

ULVAC

Instruction Manual
for
Direct-Drive Oil Sealed Rotary Vacuum Pump

Model
GLD-040

Before using the product, be sure to read this manual.
Keep this manual in a place where it can be referred to at any time and look after it carefully.
The contents of this instruction manual are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements in performance and the functions of the product.

ULVAC KIKO,Inc.

Declaration of Conformity

We

Company: ULVAC KIKO, Inc.

Address: 291 -7 Chausubaru Saito-city, Miyazaki (ZIP Cord: 881-0037) Japan

declare under our sole responsibility that the products:

Product Name: Oil Sealed Rotary Vacuum Pump

Model No.: GLD-040, GLD-136A, GLD-201A, GLD-202A, GLD-280A

GLD-136C, GLD-201B, GLD-202B, GLD-280B

to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents

EN 60034-1:2004 (IEC 60034-1:2004)	Rotating electrical machines
EN 1012-2:1996+A1	Compressors and vacuum pumps
	Safety requirements Part 2: Vacuum pumps
UL Std No. 1450 (3 rd Edition)*	Motor-Operated Air Compressors, Vacuum Pumps, and Painting Equipment
	*Single-phase pumps only

following the provisions of

2006/95/EC

Low Voltage Directive

2006/42/EC

Machinery Directive

Subject products are manufactured and tested according to appropriate quality control procedures.

Date: 21 June, 2010

Signature: 

Tadahiko Kataoka

Manager of Engineering Department

0. Introduction

0.1 Before using the vacuum pump

Thank you for purchasing our vacuum pump (hereinafter called “pump”). When you have received the pump, check that the delivered pump is as per your order and that it has not been damaged in transportation, etc.



Warning

In order to use the pump for as long as possible, read this instruction manual thoroughly before performing installation, operation, inspection and maintenance, and sufficiently understand the cautions for safety, the specifications and operation methods of the pump.



Note

No part of this instruction manual may be copied for use by a third party without our permission.

0.2 Safety symbols

In this instruction manual and on warning labels attached to the pump, the following symbols are used so that matters which must be strictly adhered to can be readily understood.

These symbols are divided as shown below.

Danger

When mishandled, there is an imminent danger of the operator suffering a fatal accident or serious injury.

Warning

When mishandled, there is a possibility of the operator suffering a fatal accident or serious injury.

Caution

When mishandled, there is a possibility of the operator suffering an injury (light or medium injury) or of damage occurring to property.

Note

When mishandled, there is a possibility of the pump being damaged or malfunctioning.



The Inlet pipe of the pump



The Outlet pipe of the pump

0.3 Cautions for safety

Danger

This pump is for dry air or the dry nitrogen suck only.

Warning

Never allow people other than repair engineers to disassemble or repair the pump. Failure to do so may result in ignition or malfunction, leading to injury or electric shock.

Warning

Connect the earth wire correctly. It is set up that a dedicated earth leakage breaker should be installed. If the earth wire is not connected, there is a possibility of electric shock occurring in the case of a malfunction or electrical leakage.

Warning

There is a risk of explosion. Never block the outlet or operate the pump with equipment mounted at the outlet side which blocks the passage of gas. Otherwise, the internal pump pressure increases causing the pump to explode, the oil level gauge to protrude or the motor to be overloaded. This pump is not resistant to pressure. The internal pump pressure is limited to 0.03 MPa (gauge pressure).

Warning

It gets an electric shock touching the motor energizing part. Please work after pulling out the power plug without fail when wires electricity is connected, it checks, and it transfers it.

Warning

Do not use the pump in an explosive atmosphere. Failure to do so will result in injury or fire.

Warning

When shipping from the factory, the motor is set for 100–120V class. Do not operate with 200–240V power supply voltage. In order to operate with 200–240V class, the changeover switch in the terminal box must be changed into 200–240V class as shown in fig.3.4 “Electric wiring.”

 **Caution**

Never touch the rotating section of the motor, shaft or coupling while the pump is in operation. Failure to do so will result in injury.

 **Caution**

Never place combustible materials around the motor or pump. There is a risk of fire.
Also, do not place objects which block ventilation around the motor. Abnormal heat generation may result in burns or fire.

 **Caution**

Do not touch the motor while the pump is in operation or when the pump is still hot immediately after it stops. Touching it will result in burns.

 **Caution**

Arrange wires correctly in accordance with the “Electrical Equipment Technical Standard” and “Wiring Regulations.” Incorrect wiring may result in fire.

 **Caution**

If the pump ceases operation or malfunctions, turn off the power switch immediately to prevent accidents, and ask the company from which you purchased the pump or the manufacturer for inspection and repair.

 **Note**

Do not operate the pump without adding pump oil. If it is operated in an oil-less condition, the pump will be damaged.

0.4 Acceptance and storage of the pump

0.4.1 Acceptance of the pump

Although the pump is delivered with great care, check the following after unpacking.

- ① The delivered pump is in accordance with your request.
- ② The specified accessories (enough pump oil to use the pump once; optional equipment) have been provided.
- ③ No parts have been damaged in transportation.
- ④ Neither screws nor nuts have become loose nor were lost in transportation.

If there are any problems, contact the company from which you purchased the pump or the sales department of the manufacturer.

0.4.2 Environmental conditions for storage, installation and operation

Since this pump is precisely engineered, ensure that the following conditions be satisfied during storage, installation and operation.

- ① Ambient temperature, relative humidity: 7°C ~ 40°C, 85% RH or less
- ② Height above sea level during storage and installation: 1,000 m or less
- ③ Minimum required distances from the wall, 100mm
- ④ Other conditions for storage and operation
 - a) Free from corrosive and explosive gases
 - b) No condensation
 - c) Dust-free environment
 - d) Indoors
 - e) Do not place pumps on top of each other or place a pump on its side.
 - f) Not subject to direct sunlight
 - g) Far from heat sources
 - h) When you keep it for a long period of time, put pump oil into a pump and seal a suction port with a cap.
 - i) Don't keep it, where moisture is attracted.

Caution

Since the pump weighs as much as 16 kg, do not lift or transport it by yourself. Doing so may cause an injury. Please wear safety shoes at the time of work. Perform such work by two people as shown in 3.1 "Installation."

Note

Do not subject the pump to shocks or place the pump on its side. Doing so may damage the pump.

Note

For indoors use only.

0.5 Protective device

The pump is equipped with a single-phase 100-120 V (50/60 Hz) and 200-240 V (50/60 Hz) motor.

This motor has a total of two overload protectors built in: one is of automatic reset type and the other of manual reset type.

The automatic reset type thermal protector is intended to protect the motor when the pump is locked. For details, refer to “4.6 Automatic Reset Type Thermal Protector.” The manual reset type thermal protector is intended to protect the auxiliary coil.

For details, refer to “4.7 Manual Reset Type Thermal Protector.”

End-user has to make provisions for the installation of the over current protection of the power circuit.

For the selection of an overload protector, refer to “3.4 Electric wiring.”

Caution

The automatic reset type thermal protector, one of the overload protectors in this motor, will automatically reset itself after it has functioned.

This motor houses an automatic returning thermal protector, which may be activated in case of trouble. The motor will restart automatically when the temperature goes down to $78 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

If the thermal protector is activated, pulled out the power plug immediately for safety reason.

Note

Use the pump only at the rated voltage. Use at other than the rated voltage will interfere with correct operation of the overload protector, and result in the motor burning out, or fire.

Contents

0.	Introduction	01
0.1	Before using the vacuum pump	01
0.2	Safety symbols	02
0.3	Cautions for safety	03
0.4	Acceptance and storage of the pump	05
0.4.1	Acceptance of the pump	05
0.4.2	Environmental conditions for storage, installation and operation	05
0.5	Protective device	06
1.	For Safe Operation	1
1.1	Hazards peculiar to the pump and safety measures	1
1.1.1	 Danger Disposal	1
1.1.2	 Warning Electric shock	1
1.1.3	 Warning Explosion	2
1.1.4	 Caution High temperature	2
1.2	Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	2
2.	Outline of the Pump	3
2.1	Specification	3
2.2	Dimensional drawing	4
3.	Installation	5
3.1	Installation	5
3.2	Lubrication	6
3.3	Vacuum piping	7
3.4	Electric wiring	8
3.5	Fluctuation in the power voltage and frequency	10
4.	Operation	11
4.1	Cautions for operation	11
4.2	Start of operation	12
4.3	Stopping the operation	12
4.4	Operation in cold climates	13
4.5	Backflow preventer	13
4.6	Automatic reset type Thermal protector	14
4.7	Manual reset type Thermal protector	14
4.8	Gas ballast valve	16
4.9	Installation of the oil mist trap (Option)	17
4.10	Restriction on operation when the oil mist trap is installed	17

5. Pump Performance	18
5.1 Ultimate pressure	18
5.2 Pumping speed	18
5.3 Power requirement	18
6. Maintenance, Inspection and Repair	20
6.1 Maintenance	20
6.2 Periodic inspection	20
6.3 Replacement of the pump oil	22
6.4 Replacement of the coupling spider	24
6.5 Trouble check list	25
7. Disposal	27
8. Main Components Replaced during Overhaul	28
8.1 Main replaceable parts list	28
8.2 Disassembly drawing	29

Warranty

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

Pump Usage Check Sheet (Use this sheet for requesting an overhaul.)

