



# Installation Manual

Model #PS 5000



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## **Product Stewardship**

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Lonza is committed to maintaining and improving our leadership in the stewardship of our products. One of our initiatives is to make health, safety, and environmental protection an integral part of a product's life cycle – from manufacture, marketing, and distribution to use, recycling, and disposal.

Everyone involved with the product has responsibilities to address society's interest in a healthy environment and in products that can be used safely. We are each responsible for providing a safe workplace. All who use and handle products must follow safe and environmentally sound practices.

For more information about the stewardship of our products, contact your Lonza Representative.

# Instructions for Pulsar 3 Booster Pump Installation

*To Simplify Installation: Please read this installation manual completely before going to the pool site.*

## Equipment needed to install:

Drill – Cordless recommended	Tube cutters or Utility Knife
PVC Pipe Fittings (as required)	RTV silicon seal
PVC Primer/Cleaner	2 Pipe Wrenches or Gas Pliers
PVC Glue	Water tight connectors for pump wiring
Saw to cut PVC Pipe	Wire for pump (14gauge minimum required)
Electricity for the pump	(115V)/20 Amp
1 ½" PVC pipe (length will vary)	Saddle clamps (optional)
PTFE tape	Pressure gauge

## The following parts are included in the installation kit:

One 1 hp Pulsar pump	One venturi - 1585X
Two - 1 ½" threaded x slip unions	One 1 ½" x 1 ½" x ½" FNPT reducing tee for inlet water to chlorinator
Two 1 ½" ball valves – slip x slip	Two 1 ½" x 12" threaded nipple

## The following parts are included with the feeder:

One ½" NPT male x male gray ball valve	One ½" NPT male x female gray ball valve
½" O.D. LDPE tubing	Two ½" closed PVC nipples
Two ½" Female Parker tube fittings (P8FC8)	One Scoop

## Overview

A 1 ½" loop is going to be added to the main pool recirculation line. The loop will have an in-line Pulsar pump to drive a venturi. The Pulsar 3 inlet line will get water from the discharge of the Pulsar pump. The discharge valve of the chlorinator will be hooked up to the venturi. The Pulsar pump provides the correct pressure (~ 35 psi) to drive the jets in the manifold of the Pulsar 3 chlorinator. It also provides correct flow through the venturi to create a vacuum to evacuate the chlorinator. This installation method gives optimal performance of the Pulsar 3 chlorinator in most above and below grade installations. The use of a pressure gauge on the discharge side of the pool pump after the filter is recommended for correct installation of the system. To Simplify Installation: Please read this installation manual completely before going to the pool site.

# Pulsar Site Assessment

It is critical to determine the effluent pressure of the system prior to installation. This pressure must be measured immediately after backwashing when it will be at its highest level. Refer to the appropriate system diagram in the back of this manual to determine where to measure this pressure (P1).

Take a pressure reading and refer to the graph to determine the suction capacity of the system assuming that there is no suction lift correction. Record this suction capacity as F1.

Next, determine where the Pulsar pump and venturi loop will be installed. It may be preferable to install this loop across the heater bypass valve to use this pressure differential to enhance system performance.

Always minimize the backpressure on the venturi. Avoid use of elbows after the venturi if possible. Never install an elbow within 3 feet of the venturi outlet. Always use elbows on the inlet to the Pulsar pump or prior to the venturi if possible. After the evacuation system has been laid out, measure the height differential (in feet) between where the venturi will be installed and discharge valve of the Pulsar chlorinator. Use this height differential to calculate the suction lift factor in the formula that follows. The greater the height differential the more suction you will lose from the venturi. Next calculate the outlet flow using F1 and the suction lift factor. The minimum outlet flow required is 2.3 gpm.

$$\text{Suction lift factor} = (34 - \text{height differential in feet}) / 34$$

Example: height differential is 6 feet, therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suction lift factor} &= (34-6) / 34 \\ &= 28 / 34 \\ &= 0.82 \end{aligned}$$

Take the suction capacity F1 and multiply it by the suction lift factor to get the actual outlet flow.

