastic rings in the seal kit and fits snugly into the back of the buffer seal. See cylinder drawing.
- e. After checking that any sharp edges have been removed on the end of the rod and the edges of the wrench flat, lubricate the seals and the 2.25" rod. Install the head gland on the rod and slide forward to overtake the buffer seal. Push the buffer seal into the seal groove. The plastic backup ring should be on the wiper/scrapper (30) side of the buffer seal. The correctly installed buffer seal should appear as per fig F.
- f. Screw the gland into cylinder flange. It should stop suddenly when it seats with no added torque required when the head gland becomes flush with the flange. If it does not, O-ring 19 has come out of position and become pinched between the parts in an incorrect position. Remove the head gland, inspect O-ring for damage and replace per step C. Re-install to achieve correct assembly.

- g. Install wiper/scrapper 30 into the groove on the front of the head gland. It may be necessary to remove the rubber jacket off of the scraper first, install the bronze coil on the rod and then replace the rubber jacket around the bronze coil. Install the retainer plate 9 with four cap screws to 30 ft. lbs. torque. Note: The seal kits include all the seals and O-rings for every part of the hydraulic cylinder. If you are only resealing the head glands, there will be a number of items in the kit that are not used.

Hydraulic cylinder resealing procedures for **STEEL headed, high pressure** model pumps – **models MHPA, DHPA, THPA, MHPD, DHPD, THPD**: The 4" bore cylinder has a 2.25" rod on the shifter end which has the 5/8" tapped hole and is shown on the left side of the cylinder drawing, and a 60mm rod on the drive end which has the 1½" tapped hole and is shown on the right side of drawing 1026850 INS. Note: These instructions do not apply to the ALUMINUM headed cylinders.

3. Do not remove the cylinder from the pump or disassemble the cylinder.

Complete head gland resealing can be done with the cylinder assembled and in place. Removal of the cylinder from its mounted position on the pump is not necessary and will create a need for a critical cylinder realignment procedure. Disconnect the fluid end rod and position the end of the 60mm rod (drive end) to about 2" out from the head gland.

4. Only if O-ring 16 is leaking around the cylinder tubing should the cylinder be disassembled. If that is the case, disassemble the cylinder, remove flanges 4 & 5 and replace O-ring 16 and backup ring 17 in both flanges (they use the same sizes). Use lubricating oil on the seal surfaces. In this case, you will need to follow cylinder realignment and torquing procedures as per the owner's manual when reassembling the cylinder.

3. Remove the wiper/scrapper retaining ring (9) first by removing the 4 screws (14), then remove head glands 6 & 7 carefully with the custom tool available from Centerline. Use smooth motions to remove the head glands, rather than hard jerking actions so as to avoid thread galling. Remove all seals carefully. Use blunt, rounded tools rather than sharp-ended tools or screw drivers that may scratch or dent the seal grooves. Use solvent to clean the head glands.

7. Install secondary O-ring 31 inside of flanges 5 and 6 per fig A and cylinder drawing.

8. On the 2.25" head gland (shifter end):

- a. Install wiper 24 in the wiper seal groove per cylinder drawing.
- b. Install backup ring 23 in the center seal groove. (Note: This backup ring is smaller in size than backup ring 29 having a smaller inside and outside diameter).
- c. Install seal 22 (2.25") adjacent to the backup ring leaving the backup ring on the wiper (24) side of the groove with the "heel" or flat back side of seal 22 butted against backup ring 23. On the heel of this seal, the numbers "2.250" are visible (may need magnifying glass). Orient seal cup toward the cylinder tubing. See fig B and cylinder drawing.
- d. Install backup 18 on the shoulder of the head gland as shown in fig C. Place a solid film of heavy petroleum grease all the way around the face of the backup ring to form a sticky surface to retain the O-ring in place. Install O-ring 19 against the backup ring and grease film.
- e. Install buffer seal 21 on the 2.25" shaft about 2" or so past the wrench flat and follow with the plastic backup ring 21 that belongs with this seal (these two items are one-part number). This backup ring is thicker through section than some of

the other plastic backup rings in the seal kit and fits snugly in the back of the buffer seal. See fig A.

Note: The 2.25" buffer seal was installed backwards on a number of early model cylinders. The new buffer seal should be installed per these instructions and not according to how the old seal was installed.

- f. After checking that any sharp edges have been removed on the end of the rod and the edges of the wrench flat, lubricate the seals and the 2.25" rod. Install the head gland on the rod and slide forward to overtake the buffer seal. Push the buffer seal into the seal groove. The backup ring should be on the wiper (24) side of the buffer seal. The correctly installed buffer seal should appear as per fig C.
 - e. Screw the gland into the cylinder flange. It should stop suddenly when it seats as the front of the head gland becomes flush with the flange. If the gland starts to tighten in a "squishy" manner while still 1/16" or more from being flush with the flange, O-ring 19 has come out of position and become pinched between the parts. If so, remove the head gland, inspect O-ring for damage and replace the O-ring per step D. Re-install to achieve correct assembly.
9. On the 60 MM head gland (drive end):
- a. Install backup ring 29 in the center seal groove. (Note: This backup ring is larger in size than backup ring 23 having a larger inside and outside diameters).
 - b. Install seal 28 (60 MM) adjacent to the backup ring leaving the backup ring on the wiper/scrapper (30) side of the groove with the "heel" or flat back side of seal 28 butted against backup ring 29. On the heel of this seal, the numbers "60 MM" are visible (may need magnifying glass). Orient seal cup toward the cylinder tubing.
 - c. Install backup 18 on the shoulder of the head gland as shown in fig F. Place a solid film of heavy petroleum grease all the way around the face of the backup ring to form a sticky surface to retain the O-ring in place. Install O-ring 19 against the backup ring and grease film.
 - d. Install buffer seal 27 on the 60 MM rod 1" or so past the wrench flat and follow with the plastic backup ring 21 that belongs with this seal (these two items are one-part number). This plastic backup ring is thicker through section than some of the other plastic rings in the seal kit and fits loosely into the back of the buffer seal. See cylinder drawing.
 - e. After checking that any sharp edges have been removed on the end of the rod and the edges of the wrench flat, lubricate the seals and the 60 MM rod. Install the head gland on the rod and slide forward to overtake the buffer seal. Push the buffer seal into the seal groove. The plastic backup ring should be on the wiper/scrapper (30) side of the buffer seal. The correctly installed buffer seal should appear as per fig F.
 - f. Screw the gland into the cylinder flange. It should stop suddenly when it seats as the front of the head gland becomes flush with the flange. If the gland starts to tighten in a "squishy" manner while still 1/16" or more from being flush with the flange, O-ring 19 has come out of position and become pinched between the parts. If so, remove the head gland, inspect O-ring for damage and replace the O-ring per step D.
 - g. Install wiper/scrapper 30 into the groove on the front of the head gland. It may be necessary to remove the rubber jacket off of the scraper first, install the bronze

coil on the rod and then replace the rubber jacket around the bronze coil. Install the retainer plate 9 with four cap screws to 30 inch / lbs. torque.

Note: Seal kits include all the seals and O-rings for every part of the hydraulic cylinder. If you are only resealing the head glands, there will be a number of items in the kit that are not used.



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