Sales and Service Centers

Figures and Tables

Fig. 1	Dimensional drawing of GLD-040 oil sealed rotary vacuum pump	4
Fig. 2	Transportation method of the oil sealed rotary vacuum pump	5
Fig. 3	Lubrication of the oil sealed rotary vacuum pump	6
Fig. 4	Basic piping diagram to the vacuum chamber	7
Fig. 5	Electric wiring diagram	9
Fig. 6	Method of wiring for power supply switch	9
Fig. 7	Changeover switch in the terminal box	9
Fig. 8	Change region of the voltage and frequency	10
FIG. 9	Interior of Terminal Box, GLD-040	15
FIG. 10	Manual Reset Type Thermal Protector	15
Fig. 11	Pumping speed curve	19
Fig. 12	Replacement of the coupling spider	24
Fig. 13	Disassembly drawing of GLD-040 oil sealed rotary vacuum pump	29
Table 1	Specification	3
Table 2	Characteristics of the thermal protector	14
Table 3	Periodic inspection table	21
Table 4	Trouble check list	25
Table 5	Main replaceable parts list	28
Attached table: Material Safety Data Sheet for Vacuum Pump Oil R-2		

1. For Safe Operation

1.1 Hazards peculiar to the pump and safety measures

Before operating or inspecting the pump, read this section carefully to fully understand potential hazards and prevention methods.

The pump is not to be used with toxic or flammable gases.

1.1.1 Danger Disposal

Cause	Prevention method and measures
Injury due to touching toxic pump oil in the pump or harmful substances attached to the pump during inspection or disposal	⇒ ① Before overhauling and disposing of the pump, ask a waste disposal specialist to make it safe. ② Ask an authorized waste disposal specialist to carry out disposal.

1.1.2 Warning Electric shock

Cause	Prevention method and measures
The energized part of the motor was touched.	⇒ ① When connecting electric wires, always pulled out the power plug and be sure to connect the earth wire. ② When inspecting and transferring the pump, always pulled out the power plug. ③ Never insert hands, fingers, or thin objects through the motor opening.

Caution

Do not expose any part of the human body to vacuum.

1.1.3 Warning Explosion

Cause	Prevention method and measures
The pressure in the pump increased causing the pump to explode.	⇒ The maximum internal pump pressure is 0.03 MPa (gauge pressure). Measure the pressure at the outlet side and, if the pressure is 0.03 MPa or more (gauge pressure), remove objects which block the passage of gas from the outlet side. When an oil mist trap is adopted, replace or clean it so that it will not block the passage of gas.

1.1.4 Caution High temperature

Cause	Prevention method and measures
High temperatures caused burns.	⇒ ① The pump reaches a high temperature during operation. Pump main unit during non-load operation → 22 ~ 55°C Motor during non-load operation → 22 ~ 55°C Pump main unit during high-load operation → 32 ~ 65°C Motor during high-load operation → 32 ~ 65°C (High-load operation: Operation at a pressure of 1kPa ~ 13kPa) ② If you use the pump in a high ambient temperature and have a high gas throughput, the temperature of the pump-body may exceed 70°C and you must fit suitable guards to prevent contact with hot surfaces. ③ Since the surface temperature is hot, touching the surface accidentally may result in burns. Never touch the pump during operation. When carrying out inspection, wait for 10 minutes until the pump has cooled down completely after it stops.

1.2 Material safety data sheet (MSDS)

The attached “Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)” shows chemical materials which may be used or touched when operating the pump. Read the MSDS carefully in order to understand the harmful properties of these materials.

Contact us before using chemical materials (vacuum pump oil) other than those mentioned in this instruction manual.

Caution

MSDS is submitted as reference information to ensure safe handling of hazardous and harmful materials. Personnel handling the pump oil should be aware that proper measures must be taken depending on the conditions of use as their responsibility. Keep in mind that the MSDS itself is not a warranty for safety.

2. Outline of the Pump

2.1 Specification

This oil sealed rotary vacuum pump is a rotary vane pump (hereinafter called Gaede type pump) in which the pump is directly driven by the motor. Since the pump is small, light, and quite simply constructed, it is easily maintained and repaired.

Table 1 Specification

Model		Unit	GLD-040	
			50 Hz	60 Hz
Type			Rotary vane (2 vanes)	
Pumping speed		L/min	40	48
Ultimate pressure	G.V. close	Pa	6.7×10^{-2}	
	G.V. open		6.7	
Motor	Type		1-phase, 200W, 4 poles, fully-closed external fan	
	Voltage	V	100-120/ 200-240	100-120/ 200-240
Full-load current		A	4.20 (100 V)	3.60 (100 V)
			4.40 (110 V)	3.40 (110 V)
			4.60 (115 V)	3.40 (115 V)
			5.05 (120 V)	3.60 (120 V)
			2.10 (200 V)	1.80 (200 V)
			2.20 (220 V)	1.70 (220 V)
			2.30 (230 V)	1.70 (230 V)
			2.60 (240 V)	1.80 (240 V)
Revolution		r/min	1440 (100 V)	1740 (100 V)
			1450 (110 V)	1750 (110 V)
			1460 (115 V)	1750 (115 V)
			1460 (120 V)	1760 (120 V)
			1440 (200 V)	1740 (200 V)
			1450 (220 V)	1750 (220 V)
			1460 (230 V)	1750 (230 V)
			1460 (240 V)	1760 (240 V)
Oil	Standard oil		R-2	
	Oil amount	mL	550~800	
Weight		kg	16	
Ambient temperature range		°C	7 ~ 40 (If the oil temperature is 7°C or less, operation start-up may be difficult.)	
Installation features			Indoor	
Noise level		dB (A)	55 or less	
Inlet pipe diameter		-	KF-25 (NW-25)	
Max. size		mm	150(W)×427(L)×228.5(H)	
Leak rate		Pa·m ³ /sec	1×10^{-6}	

Note 1: The ultimate pressure values in the above table are indicated by a McLeod gauge. A Pirani gauge shows values approximately one magnitude higher than those shown by the McLeod gauge.

Note 2: Vacuum pump oils have different steam pressures, viscosities, and oil properties depending on the type. Always use the oil sealed rotary vacuum pump oil specified by us. The use of other oils will affect the pump's performance.

Specified oil: R-2

Note 3: "G.V." is an abbreviation for gas ballast valve.

Note 4: The motor voltage is switched between 100-120V and 200-240V by the changeover switch in the terminal box.

2.2 Dimensional drawing

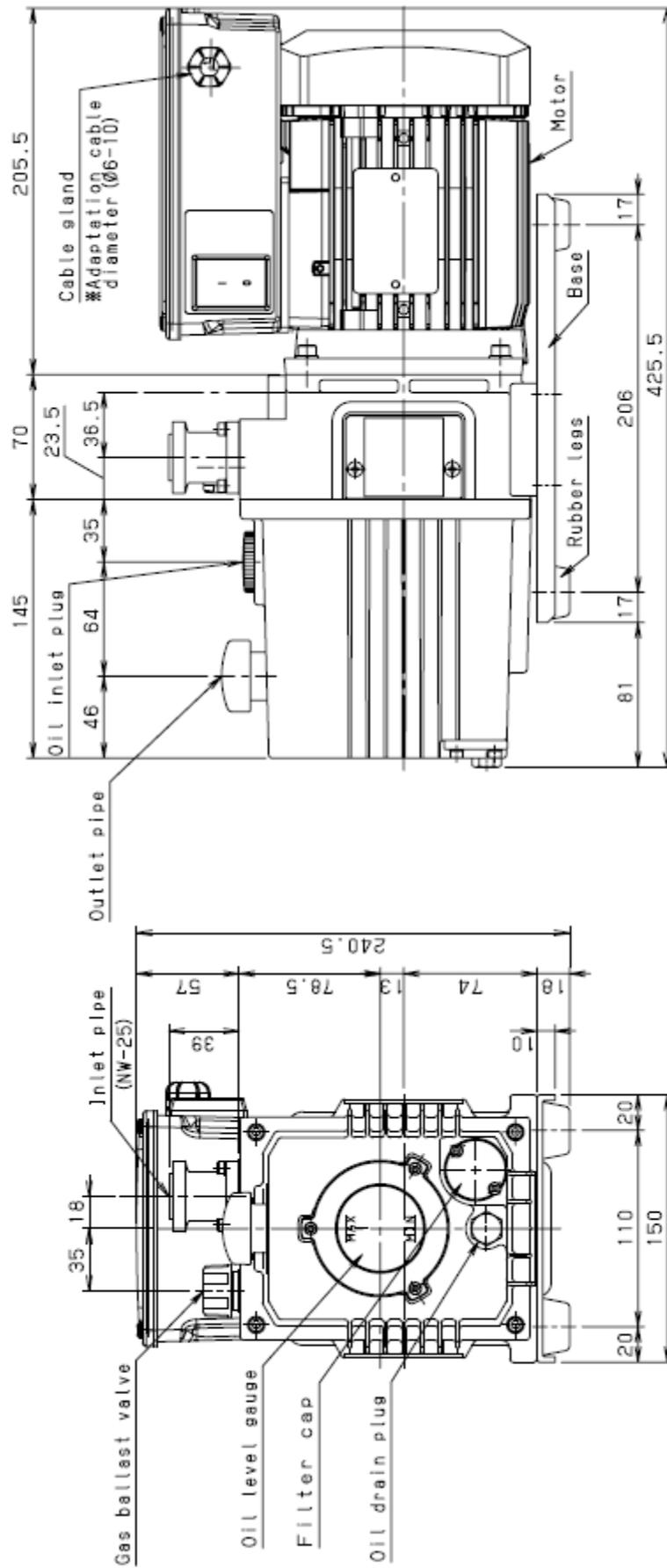


Fig. 1 Dimensional drawing of GLD-040 oil sealed rotary vacuum pump

3. Installation

3.1 Installation

The pump should be installed on a level surface in a location with minimal dust, dirt and humidity and be arranged with consideration given to ease of installation, removal, inspection and cleaning.