The formula is: F1 x suction lift factor = actual outlet flow

**Example # 1:** Assume that the pressure measured in the pipe is 12 psi. Using the P3 graph #3 in this manual the outlet flow (F1) is determined to be 2.6 gpm.

$$\text{F1 x suction lift factor} = \text{actual outlet flow}$$

$$2.6 \text{ gpm} \times 0.82 =$$

$$2.1 \text{ gpm} = \text{actual outlet flow} \text{ (*This flow is acceptable*) It is above 1.7 gpm which is the minimum.}$$

**Example # 2:** Assume that the pressure measured in the pipe is 25 psi. Using the P3 graph #3, the outlet flow (F1) is determined to be 0.8 gpm.

$$\text{F1 x suction lift factor} = \text{actual outlet flow}$$

$$0.8 \text{ gpm} \times 0.82 = 0.65 \text{ gpm} = \text{actual outlet flow} \text{ (*This flow is insufficient to drain chlorinator*)}$$

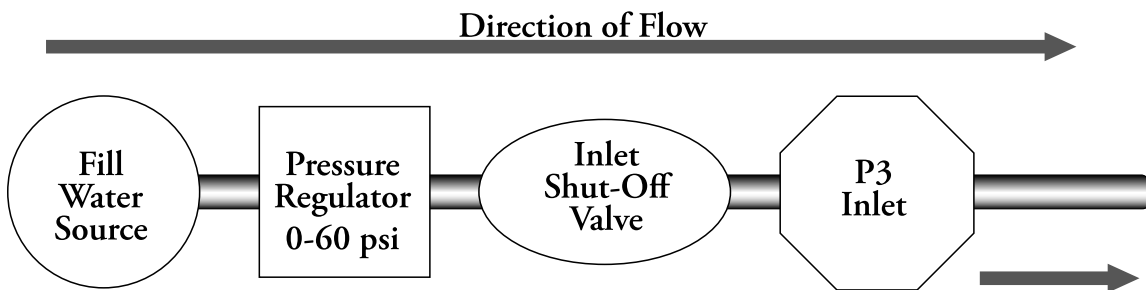
It will be necessary to use 1 1/2" shut-off valves in the Booster pump/venturi loop. Now determine where the power source will come from for both the booster pump and solenoid. These considerations will help determine the length and gauge of wire needed.

**Site Assessment (cont.)**

The last consideration for the site assessment is the fill/tap water source and the type of pH control system to be used. If Carbon Dioxide will be used for pH control, it may be preferable to provide the inlet flow to the chlorinator from the fill water source. Typically, Carbon Dioxide pH control systems will raise the Total Alkalinity of the pool water to well over 100 ppm. This TA level will increase the tendency for scale formation in the chlorinator. Consequently, it is recommended that the inlet flow be provided from the fill water source if the TA of the fill water is below 100 ppm.

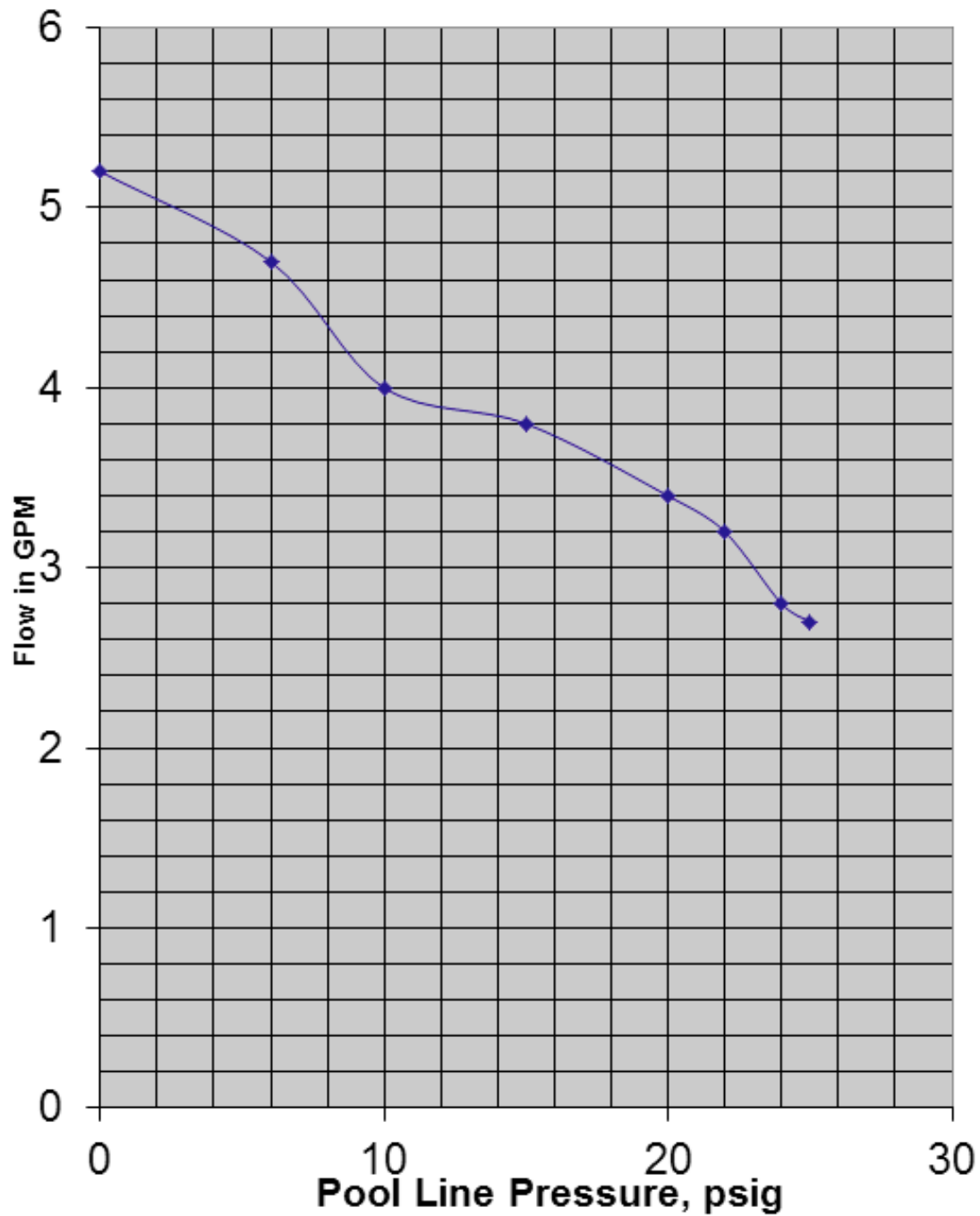
The use of fill water to the chlorinator inlet will add water to the pool on a daily basis in relatively small amounts. A typical indoor 100,000 gallon pool will use approximately 20 gallons of chlorinated solution from the Pulsar® System per day. A typical outdoors 100,000-gallon pool will use approximately 60 gallons of chlorinated solution from the Pulsar® System per day. If you use this installation method make sure that the pool has that amount of water being removed as to not cause the pool to overflow.

Fill water systems typically operate at pressures between 50-80 psi. This pressure is too high for the Pulsar® System valves to operate properly. It is therefore necessary to install a pressure regulator on the inlet flow to the Pulsar® system. This regulator must be installed directly at the fill water source. This will insure a reduced pressure in the flexible polyethylene tubing and solenoid valve on the inlet side of the chlorinator. Adjust the pressure regulator to provide between 30-35 psi inlet water pressure. See diagram below for proper fill water plumbing hook-up.





# Pulsar 3 Installation 1 HP Booster pump and 1585X Venturi



—◆— Outlet Flow Rate



1. Based on your site assessment, drill and tap a 1 ½" NPT hole down stream of the pool filter and heater. Note: You can use saddle clamps if you wish. This is one of two holes that will be needed in the installation. The hole should be drilled on the side or bottom of the pipe, if the pipe is horizontal. **NOT ALL PIPES RUN FULL.**



2. Cut both of the 12" x 1 ½" PVC nipples in half. (4 pieces). Take one of the pieces and apply Teflon tape to the threads. On top of the Teflon tape add a silicon seal bead around the threads. The silicon seal helps to make a good seal. Wipe off any excess.



3. Thread the nipple into the 1 ½" tapped hole or saddle clamp,



4. Glue the 2" x 1 ½" reducer bushing securely into the inlet and outlet of the Pulsar pump.



5. Teflon tape the threaded end of one of the nipples that was cut in half. Place a bead of silicon seal around the taped threaded ends.
6. Screw and tighten the two pieces into the inlet and outlet of the Pulsar pump.