Particular attention should be paid to the ambient temperature when building the pump into equipment. Use a rubber vibration isolator to separate the pump from other equipment and to isolate the pump from the vibrations of other equipment. See “0.4.2 Environmental conditions for installation, storage and operation” for details.



Fig. 2 Transportation method of the oil sealed rotary vacuum pump

Caution

Since the pump weighs as much as 16 kg, do not lift or transport it by yourself. Doing so may cause an injury. Always carry out work with two people when transporting a pump, wear safety shoes as shown in Fig. 2.

Caution

Minimum required distances from the wall, 100mm.

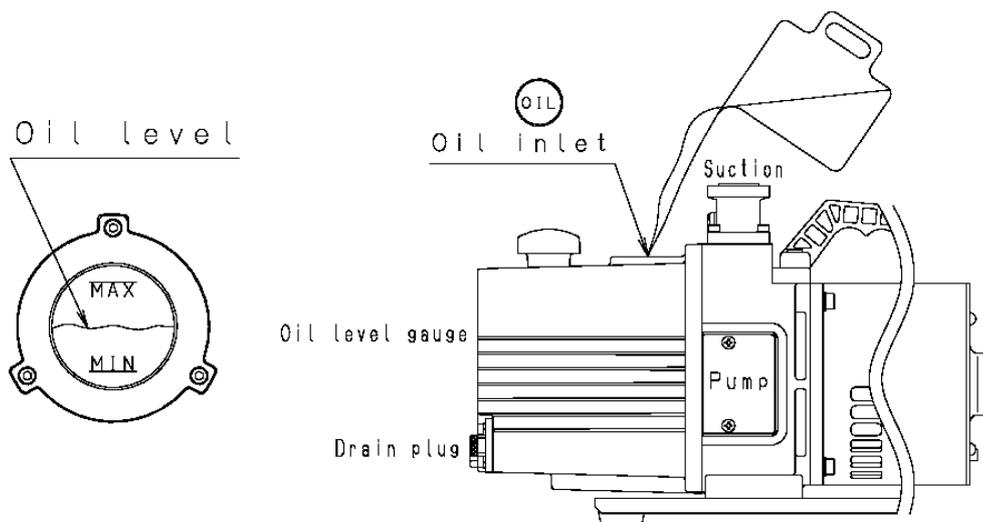
Note

If the pump is operated whilst it is tilted, placed on its side or upside-down, the pump will be damaged. Install the pump level with the inlet facing up as shown in Fig. 1.

3.2 Lubrication

Remove the oil inlet plug from the oil inlet port, and add the pump oil which has been delivered together with the pump or the pump oil specified by us (R-2) up to the range marked with the red line on the oil level gauge. When making the first lubrication, add oil near to the upper oil level limit shown on the oil level gauge. After lubrication, mount the oil inlet plug to the pump (see Fig. 3).

Always keep the oil level of the pump within the oil limit range shown on the oil level gauge during operation. If the amount of oil is incorrect, the performance of the pump will deteriorate resulting in the malfunctioning of the pump. When the amount of oil has reduced and the oil level has reached an area below the lower red line which shows the lower limit on the oil level gauge such that the level cannot be seen, the ultimate pressure increases and exhausting sound may not cease.



(1) Oil level shown on the oil level gauge

(2) Lubrication method

Fig. 3 Lubrication of the oil sealed rotary vacuum pump

⚠ Caution

- ① Wear protective equipment such as rubber gloves and safety goggles.
- ② Be sure to read the attached “Material Safety Data Sheet” before adding oil. If the oil accidentally comes into contact with your hands or enters your eyes, take proper measures in accordance with the section “First-aid treatment” shown in “Material Safety Data Sheet.”

⚠ Note

Use only oils specified by us. If other oils are used, the pump performance will deteriorate or its life will be shortened.

3.3 Vacuum piping

- (1) Before connecting the pipe to the pump, clean the inner walls of the vacuum chamber, piping and vacuum valve to completely eliminate moisture, fine particles, dust, dirt and rust.

⚠ Note

If fine particles, dust or dirt, etc are evacuated, the pump may malfunction. If moisture is evacuated, not only does the ultimate pressure increase but also the inside of the pump becomes rusty causing the pump to malfunction.

- (2) Mount vacuum valve (A) and leak valve (B) between the vacuum chamber and pump as shown in Fig. 4.

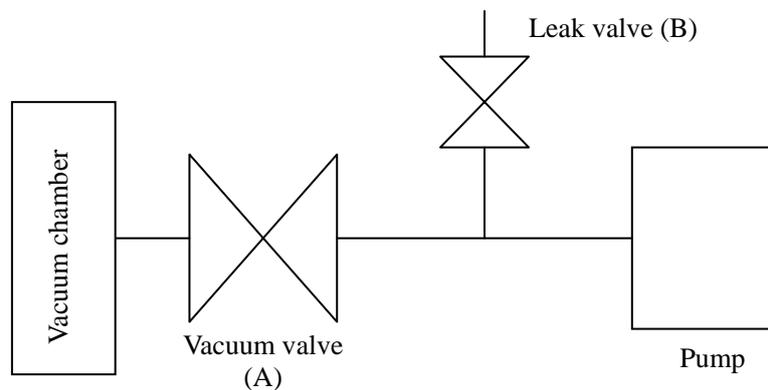


Fig. 4 Basic piping diagram to the vacuum chamber

- (3) Use a KF-25 (NW-25) flange for the connection to the inlet pipe.

⚠ Note

The wire mesh in the inlet pipe has been adopted to prevent foreign matter from entering the pump. Do not remove the wire mesh.

3.4 Electric wiring

- (1) The pump rotates in the clockwise direction as seen from the front of the pump (level gauge side).
- (2) When wiring, open the terminal box of the motor and connect the wires as shown in Fig. 5.
- (3) Please select the power supply cord with a suitable plug to the power-supply voltage, and connect wires by using pressure wear terminal (#250) with the insulation coating as shown in Fig 6.
- (4) Convert the voltage, 100-120V class or 200-240V class by pressing the intended voltage side of the changeover switch in the terminal box. When shipping from the factory, the motor is set for 100-120V class.(Fig 7.)
- (5) An overload protector (auto reset thermal protector) is incorporated.
- (6) End-user has to make provisions for the installation of the over current protection of the power circuit.
- (7) The screw of the earth terminal at the motor side is provided with an “earth mark” in the terminal box.

Warning

If the pump is directly (and permanently) connected to the host equipment then the end-user has to provide adequate disconnection device.

Note

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

In the event of an electrical short circuit, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock by providing an escape wire for the electric current. This pump is equipped with a cord having a grounding wire with an appropriate grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into an outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

If power code is not equipped (option) then appropriate grounding shall be provided upon installation.

Warning

Improper installation of the grounding plug is able to result in a risk of electric shock. When repair or replacement of the cord or plug is required, do not connect the grounding wire to either flat blade terminal. The wire with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the grounding wire.

Warning

When shipping from the factory, the motor is set for 100–120V class. Do not operate with 200–240V power supply voltage. In order to operate with 200–240V class, the changeover switch in the terminal box must be changed into 200–240V class as shown in fig. 7.

⚠ Note

Check with a qualified electrician or serviceman when the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or when in doubt as to whether the product is properly grounded. Do not modify the plug provided; if it does not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

⚠ Note

This pump must be connected to a grounded, metallic, permanent wiring system, or an equipment-grounding terminal or lead on the product.

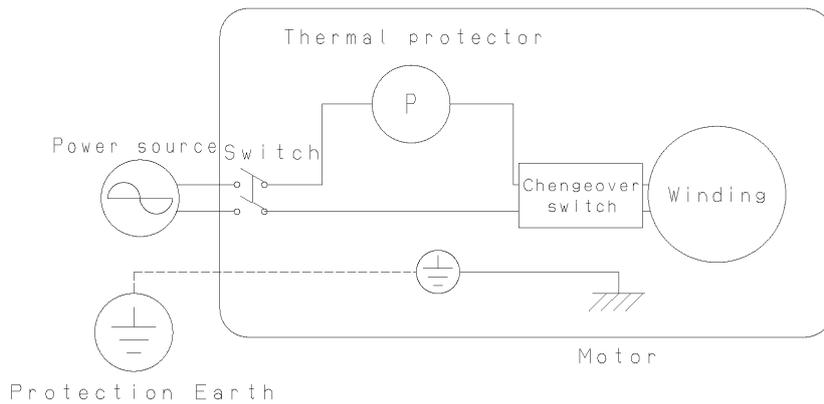


Fig. 5 Electric wiring diagram

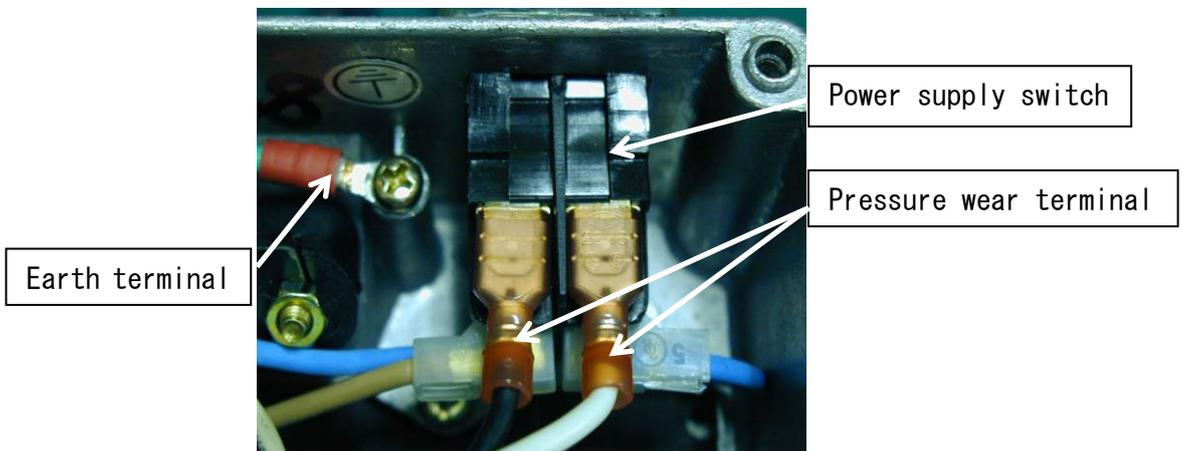
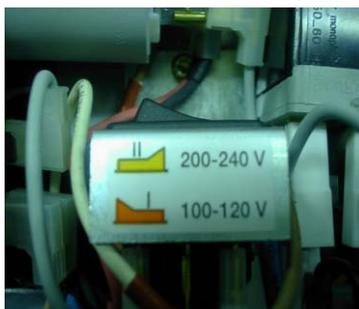


Fig. 6 Method of wiring for power supply switch



1-phase, 100-120V power source



1-phase, 200-240V power source

Fig. 7 Changeover switch in the terminal box

3.5 Fluctuations in the power voltage and frequency

Standard: Rotation electricity machine general rules

JIS C 4034-1:1999, JEC-2137-2000

To the voltage change and frequency change in Domain A, in main rated values, it operates continuously, and can be used practically convenient, and to the voltage change and frequency change in Domain B, it shall operate with main rated values and shall be used practically convenient.

However, operation with "it is convenient and safe is maintained on "practical use, it means not resulting in the grade which shortens a life remarkably, and the characteristic, a temperature rise, etc. do not apply correspondingly in the state of rating. Moreover, main rating shows rated torque (N·m).

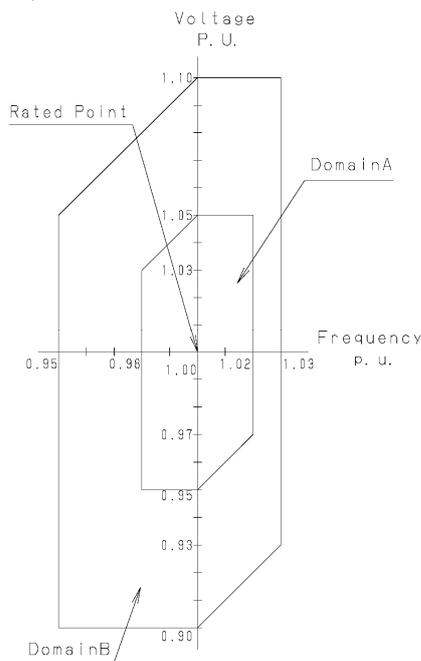


Fig. 8 Change region of the voltage and frequency

⚠ Warning

Before connecting wires, pulled out the power plug. Never perform wiring with the power supplied as an electric shock will occur. Connect the earth wire correctly. Failure to do so may result in electric shock if a failure or earth leakage occurs. Installation of a dedicated earth leakage breaker is also recommended.

⚠ Caution

Perform electric wiring correctly in accordance with the "Electric Equipment Technical Standard" and "Internal Wiring Regulation." Incorrect wiring will result in fire.

⚠ Caution

Install an overload protector suitable for the capacity of the motor. If an overload protector is not installed, or if an overload protector that is unsuitable for the motor capacity is installed, the motor will be damaged leading to fire.

4. Operation

4.1 Cautions for operation

Warning

There is a risk of explosion. Never block the outlet or operate the pump with equipment mounted at the outlet side which blocks the passage of gas. Otherwise, the pump internal pressure increases causing the pump to explode, the oil level gauge to protrude or the motor to be overloaded.

This pump is not resistant to pressure. The internal pump pressure is limited to 0.03 MPa (gauge pressure).

Note

- ① In the process of manufacturing semiconductors, pump oil may deteriorate over a very short period of time. It is recommended that the pump oil should be replaced within 10 days after starting use of the pump, and the replacement frequency of the pump oil should be decided based on the contamination level of the pump oil.
- ② If the pump evacuate a lot of moisture, replace the oil frequently. If the pump is used with gas which contains a lot of moisture, water absorption expands the vanes of the pump, the lubricity of the pump oil deteriorates and corrosion of the pump's components advance, causing the pump to malfunction.
- ③ If chemicals including acid has been evacuated, the pump may become rusty while it is not being operated (i.e. overnight), making operation impossible. If such chemicals are evacuated, replace the pump oil immediately.
- ④ Solvents which deteriorate the lubricity of the pump oil will cause scoring, etc. If such a solvent is evacuated, replace the oil.
- ⑤ If operation is performed continuously at a high evacuation pressure of 10 kPa or more, a large amount of pump oil is consumed, causing a shortage of oil and insufficient lubrication of the pump. If such a condition continues, components will rapidly wear and become scored. Avoid continuous operation at a high evacuation pressure as much as possible and, without fail, add pump oil.
- ⑥ Do not block the flow of air to the motor fan as the temperature of the motor and pump will increase.

4.2 Start of operation

To start operation, close leak valve (B), open vacuum valve (A) to the inlet port, and turn on the power switch. Then the pump starts to exhaust (see Fig. 4).

Caution

- ① The motor and pump become hot (temperature increase under non-load operation: 15°C, temperature increase under high-load operation: 25°C) during operation of the pump. There is a risk of burns. Never touch the motor or pump during operation.
- ② If operation is performed at high pressure, oil mist is generated at the exhaust side. Install an oil mist trap or connect a duct to discharge the oil mist outside the room. Or, install a ventilator.

Note

When the pump does not rotate correctly, take the following measures.

- a) Check the amount of oil, and adjust if necessary.
- b) In an environment where the ambient temperature is low, if the pump is left unused for a long time (three days or longer), the pump oil enters the cylinder. (This phenomena cannot be avoided even if the pump pressure is released to atmospheric pressure after last using the pump.) If the pump is restarted in this condition, an overload is applied to the pump and the overload protector may actuate. In such a case, turn the pump on and off several times in short intervals.

Note

The oil temperature in the pump increases to 40 ~ 60°C if operation continues for several hours. If the oil temperature exceeds this range, there is a possibility of the pump malfunctioning. Check the pump or contact us.

4.3 Stopping the operation

To stop operation, close vacuum valve (A), open leak valve (B) quickly, and turn the power switch off (see Fig. 4).

Please close a leak valve (B) and seal a suction side as much as possible, after making a suction side into atmospheric pressure.

Caution

The motor and pump become hot (temperature increase under non-load operation: 15°C, temperature increase under high-load operation: 25°C) during operation. There is a risk of burns. Never touch the motor or pump until they have cooled down completely after the pump is stopped.

4.4 Operation in cold climates

When using the pump in winter, in cold climates, or outdoors, it is sometimes difficult to start the pump. This is an overload phenomenon resulting from the increase in the viscosity of the pump oil. To start the pump in such conditions, warm up the pump oil, or turn the pump on and off several times in short intervals.

When the pump stops after rotating for a few seconds, open leak valve (B) and continuous operation may become possible. After the pump has warmed up, close leak valve (B) and return to ordinary operation.

4.5 Backflow preventer

A backflow preventer is incorporated into the pump to prevent the oil from flowing back while the pump is stopped.

The backflow preventer actuates in the case of an emergency including power failure. So, after the pump is stopped due to a power failure, follow the procedures mentioned in “4.3 Stopping the operation” to stop the operation.



Note

- ① To stop the pump, always close vacuum valve (A) and then open leak valve (B). If this procedure is neglected, the pump oil fills the cylinder, making restart difficult or causing damage to the pump. The pump oil also may flow back to the vacuum chamber side.
- ② If vacuum valve (A) is not closed, air may leak into the device side through the pump increasing the pressure.

4.6 Automatic reset type Thermal protector

Auto reset thermal protector is incorporated in the motor in order to interrupt the power circuit of the motor and prevent damage to the motor when an over current flows through the motor due to a stop in rotation or overload resulting from the pump malfunctioning during operation.

Table 2 Characteristics of the thermal protector

Operation temperature	120±5°C
Reset temperature	78±5°C

When the thermal protector has been actuated, turn off the switch and contact us.

The motor is very hot when the thermal protector has actuated. Never touch it with your hand.

When the cause of the malfunction has been eliminated, check that the motor has cooled down, and restart operation (see “6.5 Trouble check list”).

Caution

The pump's surface becomes hot (temperature increase under non-load operation: 15°C, temperature increase under high-load operation: 25°C). There is a risk of burns. Do not touch the motor or the main unit of the pump after the pump has stopped until it cools down completely.