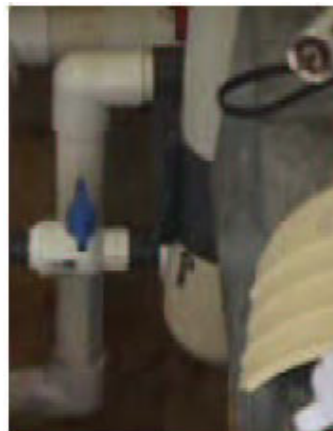


7. Take the 1 1/2" ball valve and glue it onto the nipple that has been screwed into the pool piping in step #3. This is what makes the connection from the pool recirculation system to the Pulsar pump inlet using 1 1/2" PVC piping.



8. Drill and tap another 1 1/2" NPT hole downstream of the first hole that was drilled and tapped. This hole accommodates the discharge side of the Pulsar pump. If automated controllers are used in the system, the drilled and tapped hole must be placed downstream of the ORP and pH probes location. This is to avoid problems that may occur with the controller operation. See installation diagram (page 10). Thread one of the cut 1 1/2" nipples in the 1 1/2" tapped hole or saddle clamp.

9. Take the 1 1/2" ball valve and glue it onto the nipple installed in Step 8. Please make sure that there is a straight connection back into the pipe, no elbows. This is to connect the pool recirculation system to the discharge side of the Pulsar venturi.



10. Tie in the electrical to the Pulsar pump **making sure you have the pump configured for the correct voltage.**

- Using 1½" PVC piping, connect the inlet side of the Pulsar pump to the 1 ½" ball valve installed in step #7.



- Piping the discharge side of the Pulsar pump will involve installing a venturi and reducing tee. See Figure 1 for a reference. Place and glue the 1 ½" x ½" reducing tee on the 1 ½" cut nipple on the discharge side of the pump. This reducing tee will have a ½" male x male ball valve screwed into it that will provide the inlet water to the chlorinator.



- Take the black venturi and Teflon tape all the threaded ends. Take the two unions (makes for easy removal of venturi, for cleaning, after installation) and screw one on each end and tighten. Take and thread the ¾ x ½ reducing union to the venturi.



14. Connect the venturi as close as possible to the ball valve installed in step 8 using a short section of 1½" PVC pipe. Make sure the flow through the venturi is in the proper direction. Connect the other end of the venturi to the discharge side of the Pulsar pump using 1 ½" PVC pipe.