4.7 Manual Reset Type Thermal Protector

A manual reset type thermal protector is built in this motor. Should voltage drop when starting up the pump, the motor will not make an acceleration torque as required. Consequently, it will induce a repetitive operation of opening/closing the contacts in the relay that cuts conductivity off the auxiliary coil (chattering). Before a heated main coil causes the automatic reset type thermal protector to operate, the relay will chatter, getting an overcurrent to continue flowing in the auxiliary coil. As a result, the auxiliary coil only will overheat, being eventually burnt out. In order to protect the auxiliary coil against a possible burnout due to the relay chattering, the manual reset type thermal protector is built in the terminal box. (Refer to Figures 9 and 10.)

The manual reset type thermal protector would operate to protect the auxiliary coil against a possible burnout due to relay chattering. Nevertheless, chattering may have caused the relay to fail, throwing it into an improper operation.

Should the manual reset type thermal protector be reset under such condition as referred to above, an electric current will continue flowing in the auxiliary coil when the motor is subsequently started up. This might lead to a burnout of the auxiliary coil.

Once the manual reset type thermal protector has operated, do not proceed to resetting but turn off the pump switch, first of all. Then, make contact with us and return the pump to us.

4.8 Gas ballast valve

The pump is equipped with a gas ballast valve in order to evacuate vapor and condensable gases such as solvent vapor.

Evacuated condensable gas that liquefies in the compression and pressurization processes of the pump is mixed with the pump oil and starts circulating through the pump together with the oil. In such a case, the same effect as when oil of a high steam pressure is used is produced, and the ultimate pressure of the pump increases. Moreover, the lubricity of oil deteriorates and the service life of the shaft seal is shortened.

If air or dry nitrogen enters through the gas ballast valve just before the compression and pressurization processes of the pump, condensable gas will not liquefy and will be exhausted together with air through the outlet valve. When the gas ballast valve is used, the “gas ballast effect” increases as the pump temperature becomes high. So, before evacuating condensable gas, perform operation for approximately 20 minutes with the gas ballast open, and after the pump temperature reaches approximately 55°C, open vacuum valve (A) and continue operation. If the temperature is low, a satisfactory “gas ballast effect” is not achieved.

If the gas ballast valve is left open when condensable gas is not evacuated, not only does the pump oil scatter and power is lost, but also the ultimate pressure increases. Furthermore, since the gas ballast valve’s capacity to process condensable gas is limited, condensable gas remains in the pump oil when a lot of condensable gas is exhausted or when condensable gas (air and gas containing small amounts of moisture and other vapor which make the oil dirty) is exhausted without opening the gas ballast valve. In such a case, perform non-load operation with vacuum valve (A) closed and the gas ballast valve open. Then the oil temperature increases and the pump oil is purified due to the effect of the gas ballast valve. Continue non-load operation with the gas ballast valve closed until the specified pressure is reached. If the pump oil is not cleaned even a long time, replace the pump oil.

Caution

The vacuum pump becomes hot (temperature increase under non-load operation: 15 °C, temperature increase under high-load operation: 25 °C) during operation. Do not touch any section other than the valve while the gas ballast valve is in operation.

When starting operation, be sure to close the gas ballast valve.

Note

If the gas ballast valve is left open without condensable gas being exhausted, the pump oil scatters, power is lost, or the ultimate pressure increases. Close the gas ballast valve when condensable gas is not exhausted.

4.9 Installation of the oil mist trap (Option)

An oil mist trap can be installed in order to remove oil mist from the pump. As such an oil mist trap, models OMS-050 and OMT-050A are available. Remove the standard outlet pipe from the outlet port of the pump and install an oil mist trap instead. The oil mist trap not only prevents oil mist generation but also reduces exhaust noise by half.

For details, refer to the instruction manual for the oil mist trap.

4.10 Restriction on operation when the oil mist trap is installed

When using the oil mist trap, there are some restrictions on operation. When the filter is clogged, replace it.

The internal pump pressure is limited to 0.03 MPa (gauge pressure). When the pressure measured at the outlet side has reached 0.03 MPa (gauge pressure), replace the oil mist trap filter.



Warning

Be sure to observe the restrictions on operation when the oil mist trap is installed. There is a risk of explosion. When the filter is clogged, replace it.

5. Pump Performance

5.1 Ultimate pressure

The term “ultimate pressure” as employed in the catalogue and in this manual is defined as “the minimum pressure obtained by the pump without the introduction of gas from the pump inlet (i.e. the non-load condition).” For this pump, measurement is performed using the specified pump oil with only a Pirani vacuum gauge installed at the pump inlet port.

Note that the Pirani gauge shows values approximately five to ten times higher than those shown by the McLeod gauge. This is because condensable gas components (mainly moisture) included in the measured air are removed when the McLeod gauge is used.

Also, the actual ultimate pressure of the vacuum device becomes higher than that noted in the catalogue for the following reasons.

- ① The vacuum gauge is installed at a distance from the pump, and the steam and a variety of gases are generated by water droplets and rust on the inside walls of the pump and piping.
- ② Gasifying of volatile components which have dissolved in the pump oil. (Deterioration of pump oil)
- ③ Existence of a gas supply source including vacuum leakage in the vacuum path.

5.2 Pumping speed

The pumping speed of the pump depends on the type and pressure of the gas to be evacuated. The pumping speed usually reaches the maximum at a high pressure range, and it gradually decreases as the pressure reduces.

The nominal pumping speed of this pump is the maximum pumping speed when dry air is evacuated. Fig. 11 shows the relationship between the evacuation pressure and pumping speed.

5.3 Power requirement

The power required to operate the pump is the total of the power required to overcome the rotational resistance of the pump (mechanical work) and the power required to compress the air (compression work), and reaches a maximum at an inlet evacuation pressure of around 2.7×10^4 to 4×10^4 Pa. If the inlet evacuation pressure has reduced to 13.3 Pa or less, the compression work is considerably reduced and more power is consumed in mechanical work.

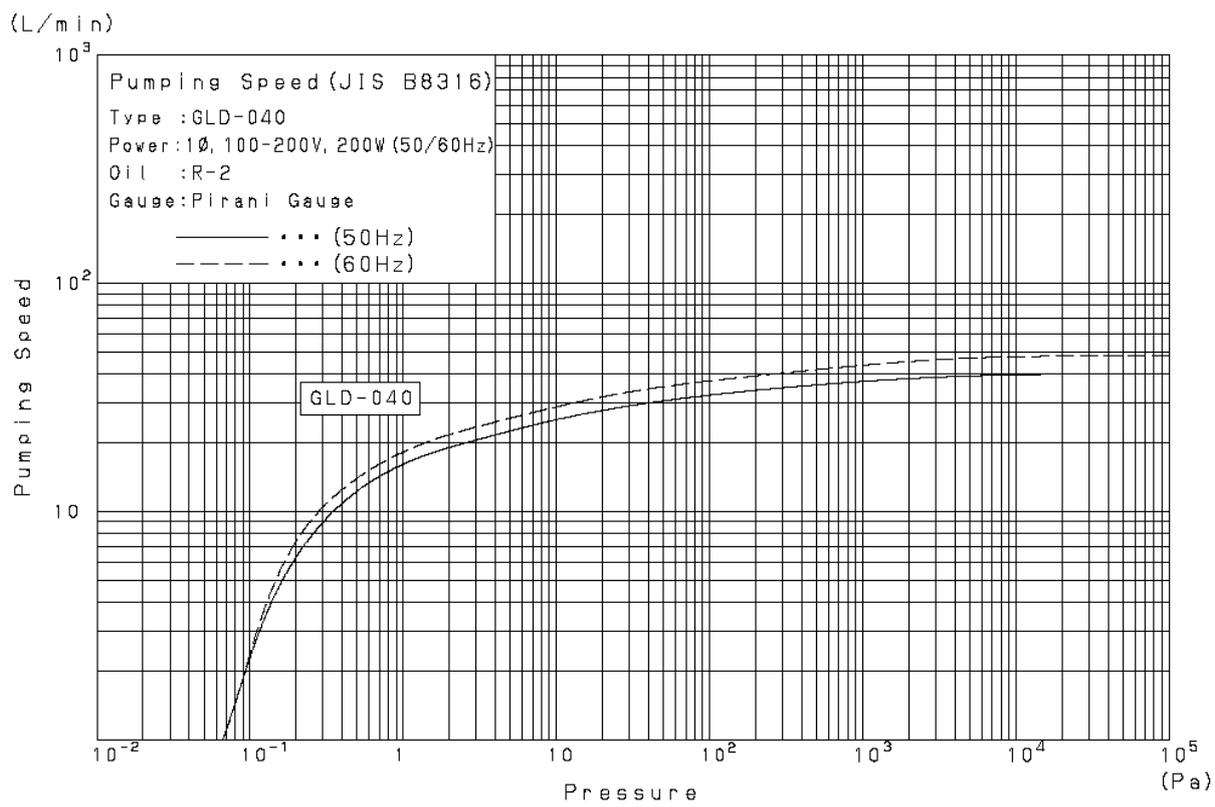


Fig. 11 Pumping speed curve

6. Maintenance, Inspection and Repair

6.1 Maintenance

Check the following during operation at least once every three days.

- (1) Amount of pump oil (To be within the range shown with red lines on the oil level gauge)
- (2) Discoloration of the pump oil
- (3) Abnormal sound
- (4) Problem with the motor current value
- (5) Oil leak from the oil seal

If there is any problem, take proper measures in accordance with “6.5 Trouble check list.”

6.2 Periodic inspection

The items to be checked should be changed as necessary depending on the environment where the pump is used. However, always check the following in order to prevent a malfunction and to lengthen the service life of the pump.

Caution

- ① Pulled out the power plug or turn off the disconnecting device before starting inspection and do not turn it on while inspection is in progress. Doing so will result in injury.
- ② The pump is very hot immediately after it is stopped. Wait for 10 minutes until the pump has cooled down completely and then start inspection. There is a risk of burns.

1) Periodic replacement of the pump oil

The pump oil deteriorates with operation. Check the viscosity and level of contamination of the pump oil with the oil level gauge, and replace the pump oil in good time. If the pump oil is replaced periodically, the deterioration of the pump oil is minimized and the service life of the pump is lengthened.

If operation is continued with a lot of moisture mixed with the pump oil, the ultimate pressure will not reach the standard value, the movement at the section where the mechanical friction is generated becomes slow, and the pump finally becomes damaged. Replace the pump oil in accordance with “6.3 Replacement of the pump oil.”

Table 3 Periodic inspection table

Frequency	Item	Details	Measures
Once/3 days	Oil	Amount	Refill the oil.
		Color (Reddish brown, dark blown, and cloudy white are not good.)	Replace the oil.
	Sound	Abnormal sound	Check nuts and bolts for looseness. If not clear, contact us.
	Vibration	Abnormal vibration	
	Current value	Difference from the rated value	Check the cause of an overload. If not clear, contact us.
Once/week	Surface temperature	Surface temperature (The temperature higher than the room temperature by 25°C or more is abnormal.)	Check the cause of an overload. If not clear, contact us.
	Oil leakage	Oil leakage from the shaft seal section and plugs.	Replace seals, or contact us.
Once/3,000 operation hours or once/6 months	Evacuation wire mesh	Clogged with dust	Clean the wire mesh.
	Oil	Even if no problem is recognized, be sure to replace the oil.	Replace the oil.
Once/year	Spider	Damage or fracture	Replace the spider.

2) Inspection of the amount of pump oil

Refill the pump oil so that the pump oil level is kept within the range of the red lines showing the upper and lower limits on the oil level gauge during operation.

3) Inspection of oil leakage

When oil leaks from the shaft seal section or drain plug seal section, repair is required. Our specified O-rings and seals are always available from the service departments shown at the back of this manual. When necessary, contact them.

4) Inspection of evacuation wire mesh

If the wire mesh is clogged with dust included in the evacuated gas, the pump's efficiency may deteriorate.

5) Inspection of abnormal sounds and vibration

Check the nuts and bolts for looseness.

6) Inspection of the coupling spider

Check the spider of the coupling which connects the main pump unit and motor of the pump for damage. If cracks or fractures are found on the spider, replace it in accordance with “6.4 Replacement of the coupling spider.”

7) Inspection of the oil mist trap

When using the oil mist trap in replacement of the standard outlet pipe, pay attention to the clogging of the filter in the oil mist trap. If the clogging advances, evacuated gas cannot be exhausted any longer, which causes the oil gauge to protrude and oil leakage from the shaft seal section or drain plug seal section. The maximum internal pump pressure is 0.03 MPa (gauge pressure).

When the pump is operated continuously for a long time or when the pump is extremely contaminated with evacuated gas, overhaul is required. Contact the nearest sales or service department among those listed at the back of this manual.

 **Danger**

When requesting the manufacturer's service department to overhaul the pump, always write the type of the vacuumed gas on the “Pump Usage Check Sheet” attached at the back of this manual and submit it. Note that if toxic gases are exhausted, both the pump itself and pump oil will become contaminated. Please be sufficiently aware that use with some gases will preclude overhaul.

6.3 Replacement of the pump oil

The pressure of the vacuum device may increase due to the deterioration of the pump oil. In such a case, close the inlet port of the pump and check that the specified ultimate pressure has been reached. If not, replace the pump oil. If substances having a high vapor pressure (such as moisture or solvents) are mixed with the pump oil, or if sludge is accumulated at the bottom of the pump, the ultimate pressure cannot be reached with only one replacement and the pump oil must be replaced several times. The deterioration of the pump oil is caused not only by the contamination due to evacuated gas but also by the changes in the properties of the pump oil itself (depending on the operation time). Periodic replacement in accordance with Table 3 showing an oil replacement guide is recommended.

 **Danger**

Keep in mind that if the pump was used in accordance with its exhausting toxic gas, both the pump unit and pump oil might become contaminated.

 **Caution**

- ① Wear protective equipment such as rubber gloves and safety goggles.
- ② Be sure to read the attached “Material Data Sheet” before adding oil. If the oil accidentally comes into contact with your hands or enters your eyes, take proper measures in accordance with the section “First-aid treatment” shown in “Material Safety Data Sheet.”

 **Note**

Use only oils specified by us. If other oils are used, the pump performance will deteriorate or its life will shorten.

< Pump oil replacement procedure >

- (1) Release the pump inlet pipe to the atmosphere and operate the pump for five seconds. The oil remaining in the pump is discharged efficiently.
- (2) Remove the outlet pipe and drain plug to discharge the pump oil.
- (3) Mount the drain plug, and add the required amount of the new specified pump oil through the oil inlet port (see Fig. 3).
- (4) If the pump oil is contaminated extremely, add new pump oil and perform operation for a while (several minutes) to clean the pump. Repeat this a few times.
- (5) After replacing with the new pump oil, operate the pump and when the pump has become warm, check the ultimate pressure.
- (6) If the pump oil is so dirty that oil sludge accumulates at the bottom of the pump, the specified ultimate pressure even after the pump oil is replaced. In such a case, overhaul the pump.

6.4 Replacement of the coupling spider

A rubber spider is used at the section connecting the pump main unit and the motor. It is recommended that this spider be periodically inspected once a year or so. If the corner is chipped or cracked, replace it. If the pump is started and stopped hundreds of times a day, increase the inspection frequency.

To take out the spider, remove the four bolts which fix the motor to the pump main unit, and remove the motor. Then the coupling can be removed and the spider taken out. After inspecting the spider, mount the spider to either of the two coupling, and adjust the position so that both claws of the couplings are engaged with each other as shown in Fig. 12.

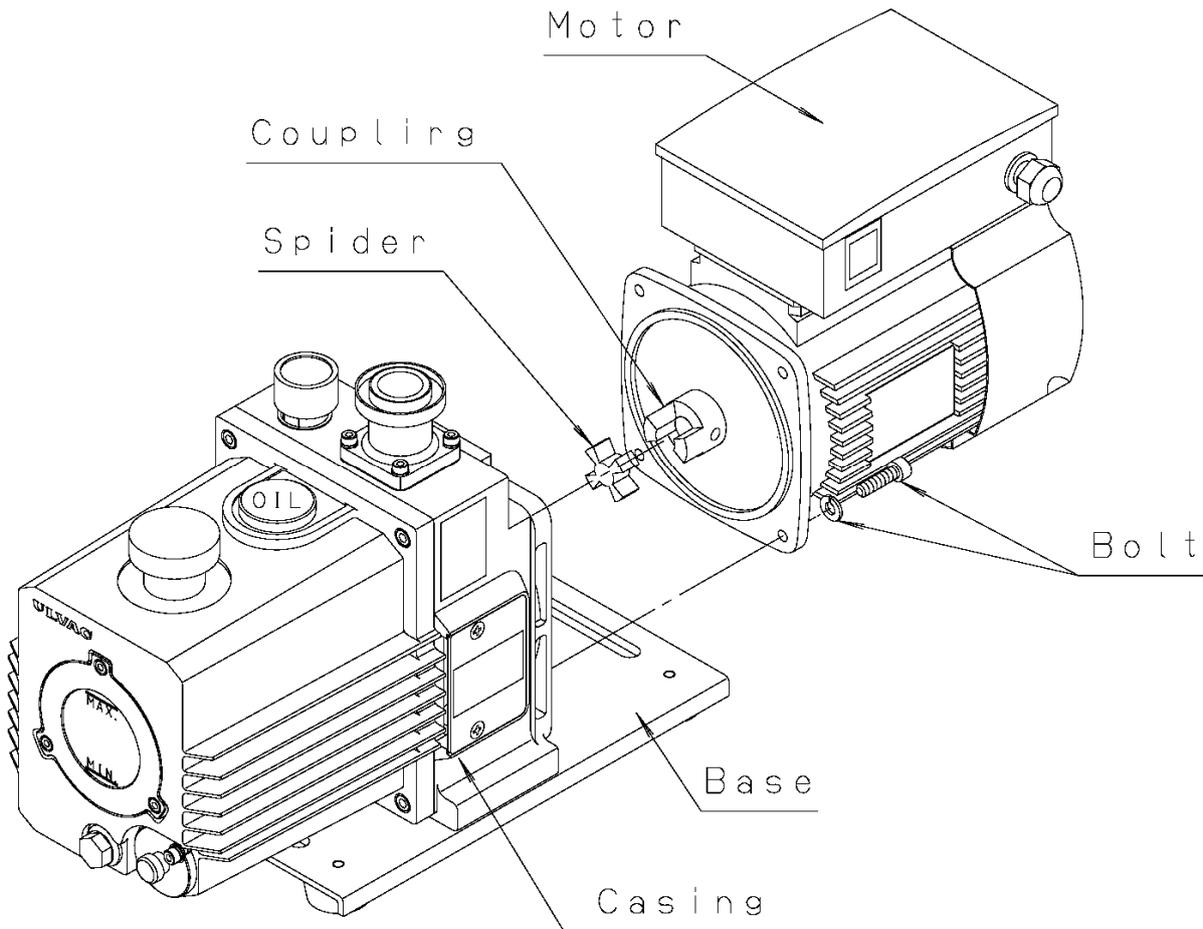


Fig. 12. Replacement of the coupling spider

Connect the concave section (female) of the pump unit with the convex section (male) of the motor, push the motor into the pump so that both connecting surfaces come completely into contact with each other, and fix the motor with bolts.