15. The recirculation loop is now complete.

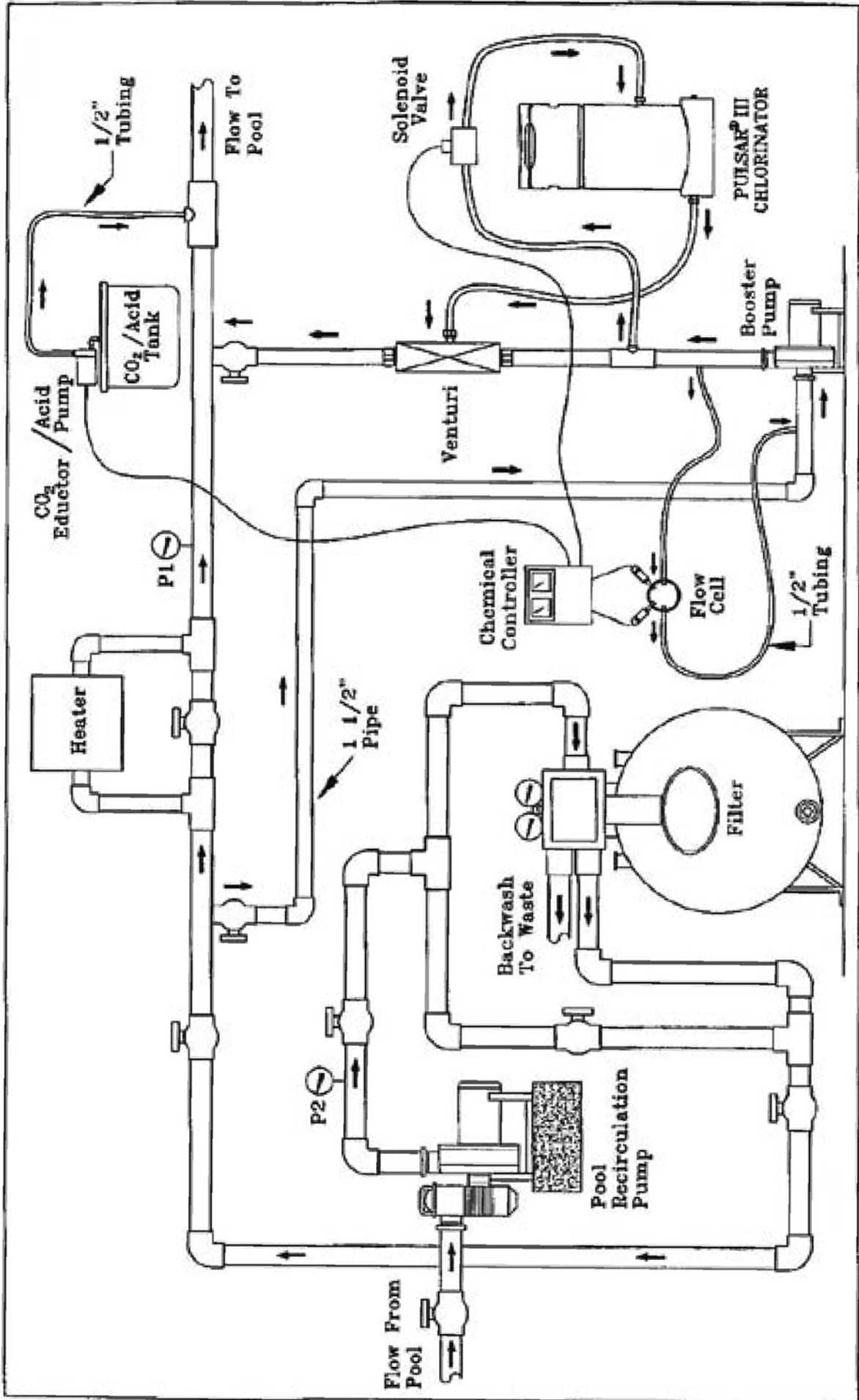


16. Now hook up the Pulsar 3 feeder to the Pulsar recirculation loop. Two ½" NPT gray ball valves have been included with the feeder. One is a ½" x ½" male valve which is screwed into the reducing tee, which is located on the discharge side of the Pulsar pump. Connect the 1/2" tubing from the flow indicator to the **inlet** on the Pulsar 3. Plug the transformer into the controller or power source (115v). See Pulsar 3 Installation Schematic layout in the back of the manual for clarification.

17. The next ½" gray ball valve is a female by male valve. Take the ½" closed nipple and thread it into the female side of the ½" ball valve. This valve is threaded into the reducing bushing on the venturi. Install female Parker fitting on ball valve. Connect the 1/2" tubing from the venturi to the **discharge** valve of the feeder.



18. Restart the pool pump. Open the 1 ½" ball valves and start the Pulsar pump. Run the Pulsar pump for 3-4 minutes. Open the ½" gray valves and allow water to flow into the chlorinator, checking for leaks.
19. Refer to the Operators Manual for Pulsar 3 chlorinator operation.