6.5 Trouble check list

Table 4 Trouble check list

Problem	Cause	Measures	Reference
The pump does not rotate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① The pump is not connected to the power supply. ② The power switch is not turned on. ③ Problem with power supply voltage ④ The Automatic reset type thermal protector is in operation. ⑤ The manual reset type thermal protector is in operation. ⑥ The motor malfunctions. ⑦ Low ambient temperature has increased the oil viscosity. ⑧ The entrance of foreign matter into the pump caused the rotor to burn out. ⑨ Moisture or solvents were sucked in, forming rust inside the pump. ⑩ Reaction product accumulated in the pump when the pump stops after exhausting reactive gas. ⑪ Water absorption expands the vanes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Connect the pump to the power supply. ② Turn on the power switch. ③ Set the power supply voltage to within $\pm 10\%$ of the rated voltage. ④ Wait till the temperature goes down to $78 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. ⑤ Do not reset the manual reset type thermal protector but promptly turn off the pump switch. And return the pump. ⑥ Replace the motor. ⑦ Increase the ambient temperature to 7°C or more. ⑧ Overhaul (replace the cylinder and rotor). ⑨ Overhaul (replace the cylinder and rotor). ⑩ Overhaul (clean the pump inside and remove reaction products). ⑪ Overhaul (replace the vanes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4 4.2 3.5 4.6 4.7 4.4 6.2 6.2
The pump's rotation is unstable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Problem with power supply voltage ② Defective wiring to the pump ③ Low ambient temperature has increased the oil viscosity. ④ The manual reset type thermal protector is in operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Set the power supply voltage to within $\pm 10\%$ of the rated voltage. ② Perform wiring to the pump again. ③ Increase the ambient temperature to 7°C or more. ④ Do not reset the manual reset type thermal protector but promptly turn off the pump switch. And return the pump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.5 3.4 4.4 4.7
The pressure does not decrease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① The pump is too small for the volume of the vacuum chamber. ② The pressure measurement method is not correct. ③ The vacuum gauge is not suitable. ④ The pipe connected to the inlet port is small, or the piping distance is long. ⑤ The wire mesh at the inlet port is clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Select another pump. ② Measure the pressure correctly. ③ Measure with a calibrated vacuum gauge suitable for the pressure range. ④ Use pipes having a diameter larger than the inlet port diameter, or reduce the distance from the vacuum chamber. ⑤ Remove the piping from the upper section of the inlet port, and clean the wire mesh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.2 5.1 5.1 6.2

Problem	Cause	Measures	Reference
The pressure does not decrease.	⑥ The specified amount of oil has not been added.	⑥ Add the specified amount of oil.	3.2
	⑦ The oil has deteriorated.	⑦ Replace the oil.	6.3
	⑧ Leakage occurs from the pipe connected to the pump.	⑧ Locate the leakage with a leakage detector and stop the leakage.	6.3
	⑨ Our specified oil is not being used.	⑨ Overhaul the pump and replace with oil specified by us	6.2
Abnormal sound is generated.	⑩ Oil does not circulate, or the oil hole of the cover is clogged.	⑩ Overhaul and clean the oil hole.	6.2
	① Problem with power supply voltage	① Set the power supply voltage to within $\pm 10\%$ of the rated voltage.	3.5
	② The motor malfunctions.	② Replace the motor.	
	③ Foreign matter has entered the pump.	③ Eliminate the foreign matter and overhaul the pump.	
	④ The specified amount of oil has not been added.	④ Add the specified amount of oil.	3.2
	⑤ The coupling spider malfunctions.	⑤ Replace the coupling spider.	6.4
	⑥ Oil does not circulate, or the oil hole of the cover is clogged.	⑥ Overhaul and clean the oil hole.	6.2
Pump surfaces are extremely hot (50 °C or more higher than the room temperature)	⑦ Components inside the pump have burnt out.	⑦ Overhaul (replace the damaged components).	
	① Continuous operation at high evacuation pressure	① If continuous operation is performed at a high evacuation pressure, the pump surface temperature reaches 80°C. However, this is not a serious problem.	
	② The specified amount of oil has not been added. (If the oil amount is not sufficient, the cooling effect of the pump will be reduced.)	② Add the specified amount of oil.	3.2
	③ The temperature of the evacuated gas is high.	③ Mount cooling equipment such as a gas cooler at the inlet side.	
A lot of oil splashes out from the outlet port.	④ Oil does not circulate, or the oil hole of the cover is clogged.	④ Overhaul and clean the oil hole.	6.2
	① The pump is been filled in excess of the specified amount.	① Discharge the oil until it reduces to the specified amount.	3.2
The oil leaks outside the pump.	② Continuous operation is performed at a high evacuation pressure.	② Install an oil mist trap at the outlet side.	4.8
	① Deterioration of the O-ring and the oil seal of the case and cover	① Check and replace the O-ring and oil seal.	6.2

7. Disposal

Follow state law and local government regulations for disposal of the pump.



Caution

- ① In case a harmful toxic gas has been exhausted by accident, ask a specialist for waste disposal. Not only the pump itself but also the pump oil become toxic.
- ② For the disposal of pump oil, follow the instructions given under “Cautions for disposal” in “Material Safety Data Sheet.”

8. Main Components Replaced during Overhaul

8.1 Main replaceable parts list

Table 5 Main replaceable parts list

Location	No.	Product name	Standard size	Material	Q'ty
Coupling	1	Spider	AL-050	NBR	1
Oil seal housing	2	Oil seal	HTC11-25-7	NBR	1
	3	O-ring	S-29	NBR	1
Casing	4	O-ring	S-5	NBR	1
	5	O-ring	S-12	NBR	1
	6	O-ring	JIS B 2401 P-24	NBR	1
	7	O-ring	JIS B 2401 V-150	NBR	1
Suction port	8	Inlet filter	$\phi 2.2 \times t1.0$	SUS	1
	9	O-ring	JIS B 8365 N-28	NBR	1
Gas ballast valve	10	O-ring	JIS B 2401 P-12	NBR	1
1 st Cylinder	11	Oil seal	SC12-25-7	FKM	1
	12	O-ring	S-3	NBR	1
	13	O-ring	S-55	NBR	1
	14	Outlet valve	$\phi 11 \times \phi 6.2 \times t6$	FPM	1
	15	Outlet valve spring	$\phi 7 \times 15$	SUS	1
1 st Rotor	16	Vane spring	$\phi 2.7 \times 27$	SUS	2
	17	1st vane	$40 \times 13 \times t4$	C	2
	18	Vane Pine	KP-2570-01-008 R1	SS400	2
2 st Cylinder	19	Oil seal	VC12-22-4	NBR	1
	20	O-ring	S-3	NBR	1
	21	O-ring	S-46	NBR	1
	22	Outlet valve	$\phi 11 \times \phi 6.2 \times t6$	FPM	1
	23	Outlet valve spring	$\phi 7 \times 15$	SUS	1
2 st Rotor	24	Vane spring	$\phi 2.7 \times 27$	SUS	1
	25	2st vane	$13 \times 11 \times t4$	C	2
	26	Vane pin	KP-2570-01-008 R1	SS400	1
Side cover	27	Oil seal	VC10-20-4	NBR	1
	28	O-ring	S-12	NBR	1
	29	Check valve	$\phi 4 \times \phi 8 \times 5$	FPM	2
	30	Check valve spring	$\phi 5 \times 9$	SUS	2
Front cover	31	O-ring	JIS B 2401 P-10	NBR	1
	32	O-ring	S-20	NBR	1
	33	O-ring	JIS B 2401 G-55	NBR	1
	34	Oil level gauge	$\phi 64 \times t6$	Glass	1
	35	Level gauge gasket	$\phi 64 \times \phi 50 \times t1$	-	1

Note 1: Screws are all metric screws conforming to the ISO standard.

Note 2: For the relationship between components, see the assembly drawing.

8.2 Disassembly drawing

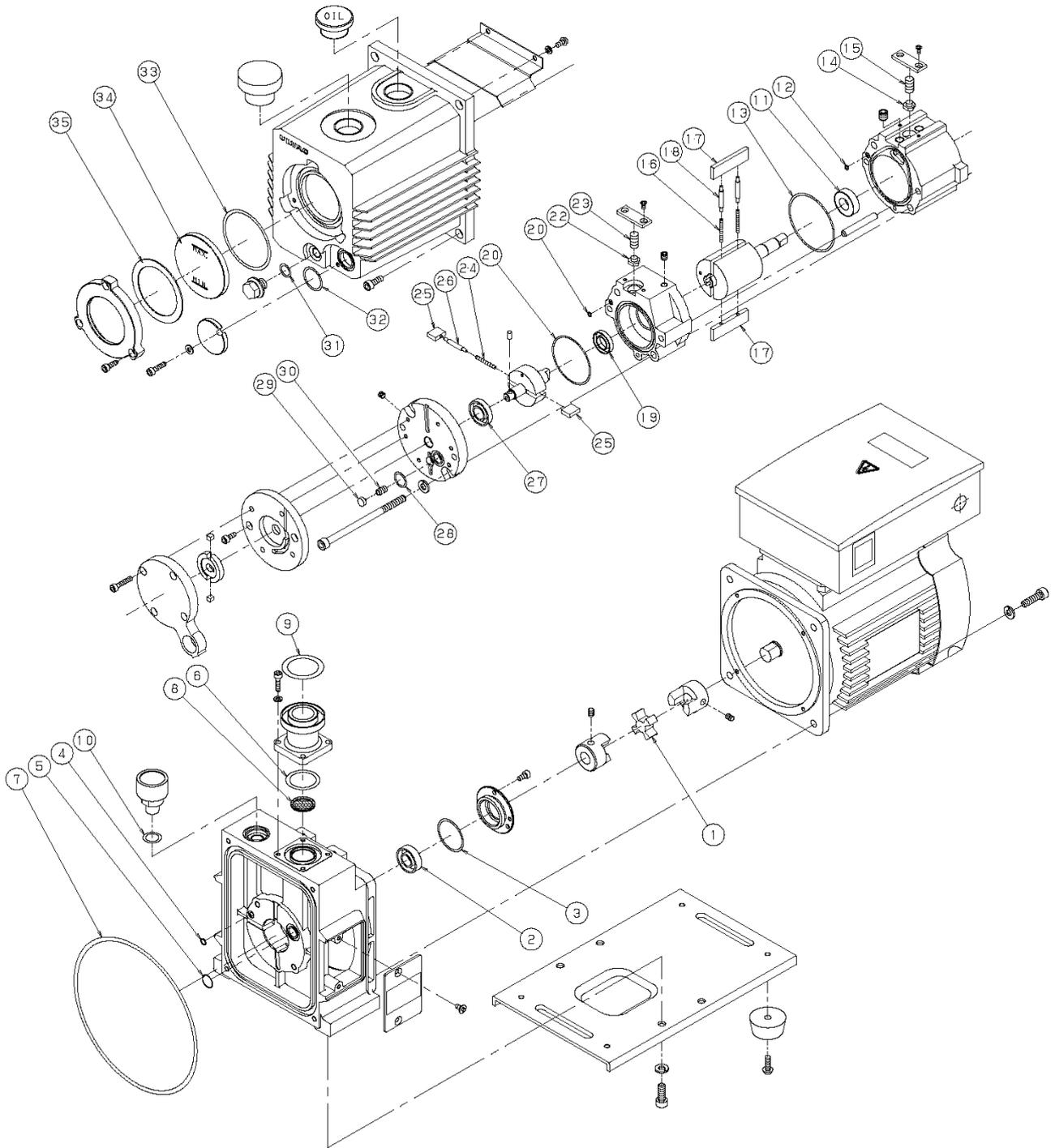


Fig. 13. Disassembly drawing of GLD-040 oil sealed rotary vacuum pump

Warranty

- (1) The warranty period of this pump is one year from shipment.
- (2) If a failure occurs under normal service conditions within the warranty period, the pump will be repaired free of charge. The normal service conditions are as follows.
 - a) Operating ambient temperature and humidity: 0 to 40°C, 85% RH or lower
 - b) Operation according to the operation manual
- (3) Even within the warranty period, repair will be charged in any of the following cases:
 - a) Failure caused by act of providence or fire
 - b) Failure caused by special ambient atmosphere such as salt damage, flammable gases, corrosive gases, radiation or environmental pollution
 - c) Failure caused by any service conditions that differ from the conditions specified in the operation manual (specifications, maintenance and inspection)
 - d) Failure caused by modification or repair by anyone other than ourselves or our designated service companies
 - e) Replacement of consumable supplies
 - f) Failure determined by our engineer to have been caused by unsuitable service conditions for this vacuum pump
 - g) Operation of the pump with other than the rated power supply
 - h) Extraordinary increase of internal pressure due to closed exhaust port or other reason
 - i) Breakage of the pump by being dropped, or any reason

Warranty herein means warranty for a single pump. Please note that consequent damage induced by failure of the pump is not covered.

Also, the scope of our responsibility of warranty in respect of repair is limited to repair or replacement of the parts.

(Attached paper) Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

The chemical material, which is applied or possible to contact when operating this pump are described. Read this manual carefully to understand characteristics of the chemical material (vacuum pump oil) which is described on MSDS sheet. When applying other vacuum pump oils besides the description in this manual, contact your local ULVAC KIKO, Inc. Sales and Service Center.

CAUTION

MSDS presents the reference information of hazardous chemical material to keep safety precautions. When handling the pump oil, it is necessary to take proper and practical treatments which are adapted handling the oil. After understanding the above mention, these treatments must be done. Therefore, MSDS is a not safety warranty.

Attached Table Material Safety Data Sheet Vacuum Pump Oil R-2

Section	Hazardous Ingredients/ Identity Information
Hazardous Components	
All components are included on the U.S.TSCA Inventory, and have MITI and MOL numbers in Japan.	

Section	TYPICAL PHYSICAL DATA		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Light yellow paste with characteristic odor	DENSITY AT 15	0.82
BOILING POINT	IBP>200	POUR POINT	-50.0
VAPOR PRESSURE	<5mmHg at 20	EVAPORATION RATE	Negligible
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR1)	>1.0		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Negligible		

Section	FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA		
FLASH POINT (METHOD)	228(COC) for Base Oil	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LET: n.a UEL: n.a
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Foam, dry chemical, waterspray, water fog or carbon dioxide.		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Use waterspray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel		
UNUSUAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Respiratory protection required for fire fighting personnel.		
HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION	Fumes, smoke, oxides of nitrogen and carbon.		

Section HEALTH HAZARD DATA	
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVEL
HEALTH HAZARD-ACUTE AND CHRONIC	Warning: may causes eye irritation and skin irritation.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES	SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
	EYE: Flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. See a physician.
	INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. See a physician if irritation persists.
	ORAL: Call a physician. Do not induce Vomiting.

Section PEACTIVITY DATA		
ABILITY	UNSTABLE	CONDITION TO AVOID
	STABLE	x
INCOMPATIBILITY-MATERIALS TO AVOID	Strong oxidizing agents	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Not applicable	

Section PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE	
STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED	Keep public away. Shut off source if possible to do so without hazard.
Advise police if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer, or has contaminated soil or vegetation	
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD	Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Recover free liquid by pumping or with a suitable absorbent. Incinirate in an approved manner or use approved land fill facility conforming to local disposal regulations.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING	Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and open flames.
Do not store near flame, heat or strong oxidants. Do not get in eyes. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Avoid breathing oil mists.	

Section CONTROL MEASURES		
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	VENTILATION LOCAL EXHAUST	Usually not needed in open, unconfined areas.
Usually not needed	MECHANICAL	
PROTECTIVE GLOVES	Chemically resistant (neoprene or plastic).	
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Usually not needed.	

Usage Status Check Sheet (for use in Operation Manual)

* For the purpose of safety control of repair personnel, fill in within the heavy line frame and attach the sheet to the item of which repair is requested.

* In case this sheet were not attached or filled in, your request of repair and service may not be accepted.

* In accordance with the Private Information Protection Law, the provided information will be used only for determining the cause of failure and whether detoxifying washing should be conducted. It will never be provided to any third person.

Model Name: _____ Manufacturer's Serial No.: _____

1. Inhaled Gas * Please be sure to fill in.

(1) Whether there is harmful effect on human bodies Yes No (Sing your name below.)

(2) Whether there is unusual smell Yes No

(3) Type and Name of Gas: _____

* Industrial Safety and Health Law designates particular substances as the materials to be notified.

2. Usage Status

Operation Method: Approx. () hours per day, () years and () months

Continuous Operation Intermittent Operation

Usage: _____

3. Failure Status Unusual Noise Abnormal Pressure Abnormal Actuation

Oil Leakage Other Symptoms: _____

4. Detail of Request Repair (Overhaul) Regular Checks

5. Others: _____

Company Name: _____ Personnel in charge: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Agent Name: _____ Personnel in charge: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

* In case you do not have any direct transaction with us, please be sure to fill in the agent name.

6. Confirmation

The gas and substance used in this pump or unit is harmless to human bodies, or it is not contaminated by any substance harmful to human bodies.

Signed _____ (seal) Date: _____

* In order to avoid a trouble during transportation, please evacuate oil from any oil pump before shipping.

* You are requested to ship the package to our Service Division (CS Center). (See the attached list of addresses.)

Sales, service agency, and the where to make contact

<HEAD OFFICE/ Miyazaki Plan>

291-7 Chausubaru, Saito-shi, Miyazaki Prf. Japan
TEL (81)983-42-1411 FAX (81) 983-42-1422

<Sales Office>

Sales Division & Overseas Division & Yokohama Branch
1-10-4, Kitashinyokohama, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Prf. Japan

Yokohama branch: TEL (81) 45-533-0203 FAX (81) 45-533-0204
Overseas Division: TEL (81) 45-533-0206 FAX (81) 45-533-0204

Osaka Branch

3-3-31 Miyahara, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka-fu Japan
TEL(81)6-6350-2166 FAX(81)6-6350-2169

Okazaki Branch

57-1 Kitanogou, Hane-cho, Okazaki-shi, Aichi Prf. Japan
TEL(81)564-71-6780 FAX(81)564-71-6781

<Service Office>

Yokohama Branch

1-10-4, Kitashinyokohama, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Prf. Japan
TEL(81)45-533-0509 FAX(81)45-533-0512

Miyazaki Branch

291-7 Chausubaru, Saito-shi, Miyazaki Prf. Japan
TEL(81)983-42-4135 FAX(81)983-43-2159

ULVAC GmbH

Parkring 11, 85748, Garching, Germany
TEL(49)89-96-0909-0 FAX(49)89-96-0909-96