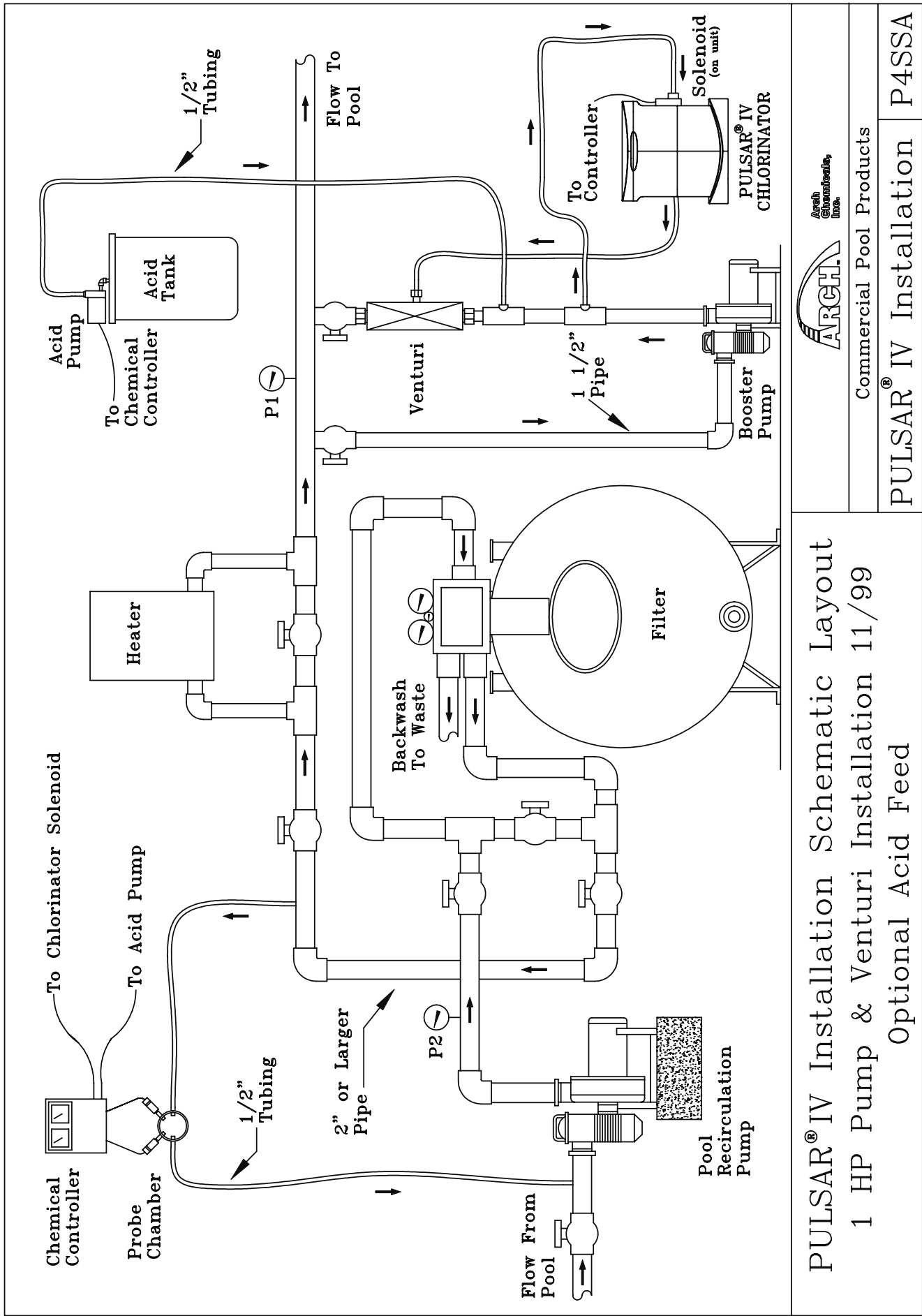


**PULSAR® III Installation Schematic Layout**  
 1 HP Pump & Venturi Installation 3-06-00  
 Standard Installation



Commercial Pool Products

PULSAR® III Installation P3SS



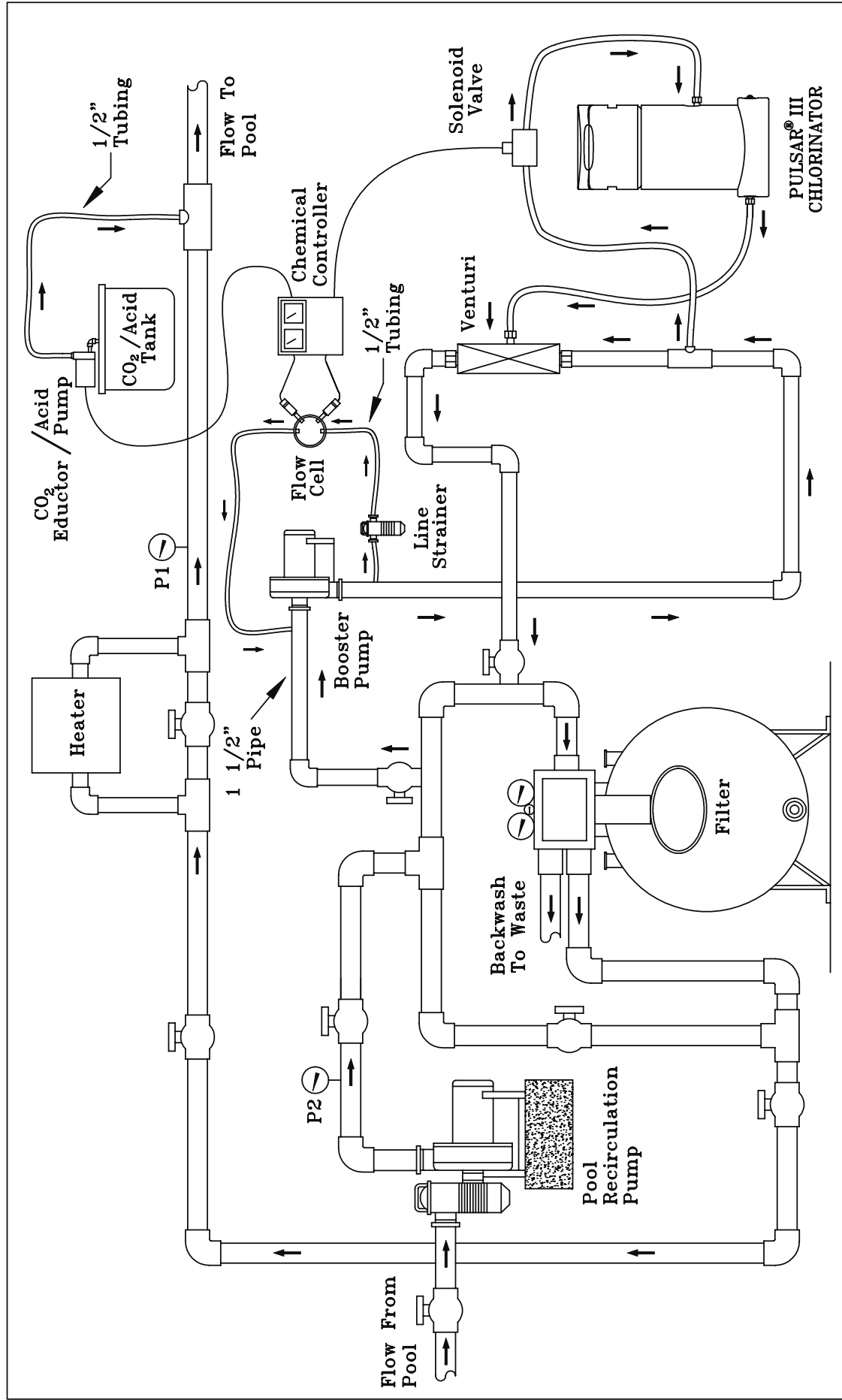
PULSAR® IV Installation Schematic Layout  
 1 HP Pump & Venturi Installation 11/99  
 Optional Acid Feed



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PULSAR® IV Installation P4SSA



PULSAR® III Installation Schematic Layout  
 3/4 HP Pump & Venturi Installation 7-20-01  
 Optional Pre-Filter Installation



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PULSAR® III Installation P3SS0

# Lonza

## Lonza Emergency Action Network (LEAN)

The Lonza Emergency Action Network ("LEAN") is Lonza's emergency action system. Call the LEAN system at 1-800-654-6911 in North America, and at (Country Code for the United States) 423-780-2970 elsewhere in the world. The LEAN system is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for assistance with spills, injuries and emergencies of any kind. It uses computers and other systems to make Lonza's environmental, technical transportation, toxicological and other expertise about its products readily available to anyone needing assistance. The LEAN system also includes emergency response teams capable of providing on-site support throughout North America.

**(800) 654-6911**

(From outside North America, call after the country code for the US, 423-780-2970)

Additionally, in the event of an emergency, CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) should be contacted. CHEMTREC is a national center established by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) in Washington, DC, to relay pertinent emergency information concerning specific chemicals on request.

CHEMTREC has a 24-hour toll-free telephone number (800) 424-9300, intended primarily for use by those who respond to chemical transportation emergencies. CHEMTREC may also be accessed through the CMA website at [www.cmahq.com](http://www.cmahq.com).

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) can be obtained by contacting (800)-511-MSDS.

